

Seminaarityö - Yhdysvallat

Jakautunut kansakunta? – Poliittika & Maisema-arkkitehtuuri Yhdysvalloissa Nykypäivänä

Janina Hellman ja Kamilla Willis

"There is no advanced industrial democracy in the world more politically divided, or politically dysfunctional, than the United States today. How did the world's most powerful country get to this point? To paraphrase a great American writer—slowly, then suddenly"

Ian Bremmer, TIME Magazine (JANUARY 16, 2021 11:30 AM EST)

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Washington DC

9 826 630 km²

PHYSICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

DOMINION OF CANADA



The physical geography of the United States has had and must continue to have a powerful influence, not only on the health and industry, but on the character and progress of the American people.

I. The English colonies were planted on rivers or harbors which invited settlement and favored their commercial intercourse with the mother country, with the West Indies, and with each other.

II. The Appalachian range barred the West against the colonists and confined them to a long, narrow strip bordering on the sea. This limitation of soil had important effects on the occupations and the exports of the settlers, while it encouraged the development of union, political strength, and independence.

III. The Canadian French, on the other hand, having control of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, soon got temporary possession of the Mississippi valley. This led to a war which ended by giving the West to the English colonists.

IV. The first English-speaking settlements made west of the Alleghenies were planted on streams flowing into the Mississippi—a river system 35,000 miles in extent, watering the great central valley of the continent. Later, the steamboat made that vast region accessible in all directions.

V. After the Colonies secured their independence, the boundaries of the American Republic were fixed by successive treaties. These boundaries were determined to a great extent, by: 1. coast-lines; 2. rivers and lakes; 3. waterheds; 4. mountain ranges. In 1783 our possessions bordered upon the Atlantic only; in 1803 they touched the Gulf of Mexico; in 1846 they reached the Pacific.

VI. The most pressing question with every rapidly growing people is that of food-supply. Some nations of Europe—notably Great Britain—can only feed themselves by importing provisions. America is so fortunate in soil, climate, and extent of territory, that the people produce not only all the breadstuffs and meats they require, but they have an immense surplus for export.

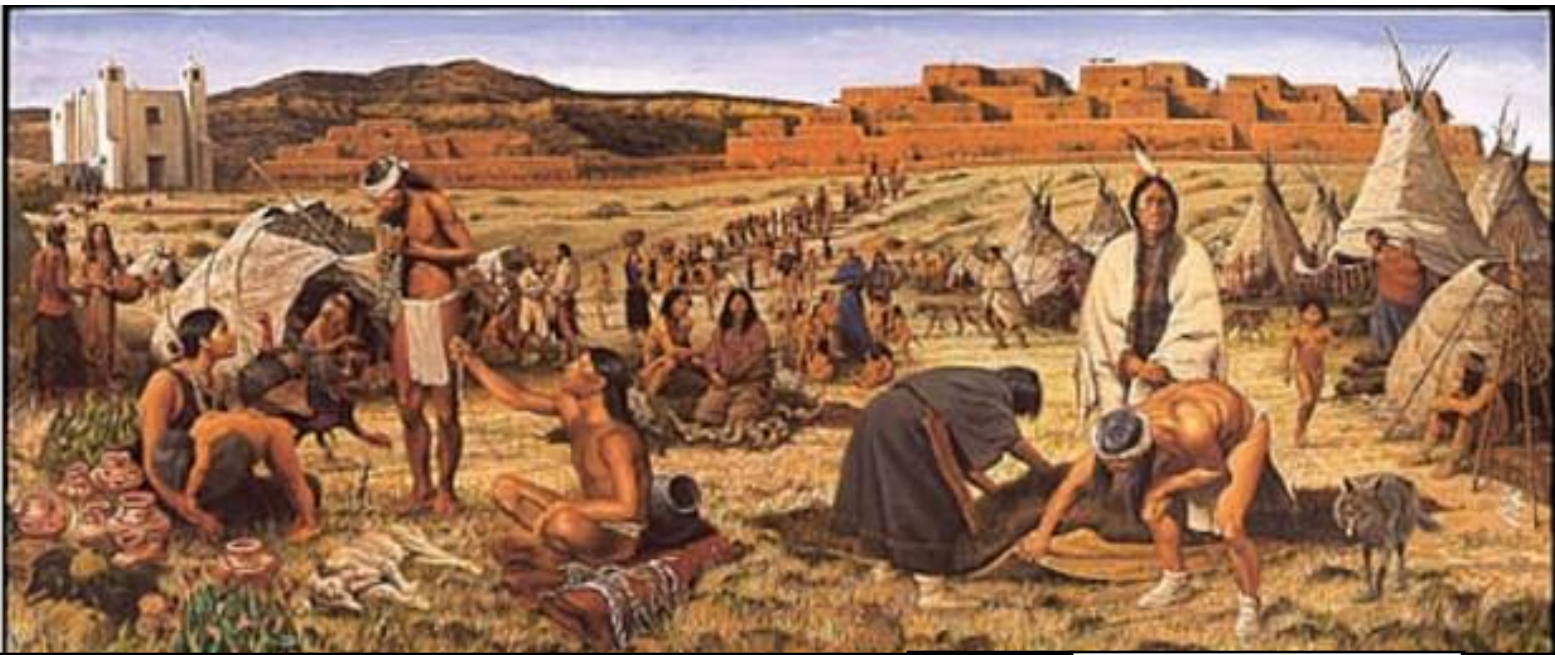
VII. Next in importance to grain and meats are cotton, wool, timber, coal, petroleum, iron, copper, and the precious metals. These products are powerful factors in the development of modern civilization, and it is believed that no continent is richer in them than our own.

