



ARCHITECTURE

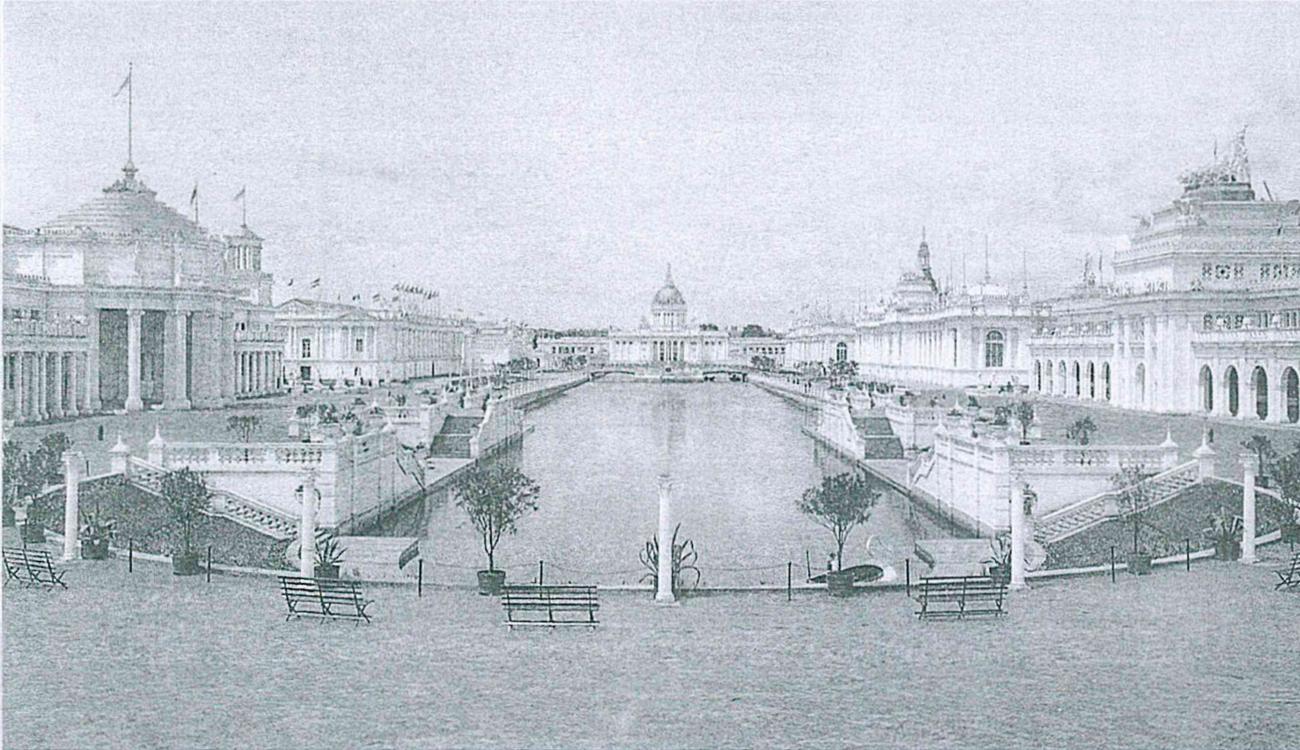
The image features a central white scroll with a black outline, set against a light blue background. The scroll is unrolled in the middle, with the word 'ARCHITECTURE' written in a bold, black, serif font. The scroll has decorative flourishes at the top and bottom, and is framed by four ornate corner designs in the corners of the page.

# ATTENDANCE QUESTION

What are two adjectives or connections that come to mind when you see this picture?

This reminds me  
of...

This looks like...



I would describe  
this place as...

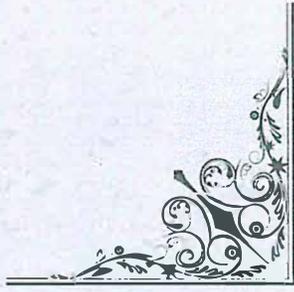
I would describe  
these buildings  
as...



