

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

IMPACT OF ARCHITECTURE MOVEMENTS AFTER FIRST INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (1760-1840) ON ARCHITECTURE EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE MOVEMENTS	EVENTS OCCURRED	PEOPLE INVOLVED FOR MOVEMENTS	ARCHITECTURE EDUCATION	PEOPLE INVOLVED	TIME PERIOD	LOCATION				IMPACT OF MOVEMENT ON ARCHITECTURE EDUCATION
						UK	USA	INDIA	OTHER COUNTRIES	
INTERNATIONAL/ FRENCH BEAUX ARTS	1648-1968	CARDINAL MAZARIN UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LOUIS XIV, BENJAMIN HENRY LATROBE, RICHARD MORIS HAUNT WILLIAM ROBERT WARE, DANIEL BURHAM, FEDRICK LAW OMSTED, WILLIAM HOLABIRD AND MARTIN ROCHE, LLOYD WEREN	ECOLE DES BEAUX ARTS SCHOOL (1671)	Cardinal Mazarin, Louis XIV	1795-1863				FRANCE	Raised architects from the status of master artisans to that of philosophers. Attracted students notably United States. Richard Morris Hunt first American student to study in Beaux Arts.
			AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	Richard Morris Hunt	1857					Richard Morris Hunt who came to America after studying from Ecole Des Beaux Art was the founding member of AIA. In 1867, the AIA also looked at architecture education in the United States. Work crews contributed to design process and Beaux Arts rendering.
			MIT SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE	William Rober Ware	1865					William Robert Ware worked under Richard Morris Hunt. The MIT designed to provide education for architects. Establishment of the high standards of competition maintained by (AIA).
			University of Pennsylvania	Walter Cope	1868					second oldest architectural program in the United States.
			CORNELL UNIVERSITY	WILLIAM ROBERT WARE, EZRA CORNELL	1871					William Robert Ware and the beginnings of architectural education in the United States, 1861-1881.
			UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	WILLIAM ROBERT WARE,	1873					Ware trained 235 students at M.I.T., many of them became the leaders in architecture and architectural education in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
			ARCHITECTURE AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE	WILLIAM ROBERT WARE	1881					Ware devised a curriculum, which he adjusted throughout the 1870s, including drawing and design, architectural history, and construction and practice (i.e., building materials and components, specifications, and contracts).
			TISKEES UNIVERSITY	WILLIAM ROBERT WARE	1881					
			BOSTON ARCHITECTURE COLLEGE	H. Langford Warren and Clarence Blackall,	1889					Informal atelier developed by the students of ILLNIOS, the tradition of France's École des Beaux-Arts. Students formal educational program. The school offer formal education at evening in drawing, design, history, and structures.
			SOCIETY OF BEAUX ARTS ARCHITECT/Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, new york	LLYOD WAREN, Frederic Charles Hiron	1895-1925				Americans former students of Ecole. encourage young students to study beaux art methodology. Society initiated annual design competition, the winner will get admission into ecole des beaux art, with out giving entrance examination. Later started as formal education program.	
									1890-1900 10 schools of architecture with 374 students total in 1900. 1910-1925 ACSA [Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture] founded (1912)	

TRANSITION- The Industrial Age made people could afforded choices of products. People oppose the past. In the 1930s most American schools of architecture broke away from the Beaux-Arts tradition and began to establish their own curriculum and teaching methods.

