



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2017; 3(9): 672-678
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 02-07-2017
Accepted: 13-08-2017

Manoj Jain

Professor, Bhagwan Mahavir
College of Architecture, Surat,
Gujarat, India

Himmat Bhatia

Professor, Lovely Professional
University, Phagwara, Punjab,
India

Rohit Nath

Student LSAD, Lovely
Professional University,
Phagwara, Punjab, India

A global history of architecture for an age of globalisation

Manoj Jain, Himmat Bhatia and Rohit Nath

Abstract

A Global History of Architecture, Third Edition has been updated and revised throughout to reflect current timeline, including an expanded section on contemporary global architecture. Spanning from 3,500 BCE to the Present, this unique guide is written by an all-star team of architectural experts [Francis D.K. Ching, Mark Jarzombek, Vikramaditya Prakash] in their fields who emphasize the connections, contrasts and influences of architectural movements throughout the span of history and features a rich profusion of photographs along with drawings, sections and plans.

Keywords: Introduction, time-Cuts [3500 BCE-2500 BCE-1500 BCE-Globalization today], conclusion

1. Introduction

Unique in its non-Eurocentrism, this book provides a fresh survey of architectural history with a truly global perspective.

- Track the history of architecture through a comparative timeline that spans the globe
- Learn how disparate design styles evolved side-by-side, and which elements migrated where
- Delve into non-Western architecture with expert insight and an historical perspective
- Explore further with an online Interactive Resource Center featuring digital learning tools

Escalating globalization has expanded our perspective of both history and architecture beyond Europe and the U.S. Today's architects are looking far beyond the traditional boundaries, and history shows us that structures' evolution from shelter to art mirrors the hopes and fears of society along the way. It takes you inside history itself to witness the the growth and movements that built our world.

Time-Cuts

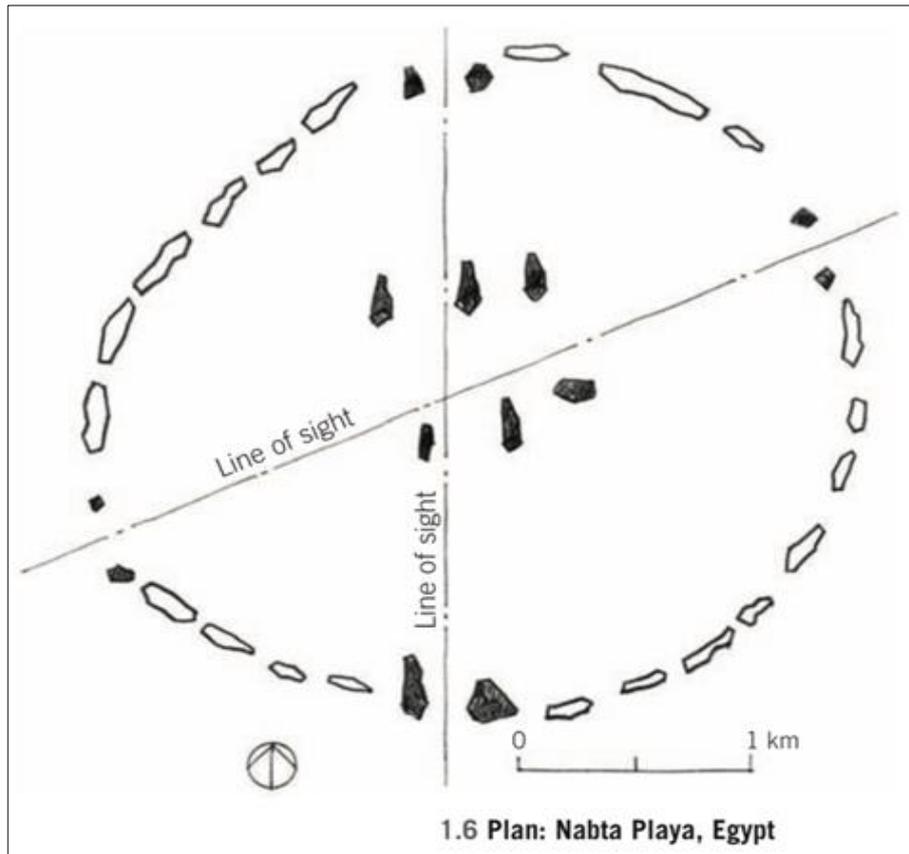
1] Time-Cut: 3500 BCE: Beginning around 10,000 BCE in some places, the great First Society traditions that had sustained human life for so long began to change. Instead of hunting animals, humans began to herd them, and instead of gathering and tending plants, they began to domesticate a few chosen plants and grow them in organized fields.

