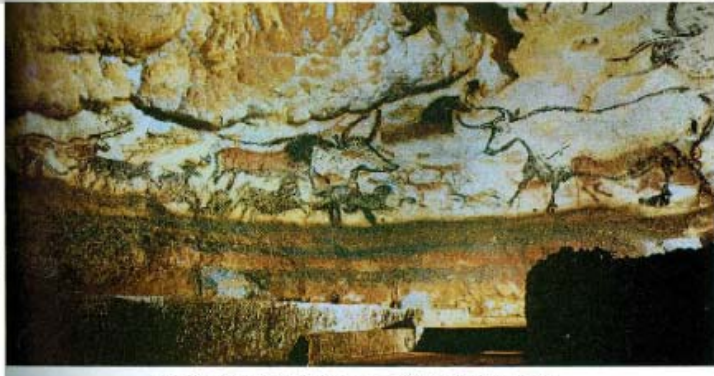
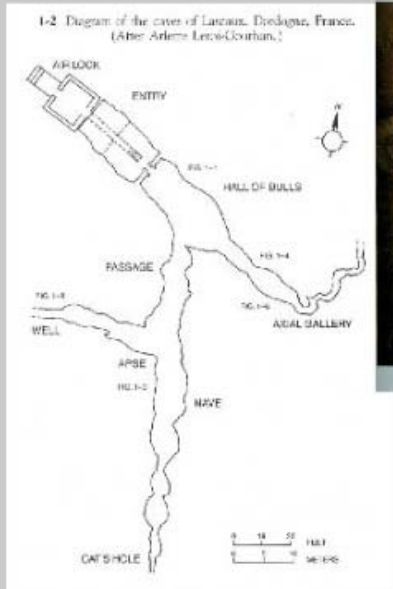


PREHISTORIC EUROPE
 GARDENER-ART THROUGH THE AGES
 ARCH 1121 HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY CLASS 1
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3500 BCE
 EARLY CULTURES
 45,000 BCE
 35,000 BCE
 30,000 BCE
 25,000 BCE
 20,000 BCE
 15,000 BCE
 10,000 BCE
 8,000 BCE

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1-1 Hall of Bulls (left wall), Lascaux, c. 15,000 B.C., Dordogne, France.

GARDENER-ART THROUGH THE AGES

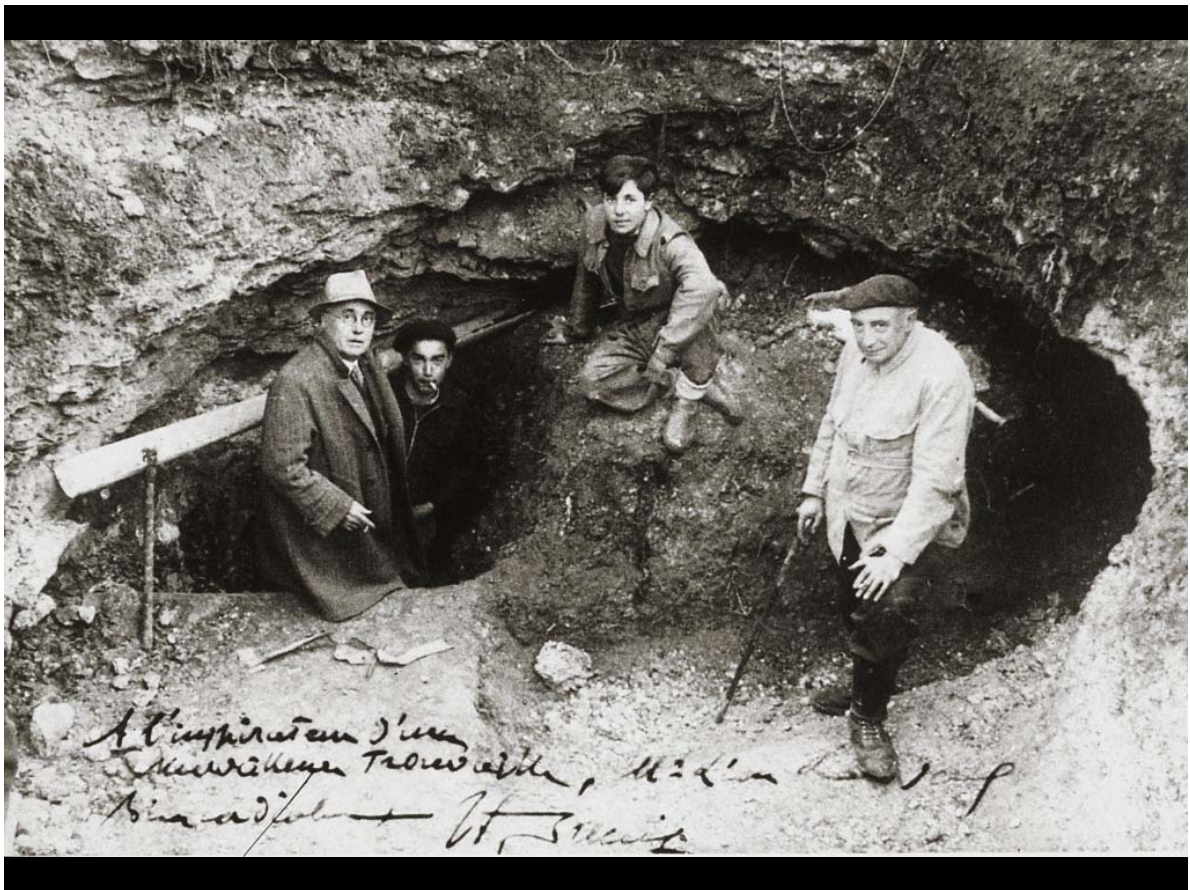
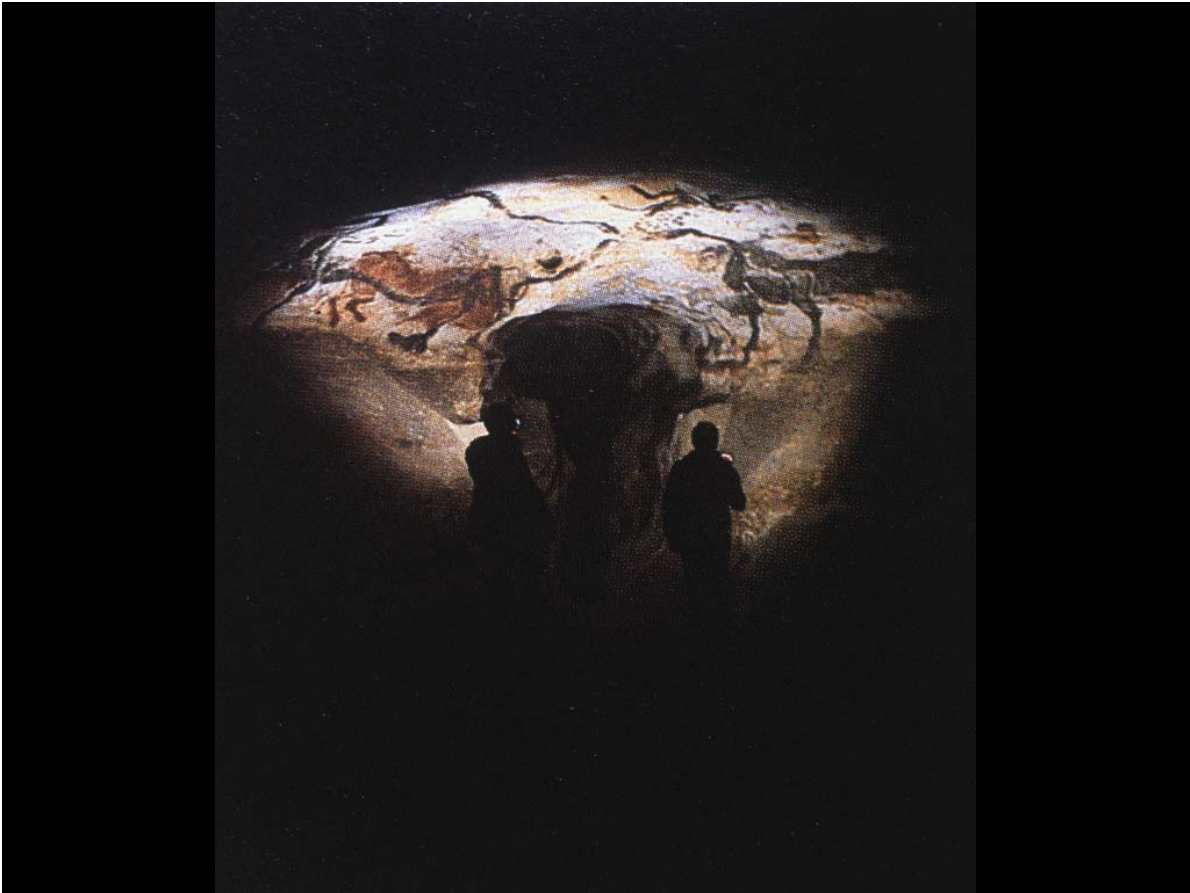
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THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

