

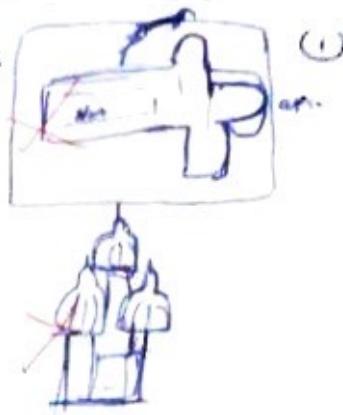
History of Architecture (ENAR 229)  
Second Exam

1. Explain the importance of the Medieval Castles, and show their development using drawing? (6)

- The castles were the home of nobles and Soviets. ( حيثياتها)

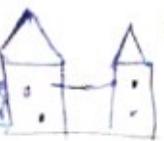
كذلك سببوا إثارة في المجتمع، مما أدى إلى انتشار العصور الوسطى.

وكانوا يحيطون بالبلد، مما يسمى بـ "Walls" و "Bastion".



(2)

الآن، دعونا نلقي نظرة على تطور قلاع العصور الوسطى.



(3)

2. Define and draw the following: (8)

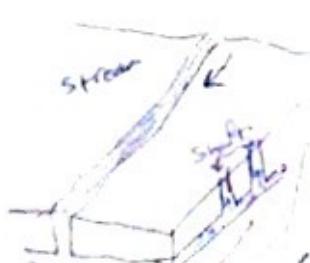
1. Superposed order in the Roman Period. (متراكمة)



(8)

(2)

2. Cuniculus: In the Early Christianity, it is an irrigation system.



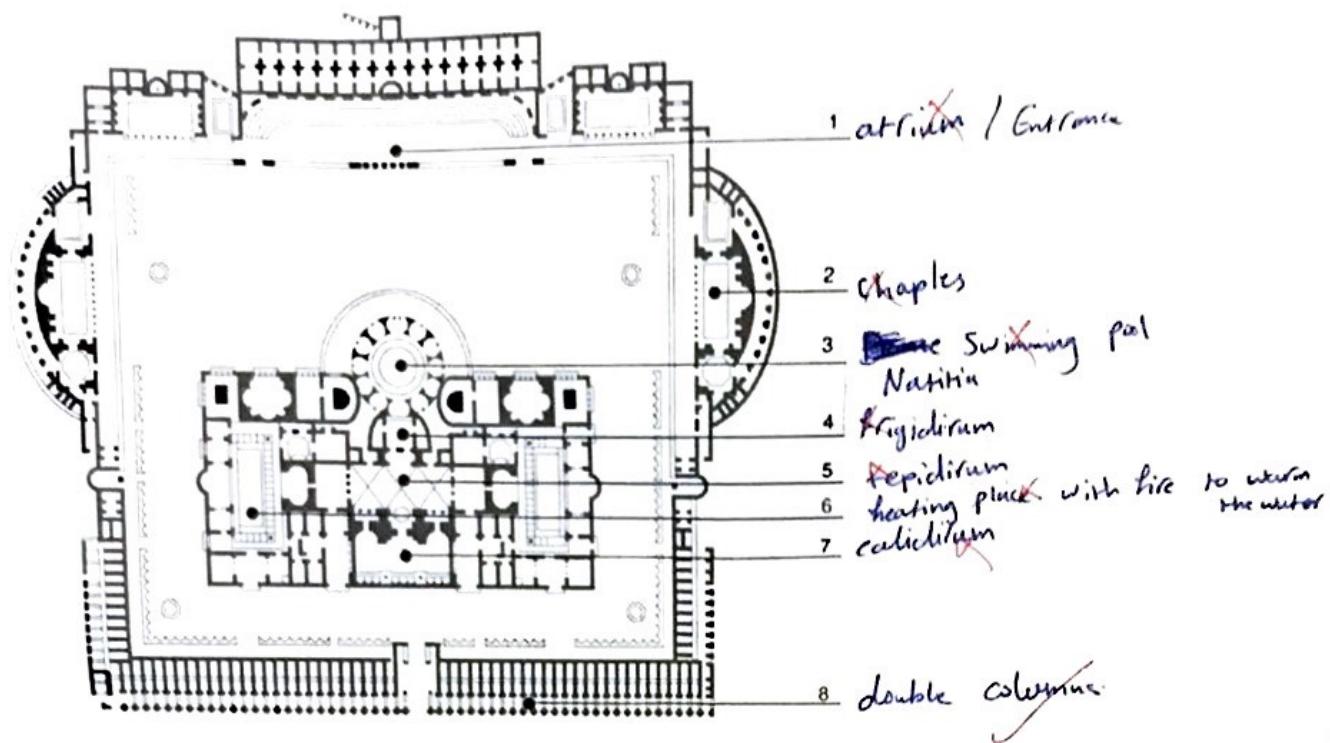
(2)

\*Cross-section  
in the ground

جاري الماء من الماء إلى الأراضي الزراعية، مما يسمى بـ "Dry valleys".

