What is Modernism?
Victoria Cathedral Radio
Mark Twain Victorian Chair
Monet “Sunset”
Victorian Light
Norte Dame, Paris
Birth of Modern Architecture

• Technological Improvements:
  Development of iron, steel and concrete

• Aesthetic Revolt:
  Moving away from the excessive decorations of the late Victorian period

• Emphasis of Practicalities:
  Simplicity and functionality over sentimentality and historical reference
The steam engine represents the end of the craft culture.
Abstraction becomes motorized.
Crystal Palace, 1851 – Joseph Paxton
Parc Guell, Barcelona, 1900-14 – Antonio Gaudi
Glass Pavilion, Germany, 1914 – Bruno Taut
(Deutscher Werkbund)
Fagus Building, 1911 - Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer
Rietveld Schröder House, Netherlands, 1924 – Gerrit Rietveld
Glass Skyscraper, 1922 – Mies van der Rohe
Barcelona Pavilion, 1929 – Mies van der Rohe
Villa Savoye, 1931 – Le Corbusier
Swiss Pavilion, Paris, 1932 – Le Corbusier
Unite d’habitation, Marseilles, 1952 – Le Corbusier
Palace of Assembly, Chandigarh, 1963 – Le Corbusier
Notre Dame du Haut, Ronchamp, 1953-55 – Le Corbusier
La Tourette Monastery, 1956-60 – Le Corbusier
National Assembly, Dhaka, 1982 – Louis Kahn
Kamakura Museum of Modern Art, 1951 – Junzo Sakakura
National Museum of Western Art, Tokyo, 1959 – Le Corbusier
Nakagin Capsule Tower, Tokyo, 1972 – Kisho Kurokawa
Seagram Building, New York City, 1958 – Mies van der Rohe
Post Modernism: Humana Building, Louisville, 1985 – Michael Graves