# WHAT IS THE BEAUX-ARTS STYLE?

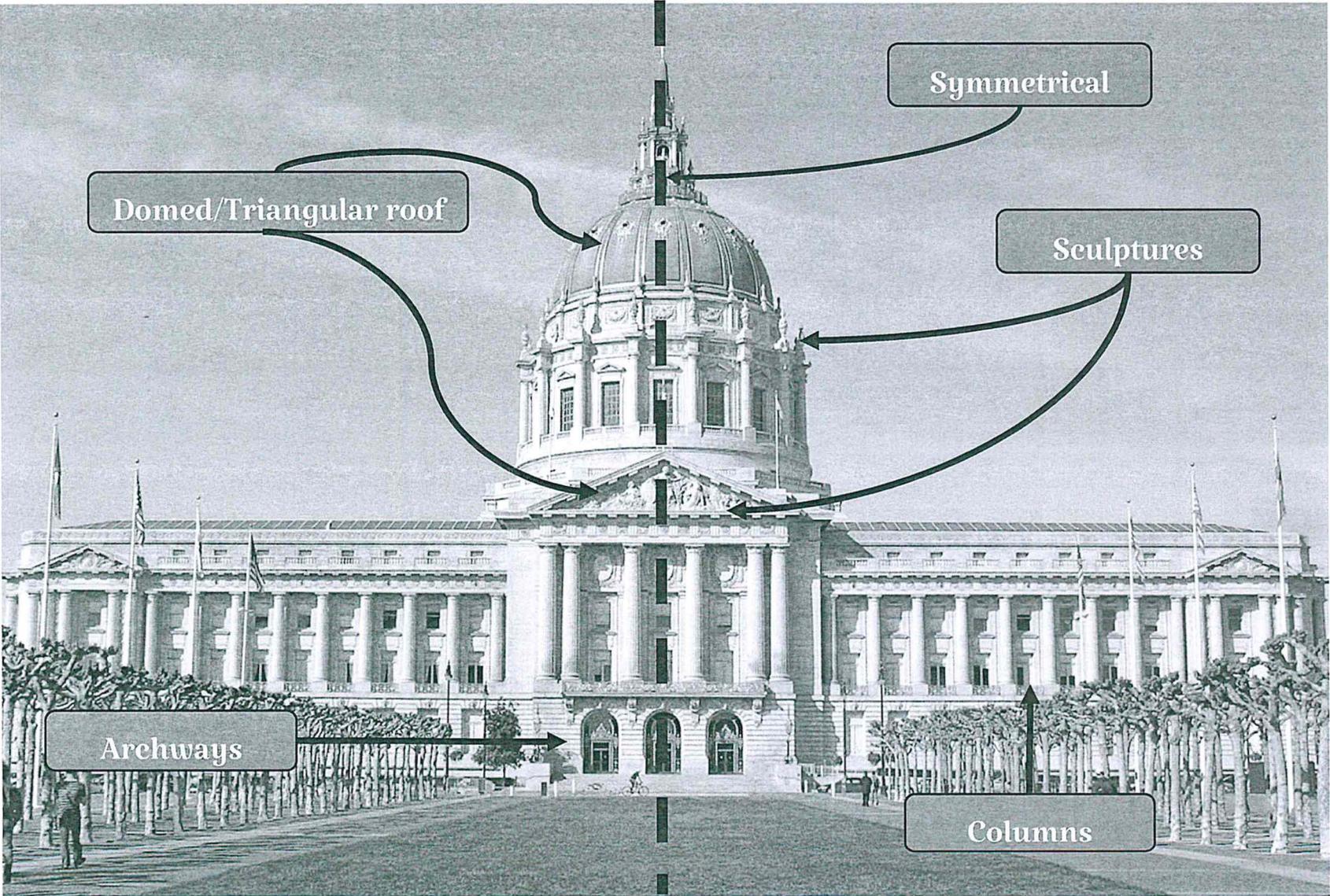
GOAL: Identify elements of the Beaux-Arts style.

- On the next slide, we'll look at a famous example of the Beaux-Arts style: the San Francisco City Hall
- Use the slide to label your picture on your notes
- When we're done, you'll identify Beaux Arts elements in Trans-Miss exposition buildings



