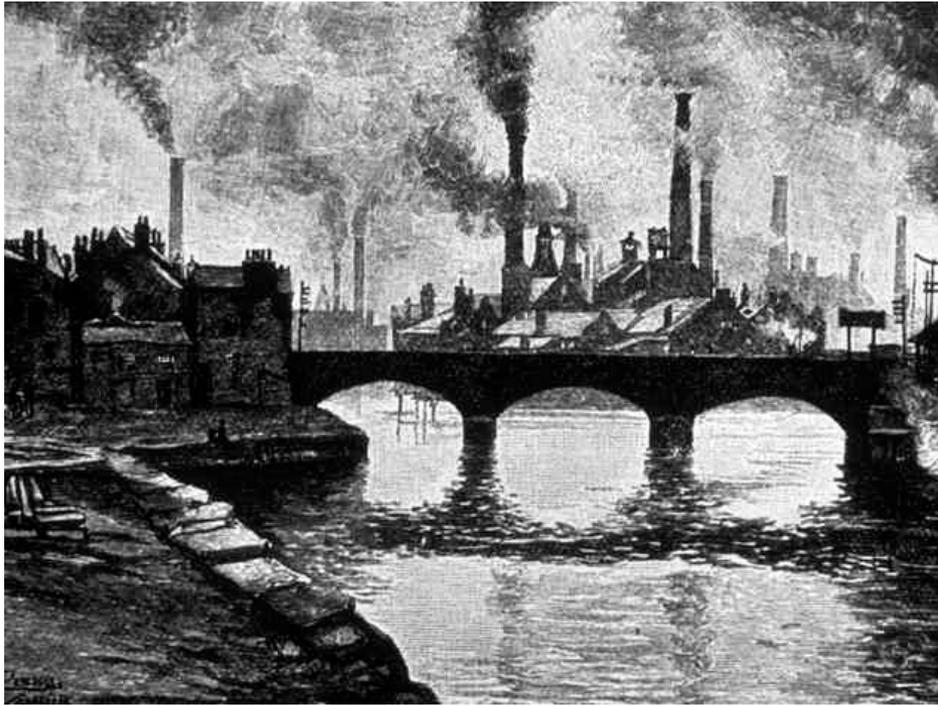


Architecture After the Industrial Revolution



The **Industrial Revolution** began in England in the eighteenth century and quickly spread across Europe and North America. **New technology and inventions** transformed an agricultural and commercial way of life into a modern industrial society. **Changes** brought about by the Industrial Revolution revolutionized families and lifestyles as the **factory system** drew workers away from the rural family economy to urban areas.



The growth of heavy industry brought a flood of **new building materials**—such as cast iron, steel, and glass—with which architects and engineers devised **structures hitherto undreamed of** in function, size, and form.



