

*Baghdad University
College of Engineering
Architectural Department*



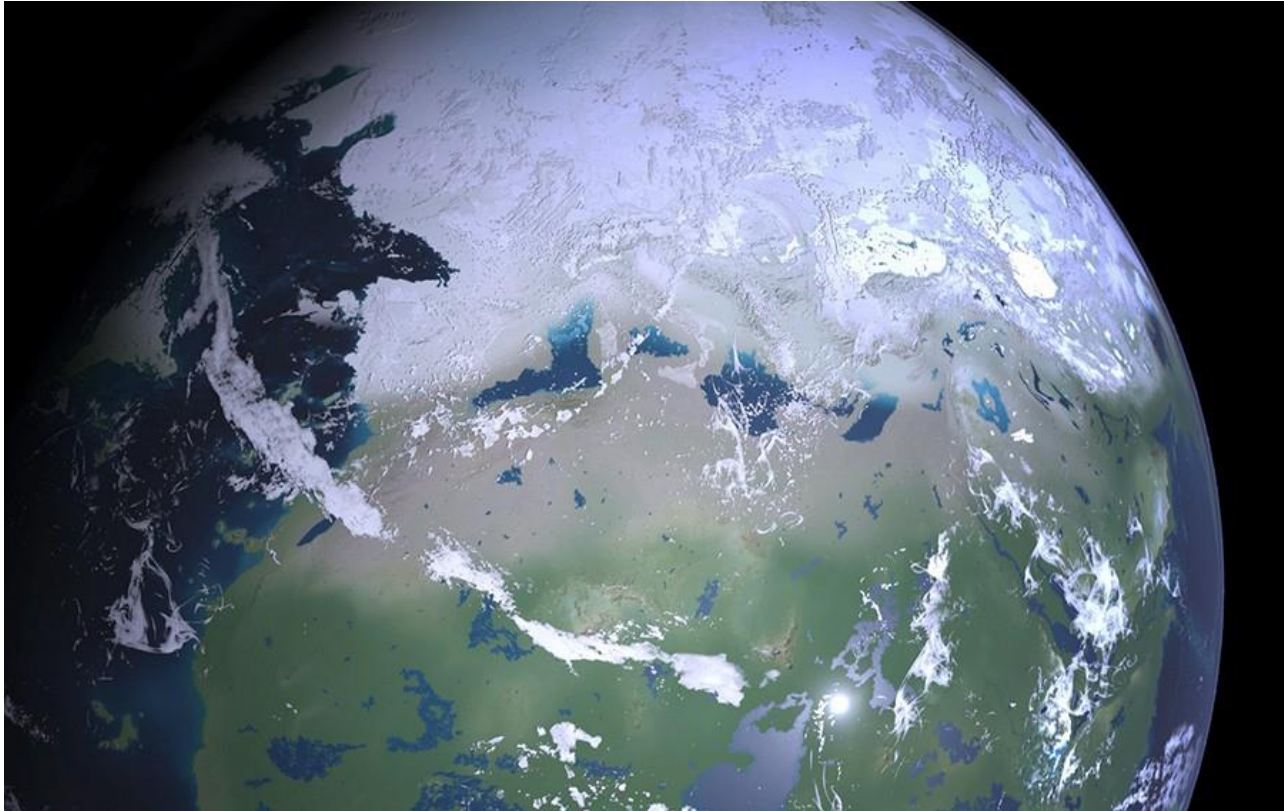
HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

3RD GRADE

Rising of Civilizations, Mesopotamian Architecture
& Prehistoric Architecture.

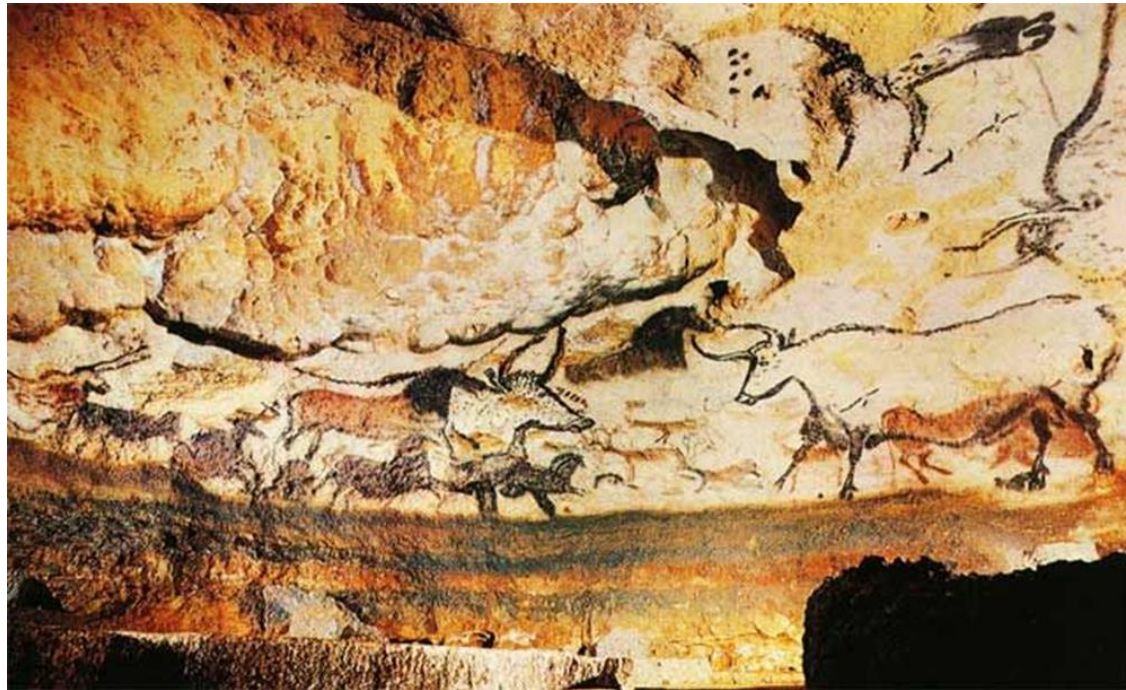
Lecturer: Asmaa Sadeq Abdulkareem

Before 10000 BC.
End of Ice Age, the earth started to reveal.



