History of Architecture

이병주

승자의 기록은 태양의 조명을 받아 역사로 남지만,
패자의 기록은 달빛의 조명을 받아 신화나 전설이 된다.

Why should you know the history

건축이론의 많은 부분은
건축사 연구의 결과이다.

역사학자

- Edward Hallet Car
  - “What is History?” : 역사란 역사가와 사실들의 지속적 상호작용의 과정이자, 현재와 과거의 끊임없는 대화이다.
- 단채 신채호
  - 역사를 잊은 민족에게는 미래는 없다

근대건축교육

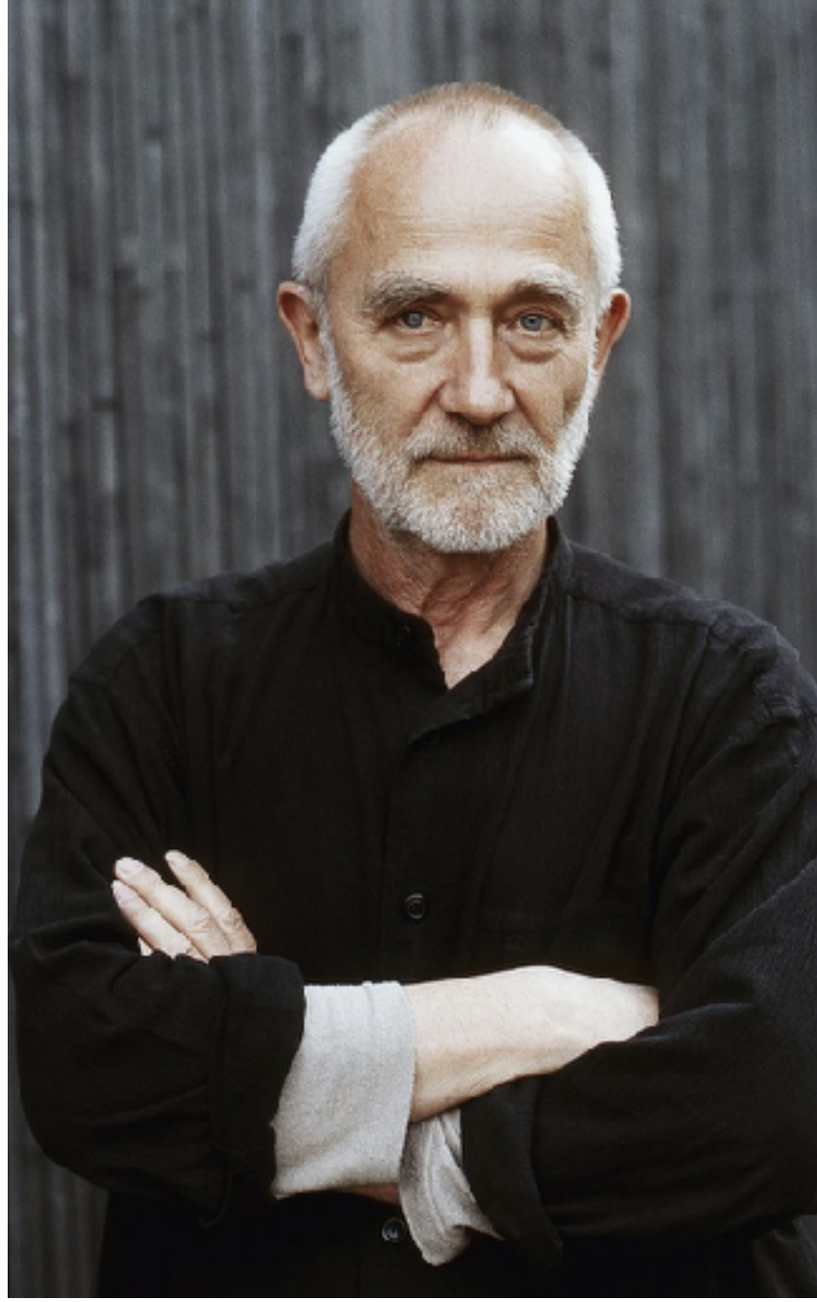
- 바우하우스(1919)
  - 의도적으로 건축사 배제 : 새로운 건축을 추구하기 위해서는 과거와의 연결을 끊고 ‘원점에서 출발’
  - 근대건축은 과거를 단절, 건축의 역사성과 ‘인간성’을 잃음
  - 어느 시대의 건축도 앞 선 시대의 건축에서 단절되어 생겨나지 않았다

Good Design

좋은 디자인은

- 세상을 감정과 이성으로 이해하는
- 우리의 능력과 우리 자신 안에 있다.
- 좋은 건축 디자인은 감각적이며 지적이다.
- 우리의 방, 우리의 집, 우리의 마을, 우리의 경관.
- 우리는 일찍부터 무의식적으로 이 모두를 경험한다.
- 우리가 알고 있는 건축의 뿌리는 어린 시절이다.
- 그 뿌리는 우리의 역사 속에 있다.

- 페터 춤토르 Peter Zumthor의《페터 춤토르 건축을 생각하다》중에서 -



2009 프리츠커상, 스위

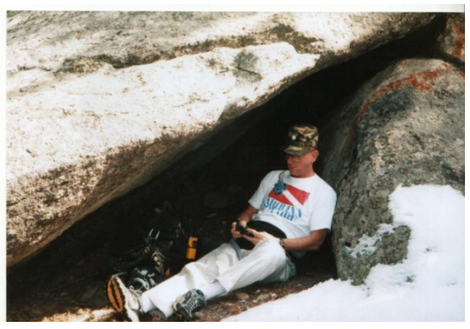
Allsopp Bruce

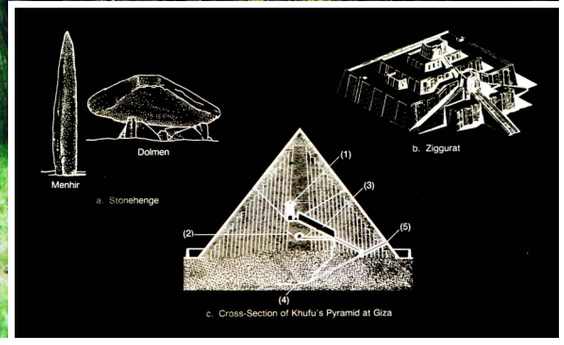
A General History of Architecture, Pitman(1960)

- 건축사가 있으니까
- 건축가의 지혜를 기르기 위하여
- 인류와 건축을 더 잘 이해하기 위하여
- 건전한 판단과 비판을 위하여
- 더 나은 건축을 설계하기 위하여

The origins

장천리 선사주거지(지방기념물제 98호)

