

Ancient Civilization

- **The birth of civilization**
 - **Nomads & the birth of cities**
 - **Agrarian societies**
 - **“Hunters and Gatherers” migrated with herds**
 - **With development of agriculture, some people moved where good land for planting existed**
 - **Other people began to move in groups together and settle down in one place to stay**
 - **Growth of Religion**
 - **People begin to believe in the same god**
 - **Cultures begin to diversify**
 - **People begin to display regional differences**
 - **Growth of specialized occupations**
 - **As people live together, not everyone needs to do the same thing**
 - **People begin to do what they are good at**
 - **People do what they are able themselves and trade for other goods or service**
 - **Birth of Free Market Society**

Ancient Civilization

Age of Enlightenment

- Study the stars and chart their movement
- Advanced Math Skills
- Applying science to design
 - Use of geometries to create monumental buildings
 - Building placement determined by path of sun or stars on specific days
 - Ability to build monumental structures with simple machines
- Civilizations in Contact?
 - There are studies that suggest the Egyptians and Pre-Incans made contact long before the Vikings came to the Western hemisphere
 - Similar architecture
 - Similar tools
 - Most Importantly artifacts found in Egypt made of materials that only exist in South America

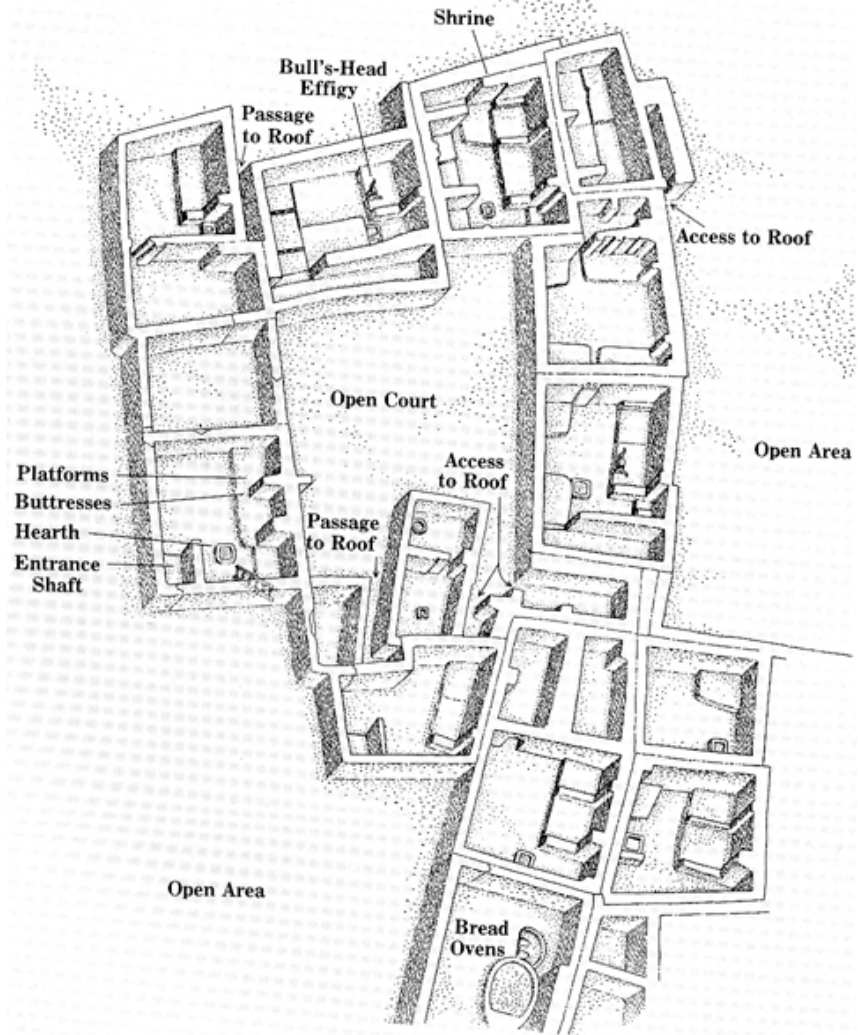
Ancient Civilization

- Middle Eastern Culture
 - Catal Huyuk 6000 bc

Located in what is now Modern Day Turkey, this complex shows what early settlements were like. This complex provided shelter and security. This two story complex also through the use of its stairs provided a rudimentary means of Air Conditioning by forcing warm air downward through their stair towers results in dropping air temperature and cooling of the interior spaces.

