



CHINA



JAPAN



INDIA

ARCH 1121

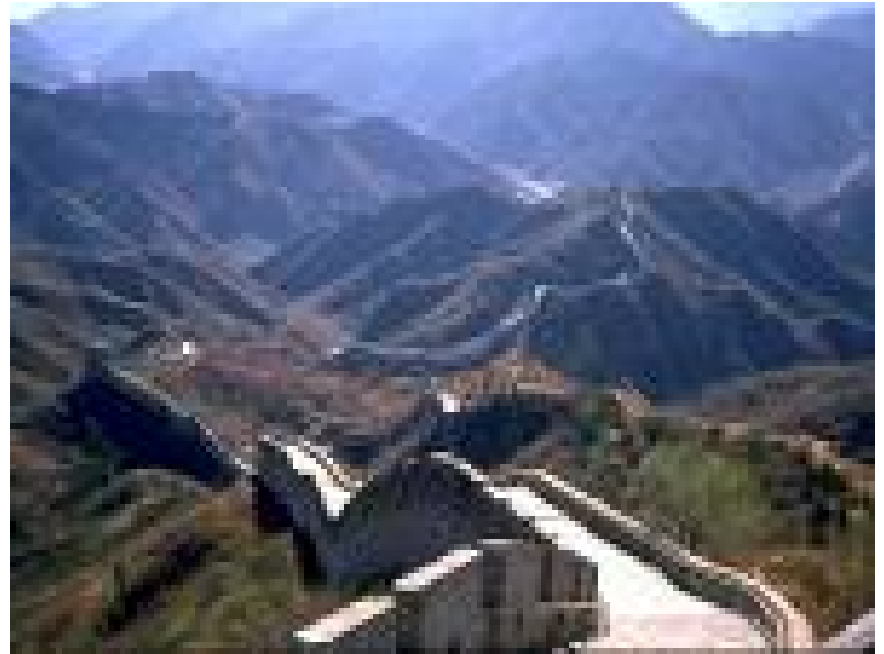
History of Architectural Technology

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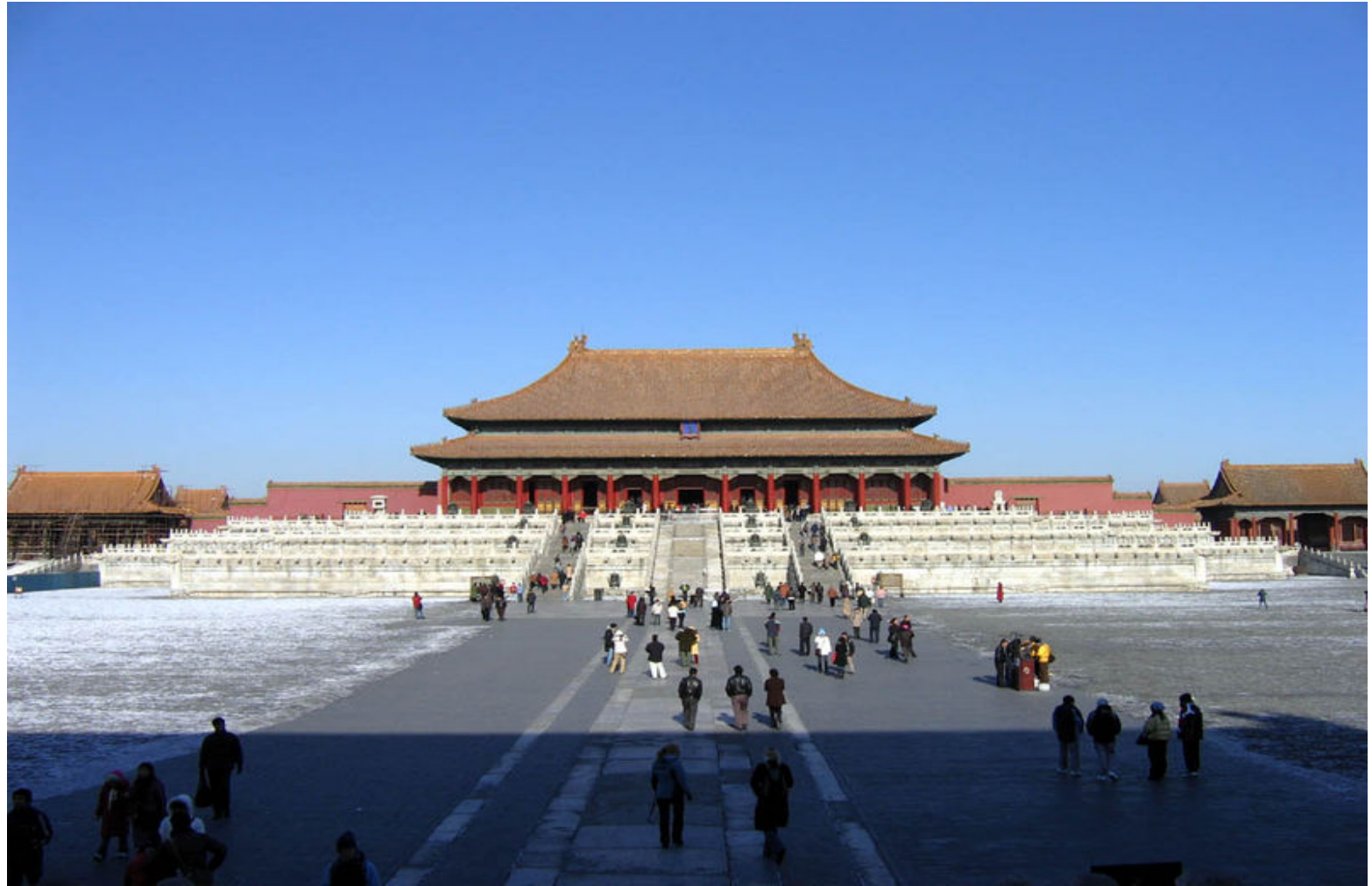
CHINA

