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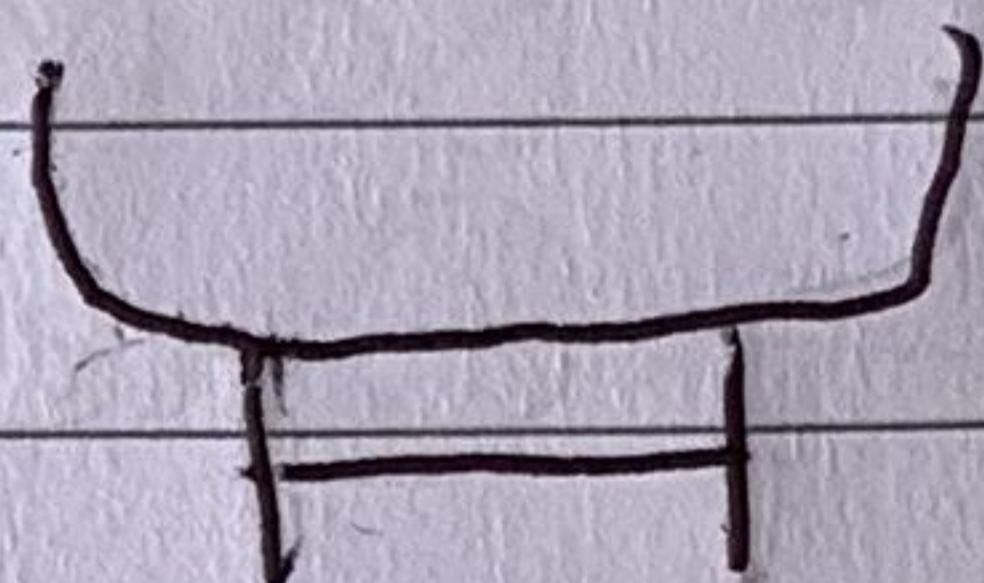
History and theory 1

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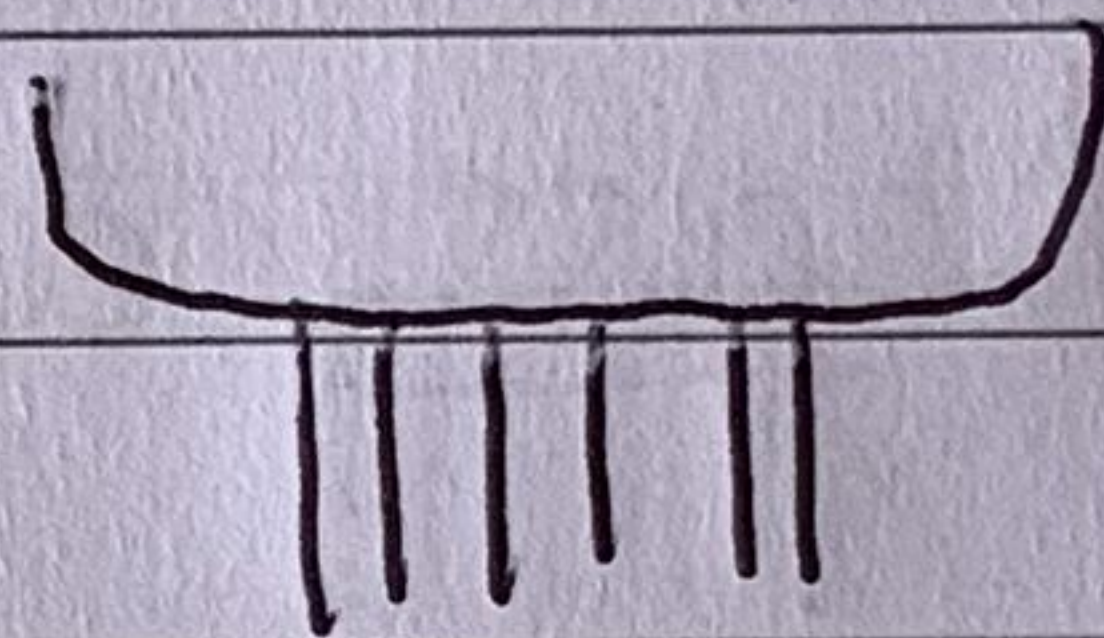
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① A) Common features of Roman architecture - Domes, ~~Arch~~ triumphal arches and vaults, columns, concrete and stone.

