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 Roman Kingdom (753-509 BCE): Tombs at Cerveteri, Marzabotto, Etruscan Temples Roman Republic (509-27 BCE): Roman Building Techniques and Materials, Sanctuary of Fortuna Primigenia, Pompeii, Timgad



Ancient Rome is divided into 3 pieces. The oldest stage is the Roman kingdom which extends from 753 to 509 BCE, where early foundation of roman society were created by the Etruscan people. Who were a mixture between the Romans and the Greeks. The next stage is the era of the Roman Republic, were the first formation of a democratic state between 509 and 207 BCE. During this time, Rome was ruled by Julius Caesar. The final stage which is the

Roman Empire which goes from 207 BCE to 337 CE (or to the Christian Era 543 CE).

#### **Roman Kingdom**

The early Roman Kingdom begins during the first millennium BCE, while Greek civilization had already originated and bloomed around eastern Mediterranean. The Roman people began as group of people with little to no information about who they were,



 This is what the earliest settlements in the forum area would have looked like. Later this round shape is seen in the Temple of Vespa..

known has the Etruscans.

# **Tombs at Cerveteri**

The Etruscans were settling and developing cultures in northern central Italy. The Etruscans language is written as a script which derives from Greek but also Indo-European elements. An early hutt structure from the palatine hills of Rome, which existed 900 to 700 BCE. It was built on top of soft volcanic rocks, and placed wooden poles and created structures out of mud.

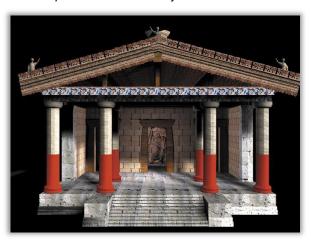
The Palatine hill is one of the central hill of Rome, out of the other 7 hills. The Etruscans people placed a great emphasis on morally good for after life just like the Egyptians but unlike the Greeks.

# **Etruscan Temples Roman Republic**

The Etruscans also had great understanding of the importance of a family, which also had a great influence in Roman society. The Etruscans also built "The Cities of the Dead" which was built with stone, and inhabited by graves. It had tumulus graves, which were the oldest graves compared to other. There were always organized in groups, which suggested a hierarchy civilization because some were larger while other where smaller.



 Tombs at Cerveteri. Matuna family tomb, Banditaccia Necropolis, Cerveteri, third quarter of fourth century B.C.E.



Etruscan temple, based on descriptions by Vitruvius.

The Etruscans followed the orders of the architecture of the Greeks, but they modified to suit their own cult practices. They borrowed the language of the elements, but not the Greeks rotation and sequences of columns.

The Etruscans Temples had a large space at the front porch which extended front of the temple. The temple either had double or triple row columns set at the porch. This open space meant for public space that is part of the temple but also part of the city. The Etruscans temples typically contained Tripathi cholla, which referred capital timgad. Those three represented the roman god Jupiter, his wife Juno, and his daughter Minerva.



 Pompeii, founded 6th century BCE. The forum is the major civic space in the original settlement, while recreational facilities are located in the southeast corner.

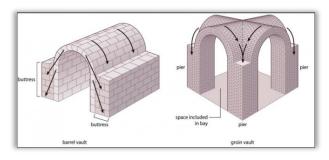
#### Pompeii

Around the river Po in northern England from 800 to 600 BCE, which is the same region modern day Pompeii. Pompeii is one of the oldest roman cities which survived out of others cities. One of the cities called Marzabotto, had a gridded plan with main streets running north south and east west. Which later influenced later coming cities by Rome. Pompeii was founded by the Greeks and was beefily taken over by the Etruscans. It had irregular grid plan, which overs 160 acres.

# **Roman Building Techniques and Materials**

The most significant for their architecture were the use of arch and a burial vault, in monumental gateway constructions which were all influenced during the early Etruscans architecture. Which later became the primary building language for the Roman architecture. The types of building built by the Romans is unique to the Roman culture, but having borrowed information of building techniques from the Etruscans and the Greeks. The Roman way of building and there techniques gave way to true modern architecture. One may named Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, he was the one to preset texts on the "Ten Books on Architecture", which was only one surviving books from this time.

The Romans where able to build very interior spaces as well has exterior spaces to



Roman Building Techniques. Barrel Vault and Groin Vault.



