

# ARCHITECTURE IN EUROPE (PART 3)



## ARCHITECTURE FROM THE CONTEMPORARY AGE TO THE MID-20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

### STUDENT' WORKSHEET

# ARCHITECTURE IN EUROPE (PART 3)

## Architecture from the contemporary age to the mid-20th century

### The Neoclassicism



Neoclassical architecture appeared in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century as a rejection of Baroque-Rococo art.

It was again inspired by ancient Greco-Roman models.

Important events in this period include the French Revolution (1789) that ended with the former political regime and consolidated the political and social power in the bourgeoisie.

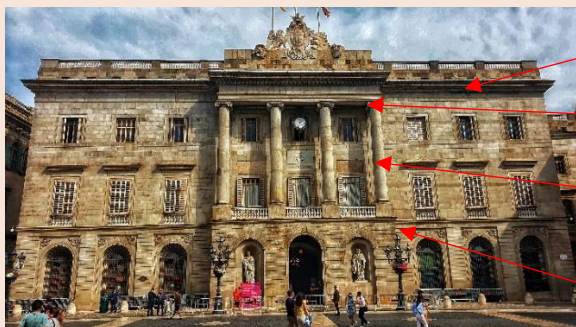
The Industrial Revolution changed the production models and brought about a new social class, the “proletariat” and social movements (based in the socialism) in search of rights.

The illustration returned to rationalism, which also led to major social changes.

Although the initial core of neoclassicism developed in Rome, Paris gained increasing weight in the new artistic models of the time, especially with the outbreak of Romanticism.

The principles proposed by Neoclassicism expanded throughout all Europe and America.

Neoclassical architects sought to achieve beauty, order, balance, serenity, austerity and sobriety in their constructions by obtaining simple, large-scale geometric shapes, using straight lines, symmetry. And mathematical proportions.



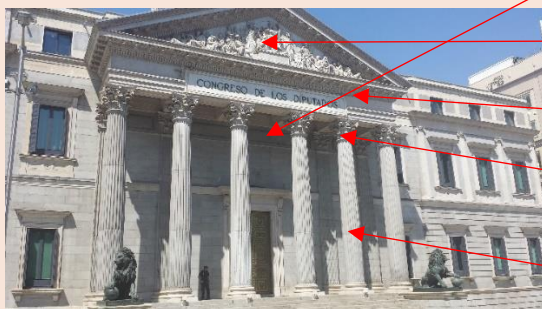
Barcelona's city hall (Spain)

Cornice

Ionic order

Columns

Symmetric, austerity and sobriety building. Use of straight lines and mathematical proportions to obtain an order sensation.



Spanish Parliament, Madrid (Spain)

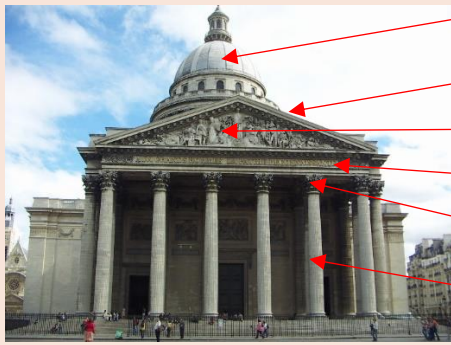
Pediment

Cornice

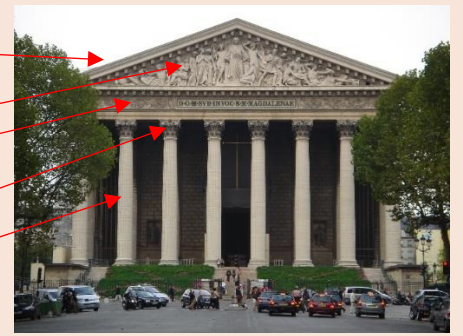
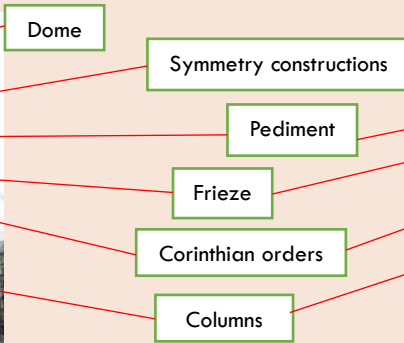
Corinthian order

Columns

They chose simplicity in their buildings, with the presence of elements of classical architecture such as columns, Greek orders (especially Doric and Ionic), pediments, domes, white-painted interiors, and buildings with large volumes and empty spaces.



The Pantheon, Paris (France)



The Madeleine church, Paris (France)

**The Prado Museum, Madrid (Spain)**



Triumphal arcs and commemorative constructions were built once again.









Alcala door, Madrid (Spain) (mixed with Baroque style)



Triumph arch, Paris (France)



**Activity 14** (6 Points) Match next neoclassical constructions with its names.

<p>a)</p> 	<p>b)</p> 	<p>c)</p> 
<p>d)</p> 	<p>e)</p> 	<p>f)</p> 

1. The Prado Museum    2.The Madeleine    3.Spanish Parliament    4.The Pantheon    5.Barcelona's city hall    6.Triumph arch

**Correct answers:**

1.      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.



The architecture between the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Modernism.


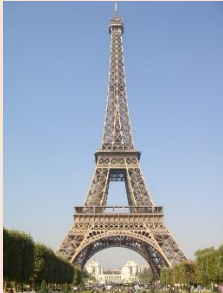




In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, important historical events such as the Italian and the German unification took place. Also, the consolidation of empires such as the British, the revival of others such as the German, and the emergence of a new world power country, the United States of America.

