

8th Grade DO NOW:

Get a new Do Now Sheet from the back table

Reflect on the following quote on your DO NOW worksheet

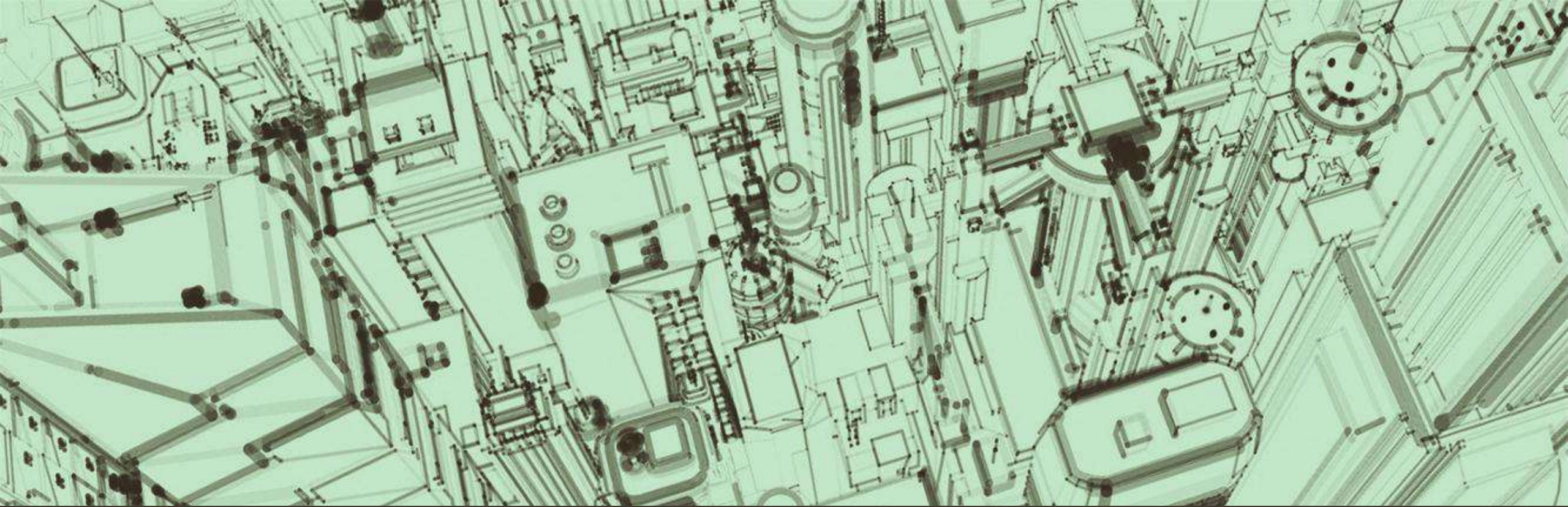
*“We don’t make mistakes, just happy little accidents.” –
Bob Ross*

Are all mistakes accidents? What power or knowledge can come from “accidents”?

Get out your sketchbook or a piece of lined paper for notes

Objectives: Students will be able to...

- Understand that industrialization had an influence on early Modern Architecture
- Understand and identify the characteristics of the following architectural styles: Arts and Crafts, Art Nouveau, and Art Deco
- Students will be able to compare styles from Art Nouveau and Art Deco Styles
- Take notes on architecture presentation



20th Century Architecture

Subtitle



20th C. Architecture Styles and Movements

- Arts and Crafts
- Nouveau
- Deco
- Prairie School
- Chicago School
- International Style

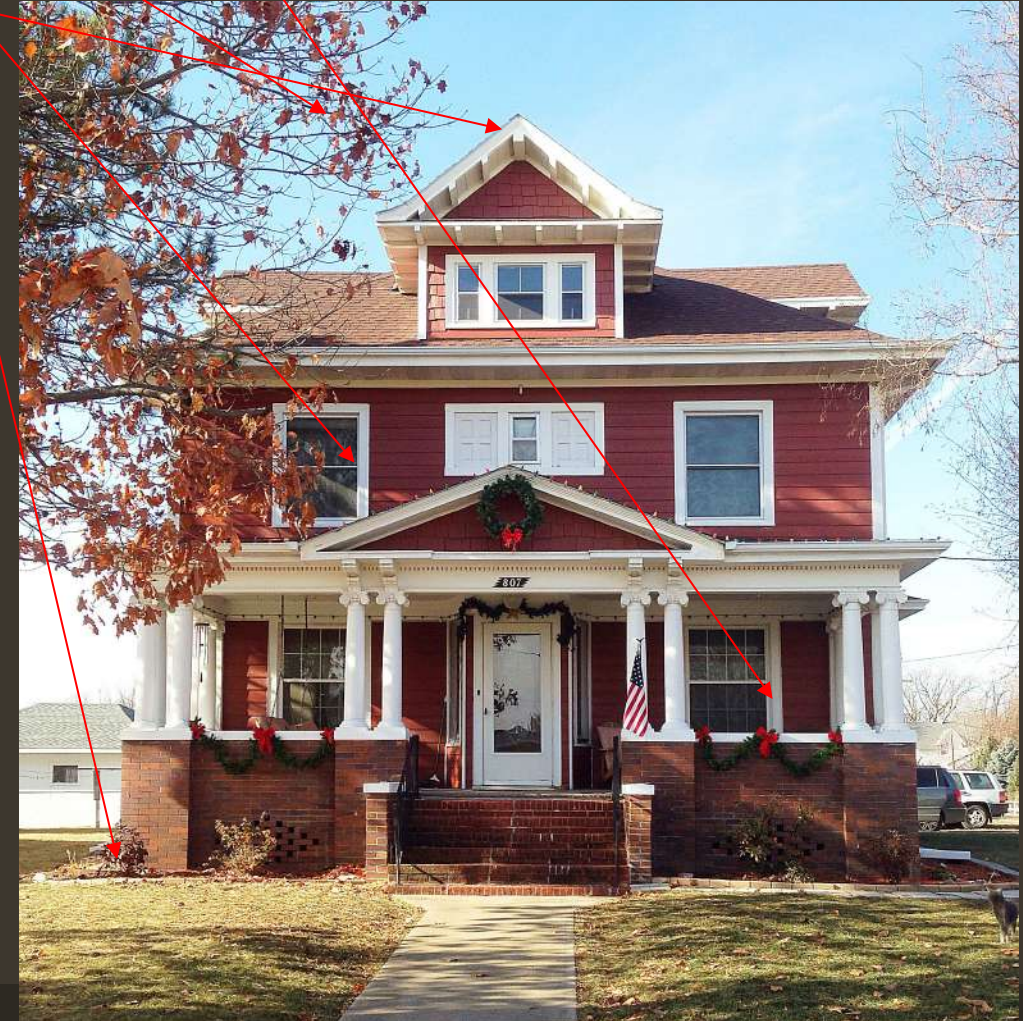
Arts and Crafts Movement

- Approximately 1860s – 1940s
- It was a **reaction against mass production** associated with the Industrial Revolution.
- Philosophy of originality, simplicity of form, local natural materials, and the visibility of handicraft
- **Concerned with things that were useful, handmade, and beautiful in design**
- Simple in style compared to Victorian era homes
- Associated with “Craftsman”, “Foursquare”, and “Bungalow” style homes



American Foursquare

- Box Shape
- Front porch, (full-width and partial)
- Plain style
- Large windows
- 2 ½ stories high
- Efficient Layout

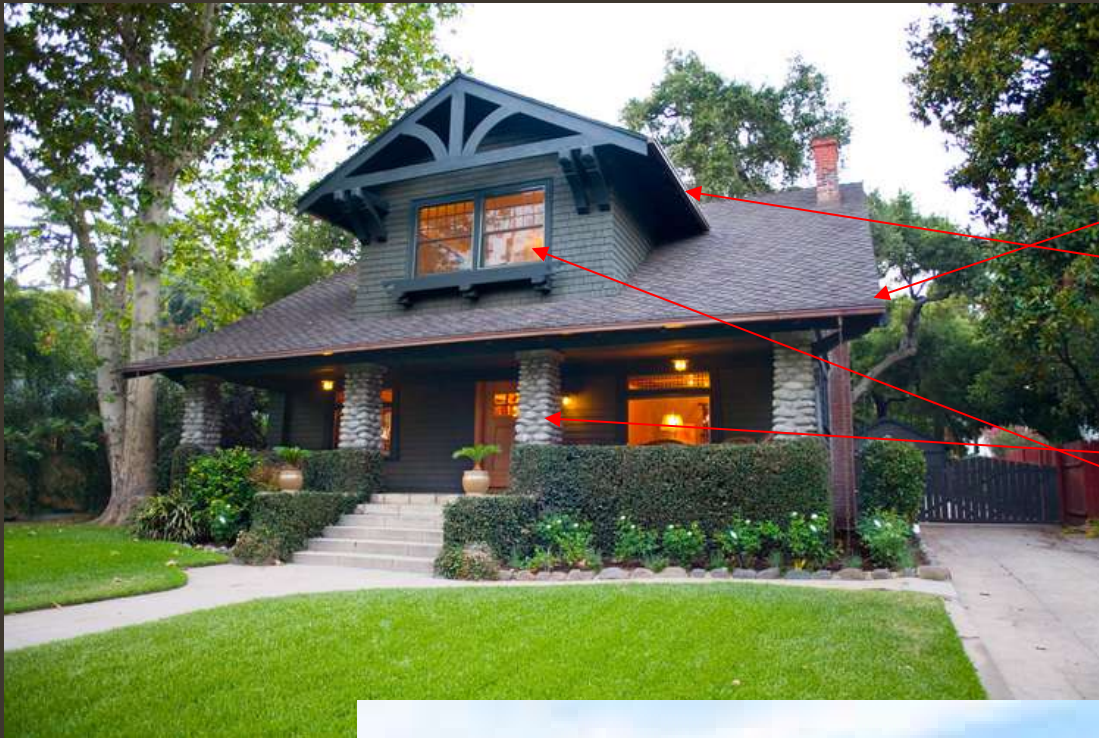


Bungalow

- Balanced and well-proportioned, but not symmetrical, appearance from the front.
- A low, exposed roof, often with beams or rafters showing.
- A modest front porch or veranda.
- Square, tapered columns, sometimes called “bungalow columns”



Craftsman



- Low-pitched rooflines, usually done in a hip or gable (triangular) style.
- Wide, overhanging eaves.
- Exposed rafters under the eaves.
- A covered front porch.
- Pillars lining the entry.
- Double hanging windows, which have separate panes of glass on the top and bottom.