The complex is communal by nature. All the residents share a common bread oven and common court yards. There is a common religious space for all to come and worship. Mankind settled down and grouped together to provide support for one another for safety.

With the rise of complexes such as these, the nomadic man who used to fend for himself now could specialize in what he did best to support the group. Thus starting specialized trades and creating a jumpstart for commerce.



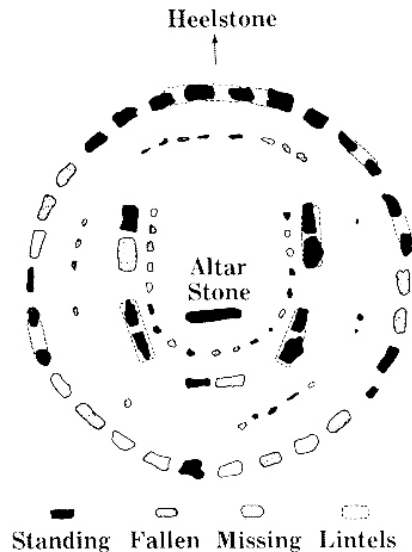
Ancient Civilization

- Stonehenge

- Approx. 2750 bc

Celtic people practicing the druid religion built this immense stone structure for rituals. No one is very sure as to what the intent was for this work. There is no clue to whether it had an animal hide tent roof or not. There is no proof that it had any covering whatsoever.

What we do know this is a very difficult structure to build with the technology of the time. Structures like these show how people were tied to the sky and charting out the sun & stars. This arrangement of stones is a huge calendar. One thing we must realize is that ancient civilizations had developed superior math skills to be able to chart & align these massive stones to follow these natural patterns. This told them when the solstices would occur as well as solar and lunar eclipses.

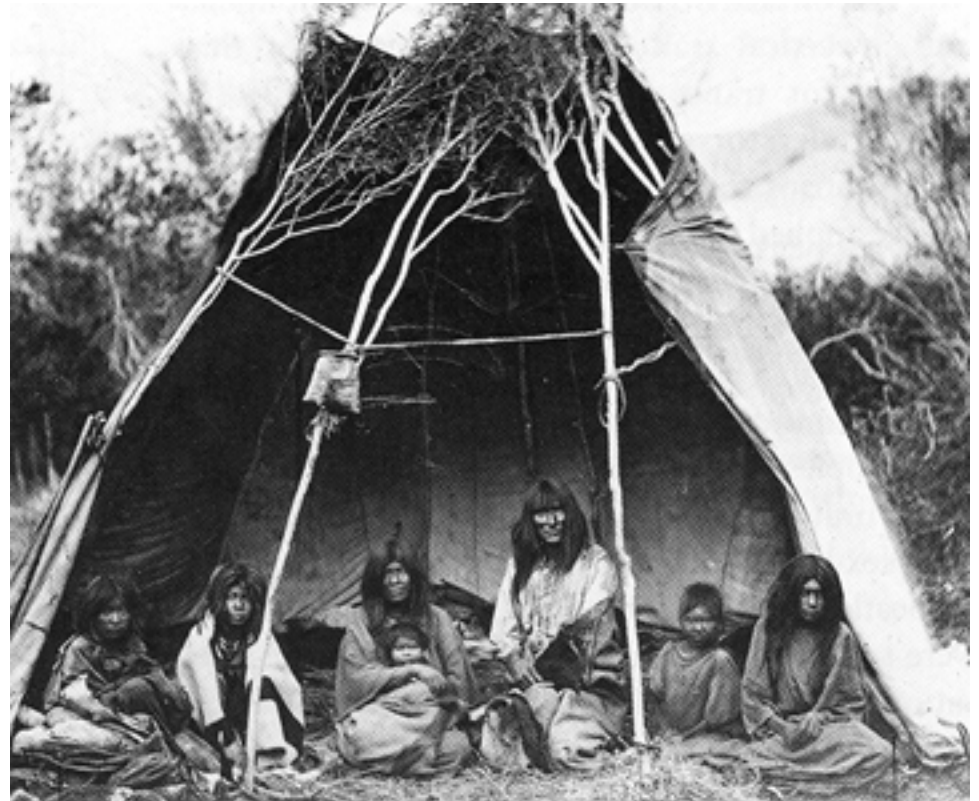


Ancient Civilization

Basic structures as teepees and wigwams were developed by aboriginal people due to the fact they needed shelter from the elements. At first the structures were rudimentary. But as cultures developed they became more complex.

