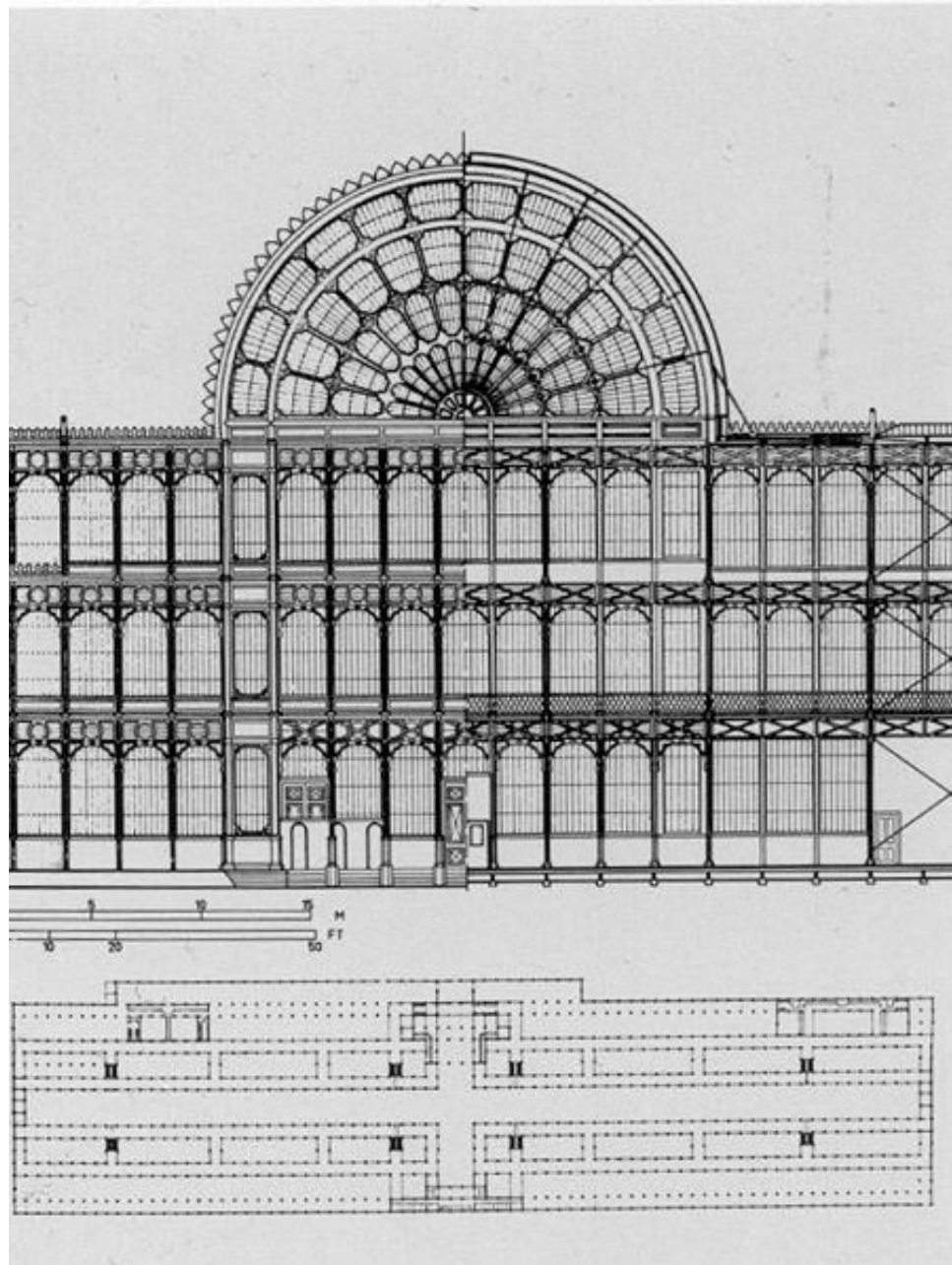


Influence of the Industrial revolution

- Rise of factory system
- Development of machine tools
- Iron, glass and steel production
- Sustained growth of income and population
- New societal structure and relations
- Urbanization



Crystal Palace, Sir Joseph Paxton, 1851



Crystal Palace, The Great Exhibition opening

Eclecticism as a new way of understanding 'creativity'



The Architect's dream, Thomas Cole, 1840

The main types of buildings:

- Profitable houses
- Theatres
- Banks
- Museums
- Trading passages
- Libraries
- Railway stations
- Educational facilities

Neo-Greek (Greek revival)



The British Museum, Robert Smirke

Distinctive features:

- Flat walls
- Geometrical strictness of forms
- Reproduction of classic Greek monuments
- Colonnade
- Order decoration

Neo-Renaissance



Gallery of Vittorio Emanuele II, Giuseppe Mengoni, Milan

- Details of the Renaissance style overlapped on the elevations of the buildings
- Large scales of the details
- Plaster decorations

Neo-Baroque (Beaux-Arts)



Longchamp Palace, Marseille, Henri Jacques Esperandieu

- Arched openings and doors
- Classic architectural details – balustrades, pilasters
- Decorated garlands and cornices
- Expressive mascarons
- Multicolor paintings, frescoes, mosaics

Neo-Gothic (Gothic revival)



City Hall, Vienna

Orientalism

- Neo-Byzantine
- Neo-Mauritian
- Chinoiserie



Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, Alexander Pomerantsev, Sofia



Triumphal arch in Barcelona



Sir William Chambers' pagoda, Royal Botanic Gardens, London

- Influence of Portuguese, Spanish, Mauritian Islamic architecture
- Scalloped arches
- Stalactite arches
- Carpet ornaments
- Mosaics
- Elements of Chinese architecture