ART NOUVEAU

ALSO KNOWN AS:

Eel style • Noodle style • Mutton bone style • Dandy style

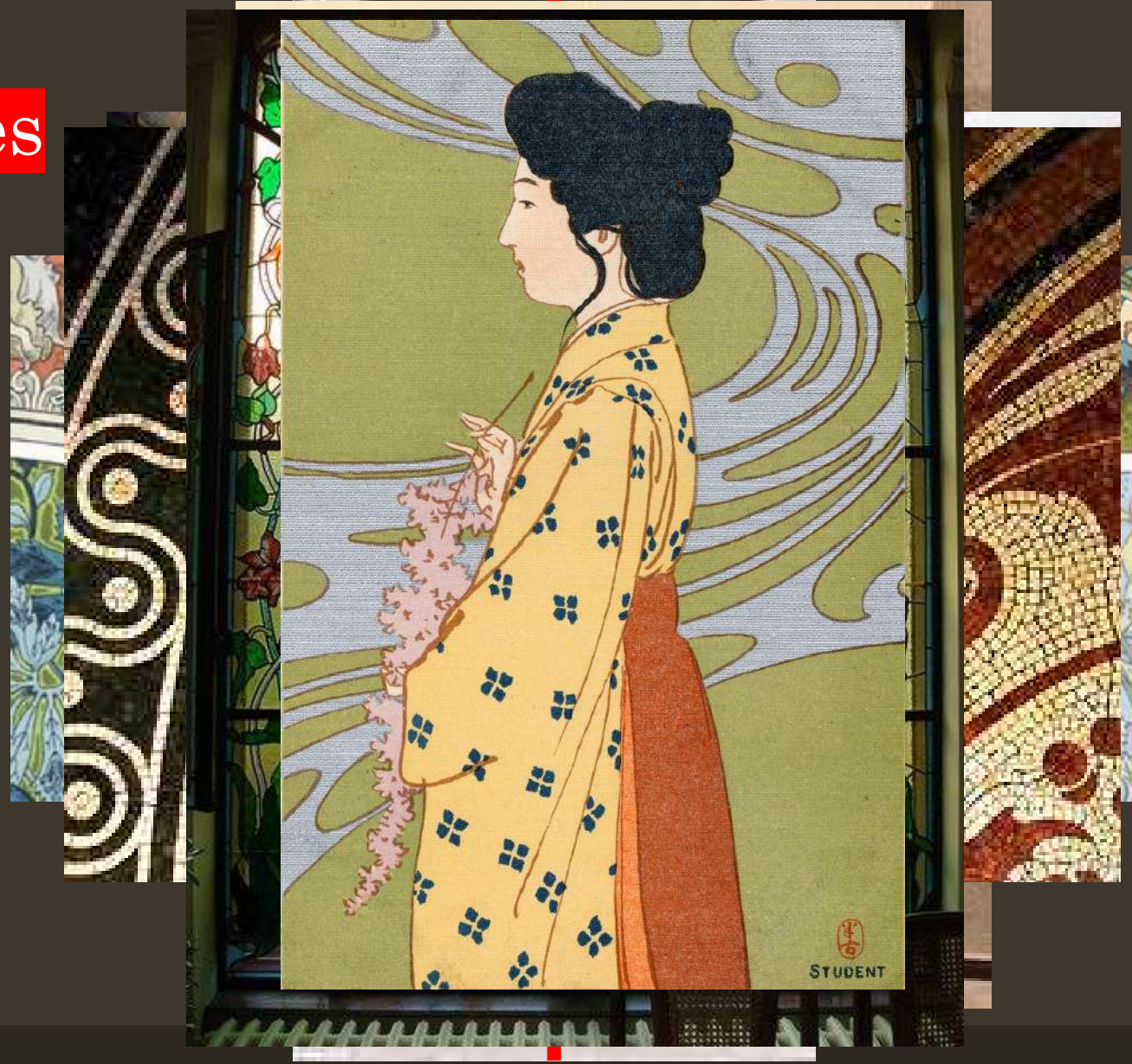
Art Nouveau 1890-1920

- Art Nouveau (French for "New Style") was popularized by the famous Maison de l'Art Nouveau (House of New Art), a Paris art gallery operated by Siegfried Bing.
- beginning of modernism in design (Modern Architecture)
- Rejected traditional styles
- Focus:
 - handmade
 - new
 - organic forms that emphasized a connection to nature.



ART NOUVEAU ARCHITECTURE FEATURES

- Asymmetrical shapes
- Extensive use of arches and curved forms
- Curved glass
- Curving, plant-like embellishments
- Mosaics
- Stained glass
- Japanese motifs



Victor Horta 1861-1947

- Belgian architect and designer
- Known for his use of revolutionary artistic, technological and compositional elements
- Style:
 - Diffusion of light
 - Curved lines of decoration
 - Curved structures
- Iron used for both construction and decoration



Hôtel Tassel, 1892-93, Victor Horta



Diffusion of
light

Curved lines of
decoration

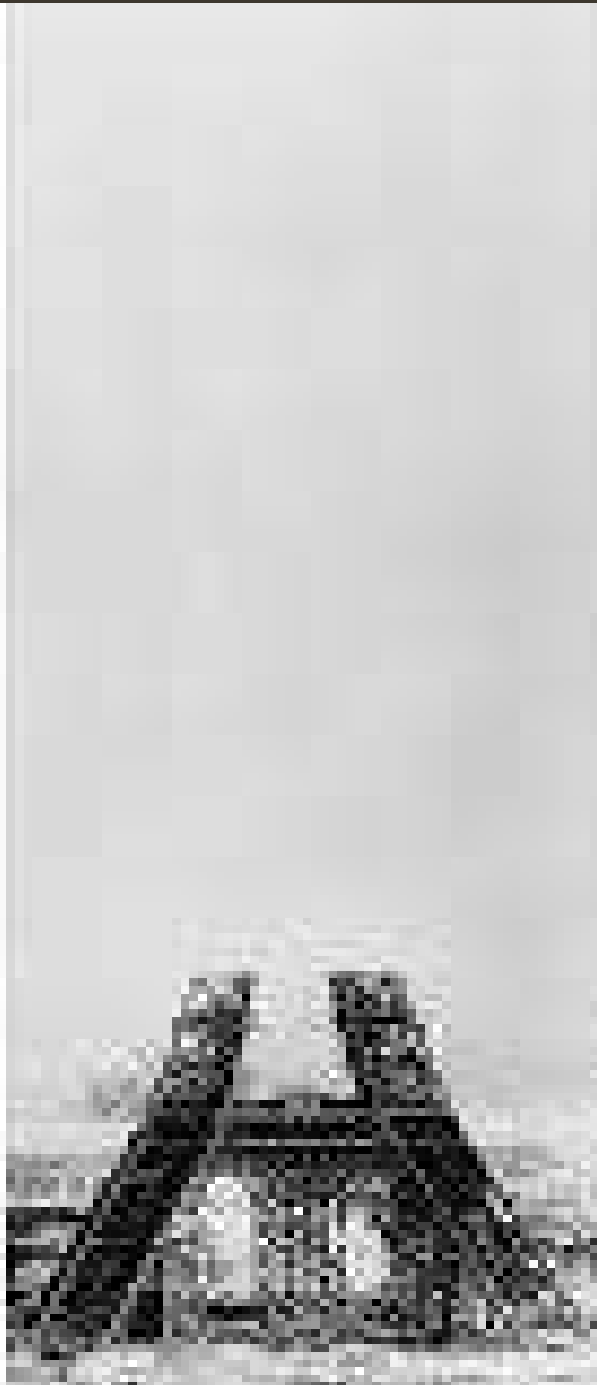
Curved
structures
(Iron)



Eiffel Tower - 1889



- Engineered by Gustave Eiffel for the 1889 World Fair in Paris, France.
- Part of the Nouveau style.
- Tallest manmade structure at that time (and for the next 40 years)
- Represented the centennial of the French Revolution and the progression of science and industry.



ART DECO

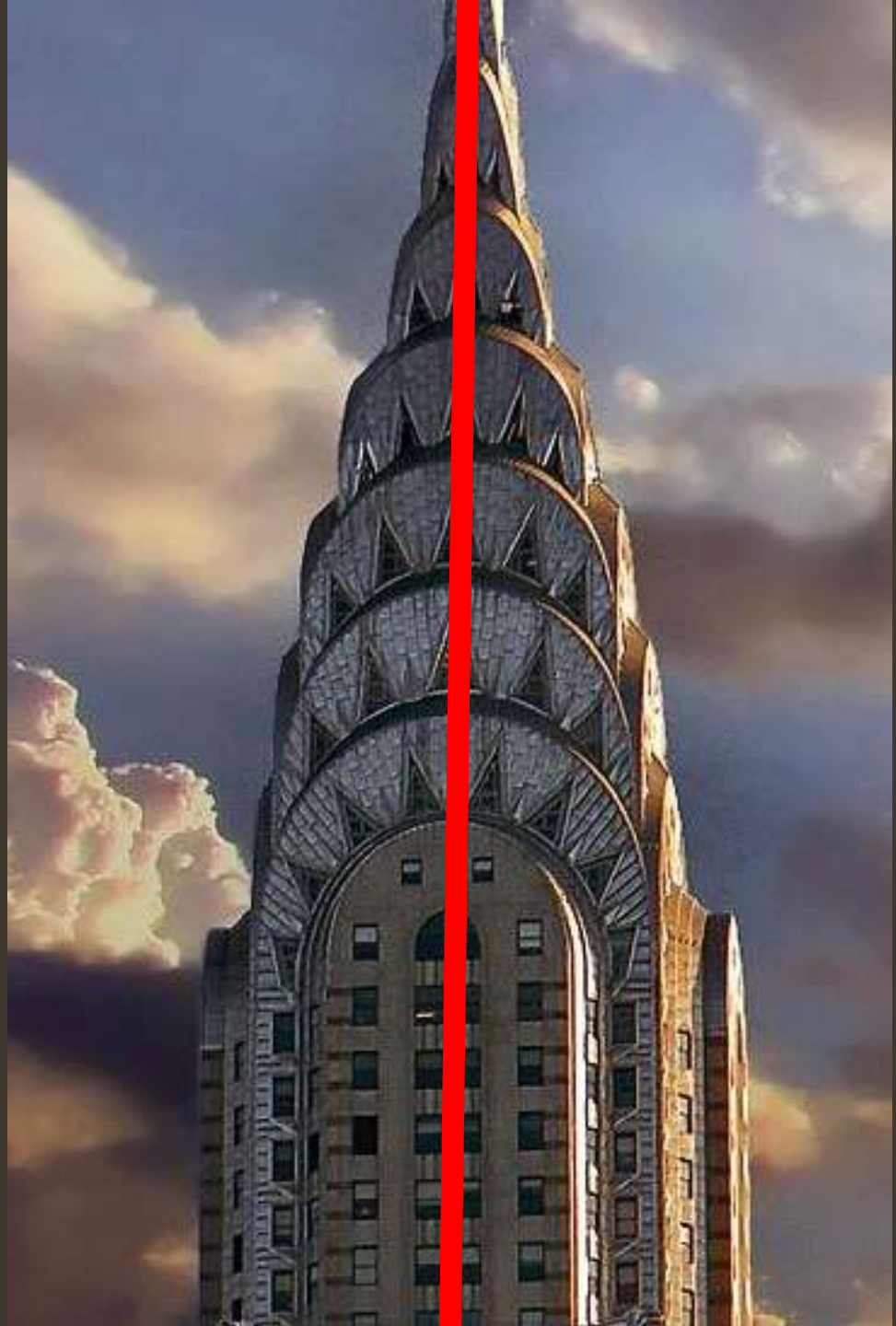
ALSO KNOWN AS:

