

## Chapter 14: 1750–1800

### 14.1: The Picturesque: Landscapes of the Informal, the Exotic, and the Sublime

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the picturesque garden?
  - a. A return to the mythical state of nature.
  - b. The use of mechanical processes in an effort to surpass nature.
  - c. Embracing the symmetry of classicism.\*
  - d. Placing buildings and fragments in gardens like quotations from other times and distant cultures.
2. One of the characteristics of the picturesque aspired to this quality, described by the philosopher Bishop Berkeley as “an agreeable kind of Horror.”
  - a. the irregular and asymmetrical
  - b. the exotic
  - c. the Baroque
  - d. the sublime\*
3. In an effort to incorporate exotic elements into the picturesque landscape, Sir William Temple (1628–1699) coined this expression to indicate his understanding of the Chinese alternative to the Western notion of beauty.
  - a. sharawaggi\*
  - b. shakkei
  - c. serendipity
  - d. shoin
4. This Gothic fantasy building was conceived by William Beckford and designed by James Wyatt in 1795. It was begun as an addition to a garden folly on the estate of Beckford’s father, next to a conventional Palladian villa.
  - a. Wörlitz gardens
  - b. Strawberry Hill
  - c. Fonthill Abbey\*
  - d. Downton Castle
5. With a “Circus” consisting of 33 row houses around a planted circular plaza and John Wood the Younger’s Royal Crescent, this city is an example of how picturesque design could shape city planning.
  - a. Otranto
  - b. Beckford
  - c. Ludlow
  - d. Bath\*

### 14.2: Enlightenment Europe: Theory, Revolution, and Architecture

1. This Venetian monk’s use of the adjective “organic” became the analogue for the efficient fit of form to function. His example of the Venetian gondola, employed as a conceit for the organic, proved to be important to later architectural theorists including Henry Greenough, Le Corbusier, and Renzo Piano.
  - a. Abbé Cordemoy
  - b. Carlo Lodoli\*
  - c. Abbé Marc-Antoine Laugier
  - d. James Stuart
2. This architect fervently advocated the superiority of Roman culture. While trained as an architect, he worked mostly as a graphic artist and educator.

- a. Nicholas Revett
- b. Julien-David Leroy
- c. Johann Joachim Winckelmann
- d. Giovanni Battista Piranesi\*

3. Although trained in the rococo manner, at the Hotel de Ville at Metz, he exercised a Spartan attitude toward the classical orders, approximating the severity of Dutch public architecture.

- a. Claude Perrault
- b. Jules Hardouin-Mansart
- c. Jacques-Francois Blondel\*
- d. Ange-Jacques Gabriel

4. Claude-Nicolas Ledoux's major public projects came through the Ferme Générale; one of his commissions, the \_\_\_\_\_, included a theater-like composition with factory sheds, a director's house, and a hemicycle arrangement of workers dwellings and support buildings.

- a. Parisian Panthéon
- b. École de Chirurgie/School of Surgery
- c. Salines de Chaux/royal saltworks\*
- d. the barrières/tollhouses

5. The architects Charles Percier and Pierre Francois designed the arcaded apartment houses on the Rue de Rivoli for this patron.

- a. Madame de Pompadour
- b. Marquis de Marigny
- c. the Jacobins
- d. Napoleon Bonaparte\*

#### 14.3. Industry and Punishment: Factories and Warehouses, Prisons and Workhouses

1. The rapid social transformations of industrialized England gave rise to two new building types, the factory and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. monastery
- b. town hall
- c. observatory
- d. prison\*

2. This structure, produced by Abraham Darby III in 1779, became one of the first monuments to the structural capacity of iron.

- a. Royal Saltworks
- b. Iron Bridge of Coalbrookdale\*
- c. Sucerland Bridge
- d. Ellesmere Canal

3. While the English factory type integrated industrially produced materials and machines with its factory buildings, royal patronage of industry buildings outside of England, such as the \_\_\_\_\_ in Seville, encouraged palace-like structures for factories.

- a. iron foundry
- b. cigarette factory\*
- c. Boulton & Watt's Soho Manufactory
- d. West Mill

4. The treatises of this prison reformer, including *State of Prisons* (1777) and *An Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe* (1789) helped draw attention to the deplorable conditions of European prisons during the Enlightenment.

- a. John Howard\*
- b. Empress Maria Teresa

- c. George Dance the Younger
- d. Antonio Contino

5. Jeremy Bentham's model prison, known as the \_\_\_\_\_, featured a radial plan with cells opened to the center so that prisoners in solitary confinement could be observed behind an iron grille from a control booth.

- a. Bridge of Sighs
- b. Silentiium of S. Michele, Rome
- c. Ackergheim Prison, Ghent
- d. Panopticon\*