

## Diversity Among Jazz Musicians

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

1. Which two words are antonyms?

- (A) diversity, multiculturalism
- (B) integrated, segregated
- (C) tolerance, friendliness
- (D) sampled, borrowed

2. Swing, bebop, and fusion are jazz \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) styles
- (B) compositions
- (C) roots
- (D) cultures

3. In paragraph 1, what does the writer mean by “Jazz...traces its roots back to Africa”?
- 
- 

4. Explain why a port city might be home to a variety of cultural groups.
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5. In paragraph 3, what does the writer mean by “Jazz went mainstream...”?
- 
- 

### Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Use evidence from the article to justify this statement:  
“Jazz has helped bring different cultures together.”



# **Frank Lloyd Wright**

## Level 1

## Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

The collage includes:

- A large central photograph of a house with a prominent overhanging roof and thick columns.
- Architectural drawings of floor plans and cross-sections.
- Photographs of interior rooms, including a dining room with built-in chairs and a living room with a fireplace.
- Photographs of exterior views showing stone walls and landscaping.
- Text boxes containing historical information about Frank Lloyd Wright and his architectural style.

Level 2 ■ ■

## Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

**An Influential Architect**

Fill in the dotted by the correct answer.

**An Influential Architect**

Frank Lloyd Wright's Creative Roots

Frank Lloyd Wright's first architectural design was in 1885. His mentor, Henry Hobson Richardson, asked him to help plan a house for his family in Spring Green, Wisconsin. And from there, Frank's love of organic architecture began. He started sketching building blocks that set against nature, his principal design principle. His favorite is a design that uses the natural elements of a building's surroundings. The house he designed in 1891, known as the "Prairie School," was the first to feature a flat roof, thick walls, and long horizontal lines. It was also the first to feature a central entrance, which became a hallmark of his later designs.

**Wright's "Organic Architecture"** at the University of Wisconsin at Madison

Frank Lloyd Wright studied at the University of Wisconsin at Madison for two years before he left to study at the Art Institute of Chicago. While under his mentor, Henry Hobson Richardson, he learned the principles of organic architecture. This style of architecture, which he called "organic architecture," respects the client's needs and the natural environment. It uses natural materials, such as stone, wood, and brick, for the majority of the building's structure. It also emphasizes the building's relationship to its surroundings. This is why Wright's buildings tend to look like they belong in their environment. They are built with the land around them, from only local wood and stone, and are designed to harmonize with their surroundings.

**A Lasting Influence on World Architecture**

Wright's influence can be seen in buildings ranging from homes to churches and public buildings. One of his most famous buildings is the Unity Temple, located in Oak Park, Illinois. Another is the "Fallingwater," built in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. It features cantilevered overhangs, his trademark, and his signature.

Another example of Wright's design is Taliesin. It's located in a Wisconsin forest where a waterfall flows. Built in 1911, it's a prime example of modern architecture. These buildings are examples of modern architecture. They are built with the natural elements of the environment. Wright's design for art museums is another example of his organic architecture. The Art Institute of Chicago, built in 1893, is a round and open-air building. It's designed to let visitors view it from all angles. It's built with stone and brick, and has a central entrance. It's like these modern buildings that Wright designed that are the most influential buildings of the 1900s.

**Effects on Modern  
An Influential Architect**

**principal**  
station  
engineering  
philosophy  
concept  
advocated  
loop  
architectural  
nestles  
icos  
spinning  
innovative  
influential

**From Lloyd Wright's *BB***

Handwritten by Frank Lloyd Wright

**From Frank Lloyd Wright's *BB***

**Level 3** ■ ■ ■

## Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

A black and white photograph of Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater house, showing its cantilevered concrete overhangs and integration with the surrounding forest.