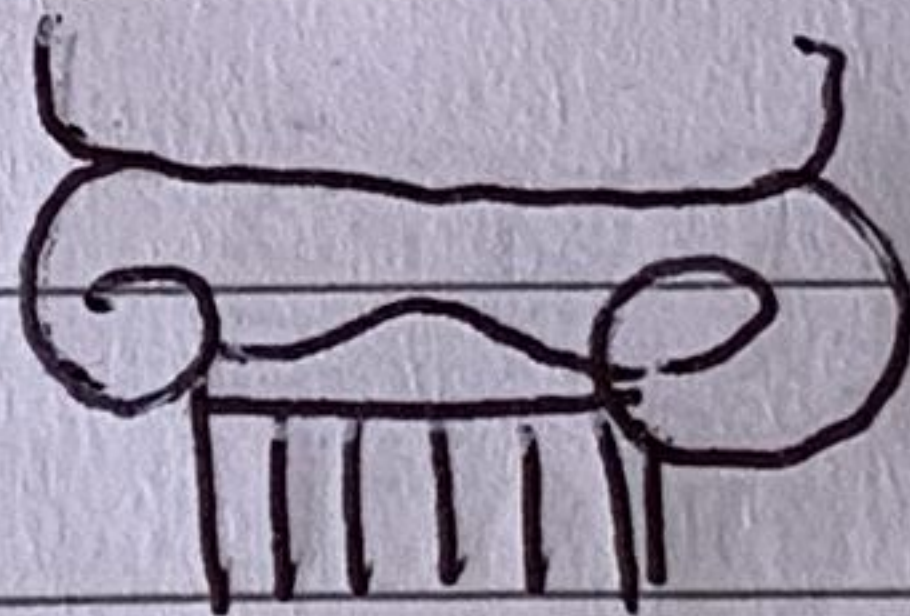
① B) Tuscan -



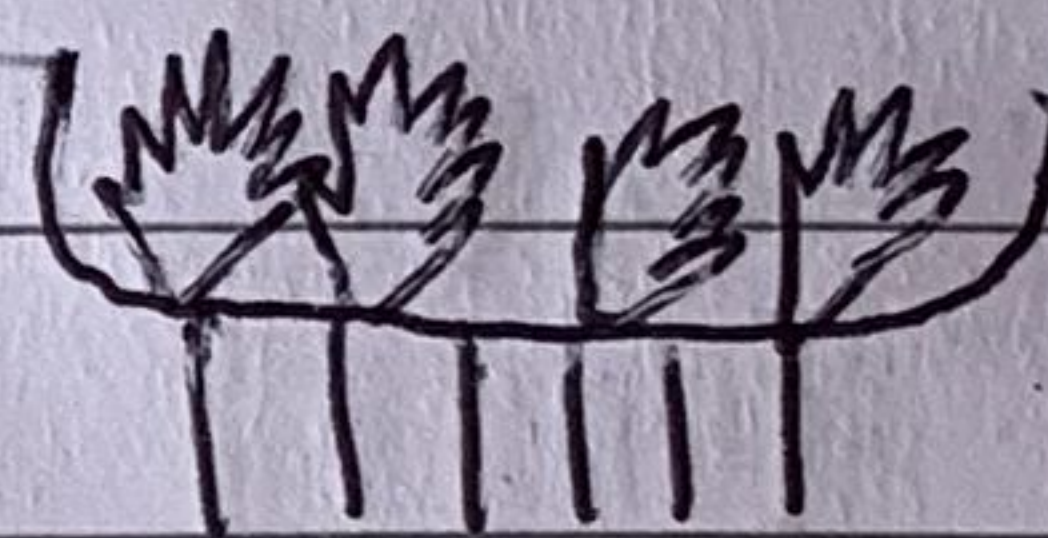
Doric -



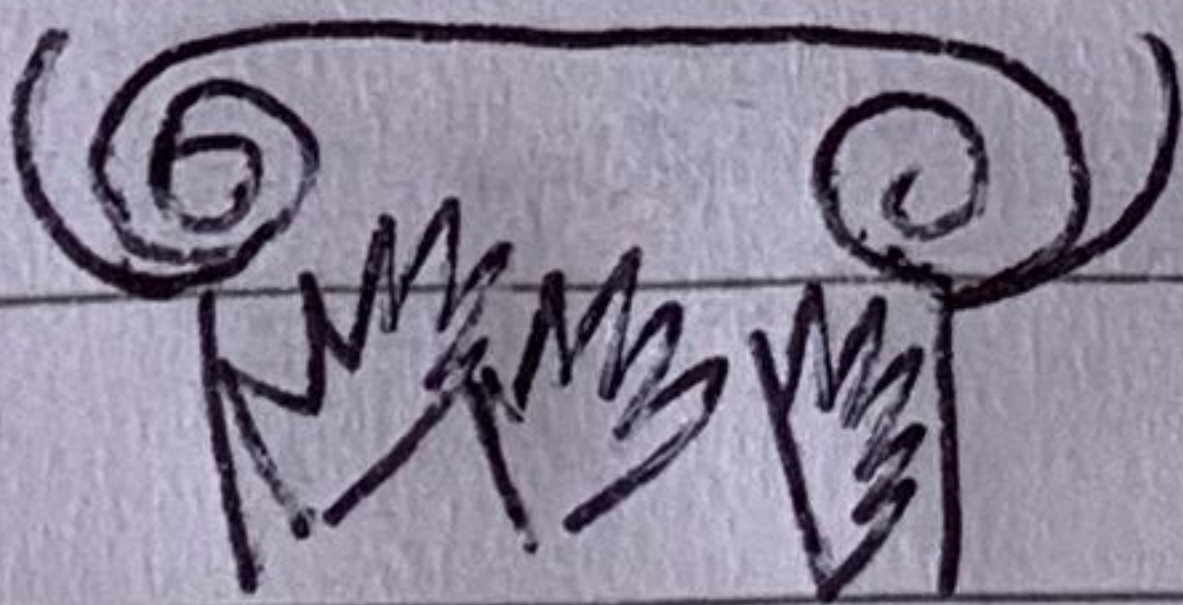
Ionic -



Corinthian - Detailed leaves
(Hard to draw)



Composite - Ionic + corinthian



① c) Pantheon, Rome

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- ② A) Inigo Jones
- ② B) 2.1 - Whitehall, England
2.2 - Greenwich, England
- ② C) 2.1 - Banqueting House
2.2 - Queen's House
- ② ~~B~~ D) Classical style 1600's
- ② E) Columns, arches, lots of stone,
concrete and marble.

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③ A) Early, High
and Late

③ B) Early - 1120 - 1200
High - 1200 - 1280
Late - 1280 - 1500

③ c) The pointed arch distributes the weight of the vault vertically instead of horizontally, which means the walls can be thinner. Mostly used in churches as they emphasise the height of a building the higher the building the closer to God.

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④ A) 17th century Italy

④ B) Comes from a Portuguese word meaning misshapen pearl.

④ c) Characteristics of the style -

- Highly decorated interiors, opulent decoration.
- Sweeping curves.
- Bold massing.
- Oval shapes.
- Concave and convex forms.

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⑤

A) Frank Lloyd Wright

⑤ B) Robie House 1910

Fallingwater 1935

⑤

C) Organic architecture is designed in a way so that it blends with the landscape and so that its 'balanced' with its surroundings. The structure is designed specifically for the needs of the inhabitants.

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⑥ A) Narkomfin - Moisei Ginzburg 1930

Unité d'Habitation - Le Corbusier 1952

