

# Arch 121 Introduction To Architecture I Lecture Notes

**Buildings and architecture of Brighton and Hove** The urban area, designated a city in 2000, is made up of the formerly separate towns of Brighton and Hove, nearby villages such as Portslade, Patcham and Rottingdean, and 20th-century estates such as Moulsecoomb and Mile Oak. (1999–2000 by Design Collective) pays no homage to existing architectural styles but has a “distinctive arched roofline”. About half of the 20,430-acre (8,270 ha) geographical area is classed as built up. The Marina faced opposition when Brighton and Hove, a city on the English Channel coast in southeast England, has a large and diverse stock of buildings “unrivalled architecturally” among the country's seaside resorts. The conurbation was first united in 1997 as a unitary authority and has a population of about 253,000

After graduating from MIT, Pei enrolled in the Harvard Graduate School of Design (GSD) where he befriended faculty members Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer... For some in England, the Gothic Revival movement... Standing largely intact since its construction, the church has been widely admired for its architecture and proportions. Considered a masterpiece of classical Armenian architecture, it has influenced many other Armenian churches. It features innovations, namely trapezoidal niches and conical squinches, containing their first dated examples, and the only example in Armenia of turrets at the base of the drum serving as anchors and buttresses. The two inscriptions left by Komitas constitute the second-earliest extant...

**Al-Azhar Mosque** ), Muqarnas: An Annual on Islamic Art and Architecture, vol. Jonathan (1988), “The Introduction of the Muqarnas into Egypt”, in Grabar, Oleg (ed. 'The Resplendent Congregational Mosque'), known in Egypt simply as al-Azhar, is a mosque in Cairo, Egypt in the historic Islamic core of the city. 5, Brill, pp Al-Azhar Mosque (Arabic: الآزهر‎, romanized: al-Jāmi‘ al-’Azhar, lit. 'the shining one'), a title given to Fatima, the daughter of Muhammad. Commissioned as the new capital of the Fatimid Caliphate in 970, it was the first mosque established in a city that eventually earned the nickname "the City of a Thousand Minarets". Its name is usually thought to derive from az-Zahrā’ (lit

I. M. Pei sometimes referred to as the Nobel Prize of architecture. In 1935, he moved to the United States and enrolled in the University of Pennsylvania's architecture school, but quickly transferred to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I. Born in Guangzhou into a Chinese family, Pei drew inspiration at an early age from the garden villas at Suzhou, the traditional retreat of the scholar-gentry to which his family belonged. Pei’s ancestry traces back to the Ming dynasty, when his family moved from Anhui to Suzhou. Unhappy with the focus on Beaux-Arts architecture at both schools, he spent his free time researching emerging architects, especially Le Corbusier. M. The Ieoh Ming Pei ( YOH ming PAY; Chinese: 贝聿铭; pinyin: Bèi Yùmíng; April 26, 1917 – May 16, 2019) was a Chinese-American architect

**Gothic Revival architecture** Gothic Revival draws upon features of medieval examples, including decorative patterns, finials, lancet windows, and hood moulds. Gothic Revival (also referred to as Victorian Gothic or neo-Gothic) is an architectural movement that after a gradual build-up beginning in the second Gothic Revival (also referred to as Victorian Gothic or neo-Gothic) is an architectural movement that after a gradual build-up beginning in the second half of the 17th century became a widespread movement in the first half of the 19th century, mostly in England. By the middle of the 19th century, Gothic Revival had become the pre-eminent architectural style in the Western world, only to begin to fall out of fashion in the 1880s and early 1890s. Increasingly serious and learned admirers sought to revive medieval Gothic architecture, intending to complement or even supersede the neoclassical styles prevalent at the time

One major objective of Art Nouveau was to break down the traditional... After its dedication in 972, and with the hiring by mosque authorities of 35 scholars in 989, the mosque slowly developed into what it is today.

