

What is Renaissance Architecture?

Worksheet

Renaissance architecture revives classical Greco-Roman principles - symmetry, proportion, columns and domes - replacing Gothic verticality with balanced, geometrically ordered facades and centrally planned spaces.

Questions

1. Who designed the dome of Florence Cathedral?

- A) Michelangelo
- B) Andrea Palladio
- C) Filippo Brunelleschi
- D) Donato Bramante

2. What is a hallmark of Renaissance facades?

- A) Flying buttresses
- B) Symmetry and classical orders
- C) Ogee arches
- D) Random asymmetry

3. Andrea Palladio is best known for

- A) Baroque church facades
- B) Gothic cathedrals
- C) Strict classical proportion in villas
- D) Skyscraper design

4. What ancient culture most inspired Renaissance architecture?

- A) Egyptian
- B) Greco-Roman
- C) Mesopotamian
- D) Byzantine only

5. What made Brunelleschi's dome for Florence Cathedral (completed 1436) a Renaissance breakthrough?

6. How does the Tempietto by Bramante (Rome, 1502) express High Renaissance ideals?

7. What defines Andrea Palladio's Villa Rotonda (begun 1567) as Palladian architecture?

8. Define: Who designed the dome of Florence Cathedral?

9. Define: What classical elements define Renaissance facades?

10. Define: What is a centrally planned building?

Answer Key

1. C) Filippo Brunelleschi - Brunelleschi completed the dome in 1436 using an innovative double-shell design.
2. B) Symmetry and classical orders - Renaissance architects prized mathematical symmetry and classical columns/pediments.
3. C) Strict classical proportion in villas - His villas codified classical proportion, later called Palladianism.
4. B) Greco-Roman - Renaissance architects deliberately revived Greek and Roman classical principles.
5. It spans about 45 meters without traditional wooden centering, reviving lost Roman building knowledge A double-shell structure with an inner and outer dome reduces weight and material stress A herringbone brick pattern locks each course in place as it rises Its scale and engineering became a symbol of civic pride and rational, classical revival
6. A small circular temple uses a strict Doric colonnade, directly referencing ancient Roman temples Its proportions follow classical ratios precisely, unlike freer medieval design The centralized plan symbolizes perfection and harmony, ideas central to Renaissance humanism Despite its small size, it became a touchstone for later centralized church designs
7. A perfectly symmetrical square plan has an identical porticoed facade on all four sides Each portico uses classical columns and a pediment borrowed from Roman temple fronts A central domed rotunda anchors the composition, echoing the Pantheon in Rome The strict mathematical proportions later inspired 'Palladian' buildings across Britain and America
8. Filippo Brunelleschi, completed in 1436, reviving Roman engineering methods.
9. Columns, pilasters, pediments and rounded arches based on ancient Greek and Roman orders.
10. A building organized symmetrically around a central point, often topped by a dome, embodying Renaissance ideals of harmony.

Bounlu

All cards, step-by-step solutions and an AI tutor are in the Notek app.
Promy turns exam dates into automatic reminders.