

- ### 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
    - Frank Gehry (born 1929)
    - Philip Johnson (1906-2005)
  - 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 ornamentation functional?



Louis Sullivan, Prudential (Guaranty) Building, 1894

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969)



*“Less is more.”*



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

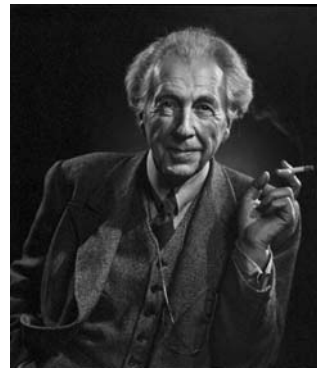


Seagram Building, Mies van der Rohe, 1957



Farnsworth House, Mies van der Rohe, 1951

## Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959)



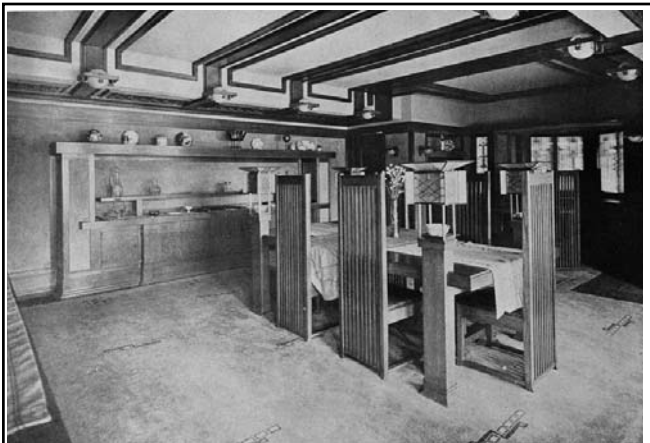
*"Form and function should be one, joined in a spiritual union."*



Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio, 1889-1909



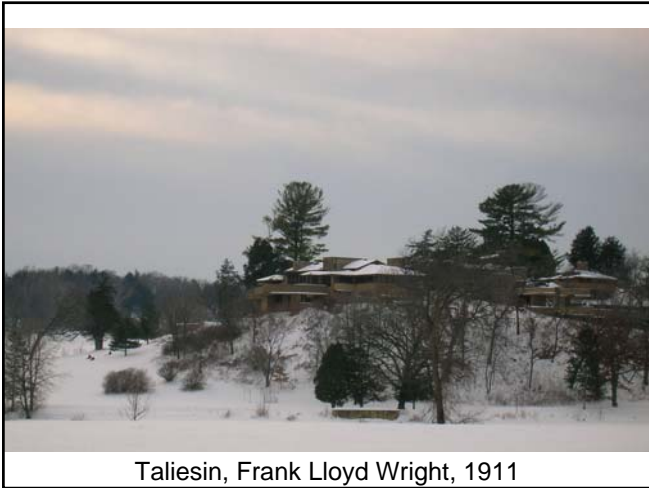
Robbie House, Frank Lloyd Wright, 1910



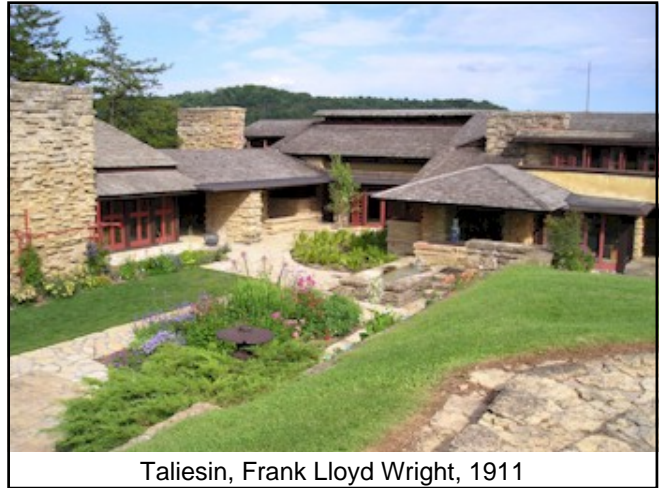
Robbie House interior



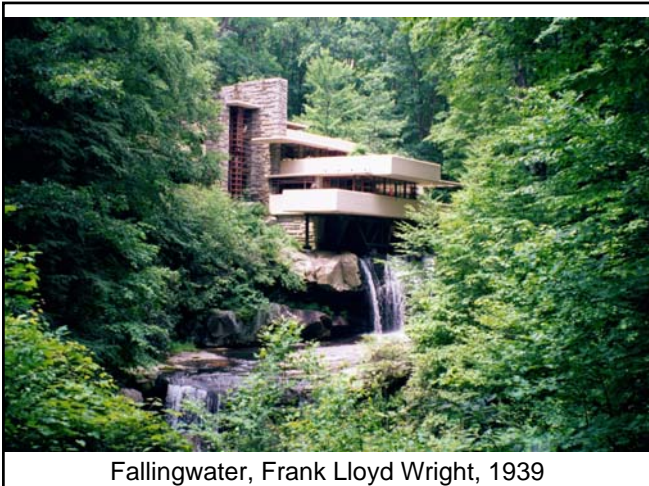
Robbie House windows



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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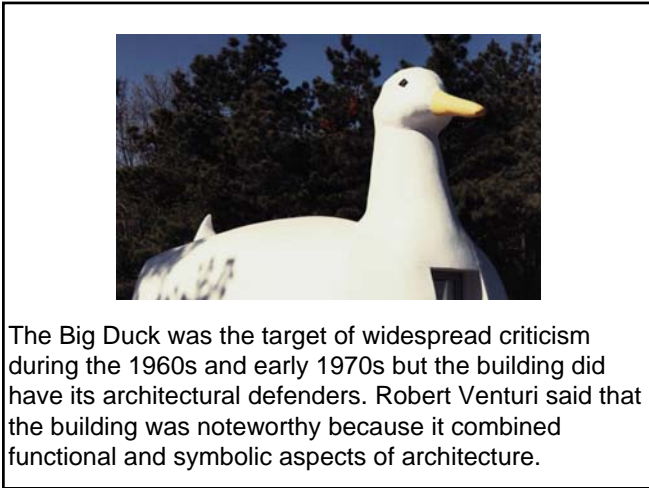
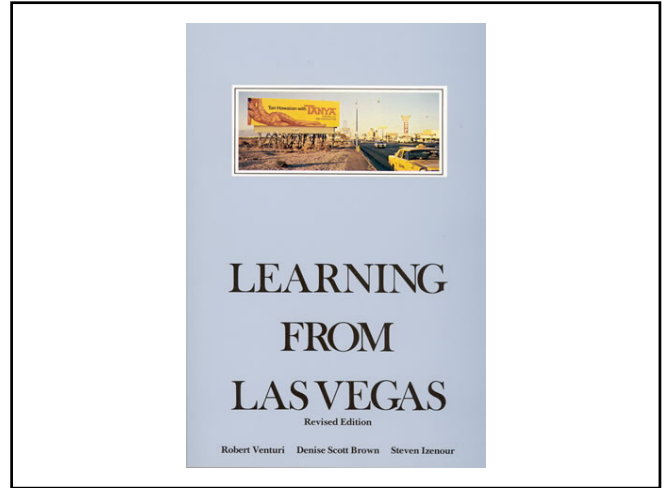
## Robert Venturi (born 1925)

*“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.



Tate Modern, Herzog & de Meuron, 2000



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



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.



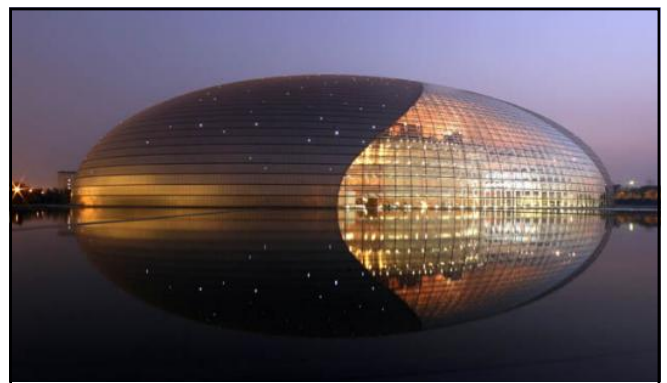
The world-famous museum continues to eclipse many artworks inside. An exhibition on Anselm Kiefer, the controversial post-war German artist, was held earlier this year.



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.



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



The National Centre for the Performing Arts (The Egg), is an opera house in Beijing, China. Paul Andreu, 2007.



