

# **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-19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century, examples have been grouped by decades.

**Thirty albums illustrate the following topics:**

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

- the 16<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1870's
- the 17<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1880's
- the 18<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1890's
- the 19<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1900's
- the 20<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1910's
- the 21<sup>st</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1920's
- the 22<sup>nd</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1930's
- the 23<sup>rd</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1940's
- the 24<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1950's
- the 25<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1960's
- the 26<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1970's
- the 27<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1980's
- the 28<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1990's
- the 29<sup>th</sup> Album: THE WORLD's ARCHITECTURE OF THE 2000's
- the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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](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 2<sup>nd</sup> Lecture:**

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

## **Tasks of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 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
- 2.5 The Stonehenge complex, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom, from 8000 to 1600 BC
- 2.6 The Ģgantija 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_9.jpg) ; [http://bondareff.ru/images/800/10052012\\_11.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/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/b/bb/Menhirs_carnac.jpg/1024px-Menhirs_carnac.jpg) ;  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a6/Klobuky\\_CZ\\_Zkamenely\\_pastr\\_093.jpg/800px-Klobuky\\_CZ\\_Zkamenely\\_pastr\\_093.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a6/Klobuky_CZ_Zkamenely_pastr_093.jpg/800px-Klobuky_CZ_Zkamenely_pastr_093.jpg) ;  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2b/Frostating\\_bauta.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/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/thumb/7/73/Stone_Erections_of_Willong_Khullen.jpg/1024px-Stone_Erections_of_Willong_Khullen.jpg) ;

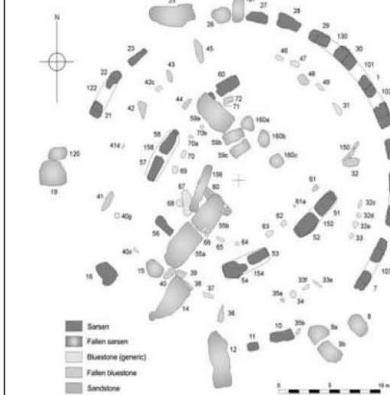
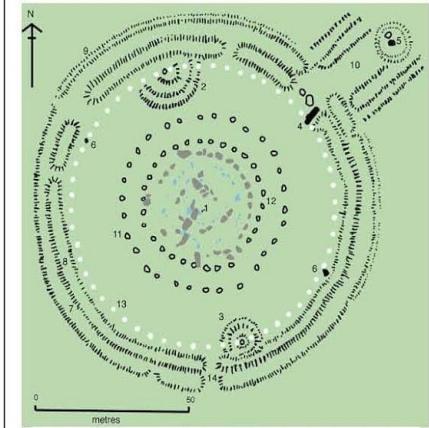
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5c/Kohaito%2C\\_zona\\_dei\\_palazzi\\_axumiti\\_09.JPG](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5c/Kohaito%2C_zona_dei_palazzi_axumiti_09.JPG) ; <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e2/Torralba.jpg/800px-Torralba.jpg>

## 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://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poulnabrone_dolmen) ; [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/ed/Dolmen\\_Johfiyeh\\_Jordan\\_Ahmed\\_Telfah\\_13January2010.jpg](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/c/ce/Dolmen_Russia_r.Jane.JPG/800px-Dolmen_Russia_r.Jane.JPG) ; [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/60/Dolmen\\_Roch-Feutet.JPG/800px-Dolmen\\_Roch-Feutet.JPG](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/60/Dolmen_Roch-Feutet.JPG/800px-Dolmen_Roch-Feutet.JPG) ; [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/775/Megalithic\\_Dolmen\\_at\\_Dannanapeta\\_03.jpg/1024px-Megalithic\\_Dolmen\\_at\\_Dannanapeta\\_03.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/775/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](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](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/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](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7f/Stone_Plan.jpg/800px-Stone_Plan.jpg)