Neo Classical Architecture Period of Popularity 1893 – 1940 (primarily 1900 – 1929)	1730-1925	ENGLAND BASED BENJAMIN HENRY LETROBE FATHER OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE, SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, MLOUIS XVI, ROBERT ADAM, THOMAS JEFFERSON, THOMAS USTICK WALTER, CHARLES ROBERT COCKERELL	UNIVRSITY OF LIVER POOL, FIRST UNIVERSITY TO BE RECOGNIZED BY RIBA	Charles Herbert Reilly Maxwell Fry, Charles Robert Cockerell	1894	ENGLAND				Liverpool School of Architecture, first institution in the UK. Centre for the Arts and Crafts movement. Promoted Classical and Modernist idea. First university to constitute the statutory of Board of Architectural Education. Architectural education established is one of the fine arts, and that the prime object of the training which the architect should receive is to equip him as a creative artist in building
			Art Institute of Chicago.	THOMAS USTICK WALTER	1882					Neo Classical Expression in Beaux Art. Its last manifestation was Beaux Arts Architecture (1885-1920). It was directly inspired by the Beaux-Arts style and the Columbian Exposition (Chicago World's Fair, 1893). The school worked in building designed and built for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.
			Franklin Inst. Philadelphia	THOMAS USTICK WALTER	1824					In the 1930s most American schools of architecture broke away from the Beaux-Arts tradition and began to establish their own curricula and teaching methods. Walter was professor of architecture at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.
			ROYAL ACADEMY SCHOOL OF ART	Charles Robert Cockerell WILLIAM BLAKE STUDENT OF SCHOOL (POET)	1769	britain				The motive in founding the Academy was twofold: to raise the professional status of the artist by establishing a sound system of training and expert judgement in the arts, and to arrange the exhibition of contemporary works of art attaining an appropriate standard of excellence.

Other revival styles began to compete nationally with classicism. John Ruskin began to influence American architects at about the time of the Civil War, and a short-lived fashion for Victorian Gothic

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						UK	USA	INDIA	OTHER COUNTRIES	
Revivalism	1860-1900	WILLIAM WILKINS, SIR SAMUEL SWINTON JACOB JOHN PAXTON, JOHN RUSKIN, GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT	Architectural Association School of Architecture	ROBERT KERR, AND CHARLES GREY (ARTICLED PUPILLAGE), ASTON WEBB, JOHN RUSKIN, THOMAS LEVERTON DONALDSON	1847					AA IS REACTION AGAINST PUPILLAGE-The Architectural Association was founded in London in 1847 by a group of young articulated pupils as a reaction against the prevailing conditions under which architectural training obtained French L'Ecole des Beaux Arts
			FORMATION OF RIBA	WILLIAM DONTHORNE, THOMAS LEVERTON DONALDSON, CHARLES ROBERT COCKERELL	1856					Thomas Leverton Donaldson was a British architect, notable as a pioneer in architectural education, as a co-founder and President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
			The Bartlett School of Architecture, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON	THOMAS LEVERTON DONALDSON	1841					The Bartlett in 1841 UCL first founded the study of architecture in academic field in the UK. 1914 planner Professor S.D. Adshead, author of the highly influential Town Planning and Town Development (1923), and then by Patrick Abercrombie and William Holford. Development planning at the Bartlett was founded here in 1971 by Otto Koenigsberger, one of the pioneers of modern urban development

There was a need set of principles and attitudes in the mind of the artist or craftsman which involve not only art but also society and the interaction between the two. People started using metals. Steel & Cast Iron construction was a function to build newer longer design. With Steam engines creating energy it allowed the first assembly lines to move forward. Engineers such as Gustav Eiffel & William Le Baron Jenney not only built Bridges but also the first High-rise Buildings.

Art and Craft Movement	1880-1910	Leading figures in the early development of the movement were men from wealthy families, well educated either at Oxford or Cambridge University. Almost all of them were practicing architects or, like William Morris, trained in architecture. Architect Victor Horta, Philip Webb, William Morris and John Ruskin, Henry Wilson, William Richard Lethaby	Central School of Arts and Crafts	William Morris and John Ruskin, George Frampton, architect William Richard Lethaby,	1886					The Arts and Crafts movement influence other art movements such as the Bauhaus and Modernism, movements that believed in simplicity of design.
			cambridge school of architecture	Edward Schroder Prior.	1912					The Department of Architecture was established in 1912 by an distinguished Arts and Crafts architect and scholar Edward Schroder Prior, persuaded the University to establish a Board of Architectural Studies. slade professor were in teaching of fine art and architectural drawings
			Prairie School a chicago architecture movement	Louis H. Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, George Grant Elmslie, William Purcell, Parker Berry, William E. Drummond, and William L. Steele,	1890	chicago			Australia, Europe	Prairie School was a primarily residential architectural movement. First factor, a reservoir of potential clients brought up on the values of the Arts and Crafts movement, those who read the Craftsman magazine. A second factor nourishing the emergence of the Prairie School was the existence of a small group of dedicated individuals obsessed with the idea of creating a new American architecture, an architecture independent of historical styles.
			London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts	William Richard Lethaby, RIBA's Board of Architectural Education, played a major part in drafting the first RIBA syllabus in 1907	1896					Emphasis on practical training in the various crafts, affected the whole direction of twentieth-century European design education. 1900 he had also become the first professor of design at the prestigious Royal College of Art (the name since 1896 of the National Art Training School) in South Kensington
			Taliesin associates	F.L. Wright	1911					An architectural firm originated by Wright, and located almost adjacent to Wright's Wingspread Conference Center. Wright had developed his concept of Prairie School architecture, designing houses primarily for local clients.

