

EXAM #1 REVIEW
The Exam will consist of 20-25 ID
2-4 Essay questions



3. Space Defining Mounds



4. Effigy Mounds

1.
Serpent Mound
Southern Ohio
1070
Fort Ancient People

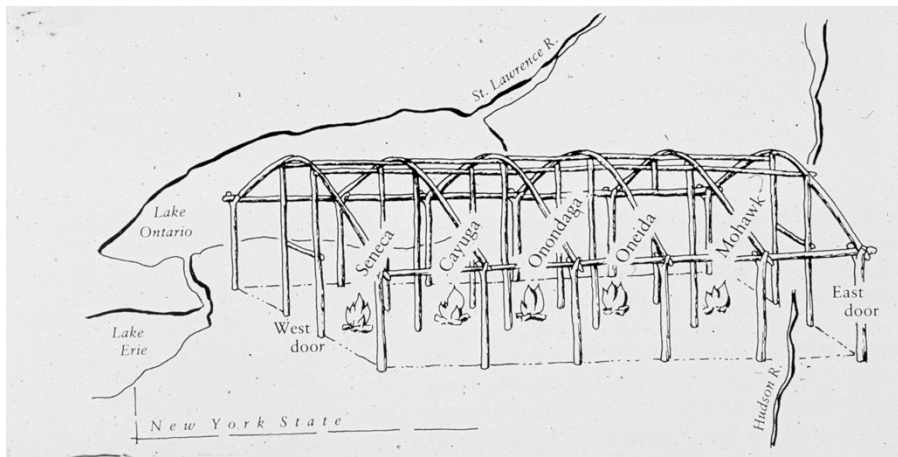


5. Burial

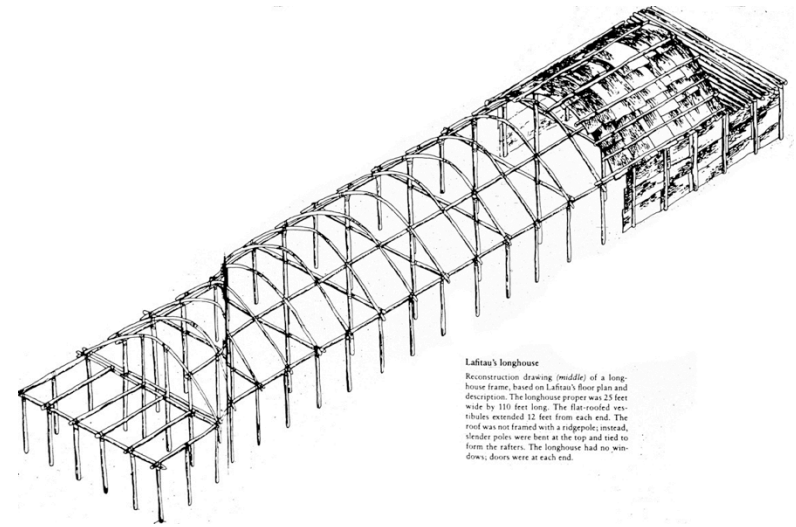
2.
Monks Mound
Cahokia, IL
900
Hopewell People



6. Temple Mounds

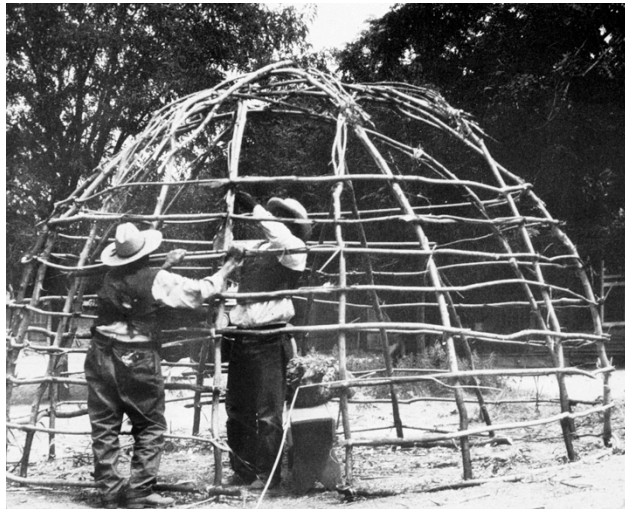


7.
 Depiction of the League of 5 Nation
 1450 - 1765
 Iroquois People, Post Contact



Lalifan's longhouse
 Reconstruction drawing (middle) of a longhouse frame, based on Lalifan's floor plan and description. The longhouse proper was 25 feet wide by 110 feet long. The flat-roofed vestibules extended 12 feet from each end. The roof was not framed with a ridgepole; instead, slender poles were bent at the top and tied to form the rafters. The longhouse had no windows, doors were at each end.

9.
 Longhouse framing system
 Algonquian People, Post Contact



8.
 Wigwam frame
 Algonquian People, Post Contact



10.
 Plains Tipi
 c. 1540 – c. 1890
 Plains Native Peoples



11.
Taos Pueblo
Taos, NM
1000
Anasazi People



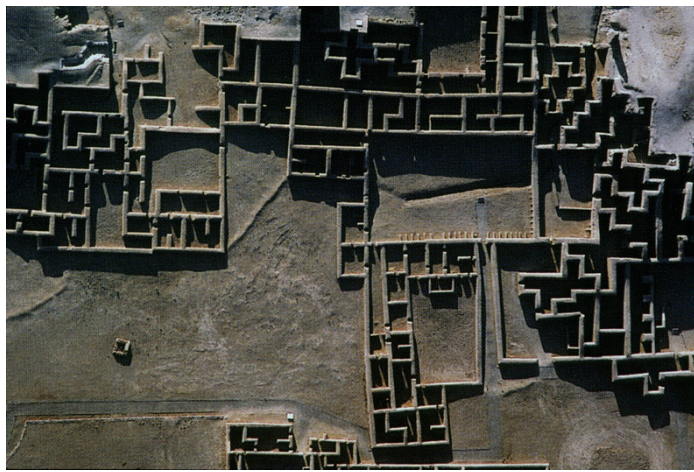
13.
Casa Grande
Phoenix, AZ
1350
Hohokam People



12.
Plank House
Vancouver, Canada
1000 BCE
Northwest Peoples



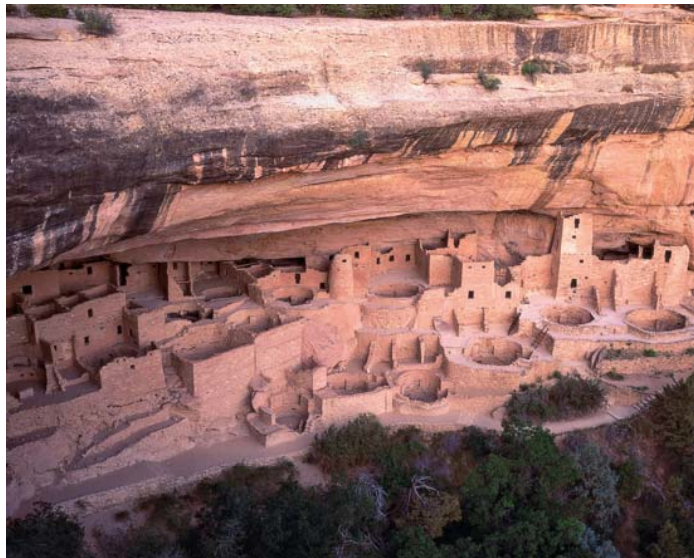
14.
Pueblo Bonito
Chaco Canyon, NM
900
Anasazi People



