

Question 6 refers to the following images.



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6. The images show an exterior and an interior view of the MAXXI National Museum of XXI Century Arts, designed by Zaha Hadid in 2009 C.E. and located in Rome.

Describe at least two materials or architectural elements used in the construction of the structure.

Using at least two specific examples of visual evidence, explain how the structure references and/or departs from a related earlier architectural tradition.

Using specific contextual evidence, explain an effect Hadid intended by referencing or departing from a related earlier architectural tradition.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 6: Continuity and Change**5 points**

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- (A)** Accurately describes ONE material OR architectural element used in the construction of the structure. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses include the following:

Materials

- Use of glass in windows and skylights
- Use of steel for external columns, stairs, etc./use of steel beams for structural support
- Ribs made of reinforced concrete below ceilings
- Exterior and interior wall surfaces made of visible cement/concrete

Architectural elements

- Simplified/stylized/vertical and slanted columns in façade entrance area
- Curved, smooth walls
- Cantilevered or “shifted” sections
- Open ceiling allowing for flooding natural light
- Suspended, temporary walls for display of artwork
- Suspended black staircases
- Thin, blade-like beams
- Large windows
- Linear lighting systems
- Exterior pedestrian walkway

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- (B)** Accurately describes ANOTHER material OR architectural element used in the construction of the structure. **1 point**

Examples of acceptable responses include the following:

- One from list in A.

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| (C) | Accurately uses ONE example of specific visual evidence to explain how the design of the structure or the organization of the interior space references OR departs from a related earlier architectural tradition. | 1 point |
|------------|--|----------------|

Examples of acceptable responses include the following:

References to earlier traditions

- Concrete was a central building material in Rome, for example in the Pantheon and Colosseum.
- Columns are a primary structural element, similar to many architectural traditions. Particularly relevant references include colonnades such as the Piazza of St. Peter's by Bernini or columns used by Le Corbusier in modernist structures like Villa Savoye. Other examples include Greek temples like the Parthenon, Egyptian structures such as the Hypostyle Hall in Karnak, or Persian structures such as the Audience Hall (apadana) of Darius and Xerxes.
- Ribbon windows stretch across the façade, similar to those used in Villa Savoye.
- The building's minimalist, unornamented façade recalls modernist works such as Villa Savoye and the Seagram Building.
- Cantilevered structures blur the boundaries between interior and exterior space, similar to Frank Lloyd Wright's Falling Water.
- According to Hadid, the winding pathways that are used throughout were inspired by Islamic architecture such as the minaret of the Great Mosque at Samarra.
- Deep shadows are used either for dramatic effect as in Baroque buildings like the Cornaro Chapel, or to produce a sense of weightlessness, as in modernist works such as Villa Savoye or the Seagram Building.
- Overlapping pathways and curvilinear forms provide a sense of movement and reflect the fluid and dynamic elements found in Baroque architecture such as San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane.
- Hadid's use of dynamic and irregular geometric forms recalls the work of the Russian Avant-garde in the 1920s and 1930s (Constructivism and Suprematism).
- The unornamented façade, the use of concrete, and the blockish form of the squared corner and cantilevered observation deck are reminiscent of Brutalism.
- The use of asymmetry, curving walls, and organic forms found in the MAXXI reflect elements of earlier Deconstructivist architecture such as Frank Gehry's Guggenheim in Bilbao.

Departure from earlier traditions

Various features of the building's plan and design depart from more traditional museum architecture:

- The museum's overall plan is not symmetrical and instead has a curving L-shaped layout, whereas the plans of most traditional museum spaces are generally rectilinear and symmetrical.
 - The interior walls and exterior façade of the MAXXI are made of unornamented exposed concrete, while older museums generally had an ornamented exterior and would be made of a more traditional material, such as stone or brick.
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Hadid wanted her project to bring new energy, positive attention, and economic impact to this area of the city.

- Hadid intended the MAXXI to be a “campus for art” in which visitors are able to move freely among flowing interior and exterior spaces, experiencing the museum and its contents from multiple vantage points.
- Hadid created the MAXXI’s emphatically unregimented, free-form design as an appropriate companion to the museum’s contemporary art collection, reflecting and encouraging the experimentation, creativity, and individualism of the artists represented.
- Hadid believed that the MAXXI’s series of continuous spaces would challenge curators to develop new ways of organizing art. The movable walls and open spaces allow for complete flexibility and for ongoing experimentation with installations, performances, or other types of projects.

Total for question 6 5 points