

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I

ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-20
11 MARCH 2022

For Monday, 21 March

Ingersoll: 424-436

Reminder: Test #2

Wednesday, 23 March 2022

(Lectures 12-21)

ANCIENT CHINA

The Chinese had architectural traditions
and written language as far back as
7000 BCE

Little remains, however, due to the use of
non-permanent materials
(mud bricks and wood)

Zhou Dynasty dominated off and on
until about 256 BCE and
establishes capital city at
Chang'an (City of Everlasting Peace)

Later they moved their capital to Luoyang

Three big ideas:

WANGCHENG DIAGRAM

MANDATE OF HEAVEN

FENG SHUI // QI

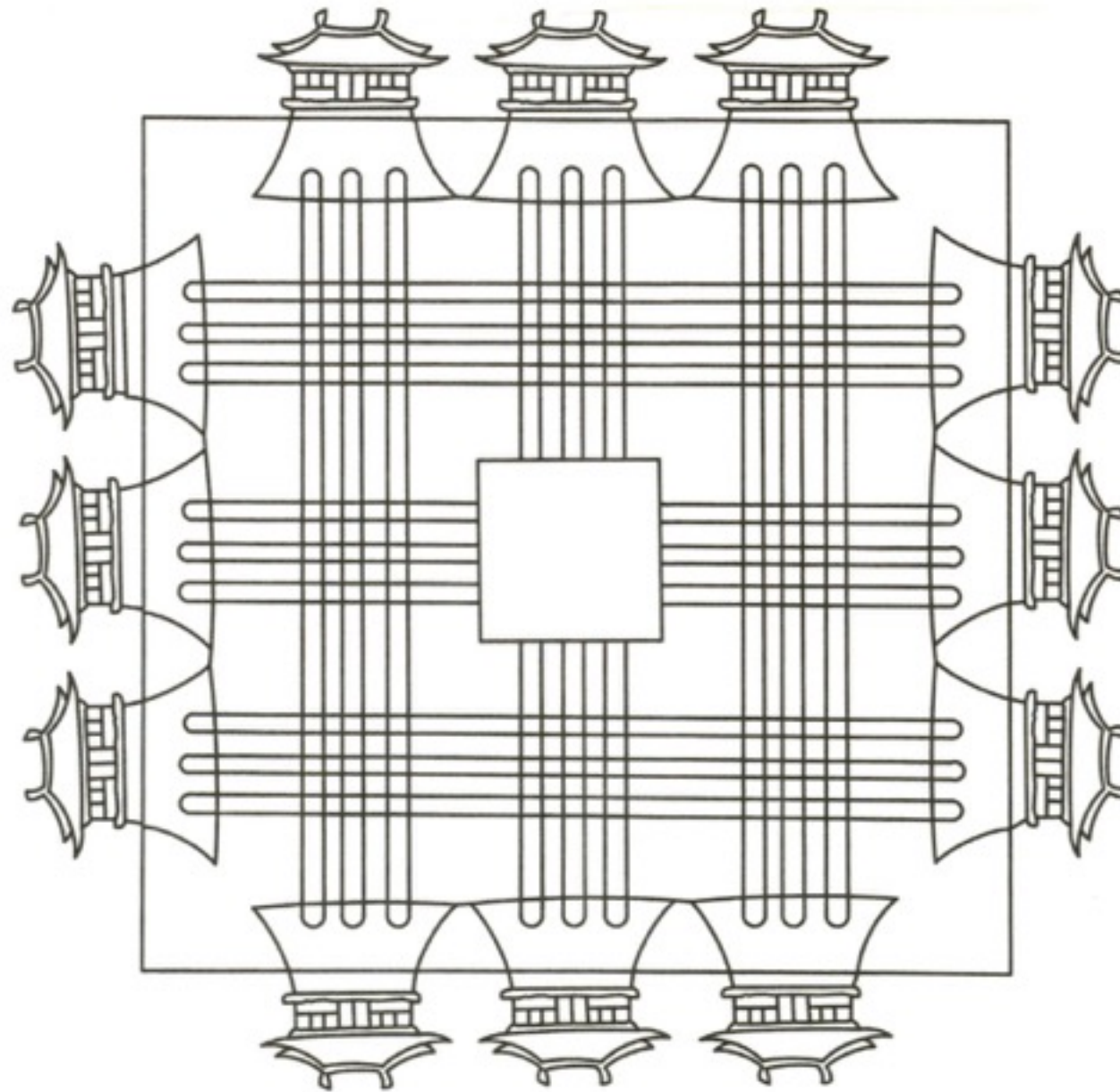


Figure 5.2-3 Wangcheng diagram for the "ruler's city."