Industrialisation also brought about the enrichment of an industrial bourgeoisie that was becoming increasingly important in society, and the growth of large cities that was forcing the creation of lots of new buildings.

The centre of the various artistic movements that were being produced moved from Rome to Paris, although other artistic centres such as London, Berlin, Barcelona, Brussels, Vienna, Milan or Munich appeared with Modernism.

Concerning the architectural movements, in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a **historicist movement** emerged (increasing nationalisms fostered a look at the national past, which led to the emergence of constructions with different styles and times (neogothic, etc.), sometimes contradictory), **iron-based constructions** (which became increasingly important and gave new construction possibilities, making large buildings, in a short time and more economical. Often supported by glass and cement), **the Modernism** (which arose in Europe in opposition to the previous movements), and the called “**Chicago School**” (which fostered the construction of large (skyscrapers) and functional buildings).

Historicist movement	Iron-based constructions
 <p data-bbox="528 1182 1007 1205">National art Museum of Catalonia, Barcelona (Spain)</p>	 <p data-bbox="1270 1227 1517 1249">Eiffel Tower, Paris (France)</p>
Modernism	
 <p data-bbox="379 1563 930 1585">Amatller house, by Josep Puig i Cadafalch, Barcelona (Spain)</p>	 <p data-bbox="1254 1554 1509 1576">Metro station, Paris (France)</p>

There were also changes concerning urbanism, with the construction of large avenues and squares that facilitated the growing traffic, new infrastructures (current water, public lighting, sewage system, etc.), hospitals, universities, schools, cemeteries, restaurants, markets, music spaces, etc.

To give solutions to the growth of the large cities, their walls had to be demolished.



“Eixample” of Barcelona, designed by Ildefons Cerdà, Barcelona (Spain)




**The Modernism**

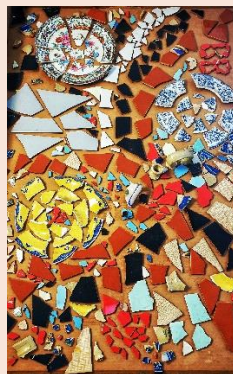
This architectural movement received different names in Europe; Art Nouveau (France and Belgium), Stile Liberty (Italy), Jugendstil (Germany), Sezessionstil (Austria), Modern Style (UK), Modernism (Spain), as examples. In fact, each country, with common features, customised the style on its territory.

The concept of Modernism was intended to give the idea of innovation and projection into the future.

Modernism, powered by an industrial bourgeoisie in clear economic expansion, was inspired by nature (especially that of plants origin), the use of artisan work (although the uses of technology and industry were taken advantage of), and the use of geometric figures.

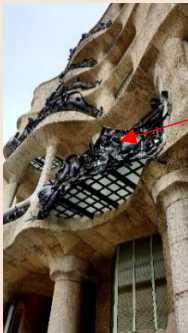


Buildings, conceived as living organisms, were built with curved surfaces. Sinuous, asymmetrical and undulating lines, large openings and the use of decorative elements of various colours and materials (such as ceramics, glass, etc.) were used as well.

Batlló house, Barcelona (Spain)				Güell Park, Barcelona (Spain)
				
Sinuous lines inside the house	Asymmetrical geometry	"Trencadís", a Catalan type of mosaic	Chimney as living organism	Different materials and colours



"Trencadís"

Wrought iron was used fairly frequently, especially in balconies and in the construction of city lamps and structures such as those of the markets.

Examples of use of Wrought iron		
		
Balcony representing plants <i>Casa Milà, Barcelona (Spain)</i>	Modernist door	City lamp Mosaic seats <i>City lamp, Barcelona (Spain)</i>



**Barcelona, a city where Modernism is everywhere**

**OPTIONAL:** Watch the video “The World’s Oldest Construction Project. Sagrada Familia” in ” [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kkNGdzo\\_3EA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kkNGdzo_3EA)“, about Barcelona and Antoni Gaudí constructions.

Maybe the most-known modernist architect of Barcelona is Antoni Gaudí (1852-1926), but it was not the only one.

Antoni Gaudí was an ingenious modernist architect who was deeply religious, showing it in his constructions, and that designed some of the most representative modernist buildings from the city of Barcelona.

Some of his best-known constructions in the city of Barcelona are the next ones:

**Sagrada Familia, designed by Antoni Gaudí, Barcelona (Spain)**



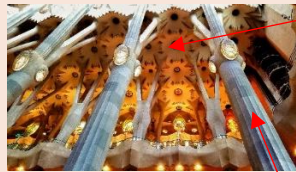
**Nativity's façade**



**Passion's façade**



Roof representing plants. It's like a forest.



Columns representing trees

Altar

**Milà house, called “Pedrera” (Pedra=stone in Catalan), designed by Antoni Gaudí, Barcelona (Spain)**



Wrought iron balconies representing plants



Door representing a turtle shell



Chimney representing warriors



Attic. Parabolic vaults. The roof resembles the ribs of a huge animal



Interior stairs





**Batló house, designed by Antoni Gaudí, Barcelona (Spain)**

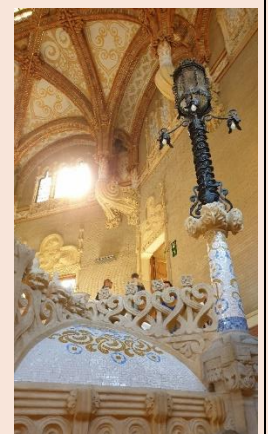


**Güell Park, designed by Antoni Gaudí, Barcelona (Spain)**



The largest modernist enclosure in the world, it is also located in Barcelona and is the “Sant Pau Hospital”. Designed by Lluís Domenech I Montaner. It is an enclosure distributed in modernist pavilions, with interior gardens, with the idea that this and the optimism that it can convey, could help to bring about a faster recovery of the sick people.