Developments in wrought iron technology. Rapid social, economic, technological, civic, and cultural change. Industrialization – rise of machines and impersonal factory work. Economic issues led to the demise of sheltered workshops and arts-and-crafts societies. John Ruskin mid-19th century British university professor, Believed that machines and factory work limited human happiness. Advocated a return to simpler times.

Art Nouveau	1890-1905	ANTONY GAUDI, WILLIAM MORIS, F.L. WRITE, PETER BEHRENS, VICTOR HORTA, LOUIS COMFORT TIFFANY, ARCHITECT LOUIS SULLEEVAN AND F.L. WRIGHT	Bauhaus/Phase 1 Weimar, Germany	Henry Clemens van de Velde, Paul Klee, Wassily Kandinsky, and Oskar Schlemmer, Walter Gropius	1919				GERMANY	The violent mutation created by the Industrial Revolution at the turn of the century led the way to all kind of new ideas, attempts and creative innovations in the fields of architecture. The influence of the Bauhaus on design education was significant. One of the main objectives of the Bauhaus was to unify art, craft, and technology, and this approach was incorporated into the curriculum of the Bauhaus. The program of the Bauhaus had a huge impact on the development of art education and European art. Architects and designers of future generations continued to study the collections of scientific and theoretical articles teachers of the school.
			ACADEMY OF FINE ART IN WEIMAR, GERMANY	Charles Alexander, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	1904					GERMANY

The First World War (1914-1918) marked the end of the Art Nouveau style. The world had changed and with it the mentalities. The elegance, sensuality, flamboyance of Art Nouveau was going to be substituted by more rational styles as Art Deco and Bauhaus all influenced by one of the major cultural and artistic movements of the 20th-century. Art Deco was influenced by the modern art movements of Cubism, Futurism, and Constructivism; however, it also took some ideas from the ancient geometrical design styles, such as Egypt, Assyria and Persia.

City Beautiful Movement	1893	william holabird, williams le baron jenney, Henry Hobson Richardson, daniel burnham, george post, richard morris haunt	Armour Institute of Technology	Philip Danforth Armour,	1890					the institute offered professional courses in engineering, chemistry, architecture and library science.
			Lewis Institute	Allen Cleveland Lewis	1895					Allen C. Lewis, who envisioned a "school where men and women could secure an education to fit them for their life-work and to be a service to their community and a credit to their country." Lewis Institute was located on the west side of Chicago and offered liberal arts as well as science and engineering courses.
			FIRST CHICAGO SCHOOL	Martin Roche, William Holabird, and Louis Sullivan. William Le Baron Jenney (University of Michigan Department of Architecture 1875)	1871 AFTER FIRE					1880s Chicago produced a group of architects, now known as the "First Chicago School," whose work would have a profound effect upon architecture. STYLE WAS NON BEAUX ART. IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION WAS SEEN IN BLS WITH THE USE OF STEEL AND HIGH RISE.;