Anil K. Bera Invited Lecture, in XIX International Anil K. H. Pesaran’s Achievements, April 12-13, 2024, University of Southern California. the Conference to Celebrate Professor M. He is Professor of Economics at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign's Department of Economics. He is most noted for his work with Carlos Jarque on the Jarque-Bera test. Bera (born 1955) is an Indian-American econometrician

**Saint Hripsime Church** It was built in 618 by Catholicos Komitas over the tomb of Hripsime, a Roman virgin murdered by Tiridates III and a key figure in the Christianization of Armenia. elements of Romanesque architecture, such as hidden interior complexity within a simple exterior, thick walls, layered arches, and austere decoration Saint Hripsime Church is a seventh-century Armenian Apostolic church in the city of Vagharshapat (Etchmiadzin), Armenia

**Expressionist architecture** Expressionist architecture was an architectural movement in Europe during the first decades of the 20th century in parallel with the expressionist visual and performing arts that especially developed and dominated in Germany. Brick Expressionism is a special variant of this movement in western and northern Germany, as well as in the Netherlands (where it is known as the Amsterdam School). Portfolios of Wright were included in the lectures of Erich Mendelsohn and were well known to those in his circle. context for Expressionist architecture

According to traditions dating to the fourth century, the church contains both the site where Jesus was crucified at Calvary, or Golgotha, and the location of Jesus's empty tomb, where he was buried and, according to Christian belief, resurrected. Both locations are considered immensely holy sites by most Christians. The church and rotunda...

**Art Nouveau** Other characteristics of Art Nouveau were a sense of dynamism and movement, often given by asymmetry or whiplash lines, and the use of modern materials, particularly iron, glass, ceramics and later concrete, to create unusual forms and larger open spaces. It was popular between 1890 and 1910 during the Belle Époque period, and was a reaction against the academicism, eclecticism and historicism of 19th century architecture and decorative art. It was often inspired by natural forms such as the sinuous curves of plants and flowers. 'New Art'), Jugendstil and Sezessionstil in German, is an international style of

art, architecture, and applied art, especially the decorative arts. 99. Johnston Art Nouveau (AR(T) noo-VOH; French: [aʁ nuvo] ; lit. An Introduction to the Work of Alphonse Mucha and Art Nouveau Archived 18 January 2012 at the Wayback Machine, lecture by Ian C. 2007, p 9716abf5f5

Neoclassicism In architecture, the style endured throughout the 19th, 20th. music, and architecture that drew inspiration from the art and culture of classical antiquity. Neoclassicism was born in Rome, largely due to the writings of Johann Joachim Winckelmann during the rediscovery of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Its popularity expanded throughout Europe as a generation of European art students finished their Grand Tour and returned from Italy to their home countries with newly rediscovered Greco-Roman ideals. Neoclassicism was born in Rome, largely due to the writings Neoclassicism, also spelled Neo-classicism, emerged as a Western cultural movement in the decorative and visual arts, literature, theatre, music, and architecture that drew inspiration from the art and culture of classical antiquity. The main Neoclassical movement coincided with the 18th-century Age of Enlightenment, and continued into the early 19th century, eventually competing with Romanticism 9716abf5f5

Church of the Holy Sepulchre p. It is the holiest site in Christianity and it has been an important pilgrimage site for Christians since the fourth century. The church is simultaneously the seat of the Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem, Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and the Catholic Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem. (1921). An Introduction to the History of Christianity, A. Fergusson, James (1865). 148. London: Macmillan. A History of Architecture in All The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, also known as the Church of the Resurrection, is a fourth-century church in the Christian Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem. 590-1314. D 9716abf5f5

The affiliated Al-Azhar University is the second oldest continuously run one in the world after Al-Qarawiyyin in Idrisid... 9716abf5f5 Brighton's transformation from medieval fishing village into spa town and pleasure resort, patronised by royalty and fashionable high society, coincided with the development of Regency architecture and... 9716abf5f5

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