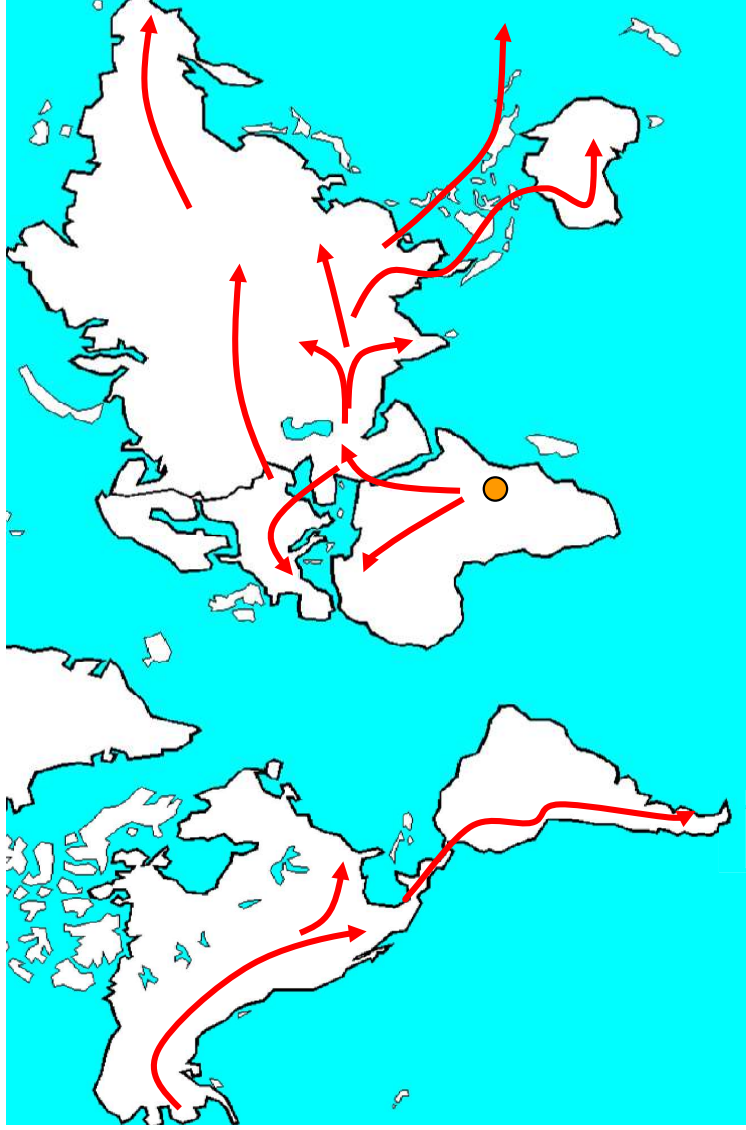




PRE-HISTORIC

NEAR EAST

EGYPTIAN

GREEK

ROMAN

EARLY CHRISTIAN

BYZANTINE

ROMANESQUE

GOTHIC

RENAISSANCE

18TH-19TH C REVIVAL

20TH C MODERN

ISLAMIC

INDIAN

CHINESE & JAPANESE

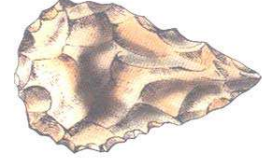
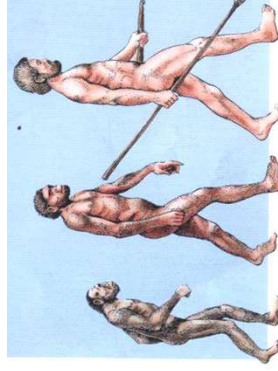
FILIPINO



INFLUENCES

HISTORY

- Direct human ancestors evolved in Africa from 2.3 million years ago - *Homo habilis*, *Homo erectus*, *homo sapiens*, *homo sapiens sapiens*



- The success of the human race was largely due to the development of tools – made of stone, wood, bone

Pre-historic

- Humans spread from Africa into Southern Europe, Asia
- Could not settle far north due to the cold climate
- From Siberia by foot into North America
- From Southeast Asia by boat into Australia



- Before 9000 BC, nomadic life of hunting & food gathering
- By 9000 BC, farming and agriculture was practiced
- Fertile soil and plentiful food
- Animal domestication for work, milk, wool
- People wanted to settle down, live in communities
- First villages in the Middle East, South America, Central America, India and China



- Some people needed not farm, so they spent time on other work - pot-making, metal-working, art and... architecture!

RELIGION

- No organized religion
- The dead are treated with respect - burial rituals and monuments

history of architecture	
PRE-HISTORIC	
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Pre-historic

EXAMPLES

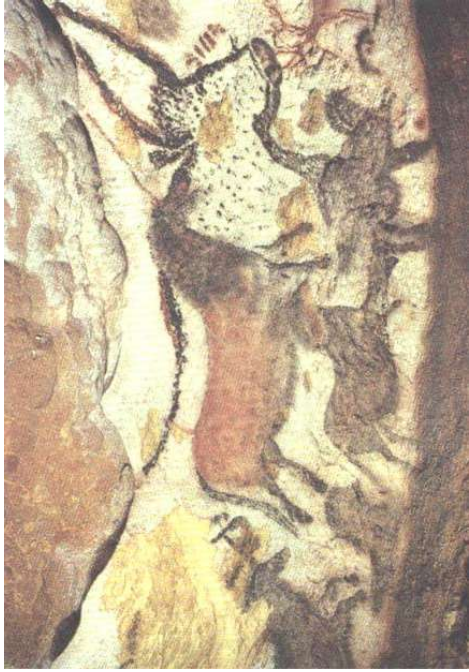
ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

MATERIALS

- Animal skins, wooden frames, animal bones

CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM

- Existing or excavated caves
- Megalithic, most evident in France, England and Ireland



DECORATION

- Caves paintings in Africa, France and Spain
- Sculpture

MENHIR

- A single, large upright monolith
- Serves a religious purpose
- Sometimes arranged in parallel rows, reaching several miles and consisting of thousands of stones



Carnac, France



history of architecture

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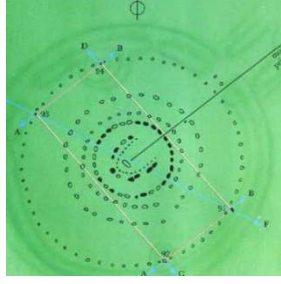
DOLMEN

- Tomb of standing stones usually capped with a large horizontal slab



CROMLECH

- Enclosure formed by huge stones planted on the ground in circular form



Stonehenge, England (2800 – 1500 BC)

- Most spectacular and imposing of monolithic monuments
- Outer ring, inner ring, innermost horseshoe-shaped ring with open end facing east
- Largest stones weigh 45 to 50 tons, came from Wales 200 km away
- Stones transported by sea or river then hauled on land with sledges and rollers by hundreds of people, raised upright into pits, capped with lintels

Genuine architecture - it defines exterior space

- A solar observatory - designed to mark the sun's path during sunrise on Midsummer Day

Pre-historic

TUMULUS or PASSAGE GRAVE

- Dominant tomb type
- Corridor inside leading to an underground chamber



