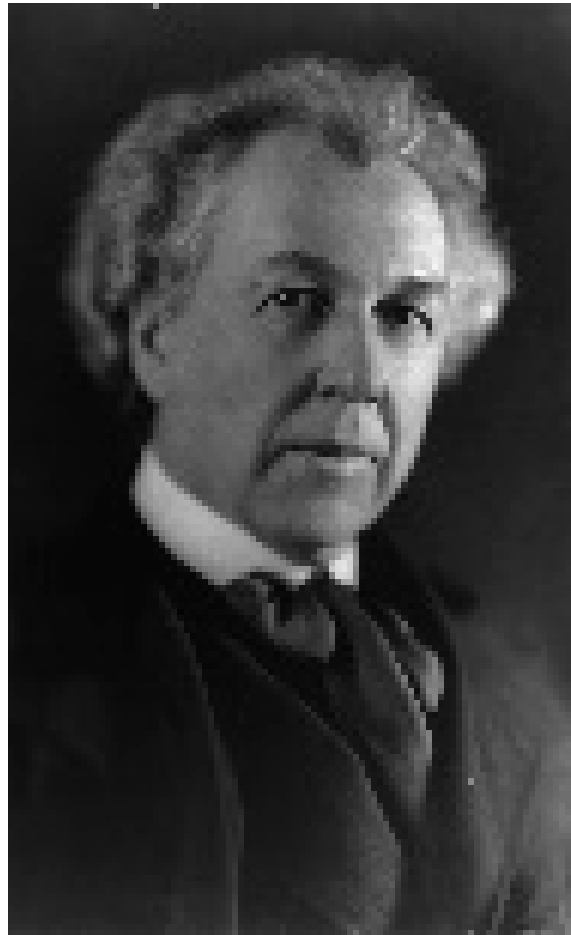


Frank Lloyd Wright Unit Study



In the public domain.

Subjects:

Reading, History, Copy Work,
Researching, Math



Teacher Instructions

Thank you for downloading our Frank Lloyd Wright Unit Study! It was created to be used with the book: *Who Was Frank Lloyd Wright?*. You may incorporate other books about Frank Lloyd Wright, as well. Here is what is included in the study:

Pages 3-11:	Facts about Frank Lloyd Wright: Notetaking sheets with answer key.
Pages 12-16:	Timeline of Frank Lloyd Wright's Life: Students may write on timeline or cut and glue events provided.
Pages 17-18:	Compare and Contrast Styles of Architecture and Architect vs. Civil Engineer Helps children develop their analyzing skills
Pages 19-24:	Copy Work: Children can practice printing or cursive by copying some of Wright's favorite quotes.
Page 25:	Design Your Own Home: Children look at floorplans, map a room to scale on graph paper, then can design their own home.
Page 26-46:	Architectural Style Notebooking Pages: Includes 21 different styles of American architecture. Students can research the characteristics and history of each style and where it is most likely to be found. Space for gluing examples of the architecture is also included.

Also refer to our post: [Frank Lloyd Wright FREE Unit Study](#) for:

1. Frank Lloyd Wright related building toys.
2. Video tours of some of his famous structures.
3. Video about how buildings are built to withstand earthquakes.
4. Videos to inspire your children to design their own home.
5. Frank Lloyd Wright activity books.

Credits
Frames by:



Facts about Frank Lloyd Wright

Birth (date and place): _____

Known For: _____

Family: _____

Activities and events that inspired him as a child:

What were his early jobs?

What college did he attend for a short time and what did he study? _____

Name: _____

Facts about Frank Lloyd Wright (cont.)

What style of architecture did Mr. Wright not like?

What characteristics did he want in the homes he designed? _____

What was the name of the new style of home he designed? _____

What was the first public building he designed?

Describe: _____

How did he become famous all over the world?

What was the name of his new house he built and what happened to it? _____

Name: _____

Facts about Frank Lloyd Wright (cont.)

What was Mr. Wright's big project in Japan and what was special about his design of the building?