When the **Zhou Dynasty** moved their capital city they used the **wangcheng diagram** (a **nine-square grid** with three gates on each side with Emperor in center)

Do you recall the

NINE-SQUARE-GRID

diagram from Islamic
and Mughal architecture?

What was it called?

hasht bihisht

The ***Mandate of Heaven*** was bestowed upon the emperor in the first millennium BCE as the Chinese emperor was considered semi-divine and a “Son of Heaven”

FENG SHUI

(fong-schway)

Ancient Chinese practice of finding a spiritual or psychological connection between human activity and its orientation to a physical environment (connection to universe)

QI

(chee)

The energy of the soul.
Good ***feng shui*** leads to good ***qi***

Cardinal directions very important
in the ancient Chinese architecture:

South: palace faced south to the **Red Phoenix**

East: region of the **Blue Dragon** - growth - upright tree

West: region of the **White Tiger** - autumn - harvest

North: region of cold winds - invaders - destruction

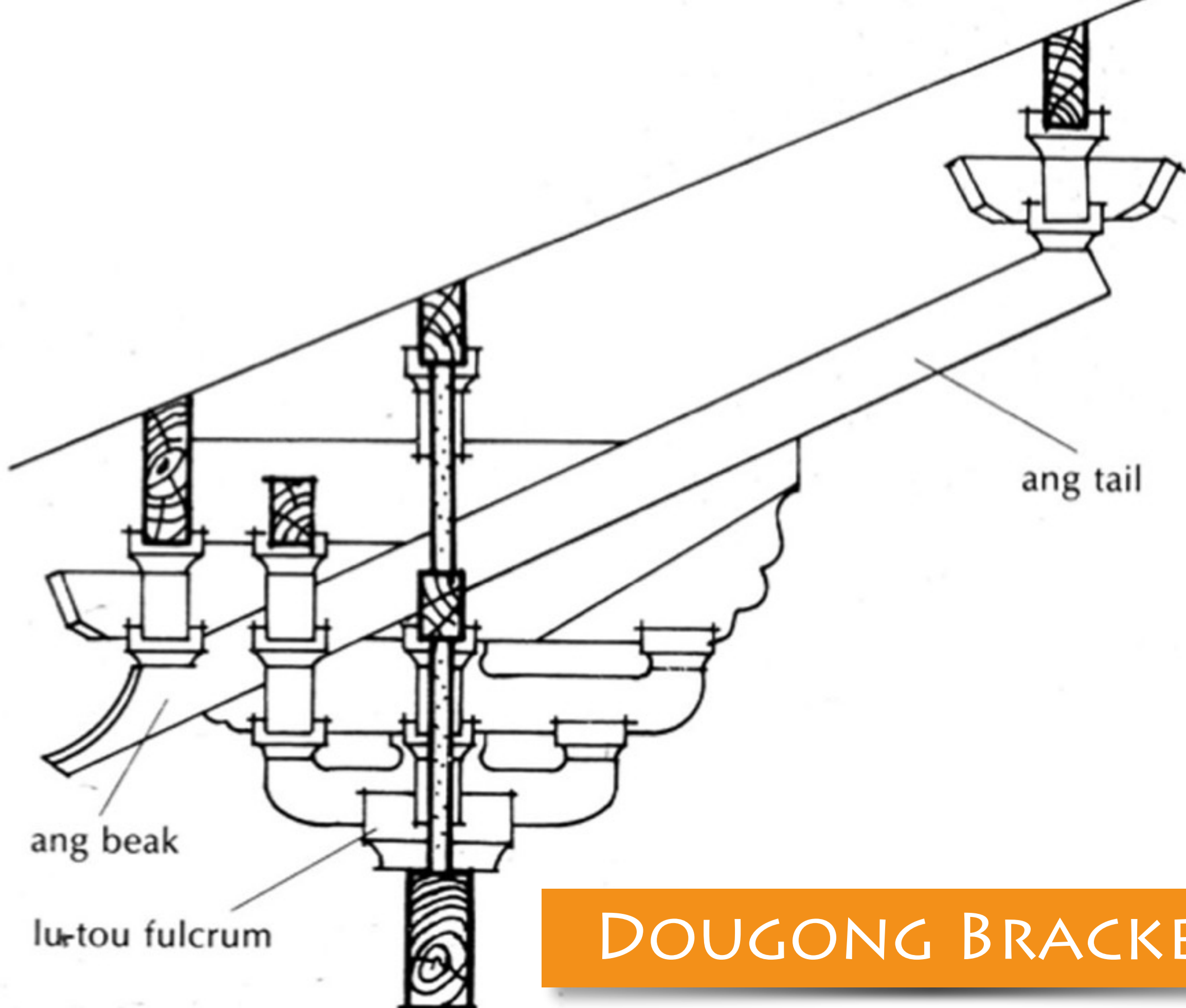
JIAN

gee-EN

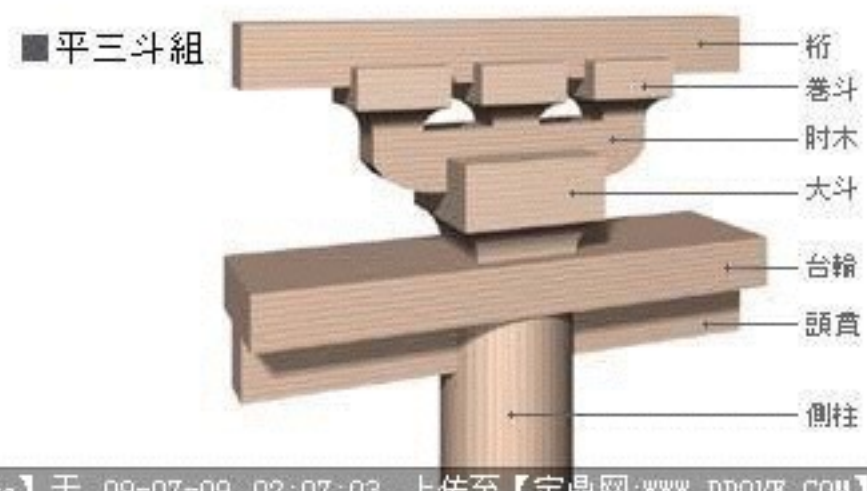
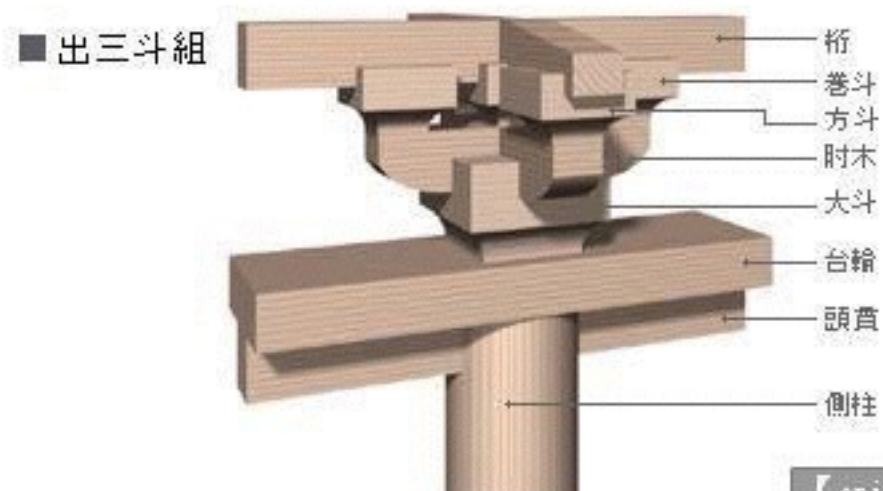
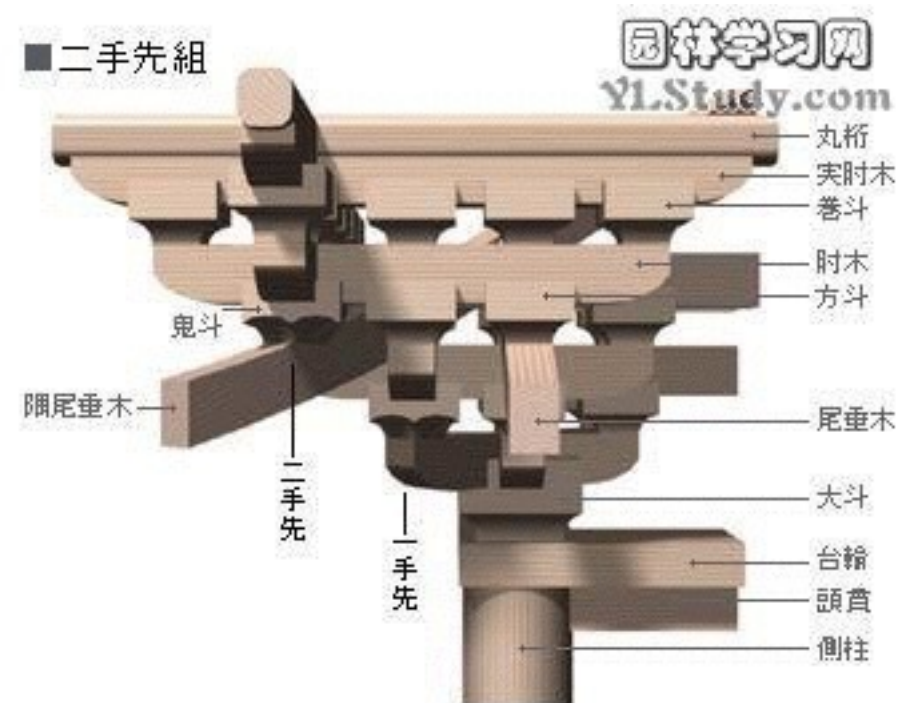
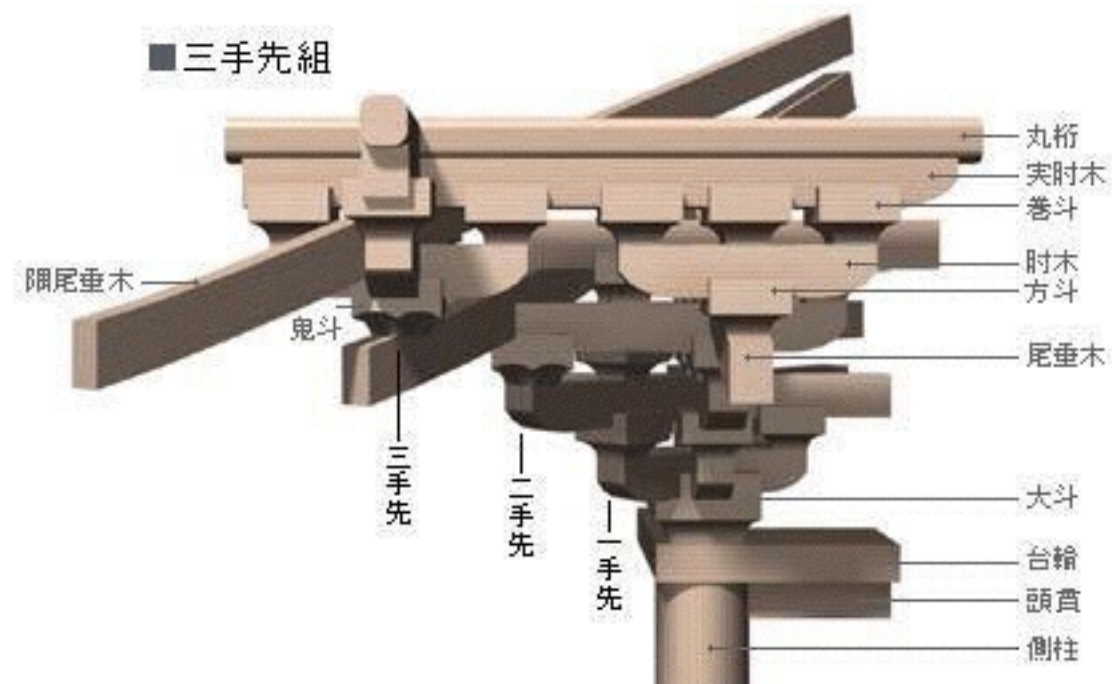
Building systems:

- foundation platform
- timber frame
 - jian** proportions
 - 10' x 20' bays
 - dougong bracket
- decorative roof

Jian proportional bays used in Chinese buildings.