ANCIENT NEAR EAST TIMELINE
GARDNER-ART THROUGH THE AGES

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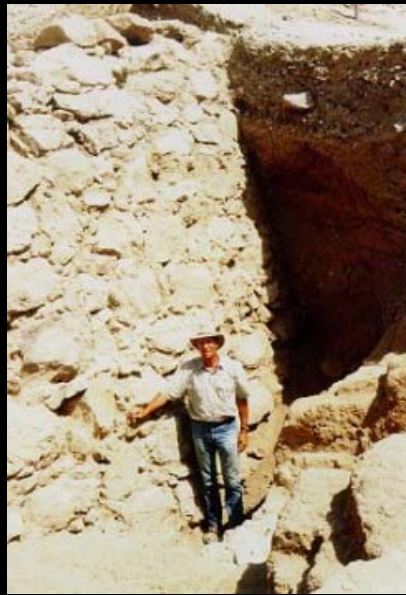
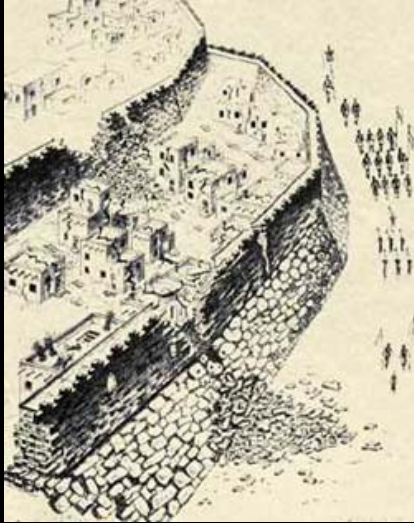
Jericho (modern Jordan)-7500BCE