**Sant Pau Hospital, designed by Lluís Domenech I Montaner, Barcelona (Spain)**







**Activity 15** (12 Points) Search, on the net, for a picture of the Nativity's façade and another of the Passion's façade from the "Sagrada Familia". Describe three scenes that appear in each façade of the "Sagrada Familia" and that represent episodes from the Bible.

**Some grammar help:**

DEFINING				
.....	is/was a/an are/were	(generic term) place person thing concept entity device instrument tool etc	where who which that	.....

**MAKING DESCRIPTIONS**

Talking about ...

First of all, define what is that you are talking about and where it comes from:

This is a ... It comes from ...

Then describe its appearance, structure, etc:

It has ... It looks like ... It has a ... It is made up of ... It hasn't got ...

Describe the location:

It is found in ...

Describe the function:

... has the job of ...-ing (verb ending in ing) ...

It also does ...



**Activity 16** (5 Points) Antoni Gaudí was a very religious man. Some people say that Antoni Gaudí was inspired by the sacred mountain of Montserrat to design the Milà house ("Pedrera"). Look for pictures on the Internet about this mountain and give your opinion on that point of view.

**Some grammar help:**

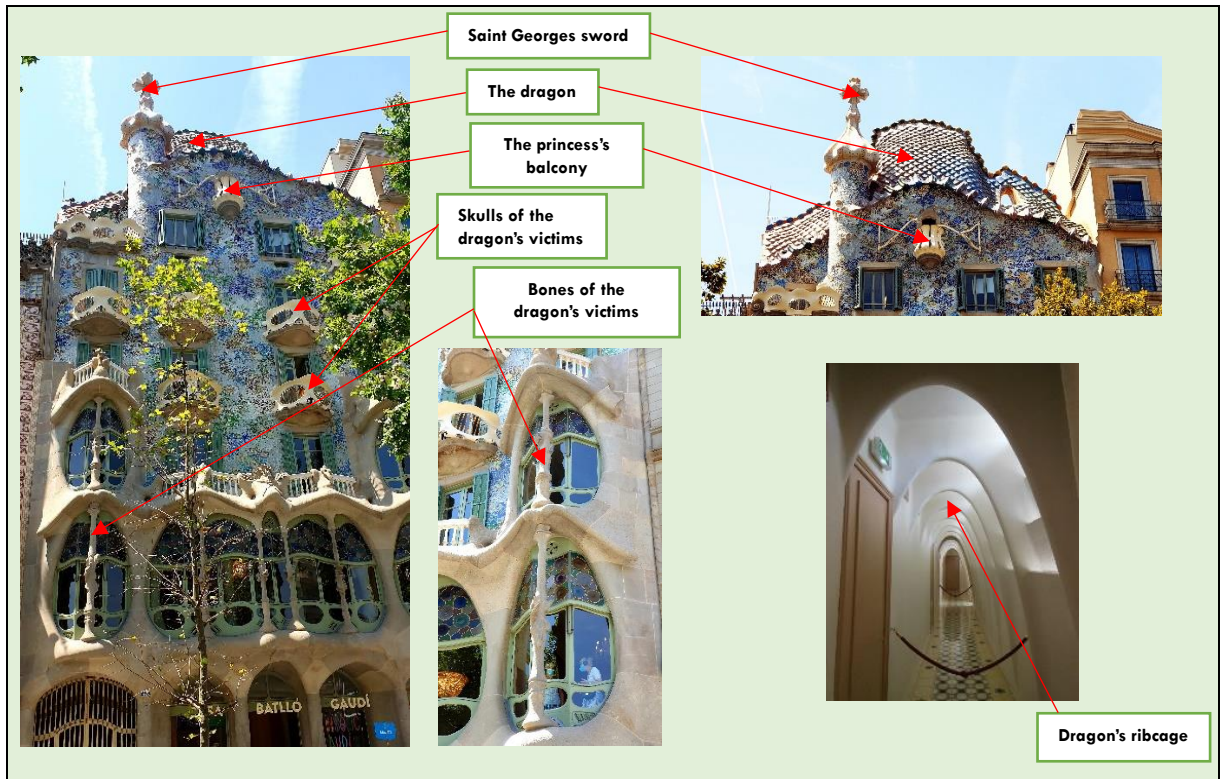
GIVING OPINIONS	RELATION CAUSE-EFFECT. GIVING REASONS
<p>In my opinion ... / From my point of view ...</p> <p>I think ...</p> <p>I answered ....</p> <p>I think so. / I don't think so.</p> <p>I agree. / I don't agree. / I disagree.</p> <p>Give me a reason for that.</p>	<p>therefore</p> <p>as a result</p> <p>because/thanks to</p> <p>consequently/so</p> <p>for example</p> <p>for instance</p> <p>so</p> <p>that is why</p> <p>thus</p> <p>such as</p> <p>... is produced by ....</p> <p>.... cause ...</p>



**Activity 17** (5 Points) Go to the next web page related to the Saint Georges legend:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IwVt93Uu3iM>

After watch the video, look at next picture of Batlló house:



Do you think that Gaudí designed the Batlló house inspired in Saint Georges legend? Why do you think so?