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



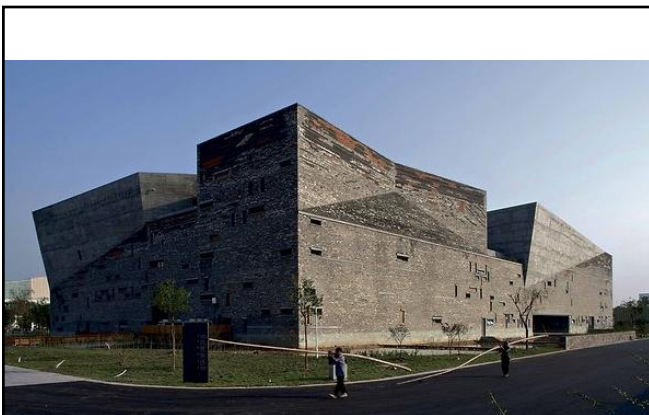
ACROS Fukuoka, Fukuoka City, Japan



Straw-bale construction

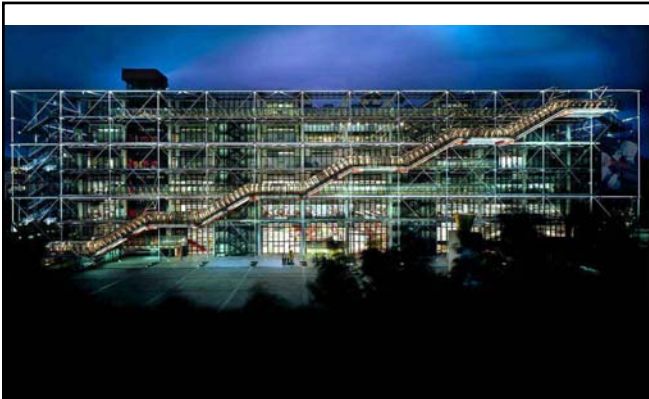
## The Pritzker Prize

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).

Practice



Pompidou Centre, Piano & Rogers, 1977



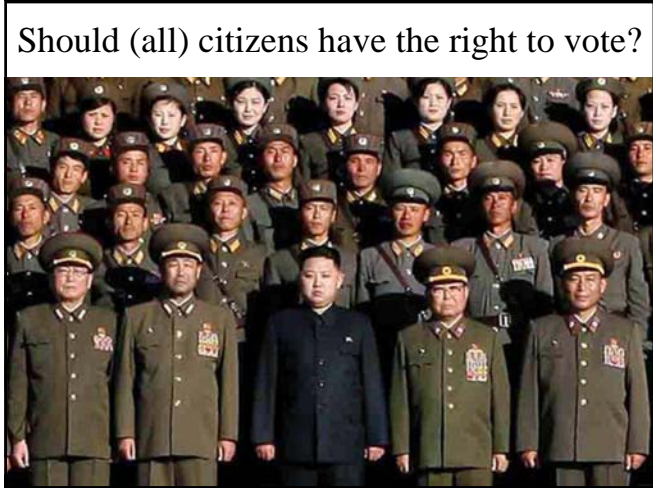


Humanities Subjects:  
The Liberal Arts

- Art
- Philosophy
- Religion
- Literature
- Music
- Architecture
- History
- (etc.)

TU 110 Topics of Study

- Ancient Civilizations
- Ancient Greece
- Ancient Rome
- Abrahamic Religions
- The Middle Ages
- The Renaissance
- The Reformation
- Scientific Revolution
- The Enlightenment
- French Revolution
- Industrial Revolution & Romanticism
- Existentialism
- Modern Art & Architecture



## Should same-sex marriage be legal?



## Can looking at an eclipse bring bad luck?



## Is global warming real?

**Global warming: Causes and effects**

Earth's temperature has risen about 1 degree Fahrenheit in the last century. The past half century has been particularly warm, attributed to human activity.

Burning fuels such as coal, natural gas, and oil produces greenhouse gases in excessive amounts.

Greenhouse gases are emissions that rise into the atmosphere and trap the sun's energy, heating the planet from within.

Most of the world's emissions are attributed to the United States' large-scale use of fossil fuels in vehicles and factories.

The United States was responsible for 20 percent of the global greenhouse gases emitted in 1997.

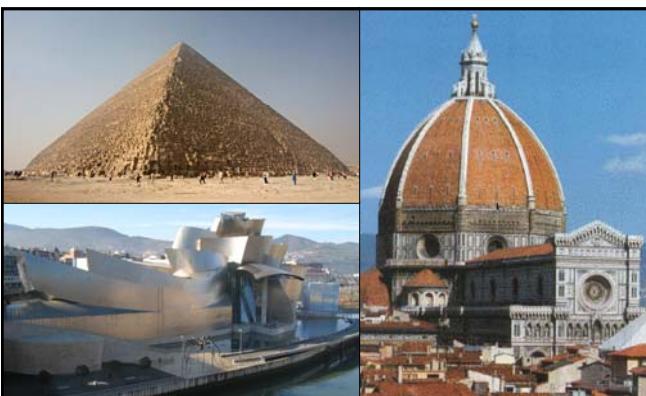
Some predictions for local changes include increasingly hot summers and intense thunderstorms.

Damaging effects, droughts and related weather phenomena cause an increase in economic and health problems. Warmer weather provides breeding grounds for insects such as insect-carrying mosquitoes.

During the past 100 years global sea levels have risen 8 to 8 inches.

A photograph of a polar bear standing on a small, melting ice floe in the water. The bear is looking towards the camera.

Homework: How are these artworks similar? How are they different? How have we (humans) changed?



Homework: How are these buildings similar? How are they different? How have we changed?



Homework: How are these paintings similar? How are they different? How have we changed?