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

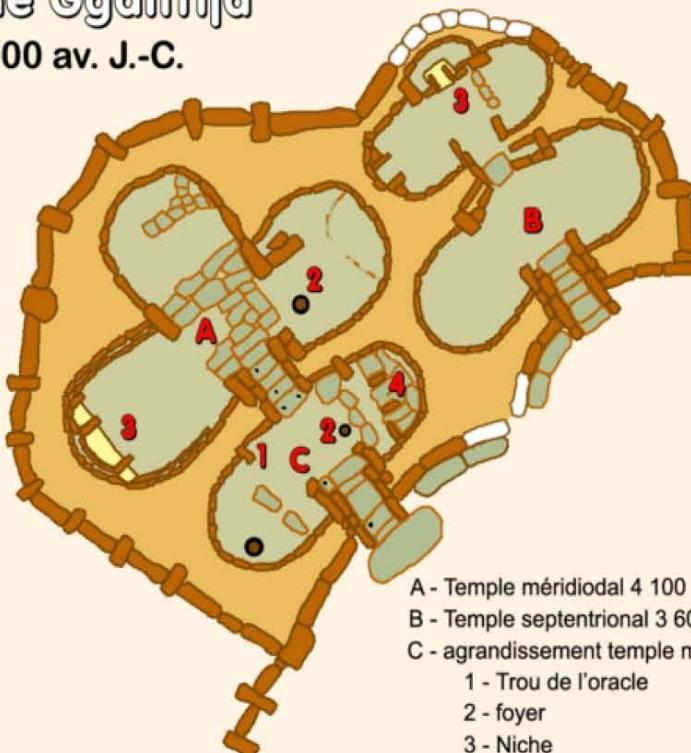


Temples de Ggantija

4 100 à 3 000 av. J.-C.

0 5 10m

N



- 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/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/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/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](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

The image contains three photographs of the Hagar Qim temple complex. The top-left photo shows a stone facade with a small niche. The middle-left photo shows a long wall with several niches. The bottom-left photo shows a close-up of a wall with a decorative pattern of small holes.

**Temples de Hagar Qim**  
3 600 à 2 500 av. J.-C.

0 5 10m

N

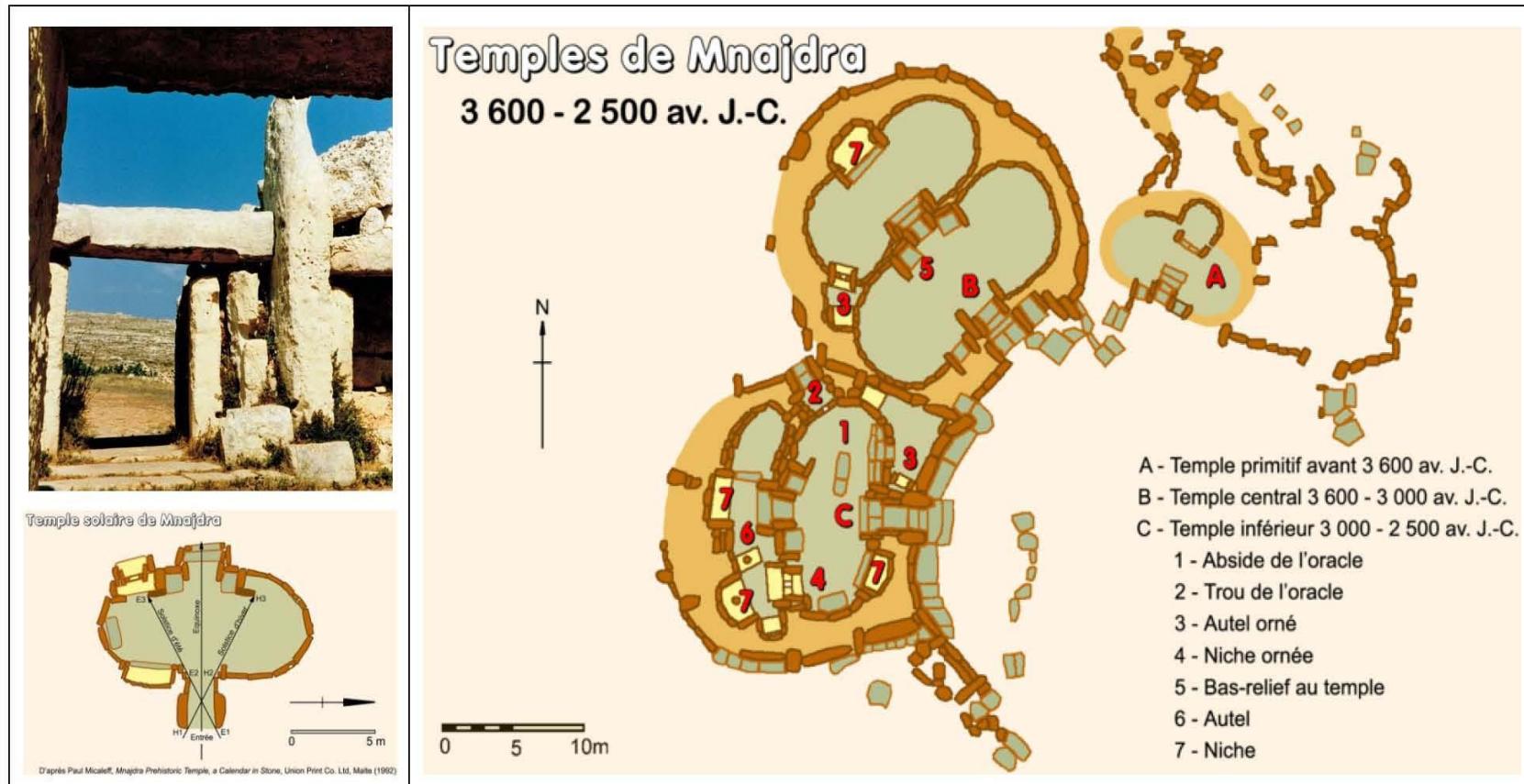
Les distances relatives ne sont pas respectées

