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SUB# HISTORY OF INTERIOR 1

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Q1) Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Medieval Architects
- 2) Medieval
- 3) 'E' and H
- 4) wattle walls
- 5) Carlos maclama
- 6) Saint Peter's Basilica
- 7) of Francesco Borromini
- 8) Versailles
- 9) Secular architects throughout Europe
- 10) The British, French, Dutch, and Portuguese

Q2) Civil lines and Contaments.
Short Questions.

1) Write typical characters of a wealthy home.

CHARACTERS OF WEALTHY HOME:-

- 1) An 'E' or H shaped floor plan
- 2) Brick and stone masonry. sometimes with half timbers on upper floors in grand earlier in the period.
- 3) large displays of glass in very large windows several feet long: glass was expensive so only the rich could afford numerous large windows
- 4) Depressed arches.
- 5) Hammer beam roofs still in use for great halls most windows except large ones are rect angular.

B) Write Urban Designs and building methods of colonial architecture.

Ans

URBAN DESIGN:-

In addition and major urban design schemes, it was the civil lines and cantonments which remain today a major evidence of 19th century British presence, and which in turn have influenced much middle-class housing development in modern India.

This stems from their perception as the colonies of the elite. The cantonments and civil line both were generally laid out as garrison planned communities.

BUILDING METHODS OF COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE:-

- Initial role of military engineers, followed by the setting up of Public Works Department (1862)

- Introduction of new building practices affecting rural as well as urban scales.

- Superimposition, modification and replacement of existing building practices, introduction of new materials and building techniques with their impact on architectural form.

LONG QUESTION

Q1) write a detail note on types of Baroque architecture.

Ans:- Is the building style of the Baroque era begun in late 16th century Italy. that took the roman vocabulary of Renaissance architecture and used it in a new material and theatrical fashion. oft often to express the triumph of Catholic and the absolutist state.

It was characterized by new explorations of form, light and shadow, and dramatic intensity.

In Spain the term 'Baroque' originally denoted an irregular, oddly-shaped feat, whereas in Italy it meant a pedantic, ~~or~~ convoluted argument of little dialectic value.

HISTORY OF BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE (1550-1790)

- As the 16th century unfolded the religious political and philosophical ~~was~~ certainties which had prevailed during the Early (1400-85) (1486-1520) Renaissance periods. Began to unravel.
- In 1517 Martin Luther sparked the Protestant Reformation casting European-wide doubt on the integrity theology of the Roman Church. This was the catalyst for several wars involving France, Italy Spain and England, and led directly to counter-Reformation movement launched by Rome to attract the masses away from protestantism.

TIME PERIODS OF BAROQUE

- Early Baroque
- High Baroque
- Late Baroque

EARLY BAROQUE:-

The foremost pioneer of baroque architecture was Carlo Maderno, whose masterpiece is the facade of saint peter's basilica, vatican city (constructed under various architects throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, saint peter's features a mixture of renaissance and baroque components the facade being one of the latter)

HIGH BAROQUE:-

The two foremost names in baroque architecture are Bernini and Borromini both of whom worked primarily in Rome

- Two masterpieces of Gian Lorenzo Bernini are found at St Peter's one is the four-story baldachin that stands over the high altar

LATE BAROQUE:-

The late baroque marks the ascent of France as the heart of western culture. Baroque art of France (and northern Europe generally) tends to be restrained, such that it can be described as a classical-Baroque compromise. The most distinctive element of French baroque architecture is the double-sloped mansard roof.