

Design of Cities History and Architecture

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Design of Cities History of Architecture

- The history of architecture traces the changes in architecture through various regions and dates.
- Architecture has been and is dependent on the technology and resources for the time and area.

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Design of Cities Prehistoric Architecture

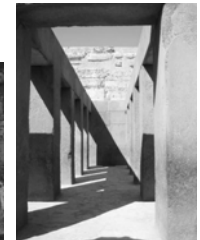
- Neolithic architecture is the architecture of the Neolithic period in Southwest Asia,
- Neolithic cultures appear soon after 10000 BC.
- There are early Neolithic cultures in Southeast Anatolia, Syria and Iraq by 8000 BC, and food-producing societies first appear in southeast Europe by 7000 BC, and Central Europe by c. 5500 BC .



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Design of Cities Ancient Egypt Architecture

- In Ancient Egypt and other early societies, people believed in the omnipotence of Gods, with many aspects of daily life were carried out with respect to the idea of the divine or supernatural and the way it was manifest in the mortal cycles of generations, years, seasons, days and nights.
- Ancient architecture is characterized by the tension between the divine and mortal world. Cities would mark a contained sacred space over the wilderness of nature outside, and the temple or palace continued this order by acting as a house for the Gods.



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Pre-Columbian Architecture

- Pre-Columbian architecture mainly consisted of Mesoamerican architecture and Incan architecture.
- Mesoamerican architecture is the set of architectural traditions produced by pre-Columbian cultures and civilizations of Mesoamerica, traditions which are best known in the form of public, ceremonial and urban monumental buildings and structures.
- The distinctive features of Mesoamerican architecture encompass a number of different regional and historical styles, which however are significantly interrelated.
- Mesoamerican architecture is mostly noted for its pyramids which are the largest such structures outside of Ancient Egypt.



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Ancient Greek Architecture

- The architecture and urbanism of the Greeks and Romans were very different from those of the Egyptians or Persians in that civic life gained importance.
- During the time of the ancients, religious matters were the preserve of the ruling order alone; by the time of the Greeks, religious mystery had skipped the confines of the temple-palace compounds and was the subject of the people or polis.
- Greek civic life was sustained by new, open spaces called the agora which were surrounded by public buildings, stores and temples.



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Roman Architecture

- The Romans widely employed, and further developed, the arch, vault and dome, all of which were little used before, particularly in Europe.
- Their innovative use of Roman concrete facilitated the building of the many public buildings of often unprecedented size throughout the empire.
- These include Roman temples, Roman baths, Roman bridges, Roman aqueducts, Roman harbors, triumphal arches, Roman amphitheaters, Roman circuses palaces, mausoleum and in the late empire also churches.



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Persian Architecture

- The pre-Islamic styles draw on 3-4 thousand years of architectural development from various civilizations of the Iranian plateau.
- The post-Islamic architecture of Iran in turn, draws ideas from its pre-Islamic predecessor, and has geometrical and repetitive forms, as well as surfaces that are richly decorated with glazed tiles, carved stucco, patterned brickwork, floral motifs, and calligraphy.

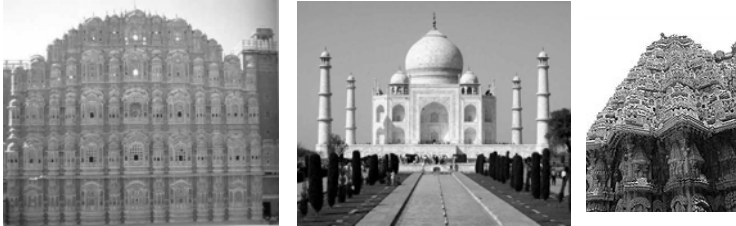


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Indian Architecture

- India's urban civilization is traceable to Mohenjodaro and Harappa, now in Pakistan, where planned urban townships existed 500000 years ago.
- From then on, Indian architecture and civil engineering continued to develop, and was manifested temples, palaces and forts across the Indian subcontinent and neighboring regions.



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Chinese Architecture

- The subterranean ruins of the palace at Yinxu dates back to the Shang Dynasty (c. 1600 BC–1046 BC). In historic China, architectural emphasis was laid upon the horizontal axis, in particular the construction of a heavy platform and a large roof that floats over this base, with the vertical walls not as well emphasized.
- This contrasts Western architecture, which tends to grow in height and depth. Chinese architecture stresses the visual impact of the width of the buildings.