## **Assemble the Unit**

Reproduce and distribute one copy for each student:

- Visual Literacy page: Timeline of Frank Lloyd Wright's Life, page 171
  - Level 1, 2, or 3 Reading Selection and Reading Comprehension page and the corresponding Words to Know list
  - Graphic Organizer of your choosing, provided on pages 180–186
  - Writing Form: Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect, page 172

## **Introduce the Topic**

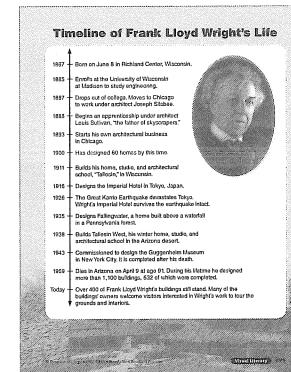
Read aloud and discuss the “Timeline of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Life” text and photos on the Visual Literacy page. Explain that Wright was an architect who designed homes and public buildings that seemed to harmonize with nature. The timeline is about his career.

## **Read and Respond**

Form leveled groups and review the Words to Know lists with each group of students. Instruct each group to read their selection individually, in pairs, or as a group. Have students complete the Reading Comprehension page for their selection.

## **Write About the Topic**

Read aloud the leveled writing prompt for each group. Tell students to use the Graphic Organizer to plan their writing. Direct students to use their Writing Form to respond to their prompt.



Visual Literacy

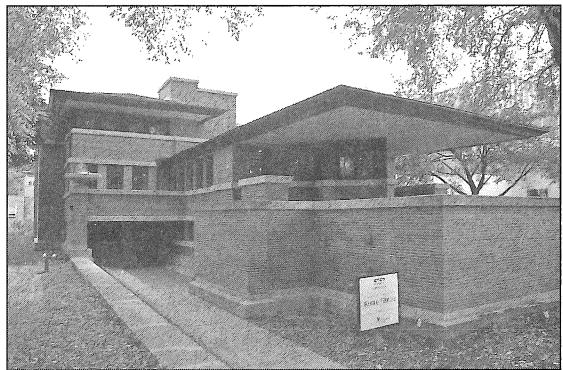
## Writing Form

# Timeline of Frank Lloyd Wright's Life

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- 1867 — Born on June 8 in Richland Center, Wisconsin.
- 1885 — Enrolls at the University of Wisconsin at Madison to study engineering.
- 1887 — Drops out of college. Moves to Chicago to work under architect Joseph Silsbee.
- 1888 — Begins an apprenticeship under architect Louis Sullivan, "the father of skyscrapers."
- 1893 — Starts his own architectural business in Chicago.
- 1900 — Has designed 60 homes by this time.
- 1911 — Builds his home, studio, and architectural school, "Taliesin," in Wisconsin.
- 1916 — Designs the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, Japan.
- 1926 — The Great Kanto Earthquake devastates Tokyo. Wright's Imperial Hotel survives the earthquake intact.
- 1935 — Designs Fallingwater, a home built above a waterfall in a Pennsylvania forest.
- 1938 — Builds Taliesin West, his winter home, studio, and architectural school in the Arizona desert.
- 1943 — Commissioned to design the Guggenheim Museum in New York City. It is completed after his death.
- 1959 — Dies in Arizona on April 9 at age 91. During his lifetime he designed more than 1,100 buildings, 532 of which were completed.
- Today — Over 400 of Frank Lloyd Wright's buildings still stand. Many of the buildings' owners welcome visitors interested in Wright's work to tour the grounds and interiors.



