

Type of Architecture: Gothic

About 1100-1450 A.D.

New ways of building meant that cathedrals and other large buildings could reach soaring heights

- Began mainly in France
- *Pointed Arches*: With pointed arches supporting the roof, walls could be thinner
- *Ribbed Vaulting*: Instead of solid walls, builders used a series of columns that branched up into arches. With fewer solid walls, buildings appeared lighter and more delicate.
- *Flying Buttresses*: Free-standing brick and stone arches helped support exterior walls, allowing them to reach greater heights.
- *Stained Glass Windows*: Since the walls were no longer the only supports, Gothic buildings could include large areas of glass.
- *Sculptures*: Gargoyles and other sculptures had both practical and decorative functions.



Type of Architecture: Art Deco

1925-1937

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.

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

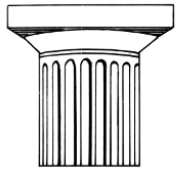


Architecture Type: CLASSICAL

850 AD-476 BC

The Classical architecture of ancient Greece and Rome has shaped the way we build today. From the rise of ancient Greece until the fall of the Roman Empire, great buildings were constructed according to precise mathematical rules.

- Lasted for many centuries and evolved over time
- Most often used for temples
- Symmetry (same on both sides)
- Columns, 3 types:



DORIC



IONIC



CORINTHIAN

- Classical style began in Greece, but when Rome took it over, the Romans adopted the style
- The invention of concrete allowed the Romans to build arches, vaults, and domes

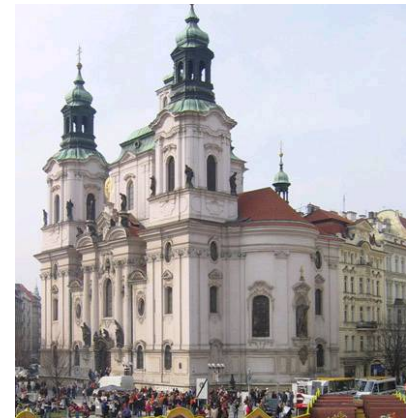


Architecture Type: Baroque

1600-1830

Elements of the elaborate Baroque style are found throughout Europe and also traveled to Latin America and European settlements around the world.

- Complicated shapes
- Large curved forms
- Twisted columns
- Grand stairways
- High domes
- Very decorated/elaborate



Architecture Type: Modern

1900-Present

Modernism was not just another style - It presented a new way of thinking about architecture. Modernist architecture emphasizes function. It attempts to provide for specific needs rather than imitate nature.

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

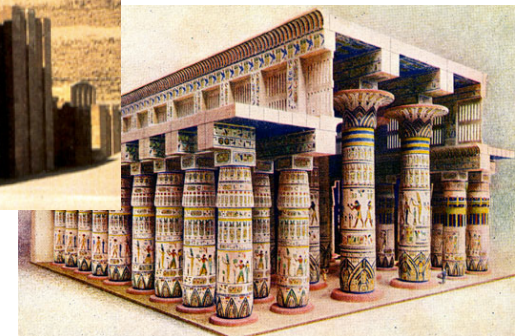


Architecture Type: Ancient Egyptian

About 3050-900 B.C.

Much of what we know about ancient Egypt is based on great temples and tombs, which were made with granite and limestone and decorated with hieroglyphics, carvings, and brightly colored frescoes. The ancient Egyptians didn't use mortar, so the stones were carefully cut to fit together.

- Columns placed close together to hold up buildings
- Columns often mimicked palms trees and other plants
- Temples were aligned with astronomically significant events, such as solstices and equinoxes, requiring precise measurements at the moment of the particular event



Architecture Type: Ancient Chinese

Throughout History

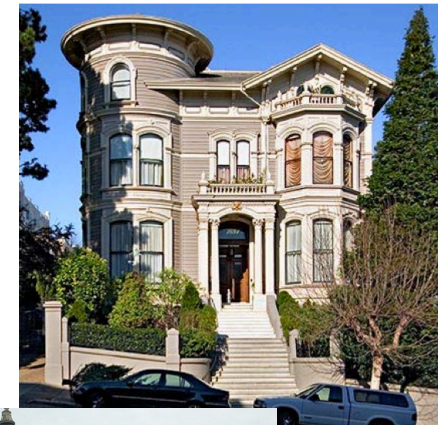
- Wood was primary material
- Elegant profile: overhanging eaves, upward roof corners
- Symmetrical wings (buildings connected to main building)
- Use different colors or paintings according to the particular need or local customs
- Architects in ancient China pay special attention to the ornaments/decorations inside and out: carved screens, flowers, stone lions



Architecture Type: *Victorian*

About 1850-1901

- Started in England during the reign of Queen Victoria
- Factories provided mass-produced materials that were more affordable for people
- Elaborate (fancy) exteriors, columns
- Colorful, lots of detail
- Multiple roofs, decorative porches, towers, chimneys
- Bay windows, decorative (sometimes stained) glass
- Decorative windows and entry doors



Architecture Type: Mission Revival

1890-1915

- Inspired by Spanish missions in California built in 1700s and 1800s
- Made out of Adobe/Stucco/Plaster
- Walls are smooth and tall
- Usually have a central outdoor courtyard in middle of building
- Low roofs made from clay tiles
- Thick arches
- Deep window and door openings
- Not much decoration on outside
- Exposed rafters, pillars, and covered walkways

