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Paper : history of interior

**Fill in the blanks:**

**1:** Architect Frank Lloyd Wright

**2:** sculpture

**3:** Age of electricity

**4:** Robert v. derrah

**5:** home insurance building

**6:** Diverse aesthetics

**7:** Cesar pelli

**8:** training of the young architect generation

**9:** visual works

**10:** neoclassical forms

Q1: Write a brief note on architectural expression and identification of Beaux architecture?

ANS : Architectural expression;

 Beaux art architecture lends itself to monumental works and most example are public building such as school train stations financial institution and state capitals . preferred expression for all manner of official building such as state capital courthouse, bank, libraries and even lodge halls. building are nearly always symmetrical and prominently feature columns as both a stylistic element and celebration of structure.

Architectural identification;

 Hierarchy of spaces from noble spaces grand entrances and staircases. Building feature are more liberal use if decorative elements often having applied sculpture features or rooflines. Brought a strong measure of learning venerability and social standing to American profession of architecture. Sculpture panels figural sculptural sculptural group mosaics and other artwork all coordinated to building .

Q2: Difference between Modernist Architect and Postmodernist Architecture?

ANS: Difference between Modernist and postmodernist architecture;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Modernist architecture  | Postmodernist architecture |
| Duration: late 19th early 20th century | Late: 20th 21th century |
| Predecessor: Nordic classicism  | Modernist architecture |
| Modernism is efforts to reconcile the Principles underlying architectural Design with rapid technological advancement and the modernization Society | Postmodernism refers to the functional and formalized shapes and spaces of the modernist style are replaced by diverse aesthetics |
| Major concept: form follows function | Pluralism double coding flying buttresses and high ceilings irony and Paradox and contextualism |

Q3: Write the characteristic of Modernist and Postmodernist architecture?

ANS: Characteristic modernist architecture ;

 Common themes of modern architecture include the notion that “Form allows function”, a dictum originally expressed by Frank Lloyd Wright’s early mentor Louis Sullivan meaning that the result of design should derive directly from it’s purpose. Simplicity and clarity of forms and elimination of “unnecessary detail” materials at 90 degrees to each other. Visual expression of structure (as opposed to hiding of structural elements). The related concept of “Truth of materials”, meaning that the true nature or natural appearance of a material ought to be seen rather than concealed or altered to represent something else. Use of industrially-produced materials; adoption of the machine aesthetic. Particularly in International Style of modernism, a visual emphasis on horizontal and vertical lines.

Characteristic Postmodernist architecture;

 These characteristics include the use of sculptural forms, ornaments, anthropomorphism and materials which perform trompe l’oeil. These physical characteristics are combined with conceptual characteristics of meaning, including pluralism, double coding flying buttresses and high ceilings, irony and paradox, and contextualism. The sculptural forms, not necessarily organic, were created with much ardor. Each building’s forms are nothing like the confirming rigid ones of Modernism. These forms are sculptural and are somewhat playful. These forms are not reduced to an absolute minimum; they are built and shaped for their own sake. Post modernism, with its sensitivity to the building’s context, did not exclude the needs of humans from the building. The most notable among their characteristics is their playfully extravagant forms and the humor of the meanings the buildings conveyed.

Q4: Write a brief note on furniture of art deco?

ANS: Decoration was integral part of art deco. Beauty in home was essential to mans psychological well beings. Ebony mahogany violetwood maple ash. Are deco was famous due to its long lasting furniture made in that era that still can be seen. The most famous carpenter of art deco he designs the furniture after getting inspire from tall building and skyscrapers. He created the series of furniture puzzle desk with in cooperating materials.

**Attempt all long questions**

Q1: Write a detail note on architecture of The Guggenheim Museum?

ANS: Situated in Manhattan, New York City, it is the permanent home of a renowned and continuously expanding collection of impressionist, Post-Impressionist early Modern an contemporary art. Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, the cylindrical building, wider at the top than the bottom, was conceived by “temple of the spirit”. It’s design was inspired by a “Ziggurat” Babylonian temple pyramid. Inverted. The Museum Guggenhein exhibits a great difference to the buildings in the vicinity because of its spiral shape, marked by the mergeing of triangles, ovals, arcs, circles and squares, which correspond to the concept of organic architecture. Its unique ramp gallery extends up from ground level in a long, continuous spiral along the outer edges of the building to end just under the ceiling skylight. The materials used in its construction were basically precast concrete blocks. The white paint used on the internal walls makes the works of art stand out. The skylight is supported by steel joints.

Q2: What is art deco? Write down the influence and features of art deco?

ANS: Deco; A popular, international art movement during the 20’s and 30’s . Affected all “decorative arts” including architecture, interior design, industrial design as well as visual arts and film. The name come from the 1925 Exposition international des arts decoratifs industries et moderne, held in Paris which celebrated living in the modern world.

Art deco’s ultimate aim was to end the old conflict between art and industry, the old conflict between art and industry, the old snobbish distinction between artist and artisan, partly by making artists adept at crafts, but still more by adapting design to the requirements of mass-production.”

The influence and features of art deco;

 The decorative motifs from the ancient near eastern cultures of Assyria. Egyptian elements such as stylize blossoms, scarabs and papyrus leaves and exotic motifs. African sculpture. Persian or Moorish details appear on few art deco buildings.

Vertical lines, then later a transition to horizontal lines. Set back in stages from the vertical to allow sun to reach the sidewalks below – due to New York City zoning laws in the early 1900s. Different use of materials, combinations of stone, brick, metals (steel, aluminum, bronze etc) tile, octagons etc. Frequently used symbols/motifs: sunbursts “frozen fountain reliefs”: plant & animal life gears: lightning bolts relief sculptures embodying justice, truth, knowledge, industry, labor, man’s strength, work ethic, achievement, commerce and bounty. Decorative methods : relief sculptures (in limestone, terracotta, metal (iron & bronze)), painted murals, tile mosaics, decorative metalwork (grills, various covers, railings, door frames), flat-against-the-wall fluted columns if use.