Basic structures of aboriginal people are very much ephemeral. All items found are natural in their inception. This teepee is made from animal hides and tree branches. The ropes holding it together are made from the fibers of plants and trees. Aboriginal people tend to make the most out of the natural environment, finding a use for every part of an animal or plant in order to make their lives easier.

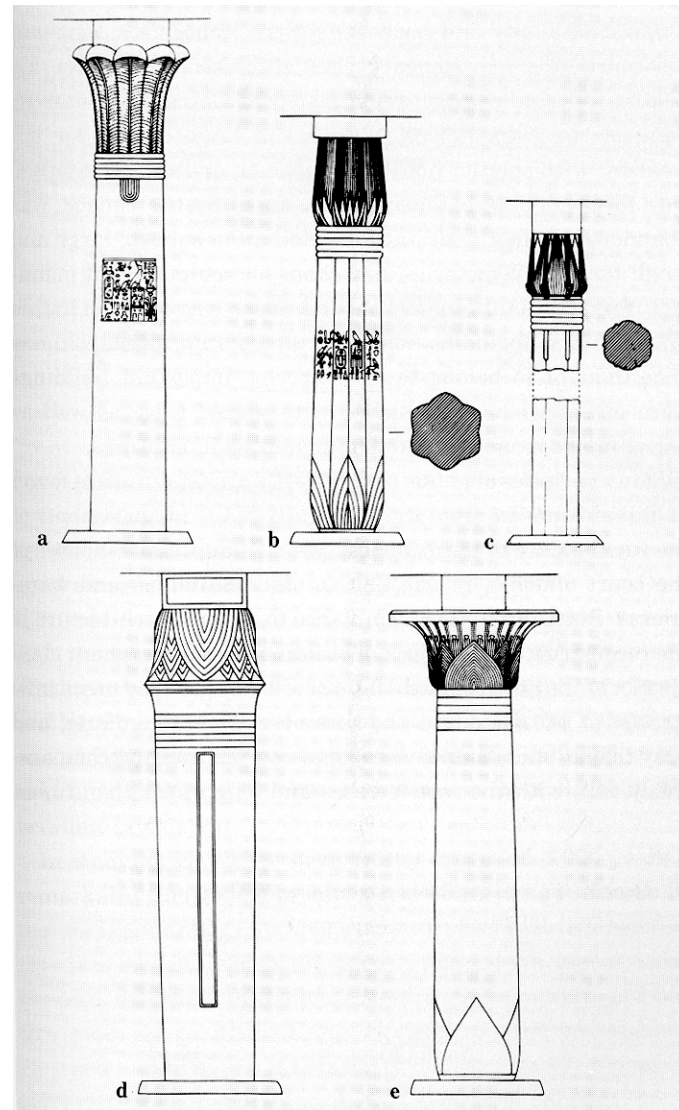
Since these are utilitarian structures, the way they added design was by the use of rugs and wall coverings. These colorful rugs would show status, tribe, & wealth.



Ancient Civilization

Like many civilizations of ancient times, the Egyptians were based around water. Their civilization grew along the Nile stretching from the Mediterranean down to present day Sudan. Their people were Arabic and Nubian. They were the best navigators of their time. They were successful farmers and cultivated the flood plains and deltas for cotton and grains. Since they were such a water-based culture, elements of their surroundings came into their architecture.

At the same time the Egyptians, were surrounded by deserts and rock cliffs. They quarried these cliffs for sandstone and granite to use for their monumental architecture. They used the mud from the swamps to make bricks for their utilitarian architecture. Trees were scarce. What wood was available was used for simple structures (palm trees) and for high-end Furniture (ebony).



38 *Principal forms of Egyptian columns: a) Palm column b) Papyrus-bundle column c) Lotus column d) "Tent pole" column e) Papyrus column with open bud. (Drawing by Enzo di Grazia)*

Ancient Civilization

Egyptian civilization was a feudal system. They were ruled by kings or Pharaohs. These Pharaohs were believed by their followers to be the descendants of gods. They would join their parents and gods in the afterlife to reign once again.

This chair belonged to Tutankhamun or King Tut as we know him. Although he is well known, the boy king was a lesser king. He is well known because his tomb was found in Thebes, the ancient capital of Egypt, perfectly intact. This allowed us to really explore the culture. Before that other tombs had been found but raiders often got to them first depleting the riches thus stealing information from those who wanted to understand the culture.

