

Architectural History: Firsts and Innovations

Architectural History · Practice Test · 10 Questions

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