VIII. While cotton fastened slavery on the South, the abundant water power of New England gave the first impulse to American cotton manufacturing. On the other hand, the western prairies stimulated agriculture and immigration, and encouraged the building of railroads, which in twenty years did more to open up the country than two centuries had done before. Again, physical geography has influenced legislation respecting labor, the tariff, trade, currency, and the building of roads and canals; furthermore, it determined decisive military movements in the Revolution and the Civil War.

IX. Experience proves that physical conditions of the United States favor health, vigor, and longevity. Statistics show that in size and weight the American people are fully equal, if not, indeed, superior to Europeans, while their average length of life appears to be somewhat greater.

X. The conclusion of eminent scientists is that no part of the globe is better suited to the requirements of one of the master-races of the world than the United States, and such statesmen as Lincoln and Gladstone have declared their belief that this country has a natural base for the greatest empire ever established by man.

From Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History. Published by GINN & CO.



Varhaishistoria -1500 Tutkimusmatkailijat 1500- Siirtokuntien aika 1600-1700- Itsenäistymisen jälkeinen aika 1776



1861-1865

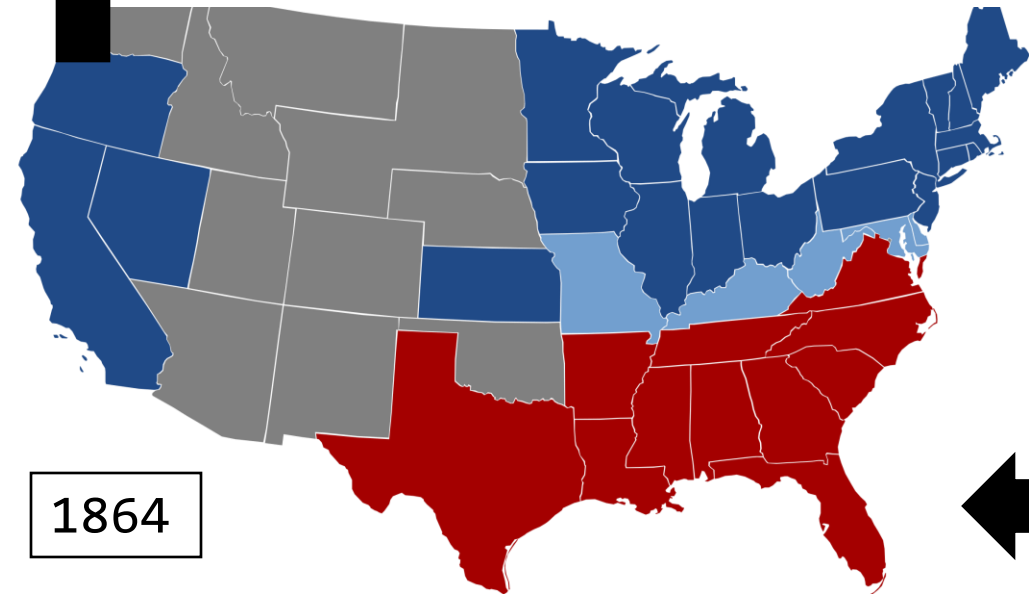


1865

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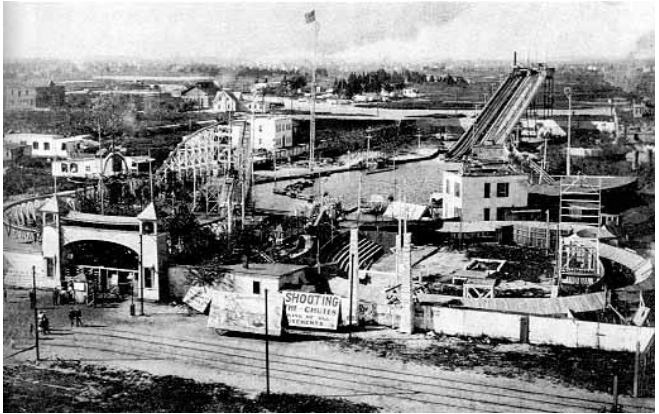


