1400 - 1920
Renaissance, the Swerve.
The opening of the mind - The Age of the Enlightenment
The Age of Steel, transition, and Revivalism.
Arts & Crafts, Art Nouveau.

Renaissance - European history, from the 14th to the 17th century - the cultural bridge between the Middle Ages and modern history.
1st phase - the rebirth - Renaissance - 1400 - 1500 approx.
2nd phase Baroque - 1500 - 1525 approx.
3rd phase - Mannerism and Rocco - 1520 - 1600 approx.
Started in Italy, taking 2 centuries to spread across Europe.

Florence Cathedral – 1436 – Brunelleschi. Ingenious structural, logistical, and aesthetic design. The largest brick dome in the world.
Santa Maria Novella, Florence – 1450 - Alberti. Human scale, classically Inspired proportions and detaining.
Leonardo da Vinci’s 1490 human figure based on Vitruvius.
The Tempietto in Rome – Bramante – influential harmonious design.

Laurentian Library, Florence -1571 – Michelangelo. Mannerism. Innovative use of space and classical motifs were revolutionary.

San Carlo ale Quattro Fontane, Rome – 1650 - Borromini. Iconic masterpiece of Late Mannerism in Baroque design.

The ultimate basilica - St. Peters in Rome. 120 year project. Dome 1590. Designed principally by Bramante, Michelangelo, Maderno and Bernini. Catalogue of lavish design culminating in excesses of Rococo.

The Great Mosque-Cathedral of Cordova, Andalusia, Spain, 16th century


The English landscape design. Stourhead, Wiltshire 1740s, Capability Brown – informality, romanticism, and picturesqueness.


The millennium bridge connecting St. Paul’s to the Tate Modern.
The long 18th century – century of philosophy and reason. Start of modern history. The Age of Enlightenment - humanism and modern democracy. People started to think for themselves. Encyclopedia by Diderot - France 1751 – a trigger for the 3rd great hinge of intellectual and artistic history.


Industrial Revolution in the 19th century. Mass-production of iron and later steel in quantities. Steel has great tensile strength which is lacking in concrete. 1779, Iron Bridge in Northern England - symbol of the industrial revolution.

The age of the steam engine and the railway station.
Original Pennsylvania Station in New York City – 1910 - designed by **McKim, Mead, and White**. Stations had a classical revival facade behind the modern steel and glass structure.


**The Eiffel Tower** in Paris, France – 1889 - became the tallest structure in the world - engineer **Gustave Eiffel** - wind resistance.


The Pre-Raphaelites. The Arts and Crafts movement led by **William Morris** – reaction to the industrialization leading to the decorative Art Nouveau movement.

**Paris Metro** stations by Hector Guimard – 190