Why did he not do very much building for 10 years after the Imperial Hotel? _____

What did he do instead for work?

What new building turned things around for Mr. Wright?: _____

What new, inexpensive houses did he start building for people?

Name: _____

Facts about Frank Lloyd Wright (cont.)

What were some other buildings he built in his later years? _____

What did people think about the Guggenheim Museum?

Before it was built: _____

After they experienced it: _____

When and where did Mr. Wright die?

How does his legacy continue?:

Name: _____

Examples of Frank Lloyd Wright's Architecture

Print out, glue, and label pictures of buildings that
Wright designed.

Name: _____

Facts about Frank Lloyd Wright (Answer Key)

Birth (date and place): June 8, 1867 in Richland Center, Wisconsin.

Known For: for being "the greatest American architect of all time."

Family: His parents were William and Anna. His father was a preacher and a musician who would later leave the family. Frank had 3 older half siblings. His mother was one of 10 children so Frank had many aunts and uncles who influenced his life.

Activities and events that inspired him as a child: His uncle was a builder and Frank's mother wanted him to follow in his footsteps. She hung pictures of cathedrals around their home and bought him blocks to play with. Frank worked hard on his uncle's farm, which taught him the value of hard work. He saw the dome on the Wisconsin State Capitol Building collapse while workers worked on it.

What were his early jobs?

He worked as a junior draftsmen and later as a draftsmen.

What college did he attend for a short time and what did he study University of Wisconsin at Madison to study civil engineering.

Name: _____

Facts about Frank Lloyd Wright (cont.)

(Answer Key)

What style of architecture did Mr. Wright not like?

Victorian style

What characteristics did he want in the homes he designed? Open spaces, few walls, little clutter, blend with nature.

What was the name of the new style of home he designed? Prairie-style

What was the first public building he designed?

Describe: The Larkin building in Buffalo. It had lots of windows, an open space in the middle with a balcony of offices surrounding the middle space. It also had an air conditioning system.

How did he become famous all over the world?

A German publisher created a book of Frank's work, titled "Wasmuth portfolio".

What was the name of his new house he built and what happened to it?

Taliesin, It was burned down by a handyman. Wright's lady friend, her children and four workers were killed. The handyman was jailed.

Name: _____

Facts about Frank Lloyd Wright (cont.)

(Answer Key)

What was Mr. Wright's big project in Japan and what was special about his design of the building? **The Imperial Hotel, which he needed to build to withstand earthquakes. He did this by building the walls thicker at the bottom than at the top. He also built the hotel in sections so that if one part fell, it would not take the other parts down with it.**

Why did he not do very much building for 10 years after the Imperial Hotel? **He could be difficult to work with because he didn't like to compromise on projects. Sometimes his projects cost more than people wanted to spend. The Great Depression kept people from building homes. Homes that were built tended to be mass produced and Wright did not like them.**

What did he do instead for work? **He lectured at colleges and universities and wrote an autobiography. He also opened a school next to his home at Taliesin.**

What new building turned things around for Mr. Wright?: **Fallingwater in Pennsylvania**

What new, inexpensive houses did he start building for people? **Usonian, which were small, single-story, stylish homes.**

Name: _____

Facts about Frank Lloyd Wright (cont.)

(Answer Key)

What were some other buildings he built in his later years? *Hanna Honeycomb House, new Johnson Wax office building, new buildings for Florida Southern College, a glass temple in Pennsylvania, a gas station with an observation tower, a Unitarian church, the Guggenheim museum*

What did people think about the Guggenheim Museum?