Ancient city surrounded by a 14' high wall and 10' thick

A tower was 25' tall – a lookout for invaders



Jericho



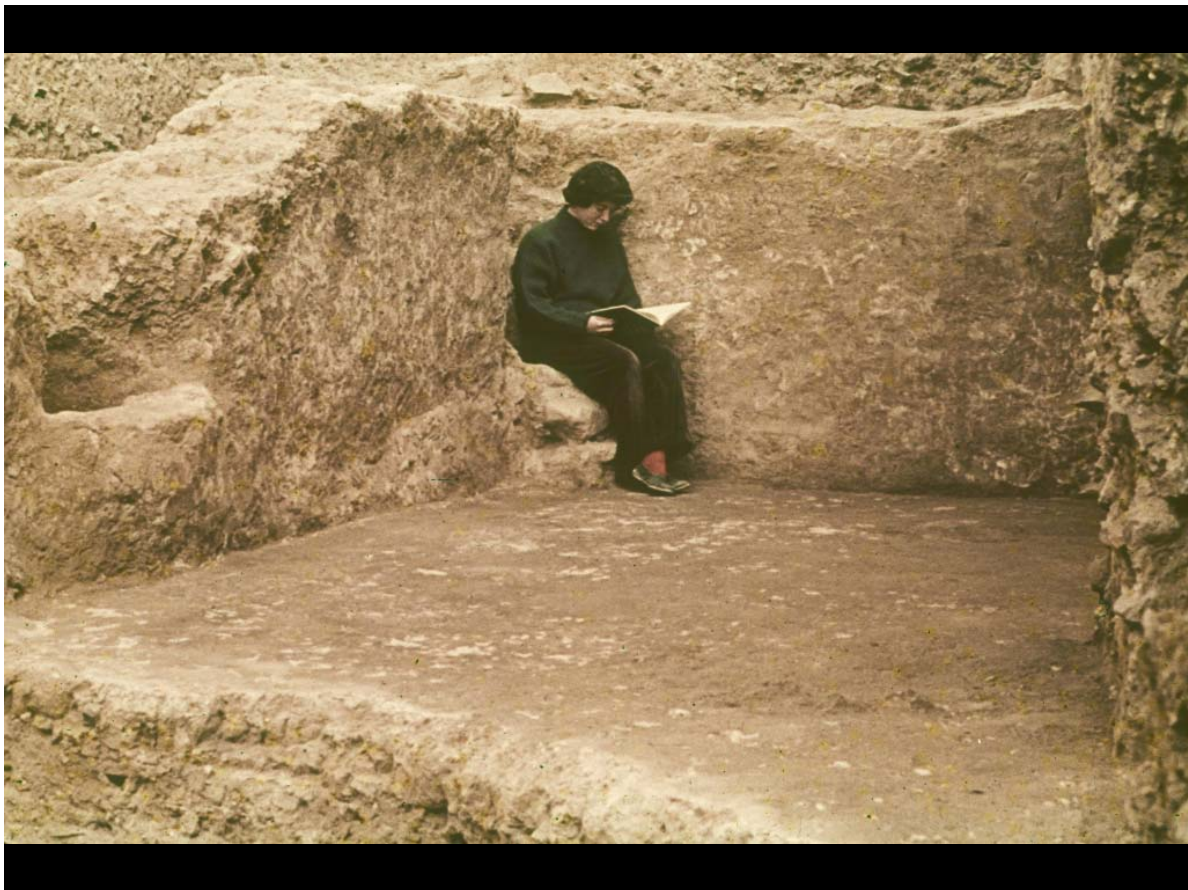
Jericho

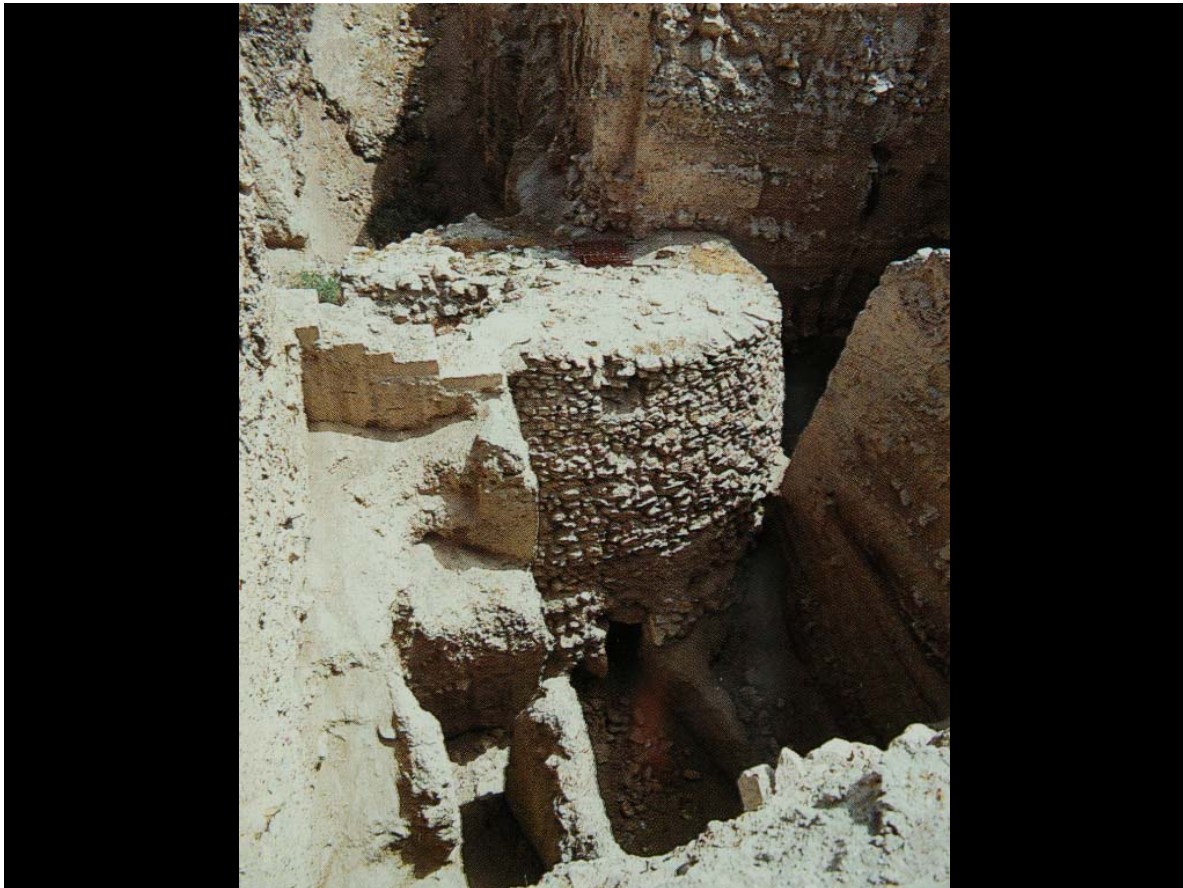
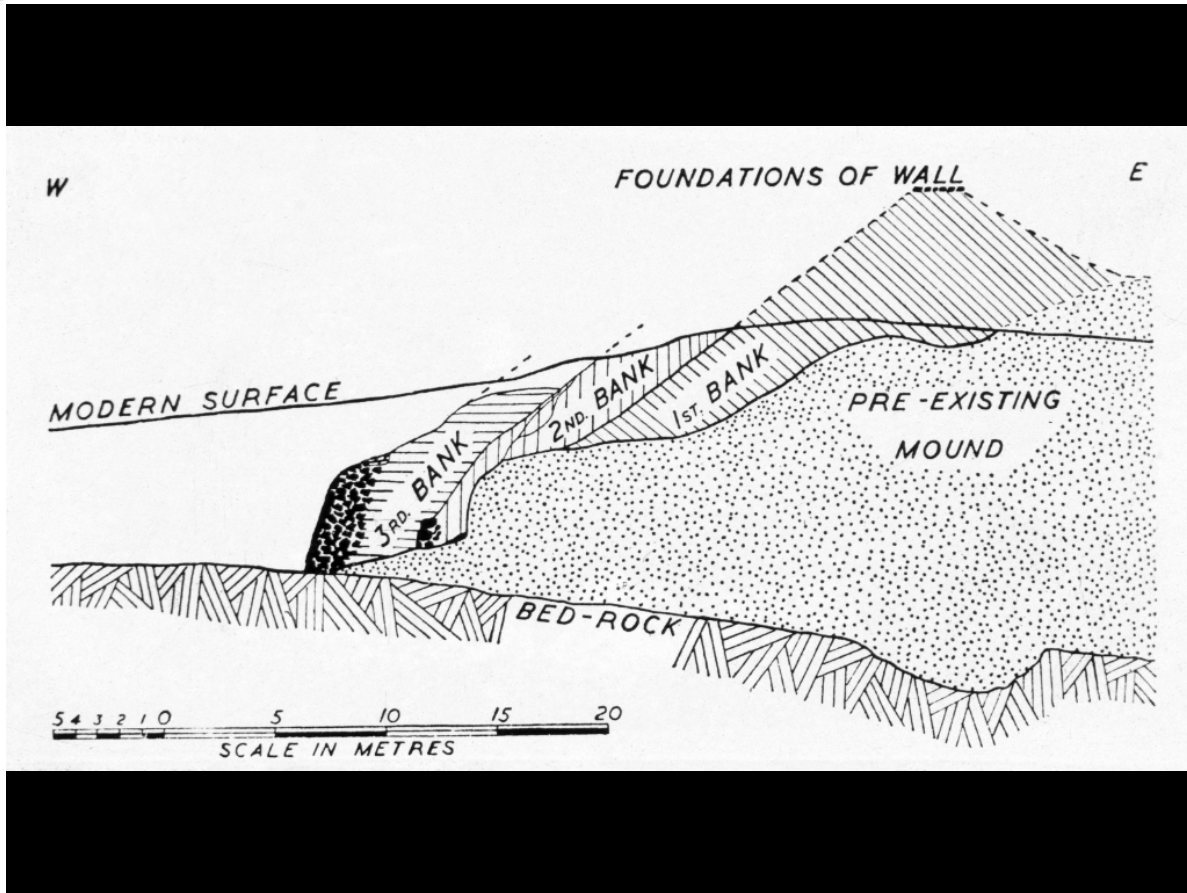


