

Introduction

Age of enlightenment (1730 to 1925)

- What was the age of enlightenment?:

- The Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason, was an intellectual and cultural movement that transpired in the **seventeenth and eighteenth century**, it **emphasized reason over superstition** and science over blind faith
- It was an age of enlightened despots like Frederick the Great, who rationalized and modernized Prussia in between brutal multi-year wars with Austria
- The Enlightenment was a philosophy that **encouraged individual thinking and rational logic** as more valuable than tradition
- Enlightenment ideals such as freedom and equality became prominent among lower class citizens

- What were the **3 main concepts** of the Age of Enlightenment? It's in a range of ideas centered on...

- the value of human happiness
- the pursuit of knowledge obtained by means of reason
- the evidence of the senses

- Purpose of the age of enlightenment?:

To value human rational thinking and reasoning over traditional beliefs which are thought to discover the truths around the world.

- Architectural designs in the age of enlightenment:

- Architectural designs developed during the Enlightenment period were inspired by **scientific studies and featured ideal proportions and geometric forms**.
- scientific analysis of the structural forces at work in a building began to be **modeled mathematically**, and **the strength of building materials** such as different woods and stones were **tested** and recorded in statistical tables.
- The architects of the period **based their designs on science** and were opposed to designs based on "archaic" beliefs and traditions. **Spheres, cylinders, and cubes** are the primary geometric forms used
- This form of architecture is most commonly referred to as **enlightenment, rationalism, or neoclassicism**
- Such designs were mainly developed within the **European region, especially emphasized in France**

- How the age of enlightenment impacted architectural history?:

- It helped **create a new style of art, rococo**, to replace the old style, baroque.
- Rococo withheld **more simple and elegant architectural designs**, which stood in replacement of the formerly grand and extravagant designs originated from baroque
- The Enlightenment era **focus on scientific experimentation** became a popular subject in art that encouraged people to **look to education**, not parties, for

fulfillment. It also prompted new inventions and the **use of new building materials** in architecture, most notably, cast iron.

- Fast facts about the building (BUILDING 1)



the Palace of Versailles.

INTRO

The Palace of Versailles is a former royal residence located in Versailles, about 12 miles west of Paris,

FACTS

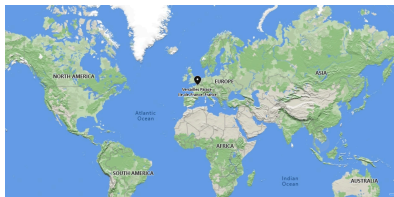
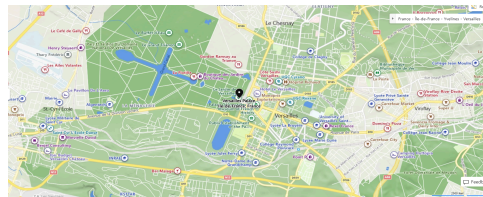
Name: Palace of Versailles

Location: Place d'Armes, Versailles

Function:

- Past: gatherings of nobility, courtiers, and government officials happened under the watchful eye of the Sun King in his Palace of Versailles.
- Now: A museum, host to important political and social events throughout the year, including presidential addresses, state dinners, and concerts.

Map:



(micro and macro map)

- History of the building

- The Palace of Versailles was originally constructed in 1624 as a simple, two-story hunting lodge. (Ordered by King Louis III)
- King Louis XIV, the Sun King, spent nearly 50 years expanding the palace, and in 1682, he moved both the royal residence and French seat of government to Versailles. (King Louis III died in 1643, King Louis XIV ordered the addition of kitchens, stables, gardens,

and residential apartments. 1677 lay foundation, 1682 transferred both the royal residence and the French government to Versailles)

- The French central government remained in Versailles until the beginning of the French Revolution when Marie-Antoinette and King Louis XVI were forced from the estate.
- In 1837, the estate was refurbished and inaugurated as a museum. Today, more than 10 million people visit the Palace of Versailles annually.