Style Moderne

Art Deco

1920-late 1940's

- post- WWI design style first appeared in France
- very modern, timeless style that highlights visual balance and symmetry
- characterized by:
 - rich colors
 - bold geometric shapes
 - lavish ornamentation



Art Deco Attributes

- geometric shapes and forms:
 - circles, squares, triangles, rectangles, polygons, trapezoids, spheres, cubes...
- zigzags, chevrons, sunbursts and stars
- symmetrical and radial patterns
- repeating parallel lines and shapes
- vivid, high-contrast colors and values



Chrysler Building

- Built in 1930, engineered by William Van Alen
- Beat the Eiffel Tower in tallest manmade structure
- Art Deco style



Empire State Building

- 1931 by William B Lamb
- Beat the Chrysler Building in tallest manmade structure
- Art Deco style
- NYC



EMPIRE STATE BLDG. (102 Stories-1250 feet high) New York City.

h / m

800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0

Burj Khalifa
(Dubai, 2010)

Canton Tower
(Canton, 2010)

CN Tower
(Toronto, 1976)

Torre di Ostankino
(Mosca, 1967)

Willis Tower
(Chicago, 1974)

World Trade Center
(New York City, 1973-2001)

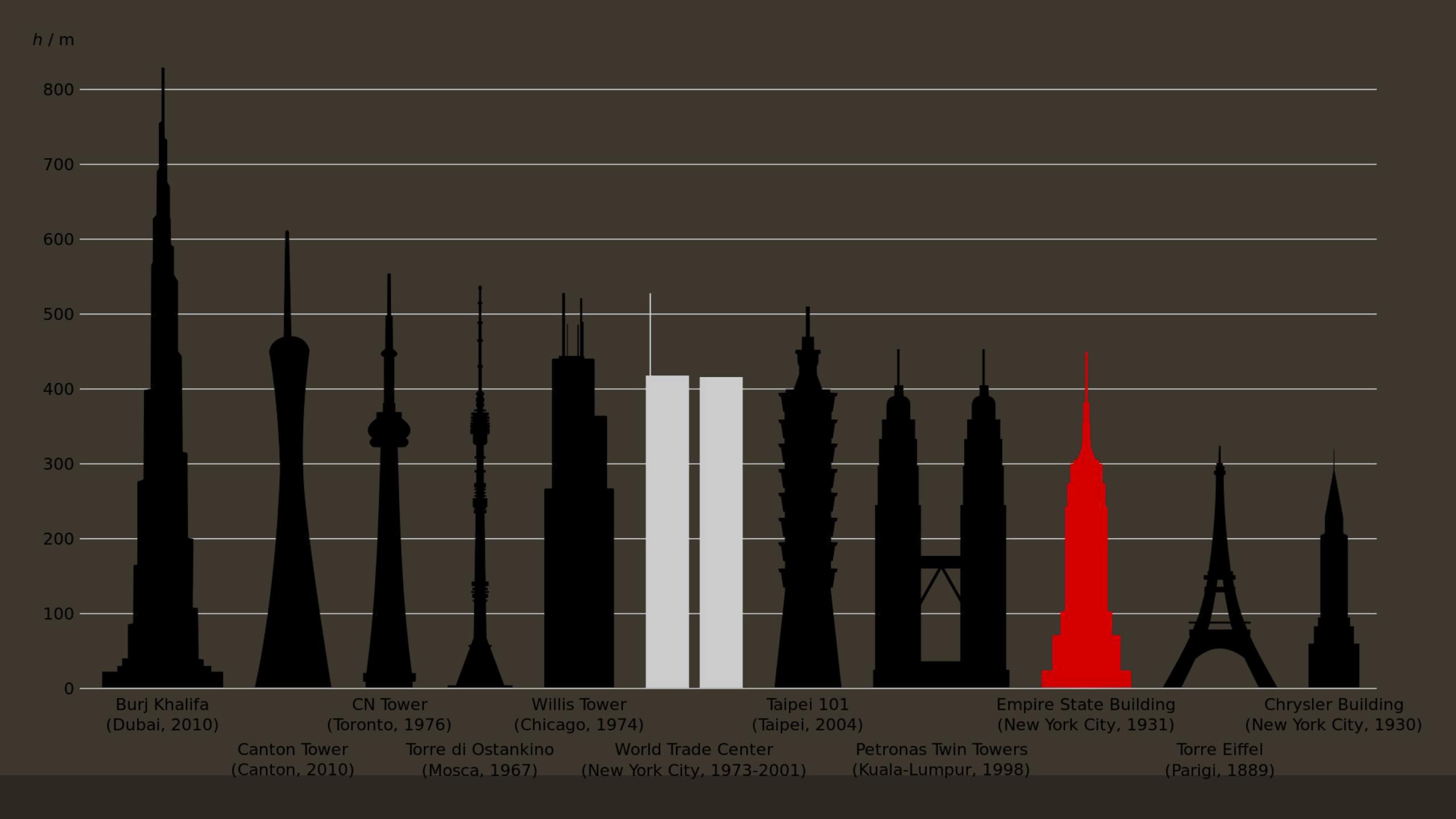
Taipei 101
(Taipei, 2004)

Petronas Twin Towers
(Kuala-Lumpur, 1998)

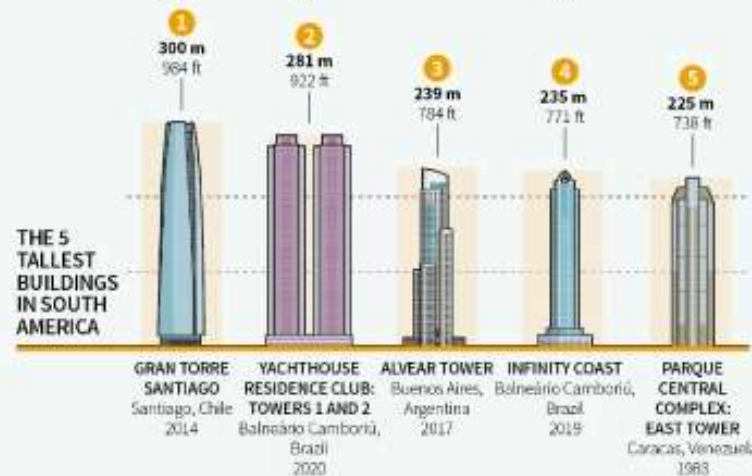
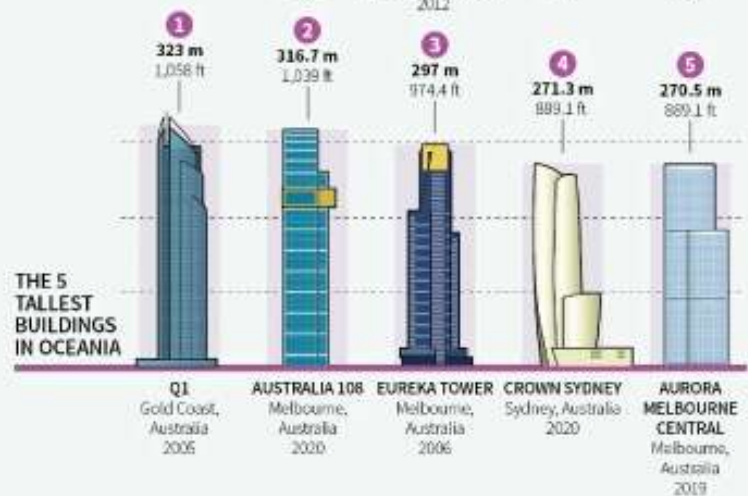
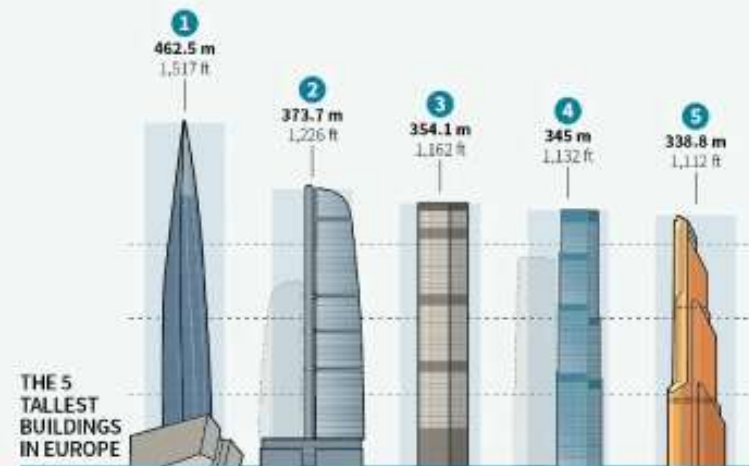
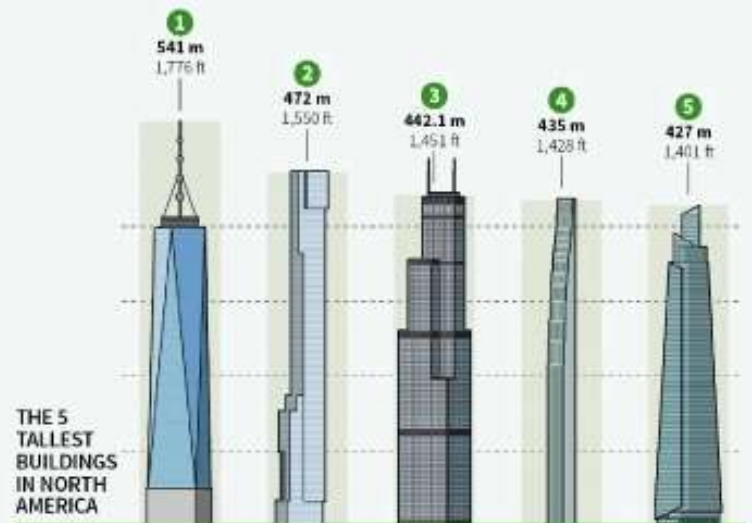
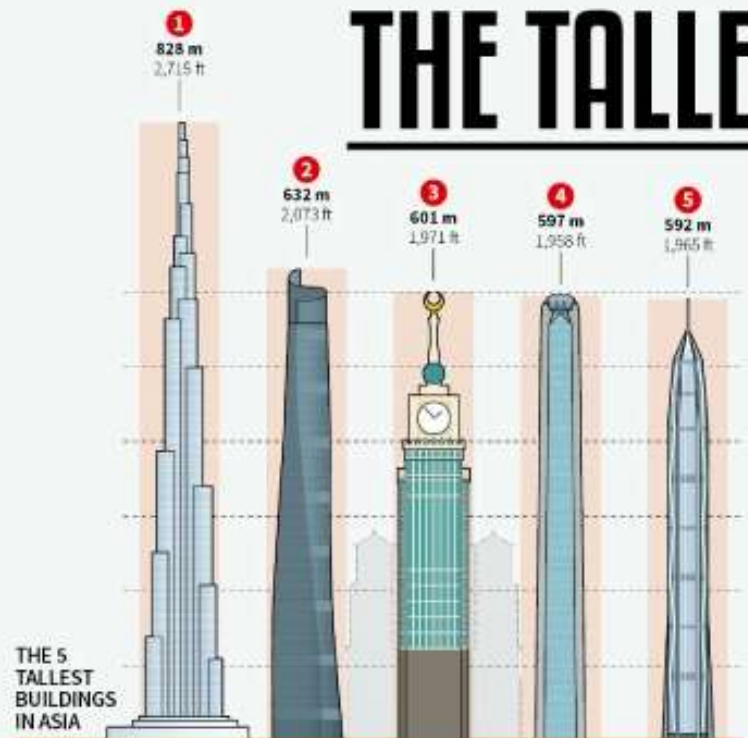
Empire State Building
(New York City, 1931)

