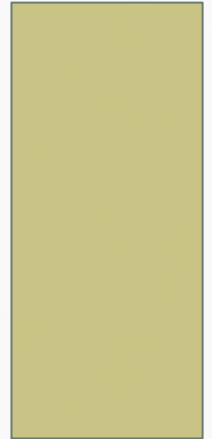


# A WORLD HISTORY OF THE ARCHITECTURE

**MEKHRIBANU BEKRIMZHANOVA GLAUDINOVA**  
**DR ARCH, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR**



# ARCHITECTURE AS A FORM OF CULTURE

- The subject of “The History of Architecture” as a science one
- Importance of “The History of Architecture” for architect and his work
- Connection between the history and theory of architecture
- Architecture as unit of utility, constructional, technical and artistic problems
- Social importance of architecture
- Artistic image of architecture
- Main periods of the architectural development Appearance of architecture. The most ancient erections

# APPEARANCE OF ARCHITECTURE. THE MOST ANCIENT ERECTIONS

## Occasional caves and temporary tents

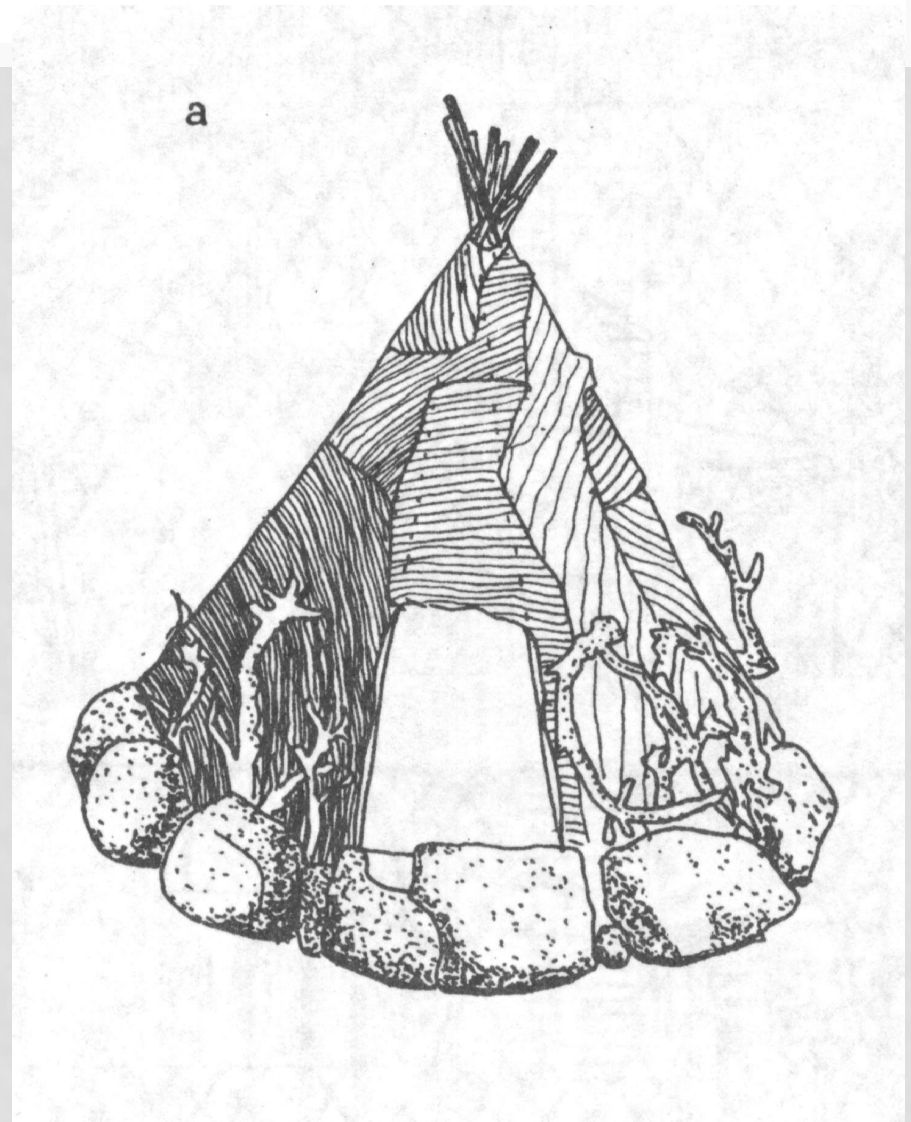
- Early humans are often thought of as dwelling in **caves**, largely because that is where we find traces of them. The flints they used, the bones they gnawed, even their own bones - these lurk for ever in a cave but get scattered or demolished elsewhere.
- Caves are winter shelter. Living outside, with the freedom to roam widely for the purposes of hunting and gathering, suggests the need for at least a temporary shelter. And this, even at the simplest level, means the beginning of **something approaching architecture.**