**Some grammar help:**

**GIVING OPINIONS**

In my opinion ... / From my point of view ...

I think ...

I answered ....

I think so. / I don't think so.

I agree. / I don't agree. / I disagree.

Give me a reason for that.


**RELATION CAUSE-EFFECT. GIVING REASONS**

- therefore
- as a result
- because/thanks to
- consequently/so
- for example
- for instance
- so
- that is why
- thus
- such as
- ... is produced by ....
- .... cause ...





**Activity 18** (21 Points) Match pictures with the suitable word (Find next pictures in the Wordsearch):

1. 	2. 	3. 	4.  (2 words)
5. 	6.  (Watch tower)	7.  Tower's name	8.  Tower's name by <a href="https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/af136669-b988-4ec5-9ee6-da40e45c4f44">waidex</a>
9. 	10.  (2 words)	11. 	12. 
13. 	14. 	15. 	16.  <small>CIRCLUS MAXIMUS - ROME</small> by <a href="https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/65A4e114-7310-4e40-b05e-18441e42c16a2">Penn State Libraries Pictures Collection</a>
17. 	18. 	19. 	20. 
21. 			

- |                |               |               |               |              |              |                    |             |           |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| a. Theatre     | b. Pisa       | c. Big Ben    | d. Duomo      | e. Madeleine | f. Alhambra  | g. Sagrada Familia | h. Louvre   | i. Circus |
| j. Gargoyle    | k. Chambord   | l. Vatican    | m. Versailles | n. Parthenon | o. Colosseum | p. Stonehenge      | q. Aqueduct | r. Eiffel |
| s. Carcassonne | t. Notre Dame | u. Guggenheim |               |              |              |                    |             |           |

**Correct answers:**

- |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.  | 2.  | 3.  | 4.  | 5.  | 6.  | 7.  | 8.  | 9.  | 10. | 11. |
| 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. |     |



**Activity 19** (10 Points) Which is the correct architectural style of next constructions?

1. The architectural style of this church is:

- Gothic.
- Romanesque.
- Baroque.
- Modernism.
- Neoclassicism.
- Renaissance



2. The architectural style of the Leon cathedral is:

- Gothic.
- Romanesque.
- Baroque.
- Modernism.
- Neoclassicism.
- Renaissance.



3. The architectural style of this theatre is:

- Baroque.
- Ancient Roman.
- Modernism.
- Neoclassicism.
- Romanesque.
- Historicism.



4. The architectural style of this church is:

- Historicism.
- Byzantine.
- Modernism.
- Neoclassicism.
- Ancient Greece.
- Baroque.



5. The architectural style of the "Batlló house", in Barcelona, is:

- Gothic.
- Romanesque.
- Baroque.
- Modernism.
- Neoclassicism.
- Byzantine.





## ARCHITECTURE IN EUROPE

## TECHNOLOGY

6. The architectural style of this construction is:

- a. Gothic.
- b. Romanesque.
- c. Baroque.
- d. Ancient Greece.
- e. Neoclassicism.
- f. Byzantine.



7. The architectural style of this construction is:

- a. Gothic.
- b. Romanesque.
- c. Baroque.
- d. Modernism.
- e. Neoclassicism.
- f. Byzantine.



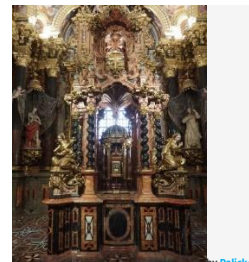
8. The architectural style of these constructions is:

- a. Gothic.
- b. Romanesque.
- c. Baroque.
- d. Ancient Greece.
- e. Renaissance.
- f. Byzantine.



9. The architectural style of this construction is:

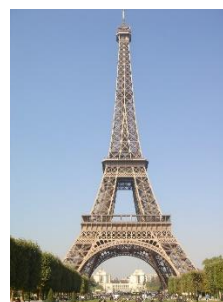
- a. Gothic.
- b. Romanesque.
- c. Baroque.
- d. Ancient Greece.
- e. Neoclassicism.
- f. Byzantine.



by Pallickap <https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/d04b0d67-d65d-4baa-9abb-fce76d90a5a>

10. The architectural style of this construction is:

- a. Gothic.
- b. Romanesque.
- c. Baroque.
- d. Iron based constructions.
- e. Neoclassicism.
- f. Byzantine.



**Activity 20** (26 Points) Go to next link and do the "Roulette Words".

[https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/9735829-architecture\\_words.html](https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/9735829-architecture_words.html)



**Activity 21** (10 Points) We are going to build a wiki with some European constructions. Select one of the studied architectural styles and search any construction, close to your city (if it is possible), made with this style.

Search for some information on the net, add an image and a brief description about the construction chosen. You can follow the examples proposed. You should add more information because you will find just some examples. (Some texts are adapted from Wikipedia).

**Some grammar help:**

<b>DEFINING</b>				
.....	is/was a/an are/were	(generic term) place person thing concept entity device instrument tool etc	where who which that	.....

**MAKING DESCRIPTIONS**

Talking about ...

First of all, define what is that you are talking about and where it comes from:

This is a ... It comes from ...

Then describe its appearance, structure, etc:

It has ... It looks like ... It has a ... It is made up of ... It hasn't got ...

Describe the location:

It is found in ...

Describe the function:

... has the job of ...-ing (verb ending in ing) ...


It also does ...