1864





1800-luku



1895 Brooklyn



1880
Chicago

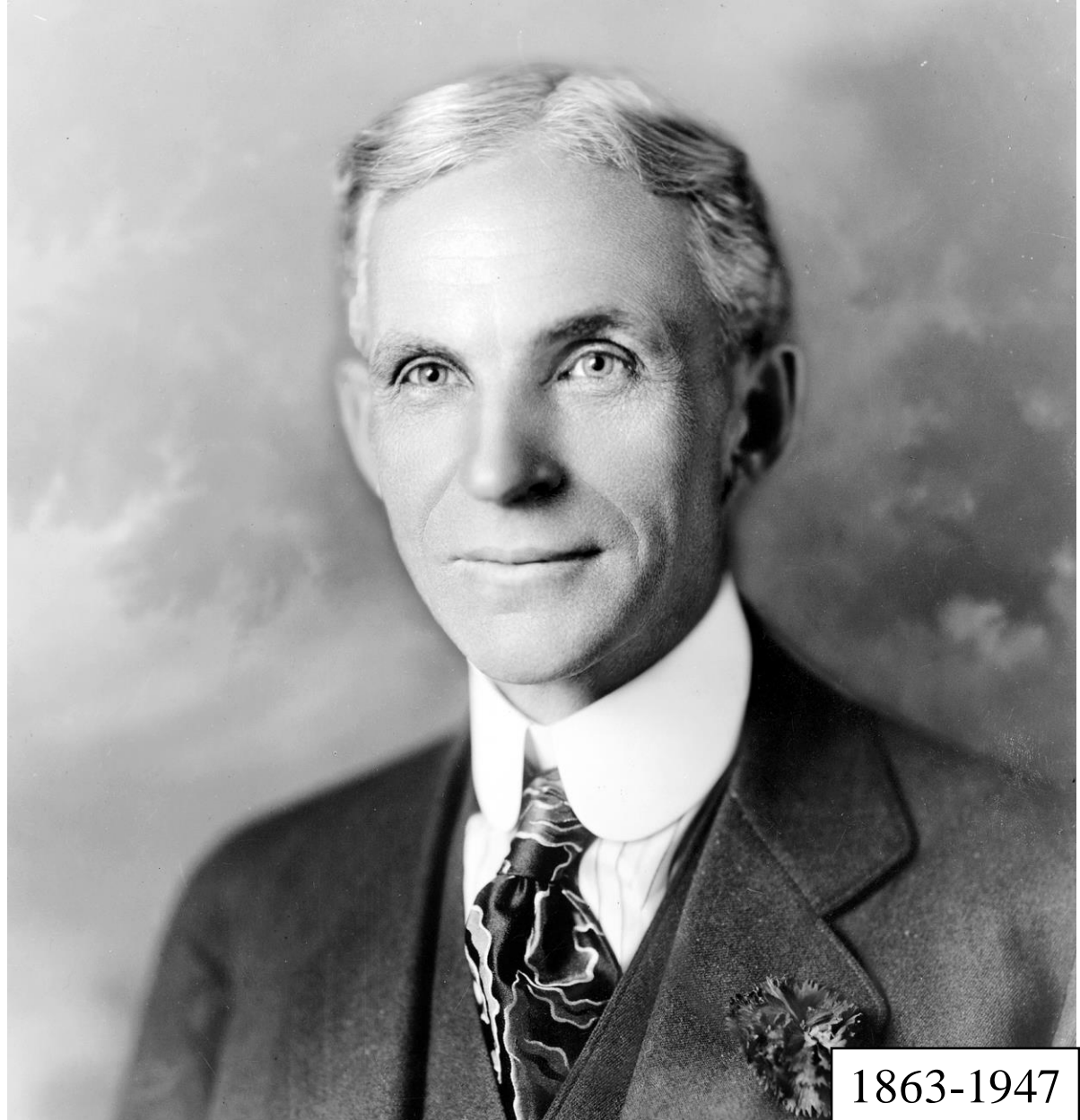


Frederick Law Olmsted
1822-1903

1929



1908



1863-1947



Kohteet



Gates of the Arctic National Park
Alaska | 1980





Olympic Sculpture Park
Seattle, Washington
Weiss/Manfredi | 2007

Olympic Sculpture Park Plants and Precincts

The Olympic Sculpture Park has four distinct landscapes or "precincts" that reflect native ecosystems of the Northwest. They provide a diversity of settings for art, and also introduce the array of plants and bird life found in the Puget Sound region. A surfaced central pathway, lined with ash trees, connects the landscapes.

VALLEY

Evergreen forests of the Pacific Northwest are noted for trees of extraordinary height and grandeur, such as the Douglas fir, western red cedar and western hemlock. In addition to these more common trees, the deciduous western larch, usually associated with higher elevations in the Cascades, and the gringo and metasequoia, "living fossils" once found in the Northwest, create a place of refuge and quiet contemplation. A canopy of dogwood, with an understory of snowberry, evergreen huckleberry and salal, leads visitors through a series of outdoor galleries, from the Valley floor to the park's central pathway.

MEADOWS

Three Meadows in the park were designed to provide a flexible environment for siting art, and to create open views of both the city and Puget Sound. The plants of the Meadows consist of grasses and native wildflowers, including the camas lily and the western columbine. The majestic and slow-growing Garry oak is the dominant tree species.

GROVE

A tall forest of quaking aspen and its understory of wood rose, flowering current, and Oregon iris dramatically expresses the changing seasons. An informal pathway through the Grove connects a series of clearings that have been created for siting art.

SHORE

The shoreline has one of the mildest climates of the Pacific Northwest, yet the effects of constant wind and salt-water spray result in a native plant community that is diverse and unique. The Shore landscape features some of the more common plants found in the coastal zone, including shore pine, beach grass and beach strawberry. These plants were specifically selected to support the creation of habitat for migratory salmon, including a pocket beach and sub-tidal zone dominated by kelp, algae and marine organisms.