15.
Casa Grande
900
Chaco Canyon, NM
Anasazi



17.
Fort San Marcos
1672
St. Augustine, FL
Spanish



16.
Cliff Palace
1100
Mesa Verde, CO
Anasazi



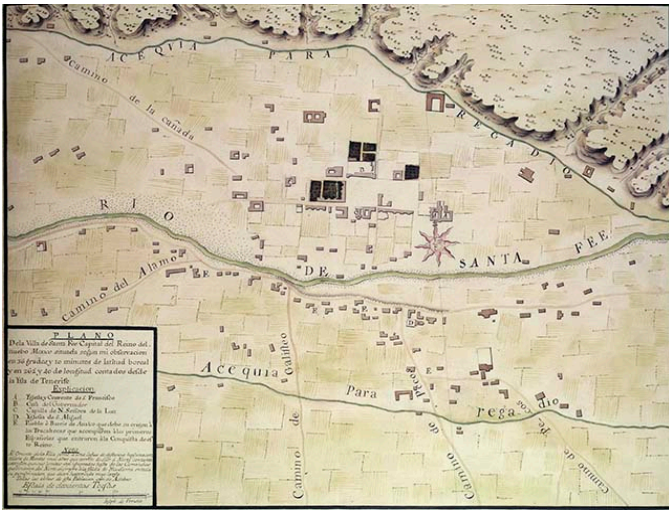
18.
Neuf-Brisach
Border of Germany
1697
Vauban



