

AR 122 WORLD ARCHITECTURE :: C-16

Subject Title	:World Architecture
Subject Code	:AR-122
Periods / Week	:3
Periods / Semester	:54
Credits	:3
Internal Assignments & Mids	:50 Marks
External Examinations	: 50 Marks
Total Marks	: 100 Marks
Duration of Exam	: 3Hrs (University Exam)

TIME SCHEDULE

Sl. No	Major Topics	No. of periods	Weightage of Marks	Short Questions	Essay Questions
			End Exam	End Exam	End Exam
1.	Unit – I (Purpose and relevance of art etc.)	3	10	1	1
2.	Unit – II (Exploration of art forms)	6	8		1
3.	Unit – III (Various factors influencing the architecture)	6	10	1	1
4.	Unit – IV (Introduction to Ancient World Architecture)	6	16	-	2
5.	Unit – V (Early Mesopotamian Architecture etc.)	6	10	1	1
6.	Unit – VI (Greek Architecture)	9	10	1	1
7.	Unit – VII (Roman Architecture)	9	10	1	1
8.	Unit – VIII (Early Christian Architecture)	9	8		1
Total:		54	74	5	8

Note: Final exam question paper consists as follows:

1. PART-A for 10 marks which consists 5 short questions all 5 to answer, no choice and each one carries 2 marks &

2. PART-B for 40 marks which consists 8 essay questions out of which 5 to answer (3 are choice) and each carries 8 marks.

Course Overview:

Providing knowledge on traditional art form, innovations and influences on architecture and thinking process in design; intended to provide brief background knowledge about the architecture in different parts of the world.

Objectives of the Course:

To analyze various art forms, and understand the techniques involved in creative thinking. The importance of the timelessness of architecture shall be emphasized. Students shall undertake a chronological study of world architecture and a comparison of the different stages of developments in the parts of the world. The architectural study is to be linked with the social developments of civilizations, geographical and geological factors, materials and structures etc. The course shall include sketching and understanding of historical buildings, historical analyses and measured drawings.

Expected Skills / Knowledge Transferred: different skills for creative thinking, understanding various art forms, appreciate art and architecture.

Course Contents:

Unit – I

Purpose and relevance of art, Development of art; A survey of history of art forms; pre-historic period to the present times; Changing nature of art through time in terms of content; form and material.

Unit – II

Exploration of art forms - study of traditional and contemporary art forms - painting sculpture, architecture, decorative arts, design arts, digital art. Relationship between art and architecture from earliest times.

Unit – III

Various factors influencing the architecture of a region, architecture as a response to social,

technological and environment forces. Evolution of shelter forms in regions of the world and examples of vernacular architecture in the world, with particular reference to India. Various subjects to be learnt by architecture students, their relevance to practice.

Unit – IV

Introduction to Ancient World Architecture. A brief outline of the Neolithic revolution and its impact on built forms – brief study of a few ancient settlements – Jericho, Catal Huyuk, Hassuna, Koln-Lindenthal & Skara Brae. Egyptian Architecture: Evolution of Pyramids & cult temples.

Unit – V

Early Mesopotamian Architecture: Eg. Ziggurat of Urnammu, Ur. Mayan Architecture: Eg. Step Pyramid Complex, Tikal. Assyrian Architecture: Eg. Palace of Sargon, Khorsabad. Persian Architecture: Eg. Palace at Persepolis. A comparative study of all the styles of the ancient world.

Unit – VI

Greek Architecture: Important construction techniques, Visual refinement (Optical correction), Appreciation of perfection, The Greek Orders, Brief description of the urban spaces, temples & other public buildings, Greek houses etc.. Eg: Agora, Acropolis, Parthenon, Erechtheion & Theatre at Epidaurus - all in Athens.

Unit – VII

Roman Architecture: A brief account of materials, Different typologies of buildings ,structural systems adopted and construction techniques - The Roman Orders - a short description of Roman urban spaces, temples, thermae, basilicas, theatres, amphitheaters, circuses & houses, Grand scale, development of roads and aqueducts.

Unit – VIII

Early Christian Architecture: Evolution of church form, surface treatment and materials of construction. Eg.: St. Clement, Rome. Byzantine Architecture: Technique adopted to construct ;domes over rooms which are square in plan. General structural systems, surface treatment and materials of construction. Renaissance and Baroque: techniques and building typologies used.

Reference Books:

- **Craven, C. Roy.** Indian Art a Concise History.
- **Kumar, Raj (Ed.).** Essays on Indian Art and Architecture. Discovery Pub., New Delhi, 2003.
- **Fisher, E. Robert.** Buddhist Art and Architecture. Thames and Hudson, London, 1993.
- **Ghosh, A (Ed.).** Jain Art and Architecture Vol. 1-3. Bharatiya Jnanpith, New Delhi.
- **Christopher Alexander,** Pattern Language, New York: Oxford University Press

- **Thomas Mitchell**, Redefining Designing: From to Experience,
- **James Snyder and Anthony Y. Catanse**, Introduction to Architecture, Mc Graw-Hill Book company, New York, 1979.
- Rapoport, Amos, House form & Culture
- **Sir Banister Fletcher's**, "A History of Architecture", Butterworth Heinmann 19th Edition, 1987.