

In the vastness of the known universe, Roman law expanded itself. Roman architecture shared many basic features with Greek temple architecture, especially Roman temple architecture. The unity of difference, from Spanish to Greek, Macedonian to Carthaginian, was the Roman dilemma of rulership.


The most commonly used order in Roman architecture was the Corinthian order. In its more ornate entablature and capital, it differed from the Greek Corinthian. Horizontal consoles that supported a deeper cornice were Modillions.

A new-found interpretation of philosophy developed from experience, and spatially expressed, is one way to look at the unity of Roman architecture. In the Roman forum, where public engagement is gradually excluded from the concrete execution of ceremonies, we see this occurring civically.

Arch and concrete brought Roman architecture a whole new shape, fluidly enclosing space in taut domes and colonnades, dressing the imperial rulership and public order floors. This was also a reaction to the changing social environment which required increasingly complex new buildings. The Colosseum, bigger hospitals and academies, the residential block.

Roman domes allowed vaulted ceilings to be constructed and made immense covered public spaces possible. The Roman architectural invention was known by art historians such as Gottfried Richter in the 1920s as the triumphal arch. In order to symbolize Christ's victory and the afterlife, the arch was set before the altar. It is in their amazing aqueducts that we see the victorious arch, particularly in the many examples that survive.





2.6


Persian

The pre-Islamic styles draw on the 3-4 thousand years of architectural history of the Iranian plateau from different cultures. Iran is listed as being one of the cradles of humanity by UNESCO. Iran also suffered its share of devastation, including the decision to burn Persepolis by Alexander The Great. There are ample traces to create a picture of its classical architecture.

Made on a grand scale by the Achaemenids. From virtually all regions of what was then the world's largest economy, artists and materials were brought in. The authority of The King of Kings was demonstrated by Pasargadae along with Susa and Persepolis.

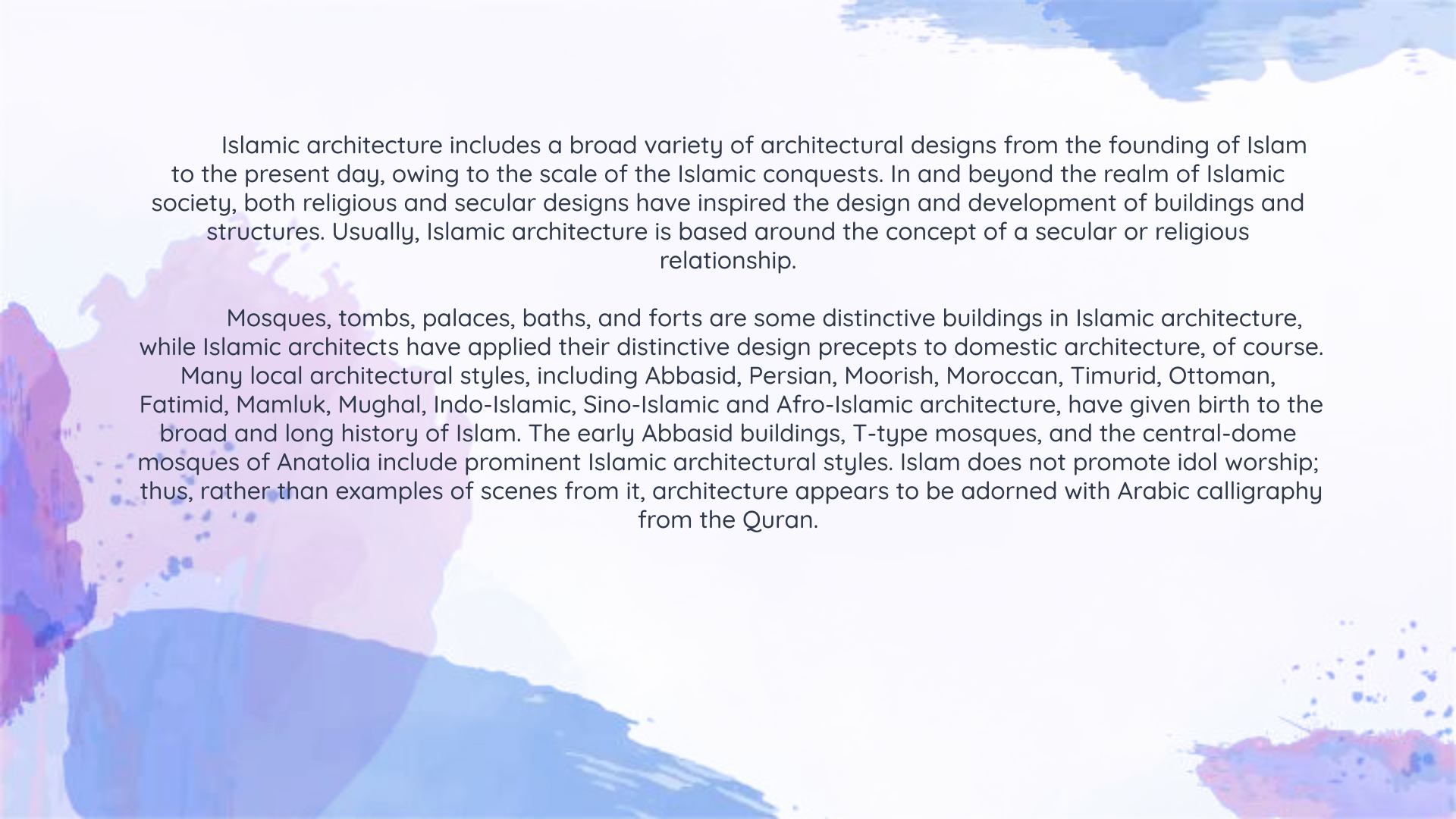
There was the appearance of new forms with the advent of the Parthians and Sassanids. During the Sassanid period, Parthian inventions completely flowered with huge barrel-vaulted chambers, strong masonry domes, and tall columns. For example, the roundness of the city of Baghdad in the Abbasid period points to its precedents in Persia, such as Firouzabad in Fars. Naubakht and Mashallah, a former Jew from Khorasan, were the two designers who were employed by al-Mansur to prepare the construction of the city.