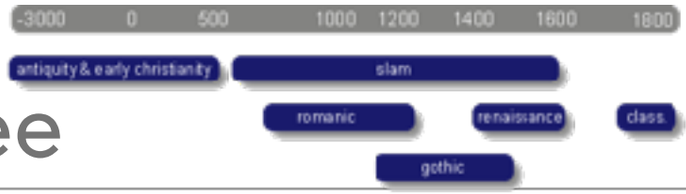


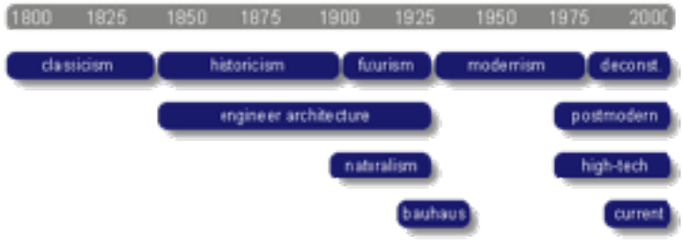


Architectural Design:
Practice vs. Education

Lecture to
Introduction to Architecture

Architectural Styles Evolutionary Tree

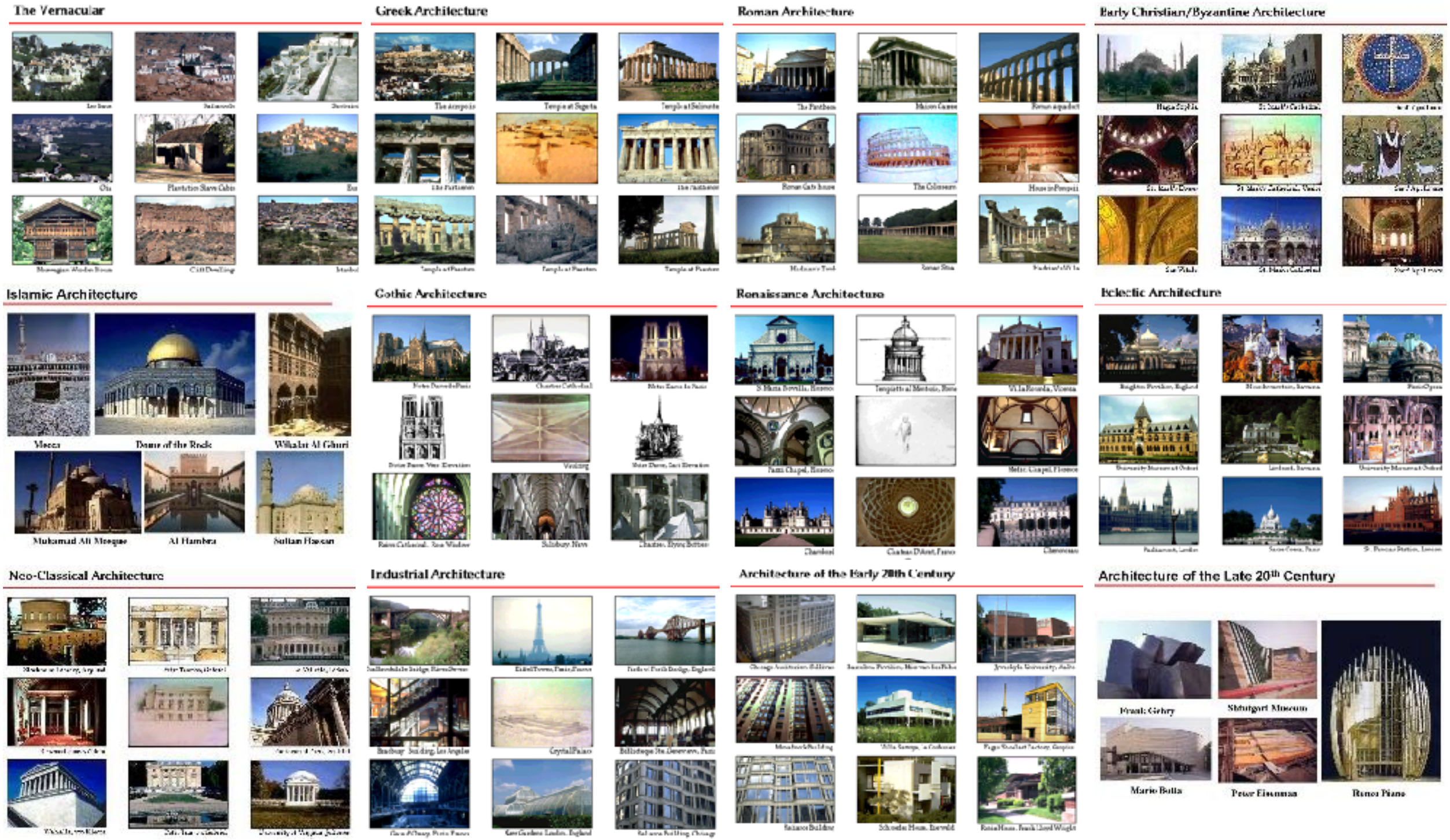




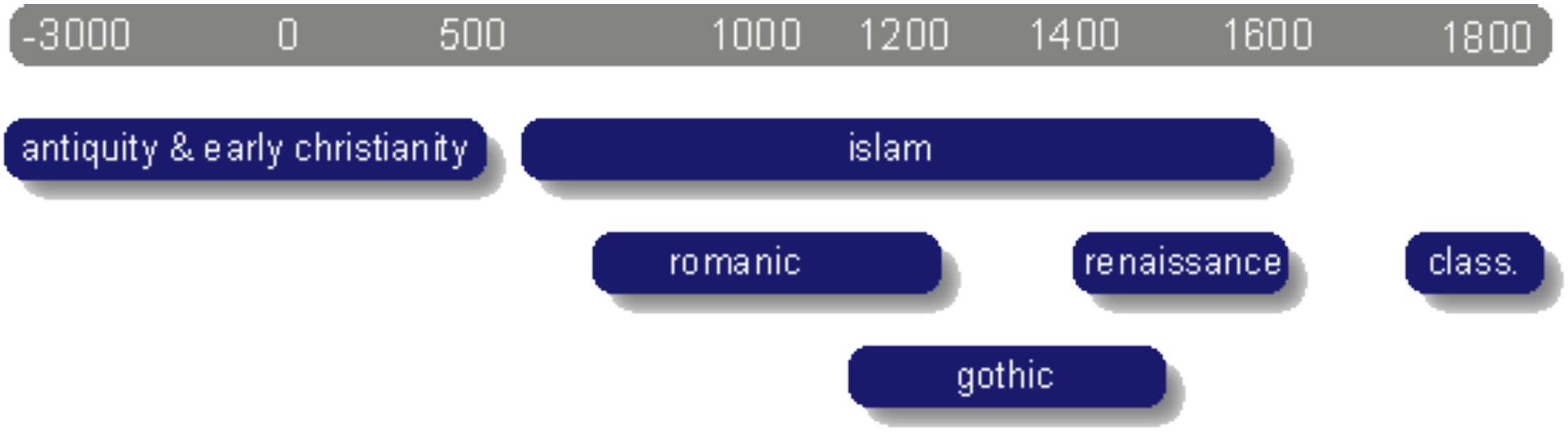
May you be condemned to live in interesting times.

