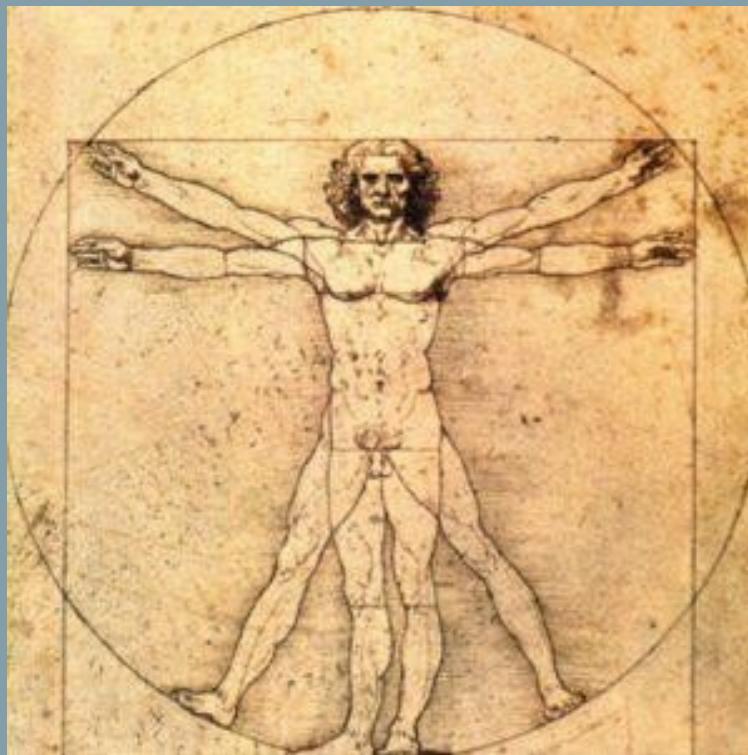


# Architecture Through History



## 3050 -900 BC BC: Ancient Egypt



- *The shape of the pyramid was a marvel and a **feat** of engineering that allowed the Egyptians to build **Megastructures***

Use of **pure geometric** figure shapes.  
Expression of **externality** and  
**monumentality**.

## Latin America 3000 BC BC : Maya



- When we think of the Mayans, we obviously think of temples, pyramids, and these cities literally swallowed up by the vegetation of the tropical forest, and sometimes destroyed by its attacks.



Use of **pure geometric** figure shapes.

Expression of **externality** and **monumentality**.

## Mesopotamia 600 BC \_ AD : Babylon Iraq



- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Iraq were composed of several terraced floors, supported by vaults and brick pillars.
- An immense marble staircase connected these terraces, where water, by hydraulic screws, was brought from the Euphrates.

Use of **pure geometric** figure shapes.

Expression of **externality** and  
**monumentality**.

China 600 BC AD



- Traditional Chinese architecture presents a character of simplicity, of provisionality.
- Use of rectangular spaces as units and the assembly of these units into a whole.

**Simplicity - modularity**

850 BC AD -476 after JC : Classical Art and Architecture



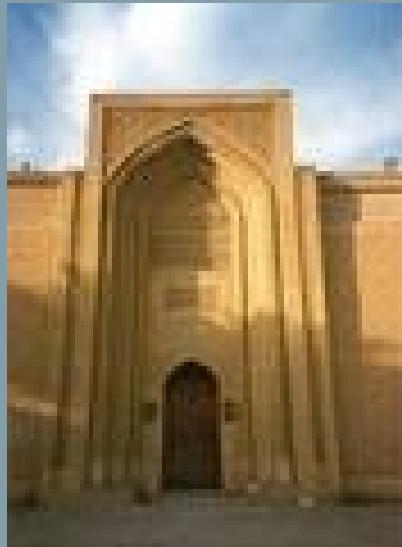
- The architecture of ancient Greece and Rome has influenced the way design is done in the Western world today.
- **Order**
- **Sobriety**
- **Size**
- **Geometry-Proportion**

## 650-2011 Islamic Architecture



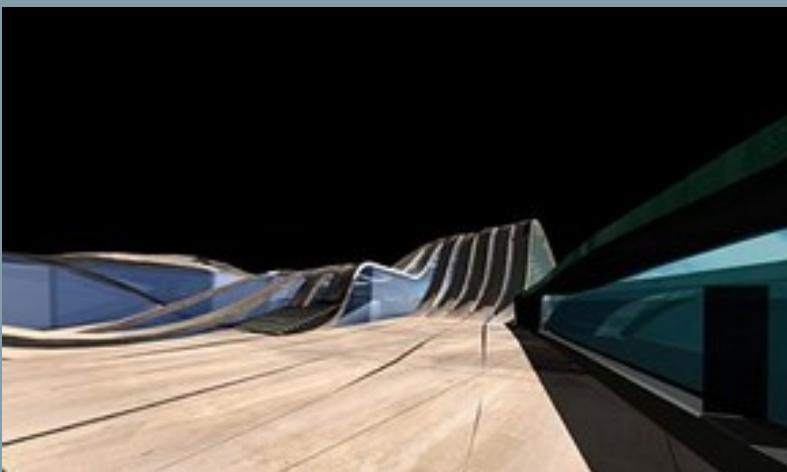
- Islamic Architecture is the Art of Building Developed in a region extending from Spain to India between 622 and 19th Century.

