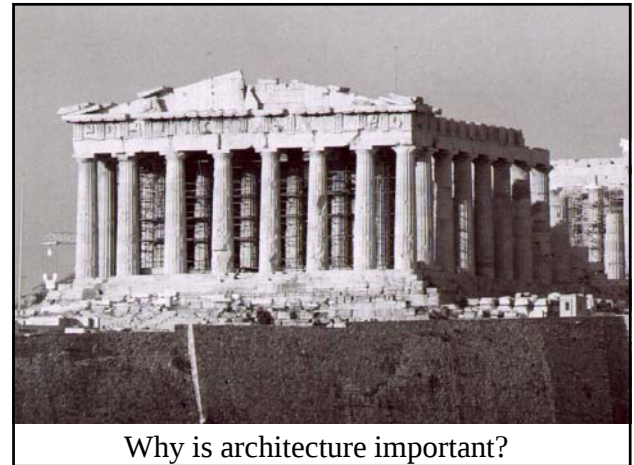
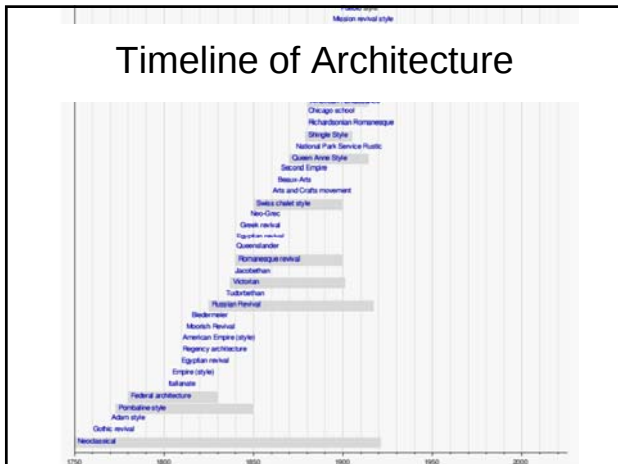




Why is architecture important?



Modern Architecture

- Modernism
 - Louis Sullivan (1856-1924)
- Bauhaus/International Style
 - Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969)
- Frank Lloyd Wright (1869-1959)
 - Organic Architecture
- Post-Modernism
 - Philip Johnson (1906-2005)
 - Frank Gehry (born 1929)
- Sustainability

Louis Sullivan (1856-1924)

"Form ever follows function."



"Form Follows Function"

- Form follows function is a principle associated with modern architecture.
- The principle is: *The shape of a building or object should be primarily based upon its intended function or purpose.*
- (Is decoration functional?)



Prudential (Guaranty) Building, 1894



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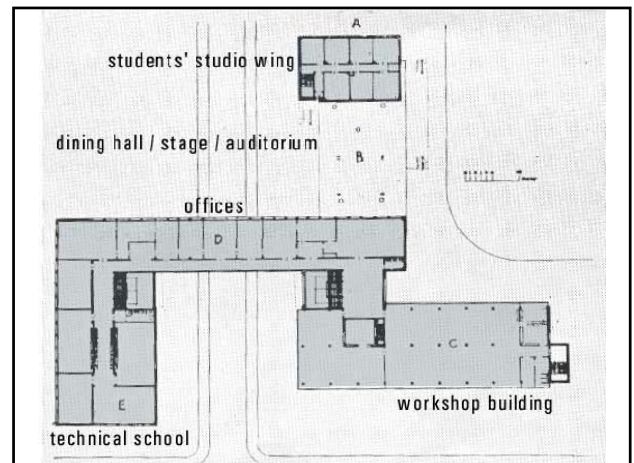
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969)



"Less is more."



Bauhaus by Walter Gropius (1926) in Dessau, Germany.





The 'Glass Palace' in the Netherlands, Frits Peutz, 1935.



860-880 Lake Shore, Mies van der Rohe, 1949



Seagram Building, Mies van der Rohe, 1957



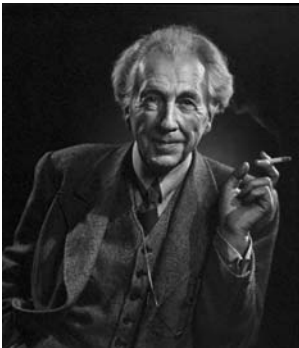
Farnsworth House, Mies van der Rohe, 1951



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Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959)



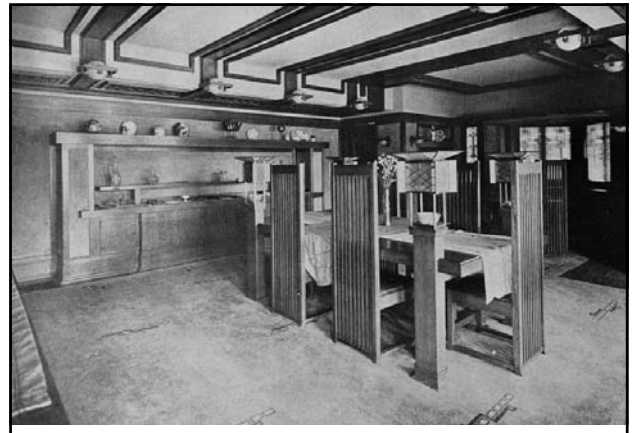
*"Form and function
should be one, joined
in a spiritual union."*



