

# History of Design

a cross-cultural time-line  
compiled by  
Charlene Brown



# History of Design

This book charts the history of design from the earliest known rock art symbols and illustrations, megalithic structures and carvings through hieroglyphics, cuneiform and pictograph writing, ancient art and archaeology to present day artistic, architectural and industrial design.

## Cross-cultural Comparisons

Each of the pages contains parallel time lines for four regions of the world:

- The Americas and the Pacific
- Europe
- Near East and Africa
- Asia.

The information is organized into columns representing the different regions because this helps to:

- compare design concepts in different civilizations over time.
- trace cross-cultural influences upon friendly civilizations – and upon conquerors, from First Century (C1BCE) Romans to Fourteenth Century (C14) Aztecs, who often learned from and improved on the art and technology of cultures they took over
- reveal parallel developments, which have taken place – sometimes simultaneously, sometimes centuries later – in civilizations which do not have contact
- examine revivals of earlier styles, which may be:
  - a return in popularity, such as Eighteenth Century (C18) Neo Classical which was a revival of the Classic designs of C5BCE, C2BCE and C16, or
  - a reform movement in design – for example, to counter the negative effects of industrialization, past styles were deliberately incorporated, such as the Nineteenth Century (C19) Pre-Raphaelite and Art & Crafts Movements
  - a combination of elements, such as Post-modern architecture and design, which may have C20, C19 and even C1 components.

Toward the end of the Second Millennium, distinctions between developments in different regions become blurred because of transportation and communication improvements, and fusions of different styles. This can be seen between Europe and North America beginning in C18 and C19 and between the western world and Asia in C20 and C21.

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# Before Third Millennium B.C.E.

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C300 BCE C250 BCE	Ubirr: earliest rock art, extinct animals	Chauvet: cave paintings Willendorf: limestone, ivory figures first architecture, mammoth bone structures		
C150 BCE C100 BCE C90 BCE C80 BCE	didgeridoo, first musical instrument Cueva de las Manos: cave art, hunting, as it spread south in Americas	Lascaux, Altamira: rock art	Natufian Period Neolithic Revolution, domestica- tion of animals and crops, permanent settlements, Jericho: first walled town Anatolia: houses without doors had holes in roof, wall paintings with geometric patterns, animals	Neolithic Jomon Culture
C70 BCE C60 BCE		Farming spreads NW from Greece Lopenski, Vir: shell jewelry	Catal Huyuk, pottery, wool textiles Tassili n'Ajjer, Tadrart Acacus: rock art, showing environment, climate change	
C50 BCE C45 BCE C40 BCE	Nanaimo, Port Alberni: Petroglyphs	Almendres: stone circles, menhir, carved spiral decorations	Chalcolithic (Copper Age) in Anatolia, rudimentary writing for inventories, irrigation in Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Yangshao Culture
C35 BCE		Varna: gold artifacts Alta Fjord: petroglyphs	cuneiform, earliest painted pottery in Mesopotamia. Hieroglyphics in Egypt	
C33 BCE C32 BCE C31 BCE	Valdivia Culture: early ceramics	Carnac: megalithic menhirs, dolmens British Isles: standing stones, circles Tarxien: larger-than-life figures, relief sculpture of animals	Sumer: invention of the wheel, cylinder seals Uruk: marble sculpture; cult vase Egypt: invention of sail, painted linen Wadi Methkandoush, rock carvings	Hong Shan and Liangzhu Cultures Liangch'eng: first city Niheliang: fine incised pottery
		early Cycladic civilization in Aegean Brú na Bóinne Complex: prehistoric megalithic art	Sumer: Pictographic writing	Sidun: jade, face motif

