

Chapter 9: 1200–1350

9.1. The Mercantile Mediterranean: New Facades for Old Cities

1. This city's cathedral complex drew from centers across the Mediterranean including soil from Palestine to be spread in its new cemetery and granite columns from the mosque of Palermo on the façade of the church.
 - a. Amalfi
 - b. Genoa
 - c. Pisa*
 - d. Venice
2. Mamluk palaces, such as that of Uthman Kathuda (1350), incorporated passive cooling devices including wind-catchers called _____, which rise like chimneys to face the prevailing northeast winds.
 - a. ablaq
 - b. muqarnas
 - c. malqaf*
 - d. mashrabiyyas
3. The grandest Mamluk monument was an educational institution for over 500 students, called a _____, constructed by sultan al-Nasir Hasan eight years after the Black Death.
 - a. mosque
 - b. madrasa*
 - c. mihrab
 - d. iwan
4. Venetian palaces, called _____, combined commercial functions and warehouses on the ground floor and living functions above.
 - a. herats
 - b. proto
 - c. doge
 - d. fontego*
5. The governmental center of Siena was called the _____. Its architecture reflected multiples of three, divided into three wings, articulated with triforium windows.
 - a. Palazzo del Broletto
 - b. Palazzo dei Consoli
 - c. Palazzo Vecchio
 - d. Palazzo Pubblico*

9.2: Gothic Europe: The Fabric of the Great Cathedrals

1. The Champagne fairs took place initially outside the city gates, where they generated permanent settlement areas known in French as _____.
 - a. faubourgs*
 - b. fonduks
 - c. refectories
 - d. Waterhalle
2. The cities of Montpazier, founded by the English in 1284, and Villefranche de Perigord, founded by the French in 1261, are examples of new towns constructed by the French and English crowns in an effort to consolidate power, called _____.
 - a. taifas
 - b. bastides*
 - c. gothic lots
 - d. palums

3. The following patrons commissioned sections of the stained-glass windows at Chartres cathedral.
 - a. King Philip Auguste
 - b. Queen Blanche of Castile
 - c. Noble families of Île-de-France
 - d. Local guilds
 - e. All of the above*

4. The cathedral in this English city features huge “scissor” arches at the intersection of the crossing, demonstrating that empirical engineering methods existed outside of France.
 - a. Canterbury
 - b. Lincoln
 - c. Wells*
 - d. Ely

5. This family of masons worked on cathedrals throughout central Europe, including Schwabisch Gmund, Nuremburg, Prague, and Freiburg.
 - a. de Honnecourt
 - b. de Montreuil
 - c. Parler*
 - d. Steinbach

9.3: Sub-Saharan Africa: Living Architecture

1. During the thirteenth century the Zagwe dynasty of Christian Nubia (present day Ethiopia) built a series of rock-cut churches in this southern city.
 - a. Old Dongola
 - b. Axum
 - c. Lalibela*
 - d. Husuni Kubwa

2. The granite drywall enclosures constructed by the Shona people are known as _____. The stone walls stood as a tangible symbol of their superior status.
 - a. tsetse
 - b. zimbabwes*
 - c. chevrons
 - d. banco

3. The names given to buildings and their components in a Dogon village (the modern west African state of Mali) reveal a traditional anthropomorphic theory of design. Every component corresponded to parts of the human body. The family huts of a Dogon village, for example, represented this body part:
 - a. head
 - b. torso*
 - c. hands
 - d. female genitals

4. The earliest Yoruba capital, in the Niger River system of West Africa, dates to the ninth century. It is set in a hilly forest with a concentric series of five oval walls surrounding its central palace complex.
 - a. Bandiagara
 - b. Kasuliyili
 - c. Ile-Ife*
 - d. Lagos

5. The Andalusian poet-architect, called _____, designed the Great Mosque, or Djingueré, for Mansa Musa after his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324.

- a. Ibn Batutta
- b. Ibn Khaldun
- c. Abu Ishap Es Saheli Altuwaidjin*
- d. Askia Muhammed