Torre Eiffel
(Parigi, 1889)

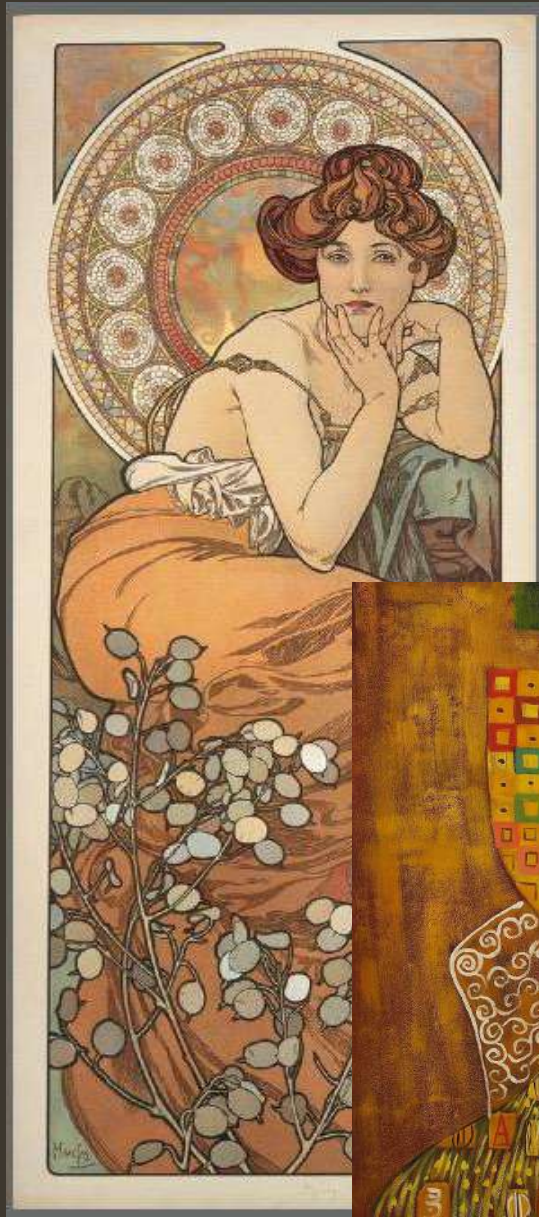
Chrysler Building
(New York City, 1930)



THE TALLEST BUILDINGS ON EVERY CONTINENT



Alphonse Mucha



Gustav Klimt



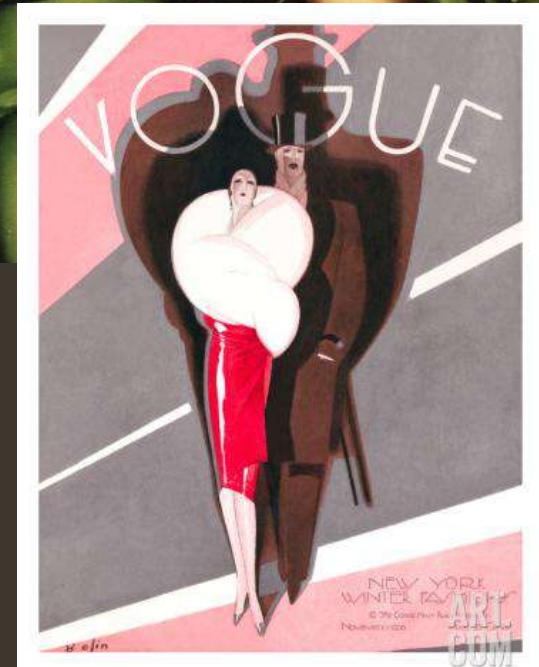
COMPARE

Raise your
Hand

Art Nouveau

Art Deco

Tamara de Lempicka



William Bolin

Art Nouveau vs. Art Deco

- Different but not opposites
- styles overlap in time and both focus on:
 - modernism
 - industrial production/materials
 - enhancing **decorative arts**
- differences:
 - Nouveau inspired by natural/organic forms and structures
 - Deco is all about geometry



Do Now - Answer the following question on your Do Now Worksheet

1. Is this building part of the Art Nouveau style or the Art Deco style? How do you know?

Get out your notes from yesterday

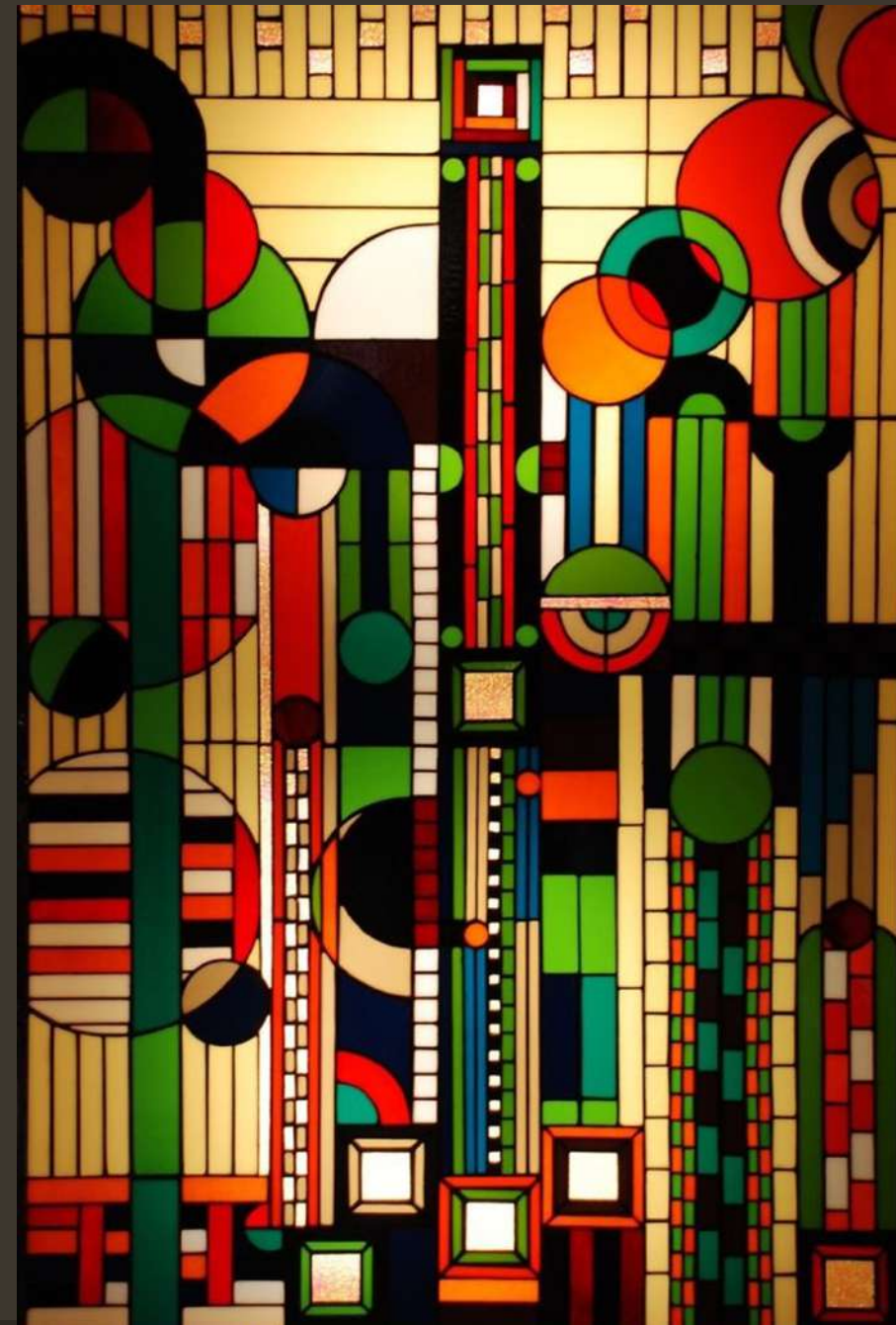


PRAIRIE SCHOOL

Focus in the Midwest

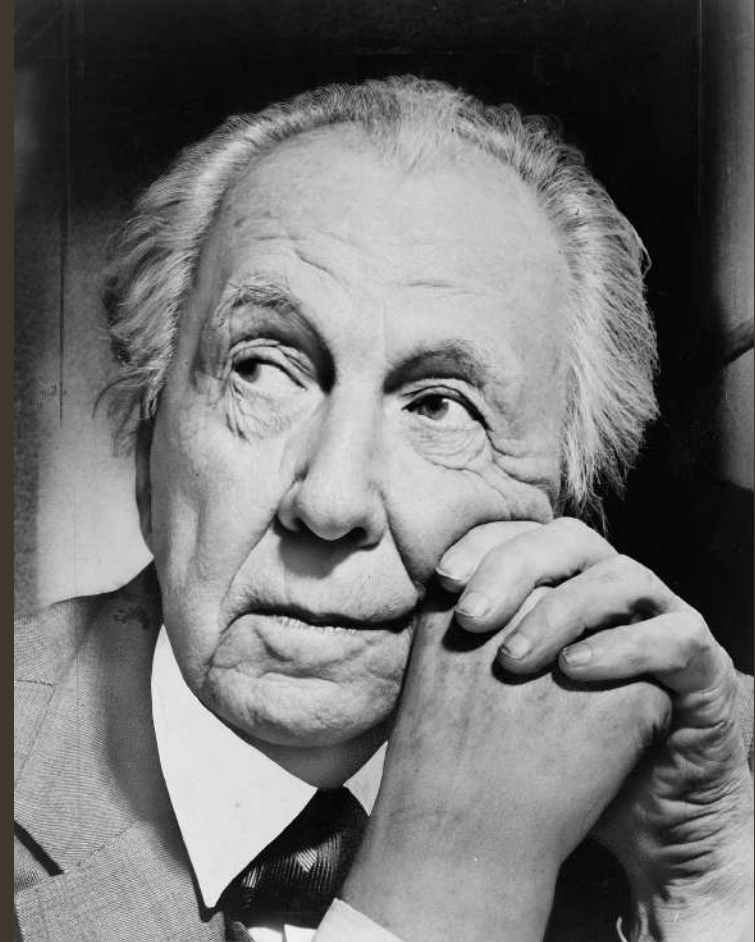
Frank Lloyd Wright:
Prairie School - 1880s to
1940s

