

Interior Architecture  
College of Fine Arts  
School of Art + Design  
**Fall Semester 2015**

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## Study Guide for Exam 4: Monday, October 19

*Study for this exam. It will be lot like Exam 1 & 2 & 3. Be sure to go over the lecture/slide sets at least one full time. Be sure to watch the short videos as well. This is not an especially 'difficult' class, but you will need to study to do well on the exams.*

Exam 4 will cover everything that has been presented in class on the power point slide image sets, including the videos that I showed, and everything that I have stated in lecture and discussion since Exam 3.

### **Exam 4 content covers:**

- Introduction to Architecture Part 1: slide 134 - 173, the end.
- Historical Overview Part 1: beginning - end (the entire set)
- Historical Overview Part 2: beginning - up to slide 95: this is how far we got on Friday.
- One reading: "Inside and Outside" (this article is on the Daily Lectures web page: just scroll down to find it)

# 1. Introduction to Architecture Part 1

This is a large set of images with supporting written content: read the written content! These slide images and writings take the place of a text book.

slide 134, 135: be able to identify these as significant issues facing human beings today, in 2015.

slide 136: know that these are three (3) approaches to easing the housing problem that many cities and people face.

slide 137 - 144: be able to identify these as examples of Tiny Houses.

slide 145: know that tiny houses may influence the way we think about providing housing options for the homeless.

slide 146, 147, 148: know that there are large numbers of homeless persons in the United States, and that many of them are children and veterans. This fact demonstrates that there is a need for creative approaches to providing housing.

We live in a 'society', which means that we are all obligated to do some things to maintain and support that society. In the realm of architecture and design, the safety of buildings and interior spaces has brought about the passing of laws known as building codes, which attempt to ensure the physical safety of spaces we live and work in.

slide 150: know that steel shipping containers represent a tremendous amount of energy.

know that the **embodied energy** of each container is the sum of the man hours required to make them, the electricity used in the process of making them, the raw materials, including steel, plywood, paint, etc. and the fuel to ship them to their destinations.

slide 152: be able to identify Adam Kalkin as the 'father of the shipping container' design approach. be able to identify his shipping container houses, at least in comparison with a traditional kind of house.

slides 154 - 157: be able to identify these shipping container projects as apartments made from the modules of shipping containers.

slides 158-166: be able to identify this shipping container project as the student living quarters in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

slides 167 - 173: be able to identify these project as shipping container based projects.

## 1. Historical Overview: Part 1

slide 3: know that the 'roots' of the Modern movement, in architecture and design, can be seen in specific projects as far back as the early 1800's. know that while these projects are not 'Modern' (because that did not yet exist!) they do contain elements that are foreshadowing, that suggest a new approach that might burst open in a future time.

slides 4 - 9: be able to identify these characteristics as being typical of 'Modern' architecture and design.

slide 10, 11: be sure to watch the video on the Shakers and know the basic information presented about them.

slides 12-15: be able to recognize these buildings as Shaker design work.

slides 16 - 22: be able to identify these interiors and the furniture as Shaker design work.

slides 23-26: know the basic aspects of the Industrial Revolution as stated in these slides

**slide 24: THESE VIDEOS DO NOT LINK/WORK: THERE WILL BE NO QUESTIONS ABOUT THEM**

slides 32 - 36: know what the Crystal Palace was and the basic facts that define it: iron and glass construction, a new 'machine aesthetic', the ornament was the material, it is considered the world's first Modern building.

slides 38-43: be able to recognize the Cleveland Arcade

slides 46 - 49: be able to recognize these basic attributes of the Victorian era

slides 50 - 52: be able to recognize these interiors as [Victorian](#)

slides 53 - 56: know what the Arts & Crafts Movement was about.

slide 54: be sure to watch the Arts & Crafts Movement video! be able to recognize the main ideas, people and project presented in the video.

slides 57 - 61: know who William Morris was and what his basic ideas were.

slides 62 - 64: know that the Pre-Raphaelites were a group of artists who took inspiration from the medieval period, and from nature.

slides 67 - 71: be able to recognize these objects and interiors as 'Arts & Crafts' design.

slides 72 - 74: know that the Red House was William Morris' house

slides 75 - 78: know who Charles and Henry Greene were.

slides 79 - 103: be able to recognize these images as being the Gamble House, designed by Charles and Henry Greene. know that they designed the the interior with tremendous attention to the crafting of the pieces, especially the wood pieces and the way those pieces were joined to each other.

slides 104 - 111: be able to identify these houses and interiors a the design work of Charles and Henry Greene. All of these were built around 1905.

slides 112 - 118: be able to identify these buildings and interiors as traditional Japanese architecture and design.

[slide 112: watch the two videos on traditional Japanese architecture](#)

slide 118: know what 'tatami' mats are and how they were/are used.

slides 119, 120: know that wood joinery and detail is an important element in traditional Japanese design. be able to recognize these as examples of this kind of detail.

slides 121 - 128: know that this concept driven wood building, called 'Final Wooden House', is a contemporary Japanese exploration of material use in design.

## 2. Historical Overview: Part 2 (from Friday's class)

slides 2-4: know that these are the defining characteristics of the movement called Art Nouveau, which existed from roughly 1895 - 1910.

slide 5: know that these architects and designers were/are some of the most significant of the Art Nouveau period.

slides 6 - 8: know who Charles Rennie Mackintosh was; Scottish architect who designed buildings, furniture, glass windows, light fixtures and even silverware.

slides 9 - 14 : know that the Willow Tea Rooms were (there were more than one of these, though we only looked at one of them) designed by Charles Rennie Mackintosh and that his wife, Margaret MacDonald worked closely with him in designing the Willow Tea room and its decor. Be able to recognize the furniture used in the Willow Tea Room as Mackintosh designed.

slides 15 - 17: be able to recognize these furniture pieces as the design work of Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

slides 18 - 21: be able to recognize these images as the Glasgow School of Art, Mackintosh's most important building design.

slides 22 - 28: be able to recognize this house as Hill House, designed by Charles Rennie Mackintosh. Hill House is the second most famous of Mackintosh's buildings, after the Glasgow School of Art. Know that Hill House is famous for being an early expression of Modern ideas, because of its clean lines, simple and clear forms, and lack of ornament.

slides 30 - 34: be able to recognize these water colors as the work of Charles Rennie Mackintosh with his wife, Margaret MacDonald's influence and contribution.

slides 35 - 39: know who Hector Guimard was, that he designed the Paris subway entrances, and know that these are classic examples of Art Nouveau architecture. be able to recognize the works he designed that we looked at in class.

slides 40 - 48: know that Louis Comfort Tiffany was a major American stained glass artist, and that his work is also a classic example of Art Nouveau design. be able to recognize his stained glass lamps and windows as Tiffany design.

slides 49 - 59: be able to recognize this as the house Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens) and his family lived in, in Hartford, Connecticut. know that the interior of this house is a good example of late Victorian design.

slides 60, 61: be able to recognize these as Tiffany design.

slides 63, 64: know that Louis Sullivan was a very important American architect, often called the "father of the skyscraper" and the "father of modernism".

slides 65 - 81: be able to recognize these beautiful midwestern bank buildings, both the exteriors and the interiors as the design work of Louis Sullivan. These banks are collectively known as Sullivan's 'jewel boxes.'

slides 82 - 89: be able to recognize these buildings and interiors as the work of Antonio Gaudi, Spanish architect.  
know that this work is Art Nouveau in character but that Gaudi added his own extra-creative, unusual, flair to his projects.

slides 90 - 95: be able to recognize these buildings and interiors as the design work of Belgian architect Victor Horta.