



Subject card

Subject name and code	History of architecture and urbanism III, PG_00061519						
Field of study	Architecture						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2023	Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025		
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	2	Language of instruction			English		
Semester of study	3	ECTS credits			2.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile	Assessment form			exam		
Conducting unit	Department of History, Theory of Architecture and Monument Conservation -> Faculty of Architecture						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	dr inż. arch. Bartosz Macikowski					
	Teachers	dr inż. arch. Bartosz Macikowski					
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	20.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan	Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM	
	Number of study hours	35	4.0		11.0	50	
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to learn about the civilization processes contributing to the dynamic changes of the architecture and urban planning ideas of 19th and 20th centuries. The aim is also to explain the complexity of phenomena and facts across the range from technological development to social and aesthetic changes, and to familiarize the student with the development of modern architecture and urban planning ideas as a coherent wholistic process and to develop the student's predisposition to work as an architect and urban planner.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[K6_W03] knows and understands history and theory of architecture as well as art, technology and humanities to the extent necessary for the proper performance of architectural designs; issues related to architecture and urban planning useful for the design of architectural objects and urban complexes in the context of social, cultural, natural, historical, economic, legal and other non-technical conditions of engineering activities, integrating knowledge acquired during studies;	Student knows the history and theory of contemporary architecture to the extent necessary for the proper assessment of the value of cultural landscape, evaluation of historical and contemporary architecture, understands the causes of historical changes architecture, understands the issues related to contemporary architecture useful for designing architectural objects and urban complexes in the context of cultural heritage, knows the main directions of modern urbanism and their creators. He knows the basic ideas, city plans and public spaces in 19th and 20th century cities.	[SW2] Assessment of knowledge contained in presentation
	[K6_W02] knows and understands the rules of gathering information and their interpretation as a part of project concept preparation; issues related to architecture and urban planning in the field of simple design problems solving	can make proper assessments of the value of the architectural heritage of the 19th and 20th centuries,	[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge [SW2] Assessment of knowledge contained in presentation
	[K6_K03] is ready to take responsibility for architectural and urban values in environmental protection and cultural heritage	Student can organize information, evaluate it critically and draw conclusions from it, can interpret phenomena and processes occurring in the historical period in question	[SK4] Assessment of communication skills, including language correctness [SK2] Assessment of progress of work

Subject contents	<p>The industrial revolution of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries - a century of civilization and social changes.</p> <p>The crisis in architecture and the crisis of cities and its causes. Features of an industrial city.</p> <p>The development of technology as a basis for revolutionary changes in architecture.</p> <p>Attempts to overcome the crisis of cities: from utopian socialism to humanitarian capitalism (Owen, Fourier, patron housing estates). Reconstruction of cities in the 19th century (Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Barcelona).</p> <p>The decline of craftsmanship, mass production, technology as the main factors in the emergence of new styles (Arts and Crafts, Chigago School, great engineering structures)</p> <p>Contemporary urban planning pioneers - new urban concepts (E. Howard, A. Soria-y-Mata, T. Garnier, Le Corbusier).</p> <p>Architecture of modernism - the birth of a new era.</p> <p>First implementations of new urban concepts. Neighborhood unit A.C. Perry.</p> <p>Social ideals of the era as a new challenge for architects and urban planners. Modernist social housing estates, housing cooperatives, construction exhibitions (the UNESCO estates of Berlin, WSM Żoliborz, Werkbund. Red Vienna).</p> <p>Ornament in modern architecture - from Art Nouveau to Art Deco</p> <p>Ornament in modern architecture - Dutch and German expressionism</p> <p>Ideological crossroads of the 20th century - National Romanticism or International Style</p> <p>Great founders of modernism. Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe, Frank L. Wright. CIAM, the Athens Charter and the new urban doctrine.</p> <p>Structure, function, form - new needs, new ideals, new aesthetics</p> <p>New urban and architectural utopias of the 60's and 70's. New cities after World War II (English New Towns, Nowe Tychy, Brasilia, Chandigarh).</p> <p>Social ideals of the epoch as a new challenge for the architect.</p> <p>Great founders of modernism. Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe, Frank L. Wright</p> <p>Totalitarian Architecture - Italian and German Fascism, Soviet architecture</p> <p>Post-war modernism in Europe</p> <p>Post-war modernism in the USA and Japan</p> <p>New architectural utopias of the 60's and 70's</p> <p>High-Tech Architecture, Postmodernism and Deconstructivism</p> <p>New urbanism. L. and R. Krier. Contemporary trends in urban planning at the turn of the 20th and 21st</p>
------------------	---

	centuries. "Out of the stream" architects and contemporary trends in architecture		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	Sketchbook	100.0%	20.0%
	Exercises	100.0%	30.0%
	Exam	50.0%	50.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bahnam R., Theory and Design in the First Machine Age. Praeger. 1960 - Jencks Ch., Modern Movements in Architecture, Anchor Press, NY 1973 - Jencks Ch., The Language of Post-Modern Architecture, Rizzoli, NY 1997-1998 - Benevolo L. History of Modern Architektura. The Tradition of Modern architecture 1971-86 - Kostof S., The City Shaped. Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History, London 2017 - Słodczyk J., The Formation of Urban Spaces around the World. A History of Planning and Building of Cities, Opole 2020 	
	Supplementary literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Space, Time and Architecture: The Growth of a New Tradition is a book by Sigfried Giedion, by Harvard University Press 1941 - Graham W., Dream Cities. Seven Urban Ideas that Shape the World, 2016. 	
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczenie:	

<p>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development of technology as a basis for changes in architecture of the 19th and 20th century - Concrete and reinforced concrete - The development of technology as a basis for changes in architecture of the 19th and 20th century - iron and steel - Werkbund - ideas and realizations - Bauhaus - ideas and realizations - mass production and the decline of craftsmanship as the reason of the change in architecture - modernism - structure, function, form - new ideals, new aesthetics - Social ideals of the modernist era as a challenge for architects and urban planners. - Examples of modernist housing structures. - The Athens Charter as a response to the problems of the city and housing in the industrial era. - Sources of criticism of modernism in architecture and urban planning.
<p>Work placement</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>