Before it was built: *They thought it was an odd shape and would not fit in with the other buildings nearby. Some thought it would take people's attention away from the art displayed in it.*

After they experienced it: *That it was a piece of art.*

When and where did Mr. Wright die? *April 9, 1959 at Taliesin West*

How does his legacy continue?: *The Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation oversees the schools and homes at each of the Taliesin sites. It also houses Wright's papers, designs, and drawings.*

Name: _____

Events for the Timeline

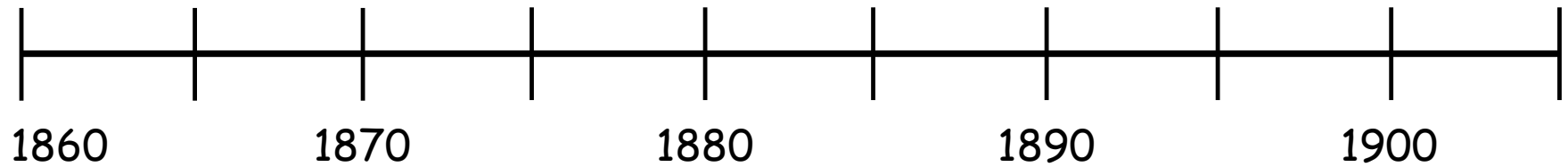
1867 Frank Lincoln Wright Is born.	Frank Lincoln Wright Is born.
1885 Wright's parents divorce and he gets a job as a junior draftsman.	Wright's parents divorce and he gets a job as a junior draftsman.
1885 Enrolls at University of Wisconsin, Madison	Enrolls at University of Wisconsin, Madison
1887 Moves to Chicago to work for Joseph L. Silsbee, architect.	Moves to Chicago to work for Joseph L. Silsbee, architect.
1888 Goes to work for Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan.	Goes to work for Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan.
1889 Marries Catherine Lee "Kitty" Tobin.	Marries Catherine Lee "Kitty" Tobin.
1890 Frank Lloyd is born.	Frank Lloyd is born.
1892 John Lloyd is born.	John Lloyd is born.
1903 Designs Larkin building in Buffalo, NY	Designs Larkin building in Buffalo, NY
1910 Wasmuth Portfolio is published making Wright famous worldwide.	Wasmuth Portfolio is published making Wright famous worldwide.
1911 Begins building Taliesin in Wisconsin.	Begins building Taliesin in Wisconsin.
1914 Taliesin burns down.	Taliesin burns down.
1916 Started to build the Imperial Hotel in Japan.	Started to build Imperial Hotel in Japan.
1922 Divorces Kitty.	Divorces Kitty
1923 Tokyo earthquake hits and the Imperial Hotel was one of the few buildings still standing.	Tokyo earthquake hits and Imperial Hotel was one of the few buildings still standing.
1923 Wright's mother dies.	Wright's mother dies.
1923 Marries Maude Miriam Noel.	Marries Maude Miriam Noel.
1928 Marries Olgivanna Hinzenberg.	Marries Olgivanna Hinzenberg.
1932 Publishes <i>An Autobiography</i>	Publishes <i>An Autobiography</i>

Events for the Timeline

1932 Opened a school next to Taliesin.	Opened a school next to Taliesin.
1937 Completed Fallingwater.	Completed Fallingwater.
1937 Designed Hanna Honeycomb House.	Designed Hanna Honeycomb House.
1939 New Johnson Wax office is completed.	New Johnson Wax office is completed.
1940 Founded the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation.	Founded the Frank Lloyd Wright
1943 Begins designing the Guggenheim Museum	Begins designing the Guggenheim Museum
1959 Dies in Arizona.	Dies in Arizona.
1991 Declared “the greatest American architect of all time” by the American Institute of Architects.	Declared “the greatest American architect of all time” by the American Institute of Architects.

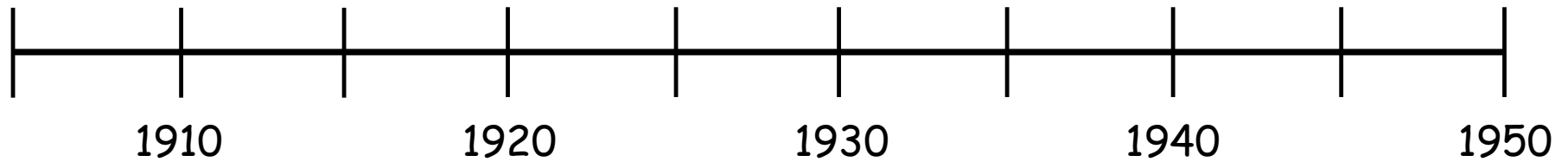
Timeline of Frank Lloyd Wright's Life

Cut out and glue the events where they go on the timeline or write in the events you want to include.



