Midterm Exam Review

Things to Focus On

By the way what do all of those letters mean?

What is the meaning of AD, BC, BCE and CE?

AD = Anno Domini or Year of our Lord referring to the year of Christ’s birth. You might also see this as AC = After Christ

BC = Before Christ.

CE = Common Era and is a recent term. It is used in place of A.D. The dates are the same i.e., 2009 AD is 2009 CE.

BCE = Before Common Era. For example 400 BC is 400 BCE.

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15/02/2017
**Analyzing a Written Language**

**Environment**

- Egypt
  - Environment: Monsoon winds
  - Limited natural resources for making tools or buildings.
  - Limited natural resources for making tools or buildings.
- Indus Valley
  - Environment: Monsoon winds
  - Limited natural resources for making tools or buildings.
  - Limited natural resources for making tools or buildings.
- Mesopotamia
  - Environment: Flooding of Tigris and Euphrates is unpredictable
  - Limited natural resources for making tools or buildings.
  - Limited natural resources for making tools or buildings.

**Mesopotamia – Technologies**

- **Building of Temples**
  - The ziggurat, the temple on three levels, was a ziggurat.
  - The mud wall was 54 degrees high.
  - The mud was used to thresh grain or indigo dye.
  - The ziggurat was made of baked bricks, with cylindrical brickwork.
  - The mud was used to thresh grain or indigo dye.
- **Great Pyramid**
  - The Great Pyramid at Giza: 2560-2540 BC
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**Egyptian – Technologies**

- **Pyramids at Giza**
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- **Hieroglyphics**
  - Hieroglyphics
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  - Hieroglyphics

**Mesopotamian Empire**

- **Babylon**
  - Babylon
  - Babylon
  - Babylon
  - Babylon
- **Assyrian Empire**
  - Assyrian
  - Assyrian
  - Assyrian
  - Assyrian

**Indus Valley**

- **Mohenjo-daro**
  - Mohenjo-daro – Mountain of the dead, 3200BC.
  - Mohenjo-daro – Mountain of the dead, 3200BC.
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Chinese Technologies

- During the Bronze Age – the cradle of Huts of Banpo Matriarchal Clan Community: 5000 - 3000 BC
- Woodlands Found in the Yellow River Valley, China – some evidence/controversy around first known civilizations in the area.
- Yellow River flooding is shown as a roof comb – mimicking and Clear for the making of a roof comb.
- Human headdresses Chichén Yucatan, Mexico.
- Palenque, El Castillo Caracol Observatory, Tulum (The Shadow of the Castle) – a landmark for sailors.
- Aztec farming Technique
- Mountains, deserts natural.
- Corbel Plank House – Northwest Coast Always faced a waterway, to be able to sail against storms, both human and animal.}

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The Corinthian Order

- Capital is composed to represent natural foliage (acanthus leaves)
- This motif is first used on tombs.
- Never developed its own distinctive entablature.
  - Always had some sort of story told via its frieze
    - Mythological rather than architectonic inspiration.
  - Also characterized as "feminine" but more so maidenly.

The Corinthian style is seldom used in the Greek world, but often seen on Roman temples. Its capital is very elaborate and decorated with acanthus leaves.
Roman temple vs. Greek temple
- Maison Carre, 4-7AD, Nimes, France.
- Columns become applied and the walls are structural.
- Roof is vaulted, thus size can be larger.
- People worship outside of the temple, in the courtyard.
- Access is linear.
- Sited in an urban setting.
- Temple of Concord at Agrigentum, c. 430 BC.
- Columns are structural and are seen in the round.
- Roof was made of wood beams—limiting size.
- People worship inside the temple.
- Access is from all sides.
- Sited within the landscape.

Early Christian / Byzantine
- 4th to 15th century
- Converted Ancient Roman buildings for the use of the new church.
- Used the Roman Basilica for its gathering and rituals.
- Adopted the central and cross shaped plans.
- Building using materials from ancient Roman ruins.
- Pattern for churches based on the old St. Peter basilica; Narthex and Atrium, Nave, Side Aisles, Transept and the apse.
- Invention of the pendentive.
- Mosaics on walls.

