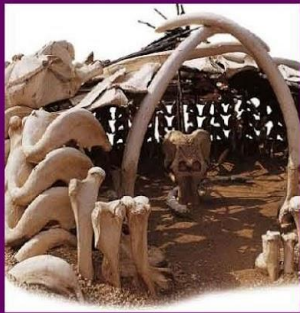


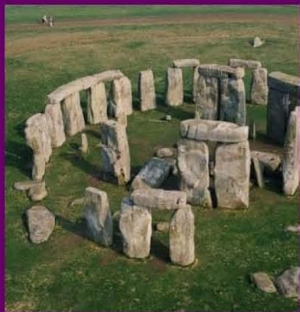
THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

FROM PREHISTORIC TO MODERN TIMES



the second Album:

THE PREHISTORIC ERA'S ARCHITECTURE



Albums of characteristic examples for the Educational course

by Dr. Konstantin I.Samoilov

Almaty, 2017

This series of albums generated for information purposes of the Educational course "The General History of Architecture": 2 credits / 30 hours of lectures.

Until the mid-19th century, examples are grouped by region. In this period, the phenomenon of a single world architectural process begins to manifest itself. Since the last third of the 19th century, examples have been grouped by decades.

Thirty albums illustrate the following topics:

- the 1st Album: EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL SOURCES
- **the 2nd Album: THE PREHISTORIC ERA'S ARCHITECTURE**
- the 3rd Album: THE ANCIENT EGYPT'S ARCHITECTURE
- the 4th Album: THE ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 5th Album: THE ANCIENT GREECE'S ARCHITECTURE
- the 6th Album: THE ANCIENT ROME'S ARCHITECTURE
- the 7th Album: THE MEDIEVAL WEST EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 8th Album: THE EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE'S ARCHITECTURE
- the 9th Album: THE MEDIEVAL MAGHREB'S, THE NEAR EASTERN AND THE CAUCASUS'S ARCHITECTURE
- the 10th Album: THE MEDIEVAL CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 11th Album: THE MEDIEVAL CHINESE ARCHITECTURE
- the 12th Album: THE MEDIEVAL SOUTHEAST AND EAST ASIAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 13th Album: THE MEDIEVAL CENTRAL AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 14th Album: THE EASTERN EUROPE MIDDLE AGES AND NEW TIMES ARCHITECTURE
- the 15th Album: THE WESTERN EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN OF NEW TIMES ARCHITECTURE

- the 16th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1870's
- the 17th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1880's
- the 18th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1890's
- the 19th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1900's
- the 20th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1910's
- the 21st Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1920's
- the 22nd Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1930's
- the 23rd Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1940's
- the 24th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1950's
- the 25th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1960's
- the 26th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1970's
- the 27th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1980's
- the 28th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1990's
- the 29th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 2000's
- the 30th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 2010's

Examples are distributed in chronological order of the construct completion.

Images sources are indicated directly near with illustrations on each page.

Architects and companies listed on the basis of aggregate data from different sources (for some objects from various sources indicate different authors). About some buildings listed authors in the available sources has not yet been found.

The Author expresses his gratitude to Internet resources – <https://www.google.com> ; <https://www.wikipedia.org> – which to provide the ability to collect an information.

The 2nd Album's front cover:

The House, Kostenki village, Voronezh Region, Russia, ~ from 42000 BC - [http://sitekid.ru/media/zhil\(1\).jpg](http://sitekid.ru/media/zhil(1).jpg)

The dolmen Er-Roc'h-Feutet, Carnac, Brittany, France - https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/60/Dolmen_Roch-Feutet.JPG/800px-Dolmen_Roch-Feutet.JPG

The Stonehenge complex, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom, from 8000 to 1600 BC - <http://traveldigg.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Stonehenge-Image.png>

The Skara Brae settlement, Orkney archipelago, Scotland, United Kingdom, 3180 - 2500 BC - [http://sitekid.ru/media/zhil\(3\).jpg](http://sitekid.ru/media/zhil(3).jpg)

Purpose of the 2nd Lecture:

To study the basic features of the development of the World Architecture in the primeval period.

Tasks of the 2nd Lecture:

- To consider characteristic examples of specifically organized spaces and buildings;
- To accentuate the features of space organization depending on the availability of building materials;
- To emphasize the difference between cult and dwelling buildings.

Tasks for the self-research work:

1. Explore the presence of primeval architecture examples in your region.
2. Analyze geometric parameters of main types of structures and buildings.

