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| Language : | French |
| Place of the course | Tournai |
| Main themes | <p>The concept of regionalism should be declined in the plural; four interpretations of 'heritage and regional space' followed one another between circa 1850 and 1983, when Kenneth Frampton's <i>Towards a Critical Regionalism: Six Points for an Architecture of Resistance</i> was published.</p> <p>The concept of bio-regionalism is added at the turn of the millennium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emergence in the second half of the 19th century of regional cultural identities in opposition to nation-states summoned a regional spirit in architecture, • The rebuilding that followed the two world wars juxtaposed modernity and regional references throughout Europe, in both urban and rural settings, in Belgium (Resurgeam) and France, • The emergence of the 'neo-rurals' in the 1970s, the 'fermettisation' of market architecture, and even a certain populism (neo-Briard in Bussy-Saint-Georges) all lay claim to a regionalist reference, • In 1983 Kenneth Frampton theorizes in the aforementioned book a 'critical regionalism' already present in the work of Finnish architects like A. Aalto, Egyptian architects like H. Fathi and Belgian architects like R. Bastin. • Bio-regionalism and the Italian territorialists. |
| Learning outcomes | <p>At the end of this learning unit, the student is able to : <u>Specific Learning Outcomes</u></p> <p>By the end of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and analyze the currents of thought that shape contemporary global society, • Understand the historical origins and evolution of the globalized world, • Develop and articulate a critical perspective on these phenomena, • Situate and evaluate one's own actions and responsibilities within the context of architectural practice. <p><u>General Learning Outcomes</u></p> <p>In line with the program's learning outcomes (LOs), this course contributes to the development and acquisition of the following LOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LO4.4 Learn and explain the environmental, social, and economic consequences of architectural choices. • LO5.1 Communicate attentively and inclusively with the various stakeholders of the architectural project. • LO6.1 Acquire knowledge of disciplinary methods in scientific research. • LO6.2 Adopt a critical attitude free from any preconceptions. |
| Evaluation methods | pair exercises during the sessions and individual work submitted during the session (January) |
| Teaching methods | Ex-cathedra and case study in pairs |
| Content | <p>The concept of regionalism should be declined in the plural; four interpretations of 'heritage and regional space' followed one another between circa 1850 and 1983, when Kenneth Frampton's <i>Towards a Critical Regionalism: Six Points for an Architecture of Resistance</i> was published.</p> <p>The concept of bio-regionalism is added at the turn of the millennium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The emergence in the second half of the 19th century of regional cultural identities in opposition to nation-states summoned a regional spirit in architecture, • The rebuilding that followed the two world wars juxtaposed modernity and regional references throughout Europe, in both urban and rural settings, in Belgium (Resurgeam) and France, • The emergence of the 'neo-rurals' in the 1970s, the 'fermettisation' of market architecture, and even a certain populism (neo-Briard in Bussy-Saint-Georges) all lay claim to a regionalist reference, • In 1983 Kenneth Frampton theorizes in the aforementioned book a 'critical regionalism' already present in the work of Finnish architects like A. Aalto, Egyptian architects like H. Fathi and Belgian architects like R. Bastin. • Bio-regionalism and the Italian territorialists |

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|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Inline resources | moodle |
| Bibliography | voir moodle |
| Faculty or entity in charge | LOCI |

| Programmes containing this learning unit (UE) | | | | |
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| Program title | Acronym | Credits | Prerequisite | Learning outcomes |
| Bachelor in Architecture (Bruxelles) | ARCB1BA | 3 | |  |
| Bachelor in Architecture (Tournai) | ARCT1BA | 3 | |  |