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1. Prehistory (35,000-3500 BCE): Lascaux Cave Paintings, Çatal Hüyük, Megalithic Tomb at Er-Marne, Newgrange Passage Grave, Stonehenge



Prehistory meaning “before-history”, is used to refer history of time before the invention of writing. The timeline of prehistory extends from 35,000 BCE and to 3,500 BCE, which contains human evolution from nomadic hunting societies to agricultural civilization. Causing a society with ruling class, and a structure of levels. In order to understand their lifestyle and culture, historians and archaeologists create the best model that fits from the available evidence gathered. Either from the broken down ceramics, architecture, burials,

and fossils. It was only when people started to write things down about 5,000 years ago that history could be recorded.

Lascaux Cave Painting

Near Montignac, France, a collection of prehistoric cave paintings down a narrow entrance into a cavern. The 15,000- to 17,000-year-old paintings, consisting mostly of animal representations, are among

the finest examples of art from the Upper Paleolithic period. The Lascaux grotto consists of a main cavern 66 feet wide and 16 feet high. The walls of the cavern are decorated with some 600 painted and drawn animals and symbols and nearly 1,500 engravings. The pictures depict in excellent detail numerous types of animals, including horses, red deer, stags, bovines, felines, and what appear to be mythical creatures (Fig. 1). There is only one human figure depicted in the cave: a bird-headed man with an erect phallus. Archaeologists believe that the cave was used over a long period of time as a center for hunting and religious rites.

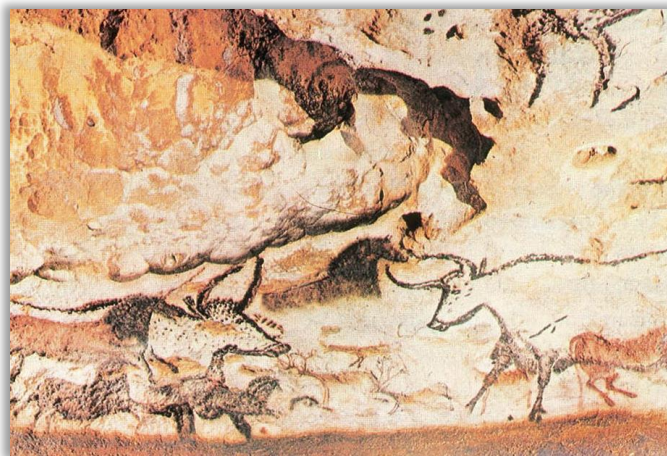
The formation of larger communities and population of settlements was much later in human development. The abundance of agriculture supplies helped with creation of urban settlement and communities, while also creating specialized roles (farmer, merchant, priest, and ruler). This let humans not worry about hunting as often, but instead build a community that depends on each other.

Jericho settlement

One of the earliest known urban settlement is located in Jericho, Israel (8000 BCE). It was a fortified urban settlement, with 27 feet thick Wall that encloses 10 acres of land. (Fig. 2) The settlers at Jericho primary role were farming and hunters who practiced a culture of burying the dead under their homes.

Catal Huyuk

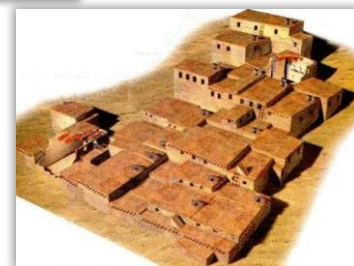
Another earliest known urban settlement is called the trading town of Catal Huyuk (6500-5700 BCE). Unlike the one in Jericho, it is an unfortified settlement that was primary based on connection between others. From the view of buildings (Fig. 3 Top), it is connected from one to another by walls, which gives it support. It is built from mud-bricks and post-and-lintel resources, that helped build the framework. These buildings are parts of dwelling houses, workshops, and shrines. It also contained courtyards either for religious or community interaction purposes. The importance of Catal Huyuk is the location of its settlement, which influenced other advanced settlements near the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. -Huyuk is the location of its settlement, which influenced other advanced settlements near the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. settlements near the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.



1. A reconstruction of one of the mammoth bone structures (huts) supported by wooden poles, and animal skin for insulation located in Mezhirich



2. A reconstruction of one of the mammoth bone structures (huts) supported by wooden poles, and animal skin for insulation located in Mezhirich



3. Top: The figure above the 3 bull heads, is a figure of a female giving birth. And the figure below represents masculinity. Without written documentation, it is unable to find the full meaning. Below: Figure represents the town aligned wall to wall.