VALLEY

Top:
Douglas fir
Pseudotsuga menziesii
© 2003, Ben Legler

Middle:
Eddies White
Wonder dogwood
Cornus "Eddies White Wonder"
© 2003, Ben Legler

Bottom:
Salal
Gaultheria shallon
© Bill Kovach



LEGEND

- Park Entrance
- Streets
- Walkways
- Bike Path
- Vegetation
- Buildings
- Sited Artwork
- Infrastructure Artwork

MEADOW

Left:
western columbine
Aquilegia formosa
© 2004, Ben Legler

Middle:
camas
Camassia quamash
© 2003, Ben Legler

Right:
Garry oak
Quercus garryana
© Timothy G. Ross



GROVE

Left:
dwarf rose
Rosa gymnocarpa
© 2004, Ben Legler

Middle:
quaking aspen
Populus tremuloides
© St. Alfred Broussais,
Saint Mary's College

Right:
Oregon iris
Iris tenax
© 2004, Ben Legler



SHORE

Left:
shore pine
Pinus contorta
© 2003, Ben Legler

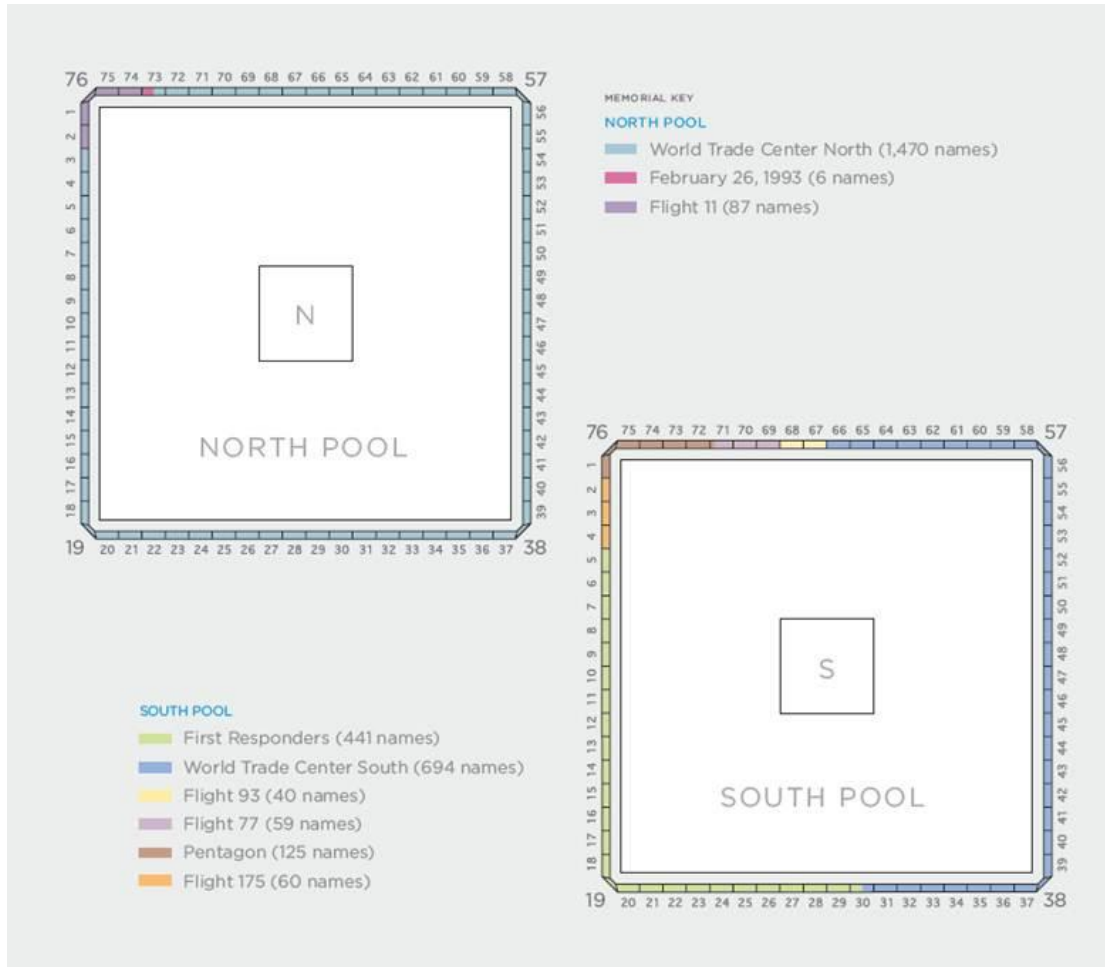
Middle:
beach strawberry
Fragaria chiloensis
© 2003, Ben Legler