Corresponding Author:

Manoj Jain

Professor, Bhagwan Mahavir
College of Architecture, Surat,
Gujarat, India

Ritual Centers



Beginnings of China's Civilizations

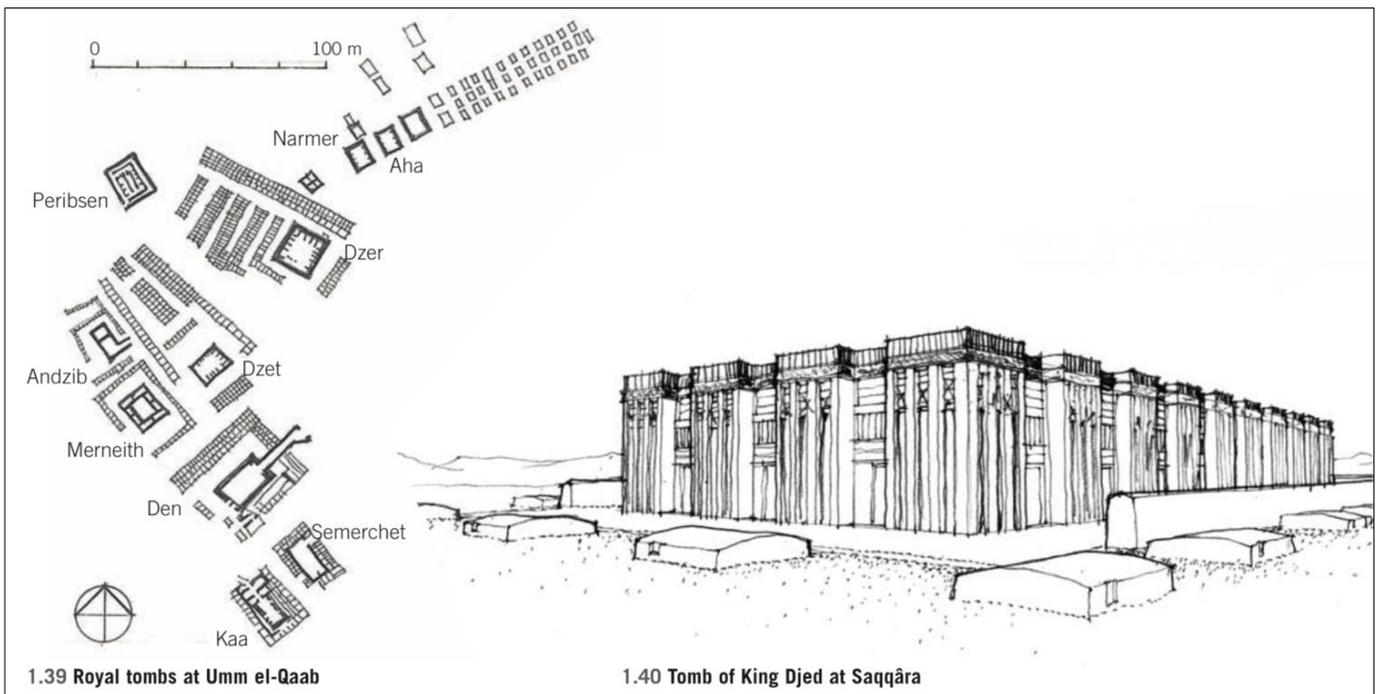
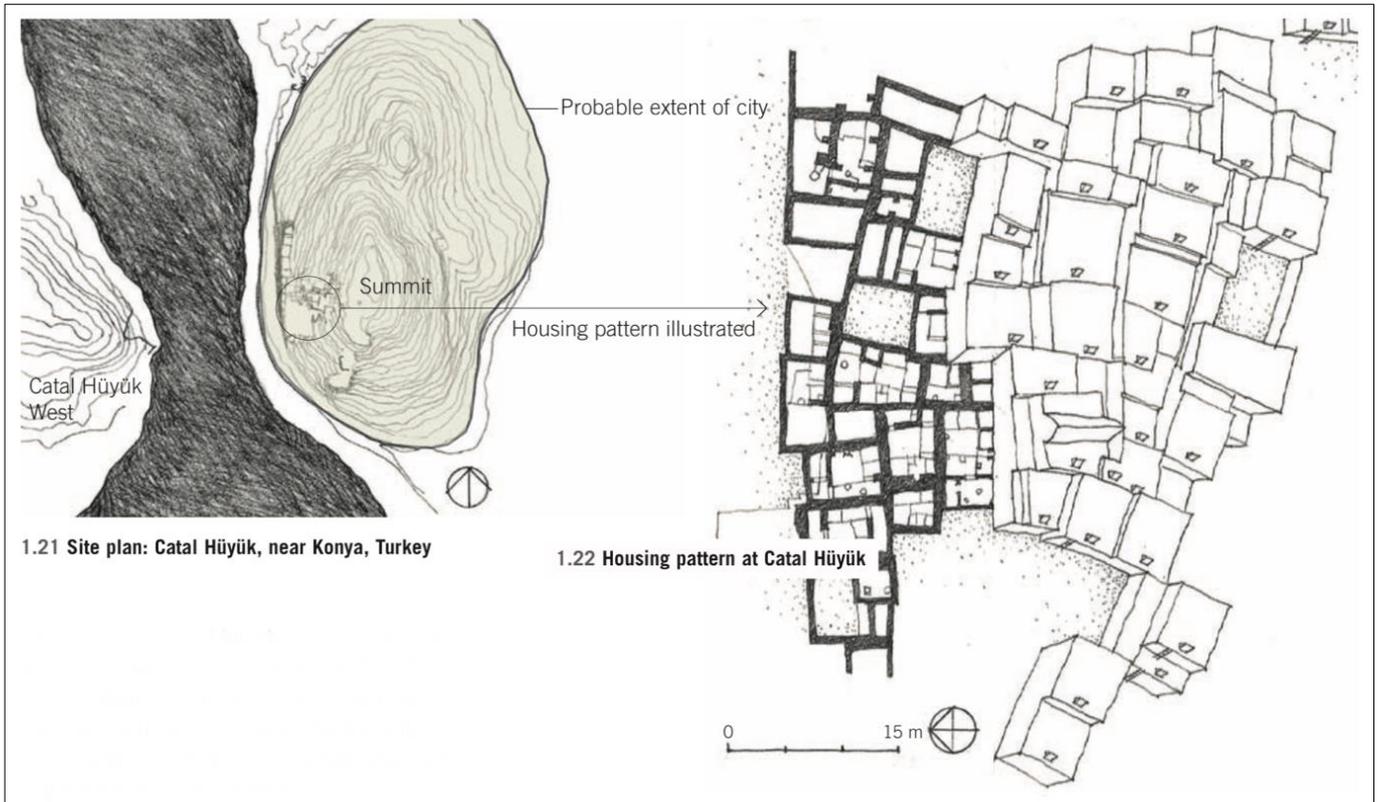
Creation of Villages, Cities and Boundaries began here as a result of socialisation.