Questions for the self-preparation:

1. How changed of religious buildings parameters?
2. How changed of dwelling buildings parameters?

Themes of abstracts (16 pages, 40 000 characters, A4 format):

1. Location and dimensions of menhirs.
2. Location and dimensions of dolmens.
3. Location and dimensions of cromlechs.

Examples for the 2nd Lecture:

- 2.1 The House, Kostenki village, Voronezh Region, Russia, ~ from 42000 BC
- 2.2 The Géant du Manio, Carnac, Brittany, France; The Punchestown Longstone, Ireland; The Menhir Kamenný pastýř (Stony shepherd) near Klobuky, Czech Republic; Frostatingetbautasten at Tinghaugen, Norway
- 2.3 The Menec alignment, Carnac, Brittany, France; Menhirs in Senapati District, Manipur, India; Pre-Axumite standing stones, Qohaito, Eritrea; Taula of Torralba in Menorca, Spain
- 2.4 The Poul nabrone dolmen, Ireland; The Flint dolmen, Johfiyeh, Jordan; Dolmen, the Zhane river valley, Russia; The dolmen Er-Roc'h-Feutet, Carnac, Brittany, France; Megalithic Dolmen at Dannanapeta, Andhra Pradesh, India; T-shaped Hunebed D27, Borger-Odoorn, Netherlands
- 2.5 The Stonehenge complex, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom, from 8000 to 1600 BC
- 2.6 The Ġgantija temple complex, Gozo island, Malta, 4100 - 3000 BC
- 2.7 The Ħaġar Qim temple complex, Malta island, Malta, 3600-2500 BC
- 2.8 The Mnajdra temple complex, Malta island, Malta, 3600-2500 BC
- 2.9 The Skara Brae settlement, Orkney archipelago, Scotland, United Kingdom, 3180 - 2500 BC
- 2.10 Types of most ancient houses: an Igloo, a dugout, an yaranga, a hut

2.1 The House, Kostenki village, Voronezh Region, Russia, ~ from 42000 BC



Sources: [http://sitekid.ru/media/zhil\(1\).jpg](http://sitekid.ru/media/zhil(1).jpg) ; http://bondareff.ru/images/800/10052012_9.jpg ; http://bondareff.ru/images/800/10052012_11.jpg

2.2 The Géant du Manio, Carnac, Brittany, France; The Punchestown Longstone, Ireland; The Menhir Kamenný pastýř (Stony shepherd) near Klobuky, Czech Republic; Frostatingetbautasten at Tinghaugen, Norway



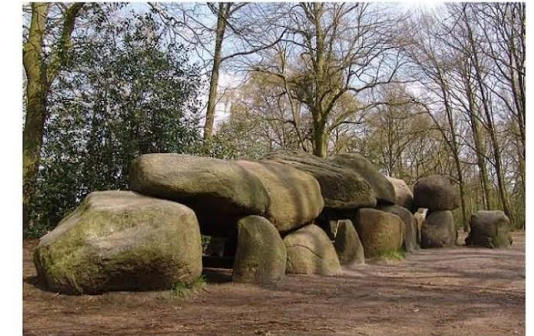
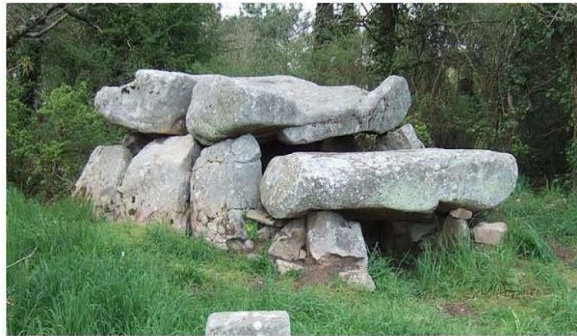
Sources https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f6/Carnac_Geant_du_Manio.jpg/320px-Carnac_Geant_du_Manio.jpg ;
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/bb/Menhirs_carnac.jpg/1024px-Menhirs_carnac.jpg ;
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a6/Klobuky_CZ_Zkamenely_pastyr_093.jpg/800px-Klobuky_CZ_Zkamenely_pastyr_093.jpg ;
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2b/Frostating_bauta.jpg

2.3 The Menec alignment, Carnac, Brittany, France; Menhirs in Senapati District, Manipur, India; Pre-Axumite standing stones, Qohaito, Eritrea; Taula of Torralba in Menorca, Spain