# THE EARLIEST ARTIFICIAL ERECTIONS

- Homo habilis – 2 million years ago
- Homo erectus – 1 million years ago
- But Lucy (skeleton was found in 1976 at Ethiopia) – is dated 3,6 million years ago
- Khaddar and Kubi Fora in Kenya, Oldway Gorge in Tanzania – the most ancient stone paved places – are dated 1 million years ago

# SHELTER

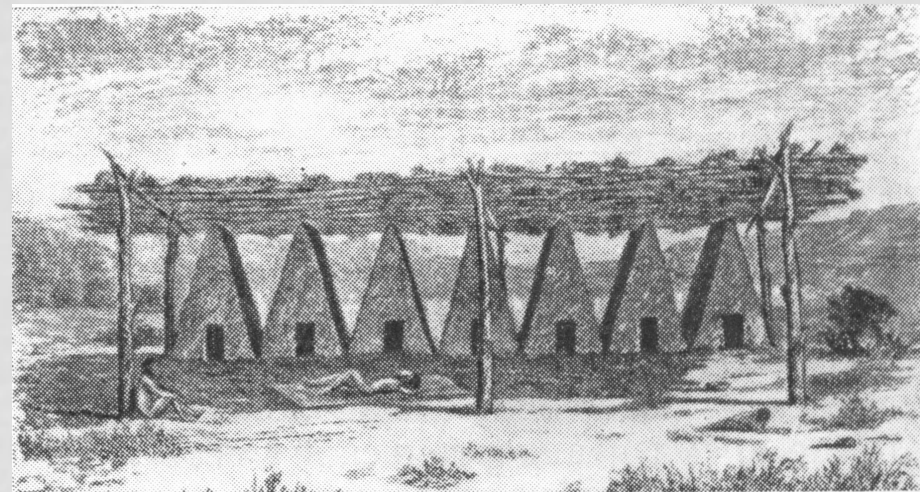
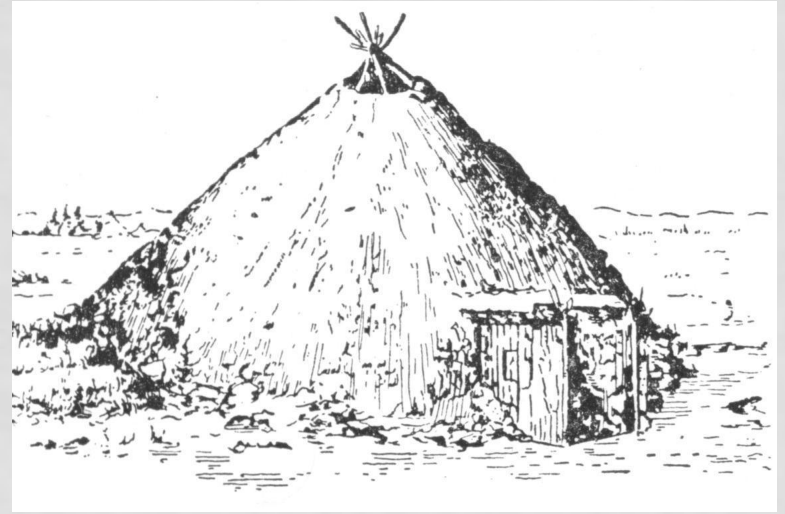
- Confronted with the need for a **shelter** against sun or rain, the natural instinct is to lean some form of protective shield against a support - a leafy branch, for example, against the trunk of a tree.