DOUGONG BRACKETS



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DOUGONG BRACKETS



DOUGONG BRACKETS

diffused loads, absorbed forces



Qin dynasty

(cheen)

consolidated by **SHI HUANGDI** (221-210 BCE)

(she-WONG-dee)

reputation as ruthless military leader

- national written language
- universal currency
- national straight highways
- Great Wall

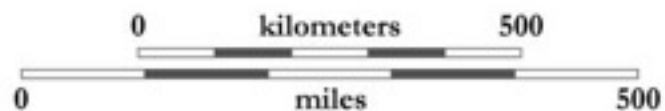
GREAT WALL OF CHINA

- ¶ World's first great public works project
- ¶ The Great Wall continued to be built and consolidated during later empires - the most photographed parts are from the Ming dynasty c 1600 CE
- ¶ Defense from the northlands
- ¶ Protection, tribute, tolls along Silk Road
- ¶ Symbol of Chinese identity

The Great Wall of China

万里长城

The Great Wall of China is the longest building on earth with a length of 6350 kilometers (3945 miles), of which the main wall spans 2400 km (1500 mi). It consists of a system of several sections, sometimes not connected, that differ in age and construction method.



Construction of the Great Wall during Chinese history





The Great Wall of China



The Great Wall of China



SHI HUANGDI'S ARMY

*Shi Huangdi's burial mound - **tumulus** - was discovered in 1974. It was 33% bigger at the base than Khufu's pyramid in Egypt but only half as high*

Archeaologists discovered
8000 terra cotta soldiers
in nine cohorts (210 BCE)



Shi Huangdi's Army near Xi'an (shee-an)



Shi Huangdi's Army





Shi Huangdi's Army



Shi Huangdi's Army



SUI DYNASTY

581 - 605 CE

(su-way)

Sui dynasty** led to **Tang dynasty

*Sui built the longest
canal system in world*

*Sui rebuilt **Chang'an** as capital which
Tang continued - making it largest
city in the world*

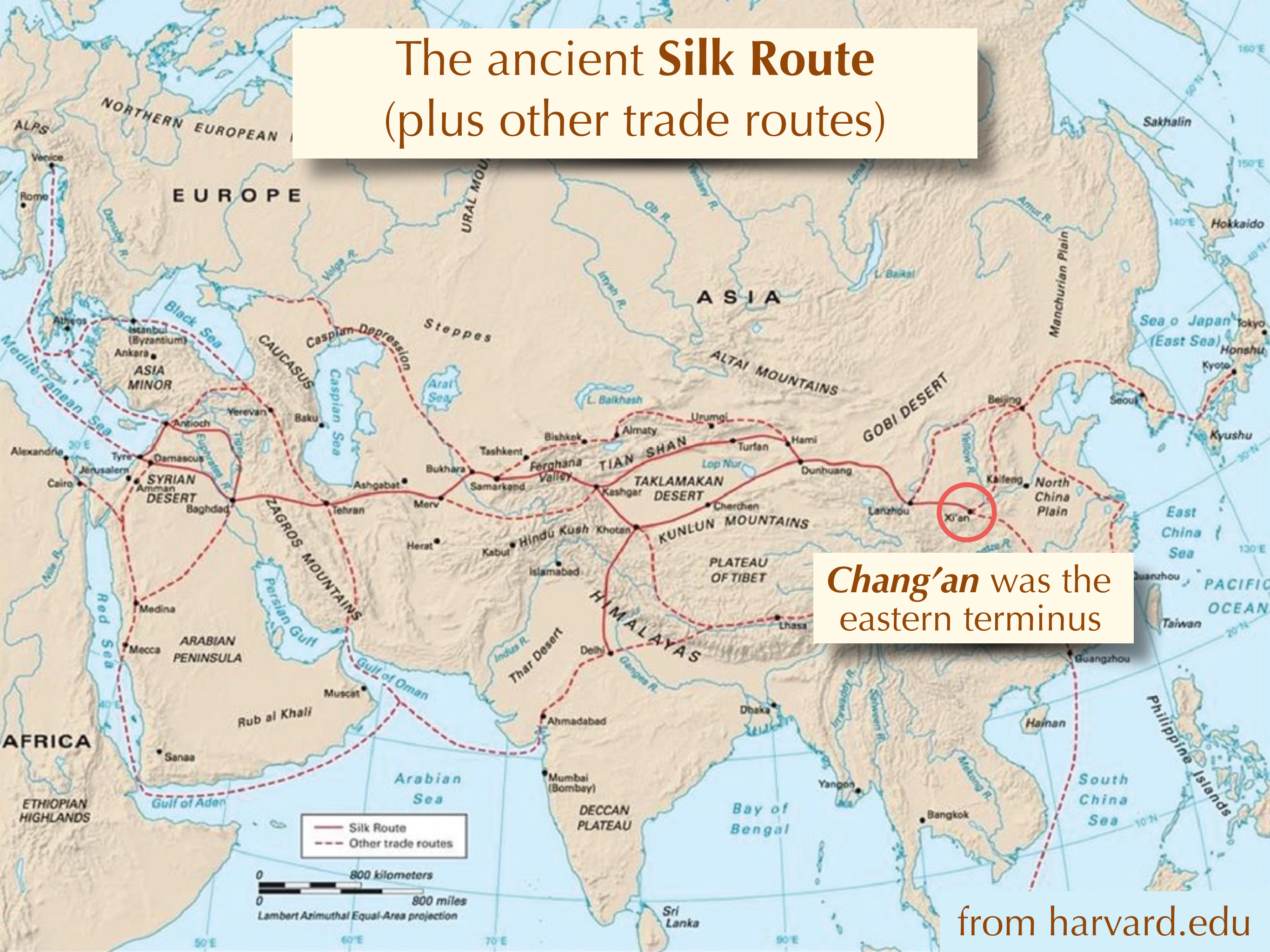
***Chang'an** today is called Xi'an (shee-an)*