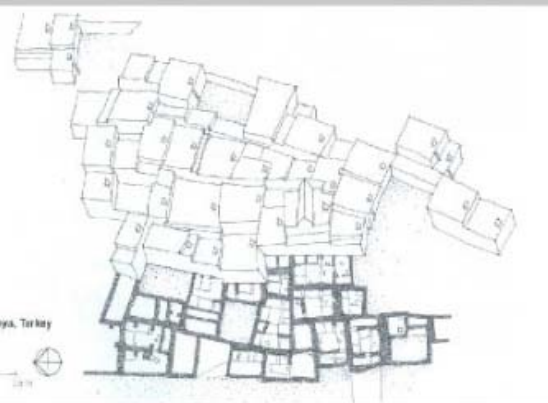
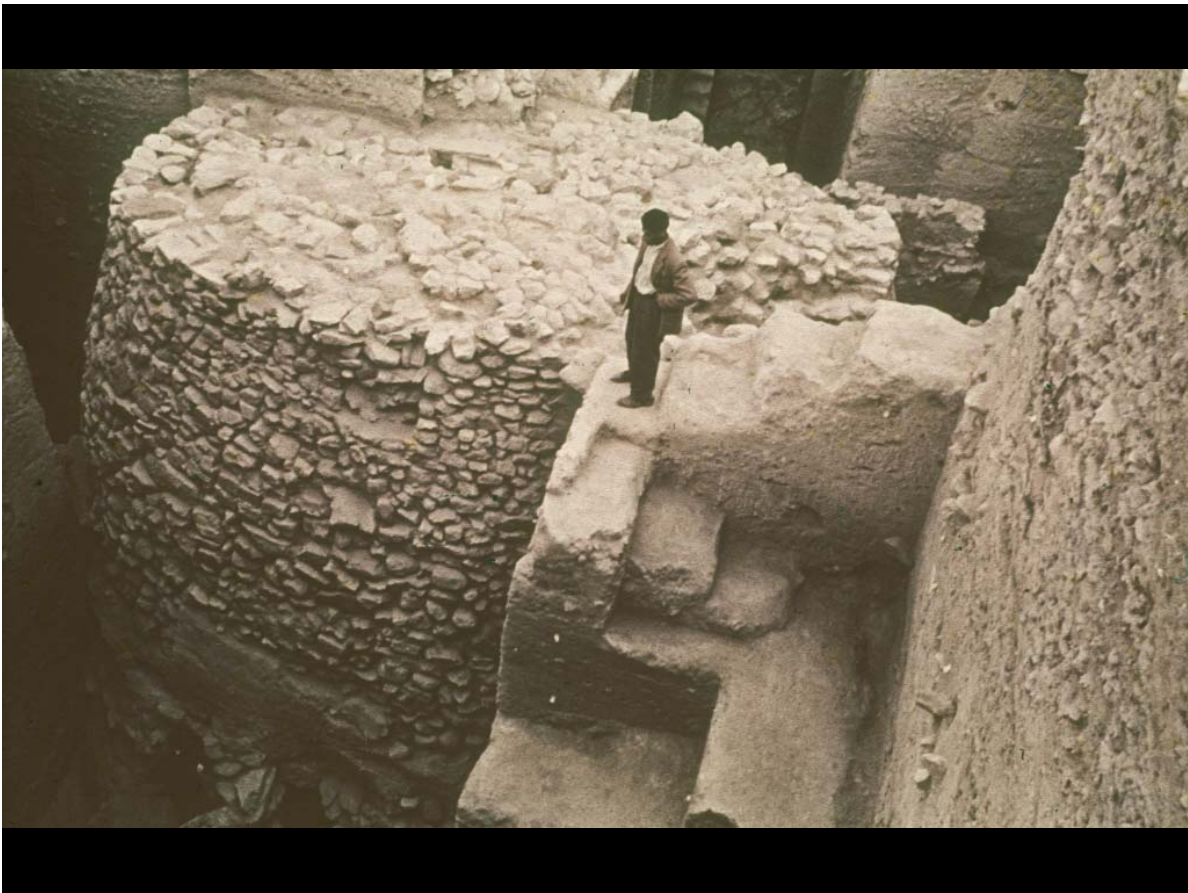


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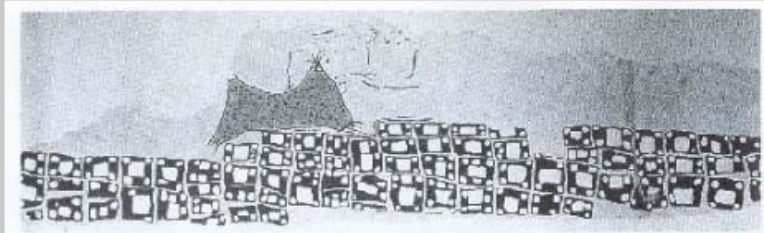




1.20 Housing pattern at Catal Hüyük, near Konya, Turkey

JARZOMBEC, CHING, & PRAKESH-A GLOBAL HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

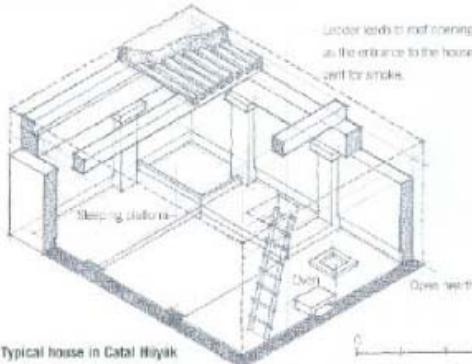
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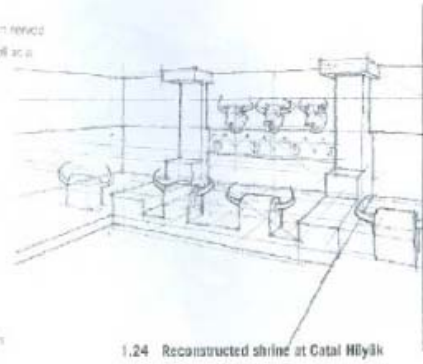
2-8 Landscape with Village Enigma, (1), detail of a copy of a wall painting from Level VII, Catalhöyük, c. 6150 B.C.

GARDENER-ART THROUGH THE AGES
 JARZOMBEC, CHING, & PRAKESH-A GLOBAL HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

3500 BCE



1.23 Typical house in Catalhöyük



1.24 Reconstructed shrine at Catalhöyük

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PREHISTORIC EUROPE TIMELINE
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Post and Lintel—system of construction that uses vertical supports spanned by horizontal beams. The heavier load (beam) the stronger the supports

Megaliths—Means “great stone”; This was a monumental architecture, found as early as 4000 BC, from large, roughly hewn stone. Thousands of these enormous, mysterious stone age structures exist in France and England.

Dolmen—A dominant form of megalithic architecture. Large stones (megaliths) standing upright with a large horizontal stone covering them.

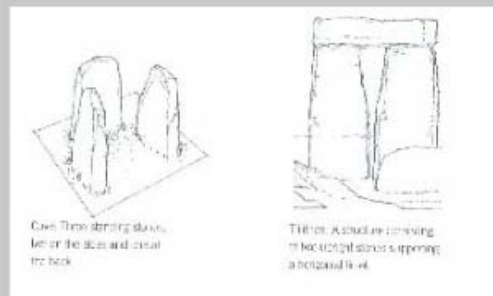
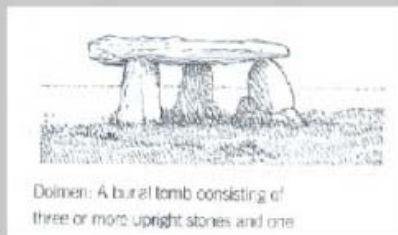
How did they construct Megaliths?

