Mimoza Demiraj

March 31,2020

ENG 1121

Word count: 1414

**History and social impact**

**Why is architecture important in our lives?**

Architecture is the spiritual vision of art. The structural building design is a combination of art and architecture – and this relationship is almost perfect, but it takes the architect to ensure the work is in the right manner. By definition, architecture is the art of designing buildings, whereby art is any of various creative forms of expression and science is the basic tool to come up with sustainable concepts to a design. Architecture addresses those “creative forms of expression” as functional and usable spaces by humans. But what is the idea of “function,” and “use”? Architecture is old as the world’s civilization. The ancient architecture is a real contribution to todays architecture existence. In the words of Vitruvius - the great Roman architect, architecture provides “firmness, commodity and delight.” To this term’s clarity: firmness refers to structural integrity and durability, commodity refers to the function or “serving its purpose” of a building, and delight is the spiritual and visual pleasing of a building. These principles were and are adopted throughout the building history. ²The sustainability of work to use by human beings in general and the adaptability of it to particular human activities, the stability and performance of the work’s construction, and the communication of experience and ideas through its form are the conditions that must be met in architecture. Architects design for the society needs of its different institutions, which specifies that the function and the use of the building can differ based on the building purposes. The communication of the two varies whether it is a monumental building or a religious building, the characteristic of forms, elements and methodology are used to specify it. The use of type of architecture is concerned with architectural typology, with the role of society in determining the kinds of architecture, and with planning—the role of the architect in adapting designs to uses and to the general physical needs of human beings. Always according to the three principles of Vitruvius. The Greek history of architecture in antiquity enriches the architectural theory interlocking with the

arts world. Acropolis of Athens, the highest point portion of land is a tremendous source of temples and palaces. Among the other temple’s stands the Parthenon, the world’s greatest cultural monument. The Greek art was meant to honor the gods, the temple was built as a tribute to Athena, the goddess of wisdom. The temple’s main function was to shelter the monumental statue of Athena, after a period of time it also held religious ceremonies, festivals, political meetings, and other events. Parthenon contributes to its overall beauty and balance. For example, each column is slightly wider in the middle than at its base and top. The columns are also spaced closer together near the corners of the temple and

farther apart toward the middle.

The Greek and the Roman architecture are two different styles in architecture but gave a big impact in the role of art involved in architecture. ⁴Greek temple designs started simply and evolved into more complex and ornate structures, but later architects translated the symmetrical design and columned exterior into a host of governmental, educational, and religious buildings over the centuries to convey a sense of order and stability. An example of how the field of art “intersects” shapes the architecture.

**Discourse communities:**

This discourse community that is connected to this genre is architects, engineers, and artists. In an architectural project are involved owners, project managers, owner reps, contractors, developer’s, lawyers, construction managers, etc. There is a special language used. Architectural communication is a complex and varied subject. Verbal communication is a special form of communication and it includes conversations, meetings and presentations during the various stages of a project. To be part of this discourse community you need to study architecture, construction, or engineering, be an intern of these fields, or understand the process of project design.

**Rules and messages:**

**What are the rules or forms of architecture?**

The social building needs get achieved by the work architects due. This terminology was discovered in early ages of civilization. The three critical principles defined by the roman architect Vitruvius and that every architect must refer to when designing a project are: Firmatis or durability – meaning that it should stand up robustly and remain in good condition, Utilitas (Utility) meaning that it should be useful and function well for the people using it, and Venustatis (Beauty) the meaning that it should delight people and raise their spirits. An architect accepts a commission from a client. While the architect works in developing the design requirements there are very strict and forward rules and regulations that must be followed. Building codes: by the definition is a set of rules that specify the minimum acceptable level of safety for constructed objects such as buildings and nonbuilding structures, fire regulations: a legal requirement intended to ensure safety in case of accidental fire occurring, zoning laws: refers to municipal or local laws or regulations that dictate how real property can and cannot be used in certain geographic areas, and city ordinances when the architect makes their plan. These are the rules and principles that ensure the safety of people in a building.

**What is the main message of your chosen example? Do they all have the same kind of message?**

The five examples I have chosen are very significant architects that have done incredibly amazing work though decades. Zaha Hadid, Frank Lloyd Wright, Le Corbusier, Ludwing Mies van der Rohe, and Daniel Liberskind. Each of these personalities gave architecture life though building pieces. These architects focused in different architectural movements, which are known for and contributed in the way architecture is formed. Le Corbusier, Ludwing Mies van Der Rohe, Zaha Hadid are the key of the development of modern architecture movement. The character, design, and the most importantly the shape of the building implied the functionalism. The idea was not to reject the artistic work from the building but be applied or incorporate into the building. This creative process has given a meaning to the world architecture. And for a lot of architecture students is an inspirational research, study, and a productive way for their future architecture life.

**Focused analysis:**

Art is a visual stimulating environment. The history of art and architecture is very unique in comparison to other academic disciplines. The general term in defining architecture is a social art and an artful science. Whereas the long-term terminology one cannot work without the other is an aspect of defines purity, abstract and reality at the same time in a work piece. Every work of art was created in a specific historical, political, social or religious context. The adequate examples come from the very ancient, world’s famous antique buildings, the ancestors of art and architecture: the Vitruvius three principles of a good architecture and the history and build technology of Parthenon- one of the earliest structural/architecture pieces. 1A work of architecture has an idea—an organic link between concept and form. The architectural concepts mostly are art themes. These themes mostly provide a narrative that specifies a meaning of a design. 1It can describe a building’s function; it can imbue a space with a spiritual quality; it can visually enlarge a space by creating an illusion; it can confer status; it can demonstrate wealth; it can convert a neutral space into one suited for a particular ritual; it can ascertain claims about a building’s owner or users; it can establish links between cultures or attempt to recover values of the past; in short: art plays a vital role in shaping a building’s identity. In simplifying, the size, scale, texture and value are all formal elements in art that contribute to a designed architecture work and are critical - enhance the meaning of a building.

***Work cited page***

Mitrache, Georgia. “Architecture, Art, Public space.” Procedia – Social and behavioral science Volume 51, 2012, Pages 562-566. Science Direct. Accessed on March 30, 2020.

Holl, Steven. “What is Architecture? (Art)?” September 2013. Accessed on March 30, 2020. The Brooklyn Rail.

Emmanuel, David. “The importance of integrating Art within Architecture.” April 30, 2013. Accessed on March 30, 2020. Society and politics, visual arts and music.

Betsky, Aaron. “Different rules and regulations.” December 12, 2014. Accessed on March 30, 2020. Architect.

Imber, Michael. “Is architecture still considered an Art?” April 4, 2018. Accessed on March 30, 2020. Architecture Design Pro - ADPro.