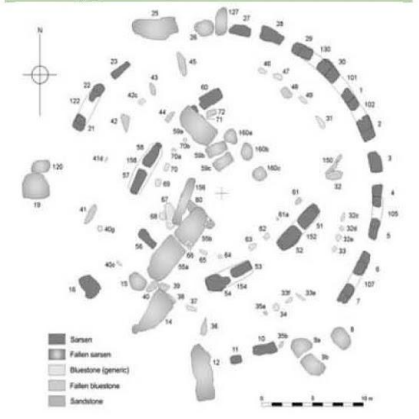
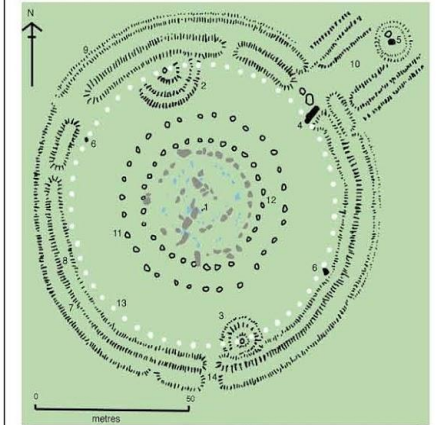
Sources: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/bb/Menhirs_carnac.jpg/1024px-Menhirs_carnac.jpg ;
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/73/Stone_Erections_of_Willong_Khullen.jpg/1024px-Stone_Erections_of_Willong_Khullen.jpg ;
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5c/Kohaito%2C_zona_dei_palazzi_axumiti_09.JPG ; <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e2/Torralba.jpg/800px-Torralba.jpg>

2.4 The Poulnabrone dolmen, Ireland; The Flint dolmen, Johfiyeh, Jordan; Dolmen, the Zhane river valley, Russia; The dolmen Er-Roc'h-Feutet, Carnac, Brittany, France; Megalithic Dolmen at Dannanapeta, Andhra Pradesh, India; T-shaped Hunebed D27, Borger-Odoorn, Netherlands




Sources https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poulnabrone_dolmen ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/ed/Dolmen_Johfiyeh_Jordan_Ahmed_Telfah_13January2010.jpg/800px-Dolmen_Johfiyeh_Jordan_Ahmed_Telfah_13January2010.jpg ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/ce/Dolmen_Russia_r.Jane.JPG/800px-Dolmen_Russia_r.Jane.JPG ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/60/Dolmen_Roch-Feutet.JPG/800px-Dolmen_Roch-Feutet.JPG ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/75/Megalithic_Dolmen_at_Dannanapeta_03.jpg/1024px-Megalithic_Dolmen_at_Dannanapeta_03.jpg ; <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fb/Hunebed-d27.jpg>

2.5 The Stonehenge complex, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom, from 8000 to 1600 BC



Sources: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f4/Stonehenge_1877.JPG ; <http://traveldiqq.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Stonehenge-Image.png> ; http://www.essentially-england.com/images/stonehenge3_small.jpg ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/cb/Stonehenge_plan.jpg/800px-Stonehenge_plan.jpg ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7f/Stone_Plan.jpg/800px-Stone_Plan.jpg


2.6 The Ġgantija temple complex, Gozo island, Malta, 4100 - 3000 BC

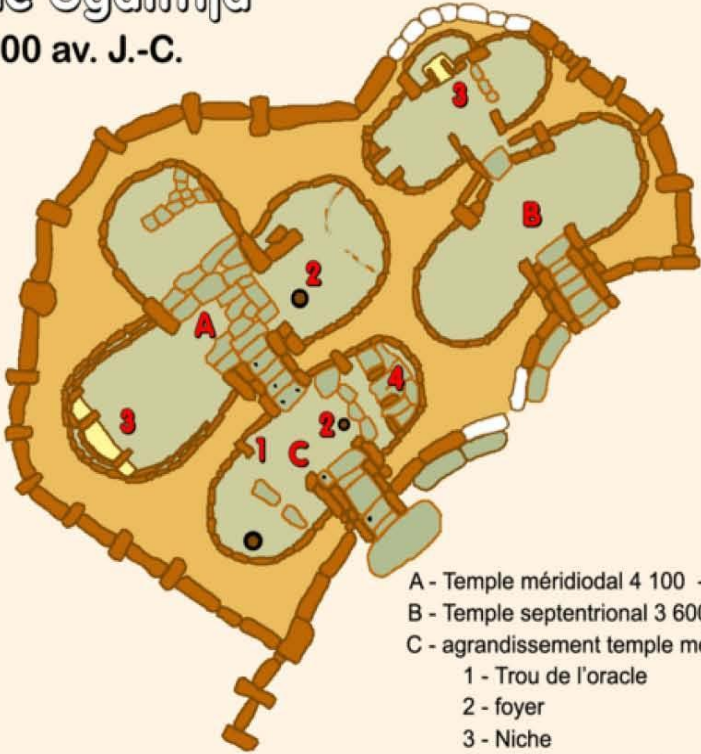


Temples de Ġgantija

4 100 à 3 000 av. J.-C.

