

# WAHAJ ALEEM

ID 14562

1: Architect Frank Lloyd wright designed Midway Gardens, a sprawling Chicago entertainment complex.

2: Art deco is famous for its Sculpture

3: The Niagara Hudson in Syracuse is a symbol of the Age of Electricity

4: The Coca-Cola bottling plant was remodeled by

5: The Wain write building is among the first Skyscrapers in the world

6: The functional and formalized shapes and spaces of the modernist style are replaced by Diverse aesthetics

7: Petronas Twin towers are designed by Ceaser pelli

8: The main purpose of the Ecole des beaux art, a.k.a academic des beaux art was to Training of young Architect Generation

9: Beaux art is the study and creation of Visual Works of art.

10: Beaux architecture is basically composed of the base characteristics of the Classical forms and neo classical forms architecture.

s

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

ANS 1

**Beaux Arts is characterized by order, symmetry, formal design, grandiosity, and elaborate ornamentation. Architectural characteristics include balustrades, balconies, columns, cornices, pilasters and triangular pediments. Stone exteriors are massive and grandiose in their symmetry; interiors are typically polished and lavishly**

2: Difference between Modernist Architect and Postmodernist Architecture ?

ANS 2

**Modern architecture is recognizable by its adherence to Le Corbusier's dictum Form Follows Function which means that structures are given their aesthetic merit based on their utility. The postmodern response rejects this philosophy without offering any specific replacement. As we will see modern**

architecture is part of a cosmopolitan look that is uniform and purposeful, while postmodernism seeks a more unique look that emphasizes originality and local flavor.

3: Write the characteristic of Modernist and Postmodernist architecture?

ANS 3

### Postmodernism

Postmodernism abandoned the idea of adhering to a specific set of rules and instead encouraged artists to get creative and ornate with their designs.

### Modernist

Because modern architecture adopted modern industry, new materials and technology resulted in characteristics such as simplicity of forms; functional, flexible, and flowing spaces; exposed structure; visual weightlessness; and lack of ornamentation.

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

ANS 4

Art Deco characteristics are easily distinguishable. We usually recognize Art Deco designs and objects intuitively, once we see them, but when it comes to the definition of this visual arts style, things tend to be a little more complicated. First of all, there are different national variants of Art Deco and the Art Deco style itself is often described as a pastiche of styles and an eclectic combination of influences, materials, and shapes. Therefore, it is sometimes hard to distinguish Art Deco from similar schools like Art Nouveau, Art Moderne, Bauhaus school, or Arts and Crafts movement. However, there are certain characteristics that can help us decide whether we are looking at Art Deco artworks and in the next couple of paragraphs, we will try to establish those essential and typical features of Art Deco, exploring the characteristics of this decorative style in its various forms, from visual arts and Art Deco paintings to design and architecture.

### **Attempt all long questions**

1 Write a detail note on architecture of The Guggenheim Museum.

ANS 1

From its very beginnings the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum has been a hub for new art and new ideas. The museum was designed by renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright to house an innovative collection of works in a unique environment. Today, the museum continues to be a landmark destination that attracts visitors from around the world.

This curriculum module is designed as a resource for educators to help introduce the unique architecture and history of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum to students. It can be used on its own in the classroom, as preparation for a visit to the museum, or afterward as post-visit lessons. Although the primary goal of this guide is to introduce the museum's unique architecture, many of the suggested discussions and activities can be used to explore the history, design, and use of any chosen building.

### A Brief History of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum

In June 1943, renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright received a letter from Hilla Rebay, art advisor to Solomon R. Guggenheim, asking him to design a new building to house Guggenheim's collection of non-objective art, a radical new art form being developed by such artists as Vasily Kandinsky, Paul Klee, and Piet Mondrian. Guggenheim's one requirement of the architect was that the building should be unlike any other museum in the world. Wright, in turn, created a design that he believed would be "the best possible atmosphere in which to show fine paintings or listen to music." Frank Lloyd Wright was already known as the preeminent American architect of the 20th century, but this invitation would add another major accomplishment to his influential career.

Wright made no secret of his disenchantment with Guggenheim's choice of New York City for his museum: "I can think of several more desirable places in the world to build his great museum," Wright wrote in 1949, "but we will have to try New York." To Wright, the city was overbuilt, overpopulated, and lacked architectural merit. Still, he proceeded with his client's wishes, finally settling on the present site on Fifth Avenue between 88th and 89th Streets. Its proximity to Central Park was key; as close to nature as one gets in New York, the park afforded relief from the noise and congestion of the city.

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

ANS 2

Art Deco, sometimes referred to as Deco, is a style of visual arts, architecture and design that first appeared in France just before World War I. Art Deco influenced the design of buildings, furniture, jewelry, fashion, cars, movie theatres, trains, ocean liners, and everyday objects such as radios and vacuum cleaners. It took its name, short for Arts Décoratifs, from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes (International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts) held in Paris in 1925. It combined modernist styles with fine craftsmanship and rich materials. During its heyday, Art Deco represented luxury, glamour, exuberance, and faith in social and technological progress.

Descriptive term applied to a style of decorative arts that was widely disseminated in Europe and the USA during the 1920s and 1930s. Derived from the style made popular by the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes held in Paris in 1925, the term has been used only since the late 1960s, when there was a revival of interest in the decorative arts of the early

**20th century** Since then the term 'Art Deco' has been applied to a wide variety of works produced during the inter-war years, and even to those of the German Bauhaus. But Art Deco was essentially of French origin, and the term should, therefore, be applied only to French works and those from countries directly influenced by France.

Art Deco was a pastiche of many different styles, sometimes contradictory, united by a desire to be modern. From its outset, Art Deco was influenced by the bold geometric forms of Cubism; the bright colors of Fauvism and of the Ballets Russes; the updated craftsmanship of the furniture of the eras of Louis Philippe and Louis XVI; and the exotic styles of China and Japan, India, Persia, ancient Egypt and Maya art. It featured rare and expensive materials, such as ebony and ivory, and exquisite craftsmanship. The Chrysler Building and other skyscrapers of New York built during the 1920s and 1930s are monuments of the Art Deco style.