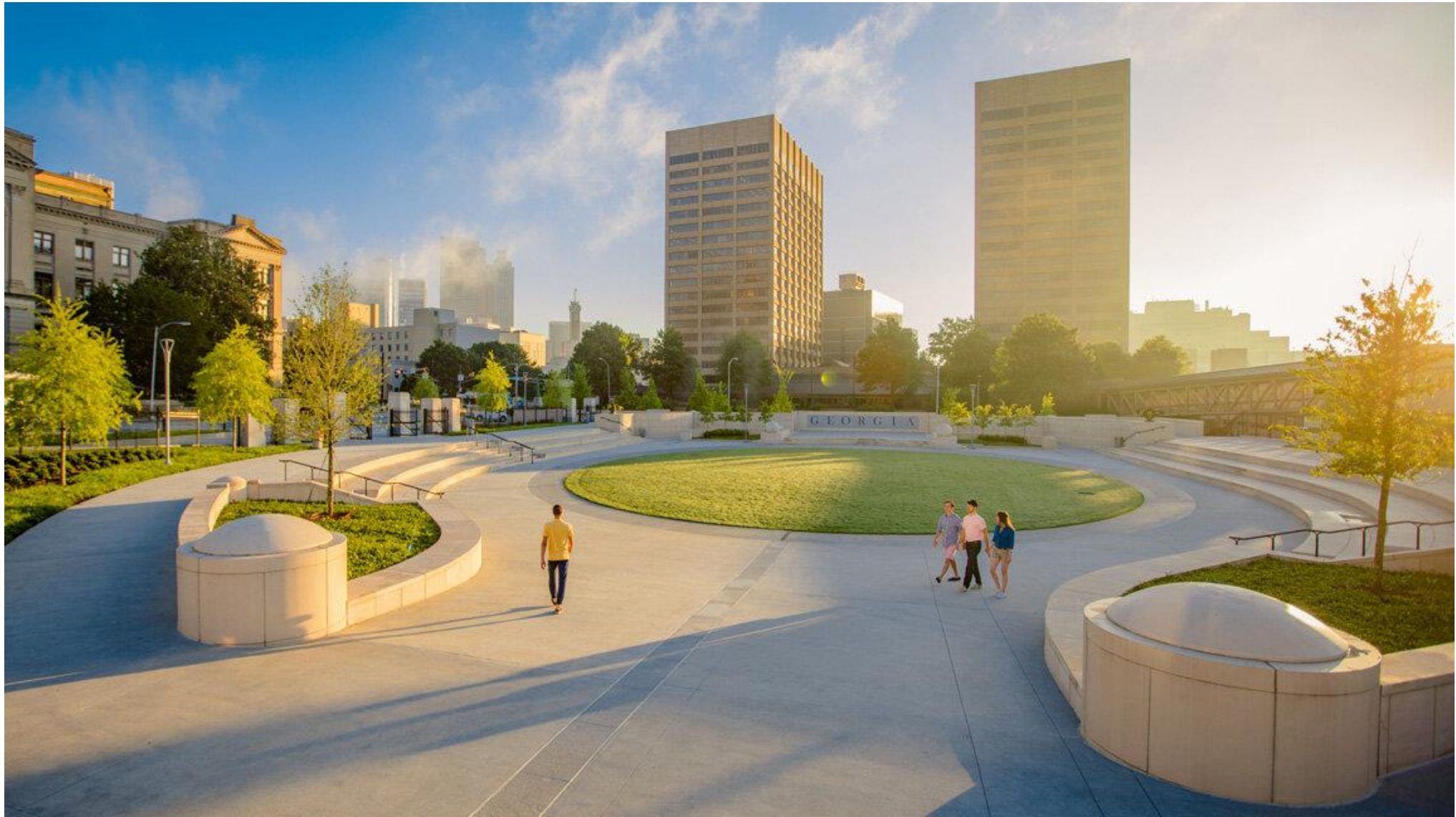
Right:
dune grass
Elymus mollis
© Gladys Lucille Smith
© California Academy of Sciences