**Studied architectural styles:** *(Some texts are adapted from Wikipedia)*

- **Ancient people who lived in your country before or while Ancient Greek and Roman civilisations.**
  - o **The Iberians.**

The Iberians were a group of people that inhabited the Iberian Peninsula, at least from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC and during the Roman rule. The Iberians made their constructions with large stones, used for housing and protective walls. The houses were rectangular in shape, with windows and doors made of wood. The walls were made of mud mixed straw, and clay on the floor.

- **Ancient Greece:**
  - o **Empuries, (Spain)**



Empurias was an ancient Greek city (coloni) on the Mediterranean coast of Catalonia (Spain). The city was founded on a small island in 575 BC. Situated in the commercial route between Massalia and Tartessos (important civilization in the south of Spain), the city became an important economic and commercial place.

During the Punic wars, Empuries was a Roman ally, and from this city, the Roma Empire began the Iberian Peninsula conquest. After the conquest of Hispania by the Roman Empire, Empuries began to decline by the power of Tarraco (south of Catalonia) which became an important Roman city and the capital of the Tarraconensis Roman Department.



- **Ancient Roman Empire:**
  - **Merida Theatre, Merida (Spain)**



The Roman Theatre of Merida was built between 16 and 15 BC in the Roman city of Emerita Augusta (south-west of Spain), that was the capital of the Lusitania Roman department.

The theater undergone different renovations in the course of history.

The Roman Emperor Trajan (that was born in Spain) erected the actual façade of the scene front. Like most of the Roman Empire Theatres, it was abandoned and covered by layers of earth for centuries. The excavations of the theatre began in 1910. The downstage setting porticus post scaenam is the most spectacular feature. It consists of a base of red marble paved stones, upon which stand Corinthian columns and some sculptures.

It was declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO in 1993. Many theatrical performances are currently held in this theater.

- **Byzantine Empire:**
  - **Church of Christ Pantocrator, Nessebar (Bulgari)**



The Church of Christ Pantocrator in Nessebar is a byzantine church located in the eastern of Bulgari, near the Black Sea. The church was constructed between the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The church is dedicated to Christ Pantocrator that represents God as the ruler of all. The church and the ancient city of Nessebar are a World Heritage Site declared by the UNESCO.

The church was built with stones and brickwork. One of the most important things in the church is the rich and colourful decoration of its exterior walls.

The dome have a large number of ornamental details and ceramics.

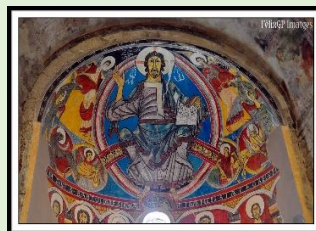
Important are the medieval frescoes of its interior walls, not entirely

conserved.

Nowadays is an art gallery.

Picture from: by [fusion-of-horizons](https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/b77cb4d1-06e6-4f6b-9d39-33e5fdb4df96) <https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/b77cb4d1-06e6-4f6b-9d39-33e5fdb4df96>

- **Romanesque.**
  - **Saint Climent of Taüll church, Taüll (Spain)**



by [Félix González](https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/9a4682ae-d11b-4703-b6cf-bf520914e07d) <https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/9a4682ae-d11b-4703-b6cf-bf520914e07d>

Saint Climent of Taüll is a church that stands on another of the 10<sup>th</sup> century and was consecrated in 1123. It's a typical Romanesque church of three naves separated by cylindrical columns covered with wooden beams. It has three absides and a slender quadrangular bell tower (very common in the Catalan Romanesque). The apses have a simple, harmonious Lombard decoration. The entire interior of the church was decorated with polychrome painting. The image of Christ Pantocrator is well known. (The real image is in the Art National Museum of Catalonia, in Barcelona).

- Gothic.

- Santa Maria del Mar, Barcelona (Spain)



Santa Maria del Mar was built between 1329 and 1383. It is a typical gothic church. It was built on an earlier temple (Santa Maria de les Arenes) that remained small. According to legend, this church was built above the place where Santa Eulalia, patron saint of Barcelona, was buried.

Inside, the horizontal lines predominate, presenting a floor with three naves. In the ambulatory there are 9 chapels and 22 in the side naves.

The main façade contains two octagonal towers and a large rose window.

The construction involved all the people of the neighborhood, suffering the expenses or working on its construction. Special mention to the "bastaixos" who were people who charged and transported the stones from the quarry located in the Montjuïc mountain or from the ships carrying stones to build the church.

Most used materials were stone and glass.

- The Renaissance.

- Charles V Palace, Granada (Spain)



The Emperor Charles V ordered the construction of this palace to satisfy his needs, because he wanted to make Granada as one of his points of residence. He decided to build the palace inside the Alhambra complex to enjoy its wonders. The architect responsible for this construction was the Renaissance architect Pedro Machuca (that had trained with Michelangelo in Italy) starting the construction in 1527 and, after lots of interruptions the construction was finished in 1577.

The palace, made with stones, is a 63-meter square with a circular courtyard inside it.

The building consists of two levels, the lower level of Tuscan origin, in which large bronze rings are inserted. The floor above is of Doric order.

The inner circular courtyard also has two floors, the lower one with a doric stone colonnade and the upper one with an Ionic colonnade.

Construction is typically Renaissance, but the inner curved arrangement may cause some confusion.

- The Baroque-Rococo.
  - Carthusian Monastery of Granada (Spain)



by Palickap  
<https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/d04b0d67-d65d-4baa-9ebb-fcef76d90a5e>



by Palickap  
<https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/599a1861-b26c-4f70-bb86-defe63169da1>



by Palickap  
<https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/253f21ea-5913-4744-9d57-1f40ae4bbec5>

The Granada Carthusian was a monastery which, while mixing different architectural styles, is considered one of the finest works of Spanish Baroque.

