

Architectural History Survey

Architectural History · Practice Test · 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