Mehrgarh and Early Indus Settlements

Settlements started to be formed along with vigorous cattle farming.

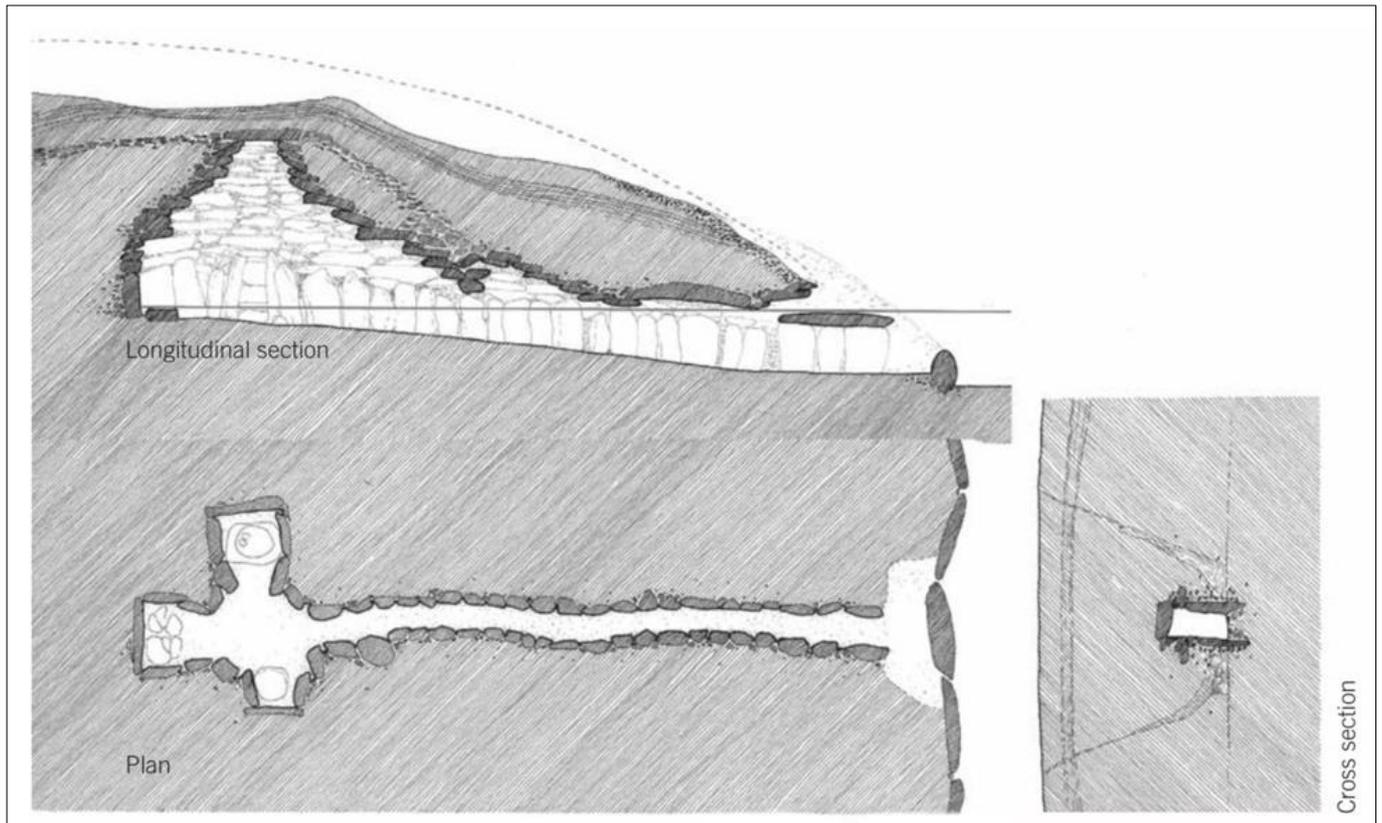
The Village Networks of Mesopotamia and the Balkans



Pre- and Early Dynastic Egypt

The architect's job, in essence, was to bring the inner and outer manifestations of the ruler's death into unity.

European Developments



The great mound of Newgrange. Basically it was a clock with one tick, designed to mark the winter solstice at the end of December, indicating the passage of the season and the