The Triumphal Arch was one of the most recognizable sites in Palmyra, the central city affectionately known by Syrians as the “Bride of the Desert.” The monumental arch was the gateway between the city and the lands outside the walls of the ancient city, which linked the Roman Empire to Persia and the East.” — from CBC.ca
Islamic Architecture

Components of Mosque Architecture:
- Courtyard for assembly
  - Jami Masjid, Delhi, India – 1648
- Fountain for ritual cleansing
- Taj Mahal in Agra India, 1632-1653
  - Mausoleum for the Emperor’s favourite wife
  - White marble at a current cost equivalent of $827 million US
  - Paradise gardens are prominent – their plan is important
  - The plan of the building is a smaller version of the plan of the garden
  - The plan of the towers is a smaller version of the plan of the building

Components of Mosque Architecture:
- Minaret (Arabic: "beacon"), is the tower from which the faithful are called to prayer five times each day by a muezzin, or crier.
- Always connected with a mosque and has one or more balconies or open galleries.
- At the Hagia Sophia

Components of Mosque Architecture:
- Mihrab is a semicircular niche in the wall of a mosque that indicates the qibla; that is, the direction of the Kaaba in Mecca and hence the direction that Muslims should face when praying.
- Its shape can reflect sound
- A minbar is a pulpit in the mosque where the imam (prayer leader) stands to deliver sermons
- This one if from the Hagia Sophia

Components of Mosque Architecture:
- Green Mosque, Granada, Spain
- View from Exterior
- Palace of Alhambra
-透明的建筑结构的屏风

Islamic Architecture

Components of Mosque Architecture:
- Architectural application of decorative details
- Pointed horseshoe arches creating onion shaped domes
- Use of Minarets to call people to prayer
- Courtyard with fountain for cleansing ritual
- Use of Mihrab that indicates the qibla or the direction of Mecca
- Use of Minbar which is equivalent to the pulpit for Christian churches

Islamic Architecture

Module 4: Romanesque
WHAT?
- European architecture containing both Roman and Byzantine elements
- Sometimes applied to the debased style of the later Roman Empire
- Includes the more developed architecture prevailing from the 8th to the 12th centuries.
- Characterized with Classical orders
- Strong foundation in vaults
- Generated by an obsession with security = fortress, stronghold...

Worms Cathedral, Germany 1016
- The pile-up roof with its semi-conical caps emphasizes the location of the altar

Tower Houses, San Gimignano, Italy 800 to 1200 AD
- As Rome spread across Europe, heavier, stocky Romanesque architecture with rounded arches emerged.
- Churches and castles of the early Medieval period were constructed with thick walls and heavy piers.

Cluny Abbey Reconstruction 910AD
- The Abbey was a key structure in the spread of devotion

Worms Cathedral, Germany 1016
- The pile-up roof with its semi-conical caps emphasizes the location of the altar

View from Exterior

Alhambra, Granada Spain
- Series of Pavilion units linked by elaborate courts
- Palace of Alhambra
- Transparent architecture of screens

Palace of Alhambra
- Granada, Spain
- View from Exterior

Traditional Absolute Power
- The power to refer to the sacred
- The power to design sacred space

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Worms Cathedral, Germany 1016
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Islam 7th to 13th century
- Aniconic application of decorative details
- Pointed horseshoe arches creating onion shaped domes
- Use of Minarets to call people to prayer
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- Use of Mihrab that indicates the qibla or the direction of Mecca
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Islamic Architecture

Components of Mosque Architecture:
- Large gathering space
- Orients worshippers to Mecca
- Mihrab is a semicircular niche in the wall of a mosque that indicates the qibla; that is, the direction of the Kaaba in Mecca and hence the direction that Muslims should face when praying.
- Its shape can reflect sound
- A minbar is a pulpit in the mosque where the imam (prayer leader) stands to deliver sermons
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- Minaret (Arabic: "beacon"), is the tower from which the faithful are called to prayer five times each day by a muezzin, or crier.
- Always connected with a mosque and has one or more balconies or open galleries.
- Minarets at the Blue Mosque, 1619 to 1619, Istanbul
Saint-Denis, Paris

1. Clear geometrical composition
2. First large round "rose" window
3. Concentric sculpted archiverts
4. New choir suffused by divine radiance, earthly light through sacred images of stained glass

News of Suger’s success traveled quickly influencing (in chronological order) the building of cathedrals in Paris, Noyon, Senlis and Laon.
- Gothic

**WHAT?**
- The flying buttress
- Archers demonstration

**Archers demonstration**
- The idea was to create archers that could hold on the wall of the tower and shoot arrows that could go through the stained glass windows.