The structural principles of Chinese architecture have remained largely unchanged, the main changes being only the decorative details. Since the Tang Dynasty, Chinese architecture has had a major influence on the architectural styles of Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Great Wall



Forbidden City, Beijing



- The Hall of Supreme Harmony within the Palace Museum ([Forbidden City](#)) grounds in [Beijing](#), [Ming Dynasty](#)
- There were certain architectural features that were reserved solely for buildings built for the [Emperor of China](#). One example is the use of yellow roof tiles; yellow having been the Imperial color, yellow roof tiles still adorn most of the buildings within the [Forbidden City](#).

Forbidden City



- The Temple of Heaven, however, uses blue roof tiles to symbolize the sky. The roofs are almost invariably supported by brackets ("dougong"), a feature shared only with the largest of religious buildings. The wooden columns of the buildings, as well as the surface of the walls, tend to be red in color. Black is also a famous color often used in pagodas. They believe the gods are inspired by the black color to descend on to the earth

Liuhe Pagoda, Hangzhou, 1165 Song Dynasty



China



Giant Wild Goose Pagoda 652 Tang Dynasty.



Pagoda, China



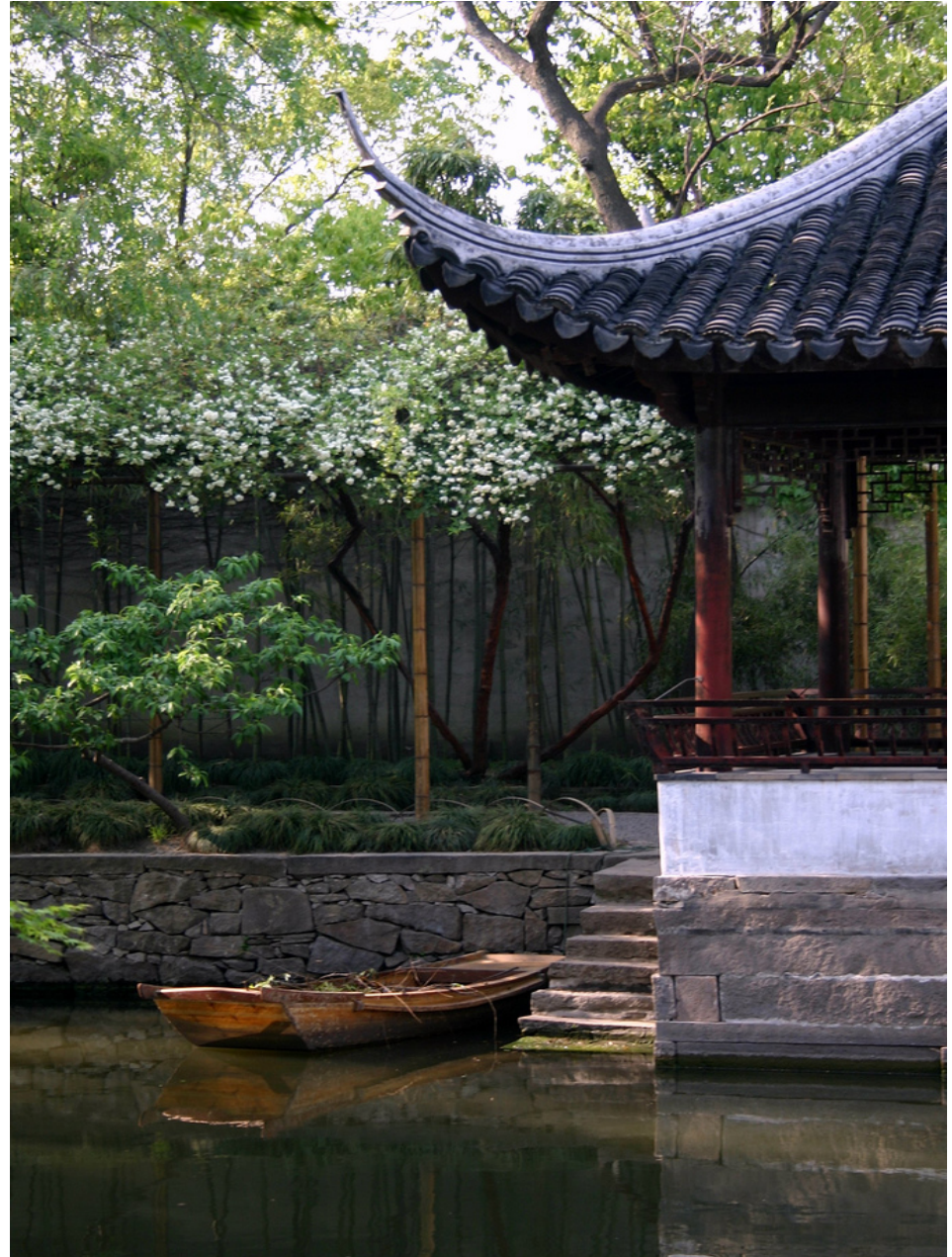
Sudo???Xu



Zhuozheng
Garden,
Suzhou,
Jiangsu
province

1513 +with numerous pavilions and bridges set among a maze of connected pools and

islands.



Potala Palace Lhasa, Tibet



Japan



Originally heavily influenced by Chinese architecture, it has also developed many differences and aspects which are indigenous to Japan.

Kondo and pagoda [Hōryū-ji](#), [Nara](#) 7th century



The Kinkakuji Under Early Repair



The Byodo-in in Nara





The Byodo-in in Nara

Ancient Chinese-oriented style. Phoenix Hall, a Buddhist complex, formerly a private country retreat for an emperor and now a kind of national religious monument or park, near Nara. This is one of the few surviving wooden buildings in Japan-

Ise



Ise Inner Shrine



Kyoto: Imperial Palace, Grand Audience Gallery



The Great Pagoda in Nara





Himeji Castle



Himeji Castle

- **Construction materials:** Wood, stone, plaster, tile
- **In use**1333-1868



Katsura Imperial Villa, Kyoto 17th century



INDIA



The diversity of Indian culture is represented in its architecture. Indian architecture comprises a blend of ancient and varied native traditions, with building types, forms and technologies from West, Central Asia, and Europe.