03

Islamic



Islamic architecture includes a broad variety of architectural designs from the founding of Islam to the present day, owing to the scale of the Islamic conquests. In and beyond the realm of Islamic society, both religious and secular designs have inspired the design and development of buildings and structures. Usually, Islamic architecture is based around the concept of a secular or religious relationship.


Mosques, tombs, palaces, baths, and forts are some distinctive buildings in Islamic architecture, while Islamic architects have applied their distinctive design precepts to domestic architecture, of course. Many local architectural styles, including Abbasid, Persian, Moorish, Moroccan, Timurid, Ottoman, Fatimid, Mamluk, Mughal, Indo-Islamic, Sino-Islamic and Afro-Islamic architecture, have given birth to the broad and long history of Islam. The early Abbasid buildings, T-type mosques, and the central-dome mosques of Anatolia include prominent Islamic architectural styles. Islam does not promote idol worship; thus, rather than examples of scenes from it, architecture appears to be adorned with Arabic calligraphy from the Quran.





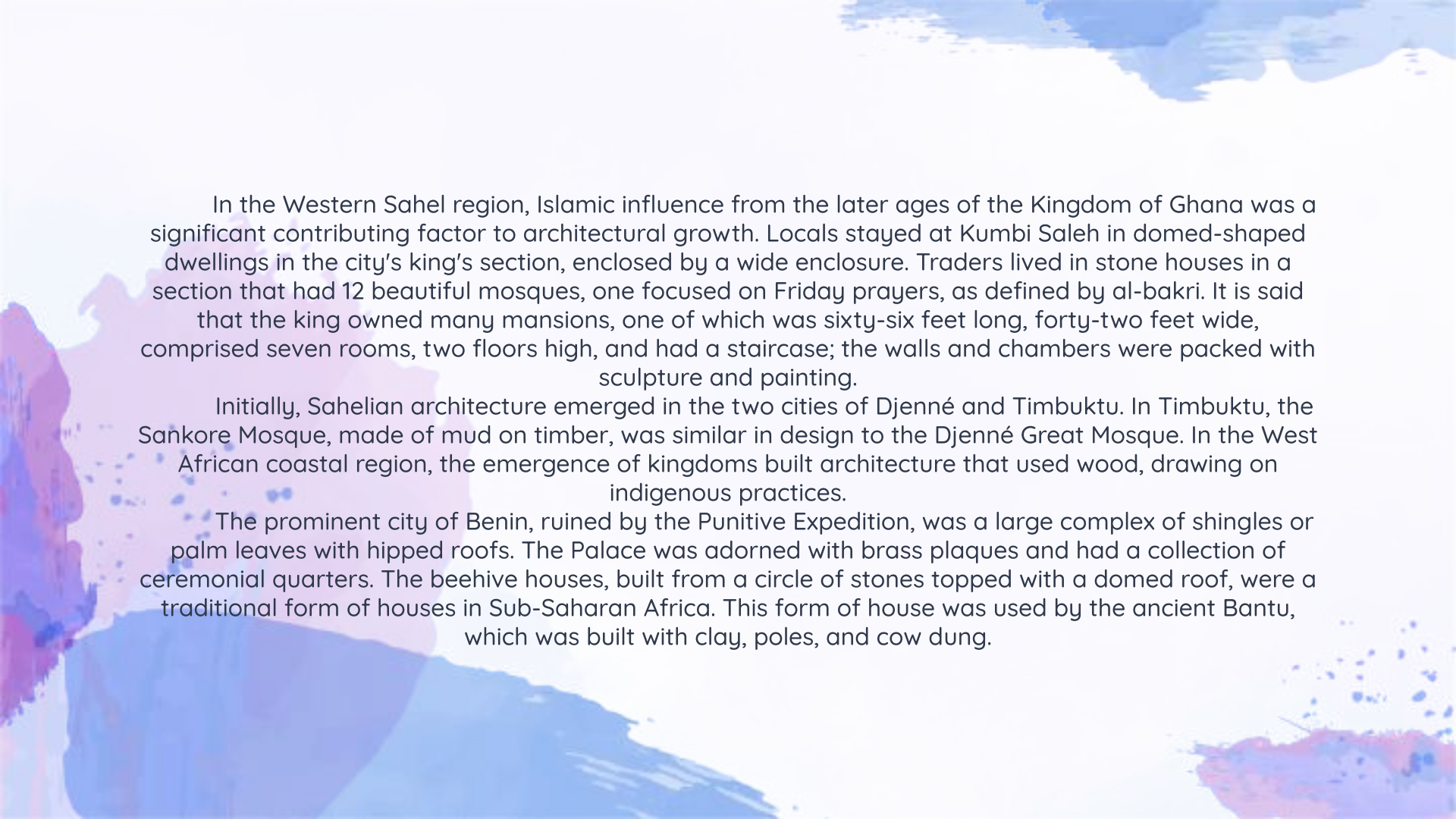
04

Africa



With the growth of the Ethiopian state, Ethiopian architecture expanded from the Aksumite style and introduced new practices. In the middle of the nation and the south, styles introduced more timber and rounder forms in domestic architecture. Churches were hewn out of rock during Ethiopia throughout the medieval period, especially in the northernmost region of Tigray. The eleven monolithic churches of Lalibela, carved out of red volcanic tuff found around the region, are the most prominent example of Ethiopian rock-hewn architecture. The churches were carved by the region's king, but evidence suggests that over a span of a few years they may have been constructed independently, with only a few of the more modern churches built during his rule.

Castles were constructed around the Lake Tana area, especially starting with the reign of Sarsa Dengel. During its war with the Ottoman Empire, some Turkish influence may have reached the country during the late 16th century. In 1622, Emperor Susenyos (r.1606-1632) turned to Catholicism and sought to make it the religion of the empire, announcing it as such from 1624 until his abdication. He employed Arabic, Gujarati (brought by the Jesuits), and Jesuit masons and their styles during this period, as well as local masons, some of whom were Beta Israel. This Gondarine dynasty style would survive in particular in the 17th and 18th centuries and even inspired new trends of the 19th century and later.