- Empathized with the ideals of the Arts and Crafts Movement, and inspired by geometric Deco style
- Uniquely American style inspired by the prairie landscape of the Midwest



Frank Lloyd Wright: 1867-1959

- Modern American architect
- Developed theory “Form and Function are one”
- Had a global impact on modern architecture
- Designed 1114 home and buildings
- In his final years, he designed his most famous works Guggenheim Museum and the Marin County Civic Center



Basic Principles of Prairie School Designs

- Organic Colors
- Simple Geometric Shapes
- Integration of building with natural surroundings
- Open/horizontal floor plans
- Hidden entryways





Falling Water by Frank Lloyd Wright (Prairie School)

- House designed in 1935 in rural Southwestern Pennsylvania.
- Cantilever construction was ahead of its' time
- Appears to “fit” into the landscape it is built

Spanish Revival

Focus in Florida and California

SPANISH REVIVAL - 1915-1940

- Spanish Revival was influenced by Spanish Colonial architecture of earlier centuries.
- More ornate with stylistic detail apparent in both large features and small, such as intricately patterned tilework and wrought iron hardware
- Growth in Hollywood from the film industry spread the style through private homes



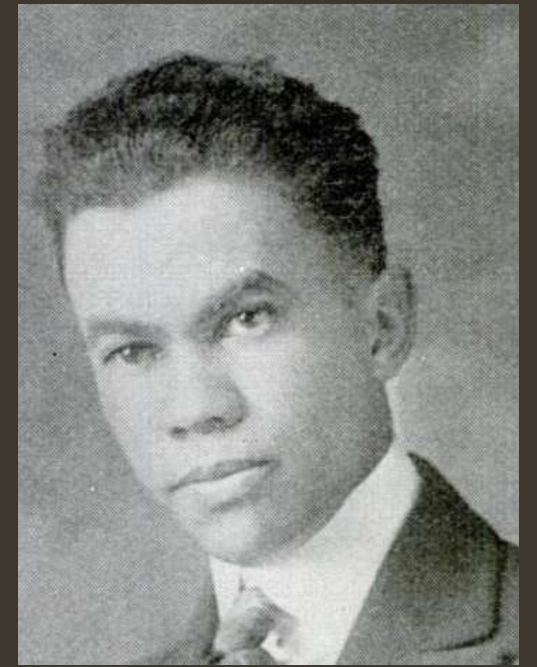
Elements of Spanish Revival Style

- Tile Roofs
- Stucco Exterior
- Rounded Doors and Windows
- Elaborate tile work
- Relief Decoration



Paul R. Williams: 1894-1980

- American architect based in Los Angeles, California.
- Designed the homes of numerous celebrities
- First African-American member of the AIA (American Institute of Architecture
- Learned to draw upside down due to many of his white clients felt uncomfortable sitting directly next to a Black man.



***Beverly Hills
Hotel (Remodel)***
Paul R Williams
1940's



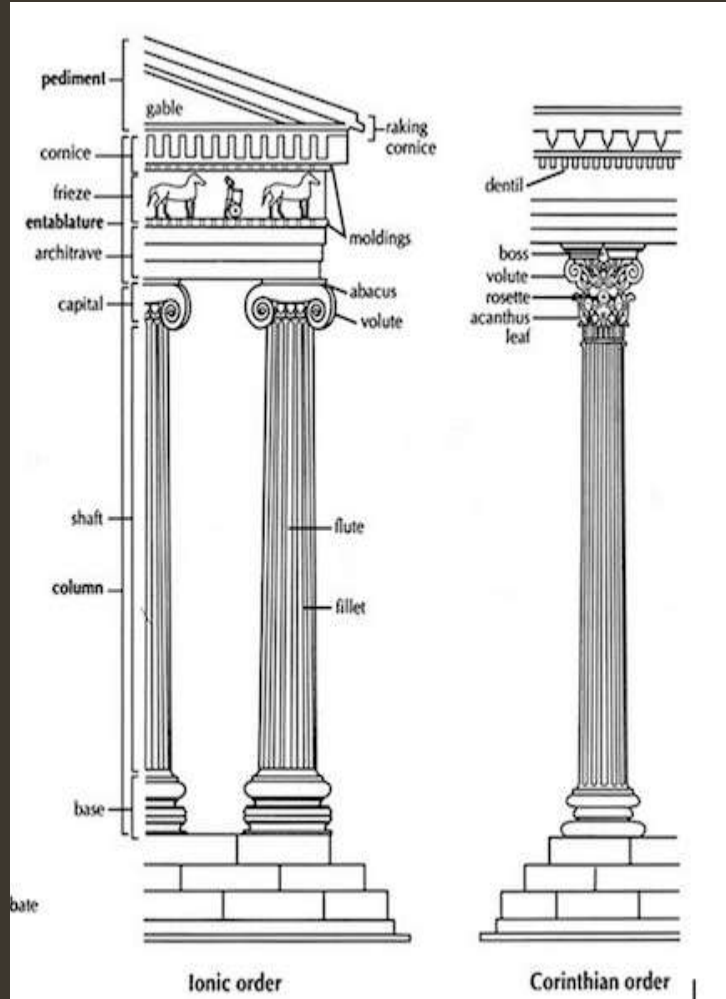


***La Concha*
Motel - Paul R
Williams - 1961**



CHICAGO SCHOOL

Chicago School (aka Commercial style)



“Many Chicago School skyscrapers contain the three parts of a classical column. The lowest floors function as the base, the middle stories, usually with little ornamental detail, act as the shaft of the column, and the last floor or two, often capped with a cornice and often with more ornamental detail, represent the capital.”

- Inspired by Ionic and Corinthian style columns.



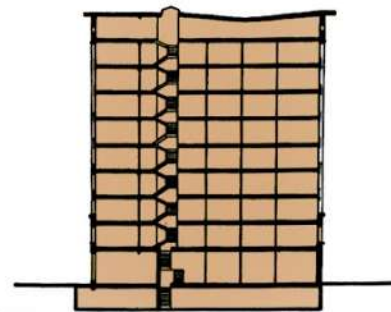
Wainwright Building

- Designed by Louis Sullivan and built in 1891 in Saint Louis, MO
- Considered the world's first skyscraper at ten stories
- Chicago school of architecture

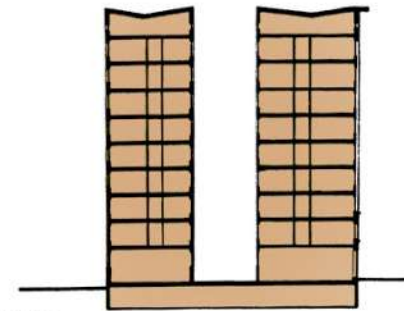


LOUIS SULLIVAN

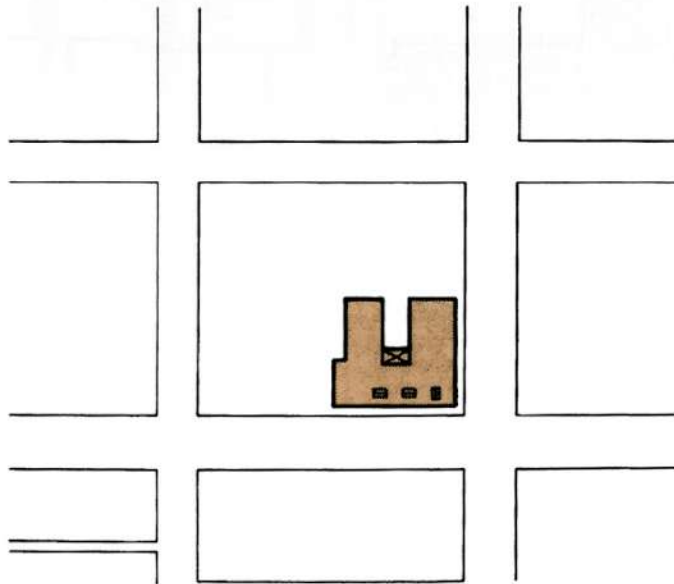
WAINWRIGHT BUILDING
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
1890-1891