BEAUX-ARTS & STYLE

BEAUX-ARTS & STYLE



Domed/Triangular roof

Symmetrical

Sculptures

Archways

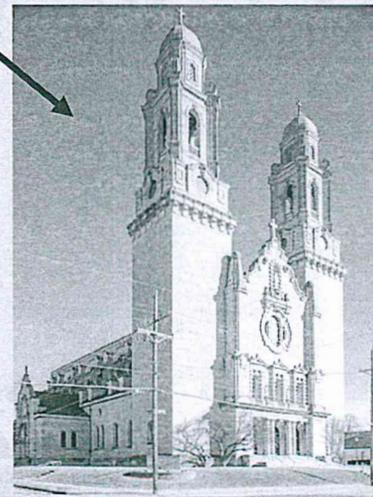
Columns

# WHO WAS THE CHIEF ARCHITECT?

- The lead architect of the Trans-Miss Exposition was Thomas Kimball
- He was trained in the Beaux Arts style in Paris
- He helped design the Exposition's Grand Court, a symmetrical arrangement of buildings in the Beaux Arts style
- After the Exposition, he continued shaping Omaha's architecture, designing buildings like St. Cecilia's Cathedral and the original Omaha Public Library



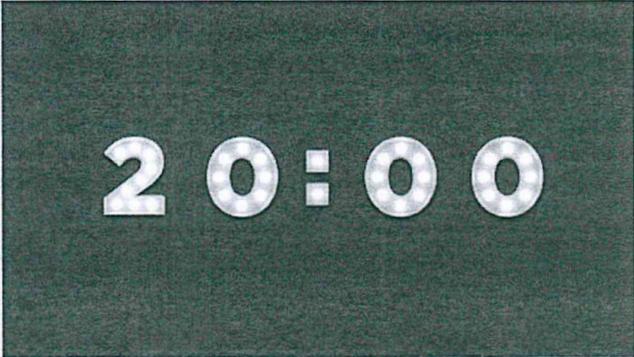
THOS. R. KIMBALL,  
ARCHITECT,  
OMAHA.



# ARCHITECTURE GALLERY WALK

**GOAL:** Compare buildings designed for the Exposition and identify elements of the Beaux Arts style

- Use each image to answer the questions on your graphic organizer
- **MOVEMENT:** Move at your own pace. Try not to clump up around pictures – keep it moving!
- **VOICE:** We should not be able to hear you from across the room
- **PARTICIPATION:** Work by yourself or with one partner