In the Western Sahel region, Islamic influence from the later ages of the Kingdom of Ghana was a significant contributing factor to architectural growth. Locals stayed at Kumbi Saleh in domed-shaped dwellings in the city's king's section, enclosed by a wide enclosure. Traders lived in stone houses in a section that had 12 beautiful mosques, one focused on Friday prayers, as defined by al-bakri. It is said that the king owned many mansions, one of which was sixty-six feet long, forty-two feet wide, comprised seven rooms, two floors high, and had a staircase; the walls and chambers were packed with sculpture and painting.


Initially, Sahelian architecture emerged in the two cities of Djenné and Timbuktu. In Timbuktu, the Sankore Mosque, made of mud on timber, was similar in design to the Djenné Great Mosque. In the West African coastal region, the emergence of kingdoms built architecture that used wood, drawing on indigenous practices.

The prominent city of Benin, ruined by the Punitive Expedition, was a large complex of shingles or palm leaves with hipped roofs. The Palace was adorned with brass plaques and had a collection of ceremonial quarters. The beehive houses, built from a circle of stones topped with a domed roof, were a traditional form of houses in Sub-Saharan Africa. This form of house was used by the ancient Bantu, which was built with clay, poles, and cow dung.



05

Southern Asia



5.1

India

Indian architecture comprises a broad spectrum of structures scattered globally and traditionally, and has been transformed by the history of the Indian subcontinent. The consequence is a changing architectural development spectrum that nevertheless maintains a certain degree of consistency across history, although it is difficult to define a single representative form. In its architecture, the richness of Indian culture is reflected. It is a fusion of ancient and diverse indigenous cultures, with West and Central Asian as well as European building styles, forms and technologies. The types of architecture vary from Hindu temple architecture to Islamic architecture, modern and post-modern architecture to western classical architecture.


The Urban Culture of India is originally traceable to Mohenjodaro and Harappa, now in Pakistan. From then on, Indian architecture and civil engineering began to evolve, manifesting itself in the Indian subcontinent and neighboring regions in temples, palaces and forts. It was known as sthapatya-kala for architecture and civil engineering.

The earliest complete survival of Buddhist, Jain and Hindu temples is given by Indian rock-cut architecture. The temples of Aihole and Pattadakal, when the temple took its final form, are well-known early examples of Hindu temple architecture. This was more or less laid out with detailed geometrical and ceremonial specifications in the Sulbasutras, appendices to the Vedas that provide rules for the building of altars. They contained a great deal of geometrical expertise, but mathematics was being developed for purely practical theological reasons, and not for its own sake. Nonetheless, in the details and decoration of regional and period styles, such as Hoysala architecture, Vijayanagara architecture, and Western Chalukya architecture, there is considerable variation.