Wandering & Food gathering

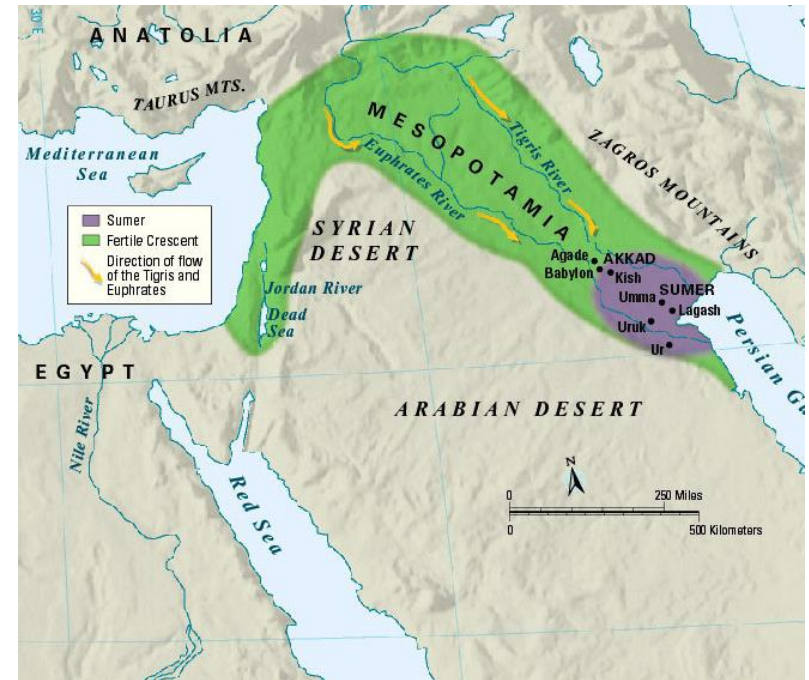
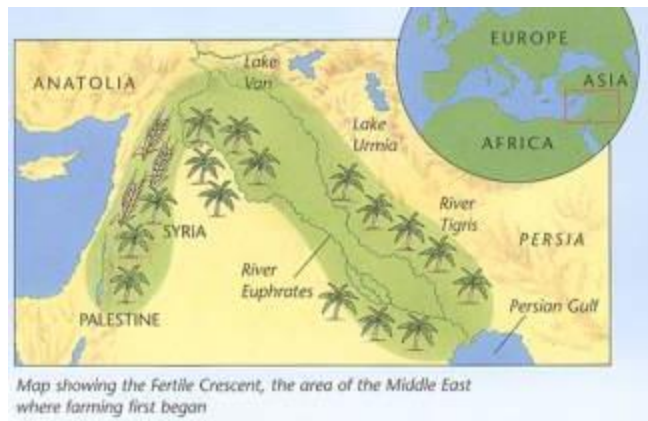
It is thought that people in ancient times were constantly on move, hunting wild animals and collecting plants to eat. They lived in shelters.