0 5 10m





A - Temple méridional 4 100 - 3 000 av. J.-C.
B - Temple septentrional 3 600 - 3 000 av. J.-C.
C - agrandissement temple méridional 3 600 av. J.-C.
1 - Trou de l'oracle
2 - foyer
3 - Niche
4 - Autels sur estrade

Sources: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/5e/Temple_de_Ggantija.jpg/800px-Temple_de_Ggantija.jpg ;
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9d/Ggantija_mur.jpg/800px-Ggantija_mur.jpg ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7a/Malta_Templo_dei_Ggantija-1.jpg/800px-Malta_Templo_dei_Ggantija-1.jpg ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/88/Plan_des_temples_de_Ggantija.png/800px-Plan_des_temples_de_Ggantija.png

2.7 The Hagar Qim temple complex, Malta island, Malta, 3600-2500 BC



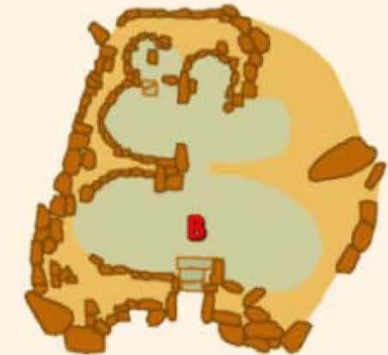
Temples de Hagar Qim

3 600 à 2 500 av. J.-C.

0 5 10m



N



Les distances relatives ne sont pas respectées

- A - Temple primitif avant 3 600 av. J.-C.
- B - Temple septentrional 3 600 - 3 000 av. J.-C.
- C - Temple méridional 3 000 - 2 500 av. J.-C.
- D - Agrandissement du temple méridional
- E, F, G - Abside ouverte sur l'extérieur
- 1 - Abside de l'oracle
- 2 - Trou de l'oracle
- 3 - Bétyles
- 4 - Table - autel décorée
- 5 - Autel décoré
- 6 - Bétyle
- 7 - Bas-relief
- 8 - Niche

Sources: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/11/Facade_Hagar_Qim.jpg/800px-Facade_Hagar_Qim.jpg ;

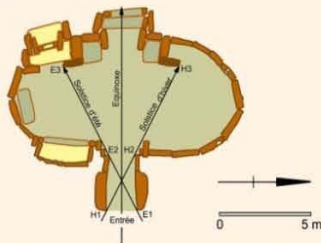
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6d/Hagar_Quim_II.jpg/1024px-Hagar_Quim_II.jpg ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e8/Malta_15_Hagar_Qim.jpg ;

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/46/Plan_des_temples_de_Hagar_Qim.png/800px-Plan_des_temples_de_Hagar_Qim.png

