

Chapter 19: 1940–1970

19.1: The International Style and the Advent of the Welfare State

1. A collaborative project that involved Wallace K. Harrison, Le Corbusier, and the Brazilian architect, Oscar Niemeyer, the foundation of this organization and the construction of its headquarters represented one of the major acts of post–World War II planning.
 - a. The United Nations*
 - b. The Radiant City
 - c. The League of Nations
 - d. The Urban Renewal program

2. While several Federal housing projects ended in failure, like the Pruitt-Igoe near downtown St. Louis, this complex in Detroit featured mixed scale dwellings and remained racially and economically diverse.
 - a. Levittown
 - b. Allen Parkway Village.
 - c. Lafayette Park*
 - d. Eames House

3. As a transparent house contained in a single oblong room and divided with a long rosewood paneled volume, this residence in Plano, Illinois, was an important point of reference for Philip Johnson as he prepared his own residence in New Canaan Connecticut.
 - a. Lafayette Park
 - b. Farnsworth House*
 - c. Glass House
 - d. Barbican Centre

4. The Habitat 67 project by Moshe Safdie in Montréal embodied this strategy, envisioned by French architects, of stacking prefab units to leave interstitial social spaces and rooftop gardens.
 - a. Grands Ensembles
 - b. recherche combinatoire*
 - c. tabula rasa
 - d. Krushchovka

5. This “gift” to Poland from the USSR during the early 1950s was a town that featured a large steel plant but did not include a church.
 - a. Kraków
 - b. Kiev
 - c. Stalinallee
 - d. Nowa Huta*

19.2.: Latin American Modernism: Experiments in Postcolonial Architecture

1. While this architect was not included in the designing team for the new Ciudad Universitaria, his Bebedero Fountain and Tlalpan Chapel are among the most accomplished examples of *integración plastica*.
 - a. Mario Pani
 - b. Enrique de Moral
 - c. Juan O’Gorman
 - d. Luis Barragán*

2. This building became the incubator of Brazilian Modernism, involving Lúcio Costa (1902–1998), Oscar Niemeyer (b. 1907), Affonso Reidy (1909–1964), and Roberto Burle Marx (1909–1994).
 - a. Ministry of Education and Health*
 - b. Pedregulho project in Rio de Janeiro
 - c. Church of São Francisco
 - d. Brasilia

3. As was the case in Brazil, the catharsis for modern Indian architecture occurred with the arrival of this European architect.
 - a. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe
 - b. Walter Gropius
 - c. Le Corbusier*
 - d. Erich Mendelsohn

4. Le Corbusier's main patron in the city, the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, was an enthusiastic technocrat who envisioned the new capital city of _____ as rising "unfettered by the traditions of the past, a symbol of the nation's faith in the future."
 - a. Delhi
 - b. Mumbai
 - c. New Bombay
 - d. Chandigarh*

5. Fernand Pouillon's 200 Colonnnes in 1959 provided this African city with one of the twentieth century's grandest visions of subsidized housing.
 - a. Algiers*
 - b. Accra
 - c. Yaoundé
 - d. Lagos

19.3: The Expressionist Resurgence: Hybrids amid Mass Culture

1. Consisting of four wings that crowned an artificial hill, Alvar Aalto's town hall for this town was inspired by medieval Siena.
 - a. Helsinki
 - b. Säynätsalo*
 - c. Imatra
 - d. Copenhagen

2. This assistant of Alvar Aalto designed the Sydney Opera House in 1957. Despite its 1000% cost overrun, it became synonymous with the city of Sydney itself.
 - a. Aino Marsio-Aalto
 - b. Hans Scharoun
 - c. Jørn Utzon*
 - d. Bruno Zevi

3. Of the post-Fascist generation of Italian architects, his work frequently involved exhibition design and the reworking of historical structures such as the Castelvecchio Museum in Verona.
 - a. Pier Luigi Nervi
 - b. Ernesto Rogers
 - c. Carlo Scarpa*
 - d. Giovanni Michelucci

4. While on a fellowship at the American Academy in Rome, the ruins of the city taught this architect that "a good building makes a good ruin."

- a. Bruce Goff
- b. Paul Rudolph
- c. I. M. Pei
- d. Louis I. Kahn*

5. This building, designed by Louis Kahn, embodied several contradictions: it was constructed with primitive means on a technically sophisticated structure; it was planned for the highest democratic participation in a country that often reverted to autocracy; and it was filled with historical resonances from Europe and Asia while hoping to express modern liberation from the past.

- a. Bath House for the Jewish Community Center in Trenton, New Jersey
- b. Salk Institute, La Jolla, California
- c. Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, Texas
- d. National Assembly building, Dhaka, Bangladesh*