Chang'an as established by *Sui*
was the eastern terminus
of the *Silk Route*



Remember the Silk Road?

The ancient Silk Route (plus other trade routes)



Chang'an was the eastern terminus



Chang'an (*chang-anne*)
(Today *Chang'an* is called *Xi'an*)



Figure 7.2-1 Zhaozhou Bridge (Anji Bridge), Nanjiao River, Hebei Province, 605–616.

In the *Sui dynasty* (c **616** CE)
mason *Li Chun* designed the
Bridge of Zhaozhou with its 121 foot span



Architect ***Kai*** laid out the rebuild of
Chang'an in **580 CE** using the
wangcheng diagram and making
the widest streets ever (500 feet
wide for a central avenue)

This did not connect city but
segregated it instead



Chang'an c 580 CE

108 fangs or wards

(w) west market

(e) east market

(ig) imperial garden

(pc) palace city

(ic) imperial city

(xp) xingqing palace

(dp) daiminggoing
palace

TANG DYNASTY

618 - 907 CE

Buddhist **monasteries** and **pagodas**

Buddhism comes to China
along the trade route (Silk Road)
circa **100 BCE**

*Buddhism developed into a very
robust religious and economic
power and built many **monasteries***

The height of the **pagoda** was
linked to spiritual cosmology
of the Buddhist tradition

People enjoyed climbing them
because of the great view



Tang Dynasty (707 CE)

GREAT WILD GOOSE PAGODA

louge type (stepped levels)
built for Ci'en Monastery
197 feet tall



Great Wild Goose Pagoda



Tang Dynasty (707 CE)

SMALL WILD GOOSE PAGODA

miyuan type (hollow
core) built for Yi Jing
148 feet tall

Small Wild Goose Pagoda



Monasteries and their symbolic towers
- the ***pagodas*** - were destroyed

They grew too powerful economically and
threatened imperial power

Buddhist monasteries were
outlawed, and by 845 CE
46,000 of them were destroyed

Necropolis of *Empress Wu*
623 - 705 CE

A very bad reputation in history

Wife of the 3rd Tang emperor Gaozong
she was able to achieve the title
emperor and gain legitimacy through
architecture projects

Rose through the ranks of
concubinage, to eventually become
imperial consort (the queen concubine)

Historians claim she murdered her daughter
to accuse her enemies, poisoned relatives,
and forced her son to commit suicide to
secure her power

Built her own necropolis at Qianling c 680 CE
(chee-en-long)



EMPRESS WU'S NECROPOLIS

Figure 7.2-5 Qianling imperial necropolis, begun 680s under the patronage of Empress Wu.

Three natural hills, grand boulevard, more than
100 colossal sculptures across vast landscape

end



Figure 7.2-6 Bulguk-sa, Korea. Seventh-century Buddhist temple.

Silla dynasty in Korea c. 668-935 CE

Bulguk-sa Temple influenced from China Tang dynasty



Figure 7.2-7 Kyongju, Korea. Daereungwon Tumuli Park of twenty-three Silla tombs, seventh to eighth centuries.

Silla tomb sites in Korea circa 750 CE