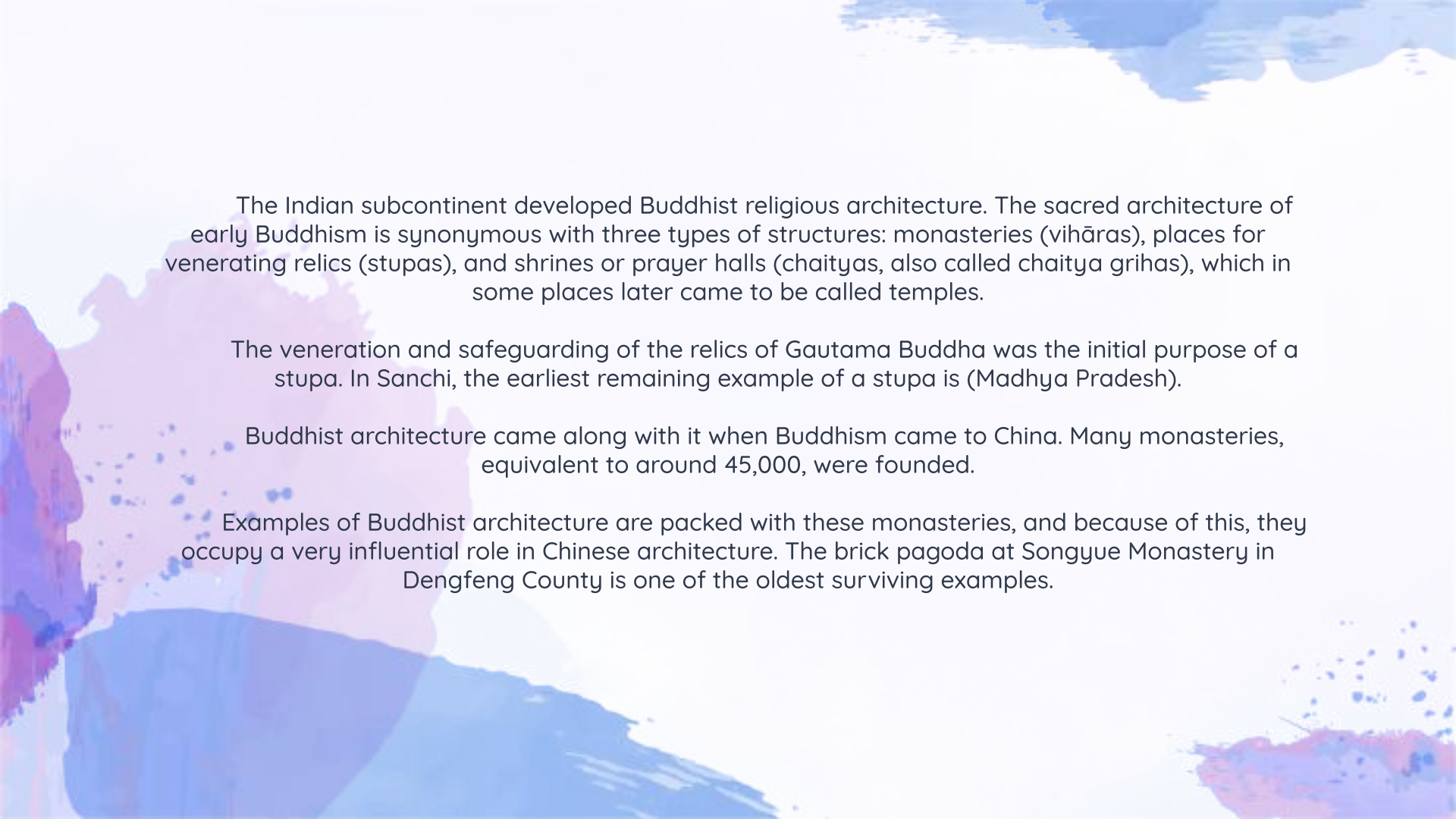
Indian architecture and civil engineering entered regions like Baluchistan and Afghanistan during the Mauryan Empire and the Kushan Empire. The rule of the Sultanate of Delhi, the Deccan Sultanates and the Mughal Empire contributed to Indo-Islamic architecture being established. A modern form of architecture known as the Indo-Saracenic revival style emerged during the British Raj. An example of the blending of traditional Indian designs with Western European architecture styles is the Churches and Convents of Goa.





5.2

Buddhist



The Indian subcontinent developed Buddhist religious architecture. The sacred architecture of early Buddhism is synonymous with three types of structures: monasteries (vihāras), places for venerating relics (stupas), and shrines or prayer halls (chaityas, also called chaitya grihas), which in some places later came to be called temples.

The veneration and safeguarding of the relics of Gautama Buddha was the initial purpose of a stupa. In Sanchi, the earliest remaining example of a stupa is (Madhya Pradesh).

Buddhist architecture came along with it when Buddhism came to China. Many monasteries, equivalent to around 45,000, were founded.

Examples of Buddhist architecture are packed with these monasteries, and because of this, they occupy a very influential role in Chinese architecture. The brick pagoda at Songyue Monastery in Dengfeng County is one of the oldest surviving examples.