Paintings in a prehistoric cave

Settlement

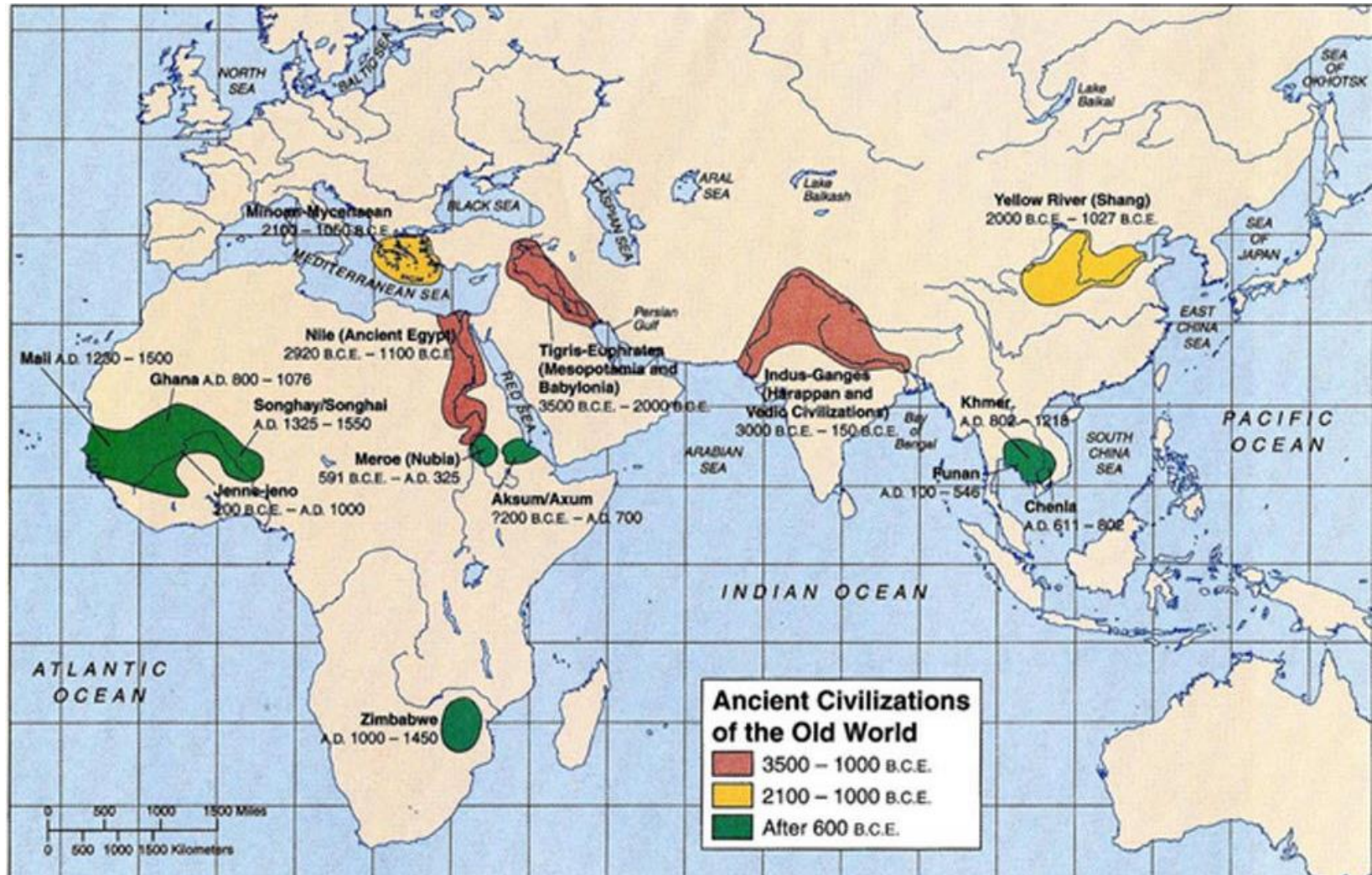
Then, a gradual change happened, man started to learn