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## DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY CURRICULUM AT THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, TUG, YEARS 1945-2012

**Key words:** *descriptive geometry, the curriculum*

The paper discussed Qualification Framework for European Higher Education Area and their impact on curriculum of descriptive geometry at The Architecture Faculty on TUG. Qualification Framework for European Higher Education Area have been developed within the Bologna process and adopted in 2005 at a conference in Bergen. They provide a description of the relationship between skills and integrating the various subsystems of national qualifications. The aim is to achieve at greater transparency, accessibility and quality of acquired skills. EU countries, creating the National Qualifications Framework, are required before the end of 2012, to include a reference to an appropriate level of a European framework in individual certificates of qualifications issued by them (such as university diplomas).

The adoption of these regulations has a direct impact on the review of existing programs of study and description of individual items of content for learning outcomes, which includes the descriptive geometry too. It is a good opportunity to analyze the previous curriculum of this subject, and trace their evolution, what is considerate in next part of the paper.

At the Technical University of Gdansk, which was established in 1945, teaching geometry dealt with came from Lviv prof. F. Otto, a former worker of The Chair of Geometry at Lviv Polytechnic. No wonder that the adopted program and teaching methods showed a close relationship with the methods developed from the pre-war university. In the first postwar years in the Faculty of Architecture were three semesters geometry, respectively 4, 3 and 1 h. lecture and 3 hours exercises in subsequent semesters. Throughout the year students perform six sheets of drawings on

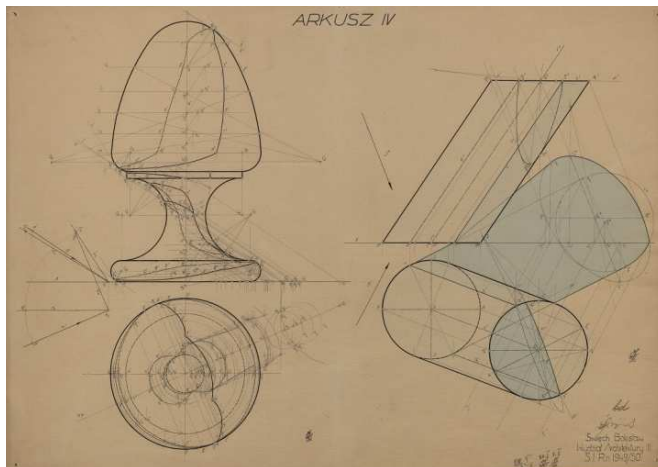


Fig. 1. Drawing sheet No. IV of 1949/50, from the collections of the Laboratory of History TUG

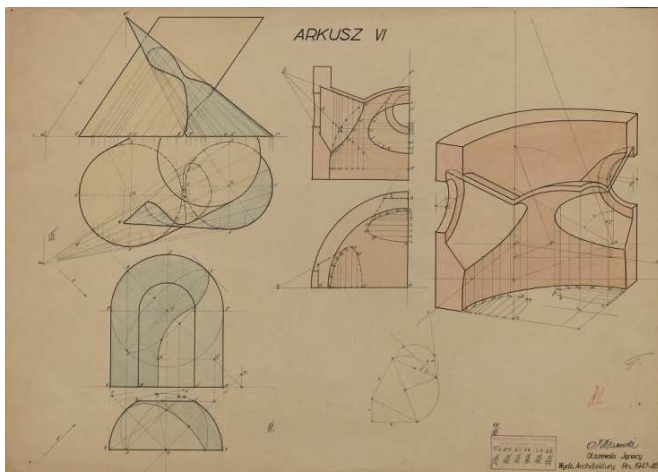


Fig. 1. Drawing sheet No. VI of 1949/50, from the collections of the Laboratory of  
History TUG

A2 size, the permanent technology - ink, partly colored. The third semester was designed exclusively for perspective (3 sheets of A2 size).

In later years, there was gradual reduction of the program until the year 1965/66, when taken 2 hours. lectures and exercises (for third semester was 1 h. lecture and 2 hours exercise of the painting perspective, to eliminate the classes in the 80s). Most drawing sheets have done in A4 size, with a pencil. In this form teaching was carried out for nearly 40 years.

Last change to the current number of 2 hours lecture and 1 hour of exercise on the first year was in 2004/05. The present reconstruction of program, fortunately, does not lead to a reduction the number of hours the subject, but the analysis of acquired skills after completing the course, and closer alignment of the material of exercises to the expected learning outcomes.

The paper ends presentation of the idea of the new program. It assumes to create thematic blocks of subject to optimize the use of acquired skills and awareness of the usefulness of knowledge they have acquired in various areas of future activity. An important, may be controversial, assumption of the descriptive geometry program is not only the developing of spatial imagination, spatial problem-solving skills and their records in the two-dimensional drawing, but also obtainment of proficiency in drawing and handwriting.

**Literatura:**

[1] Krajowe Ramy Kwalifikacji (National Qualification Framework):

<http://www.krk.org.pl/>