			University of Michigan	William Le Baron Jenney (from beaux art)	1875					W. L. B. Jenney Professor of Architecture. Professor Jenney engaged most successfully in the practice of his profession in Chicago. William Le Baron Jenney was a civil engineer and an architect; he had received his training in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in Paris, France. The first Professor of Architecture at the University of Michigan was a great architect. Jenney became standard practice for high buildings. He also made important advances in the field of fireproofing. The architect must visualize the entire building before the work of construction begins.		
Functional efficiency became visually notable and interesting. Within 15 years of the "White City" of the Great Chicago Exhibition the tide of critical taste was turning and functionalism was the new aesthetic driving the development of a "modern" architecture.1893, the Municipal Art Society (MAS) has helped create a more livable city by advocating for the quality of the built environment through excellence in urban planning, design, preservation and placemaking through the arts.												
AVANTE GARDE MOVEMENT (1862-1944) Avant Garde was a radical and disruptive phenomenon, which aimed at a total unification between art and life and which resisted the divide between high art and mass culture. It is new and experimental ideas and methods in art, music, or literature. AVANTE GARDE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF MODERNITY WAS THE URGE TOWARDS CONTINUED CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENT, THE REJECTION OF OLD AND LONGING FOR NEW.												
Avant-garde implies elitism, especially when used to describe cultural movements. The term refer to the promotion of radical social reforms, the aims of its various movements presented in public declarations called manifestos. Over time, avant-garde became associated with movements concerned with art for art's sake, focusing primarily on expanding the frontiers of aesthetic experience.												
DESTILJ- (1917) Dutch art movement means new plastic art. They advocated pure abstraction and universality by a reduction to the essentials of form and colour — they simplified visual compositions to the vertical and horizontal directions, and used only primary colors along with black and white. Paul Schuitema (1897 - 1973) was a Dutch graphic artist worked with Royal Academy of Art.												
FUTURIST (1909) principles of the Futurists, passionate loathing of ideas from the past, especially political and artistic traditions, love of speed, technology and violence. The car, the plane, the industrial town were all legendary for the Futurists, because they represented the technological triumph of man over nature. Futurism influenced many other twentieth century art movements, including Art Deco, Constructivism and Dada. Futurism as a coherent and organized artistic movement is now regarded as extinct, having died out in the 1944 with the death of his leader Marinetti, and Futurism was, like science fiction, in part overtaken by the future.												
CONSTRUCTIVISM (1917) The movement was an important influence on new graphic design techniques championed by El Lissitzky. The artists tried to create art that would take the viewer out of the traditional setting and make them an active viewer of the artwork. Most of the designs were a fusion of art and political commitment, and reflected the revolutionary times.Alexander Rodchenko was another painter and graphic designer.László Moholy-Nagy (1895 – 1946) was a Hungarian painter and photographer as well as professor in the Bauhaus school. He was highly influenced by constructivism. He was a strong advocate of the integration of technology and industry into the arts.												
DADAISM (1916-1920) Dadaism is a cultural movement began in neutral Zürich, Switzerland, during World War I. Dada was not art — it was "anti-art". Dada sought to fight art with art. For everything that art stood for, Dada was to represent the opposite. Where art was concerned with aesthetics, Dada ignored aesthetics. Dada artists described the movement as "a phenomenon bursting forth in the midst of the postwar economic and moral crisis, a savior, a monster, which would lay waste to everything in its path. [It was] a systematic work of destruction and demoralization.												
CUBISM (1907-1920) is an avant-garde art movement of the early 20th century that was pioneered by Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso, and later joined by Juan Gris, Jean Metzinger, Albert Gleizes, Robert Delaunay, Henri Le Fauconnier, and Fernand Léger. The movement revolutionized European painting and sculpture and inspired related movements in music, literature, and architecture. Cubism has been considered the most influential art movement of the 20th century. Pablo icaso (1881-1973). Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, and stage designer who spent most of his adult life in France. As one of the greatest and most influential artists of the 20th century, he is widely known for co-founding the Cubist movement and the invention of constructed sculpture.												
