

## Chapter 13: 1700–1750

### 13.1: Protestant Europe: An Architecture of Essentials

1. While his early churches featured longitudinal plans, simple classical columns and pilasters, and steeples, his 1620 Noorderkerk featured a Greek Cross plan, creating a centralized auditorium.
  - a. Baron Menno van Coehoorn
  - b. Simon Stevin
  - c. Emanuel De Witte
  - d. Hendrik de Keyser\*
2. Jacob van Campen, leader of the second generation of classically grounded Dutch architects, designed this church in Haarlem in which a Greek cross fit into a perfectly square volume.
  - a. Zuiderkerk
  - b. Westerkerk
  - c. Noorderkerk
  - d. Nieuwe Kerk\*
3. Christopher Wren designed two veteran's hospitals, institutions intended to rival Louis XIV's Invalides in Paris, on the east and west ends of London. The hospital for soldiers, \_\_\_\_\_, rose around a U-shaped court, open to a garden-lined axis to the river.
  - a. Chelsea Hospital\*
  - b. Greenwich Hospital
  - c. Covent Garden Square
  - d. St. Mary-le-Bow
4. At this country residence, called \_\_\_\_\_, John Vanbrugh (1664–1726) and Nicholas Hawksmoor (1661-1736) arranged the rear façade with spoils from the Duke of Marlborough's battles, including a 30-ton bust of Louis XIV brought back from Tournai.
  - a. St. Martin-in-the-Fields
  - b. Castle Howard
  - c. Blenheim Palace\*
  - d. Chiswick
5. The publication of the first neopalladian treatise, *Vitruvius Britannicus*, earned this architect the sympathies of the most prominent Whig politicians in early eighteenth-century Britain, including Sir Robert Walpole.
  - a. Nicholas Hawksmoor
  - b. James Gibbs
  - c. Colen Campbell\*
  - d. Richard Boyle, Lord Burlington

### 13.2: The Diffusion of the Baroque: Life as Theater

1. Filippo Raguzzini's series of apartment buildings in this square in Rome featured a series of surrounding alleys that shaped the flanking buildings into polygonal figures. The overall effect was one of a stage set.
  - a. Piazza del Popolo
  - b. Piazza di San Pietro
  - c. Piazza San Ignazio\*
  - d. Tor di Nona
2. Filippo Juvarra's greatest project for the Dukes of Savoy was a hunting lodge, called \_\_\_\_\_, that featured a central wing that rose on an X-shape plan.
  - a. villa of Stupinigi\*
  - b. Palazzo Madama
  - c. Reggia of Caserta

d. Versailles

3. Incorporating the bell tower, or campanile, into the convex entry bay, Gaetano Chiaveri's church in Dresden, called \_\_\_\_\_, resembled the churches of Gagliardi in Sicily.

- a. San Giorgio
- b. Hofkirche\*
- c. Frauenkirche
- d. Karlskirche

4. In Vienna Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (1656–1723) sought to surpass Versailles with his initial plan for this residence of the Habsburg emperor.

- a. Stadhuis
- b. Mauritshuis
- c. Karlsruhe
- d. Schönbrunn\*

5. The Spanish architect Fernando de Casas y Novoa (1691–1749) completed the façade of this medieval church, creating one of the most prominent examples of the churrigueresque style in the 1740s.

- a. Escorial
- b. San Rocco
- c. Santiago de Compostela\*
- d. Granada Cathedral

### 13.3: The American Colonies: Domination and Liberty on the Grid

1. In 1572, Spanish administrators codified the practice of urbanism in a set of 148 articles known as the \_\_\_\_\_. This code recommended straight, wide streets, laid out "using cord and ruler."

- a. encomienda grants
- b. hacienda estates
- c. bastides
- d. Laws of the Indies\*

2. The major square of Mexico City, called the \_\_\_\_\_, measured 240 m per side, was more than twice the size of the Plaza Mayor in Madrid.

- a. traza
- b. Zócalo\*
- c. Querétaro
- d. auto-da-fé

3. The following are features of the Italian-inspired Spanish fortresses in the Caribbean EXCEPT for:

- a. angled bastions
- b. use of cut stone
- c. high, slender towers\*
- d. polygonal ground plan

4. In colonial North America, this term initially referred to colonial urban settlements, it came to signify the landscape of an agricultural estate with a big house and a collection of secondary buildings.

- a. hacienda
- b. encomienda
- c. plantation\*
- d. gentleman's house

5. Building with timber, available in abundance in the forests, this housing type, with a wooden frame and clapboard cladding, became common in New England.

- a. plantation
- b. manor
- c. saltbox\*

state house