**How does it feel now?**
- Medieval soldiers could hold on the wall of the tower and shoot arrows through the stained glass windows.

**The Birth of Renaissance**

**Rebirth = RENAISSANCE!**
- Rebirth of what?
  - A return to the glory of Ancient Roman culture = lots of visits to Rome to study the architecture
  - A return to philosophy, mathematics, and geometry = see the Vitruvian Man, Men within a Square and a Circle

**A major turning point in the development of Europe**
- The Middle class rose up and there was a rebirth

**The square represents the Earth**
- The circle represents the Cosmos

**The Dome Beauty of God in conjunction with Man**

**Gothic**
- Started in San Denise France by Abbot Suger in 1144
- Pointed Arch
- Rib Vaulting
- Flying Buttresses
- Bright interior thanks to larger stained glasses
- More Verticality, soaring up the sky
- An international style copied in different parts of Europe
- Main entrance facing west, making the altar face East which receives the rising sun glowing through the stained glass
- Built over a hundred year period, explains the varying style (some parts may be Romanesque)

**Saint Pierre de Beauvais Cathedral**
Northern France
1246
Tallest Cathedral
Lives and Miracles of St. Nicholas
The door panels that lost the competition, changed the direction of Renaissance architecture!
Solved the challenge of supporting the heights and proportions used in the great cathedral dome for the design of the great cathedral dome.
Competition to construct the bronze doors for the baptistery at San Giovanni in Florence
Masaccio, Michelozzo, Bartolommeo: the skies are complete.
The door panels that lost the competition, changed the direction of Renaissance architecture!

**Saint-Denis Basilica**
Saint-Denis, France
1240
partially in wooden bracing support twice in its lifetime

**Masaccio**
Life and Miracles of St. Nicholas
Still in incomplete wooden bracing support twice in its lifetime

**The Duomo of Florence**
Completed in 1420. A trademark in façade treatment of a church with regular shapes and volute

**The Piazza della Signoria**

**Saint Mark’s Basilica**
Venice, Italy
1420
Completed in 1420. A trademark in façade treatment of a church with regular shapes and volute

**A MAJOR TURNING POINT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE**

**The Result:** The middle class rose up and there was a rebirth

**Rebirth = RENAISSANCE!**
- Rebirth of what?
  - A return to the glory of Ancient Roman culture = lots of visits to Rome to study the architecture
  - A return to philosophy, mathematics, and geometry = see the Vitruvian Man, Men within a Square and a Circle

**The square represents the Earth**
- The circle represents the Cosmos

**Served to teach the people about their religion**

**The stained glasses of the cathedral served as the way to teach the people about their religion**

**Standing stone columns date back 6**

**Biblical Scene**
Saints
Virtues

The stained glasses of the cathedral served as the way to teach the people about their religion.
15/02/2017

**Villa of Publius Fannius Systorus, Pompeii 40-30 BC.** Painting showing a 3 point perspective.

One point perspective can be seen in the wall paintings in the Villa of Publius Fannius Systorus, Pompeii about 40-30 BC.

We can say that Brunelleschi rediscovered perspective and fully utilized it to convey architectural drawings. This saved us away from the reliance on the master means sketches and experiments instead have drawings that will appear as real as what the eye can see.

The birth of the architect.

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**Medici family of Florence.**

Solving the problem can provide a lot of influence for the Medici family.

The Medici family were patrons of the art and architecture in Florence.

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**How did we get from Gothic to Renaissance?**

*The beginning of Gothic, the end of the year 1290 (Domino)*

The beginning is marked by a period of rapid development of Gothic art in Europe.

- **Sculpture**
  - Gothic sculpture is still very much Gothic in its form and style.
- **Painting**
  - Gothic painting is still very much Gothic in its form and style.
- **Architecture**
  - Gothic architecture is still very much Gothic in its form and style.

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**Brunelleschi's Proposal.**

The ancient mixture of cement was lost in the downfall of Florence. To solve the problem, it is needed to switch to a new mixture.

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**The Dome of Santa Maria del Fiore.**

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**Use of strings to guide the workers in the alignment of the bricks being laid.**

Use of strings to guide the workers in the alignment of the bricks being laid.

Use of string techniques in the dome construction.

Use of an inverted arch similar to the revolving arch technique of the Pantheon!!! This was achieved by using an arch shape at the platform to translate the curve at the dome.