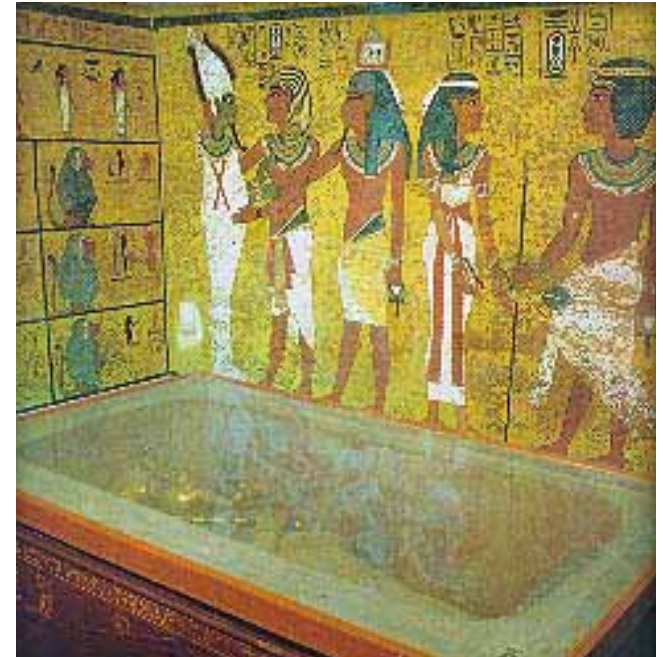
This chair is a combination of Ebony, Gold, Flax Linen and precious stones. These materials were in common use for royalty and the upper classes.



Ancient Civilization

The burial chamber of King Tut was discovered by two English archeologist in 1922. Much to their fortune this tomb had not been raided in the past. Nicholas Carter and Lord Carnarvon took eight years to catalog the tomb and transport their discovery to England. Much to our good Fortune, Carter photographed the whole process.

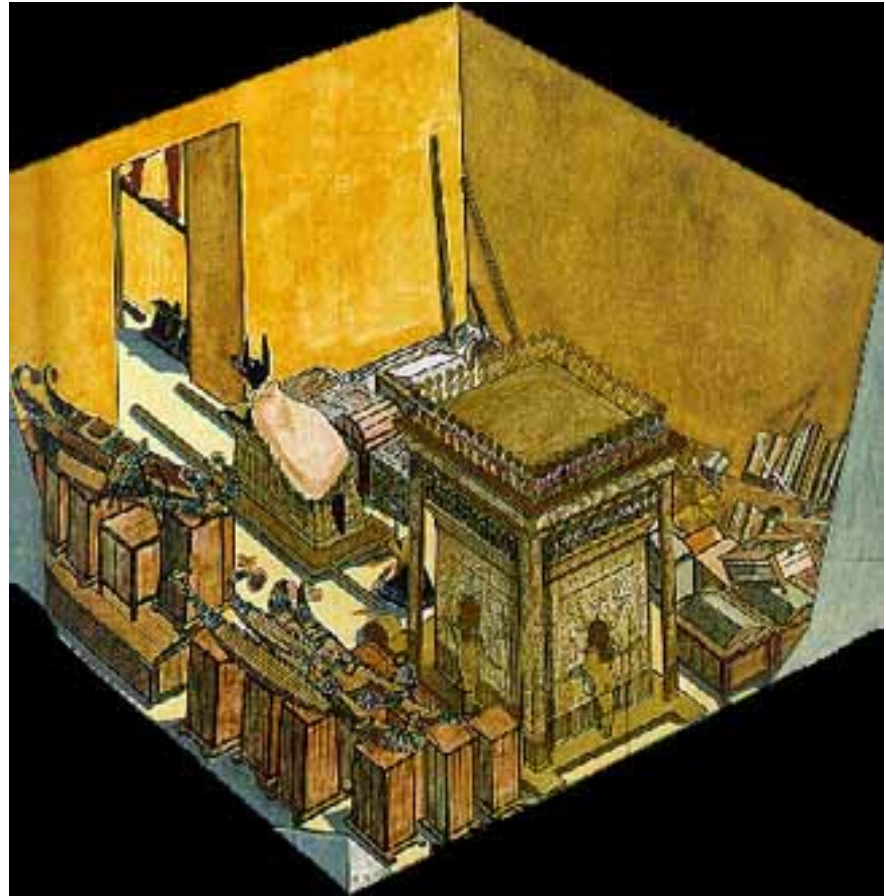
Below is the photo of the Dig in Dier el Bahri the valley of the kings. And to the right is the photo of the antechamber as it had been left.



Ancient Civilization

King Tutankhamun was Pharaoh in the 18th Dynasty of Egypt. It was believed he was killed by either his spiritual advisor or his army general.