6. Timgad, founded ca. 100 CE. A view of The Arch of Trajan that stands.

hold them at a grand scale. Some of the elements are the arch, extend the arch, you get vault, but when extended over long space it is know has groin vault. The Groin vault is formed by crossing two barrel vault in a 90°.



Roman building of bridges to carry water over wide range of space.

# Roman Empire (27 BCE-337CE): The Imperial Fora, Roman Temples, Pantheon, Basilica Nova, Baths of Diocletian, Theater of Marcellus, Flavian Amphitheater



The Roman Empire was the last the stage of the empire after the post-Roman Republic period and the ancient Romans. It was also the period were Rome engulfed most the land near the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Asia and Africa.

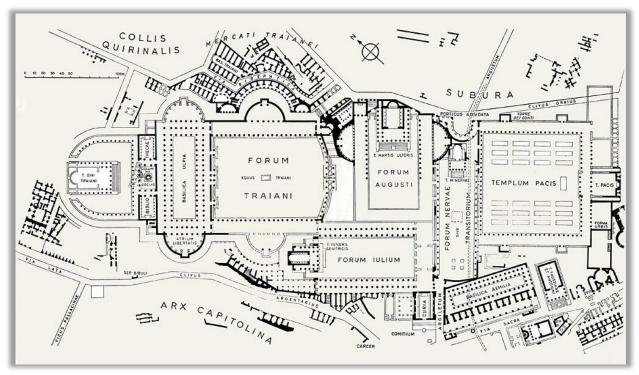
During the Roman Empire architecture also provided with marvelous architecture structures that still stands today. The results of there work reflected there wealth, skills and there architecture knowledge which influenced other buildings.

knowledge which influenced other buildings.

# The Imperial Fora

The Roman Forum also called the "Fora" because there were multiple forums built on the same site overtime. And each emperor would add additional Forums in the center of Rome.

During the first century BCE, the forum successfully expanded with series of



8. Plan of the imperial fora, Rome, with the great Forum of Trajan 1st century CE. The forums were the center of the Roman Republic and of the Roman Empire.

elements built over the period of time. They were all constructed adjacent to the original forum called the Forum Romana, which is the oldest Forum on the site.

In the Roman Forum the functions of commerce, government, law, and religion were all worked together as one. As the city grows, the space of the Forum becomes compact.

Julius Caesar who was the emperor between 46-44 BCE, also built his Forum at this cite. Inside the Forum contained both the temple and the chambers for the government. It also has a double colonnade that sounders the central space of the Forum. Next would be the emperor Augustus from 27 50 14 BCE, he constructs his forum at a 90 degree angle to Caesar. This temple is dedicated to the god Mars called Altar. In 69 CE a great library was built which represented the temple of peace. The greatest forum built was the Forum Traiani, who also achieved great success in war.

Trajan would also constructed a double library where one represented the

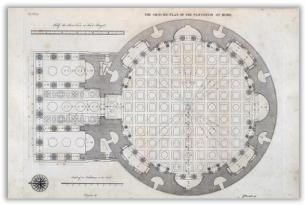


View of the Forum Romanum, Rome. This forum was largely tra nsformed during the reign of Augustus.

Greek knowledge, while the other is for Romans. At the center of both libraries was a column which had sculptures of war victories by Trajan called the Dacian wars. The Forum also contained a temple dedicated to Trajan and his wife.

#### **Pantheon**

One of the greatest circular Roman temples is the Pantheon located in Rome. Pantheon is the best preserved of all ancient



 Pantheon, Rome, ca. 125 CE. The greatest circular-plan Roman temple is the Pantheon in Rome considered by many to be the most influential building in Western architectural.

Pantheon is the best preserved of all ancient Roman buildings. It was built to dedicate the seven deities. At the entrance there is an big portico supported by twenty Corinthian columns. This rectangular shape is attached to a circular cella. The bottom half of the cella is a cylinder while the other half is a semi sphere with a circular opening that is 27 feet wide at the top. The opening purpose was to let the exterior light in, eliminating the space inside. The building of the Pantheon was not a easy one, it was one the most complex structure built during the time. Its core fundamental is built from arches and vaults that dissipate the weight coming down. The Pantheon was later converted to Christian use, which is still in use.