Metal Structure

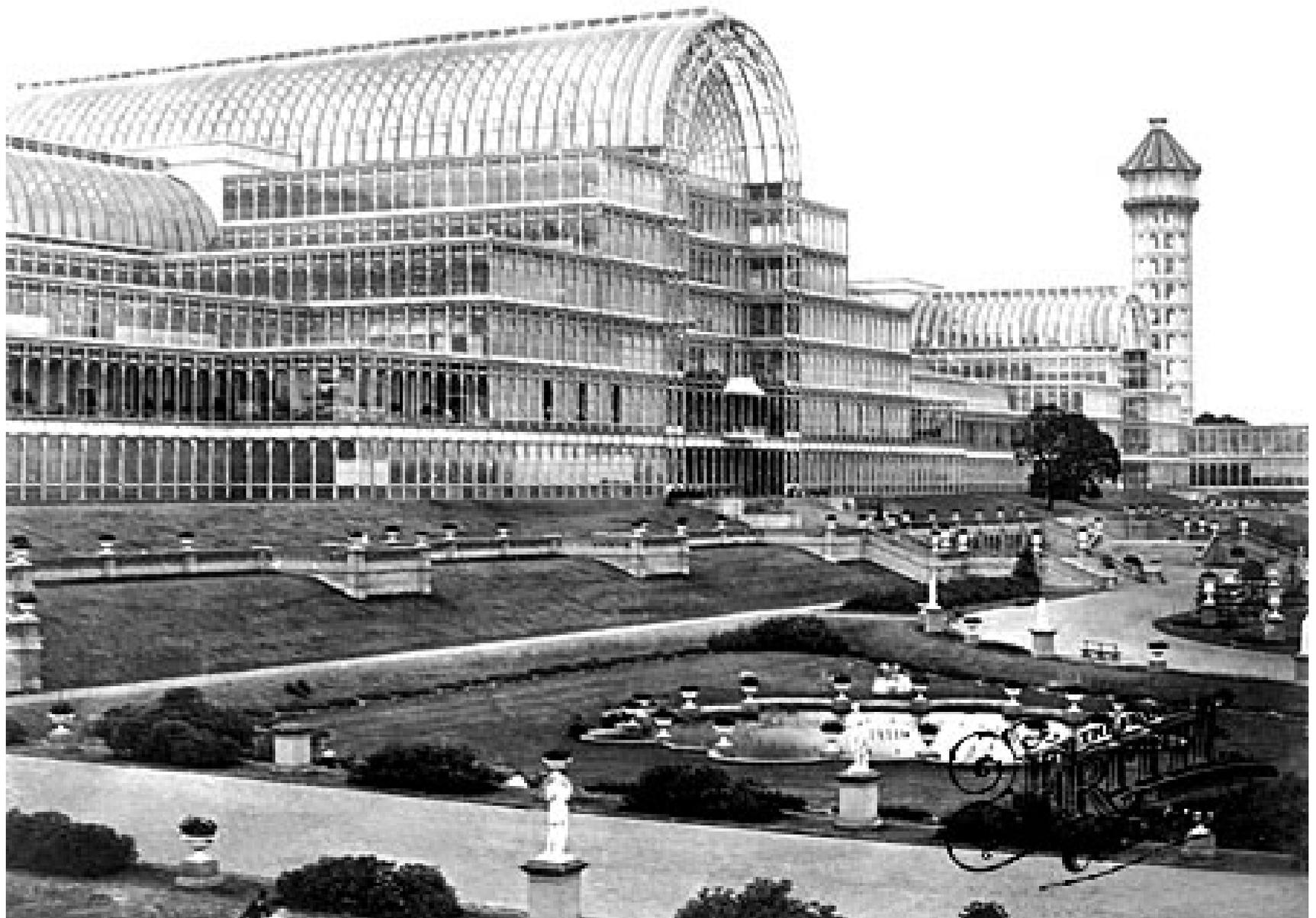
Structure: The Crystal Palace

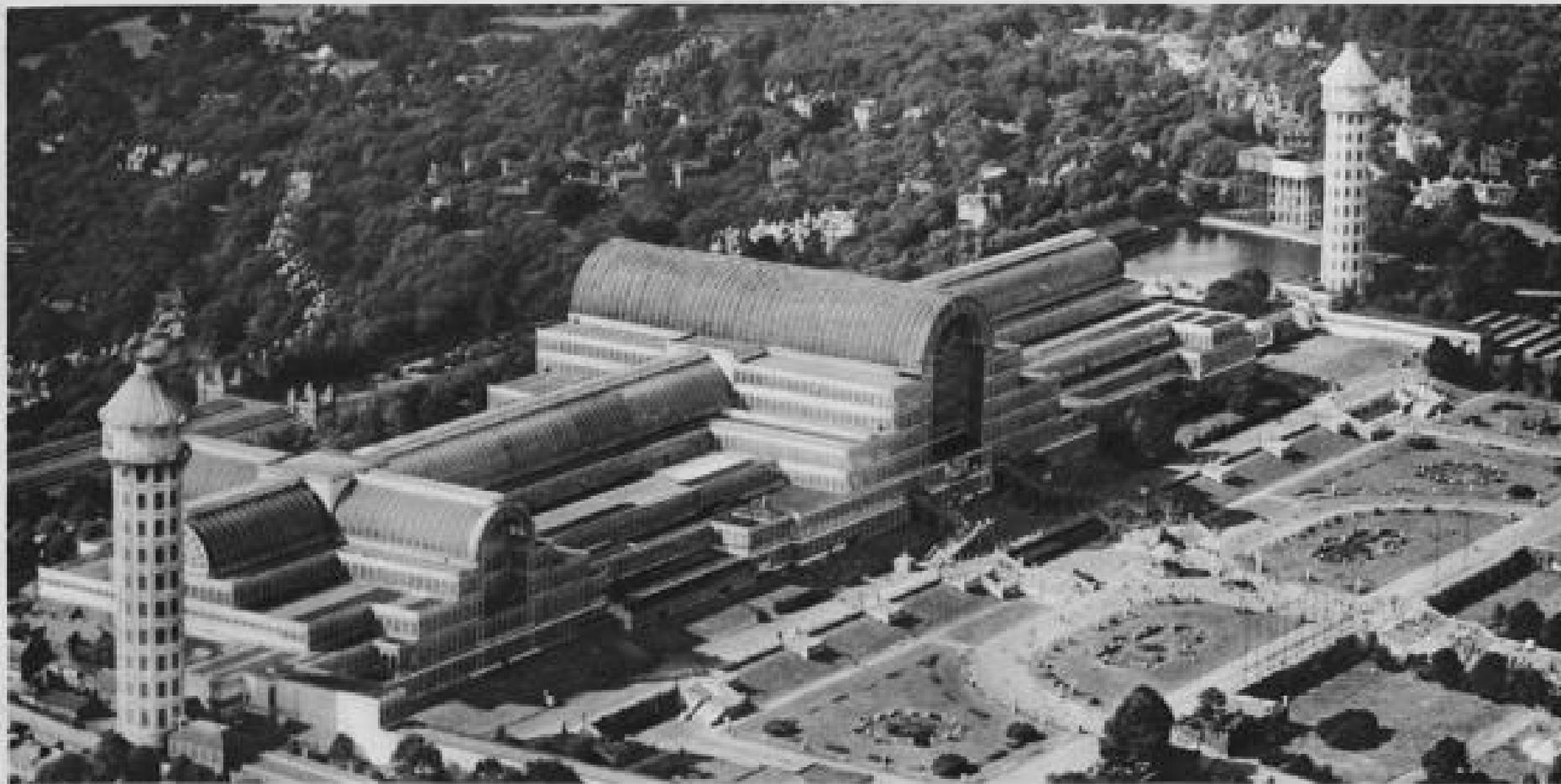
Location: London, England

Architect: Sir Joseph Paxton

Square Feet: 900,000

Date: 1850-1851





BEFORE THE FIRE: A PANORAMIC AIR VIEW OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE—A HUGE STRUCTURE OF IRON AND GLASS COVERING 25 ACRES: SHOWING THE SOUTH TOWER (PARTLY OCCUPIED BY THE BAIRD TELEVISION COMPANY) ON THE LEFT, THE NORTH TOWER ON THE RIGHT, AND THE GARDENS ON THE EASTERN SIDE.

In 1849 Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, and president of the Royal Society of Arts, conceived the idea of inviting international exhibitors to participate in an exposition.

The exhibition was to take place in the Crystal Palace, designed by Sir Joseph Paxton for this occasion. It was a remarkable construction of prefabricated parts. It consisted of an intricate network of slender iron rods sustaining walls of clear glass.

The building dazzled the millions of visitors who passed through its doors and demonstrated an undreamed-of kind of spatial beauty. It was spacious enough to enclose mature existing trees within its walls and 8 miles of display tables.

Some 14,000 exhibitors participated. Among the American exhibits were false teeth, artificial legs, and Colt's repeating pistol.