promise of a new beginning, while also serving as a particularly powerful moment to access the spirit of the ancestors. Thousands of people from the various clans congregated at the site to participate in dances, revelry, the

buying and selling of cattle, and, above all, memorial services for the deceased.

Time-Cut: 2500 BCE

The Indus Ghaggar-Hakra Civilization Margiana

Early Empires of Mesopotamia

Egypt: The Old Kingdom



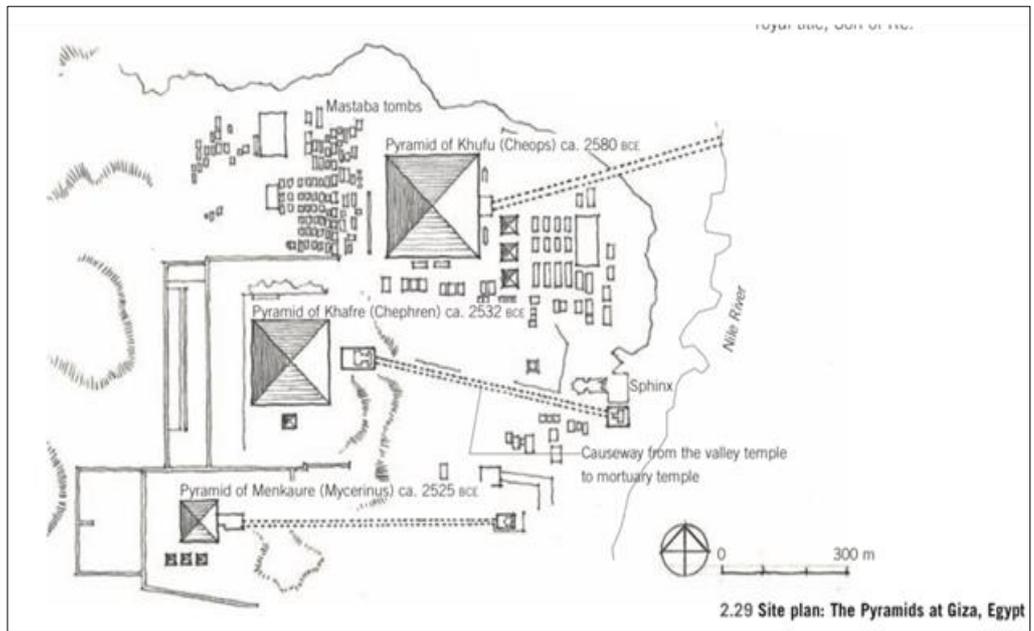
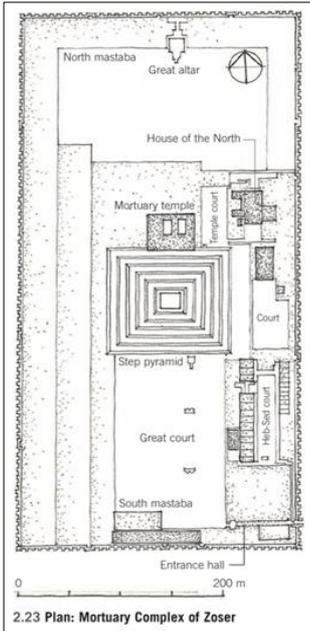
2.2 Zoser Pyramid, Saqqâra, Egypt