2.8 The Mnajdra temple complex, Malta island, Malta, 3600-2500 BC



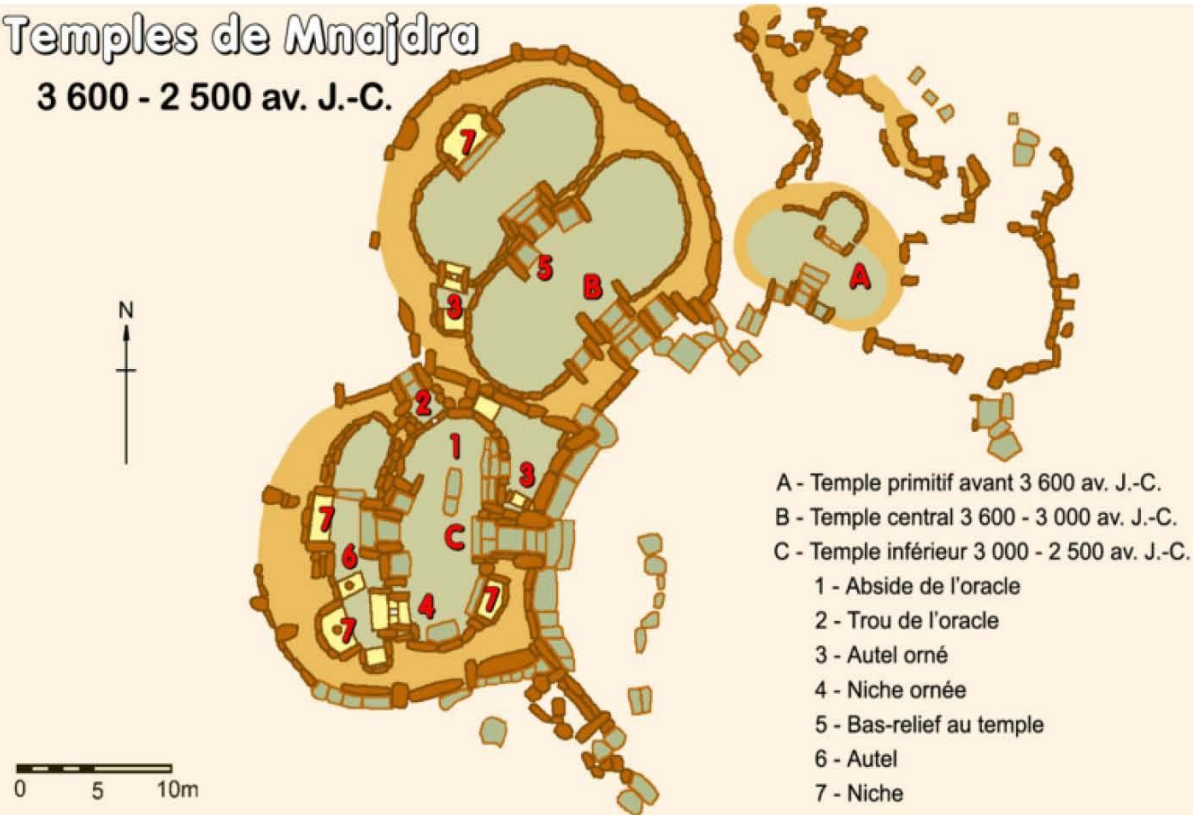
Temple solaire de Mnajdra



D'après Paul Micallef, Mnajdra Prehistoric Temple, a Calendar in Stone, Union Print Co. Ltd, Malta (1992)

