

Evolution Of Architecture



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FYS- H



Stonehenge in Amesbury,
United Kingdom

Prehistoric Times

11,600 BCE to 3,500 BCE

Prehistoric builders moved earth and stone into geometric forms, creating our earliest human-made formations. Many fine examples of well-preserved prehistoric architecture are found in southern England.





The Pyramid of Khafre in Giza,
Egypt.

Ancient Egypt

3,050 BCE to 900 BCE

In ancient Egypt, powerful rulers constructed monumental pyramids, temples, and shrines. Houses here were made with blocks of sun-baked mud. Builders didn't use load-bearing arches. Instead, columns were placed close together to support the heavy stone entablature above.





The Pantheon, A.D. 126, Rome, Italy.

Classical

850 BCE to CE 476

It refers to the style and design of buildings in ancient Greece and ancient Rome.

Greek: Doric column was first developed in Greece and it was used for great temples. Simple Ionic columns were used for smaller temples and interiors.

Roman: The Romans borrowed heavily from the earlier Greek and Hellenistic styles, but their buildings were more highly ornamented interiors.





Church of Hagia Eirene Istanbul,
Turkey

Byzantine

527 CE to 565 CE

Eastern and Western traditions combined in the sacred buildings of the Byzantine period. Roman architecture evolved into a graceful, classically-inspired style. Emperor Justinian (527 to 565) led the way. This era of architectural history was transitional and transformational.





Basilica of St. Sernin in Toulouse,
France

Romanesque

800 CE to 1200 CE

As Rome spread across Europe, heavier, stocky Romanesque architecture with rounded arches emerged. Even as the Roman Empire faded, Roman ideas reached far across Europe. Churches and castles of the early Medieval period were constructed with thick walls and heavy piers.



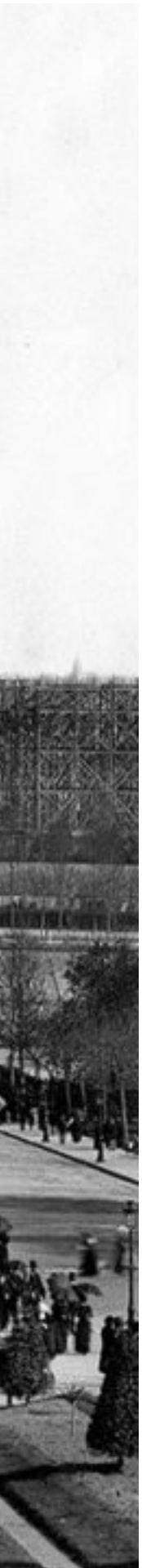


Notre Dame de Chartres,
France

Gothic

1100 CE to 1450 CE

Gothic architecture became characterized by the elements that supported taller, more graceful architecture innovations such as pointed arches, flying buttresses, and ribbed vaulting. Gothic architecture was known as the French Style





Villa Rotonda, near Venice,
Italy

Renaissance

1400 CE to 1600 CE

During the Renaissance era architects and builders were inspired by the carefully proportioned buildings of ancient Greece and Rome. Italian Renaissance master Andrea Palladio helped awaken a passion for classical architecture when he designed beautiful, highly symmetrical villas.



Palace of Versailles,
France

Baroque

1600 CE to 1830 CE

Baroque was characterized by complex shapes, extravagant ornaments, opulent paintings, and bold contrasts. In Italy, the

Baroque style is reflected in opulent and dramatic churches with irregular shapes and extravagant ornamentation. In

France, the highly ornamented Baroque style combines with Classical restraint.

Declaration

I, Shuchi Daftari from FYS-Section H hereby declare that all digital and written work appearing in this book as part of my Imaging course 15th week submission under the academic guidance of my course faculty is my own and all sources of knowledge used have been duly acknowledged.

I will be solely responsible for any irregularity found with respect to non-adherence of academic integrity as per ISDI School of Design and Innovation's standards and requirements.

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