



AH/US 230 ROMAN ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN

IES Abroad Rome

DESCRIPTION:

The course is a survey of the architecture and the urban history of the city of Rome, from the early Renaissance to contemporary Rome. Rome is an exceptional city in that it represents more than 2700 years of uninterrupted history, reflected in its architecture. Through a close examination of the history of buildings, gathering places and routes, students will gain an understanding of the key historical and cultural issues that informed urban developments throughout the Renaissance, the Baroque and the 19th and 20th centuries. Religious, artistic and political ideologies have in turn often shaped Western architecture and urban form. Interrelationships will be discussed between ritual, cultural and political changes and their counterparts in architecture and urban design, as well as the importance of the "multi-layered-ness" of each of these significant periods. The course is taught both in the classroom and on-site.

CREDITS: 3

CONTACT HOURS: 45

METHOD OF PRESENTATION:

Lectures, power point presentations, field studies to sites and monuments

LANGUAGE OF PRESENTATION: English

REQUIRED WORK AND FORM OF ASSESSMENT:

Class Participation – 10%
Midterm Exam – 30%
Final Exam – 30%
Research Paper – 30%

Course Participation

Given the nature of the course, breadth and variety of the material covered, attendance is mandatory. Students will be required to take notes during lessons. Class participation includes attendance, keeping up to date with the readings and participating in class discussions.

Research Paper

Research papers are based on a topic that is course related. Students are required to submit an outline for their research papers after the mid-term exam. Research papers must include a complete bibliography for all source material, inclusive of citations and paraphrasing. Sources quoted in the content of the paper must be given the appropriate citation in a footnote, endnote, or embedded reference. Visual material must be captioned. Not documenting or citing sources will result in the loss of a full grade point.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Gain knowledge of the basic principles of architecture and urban design that shaped a great part of Western culture
- Acquire the fundamental skills in visual reading and analyzing architecture and urban form
- Master terminology used by architects, art historians and urban planners
- Describe and recognize the work of individual artists and demonstrate relationships through comparison and contrasts
- Understand the interrelationships between architecture and the culture of a people

ATTENDANCE POLICY:

Attendance is mandatory for all IES classes, including course-related excursions. If a student misses more than two classes in this course, 2 percentage points will be deducted from the final grade for every additional absence. Any exams, tests, presentations, or

other work missed due to student absences can only be rescheduled in cases of documented medical emergencies or family emergencies. IES will only consider extreme emergency cases and will strictly adhere to this policy.

CONTENT:

Week	Content	Assignments
Week 1	A survey of the early history and architecture of Rome from the Republican Period to the Middle Ages Course-related Trip: A Palimpsest: Castel Sant'Angelo	
Week 2	The Renaissance in Italy How the Renaissance tradition found its roots in the princely courts of Northern Italy	Alison Cole, <i>Virtue and Magnificence</i>, Art of the Italian Renaissance Course, Introduction; ch. 1
Week 3	The Early Renaissance in Rome: Bramante and Raphael With the beginning of the 16th century Rome attracts the greatest artists of its time and with the works of Bramante and Raphael rises to become the greatest artistic center of the period Course-related Trip: Villa Lante on the Gianicolo	Christopher Hibbert, <i>Rome: The Biography of a City</i>, ch. 9 Patrons and Parasites; ch. 10 The Sack of Rome (pg. 139-161)
Week 4	Michelangelo The turning point of the history of Art, especially in the architecture of the period his work, coincides with a great crisis in the history of the church which ushers in new avenues of artistic and architectural development Course-related Trip: Campidoglio	James Ackerman, <i>The Architecture of Michelangelo</i>, Michelangelo's theory of Architecture (pg. 37-52)
Week 5	Vignola and Mannerism With the end of the 16th century patronage of the church gives way to great wealth of artistic production – both religious and profane, as a reaction to protestant reformation Course-related Trip: Chiesa del Gesù	- Georgina Masson, <i>Italian Gardens</i>, ch. 4 Roman Renaissance Gardens - Siegfried Giedon, <i>Space, Time, and Architecture</i>, Sixtus V and the Planning of Baroque Rome (pg. 75-106)