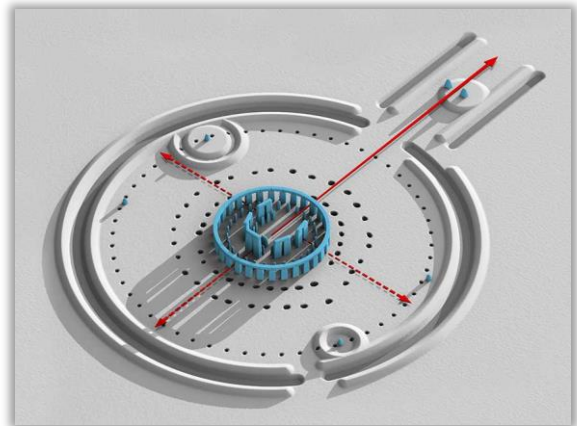
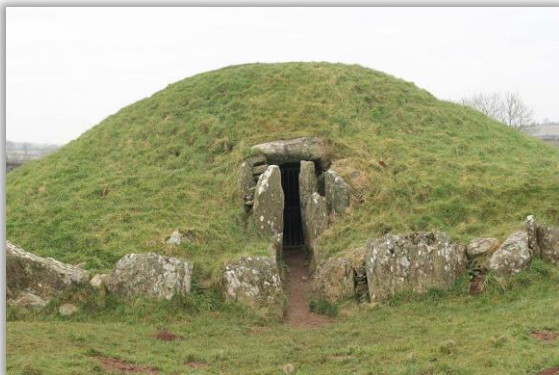
Stonehenge

It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 BCE, during the transition from the Neolithic Period (New Stone Age) to the Bronze Age. Stonehenge was a great observatory for determining the solstices (thus establishing the annual calendar) and predicting lunar and solar eclipses, knowledge that could prove very useful in a society without almanacs. Its circular layout may well reflect a symbolic tie to the heavens, a link between human and celestial realms.

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Megalithic Tomb at Er-Marne

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5. *Stonehenge, prehistoric stone circle monument, cemetery, and archaeological site located on Salisbury Plain, about 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.*

Newgrange Passage Grave

Newgrange is one of the best examples in Ireland and in Western Europe, of a type of monument known to archaeologists as a passage-grave or passage-tomb. It is built on top of a hill that over looks the Boyne River, during the 3100 BCE. The construction of the “passage gave” is done so that around the winter solstice, the light from the sun enters through the doorway, and lights the darkest spot.



2. Mesopotamia: Sumerian, Akkadian, and Neo Sumerian Periods (3500-2100 BCE): Tempe Gawra, White Temple of Anu, Ur-Nammu Ziggurat



The difference between the prehistoric era and the rest of the eras that follow is the development of written language in the form of either hieroglyphs or Arabic writing. The first written language was developed by the Sumerians during the 3500 BCE, in the lands of Middle East. At first, the writing was only used as a form of government transaction, but it was only later the use of writing for literary purposes. The lands between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, commonly known as Mesopotamia. The word "Mesopotamia" is can be broken into two parts, "meso" meaning between and "potamia" meaning river, that represented the start of

human civilization. These land played a crucial role in the development of human civilization and technology advancements. The land has the perfect condition such has climate and agriculture benefits to support life and host for the coming human civilization.

Sumerian, Akkadian, and Neo Sumerians

The Sumerian civilization started when the nomadic people from the Indo-Europeans, called the Al Ubaid, migrated to the Tigris and Euphrates rivers (Mesopotamia). During there settlement, Al Ubaid

mastered the techniques of agriculture and created sophisticated routes that enabled the use of water from the Euphrates river. The Sumerian settlement which started during the 2300 BCE, was a type of settlement with relayed on the political and religious beliefs that are to serve the gods on natural elements such as water, land, sky, and the sun. There are up to 6 deities (divine or supernatural being) that the Sumerians believed in, and devoted their lifestyle too. Anu, the god of the sky; Enlil, god of the earth; and Ea, god of water; Nannar, god of the moon; Utu, god of the sun; and Inanna, goddess of fertility.

The Sumerian built monumental temple complexes around communities that were around the religious shrines, dwelling place for the gods, and the surplus amount of resources. Eridu, is considered the earliest city in southern Mesopotamia, lies there a shrine built from brick altar, which leans of a wall niche. These from of building later influenced all Sumerian temples. Rebuilding of the temple or shrine at Eridu for some time successively enlarged the original shrine by the 3800 BCE.