# Third Millennium B.C.E.

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C30 BCE	First pottery in Ecuador and Columbia Kotosh Temple of the Crossed Hands	corded ware copper-working  Beaker Culture	Anatolia: beginning of first Bronze Age Egypt: Old Kingdom stelae, bas relief Mesopotamia: gold, lapis lazuli jewelry, inlaid furniture Mleiha: shell and pearl jewelry Farming spreads in Africa Uruk: first real city, cuneiform tablets	China: first chemistry, textile dyes; Thailand: bronze-working
C28 BCE		Grotta-Pelos: Cycladic Culture: small marble figures		Indus Valley Civilization
C27 BCE			Saqqara: Old Kingdom step pyramid Ur: musical instruments Mesopotamia: earliest ziggurats, clay cone mosaic temples; Great Flood Dahshur: evolution to 'true' pyramids Giza: Sphinx and Great Pyramid, Abu Dhabi: Umm Al Nar civilization, Garden Tomb of Hili, relief carvings may indicate domestication of camel	Longshan Culture
C26 BCE				
C25 BCE		Hal Saffieni: Hypogeum, subterranean structure made using cyclopean rigging Wessex Barrow: bronze and gold implements, grave goods		Harappa: carved stone pictograph seals, clay figures, gold, silver jade, lapis lazuli and turquoise jewelry, Mohenjo-Daro: Citadel
C23 BCE				
C22 BCE		Tarxien, Mnaidra: temples	Tel Abraq and Ras Al Khaimah: gold jewelry, copper implements	

# Second Millennium B.C.E.

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C20 BCE	Queen Charlotte Islands: Haida Obsidian (volcanic glass) culture Peru: metal-work, Temple of the Fox South America: earliest temples	Stonehenge Crete: Minoan Civilization, sails on sea-going vessels, hieroglyphics	Egypt: Middle Kingdom, Classical Age of restoration of arts and political power in Thebes Abydos: cult centre for Osiris Assyrian state founded, Hammerabi Code on stele, Babylonian Empire, Ur: ziggurat, wheeled chariots and bronze weapons contributed to changing the course of history. Tyrian purple dye developed by Phoenicians, restricted to royalty	Shang Dynasty, Bronze Age, bronze and jade artifacts and jewelry
C18 BCE	first settlement in Melanesia		Hittite cuneiform	
C17 BCE			Boghazkoy: Hittite temples, anthropomorphic forms, horse-drawn chariots in relief sculpture	China: ideographic script Indus Valley: bronze casting, wheel-thrown pottery
C16 BCE	Lapita pottery	Mycenean Civilization: Knossos: palace, huge sarcophagi Akrotiri, Thera (Santorini) and Crete: Linear B script, frescoes	Egypt: New Kingdom, Karnak: built, added to throughout New Kingdom, gold inlaid with enamel and faience furniture, painted, gilded statues, obelisks, hypostyle hall	
C15 BCE			Saqqara: Serapium, Royal Bulls Valley of the Kings: rock-cut tombs, Tutankhamen, painted papyrus Deir el-Bahri: Hatshepsut Abydos: Temple of Seti, bas reliefs Abu Simbel: Temple of Ramses, colossi, Kadesh battle scenes	Tamgaly: Petroglyphs
C14 BCE		Mycenae: Citadel, Lions Gate, Treasury of Atreus Pylos: best-preserved Mycenaean palace		
C13 BCE	Olmec Civilization, first in New World Vera Cruz: huge basalt heads, calendar			Yinxu: oracle bones FuHao Tomb
C12 BCE	Tlatilco: ceramic masks	Beginning of Iron Age Paphos: Temple of Aphrodite, mosaics	Philistines bring iron to Near East when they leave Greece Byblos: Phoenicians develop alphabet Jebel Barkal: Black Kingdom, pyramids expanded to rule Egypt in C8 BCE	
C11 BCE				

