УДК 72.03

Сайков Д. В. – ст. гр. Буд-11-1д, Ткаченко С. М. – викл.

THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

Запорізька державна інженерна академія

Egyptians built temples to dignify the ritual observances of those in power and to exclude others. Thus, they were built within walled enclosures, their great columned halls (hypostyles) turning inward, visible from a distance only as a sheer mass of masonry.

The Greek temples emerged as the archetypal shrine of all time. Unlike the Egyptians, the Greeks put their walls inside to protect the cella and their columns on the outside, were they could articulate exterior space.

Roman architecture continued the development now referred to as classical, but with quite different results. Roman built great engineering works — roads, canals, bridges, and aqueducts.

The term Early Christian is given to the basilican architecture of the church prior to the reintroduction of vaulting about the year 1000 [1].

Byzantine figurative art developed a characteristic style; its architectural application took the form of mosaics, great mural compositions executed in tin pieces (tesserae) of coloured marble and gilded glass, a technique presumed to have been borrowed from Persia.

Architecture was the dominant expression of the Gothic Age. The aesthetic qualities of Gothic architecture depend on a structural development: the ribbed vault, which consist on thin arches of stone, running diagonally, transversely, and longitudinally [2].

The Islamic concept of a mosque as a place for ablutions and prayer differs from the idea of a Christian church. The desert climates in which Islam first became established required protection from sun, wind, and sand. Structural elements were the arch and the dome; roofs were flat unless forced upward by vaults, and these were no high windows.

The Renaissance brought into being some of the most significant and admired works every built. A new type of urban building evolved at this time — the palazzo. The palazzo were several stories high; rooms were grouped around a cortile; the other walls of the palazzo were on the lot lines.

The Baroque deployed classic elements in more complex ways, so that the identity of these elements was masked, and space became more ambiguous and more activated.

The Rococo style contains a richness of ornament, colour, and imagery that, combined with a highly sophisticated handling of light, overwhelms the observer [1].

The Industrial Revolution was overwhelming for architecture. For the new modes of transportation, canals, tunnels, bridges, and railroad stations, architects were employed only to provide a cultural veneer.

Nowadays, architects and critics began to espouse tendencies for which there is an yet no better designation than Postmodern. Although postmodernism is not a cohesive movement based on a district set of principles, as was modernism, in general it can be said that the postmodernism value individuality, intimacy, complexity, and occasionally even humor [1, 2].

Перелік використаної літератури:

1. Architecture. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : https: // www.cosmeo.com / viewArticle.cfm?guidAssetId = D0BFAB87 - F45B - 490A - BC63 - 5CD79CFE6DF6

2. Гречанікова, С. В. Збірник текстів і завдань з англійської мови (для самостійної роботи студентів 1 курсу за спеціальністю 6.120100 – «Архітуктура» (експеримент) [Текст] / С. В. Гречанікова – Харків : ХНАМГ, 2008. – 93 с.

Посилання на тези:

ДСТУ Сайков Д. В. The History of Architecture / Д. В. Сайков, С. М. Ткаченко // Матеріали XVIII науково-технічної конференції студентів, магістрантів, аспірантів і викладачів ЗДІА (15 - 19 квітня 2013 р.) – Запоріжжя : ЗДІА, 2013. – Т. 5, ч. 2 – С. 162.

APA Saikov, D., & Tkachenko, S. (2013). *The History of Architecture*. Proceeding of XVIII Scientific and Technical Conference of Students, Magistrates, Graduate Students and Teachers of ZSEA. (Vol. 5, part 2, p. 162). Zaporizhzhia : ZSEA [in Ukrainian].