how to farm, and that led people to settle down .



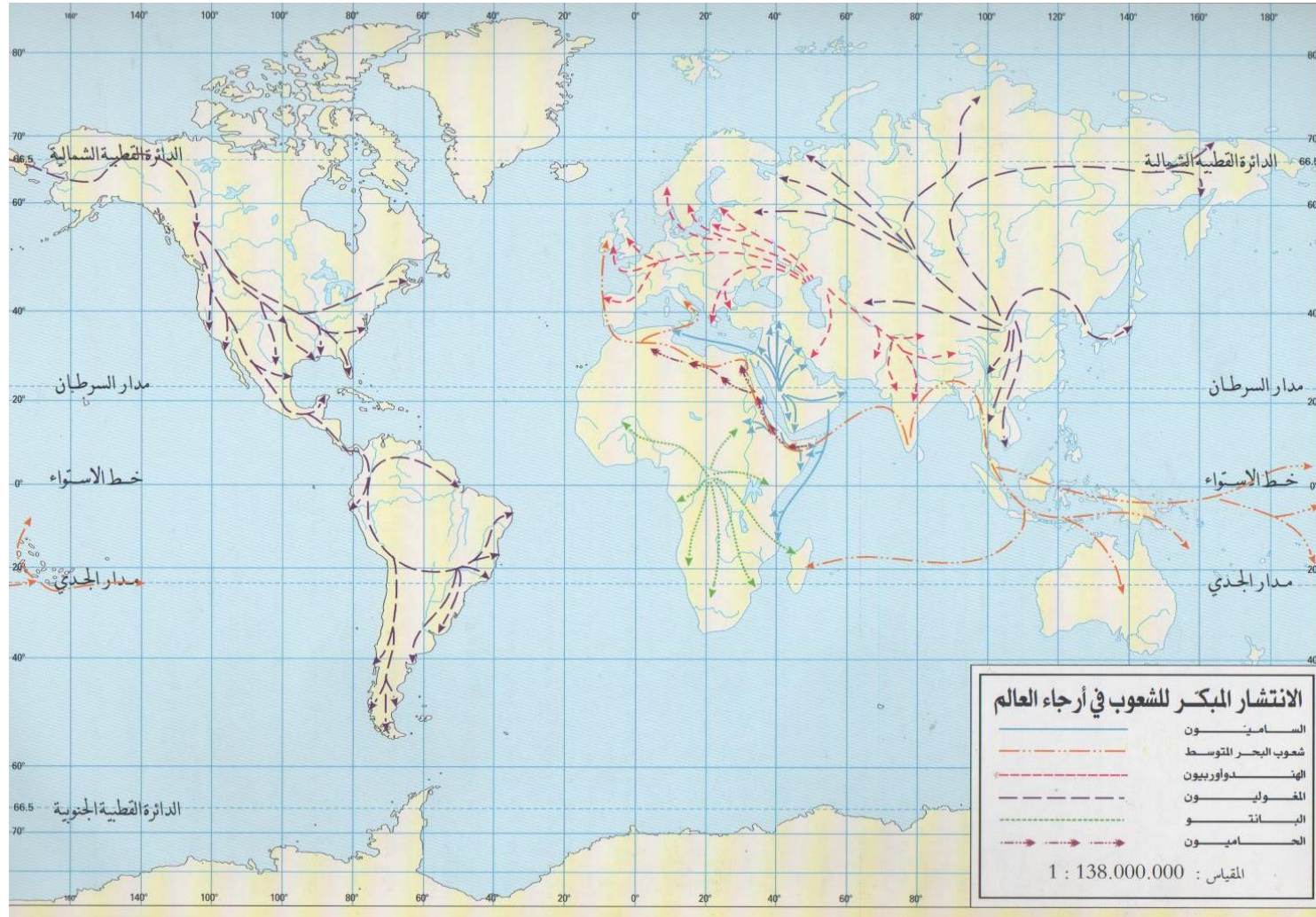
Fertile Crescent: Cradle of Civilization

