



# HISTORY DETECTIVES KIDS

## **Architectural background information for sequencing the seven structures.**

### **Architecture in Prehistoric Times**

Before recorded history, humans constructed stone structures and pyramids.

### **American Colonial Architecture**

**1600 to 1780 AD** European settlers in the New World borrowed ideas from their homelands to create this original architecture.

### **Georgian Architecture**

**1720 to 1800 AD** Georgian architecture was a stately, plain, symmetrical style that influenced building styles in the American colonies.

### **Neoclassical / Federalist / Idealist**

**1750 to 1880 AD** A renewed interest in ideas of Renaissance inspired a return of classical shapes in Europe, Great Britain and the United States. This architecture was boxy and symmetrical, usually with a lot of windows.

### **Greek Revival Architecture**

**1790 to 1850 AD** These classical buildings and homes often feature columns, pediments and other details inspired by Greek forms. Antebellum homes in the American south were often built in the Greek revival style.

### **Victorian Architecture**

**1840 to 1900 AD** Industrialization brought many innovations in architecture. Victorian styles include Gothic Revival, Italianate, Stick, Eastlake, Queen Anne, Romanesque and Second Empire. Identifying features might include turrets, towers, and wrap-around porches.

### **Art Nouveau Architecture**

**1890 to 1905 AD** Art Nouveau was first expressed in fabrics and graphic design. The style spread to architecture and furniture in the 1890s. Art Nouveau buildings often have asymmetrical shapes, arches and decorative surfaces with curved, plant-like designs.