SECTION A



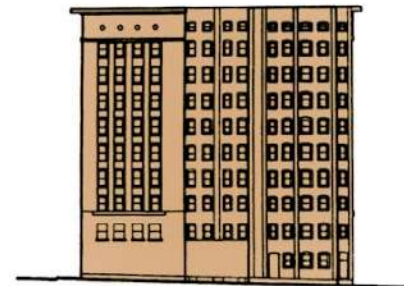
SECTION B



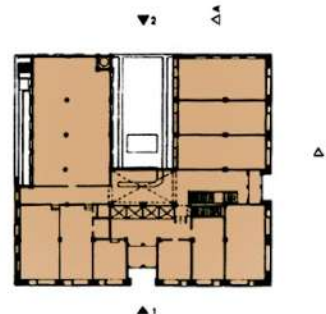
SITE PLAN



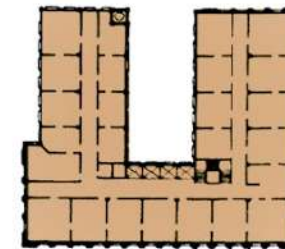
ELEVATION 1



ELEVATION 2

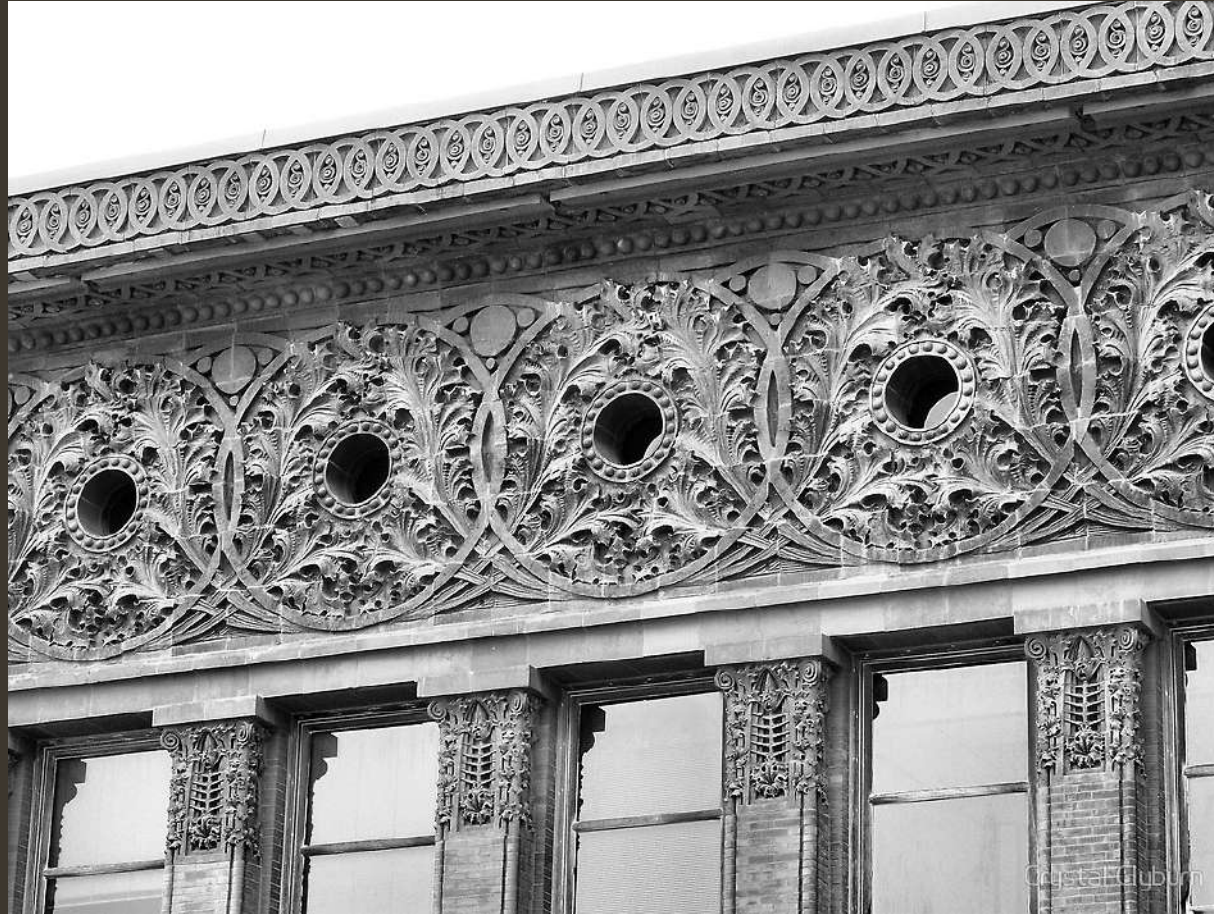


LOWER FLOOR PLAN



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

Wainwright cornice detail



Wainwright in
2012 with glass
atrium added in
the 1990s



International Style of Architecture

- Characteristics
 - Rectilinear forms
 - Appearance of weightlessness due to cantilever construction
 - Lack of ornamentation
 - Open interior spaces
 - Common materials: steel, reinforced concrete, and large panes of glass

Bauhaus – German art school by Walter Gropius



Le Corbusier (Charles Jeanneret)

- 1887-1965
- Pioneer of modern architecture
- Also a designer, urban planner, painter, and writer.

“To be modern is not a fashion, it is a state. It is necessary to understand history, and he who understands history knows how to find continuity between that which was, that which is, and that which will be.”

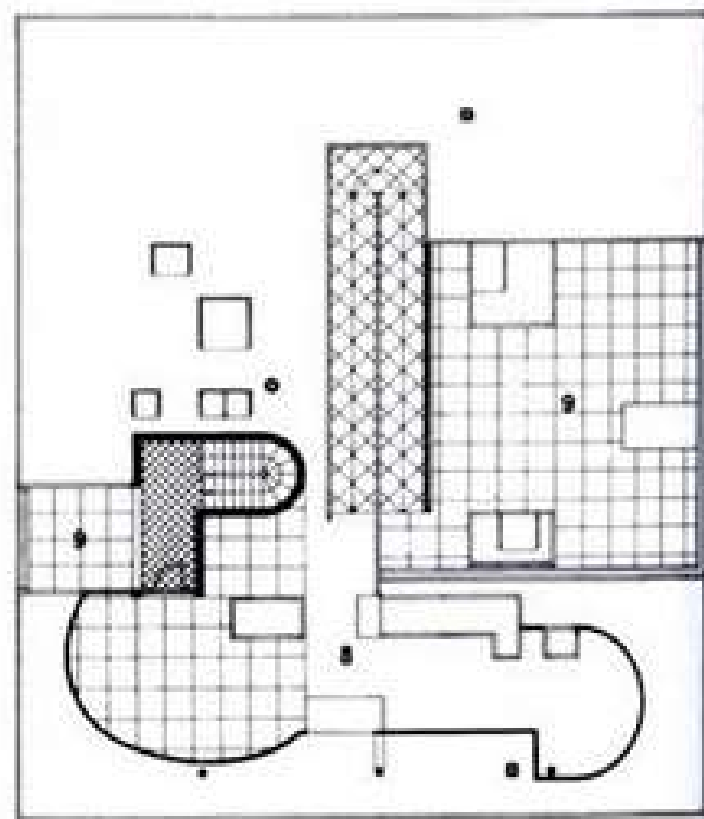
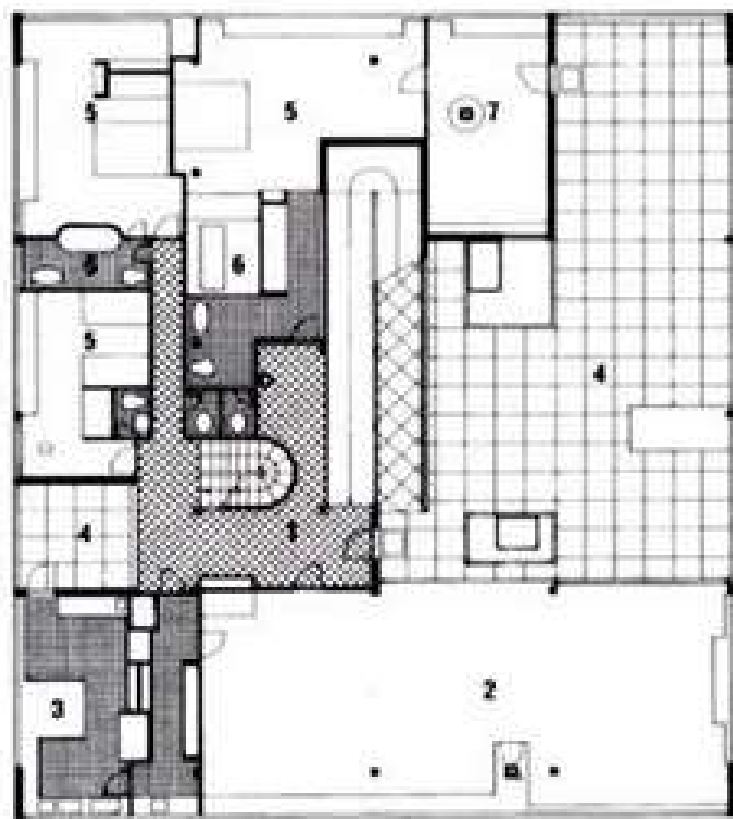
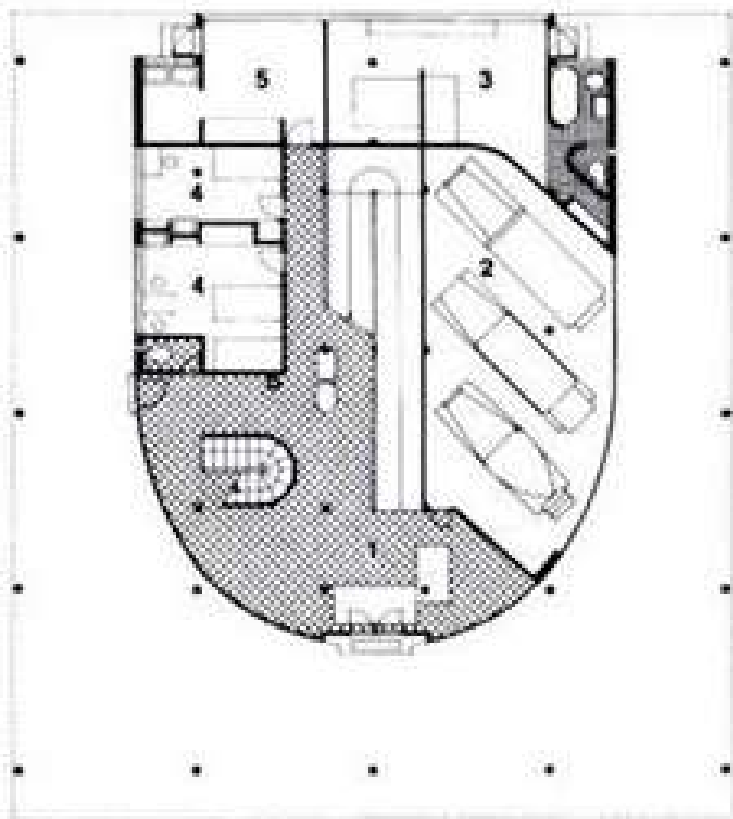
Villa Savoye by le Corbusier



Villa Savoye

- Designed by Le Corbusier
- Built between 1928-1931
- Free façade – no decoration
- Long horizontal windows
- Built lifted off the ground by reinforced concrete stilts