Dholavira, India

3000-2000 BCE



Butkara Great Stupa 3rd C. BCE

EARLY EVOLUTION OF THE STUPA

(BUTKARA Great Stupa, 3rd century BCE- 2nd century CE)

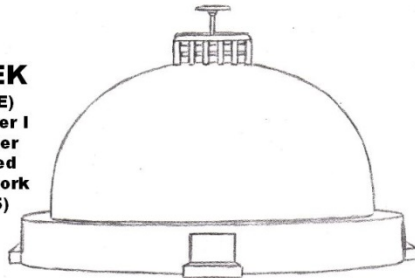
①

MAURYAN
(3rd century BCE)
Coinage: Mauryan
Schist and plaster



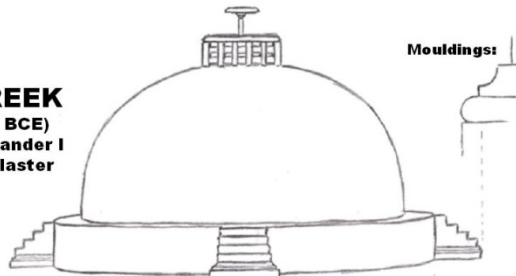
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INDO-GREEK
(2nd century BCE)
Coinage: Menander I
Schist and plaster
Niches for figured panels or relief-work
(Butkara I, p35)



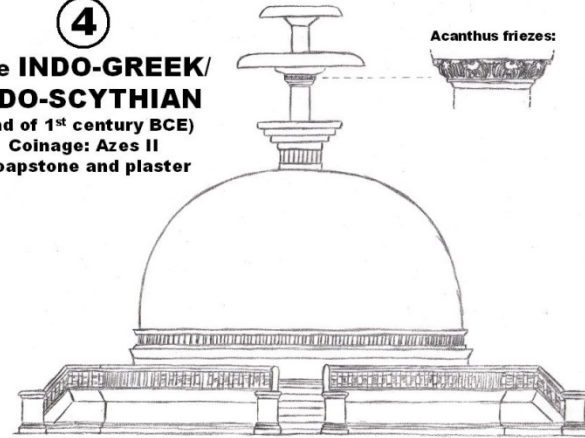
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INDO-GREEK
(2nd century BCE)
Coinage: Menander I
Schist and plaster



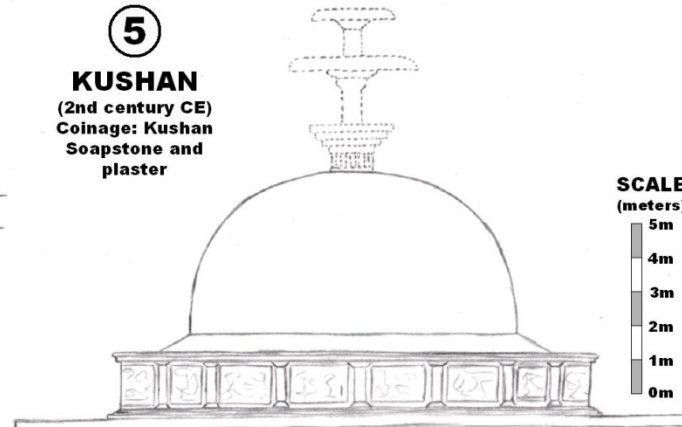
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**Late INDO-GREEK/
INDO-SCYTHIAN**
(End of 1st century BCE)
Coinage: Azes II
Soapstone and plaster

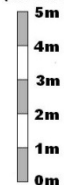


⑤

KUSHAN
(2nd century CE)
Coinage: Kushan
Soapstone and plaster



SCALE
(meters)



Stupa complex at Sanchi, 100 BCE



Virupaksha Temple, [Pattadakal](#), Karnataka, 745 CE



Taj Mahal

- Shah Jahan, Emperor during Mughal's period of greatest prosperity, was grief-stricken in 1631 when his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal, died during the birth of their fourteenth child. Court chronicles illustrate the love story traditionally held as the inspiration for the Taj Mahal. Construction began soon after Mumtaz's death with the principal mausoleum completed in 1648. The surrounding buildings and [garden](#) were finished five years later.

THE TAJ MAHAL

Agra, India 1631



(also "the Taj")

- The **Taj Mahal** is a [mausoleum](#) located in [Agra, India](#), built under [Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan](#) in memory of his favourite wife, [Mumtaz Mahal](#).
- The Taj Mahal is considered as the finest example of [Mughal architecture](#), a style that combines elements from [Persian](#), [Turkish](#), [Indian](#), and [Islamic](#) architectural styles. In 1983, Taj Mahal became a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) and was cited as "the jewel of [Muslim art](#) in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage."[\[](#)