

□ Architecture

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□ **Philip Johnson and John Burgee - College of Architecture, University of Houston**



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□ **Environment** or distinct landscape characteristics of the local site.

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□ **Technology** the materials and methods available to a given culture.

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□ In early civilizations was designed to imitate natural forms.

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□ **Pyramids of Menkaure, Kafre, and Khufu**

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□ **Ziggurat**

- Are flatter and wider than their Egyptian counterparts.
- Believed that the mountaintops were not only the source of precious water but also the dwelling place of the gods.

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□ **Tomas Coram - View of Mulberry House and Street**

- Slaves had houses much like they did in Africa.



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□ **Mesa Verde - Spruce Tree House**

- The Anasazi lived in these Cliffside caves for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years.



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□ **Kiva** a round, covered hole in the center of the communal plaza in which all ceremonial life took place.

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□ **Sipapu** a small round hole symbolic of the Anasazi creation myth, which told of the emergence of the Anasazi's ancestors from the depths of the earth.

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□ **Technology**

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□ **Shell system** in which one basic material provides both the structural support and the outside covering of the building.

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□ **Skeleton and skin system**, consists of a basic interior frame, the skeleton, that supports the more fragile outer covering, the skin.

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□ **Tensile** strength is the ability of a building material to span horizontal distances without support and without buckling in the middle.

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□ **Load-Bearing Construction**

- Make the walls themselves bear the weight of the roof.

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□ **Post-and-Lintel**

- Consists of a horizontal beam supported at each end by a vertical post or a wall.
- Lion Gate at Mycenae



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- Fundamental to all Greek architecture.

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□ **Drums** or several pieces of stone make up the columns.

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