#### **Baths of Diocletian**

The Baths of Diocletian was one of the largest baths built by the Romans. It extended about 50 acres of land containing many activities that would enrich the Romans health and emotional aspects. The entire complex was built so it has a symmetry across the y-axis. Some of the activities building included groin vaulted hot baths, warm baths, and cool baths. Caldarium, tepidarium, and frigidarium.

# Flavian Amphitheater

Theater of Marcellus was also one of the theater that used there arches and burial vaults structures. But the most impressive theaters was the Flavian Amphitheater. It was inspired by the Theater



 The Interior of the Pantheon, ca. 1740. The interior could contain a sphere 142 feet 6 inches in diameter



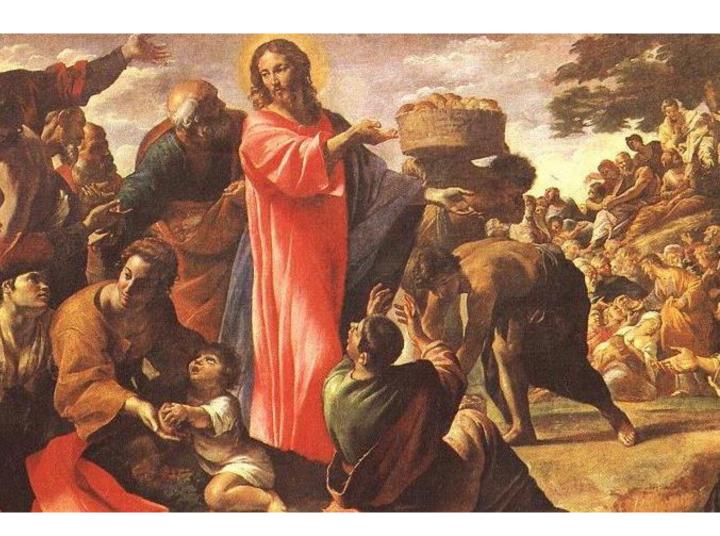
 Baths of Diocletian, Rome, 298-306cE. The large bath building was set within a walled enclosure and provided with landscaped grounds used for exercising.



 The Colosseum, Rome, completed 80 CE. Grandest of all the Roman arenas, the Colosseum's exterior was clad in travertine.

of Marcellus but it was improved by continuing in a full circle. The exterior of the theater is 510 by 615 feet, which can hold about 50,000 people at once. Under all the seating contained complex network of passageways formed by arches enclosing the space.

3. Early Christian (313-527 CE): Old St. Peters in Rome, S. Apollinare Nuovo in Ravenna, Baptistery of the Orthodox in Ravenna, S. Constanza in Rome Byzantine (523-1453 CE): S. Apollinare in Classe, Hagia Sophia in Constantinople



A new form of religion emerged after the death of Jesus Christ. This religion is known as Christianity, were the followers worship Jesus Christ. This religion slowly increased over three centuries, and structure formed such as bishops and clergy.

The life of Jesus is reported to be beginning around 8 BCE to 29 CE. The reign of Constantine from 310 to 337 CE was one of the first Roman Emperor to merge

Christianity and concentrate on Christian church. Constantine allowed the people to worship all religions openly other the time. In 313 CE is the time when Christian Era started, and many structures built relate to Christianity. The Early Christian architecture is commonly known as the transitional phase.

#### **Old St.Peter Cathedral**

The construction of Old St. Peter



 Old St. Peter's, Rome, ca. 318-22. Notice how the lower aisle roofs permit direct light to enter the nave through high clerestory windows.

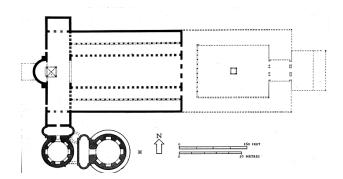
Cathedral which was originally a basilica, that was later converted to first Christian church in 318 CE 322 CE. There is also the founding of Constantinople which was founded by Constantine located at modern day Istanbul.

Constantine did this regards to Rome falling apart because of high amounts of immigration. He also split the church and the empire between eastern and western section, one still maintained in Rome and the Roman Empire at the west will finally collapse during 476 CE.