They did not have bronze or iron tools or the wheel.

They quarried and shaped boulders with crude wood picks.

Transported the stones by barge or sled, and with many men, dragged the stones using log rollers.

Raising the lintels were done in many stages – lifting and placing timbers under and layering timber until they reached the desire height.



JARZOMBEC, CHING, & PRAKESH-A GLOBAL HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE



Screggs Tomb, Ireland



3m



Scregg,
Co. Roscommon

(After Herity) *megarithomania*



Stone of Stennes, Scotland 2970 BC

Known as Temple of the Moon

3500 BCE



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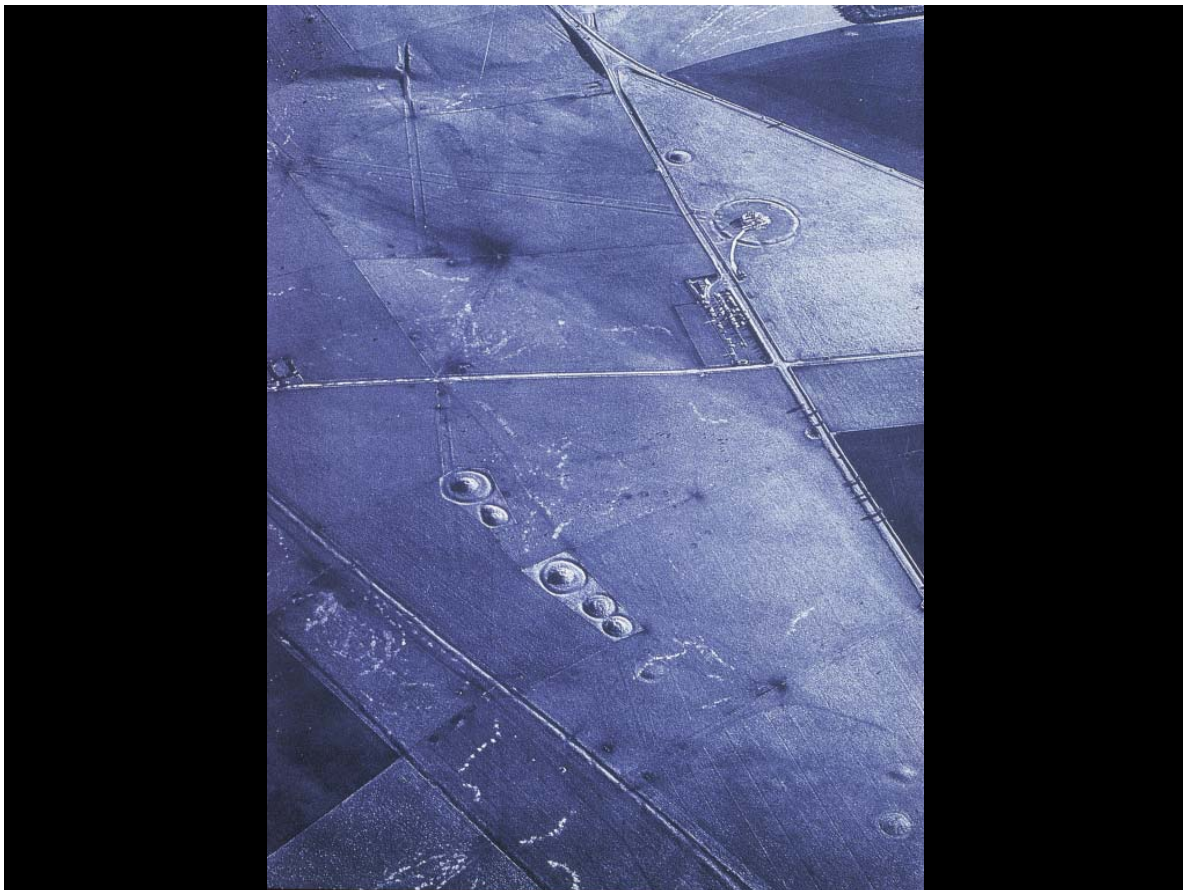
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Drombeg, Ireland 2000-500BC this stone circle is aligned to the Sun. At the Winter solstice (21st December) every year the Sun sets at a point on the horizon aligned with the Axial stone and the two Portal stones.



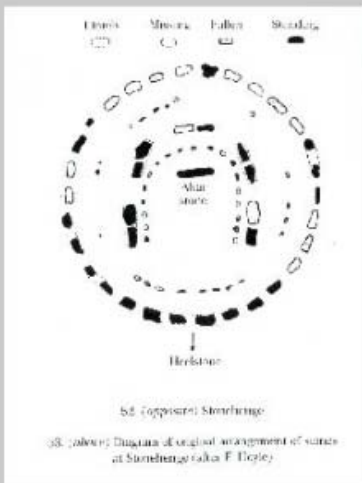




ART THROUGH THE AGES-GARDNER

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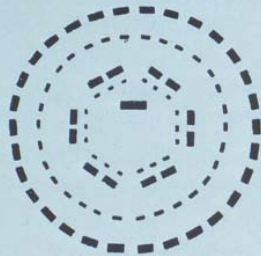
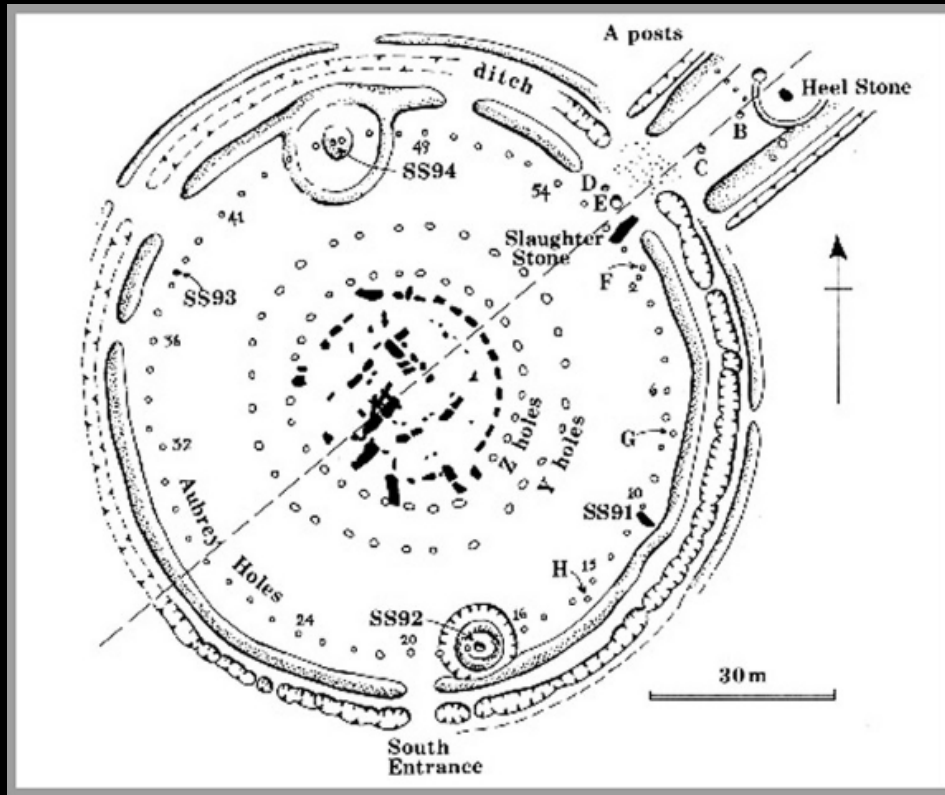