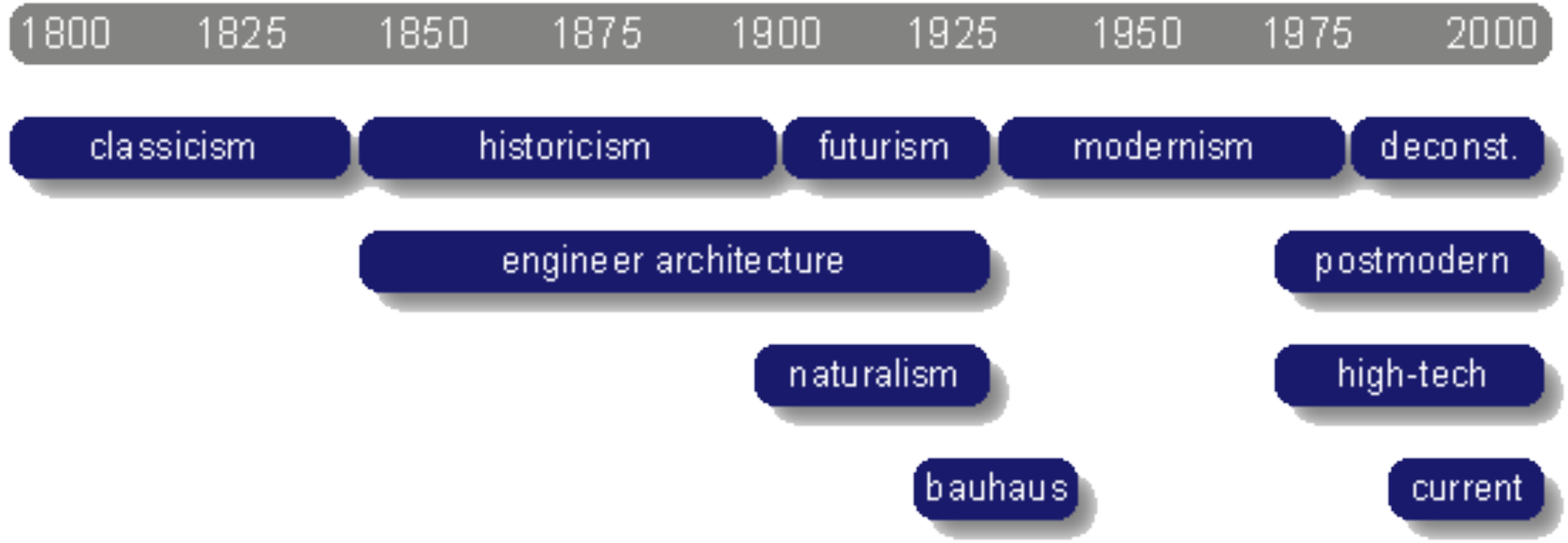
A Chinese Proverb

This is a brief coverage of the development of architectural styles throughout history using a timeline to provide a better visual overview.