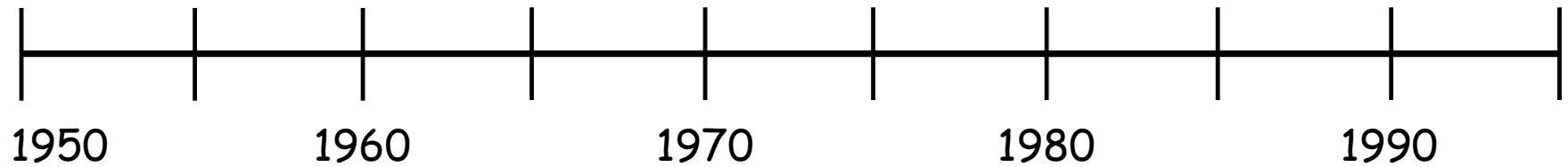
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Timeline of Frank Lloyd Wright's Life

Cut out and glue the events where they go on the timeline or write in the events you want to include.

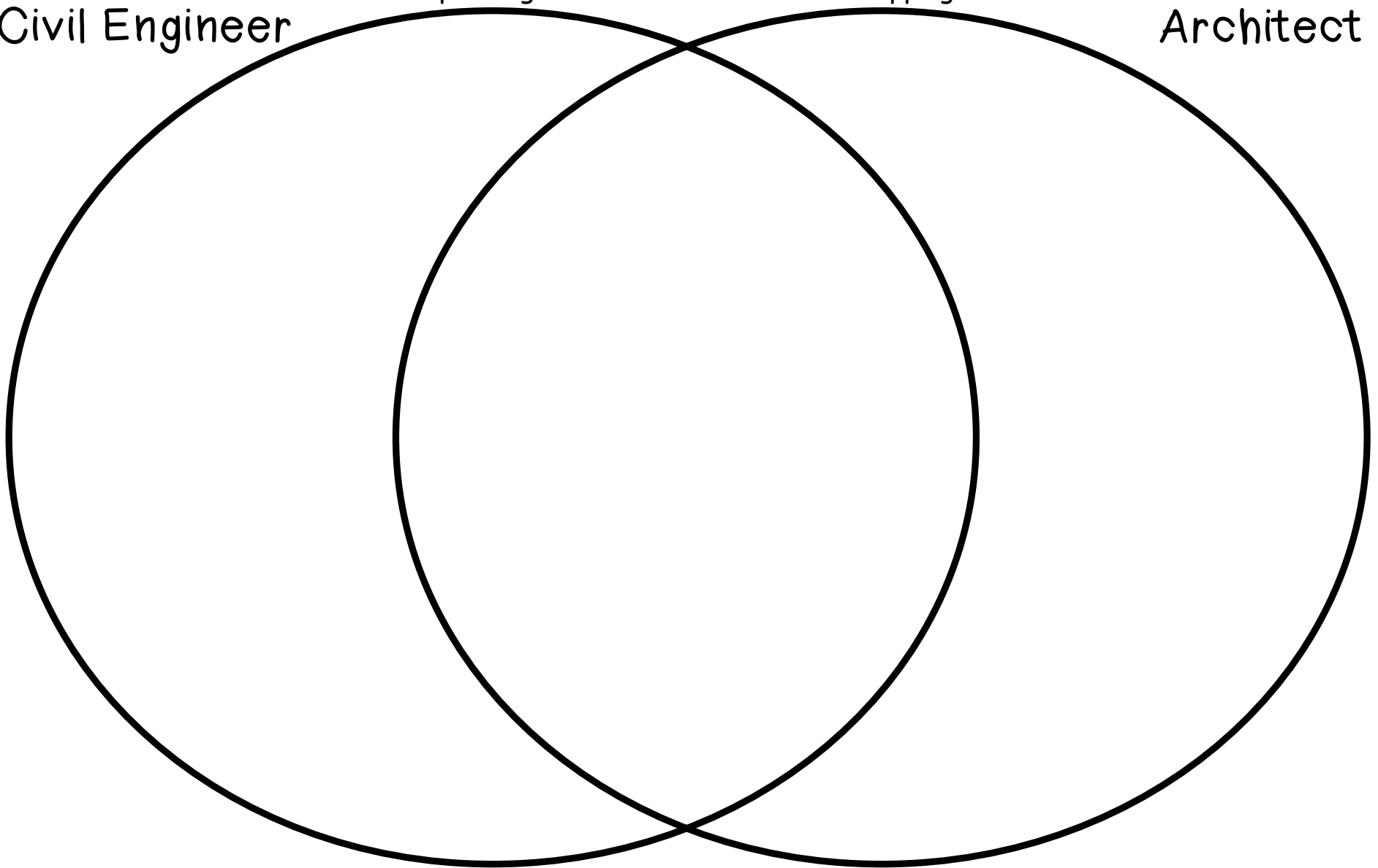


Compare and Contrast Jobs

Compare the similarities and the differences between civil engineers and architects. Write similarities between the two jobs in the section where the circles overlap and characteristics unique to each job in the corresponding circle outside of the overlapping area.