# **Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect**



**Wright's Robie House on the campus of  
the University of Chicago in Chicago,  
Illinois, 1909**

## **Words to Know**

### **An Organic Architectural Style**

organic  
architectural  
site  
inspired  
yearned  
apprenticeship  
ornate  
motto  
function  
specific  
dissatisfied  
Taliesin  
distinctive  
philosophies

## **Words to Know**

### **An Influential Architect**

principal  
vision  
engineering  
philosophy  
organic  
advocated  
local  
architectural  
nestles  
icon  
spiraling  
innovative  
influential

## **Words to Know**

### **A Life of Architecture**

structures  
knack  
architectural  
principles  
harmonize  
dominate  
interiors  
floorplans  
cantilevers  
projection  
streamlining  
collaborated  
promising

**Frank Lloyd Wright ■■**

**Frank Lloyd Wright ■■■**

**Frank Lloyd Wright ■■■■■**



# An Organic Architectural Style

## Frank's Early Life

Frank Lloyd Wright was born in Wisconsin in 1867 and grew up in the countryside there, where he learned to love nature. On a cliff near his family's farm, Frank spotted a perfect site for a home that he dreamed of building some day. Playing with a set of wooden blocks inspired him to invent home designs that were out of the ordinary.

In 1885 Wright entered college to study engineering, but he soon yearned to study under real architects who designed and built real buildings. In 1887 he dropped out of college and went to work for architect Joseph Silsbee in Chicago.

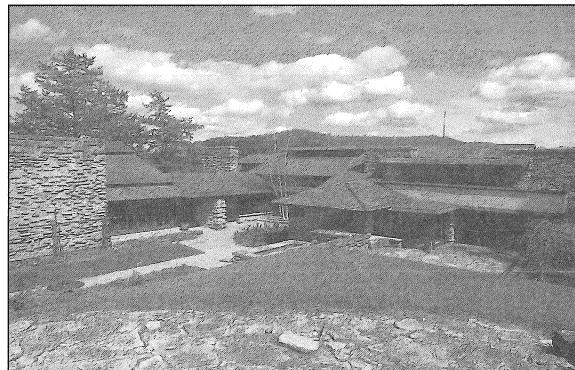
## Wright's Architectural Career Begins

A year later, Wright began an apprenticeship under Louis Sullivan, a renowned Chicago architect who is known as "the father of skyscrapers." Sullivan believed that European architectural styles of the time were too ornate. He developed a simpler style that he summed up in his motto "form follows function." Sullivan's vision strongly influenced young Wright. During Wright's career, he achieved Sullivan's dream of creating a design style that was specific to the United States. Wright worked for Sullivan until 1893, when he started his own business. By the time Wright turned 33 in 1900, he had already designed 60 homes.

## The Two Taliesins

After developing a successful career in Chicago, Wright grew dissatisfied with his life, so he lived in Europe for a time; later he returned to Wisconsin, his childhood home. Wright had never forgotten the cliff site near his family's farm. There, he built a beautiful home that he named "Taliesin" (tally-ESS-in). This word means "shining brow" in Welsh.

The cliff reminded Wright of a brow, or forehead. Architectural writers have described Taliesin as Wright's "biography in wood and stone." Wright designed the house according to his principles of "organic architecture." The three main goals of this philosophy were (1) respect for the landscape; (2) respect for the client's needs; and (3) respect for the nature of the building materials. He lived and worked at Taliesin with his family and his architectural students.



Taliesin from Crown Hill

In the 1930s, Wright began spending winters in the Arizona desert with his family and loyal band of students. There they built another home, studio, and architectural school called "Taliesin West." Like the original Taliesin, the building became famous for its dramatic, distinctive design. Today, both Taliesins still house architectural schools where Frank Lloyd Wright's design philosophies live on.

## An Organic Architectural Style

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

1. Which two words are antonyms?
    - (A) organic, natural
    - (B) site, location
    - (C) form, shape
    - (D) specific, general
  
  2. From paragraph 3, we can infer that Louis Sullivan designed \_\_\_\_\_.
    - (A) buildings based on Wright's philosophy of "organic architecture"
    - (B) some of the earliest skyscrapers in the United States and the world
    - (C) buildings that looked beautiful, but did not function well
    - (D) ornate, European-style office buildings
  
  3. What is the relationship between paragraph 1 and paragraph 4?
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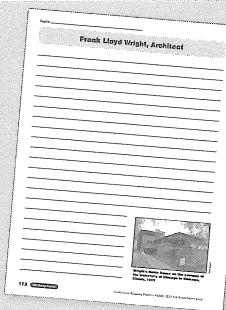
4. What was it about engineering school that young Wright probably found unsatisfying?
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5. Use the article to infer Frank Lloyd Wright's personality traits.
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### Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Explain what you think it means to call Taliesin Frank Lloyd Wright's "biography in wood and stone."