The Zoser Mortuary Complex and the temples of Malta bring to the fore a way of understanding the originating power of architecture-as models. Today we tend to think of models simply as practical devices used in the preparation

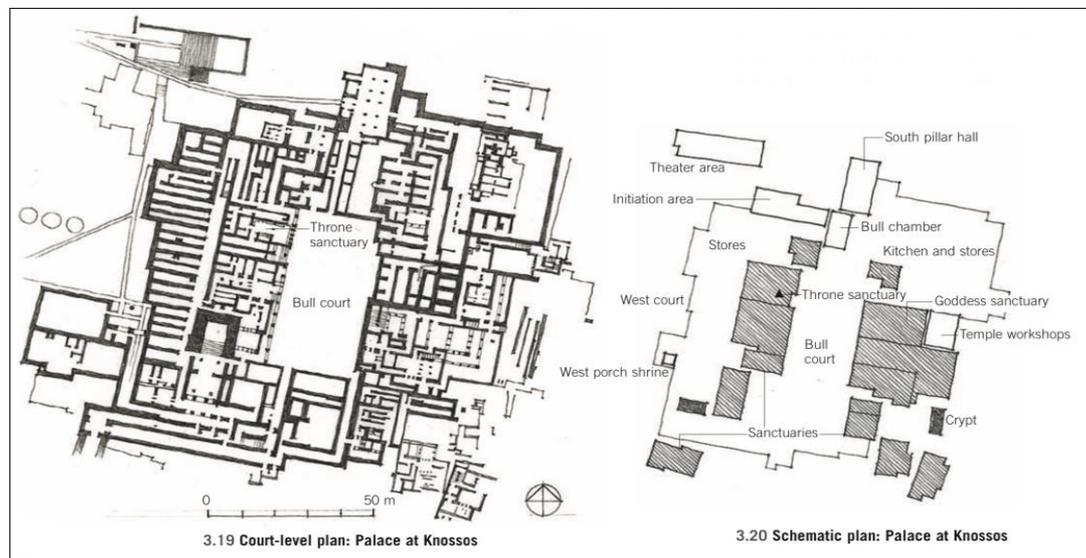
of a design. Yet the history of architecture is filled with structures that serve as built models.

The difference between a rock and a polished slab of marble is enormous and it was the Egyptians who first mastered this art.

Architecture and Food
Stonehenge
Megalithic Temples of Malta
The First Civilizations of South America



Time-Cut: 1500 BCE



The chariot was a symbol of prestige, the limo of the day. In both Hindu and Persian mythology, most of the gods are portrayed as riding them. Giant three-story chariots are still today pulled through the streets of Puri, India, in an annual celebration of Jagannath, "Lord of the Universe," a deity worshipped by Hindus mainly in northeast India.

The Minoans and Knossos

Knossos was more than a sequence of gates and antechambers; it was a linearly extended spatial experience. The starting point was the west porch, which consisted of a single column standing between walls—an iconic representation of the mother goddess.

