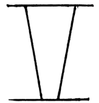
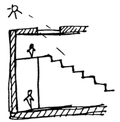
MINOAN 3100-1100 BC

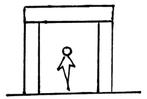
MINOAN : Knossos, Crete
key characteristics
-fresco wall paintings
-clerestory windows
-pictio/proto writing
floor & ceiling treatments
-gypsum & limestone (floors)
-plaster & frescos (ceilings)
-plaster, fresco, marble facings (walls)


-inverted columns*

-space haphazardly organized around courtyard

-no city walls on flat land


-interior staircases below lightwells


-post & lintel construction

-minotaur and the labyrinth

DARK AGES 1100-750 BC

-climate change

-volcanic eruption

-tsunami
-invasions
-loss of literacy

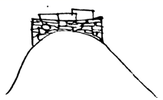
-decline in population

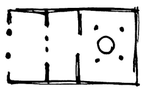
MYCENEAN 1500-1100 BC

-warrior aristocracy

-corbel arches to span space

-trusses to span space


-city walls; rubble, ashlar, & cyclopian masonry
-steep hills


-Megaron :
great hall, porch, antehall

-Atreus Tomb (1250 BC) :
beehive tomb, corbel dome, entrance axis, buried in earth mound

MYCENEAN : Greece & Crete
-king agamenmnon
city characteristics
-maze like plan
-megaron as crown jewel

ETRUSCAN 700-300 BC

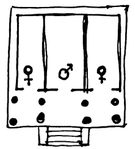
-fasces; strength, power, unity

-voussoir arch; underground sewage

-tuscan order*

ETRUSCAN : NE of Italy
-monarchies
city characteristics
-city states
-grid layouts

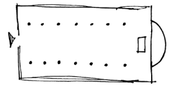
-steep hilltops

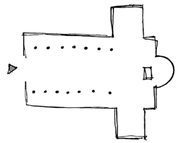

-related to megaron
-high stone base
-stairs at front

-wood & adobe brick
-wide overhanging eves
-3 room cella

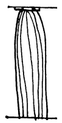
EARLY CHRISTAIN 100-800 AD

EARLY CHRISTAIN :
key characteristics
-baptistery
-mausoleum
-martyria

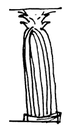

-modeled after roman basillica, apse, altar, & nave

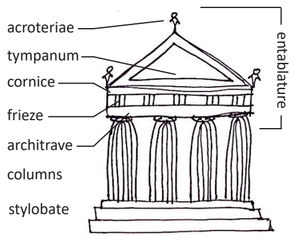

-addition of transept with nave, altar, &apse

CLASSICAL GREECE 750-146 BC


-doric order*

-ionic order*


-corinthian order*



-ampitheatre

-golden ratio

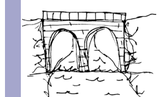
-caryatids*

CLASSICAL GREECE :
key characteristics
-entasis*; curvature of column shaft
-human proportion

significant architecture
-Parthenon (432 BC) :
acropolis of Athens, embodiment of ideas of classical greece, athenian power

ROMAN EMPIRE 753BC-476AD

ROMAN EMPIRE :


-bridges & aqueducts

roman temple : composite columns*, engaged columns*, high platform base with stairs at front

-roads

-Pantheon

-barrel vault

-groin vault

-hypocaust

roman cities
-grid layout, city walls, double mote, cardos, decumanos, forum in center

Colosseum
22-80 AD
-concrete, repeating arches, Vespasian

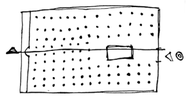
roman residences
triclinum, tablinum, insulae, domus, villas, mosaics, klines*

CAITLIN WALDRON
IDE 254
JORG SCHNIER
SPRING 2020

START OF ISLAMIC CALENDAR 622

-minaret in front of mosque

cross section



plan

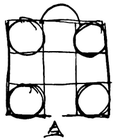
ISLAM : Mecca
-stalactite dome
-caligraphy
-carved plaster & gyp. board

arab mosque
-minaret
-qibla wall
-mirab niche
-hypostyle prayer hall
-courtyard w. fountain
-horizontal, low ceiling
-dark, little natural light

-abstract geometric forms rather than plant & human

BYZANTINE 285-1453

BYZANTINE : Constantinople
-mosaics with gold backing, on walls & ceilings



-quincunx plan
-domes
-half domes
-multiple domes
-apse

-impost block*
-windswept capital*, blowing acanthus leaves

GOTHIC 12TH-16TH C.

