

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 3



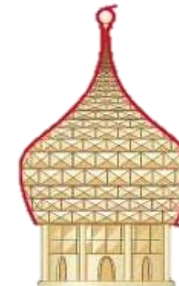
Domes



hemispherical dome



polyhedral dome



onion dome



1400-1600: Renaissance



1600-1830: Baroque



1650-1790: Rococo

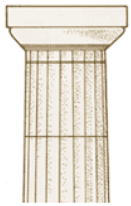


1730-1925: Neoclassicism

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.

DORIC



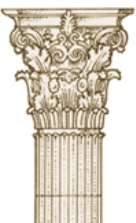
21st Century

IONIC



1972-Present: Postmodernism

CORINTHIAN



1900-Present: Modernist Styles

Arches



Moorish



Gothic



Roman



Baroque



1925-1937: Art Deco







1905-1930: Neo-Gothic



1885-1925: Beaux Arts



1890 to 1914: Art Nouveau

1. DESCRIBE (What do you see?)	2. ANALYSE (How is the work organised?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Landscape, portrait, people, still life, animals, religious, historic, etc. •Foreground / background / middle ground •Time of day, season •Place or setting / inside or outside •Abstract / realistic •Horizontal / vertical •Old vs. modern / historic vs. contemporary •Action - what is going on? •Story? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Line: strong, dominant, thin, directional, broken, outline, structural, curved •Colour and value: warm, cool, light, dark, solid, transparent, bright, dull, monochromatic, realistic or abstract •Texture: smooth, rough, coarse, soft •Space: perspective, foreground, middle-ground, background, point of view •Form: 2D vs 3D form on flat surface, sculptural form •Contrast, emphasis, rhythm, pattern, movement, balance, unity, repetition •How do the elements and principles of design work together? •How does the artist use the elements / principles to get your attention? •Composition 
3. INTERPRET (What is happening?)	4. JUDGE (What do you think about the artwork?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The artwork is about... •It makes me think about... •The artist is saying... •Mood and feeling: calm, violent, sad, joyful, angry, hopeful, scared, etc. •The artists wants you to see... •The artist wants you to think about... •The artwork reminds me of... •I want to know... •If I could ask the artist a question, I would ask... •Symbols, metaphors •Meaning, context •What is the relationships between all the individual parts of the work? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The best part of the work is... •The strengths of the work are... •The weaknesses of the work are... •The artist communicates ideas by... •I learned... •I like ___ because... •I dislike ___ because... •I would(n't) choose to hang this work in my room because... •Other people should study this work because... •This work has survived the test of time because... •Why do different people see and understand artwork differently? 

Analysing an artist's work is important in helping us to understand what the artwork is about but also to help us understand ourselves and the world we live in.

The table opposite will help you when analysing an artists work.

Extend your knowledge by analysing these four artworks.

