

## Subject card

Subject name and code	History of urban planning , PG_00049066									
Field of study	Spatial Development									
Date of commencement of studies	October 2021		Academic year of realisation of subject		2021/2022					
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study				
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery			at the university				
Year of study	1		Language of instruction			Polish				
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits			4.0				
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form			assessment				
Conducting unit	Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning -> Faculty of Architecture									
Name and surname	Subject supervisor		dr inż. arch. Małgorzata Kostrzewska							
of lecturer (lecturers)	Teachers		dr inż. arch. Małgorzata Kostrzewska							
Lesson types and methods	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Projec	t	Seminar	SUM		
of instruction	Number of study hours	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	60		
	E-learning hours included: 0.0									
	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:									
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity Participation in classes includ plan				Self-study SUM		SUM			
	Number of study hours	60		6.0		34.0		100		
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to acquaint students with the history of urban planning from the antiquity to the end of 20th century.									
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome			Method of verification				
	social conditions, respecting the needs of users, the cultural environment		Student analyses the urban plans, public spaces, urban developments, and buildings, that were characteristic to the ancient times, Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque, Classicism, modern and postmodern era and is able to recognize the time of their construction, architectural style, and functions. Student understands the processes, conditions and cause and effects chains which affect the spatial transformations of cities throughout the history.			[SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment [SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU5] Assessment of ability to present the results of task				
	[K6_W02] has basic knowledge in the fields of science and scientific disciplines, relevant to spatial management, including history and theory of architecture, construction and related engineering industries		Student knows the main features of urban plans, public spaces, public edifices, and forms of housing (in the Antiquity, Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque, Classicism, industrial era, Modernism and Postmodernizm).			[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge [SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects				

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## Subject contents

Introduction: The issue of Genius loci in towns - the comparatives and the contrasts of the urban structures, that existed in the different historical and geographical circumstances.

The urban factors that determined the creation and the development of the cities: natural conditions, economy, society, defence, transport, law, urban design (aestethic), technics and technology.

Antiquity: The creation and the development of the first civilizations in the great rivers valleys: Egypt, Mesopotamia, The civilizations in Egea.

Town Planning in Ancient Egypt.

Town Planning in the ancient Greek civilization: classical period and hellenistic period.

Town Planning in the ancient Roman civilization: Rome, Roman Empire.

Middle Ages:

Town Planning in the early Middle Ages - Early Christianity, Romanesque art

Town Planning in the mediaeval Europe (Gothic)

The origins and development of Polish medieval cities.

Early Modern period:

Town planning in Renaissance period.

Town planning in Baroque and Enlightenment period.

Industrial revolution:

Industrial revolution of the 19th and 20th century - great civilizational and social changes. Development of technology as a background of new urban ideas. Crisis of cities. Industrial city.

From the utopian socialism to the humanitary capitalism (Owen, Fourier, patronage housing estates). Redevelopment of the European cities (Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Barcelona).

Pioneers of the modern urban planning - new city concepts (E. Howard, A. Soria-y-Mata, T. Garnier, Le Corbusier).

Modernism and the interwar period:

First realizations of the urban concepts. Neighbourhood Unit of A.C. Perry.

Werkbund and Bauhaus activities.

Social demands of modern times - as a task for urban planners. Modern social housing estates, housing cooperatives, building and housing exhibitions (Berlin's UNESCO estates, Werkbund, Red Vienna).

Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe, Frank L. Wright - great individualities of modernism. CIAM, Athens Charter and new doctrine.

Totalitarian urban planning:

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	Poland) Urbanism of totalitarian systems - fascist and nazi urban planning (Italy, Germany ), social realism (Russia,							
	Urban planning in the 2nd half of the 20th century:							
	From the Marseille Unit to the great	demism.						
	New utopian urbanism of the 60's and 70's of the 20th century. New post-war towns (English New Towns, Nowe Tychy, Brasilia, Chandigarh).							
	Critics of the Athens Charter. New urbanism. Contemporary urban concepts and trends.							
Prerequisites and co-requisites								
Assessment methods	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade					
and criteria	Exam assesment	51.0%	50.0%					
	Excercises assesment	100.0%	50.0%					
Recommended reading	Basic literature							
	Pevsner N., Pioneers of Modern Desig Gropius, Yale University Press 2005.		gn. From William Morris to Walter					
	Supplementary literature	Jencks Ch., Postmodern Architecture, Rizzoli, 6th Edition 1991.						
	Howard E., Garden Cities of Tomorrow, London 1902.  Watkin D., History of Western Architecture, Laurence King Publishe 2015.							
						eResources addresses		
	Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	Compare the structures of the Greek and Roman towns.						
	The comparative analysis of the regular and irregular towns (e.g. Greek, Roman, Mediaeval)							
	The urban structures of an ancient and mediaeval town.							
	Characterize a gothic town in Middle Europe.							
	Characteristic features of Renaissance ideal towns							
	Comparative analysis of Renaissance and Baroque urban composition							
	Technical and technological development as a basis for a change in urbanism in the 19th and in the beginning of the 20th century.							
	Social ideals of modernism as a challenge for architects and urban planners.							
	Examples of modern housing developments.							
	Athens Charter as an answer to the problems of the industrial city.							
	Sources of the criticism of modernis	sm in architecture and urban planninເ	g.					
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Work placement	Not applicable

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