1. Rebirth of Antiquity: Early Renaissance

Key Issues:
Public versus private space and the articulation of domestic versus civic architectural functions
The rise of the city-state and the merchant family as patron and political power (Medici)
The importance of prestige
Art and Civic Identity
Humanism and the rediscovery of ancient texts (Vitruvius) and art objects (Laocoon)
Use of mathematical ratios and the human body as a ideal measure of God’s order
The rise of the artist/architect as a ‘cult of personality’ versus anonymous builder/craftsman
The return of ‘classical orders’ to structure facades and unify urban space
The ‘invention’ of measured perspective and the importance of illusory three-dimensional space

Terms:
piano nobile
palazzo
piazza
rustication
loggia
measured perspective
double-shell dome
facade

Subjects:
Giotto di Bondone, Scrovegni (Arena) Chapel, Padua (1304-06)
Filippo Brunelleschi, Ospedale degli Innocenti (Foundling Hospital), Florence (1419-26)
Brunelleschi, Basilica of Santa Croce, Pazzi Chapel, Florence (1430-)
Brunelleschi, Santa Maria del Fiore, “Duomo” Florence (1295-1476) (FB:1377-1446)
Brunelleschi, S. Lorenzo, Florence (1421-40)
Brunelleschi, Pal. Rucellai, Florence (1446-)
Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1472), De re aedificatoria (On the Art of Building, Ten Books)
Alberti, S. Maria Novella, Florence (1456-70)
Alberti, S. Andrea, Mantua (1470-1-)
High Renaissance and Mannerism

Key Issues:
Platonic form and the human body as ideal measure of God’s order
The rise of the artist/architect as a ‘cult of personality’ versus anonymous builder/craftsman
Mannerism: maniera
Desegno
Reformation and Counter-Reformation
The manipulation of antiquity: emulation (whose antiquity?)
Tuscan Order
Giant orders
Architect: Engineer, Draftsman, Artist

Subjects:
Leonardo D Vinci: “paper” architecture, engineer, artist, study
Bramante
1482 St. Maria Presso S. Satiro, Milan
1504 St. Maria della Pace, cloister, Rome
1502 Tempietto, Rome
1506 Basilica Plan for “New” S. Peters, Rome
Raphael, 1518-20 Villa Madama, near Rome
Giulio Romano, 1524-34, Palazzo del Te, Mantua
Michelangelo: anatomy of architecture
1524 Laurentian Library, Florence: Plans from 1524; finished c. 1560
1546-64 Campidoglio, Rome
S. Peters
Palladio and the Architecture Treatise

Key Issues:
Palladian –isms:
- symphonic proportion
- arch-lintel motif
- use of sacred elements for residential architecture
- centrality
- nestled hierarchies

Subjects:

Palladio (Venice and Vicenza)
- 1570 *Four Books on Architecture*
- 1554 Villa Maser
- 1552 Villa Rotunda
- 1549 Renovation of Basilica in Vicenza
- 1577 Il Redentore (The Redeemer)
**World Architecture 2**  
Professor Haughey

**Italian Baroque and the Making of Papal Rome**

**Key Issues:**  
Papal re-imagination of Rome (Sixtus V-Alexander VII)  
Linking important locations via roads and monuments  
Papal patronage  
Following austerity of Counter Reformation, Church embraces various forms of  
Art and Architecture of light, exuberance and motion, capturing an emotive moment.  
Baroque: oblique, emotional, dynamic | emergence of systemic thought, universal motion (Kepler)

**Works:**

1585-90 Domenico Fontana and Sixtus V re-imagine Rome  
- fountains, roads, monuments, churches  
1586 Fontana moves obelisk to the S. Peter’s Square  
1602-12 Maderno extends nave and builds S. Peter’s façade  
1623-33 Bernini, Baldachino, S. Peters  
1651 Bernini, Four Rivers Fountain, Piazza Navona, Rome  
1652 Bernini, Cornaro Chapel, “Ecstasy of S. Theresa”  
1655-67 Bernini, Piazza, S. Peters  
1658-70 Bernini, S. Andrea al Quirinale, Rome  
1678 Bernini, Tomb of Alexander VII  
1656 Pietro di Cortona, S. Maria della Pace, Rome  
1638 **Borromini, San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane, Rome**  
1642 Borromini, S. Ivo, Rome
Ideal Cities and Utopia

