

1: architecture in the 's by Brian Wilkerson on Prezi

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Augusto Pinochet takes power backed by the military junta. It would ultimately lead to decolonization of all its colonies, but leave power vacuums that led to civil war in newly independent Lusophone African nations. Martial law declared – Attempted coup in Iran, backed by the United States, to overthrow the interim government, which had come to power after the Iranian Revolution. The Munich massacre takes place at the Summer Olympics in Munich, Germany, where Palestinians belonging to the terrorist group Black September organization kidnapped and murdered eleven Israeli athletes. Rise in the use of terrorism by militant organizations across the world. Groups in Europe like the Red Brigades and the Baader-Meinhof Gang were responsible for a spate of bombings, kidnappings, and murders. Violence continued in Northern Ireland and the Middle East. Radical American groups existed as well, such as the Weather Underground and the Symbionese Liberation Army, but they never achieved the size or strength of their European counterparts. On September 6, 1970, the world witnessed the beginnings of modern rebellious fighting in what is today called as Skyjack Sunday. Palestinian terrorists hijacked four airliners and took over people on board as hostage. The hostages were later released, but the planes were blown up. Americas Nixon displays the V-for-victory sign as he departs the White House after resigning United States President Richard Nixon resigned as President on August 9, 1974, while facing charges for impeachment for the Watergate scandal. Pinochet would remain the dictator of Chile until Suriname was granted independence from the Netherlands on November 25, 1975. In Guyana, the Rev. Jim Jones led several hundred people from the United States to establish a Utopian Marxist commune in the jungle named Jonestown. Amid allegations of corruption, mental and physical abuse by Jones on his followers, and denying them the right to leave Jonestown, a Congressional committee visited Guyana to investigate in November. The demented Jones then ordered everyone in the commune to commit suicide. The people drank, or were forced to drink, cyanide-laced fruit punch. A total of 913 dead were found, including Jones, who had shot himself. Margaret Thatcher and the Conservative party rose to power in the United Kingdom in 1979, initiating a neoliberal economic policy of reducing government spending, weakening the power of trade unions, and promoting economic and trade liberalization. Francisco Franco died after 39 years in power. The dictatorship in Spain ended. The Socialist and Communist parties were legalised. The current Spanish Constitution was signed in 1978. In 1973, Erich Honecker was chosen to lead East Germany, a role he would fill for the whole of the 1970s and 1980s. If East Germans had enough money to procure a television set, a telephone, or a Trabant automobile, they were placed on waiting lists which caused them to wait as much as a decade for the item in question. The Soviet Union under the leadership of Leonid Brezhnev, having the largest armed forces and largest stockpile of nuclear weapons in the world, pursued an agenda to lessen tensions with its rival superpower, the United States, for most of the seventies. While known as a "period of stagnation" in Soviet historiography, the Seventies are largely considered as a sort of a golden age of the USSR in terms of stability and relative well-being. Nevertheless, hidden inflation continued to increase for the second straight decade, and production consistently fell short of demand in agriculture and consumer goods manufacturing. By the end of the 1970s, signs of social and economic stagnation were becoming very pronounced. Albania normalized relations with Yugoslavia in 1978, and attempted trade agreements with other European nations, but was met with vocal disapproval by the United Kingdom and United States. But only 33 days later, he was found dead, and the Catholic Church had to elect another pope. He was the first non-Italian pope since US president Richard Nixon visited the country in 1979, restoring relations between the two countries, although diplomatic ties were not established until 1980. In 1976, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai both died, beginning a new era. In Iraq, Saddam Hussein began to rise to power by helping to modernize the country. On July 16, 1978, he assumed the presidency cementing his rise to power. His presidency led to the breaking off of a Syrian-Iraqi unification, which had been sought under his predecessor Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and would lead to the Iran-Iraq War starting in 1980.