The Old St. Peter Cathedral had the Nave where the central position religion is was raised, it had two side ails colonnade which served various types of receptions. Before the entrance there is a space called atrium where people who were not baptized could come and hear but not enter the church.

#### S. Apollinare Nuovo in Ravenna

S. Apollinare Nuovo located in Ravenna was constructed in 49 CE it represent the typical Christian church. It was first constructed has a palace church for the king. These type of buildings usually tend to be plain from the outside view opposed to the interior. The church has only one single side ails. On the walls there are scenes of astonishing mosaics, which not only represents Christian teaching but it also symbolized the richness of the human god.



15. Plans of Old St. Peter's Rome, 318-22. Shows the long basilica church plan.



16. S. Apollinare Nuovo in Ravenna. 6 th century. View towards the Apses



17. S. Apollinare Nuovo in Ravenna. 6 th century. Mosaic on the right side wall of the nave.

The figures also seem to advancing towards the altar on both sides. Where one side represented the masculinity while the other for femininity.



Baptistery of the Orthodox, Ravenna, ca.
 Shows the view of the baptistery

### **Baptistery of the Orthodox in Ravenna**

The Baptistery of The Orthodox located at Ravenna was built in 458 CE. Baptism is the most important Christian practice. Most Baptistery are octagonal, where either represents regeneration, resurrection, and rebirth on the 8th day. The exterior were plain brick representing poverty. While interior had beauty decoration and marble touch.

#### S. Constanza in Rome Byzantine

The church of S. Constanza also know as Constantia's mausoleum, is a basilica type building but instead of extending in one direction, it instead is rotated circularly, creating a circular building. It has twelve paired set of columns that holds up the dome which is raised and covered with twelve clerestory windows, and the interior is finished with mosaic and polished marble.

#### S. Apollinare in Classe

The church of S. Apollinare located in Classe at Ravenna was like other common basilica church plan. It has famous figures and paintings of Christianity such as a flock of twelve sheep's, a golden cross with an image of Christ located at the center, and blue sky background, and four bishops of Ravenna between the windows.



 S. Costanza interior, Rome, ca. 350. A section through the building resembles that of a basilica.



S. Apollinare in Classe, Ravenna, 532-49.
 Windows glazed in thin sheets of alabaster
 reduced the intense Italian sun and provided
 soft light suitable for appreciating mosaic
 work and marbled columns



21. Hagia Sophia, Constantinople, 532-37. This view shows the multiple levels of windows that illuminate the interior. Windows set between the dome's ribs create the illusion that the dome floats unsupported over the major space.

4. Carolingian and Romanesque (732-1098 CE): Palace of Charlemagne and Palatine Chapel, Plan of St. Gall Monastery, St. Martin at Canigou, St. Philibert at Tournus, San Miniato al Monte, St. Foy at Conques, Abbey and Churh at Cluny, Ste. Madeleine at Vézelay, Fontenay Abbey



While the Early Christian traditions flourished the Italian peninsula and the Mediterranean coast, the western part of Europe had struggled to survive from the barbarian invasions.

Some of the western Europe that had been involved with the Roman Empire was in a sustained period of decline from the fall of Rome. Some leaders such as Charles the Great also known as Charlemagne unified after the victories battle over the Islamic army called the Battle of Tours in 732 CE.

During the reign of Charlemagne, he unified majority of the present-day France, and other countries such as Germany. He was also inspired by the Roman achievements of building astonishing buildings. Some of the actions took by him to promote architecture is establishing schools that encouraged architecture.



22. Charlemagne's palace, Aachen, 792-814. The sixteen-sided building is the Palatine Chapel, connected by a passageway to a basilican audience hall.

# Palace of Charlemagne and Palatine Chapel

The Palace of Charlemagne located in Aachen, built from 792-814. The plan of the building is built up previous building called the Lateran Palace located in Rome. And the chapel recognized from S. Vitale at Ravenna, while the meeting hall a Roman basilica.

The Palatine Chapel also located at Aachen which was designed by Odo of Metz. It had an octagonal central domed with gallery surrounding. The interior of the chapel has eight piers that support the dome, a rich mosaics designs.