Key Issues:
- Utopia (versus a Cosmologically ordered city)
- Ideal City
- Rules and Enforcement
- What is the role of geometry?
- What is the role of symmetry?
- What is the role of the State?
- What is the role of morality?
- What is the role of Aesthetics versus History / Culture

Works:
- 413 S. Augustine of Hippo (354-430), *The City of God*
- 1460 Dante’s *Inferno*
- 1462 Antonio Averlino’s *Sforzinda*
- 1513 Machiavelli’s *The Prince*
- 1516 **Thomas More’s Utopia**
- 1593 Palmanova (Venetian garrison town)
- 1617 Andreæ, *Christianopolis*
- 1631 Francis Bacon, *The New Atlantis*
- 1817 Robert Owen, *New Harmony*
- 1898 Ebenezer Howard, *The Garden City*
- 1917 Bruno Taut, *The Glass Utopia*
- 1932 Broadacre City
- 1920-30s Corbusier’s *City of Towers*
- 1950s Brasilia
- 1971 Superstudio, *12 Ideal Cities*
- 1984 Seaside, Florida
- 1997 Robert Stern, Celebration, Florida
World Architecture 2
Professor Haughey
Northeastern University

Spring 2011

Louis XIV and the Architecture of Absolutism: The State and the Home

Key Terms and Issues:
Chateau: hybrid building tradition
Social Hierarchy: King, 1st Estate, 2nd Estate, 3rd Estate; blurred lines of aristocracy with the emergence of the “nobility of the robe” due to increasing prestige of finance and administration.
Dwelling and room layout deliberately reflects social hierarchies and rank:
    Palace, Hôtel, Maison particulière
    Distribution versus Decoration

Home is a small factory of services segregated from the lord of the house:
    Apartment societe—comfortable, for intimate associates.
    Apartment de parade—ceremonial apartment for formal gatherings required by etiquette—nobility did not work
    Private apartments—Aristocratic marriage is instrumental, man and woman are equal, but walk in different social spheres.
    The Suite: elaborate intimacy
    The Salon: semi-private institution for stratified society, female counter-part to court

Mansard Roof
Mastery of Nature, Landscape as model of Infinite Power
    -erasure of all that does not conform to central vision
    -controlled perspective (anamorphosis)
Architecture as the Projection of Power (Sun King): “L’Etat c’est Moi”
Marquis de Vauban, Louis XIV’s Military Engineer: the Architecture of War
    “Vauban Star”

Timeline:
1519-47 Chateau Chambord, Loire Valley (Architect: Domenico da Cortona)
1593 Henry IV relocates court to Paris
1605 Place Royal (Place Voges), Paris
1647 Pierre Le Muet, The way to build for persons of every degree
1655 Hôtel Beauvais, Paris (Architect: Antoine Le Pautre)
1657 Vaux-le-Vicomte, (André Le Notre, Louis Le Vau, Charles Le Brun)
1662 Louii XIV transforms hunting lodge at Versailles into a Royal Palace
1682 Court relocated from Paris to Versailles
    -Hall of Mirrors (Jules Hardouin Mansart)
1671-1706 Hôtel des Invalides (Mansart)
1685 Revocation of Edict of Nantes
1699 Place Louis Le Grand (Mansart)
Imperial Islam: Mughal India, Sinan and the Ottoman Empire