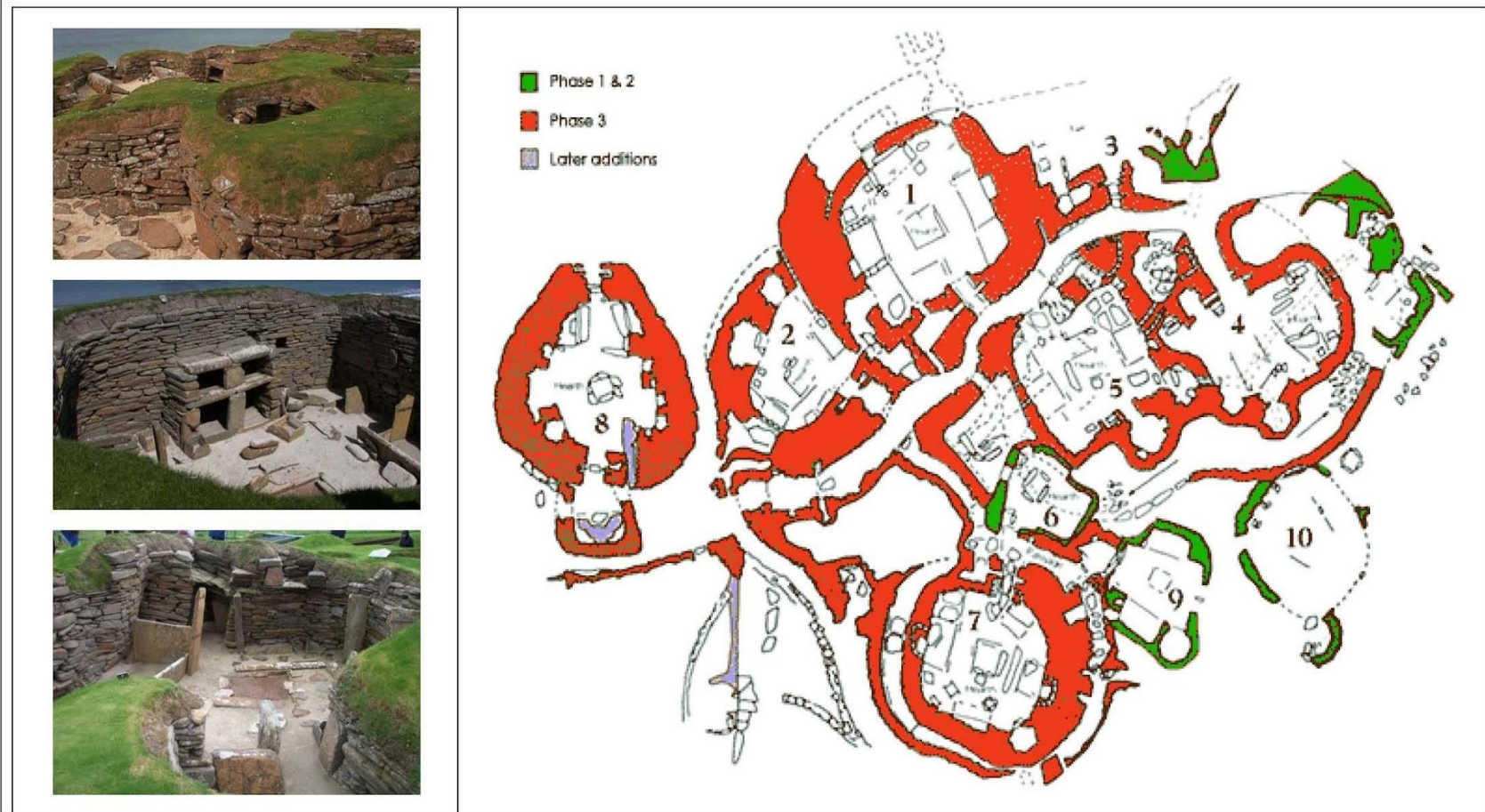
Temples de Mnajdra

3 600 - 2 500 av. J.-C.



Sources: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/37/Malta_16_Mnajdra.jpg/800px-Malta_16_Mnajdra.jpg ;
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/58/Temple_solaire_Mnajdra.jpg/1024px-Temple_solaire_Mnajdra.jpg ;
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2.9 The Skara Brae settlement, Orkney archipelago, Scotland, United Kingdom, 3180 - 2500 BC



Sources: [http://sitekid.ru/media/zhil\(3\).jpg](http://sitekid.ru/media/zhil(3).jpg); https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d2/Skara_Brae_house_1_5.jpg/800px-Skara_Brae_house_1_5.jpg;
<http://www.solaripedia.com/images/large/5973.gif>; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/31/Orkney_Skara_Brae.jpg

2.10 Types of most ancient houses: an igloo, a dugout, an yaranga, a hut



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<https://img.qazeta.ru/files3/697/7630697/upload-02-pic700-700x467-44805.jpg>

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https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9A%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%91%D0%BD%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B5_%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%8F%D0%BD%D0%BA%D0%B8

Briefly about the Author



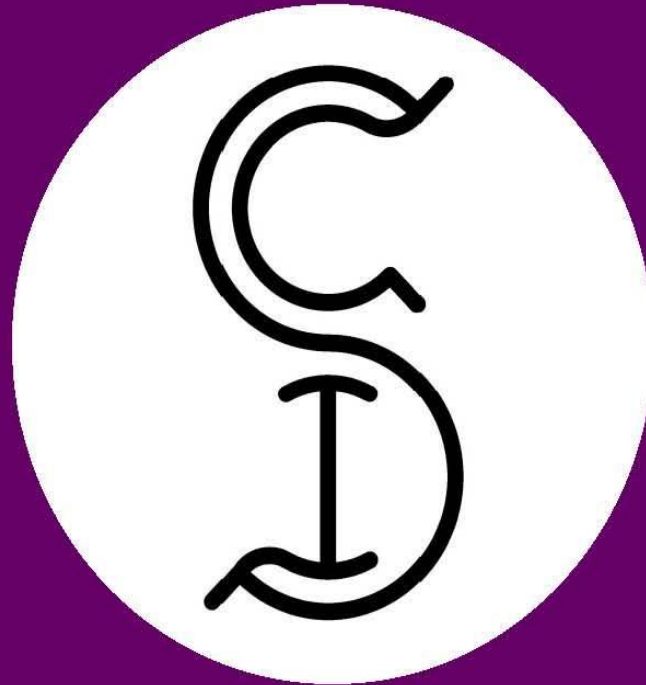
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