

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE/RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE

الشروحات المرفقة والمخططات والأشكال مصدرها كتاب

A history of Architecture By: Banister Fletcher's

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1. Renaissance Architecture: (Italy)

- Appeared in Italy in the fifteen century (1400- 1830) c. and the Renaissance Architecture divided to these periods:
 - Early Renaissance (15^{th.}) c.
 - High Renaissance and Proto – Baroque (Mannerism) (16^{th.}) c.
 - Baroque and Rococo (17^{th.} and early 18^{th.}) c.
 - Neo-Classical (mid of 18^{th.} and early 19^{th.}) c.

2. Factors influenced:

A. Geographic Factors:

- Renaissance began in Italy in the 15th century and spread to the west in the European countries that have been identified Roman empire landmarks

B. Geologic Factors:

- Due to the spread of the geographical area that has spread its Renaissance architecture geological factor of each country is taken into consideration

C. Historical factors:

- Renaissance architecture in Italy affected by the Roman architecture also influenced by the Christian and Byzantine architecture and art

3. Renaissance architecture Characters in Italy:

A. Churches:

- In terms of the planned horizontal in the form of a square or octagonal or circular or in the form of Byzantine churches

B. Palaces: Divided in Renaissance into two :

First:

1. Palaces that their windows contain columns and shoulders and these interfaces are completely flat-free visibility (تجاويف وبروزات) we do not find out the openings for windows and crowned this shortcoming Cornish commensurate with the rise in the whole façade.
2. Divider palaces and their windows into sections by the shoulders or columns usually large due to how to use these shoulders like each floor which has an order differ for other.

Second:

1. Palaces have columns continued to two floors or more.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE/RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE**C. Architecture Elements:**

- Windows & openings:
 - Openings are made up of small holes strengthens column knotted to hold semi-circular vault, and there is a kind of openings made up of two columns topped with Cornish.
 - Attention entrances main buildings and the addition of two columns on either side of the entrance
 - Doorstep windows either pinned or straight to match the heights
- Planning:
 - Simplicity is the most important characteristic of this stage
 - Resemble the letter H or E and the entrance in the center and two wings on both sides of the inner courtyards lighting.
 - Inside palaces and a large lounge and a huge ladder and gallery and balconies surrounded by stairs on either side and overlooking the landscaped park
 - Developed plans for horizontal palaces and become identical sides and axial.
- Elevations & walls:
 - The walls of the palaces covered with huge stones prominent in lower floors and smooth stones on the upper floors.
- Roofs:
 - Used slanted ceilings covered with red bricks or tiles.
- Ornaments and decorations:
 - Initially used in the column capitals and bases were combining Gothic and Renaissance, In the end it was gathered Renaissance and classical.
- Columns:
 - Re-use of models of the five pillars of Renaissance architecture, and sometimes used all in one building.

D. The most important architectural achievements:**1. Capitol:**

- Field Capitol hill in Rome, designed by Michael Anglois and surrounding buildings.
- General Planning contains 3 important buildings on three sides also contains a statue of a Roman commander on horseback.
- These three buildings are Senator Palace at the front of the main entrance and then the Count Palace Factory on the right and on the left Capitol Museum (perfect Symmetry).

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2. St. Peter's Basilica and the Vatican:

- St. Peter's Basilica and the Vatican is the largest integrated set religious buildings, and the length of this group of 190 meters and width of 140 m
- The interior walls of brick and use the lime colored (البياض الملون) imitation of marble, interior columns on the Corinthian-style