Key Terms and Issues:
The role of invaders, nomads, and “barbarians”
What are some of the tools of conquest?
What are some of the architectural expressions of religious conflict?
Spolia
What is “authentic”, what is “foreign”? Can they be separated?
Hybrid Architectures: Islamic architectural traditions and Indian architectural traditions
How are decorative traditions transformed, fused, or ignored (script versus evocative ornament)?
What is the role of religious iconographic prohibition, pragmatic conquest, and local craft and material traditions in shaping architectural form?
How do “provincial” styles interpret the fusion of Islamic and Indian traditions?
What is the role of building programs and architecture in the creation of Empire?
How are religious needs altered and reinterpreted through architecture to accommodate imperial rule?
What is the role and underlying meaning of the tomb, the garden, and the temple?
How do concepts of paradise and the garden influence Islamic architecture under Mughal and Ottoman rule?
How are social hierarchies displaced, reinforced or transformed under Mughal and Ottoman rule?
How does Sinan transform Istanbul into an Imperial city?
What is the role of decorum in mosque building practices?
-form follows rank?
How does religious and social reform alter building practices?
What is the role of geometry and antiquity?

Timeline India:
1193-8 Quwwat-al-Islam, Delhi
1204 Mosque at Kaman
1542-1606 Rule of Akbar “The Great”
1570-85 Fatehpur-Sikri
1613 Akbar’s Tomb, Agra
1620 Shalimar Bagh, Kashmir
1632-54 Taj Mahal, Agra

Timeline India:
1453 Ottomans capture Constantinople and rename it Istanbul
1550-7 SINAN, SÜLEYMANİYE COMPLEX, ISTANBUL
1562 Sinan, Rüstem Pasha Mosque
1563 Sinan, Moglova Aqueduct
1563-73 Sinan, Edirnekapi Mosque for Mihrumah Sultan
1567-74 Sinan, Sihhiye Mosque, Edirne
Far East: Japanese Villas, Pavilions, and Gardens

Key Terms and Issues:
Tectonics: Post and lintel wood construction employing dry joinery.
Pavilion Typology: Simple tiled or thatched roof with projected eaves protecting un-insulated walls.
Summer oriented architecture; bodies, not spaces, are heated.
Surface and plains instead of mass: sliding wood and paper screens used as framing devices, allowing views from interior to garden; sliding screens establish flexibility in interior arrangement.
Modularity: Systematic use of rectangular measures to regulate dimensions of surfaces and rooms by devises such as the standardized floor mat (Tatami).
Religious deference to nature: asymmetrical layouts and unadorned raw natural materials, reflecting the Shinto belief that spirits (Kami) dwell and reveal themselves in unique shapes and configurations of trees, stones, mountains.

- Mono no aware [the pathos of things]
- Wabi [subdued, austere beauty]
- Sabi [rustic patina; to become desolate]
- Shibusa: [astringent quality]
- Yugen [mysterious profundity]
- Kire [cutting]

Buildings:
5th C – Present Ise Jingo
7th C. Horyu-Ji, 7th C., Nara
1499 Ryoanji Temple and Garden
1603 Nijo Castle, Kyoto
-“Geese in Flight” Pavilion Formation
17th C Katsura Imperial Villa and Gardens
Rediscovery of Antiquity: Leroy, Piranesi, Adams, Soane

Key Terms and Issues:
What is the Enlightenment?
What role does Antiquity play in this period?
First Principles: Search for Truth and Origins
Approaches to Classicism: Conceptual vs Archaeological
History as Genealogy
Greek ‘taste’ vs. Roman ‘spirit’
Importance of measurement, observation
Influence of nationalism on stylistic choices
The Grand Tour

Timeline and Important Figures:
1733 English Society of Dillettanti founded to promote
“Greek taste and Roman spirit” among gentlemen
1739 Discovery of Herculaneum
1748 Discovery of Pompeii
1858 Julien David Le Roy, Ruins of the Most Beautiful Monuments of Greece
1762 James Stuart and Nicholas Revett, The Antiquities of Athens and Other Monuments of Greece

Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717-1768)
-emergence of historians and critics to justify Greek (or Roman) precedents

Piranesi (1720-1778)
1756 (Roman antiquities) Antichi romane de tempie dela republica...
1761 Of the Magnificence of Roman Architecture
1769 Various ways of ornamenting fireplaces and every other part of buildings
1744- Carceri drawings

Robert Adam (1728-1792)
1762- Syon House, London (mainly interior)
-picturesque deployment of history

