

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I

ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-21
21 MARCH 2022

Reminder: Test #2

Wednesday, 23 March 2022

(Lectures 12-21)

For Monday, 25 March

Ingersoll: 521- 533



BRIDGE OF ZHAOZHOU



Li Chun

Bridge Designer

First Chinese stone arch bridge (**616 CE**)

Bridge has survived
10 floods / 8 wars /
many earthquakes

Mandate of Heaven

The ancient Chinese idea that heaven, which embodies the will of the universe, bestows the ***Mandate*** on a just and able ruler to govern China - regardless of noble birth (monarchy)

If a ruler were deposed, it was thought that that person wasn't just or able enough, as judged by natural law

SONG DYNASTY

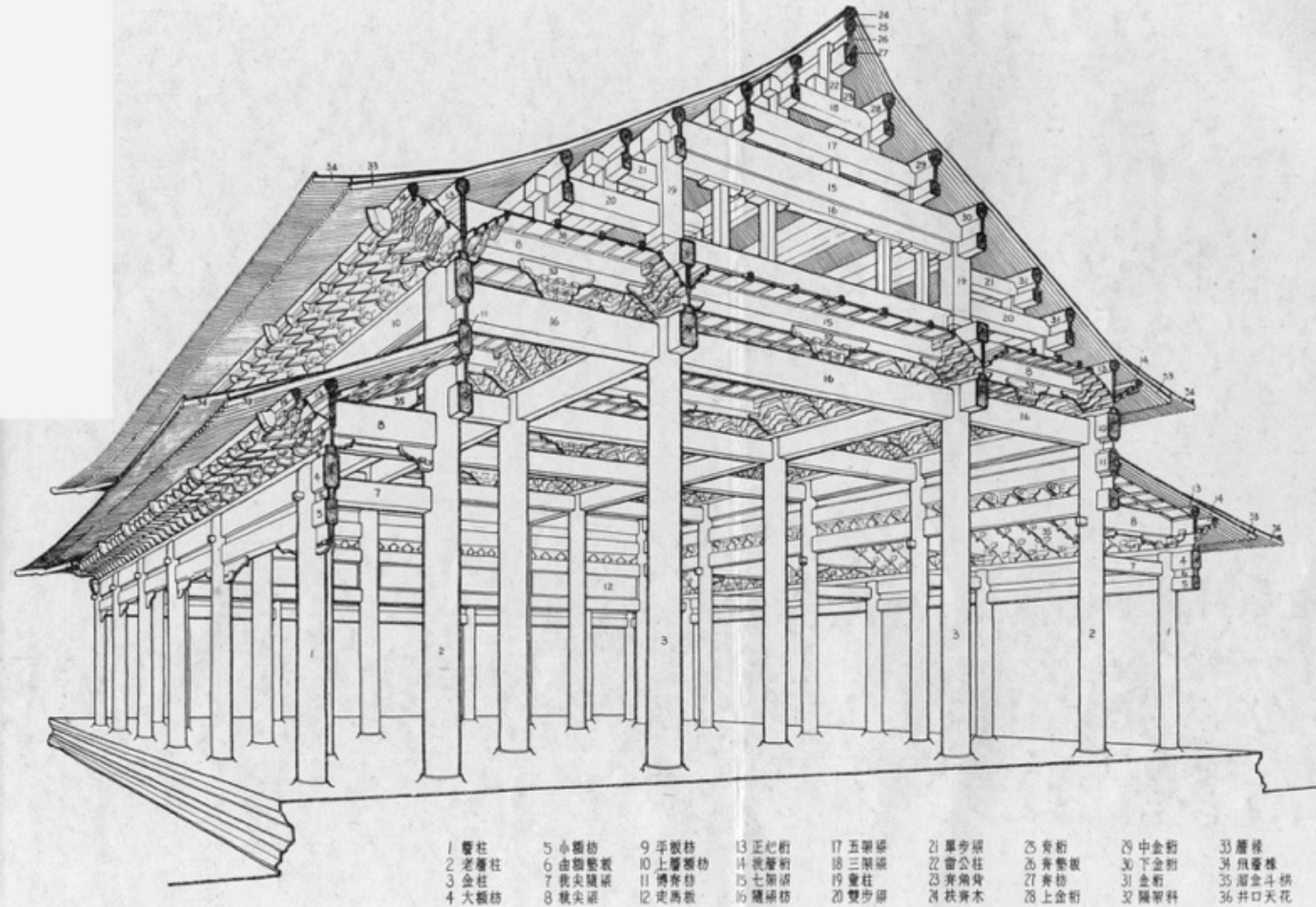
960 - 1279 CE



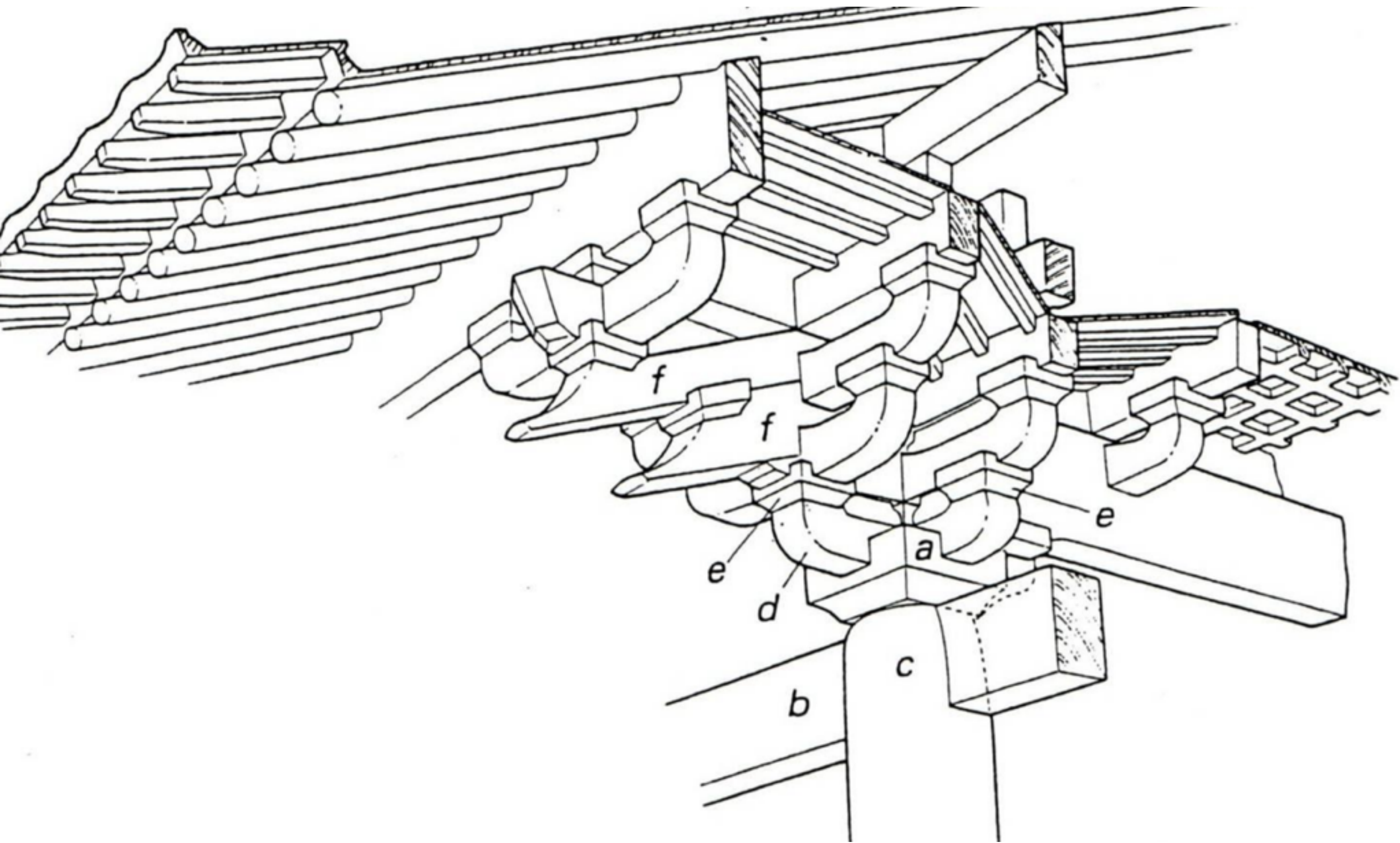
YINGZAO FASHI

The Chinese
Architectural
Guidebook c **1100**

The most important
aspect of the
Song Dynasty we
will refer to is the
creation of the
Yingzao Fashi



Yingzao Fashi c 1100





Dougong Brackets as defined by *Yingzao Fashi* (Song)

The Northern Song's Ruling Area Map

Land under the rule of the Northern Song Dynasty (960–1127)




-  Land under the rule of the Northern Song Dynasty
-  Capital (modern-day name)
-  Major city (modern-day name)
-  China's modern-day border



The Southern Song's Ruling Area Map

Land under the rule of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127–1279 AD)