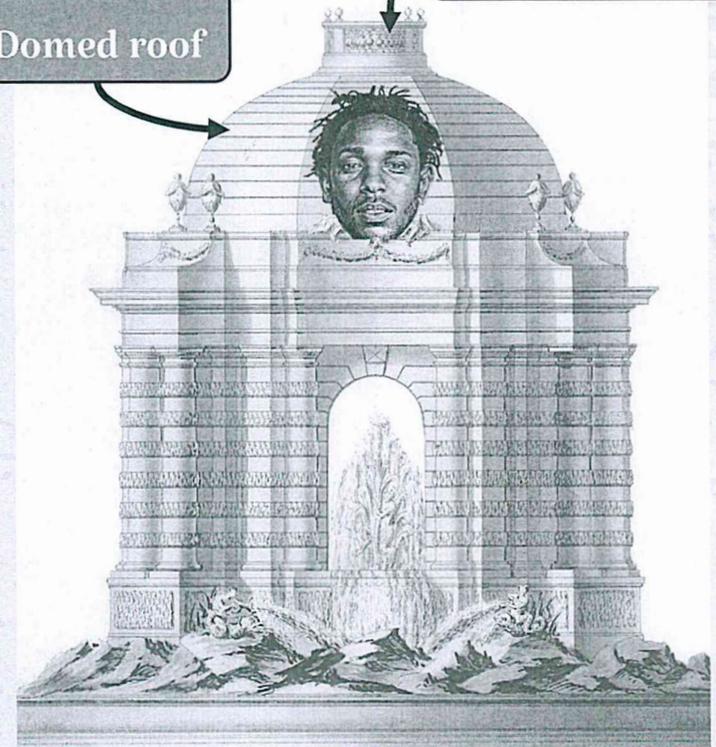


20:00

# DESIGN CHALLENGE

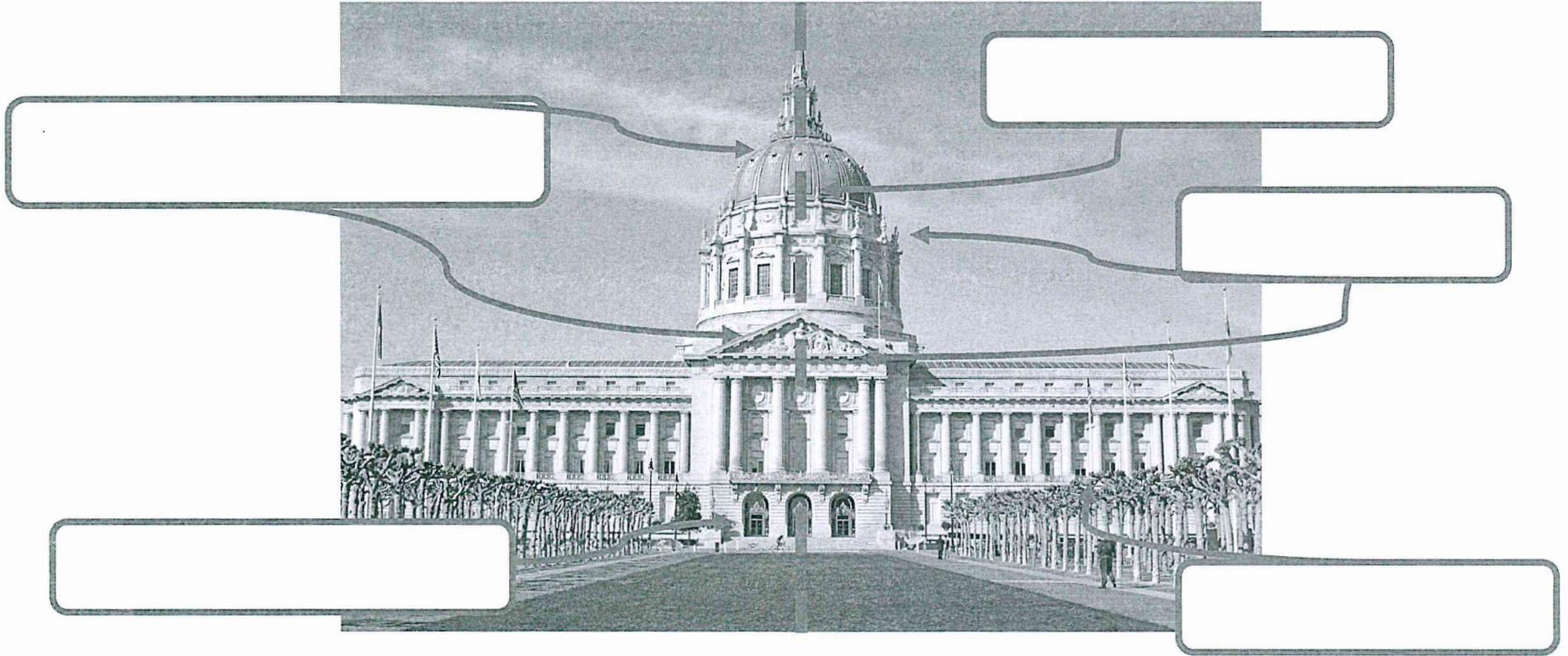
GOAL: Put your Beaux Arts design knowledge to the test!

- It's your turn to be the designer!
- Design a building in the Beaux Arts style to honor someone or something you love!
  - Grand Palace of Roblox
  - Magnificent Court of Kendrick
- Use **two** Beaux Arts design elements. Label them in your design
- Draw by hand or use Canva on your iPad.



## Architecture

DIRECTIONS: Label the picture below using the slide shown in class. All these words describe elements of the Beaux Arts style.



WHO WAS THE ARCHITECT OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION?

1. The lead architect of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition was \_\_\_\_\_
2. He was trained in the Beaux Arts style in \_\_\_\_\_
3. He helped design the Trans-Miss Exposition's \_\_\_\_\_, a symmetrical arrangement of buildings all in the Beaux Arts style
4. After the Exposition, he continued shaping Omaha's architecture, designing buildings like \_\_\_\_\_ and the original Omaha Public Library