Earliest location where man learned farming

Earliest river valley civilizations.



Diffusion of civilization



The earliest farmers learned how to plant the best seeds, and to raise wild animals for their benefits.



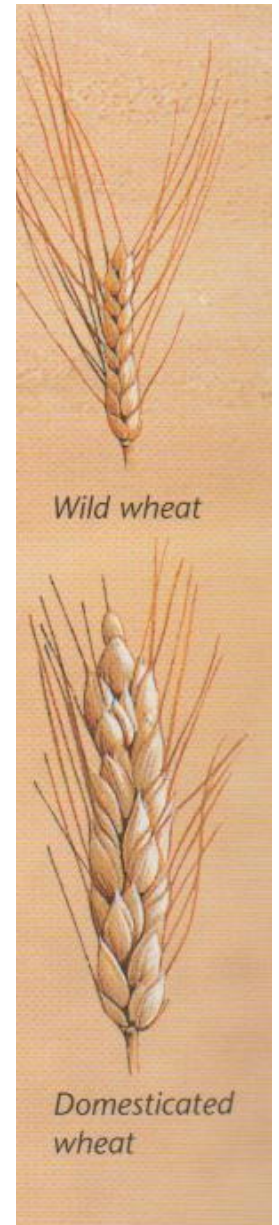
*Auroch -
wild ox*



*Mouflon -
wild sheep*



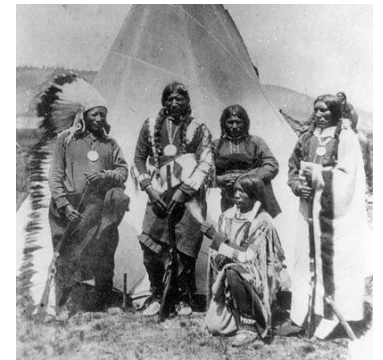
Wild goat



Wild wheat

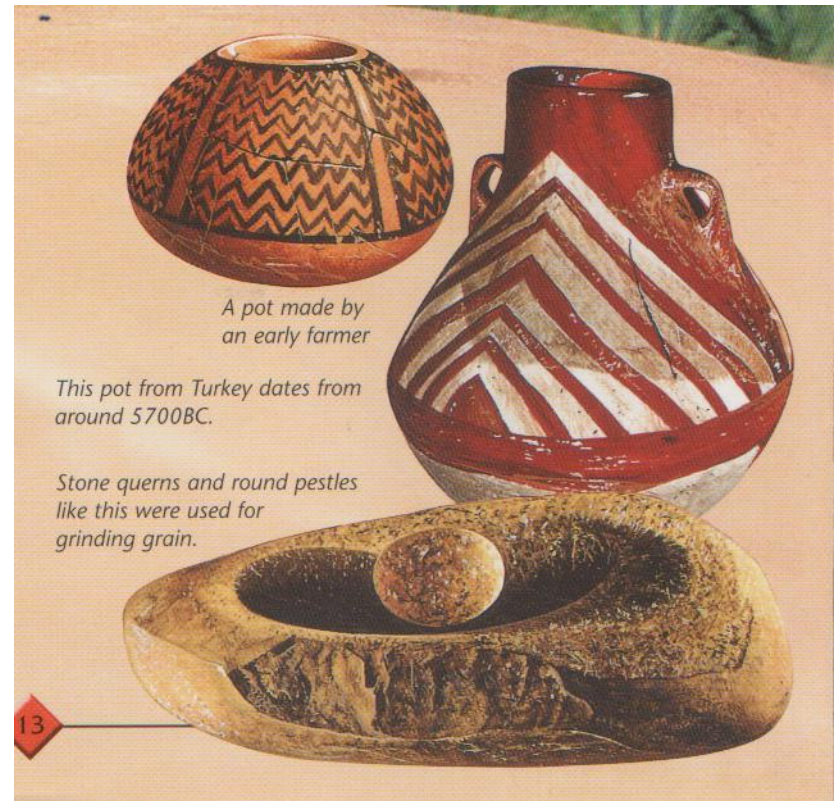
*Domesticated
wheat*

Families cooperated to help each other, so close communities appeared, and they organized themselves. There is always a leader of the community, and there are social and cultural laws between people.





In emerging civilizations, such as Mesopotamian cities, new tools and new technology arose. People began to make productions, and made commercial relationships.





Map 2.2 | Trade Routes in Early Mesopotamia | In the third millennium BCE, people in Lower Mesopotamia used river routes to trade northward. They also used sea routes through the Persian Gulf, and they connected with traders to the east by crossing the Iranian Plateau.

Author: Corey Parson

Many other major inventions and discoveries took place in Mesopotamia,, such as the invention of the wheel which is a great technological event.