Architectural Styles Evolutionary Tree





Antiquity Architecture

Giza Pyramids

Petra

Stone Henge

Abu Simbel Temple

Greek Architecture

The Acropolis

Temple at Segesta

Temple at Selinunte

The Parthenon

The Parthenon

Temple at Paestum

Temple at Paestum

Temple at Paestum

Roman Architecture

The Pantheon

Maison Carree

Roman Aquaduct

Roman Gate house

The Colosseum

House in Pompeii

Hadrian's Tomb

Roman Stoa

Hadrian's Villa

Early Christian / Byzantine Architecture

Hagia Sophia

St. Mark's Cathedral

Sant' Apollinare

St. Mark's Domes

St. Mark's Cathedral, Venice

Sant' Apollinare

San Vitale

St. Mark's Cathedral

Sant' Apollinare

Romanesque Architecture

Pisa

Abbey Fontenay

Maria Laach

St. Foi

San Gimignano

Windsor Castle

St. Martin

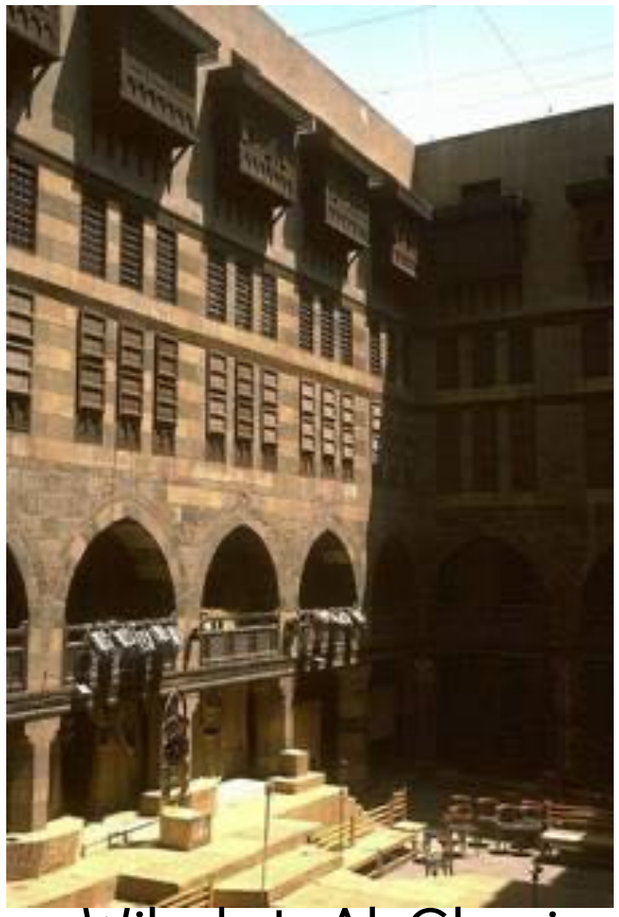
Warwick Castle

Speyer Cathdral

Islamic Architecture

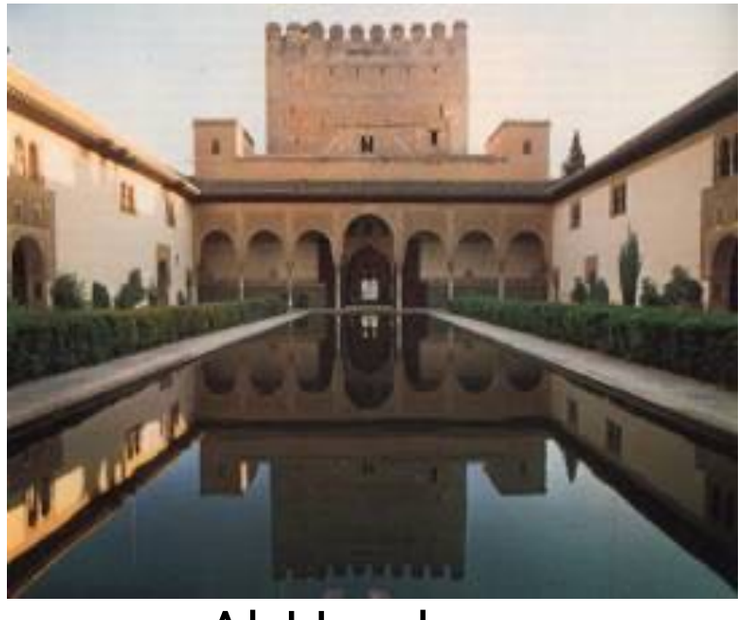
Mecca

Dome of the Rock



Wikalat Al Ghuri

Muhamad Ali Mosque



Al Hambra

Sultan Hassan

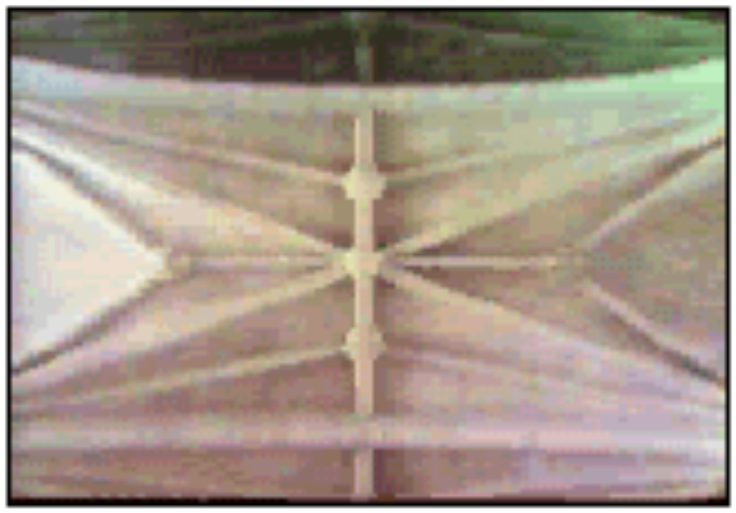
Gothic Architecture

Notre Dame de Paris

Chartres Cathedral

Notre Dame de Paris

Notre Dame, West Elevation



Vaulting

Notre Dame, East Elevation

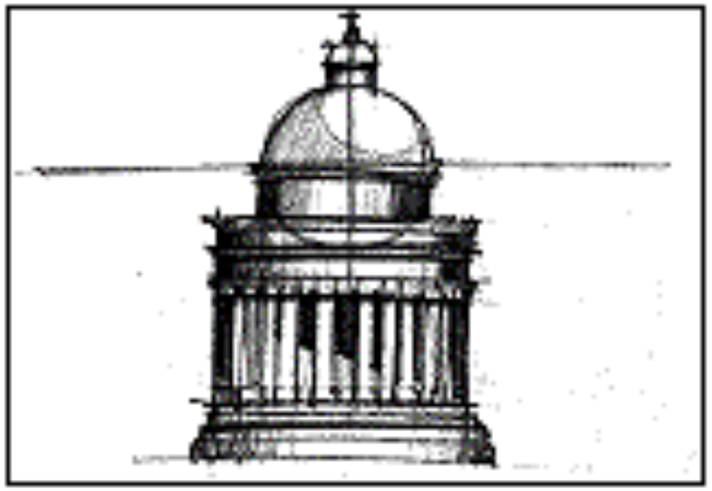
Reims Cathedral, Rose Window

Salisbury, Nave

Chartres, Flying Buttress

Renaissance Architecture