Reflecting Absence
9/11 Memorial, NYC
Michael Arad and Peter Walker | 2011



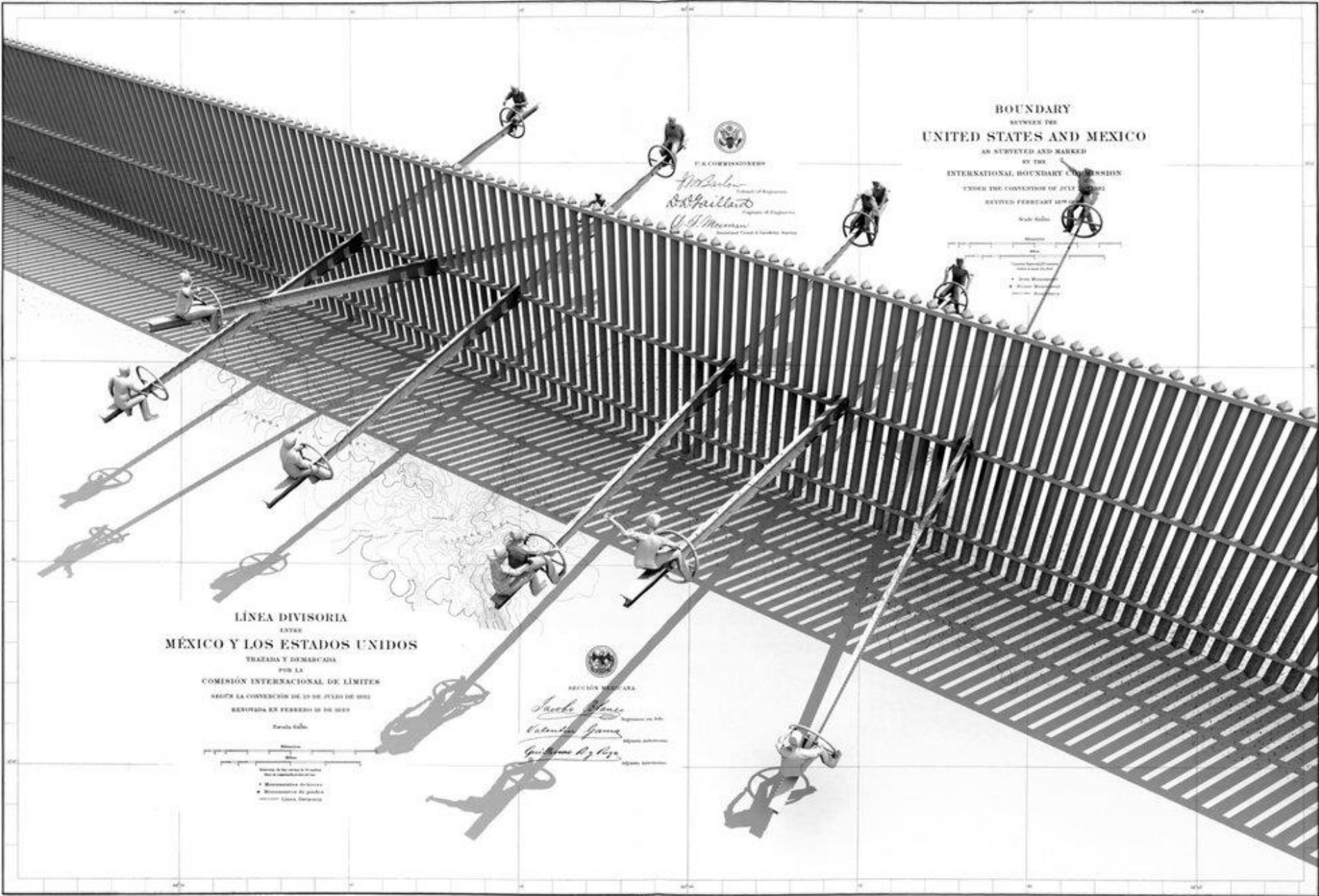


Liberty Plaza
Atlanta, Georgia | HGOR | 2015





Teeter-Totter Wall
El Paso, US-Mexico border
Rael San Fratello | 2019



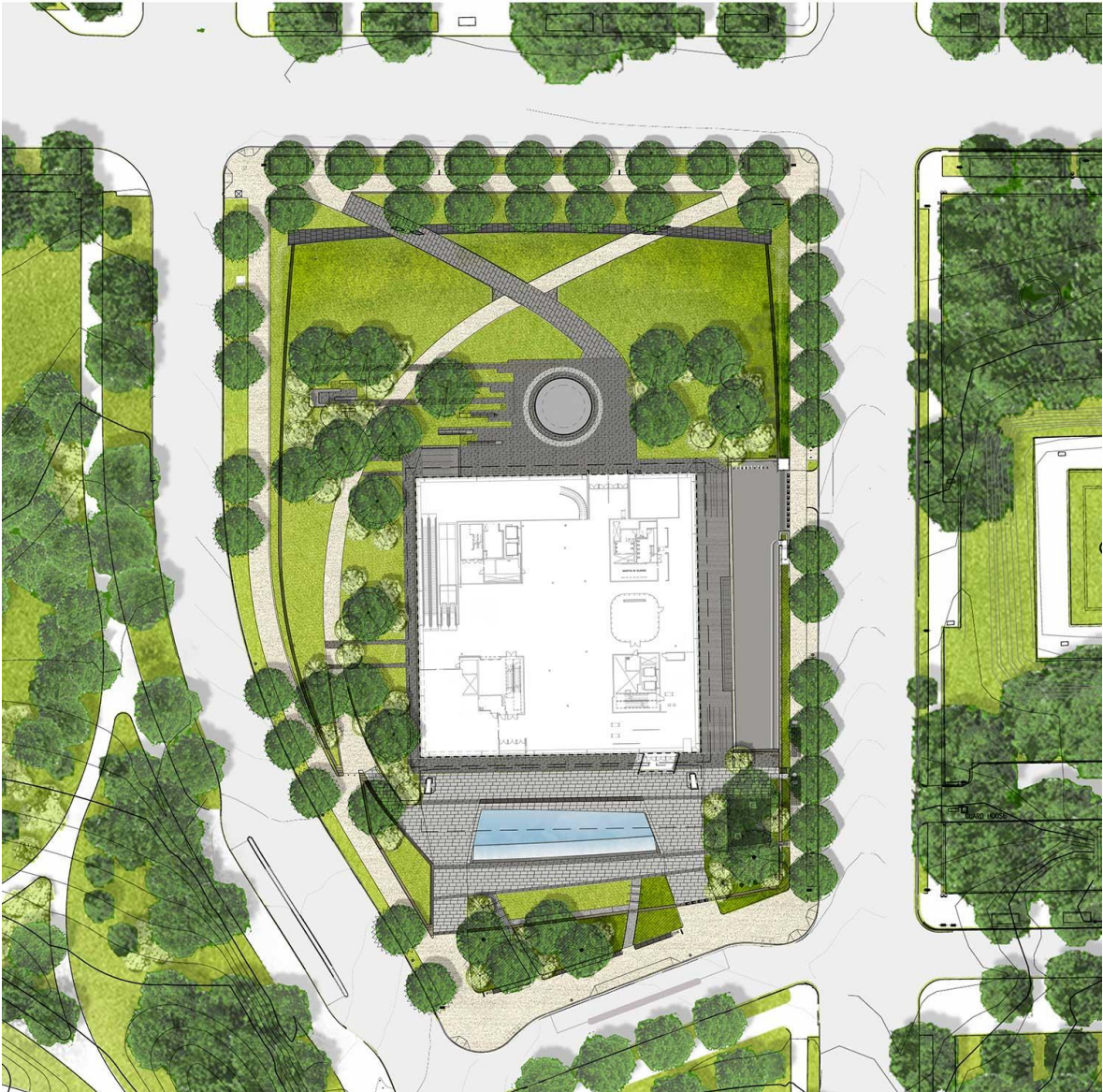
"In conclusion, architecture should maintain criticizing political habits which influence the built environment and the social life for the future of architecture in the USA. With the global rise of populism and nationalism, the effects of politics have become very dominant, and innovative design proposals provide valuable solutions by engaging function with the aesthetics for the future. Therefore, the USA is affected by the mutual benefits of architecture and political relationships and the country has important developments in architecture under political influence."