[A History of the Palace of Versailles, the Jewel of the Sun King \(thoughtco.com\)](#)

• The Architect

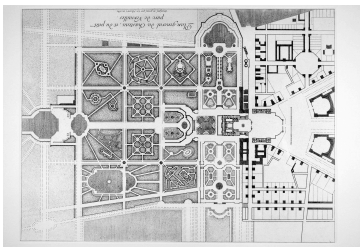
- Le Vau
- Philibert Le Roy
- André Le Nôtre

[Who Was The Main Architect Of The Palace Of Versailles \(askingthelot.com\)](#)

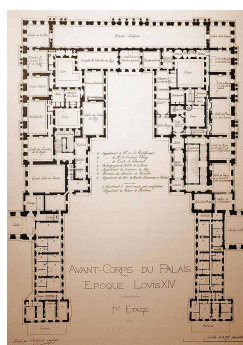
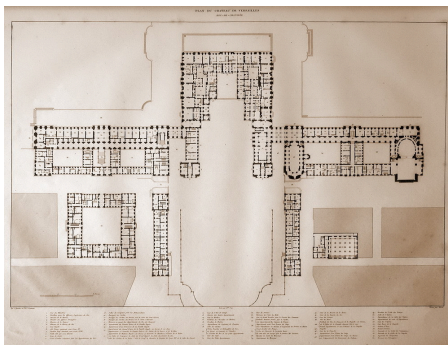
• Architectural layout of building ([Prince de Versailles — Blueprints of the Chateau de Versailles including... \(tumblr.com\)](#))

o Plan to section or elevation analysis,

Plan:

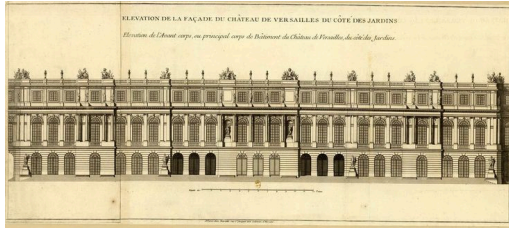


(wide view)



(zoom in the palace)

Elevation:



- o Circulation to use-space
- o Organization analysis: symmetry and balance, geometry, hierarchy.

- Building construction, structure & materials analysis
 - o Explain specific materials and construction methods used to construct the building.
 - http://ericverfaillie.free.fr/en-materiaux_chateau.htm#:~:text=The%20most%20common%20stone%20used.and%20is%20very%20hard%2Dwearing. (materials)
- Architectural elements/components analysis
 - o Identify and explain the significant components such as roof, windows, doors, fenestrations, shading, staircase or other significant elements that can be found in the chosen building. Each building may have different components. Analyze the significant components and use photos or sketches as evidence.

Introduction: Standing tall as a mark of Rome and the entire Christendom, St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican is a Renaissance masterpiece. Built over the Tomb of St. Peter, one of the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ, the colossal structure is one among the four major basilicas in the world.

The structure was commissioned by Pope Julius II in 1506 and took nearly 120 years to complete. The construction saw contributions from the master artists and architects of the Renaissance era, including Michelangelo and Raphael.

- Fast facts of the building
 - o Building name, location, function etc (may provide map & photos)

St. Peter's Basilica (BUILDING 2)



St Peter's Basilica

- History of the building
- The Architect

Main Architects: Donato Bramante, Maderno, Raphael, Michelangelo, Gian Lorenzo Bernini

- Architectural layout of building
 - o Plan to section or elevation analysis,
 - o Circulation to use-space
 - o Organization analysis: symmetry and balance, geometry, hierarchy.
- Building construction, structure & materials analysis
 - o Explain specific materials and construction methods used to construct the building.
 - lime-based sedimentary rock named travertine. It was very durable and had great strength. The construction team used the travertine quarried from Tivoli, a mineral-rich town near the Vatican. When Pope Julius II asked the designer to cut costs, Bramante limited the use of travertine and explored alternative options like bricks. Marble was another important ingredient. Architects have also used materials sourced from other buildings.

- Architectural elements/components analysis
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