# First Millennium B.C.E.

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C10 BCE	Olmecs had aqueduct, ceremonial pools, underground drainage, first writing in New World - logosyllabic glyphs, vigesimal number system		Sabaeen Kingdom, Queen of Sheba Leptis Magna: founded by Phoenicians, became Spartan, then Punic, finally magnificent Roman city	
C9 BCE	Peru: sculptured sandstone and granite monoliths			
C8 BCE	Chavin Culture: centre of innovation, destination of pilgrimage	First indication of use of the concept of the Golden Section in design	Khorsabad: palaces, lamassu (hawk-winged lions)	
C7 BCE	Stylized jade carvings in Central and South America	Aegean: geometric, stylized sculpture, 'Greek key' patterned vases Hallstatt Culture: iron implements, early Celtic style art, Hochdorf	Lydia: coins Nimrud, Nineveh	iron technology in China
C6 BCE		Greece: coins, Pythagoras, Tarquinia: Etruscan architecture, tombs, bronze, terra cotta sculpture Beginning of Greek Classical Culture	Babylon: 'hanging' gardens on ziggurat with water-lifting device, Ishtar Gate Persepolis: Palace, Gate of Xerxes Ephesus: Temple of Diana	Ukok, Pazyryk: Iron Age in Siberia, frozen tombs preserved lavish textiles
C5 BCE	Monte Alban: Capital of Zapotecs, great structures, hieroglyphics	Delos and Delphi: elegant, life-size marble statues, Athens: Acropolis, Parthenon a series of mathematical formulas, design based on geometric shapes, slanting removes apparent 'keystone' (vertical perspective)	Nok terra cotta figures in Africa	
C4 BCE	Plank longhouses in North America	Greek Architectural Orders: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian Beginning of Hellenistic Period, expansion into Near East, astrolabe and superior design of Greek warships	Alexander the Great conquers Persia using their road system against them. Ephesus: Temple of Artemis Egypt: shift to Ptolemaic style	Highly stylized bronze, jade and lacquer work in China Founding of Taoist, Legalistic, Confucian schools, scientific discoveries
C3 BCE	Maya Civilization begins	Vergina: gold larnax with star, symbol of Macedonian Royal Family	Pentapolis: Apollonia, Arsinoë, Berenice, Cyrene, and Ptolemais Ras Al Khaimah: palace, irrigation system, evidence of far-reaching trade Alexandria: Library; Dendera: Zodiac	India: lion columns, ornately carved Great Stupa of Sanchi Chin Dynasty: Great Wall of China, paper-making, Xian: larger-than-life bronze chariots, terra cotta warriors
C2 BCE		Beginning of Roman dominance in art and architecture, Vitruvius' notebooks, Tuscan and Composite Orders, first stone bridge over the Tiber	Dougga: Lybico-Punic Mausoleum, later C3 Roman architecture	Han Dynasty begins, Liu Sheng buried in jade suit
C1 BCE	Teotihuacan founded, first planned city in North America, river channeled and diverted in grid pattern, chinampas (floating, raised gardens - unique to the New World), larger than Rome, and lasted longer than Roman Empire	Celtic art: blending of radial and axial symmetry with natural and abstract Arles: Roman theatre, arena, many more Romanesque monuments in C4 Second Golden Age	Petra: Nabatean, Corinthian, rock-cut architecture and sculpture Jerash, Palmyra (on Silk Road): Graeco-Roman colonnaded streets Philadelphia: Temple of Hercules Ephesus: Roman architecture, statues added to Greek	First Ajanta Caves: frescoes of the Buddha, added to in C5, C6 Silk Road built across central Asia Koguryo Kingdom: mountain cities, tombs with wall paintings Anuradhapura: sacred city started by cutting from the Buddha's fig tree

