

AAD 202 Sp 09 Sample Study Chart for Final Exam

Use as model for creating your own for other movements, eras, or centuries

Period/Movement: **MEDIEVAL URBANISM**

Time: 13th -14th c.

Distinguishing
Characteristics: 1. In Europe, three basic types medieval city plan

1. radial – major streets lead from gates in circular wall to central open space of market
2. linear – most streets perpendicular to one long major street, City walls extended oval shape
3. gridded – two sub-types
 4. old Roman cities, irregular grid at center of city with two major streets intersecting at right angle
 5. new bastides or planned city expansions, very even regular grid throughout

2. In Egypt, growth by series of new developments housing rulers, unconnected to older parts of urban area

Major Building
Types: Europe – city walls, castle, town hall, cathedral, city church
 Egypt – city walls, mosque, mausoleum

Major Examples

Distinguishing Characteristics

Carcassone, France

– radial city with castle dominate

Bremen, Germany

– linear city along river road, with faubourg expansion to west

Florence, Italy

– old Roman foundations with town hall and church on old cardo

Lucca

Albenga

Montpazier

– bastide, patron King Edward I of England, planner Jean de Grailly

Cairo, Egypt

– 400 years of conquerors abandoning old city and building new

Notes:

- two purposes of city walls: security and economics (charging tolls)
- purpose of bastide : to increase income of founder by attracting tax-paying residents to work formerly empty land

Period/Movement: **ART NOUVEAU**

Time: late 19th-early 20th c.

Distinguishing Characteristics:

1. Desire for a new style expressive of the new era
2. Rejection of historical architectural language
3. An international style (with regional variations)
4. Open use of glass and iron as architectural materials
5. Using abstracted Nature as inspiration for art
6. The structure as a total work of art

Major Building Types: single-family houses and apartments, some institutions

<i>Major Designers</i>	<i>Major Buildings</i>	<i>Distinguishing Characteristics</i>
Victor Horta (Belgium)	Tassel House Van Eetvelde House Solvay House	– narrow town houses with light brought center by elaborate stair/skylight – use of the “whiplash line” in decoration
Hector Guimard (Paris)	Metro entrances Galleries Lafayette	– more restrained than Horta
Charles Rennie Mackintosh (Scotland)	Glasgow School of Art Hill House Willow Tea Rooms	– decorative use of wood – long, straight lines dominate
Antonio Gaudi (Catalan Spain)	Casa Milo	– king of zoomorphism, especially sea creature imagery – use of ceramic tile mosaics on facades
Louis Sullivan (United States)	Auditorium Building Carson Pirie Scott & Co	– attempt to create mass produced ornament with terra cotta

Notes:

- known as Liberty Style in England because of Liberty Fabric Co. designs
- clients often the upper bourgeoisie, not old aristocratic wealth