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## ARCH 313 History 1

### Making the Modern Subject

Innovations in steel and glass were important for the Modern Movement in architecture, but another shift in science was crucial for the way that steel and glass was used. The young science of psychology, and its experimental methods as developed by Wilhelm Wundt and his followers, impacted the understanding of the subjects of modern architecture. This course will present the Modern Movement from 1914 to 1974 in terms of its framing of humans. We will discuss the way architecture conceptualized the human occupants of the houses, offices, factories, hospitals, schools, theaters, and other structures it designed. What assumptions were made about the visual and cross sensory experiences of modern subjects of architecture?

This course will present the history of the modern movement entwined with the history of psychology. The course will explore connections between design and the history of world wars I and II as these events accelerated funding for and urgency of the study of perception. Students will become acquainted with several important works of architecture and design while learning about select buildings in the larger context of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and psychological research. We will also consider the extent to which these theories of perception continue to animate architecture. What reductions were made to produce this standard modern subject and what is missing in this normative view?

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. Understanding of synchronicity - What happens at the same time, what trends carry for hundreds of years, and where does architecture reflect larger changes?
2. Ability to identify a few key buildings / architects and their relation to their time
3. Awareness of the forces that architecture shapes and is shaped by