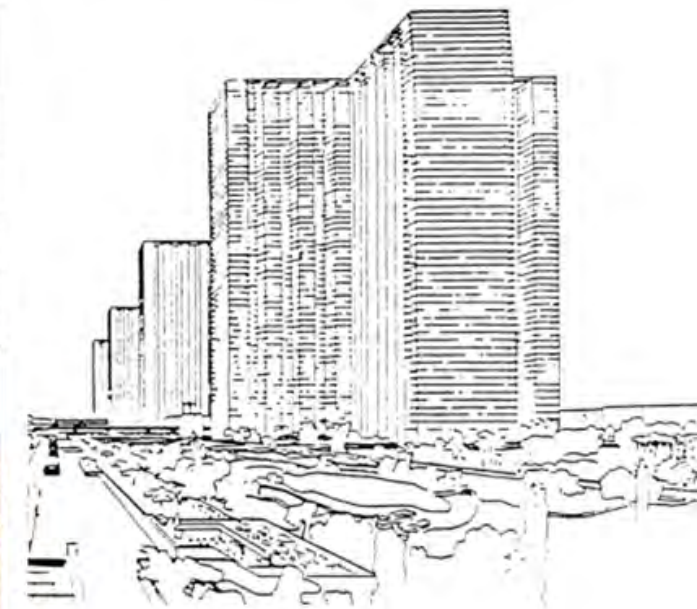


The Contemporary City was Le Corbusier vision for a future effecient city for both the working class and higher classes.

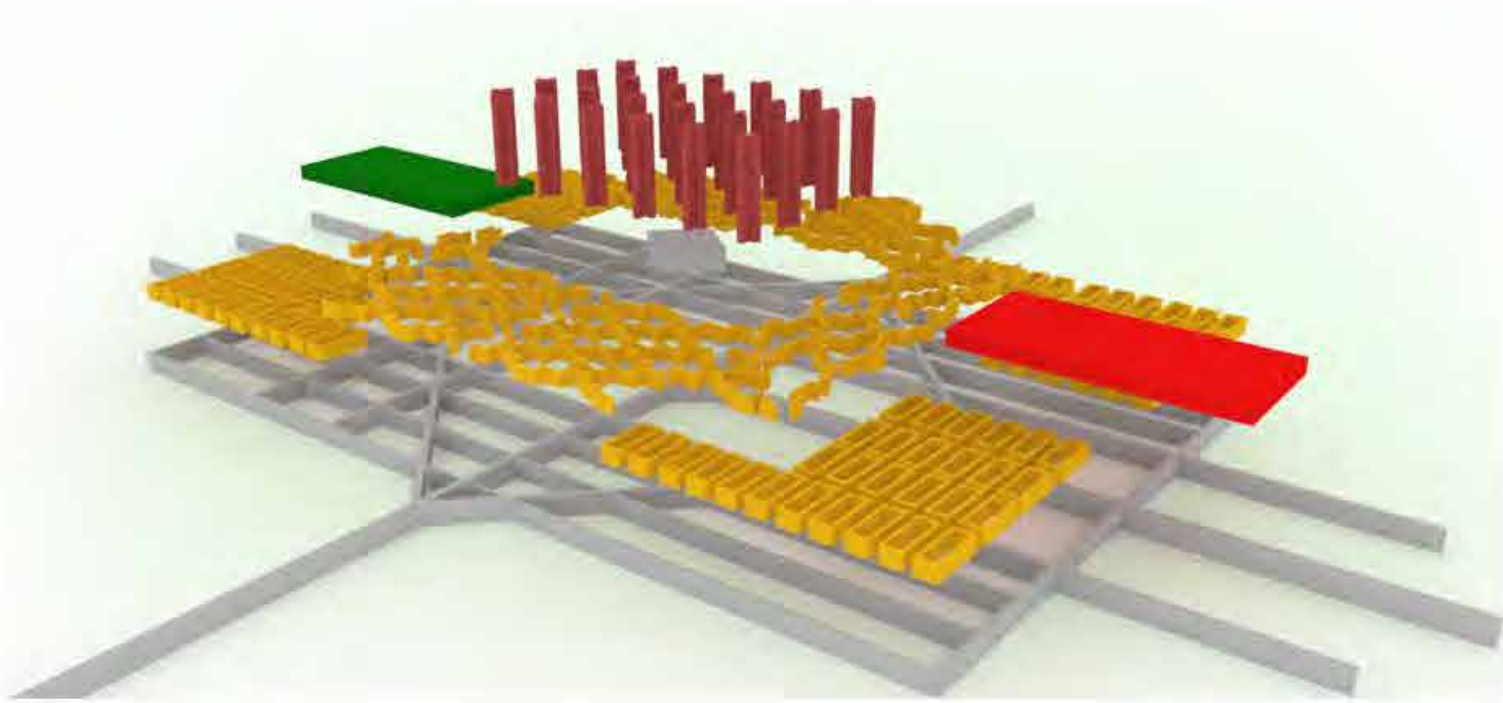
The Inner Ring: the inner ring consist of the Main business district and the man Station that connects the main streets running N,S,E,W.