EXPRESSIONISM (1910-1930) adoption of novel materials, formal innovation, and very unusual massing, sometimes inspired by natural biomorphic forms, sometimes by the new technical possibilities offered by the mass production of brick, steel and especially glass.Many expressionist architects fought in World War I and their experiences, combined with the political turmoil and social upheaval that followed the German Revolution of 1919, resulted in a utopian outlook and a romantic socialist agenda												
Avante Grade Movement (1862-1944) Expressionism	1910-1930	German, Dutch, Austrian, Czech and Danish avant garde, Michel de Klerk, Johan van der Mey and Piet Kramer	Amsterdam School of Architecture, Netherland.	architect Eduard Cuypers	1910				Netherland	Amsterdam School style was often applied to working-class housing estates, local institutions and schools. The Amsterdam School movement is part of international Expressionist architecture, sometimes linked to German Brick Expressionism. Traditionalism (Kropholler, partly Berlage) Expressionism (de Klerk, Kramer) De Stijl (Rietveld, Oud, van Doesburg with manifesto De Stijl/1917 against the "Modern Baroque" of the Amsterdam School) Rationalism (van Eesteren, van Tijen, Merkelbach with manifesto De-8/1927 against the Amsterdam School) Constructivism (Duiker, van der Vlugt)		
Degenerate Art- modern styles of art were prohibited, the Nazis promoted paintings and sculptures that were traditional in manner and that exalted the "blood and soil" values of racial purity, militarism, and obedience. The futurist movement began and ended with a celebration of technology, the source of the most vital energies, the most inspiring forms, and the most unimaginable possibilities												
Colonialism impact of British colonialism in India upto WW2	exploration from the late 15th Century - colonial empires reach their peak in the 19th Century, formal independence comes mostly after WW2	H.Foster King GEORKE AND BATLEY. EAST INDIA COMPANY, John Begg	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 1st Baronet, John Griffiths,Lockwood Kipling	1857					School founded in 1857 in 1866 over taken by govt., established three ateliers for (i) Decorative Paintings, (ii) Modelling; and (iii) Ornamental Wrought Iron Work. Drawing instruction as a subject was introduced in 1879 and a programme for training drawing teachers was started in 1893. in 1891 Department of Art-Crafts were established. BY LOCKWOOD KEPLING RECOGNISED BY RIBA BOARD		
			Sir J. J. College of Architecture	H.Foster King PRINCIPLE OF SCHOOL, MADE A FIRM WITH GEORKE AND BATLEY. EAST INDIA COMPANY, John Begg	1913						.The origin can be traced to the founding of a Draftsman's Class, started with a view to produce men with a practical and really useful knowledge, fit to be employed in an Architect's office.In 1925 got affiliation from RIBA by Claude Batley.	
			Architectural Students Association (1917), Bombay Architectural Association (1922),INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE NEW DELHI	Gregson, Batley and King	1917							George Wittet, by then Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, was unanimously elected as the first President of The Indian Institute of Architects. The Institute has a major role to play in promoting the profession of architecture by organising and uniting in fellowship the Architects of India to promote aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession both in Practice and in Education
			Department of Architecture, Town and Regional Planning IEST SHIBPUR	John Terry, a Walter George, W.W.Wood	1942							Department of Architecture came into existence as part of the Delhi Polytechnic at Kashmeri Gate. Institute of Town Planners (India) (ITPI), in 1951
			Department of Architecture, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	Pratap singh Gaekwad last maharaja of baroda state	1949							The Kalabhavan Technical Institute of erstwhile Baroda State conducted a Four year diploma in architecture in preindependence days. With the formation of the M.S.University of Baroda in 1949, these courses were taken over by the University and Kalabhavan was transformed into the Faculty of Technology and Engineering. Architecture became one of its five departments at that time.
			National Association of Students of Architecture	STUDENTS OF IEST SHIBPUR	1957							
European colonialism had two broad phases 1492 to 1852. 1850 to just after end of World War II. British Colonialism empire covered a fifth of world's land surface and ruled a fourth of its population. Driven by need for economic expansion Peaked about 1914. First phase of British colonialism concentrated in the New World, West Africa, and India. Eventually controlled most of India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and large portions of eastern and southern Africa. French Colonialism. world war 2 and Indian revolutionary movement leads Britishers to leave India. During the second period of colonialism, Britain												