GOTHIC :
-gargoyles & chimeras
-St. Denis
-Abbot Suger
-Soloman's Temple
-cross shaped plan; resurrection & salvation

-rose window: light stone inlay, stained glass

-pointed arch: reduces lateral pressure

-flying buttresses: supports spring point of arch

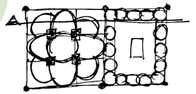
gothic cathedral
-flying buttresses, pointed arches, ribbed vaults, big windows with stained glass

-ribbed vault

OTTOMAN EMPIRE 1453-1923

OTTOMAN EMPIRE :

cross section



plan

ottoman mosque
-4 to 6 minarets
-tall, high ceilings
-lots of natural light
-quincunx plan
-large piers
-massive stone interior
-polygon prayer hall

INDUSTRIAL LATE 18TH - 19TH C.

INDUSTRIAL : England
-changes in technology, agriculture, manufacturing, mining, & transportation.
-merchants, industrialists, bankers

-i beam construction

-factories

-skyscrapers

-mass production of nails

-railroads

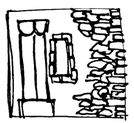
-sheet glass

-cast iron construction

MEDIEVAL DARK AGES 476-800

ROMANESQUE :
-monasticism, pilgramages, crusades, feudal society
-Frankish Empire
-Charlemagne 800
-Pope Leo III

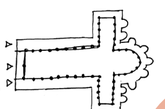
westwork
defensive, lombard bands, lesenes



paired columns, quions, jambs, thick walls & small windows, rubble masonry

-cushion & historiated capital*

-transverse arch
-buttresses



-ambulatory, hallenkirche, projecting chapels

-semi circular arches

-wheel window

ROMANESQUE 800-12TH C.

-giant order

-trompe l'oeil

merchant palace
heavy rustication on ground level

RENAISSANCE: Florence
-return of classical Greece ideals*
-Leonardo da Vinci
-Filippo Brunelleschi
-early & high Renaissance
-minimal furniture
-becomes more decorated with time

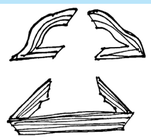
RENAISSANCE 14TH-17TH C.

-Palladian window

-perspective drawings

-frescos
-silk wall coverings
-printed wallpaper
-carved wood inlay
-marble facades

NEOCLASSICAL 1750-1830



-broken pediment

-corkscrew column* modeled after Soloman's temple

-onion dome

-giant scrolls

BAROQUE :
-faux finishes
-gilding
-elipses
-undulating convex and concave spaces
-religious paintings
-trompe l'oeil
-woven silk wallpaper
-Louis XIV

-staircases

-putti

NEOCLASSICAL :

-discovery of Pompeii & Herculaneum

-triumphal arches

-pediments over openings

-colonnades & porticoes
-giant order pilasters

-Federal Style

BAROQUE 17TH-18TH C.

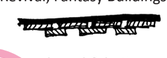
-Monticello, Jefferson Style

-White House, Greek Revival

-classical temple facade & symmetry on exterior

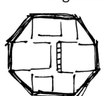
CENTURY OF REVIVALS 1830-1950

REVIVALS :
Gothic Revival, Italian Villa, Octogon House, Exotic Revivals, Stick Style, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Colonial Revival, Fantasy Buildings.