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Japanese Architecture

- Originally heavily influenced by Chinese architecture, it has also developed many unique differences and aspects indigenous to Japan as a result of dynamic changes throughout its long history.
- With the spread of rice cultivation from China, communities became increasingly larger and more complex, and large scale buildings for the local ruling family or rice storage houses.



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Medieval Architecture

- Western European architecture in the Early Middle Ages may be divided into Early Christian and Pre-Romanesque.
- The first part of the Middle Ages saw very little building of anything but houses in western Europe, as people struggled to adjust to the fall of Rome.
- People built some small churches here and there in the Visigothic, Vandal, and Merovingian kingdoms, but not much else.



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Renaissance Architecture

- The Renaissance often refers to the Italian Renaissance that began in the 14th century and similar movements around Europe before the 15th century; consequently, the term "Early Modern" has gained popularity in describing this cultural movement.
- This period of cultural rebirth is often credited with the restoration of scholarship in the Classical Antiquities and the absorption of new scientific and philosophical knowledge that fed the arts.



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Baroque Architecture

- If Renaissance architecture announced a rebirth of human culture, the Baroque that followed signaled an increasing anxiety over meaning and representation.
- Important developments in science and philosophy had separated mathematical representations of reality from the rest of culture, fundamentally changing the way humans related to their world through architecture.
- Beaux-Arts architecture denotes the academic classical architectural style that was taught at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris.
- The style "Beaux-Arts" is above all the cumulative product of two and a half centuries of instruction under the authority, first of the Académie royale d'architecture, then, following the Revolution, of the Architecture section of the Académie des Beaux-Arts.



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Modern Architecture

- Modern architecture is a term given to a number of building styles with similar characteristics, primarily the simplification of form and the elimination of ornament, that first arose around 1900.
- By the 1940s these styles had been consolidated and identified as the International Style and became the dominant architectural style, particularly for institutional and corporate building, for several decades in the twentieth century.



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Functionalism Architecture

- In architecture, is the principle that architects should design a building based on the purpose of that building.
- This statement is less self-evident than it first appears, and is a matter of confusion and controversy within the profession, particularly in regard to modern architecture.



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Expressionist Architecture

- Expressionist architecture was an architectural movement that developed in Northern Europe during the first decades of the 20th century in parallel with the expressionist visual and performing arts.
- The style was characterized by an early-modernist adoption of novel materials, formal innovation, and very unusual massing, sometimes inspired by natural biomorphic forms, sometimes by the new technical possibilities offered by the mass production of brick, steel and especially glass.



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Postmodern Architecture

- Postmodern architecture is an international style whose first examples are generally cited as being from the 1950s, and which continues to influence present-day architecture.
- Postmodernity in architecture is generally thought to be heralded by the return of "wit, ornament and reference" to architecture in response to the formalism of the International Style of modernism.
- The functional and formalized shapes and spaces of the modernist movement are replaced by unapologetically diverse aesthetics: styles collide, form is adopted for its own sake, and new ways of viewing familiar styles and space abound



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Deconstructivism Architecture

- Deconstructivism in architecture is a development of postmodern architecture that began in the late 1980s.
- It is characterized by ideas of fragmentation, non-linear processes of design, an interest in manipulating ideas of a structure's surface or skin, and apparent non-Euclidean geometry (i.e., non-rectilinear shapes) which serve to distort and dislocate some of the elements of architecture, such as structure and envelope.

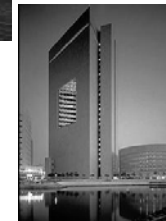


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Critical Regionalism of Architecture

- Critical regionalism is an approach to architecture that strives to counter the placelessness and lack of meaning in Modern Architecture by using contextual forces to give a sense of place and meaning.



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Design of Cities Neo-Eclectic Architecture

- Is a name for the architectural style that has dominated residential building construction in North America in the later part of the 20th century and early part of the 21st.
- Neo-eclectic architecture combines a wide array of decorative techniques taken from an assortment of different historical house styles.
- It is a rejection of the simple and unadorned modernist styles, such as the ranch house that dominated
- It can be considered an outgrowth of postmodern architecture. It differs from postmodernism in that it is not attempting to be experimental.



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Design of Cities International Style Architecture

- Was a major architectural style that emerged in the 1920s and 1930s, the formative decades of Modernist architecture.
- The term had is associated with the name of a book by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson written to record the International Exhibition of Modern Architecture held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City in 1932 which identified, categorized and expanded upon characteristics common to Modernism across the world.
- As a result, the focus was more on the stylistic aspects of Modernism.



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