

OBJECTIVES:

To introduce the condition of modernity and bring out its impact in the realm of architecture
 To study modern architecture as evolving from specific aspects of modernity-industrialisation, urbanisation, material development, modern art as well as society's reaction to them.

To study the further trajectories of modern architecture in the post WWII period.
 To create an overall understanding of the architectural developments in India influenced by colonial rule.

UNIT I LEADING TO A NEW ARCHITECTURE 9

Beginnings of modernity –Origin and development of Neo Classicism- Structural Neo classicists: Laugier, Soufflot, Schinkel, Labrouste - Romantic Neo classicists:Ledoux, Boullée, Durand, Jefferson- Industrialization and its impact- Urbanization in Europe and America- split of design education into architecture and engineering streams- Emergent new building / space types- Growing need for mass housing- Development of Industrial material and construction technologies- concrete, glass and steel- structural engineering, standardization-Industrial exhibitions- Chicago School and skyscraper development.

UNIT II REVIEWING INDUSTRIALISATION 6

Opposition to industrial arts and production - Arts and Crafts in Europe and America : Morris, Webb- Art Nouveau: Horta, Van De Velde, Gaudí, Guimard, Mackintosh - Vienna secession: Hoffman, Olbrich- Wright's early works

UNIT III MODERN ARCHITECTURE: DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONALISATION 12

Adolf Loos and critique of ornamentation- Raumplan: Peter Behrens- Werkbund – Modern architecture and art - Expressionism: Mendelsohn, Taut, Polzeig- Futurism- Constructivism, Cubism-Suprematism- De–Stijl Bauhaus- Gropius, Meyer and Mies -CIAM I to X and its role in canonizing architecture- growth of International Style Ideas and works of Gropius, Le Corbusier, Aalto, Mies, later works of Wright

UNIT IV MODERN ARCHITECTURE: LATER DIRECTIONS 8

Post WW II developments and spread of international style – Later works of Corbusier: Brasilia, Unite- Works of later modernists: Louis Kahn, Paul Rudolph, Eero Saarinen, Philip Johnson

UNIT V COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA**10**

Colonialism and its impact- early colonial architecture :forts, bungalows, cantonments – Stylistic transformations: Neo- classicism, Gothic Revival and Indo Saracenic - PWD and institutionalization of architecture - Building of New Delhi showcasing imperial power.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

The condition of modernity and its impact on architecture has been introduced. The evolution of modern architecture from specific aspects of modernity like Industrialisation, Urbanisation etc and its post-world war II trajectories were studied. An overall understanding of the architectural developments of colonial India was obtained.

REQUIRED READING:

1. Kenneth Frampton, "Modern Architecture: A Critical History", Thames & Hudson, London, 1994.
Manfredo Tafuri., "Modern Architecture", Harry N. Abrams Inc, 1980.
Leonardo Benevolo, "History of Modern Architecture", 2 Vols., reprint, MIT Press, 1977.
Miki Desai et. al., "Architecture and independence", Oxford University Press, 2000.
William J. Curtis, "Modern Architecture since 1900", Phaidon Press, 1982.

REFERENCES:

- Thomas Metcalf, "An imperial Vision", Faber & Faber/ Electa, 1980.
Christian Norburg-Schulz., "Meaning in Western Architecture", Rizzoli, Revised edition, 1993.