# THE EARLIEST DWELLINGS

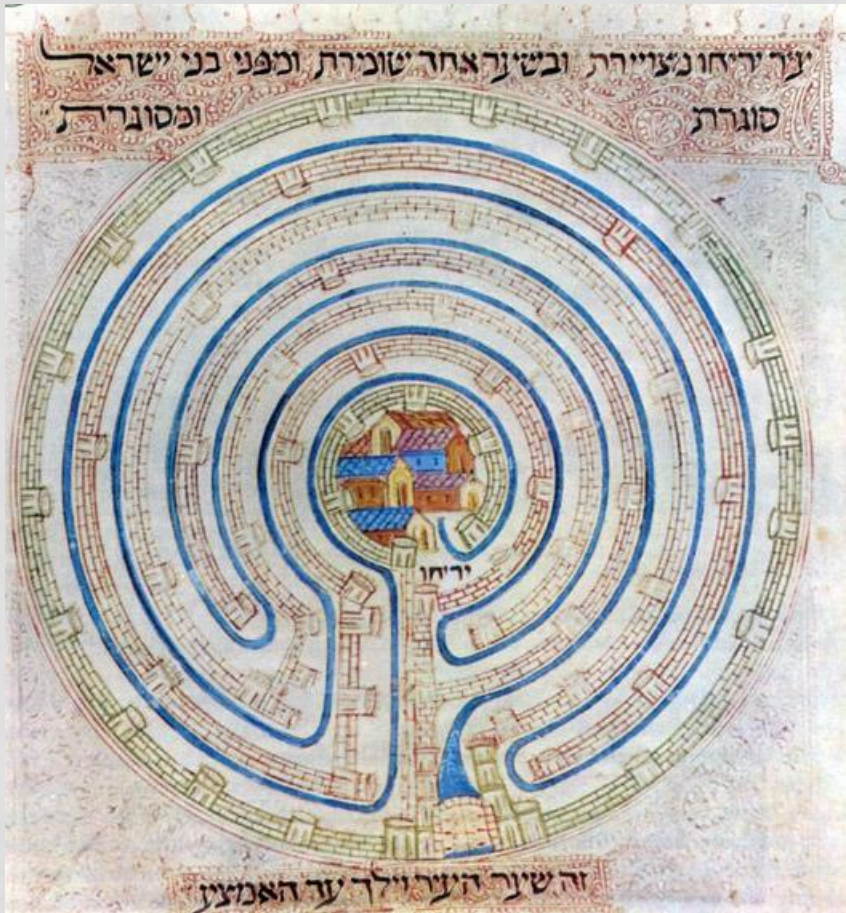
- If there is no tree trunk available, the branches can be leant against each other, creating the inverted V-shape of a natural tent. The bottom of each branch will need some support to hold it firm on the ground. Maybe a ring of stones.



# FROM TENTS TO ROUND HOUSES: 10 000 - 8000 BC

- Once human beings settle down to the business of agriculture, instead of hunting and gathering, **permanent settlements** become a factor of life. The story of architecture can begin.
- The tent-like structures of earlier times evolve now into round houses. **Jericho is usually quoted as the earliest known town.** A small settlement here evolves in about 8000 BC into a town covering 10 acres. And the builders of Jericho have a new technology - **bricks**, shaped from mud and baked hard in the sun. In keeping with a circular tradition, each brick is curved on its outer edge.

# JERICHO



- Most of the round houses in Jericho consist of a single room, but a few have as many as three
- The floor of each house is excavated some way down into the ground; then both the floor and the brick walls are plastered in **mud**.
- The roof of each room, still in the tent style, is a conical structure of branches and **mud (wattle and daub)**.