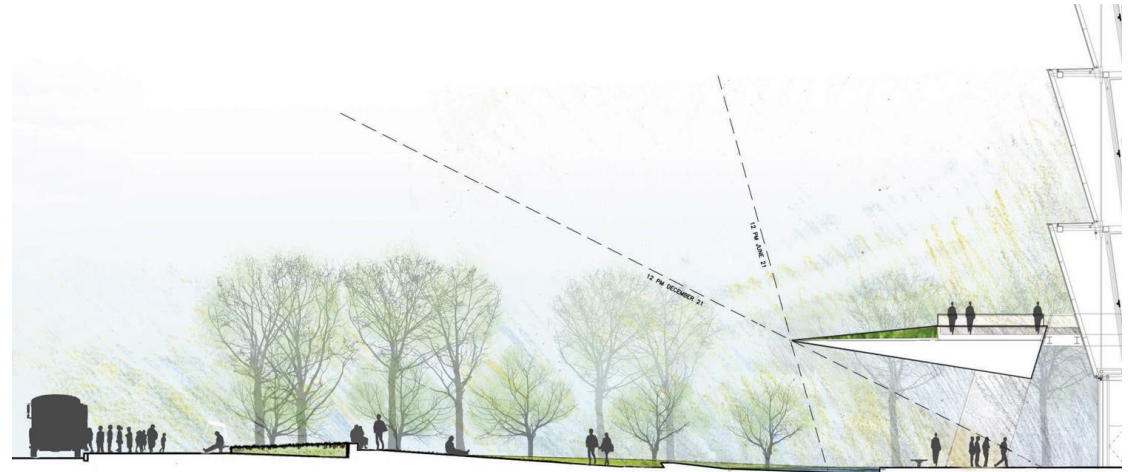
Betül Özlem Yılmaz, www.re-thinkingthefuture.com (2021)



National Museum of African American History and Culture
Washington, DC
Gustafson Guthrie Nichol | 2016



