HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE 1

Architectural manifestation of thoughts from the beginning of civilization to the Byzantine Period
Requirements

A. CAPSTONE PROJECT

• Use the compilation of drawings (done in the whole semester) and submit online a Comparative Timeline and Profile of the different historical styles presented during the whole semester from Prehistoric to the Byzantine Style.

• Timeline & Profile
  • Brochure (using the compiled drawings per topic)
    • Main size: 20x30 inches
    • Each timeline shall have a brief description which highlights the most significant event of the period.
    • Illustrate the main architectural example of the period (open media)
  • Comparative Analysis
    • The timeline shall be presented in a graphical approach to show that there are significant events that overlap in particular periods in the past.
TWO MAIN WORDS

ARCHITECTURE & HISTORY

References:
1. Fletcher, Bannister, A History of Architecture 20th Ed.
3. Espinosa, Kevin, History of Architecture
ARCHITECTURE

Latin *architectura*

Greek *ἀρχιτέκτων*  
“arkhitekton”  
architect

*ἀρχι* ”arkhi”  
chief

*tέκτων* ”tekton”  
builder

Architecture is the art and science of designing and constructing buildings

Francis D.K. Ching  
*A Visual Dictionary of Architecture*
HISTORY

- From the Greek word “Historia” meaning “inquiry”
- The chronological records of events
- Discovery, collection, organization and presentation or information about past events

History — the discipline that studies the chronological record of events, buildings and other architectural elements, theories of aesthetic and design and forces that shape building practices
SIX INFLUENCES OF ARCHITECTURE

Geography
the lands, the features, the inhabitants, and the phenomena of a place

Geology
the scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of a place

Climate
is commonly defined as the weather averaged over a long period

Religion
is an organized collection of belief, cultural systems, and world views that relate humanity to the supernatural, and to spirituality.

History
past events, discovery, collection, organization, and presentation of information.

Social & Political
Tyranny, Feudalism, Monarchy, Music, Dancing, Wrestling
Five Great Constructive Principles

- Post and Lintel Construction
- Arch and Vault Construction
- Corbel Construction
- Trussed Construction
- Cantilever
Post and Lintel

- Two vertical members supporting a horizontal one

- The vertical is also known as a **column**, the horizontal as a **beam**.
Arch and Vault Construction

Arch
- A curved structure for spanning an opening, designed to support a vertical load primarily by axial compression

Diagram:
- masonry arch: An arch constructed of individual stone or brick voussoirs.
- voussoir: Any of the wedge-shaped units in a masonry arch or vault, having side cuts converging at one of the arch centers.
- springer: The first voussoir resting on the impost of an arch.
- extrados: The exterior curve, surface, or boundary of the visible face of an arch. Also called back archivolts.
- archivolt: A decorative molding or band on the face of an arch following the curve of the intrados.
- intrados: The inner curve or surface of an arch forming the concave underside.
- rise: The height of an arch from the springing line to the highest point of the intrados.
- keystone: The wedge-shaped, often embellished voussoir at the crown of an arch, serving to lock the other voussoirs in place.
Arch and Vault Construction

Vault
- An arched structure of stone, brick or reinforced concrete, forming a ceiling or roof over a hall, room, or other wholly or partially enclosed space.
Corbel Construction

- are overlapping arrangements of bricks or stones in which each course projects farther out than the course below.

- A brick or stone projecting form within a wall, usually to support a weight
Truss Construction

- A structural frame based on the geometric rigidity of the triangle and composed of linear members subject only to axial tension or compression.
Cantilever

- A beam or other rigid structural member extending beyond a fulcrum and supported by a balancing member or a downward force behind the fulcrum
Historical Timeline of Architecture

Pre-Historic
- Egyptian
- Near East
- Indian

Greek
- Roman
- Early Christian
- Romanesque
- Gothic
- Renaissance
- 18th-19th C: Revival
- 20th C: Modern

Byzantine
- Islamic
- Chinese & Japanese

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