#### Plan of St. Gall Monastery

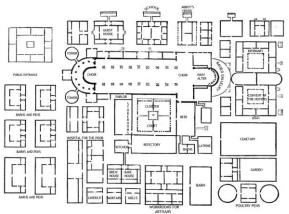
The St. Gall Monastery out of the other monastery represents one of the major Christian religion community. The largest building located on the plan is a double ended basilica. Inside the basilica has timber truss roofed church, were the monks that live to serve the god live. the Plan of St. Gall encapsulates the high quality of functional planning achieved by Carolingian architects.

#### St. Martin at Canigou

The St. Martin at Canigou represents the old style of called Romanesque, which is like Roman architecture but with elements built on top. Some of the elements used from



23. Palatine Chapel interior, Aachen, 792-805. Shows the art and the beauty located inside the Chapel.



24. Plan of St. Gall, ca. 817. This drawing sets forth the major elements of a Benedictine monastery



 St. Martin at Canigou built in 1009. An amazing Romanesque building on top of a mountian.

the Romans would the semicircular and the Roman arch. The church has two levels, both vaulted. Romanesque architects had to rediscover building techniques used by the



St. Philibert, Tournus, ca. 950-1120. St.
 Michael is an interesting example of a
 double-ended basilica with wooden roofing.

Romans, and here one gets a sense of the struggle to construct a durable and fireproof church.

#### St. Philibert at Tournus

St. Philibert is notable for its radiating chapels off an ambulatory and transverse barrel vaults in the nave. St. Michael is an interesting example of a double-ended basilica with wooden roofing. A new elements which arrives from the Romanesque period is the decorative devices used by the masons. Some of the decorative is called Lombard bands which are vertical pilaster strips in sequence order.

# San Miniato al Monte

S. Miniato preserves the plan of simple Early Christian basilicas. S. Miniato is a double-ended basilica with entrances along the side aisles as in many original Roman basilicas. On the interior (Fig. 8.24), the eastern apse contains the altar, and the western apse contains a raised platform for seating the emperor and his court.

#### St. Foy at Conques

St. Foy at Conques in a remote region of mountain valley. This is one of the smallest of the great pilgrimage road churches. St. Foy has a semicircular panel created under the arch of a doorway, which has depictions of the Last Judgment, visions of heaven and hell.



27. S. Miniato al Monte west front, Florence, 1062-90 and later. A front view of simple Early Christian basilicas.

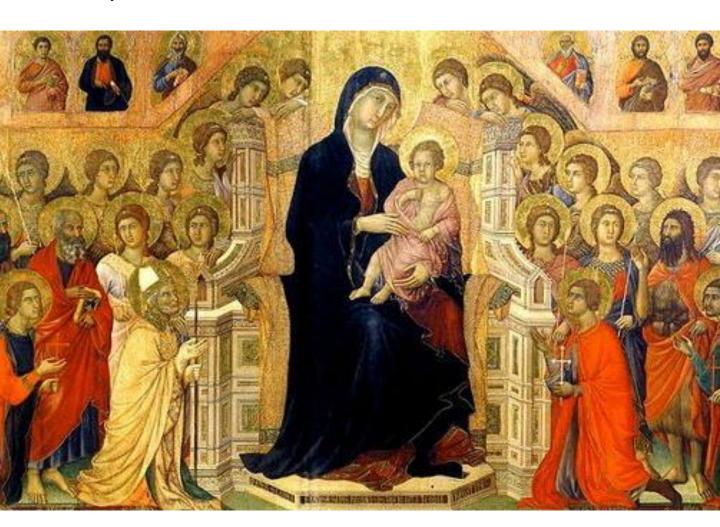


St. Foy crossing, Conques, ca. 1050-1130.
 This view shows the gallery over the aisle and the squinches supporting the crossing lantern.



 Above. Ste. Madeleine nave, Vezelay, 1120-38. The nave was constructed while the abbey was part of the Clunaic order.

 Gothic (1140-1421): Church of St. Denis, Notre-Dame Cathedral, Chartres Cathedral, Beauvais Cathedral, Bourges Cathedral, Sainte-Chapelle, Medieval Cities



The Gothic Era is the finial era during the medieval era. Some of the key elements derived from the Gothic architecture era are the pointed arch and the rib vault, flying buttresses, window with tracery, and piers composed of shafts bundled around a central core.