# An Influential Architect

## Frank Lloyd Wright's Creative Roots

Frank Lloyd Wright was born in Wisconsin in 1867. His mother's family farmed land near Spring Green, and Frank always spent summers there. Frank's mother, his principal teacher, gave her son a set of wooden building blocks that set him on the road to architecture. His father was a clergyman and a musician who performed the works of Bach and Beethoven. Arranging the blocks and listening to the music helped to form Frank's creative vision.

## Wright's "Organic Architecture" Philosophy

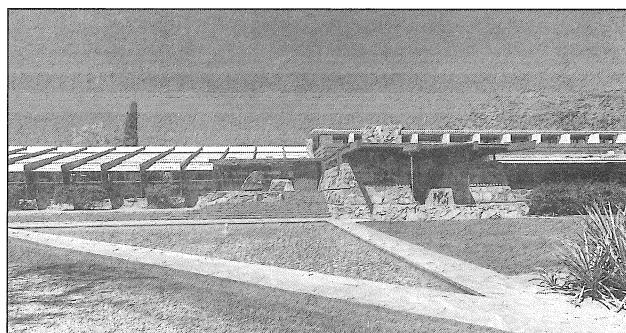
In 1885 Wright began studying engineering at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, but after two years he left college to become an architect. After working under well-known architects in Chicago, he started his own business in 1893. He soon became a popular designer in the Midwest. Wright developed a philosophy that he called "organic architecture." The three main goals of this design method were (1) respect for the landscape; (2) respect for the client's needs; and (3) respect for the nature of the building materials. Wright told his students to "study nature, love nature, stay close to nature. It will never fail you." He advocated building homes from only local wood and stone. Wright wanted his buildings to look as though they grew naturally from their surroundings.

## A Lasting Influence on World Architecture

Wright's designs ranged from homes to churches and public buildings. He established two architectural schools. One, near Spring Green, Wisconsin, is called "Taliesin." The other, "Taliesin West," is in the Arizona desert. Both Taliesins were homes and workplaces for Wright, his family, and his students.

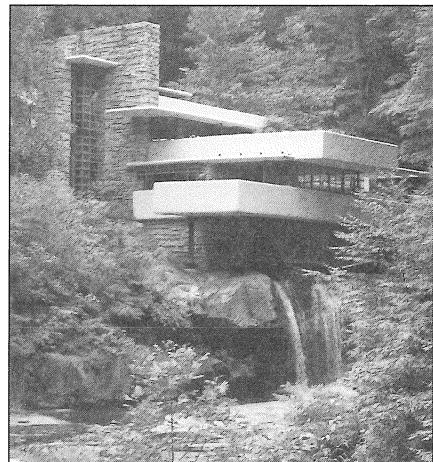
Another famous home that Wright designed is called "Fallingwater." It nestles in a Pennsylvania forest above a waterfall. Since its completion in 1937, the home has been an icon of modern architecture.

Wright's design for an art museum, the Guggenheim in New York City, startled the art world when it opened in 1959. It is round and cone-shaped, like a top. Inside, it has a spiraling ramp that allows visitors to view artworks as they walk up or down. Innovative ideas like these made Frank Lloyd Wright one of the most influential architects of the 1900s.