# KHIROKITIA

- The round tent-like house reaches a more complete form in **Khirokitia**, a **settlement of about 6500 BC in Cyprus**.
- Most of the rooms have a **dome-like roof in corbelled stone or brick**
- Seats and storage spaces are shaped into the walls; and in at least one house there is a ladder to an upper sleeping platform.
- Innovation at Khirokitia: a **paved road** runs through the village, a central thoroughfare for the community, with paths leading off to the courtyards around which the houses are built.





# KHIROKITIA. NATURAL AND GRAFIC RECONSTRUCTIONS



# KHIROKITIA. ANCIENT ALTAR - LABYRINTH





# GOBEKLI TEPE, SOUTHERN TURKEY

## 10 000 BC

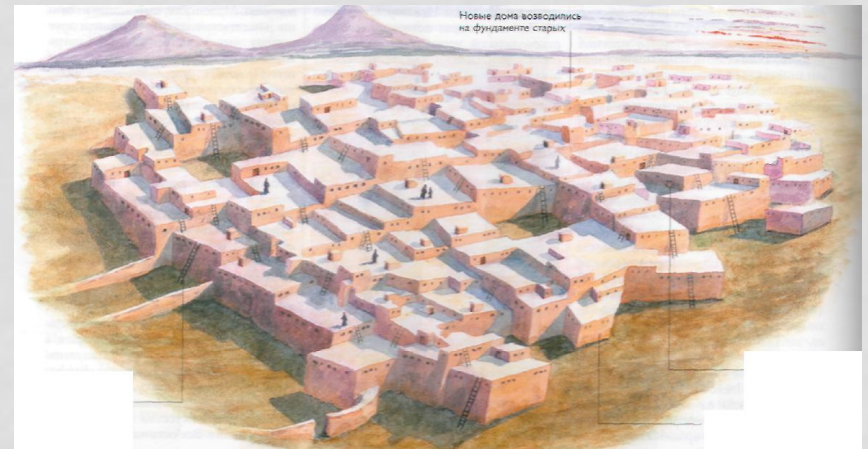




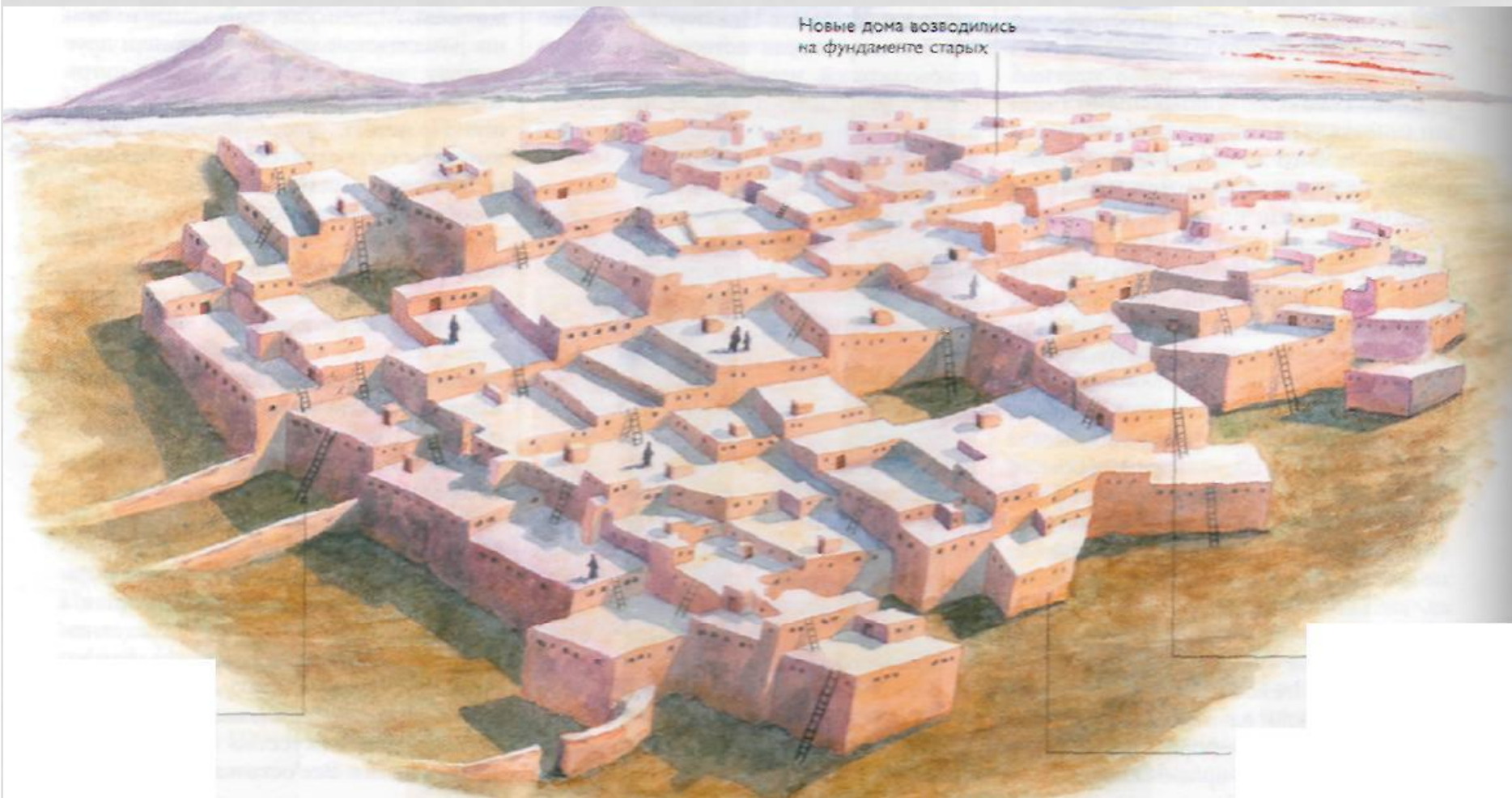


# STRAIGHT WALLS WITH WINDOWS: 6500 BC

- One of the best preserved neolithic towns is **Catal Huyuk**, covering some 32 acres in southern Turkey.