These pointed arches, rib vaults, and flying buttresses represents line of compressive force acting on the arch, thus they exert less outward or overturning thrust.

they exert less outward or overturning thrust. These designs also represents the flexibility from the angles of the arch's.

This allowed irregular areas to vaulted while also maintaining a common celling height. Gothic architects soon developed external buttressing, set at right angles to the wall and connected to it at strategic junctions by arches, which appear to "fly" or leap as they reach out to strengthen the upper sections of the skeleton frame



30. St. Denis west front, 1137-40. Interior of the church, with lighting from windows.

# **Church of St. Denis**

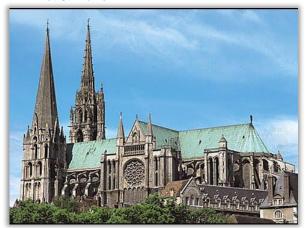
St. Denis was the French royal monastery. It was the burial place of Denis, the first bishop of Paris. To enlarge the church sugar constructed a new west front and narthex forward of the existing structure, probably to the designs of a Norman archived capable of translating Suger's ideas into reality. Suger built his new west front well forward of the existing building and had the choir positioned to incorporate foundations of the older building. The skeletal nature of Gothic construction facilitated the installation of large windows in the shallow chapels surrounding the apse, creating the wondrous luminosity desired by Suger.

#### **Notre-Dame Cathedral**

The cathedral of Notre-Dame at Laon was begun in about 1155. Notre-Dame is a tall church, 110 feet from the floor to the crown of its vaults, and the direct light admitted into the nave by the original clerestories proved insufficient for the height of the space. Flying buttresses were added to the choir to stabilize the great hemicycle, and the original nave buttresses were rebuilt. The triple doorways, lancet windows. And tower bases were built in 1150. The horizontal string course just below the rose window marks the seam between Romanesque and Gothic work. The north tower was finished in ca. 1515, creating asymmetrical design.



31. Notre-Dame Cathedral west front, La on, 1155-ca. 1205. This facade has a greater feeling of depth and openness than was seen at St. Denis.



32. Chartres Cathedral, 1194-1230. A view of the Chartres Cathedral showing its enormus size.



33. Beauvais Cathedral east end, ca. 1225-157. Visible here are the buttress piers between the elongated clerestory windows, glazed triforium, and chapel windows.



34. Beauvais Cathedral, ca. 1225-1573. A view of the cathedral during the night time.

# **Chartres Cathedral**

Chartres Cathedral, also called the Cathedral of Notre-Dame is a Gothic cathedral located in the town of Chartres. It is famously know for its architectural innovations and also its numerous sculptures and its stained glass. The cathedral is associated with the Virgin Mary and made for the destination of pilgrims in the middle ages.

### **Beauvais Cathedral**

The Beauvais Cathedral is one of the most amazing venture built, with the choir vaults that rose 158 feet in the air and 54 feet wide. Although it was collapsed due to uncertain times, it was later rebuilt with stronger support than ever. Despite the tragedy the interior of the cathedral is amazing. Full walls covered in beautiful patterned colored glasses.

#### Sainte-Chapelle

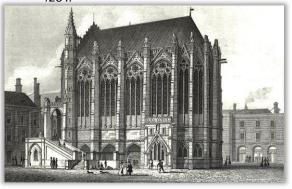
One particular Gothic project built while other bigger and grander French cathedral projects, called the Sainte-Chapelle. It had two levels a ground floor for the chapel and the servants and the upper covered with stained glass windows with bar tracery's for the royal family.

### **Medieval Cities**

There were few towns in Medieval England and those that existed were very small by our standards. Most people in



 Beauvais Cathedral choir vaults, ca. 1225-1573. The choir vaults are now sexpartite because additional piers were inserted for strength after the original vaults collapsed in 1284.



36. Sainte Chapelle, Paris, 1243-48. Built as a palace chapel by King Louis IX to house relics he had acquired from Constantinople.



 Medieval city. A view of a medieval city that exits today.

Medieval England were village peasants but religious centers did attract people and many developed into towns or cities. Medieval towns tended to grow around areas where people could easily meet, such as crossroads or rivers.