The construction of the Granada Carthusian was started in 1506 and it took three centuries to be built. The monks who inhabited it were expelled in 1835.

The building has an exuberant Baroque decoration and an impressive dome.

Within the sacristy (*Sancta Sanctorum*), is an impressed marble baldachin and features exuberant decorative elements. It highlights the richly ornamented sacristy, showing the last moments of the Spanish Baroque and which many consider to be the most beautiful sacristy in the world.

- The Neoclassicism.
  - The Prado Museum, Madrid (Spain)



The Prado Museum in Madrid is one of the most important museums in the world, mainly because of its extraordinary pinacoteca.

The museum was conceived by Jose Moñino, in the concept of illustration that promoted the construction of

scientific-looking institutions and was promoted by the Spanish king Charles III. The architect Juan de Villanueva started construction in 1786 and was completed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Rooms were added with the idea of creating a Louvre-style museum in which the pictorial works that were available could be exhibited. The pictorial collection expanded over time, becoming the Prado as one of the world's most important museums.

The construction contains three autonomous buildings. To access to the central space, there is a portico with Tuscan columns. Ionic and Corinthian orders are used as well.

In the construction of the building there is an alternation between stone and brick.



- The architecture between the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Modernism.
  - o Modernism: Catalan Music Palace, Barcelona (Spain)



by [kkmaraiz](https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/7ba2172d-f60c-4c9b-8319-d1ca2fb547bc) <https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/7ba2172d-f60c-4c9b-8319-d1ca2fb547bc>

by [pov\\_steve](https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/e1b494ff-200c-4781-8fa5-48f15539df16) <https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/e1b494ff-200c-4781-8fa5-48f15539df16>

The Catalan Music Palace is an auditorium designed by the modernist architect Lluís Domènech i Montaner. Construction took place between 1905 and 1908, using highly advanced construction techniques, with glass-closed iron structures and the integration of applied arts architecture.

The building contains large glass walls, mosaics, stained glass and forges.

The exterior of the buildings is mixed with sculptural elements that allude to the world of music. The columns with mosaic coatings are noteworthy. Several construction materials are combined inside with ceramics and glass. At the back of the stage are allegorical sculptures.

The large ceiling lamp is made of glass, which gives a magic luminosity inside the palace.

The building, with very good acoustics, is used in concerts and orchestras.

In 1997 it was declared a Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the UNESCO.

- Other architectural styles typical of the area where you live (any period of time after the Roman Empire)
  - Mudejar architecture (Spain). “Nuestra Señora de la Asunción” Church Tower, Utebo (Spain) (Reproduction, Spanish Village, Barcelona (Spain))



Mudejar architecture also called “brick Romanesque” was developed from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, by Muslims who remained in the Christian kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula.

Mudejar architecture fused the Romanesque and Gothic elements (middle-point arch and pointed arch) with Arab elements such as horseshoe arch and lobed arches. As materials, they used bricks, plaster cast, ceramic and wood (the last three in decoration).

The Church of “Nuestra señora de la Asunción” in Utebo is a Gothic-Mudejar construction built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, entirely with brick and plaster. Important is its Mudejar tower, with its first two bodies of square and blind floor. It features cross-mixed arches, rhombs and squares

alternating with glazed ceramic friezes. The second part features a series of pointed arches with ceramic background, and others of half a point, crowned by a modillion cornice and stepwise battlements.

The interior of the tower is built following the classic minaret almohade.



**Activity 22** (10 Points) Oral presentation. Explain to your partners, the construction chosen in the previous activity. You should use some ICT tools (PowerPoint or similar) to help you in the oral presentation.

***Some advices for the oral presentation:***

Start the presentation introducing yourself and the purpose of the oral presentation (introduction).

Explain it (main body).

Try to keep the maximum order in the presentation.

Speak clearly and without rush (not fast).

Try to avoid "dead spaces" (no words for a period of time)

Look at the listeners as much as possible. Eye contact is important. Project the voice as well.

Control your volume, tone, speed and pauses during the presentation. Modify the tone of speech, gesticulate and move a little (not too much).

Show security of what you say.

Smile.

Try not to be very nervous.

Keep it short and simple (KISS). Don't give too much information. Be clear and concise.

Practice previously the presentation at home, with any person you know and with your partners.

Study the parts that each student is going to present according to their skills. Work in groups.

Control the time.

Tell the audience what you have said (summary).

When you finish the presentation, ask for attendees if they have any doubts and when you resolve them, thanks them for the attention and say goodbye.

If you use ICT tools (PowerPoints or similar):

- Put short sentences and little text (must serve just as a guide). Just key sentences/words.
- Use images.
- Try not to read what appears in presentations and don't talk to the visual.







**Language for oral presentations:**

1. Beginning:
  - Good morning, everyone. My/our name is/are ....
  - In my/our presentation today, I'm/We're going to look at/describe ...
  - To begin with, I'll/We'll introduce ...
  - I'd/We'd then ...
  - If you have any questions, I'll/we'll be happy to answer them at the end.
2. Moving on:
  - So, to begin with, let's look at ...
  - Right, let's start by looking at ...
  - Ok, having looked at the background information, I'd/We'd now like to move on to ...
  - Right, now that the scene has been set, I'd/We'd now like to focus on ...
3. Linking phrases:
  - Next, I'd/We'd like to look at ...
  - Firstly, ...
  - This leads to my next point ...
  - Closely linked to this is the issue of ...
4. Moving on:
  - In the final part of my/our presentation, I'd/We'd like to ...
5. Summarising:
  - So, to sum up, we've looked at ...
6. The ending:
  - That concludes my/our presentation. Are there any questions?
  - That brings us to the end of my presentation. Thank you very much for listening. Does anyone have any questions?
  - If anyone has any questions. I'll/we'll do my/our best to answer them.
7. Dealing with questions:
  - That's an interesting one.
  - I'd/We'd to answer that in two parts ...
  - Well, the question is ..... Is that right?
  - Does that answer your question?



