

# ARCHITECTURAL STYLES TIMELINE



3,050 BC-900 BC: Ancient Egypt



850 BC-476 AD: Classical



527 AD-565 AD: Byzantine



800 AD - 1200 AD: Romanesque

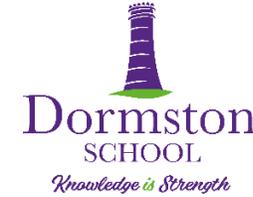


1100-1450: Gothic

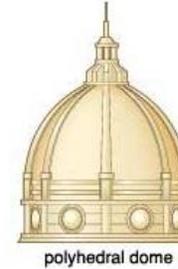
## Famous Architects

Renzo Piano
Antoni Gaudi
Frank Lloyd Wright
Mies Van der Rohe
Philip Johnson
Renzo Piano
Eero Saarinen
Shigeru Ban
Frank Gehry
Zaha Hadid

# YEAR 8 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



1400-1600: Renaissance

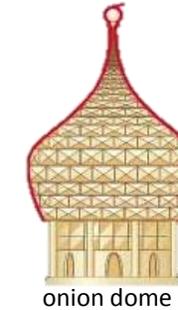
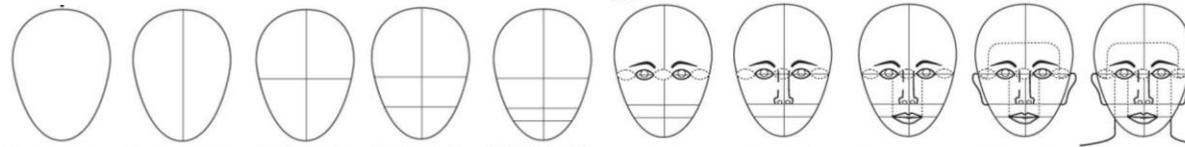


1600-1830: Baroque

## Extend your knowledge by trying these tasks:

- Explore one of the Architectural styles on the timeline in detail describing the key features. Repeat the process for each time period.
- Research an Architect, providing examples of their work. Share your own opinion of their work. Compare the work of two or more Architects.
- Produce a step by step guide on how to draw a face in proportion.
- Draw a portrait of a celebrity using the guidelines to ensure facial features are in proportion. Remove the guidelines afterwards and add tone or colour.

## Proportions of a face – Portrait drawing



1650-1790: Rococo

DORIC



21st Century

IONIC



1972-Present: Postmodernism

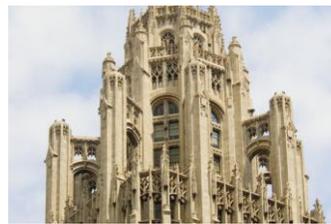
CORINTHIAN



1900-Present: Modernist Styles



1925-1937: Art Deco



1905-1930: Neo-Gothic



1885-1925: Beaux Arts



1890 to 1914: Art Nouveau



1730-1925: Neoclassicism

**Abstract Art:**

Art created from a realistic situation but represented unrealistically. Abstract art images are "abstracted" from real life images

**Chalk:**

Soft limestone, sometimes used as a drawing material or mixed to make pastels and other crayons.

**Charcoal:**

A drawing material made from charred wood.

**Chiaroscuro:**

Italian word for "light-shade". The use and balance of light and shade in a painting, and in particular the use of strong contrast.

**Computer art:**

Art made with the use of a computer program.

**Engraving:**

A process, used by printmakers, of incising or scratching lines into a wood block or metal plate from which a print was made.

**Eye-level:**

In reference to perspective, eye-level is the artists' view of where the perceived line or perspective came from. .

**Figurative:**

Artwork based on the human form.

**Fixative:**

Varnish sprayed or painted onto a surface to prevent smudging or smearing. Usually on a charcoal or chalk pastel work.

**Foreshortening:**

A rule in perspective to create the illusion of coming forward or receding into space.

**Form:**

An element of art focused on all three dimensions (height, width and depth).

**Hue:**

The technical reference to colour.

**Illustration:**

An image that accompanies written text and aids in interpreting it.

**Medium:**

The process or material used in a work of art.

**Monochrome:**

Light and dark tones of a singular colour.

**Mosaic:**

Images created using small tesserae arranged and glued into a design or composition. Mosaics date back to the Ancient Greeks and Romans, mostly used to decorate walls and floors.

**Mural:**

A painting either on a wall or on a surface to be attached to a wall.

**Oil pastel:**

Oil based crayons.

**Palette:**

The surface used to dispense and mix paint on.

**Paper Mache:**

Art works made with newspaper strips that have been moistened with wallpaper paste or laundry starch.

**Portraiture:**

Painting or sculpture representing the likeness of a person.

**Shape:**

The element of art that describes a two-dimensional area (height and width).

**Still life:**

Inanimate object(s) represented in a drawing, painting or collage.

**Texture:**

The quality of a surface. One of the seven elements of art.

**Tint:**

A hue mixed with white to create lighter values.

**Wedging:**

A method of preparing clay by kneading and squeezing it to expel air pockets and make it more plastic.