# First Millennium C.E.

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C1		Roman empire under Trajan at its greatest extent, Pantheon, Vindolanda	Kingdom of Aksum: obelisk and stelae Christianity begins	Linen paper and cloth in China
C2	Teotihuacan: intricately carved step pyramid, serpent god	Geometry enabled Greeks to determine Earth is round, calculate circumference	Baalbeck, Palmyra: colonnaded streets Ehphesus: library	Han Dynasty: bronze flying horse sculpture
C3	Tikal, Palenque: beginning of 700-year Golden Age of Mayan Culture Copan: analogous to Alexandria in C3 BCE as a centre of learning with institutes for each science Hopewell Mound Builders created magnificent ornaments and jewelry	Toledo: began as Roman municipium, then C5 Visigothic capital, then C15 fortress of the Emirate of Cordoba and C16 seat of Charles V Britain: Celtic cross	Sabratha: well-preserved Roman buildings, never plundered Zaghouan: aqueduct to Carthage, Roman arch, Water Temple El Gem: Roman amphitheatre Djémila: Roman town planning adapted to mountainous terrain	wheelbarrow in China
C4		Split: Diocletian's Palace, additions to complex in C12, C13, C15	Lyndenburg: Iron Age artifacts	Gupta Empire founded in India Statues of Buddha, some huge, throughout Asia, cave temples
C5		Beginning of Dark Ages	Buddhas of Bamiyan: (destroyed C21)	magnetic compass invented
C6	Tiwanaku: monumental ceremonial and public architecture	Rome: Christian art and architecture	Constantinople: Byzantine art and architecture, Hagia Sophia	Shinto Shrine of Ise in Japan
C7	Moche Culture: irrigation Sipan: mud-brick pyramid	Sutton Hoo: Anglo-Saxon gold and silver artifacts	Islam begins, Umayyad architecture Jerusalem: Dome of the Rock Damascus: Great Mosque	Rise of mathematics in India, invention of the decimal system
C8	Caracol: calendar (more accurate than C16 Gregorian) Naj Tunich: most important Mayan calligraphic cave painting Quirigua: carved stelae and sculpted Mayan calendars	Romanesque architecture spreads through Europe Aachen Cathedral	Qusayr: frescoes Anjar: planned city Julfar, Ras Al Khaimah, Jumeirah: artifacts found indicate trade with Persia, East Africa, India and China. Takht-e Soleyman: designs of Fire Temple and palace strongly influenced development of Islamic architecture.	Tang Dynasty: block printing, segmented bridges, gunpowder Nara: Buddhist pagoda temple Kyoto: Imperial palace Mahabalipuram: monuments carved out of rock, temples in the form of chariots, cave sanctuaries, and giant open-air reliefs
C9	Uxmal: giant pyramid, palaces Tiahuanaco: pre-Incan pyramid designed as water shrine	Charlemagne restored literacy, Carolingian miniscule, first easily written, but readable, script	Fez: first teaching university Kufic calligraphy	Pattadakal: Temple of Virupaksha Borobudur: Temple Compounds Temple of Bulguksa, Seokguram Grotto: religious architectural complex, masterpiece of Buddhist art
C10	Mesa Verde, Chaco Canyon, Pueblo Bonito: masonry, ziggurat-like structures, comparable to C27 BCE Toltec Empire begins, replacement of Mayan gods with war gods. Inca Empire expands Vikings arrive in North America	Gerbert, Abbot of Bobbio: greatest scientific advances in Medieval Europe Abbey of Cluny Great Mosque of Cordoba Jelling: burial mounds: Runic Stones	Kairouan: Great Mosque M'Zab Valley: Urban planning well adapted to the environment Science flourished in the Islamic world from C8 to C12, Arabs absorbed and improved upon mathematics, astronomy, geometry of Persians, Indians, Greeks and Byzantines	Dunhuang: Diamond Sutra, first printed book Sung Dynasty: great age of Chinese painting and ceramics Prambanan: Temple Compounds

# Early Second Millennium C.E.

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C11	Toltecs (master-craftsmen) take over, re-copy Codex of Mayan science Chaco Canyon: road systems Drought in South America	Trivium of the Arts: logic, grammar and rhetoric; Quadrivium of Science: astronomy geometry, arithmetic and music; Oxford, first English-speaking university, Westminster Abbey Need to innovate - wind power and water power replaced slavery Beginning of large towns, churches, international contact - art and science brought back by Crusaders (C11-C13) Bayeux Tapestry: shows C10, C11 technology (rigid, padded horse collar may be invention with most far-reaching effect), harrow or crumbling plow. Abelard of Bath studied Hellenistic/ Arab manuscripts in Spain Chartres Cathedral begun Urnes: stave church, wood architecture Mtskheta: Medieval Caucasus style	Krak des Chevaliers: greatest Medieval Fortress ever built - originally Kurdish, taken over by Crusaders.	China: moveable type printing Suzhou: Classical Gardens begun (completed C19), design shows profound metaphysical importance of natural beauty in Chinese culture Uji, Kyoto: Hoodo Thanjavur, Darasuram: Great Living Chola Temples, brilliant achievements in architecture, sculpture, painting, and bronze casting. Prasat Phnom: Hindu, later Buddhist in C14 Ayuttaya period
C12	Mayapan: Toltec observatory Easter Island: first moai monoliths	Middle Ages peaked in Europe, technology, rather than theoretical science, Gothic architecture, lighter and loftier, to reach heaven, design was blend of religious themes and geometric patterns, proportions taken from nature, rose windows, labyrinths, crosses, Gothic arches, flying buttresses (forerunner of C20 exoskeleton) Chartres, Amiens: cathedrals Villard de Honnecourt: biggest influence in architecture as he was first to write everything down, proliferation of designs and drawings of flying buttresses, detailing structure and pattern, followed Vitruvius (C2BCE) and was followed by da Vinci (C16) in superimposing geometry on human form, proportions in nature; geomancy, emotional component of geometry Illuminated manuscripts, linen paper and cloth.	Marakesh: minaret of Kutubiya madrasas throughout the area designed to be residential as well as educational	Srivijaya Kingdom Angkor Wat: Hindu temple Polonnaruwa: Brahmanic Chola monuments, Parakramabahu garden Mongols under Genghis Khan begin conquest of Asia
C13	Toltecs re-built C3 Mayan cities, especially Chichen Itza, El Castillo: Vernal Equinox-based Observatory Monte Alban: Mixtec unsurpassed goldsmithing, turquoise, crystal artifacts, later paid in tribute to conquering Aztecs		Lalibela: Rock-Hewn Churches Bahla Oasis: huge fort, walls, towers of unbaked brick, stone foundations	Islamic architecture spreads to India Minaret of Jam: innovative architecture and blue tiling significant in the development of art and architecture of the Indian sub-continent Konarak: Sun Temple Itsukushima: Shinto shrine, harmonious arrangement of buildings plays on the contrasts in colour and form between mountains and sea, and illustrates the Japanese concept of scenic beauty, combining nature and human creativity.