the s. From to , the Khmer Rouge carried out the Cambodian Genocide that killed nearly two million. On April 13, , the Lebanese Civil War began. South African activist Steve Biko dies in He was overthrown two years later and went into exile. On January 5, , the 7. Between 10,â€™14, were killed and 26, were injured. On May 31, , the Ancash earthquake caused a landslide that buried the town of Yungay, Peru ; more than 47, people were killed. The storm remains to date the deadliest tropical cyclone in world history. On September 29, , a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal , in the Indian state of Odisha , killed 10, On April 3, , the Super Outbreak occurred in the U. Bangladesh famine of â€™ Official records claim a death toll of 26, However, various sources claim about 1,, On February 4, , a major earthquake in Guatemala and Honduras killed more than 22, On July 28, , a 7. On August 17, , a magnitude 8 earthquake struck Moro Gulf near the island of Sulu in Mindanao, Philippines causing a tsunami killing 5, to 8, people. Off the coast of Guam , Tip became the largest and most powerful tropical cyclone ever recorded, with a gale diameter of almost 1, miles, mph winds, and a record intensity of millibars. Non-natural disasters[edit] On November 14, , Southern Airways Flight carrying the entire Marshall West Virginia football team and boosters crashed into a mountainside near Ceredo , West Virginia , on approach to Tri-State Airport in heavy rain and fog. There were no survivors. On March 3, , Turkish Airlines Flight crashed in northern France after a cargo hatch blowout, killing all people aboard. On April 4, , the rear loading ramp on a USAF Lockheed C-5 Galaxy blew open mid-flight , causing explosive decompression that crippled the aircraft. On November 10, , the U. On January 1, , Air India Flight crashed into sea off the coast of India, killing all aboard. All on the PSA aircraft, both pilots of the Cessna, and 7 people on the ground total were killed. It was and remains the deadliest single-plane crash on American soil. On March 28, , Three Mile Island accident. The USâ€™Soviet geopolitical rivalry nonetheless continued through the decade, although in a more indirect fashion as the two superpowers jockeyed relentlessly for control of smaller countries. American and Soviet intelligence agencies gave funding, training, and material support to insurgent groups, governments, and armies across the globe, each seeking to gain a geopolitical advantage and install friendly governments. Coups, civil wars, and terrorism went on across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and also in Europe where a spate of Soviet-backed Marxist terrorist groups were active throughout the decade. In , a new wrinkle appeared in the form of Islamic fundamentalism, as the Shia theocracy of Ayatollah Khomeini overthrew the Shah of Iran and declared itself hostile to both Western democracy and godless communism. People were deeply influenced by the rapid pace of societal change and the aspiration for a more egalitarian society in cultures that were long colonized and have an even longer history of hierarchical social structure. The Green Revolution of the late s brought about self-sufficiency in food in many developing economies. At the same time an increasing number of people began to seek urban prosperity over agrarian life. This consequently saw the duality of transition of diverse interaction across social communities amid increasing information blockade across social class. Other common global ethos of the s world included increasingly flexible and varied gender roles for women in industrialized societies. More women could enter the work force. However, the gender role of men remained as that of a breadwinner. The period also saw the socioeconomic effect of an ever-increasing number of women entering the non-agrarian economic workforce. The Iranian revolution also affected global attitudes to and among those of the Muslim faith toward the end of the s. Assassinations and attempts[edit].