Sir John Soane (1753-1837)
1778 Leaves for 2 year Grand Tour
1788- Bank of England begun
-picturesque, eclectic, archaeological
1792-1824 Architect’s House
-piecemeal, classical and modern at the same time.
-domestic interior as self-portrait, teaching tool, experiment
The Picturesque and Landscape Visions

Key Terms and Issues:
What is Nature?
What is the role of Vision and Experience?
Is there a difference between Natural, Wild, Untouched?
Is something man-made natural?
What are the sources for the English Garden
What is the role of Antiquity?
What is the role of painting in garden design?
Emblematic | Expressive | Arcadian Landscapes | Productive Landscapes
What are the characteristics of the Brownian Landscape and its Critics?
Beautiful vs. Sublime
Edmund Burke’s *A Philosophical Enquiry Into the Origins of our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful*, 1757
What does “Picturesque” mean?
Follies, “Ruins”, Ha-Ha’s, Borrowed Landscape

Timeline:
1719 Alexander Pope: garden is read like a poem, Twickenham
1761 William Chambers, Kew Gardens, England
18th C. The gardens at Stowe, England
  1715-1733, transformed from an Italianate parterre garden into English Baroque park
  1730s William Kent creates an Elysian landscape with temples and follies
  1741 Lancelot “Capability” Brown begins to transform the garden into a “naturalistic” landscape
1740- Henry Hoare, Stourhead
1750 Horace Walpole, Strawberry Hill
  -Gothic, Picturesque
1760 Blenheim and the “Brownian Landscape”
*The Jeffersonian Landscape: Township and Range*
1857 Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux win competition for Central Park, New York
1878 F.L. Olmstead, Emerald Necklace, Boston
Garden Cities and Domestic America
Enlightenment and Revolution: Soflot, Boullee, Ledoux, Bentham, Labrouste

Key Terms and Issues:
What is the Enlightenment? How is it Critical?

Diderot’s Encyclopedia (1751-72): Human knowledge classified into categories: memory, reason, imagination

What is the role of reason and education as ideas, as architecture?
What role does Tradition play for architecture in this period?
First Principles: Search for Truth and Origins: ex. Laugier’s Primitive Hut
Style as Moral choice: political as aesthetic
What is the Character of Architecture (verite and caractere)?
Emergence of new building types
-disciplinary architectures
-legacy of disciplinary “reformist” visions
Influence of nationalism on style choice (eclecticism)
-Example: British Museum vs. Houses of Parliament

Art:
1766 Jean-Honore Fragonard, The Swing
1784 David, Oath of the Horatii
1840 Thomas Cole, The Architect’s Dream
1844 Turner, Rain, Steam, and Speed The Great Western Railway

Architecture:
1757-89 Soufflot, Pantheon, Paris
1769-74 Jacques Gondoin, Ecole de Chirurgie
1775-80 Ledoux, Salt-Works, Chaux
1784 Boullée, Newton’s Cenotaph
1785- Bentham, “The Panopticon”
1843-50 Labrouste, Biblioteque S. Genevieve, Paris
The New World: Architecture and Colonialism in the Africa and India

Key Terms and Issues:
What was the role of existing European practice on colonial architecture?
Classicism: moral architecture, virtuous state, monumentality, authentic structure
How were Enlightenment “values” transformed into the tools of Colonialism?
What is the role of religion and power in the architecture of colonization?
Mercantilism: monopoly and exploitation of raw resources in colonies for home country manufacturing
Trade: Human, Timber, Metals, Sugar and Cotton
Labor: control over native populations, indentured servants, and slaves
What are the modern consequences of Colonialism?
What was the role of the east India Companies?