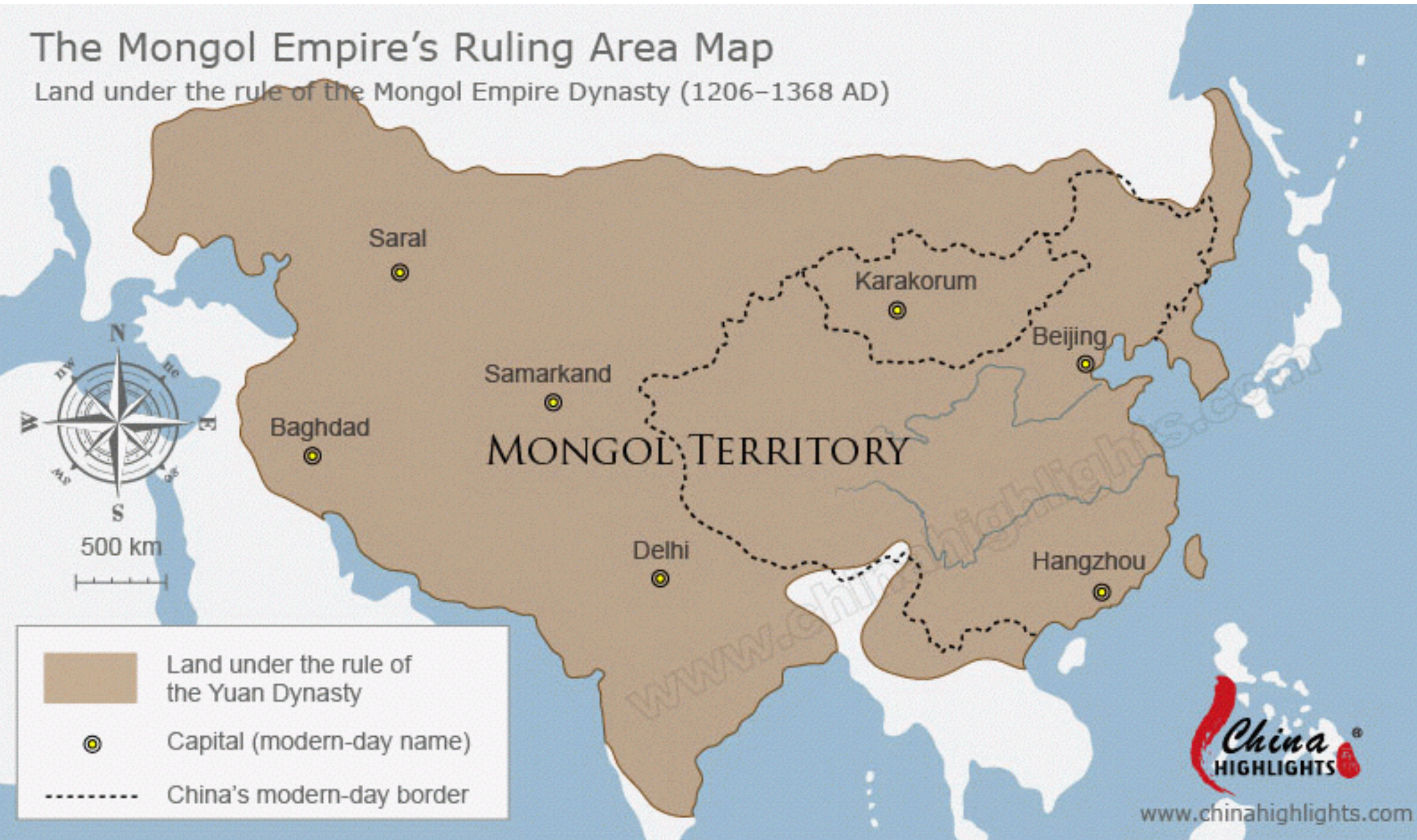


-  Land under the rule of the Southern Song Dynasty
-  Capital (modern-day name)
-  Major city (modern-day name)
-  China's modern-day border



The Mongol Empire's Ruling Area Map





Land under the rule of the Mongol Empire Dynasty (1206–1368 AD)



The Yuan's Ruling Area Map

Land under the rule of the Yuan Dynasty (1279–1368 AD)



-  Land under the rule of the Yuan Dynasty
-  Capital (modern-day name)
-  Major city (modern-day name)
-  China's modern-day border



YUAN DYNASTY

1271 - 1368 CE

(wan)

The ***Mongols*** conquered the ***Song Dynasty***
creating the ***Yuan Dynasty***

Whether Chinese or Mongolian, the
leader was considered a *son of heaven*,
a demi-God by the ***Mandate of Heaven***