19.
Palmanova
Border of Slovenia
1593
Scamozzi



20.
Palace of the Governors
Santa Fe, NM
1610
Spanish



21.
Santa Fe Presidio
NM
1610 (map 1750)
Spanish

22.
San Carlo Borromeo
Carmel, CA
1794
Spanish



26.
Tumacacori Mission
Tumacacori, AZ
1755





23.
San Estaban
Acoma, NM
1629



24.
San Jose y Miguel
San Antonio, TX
1768

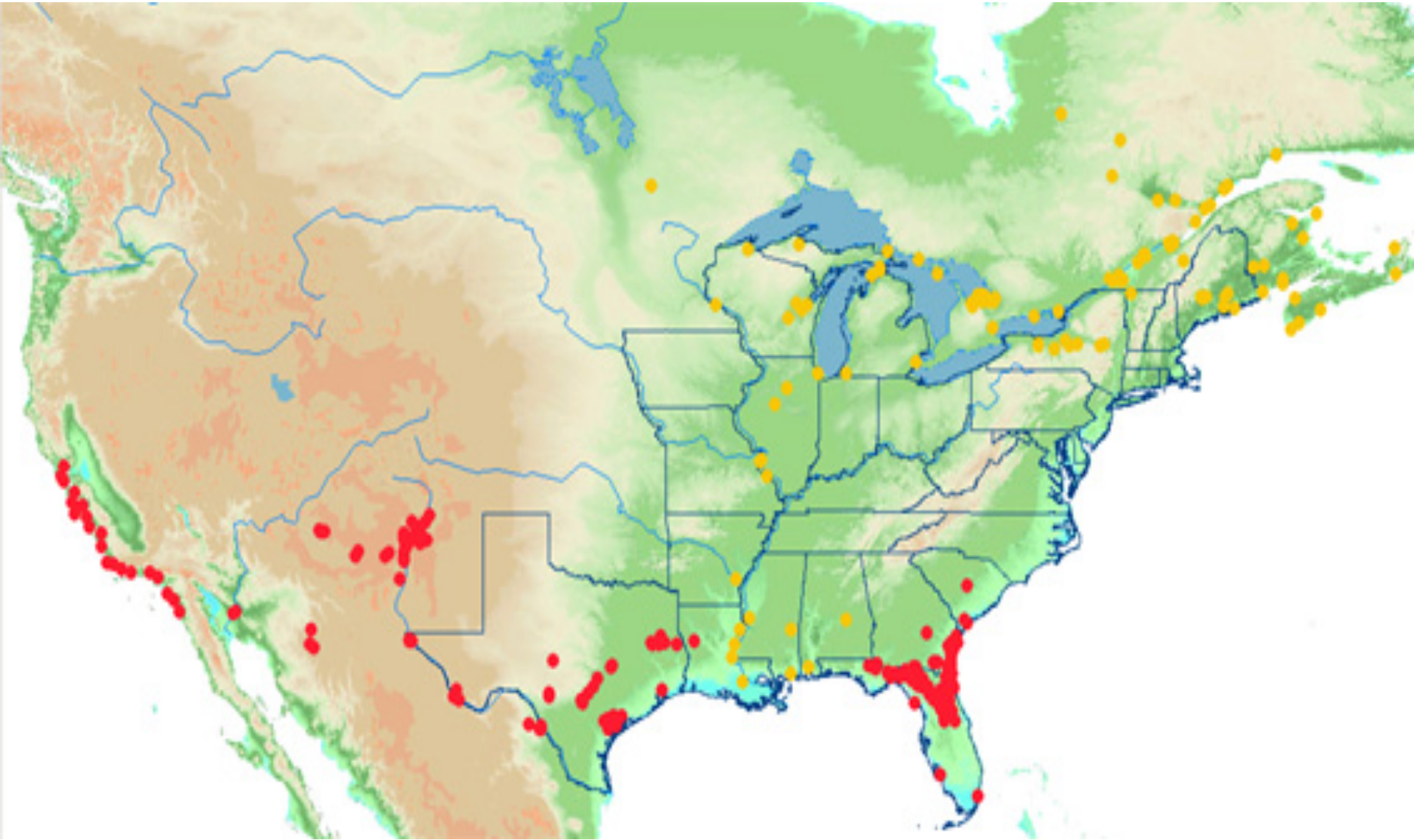


24.
San Xavier del Bac
Tucson, Arizona
1794



25.
Santa Barbara Mission
Santa Barbara, CA
1815

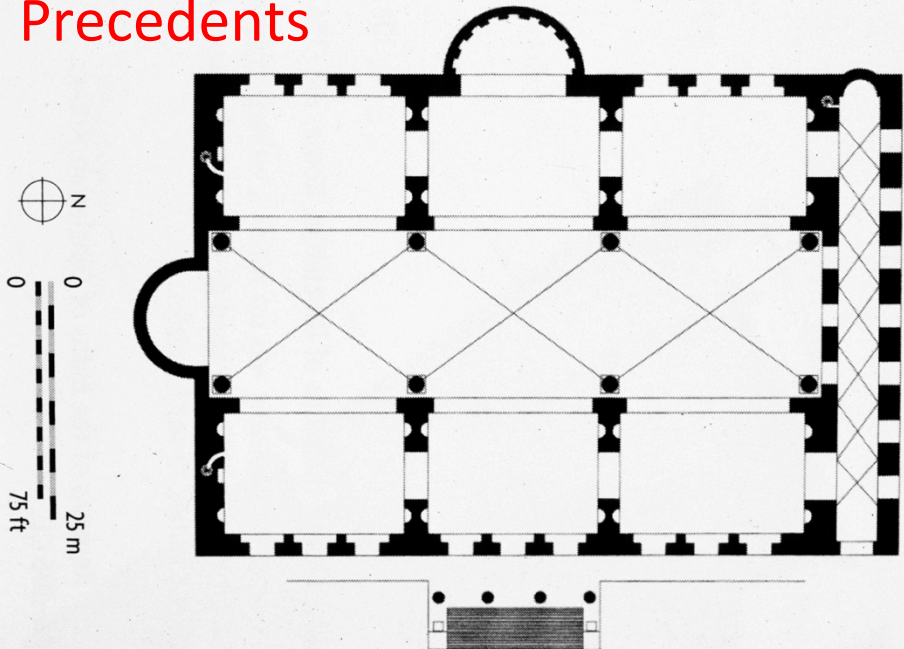
Context Images



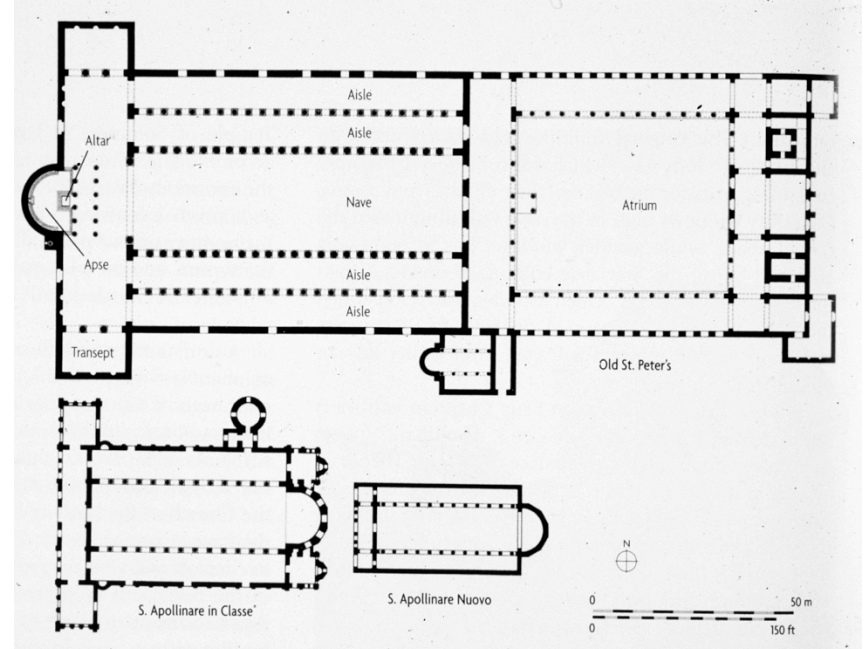
Spanish Missions in North America 1573 – 1823

French Missions in North America 1611 – 1804

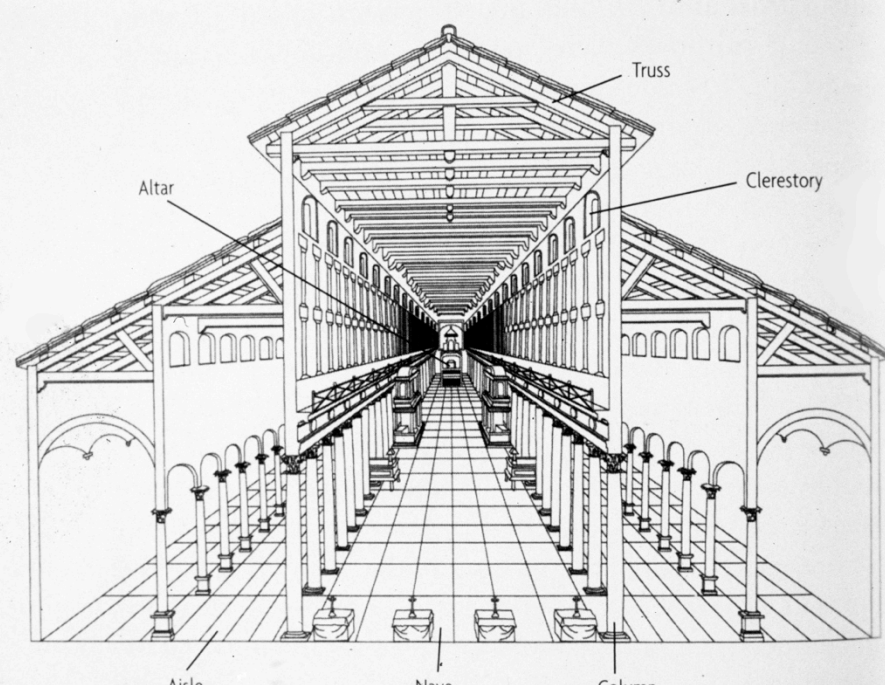
Precedents

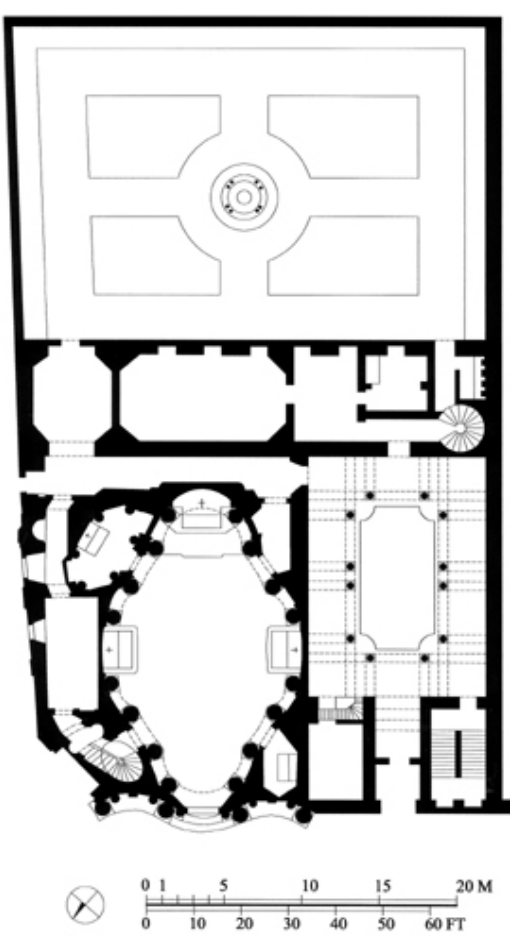


Basilica of Maxentius, Rome, 308



St. Peter's, Rome, 320





San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane
Rome, 1599
Francesco Borromini

