

# Architecture history exam

[Design](#), [Architecture](#)



Architecture History Exam The world has continued to experience changes in the way activities are done and even in the construction of structure. Bearing in mind that necessity is the main prompt of inventions, different architectural structures have been constructed over the ages. Every period in history such as the renaissance, classical and medieval amongst the current periods have been famous for the type of buildings they associated with. Indeed it is true that the stones would not lie unlike words hence; the buildings would remain evident in their styles of construction for a significant period of time. Basing on this rationale, accurate ages can be determined through the architectural structures. Throughout this piece, we will attempt to determine the ability of the buildings to date the time of their construction. Indeed performing such an analysis cannot result without reasoning. The rationale in this case onto which this exercise base is that buildings themselves can be used as historical evidence. Symbolism This method tend to evaluate the origin of the features observed today as being ancient and as part of the rich history. According to Jonathan Smith and the ritual theory, there is no any other true place as the Medieval Jerusalem in which the sacred events occurred. St Jerome even encouraged worshipping in the holy places where the events took place and postulated that the places could be made holly once more through ritualization. He also left a writing describing how he observes the Christ lying on the stone with the scars and the handkerchief held. The demarcations on the tomb stones are enough proof for the happening of the events. The carvings and marks depict the happenings supported in the holy book demonstrating that the Christ was laid to rest in the tomb before his resurrection and ascent in the

medieval period. Studies demonstrate that the tomb was developed in 326 and further finishing done in 337 AD. There have been continuous attempts to develop the Chapel in Calvary. The architecture activities revealed that after the mass crusade of 1099, the campaign to improve the chapel is estimated to have begun between 1114 and 1120. John of Wurzburg indicate in his writing of 1170 to 1174 that the construction was not complete by then. Cultural Geography The cultural geography tends to be manifested in every setting of a combination habitats onto which individuals dwell.

Different cultures impart onto their followers various notions that tends to be absolutely distinct in various regions. According to the book on Basic Principles of Islam and their Social Spatial and Artistic Implications, there is a common notion that art and architecture is the haven in which the man's soul, body as well as the spirit obtains shelter. The book postulates a realistic idea that the religious belief and the lifestyles of people is always evident in the type of architecture they construct in a genuine set up. An individual visiting the place in the first time is able to tell the religious beliefs of the area. Different cultures demand various stipulations on the architectural design as well as the inter-building spacing. The policies set by the governments may demand standardized measurements of spacing that are perceived to be ideal and able to meet the predetermined criteria. However, the policies have different provisions regarding different locations. The format of designs of houses also vary according to the locations. For instance, many urban policies demand that the urban centers should only consist of particular designs of houses especially storey buildings or skyscrapers in the contemporary situations in towns. Formal Analysis In the

book entitled *The Study of What We Built* by Professor Spiro Kostof provides a formal analysis on the architecture and the manner in which they depict time throughout the history. Prof Kosof provides a rich description of different architectural works and buildings. The professor is keen at ensuring that he provide absolute explanation on every building its time of construction as well as the styles. The explanation target the appreciators learning and therefore he involves the semiotic aspect of the description. The architectural work description incorporates images and portraits drawn to boost the understanding concerning the explanation postulated.

**Conclusion** This exercise has attained its sole objective that was predetermined in the first instance and that intended to expose buildings as historical evidence. The included methods have been successful in making sure that they provide absolute support to the opinions posted and impart fact on the audience. Throughout this work, the receivers will realize the actual involvement of architectural works as historical exhibits.

**Works Cited**  
Robert, Ousterhout *Architecture as Relic and the Construction of Sanctity: The Stones of the Holy Sepulchre*. *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* Published by: University of California Press. Article Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3655081> Vol. 62, No. 1 (Mar., 2003), pp. 4-23