# Mid-Second Millennium C.E.

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C13 (cont)		Inventions from China - wheelbarrow segmented bridges, lens, explosives, appeared in Europe. Roger Bacon combined math and design – parabolic mirrors, had visions of mechanically driven carriages, flying machines, imprisoned for inventing ‘dangerous novelties,’ ahead of daVinci, many ideas came from Near and Far East Greek Fire, may be most important history-altering invention, known only to the Keepers of the Flame. rapid fire (two shots per hour) portable catapult, siege engines, Les Baux de Provence Tallinn: Northern European Medieval architecture Little Ice Age in Europe, civilization moved south	Islamic design couldn't use figures, so used geometry and calligraphy  Mongols defeat Abbasid Caliphate	Kublai Khan founds Yuan Dynasty Marco Polo visits China
C14	Drought in North America  Aztecs took over Toltec Empire Tenochtitlan, advancement comparable to Egypt in C10BCE, had math and science, observatory, basalt calendar with 260-day cycle and 360-day cycle with five nothing-days for festivals and sacrifices, Quetzalcóatl, plumed serpent god	Cultural revival in Italy, Giotto, first use of perspective to imply 3D Bad harvests, Black Death, Hundred Years War starts Moscow: Cathedral of the Assumption Kremlin fortifications started Granada: Alhambra The Wilton Diptych	Yazd: Friday Mosque Soltaniyeh: octagonal Mausoleum of Oljaytu, dome covered in turquoise blue faience, earliest existing example of the double-shelled dome in Iran, “anticipated” (C17) Taj Mahal	Majapahit Empire: Pura Yeh Gangga Ming Dynasty Kyoto: Kinkaku Zen temple Wudang Mountains: ancient building complex, palaces and temples Ayuttaya: huge monasteries, prang Yasi: Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, developed Timurid designs later used in Samarkand
C15	Inca Empire expands to Chile, roads, bridges, irrigation, on a par with C1 Romans, but no writing - knotted string quipu for record-keeping, fine textiles using coarse alpaca Chan Chan: capital of Chimu Kingdom, huge, strictly planned city, falls to Incas Columbus reaches America	Science barely survives, but technology advances, hydrochloric acid used in Venetian glass-making, geometry and perspective in art. Guttenberg prints first book in Europe Rouen: half-timbered houses Quattrocento: Masaccio (perspective) Bellini, Donatello, Botticelli Spaniards drive Arabs out of Spain	Great Zimbabwe Timbuktu: intellectual, spiritual capital, university Esfahan: Timurid palace	Beijing: Forbidden City complex, Temple of Heaven, cloisonne Samarkand: Timurid architecture Janggyeong Panjeon: temple built to house C13 Tripitaka Koreana
C16	New Zealand: Maori woodcarving Machu Picchu: Mochica, Cuzco style Popocatepetl: monasteries on volcano Mexico City: Built by the Spanish on the ruins of Tenochtitlan	Cinquecento, Italian Renaissance, painting, sculpture, architecture, da Vinci (first industrial designer), Michelangelo, Palladio, Titian Loire Chateaux	Tabriz: Safavid Dynasty, carpets Benin: ivory ornaments	Shibam: urban planning based on vertical construction rising out of cliff Kyoto: Ryoanji temple Mughal Dynasty Great Wall of China Dragon motif in Chinese design Macao: Portuguese, Chinese buildings