Italian Baroque
Counter Reformation
Council of Trent, 1545 - 63



Salamanca University

Founded 1218

Plateresque façade, c. 1580

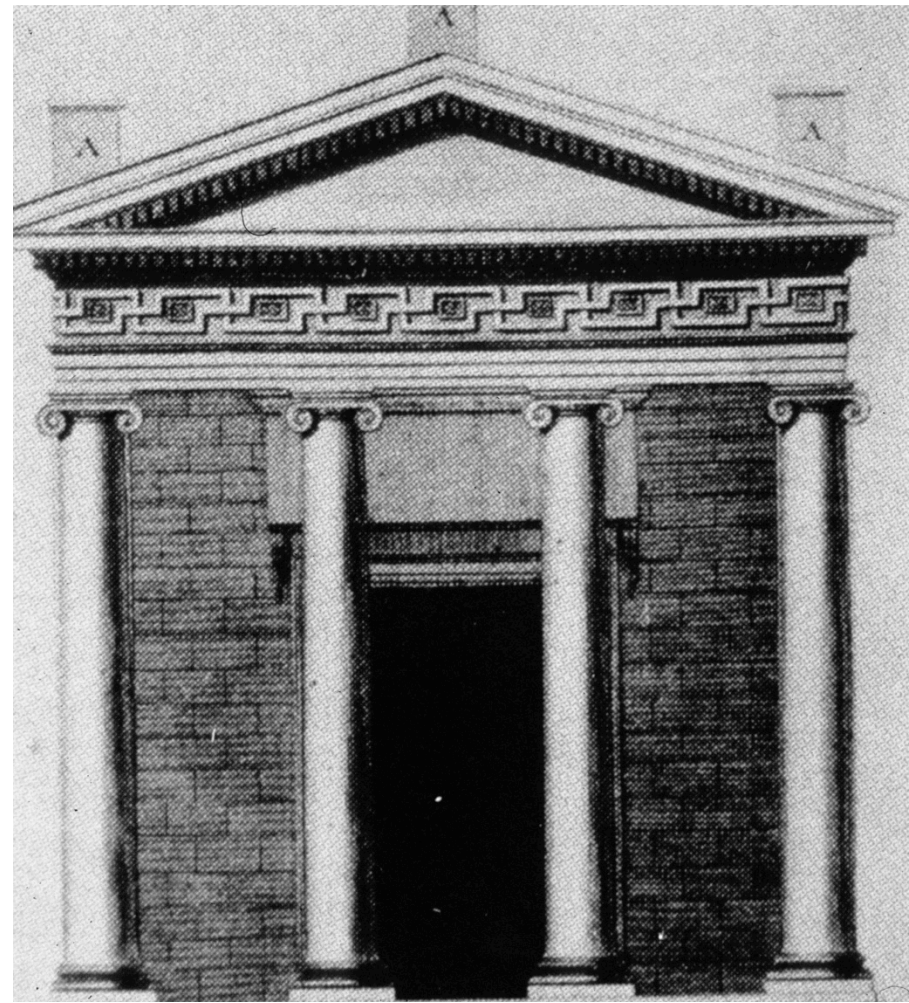
Plateresque: “in the manner of the silversmith.” A transition between Gothic and Renaissance, unique to Spain.



Dome of the Madrasa-i-Shah
Isfahn, Iran
16th century

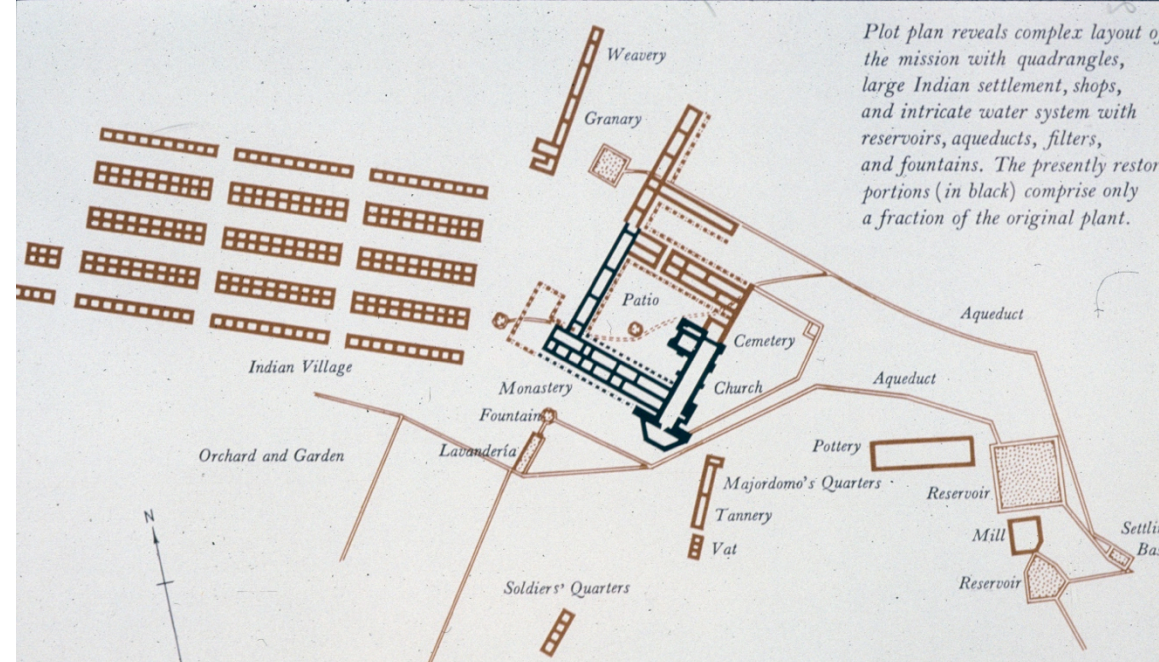


Islamic Eight-pointed star
'the seal of the prophets'



1787 Spanish edition of Vitruvius

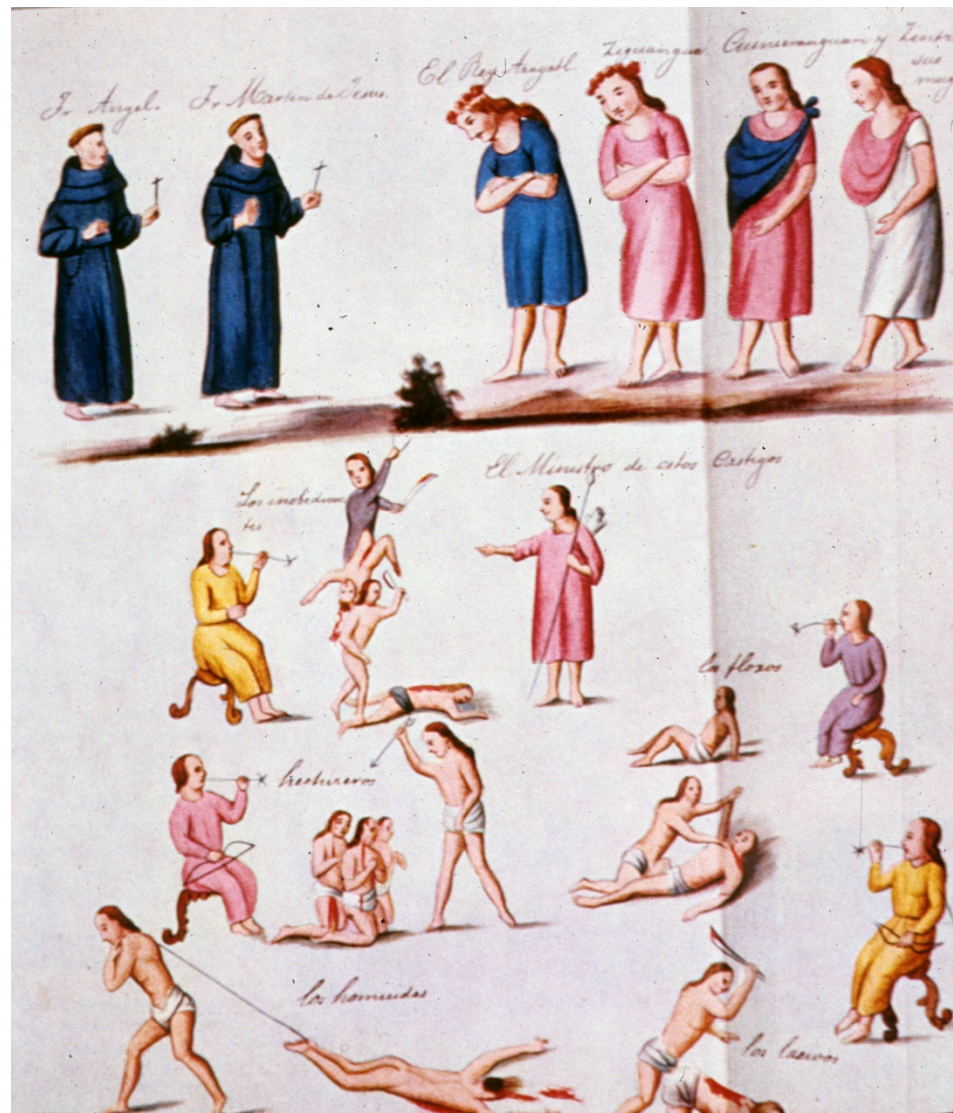
Santa Barbara Mission
Typical Spanish Mission complex





The attentive audience (top) hears the word of God from a priest. At lower left, docile Indians, surely aware by now of the temptations offered by lurking devils with bat wings, lashing tails, and cloven hoofs, follow a Spanish official.