2: 's Architecture and Design | Flickr

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The "unique, timely, and provocative" Peace exhibition followed in the spring of 1968. Sponsored and organized by students of local art schools, it carried the following message: It is a peaceful settlement of war. It is the resolution of the many local environmental problems. Peace seeks the elimination of pollution, poverty, and over-population. Peace ultimately means concern for the sufferings and deprivations of all mankind. The exhibition featured works of art by more than sixty contemporary artists, with the Great Stair Hall "wrapped" by Christo as a focal point. The first was COLLAB, a nonprofit group of design professionals committed to supporting the acquisition of modern and contemporary decorative arts. The second was the Department of Urban Outreach DUO, a group that allowed the Museum to expand its involvement with new areas in the city to enrich the lives of neighborhoods and communities by helping them realize their plans in fields related to the arts. Finally, a new Development Steering Committee was established to work upon careful and realistic planning with respect to future requirements, capital expenditures and operating needs, calling for major increases in operating income, and laying the groundwork for capital development. In preparation, a new curatorial department concentrating on an American achievement in art was established. Darrel Sewell was its first curator, with Beatrice Garvan following shortly thereafter on the decorative arts end. In 1969, the Department of Twentieth-Century Art was created. It was, along with the Rodin Museum, officially accredited soon after. The Committee found in the Museum "a great collection, well-housed, administered by a dedicated staff and governed by an active and concerned Board of Trustees. Created with funding from the George W. Nevil Trust, the program was the first of its kind in the country. In early 1969 a new Cafeteria was opened, with the more formal Museum Restaurant opening a few months later in June. Major fundraising efforts were also underway by this time to prepare the institution for its upcoming Centennial. These plans included the introduction of new electronic devices to heighten security and fire protection, the re-glazing of all over windows, and the renovation of fixtures. In addition, the time had come to reevaluate the total function of the Museum, with the moving of almost every object in the collection and new consideration given to lighting and other technical devices that could help present the collections in a more effective and meaningful way. The economic situation in the early 1970s, however, was far from favorable, and in order to move forward the Museum was forced to freeze positions as they became vacant following the example of the City of Philadelphia. In the fall of 1970, a much-anticipated exhibition of the artistic legacy of Marcel Duchamp opened to extraordinary success. A record crowd of more than 7,000 members attended an all day preview, while films, lectures, a special Duchamp "newspaper", and a page catalogue marked other highlights of the exhibition. Early in 1971 saw the publication of a 100-page volume, Treasures of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, featuring illustrations of objects representing every department of the Museum, with brief commentaries written by members of the curatorial staff. The book was made possible by a generous donation from the Philadelphia Electric Company and the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and was sent as a gift to new members. In the spring of that year the Board of Trustees and the City of Philadelphia jointly decided that the Museum should follow the example set by peer institutions throughout the country and begin closing one day a week. The day that was chosen was Monday. Because of the magnitude of the air-conditioning project, however, the Museum had to ultimately close more than just one day a week. For ten months beginning in mid-April 1971, the Museum was therefore closed to the public so that these critical renovations could be made. Over that ten-month period, the building was filled with not only the skilled workmen involved in the air-conditioning project, but also a number of glazers, marble setters, steam fitters, bulldozer operators, caulkers, pipe insulators, and computer mechanics. When the Museum reopened the next year, some people had been involved in its refurbishment. To compensate to the public during that time, the Museum offered a proliferation of events and activities throughout the city both alone and with the cooperation of several other Philadelphia organizations. Some 60 treasures from the collection were placed on view at the Rodin Museum, and continuing lectures, film series,