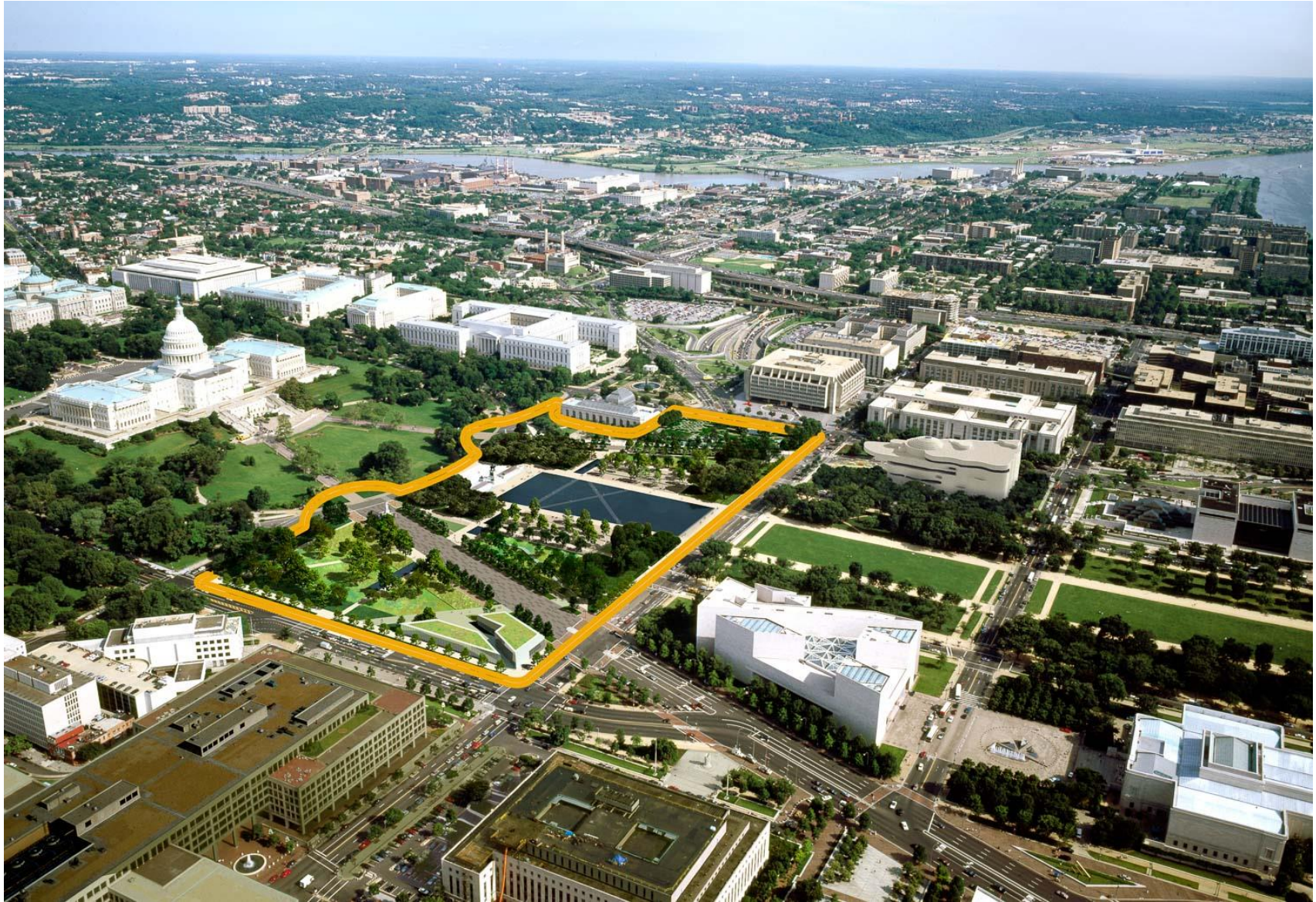




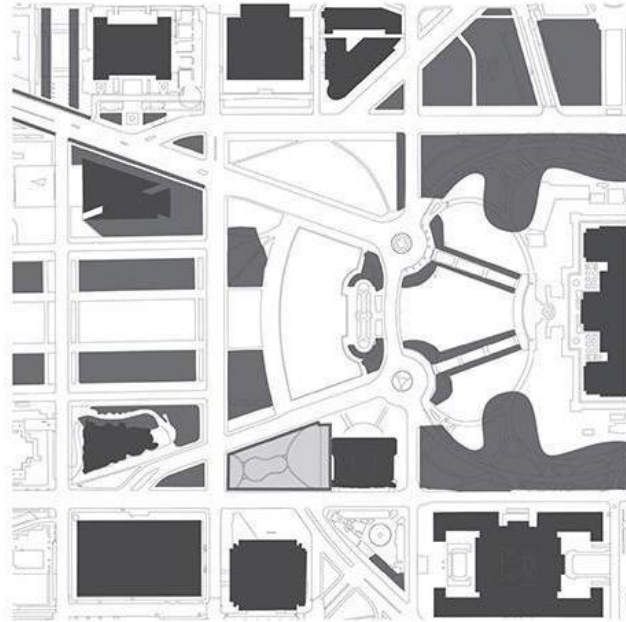


Unified Ground

Washington, DC | Gustafson Guthrie Nichol

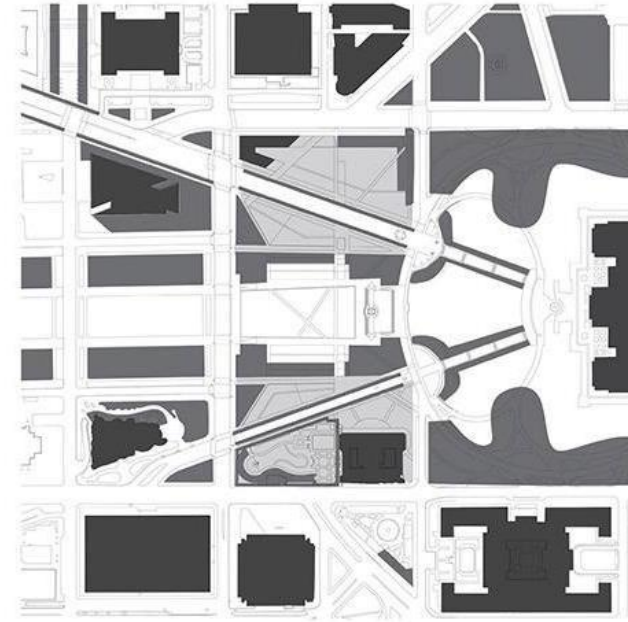


Meaningful Places: Urban Form



Spatial Definition - Existing

The existing site has weak edges and no occupiable center. It is a void between the Capitol Grounds and National Mall where both Pennsylvania Avenue and Maryland Avenue dissolve.



Spatial Definition - Proposed

The proposed design articulates a strong spatial structure to establish a center for Union Square as well as strengthen connections beyond the site.





"Landscape architects lead the planning, design, and stewardship of healthy, equitable, safe, and resilient environments. With their unique skill set, landscape architects improve human and environmental health in all communities."

ASLA, Landscape Architecture at a Glance, www.asla.org (2022)

Kiitos!

Lähteet

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- [Kathryn Gustafson on The Art of Landscape Architecture | reSITE](https://www.reSITE.org/)
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