In the antechamber we see that it was a room dedicated for the storage of needed things in the afterlife. Egyptian culture had strong beliefs in the afterlife and that it was a civilization not unlike the living world except that Osiris was the king of the dead. The artifacts showed there was a wooden shrine, boats, a dog, and other daily objects needed to sustain a normal life.



Ancient Civilization

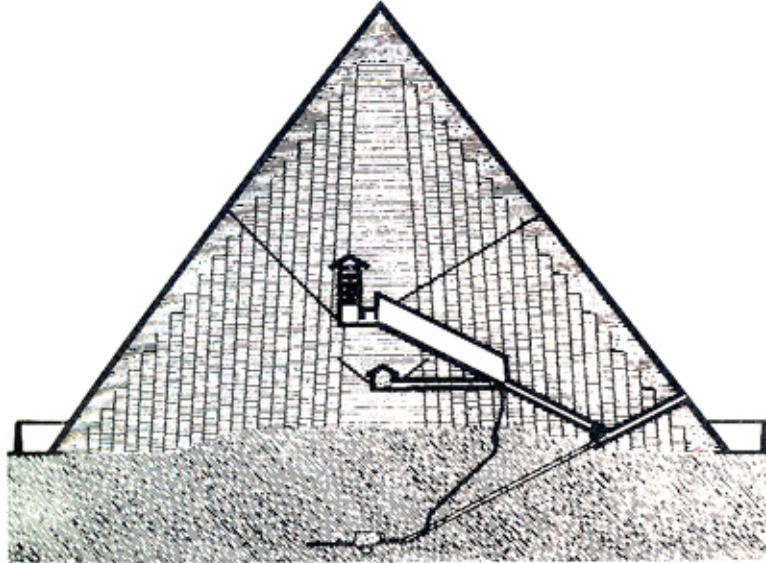
In the Burial Chamber, we find three sarcophaguses and a gold coffin for the body. The walls are adorned with pictures of the procession that brought Tut to his resting spot. These paintings depict Tut as the human personification of Osiris. They show the newly crowned Pharaoh Aye administering the “ceremony of the open Mouth” which is to allow Tut to come back to life in the world of the dead. The paintings show Tut’s wife, Ankhespaton take part in the ceremonies. She went on to marry the newly crowned Pharaoh Aye. The paintings also depict his journey in the night to the kingdom of the dead. Tut is shown passing 12 deities with the faces of baboons.

The sarcophaguses were made of quartzite stone and were adorned with Sculpture depicting various gods and hieroglyphics. In most cases hieroglyphics on coffins and sarcophaguses were telling of great curses that would haunt you if you disturbed the pharaoh’s resting spots.

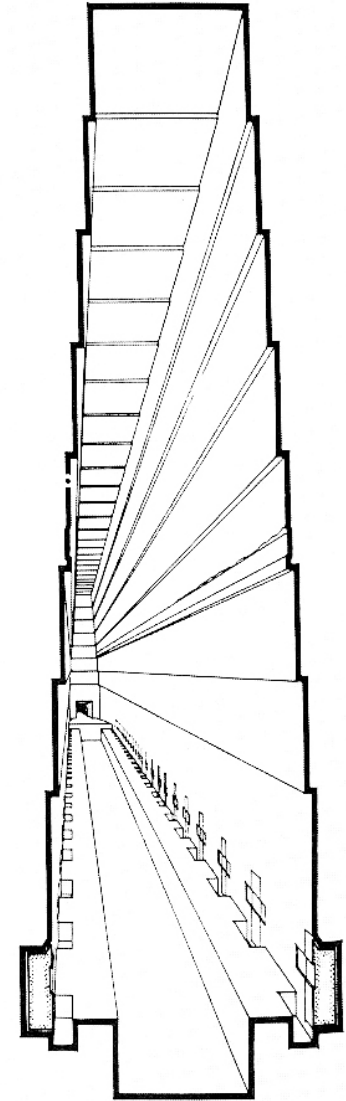


Ancient Civilization

One of the great Engineering feats of the Egyptians was the building of the Great Pyramids at Giza. This is the pyramid of Cheops (also known as the pyramid of Khufu). The pyramids were calculated to be perfect. The pyramids were to house the burial chambers of the Pharaoh Khufu. The pyramid itself is 482 feet high and 760 feet square. The pyramid changed mid-construction. No one knows why but it is believed the change was for the fear the burial chamber could not withstand the pressure at the base or the pyramid so they moved it up into the mass.