---

**How to raised the enormous materials at a height of over 200ft?**

We start by travelling through the use of stone masons and using wooden cranes and wooden arches. The cranes used to lift the bricks were made of wood and they were then moved to the top of the dome.

Brunelleschi studies the Pantheon and made a bold proposal for the dome of the cathedral. But he wouldn't show his sketches, he was competing with Ghiberti again, so instead he gave the challenges of making the egg stand on its end.
More Problem

- Powerful enemies of the Medici would like to see Brunelleschi fail (Albizzi family).
- Well...success is its own reward.

The Albizzi's were found to be traitors of Florence.

Pazzi Chapel - Filippo Brunelleschi, Florence, part of the Basilica di Santa Croce, 1441–1446.

- Based on simple geometric forms, symmetry, regularity.
- Divided the rectangular space to form a square for the dome.
- Commissioned by the Pazzi family, 2nd richest family in Florence.
- Medici family was 1st.

Leon Battista Alberti

De re aedificatoria 1452, "10 Books on Architecture"

According to Alberti, beauty is:
- proportion
- it is nature
- it is perceived intuitively
- the numbers and proportions given to us by the Ancient cultures are authority.

Alberti says there are two TYPES of beauty:
- Venustas, is feminine = light hearted
- Dignitas, is masculine = serious

So a country house might have Venustas, but a court house should have Dignitas!

Man vs. State....

- The CIRCLE and the SQUARE are very important to Alberti in terms of church design.
- He, and many others in Renaissance, believe in centralized plans, but they don’t work as well as the cruciform plan. WHY??
- They believe that these forms represent the geometric plans of the cosmic orders, in fact, this emphasizes the importance of the individual over the power of religion. WATCH THIS VIDEO – CLICK HERE!

High Renaissance

The key figure of High Renaissance was Andrea Palladio, 1566-1605.

- His work is calm and harmonious.
- "Paladian" architecture celebrates the simplicity and purity of classical architecture.
- His simplicity is in contrast to how Renaissance architecture is starting to morph into the overly ornate Baroque style, popular at this time.
- Baroque is also known as High Renaissance.
The façade was replaced in 1655-61 by...

The Ideal by Fra Carnevale, c. 1484.

Mastery of Renaissance rules in order for them to break them...

• Exaggeration
• Boredom from strict formulas & rules

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Baroque

**Trevi Fountain, Rome, 1732-62. Nicola Salvi**

The drama and movement of Baroque exemplified in this fountain.

**Baroque**

- Form is *painterly* (flowing, movemented)
- Form is *diagonal* (numerous points in perspective)
- Form is *open* (embraces the city)
- Unity of parts (everything is mashed together)
- Relative obscurity – some things are hidden

The Venetians have the skills in making mirrors, so the French ask the artisans from Venice to defect to France. One legend says that Venice sent people to France to poison the defectors.

- **Bernini's Canopy** (Awe-inspiring)
  - 1623-1770
- **Palace at Versailles** – symbol of absolute monarchy
  - 1759

- **Mount Angelus**
  - 1764

- **Catherine Palace, Tsarskoye Selo, Russia, 1752-6**

**Rococo – aka Late-Baroque**

Rococo architecture was a lighter, more graceful, yet also more elaborate version of Baroque architecture, which was ornate and austere. Rococo is more playful, asymmetrical.

- **Catherine Palace, Tsarskoye Selo, Russia, 1752-6**

**Mercedarian Monastery, Quito, Ecuador, 1630**

- **Basilica at Ottobeuren** (Bavaria)
  - 1729

- **Cathedral of Santo Domingo, 1559**

- **Mount Pleasant, Philadelphia**
  - 1761

Where the Europeans established colonies or missionary activity, the architectural style was at first a primitive version of the parent country with adaptations to climate, local materials and the skills of local craftsmen.
A multiplicity of architectural options
A growing yearning for a return to clear forms and to proportional relationships with the revival of Palladian architecture in England by the republishing of Palladio's *Four Books* ("Quattro Libri")

Inigo Jones (1573-1652) is a significant English architect who first used Palladian architecture

Banks

- Earlier banks provided a banking floor and accommodations for the manager on a second level (only after 1920 did banks consider renting out space).
- Banks became increasingly ornate to reflect their social and financial status.
- Classical temple forms equated banker to high priest of finance.
**Capitol, Washington, D.C. 1793-1867**