At the lower right the eager and chastised converts, their ismism, education, and conversion completed, are baptised into the faith at last. Friar Beaumont made his observance as a surgeon and teacher at Mexico City's royal hospital.



Missions served a role in subduing the native population, establishing political and religious authority, and securing the Spanish Kings' claims in the New World

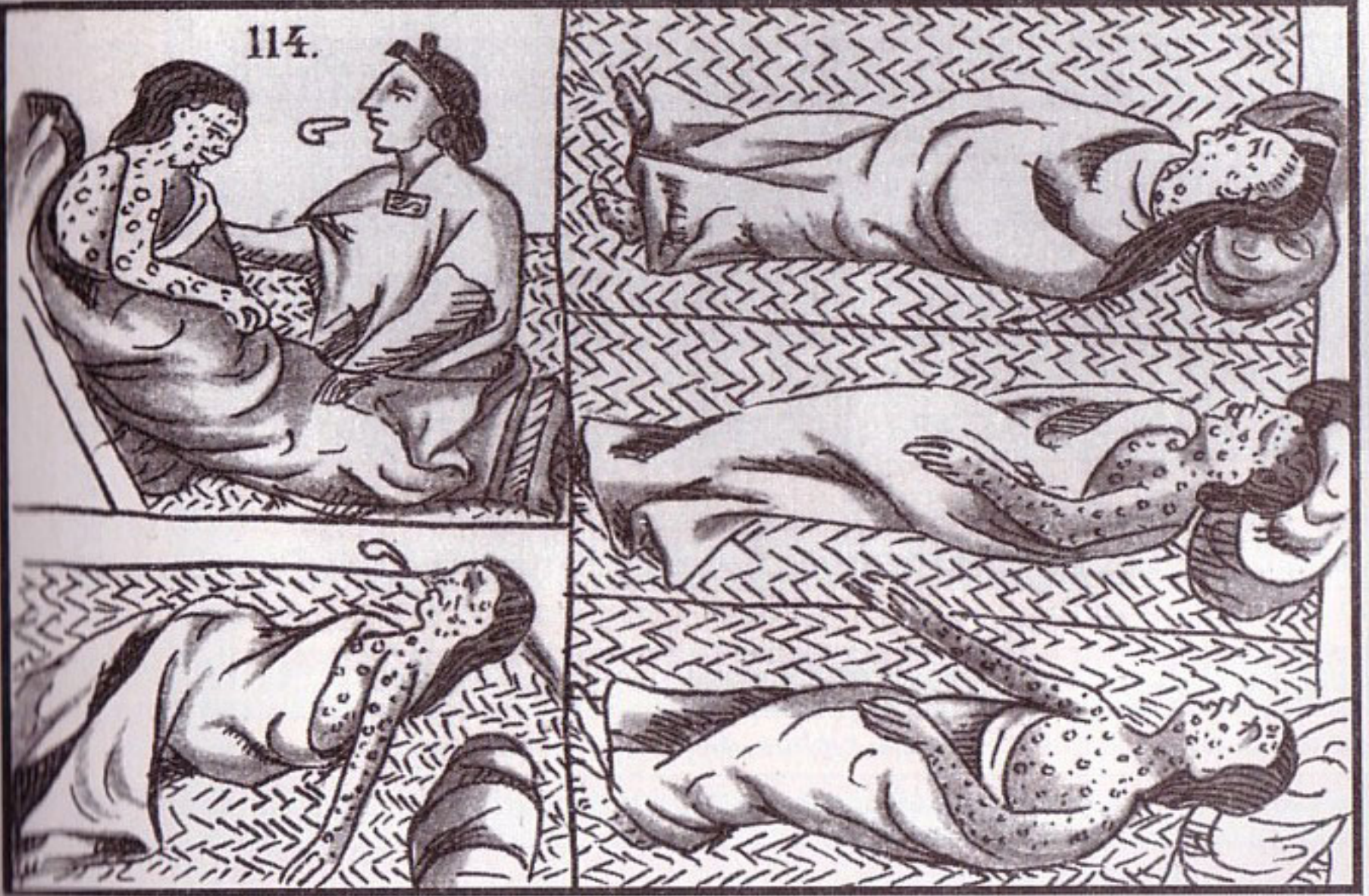


Fall of Constantinople, 1453, ends
Byzantine Empire and contact between
Europe and the East

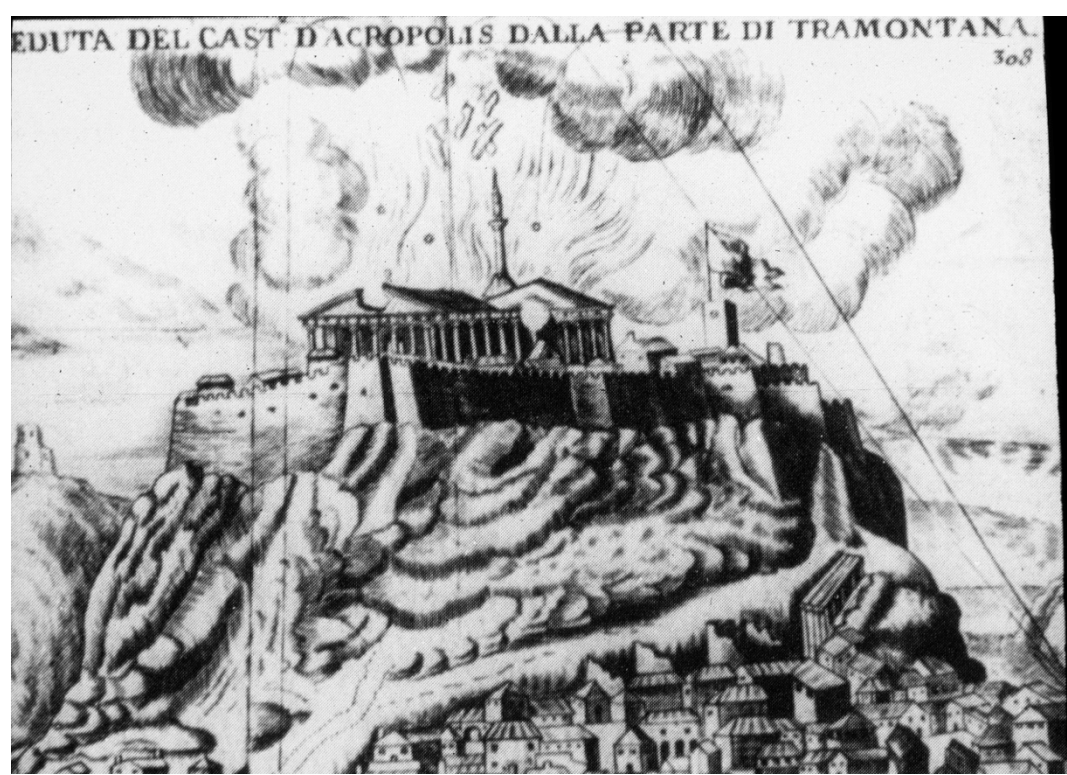
Viking colonization of North America, c. 985



114.