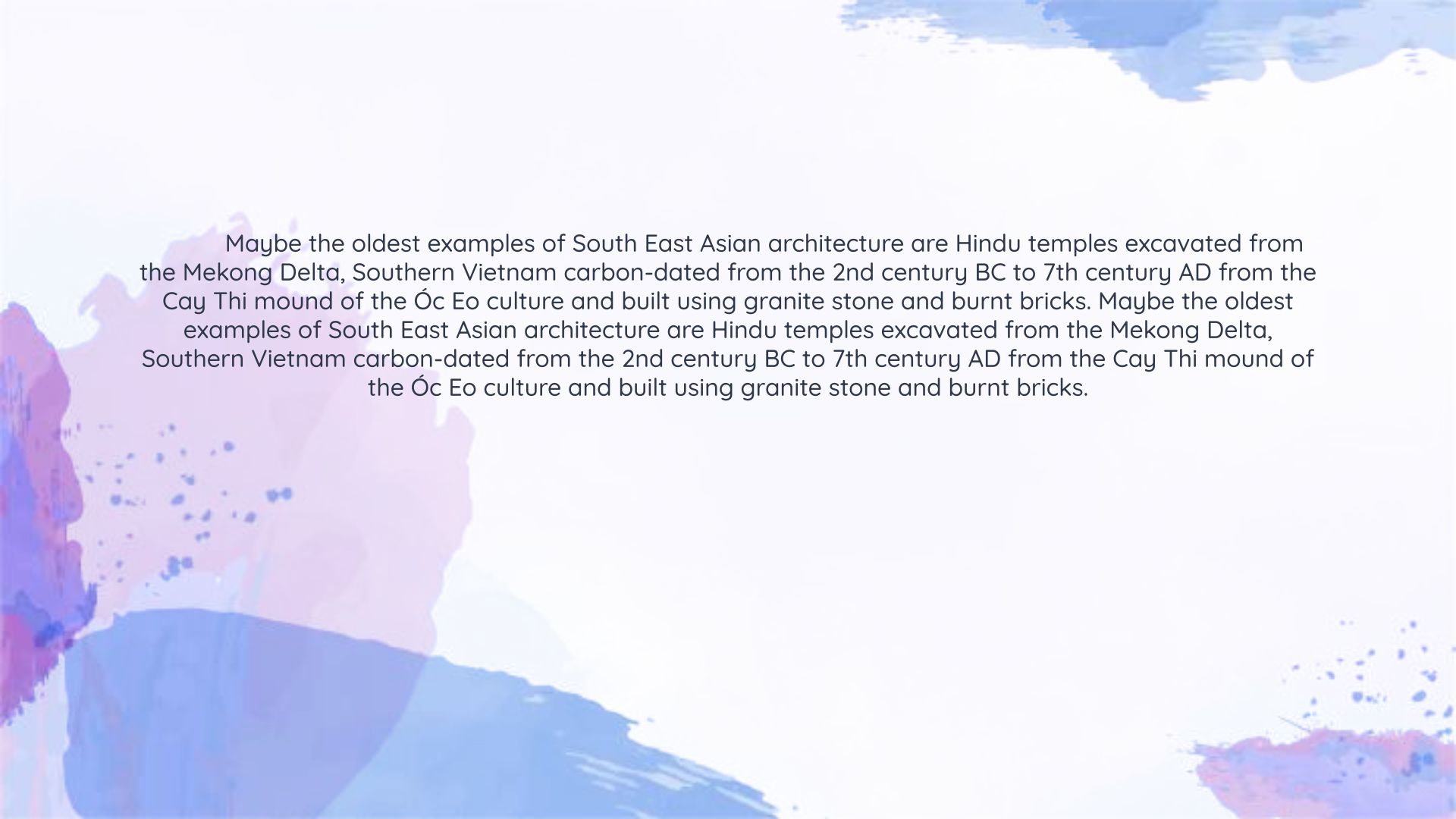


06


Southeast Asia

6.1

Οc Εo Culture

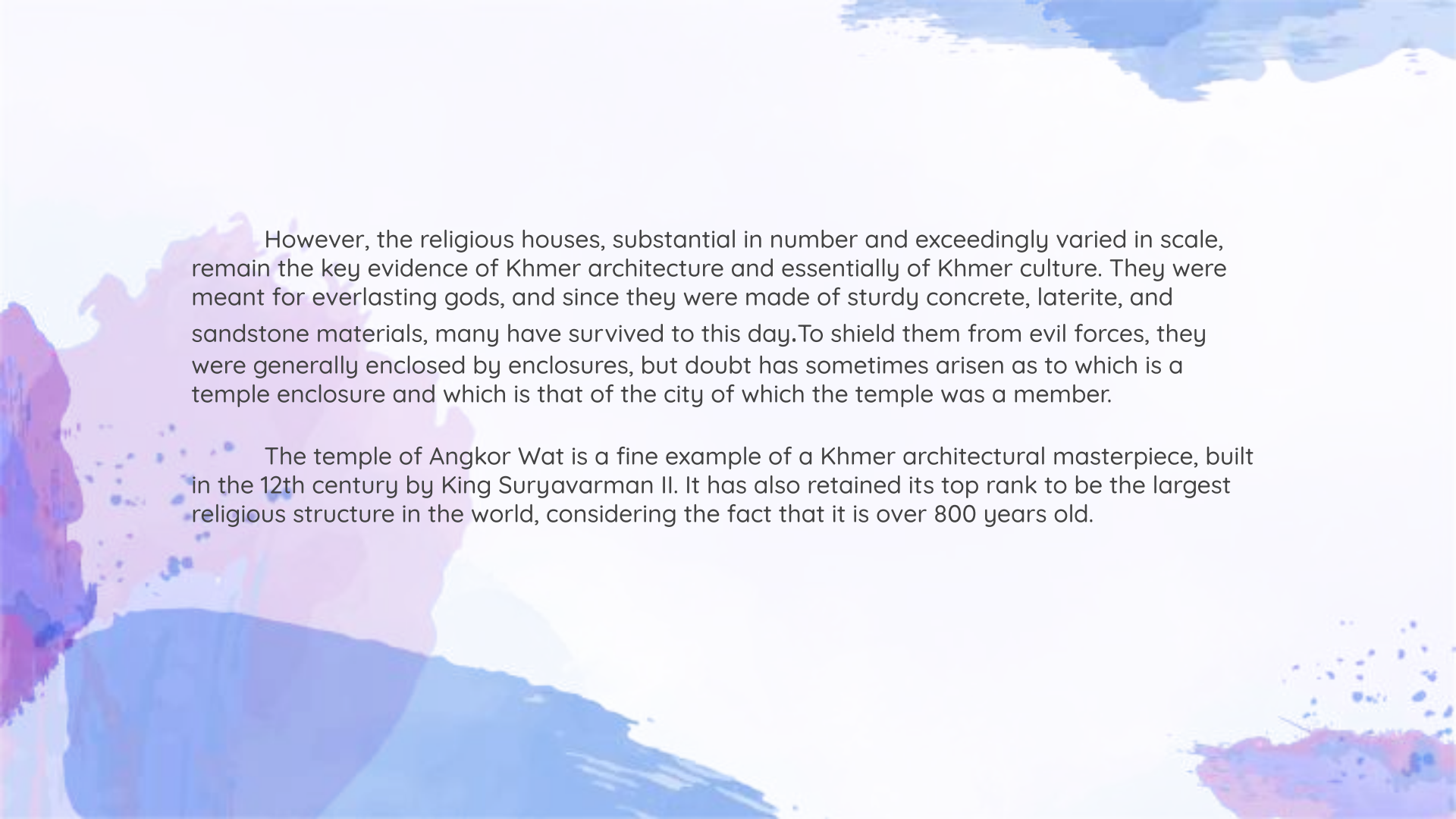


Maybe the oldest examples of South East Asian architecture are Hindu temples excavated from the Mekong Delta, Southern Vietnam carbon-dated from the 2nd century BC to 7th century AD from the Cay Thi mound of the Óc Eo culture and built using granite stone and burnt bricks. Maybe the oldest examples of South East Asian architecture are Hindu temples excavated from the Mekong Delta, Southern Vietnam carbon-dated from the 2nd century BC to 7th century AD from the Cay Thi mound of the Óc Eo culture and built using granite stone and burnt bricks.



6.2

Cambodian



However, the religious houses, substantial in number and exceedingly varied in scale, remain the key evidence of Khmer architecture and essentially of Khmer culture. They were meant for everlasting gods, and since they were made of sturdy concrete, laterite, and sandstone materials, many have survived to this day. To shield them from evil forces, they were generally enclosed by enclosures, but doubt has sometimes arisen as to which is a temple enclosure and which is that of the city of which the temple was a member.

The temple of Angkor Wat is a fine example of a Khmer architectural masterpiece, built in the 12th century by King Suryavarman II. It has also retained its top rank to be the largest religious structure in the world, considering the fact that it is over 800 years old.