**Peer assessment. Assess the oral presentation** of your partners (*one for each partner/oral presentation*).  
Put a tick in the right columns in the grid below.

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_ Architectural style: \_\_\_\_\_

YOUR PARTNER'S NAME:	What to evaluate:				
		COULD BE BETTER 1	SATISFACTORY 2	GOOD 3	VERY GOOD 4
	English level				
	Easy to understand				
	Adequate vocabulary				
	Interesting oral presentation				
	Speak clearly				
	ICT used quality				
	Remember the information?				
	Dynamic oral presentation				
	Change the voice tone				
	Is self-confident enough?				
<b>TOTAL</b>					/40



### Final activity (50 extra points)

You have to build a construction based in a Kandinsky picture, by using recycled materials as much as possible, and/or building your own figures.

Wassily Kandinsky, an abstract artist, was born in Russia, but spent much of his creative time in Europe. He was a teacher at the prestigious Bauhaus School in Germany. Part of his works are based on abstract geometric figures and the use of the colour.

Some real constructions based in geometrical shapes:



Agbar  
Tower, Barcelona (Spain)



Kio Towers, Madrid (Spain)



Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao  
(Spain)



Futuroscope, Poitiers (France)



Futuroscope, Poitiers  
(France)



Futuroscope, Poitiers (France)



Confluences Museum, Lyon  
(France)



Porta fira Hotel, Hospitalet de  
Llobregat (Spain)

Go to the next web page to watch some Kandinsky pictures:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bHA8cmB0MHc>

In next web page you can watch how Kandinsky relate music and colours:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0WVtaXbcDC8>

You have to build a construction (building, complex of constructions, park, structure, etc.) in 3D based in a Kandinsky picture. Kandinsky picture have to be the floor plane of the construction (vertical plane).

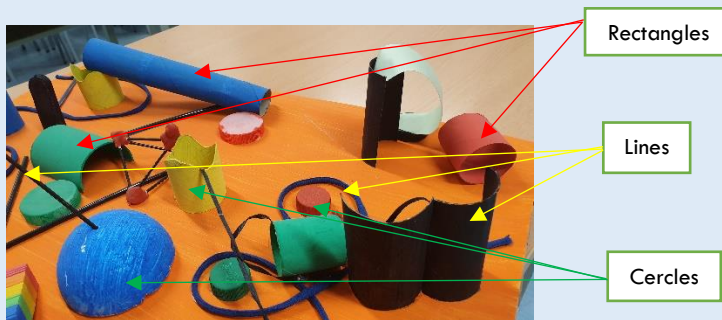
### Some conceptual visual elements:

- *Point: Performed with punctual shapes.*
- *Line: Performed with strokes and linear shapes.*
- *Plane: It is made with spots/stains and flat shapes.*
- *Volume: Performed with three-dimensional geometric shapes.*



**Things to be evaluated in the project:**

- Based in a Kandinsky picture. **You have to write the name of the Kandinsky picture in which you base your construction.**
- Use of renewable materials.
- Own creation of figures.
- Creativity.
- Possibility to be built.
- Quality of work.
- Use of colours.
- Use of geometrical figures.
- Difficulty.
- Rigidity, resistance and stability.

**Some examples:**

*To obtain triangles you can use: Prisms or pyramids with triangle base, raised triangles with “columns”, etc.*

*To obtain squares you can use: Cubes, prisms or pyramids with square base, etc.*

*To obtain rectangles you can use: Cylinders (semicylinders) or square-based prisms lying down, etc.*

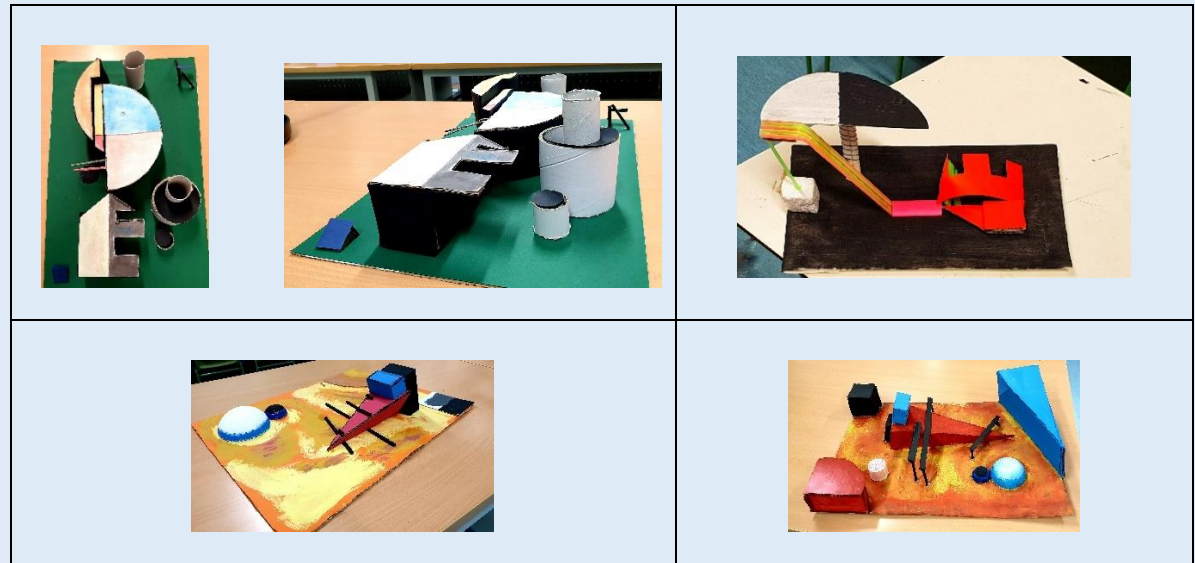
*To obtain cercles you can use: Cylinders, spheres semi-spheres, etc.*