and the like took place in other venues around town. June also saw the opening of the newly renovated Museum-administered Thomas Eakins house. The house, where Eakins himself had lived and worked, served as a cultural center with free classes in art, music, photography, ceramics, and dance. Late February was a time of enormous celebration when, at long last, the Museum hosted its gala Centennial reopening. After years of preparation, the reframing, cleaning, and conserving of paintings, hand-cleaning of rugs, moving of sculpture, and polishing of furniture was complete, and fully air-conditioned galleries and nearly 30 period rooms were finally open. Throughout Centennial Week, , visitors took advantage of free admission, several film screenings, concerts, lectures, talks, education projects, and the new Museum Shop and Art Sales and Rental Gallery. A year of festivities had begun. April saw the opening of the exhibition Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art. Over magnificent objects created in the Philadelphia area were presented, ranging from paintings, prints, and photographs to sculpture, decorative arts, costumes, and architecture. This was the first exhibition to be housed in the newly completed Special Exhibition Galleries on the first floor, a vast 14, square-foot space funded by the City of Philadelphia. Also of note was the Re-viewing America: The objects on view were the result of months of effort on the part of Museum curators, members of the Board of Trustees, and many friends; spearheaded by the Centennial Gifts Committee under the chairmanship of Henry P. McIllhenny, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Coinciding with the opening were a variety of programs, lectures, films on American art and music, a folk concert, and the exhibition American Presidential China. One of the major events of was the opening of the Kretschmar von Keinbusch Collection of Armor and Arms on October 1. The show, held in Memorial Hall, quickly gained acclaim as one of the finest juried exhibitions and sales of contemporary American crafts in the country. It was a significant fundraiser then, and continues today as the single largest annual fundraising event for the Museum. After an exhaustive search for the best qualified successor to Evan Turner, who had resigned from his position as Museum Director in June , the Board of Trustees announced the election of Dr. Jean Sutherland Boggs, a distinguished specialist in the work of Edgar Degas, at a special meeting in July In , the Museum received two important bequests which strengthened its holdings of European art: In the fall of that year, the grand exhibition The Second Empire: The New York Times declared the show, curated by Joseph Rishel and Kathryn Hiesinger, as "the single most outstanding exhibition of the year. This touring exhibition ended in Philadelphia and continued to draw huge crowds to the Museum. In conjunction with the exhibition, the Museum hosted an Irish community preview party, a Gaelic Mass in the Great Stair Hall, a symposia featuring visiting Irish scholars, and an Irish feis, or step-dancing competition. The grants enabled the Museum to add adventurous contemporary works on paper to its collections. The photography collections were further enhanced by a gift of original photographs, given to the department from the Estate of Paul Strand. Among the most important gifts of the year was a group of Dutch Tiles, given by Mrs. Most of these treasures dated from the 17th century, and included one of the largest tile pictures known, some seven-by-ten feet long and composed of tiles, depicting a scene of the campaign of the Duke of Marlborough in the Low Countries. To celebrate, additional installations of splendid costumes were shown throughout the Museum, and an opening dinner, dance, and fashion show was held. Other programs of music, dance, theatre, and poetry readings were also held. Gericault; Student Center exhib Object into Monument Claes Oldenburg A Sense of Style: Masterworks of the Canadian Arctic; Marcel Duchamp A Decade of Gifts Three Centuries of American Art Gifts to Mark A Century Gates Lloyd Collection; the Albert M. Greenfield Collection of Modern Art Contemporary American paintings donated by the Woodward Foundation Over works of art received as part of the Gifts to Mark a Century Campaign; Group of photographs by Ansel Adams purchased from the artist with funds given by Mr.

3: Architecture A Decade of Change: Davern: www.enganchecubano.com: Books

The year in architecture involved some significant architectural events and new buildings.