# Pre-Columbian and African: Mesa Verde, Pueblo Bonito, Teotihuacán, Tikal, Chicén-Itzá, Machu Picchu, Dogon, Kasbah



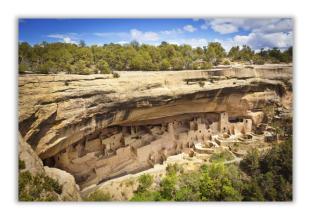
During the Pre-Columbian era tribes moved about frequently their architecture was necessarily temporary, rapidly constructed, mobile, and reusable. The best known of such nomadic structures is the tipi, a conical skeleton of poles covered with bison hides.

Accordingly, the tipi had its vertical axis tilted and its plan distorted to an egg shape in order to combat prevailing winter winds, while its covering could be opened up

for hot-weather ventilation.

Other tribes produced temporary buildings in different forms and using different materials. The Kiowa-Apache oft the northwestern Plains constructed the wikiup as well as the tipi.

Tribes of the southern Plains assembled their similar grass houses by bending saplings like ribs over a ring of wooden posts, then covering the saplings with overlapping bundles of thatch.



 Mesa Verde, southwest Colorado, 1100-1275. The Mesa Verde site was chosen for habitation for practical reasons rather than for its dramatic landscape

#### Mesa Verde

Ancestral Puebloans occupied the Mesa Verde region from about 450 CE to 1300 CE. Only about 125 people lived in Cliff Palace, the largest of the Mesa Verde sites. The cliff dwellings are, however, certainly among the best preserved buildings from this time.

The Mesa Verde site was chosen for habitation for practical reasons rather than for its dramatic landscape: it offered protection from winter winds out of the north and security against potential invaders. Cliff Palace, has about 150 rooms and more than 20 circular rooms. Due to its location, it was well protected from the elements.

# **Pueblo Bonito**

Pueblo Bonito located in Chaco Canyon, the Ancestral Pueblo built an intricate irrigation system that included dams, ditches, and flood gates. Pueblo Bonito is among the most impressive of the Great Houses.

It is a massive D-shaped structure that had somewhere between 600 and 800 rooms. It was multistoried, with some sections reaching as high as four stories. Some upper floors contained balconies.

Among the many remarkable



 Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, 900-1120. Aerial view of the city.



40. Pyramid, Tikal, ca. 650. Most striking about Tikal's pyramids is their verticality.



41. Pyramid of the Sun, Teotihuacan, begun ca. 100 BCE. Made of earth with a stone veneer covering, this giant structure is similar to stepped pyramids in Egypt and Mesopotamia

features of this building are its doorways, sometimes aligned to give the impression that you can see all the way through the building. They also developed an extensive



42. Chicén-Itzá 832 AD. A pyramid built by the Maya people.

system of roads, many of them still apparent in aerial photography.

#### **Teotihuacán**

Teotihuacán is one of the most important and largest city of pre-Aztec central Mexico. Its is also know as the "place of the gods". It once served a population as large as 200,000 people. In the city's ritual center, designers laid out a great north-south causeway, terminated on the north by the stepped Pyramid of the Moon.

#### Tikal

Perhaps the most impressive Maya city is Tikal, set within the lowland jungles of the department of El Peten in Guatemala. At the southeast corner of this triangle stands the so-called North Acropolis, a closely packed duster of pyramids facing a great plaza to the south.

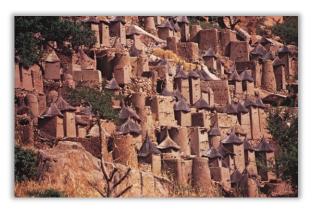
#### Chicén-Itzá

Chichén Itzá, ruined ancient Maya city occupying an area of 4 square miles (10 square km) in south-central Yucatán state, Mexico. Chichén Itzá a Mayan City on the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, between Valladolid and Merida. It was established before the period of Christopher Colombus and probably served as the religion center of Yucatan for a while.

# Machu Picchu



43. Machu Picchu 1450-1460. The Inca civilization lived here.



45. Dongo, where the ethnic group living in the central plateau region of Mali, in West Africa.



46. Kasbah. Is a unique kind of medina, or Islamic city.

Picchu was built atop the Andes mountains in Peru. Machu Picchu's Inca Past. Historians believe Machu Picchu was built at the height of the Inca Empire, which dominated western South America in the 15th and 16th centuries