61. Stonehenge (aerial view), Salisbury Plain (Wiltshire), England, c. 2000 B.C. Diameter of circle 97' (29.6 m)

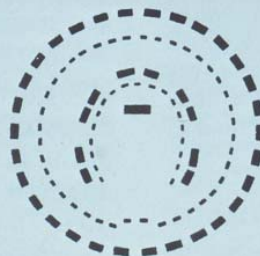
JANSON-HISTORY OF ART

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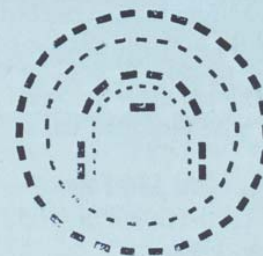
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INIGO JONES—1621.



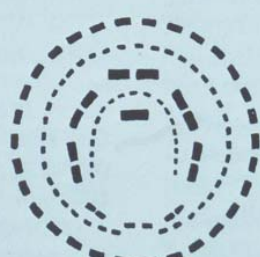
WM. STUKELEY—1723.



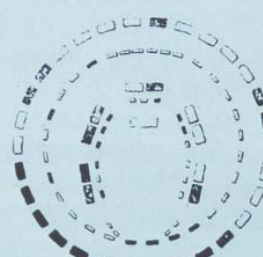
JOHN WOOD—1740.



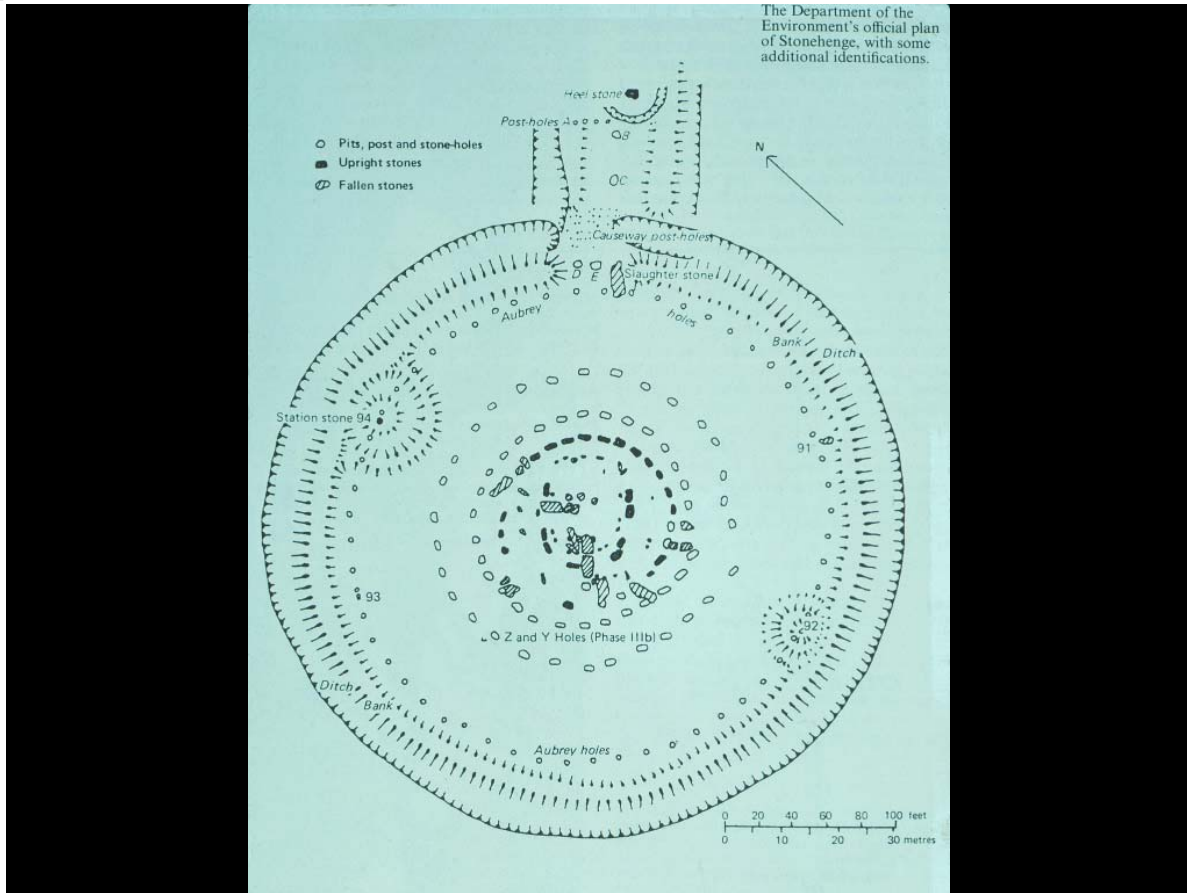
JOHN SMITH—1771.