-board & batten section

-vergeboards



-octogon house

-victorian era : multiple carpets, wallpapers, high decoration

JAPANESE DESIGN 1853-PRESENT

-Shoji screens

-Fusuma walls

-Tatami mats

-Tokonoma; scrolls & ikebana

JAPANESE DESIGN :
Separation from Western Culture, Taoism, Wabi Sabi, truth of materials, simplicity in design - connection to nature

-bamboo

ART NOUVEAU 1892-1910

ART NOUVEAU : Brussels
Style free of classical connotations, wrought iron, asymmetrical, plant like form

-whiplash lines

-Paris metro entrance

-Charles Mackintosh architecture & furniture

DE STIJL 1917-1930's

DE STIJL : Netherlands

-design inspired by art

-primary colors

-spiritual harmony

-Gerrit Rietveld

-geometric patterns

BAUHAUS 1919-1925

BAUHAUS : Weimar, Germany
-Walter Gropius
-Marcel Lajos Breuer
-presence of primary colors
-Mies van der Rohe
-flat roofs
-strip windows

-Walter Gropius, Dessau

-Bauhaus cradle

-nesting tables

-Barcelona chair

ARTS & CRAFTS 1860-1910

ARTS & CRAFTS :
Enrich lives of artisan & consumer, architectural honesty

-rejection of concrete & steel

-pottery

-hand labor resulted in high costs

-textiles

-truth to materials

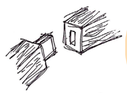
-wallpaper

CRAFTSMAN 1897-1930

CRAFTSMAN : America
Plain, unadorned surfaces encourage use of natural materials

-Stickley furniture; leather

-metals, hammered metals


-mortise & tenon joints

FUTURISM 1908-1985

FUTURISM : Italy
-preference for industrial materials
-rejection of past
-speed
-machinery
-violence
-youth
-industry

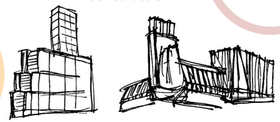
-primary colors

-no human scale

-steel girder construction

-Melnikov's House

-horizontal skyscrapers


-massive structures, bold diagonals, dynamic building volumes

CONSTRUCTIVISM 1920-1930'S

CONSTRUCTIVISM : Soviet Union

-steel girder construction

-Shukhov Tower

-Alexander Rodchenko's Worker's Club

INTERNATIONAL STYLE 1922 - PRESENT

INTERNATIONAL STYLE :
-box like buildings
-flat roofs
-open floor plans
-expression of volume over mass
-balance over symmetery
-expulsion of applied ornament

-steel furniture

-strip windows

-Le Corbusier

-Eileen Gray; E1027

POST MODERNISM 1960/1970'S

POST MODERNISM :
-"less is bore"
-return of "wit, ornamnet, and reference" in architecture
-Robert Venturi

-Philip Johnson; AT&T Building

-Christoph Mackler; Residential Project

-Robert Venturi; Mother's House

MEMPHIS 1981-1987

MEMPHIS :
-Ettora Sottsass
-post modern furniture, fabrics, ceramics, glass, and metal objects
-Italian Design Group

-arm chair

-wall mounted shelving

-coffee table

ULM SCHOOL 1953-1968

ULM SCHOOL : Germany
-form follows function
-based on Bauhaus
-science of design
-implements modern design
-truth to materials

-tripod chair

-ulm stool

-cirriculum model

SPACE AGE 1960'S

SPACE AGE :
-shiny metallic surfaces
-plastic & plexi
-streamline design
-capsule architecture
-zero-gravity references

-Space Needle

-bubble forms

HIGH TECH 1970'S

HIGH TECH :
-industrial aesthetic
-belief that power of technology improves the world
-glass curtain wall & steel structure
-celebrates functional element of modern architecture

-Vaclav Aulicky Television Tower

-Richard Rogers; Lloyd Building

DE-CONSTRUCTIVISM LATE 1980'S-PRESENT

DECONSTRUCTIVISM :
-aggressive
-unstable
-no symmetery
-dynamic

-"architecture must blaze"

-Zaha Hadid; Vitra Fire Station

-Libeskind; Jewish Meseum