

Teacher(s)	Pouillon Henry ;
Language :	French
Place of the course	Tournai
Main themes	<p>Further exploration of the theological, ideological and theoretical stances which inform works from Modern times and the contemporary period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance: measurements of space, proportions, representation • Baroque and Rococo: structural deformation, staging of transcendence • 18th century: return of Classicism, importance of reason • 19th century: industrialisation and architecture, between historicism and rationalism • 20th century: technical progress and/or social revolution? Modernity and modernism • Today: the end of certainty: architecture as a local issue confronted with a global challenge
Learning outcomes	<p>At the end of this learning unit, the student is able to :</p> <p>The History of Architecture teaching unit is designed to provide a set of references. It will however avoid considering history as merely a reservoir of examples, but attempt to analyse 'historically', i.e. to put these examples in their context to gain better understanding of their complex meaning.</p> <p>The main objective of the unit is to ask questions and attempt to understand architecture, as a complex phenomenon, of an intellectual, physical and social kind, and its meaning. This will be done by taking a strictly historical approach.</p> <p>Specific learning outcomes:</p> <p>By the end of this course, students are able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand and use the vocabulary of art, architecture and urbanism. • identify and name the main (typical) stylistic characteristics of an artistic, architectural or urbanistic work in the period being studied. • logically place, in time and space, architecture and town developments representative of the period being studied. • explain the meaning of a work by putting it back in context, namely by understanding the whys and wherefores which shaped it. • place unfamiliar examples by referring them to familiar models. • convey the link between art history and the political, economic and social organisation of society. <p>Contribution to the learning outcome reference framework:</p> <p>1 Build knowledge of architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be familiar with and analyse the basic references • Be able to use given references which, by analogy, can lead to other interpretations of the context • Develop and make use of knowledge in the discipline <p>Place the action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the environments and contexts according to various given methods and starting from various identified points of view <p>Make use of other subjects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of other subjects to ask questions about the design and implementation of an architectural project <p>Use the technical dimension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and assess the main construction principles of a building <p>Express an architectural procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convey the experience of spatiality by observing it and posing questions • Express ideas clearly in oral, graphic and written form

Bibliography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Von MEISS (P.), De la forme au lieu. Une introduction à l'étude de l'architecture, Lausanne, 1993.• TARICAT (J.), Histoires d'architecture, [Parenthèses], 2004 .• NORBERG-SCHULZ (Ch.), La signification dans l'architecture occidentale, Bruxelles-Liège, 1977.• CHEYNUT (J.) et LEFEVRE (P), Parcours d'architectes, Paris, [Le Cavalier Bleu], 2012.• DONNADIEU (B.), L'apprentissage du regard. Leçons d'architecture de Dominique Spinetta, Paris, 2002.
Faculty or entity in charge	LOCI

Programmes containing this learning unit (UE)				
Program title	Acronym	Credits	Prerequisite	Learning outcomes
Bachelor in Architecture (Tournai)	ARCT1BA	3		