



Subject card

Subject name and code	History of architecture and urbanism, PG_00061213						
Field of study	Architecture						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2024		Academic year of realisation of subject		2025/2026		
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		Polish		
Semester of study	3		ECTS credits		2.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		exam		
Conducting unit	Department Of History Of Architecture And Conservation Of Monuments -> Faculty Of Architecture -> Wydział Politechniki Gdańskiej						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr inż. arch. Bartosz Macikowski				
	Teachers						
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 civilisational processes contributing to dynamic changes in architecture and urban planning in the 19th and 20th centuries. Students learn about the complexity of phenomena and the impact of technological development and social changes on aesthetic and functional issues in the field of architecture and urban space planning. The aim of the course is also to develop the student's predisposition for the profession of architect.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[K6_K03] is ready to take responsibility for architectural and urban values in environmental protection and cultural heritage	is ready to formulate constructive criticism regarding architectural and urban planning activities	[SK2] Assessment of progress of work [SK1] Assessment of group work skills [SK4] Assessment of communication skills, including language correctness
	[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	he can organize information, evaluate it critically and draw conclusions from it, can interpret phenomena and processes occurring in the historical period in question; he can make proper assessments of the value of the architectural and urban heritage of the 19th and 20th centuries,	[SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW2] Assessment of knowledge contained in presentation [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge
	[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;	knows and understands the history of architecture and urban planning, contemporary architecture, and heritage protection, to the extent necessary in architectural, urban and planning work; knows the main directions of modern architecture and urbanism and their creators. He knows the basic ideas, city plans and public spaces in 19th and 20th century cities. Student knows the history and theory of modern architecture and town planning 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 in architecture and town planning, understands the issues related to contemporary architecture useful for designing architectural objects and urban complexes in the context of cultural heritage.	[SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW2] Assessment of knowledge contained in presentation [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge
Subject contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The industrial revolution of the 19th and 20th centuries. - a century of civilisational and social change. The development of technology as a ground for revolutionary changes in architectural thought. • The crisis of cities and its causes. Features of the industrial city. • Attempts to recover from the urban crisis: from utopian socialism to humane capitalism (Owen, Fourier, patronage estates). Redevelopment of cities in the 19th century (Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Barcelona). • The decline of craftsmanship, mass production, the engineering trend as major factors in the emergence of new styles (Arts and Crafts, Chicago School, great engineering buildings). • Pioneers of modern urbanism - new urban concepts (E. Howard, A. Soria-y-Mata, T. Garnier, Le Corbusier). • First realisations of new urbanist concepts. The neighbourhood unit of A.C. Perry. • The architecture of modernism - the birth of a new era, a time of great tension. • Ornament in modern architecture - from Art Nouveau to Art Deco. • Ornament in modern architecture - Dutch and German expressionism. • Ideological crossroads of the 20th century. - National Romanticism or International Style. • Structure, function, form - new needs, new ideals, new aesthetics. • The social ideals of the era as a new challenge for the architect. • The great creators of modernism. Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe, Frank L. Wright. • Social ideals of the era as a new challenge for the architect and urban planner. Modernist social housing estates, housing co-operatives, building exhibitions (UNESCO Berlin estates, Werkbund. Red Vienna). • CIAM, the Athens Charter and the new urban planning doctrine. • Totalitarian architecture - Italian fascism, German Nazism, social realism. • Post-war modernism in Europe. • From the Marseilles Unit to the great housing estates - the housing complexes of late modernism. • Post-war modernism in the USA and Japan. • New architectural utopias of the 1960s and 1970s. • New cities after the Second World War (English New Towns, New Tychy, Brasilia, Chandigarh). • High-Tech architecture, Postmodernism and Deconstructivism. • New Urbanism. L. and R. Krier. Contemporary trends in urbanism at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. • 'Out of the mainstream' architects and contemporary trends in architecture. 		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			

Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	Exercises	100.0%	40.0%
	Sketchbook	100.0%	10.0%
	Written exam	50.0%	50.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	Bahnam R., Theory and Design in the First Machine Age. Praeger. 1960. Benevolo L. History of Modern Architekture. The Tradiotion of Modern architecture 1971-86. Jencks Ch., Modern Movements in Architecture, Anchor Press, NY 1973. Jencks Ch., The Language of Post-Modern Architecture, Rizzoli, NY 1997-1998. Kostof S., The City Shaped. Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History, London 2017. Ślódczyk J., The Formation of Urban Spaces around the World. A History of Planning and Building of Cities, Opole 2020.	
	Supplementary literature	Giedion S., Space, Time and Architecture: The Growth of a New Tradition, Harvard University Press 1941. Graham W., Dream Cities. Seven Urban Ideas that Shape the World, 2016.	
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	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. 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		
Work placement	Not applicable		