



What are the different types of Architecture?

Source: <http://architecture.about.com/cs/historicperiods/a/timeline.htm>

Baroque Architecture era 1600-1830 AD

In Italy, the Baroque style is reflected in opulent and dramatic churches with irregular shapes and extravagant ornamentation. In France, the highly ornamented Baroque style combines with Classical restraint. Russian aristocrats were impressed by Versailles in France, and incorporated Baroque ideas in the building of St. Petersburg. Elements of the elaborate Baroque style are found throughout Europe.

Baroque Characteristics:

Buildings in the Baroque style have many of these features:

- Complicated shapes
- Large curved forms
- Twisted columns



Neoclassical Architecture era 1730 to 1925 AD

A keen interest in ideas of Renaissance architect Andrea Palladio inspired a return of classical shapes in Europe, Great Britain and the United States. These buildings were proportioned according to the classical orders with details borrowed from ancient Greece and Rome.

What is the greatest example? **US Capitol Building in Washington D.C.**





Neo Gothic Architecture era 1905 to 1930 AD

Early 20th century skyscrapers borrowed details from medieval Gothic architecture. The Tribune Tower in Chicago is an example of Neo-Gothic design. Read below for facts about Neo-Gothic architecture.

Gothic Revival was a Victorian style inspired by Gothic cathedrals and other medieval architecture. In the early twentieth century, Gothic Revival ideas were applied to modern skyscrapers. Twentieth Century Gothic Revival buildings are often called Neo-Gothic.

Neo-Gothic buildings have many of these features:

- Strong vertical lines and a sense of great height
- Pointed windows with decorative tracery
- Gargoyles and other carvings
- Pinnacles



Woolworth Building

Famous Neo-Gothic Buildings:

The Chicago Tribune Tower shown above was built in 1924. The architects Raymond Hood and John Howells were selected over many other architects to design the building. Their Neo-Gothic design may have appealed to the judges because it reflected a conservative (some critics said "regressive") approach. The facade of the Tribune Tower is studded with rocks collected from great buildings around the world. Other Neo-Gothic buildings include:

- [Woolworth Building](#) in New York City
- [Casa Botines](#) by Antoni Gaudí in Barcelona Spain
- [Vysochniye Zdanije](#) in Moscow, Russia



Art Deco Architecture era 1925 to 1937 AD

With their sleek forms and zigzag designs, Art Deco buildings embraced the machine age.

The Art Deco style evolved from many sources. The austere shapes of the Bauhaus School and streamlined styling of modern technology combined with patterns and icons taken from the Far East, [classical Greece and Rome](#), Africa, [Ancient Egypt](#), India, and Mayan and Aztec cultures.

Art Deco buildings have many of these features:

- Cubic Forms
- Ziggurat shapes: Terraced pyramid with each story smaller than the one below it
- Complex groupings of rectangles or trapezoids
- Bands of color
- Zigzag designs
- Strong sense of line
- Illusion of pillars



Carbide and Carbon Building

By the 1930s, Art Deco evolved into a more simplified style known as Streamlined Moderne, or Art Moderne. The emphasis was on sleek, curving forms and long horizontal lines. These buildings did not feature zigzag or colorful designs found on earlier Art Deco architecture.

Famous Art Deco Buildings

- The Chrysler Building in New York City was built in 1930
- The Empire State Building in New York City was built in 1931
- Carbide and Carbon Building in Chicago was built in 1929



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Modernist Styles era 1900 to Present

Modernism was not just another style - It presented a new way of thinking. Modernist architecture emphasizes function. It attempts to provide for specific needs rather than imitate nature. The roots of Modernism may be found in the work of Berthold Luberk (1901-1990), a Russian architect who settled in London and founded a group called Tecton. The Tecton architects believed in applying scientific, analytical methods to design. Their stark buildings ran counter to expectations and often seemed to defy gravity.



The Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art at Cornell University is a Modernist building by I.M. Pei.

Modernist architecture can express a number of stylistic ideas, including:

- Structuralism
- Formalism
- Bauhaus
- The International Style
- Brutalism
- Minimalism
- Expressionism
- Functionalism

Modernist architecture has these features:

- Little or no ornamentation
- Factory-made parts
- Man-made materials such as metal and concrete
- Emphasis on function
- Rebellion against traditional styles



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Postmodernism Architecture era 1972 to Present

Combining new ideas with traditional forms, postmodernist buildings may startle, surprise, and even amuse.

Postmodern architecture evolved from the [modernist movement](#), yet contradicts many of the modernist ideas. Combining new ideas with traditional forms, postmodernist buildings may startle, surprise, and even amuse. Familiar shapes and details are used in unexpected ways. Buildings may incorporate symbols to make a statement or simply to delight the viewer.



Philip Johnson's [AT&T Headquarters](#) is often cited as an example of postmodernism. Like many buildings in the International Style, the skyscraper has a sleek, classical facade. At the top, however, is an oversized "Chippendale" pediment. Johnson's design for the [Town Hall in Celebration, Florida](#) is also playfully over-the-top.

21st Century Architecture

Some call today's architecture *Neo-Modernism*. Some call it [Parametricism](#). But, is it beautiful?

Modernism's New Form Parametricism:
Zaha Hadid's Heydar Aliyev Centre opened
2012 in Baku, Azerbaijan