India
The Colonial City
Orientalism
“Saracenic” Style
New Delhi
1912-30, Edwin Lutyens, Viceroy’s Palace, New Delhi
Cantonments
The Bungalow
Opium Production and the Boer War

Africa:
11th C. Great Mosque, Mali
11th C. S. George, Ethiopia
11-14th C Great Zimbabwe
Slave Forts and Towns
Apartheid Settlements
1482- Elmira Castle
The Belgian Congo
French Algeria
The New World: Architecture and Colonialism in the Americas

Key Terms and Issues:
What was the role of existing European practice on colonial architecture?
How to create an image for a nation?
What is the role of religion and power in the architecture of the Spanish colonies?
Mercantilism: monopoly and exploitation of raw resources in colonies for home country manufacturing
Trade: Human, Timber, Metals, Sugar and Cotton, Silver and Gold
Labor: control over native populations, indentured servants, and slaves
Americas: Making of a new world, an opportunity for renewal on a virgin land, disruption of indigenous culture.
Domestic space and house as analogous to identity, meaning, behavior, and social ideas (slavery, economy, portrait)
“Big House”: Visual separation of occupants from slaves/servants analogous to social conditions

England in Ireland

The Plantation System
How did the Enlightenment & Land reflect Colonial Policy?

Spanish Americas: architectures of conversion

1492  Columbus runs into the Bahamas
1513  Ponce de Leon lands in Florida
1528  Cabeza de Vaca in Texas
1539  Hernando de Soto along the southern Gulf Coast
1540  Fransisco Vasquez Coronado enters Southwest from Mexico
1573  Royal Ordinance for Spanish Colonies
1609  Sante Fe established as Spanish administrative center
1610  Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico (imaginatively restored in 1913)
1629  San Estevan, Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico
1681  Laws of the Indies (rules for colonial towns)
1699  San Jose Mission, Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico
1770s  Pacific Coast Missions established by Father Junipero Serra
1796  Bom Jesus de Matozinhos, Congonhas do Campo, Brazil

Atlantic Coast: "earthfast" buildings to "fayre-framed" to "architecture"

1609  Jamestown Fort established
1620  Pimoth Plantation, MA (reconstruction approximates 1627)
1650  English settlers in Carolinas venture 'inwards'
1681  Old Ship Meeting House, Hingham, MA
1687  Ebenezer Arnold House, Lincoln, RI
1749  Peter Harrison, King's Chapel, Boston
1784  Dyckman Farmhouse
1758  John Ariss, Mount Airy
1757-87  Mount Vernon

1768-90, 1790-1809+ Monticello
Industry and Technology

Key Terms and Issues:
What is Modern?
What is Architecture?
Influence of new technologies and processes: Iron/Steel, Standardization
New heroic role of the Engineer
A new emphasis on transparency
Role of industry and industrial process on building form and labor
Structural Rationalism
Critique of industrialism
The new modern subject: “seeing and being seen”, consumer
Technology and the Image of a New Era
Bessemer Process: From Iron to High Quality Cheap Steel

1776 Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*
1793 Old Slater Mill, Pawtucket
1812 Luddite Rebellion
1814 Boston Manufacturing Company
1845 Victor Baltard, Les Halles, Paris
1851 Joseph Paxton, Crystal Palace, London
1854-75 Labrouste, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris
1857 Haughwout Building, New York
1863 Dean and Woodward, Oxford Museum
1866-86 Eiffel/Koechlin, Statue of Liberty, “Liberty Enlightening the World”

1868-90 Roebling, Brooklyn Bridge
1868 S. Pancras Station, London
1876 Gustav Eiffel, Bon Marche, Paris
1876 Gustav Eiffel, Viaduct over the Douro, Portugal
1889 Paris Exposition: Gallerie des Machines
1898 Howard, “Garden City”
The Making of Modern America: Landscape and Economy, Conflict and Identity in the 19th C.

Key Terms and Issues:
- Georgian Style and “Classical” Precedents
- Classicism and National Identity
- Land Ordinance: Township and Range
- Railroad and Property
- Balloon Frame & Dimensional Lumber
- Telegraph / Barbed Wire
- New York: Immigration and Tenement Housing
- Chicago: Refrigeration and the Mechanized Landscape
- “End of the Frontier”
- Electrification, the Home and the Modernization of the American Dream

