

**MODERN FOREIGN ARCHITECTURE**

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**Annotation**

There are different styles and directions in the world of architecture, and the history of their formation is also different. The article contains brief information about the creation and mutual differences of several such styles. We will talk in detail about when and where they were created, and how shapes and decorations take place in these styles.

**Аннотация**

В мировой архитектуре существуют разные стили и направления, различна и история их становления. В статье содержится краткая информация о создании и взаимных различиях нескольких таких стилей. Мы подробно поговорим о том, когда и где они были созданы, и какое место в этих стилях занимают формы и украшения.

**Keywords:** functionalism, modernism, constructivism, asnova, rationalist, expressionism.

**Ключевые слова:** функционализм, модернизм, конструктивизм, аснова, рационалист, экспрессионизм.

**Functionalism, 1910–1940**

Form should correspond to function - this was the motto of the architectural direction that appeared in Europe at the beginning of the 20th century. Functionalism is a worldview that equates compactness with awareness. In the 1st century BC, the architect Vitruvius emphasized that architecture is strength, utility and beauty. However, by the 9th century, a bias towards the style had emerged. Only by the end of the century, those who opposed excessive decoration began to appear, among them were the founders of functionalism.

**Principles of Architecture:**

A prerequisite for the revolution in architecture was the breakthrough in construction technology, more precisely, the appearance of reinforced concrete. Thanks to him, the architects moved away from large brick walls and simplified the design scheme to the frame. Columns replaced load-bearing walls and allowed for the introduction of ribbon windows, thus illuminating the larger space. The hard roofs also underwent a metamorphosis, giving way to flat roofs that increased the usable area.

**Signs:**

- Simple geometric shapes
- Refraining from decoration: building structures such as concrete slabs or wooden beams are often left exposed.



- Flat exploitable roof
- Horizontal mirror tape
- Ramps instead of stairs
- The rise of the building from the ground in the so-called "leg".

#### **Architects:**

- Le Corbusier
- Ludwig Mies van der Rohe
- Peter Behrens
- Walter Gropius
- Jacobus Johannes Oud
- Philip Johnson

#### **Constructivism, 1920-1930**

Soviet architects, based on functionalism, used architecture as a tool for political propaganda of proletarian asceticism. According to the architect-revolutionaries, the basis of the new human life should be common work for the benefit of the state. All distractions like housework have been relegated to public infrastructure. As a result, communal houses, kitchen factories, workers' clubs, labor palaces began to appear.

#### **principles of architecture**

The project is based on an in-depth analysis of the operation of production and residential buildings. Each function has its own space planning solution. The dynamics of clean vertical and horizontal lines determined the appearance of the buildings.

Unlike functionalism, constructivism acquired various architectural forms: cubes, parallelepipeds, window circles, simplified balconies and multi-level parts. Such forms do not create chaos, but complement each other harmoniously. Signs:

#### **Scale**

- Durability
- Sectionalism
- Variety of geometric shapes
- Avoid decoration

#### **Architects:**

- Moses Ginzburg
- Konstantin Melnikov
- Brothers Vesnin
- Ilya Golosov
- Ivan Leonidov

**Expressionism, 1910-1920**

The birth of expressionism in architecture took place along with literature, music, cinema and visual arts, but a little later, after the First World War, in 1919-1922. In connection with the post-war economic and political situation, architecture had to evoke a positive emotional response. The center of creation was Germany, and the leading architect was Jerich Mendelsohn. A symbol of Expressionism is the building of the astrophysics laboratory "Einstein Tower" in Posdam, designed by Mendelsohn. It looks more like a statue and is a metaphor for Einstein's theory of relativity. However, despite the extravagant appearance of the building, its composition is very well thought out: the "tower" serves to house a solar telescope. The details have been developed down to the smallest details, down to the air ducts that have become an integral part of the facade.

Architecture, in a sense, became a means of changing society, as a result of which a partially utopian image of the future appeared. Bruno Taut's series of paintings "Alpine Architecture" was an example of this. In it, the architect tried to return to the natural beginning through sunlit glass buildings rising like mountains.

In contrast to functionalism, form is a style derived from function, and in expressionism, form had to correspond to a certain state of mind. The effect of affecting the viewer's emotions was achieved by breaking and breaking up traditional forms: flowing windows, strange angles, straight lines. Hyech what disgusting or scary details.

**Signs:**

- Simplicity and plasticity of forms
- Lines
- Unit of material

**Architects:**

- Jerich Mendelsohn
- Rudolf Steiner
- Michel de Klerk
- Cruelty, 1950–1970

The architectural style emerged in the mid-20th century and lasted only a short time before falling into disrepute. The starting point was Le Corbusier's "living unit" in Marseille, and the brutal revolutionaries Alison and Peter Smison ate. Their school in Hunstanton impresses with the openness of all the building's technology, down to the electrical wiring displayed on the walls.

In the post-war period, honesty became important for people, and brutality became a form of protest against the bourgeoisie. In addition, this method achieved another function: due to the low construction costs and high development rate, the housing could support a large number of workers.

Under the influence of socialist ideas, residential buildings, libraries, sports complexes, educational institutions and government buildings were the main types of buildings. The



world-wide brutality manifested itself especially in Great Britain and the communist countries of Eastern Europe.

**principles of architecture:**

The name comes from fr. "béton brut" - raw concrete, showing respect for this material and its quality. The material is loved for its raw and simple honesty and uncompromisingness. The structures reflected the building's functions, but unlike the international style of the time, they were heavy and crude.

Buildings with double-height ceilings, large walls and a monochrome palette leave little to the imagination. With their massiveness, they seemed to protect their right to be as they are, because they are physically difficult to destroy or restore. These friendly and even intimidating buildings make Brutalism the most controversial of all architectural styles.

**Signs:**

- Functionality
- Lack of decoration and coating
- Advantage of concrete
- Rough surfaces

**Architects:**

- Alison and Pete Smison
- Louis Kahn

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