The origin design by William Thornton called for a large neoclassical building with large wings and a dominant dome. When still uncompleted it was burned by the British in 1781. Latrobe was hired to restore it, and in doing so reworked it, especially inside. Each group of immigrants brought with them the style and building practices of their mother country, adapting it to the conditions of their new homeland, as exemplified by the North European medieval Gothic design for village houses and barns. In all, there were about seven basic colonial designs, including: The French also introduced the so-called Quebec style to their settlements around the Great Lakes and the Mississippi region. Down in the deep south, another distinctive French building style was prevalent in Louisiana and its capital New Orleans. Georgian Architecture in America c. American Georgian architecture encompassed three distinct styles: See below for more details. Examples of Georgian architecture in America include: Neoclassical Architecture in America c. Both were modelled on the architectural principles invented and perfected by ancient Greek and Roman civilization, which were deemed to be the most appropriate models for the fledgling democracy of the United States. It is characterized by the addition of new antique features - including Greek and Byzantine elements - to the symmetrical Georgian style. Other characteristics included bright interiors with large windows, and a decorative but restrained appearance. Notable American architects who produced Federal Style designs included: Examples of Federal architecture in America include: Greek Revival Style of Neoclassicism Revivalist Greek architecture involved closer adherence to the values and stylistic models of Greek art c. The widespread use of neoclassicism in American as well as French architecture, contributed to an association between Neoclassicism and republicanism, which flourished until the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte. Conversely, the 19th century Gothic Revival can be interpreted as a monarchist or conservative reaction to neoclassical republicanism. Late 19th century Neoclassical architecture was an expression of the American Renaissance movement c. Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States was also a fine architect. Among his architectural masterpieces was the Virginia State Capitol in Richmond. In his design of this prototype of the American public building, Jefferson used simplifications of French Neoclassicism, replacing the original Corinthian style with the more sober Ionic order, a symbolic reference to the spirit of the ancient republics. In this building he gave a clear indication of the architectural signals the young American republic intended to send. Its classical white portico with four Tuscan columns stands out sharply against the red fabric of brickwork of which the entire building is composed. A dome on the top of an octagonal drum indicates the heart of the building, an ample central hall illuminated from above by circular windows. Benjamin Latrobe, trained in England by the innovative architect Samuel Pepys Cockerell, was a leading exponent of the Greek revival style of Neoclassical architecture, and was a strong advocate of stylistic purity. It was an austere building modelled on a Greek Ionic temple with porticoes around a central domed space. He also completed a number of houses, including: Modelled on the Greek Corinthian order, the most ornate Greek style complete with slender columns decorated with acanthus leaves and scrolls, its exterior is made entirely out of marble. The Statue of Freedom was erected on the top of the dome in 1862. Robert Mills designed the Patent Office and the Treasury in Washington DC, as well as the Washington Monument in Baltimore, which was based on a massive Doric column, the first such structure in America. Thomas Walter collaborated on the U. Capitol building and was responsible for the elegant Corinthian temple design of Girard College. Countless other public buildings across the United States continued to be modelled on Greco-Roman prototypes, well into the 20th century. Davis was one of the foremost architects of the Greek-temple house, a design exemplified by the Bowers House in Northampton, Massachusetts. Strongly influenced also by Renaissance art, he specialized in designing luxurious homes for wealthy clients like the Astors and the Vanderbilts, such as The Breakers, an opulent neo-Renaissance mansion built in Newport, for Cornelius Vanderbilt II. Hunt was also one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects, and was elected its president in 1857. The firm produced a stream of classical buildings to rival anything seen since the heyday of Roman art and engineering. Standing

