You are to:

a) select and begin to research one of the subjects listed at the end of this handout
b) document the status of your research midway (annotated bibliography)
c) develop a specific topic out of that subject (statement of research question) and
   propose a hypothesis which answers a research question
d) write a paper which organizes evidence to demonstrate whether or not your
   original hypothesis was valid

Part 1. Annotated bibliography (typed, double spaced between entries, single spaced within)
DUE: 2/14 at start of class

Submit an annotated bibliography of sources of information about the topic you have selected. IMPORTANT: The bibliography must have a minimum of 6 scholarly sources, in addition to any others (scholarly or not) that you have found so far. You will receive ZERO credit if it does not. Therefore be sure you know what is considered a scholarly source and if you have questions, ask. (The final version of your bibliography, turned in with your paper, need not be annotated and should list only works you have actually cited in the text of the paper.)

- You may use ONE Internet source as one of your minimum of 6 scholarly sources, but ONLY if the source provides the information necessary to document it properly in your bibliography (see section b, "Format").
- the following may be consulted and are often useful as starting points, but are NOT considered scholarly sources and should not be counted in your six sources:
  - Survey texts (such as your textbooks, Janson's art history, Sir Bannister Fletcher, etc.) Most books with titles like A History of Architecture are surveys.
  - Encyclopedias, printed or CD-ROM (unless specialized, such as Macmillian Encyclopedia of Architects)
  - Guidebooks or information pamphlets
  - Popular or trade magazines (including Progressive Architecture and Architectural Record)

A) ANNOTATION :“Annotated” means a bibliography which not only lists your sources but also gives a 2-3 line commentary on each source. The commentary should explain why this source is useful for your research.

B) FORMAT: For your bibliography format use the standard MLA style, as shown in:


BE SURE THAT YOU USE A THE MOST RECENT EDITION. If you do not own one, you can find the MLA Handbook in the Reference section of the
Part 2 Statement of Research Question and Hypothesis (250 words, typed, double spaced) DUE: 3/14 at start of class

Submit a statement of research which proposes a research question and hypothesis. You do not need to present evidence or make an argument at this stage; you do need to take a position in regards to your question.

Perhaps the most difficult part of a research project is developing a good question. You will need to have made a good start on your research in order to be able to do so. Your statement should make clear what the topic is and what issue(s) you are exploring, then should state clearly what question you will be attempting to answer in your paper and what your hypothesis will be, i.e., what the answer to your research question is.

Part 3. Paper – 2500 words (about 10 pages), typed, double spaced
Graduate students: 5000 words
DUE: 4/18 at start of class

Your paper should clearly state your hypothesis (the answer to your research question); set out evidence for and against it; and reach a conclusion on the validity of the hypothesis. The usual apparatus of scholarly writing will be expected: footnotes, list of works cited, etc.

• Illustrations should be neatly presented and clearly identified (subject and source). You may use both executed works and projects as examples.

• The quality of the writing itself will be evaluated as part of the grade you receive, so careful attention should be paid to grammar, syntax, eliminating mechanical errors, etc., as well as careful composition and construction of an argument.

Possible Subject Areas:

• New Building Types
  – Select one of the following building types which first appear during the 18th and 19th centuries, and examine its development through the end of the 19th c.:
    the exposition hall, the department store, the shopping arcade, the hospital or the prison

In addition to formal analysis, speculate on aesthetic, theoretical, structural, material, or cultural reasons for the rise of this new type and changes that do or do not occur in it.

• Architecture and Reform
  – Explore the relationships between built form and the desire for social reform in:
    the work of Ledoux (late 18 c. France); the work of Charles Fourier (19th c. France

Architecture library. You can also find info on the latest MLA Style at the MLA Style Center, https://style.mla.org.
and U.S.); the parks movement (19 c., mostly U.S.); the 19th c. “model village” for workers (mostly England and France); or the Garden City Movement (late 19 c. England and U.S.)

• New Design Styles and Attitudes
  Explore the relationships between built form and theory in:
  German Romantic Classicism, the 19 c. Gothic Revival, French Structural Neo-classicism, or the Arts and Crafts Movement.