3. PLANTING: Diseases like smallpox weakened physical and emotional resistance of Natives

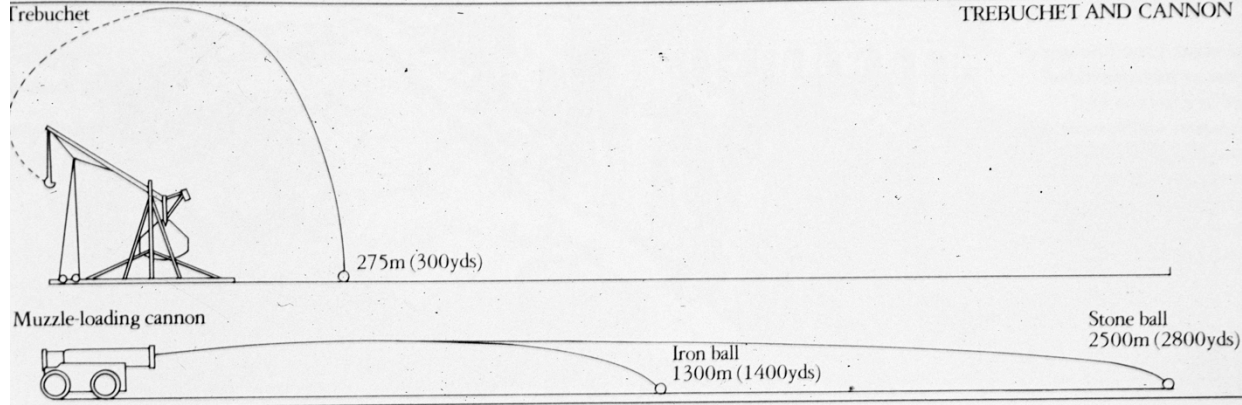


Europeans refine gunpowder formula in the 1490s

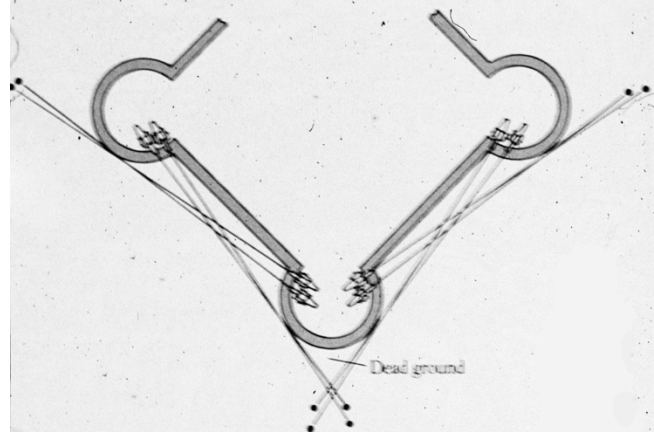
Destruction of the Parthenon, 1687

Trebuchet

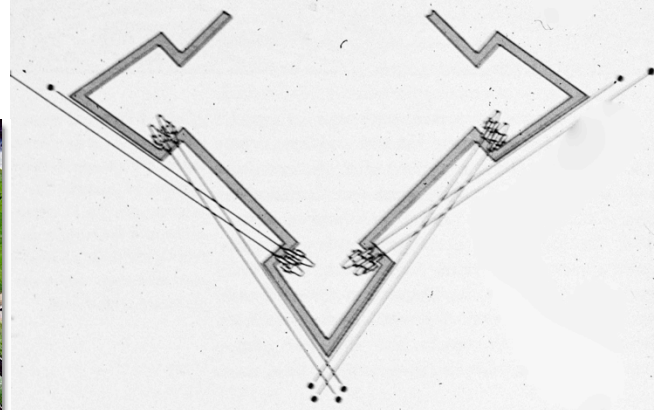
TREBUCHET AND CANNON



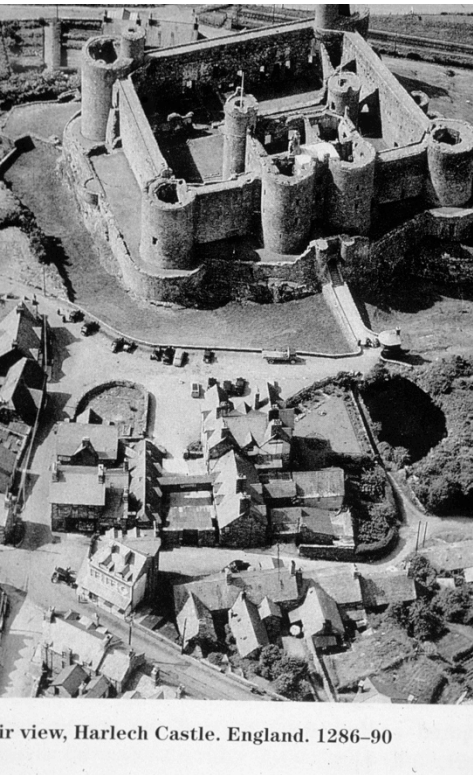
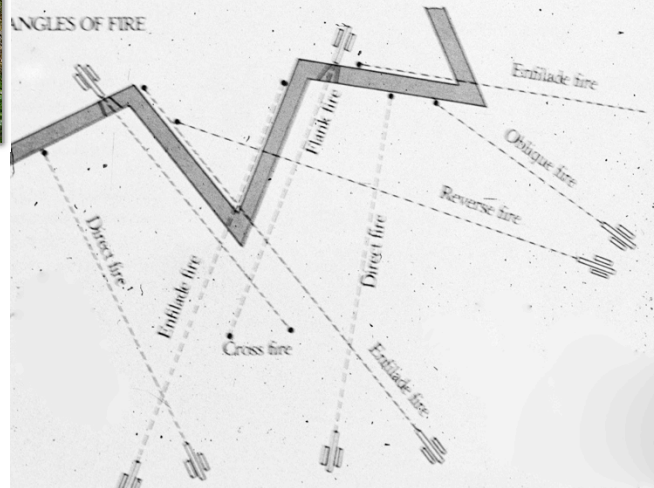
ROUND TOWERS