approximately feet metres tall, it was finished in and opened to the public in Eggers and Daniel P. Higgins, and inspired by the Pantheon in Rome, the monument features a unique round dome, a circular colonnade, and Corinthian order. Gothic Revival Architecture in America c. Based on principles of medieval Gothic architecture, the first recorded Gothic style building in America - a mansion called Sedgeley - was built in by the Neoclassical architect Benjamin Latrobe on the outskirts of Philadelphia. The first Gothic Revival church was St. Compare these ecclesiastical buildings with the series of intricately carved Gothic-style timber churches St. Gothic Art and Gothic Sculpture. The innovative architect of the next phase of the Gothic Revival was Richard Upjohn who was noted for his red sandstone church architecture, based on European 16th-century forms. Trinity Church in New York City, was his first major success, and was followed by numerous other churches, whose uninspiring exteriors were more than compensated for by the beautiful timber arcading and trussing of their interiors: Indeed, in terms of numbers, this type of domestic architecture was the main occupation of Gothic Revival during the mid century. In he published his seminal work "A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening Adapted to North America", which contained a long section on rural architecture. This, together with "The Architecture of Country Houses" and his essays in "The Horticulturalist" which he edited since its inception in , established Downing as the arbiter of good design, at least until his untimely death in a steamboat explosion. The Carpenter Gothic style of the mid century led into the "Stick Style" of timber architecture, based on wooden rod trusswork. Buildings have high roofs with steep slopes and decorated gables. It was often employed in the building of train stations and schools, as well as private houses. The most decorative variants of the "Stick Style" are often referred to as Eastlake. An example of a "Stick Style" design is John N. The design declined from about onwards, before evolving into the Queen Anne style in the s. The Queen Anne Style had several features in common with the "Stick Style", such as overlapping roof planes, wrap-around porches, and decorative gable peaks. Late Gothic Revival onwards Influenced by early Victorian architecture, a more serious period of Gothic Revival movement began in , following the construction of St. Wight; and the more refined St. Other building designers from this particular phase of Gothic Revival architecture include John H. Richardson, who used Romanesque designs as a basis for his distinctive personal style of Gothic: As with Neoclassicism, the Gothic Revival movement lasted well into the 20th century, thanks to designers like Ralph Adams Cram and his partners, Bertram G. Goodhue and Frank W. Ferguson, who considered the style as being especially appropriate for college and university buildings. Second Empire Architecture c. The most obvious characteristic of Second Empire design is the mansard roof - named after Francois Mansart sic - one of the architectural features of the reign of Louis XIV, which had returned to fashion in mid century Paris. Second Empire architecture was also characterized by dormer windows, square towers and paired columns to enhance height. Famous Second Empire buildings in America include: The Chicago School In , in one of the worst disasters in US history, the city of Chicago - then constructed almost exclusively of wood - was destroyed almost entirely by a great fire. The rebuilding of the city in stone and steel marked a revolutionary turning point in the history of architecture: In fact, the tall office building had already been made necessary in America by the high density of banks, offices, railroad terminals, and warehouses in small-size sections of growing cities. And following the invention of the safety elevator by Elisha Otis in , pushing skywards was the only feasible option to maximize space and rental income. In addition, such buildings would provide mutual proximity for businesses to expedite communications, as well as a visible prestigious commercial emblem. They faced certain very specific problems: He proposed a new, multistorey building - the skyscraper - in which vertical height, made possible by the invention of the elevator, increased exponentially the use of the building lot. The structure was made technically possible thanks to the use of a metal skeleton framework. For the Home Insurance Company Building, for instance, Jenney designed a metal skeleton of cast-iron columns - wrapped in masonry - and wrought-iron beams, which carried the masonry walls and windows at each floor level. Soon many architects were actively involved in the drive to establish a building model suitable for the evolution of the tall commercial building. Among the most important members of the Chicago school were Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan, and they soon became the leaders; in twelve years of activity they made numerous buildings in which the technical-constructive and typological demands were placed side by side with the constant effort

to elaborate decorative and structural elements in a new language. Advances in industrial technologies and the use of steel frameworks allowed Sullivan to make the first skyscrapers in which the supporting skeleton was left visible; even so, he did not eliminate the decorations, which he used to emphasize the vertical-support elements, the entrances, and the outline of the lower floors of these otherwise spare and rational buildings. Sullivan also worked out a method for designing skyscrapers by dividing them into three functional areas: His buildings make plain the principles that were to revolutionize architecture, and not only American architecture, during the 20th century. His most famous building designs include those for: Twentieth century skyscrapers have employed a range of differing aesthetics , designs and building materials. Some have gained prominence through their classicism; others because of their Renaissance features. Famous 20th-century architects involved in American skyscraper-design include: This incentive stimulated a pattern of isolated farmsteads across the Midwest and West, instead of the villages and small towns prevalent in the east, and most of Europe. Settlers and farmers used local materials to build their homes, including sod, logs, cobble, stone and adobe bricks. Using vernacular designs, they built log cabins in wooded areas and sod houses on the treeless plains and prairies. Further west and southwest, settlers used widely available clay to make adobe bricks and roof tiles. With the greater availability of milled wood, ranch-style dwellings became more common, along with frontier designs like Monterey Colonial architecture. In all, roughly 1. In lumber-rich areas of California, late 19th-century domestic architecture used various timber designs, including the Queen Anne style, the most famous example of which was the Carson Mansion, in Old Town Eureka on Humboldt Bay, designed by Samuel and Joseph Cather Newsom. On the east coast, Queen Anne developed into Shingle Style architecture, marked by a more relaxed rustic image. Frank Lloyd Wright With the emergence of Frank Lloyd Wright , Chicago maintained its reputation as the creative centre of American architecture. He became one of the most fecund and productive architects of the 20th century:

4: American Architecture - Twentieth Century - to - Great Buildings - Architecture Online

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Art Deco Architecture Art Deco was influenced by a combination of sources, including the geometrics of Cubism, the "movement" of Futurism, as well as elements of ancient art, such as Pre-Columbian and Egyptian art. Its architecture was also inspired by the ziggurat designs of Mesopotamian art. Art Deco, like Art Nouveau, embraced all types of art, but unlike its predecessor, it was purely decorative, with no theoretical or political agenda.

Totalitarian Architecture Architectural design under dictators like Adolf Hitler, Joseph Stalin and Chairman Mao was designed to awe their political subjects and impress foreign visitors. Buildings therefore had to be conceived and built on a gargantuan scale, and often incorporated elements of Greek architecture. Above all, Totalitarian architecture embodied the fantasies and megalomania of the political leader.

International Style of Modern Architecture The International Style first appeared in Germany, Holland and France, during the 1920s, before being introduced into American architecture in the 1930s, where it became the dominant fashion during the major post-war urban development phase. Predominantly used for "corporate office blocks" - despite the efforts of Richard Neutra, William Lescaze, Edward Durrell Stone and others, to apply it to residential buildings - it was ideal for skyscraper architecture, because of its sleek "modern" look, and use of steel and glass. The International style was championed by American designers like Philip Johnson and, in particular, by the Second Chicago School of Architecture, led by the dynamic emigrant ex-Bauhaus architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.

High-Tech Architecture onwards Rooted in the avant-garde structures of the 19th century, like the Eiffel Tower and Crystal Palace, hi-tech architecture is based on the expressive qualities of cutting-edge technologies and materials. As demonstrated by James Stirling - see his glass structure of the Engineering Faculty, Leicester University - traditional construction methods like brickwork are abandoned in favour of new materials and techniques, such as steel, light metal panels, glass, and plastic derivatives. New building shapes are determined by the shape of the components used. An important exhibition which affirmed this new approach was Expo 67, held in Montreal.

Deconstructivism An iconic style of three-dimensional postmodernist art, opposed to the ordered rationality of modern design, Deconstructivism emerged in the 1980s, notably in Los Angeles California, but also in Europe. Characterized by non-rectilinear shapes which distort the geometry of the structure, the finished appearance of deconstructivist buildings is typically unpredictable and even shocking. These unusual shapes have been facilitated by the use of design software developed from the aerospace industry. The exhibition which first introduced this new approach to the public was the Deconstructivist Architecture exhibition, curated by Philip Johnson and Mark Wigley, and held at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in 1988.

Blobitecture s A style of postmodernist architecture characterized by organic, rounded, bulging shapes, Blobitecture aka blobism or blobismus was first christened by William Safire in the New York Times in 1971 although architect Greg Lynn used the term "blob architecture" in the style first appeared in the early 1980s. These new tubular designs, which have also significantly reduced the amount of steel required in skyscrapers, have enabled architects to break free from the regular "box-like" design. With modern towers now regularly exceeding storeys, the biggest limitation on upward growth remains safety and the lack of emergency evacuation procedures.

5: 's American Architecture by Riya Raan on Prezi

The 1970s (pronounced "nineteen-seventies", commonly abbreviated as the "Seventies") was a decade of the Gregorian calendar that began on January 1, 1970, and ended on December 31, 1979.

6: Categorys architecture - Wikimedia Commons

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7: American Architecture: Origins, History, Characteristics

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8: Ramu Katakam Architecture, Bangalore – Sustainable Architecture, Restoration, Heritage, Arts

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architecture in the 's Architecture styles Modernism and Brutalism were only used the very first year in the 's postmodern architecture styles started to trend over modernism.

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