S. Maria Novella, Florence



Tempietto al Montorio, Rome

Villa Rotunda, Vicenza

Pazzi Chapel, Florence

Medici Chapel, Florence

Chambord

Chateau D' Anet, France

Chenonceau

Eclectic Architecture

Brighton Pavilion, England

Neuschwanstein, Bavaria

Paris Opera

University Museum at Oxford

Linderof, Bavaria

University Museum at Oxford

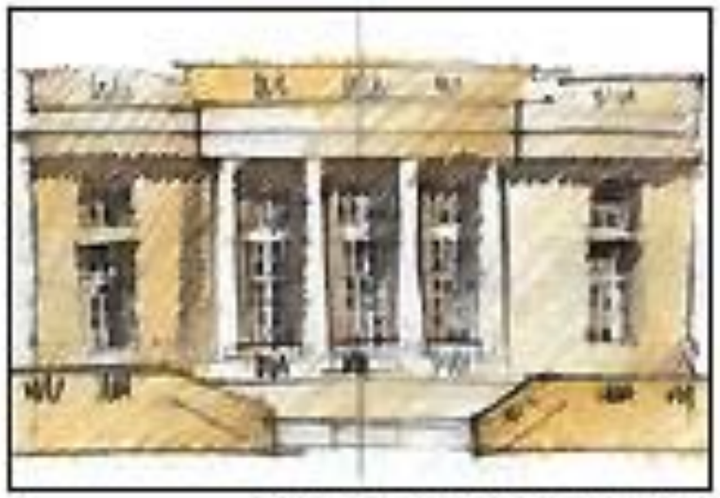
Parliament, London

Sacre Coeur, Paris

St. Pancras Station, London

Neo-Classical Architecture

Stockholm Library, Asplund



Petit Trianon, Gabriel

La Villette, Ledoux

Kenwood House, Adam

Pantheon of Paris, Soufflot

Wahalla, von Klenze

Petit Trianon, Gabriel

University of Virginia, Jefferson

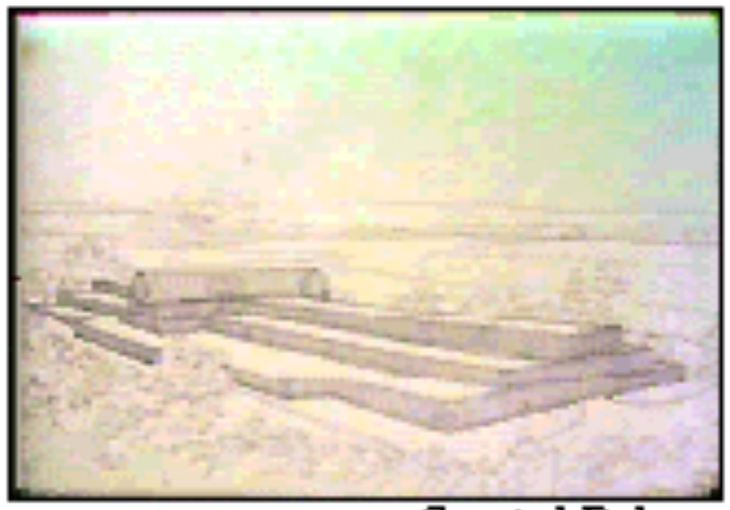
Industrial Architecture

Coalbrookdale Bridge, River Severn

Eiffel Tower, Paris, France

Firth of Forth Bridge, England

Bradbury Building, Los Angeles

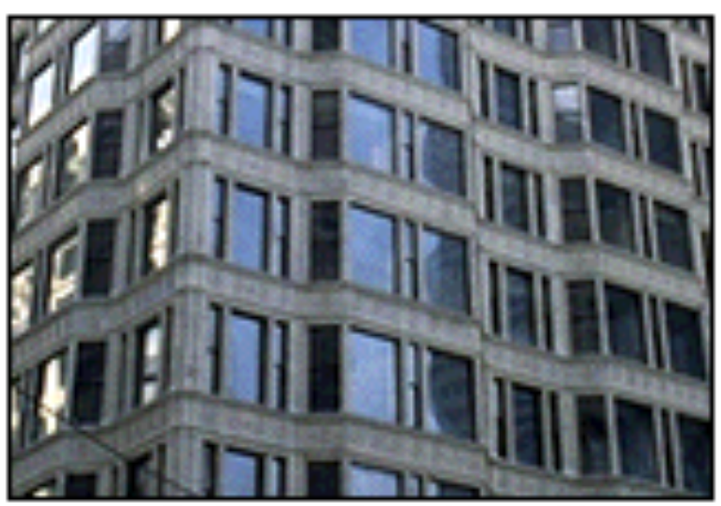


Crystal Palace

Biblioteque Ste. Genevieve, Paris

Gare d'Orsay, Paris, France

Kew Gardens, London, England



Reliance Building, Chicago

Architecture of the Early 20th Century

Chicago Auditorium, Sullivan

Barcelona Pavilion, Mies van der Rohe

Jyvaskyla University, Aalto

Monadnock Building

Villa Savoye, le Corbusier

Fagus Shoelast Factory, Gropius

Reliance Building

Schroeder House, Rietveld

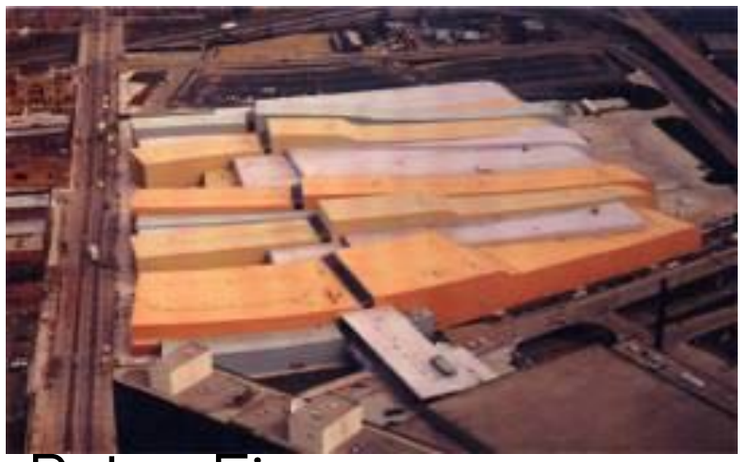