As you can see, you have lots of possibilities.

Next construction doesn't follow the rules because doesn't consist on a Kandinsky picture' floor plane (vertical plane), just represents a Kandinsky picture in lateral view:



Same Kandinsky picture with different interpretations (you have lots of possibilities):



Other examples:



Some creative constructions:











**Peer assessment.** Assess the construction built by your partners (one for each construction). Put a tick in the right columns in the grid below.

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_





YOUR PARTNERS'S NAMES:	What to evaluate:				
		COULD BE BETTER 1	SATISFACTORY 2	GOOD 3	VERY GOOD 4
	Based in a Kandinsky picture.				
	Use of renewable materials.				
	Own construction of figures.				
	Creativity.				
	Possibility to be built.				
	Quality of work.				
	Use of colours.				
	Use of geometrical figures.				
	Difficulty.				
	Rigidity, resistance and stability.				
<b>TOTAL</b>					/40



**Self-assessment** Assess yourself. Name \_\_\_\_\_

About the scenario:

1. Make a cross in the table below, according to the things you have learned in this scenario:

What to evaluate				
	Could be better 1	Satisfactory 2	Good 3	Very good 4
I learned some vocabulary related to the architectural styles.				
I know the main architectural styles appeared in Europe.				
I can describe and identify the main aspects related to the different architectural styles studied in the scenario.				
I can identify some of the most important buildings in Europe.				
I'm able to search on the net real and important information related to the different architectural styles.				
I can compare different architectural styles, indicating their advantages and disadvantages.				
I can relate the architectural styles and their historical events, explaining the main reasons for each one.				
I can describe and identify the main aspects about the Ancient Greece architecture.				
I can describe and identify the main aspects about the Ancient Roman Empire architecture.				
I can describe and identify the main aspects about the Byzantine Empire architecture.				
I can describe and identify the main aspects about the Romanesque architecture.				
I can describe and identify the main aspects about the Gothic architecture.				
I can describe and identify the main aspects about the Renaissance architecture.				
I can describe and identify the main aspects about the Baroque-Rococo architecture.				
I can describe and identify the main aspects about the Neoclassicism architecture.				
I can describe and identify the main aspects about some of the architectural styles between the 19 <sup>th</sup> and the 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries.				
I can watch a video giving conclusions about it.				
I can watch pictures and match to their architectural style.				
I can write a composition explaining, describing, giving my opinion, etc. about different aspects related with the different architectural styles studied.				
I can solve word search about buildings in Europe.				
I can solve a "Roulette Words" related to architectural styles in Europe.				
I'm able to give reasons, expressing my opinion.				
I can explain a work to the class (oral presentation)				
I can build a construction following the rules done.				
I enjoy working in groups.				
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>/100</b>

2. Write your mark with a cross (a number between 1 and 10).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

3. What have you learned from this scenario?
4. What was easy for you?
5. What did you find difficult?
6. What would you find most helpful?
7. What did you like doing most?
8. What did you like doing least?
9. Write the most important words (key words) learned in this scenario.
10. Any suggestions?



**In this scenario you have...**

- ❖ Used English as a way to communicate.
- ❖ Worked in pairs, respecting and analysing critically the decisions made by your partners.
- ❖ Learnt some vocabulary related to architectural styles.
- ❖ Described the most important aspects related to the architectural styles in Europe.
- ❖ Identified the different European architectural styles.
- ❖ Identified some of the most important buildings in Europe.
- ❖ Identified and described the most important aspects related to the Ancient Greece architecture.
- ❖ Identified and described the most important aspects related to the Ancient Roman Empire architecture.
- ❖ Identified and described the most important aspects related to the Byzantine Empire architecture.
- ❖ Identified and described the most important aspects related to the Romanesque architecture.
- ❖ Identified and described the most important aspects related to the Gothic architecture.
- ❖ Identified and described the most important aspects related to the Renaissance architecture.
- ❖ Identified and described the most important aspects related to the Baroque-Rococo architecture.
- ❖ Identified and described the most important aspects related to the Neoclassicism architecture.
- ❖ Identified and described the most important aspects related to some of the architectural styles between the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- ❖ Related historical moments with architectural styles.
- ❖ Watched videos giving conclusions about it.
- ❖ Understood the importance of Europe in architecture.
- ❖ Solved word search and "Roulette Words".
- ❖ Used internet to improve your knowledge.
- ❖ Learnt how to write a definition in English.
- ❖ Learnt how to compare in English.
- ❖ Learnt how to give opinions in English.
- ❖ Learnt how to prepare a good oral presentation.
- ❖ Built a construction following the rules done.
- ❖ Assessed in a critically and respectfully way the work done by your partners.
- ❖ Valued the European architecture and the common heritage of our continent.