Timeline:
- 1750 Harrison, Redwood Library, RI
- 1750 Harrison, King’s Chapel, Boston
- 1785 Norwest Ordinance: Ideal Jeffersonian grid of quadrangular plots
- 1819 Jefferson founds University of Virginia
- 1830 Indian Removal Act
- 1862 Homestead Act
- 1862 Railroad Act
- 1865 Union Stockyard opens (closes 1971)
- 1869 Union Pacific Railroad (transcontinental R.R.)
- 1871 Chicago fire (Balloon frame)
- 1871 U.S. Government officially ends the practice of entering into treaties with Native tribes
- 1871 Yellowstone established as first National Park
- 1876 Special Agent of the Dept. of Agric. appointed to assess conditions of forests in U.S.
- 1877 Black Hills Cession
- 1886 Haymarket Riots
- 1887 General Allotment Act (Dawes): native defined by “blood”, each federally recognized Indian receives a
  fixed allotment of land, 2/3 of all Indian land appropriated by U.S. Govt.
- 1889 Jane Addams and Hull House: Settlement house, Univ. Chicago sociology
- 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre; Turner proclaims end of frontier in his now-famous “Frontier Thesis”
- 1891 Forest Reserve Act: govt. authorized to withdraw public land for forest reserves
- 1893 Great Columbian Exposition, Chicago (Burnham, Olmstead, McKim ...)
- 1901 Right of Way Act: provided the legal basis for the city (SF) to acquire rights to national park land
- 1913 Raker Act: Allowed San Francisco to dam Hetch Hetchy despite its location in Yosemite National Park
- 1916 National Park Service founded
- 1920s-30s Reclamation Service Projects (proposals for massive hydro-electric dams)
- 1922-33 Boulder (Hoover) Dam (Architect-consultant: George Kaufmann)
- 1923 O’Shaughnessy Dam finished, damming Hetch Hetchy, displacing a Paiute Indian tribe, water to SF
- 1929 Stock Market Crash
- 1930 Drought
- 1931 Huge wheat harvest destroys price, thousands of farmers bankrupt
- 1933 First huge dust storm sweeps plains, killing harvest
- 1934-36 Record drought years
- 1933 Tennessee Valley Authority Act passed
- 1933-42 Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia River, WA
The Architecture of Capital: Sullivan, Chicago Style and the Modern Skyscraper

The Grid and the Rational Productive Landscape
Idea of Economic Height
Chicago School: Steel Frame Technology, Fire (insurance), Finance, Aesthetics of the Tall Building
Floor plans: Rent, Office Space, Day-Light, Flexible use, the Elevator
Modernism as Aesthetic: Universal Social Utopia / Commercial Flexibility and Corporate Icon
Skyscraper: Set-Back and Zoning law, the idea of building envelope, “Tower City”, self-sufficient world
Questions: What does a vertical city look like? What is the street? What is public space?

Buildings:
1884-91 Burnham & Root, Monadnock Building, Chicago
1885 H.H. Richardson, Marshall Fields Store, Chicago
1893-6 Waldorf Astoria (demolished 1929)
1894 Adler & Sullivan, Wainwright Building, St. Louis
1895 Burnham & Root, Reliance Building, Chicago
1916 New York Zoning Law for Buildings
1922 Raymond Hood, Chicago Tribune Tower
1928-30 William Van Allen, Chrysler Building, NY
1929-31 Raymond Hood, Daily News Tower, NY
1929 Great Stock Market Crash
1929-33 Assoc. Architects (Hood, Harrison, Reinhard, et al), Rockefeller Center
1930s New Waldorf Astoria
1931 Raymond Hood, City Within a City (City of Towers)
1931 William F. Lamb, Empire State Building
1931 Starrett & Van Vleck, Downtown Athletic Club
1944-47 Pietro Belluschi, Equitable Life Building, Portland, Oregon
1948-56 Eero Saarinen, General Motors Technical Center, Warren, Michigan
1958 Mies, Seagram Building, New York
1994 Koolhaas, Delirious New York
Modern 1: “Birth” of an Avante-Garde

Key Terms and Issues:
A history of ‘isms—futurism, expressionism, constructivism, purism, minimalism, etc.—an opening towards the new which architects rush to fill in with programs and manifestos.
Role of Architect: autonomous artist vs. social obligations
Principles of Modern Architecture:
- Anti-historicist
- Anti-monumentality (originally)
- Identification with technology (The Machine Age)
- Abstraction (Art, Ornament)
- Social Commitment