# Mid-Second Millennium C.E. (cont)

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C16 (cont)	Cortez conquers the Aztecs Pizarro conquers the Incas Salvador de Bahia: blending European, African and Amerindian cultures	Mechanical inventions, rotating cam (originally Greek, but they didn't apply it), diverging lens, watch Copernicus		Fatehpur Sikri Mughal miniatures and narrative style, symbolic, official paintings of Akbar Manila, Santa Maria, Paoay, Miag-ao: churches, reinterpretation of Baroque by Chinese, Philippine craftsmen. Shah Jehan (reign of marble): patron of Mughal painting, architecture, Red Fort, Taj Mahal Lahore: palaces, mosques, Shalamar gardens, waterfalls, ornamental ponds Ching Dynasty: lacquer, landscape scrolls, often with 'four season' theme Edo period, Oribe, Mino, Takatori Himeji-jo: Japanese castle architecture Jaipur: Astronomical observatories of Jai Singh, striking combination of geometric forms
C17	Harvard: first university in N America Santiago de Cuba: San Pedro de la Roca, Spanish-American military architecture, based on Italian and Renaissance design principles Early American Colonial architecture, salt box, Cape Cod Paramaribo: Dutch, indigenous blend Tlingit, Haida, Kwakiutl wood and argelite totem poles, masks	Scientific Revolution: Kepler, Bacon, Galileo, Descartes, Isaac Newton Rome: Baroque art, Caravaggio, and architecture, St. Peter's, Bernini Netherlands: invention of telescope, Dutch Masters: Hals, Rembrandt, Vermeer, Rubens Rebuilding after Great Fire of London had huge effect on building design, Sir Christopher Wren, St. Paul's Rococo style: last phase of Baroque Tiepolo, Bavarian, Tyrolean facades Georgian Style: stately, symmetrical Adam Neo-Classical: style, reflects Athens (C5BCE), Pompeii (C2BCE), Palladio (C16), first international style St Petersburg: reconciles Baroque, pure neoclassical styles Advances in science & technology: Volta, Watt, Arkwright, Babbage Romanticism in art: Turner, Delecroix	Esfahan: Shaykh Lutfallah Mosque, Meidan Emam, Sidi Bou Said: blue and white village	
C18	Eastern North America: Colonial Georgian Style and French Creole architecture and furniture Andes, Central America, and south-western North America: Spanish Colonial art and architecture Shaker style: simple, practical Advances in technology: Whitney, Franklin, Edison United States Capitol Neo-Classical evolved into Federalist, Greek Revival, Antebellum, Beaux Arts McCormick reaper, and other agricultural machinery took prizes at London Haiti: National History Park, universal symbols of liberty Philadelphia: Exposition of 1876 Inventions: Bell, Remington, Pullman Melbourne: Royal Exhibition Building Nunavut: Inuit inuksuit Chicago: World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, Arts & Crafts Movement in architecture: backlash against the forces of industrialization Canadian Pacific: Railway Pagoda and Chateau Style architecture	Great Exhibition of London (1851), Crystal Palace, Victorian Era: fashions, furnishings, art, design, architecture Inventions change world of design Steel: Bessemer, underground railway Paris Exposition (1889) Eiffel Tower Daimler & Benz, Marconi, Diesel Impressionist painting: Monet, Renoir, Art Nouveau, initially fabric and graphic design, then architecture, Riga Gaudi reinterprets geometry Glasgow School of Art: architecture and design, Mackintosh	Royal Palaces of Abomey: cob-wall, bas reliefs	
C19			Yoruba figure carvings	Japanese wood-block prints, 'The Great Wave of Kamazawa' Japonisme, name given to the influence of Japanese painting and print-making on Western art Hue: Forbidden Purple City Mumbai: Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, outstanding example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture Lamu: mangrove wood, coral construction, Swahili, Islamic design