Robie House, Frank Lloyd Wright

Architecture of the Late 20th Century

Frank Gehry

Shtutgart Museum

Mario Botta



Peter Eisenman

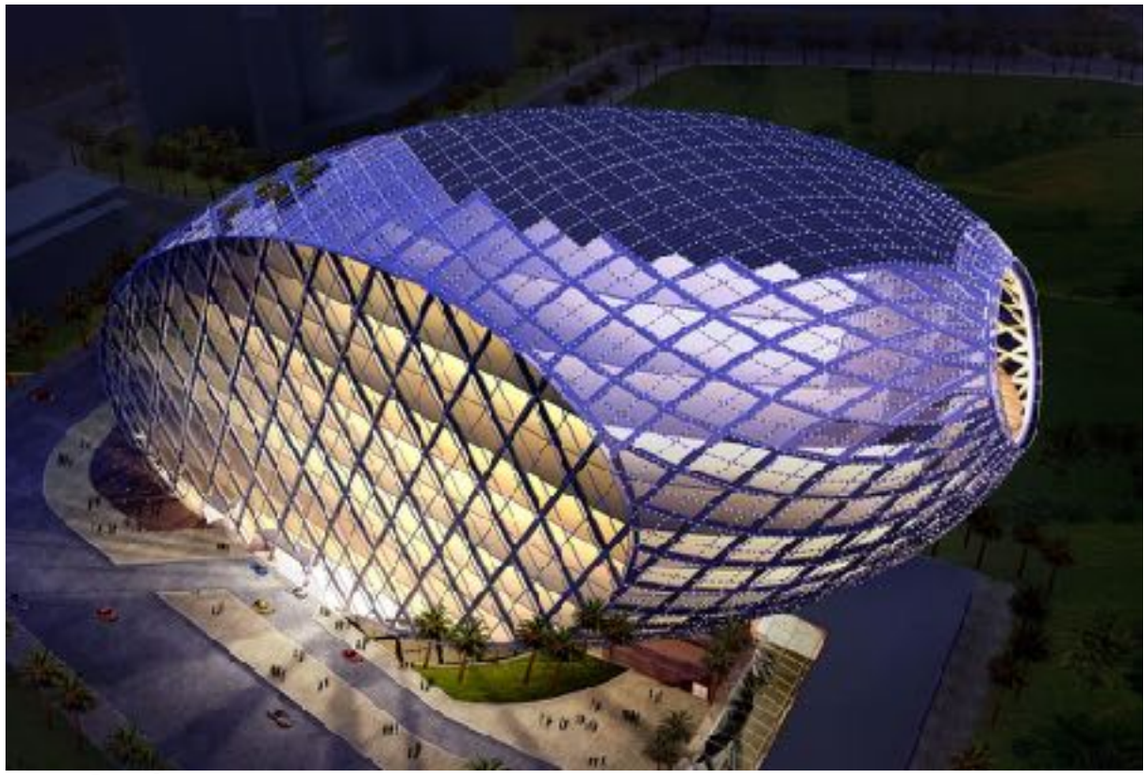
Renzo Piano

Zaha Hadi

Tado Ando

Jean Nouvel

Architecture of the early 21st Century



Cybertecture

Nano Materials

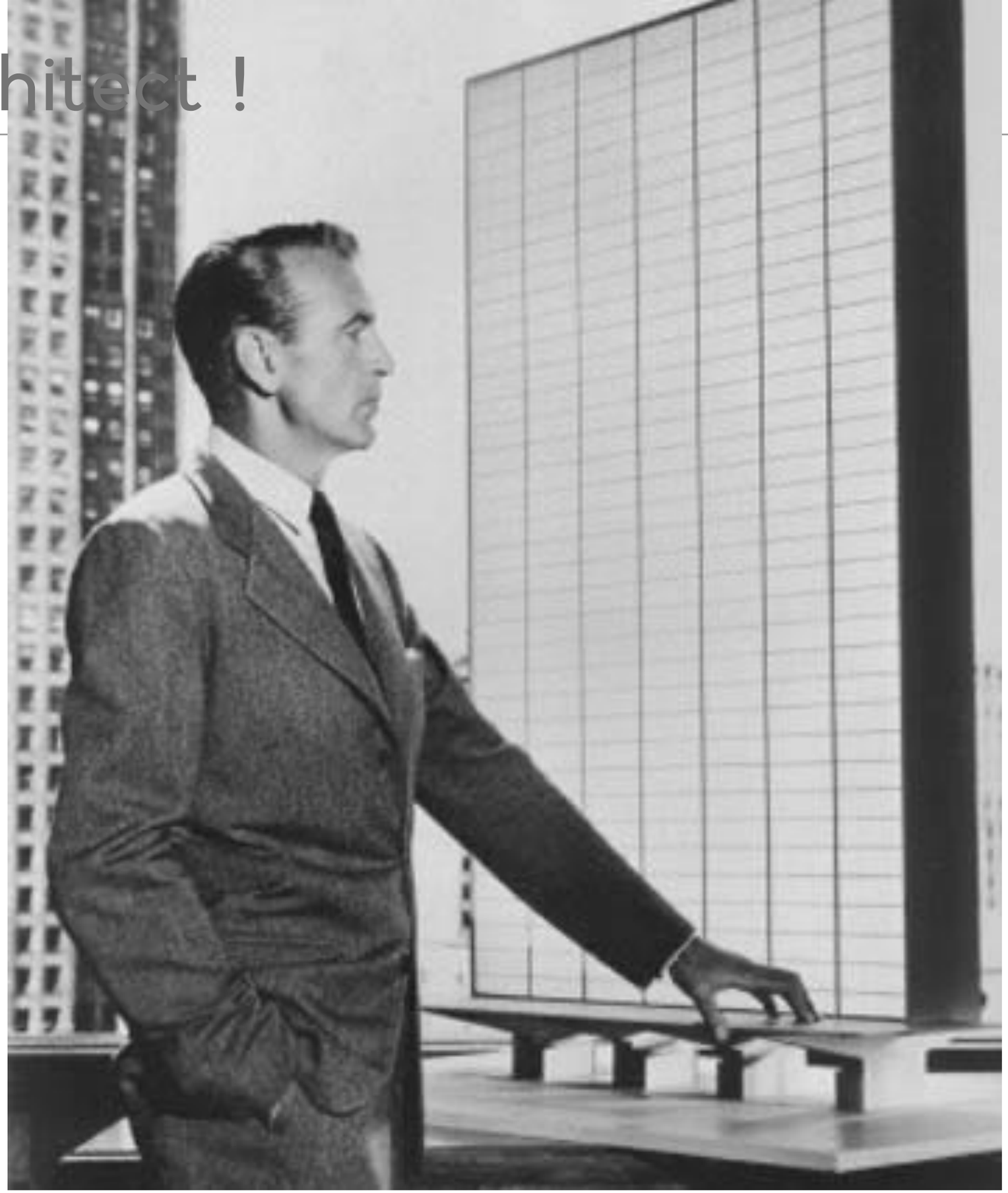
Sustainable Architecture

Parametric Design

The Architect !

Gary Cooper as Howard Roark in "The Fountainhead"

The Architect !



Gary Cooper as Howard Roark in *The Fountainhead.*

The Star-Architects !

Le Corbusier

F. L.. Wright

Walter Gropius

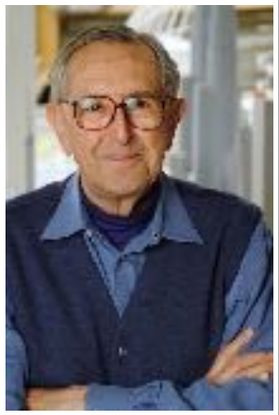
Mies Van Der Rohe

Modern Architecture

Robert Venturi

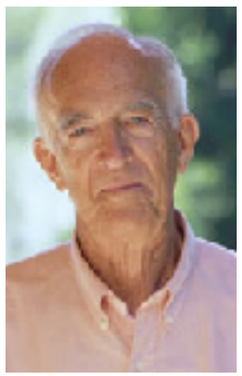
Philip Jonson

Michael Graves



Cesar Pelli

Post-Modern



Jorn Utzon

Alvar Aalto

Mario Botta

K. Frampton

Critical Regionalism

Tadao Ando

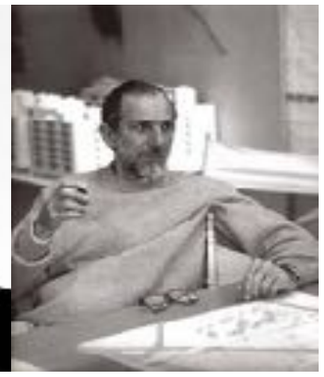
Luis Barrag‡n

Álvaro Siza

John Pawson

Minimalism Architecture

Sir. Norman Foster



Renzo Piano

Richard Rogers

Jean Nouvel

High-Tech Architecture

D. Libeskind

Frank Gehry

Peter Eisenman

Zaha Hadid

Deconstruction

Who is the Architect?

The word ***architect*** is derived from the Greek word ***architekton*** meaning **master builder**. One who **designs buildings** and **supervises their construction**.