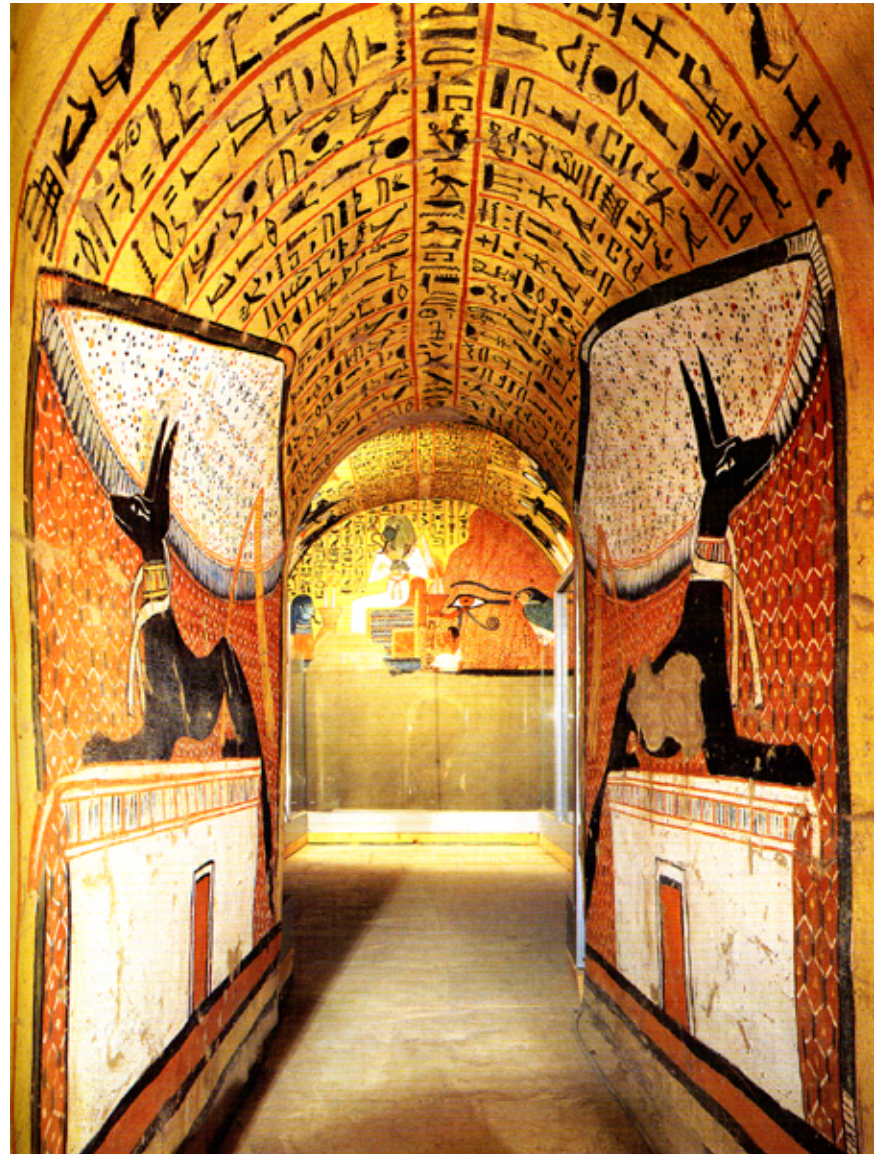


The burial chamber was 34 ½ feet long by 17 feet wide and 19 feet tall. Like Tutankhamun's tomb it housed the items and wealth needed to survive the afterlife. The triangular shape of the chamber is an engineering marvel. The triangle is the strongest structural form thus helping deflect the weight of the pyramid above to the sides of the chamber thus preventing it from collapse. The interior was adorned with the same type of paintings depicting the journey to the afterlife and the gods attending the ritual ceremonies.