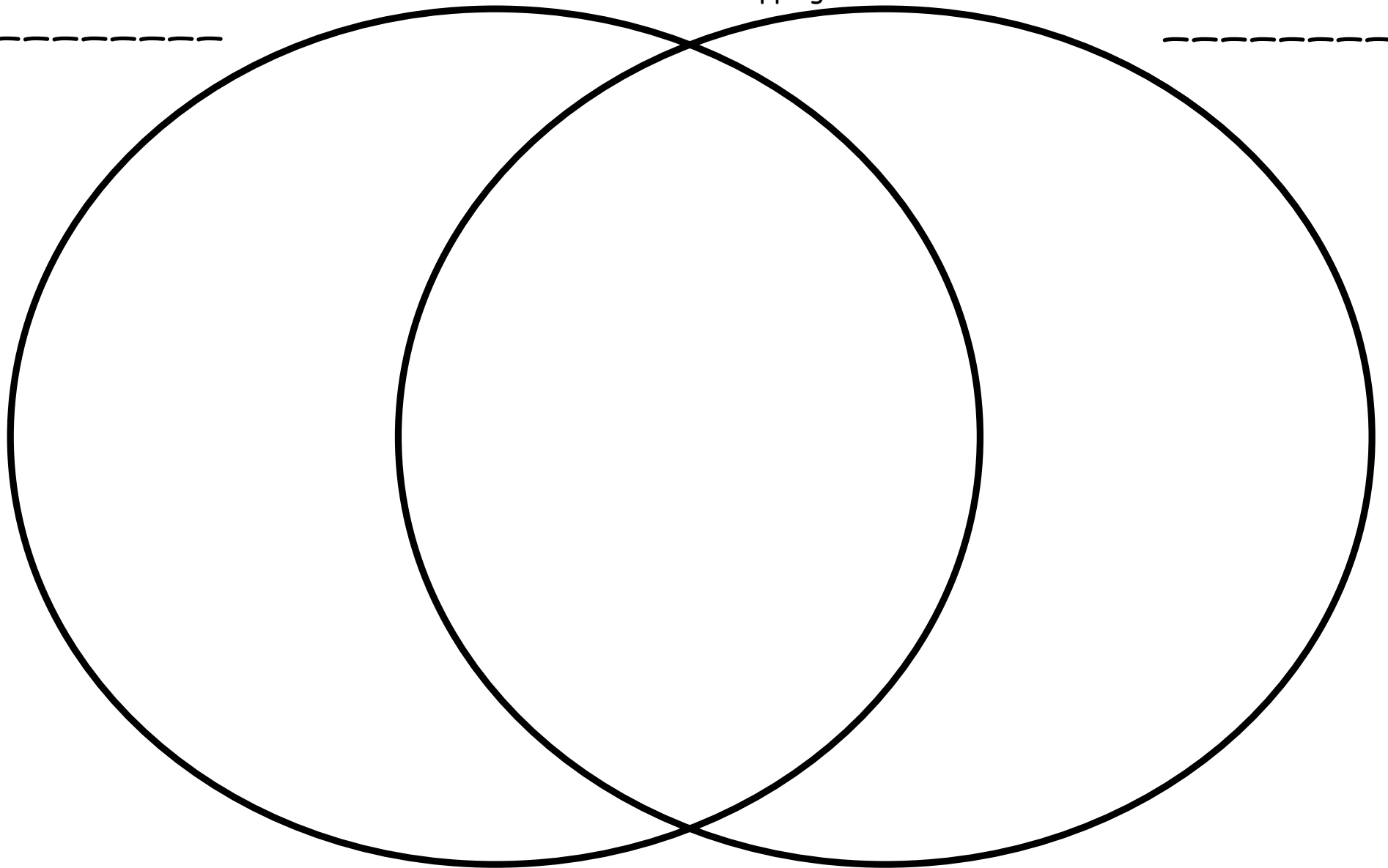
Civil Engineer

Architect



Compare and Contrast Architecture

Pick two styles of architecture and compare them by writing similarities between the two styles in the section where the circles overlap and characteristics unique to each style in the corresponding circle outside of the overlapping area.



“Study nature, love nature, stay close to nature. It will never fail you.” –Frank Lloyd Wright

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline.

“The mother art is architecture. Without an architecture of our own we have no soul of our own civilization.” –Frank Lloyd Wright

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline.

“A doctor can bury his mistakes but an architect can only advise his clients to plant vines.” –Frank Lloyd Wright

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline.

“The longer I live, the more beautiful life becomes.”
–Frank Lloyd Wright

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline.

“The thing always happens that you really believe in; and the belief in a thing makes it happen.”

-Frank Lloyd Wright

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline.

“Form follows function - that has been misunderstood. Form and function should be one, joined in a spiritual union.” -Frank Lloyd Wright

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline.

Design Your Own Home

Step 1: Look at home plans and see how architects draw floor plans. Note how they draw in windows and doors. Click for examples of home plans: www.houseplans.com

Step 2: Next, draw a floorplan of a room in your home. You will need a piece of graph paper. (If you don't have any, you may print some from www.waterproof.com.) First decide on a scale for your drawing such as 1 square = 1 foot or 1 square = 6 inches. Then measure the room and draw it to scale on the paper. (Note: if you have younger children, you may just have them draw the room as they see it and not worry about measuring and drawing to scale.)

Step 3: Now you may either expand on the project above by drawing an entire floor of your house to scale OR by designing your own room and drawing it on graph paper. Note, when drawing doors and windows they typically come in standard sizes. You may want to measure the doors and windows in your home and use those measurements or look online and see what other options for door and window sizes you may find.

Step 4: If you would like, now you can design an entire floor or multiple floors of a house, drawing it on graph paper like you did above.

Step 5: Challenge: Can you draw what the front of your house will look like that you designed? The windows and doors and measurements will need to line up with your floor plan! You may want to do this on graph paper as well.

Georgian Colonial

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Federal Colonial

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Dutch Colonial

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Log Homes

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Cape Cod

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Cottage

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Neoclassical

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Greek Revival

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Italianate

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Victorian

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Prairie Style

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Craftsman

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Pueblo Revival

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Mediterranean

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Art Deco

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

French Provincial

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Spanish Mission

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Ranch

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Tudor

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Mid-Century Modern

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

Contemporary

Characteristics of this style: _____

Where you would usually find this style:

History of this style: _____

Examples of this style:

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