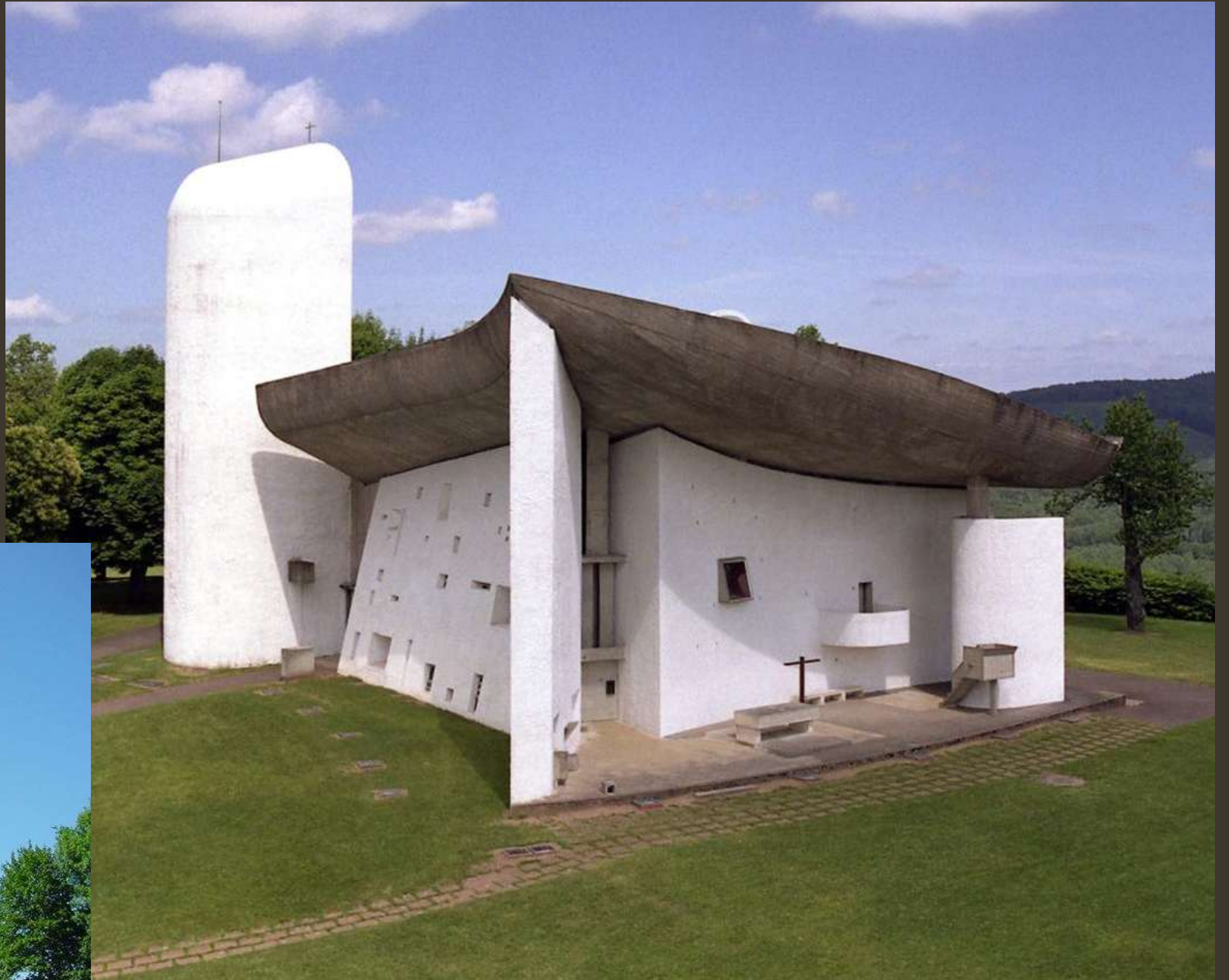




Notre Dame Du Haut



- By Le Corbusier
- Completed in 1954
- Roman Catholic chapel in Ronchamp, France



Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

- German architect – one of the pioneers of modern architecture
- 1886-1969
- Was the last director of the Bauhaus before it was closed by Nazis in power.
- Fled to the States and became the head of the school of architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology

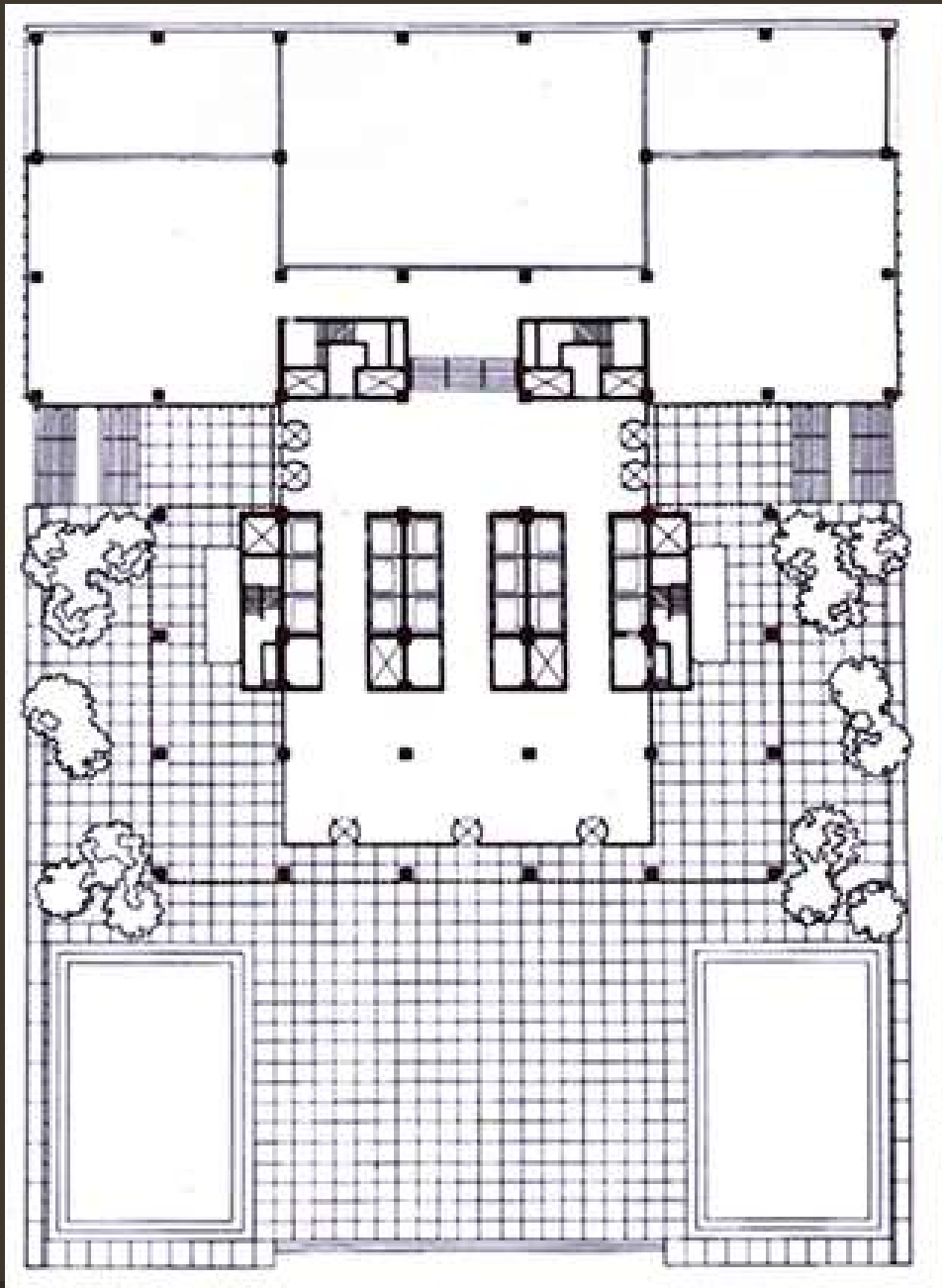
Crown Hall at the Illinois Institute of Technology



Seagram Building

- Designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and Phillip Johnson
- Completed in 1958 in NYC
- Mies believed that modern buildings should be without a façade and show the structure of the building itself
- Became the standard for most modern skyscrapers







Contemporary Architecture

Frank Gehry - 1929

- American architect
- Important designer of contemporary architecture
- Influenced by Modern Architecture
 - Work has an element of “deconstructivism”



Weisman, 1993
Frank Gehry





Inhabitat



Walt Disney Concert Hall

Zaha Hadid-1950-2016

Was first woman and first muslim architect to win Pritzker Architecture Prize in 2004

Became the first woman to be awarded the RIBA Gold Medal in her own right.

Was born in Baghdad, Iraq in the year of



Qatar World Cup Stadium



Zaha Hadid- Plans for Russian Mega-Smart City



Other designs



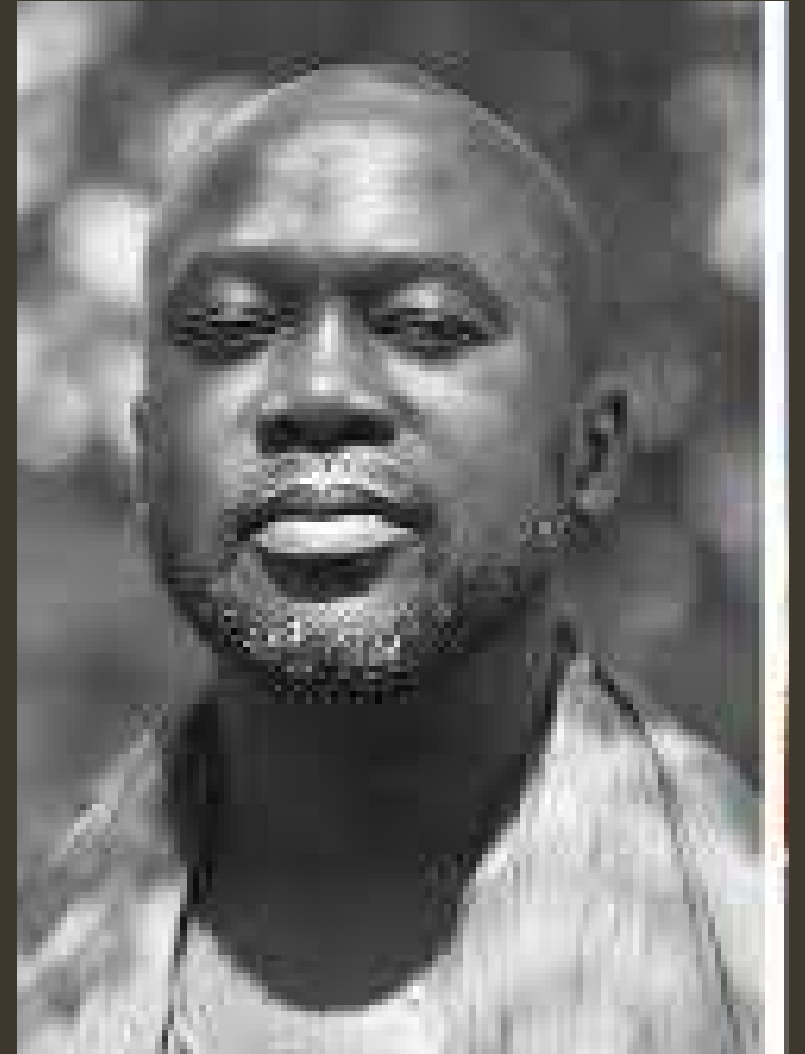


David Adjaye-1966

Ghanaian-British architect.