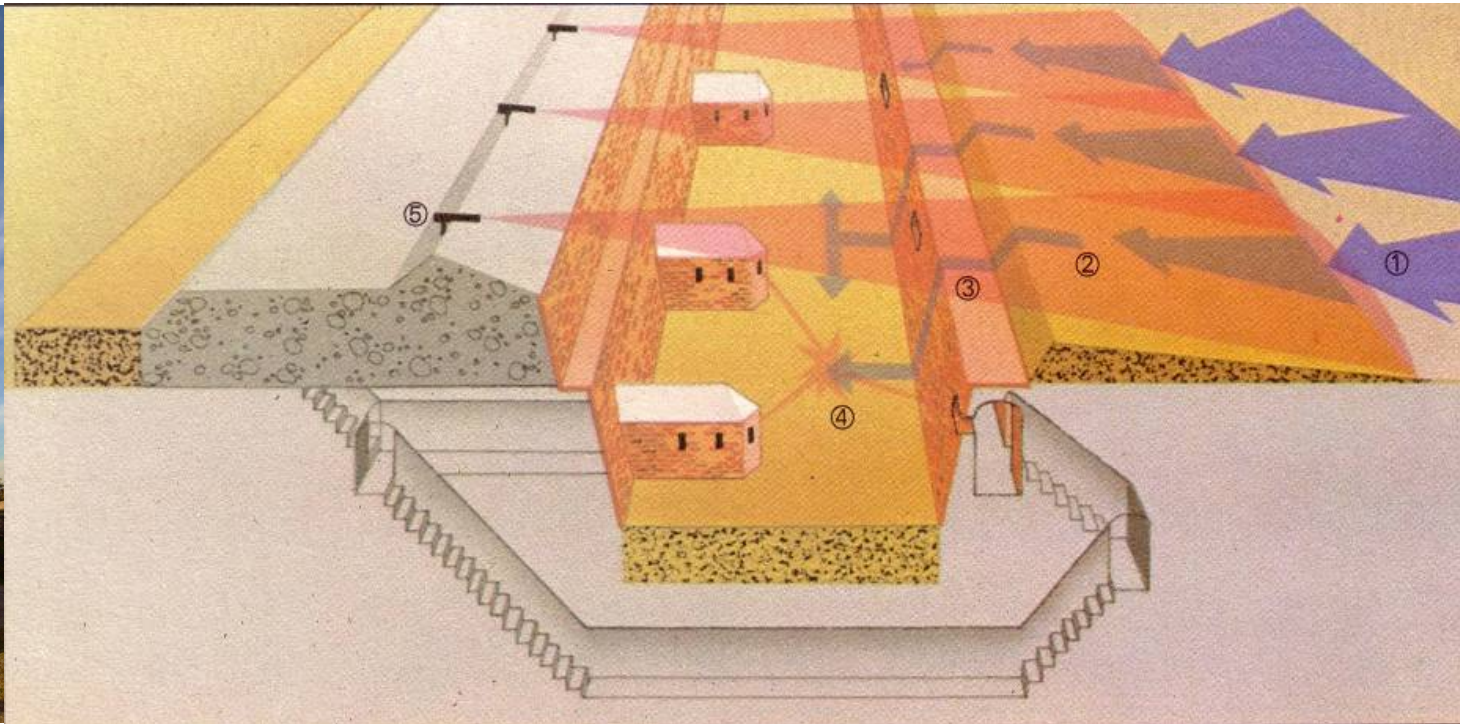


9 ARROWHEAD BASTIONS



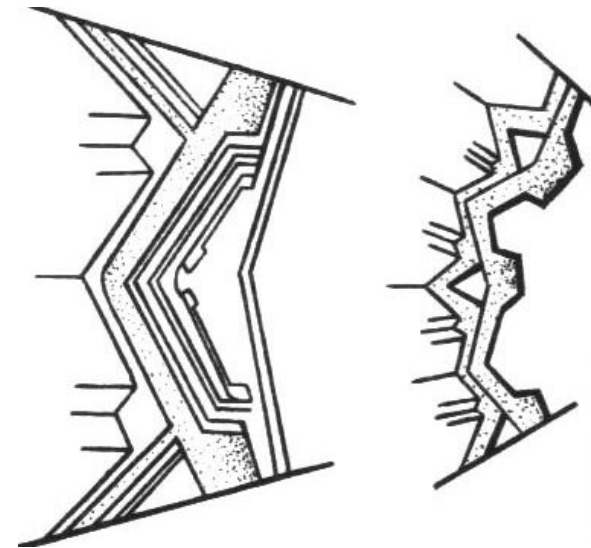
ANGLES OF FIRE



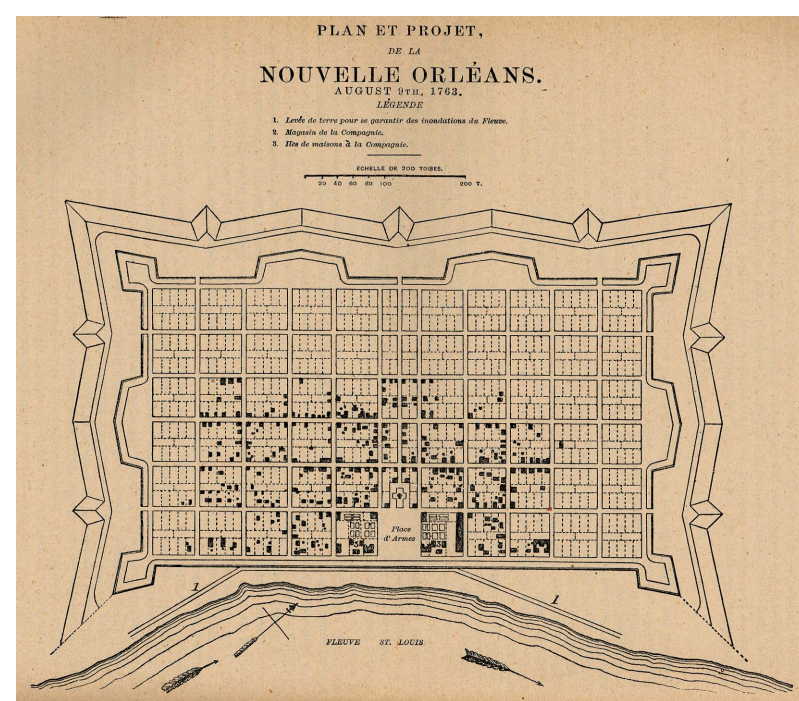
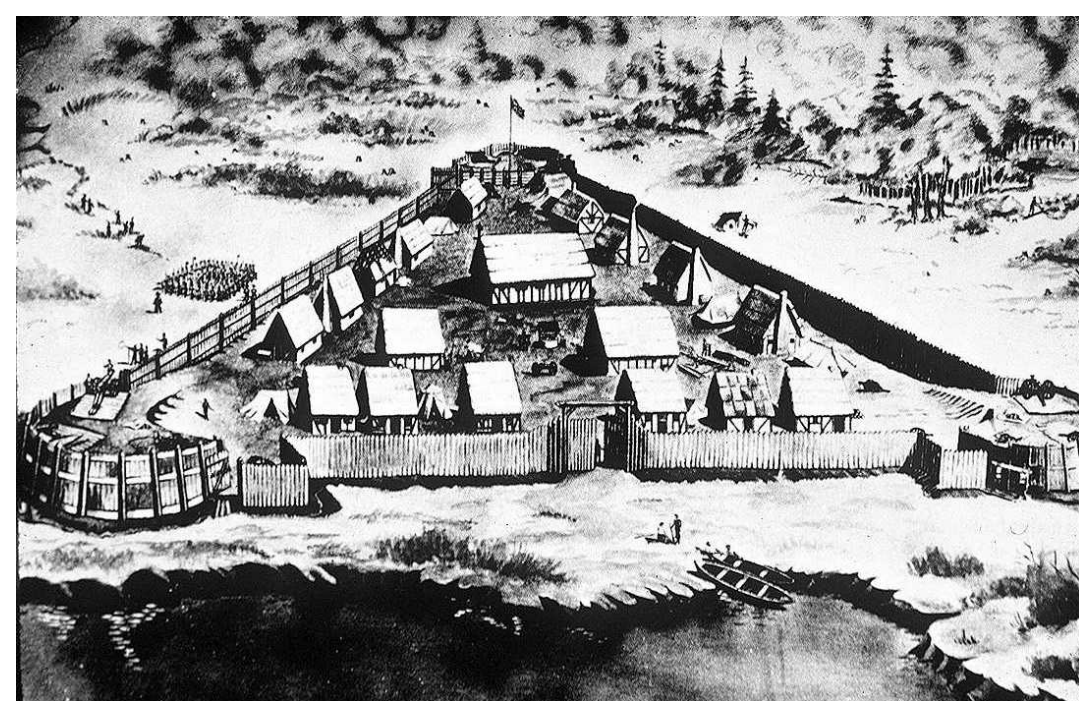