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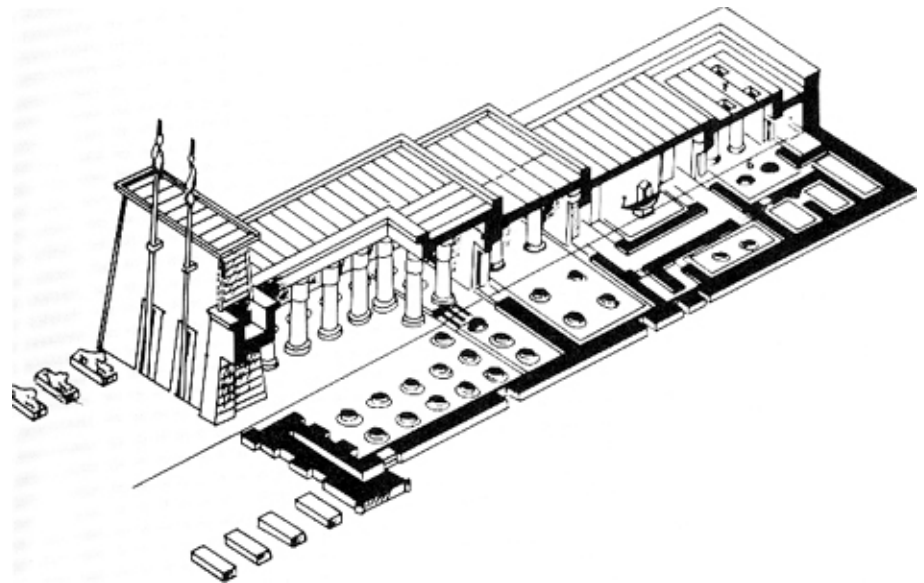
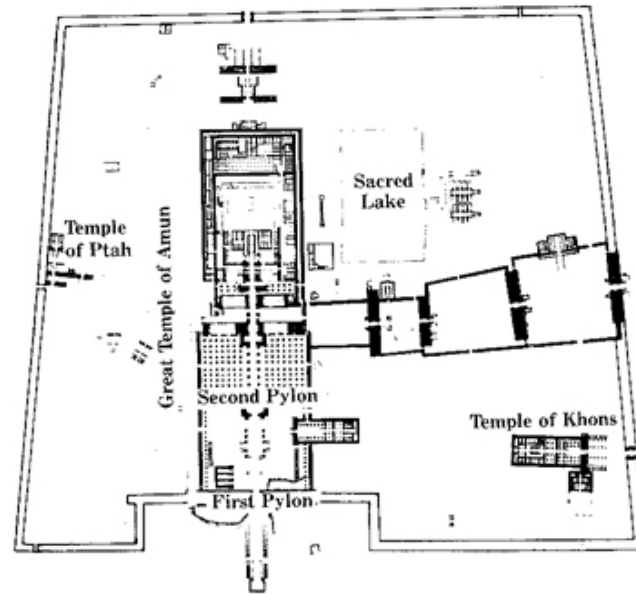
Here the Tomb of Pa-Schedu in Thebes, 1500 BC, we see paintings of Anubis god of the dead. The paintings are an homage to Anubis and other deities while the hieroglyphics on the ceilings depict of mysticism. This tomb shows the colors used in the interiors. Walls were painted gold with blues and reds. The colors were intense. The furniture was often gilded with gold. The sarcophaguses were cut from granite or other quartzite stones. The walls & floors were of sandstone.



Ancient Civilization

The Temple of Karnak was one of the walled complexes that made up the religious section of Thebes. The other was Luxor. The two were connected by a boulevard lined with Sphinxes on either side. The walled complex at Karnak housed temples to Amun (the sun god) and the temples of Khons and Ptah, his son's.

The temple of Khons is seen as one of the more ideal structures to study. The temple was a church for the living. The arrangements were a series of hypostyle (“many columned”) halls that were separated from one another by large pylons, which are thick tapering walls with ceremonial entrances. Each hall had a principal and transverse axis. Therefore each room functioned on its own or together as a group.



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The complex was built from indigenous sandstone. The Columns were carved in bas relief with hieroglyphics and they used closed papyrus bud capitals on the sides and open papyrus bud capitals along the principal axis.