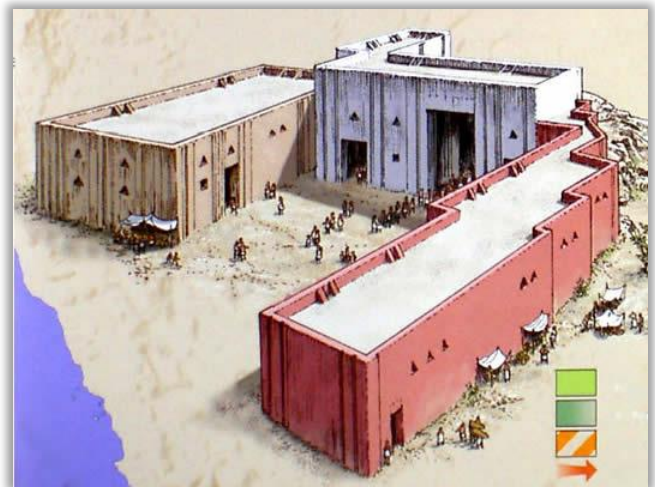
Most of the Sumerian way of architecture building was done by sun-backed bricks (Fig. X Top), they are created by molding mud into a rectangular shape, and leaving them in the sun for 3 or more weeks to dry and harden. These types of bricks are not ideal for withstanding over the years. Hence much of the Sumerian architecture is primary know from the foundation of lower parts of the building. The figure (Fig. X Below) represented how the sun-backed bricks are placed and the arrangement to create buildings. This created support and extended the durability of the structure.

Tepe Gawra

During around the same time of building of Eridu, just 500 miles to the north lied another temple named Tepe Gawara. The temple building forms a U-shape and a open court between the two long building (Fig. X). The temple is located on a hill, as the higher the altitude the closer to the gods above (Fig. X). The norther part of the temple is measured to be 40 by 20 feet in length. The temple had three main parts, the central part of the temple (painted in blue), and two other side chambers. This temple also had a form of pilasters, which later translated to other temples and even the Egyptian architectures.



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Unlike previous building by the Sumerians, with less durability and support. Such as the Tepe Gawra and the temple at Eridu. Buildings now by the Sumerian and late Mesopotamia era architecture, used special weather resisting material that are coated onto the bricks of very important building, that greatly increased the durability of these structures.

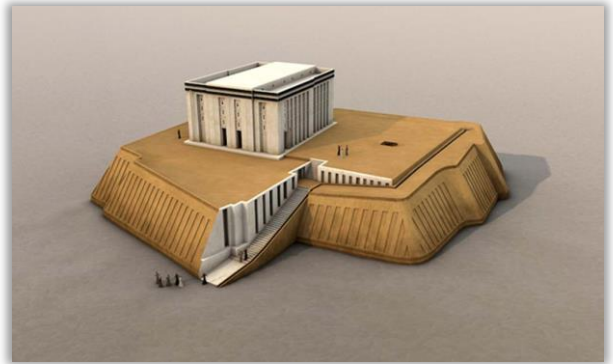
White Temple of Anu

That was the case with the White Temple of Anu, located at Uruk. It is addressed as “white” because the material used to coat the bricks, that made it appear white. The temple is built on a large platform, called a ziggurat, that extruded high with four sloping sides for the temple at the top. The base platform which is made up of mud-bricks, had a zigzag pattern that continued all side, with a circular pattern. The white temple (sits on the ziggurat) is a long rectangular central hall with rooms on either side. The temple had three entrances. Entrance to the temple was through a chamber in the long side, so that a "bent axis" led from the outside into the courtyard and sanctuary. And the other was for the gods entrance, which created a 90 degree angle with the other one, causing one to turn 90 degrees to face the altar. This type of arrangement appears in all other coming temples from either Sumerians or others.

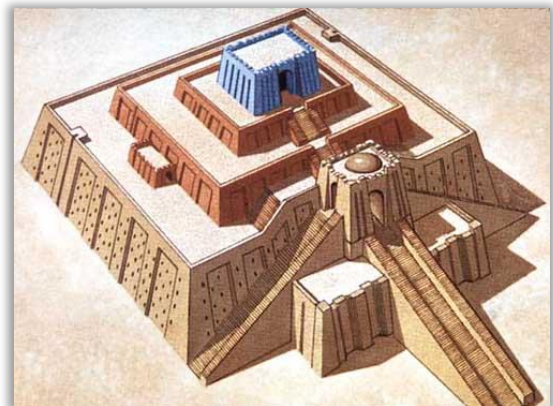
Akkadian

The Sumerian civilization came to an halt during the 2350 BCE when a new settlers called the Semitic people from central Asia. They first settled at the Sippar and Akkad, hence that's where there name comes from, the Akkadians. From written evidence, it indicates that the Akkadians were very violent and fierce people. So the Sumerian was conquered by the Akkadians, and many of the culture practice by the Sumerian were adopted. Unlike the Sumerians which was ruled by city-state leaderships, the Akkadians was controlled by a king. This form of ruling was set in practice for many urban settlements and civilization.

The Akkadian Empire soon came to end, when it was overthrown during the 2150 BCE by a group of savage tribes from the mountains named the Gutti. But its reign and power also came too an end within in a century. This let the Sumerians get in control of the Sumerian city-states policys and leaderships. This is called the Neo-Sumerian period(2150-2000 BCE), which represents the new form of the Sumerian civilization.



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