

## SAMPLE COMMENTS

PROVIDE NAME  
DATE  
CLASS



↑  
○  
**STAPLE**  
ACC WORK !!!

### Frank Lloyd Wright and Le Corbusier

Different Architects of Similar Thought

MAKE CREATIVE  
TITLE? MENTION  
MAKING?

As the two most important and influential architects of the  
Twentieth century, Frank Lloyd Wright and Le Corbusier <sup>p.v.</sup> ~~are seen as~~ <sup>Avoid PASSIVE</sup>  
expressing <sup>ed</sup> two very different views on Architecture. They are often  
misconstrued as being from two very different backgrounds and  
viewpoints; however, they were both a part of modernism and a machine-  
age born out of a period of historical discontinuity. One of them <sup>was</sup> ~~being~~ at  
the forefront of the machine movement, the other playing <sup>ed.</sup> ~~ing~~ more of a  
subdued role. Regardless of the first impressions one may have from  
looking at their work, <sup>t</sup> they had many of the same ideals and thoughts on  
architecture. They both <sup>for</sup> ~~have~~ a reverence of simplicity and geometry.  
Their work shows <sup>vague</sup> ~~thoughts~~ toward earlier architectural precedents that  
were resolved with their own ideals to create something unique. They  
agreed on many issues of their time involving <sup>a</sup> Art, the machine, nature,

BOTH ARE  
DEAD. THEY  
DON'T HAVE  
ANYTHING IN  
THE PRESENT.  
HISTORY IS  
USUALLY WRITTEN  
IN PAST TENSE.

ALL TRUE  
BUT VERY  
VAGUE...  
CAN YOU BE  
A BIT MORE  
PUNCHY/SPECIFIC  
EVEN IN INTRO.  
?

COPY

THE FIRST SENTENCE OF YOUR  
SHORT 8-10 P. PAPER SHOULD  
YOUR THESE STATEMENT NOT A  
VAGUE AND GENERALLY WELL-KNOWN FACT.

Kai Gutschow

Frank Lloyd Wright

3-18-99

The Great Kanto Earthquake: Reverberations in Japan

A BIT MORE DESCRIPTIVE?!  
MENTION F.L.W.?

In 1868, under the direction of the Meiji Emperor, Japan opened its doors to the West. Abandoning a long-standing isolation policy, Japan began a process of rapid modernization, inviting foreign architects and educators to train the new generation:

INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE!

It was clear to the Japanese that if they wanted to become a partner and eventually an equal member of Western society, they had to catch up with their western counterparts in nearly every respect . . . And so, just as they had borrowed from Chinese culture throughout a significant period of their history, the Japanese now had to adopt elements of Western civilization. Once again, a massive and purposeful borrowing became a matter of survival.<sup>1</sup>

QUOTE ONLY  
PRIMARY SOURCE  
AT LENGTH!

WHAT OTHER OR EARLIER U.S. INFLUENCES  
WERE THERE?

Frank Lloyd Wright acted as the main proponent of a US influence, training a number of disciples by allowing them to apprentice in the United States and to accompany him during his period of occupation in Japan. These apprentices went on to develop their own practices faithful to Wright, but at the same time extend an adherence to his teachings and architectural philosophies outside that sphere to non-conformist architectural groups of the time.

GOOD!  
CLARIFY.

of Japanese culture/history

The Tokugawa Era (1602-1868) was marked by an intentional isolation of Japan from the rest of the world, an ending of centuries of borrowing from Chinese and Korean civilizations, the beginning of a period of cultural, political, and technological insulation.

Notes

<sup>1</sup>Botond Bognar, The New Japanese Architecture (New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 1990), p. 11.  
<sup>2</sup>Botond Bognar, The Japan Guide (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1995), p. 12-13.  
<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 12.  
<sup>4</sup>Frank Lloyd Wright, An Autobiography (New York: Barnes and Noble Books, 1998), p. 213.  
<sup>5</sup>Hideto Kisida, Japanese Architecture, 3d ed. (N.p.: Board of Tourist Industry: Japanese Government Railways, 1940), p. 26.  
<sup>6</sup>Wright An Autobiography, p. 213.