Organic architecture	1908-1915	Louis Sullivan, F.L.wright, Rolf Gutbrod's	University of Pennsylvania	Walter Cope, John Stewardson, Frank Miles Day, and Wilson Eyre, Paul Philippe Cret,	1930					second oldest architectural program in the United States. studied architecture briefly at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,modeled on the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris.		
			Taliesin, Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture	Frank Lloyd Wright	1932					The educational program, under the direction of new academic administration positions, adapted most of the basic tenets of "Learning by Doing" and the educational philosophy that underlay the Taliesin Fellowship to the range of institutional characteristics.		
			San Francisco Institute of Architecture, California	Fred A. Stitt	1950						under the leadership of Fred Stitt and other organic architects. architectural education, grounded in nature-based architecture and sustainable design	
			Istanbul Technical University based on principles of American Institute of Technology.	GF.L.wright, Rolf Gutbrod's	1944				TIRKEY		SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE best architectural and utilitarian design does not arise only from considerations of structural and physical functions, but rather should be "living forms" that also speak to the emotional, psychological, mental, moral, and spiritual natures of human users. Architectural forms and spaces arise organically from such "inner functions" as well as from outer functions. To authentically relate to and nourish these inner dimensions of human experience, argued Steiner, a building should present "an environment that will express the human being's inner being in forms."Hard, psychologically opaque, or merely intellectually conceived forms can stir semiconscious feelings of alienation in their users; they are not experienced as physically or psychologically "user-friendly."	
"Human use and comfort should have intimate possession of every interior—should be felt in every exterior." and environment friendly architectur concept leads to vernacular architecture, local architecture, sustainability												
Bauhaus the new machine age demanded a new architecture.	1919-1933	JOSEF ALBERS,MARCEL BREUER, HERBERT BAYER, MARIANNE BRANDT,JOHANNES ITTEN, WASSILY KANDINSKY, PAUL KLEE,OSKAR SCHLEMMER, LOTHAR SCHREYER, GUNTA STOLZL, INGE AICHER-SCHOLL AND OTL AICHER,PAUL KLEE, LYONEL FEININGER, WASSILY KANDINSKY, LÁSZLÓ MOHOLY-NAGY, AND MARCEL BREUER	Harvard Graduate School of Design US	Walter Gropius	1936					Till now Howard was working on education Philosophy of Beaux art, now adopted bauhaus . 1936 to form the Graduate School of Design. Walter Gropius joins the GSD faculty as chair of the Department of Architecture and brings modern designers, including Marcel Breuer to help revamp the curriculum.		
			ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CHICAGO, KNOWN AS IIT	MIES VANDER ROHE	1938						IIT was created in 1940 by the merger of Armour Institute with Lewis Institute. Lewis Institute was established in 1895 by the estate of hardware merchant and investor Allen C. Lewis. The Institute of Design, founded in 1937, merged with IIT in 1949. IIT Institute of Design is ranked number one for research and theory, based on skills sought by recruiting organizations and number six for overall best industrial design graduate schools.	
			new bauhaus, IIT Institute of Design, CHICAGO	Moholy-Nagy	1937						1933-Bauhaus closed by Nazis, 1937- Moholy-Nagy arrives in Chicago at the invitation of the Association of Arts and Industries,1937-1938- New Bauhaus with curriculum based on Bauhaus model from foundation to specialization. It is grown into the largest full-time graduate-only design program in the US.	
			Yale University, New Haven Connecticut, USA.	Andrew Dickson White,(1832-1918) Marcel Breuer and Joseph Albers	1937							Joseph Albers head the department of design at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. While at Yale, Albers worked to expand the nascent graphic design program (then called "graphic arts"), Albers worked at Yale until he retired from teaching in 1958.
			Bauhaus Dessau Foundation	Prof. Dr. Rolf Kuhn	1994							Foundation addresses contemporary urban challenges, explores options for the future and develops stimuli for architecture, design and the performing arts.
			Aspen Institute, Washington D.C	Herbert Bayer last master of Germany's famed Bauhaus. Walter Paepcke bussiness man.	1937							Institute, founded in 1950, was the brainchild of Chicago natives Elizabeth and Walter Paepcke as an ideal gathering place in the picturesque Colorado landscape for thinkers, leaders, artists, and musicians to converge. Architect Herbert Bayer, widely regarded as the last master of Germany's famed Bauhaus group, to design a postwar version of a modern utopia utilizing the architectural vocabulary of European Modernism..