## Islamic Architecture Suite



- A single characteristic that shapes the contours of Islamic architectural art and gives it its Islamic character. This is *the religious dimension* which permeates aesthetics, the arts and architecture.

## Islamic Architecture Suite



- Islamic architecture is based on the principle of organic interaction between man and his climatic and social environment, his beliefs and his symbolism.

**Organicity – diversity – diversity –  
introversion**

## 1100-1450: Gothic



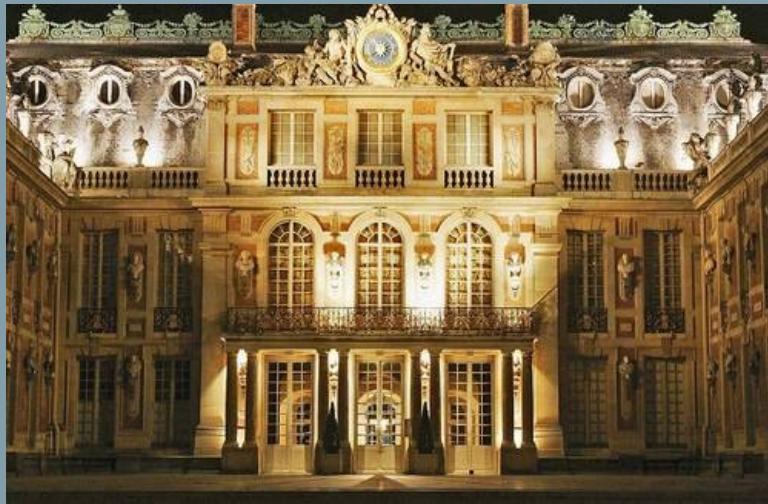
- At the beginning of the 12th Century, new ways of building and new techniques and materials allowed buildings to reach very large scales and dimensions.

## 1400 1600: Renaissance



- Reference to grec and roman antiquity
- Symmetrical arrangements of windows and doors.
- Extensive use of classic columns and pillars
- Triangular Porches
- Square lintels
- Bows
- Domes
- Niches with sculptures

1600-1830: Baroque



- Intricate, curved shapes
- Twisted columns
- Majestic Stairs
- Domes
- Murals

## 1650-1790: Rococo



- Curves and vaults.
- Ornaments in the form of shells and plants.
- Complex models.
- Delicate details.
- Complex asymmetrical shapes.
- Light, colors

## 18th-19th century: Neo-classic architecture



- Massive and grandiose balustrades
- balconies
- columns
- cornices
- Sumptuous decorations
- Large stairwells
- Large bows
- Symmetrical Facades

## 1905-1930: Neo-Gothic



- Strength of vertical lines and a feeling of great height
- Arched windows with decorative tracery
- sculptures

## 1925-1937: Art Deco



- Cubic shapes
- Complex groupings of rectangles or trapezoids
- A high sense of lines
- Strength and supremacy

## 20th Century Architecture

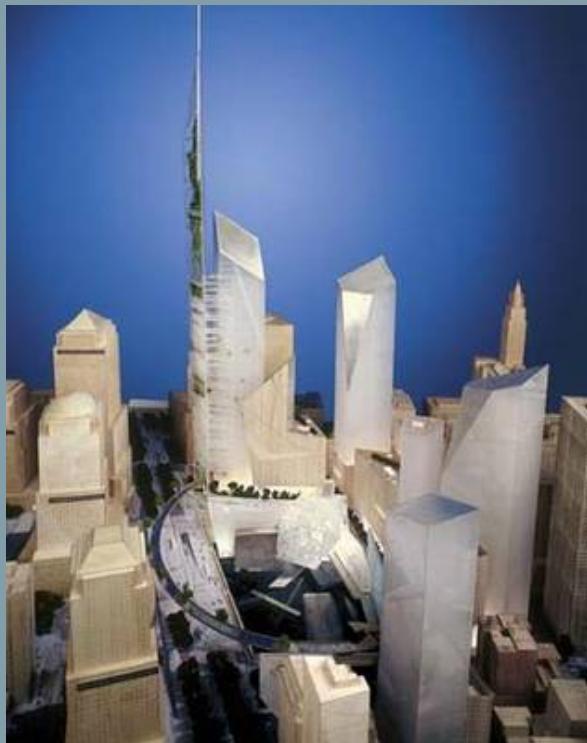
- Modernism



- Modernism wasn't just another style. He presented a new way of thinking about architecture. These projects illustrate modernism, post-modernism, and other approaches to 20th and 21st century building design.

## 20th Century Architecture Continued

- Modernism



- The projects presented here show that modern architects have often drawn on the design philosophies of several trends to create buildings that are surprising and unique. .

## 20th Century Architecture

- Expressionism



- Constructivism



- Functionalism



- Structuralism



- International Style



- Formalism



- Brutalism



- High-Tech



## 21st Century Architecture

- Deconstructivism



- Minimalism



- Organic Architecture



- Post-Modernism