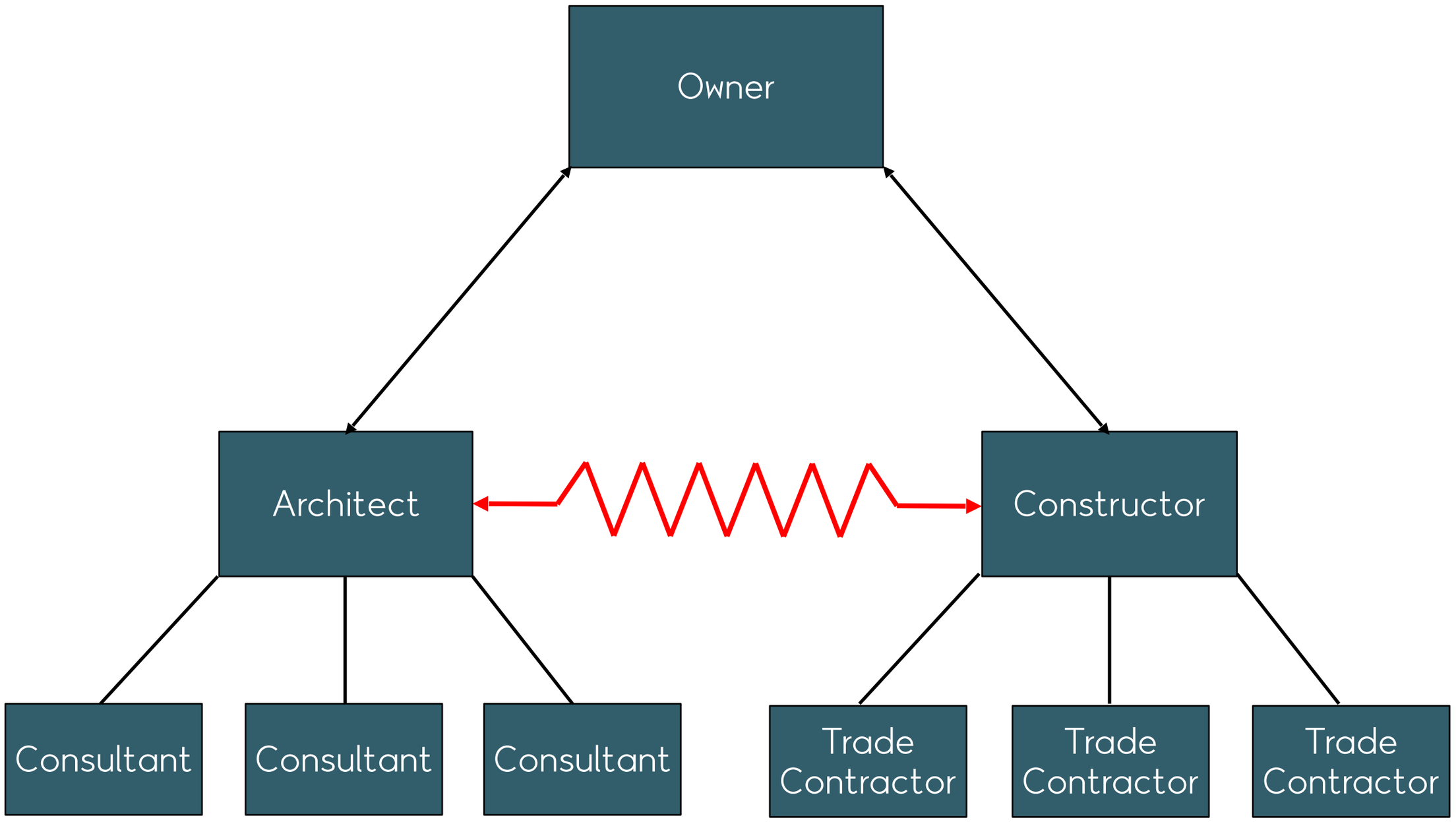
Architects are **licensed professionals** **trained in the art and science of building design**. They transform **needs into concepts** and then develop the **concepts into images and plans of buildings** that can be constructed by **others**.

The Architecture Profession

Architecture, as a profession is **the practice of providing a service, which includes many different disciplines while the overall aim of an architect is to design buildings**.

Architecture can refer to the actual product, **the architecture of a building** or it can refer to the **method** or **style** used to design the building.

Architecture in Practice



The Education of the Architect

Sociology

Psychology

Anthropolo

Humanities

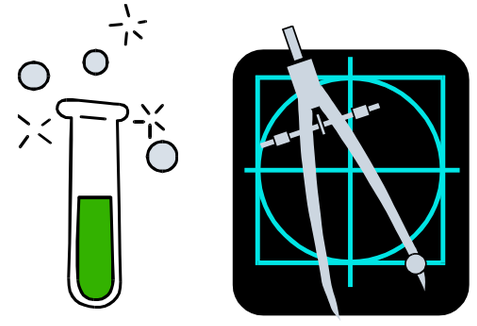
Arts

Painting

Sculpture

Aesthetics

Architecture Education



Science & Engineering

Materials

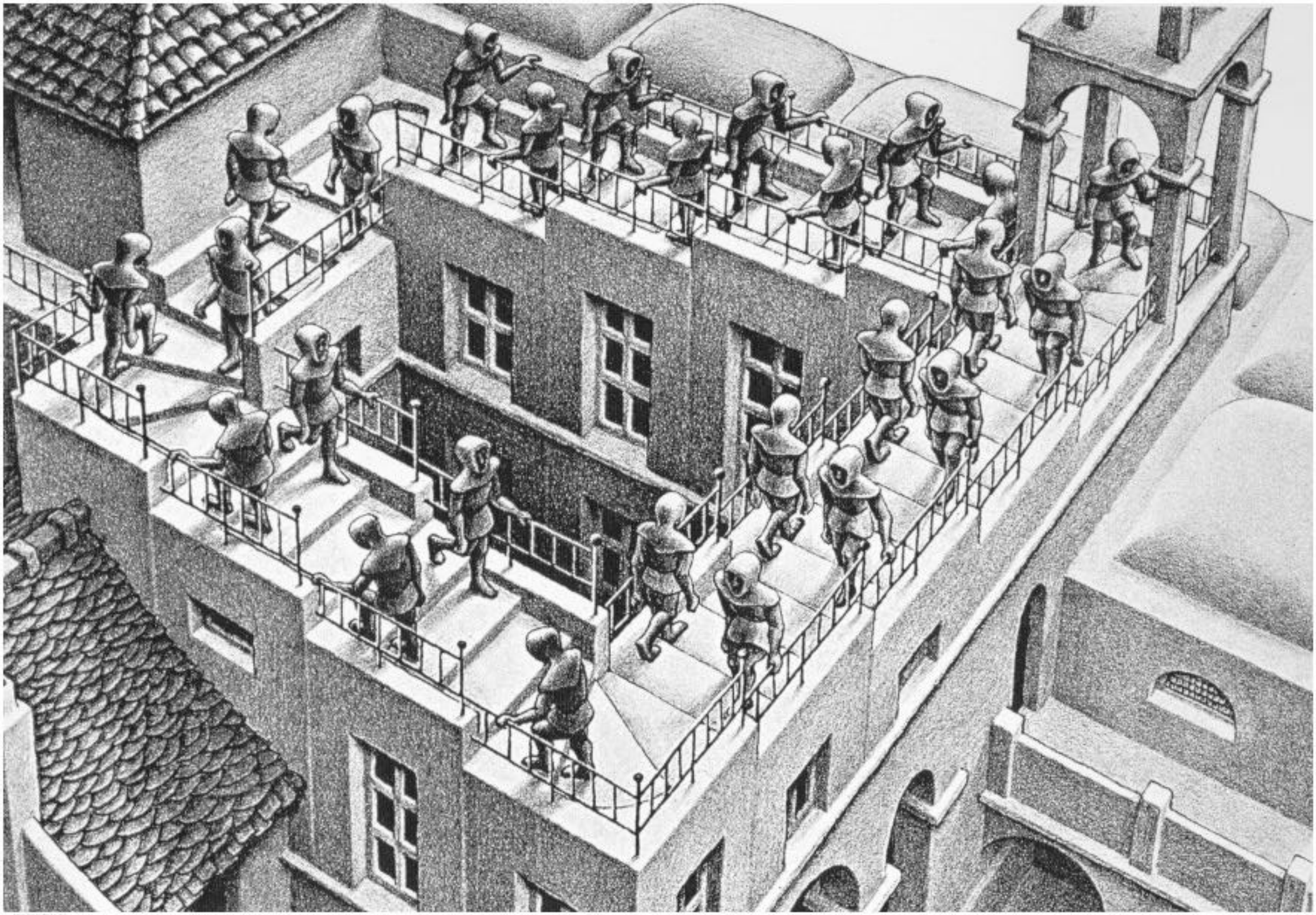
Structure

Electrical

Mechanical

Civil

The Education of the Architect



TWON

The Education of the Architecture
École Nationale Sup. des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

The origins of the school go back to **1648** when the "Académie des Beaux-Arts" was founded by Cardinal Mazarin to educate the most talented students in drawing, painting, sculpture, engraving, **architecture** and other media.