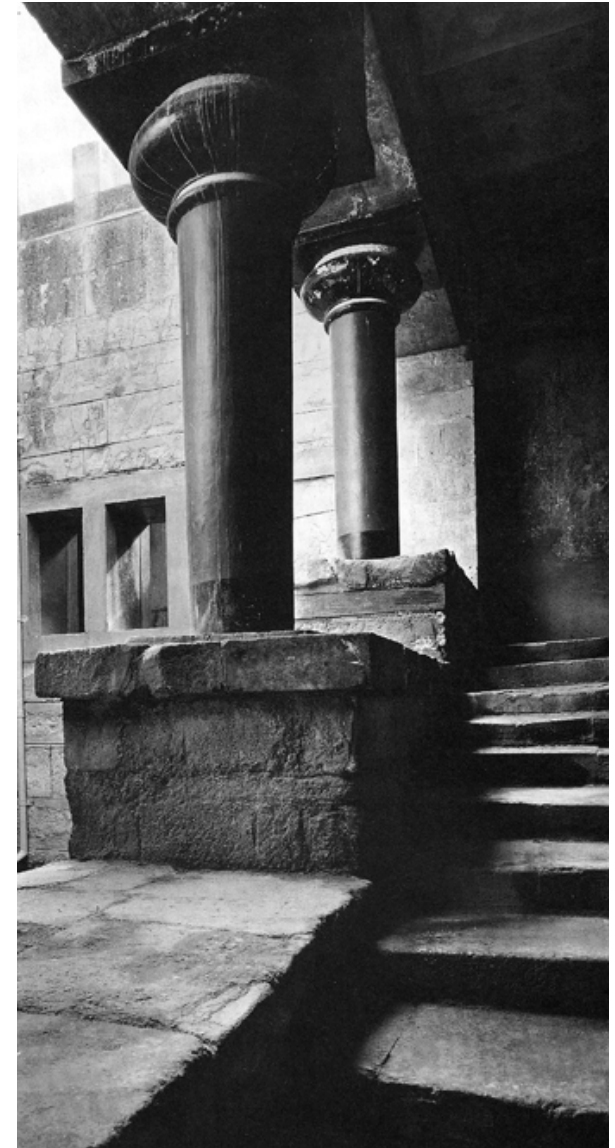
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The reason that hypostyle halls had such narrow column spacing is due to the maximum span of the stone beams between columns, as well as the magisterial effect such close spacing brings. The native sandstone used for columns and beams is a relatively soft and weak stone. Wood purlins used to span the stone beams were palm trees or cypress. Such trees are not tall enough to be able to use to span large distances.

The hypostyle halls were meant to dwarf people. The Gods for which they were built were considered larger than life. So they needed Grand temples to demonstrate this.

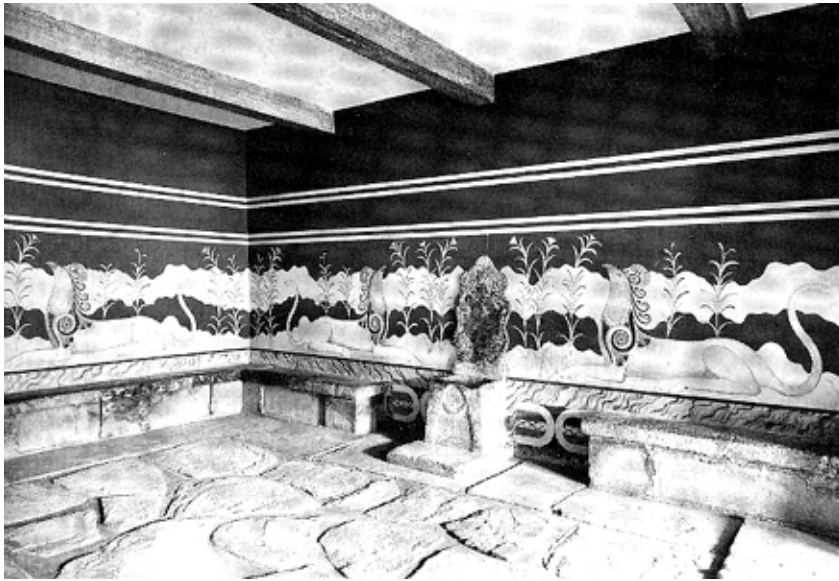


Ancient Civilization



Once considered the home to the minotaur and King Minos who touch could turn objects golden, Knossos was the capital of the Mycenaean people on the Isle of Crete. This civilization on Crete was relaxed and luxurious protected from the outside world by the sea. It housed the home for King Minos as well as the religious functions for the city.

Ancient Civilization



The walls were elaborately painted with frescoes of scenic views such as the beach or the mountains.

This palace was not monumental. It was more artistic and scenic offering comfort over pretension. Wood and gypsum were used for walls and columns. Natural Light came from light wells from the lightweight wood roofs. The natural light provided an indirect glow to the walls, which was more peaceful than direct lighting.



Ancient Civilization

The Mycenaean people were more warriors than traders. They did not like dealing with the outside world and defended their land fiercely. They were able to provide for themselves and this allowed them to develop culturally with art and theater as well as music and literature.

The Mycenaean culture was almost completely obliterated around the years 1400 – 1100 BCE. It is believed this was a period of heavy seismic and volcanic activity for the Greek Isles. The earthquakes and volcanoes forced the inhabitants to mainland Greece and Turkey. This led to the rise of King Agamemnon of Mycenae. This period was the dark ages of the Greek world from which the rise of the Greek Empire would come.

