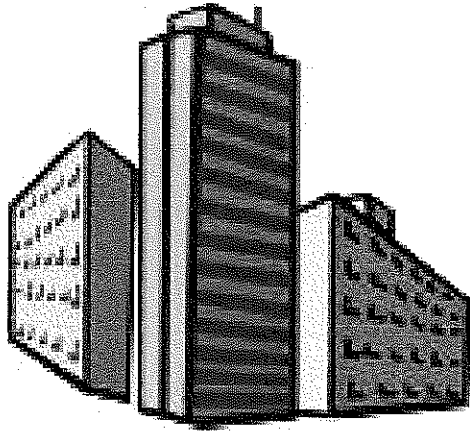


Modern Buildings

Architecture became modernized due to the Industrial era. In response to overcrowded populations in industrial towns, developers built row houses and multi-story tenements (apartment buildings). The urban middle class, which arose as a result of industrialization, lived in homes reflective of newfound wealth and security. In



London, they built sturdy five or six story townhouses and spacious apartments (vertical development). The upper class separated itself from the industrial slums. They built their homes to the west of factories so that the smog from the factory smokestacks would blow away from them.

The best areas of these new industrial cities benefited from innovations in architecture. Instead of churches, buildings such as city halls, stock exchanges, and opera houses were erected to usher in the modern era. Perhaps the most grandiose architectural triumph was the construction of the Crystal Palace in London. This enormous building made of glass and iron housed international contributions to the “Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations” held in 1851. The Great Exhibition, whose purpose was to celebrate the age of industrialization, attracted six million visitors to London.