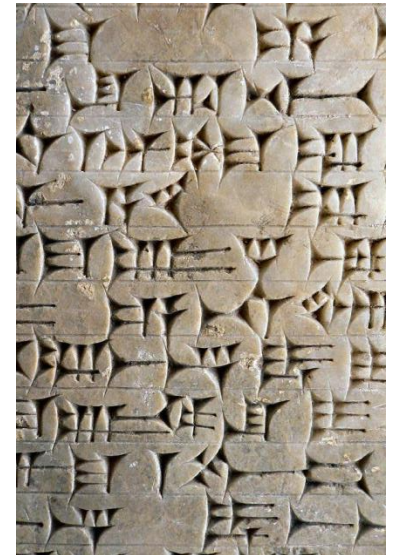
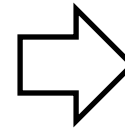
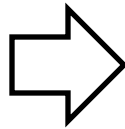
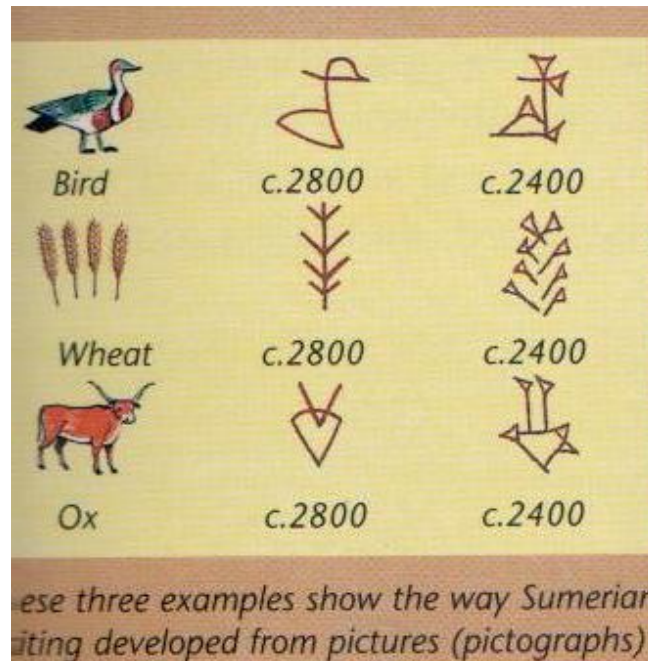


The invention of writing is one of the greatest human achievements, which took place in Mesopotamia in about 3500 BC.



*Cuneiform writing and a plan of the world,
discovered in one of the Mesopotamian cities*

Development of Cuneiform writing



Writing Systems of the Four Ancient River Valley Civilizations

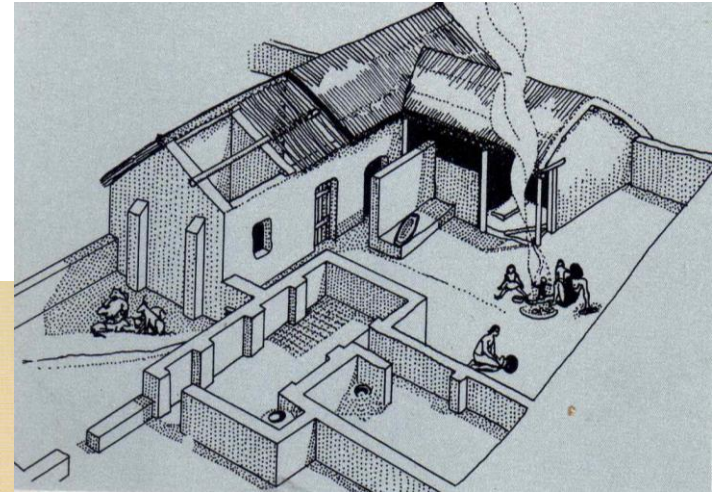
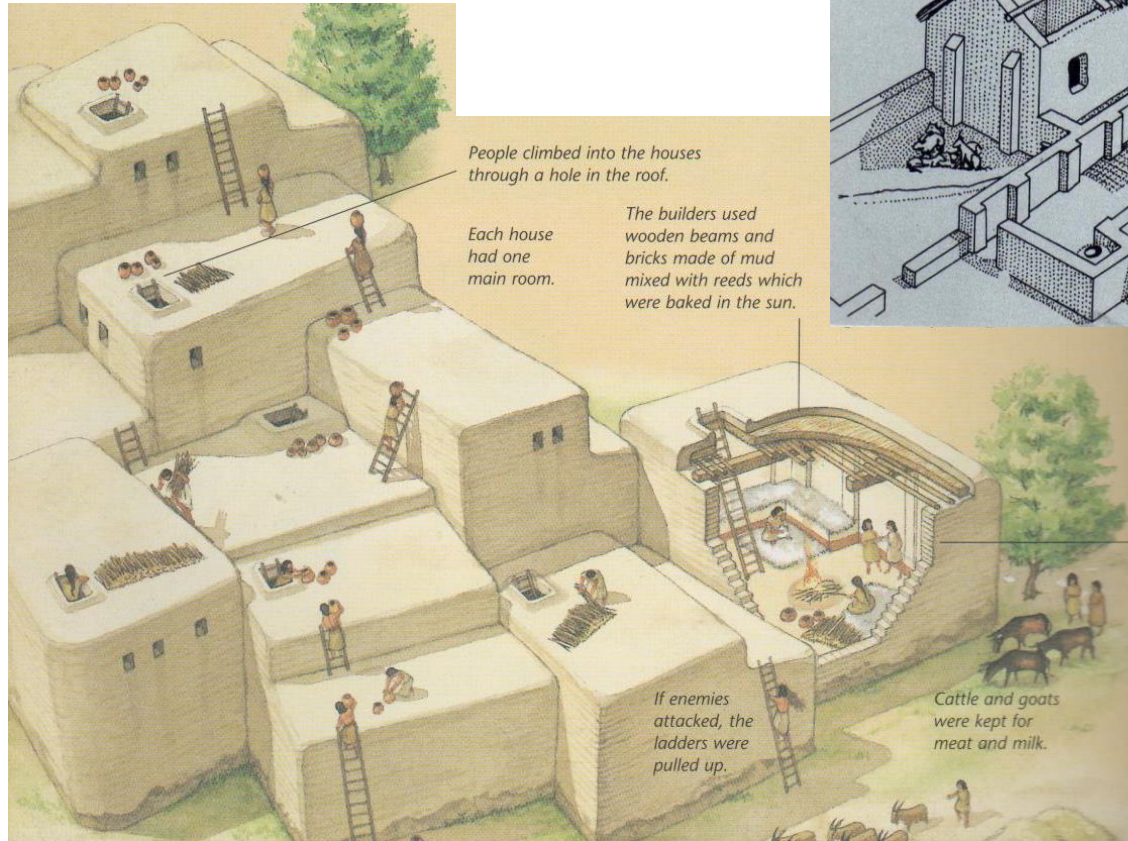