5. Name the following parts on the Baths of Caracalla? (4)

(0.5)



6. Discuss the development of the construction techniques from the Roman period to the Romanesque period, passing by the Byzantine period? (4.5)

- **Roman Period** the proportion has changed because of the use of new material like (Pozzolana and concrete) plus stones.

- The Romans took care of the inside and outside space, <sup>with</sup> a little decoration ~~for~~ <sup>(but for decoration more than a structural element)</sup>

- They used columns, ~~with~~ Basilicas, No sculptural elements, ~~with~~ Niches, clerestories. Centralized form and Basilican form. Domes + Arches

**Byzantine Period** domed roofs was adopted, the decoration in the inside was obvious and fancy. They used mosaic and marble plus bricks and stone.

- Interior decoration reflected on the exterior a little bit but still have a simple decoration in outside.

4

- Centralized form.

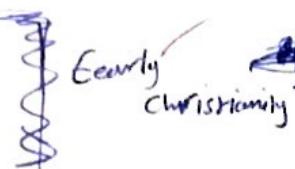
- The spaces had ambulatories, niches, clerestories for lighting and less columns.

- The scale of the constructions was bigger from the Roman one.

3. Catacombs underground burial, المقابر السفلية تحت الأرض

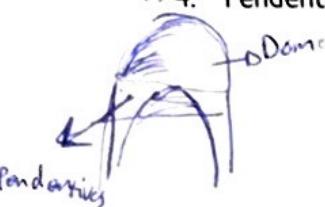


(2)



الكنائس الأولى في الفرق

4. Pendentives



Dome

(3)

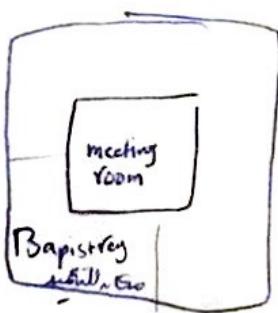
جدران ملوك، قبة كاتدرائية القديس صrysostomus في القسطنطينية

- Structural element joins walls to the ceiling.

3. Discuss the similarities and the differences between the Romanesque church and the Byzantine church? (5)

1. Byzantine church took the centralized form, the Romanesque took the Basilican form (5)
- 2 - Byzantine church had more clerestories and windows, the Romanesque has less window and more darker space.
- 3 - Byzantine church used the mosaic and marble for decoration. The Romanesque had no decoration from the inside but a sculptural decoration on the outside.
- 4 - They Both had aisles, Naves, Aisles, apses.
- 5 - Byzantine used a light material but Romanesque church had a solid heavy sense.

4. What is the Dura Europos (House Church), explain through drawing its purpose and main spaces? (3.5)



It is a house church, contains two rooms one of them called the meeting room and the other turned into a baptistery place.

- It's for praying and baptistery.

Secret  
Church

(3)

7. Relate these churches to their style and period and explain why.



- Early Christianity X
- centralized form
- The ~~cross~~ raised up
- Niches.

- medium scale

## Renaissance Period

- more windows.

- additive elements
- singing tower
- Basilican ~~st~~ form

8. "Roman civilization focused on the city as its basic constituent element". Discuss this sentence in the light of your understanding of the Roman Empire and explain how this concept shifted during the middle ages? (5)

~~What~~ - Romans were good in constructions, they focused on the interior and the exterior of the space.

أقْتَلُوا بِالْمَيْسِرِ "māsih" حِفْظَةَ طَهُورٍ فِي قَرْبَانِي وَعَصَمَيْهِ  
Basilica, Forum, Ad: pīr pāwā, qāzī, ellis; Temples, Bathrooms, Theater.

**فظور المآتم العامّة وعمرها، دلت على اعتماد براعة الاعمار وبناء المدينة، ونرى هنا اهميتها**

**٤** كانت المسألة في يد الامبراطور، في عهد الامبراطورية الرومانية، ولم يقد الدين هو اكما كأنه في اليونان، حيث قللت ملاميات جان الدين.

في العصر الوسيط: لم ير صالح وجود للفراغات العاشرة في المدينة، وأصبح التركيز على الكنيسة، وأخذت أهمية كبيرة في المدينة، سواء بالموقع أو الارتكاز، أصبحت الأبواب، التي هي في يد الكنيسة، ورأى الكنيسة تخلو على ١٢مبرأة، أو الحاكم، حيث فرضت التبرع بطريراكاً بكل كامل، أصبح يكتب الكنيسة "boster" وهو مكان خاص لرجال الدين، وظهر في هذه الفترة، أيضاً إلى Monasteries، وهو الدير التي على صناع رجال الدين، وكانت تخرج بهم من المدينة.