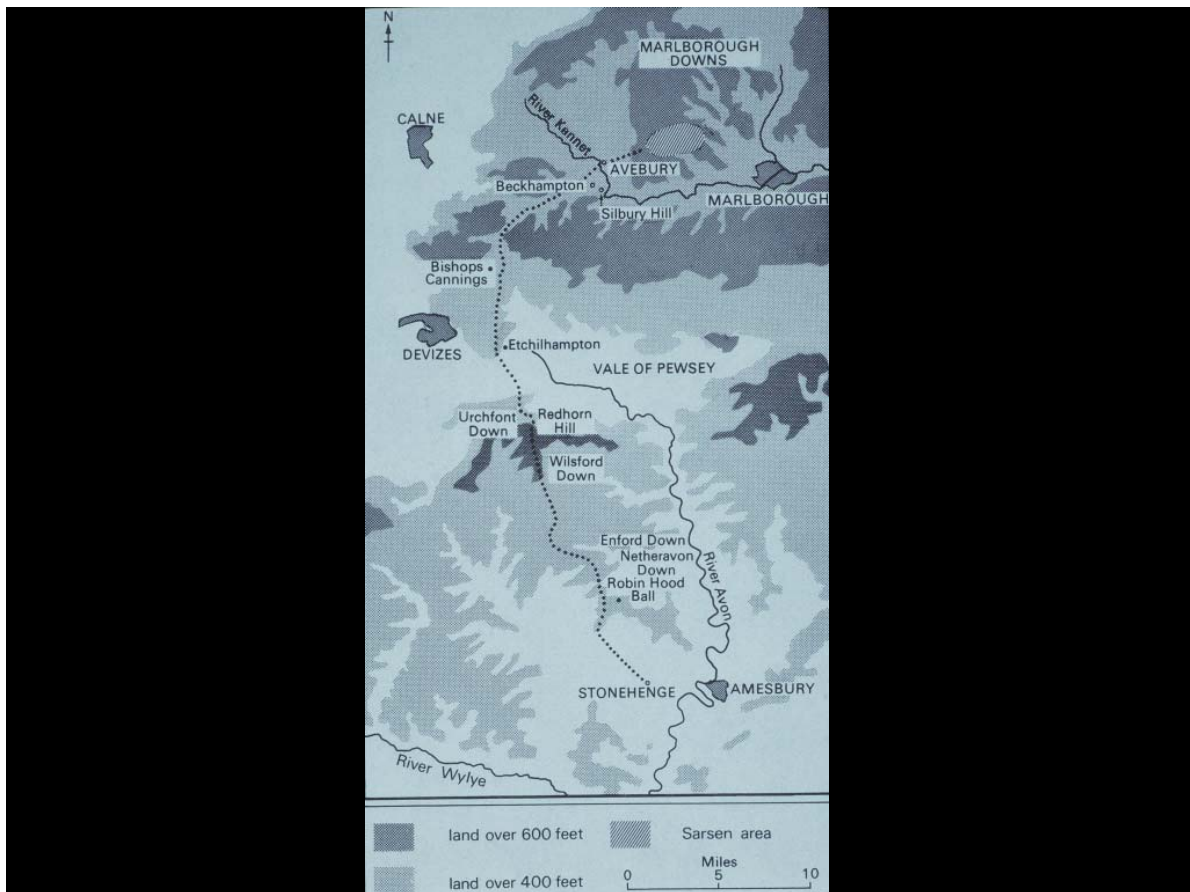
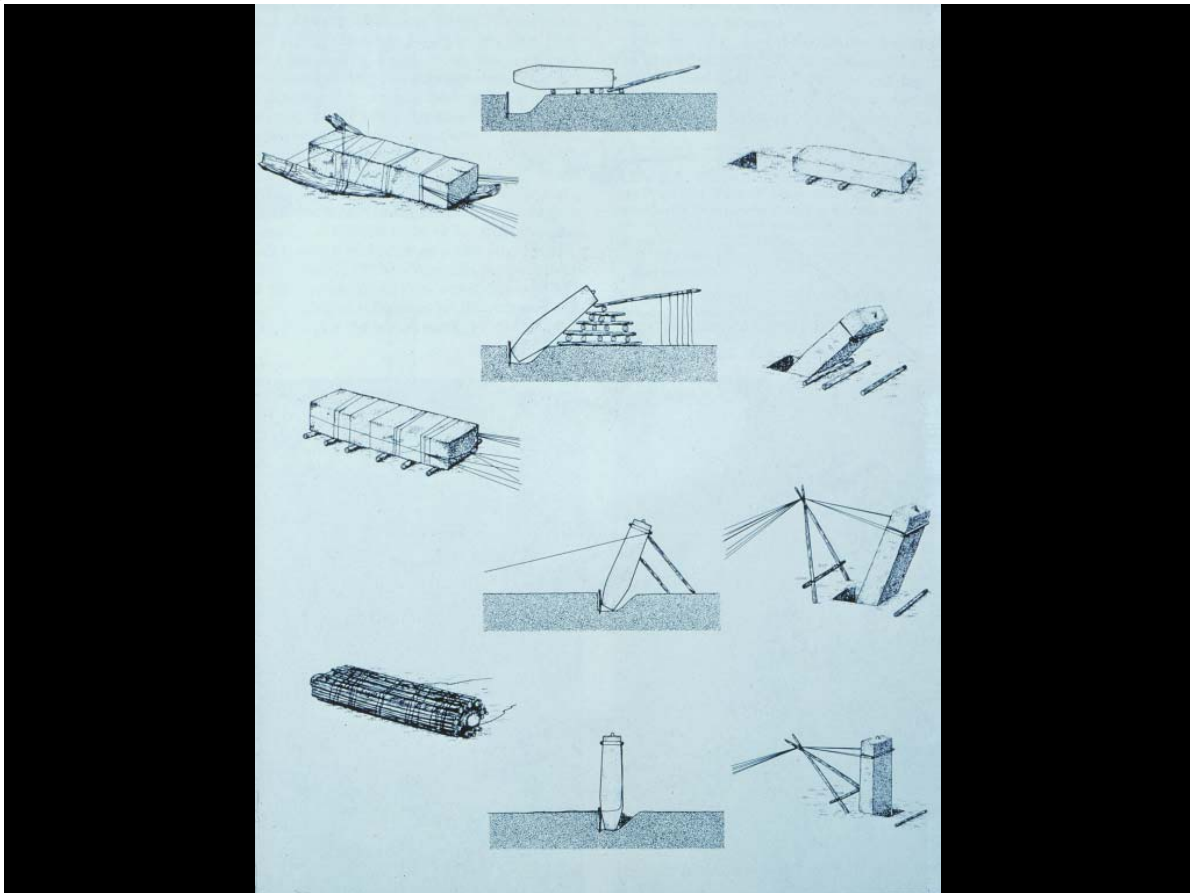
WALTIRE—1792.

