

# Architectural History: Firsts and Innovations

Architectural History · Answer Key · 10 Questions

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**1. What ancient civilization is credited with the invention of the arch, a fundamental structural element in architecture?**

- A) Ancient Egyptians
- B) Ancient Greeks
- C) Ancient Romans**
- D) Mesopotamians

**2. The Pantheon in Rome, built around 126 AD, is famous for its massive unreinforced concrete dome. What was a key material used in its construction that allowed for such a large span?**

- A) Steel
- B) Wood
- C) Brick
- D) Concrete**

**3. Which architectural innovation, developed by the Greeks, allowed for the construction of larger and more stable temples with columns?**

- A) The flying buttress
- B) The post-and-lintel system**
- C) The dome
- D) The pointed arch

**4. What material, widely used in Gothic architecture, allowed for thinner walls and larger windows, creating soaring cathedrals?**

- A) Mud brick
- B) Stone**
- C) Timber
- D) Reinforced concrete

**5. The development of what technology in the 19th century revolutionized skyscraper construction, enabling buildings to reach unprecedented heights?**

- A) The printing press
- B) The steam engine
- C) The elevator**
- D) The telegraph

**6. Who is often credited with pioneering the use of reinforced concrete in modern architecture, particularly in his designs like the Robie House?**

A) Le Corbusier

**B) Frank Lloyd Wright**

C) Mies van der Rohe

D) Walter Gropius

**7. The development of steel-frame construction, a major breakthrough in building technology, was significantly advanced in which city during the late 19th century?**

A) London

B) Paris

**C) New York**

D) Rome

**8. Which ancient civilization is known for its early adoption and sophisticated use of advanced plumbing and sanitation systems, including aqueducts?**

A) Ancient Greeks

B) Ancient Egyptians

**C) Indus Valley Civilization**

D) Mayans

**9. The invention of the pointed arch, a key characteristic of Gothic architecture, allowed for what structural advantage compared to the rounded Roman arch?**

A) Wider spans

B) Greater stability

**C) Taller vaults**

D) Simpler construction

**10. What invention in the early 20th century, often attributed to the Bauhaus movement, made large expanses of glass feasible in modern buildings, leading to the 'glass curtain wall' effect?**

A) The concrete mixer

**B) The aluminum extrusion process**

C) The steam shovel

D) The electric drill