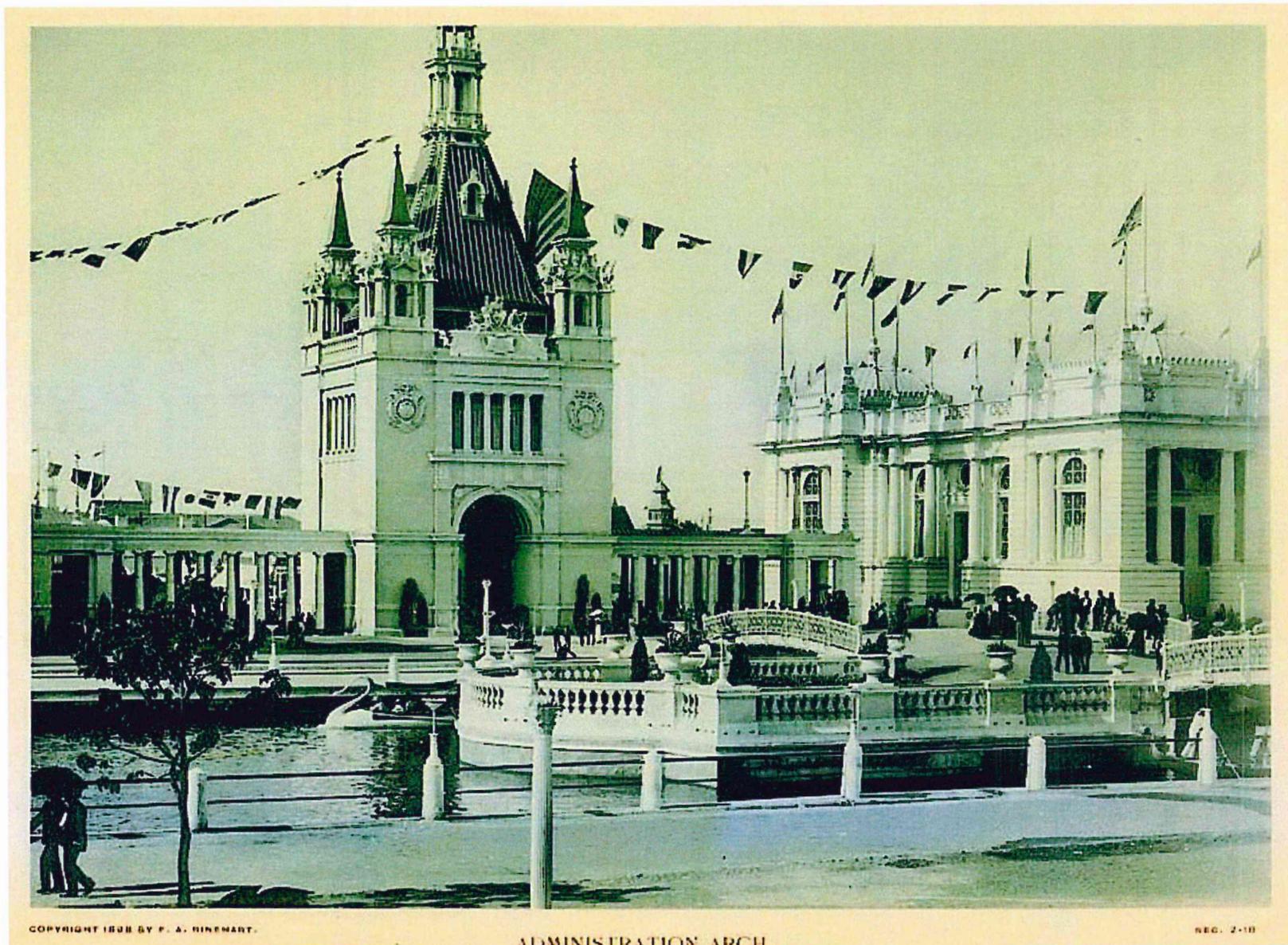
### PART TWO: GALLERY WALK

DIRECTIONS: Walk around the room at your own pace. Stop at each picture and answer the analysis question about the building you see. Use the notes from the front page to help you.

Name of the Building	What was this building created for at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition? What would people see inside?	What are TWO elements of the Beaux Arts style you see in this building?
Agriculture Building		
Machinery and Electricity Building		
Fine Art Building		
Administration Arch		

### PART THREE: REFLECTION

DIRECTIONS: Reflect on the Beaux Arts-style architecture at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition through writing. Use the sentence frames on the slide for help. Your reflection should be four sentences answering this question: What common Beaux Arts design elements did Thomas Kimball use? You should include a claim and two pieces of evidence, as well as a conclusion.



The general headquarters of the Exposition. This building was used to welcome special guests, such as President McKinley. The space between the roof and upper-most dome was an observation point from which the entire Exposition could be seen.

