Chapter 15: 1800–1850

15.1: After the Revolution: The Ideological Uses of Neoclassicism

1. This architect's formula of "economy-simplicity-convenience" was the modern alternative to Vitruvius' triad of firmitas-utilitas-venustas (solidity-utility-beauty) and provided the theoretical underpinning for a program of pragmatic, standardized plans.
   a. Étienne-Louis Boullée
   b. Nicholas-Louis Durand*
   c. Karl Gotthard Laghans
   d. David Gilly

2. Karl Friedrich Schinkel's Schauspielhaus, the Altes Museum, and the Bauakademie School of Architecture, helped transform this city.
   a. Paris
   b. London
   c. Berlin*
   d. Munich

3. This Scottish architect created an original style by synthesizing from a broad range of classical monuments including the Arch of Constantine, the Pantheon, Hadrian's Villa, the Palace of Diocletian at Split, and the Akropolis in Athens.
   a. William Chambers
   b. Robert Adam*
   c. Thomas Hamilton
   d. John Soane

4. With a free-standing volume with Ionic temple fronts at both ends, this architect's design for the Bank of Pennsylvania established the temple type as an appropriate form for American banks.
   a. Charles Bulfinch
   b. Thomas Jefferson
   c. Benjamin Henry Latrobe*
   d. John Soane

5. With diagonal avenues crisscrossing a basic grid, the urban plan of this capital resembled Baroque capitals such as Berlin and St. Petersburg.
   a. Washington D.C.*
   b. Rome
   c. Paris
   d. London

15.2: The Gothic Revival: Antimodern and Proto-Nationalist

1. The resumption of construction on this cathedral in 1832 was part of a broader resistance to the neoclassical projects of the French.
   a. Berlin
   b. Kreuzberg
   c. Cologne*
   d. Cambridge

2. The use of the Neo-Gothic style in this building marked a high point in British nationalism.
   a. Cathedral of Saint Chad, Birmingham
   b. Church of Saint Giles, Cheadle
   c. Houses of Parliament, London*
   d. St. Paul's Cathedral, London

3. Revival styles extended well beyond the confines of Europe. The town hall of this city featured a Doric temple front with columns carved in England.

a. Madras (Chenai)
b. Calcutta
c. Bombay (Mumbai)*
d. Jaipur

4. With a high masonry dome with ribs sprouting crickets, prominent gargoyles radiating from the base of the dome, and oriol turrets, this building became Bombay's most extravagant Gothic pile.

a. Town Hall
b. Rajabai Tower
c. Ochterlony Monument
d. Victoria Terminus/Chhatrapati Shivaji Station*

5. The Gothic revival in France did not lead to new buildings in historic styles, but to alterations of old buildings to make them whole and more convincingly Gothic. This architect restored over 200 structures, taking particular pride in the Gothic buildings he restored.

a. John Ruskin
b. Eugène Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc*
c. Louis-Auguste Boileau
d. Henri Labrouste

15.3. The New Iron Age: The Spread of Metal and Glass Technologies

1. The dome on this hall, reconstructed with a glass and iron frame, replaced a wood and glass cupola and covered a diameter as large as the Pantheon in Rome.

a. Halle au Blé*
b. Passage du Caire
c. Milan Galleria
d. Les Halles

2. With cascading stairs that opened to four floors of balconies, this department store began the transition away from the passage, or alley arcade.

a. Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II
b. Galerie Vivienne
c. Passage St. Hubert, Brussels
d. Au Bon Marché*

3. With pipes heating the water, water wheels to ensure its circulation, and mechanical vents that opened when needed, this structure was the prototype for Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace.

a. Great Conservatory at Chatsworth
b. Palm House at Bretton Hall
c. Palm House at Kew Gardens
d. Lily House*

4. This was the world's first proper train station—it possessed the fundamental ingredients of the new type, which included a drop-off court, a large hall for the ticket office, a waiting area, a platform for boarding the trains, and a covered train shed.

a. Crown Street Station, Liverpool*
b. Euston Station, London
c. King's Cross Station, London
d. St. Pancras Station, London

5. Eiffel's system of delicate iron webs was first used on this structure before it was employed of the Eiffel Tower.

a. Britannia Bridge
b. Royal Albert Bridge in Saltash
c. Maria Pia Viaduct*
d. Forth Bridge