Hillside Home School, Frank Lloyd Wright, 1902



Robbie House, Frank Lloyd Wright, 1910



Robbie House interior



Robbie House windows



Taliesin, Frank Lloyd Wright, 1911



Taliesin, Frank Lloyd Wright, 1911



Fallingwater, Frank Lloyd Wright, 1939



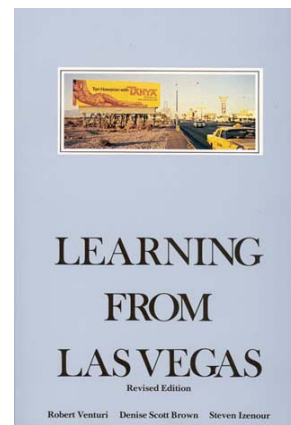
Guggenheim Museum, NYC, Frank Lloyd Wright, 1959

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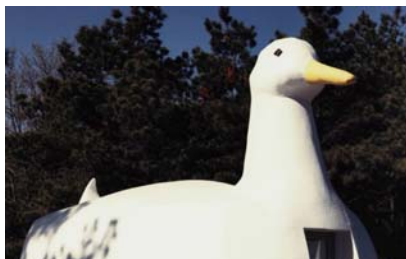
Robert Venturi (born 1925)

"Less is a bore."





Vanna Venturi house, Robert Venturi, 1962



The Big Duck was the target of widespread criticism during the 1960s and early 1970s but the building did have its architectural defenders. Robert Venturi said that the building was noteworthy because it combined functional and symbolic aspects of architecture.

Postmodern Architecture

- Postmodern architecture is generally thought to be heralded by the return of "wit, ornament and reference" to architecture in response to the formalism of the International Style of modernism.
- The functional and formalized shapes and spaces of the modernist movement are replaced by unapologetically diverse aesthetics: styles collide, form is adopted for its own sake, and new ways of viewing familiar styles and space abound.

The Pritzker Prize

The Pritzker Architecture Prize is awarded annually by the Hyatt Foundation to honor "a living architect whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision and commitment, which has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture".

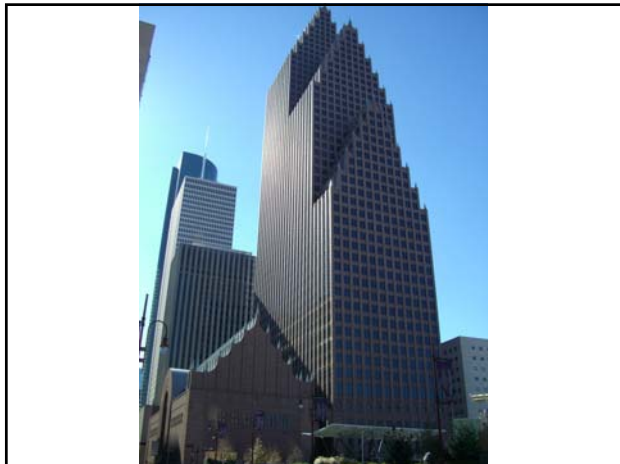


Wang Shu, Ningbo Museum (2008).

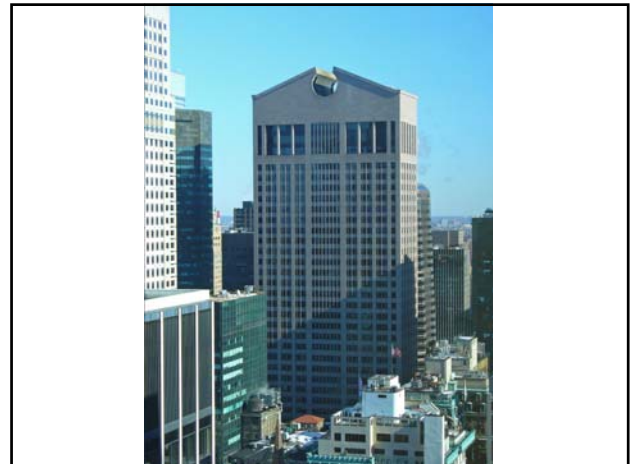
Laureates					
Year	Laureate	Nationality	Example work (year completed)	Ceremony location	Ref(s)
1979	Philip Johnson	United States	Glass House (1949)	Dumbarton Oaks	PR
1980	Luis Barragan	Mexico	Torres de Satelite (1957)	Dumbarton Oaks	PR
1981	Sir James Stirling	United Kingdom	Saatchi Historical Library (1968)	National Building Museum	PR
1982	Victor Horta	United States	Kinglies of Columbus Building (1908)	Art Institute of Chicago	PR
1983	Josh Ming Pei	United States	National Gallery of Art, East Building (1970)	Metropolitan Museum of Art	PR
1984	Richard Meier	United States	High Museum of Art (1965)	National Gallery of Art	PR
1985	Hans Holten	Austria	Alteberg Museum (1962)	The Huntington Library	PR
1986	Gottfried Bohm	West Germany	Uelma Youth Center Library (1968)	Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths	PR



Philip Johnson – 1979 recipient of the first Pritzker Prize.



Tate Modern, Herzog & de Meuron, 2000



The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain.
Frank Gehry, 1997.



The Guggenheim Bilbao transformed a gritty port city in northern Spain into a tourist magnet. The so-called Bilbao Effect was studied throughout the world, as second-tier cities sought to reinvent themselves with their own architectural trophies. But while Frank Gehry's titanium masterpiece continues to draw hordes of visitors, Bilbao remains very much a one-attraction town.



The titanium panels of the Guggenheim Bilbao gleam in the sun like a blonde metallic bombshell. Philip Johnson once called it "the greatest building of our time." And in certain artistic and architectural social circles, a pilgrimage to Bilbao became de rigueur.



Maman is a sculpture by the artist Louise Bourgeois (1999). The stainless steel sculpture is over 30ft high, with a sac containing marble eggs.

Blobitecture



Hearst Tower, NY, Norman Foster, 2006
("Green" Architecture)



ACROS Fukuoka, Fukuoka City, Japan