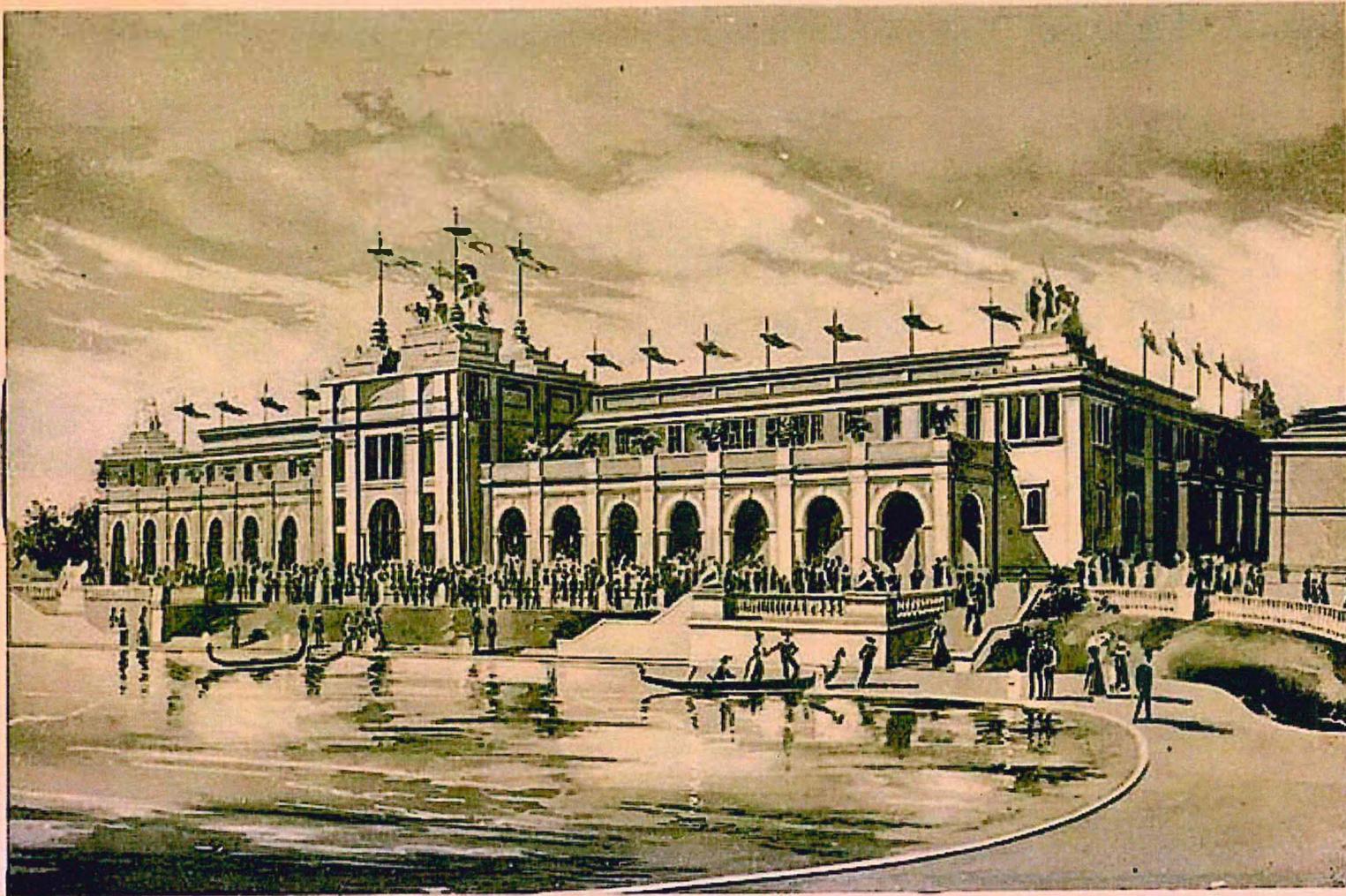


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AGRICULTURE BUILDING.