- The **houses are rectangular**, with windows but no doors. They adjoin each other, like cells in a honeycomb, and the entrance to each is through the roof.
- Each house projects a little above its neighbour, providing space for the window.



# NEOLITHIC TOWN CATAL HUYUK





# HATTUSH, 6000 BC







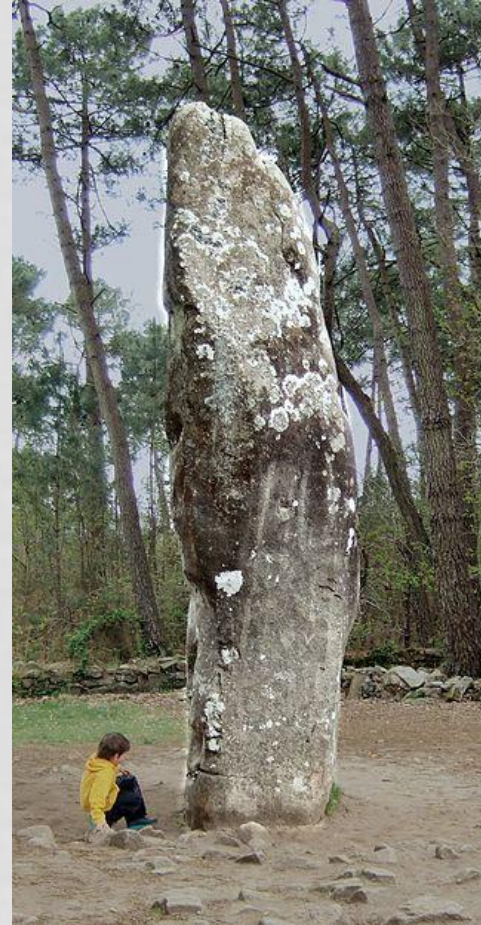


# STONE AGE GRAVES AND TEMPLES: 5TH - 2ND MILLENNIUM BC

- The massive neolithic architecture of western Europe begins, in the 5th millennium BC, with **passage graves**.
- The name reflects the design. In any such grave a stone passage leads into the centre of a great mound of turf, where a **tomb chamber** - with walls made first of wood but later of stone - contains the distinguished dead of the surrounding community.

# MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE

- Over the centuries increasingly large slabs of stone, or **megaliths** (from Greek megas - huge and lithos - stone), are used for the passage graves.
- Astronomical theme is added.
- The graves begin to be aligned in relation to the **annual cycle of the sun.**





# MENHIR AND DOLMEN





# ROWS OF MENHIR, KARNAK (FRANCE, 2000 BC)



# NEW-GRANGE



- An outstanding example is the passage grave at **New-Grange** in Ireland, dating from about 2500 BC.
- Huge slabs of stone, carved in intricate spiral patterns, form the walls of the chamber.
- At sunrise on the winter **solstice** (the shortest day of the year, when the sun itself seems in danger of dying) the rays penetrate the length of the passage to illuminate the innermost recess.



# THE DOLMEN TUNNEL OF NEW-GRANGE

- In a later stage of this deeply mysterious Neolithic tradition the megaliths, previously hidden beneath the mounds of the tombs, emerge in their own right as **great standing stones**, often arranged in circles.
- They too, in many cases, have a solar alignment, usually now relating to sunrise at the **summer solstice**.











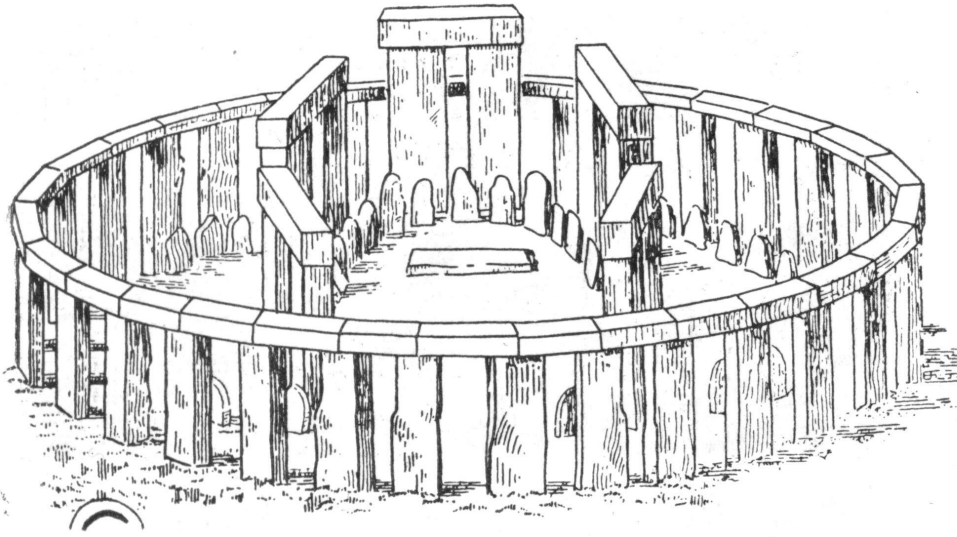




# ALTAR OF NEWGRANGE



# STONEHENGE



- The site is in ritual use over a very long period, from about 3000 to 1100 BC.
- The largest stones, with their enormous lintels, are erected in about 2000 BC.















MAIN MENHIR



# THE WORLD MOST ANCIENT TEMPLES (MALTA, 4000 BC)

- 23 stone constructions (Kemmuna, Gozo and Malta islands)
- Weight of the wall stones - 15 т
- Строители умели вырезать проходы в цельном камне и закладывать огромные глыбы в основание своих построек. They decorated walls by ornaments.
- Earliest temple – Njganti erected of large wild stones were хорошо подогнаны друг к другу. Height of the walls now – 4-5 m.



# THE WORLD MOST ANCIENT TEMPLES (MALTA, 4000 BC)









# FEATURES OF PLANNING



- Every temple has massive dolmen entrance
- The corridor leads to altar
- Along it there are 2 pair of the semicircle rooms, inside of each of them - altar

# MNAJRA TEMPLE