Metal Structure

Structure: The Eiffel Tower

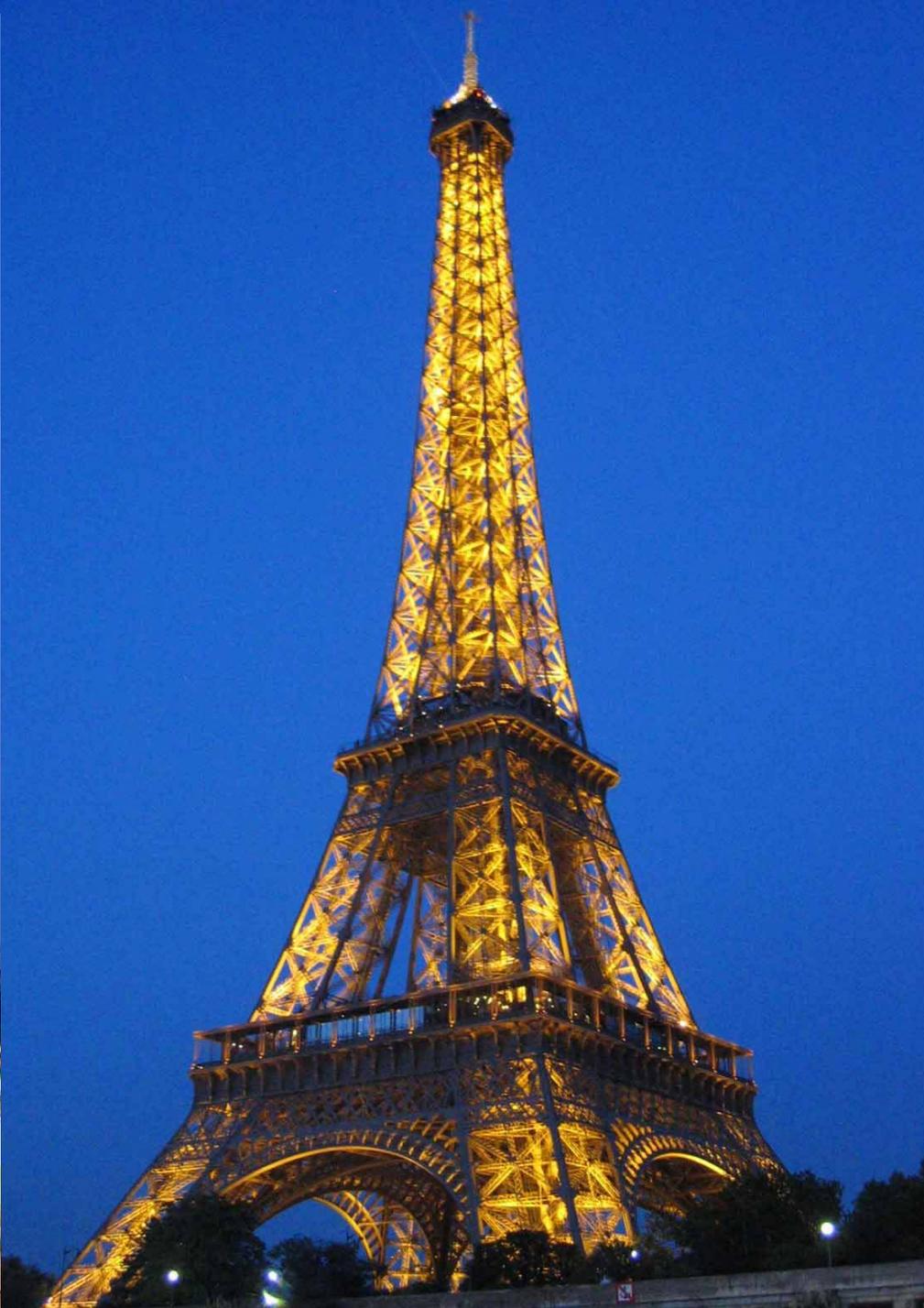
Location: Paris, France

Architect: Stephen Sauvestre and Gustave Eiffel

Height: 1063 feet

Date: 1889





Improvements to the iron making process encouraged the building of bridges and other structures. Large indoor open spaces were now made possible with the use of strong iron framed construction. The Eiffel Tower, built for the 1889 Exhibition in Paris was a dramatic demonstration by the French of their mastery of this new construction technology.

It was heavily criticized by some architects and artists who scorned it as an example of the “blackness of industry” and saw it as blight on the city’s skyline.





The symbol of Paris and of France, the Eiffel Tower is one of the best known monuments in the world, and the one whose silhouette has been most depicted.



The First Skyscrapers

The race to build the tallest building in the world has been going on ever since the first skyscraper, the Home Insurance Building, was built in Chicago in 1885 (it was demolished in 1931). The Empire State Building was the first building to have more than 100 floors and the tallest building in the world until 1973 when it was surpassed by the World Trade Center. At 828 meters or 2,717 feet, Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world, but according to recent news, it might not be long until it gets surpassed.

Structure A:
Home Insurance Building
Chicago, Illinois
138 Feet
Completed in 1885

The first skyscraper



Structure B:
The Chrysler Building
New York City, New York
1046 Feet
Completed in 1885

Gigantic gargoyles;
tallest building in the
world for 1 year







Structure C:

The Empire State Building
New York City, New York

1250 feet

Completed 1931

Built during the great
depression; was the
tallest building in the
world from 1931-1972







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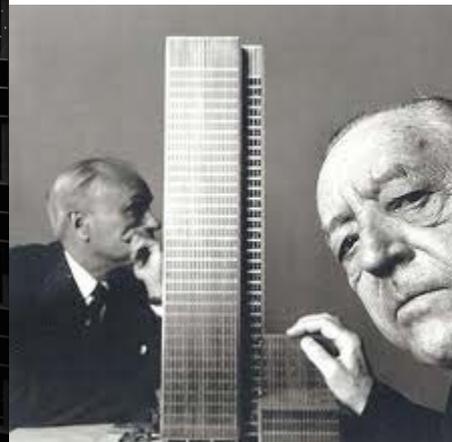
Turn
To
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Object

Skyscrapers Today



Structure D:
Seagram Building
New York City, New York
515 feet tall
Completed in 1958

Der Rohe said of his design, "I don't want to be interesting. I want to be good."



Structure E:

Salt Lake Temple

Salt Lake City, UT

223 feet

Completed 1893

Built by Utah's earliest
settlers; Took 40 years to
complete



Structure F:

One World Trade Center

New York City, New York

1776 feet

Completed 2014

Replaced the World Trade
Towers; Currently the
tallest Building in the
Western Hemisphere





Structure G:

Burj Khalifa

Dubai, UEA

2717 feet

Completed 2011

Currently the tallest
building in the world





Structure H:
Sky Tower
Changsha, China
2750 feet
Not completed

A city in a building; If it is ever completed it will be 10 meters taller than the Burj Khalifa





Related Videos

Chrysler Building

<http://www.history.com/topics/home-insurance-building/videos/deconstructing-history-empire-state-building?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false>

Empire State Building

<http://www.history.com/topics/home-insurance-building/videos/deconstructing-history-empire-state-building?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false>

Sky City

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jvimjFyJ3XQ>