Front view of Taliesin West

Pamela Au / Shutterstock.com



Fallingwater

## An Influential Architect

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

1. Which two words are antonyms?

- A influential, persuasive
- B organic, natural
- C advocated, opposed
- D icon, symbol

2. In paragraph 1, we can infer that the word “vision” means “\_\_\_\_\_.”

- A eyesight or ability to see
- B nightmares or hallucinations
- C philosophies or goals
- D moodiness or attitude

3. In paragraph 2, what does the writer mean by “He advocated building homes from only local wood and stone”?

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4. In paragraph 4, what does the writer mean by “an icon of modern architecture”?

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5. Infer how the Guggenheim compared to most New York City buildings in 1960.

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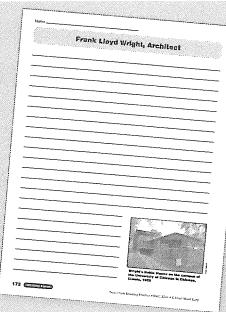


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### Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Summarize the passage by explaining what Wright’s “creative vision” (see paragraph 1) was like. Give evidence for your ideas.



# A Life of Architecture

When Frank Lloyd Wright played with wooden blocks as a child, he saw endless possibilities for putting them together to form structures. His artistic talent and his knack for math and engineering allowed him to blossom into one of the world's greatest—and most famous—architects.

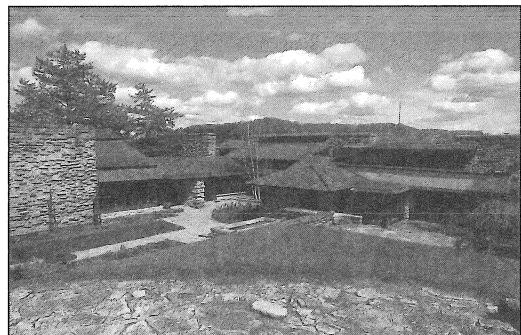
Although Wright disliked being labeled, he developed a distinctive architectural style all his own. He claimed to use a set of principles that he named "organic architecture." His main goal was that his buildings should blend, or harmonize, with nature rather than dominate it. He based his designs upon the sites where the buildings would stand.

Wright's interiors, too, were unique. When planning a building's inside spaces, he used geometric blocks or units to form a grid. Most of the units were squares, much like his childhood building blocks. He designed interiors with open, flowing floorplans. For example, a living room, dining room, and kitchen might flow into one another.

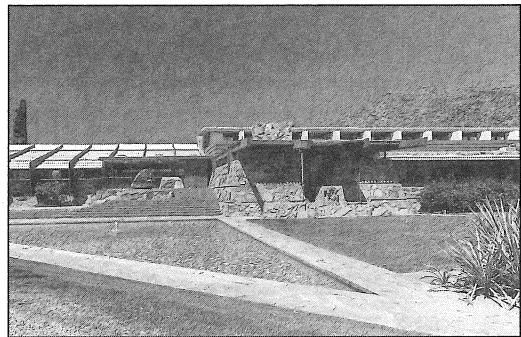
Studying long, sturdy, horizontal tree branches inspired Wright to design cantilevers. A cantilever is a long projection, such as a balcony, that is supported at only one end. Wright also developed what came to be known as the "Prairie School" of designing homes. Prairie School houses have low-pitched roofs. Their horizontal shapes extend and blend into the landscape. Wright called this design style "horizontal streamlining."

Frank Lloyd Wright studied and collaborated with some of the best architects of his time. After he started his own architectural business, he always surrounded himself with promising young architectural students. On a huge piece of hilly farmland that his family owned in Wisconsin, Wright built a beautiful home that he named "Taliesin." Besides living there with his family, he established a studio at Taliesin; his students worked with him there and also lived on the property. One winter, he drove to the Arizona desert with his family and students, and they began to build "Taliesin West," another architectural school.

Today, Frank Lloyd Wright's ideas live on in architectural schools at the two Taliesins, as well as in the hundreds of Wright's buildings that still stand.



Taliesin from Crown Hill



Front view of Taliesin West