			Ulm Institute of Design	faculty consisting of Josef Albers, Johannes Itten and Walter Peterhans (former Bauhaus instructors) and Helene Nonné-Schmidt (Bauhaus graduate).Max Bill, together with Inge Aicher-Scholl and Otl Aicher.	1937							Hans Gugelot, Otl Aicher, Tomas Maldonado, Friedrich Vordermberge-Gildewart and Walter Zeischegg. Distinguished visiting lecturers were invited from a variety of disciplines and included: Mies van der Rohe, Walter Gropius, Charles and Ray Eames, Herbert Bayer, Josef Müller-Brockmann, Reyner Banham, Buckminster Fuller, Hugo Häring, Konrad Wachsmann, Norbert Wiener and Mia Seeger.
1940 "Second Chicago School" emerged from the work of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and his efforts of education at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. Though the school was closed, the staff continued to spread its idealistic precepts as they left Germany and emigrated all over the world. Nazis, who furthermore saw the school's internationalist philosophy as "anti-German." Several Bauhaus artists were arrested and killed by the Nazis; others fled to exile in America. Together they imbued generations of Americans with Bauhaus principles, while Gropius imprinted the technocratic vision of its mid-1920s heyday on design history. Among his biggest coups was the Bauhaus exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in 1938, designed by Bayer and curated by Philip Johnson.												
Modernism (styles to be defined)Pre-World War II - International Style - Rationalist-Fascist - Streamline Moderne	1885-1930		AA TURNED OUT BE FIRST MODERNIST SCHOOL	RAYMOND GORDON BROWN	1930							
			Aspen Institute, Washington D.C	Herbert Bayer last master of Germany's famed Bauhaus. Walter Paepcke bussiness man.	1937						Le Corbusier thought that his austere and unornamented buildings will help to build cleaner and brighter cities in the future. This concept lead to two developments: TWO FOLDS OF EDUCATION SYSTEM FOLLOWED The German Bauhaus style, concerned on the social aspects of designing buildings and America's International Style – a symbol of the Capitalism, a prevailing style among the office builders and upper-class people. Most of the college adopted movements philosophy	
			Ulm Institute of Design	faculty consisting of Josef Albers, Johannes Itten and Walter Peterhans (former Bauhaus instructors) and Helene Nonné-Schmidt (Bauhaus graduate).Max Bill, together with Inge Aicher-Scholl and Otl Aicher	1937							
Need of simple substitution of materials but leaving the forms intact 2) modification of older forms in order to exploit the greater strength of new materials and 3) creation of altogether new forms.												
			The Polish School of Architecture	Professor Lionel Budden	1942					Staff and students worked on theoretical schemes such as for the rebuilding of a specified Polish village along with designs for hospitals, blocks of flats, factories, town halls. Professor Lionel Budden commenting on the Polish School's tenure in Liverpool noted that although the work...is in the mainstream of contemporary architectural thought and practice, it is yet distinctively expressive and national in character.		

Brutalism	1950-1970	Louis Khan, Paulo Mendes da Rocha (Paulist brutalist architecture)	Chandigarh college of Architecture	le Corbusier	1962					Brutalist architecture is the work of the Swiss architect Le Corbusier, in particular his Unité d'Habitation (1952) and the 1953 Secretariat Building in Chandigarh, India.
			Brazilian Institute for Architects.	Paulo Mendes da Rocha	1921					In 1921, urban expansion, during the government of Pessoa, with new layers of social organization, born the Brazilian Institute of Architecture. The organization was established on January 26, after a meeting of 27 architects and engineers at the National School of Fine Arts. The institute promotes the protection of the profession, sets the schedule of fees, the struggle for competitive tendering of architecture and discusses education and professional practice.
			University of São Paulo, Brazil	João Batista Vilanova Artigas	1948					Vilanova Artigas helped creating the original school's curriculum, a Bauhaus-style program that placed technical skills, history, and design on equal footing. Linen was used, but with time, the linen prints would shrink slightly. To combat this problem, printing on imitation vellum and, later, polyester film (Mylar) was implemented.
Brutalist movement was largely dead by the mid-1980s, having largely given way to Structural Expressionism and Deconstructivism, it has experienced an updating of sorts in recent years.										

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