

Dear students:

The following is your question bank. Please study the lecture notes and your personal notes before studying the question bank. The questions mentioned in this file are for revision.

You will have 5 types of questions in the final exam. Here they are:

- 1- **Explanation:** In these questions, you will explain certain concepts regarding the material you studied. Please keep your explanations clear and understood, and avoid puzzles. I would also point out, that writing a lot is not a wise strategy, since some students write every bit of information available in the brain. Please write about the answer only, nothing extra.
- 2- **Filling blanks:** These focus on terms and names. Usually the answer is one word, so keep your writing skills for the previous question.
- 3- **MCQ:** This question is quite simple. You have to choose the most “suitable answer”. All the answers might sound correct, so you will have to choose the most suitable one. Your luck letter might come out useful here.
- 4- **Sketching:** This question will bring the little dead artist in you. You will sketch a specific building. For this question study the question bank, because the most important buildings are mentioned here.
- 5- **Identify the building with reasons:** You will be given images of buildings. You will have to recognize the style and then give reasons, why this building is within the style you mentioned.

Final notes:

This information is mentioned every semester but students seem to enjoy failing. Please take care of the handwriting, since it becomes difficult to understand what you want to say. Read the questions carefully, and if you didn't understand them please don't panic.

- 1- What are the Classic orders?
- 2- What is a Basilica?
- 3- Explain (with sketches) how the Basilica transformed into the typical Catholic Church.
- 4- Explain what the Roman Forum is.
- 5- What is a nave? What is an apse?
- 6- Compare the use of dome between the Roman architecture and Byzantine architecture.
- 7- What are the characteristics of the early Christian architecture?
- 8- How were Baptisteries designed in the early Christian architecture?
- 9- Count the main differences and similarities between the Early Christian architecture and the Byzantine architecture.
- 10- What is the main difference between the Roman and the Byzantine columns capitals and decoration?
- 11- What are the main characteristics of the French Gothic architecture?
- 12- Explain how Gothic architects were able to have large windows.
- 13- What are the main characteristics of the English Gothic architecture?
- 14- What are gargoyles? And what were they used for?
- 15- What did the monasteries usually include?
- 16- What are the main characteristics of the Spanish Gothic architecture?
- 17- Explain why some architectural theorists praise Gothic architecture while others despise it.
- 18- What is the meaning of alternation of columns?
- 19- What is the Rose window? Explain how it was used in the different versions of the Gothic style.
- 20- What is the transept? Explain how it was used in the different versions of the Gothic style.
- 21- What are the characteristics of the Spanish Renaissance?
- 22- Why do you think Renaissance started in Italy?
- 23- What are the main characteristics of French Renaissance?
- 24- Name two of the Renaissance architects and explain their contributions.
- 25- Count four of the main characteristics of Renaissance architecture.
- 26- In Renaissance period not only architecture was developed, but many other ideas and techniques, which aided in the development of the Renaissance movement. Talk about them.
- 27- Renaissance buildings look smaller than Gothic even though they are not. Why?
- 28- Talk about the Roman Bath.
- 29- Explain how the Basilica was transformed into an early church.
- 30- Romans used several orders. What are they? And what are the differences between them?
- 31- Explain what a Baptistry is.
- 32- Explain what a Basilica is.
- 33- Explain the roofing system and the decorations of the early Christian architecture.

- 34- What are the characteristics of Italian Gothic?
- 35- How was Gothic architecture innovative on the structural level?
- 36- What are the characteristics of French Gothic?
- 37- Talk about the spiritual value of Gothic architecture.
- 38- What are the characteristics of English Gothic?
- 39- How was Gothic architecture innovative on the visual level?
- 40- What are the characteristics of Spanish Gothic?
- 41- Why did the Italians hate Gothic architecture?

- The Roman Empire's rule ended in century.
- In terms of sailing, the Romans were than the Greek.
- Roman architecture was famous because it invented architectural elements, which are not really buildings, like
- In the European Medieval church there are a few elements which are repeated, for example, the corridor behind the sanctuary is called, while the final level in the nave containing the windows is called Another important feature was the main entrance that was on the elevation. These churches were usually not alone, but were part of a large complex of buildings called
- The period described as the early Christian architecture spans between and
- The eastern Roman Empire is called
- The most important church in the Byzantine architecture is and it is built by the Emperor
- Usually the beginning of the Romanesque period starts with the rule of
- The open timber roof was utilized in
- The most important inventions in the Renaissance period were, and
- Some countries in Europe focused on the flying buttresses in the Gothic style, like in and, while other countries almost neglected them like in and

Sketch the following buildings:

- 1- Plan of bath of Caracalla
- 2- Plan of the Colosseum.
- 3- Plan of St. Andrea in Mantua.
- 4- Plan of St. Peter Basilica, Rome.
- 5- Plan of Villa Capra, Vicenza.
- 6- Plan of St. Paul, London.
- 7- Plan of Salisbury cathedral.
- 8- Plan of Notre Dame, Paris.
- 9- Plan of Reims Cathedral.
- 10- Plan of Seville Cathedral.
- 11- Plan of church of Apostles.
- 12- Plan of Worms cathedral.
- 13- Plan of St. Mark, Venice.
- 14- Plan of St. Clemente, Rome.