Egypt: The New Kingdom

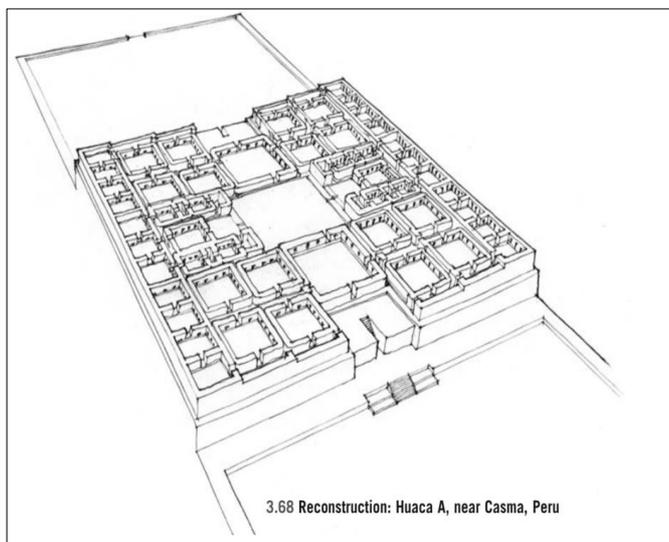
Hittite Empire

Mycenaean Civilization

Poverty Point

Shang Dynasty, China

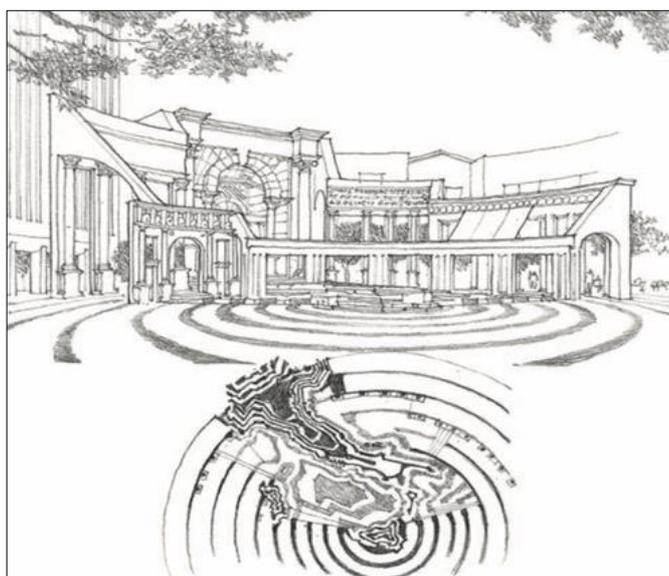
Civilization of the High Andes



3.68 Reconstruction: Huaca A, near Casma, Peru

The Huaca was clearly the focal point for the bureaucratic and ritualistic activities of collecting and redistributing food and craft items.

Time-Cut: Globalization Today



One of the most intriguing aspects of postmodernism was its interest in irony. No architecture before or after has allowed designer to experiment with cultural and historical images with as free a hand as postmodernism.

Examples include the Piazza d'Italia in New Orleans (1975-78) by Charles Moore.



19.9 Frank Gehry's iconic Guggenheim Bilbao, Spain



19.16 Heydar Aliyev Centre by Zaha Hadid, Baku, Azerbaijan

There is no one equation that can describe today's architecture, in spite of the whitewashing of the world that is implied by the term globalization. Instead, the global and the local have become so intertwined that perhaps the neologism glocal best describes the world that architects design for today. Rather than painting global architecture with a single brush, we would like to suggest an overlay of seven different global trends, each coming to terms with contemporary reality in a different way. And even though there are overlaps, each is governed by a set of circumstances, ideologies, and politics that differentiates it from the others.

Conclusion

In the purview of the above study, we acquire adequate content on Non-Western Architecture history and historical context on the buildings in detail. It targets the reasonable division on arrangement of time periods in the form of time-cuts and addresses all the important historical issues with a pleasant layout.

Though, it leaves out some important architectural history issues like "Female figures" and "Architectural Preservation" which therefore leads to a shallow outlook on modernism.

Written in a clear and engaging style, the text encourages ALL to examine the pragmatic, innovative and aesthetic attributes of buildings. Artistic, economic, environmental, political, social and technological contexts are discussed. The global reach of the text is matched by a rich assortment of photographs from around the world and a greater array of detailed line drawings than in any architectural survey. The

authors have created a formidable body of work that ranges over much of the world's architectural heritage and testifies to some of the greatest achievements of the human spirit.

References

1. <https://journals.openedition.org/abe/5702>
2. <https://www.publishersweekly.com/978-0-471-26892-5>
3. <https://www.wiley.com/en-in>