- Calligraphy (China)
- Hieroglyphics (Egypt)
- Sanskrit (India)
- Cuneiform (Mesopotamia)

Settlements, Villages, Towns, Cities, Metropolis cities are settlements of man in different scales, and they indicate the level of civilization. Architecture is part of this civilization.



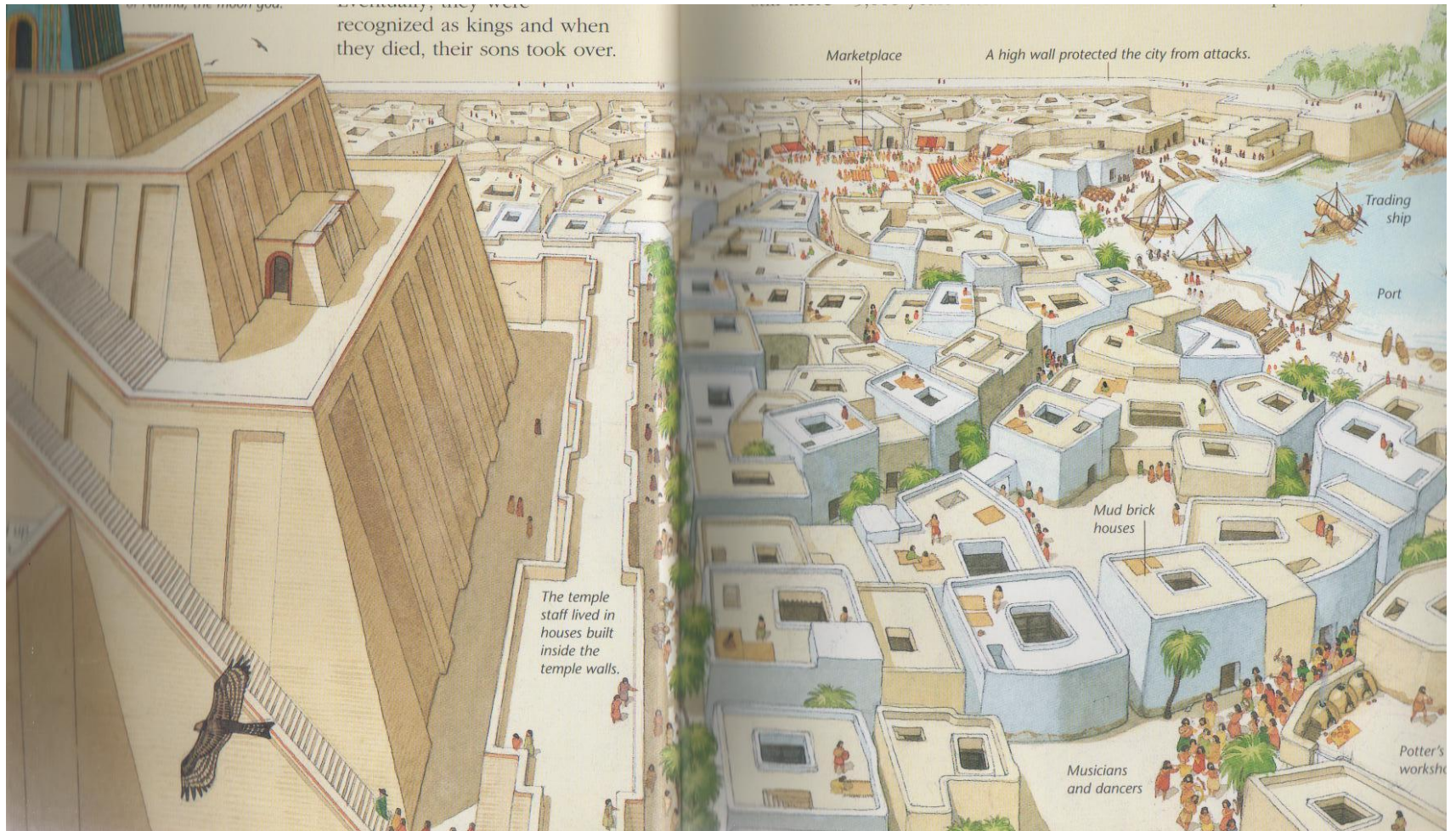
Position of Ur



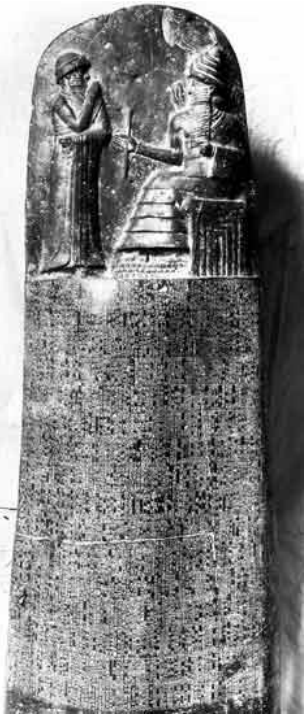
Village

Town

Metropolis city



Civilization.... Includes religion, art, law, industry and architecture.



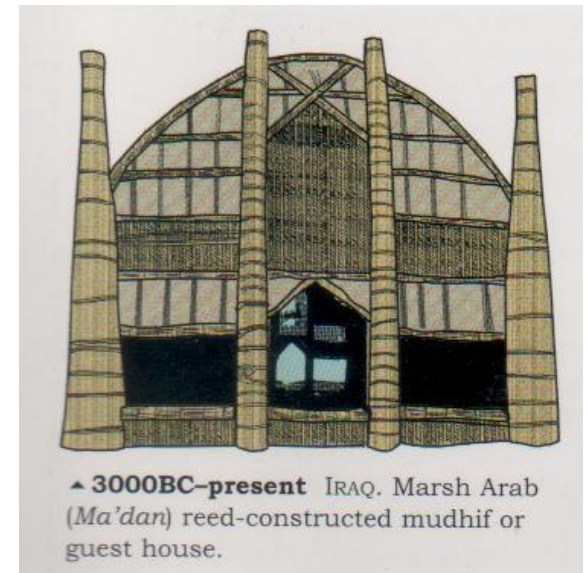
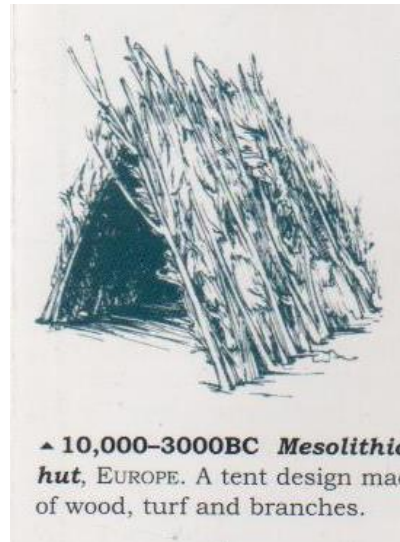


Gudea of Lagash

After this introduction of the meaning of Civilization and the creation of architecture, we can ask....

What is prehistory? And what is prehistoric architecture?

Prehistory is the time before the invention of writing, and prehistoric architecture is architecture produced before the existence of writing in that place...



