Final Exam Spring 2020

History of interiors II

**Fill in the blanks:**

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 ***Home Insurance 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 ***Cesar Pelli.***
8. The main purpose of the Ecole des beaux art was to ***train the 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 ***neoclassical forms*** architecture.

**Short questions:**

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

**Answer:**

 **Architectural Expression:**

*Architectural expression* is a wide term covering not only the outward manifestation of the inner purpose of a building or a group of buildings, i.e., an expression and indication of the total building programme, but also the close education of the human ego with the materials and mode of construction, which contribute to aesthetic sensation.

* *Beaux art architecture* lends itself to monumental works and most examples are public buildings such as schools, trains stations, financial institutions and state capitals.

Preferred expressions for all manners of official buildings such as state capitals, courthouse, bank libraries, and lodge halls.

Buildings are nearly always symmetrical and prominently feature columns as both a stylistic element and celebration of structure.

**Identification of Beaux architecture: Beaux-Arts buildings typically features adornment reminiscent of Greek and Roman Architecture such as balustrades, or vertical posts, on balconies (a porch that protrudes from a building), held up by large decorative pillars called columns, arched windows and grand arched entryways**

Beaux Architectural identification brought a strong measure of learning, vulnerability, social standing to American profession of architecture, Hierarchy of spaces, from “noble spaces” grand entrance and staircases.

Its Building features are more liberal use if decorative elements often having applied sculptures features or rooflines.

**Answer #02**

* **Difference B/t** **Modernist and Postmodernist Architecture:**
* **Modernist 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.
* **Modernist** architecture duration is late 19th, early 20th century. While **postmodernist** architecture is late 20th, 21st century.
* **Modernist** major concept is “form follows function” on the other hand **postmodernist** concept relies on pluralism, double coding, high ceiling, irony and paradox and conceptualism.
* Predecessor of **modernist is** Nordic classicism **and postmodernist** ismodernist architecture.

**Answer #03**

**Characteristics of Modernist and Postmodernist Architecture:**

* **Characteristics of Modernist Architecture:**

Modern architecture is recognizable by its adherence to **Le Corbusier's dictum** the notion that "*Form follows function*", a dictum meaning that the result of design should derive directly from its purpose.

 • Simplicity and clarity of forms and elimination of "unnecessary detail"

• Materials at 90 degrees to each other and visual expression of structure (as opposed to the hiding of structural elements).

 • The related concept of "Truth to materials", meaning that the true nature of a material ought to be seen rather than concealed or altered to represent something else.

**Characteristics of** **Postmodernist Architecture:**

The characteristics of postmodernism allow its aim to be expressed in diverse ways rather than unified.

* It moves away from the neutral white colors seen in modernism. and Postmodern Architecture rejects the notion of ‘pure’ or ‘perfect’ form, instead it draws from all methods, materials, forms, and colours available to architects.

 • These characteristics include the use of sculptural forms, ornaments, anthropomorphism and materials which perform trompe l'oeil.

 • The sculptural forms, not necessarily organic, were created with much ardor. Each building’s forms are nothing like the conforming 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.

 • Postmodernism, with its sensitivity to the building’s context, did not exclude the needs of humans from the building.

**Answer #04**

**Furniture of Art deco:**

Art deco is the predominant decorative art style of the 1920s and 1930s, characterized by precise and boldly delineated geometric shapes and strong colours and used most notably in household objects and in architecture

**Art Deco was famous due to its long lasting furniture made in that era that still can be seen.**

**Its style** is defined by dramatic palettes, geometric motifs, and sharply defined outlines. Furniture created during Art Deco's early years tended to be an expensive luxury.

It provides consumers with everything from large furniture pieces to light fixtures and cocktail sets. The distinguishing features of the style are simple, clean shapes, often with a “streamlined” look; ornament that is geometric or stylized from representational forms; and unusually varied.

**LONG questions:**

**Answer # 01 long question**

**The Guggenheim Museum:**

This famous New York City landmark is named after its founder Solomon R. Guggenheim. The goal of the museum is to collect and preserve art objects and to make them accessible to visitors through exhibitions and programs. The first Guggenheim museum was built in 1939 and was called the Museum of Non-Objective Painting**.**

* **Architecture of The Guggenheim Museum:**

The museum situated in Manhattan, New York City, was designed by renowned architect *Frank Lloyd Wright*.

It is the cylindrical building, wider at the top than the bottom, was conceived as a "temple of the spirit".

 • Its design was inspired by a "Ziggurat" Babylonian temple pyramid, inverted.

• The Museum Guggenheim exhibits a great difference to the buildings in the vicinity because of its spiral shape, marked by the merging 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.

**Answer #02 long question**

 **Art Deco:**

 Art deco is an influential visual art style design.

It is 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 such as fashion, painting, graphic arts, and films.

The name came from the 1925, Paris art exhibition. This was the beginning of the first truly modern style after the Edwardian period (1901-1910).

This style is often characterized by rich colours, bold geometric shapes and lavish ornamentation. Art deco, also called style moderne.

**Influence:**

Art deco was globally popular style and affected many areas of design.

**It influences from the past:**

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

**Features:**

* Vertical lines, then later a transition to horizontal lines.
* Set-back: upper levels 0f buildings set back in stages from the vertical to allow sun to reach the sidewalks below.
* Different use of materials: combinations of stones, brick, metals, tiles, opaque, glass, terracotta, etc.
* Geometric ornamentation: use of circles, diamonds, zig-zag, triangles, pyramids, spirals, octagons, etc.
* Frequently used symbols/motifs sunbursts; frozen fountains reliefs; paint and animal life; gears; relief sculptures embodying justice, truth, knowledge, industry, labor, man’s strength, commerce and bounty.
* Decorative methods: relief sculptures (various covers, railings, door frames), flat-against-the-wall fluted columns if use.