⑥ B) Both buildings are apartment buildings, both with private and communal areas, social areas such as gyms and dining halls. Both set out to change the way social housing was seen and developed within society. Both large concrete structures. Rooms were more like pods / units.

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⑦ A) 1920's

⑦ B) konstantin Melnikov-Soviet Pavilion

⑦ c) Le Corbusier - Pavilion de l'Esprit
Nouveau

⑦ D) Originated in Russia. Aimed
to reflect modern industrial society.
All art and architecture was a
political tool for them.

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⑧ A) Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe
Weissenhof estate

⑧ B) Social significance -

It was an effort to create affordable housing, socialist. Made up of 17 architects, contributing to the modernist movement.

⑧ c) Group of international style buildings. White cube like structures. Mainly flat roofs. Materials were mostly the same, glass, steel and concrete.

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⑨ A) Schröder House
Gerrit Rietveld
1925

⑨ B) Piet Mondrian

⑨ C) Block primary colours. Rectangular forms, solid lines and clear planes. Intersecting planes, interact but don't intersect. Asymmetric design

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⑩ A) Gerrit Rietveld

⑩ B) Called the red and blue chair once it was painted. Follows the same ideas as the Piet Mondrian paintings. Planes and lines that interact with each other in unique ways. It was made from timber and was in a way quite simplistic in its design, this was so that it could one day be mass produced. The colours and volumes can be seen throughout the De Stijl art movement. The planes interact with each other without interacting, much like in the Schröder House.