

Architectural History Survey

Architectural History · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. Which architectural order, characterized by its ornate capital featuring acanthus leaves, is the most elaborate of the three Classical Greek orders?

- A) Doric
- B) Ionic
- C) Corinthian**
- D) Tuscan

2. The Pantheon in Rome is famous for its massive unreinforced concrete dome; what is the central opening at its apex called?

- A) Oculus**
- B) Rotunda
- C) Portico
- D) Nave

3. Which 12th-century French abbey is widely considered the birthplace of the Gothic architectural style?

- A) Chartres Cathedral
- B) Basilica of Saint-Denis**
- C) Notre-Dame de Paris
- D) Amiens Cathedral

4. Filippo Brunelleschi achieved a major engineering feat by constructing the dome of which Italian cathedral without the use of traditional wooden centering?

- A) Milan Cathedral
- B) Siena Cathedral
- C) Florence Cathedral**
- D) St. Peter's Basilica

5. What structural element, common in Gothic architecture, was used to support heavy walls by transferring loads outward to detached piers?

- A) Vaulted ceiling
- B) Flying buttress**
- C) Clerestory window
- D) Transept

6. The Bauhaus school, which influenced modern architecture, was founded in 1919 in which German city?

- A) Berlin
- B) Munich
- C) Weimar**
- D) Hamburg

7. Which architectural style, prevalent in the 17th century, is known for its dramatic use of light, intense color, and emotional intensity?

- A) Romanesque
- B) Baroque**
- C) Neoclassical
- D) Art Deco

8. The Fallingwater house, an iconic example of organic architecture, was designed by which American architect?

- A) Frank Lloyd Wright**
- B) Louis Sullivan
- C) Le Corbusier
- D) Mies van der Rohe

9. What is the primary material used in the construction of the Hagia Sophia's massive central dome in Istanbul?

- A) Granite
- B) Marble
- C) Brick**
- D) Limestone

10. In Islamic architecture, what is the term for a niche in a wall that indicates the direction of Mecca?

- A) Minaret
- B) Mihrab**
- C) Madrasa
- D) Muqarnas

11. The Crystal Palace, built for the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, was revolutionary for its extensive use of which two materials?

- A) Stone and brick
- B) Cast iron and plate glass**
- C) Timber and steel
- D) Concrete and tile

12. Which 19th-century movement advocated for a return to traditional craftsmanship in response to the perceived soullessness of industrial production?

A) Art Nouveau

B) Arts and Crafts Movement

C) De Stijl

D) International Style

13. The Seagram Building in New York City is a quintessential example of which 20th-century architectural style?

A) Brutalism

B) International Style

C) Postmodernism

D) Constructivism

14. What are the three tiers of a classical column's composition?

A) Base, Shaft, Capital

B) Plinth, Column, Entablature

C) Pediment, Frieze, Architrave

D) Drum, Vault, Keystone

15. Le Corbusier is famous for describing a house as a 'machine for...' what?

A) Working

B) Sleeping

C) Living

D) Creating

16. Which structure, completed in 1973, is considered one of the most significant architectural works of the 20th century due to its complex shell design?

A) Guggenheim Museum Bilbao

B) Sydney Opera House

C) Centre Pompidou

D) The Shard

17. The 'Villa Rotonda' by Andrea Palladio is the most famous example of which architectural influence?

A) Humanism and symmetry

B) Gothic ornamentation

C) Byzantine structuralism

D) Baroque complexity

18. In Roman construction, what is a 'barrel vault' essentially?

A) A series of arches placed side by side

B) A dome supported by pendentives

C) A circular roof structure

D) A stone lintel spanning two columns

19. Which architect is credited with the design of the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican?

A) Donato Bramante

B) Michelangelo

C) Gian Lorenzo Bernini

D) Giorgio Vasari

20. The 'Art Deco' movement of the 1920s and 30s is characterized by what primary aesthetic feature?

A) Jagged, irregular organic shapes

B) Symmetry and geometric, streamlined forms

C) Excessive use of flying buttresses

D) Plain, unadorned concrete surfaces