

BME FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE	Department for History of Architecture and of Monuments
SUBJECT: History of Architecture - Final Global Exam	SEMESTER: 2021 Fall/2022 Spring
CODE: BMEEPETT999	CURRICULUM SPECIFICATION: compulsory exam course
FORM OF EVALUATION: global exam in English language	YEAR: V.
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUBJECT: Dr. János KRÄHLING	LECTURER/Examiner: Dr. János Krähling, Dr. Tamás Mezős, Zsuzsanna Kiss, László Daragó DLA, Dr. Balázs Halmos, Dr. Ágnes Gyetvay Balogh, Dr. Zorán Vukoszávlyev, Dr. Katalin Marótyz the lecturers of the department

SUBJECT REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of the subject in the realisation of the aim of the training:	The final global exam comprehends the architecture of Historic Hungary from the Roman period to the end of the 20 th century. The main purpose of the exam is to summarise the main tendencies in history of architecture in Hungary which determined the forming of the architectural space in different stylistic periods. Special attention is given to the parallels of European Architecture.
Preliminary requirements for adding the subject:	The compulsory subjects of History of Architecture 6. (BMEEPETO601) and History of Architecture in Hungary I. (BMEEPETO801) had to be successfully finished. Students can only add the Final Global Exam course on condition that they have met the preliminary requirements. Students must enrol onto the course of History of Architecture in Hungary II. (BMEEPETO901) parallel, and are allowed to register for an exam if the mid-term mark and credits are absolved.
Schedule of exams:	The Final Global Exam subject ends with an exam and 0 credits, no mid-semester checks or lessons are connected. The exam dates are evenly distributed in the term period as well as in the exam period. The exact schedule will be announced before according to the Code of Studies and Exams. (See attached).
Mid-semester checks, their repeats and improving the marks:	The mark of the exam can be improved according to Art 16. of the Code of Studies and Exams.
Acceptance of former partial evaluation of the subject:	No partial evaluation will be accepted of former semesters.
Final mark (exam mark):	The final mark will be the average of the written (60%) and the oral (40%) part of the exam.
Exam description:	The complex exam contains a compulsory written part (60 min.) and an oral part. The successfully finished written part is the condition of participating on the oral exam. If the written part is unsuccessful the final mark will be "failed". The written part consists of three questions, which should be answered both with text and architectural sketches. The questions follow the periods of history of architecture concerned (Historic Hungary from the Roman period to the end of the 20 th Century) of the subjects. The list of themes of the exam is announced in advance. The exercises focus on the global approach of the content of the subjects of History of Architecture in Hungary I. (BMEEPETO801) and History of Architecture in Hungary II. (BMEEPETO901) taught before. On the basis of the written test an oral exam will be initiated.
Repeats of the exam:	Failed exams can be repeated according to Art. 16. of the Code of Studies and Exams.
Textbooks:	Wiebenson-Sisa (ed.): The Architecture of Historic Hungary, The MIT Press, 1998.

THEMES FOR THE FINAL GLOBAL EXAM (BMEPETT999)

Pannonia; Medieval Architecture in Hungary

1. Typical buildings in Aquincum: house, public building (amphitheatre, bath), sacral building – analyse one example of each group.
2. The Esztergom Cathedral in the early middle ages and the Bakócz Chapel.
3. The typical clan monastery churches in 13th century Hungary (Lébény, Ják, Zsámbék) – analyse one example.
4. The medieval Royal Castle in Buda.
5. Analyse one typical sacral building of the High Gothic in Hungary.

Renaissance and baroque architecture in Hungary

6. Early renaissance architecture under King Matthias and Vladislav II. in Buda.
7. The analysis of one typical fortified renaissance palace in Hungary.
8. The Jesuit church type in Hungary (Nagyszombat, Győr, Kassa) – analyse one example.
9. The analysis of a typical baroque palace in Hungary (Gödöllő or Fertőd/Eszterháza).
10. The baroque Royal Palace in Buda.

19th century and turn-of-the-century architecture in Hungary

11. Mihály Pollack architect and the National Museum.
12. Joseph Hild architect and the Classicist Cathedral in Esztergom.
13. Miklos Ybl's most important buildings in Budapest.
14. The most important architects of the 19th century : Pollack, J. Hild, Ybl.
15. Public buildings in the age of millennial exhibition in Budapest (Royal Palace, Parliament, Heroes' Square with Museums) – analyse one example.
16. Typical Hungarian approaches in turn-of-the-century architecture – Ödön Lechner and Károly Kós; analyse one important building of their architecture.

20th century architecture from 1920 to the new millennium in Hungary

17. Neo-styles after the World War I.: present one building and explain the historic-social background.
18. The 'Rome School' in church building: its origin and main characteristics, present one example.
19. Farkas Molnár and his role in the Hungarian CIAM Group: present one of his built villas.
20. Lajos Kozma, the modest modern architect: present one of his built works.
21. Modern architecture after the World War II.: sketch political situation and present one public building from the period 1945-1949.
22. Socialist Realism in Hungarian architecture: describe its main features and present a typical example.
23. Modern architecture reloaded after 1956: present the signs of inspiration of folk architecture or Nordic modernism on a building of the age.
24. The case of high-rise buildings in Budapest: explain general considerations and present an exemplary building from the period 1965-1975
25. New town centres referred to as models: present the new town centre in Salgótarján (1959-1968) or in Szekszárd (1965-1972)
26. Hungarian organic architecture: Imre Makovecz and his inspiring sources. Present one of his buildings built 1963-1977.
27. Hungarian organic architecture: György Csete and the so-called Pécs Group: present his basic ideas and one of his (or the Group's) work.
28. International methods in Hungarian architecture in the 1970s: structuralism, flexibility, mobility.

Present an exemplary building by István Janáky or by Péter Reimholz.

29. Evolution of regional approach in Hungary: the idea of timelessness, forms, materials and predecessors. Present a building by Gábor Turányi, István Ferencz or Tamás Nagy.