The Beaux-Arts training emphasized the mainstream examples of Imperial Roman architecture, Italian Renaissance and French and Italian Baroque models.

The Education of the Architecture
École Nationale Sup. des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

Beaux-Arts training emphasized the production of **quick conceptual sketches**, **highly-finished perspective** presentation drawings, close attention to the **program**, and **knowledgeable detailing**.

Site considerations tended towards social and urbane contexts.

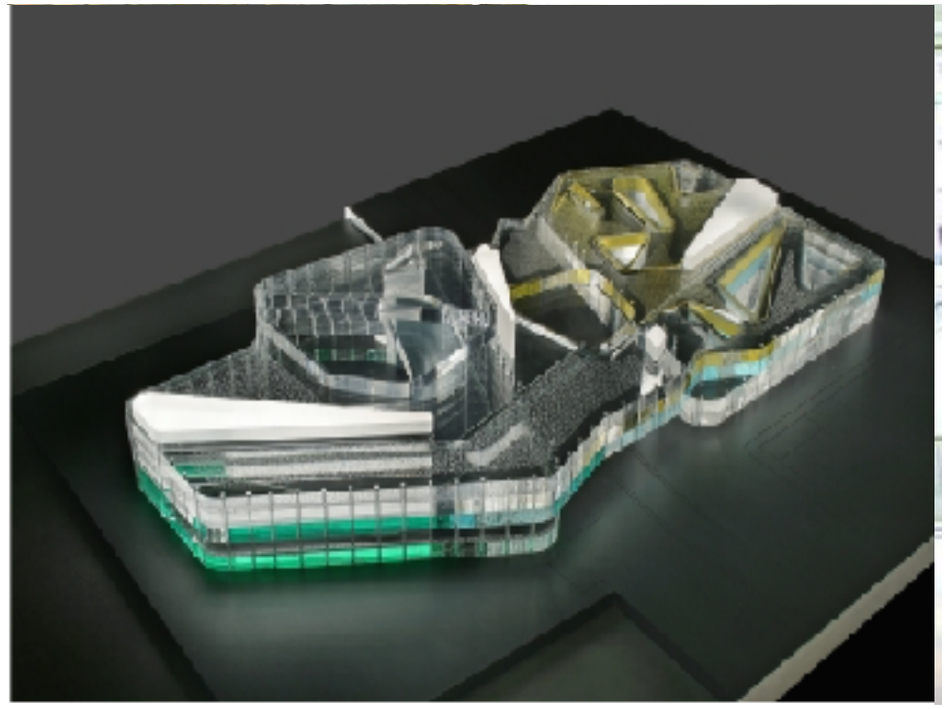
The Education of the Architecture
The UK schools

The first school in the **United Kingdom** to offer a structured program of instruction was the **Architectural Association** (**AA**), founded in **1847**.

School has continued to draw its teaching staff from **progressive international practices**, and they are reappointed **annually**, allowing a continual renewal of the exploration of architecture

The Education of the Architecture
The UK schools

Courses are divided into two main areas – **undergraduate programmes**, leading to the **AA Diploma**, and **postgraduate programmes**, which include specialised courses in landscape urbanism, housing and urbanism, energy and the environment, histories and theories, design research lab, building conservation, garden conservation, and environmental access.



The Education of the Architecture Bauhaus, Germany.

A school in **Germany** that combined crafts and the fine arts.

It operated from **1919 to 1933**, and for the approach to design that it publicized and taught.

The Bauhaus school was founded by **Walter Gropius**.

The name Bauhaus stems from the German words for **"to build" and "house."**

The Education of the Architecture Bauhaus, Germany.

Bauhaus style became one of the most influential currents in **Modernist architecture** and **modern design**.

The teachings at the Bauhaus school of design were greatly influenced by **the machine age**.

The school's aim was **to fuse all the arts under the concept of design**.

The Education of the Architecture
MIT, USA.

The first architecture schools in the USA were in universities of MIT, Cornell, and Illinois.

Architecture was first taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in **1868**.

In **1932** the School of Architecture was established.

The Education of the Architecture Cornell, USA.

In **1882** Andrew Dickson White, the first president of Cornell University established a new program to provide formal academic training in architecture.

By **1896** the College of Architecture also offered classes in drawing, painting, and sculpture, and a department of art was formally added in 1921.

Drafting Roo

2007

Sample Curriculum for an Architecture Program:

- Design Communications
- Architectural Design
- History of Architecture
- Theory of Architecture
- Working Drawings
- Structural Design
- Lighting and Illumination
- Introduction to Urban Design
- Interior Architectural Design
- Computer-Aided Design
- Professional Practice
- ...

The Education of the Architecture

Project Based Learning

- In architecture education we apply what is known as "Project Based Learning" (PBL).

- Project Based Learning **allows teachers to create tasks whose complexity and openness** mimic problems in the real world.

- Students can see the interdisciplinary nature of these tasks, and see that **each task may have more than one solution**.

- Students have the freedom to **choose different strategies and approaches** may become **more engaged in the learning process**, and these students will be more likely to approach other problems with **an open mind**.

Comparison Between Architectural Design in Practice and in Education

	In Practice	**In Education**
Client/Owner	Real	Hypothetical
Economics	High priority	Low priority
Constructability	High priority	Low priority
Focus	Product	Process
Building Industry	High priority	Low priority
Licensing	Required	Not required
Codes and Regulations	Applied	Considered
Compensation	($) Money	Grade (A)

Conclusions

There commonalities and differences between architectural design **in practice** and **in education**.

Commonalities include: design process, graphics, presentation, creativity, etc …

Differences include: client, budget, constructability, contractor, specialists, etc …

While the focus in **PRACTICE** is on the **PRODUCT**, the focus in **EDUCATION** is on the **PROCESS**.

In **PROJECT BASED LEARNING** (BPL), the project is only a vehicle for learning by doing.

Thank you

“Type a quote here.”