

Methods and Schools of Architectural Education

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A: Introduction:

_Prior to the establishment of Architectural schools in universities; the teaching of Architecture was through a Master-apprentice method at construction sites.

-About 2000 years ago, the famous Roman Architect Vitrovius, wrote a book entitled “The Ten Book of Architecture” where he explained the importance of the subjects that Architects must learn.

-During the high Renaissance period, The Italian architect Alberti reviewed and developed the Vitrovius topics.

-Later on , in Neo Classical period, Violet le Duc has developed the theoretical matters of Architecture.

-However, the official university teaching of Architecture began in 19th century by major Architectural schools in England, France and Germany and then was followed by other European and world countries.

-The university teaching of Architecture in Iran began almost a century later, In 1940 by establishing the “Faculty of Fine Arts” at Tehran University based on “ Beaux-Arts” system of Paris.

-The “Methods and Schools of Architectural training has faced several interesting developments and changes through-out the world,so, the awareness and analysis of this course material could help the Phd students in their future teaching of Architectural Theories and Design.

B- Program:

-With reference to the above- mentioned introduction, the program is divided into two important sections:

1) Methods and schools of Architectural Training in Europe, U.S.A and Japan and 2) Methods and Schools of Architectural training in Iran.

١. Methods and schools of Architectural education in Europe, U.S.A and Japan.

١-١. A historical look in Architectural education from the “Architect’s education” chapter of Vitruvius “Ten books of Architecture” in Roman Empire to Leon Batista Alberti view points in Renaissance period till the opening of official university schools of Architecture in ١٩th century.

١-٢. “Arts and Crafts” movement in England and the establishment of university schools for Architectural education in Glasgow, Scotland, plus, the formation and characteristics of “Architectural Association” school of Architecture from the beginning to the present times.

١-٣. Integrating the handicraft, industry and Architecture in the city of Weimar-Germany school of Architecture, plus, the characteristics of Bauhaus school of Architecture and its important role in developing of “International Style” and modern Architecture in the world.

١-٤. The School of Fine Arts “Baux-Arts” in Paris and “École Spéciale d’Architecture” in Paris with two different viewpoints in Architectural education.

١-٥. The Chicago School and the development of modern Architecture in university of U.S.A.

١-٦. Socio-cultural development of Japan in ١٩th century and establishment of Architectural schools in Japan.

٢. Methods & Schools of Architectural Education in Iran

٢-١. A review of the background of modernity and university training in Iran.

٢-٢. Establishment of Faculty of Fine Arts in Tehran university based on “Beaux –Arts” model , in ١٩٤٠ and its role in education and development of modern architecture in Iran.

٢-٣. Establishment of Faculty of Architecture in National University of Iran(presenting Shahid Beheshti University), in ١٩٦٠ and its educational principals.

٢-٤. A review of Architectural education in other schools of Architecture in Tehran and other cities of Iran before the Islamic revolution.

٢-٥. Architectural education after the Islamic revolution, establishment of Doctoral program in Architecture and Urban planning at Tehran University and then in other Iranian universities, establishment of Islamic Azad University in Tehran and other cities.

٢-٦. Traditional methods of Architectural education in Iran.

C. Methods of holding classes and Researchs:

The classes will be held once a week for ٣ hours where the onehalf of class time is dedicated to professor’s lectures and the other onehalf to presentations of research papers by the students.