

Architecture 351: Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance Architecture
Department of Architecture, University of Washington

TEST #1 (Sample)

Name _____

I.D. _____

Part 1 - Slide identification: (4 @ 5 points each = 20 points).

For each pair of slides write: The name of the building or complex (1 point), its location (be as specific as possible, e.g. city and country - 1 point), the date (20 years on either side of the actual date – 1 point), and comment on its significance (2 points).

1. Name _____
Location _____
Date _____
Comment _____

2. Name _____
Location _____
Date _____
Comment _____

3. Name _____
Location _____
Date _____
Comment _____

4. Name _____
Location _____
Date _____
Comment _____

Part 2 - Slide identification and comparison #1: (15 points)

Identify each building or complex as in Part 1 (2 @ 3 points), establish the basis of the comparison (1 point), and then discuss at least four similarities and differences (4 @ 2 points). You should make your comparison using complete sentences.

Identification:

Left Name _____
 Location _____
 Date _____

Right Name _____
 Location _____
 Date _____

Basis of Comparison (circle one): Regional or Cultural Comparison / Time Comparison

Points of Comparison:

Part 2 - Slide identification and comparison #2: (15 points)

Identify each building or complex as in Part 1 (2 @ 3 points), establish the basis of the comparison (1 point), and then discuss at least four similarities and differences (4 @ 2 points). You should make your comparison using complete sentences.

Identification:

Left Name _____
 Location _____
 Date _____

Right Name _____
 Location _____
 Date _____

Basis of Comparison (circle one): Regional or Cultural Comparison / Time Comparison

Points of Comparison:

Part 3 - Definitions: (6 @ 4 points each = 24 points) Define each term.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Part 4 - Short essay: (26 points). You will be graded on a combination of the content of the essay (16 points) and your overall argument or thesis (10 points).

Answer **only one (1)** of the following three (3) short essay questions:

NOTE: I AM INCLUDING ONE SAMPLE QUESTION ALONG WITH ITS ANSWER

1. Discuss the formation of English Gothic architecture taking into account issues like foreign influences, native decorative traditions, functional requirements and structural innovations. Use one specific example to illustrate your argument. Be sure to point out the qualities that distinguish it from the Gothic in other parts of Europe.

You should answer the questions in one or more paragraphs using complete sentences and citing specific examples. No bullet points.

SAMPLE ANSWER

The formation of English Gothic architecture and its differentiation from the French Gothic architecture that it came from is evident in Salisbury Cathedral in England, which was built around 1260 A.D. The English Gothic period started when the style was brought over with the construction of the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, which was based on the choir of the Abbey of St. Denis. As an early example of English Gothic, Salisbury maintained many of the basic aspects of the French Gothic design, such as being based upon a Latin cross plan and using the structural elements that had been developed in France—such as a three story nave wall, ribbed vaults and flying buttresses. From here, though, Salisbury and English Gothic began to differ. The English had a tradition of locating cathedrals in the countryside rather than in an urban setting like the French did. Being out in the countryside, Salisbury was allowed to become more of a church complex, rather than a single building structure, and to have courtyards and landscape to complement it. As a complex it also provided the functional requirements that a more isolated structure would need, such as a chapter house.

The design and decoration of Salisbury also differs from the French Gothic sources. The façade of Salisbury was given greater horizontality and intricate detailing was done throughout it—making it closer to Norman Romanesque. The towers that were on its façade were merely decorative in comparison to the French cathedrals. Entering the nave, the emphasis on the horizontal continued as the three stories of the nave seem to float above each other with dramatic horizontal lines cut through. No longer was there a reliance on rose windows and elaborate window tracery. Instead the building employs two colors of stone, the traditional light colored stone and dark purbeck marble (which is actually stone). As the Gothic style developed in England, it moved to the decorative style which, as in the case of Wells Cathedral, developed English decorative traditions into curvilinear forms such as dramatic strainer arches. Finally, the English Gothic reached the perpendicular style where the traditional college Gothic is seen and the curvilinear forms were more refined and controlled. However, it all started with the Early English Gothic of Salisbury Cathedral, which was highly influenced by the French Gothic style while establishing its own decorative traditions.