- The triple-tiara dome by Thomas Walter gives it its world-famous silhouette
- Made of cast iron

**University of Virginia**
1817

- An “academic village”, now a typical campus

- A living museum of different sizes and types of classical buildings; the library modelled on the Pantheon

**The “Palladian” White House, by James Hoban 1792**

- It has an air of reticence and good breeding, not dominating Washington but reflecting its elegance

**Houses of Parliament**
London, England

- Charles Barry and A.W.N. Pugin (leader of the Gothic Revival)

**Romanticism / Classicism**

- “Modern architecture is a product of Western Civilization. It began to take shape during the later eighteenth century with the democratic and industrial revolutions…”

- Baroque and Rococo came to an abrupt end. Normally an artistic phase dies out over several decades. With more sober and ponderous empires, Europe turned to a matching classical architecture.

- The artificiality of Rococo art and architecture was seen as symptomatic of the corruption of the ancien régime

- “…believed it was imperative to strip away the corrupting influence of the culture of the ancien régime to arrive at the natural condition of humankind… to create a new, purer, more functionally and structurally expressive architecture from the deliberate and rational design of a new social order…”

**Industrial Revolution**

- No more “age of elegance”
- Started in Britain (1750 – 1850)
- New way of making things + the exploitation of natural resources
- Dramatic increase in urban population
- Need for designs that will satisfy the new building types for a changing society
- Innovation, worldliness, new materials, larger quantities

**Coalbrookdale Bridge**
1777

- Severn River
- Abraham Darby

- Structural possibilities of iron was demonstrated on a dramatic scale

- After a few years, iron was extensively used for columns and frames

- Hollow clay tile floors were also used to provide fireproofing for the mills

- Complete system of stanchions and beams were used by the beginning of the 19th century

**Crystal Palace**
Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations
Hyde Park, London, 1851
- Joseph Paxton

- Industry had drastically affected traditional building methods

- Prefabrication made buildings into shippable commodities

**St. Pancras Train Shed**
London
- 1868

- Gothic shaped roof, 243 ft. wide 600 ft. long

- Largest enclosed space in the world when built

**Eiffel Tower**
Paris, France
- January 28, 1887
- Gustave Eiffel

- Crystal Palace
- London, England 1851
- Joseph Paxton

- Gothic Revival

- Romanticism / Classicism

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- Industrial and Commercial

- Engineer: William Burton
- St. Pancras Train Shed 1868

- Gothic shaped roof, 243 ft. wide 600 ft. long

- Largest enclosed space in the world when built
Industrial Revolution

- The confidence apparent in the architecture of the age of elegance in the preceding century had evaporated
- It was an age of uncertainty
- Emergence of the bourgeoisie
- The fashionable architecture of the nineteenth century was designed to meet middle-class aspirations and address the problems of factory workers as well as the environmental conditions of workers in the factories. The modern of urban population
- Dramatic increase in urban population
- Industrial Revolution's effect on the workers, jobs it took from the previous century had evaporated
- It was an age of uncertainty
- Emergence of the bourgeoisie
- New way of making things (Age of reason and scientific rationale) in response to Industrial Revolution’s effect on the environment and society

Arts and Crafts

The Arts and Crafts movement was an international movement in the decorative and fine arts that flourished in Europe and North America between 1880 and 1910, emerging in Japan in the 1920s.

- Traditional craftsmanship
- Simple forms
- Medieval, romantic or folk styles of decoration
- Anti-industrial

Victorian era, also an art patron, draughtsman, watercolourist, a prominent socialist and philosopher.

Best known for his architectural treatise, The Seven Lamps of Architecture provided intellectual authority that enabled the public to distinguish the good and the bad, what is wrong and right in architecture.
Art Nouveau

Modernisme

The structural system put in place allowed Gaudi to make the skin of the building flow in an organic pattern. Gaudi used to be labeled as a weird architect but with the advent of the designs of Frank Gehry, he is now acclaimed as one of the great architects in history.

Art Nouveau

Interesting Video: Casa Mila La Pradera, 1906-12, Barcelona. Antoni Gaudi.