Week 6	Review & Midterm Exam	
Week 7	The Early Baroque: Pietro da Cortona and Bernini The most important period of urban development in the history of Rome: great patrons and architects reshape the city as we see it today 1. Course-related Trip: St. Peter's Square	Anthony Blunt, <i>Roman Baroque</i>, Rome 1575 1625 (pg. 28-41)
Week 8	The Late Baroque: Borromini The most eccentric and creative artist who ever worked in Rome, is the person who probably most influenced the later history of architecture 1. Baroque churches on Via XX Settembre	Siegfried Gideon, <i>Space, Time, & Architecture</i>, The Late Baroque (pg. 107-120)
Week 9	Piranesi and Neo-Classicism By the 18th century Rome lags behind in the currents of artistic developments and becomes a living museum in which artists from all of Europe come to rediscover Roman antiquities 1. Course-related Trip: Villa Torlonia or Villa Borghese	Christopher Hibbert, <i>Rome: The Biography of a City</i>, ch. 13 Settecento; ch. 14 Napoleonic Interlude (pg. 200-242)
Week 10	Rome: Capital of a Nation IN 1870 Rome finally becomes the Capital of a new unified Italian Nation which determines radical urban transformations and the creation of new building types 1. Course-related Trip: Vittoriano	
Week 11	Rationalism and Fascist Architecture The Fascist Regime brings new needs for the symbolic representation of power and hence leads to great changes in the urban layout of the city and to the building of gigantic structures designed to glorify the Dictator 1. Course-related Trip: Foro Italico	Christopher Hibbert, <i>Rome: The Biography of a City</i>, ch. 17 Roma Fascista (pg. 286-303)
Week 12	The Post-War Period The most recent urban transformations in the city are the result of the arrival of great numbers of immigrants from the countryside which led to the development of new housing projects. Olympic Games of 1960 and Jubilee Year 2000 1. Course-related Trip: Nuovo Auditorium della Musica MAXXI	
Week 13	Review & Final Exam	



COURSE-RELATED TRIPS:

Course-related trips are considered classroom lectures. Students are required to arrive on time and to follow the lecture as in a regular classroom setting. As the course-related trips will take place outdoors, and often in places of worship, students are requested to dress appropriately (walking shoes, covered shoulders and legs, etc.)

- A Palimpsest: Castel Sant'Angelo
- Villa Lante on the Gianicolo
- Campidoglio
- Chiesa del Gesù
- St. Peter's Square
- Baroque churches on Via XX Settembre
- Course-related Trip: Villa Torlonia or Villa Borghese
- Vittoriano
- Foro Italico
- Nuovo Auditorium della Musica MAXXI

REQUIRED READINGS:

- Stefan Grundman, *The Architecture of Rome* (London 1998)
- Christopher Hibbert, *Rome, The Biography of a City* (London 1985)
- Anthony Blunt, *Roman Baroque* (London 2001)
- James Ackermann, *The Architecture of Michelangelo* (Chicago 1986)
- Georgina Masson, *Italian Gardens* (London 1961)
- Alison Cole, *Virtue and Magnificence*, Art of the Italian Renaissance Course

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

- James Stephen Curl, *Oxford Dictionary of Architecture*
- Irene De Guitry, *Guide to Modern Rome from 1870 until today* (Roma 2001)
- Ludwig Heydenreich, *Architecture in Italy 1400-1500* (Yale 1996)
- Anthony Hopkins, *Italian Architecture from Michelangelo to Borromini* (London 2002)
- Wolfgang Lotz, *Architecture in Italy 1500-1600* (Yale 1995)
- Rudolf Wittkover, *Art and Architecture in Italy 1600-1750* (London 1958)