REC. 2-27

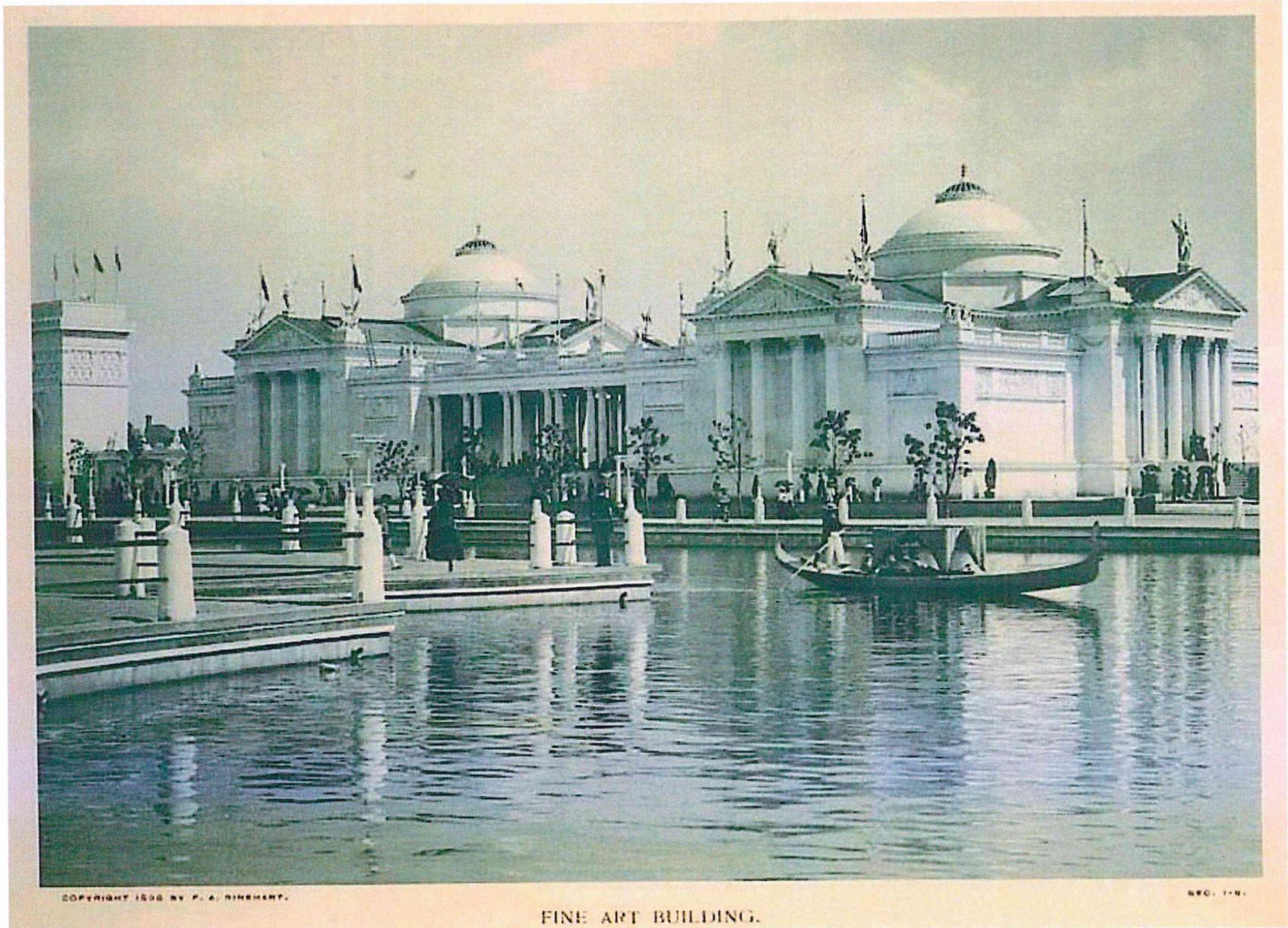
The Nebraska Millers' association had an expert demonstrating the excellent quality of bread and pastries made from Nebraska wheat flour. Food manufacturers made their products and gave away samples. Tobacco growers were at work, and fibers were spun into twine and rope.



DWIGHT H. PERKINS, CHICAGO, ARCHITECT.

### MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

The General Electric Company exhibited the latest electrical illuminations. A saw manufacturing company made its saws "go round," and a lens-maker made lenses on the spot. A gas engine company had a sample of machines performing their functions over and over, like an elevator going up and down with live passengers. An electric company showed x-rays, and the Winchester Arms Company showed the modern methods of using rifles, shotguns, and ammunition.



Building contained many famous French paintings, as well as popular American artists and new artists from the West.