**History of building construction 2017/2018**

**Lesson 8 Exercises**

*9th May 2018*

**Fill the gaps - Choice of words**

1) At the unveiling of the museum model held at Plaza Hotel in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(September 1945) , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_takes the opportunity to explain that the museum’s form has been inspired by ancient\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but that he has turned the shape upside \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to express \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_possibility: the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could theoretically go on infinitely toward the sky.

Wright, expansive, spiral, down, New York, ziggurats

2) The most internationally prominent use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_concrete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in modern architecture was for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buildings, such as those designed by Albert Kahn for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Company near Detroit.

Ford Motor, ramps, automobile, steel-reinforced

3) In the Guggenheim’s building Wright realized the essential idea of structural and spatial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the main gallery or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” as he called it. This gallery’s spiral of steel-reinforced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was among Wright’s most radical and technically challenging schemes, posited in opposition to Manhattan’s rectilinear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skyscrapers. Wright saw the the Guggenheim’s spiral as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the form that signified his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideal for modern architecture.

Grand ramp. Democratic, concrete, steel-framed, cantilever, continuity

**True or False**

With the Guggenheim museum Wright chose and transformed the ancient pyramid, a form that one begins to see in some of his earlier works.

*□ True □ False*

In 1949 Wright designed a self service garage for his long-time client Edgar Kaufmann, the department-store magnate for whom the architect built one of his best known buildings, Wingspread (1934-37).

*□ True □ False*

Wright realized the circularly curved ramp at a smaller scale than the Guggenheim in his son David Wright’s house (1950-52) near Phoenix.

*□ True □ False*

Wright’s concept of an inverted ziggurat alludes to modern structural capability of cantilevered steel-reinforced concrete to create interrupted space.

*□ True □ False*

Designed by American architect Frank Gehry, the Guggenheim Museum Bilbao (1993-1997) building represents a magnificent example of the most groundbreaking 20th-century architecture.

*□ True □ False*

Due to the mathematical complexity of Bilbao museum’s design Gehry decided to work with an advanced software initially conceived for the aerospace industry, CATIA.

*□ True □ False*

OMA Architects has completed a twisted tower that soars 170 metres above Milan, making it the third tallest building in the city. The international architecture firm's recently completed Generali Tower is one of three skyscrapers being built at the CityLife development on the previous site of Turin’s trade fair grounds.

*□ True □ False*

**Frank Lloyd Wright’s Guggenheim museum: a historian’s report** (“Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians”, vol. 52, No. 4, December 1993) By Jack Quinan

**Comprehension**

p. 466

The history of the Guggenheim museum and its main characters.

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What’s the occasion that triggered Jack Quinan’s report?

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p.470

Wright’s thoughts and the spiritual values of transcendentalism

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p. 471

The influence of Froebel’s blocks and Wright’s involvment with geometry

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p. 474

A list of spiral buildings in the history of architecture

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p. 475

The features of the spiral. Built and unbuilt F.L.Wright’s spiral formed buildings

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p. 476

The Guggenheim Museum summarizes Wright’s carrer

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p. 480

The differencies between Wright’s original drawing of the tower and the addition.