Urbanisms and New Domestic Ideologies: existenzminimum, Radiant City, etc.
Features of Modernism: minimalism, asymmetry, transparency, social/educational program, “New Objectivity”

Loos: Ornament, Luxury and Economy, Raumplan

Le Corbusier:
- **Five Points**: PILOTI, FREE PLAN, FREE FAÇADE, HORIZONTAL WINDOWS, ROOF GARDEN
  - Classical order and purity
  - Restore the ‘object’
  - Evolution (simplification) of form (i.e. Palladian Villa)
  - Architecture as “skillful play of volumes in light”
  - Architecture as a research program

1904 Wright, Larkin Building, Buffalo
1906 Wright, Willits House, Highland Park
1908 **Wright, Robie House, Chicago**
1908 Adolf Loos, “Ornament and Crime”
1909 Peter Behrens, AEG Turbine Factory, Berlin
1909 *Manifesto of Futurism*
1911 Walter Gropius (with Adolf Meyer), Fagus Shoe Factory, Afeld an der Leine
1914 Antonio Sant’Elia, *Manifesto for a Futurist Architecture*
1914 Bruno Taut, Glass Pavilion, Werkbund Exhibition, Cologne

1914-1917 World War I and the Machine Age (domesticated benevolent machine vs. crisis of spirit)
1919 Gropius and Meyer found Bauhaus
1919 Vladimir Tatlin, Monument for the Third International
1923 **Le Corbusier, Towards a New Architecture**
1924 Gerrit Rietveld, Schroeder House, Utrecht
1926 Gropius, Bauhaus, Dessau
1927 Le Corbusier, Citrohan series, Werkbund Wiessenhofseidlung
1928 Loos, Moller House, Vienna
1929 **Le Corbusier, Villa Savoye, Poissy, France**
1929 Loos, Muller House, Prague
1929 Mies van der Rohe, Glass Pavilion, Barcelona
1936-44 Wright, Johnson Wax Building, Racine
1937 Wright, Kaufman House, Bear Run (Fallingwater)
1949 Eames, Case Study House, California
1952 Le Corbusier, Unite d’Habitation, Marseilles
Modern 2: 20th C Modernisms and Urbanisms

Key Terms and Issues:
20th C. Urbanisms: Dreaming the Tabula Rasa
- CIAM and the Legacy of the Athens Charter: Dwelling, Work, Transportation, Leisure
- New Monumentality
- Redevelopment / Slum Clearance / Endless Housing Crisis
- Transportation
- Vast Scale: Big Solutions (and Costs) to Big Problems

A Fractured Post-Modern
- Loyalty to First-Principles / Modern in America
- Post-War Architects Abandon Social Responsibility?
- Formalisms, Autonomy and Architecture for Architecture’s Sake

Alternative Design Strategies: Seeds for the future?
- System: The Case of Bucky Fuller
- Experiment and Scale: ARCHIGRAM
- Physics, Materials and Local Knowledge: Dieste?
- Ethics vs Aesthetics: Small Interventions?

What is the 21st C. Global City?
- Dubai?
- Shenzhen?
- Atlanta and Intermodal Drosscape?

1922-31 Corbusier’s Urbanisms
1928-56 CIAM
1928-46 Fuller, Dymaxion Machine
1930s Federal Government begins “Large Scale Operations”
1940s Aliso Village, LA
1949 Eames, Case Study House, California
1952 Corbusier, Unite d’Habitation, Marseilles
1957 Costa and Neimeyer, Brasilia
1950s Team Ten Critique: Scales of Association
1954 Pruitt-Igoe Housing Development
1956 Federal Highway Act
1957-60 Van Eyck, Orphanage, Amsterdam
1958 Dieste, Little Sister’s Church, Uruguay
1961 Jane Jacobs, Death and Life of Great American Cities
1972 Venturi & Brown, Learning From Las Vegas
1978 Gehry, Gehry House, California
1982 Tschumi, Parc de la Villette, Paris
1980s Maya Lin, Vietnam Memorial
1990s Libeskind, Jewish Museum, Berlin