Modernisme

Interesting Video: Art Deco – The Architecture Tour

International Movement

• The International style was born in western Europe in the 1920s.
• Key architect: Le Corbusier in France, and Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe in Germany.
• It is important to differentiate between the International Movement and the Modern Movement, though the are deeply entwined.
• International Movement is more concerned with shape and function = ARCHITECTURAL FORM
• Modern Movement is a social, artistic movement that is a reaction against the Industrial Revolution and its creation of a new Bourgeoisie.
• The representation of actual forms in a traditional sense is rallied against.

Streamline (Art) Moderne, late Art Deco 1930s

Post and Lintel Use in Structures: Cantilevered Structures

A cantilever is a post and a lintel structure where only one end of the lintel or slab is anchored and the other end is freely projecting out.

Formas acting on a cantilever structure that is uniformly loaded.

Top: Cantilevered slab at Frank Lloyd Wright’s Fallingwater house.

Left: Habitat ‘67 Housing, Montreal Canada by Moshe Safdie.

International Movement

Who were the key architects of the International Style in Europe?

This guy invented the curtain wall! (Do you know what a curtain wall is??)

He founded the Bauhaus School in Germany.

He emigrated to the US before WW2 to teach at Harvard’s Graduate School of Design.

International Movement

Forces acting on a cantilever structure that is uniformly loaded.

Watch this VIDEO on Habitat ‘67 Watch this VIDEO on Expo ‘67

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"Less is more."
"God is in the details."

Charles-Édouard Jeanneret: Le Corbusier

- The pervasive influence of the movement, he was wrote a stream of ideas about architecture and town planning in his book, *Towards a New Architecture*: "the five points of architecture"
  - free-standing supports (pilotis)
  - the roof garden
  - the free plan
  - the ribbon window and
  - the freely composed façade

Le Corbusier, Ville Savoye
Poissy, France 1928-31

An elevated white concrete box cut open horizontally and vertically; sometimes solid and sometimes transparent

International Movement

What about in America?

Frank Lloyd Wright

Over 400 projects completed.

Worked in Chicago for Adler and Sullivan.

Wright's textile and his building techniques While Scottsdale, Arizona Frank Lloyd Wright 1937-1959 (time of his death)
**International Movement in Canada**

"Flying Buttresses" act against the wind and support the building.

Jane-Exbury Residential towers, Toronto, 1960. Uno Prii - sculptural curves and artful details

**Brutalism**

- Popular from the 1950s to the 1970s
- Name taken from the use of "raw" materials – in French plain-finished concrete can be referred to as "béton brut"
- Used for many institutional and government buildings

- Often associated to large slum clearance projects meant to "revitalize" cities

**Douglas Cardinal** – architect of the Museum of History in Hull, Quebec

This is his home and studio in Alberta.


Doug Cardinal was raised in Red Deer

This was his first project


Sony Building (formerly the AT&T Building), NYC, 1981-4. Philip Johnson.


Post-modernism is a late 20th-century movement in art, architecture, culture, and is a revival of historical elements and techniques.

So what is it, architecturally speaking?

• Emphasis on the centrality of style, at the expense of substance
• Recycling past cultures and styles = pastiche
• Playful use of ‘useless’ decoration
• Celebration of complexity and contradiction – a mixture of high and low culture
• Intermixing of different styles – collaging

Post-modernism in Canada

Mississauga City Hall was part of an important international design competition with 246 entries.

It is right beside Sheridans Mississauga Campus known as IAMC.

In use is the abstraction of farm buildings

Post-modernism in Canada

After Modernism and the International Style...

From modernity to post-modernity

Modern age: Post-modern age:
- Production - Consumption
- Community Life - Fragmentation/Individuality
- Social Class - Identity from other sources
- Overt social control - Covert social control (think CCTV)
- Nationhood - Globalization
- Science = progress and truth - Science is only 1 source of knowledge

YOU KNEW WHO YOU WERE
YOU CREATE WHO YOU WANT TO BE

Form follows function
Louis Sullivan

Form accommodates function
Robert Venturi

Post-modernism

The first KEY building of this style:
The Piazza d’Italia by Charles Moore (1975-9) was built for the Italian community of New Orleans. It references Roman Classical architecture, but the style appears as a series of redundant signs like a dead language; it looks like a storeroom of old stage sets. Everything has been given a gaudy and superficial colouring.

Philip Johnson’s AT&T Building is said to have legitimized Post-modernism due to its effect on the public with its broken pediment at the top and its 7-storey arch and colonnade at its street entrance.

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Post-modernism in Canada

This is the Vancouver Public Library. Which reference to the past do you see?


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