# Late Second Millennium C.E.

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C20	<p>Wright: heavier than air powered flight Sullivan: steel construction (following Chicago Fire), 'Form follows function' skyscrapers St.Louis: World's Fair of 1904 Ford: Model T, mass production Wright: cantilever architecture</p> <p>Art Deco: Chrysler Building, Empire State Building Golden Gate Bridge New York: World's Fair of 1939 BelGeddes, Loewy: design important factor in marketing, streamlining, electronic computer, supersonic flight, Mexican muralists: Garcia influenced by C15 Quattrocento artists and C12-14 pre-Columbian sculpture Organic design: Eames, Calder Modernism: Pei, van der Rohe, artistic exploration, new materials, technology Abstract Expressionism: Newman Op Art, Pop Art: Warhol Sydney Opera House Seattle: Century 21 Exposition Montreal: Expo 67, Habitat 67 Spokane: Expo 74: first World's Fair with environmental theme Chicago: Hancock Tower, exoskeleton Ottawa: National Gallery of Canada CAD/CAM Vancouver: Expo 86, Canada Place Postmodernism: combinations of modern, traditional, Piazza d'Italia Earth &amp; Land Art: Christo miniaturization, microchip technology Deconstructivism: looks to be made of unrelated abstract forms, Gehry Alternate Energy: hydrogen fuel cells</p>	<p>Zeppelin: first rigid dirigible Darmstadt: Jugendstil, Belle Epoque Howard "Garden Cities of Tomorrow" Post-Impressionist: VanGogh Gauguin Cubist painters: Picasso, Braque Werkbund: modern industrial design Abstract: Kandinsky, Fauve: Matisse Soviet Avante-garde: Tatlin, Lissitzky De Stijl: Mondrian, Bauhaus: austere shapes, Gropius Art Deco design, architecture: sleek, geometric, influenced by Greek, Roman, Mayan, Aztec, and C13BCE Egypt, originated at Exposition des Arts Decoratifs in Paris bakelite, improvement on celluloid, pre-cursor to development of plastic Soviet realism, Stalinist Gothic Surrealism: Dali, Magritte Italian Style: Vespa, Fiat Ulm Academy of Design Scandinavian Design: Aalto, Jacobsen Brussels: World's Fair, Atomium ergonomics, Braun, Bel Design Expressionist: Pietila Modernisme in Architecture: applies analytical methods to design, Koolhaas Centre LeCorbusier, La Grande Arche satellites, space station Studio Alchimia Memphis Group: bright, colourful, shocking, Sottsass Pyramide du Louvre Hi-tech: experimentation with colour, form and function Alternate Energy design: wind turbines, descendants of earliest Persian (vertical-axis) and C14 European (horizontal-axis) windmills, photovoltaics, active and passive solar designs. design management, corporate design</p>	<p>Tel Aviv: designed upon modern organic planning principles</p> <p>Negev Synagogue</p> <p>Casablanca: Hassan II Mosque</p> <p>Dubai: Emirates Towers</p>	<p>Shikumen</p> <p>Mao Zedong era: Xin Tian Di, political themes in art design, socialist reconstruction, Xin Tian Di tenements traditional Folk Art, Jinshan, Huxian peasant paintings</p> <p>Sogestsu Art Centre, Hajima City Hall</p> <p>Luang Prabang: combination of traditional Lao design and European Colonial architecture</p> <p>miniaturization: Sony</p> <p>Osaka: Expo 70 robotics design: developed from MIT artificial intelligence and CAM research, SRI International, Kawasaki Delhi: Bahai Lotus Temple Islamabad: Sheikh Faisal Mosque Fukuoka: Shukosha Building Hong Kong &amp; Shanghai Bank Bank of China Tower Chek Lap Kok Airport</p>

# Third Millennium C.E.

Century	Americas and Pacific	Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia
C21	Eclectic Modern architectural design: Seattle Public Library wearable electronics, computers, intelligent clothing, virtual reality Museo Oscar Niemeyer	Millennium Dome Millau Viaduct Birmingham: Selfridge's Foster: 30 St Mary Axe	Dubai: Burj Al Arab, Burj Khalifa	Taipei 101 Aichi: Expo 2005