He is known for designing many notable buildings around the world, including the National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington, DC

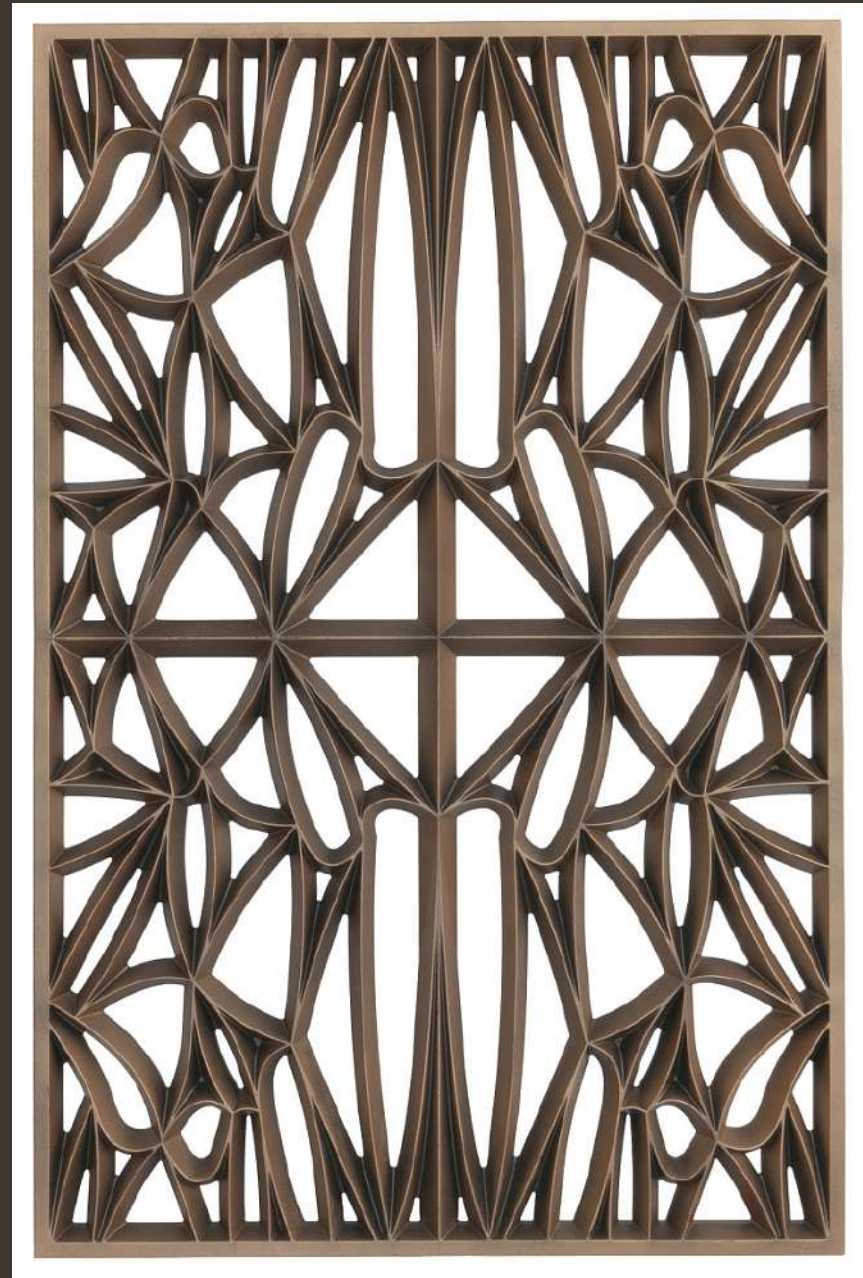
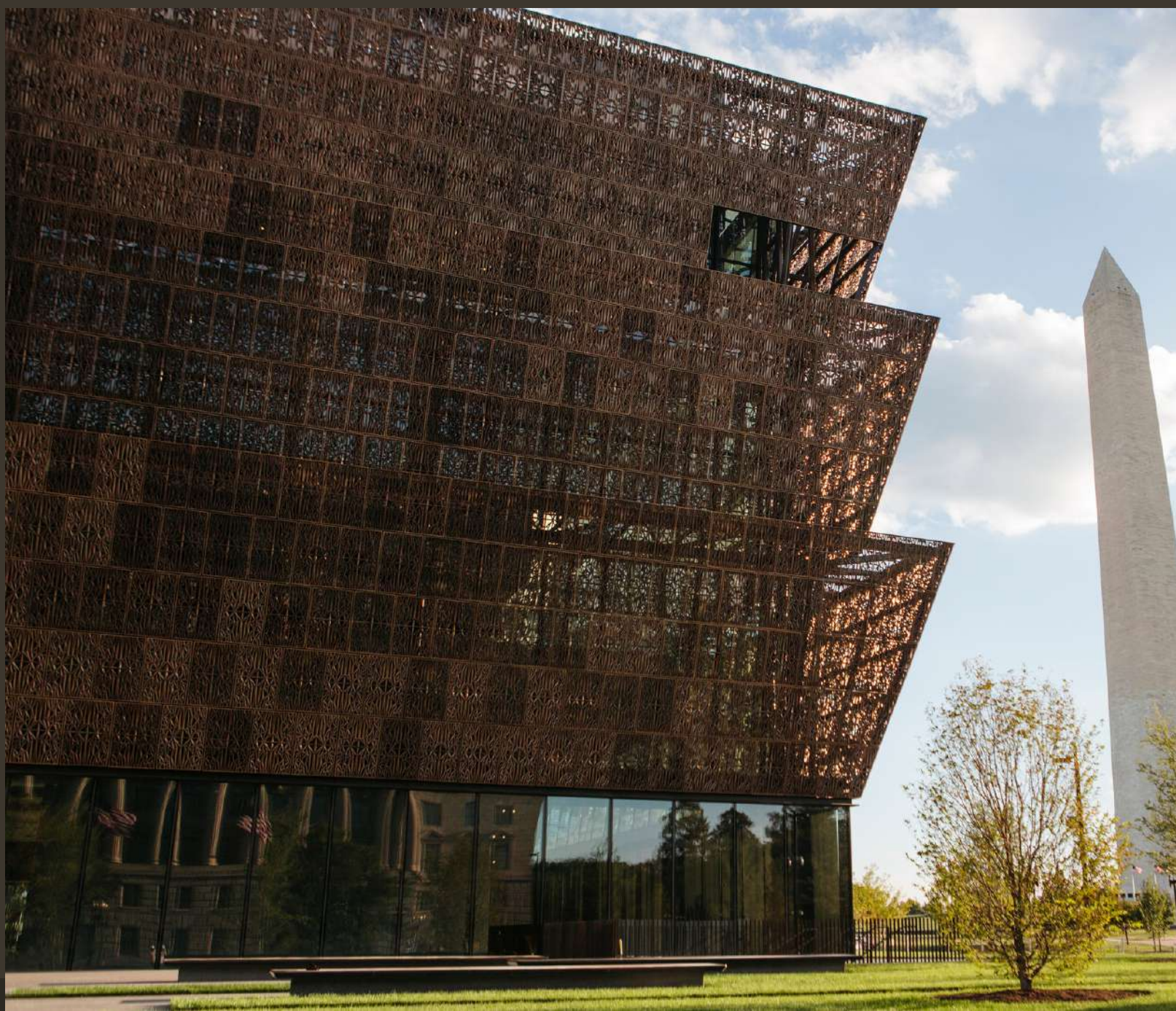
Unique structure inspired by modern architecture and African culture



Smithsonian NMAAHC, USA, 2016

- It is distinguished by its
 - three-tiered structure
 - shimmering facade,
 - 3,600 cast-aluminium panels cut with motifs that honour the skills of African-American ironworkers







DO NOW: Get a new Do Now Worksheet from the back table

1. What style of architecture is this?
2. How do you know?

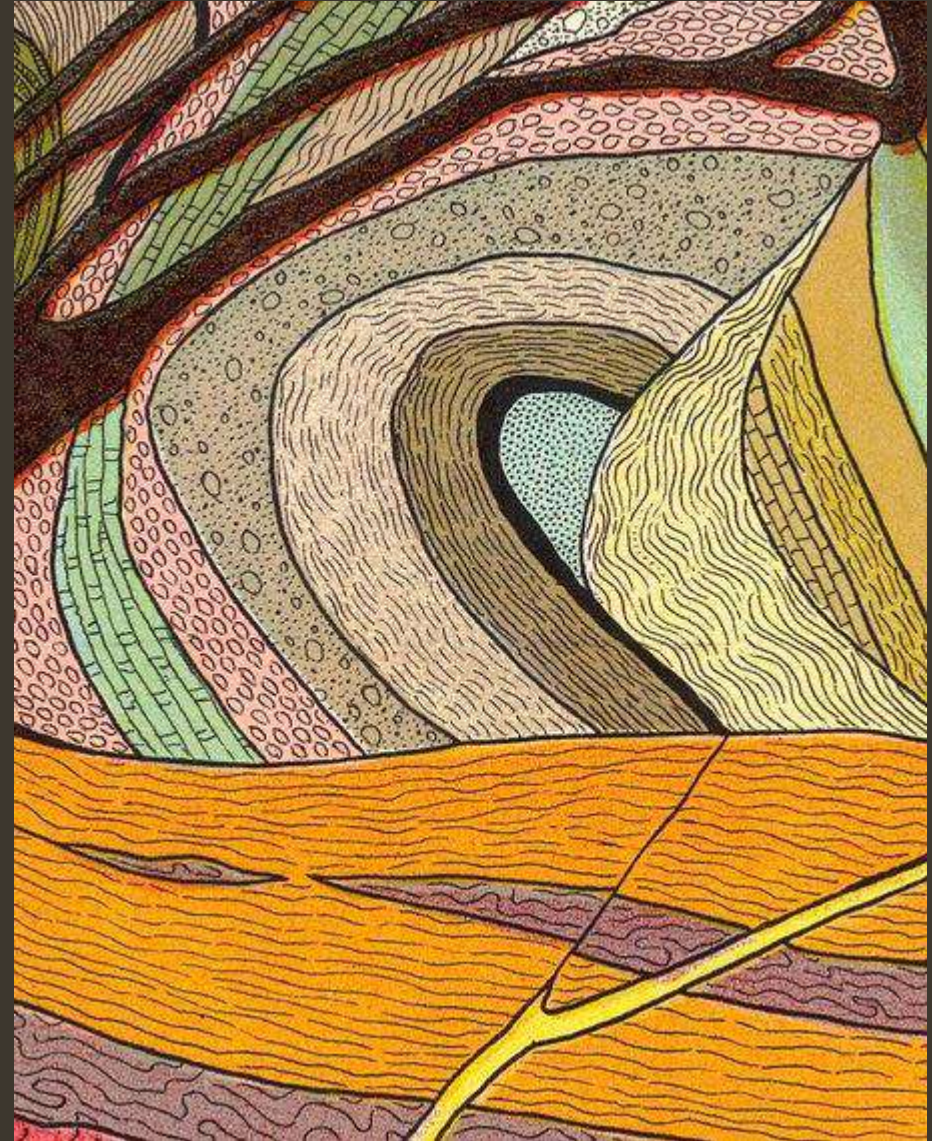
Get out your architecture notes so I can check them



DO NOW: ON YOUR DO NOW WORKSHEET

1. What do you notice?
2. What does it remind you of?
3. What questions do you have?

Get out your paper structures



EARLY RELEASE

Period 1 8:00- 8:35

Period 2 8:39-9:13

Period 3 9:17-9:52

Period 4 9:56-10:31

Lunch 10:35-11:05

Period 6 11:09-11:41

Period 7 11:45-12:17

Period 5 12:21-12:51

Study Hall 12:55-2;35

Assembly 2:40-3:10

Paper Structures

GOAL: Create a structure out of paper that can hold up a text book and is aesthetically pleasing

How you will do it:

1. Work in a group with your tablemates
2. plan a design in your sketchbooks
3. Begin folding paper to create strong supports
4. Tape folds together to build the structure
 - a. Structure must be 20" long
5. Add ornamentation elements with markers, colored pencils or colored paper - NO PAINT

At the end of class, put all unused materials back on table 2 and put your structures on the back shelves



Paper Structure Activity

Goal: to make a structure that is aesthetically pleasing and can hold up a text book.



DO NOW

1. Place your towers on your tables
2. Grab a post it from the front table
3. Vote for the most beautiful/ most interesting tower
 - a. Write the number of the table on the post it

YOU CANNOT VOTE FOR YOUR OWN!

JUDGING!!!!

DESIGN

FUNCTION

HEIGHT

BEAUTY