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 décoré  
5 - Autel décoré  
6 - Bétyle  
7 - Bas-relief  
8 - Niche

Detailed description: The diagram illustrates the layout of the Hagar Qim temple complex. It shows two main structures: a larger, more complex southern temple (C) and a smaller northern temple (B). The southern temple (C) features multiple rooms, niches (8), and decorative elements like tables (4) and altars (5). The northern temple (B) is simpler. Various numbered labels point to specific features: 1 points to an oracle's apse; 2 points to a hole in the oracle's apse; 3 points to boulders (betyles); 4 points to a decorated table; 5 points to a decorated altar; 6 points to another betyle; 7 points to a relief; and 8 points to a niche. A north arrow is present, and a scale bar indicates 0, 5, and 10 meters. A note states that relative distances are not respected. A legend on the right side provides a key for these numbers.

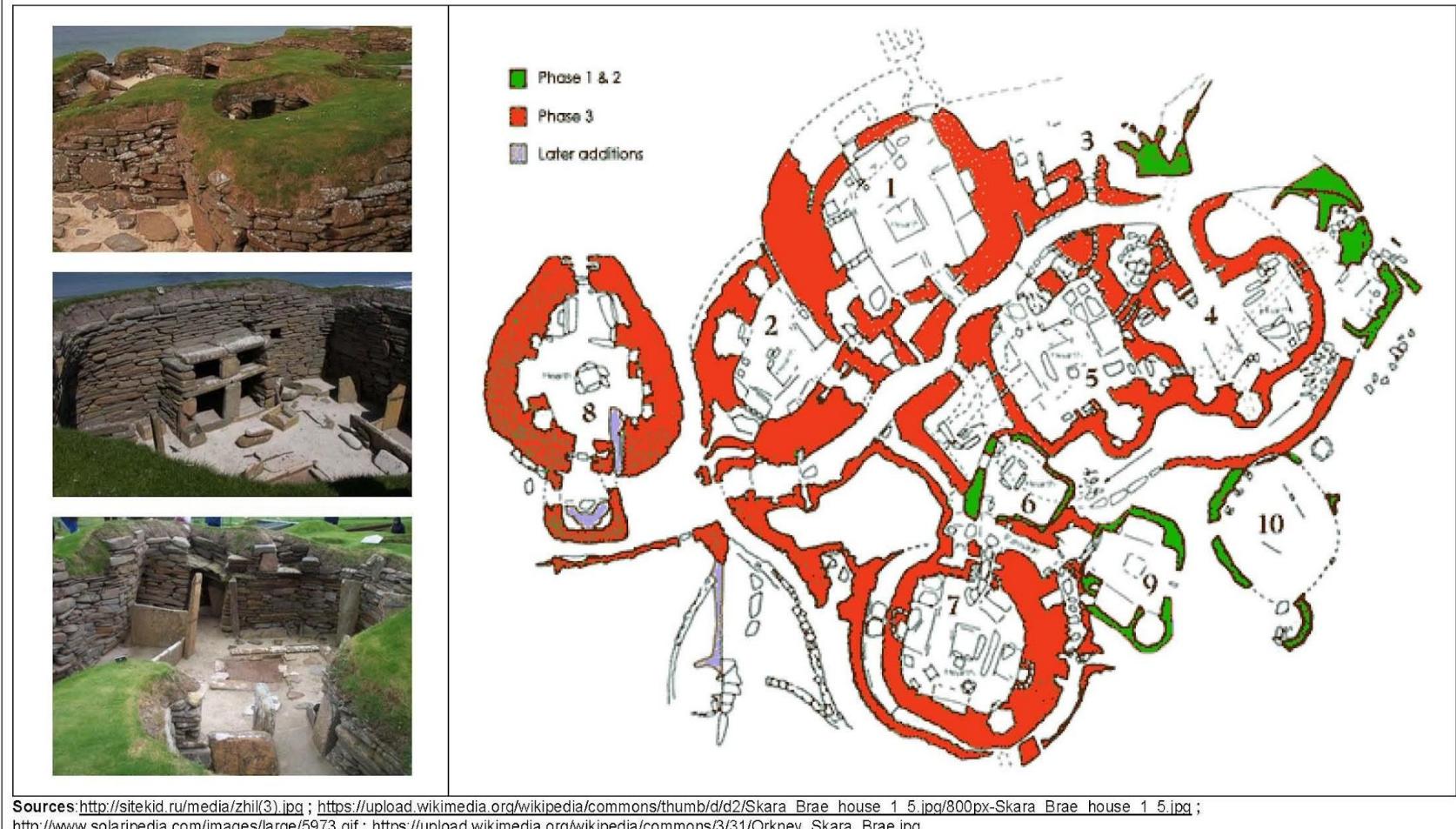
Sources:  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/11/Facade\\_Hagar\\_Qim.jpg/800px-Facade\\_Hagar\\_Qim.