Renaissance developments in fortification:

1. Glacis – low, ramped earthen works
2. Revetments – or ‘firing steps’ platforms behind the glacis
3. Dry moat with firing stations
4. Low battered walls of main fort
5. Arrowhead bastions



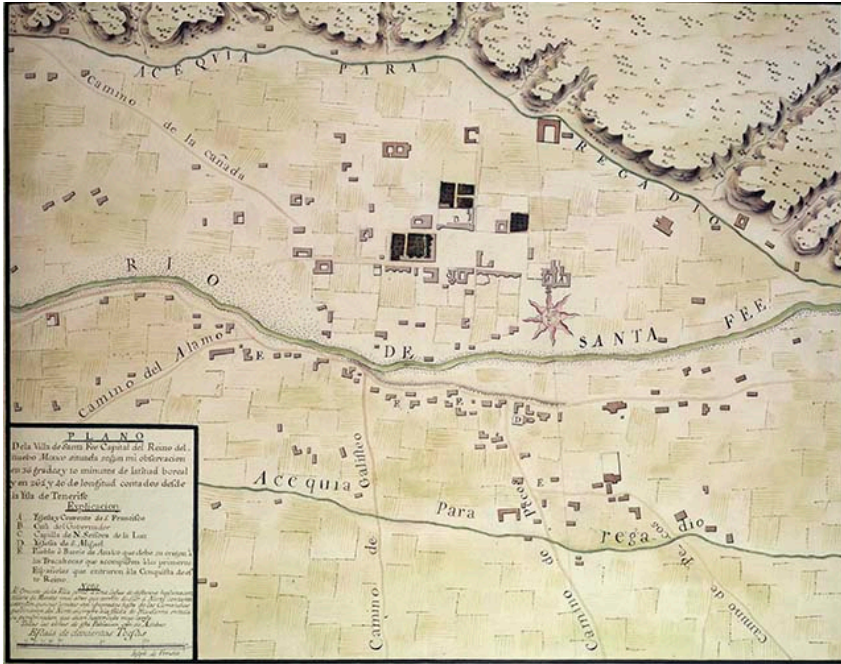
Above: Arrowhead Bastions



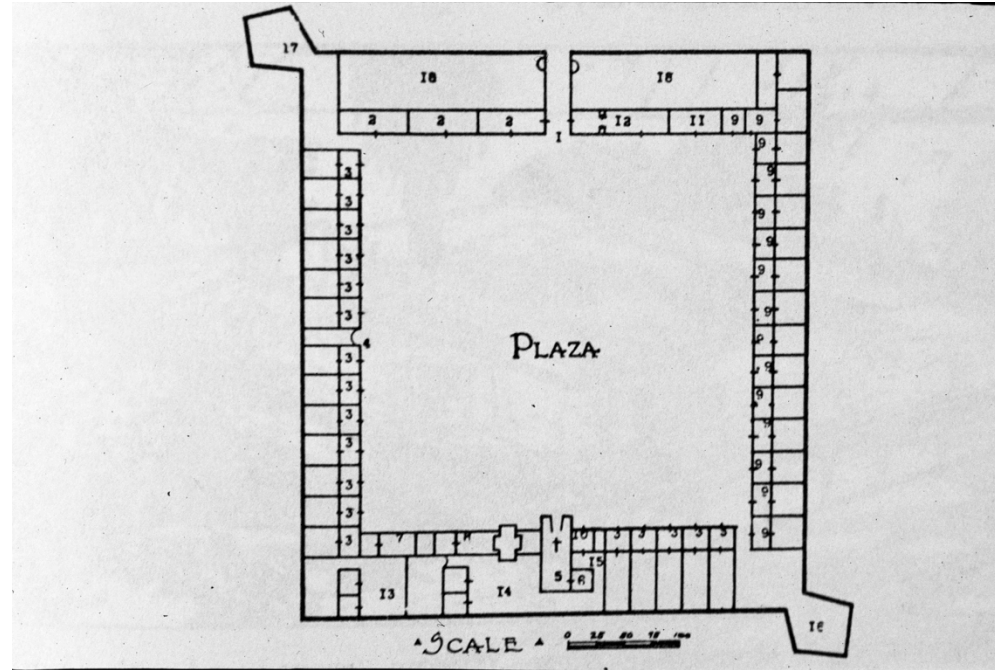
+ Fort nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhatans



Spanish Colonial Town Planning: The Presidio



Left: Santa Fe, 1766



Right: Presidio Santa Barbara, 1782

Law of the Indies:

First laws written in 1512 and 1542

Re-organized under Charles II in 1680



Cahokia, above left



Mound Builder artifacts



STUDY QUESTIONS:

1. What is the significance of Pre-Contact monuments such as Serpent Mound, Monks Mound, Casa Bonito, and Casa Grande?
2. The Norse Vikings were the first Europeans to make contact with North America in the 11th century, but failed to establish permanent colonies. What spurred Columbus' voyage, resulting in contact and colonization?
3. Why were the Spanish so successful in overcoming the vastly superior forces of Native American resistance?
4. Why were the Spanish peculiarly suited for exploration and colonization?
5. What is the significance of Fort San Marcos?
6. Can you explain the difference in form between Castle Harlech and Fort San Marcos?
7. Explain the transformation of warfare between the Middle Ages and Renaissance.
8. What 3 strategies did the Spanish employ to colonize the Americas?
9. What were the architectural manifestations of these strategies?
10. What are the four mound types built by Pre-Contact peoples?
11. What is the significance of these mounds?
12. Explain the role of guns, germs, and steel in the Spanish conquest of the Americas.
13. What is the significance of the presidio, such as Santa Barbara or Santa Fe?
14. What is the significance of the mission churches?
15. What is a possible explanation for the greater ornamentation found in Texas, Arizona, and California missions compared to those in New Mexico?
16. Name and discuss the various European precedents used in Spanish mission architecture; be specific in your references to both European and Colonial examples.
17. Discuss the cultural significance of the Iroquois Longhouse.
18. What was the League of Five Nations?
19. Discuss the Tipi and its evolution.
20. Discuss the Kiva, its origins and significance.
21. Discuss the Plank House of the Northwest peoples.
22. Discuss the Wigwam.
23. How do all these Native American building traditions symbolize or manifest their cultures?
24. What is the explanation for the demise of Pre-Contact American civilizations?
25. How did the first Europeans explain this demise?
26. What is a corbel?
27. What is a canale?
28. What is a latia?
29. What are the origins of the Baroque? Of the Plateresque? Of Moorish motifs? What are the formal characteristics of these two styles
30. Naming specific examples, where do we find these styles in Spanish colonial architecture?
31. What is the significance of the frontispiece within the façade of the Spanish mission?
32. What explains the locations of Spanish missions?