the middle ring: its where most of the city inhabitance live, also wide green spaces are located between the residential complex to allow the city to breath and allow for more light.

The Outer ring: it breaks down to 3 types of spaces:
 1- Industrail city located away from the core of the main city.
 2-green zoon for crops and natural habitat to be at.
 3- Garden city: where farmers and people who dont work in the main city to live in.



Le Corbusier Contemporary City For 3 Million



● Business Tower

24 Cruciform 60-floor towers were placed apart in the core of the city to allow light between. Must increase Open spaces and diminish the distance to be covered. Therefore the center of the city must be constructed vertically

● The Streets

Fast Automobile traffic was completely separated from the pedestrian traffic. Elevated highways intersected the city and were joined to peripheral highway system. Highway classification:

- (a) Heavy traffic: located below the ground
- (b) Lighter traffic: located at the ground floor level of the buildings.
- (c) Fast traffic: Running north south and east west 120-180 yard in width.

● Residential District

The population consist of the citizens proper; of suburban dwellers; and those of mixed kind.

- (a) Citizens are of the city: who work and live in it.
- (b) Suburban dwellers are those who work in the outer industrial zone who don't come to the city live in the Garden city.
- (c) The working class who live in the outer residential ring and work in the city or industrial city

● Green Area

Greenery is an essential element of his urban plan, most of the area of the city was given over to Green area. Le Corbusier referred to the parks of his city as "lungs" because it would allow the city to breath.

Over population

Even though Le Corbusier vision was to densify the City and make it hold 3 Million inhabitant, however, his method was do divide the city into a specific zoning systems so it would be efficient city to its inhabitant.



Habitat for Working Class

Highway

Habitat for Upper Class

Green Area

Main Highway

Plaza

Business Tower

Annotated Bibliography:

"Le Corbusier Biography." The Biography.com. Accessed October 4, 2015.

A brief description about who is Le Corbusier. In this Biography, it mentions Le Corbusier early life in architecture and early career. Le Corbusier discovered 3 architectural concepts: the contrast between large collective spaces and individual compartmentalized spaces, classical proportion via Renaissance architecture, and geometric forms and the use of landscape as an architectural tool.

Le Corbusier's "contemporary city" (1925). (n.d.). Retrieved October 2, 2015, from <http://thecharnelhouse.org/2014/06/03/le-corbusiers-contemporary-city-1925>

The use of technical analysis and architectural synthesis enabled Le Corbusier to draw up his scheme for a contemporary city of three million inhabitants. This City was Le Corbusier vision of future city that replaces the Industrial city. A dense city divided into zones to serve different type of people. Le Corbusier decides to Build up in order to have more open green space that allows the city to breath and enjoy their share of Sunlight.

CONTEMPORARY CITY FOR THREE MILLION INHABITANTS. (n.d.). Retrieved October 2, 2015, from <http://www.architectural-world.com/2008/05/contemporary-city-for-three-million.html>

The Contemporary city was made to host 3 million people. However it was divided into zones, Business zone, residential zone, green zone, and industrial zone. The towers were clustered in the core of the city connected by the main highways to ease the traffic toward it. The houses were either a zig zag form or hallow rectangular 6 story buildings with green area surrounding it to make the city breath.

Curtis, William J. R. "Defining Types for the New Industrial City." *Le Corbusier: Ideas and Forms*. New York: Rizzoli, 1986. 60-67. Print.

Le Corbusier had multiple ideas for the new industrial city, this article touches briefly on how the city functions. The main transportation were highways and elevated railways, all stacked up between tall buildings. In the crossing point one didn't find a temple of civic monument, but a seven level transport terminal including railways, roads, subway, and an airport on top.

Images:

- 1- davidszondy.com
- 2- www.mediaarchitecture.at
- 3- urbanblueprint.tumblr.com
- 4- www.studyblue.com