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/11/Facade_Hagar_Qim.jpg/800px-Facade_Hagar_Qim.jpg) ;  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6d/Hagar\\_Qim\\_II.jpg/1024px-Hagar\\_Qim\\_II.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6d/Hagar_Qim_II.jpg/1024px-Hagar_Qim_II.jpg) ; [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e8/Malta\\_15\\_Hagar\\_Qim.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](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



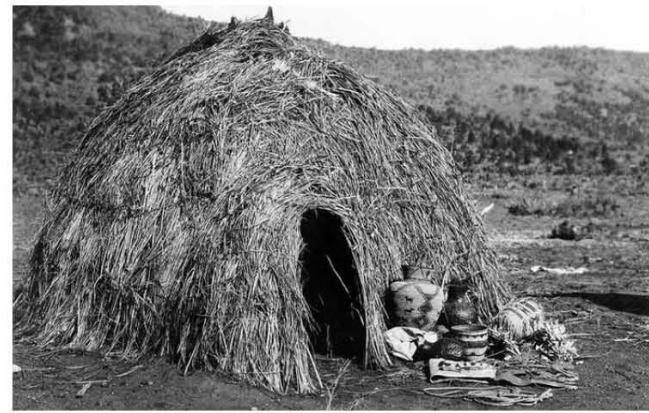
Sources:  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/37/Malta\\_16\\_Mnajdra.jpg/800px-Malta\\_16\\_Mnajdra.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/37/Malta_16_Mnajdra.jpg/800px-Malta_16_Mnajdra.jpg);  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/58/Temple\\_solaire\\_Mnajdra.jpg/1024px-Temple\\_solaire\\_Mnajdra.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/58/Temple_solaire_Mnajdra.jpg/1024px-Temple_solaire_Mnajdra.jpg);  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/48/Plan\\_des\\_temple\\_de\\_Mnajdra.png/800px-Plan\\_des\\_temple\\_de\\_Mnajdra.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/48/Plan_des_temple_de_Mnajdra.png/800px-Plan_des_temple_de_Mnajdra.png)