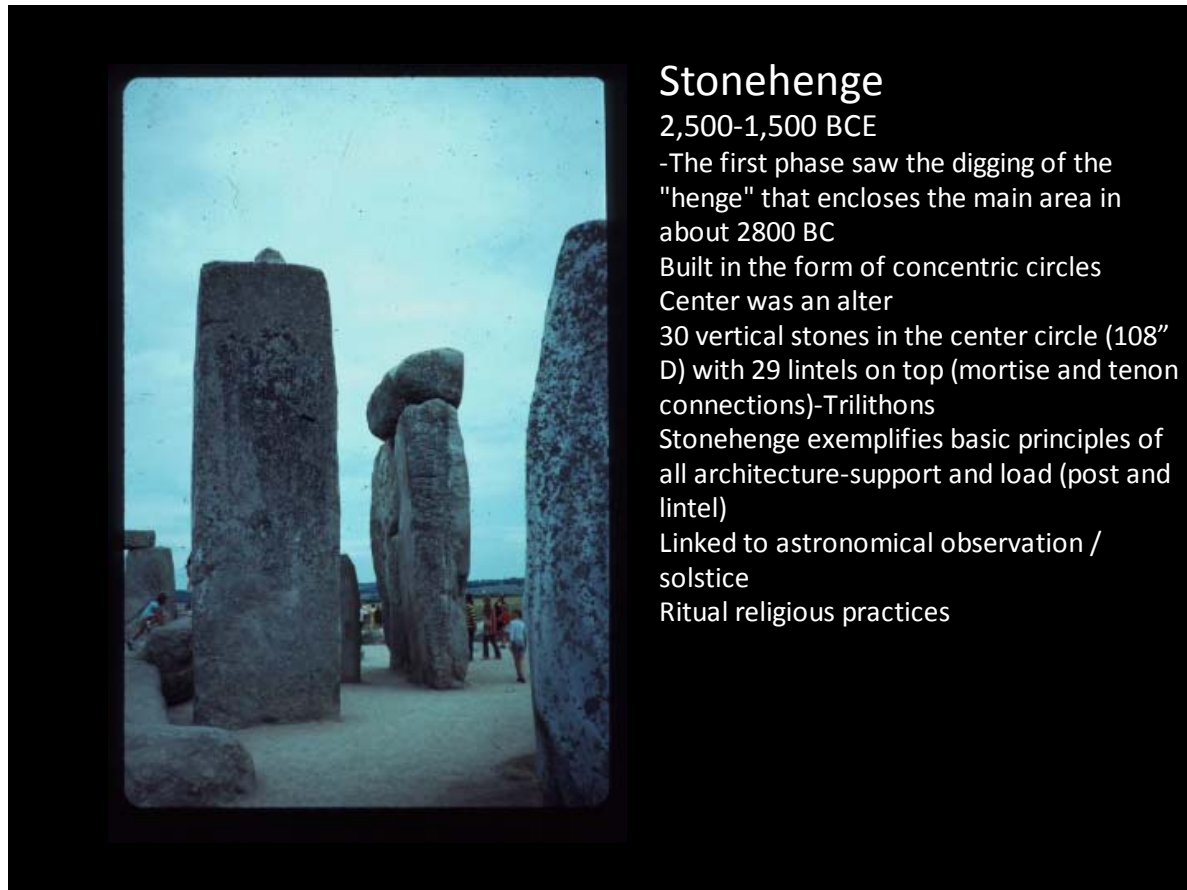
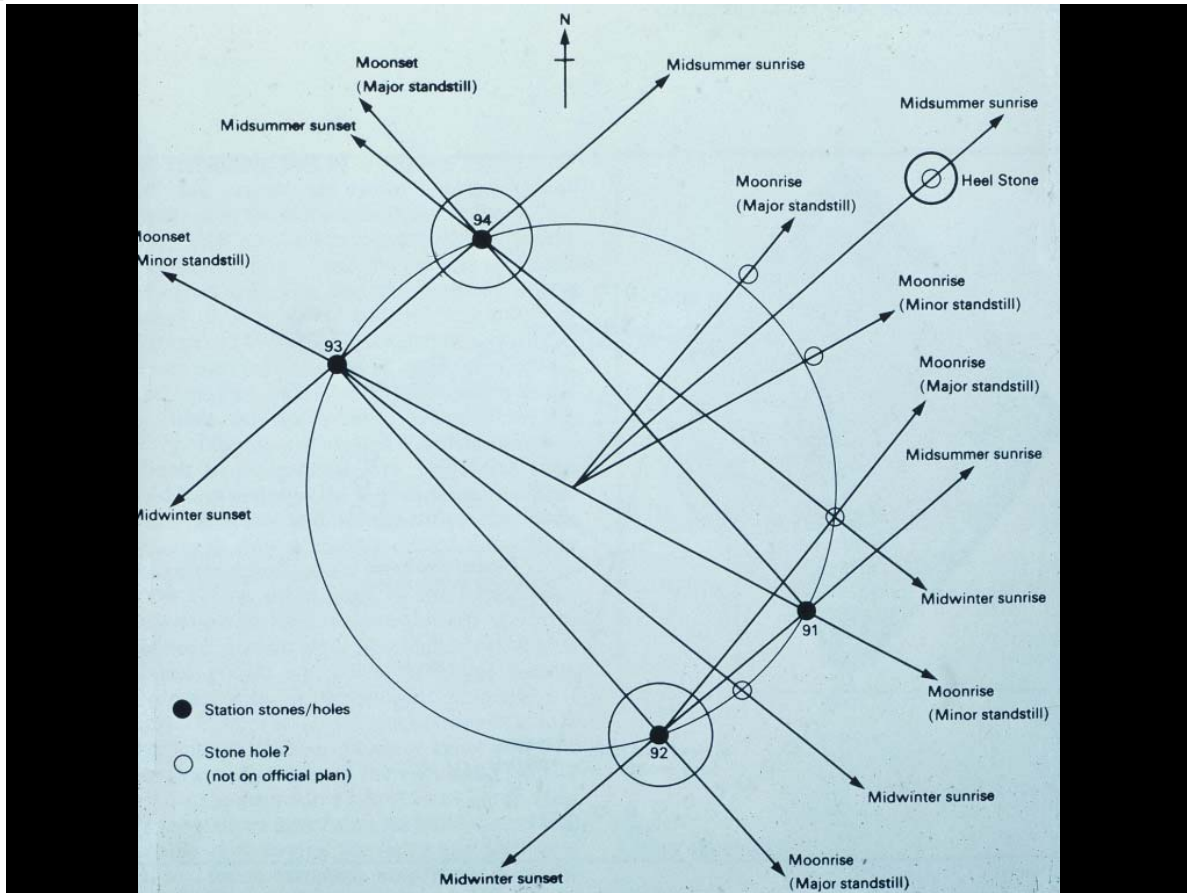


JOHN BRITTON—1842.









Stonehenge

2,500-1,500 BCE

-The first phase saw the digging of the "henge" that encloses the main area in about 2800 BC

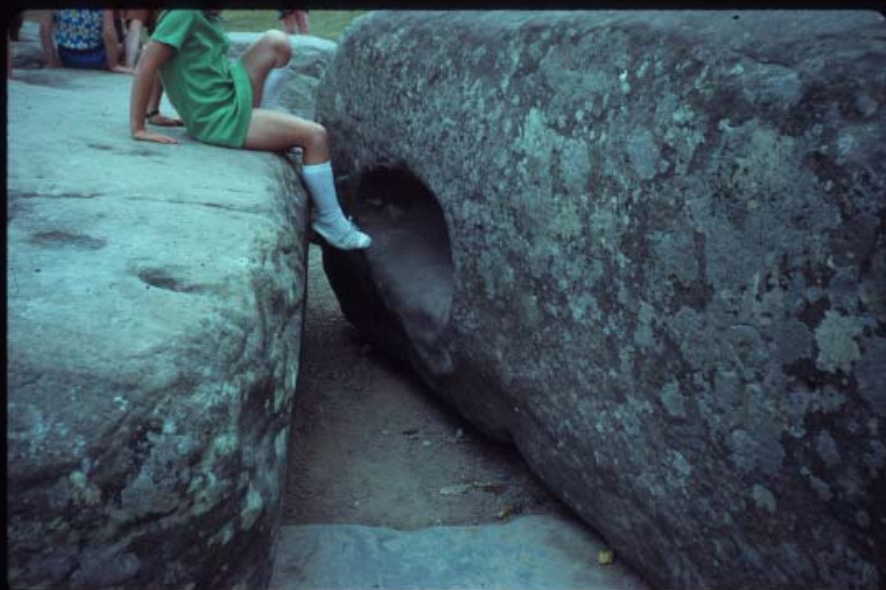
Built in the form of concentric circles
Center was an alter

30 vertical stones in the center circle (108" D) with 29 lintels on top (mortise and tenon connections)-Trilithons

Stonehenge exemplifies basic principles of all architecture-support and load (post and lintel)

Linked to astronomical observation / solstice

Ritual religious practices



End of stone showing the mortise and tenon joint connections