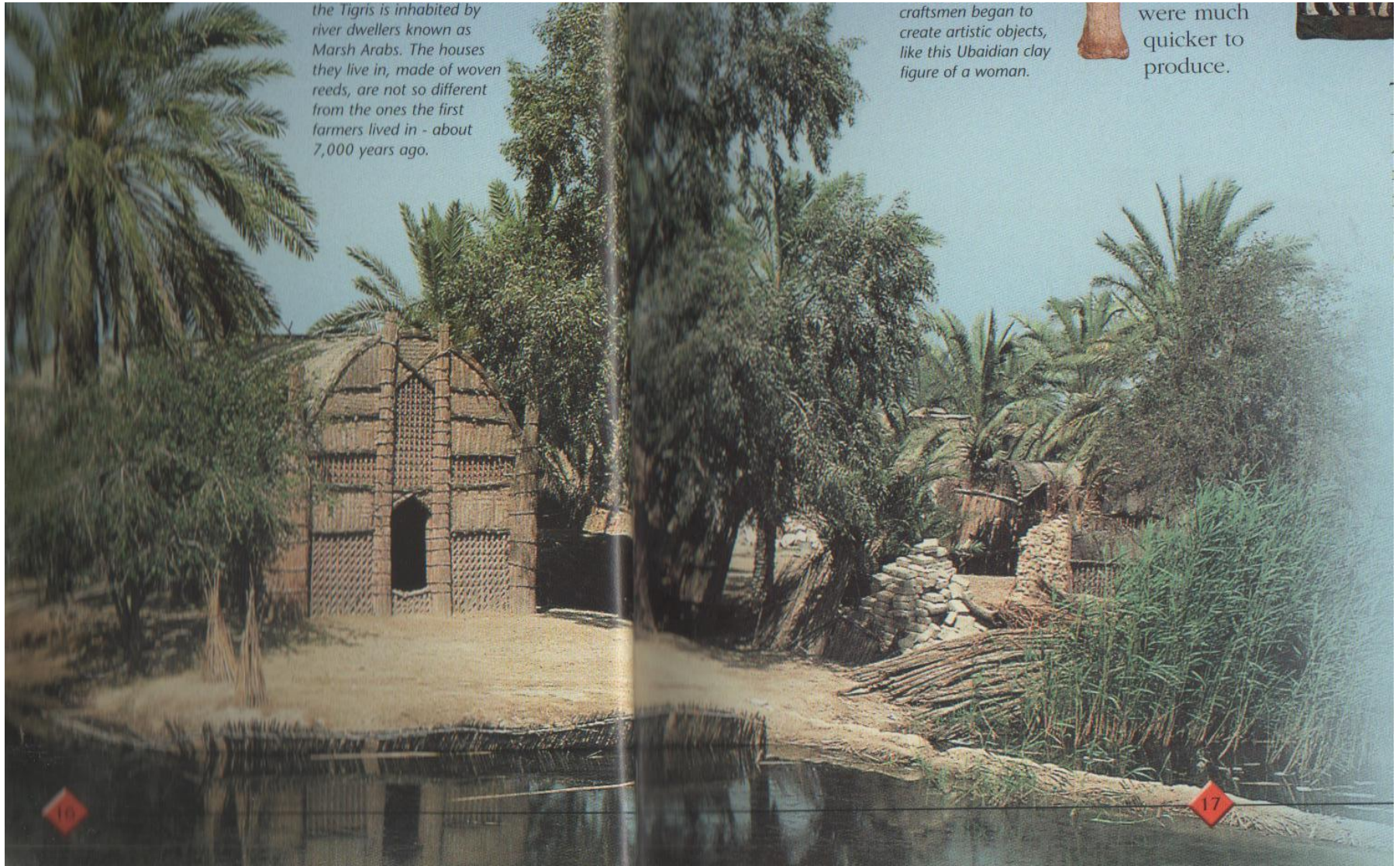
Examples of prehistoric architecture

the Tigris is inhabited by river dwellers known as Marsh Arabs. The houses they live in, made of woven reeds, are not so different from the ones the first farmers lived in - about 7,000 years ago.

craftsmen began to create artistic objects, like this Ubaidian clay figure of a woman.



were much quicker to produce.

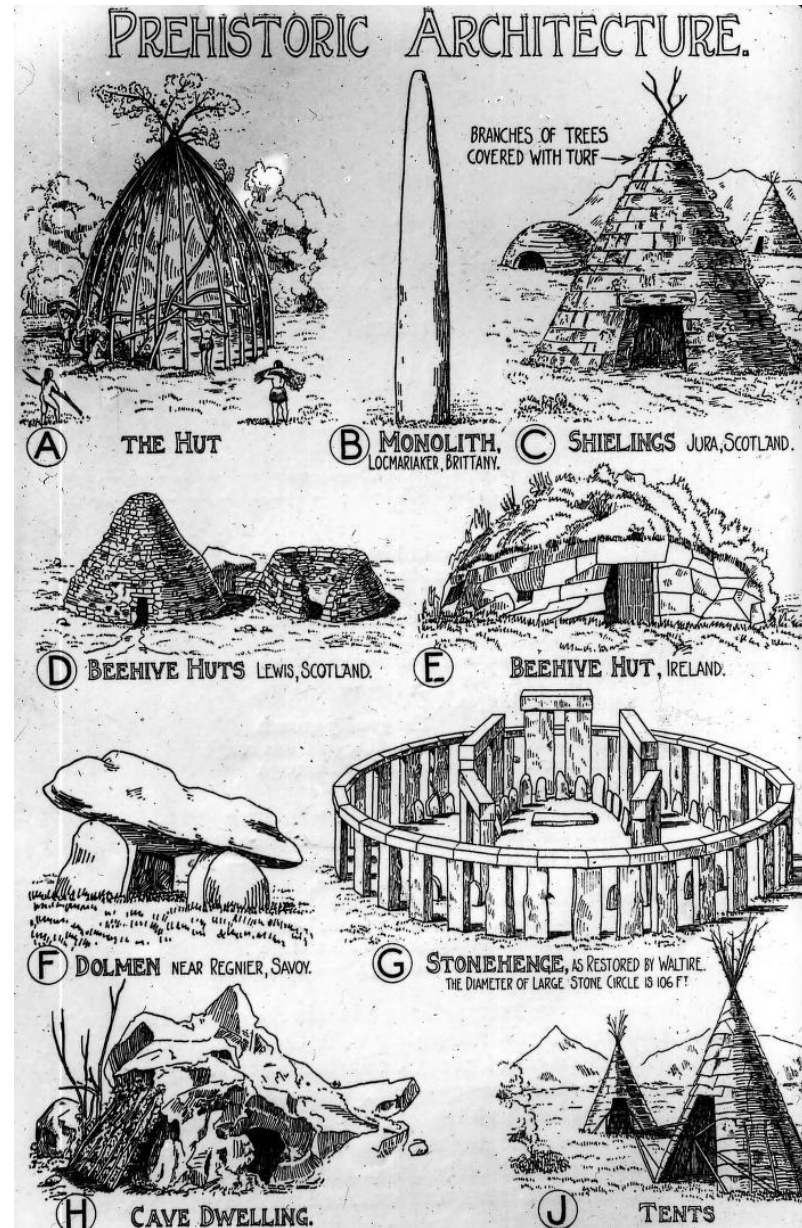




Prehistoric sites in Europe. (Burial locations)

*Other examples of
prehistoric
architecture*

Source: Banister Fletcher's Book



Man made “Megalith”



One of the most famous prehistoric sites is the
“Stonehenge”
England, 3000 to 2500 BC.







Think.....!!

What is the purpose or function of the Stonehenge?