## 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](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](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



Sources:[http://www.remontpozitif.ru/\\_pu/14/95865271.jpg](http://www.remontpozitif.ru/_pu/14/95865271.jpg) ; [http://b3.fr.is\\_pp.ru/a/av-hammond/1/24092431yrq.jpg](http://b3.fr.is_pp.ru/a/av-hammond/1/24092431yrq.jpg) ; [http://www.remontpozitif.ru/\\_pu/14/71812329.jpg](http://www.remontpozitif.ru/_pu/14/71812329.jpg);  
<https://img.gazeta.ru/files3/697/7630697/upload-02-pic700-700x467-44805.jpg>

## Recommended educational and scientific-theoretical sources:

1. Prehistory / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL:<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prehistory>
2. Menhir / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menhir>
3. PunchestownLongstone / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punchestown\\_Longstone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punchestown_Longstone)
4. Frostating / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frostating>
5. Carnac stones / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnac\\_stones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnac_stones)
6. Dolmen / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dolmen>
7. Poulnabrone dolmen / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poulnabrone\\_dolmen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poulnabrone_dolmen)
8. Ģgantija / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C4%A0gantija>
9. Haġar Qim / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C4%A6a%C4%A1ar\\_Qim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C4%A6a%C4%A1ar_Qim)
10. Mnajdra / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mnajdra>
11. Stonehenge / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stonehenge>
12. Skara Brae / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skara\\_Brae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skara_Brae)
13. Костёнковские стоянки / Материал из Википедии - свободной энциклопедии. - URL:  
<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



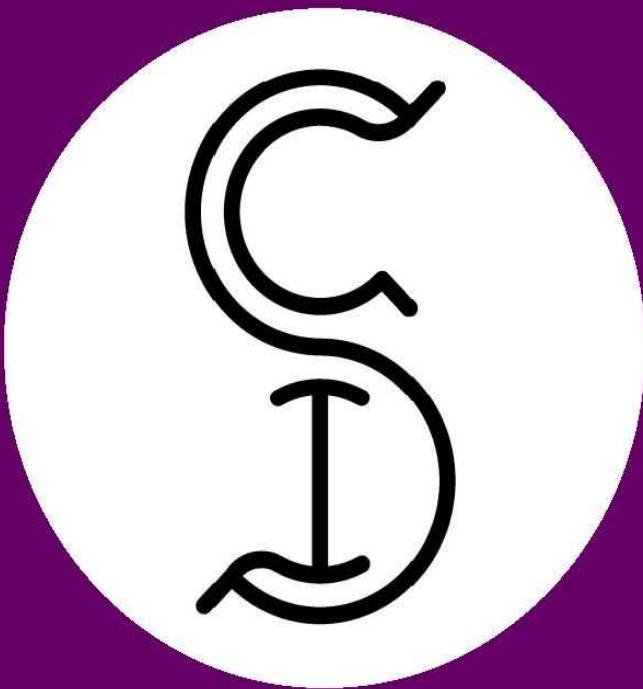
# Konstantin I. SAMOILOV

High Doctorate (Arch) – 2008,  
Doctor of Sciences (Arch) – 2004,  
Candidate of Sciences / eq. PhD(Arch) – 1990,  
Dipl.Arch. / eq. MArch – 1983,  
Dipl.Tech.Arch. / eq. BArch – 1977



**Associate Professor of the Architectural Faculty –**  
Kazakh Leading Academy of Architecture and Civil Engineering –  
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THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE FROM PREHISTORIC TO MODERN TIMES:  
Albums of characteristic examples for the Educational course / by Dr. Konstantin I.Samoilov. –  
The second Album: THE PREHISTORIC ERA's ARCHITECTURE. – Almaty, 2017– 18 p.