Led to cultural continuity and
architectural conservativeness

Kublai Khan 1215 - 1294 (Yuan)

Takes over city called **DADU**

about 1264

(later Dadu becomes ***Beijing***
when Ming take over about 1400)

Grandson of Genghis Khan

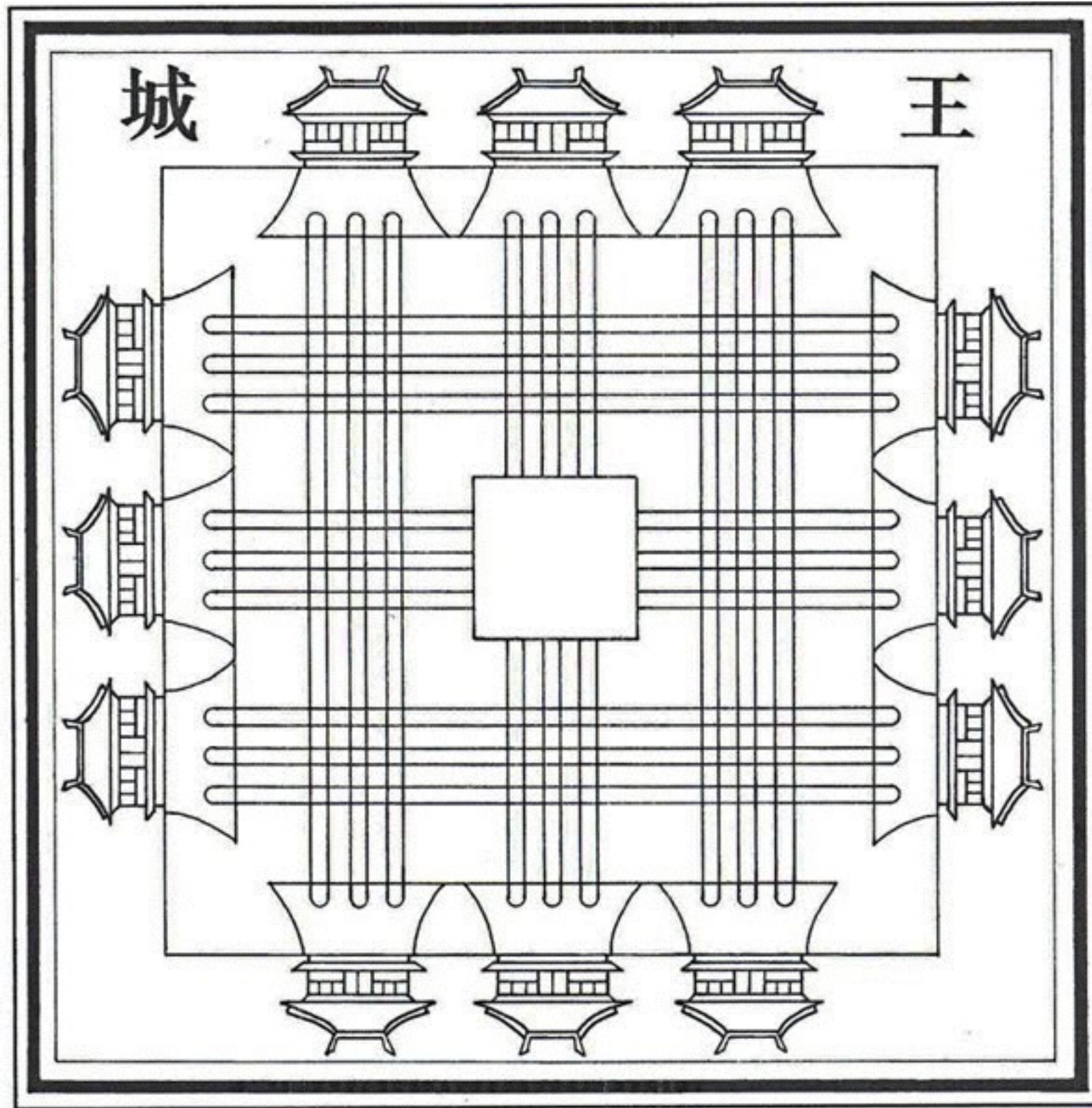
Khan's architect is: ***Liu Bingzhong***

Liu Bingzhong consults the ancient

KAOGONG JI (Book of Rites) c 1235

(ka-gong-zhee)

To plan Dadu, he uses the ***wangcheng diagram*** of three streets N-S and three streets E-W with a palace in the center. A nine-square grid with the three entry gates on each side.



Wengcheng Diagram for Dadu (later Beijing)

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)

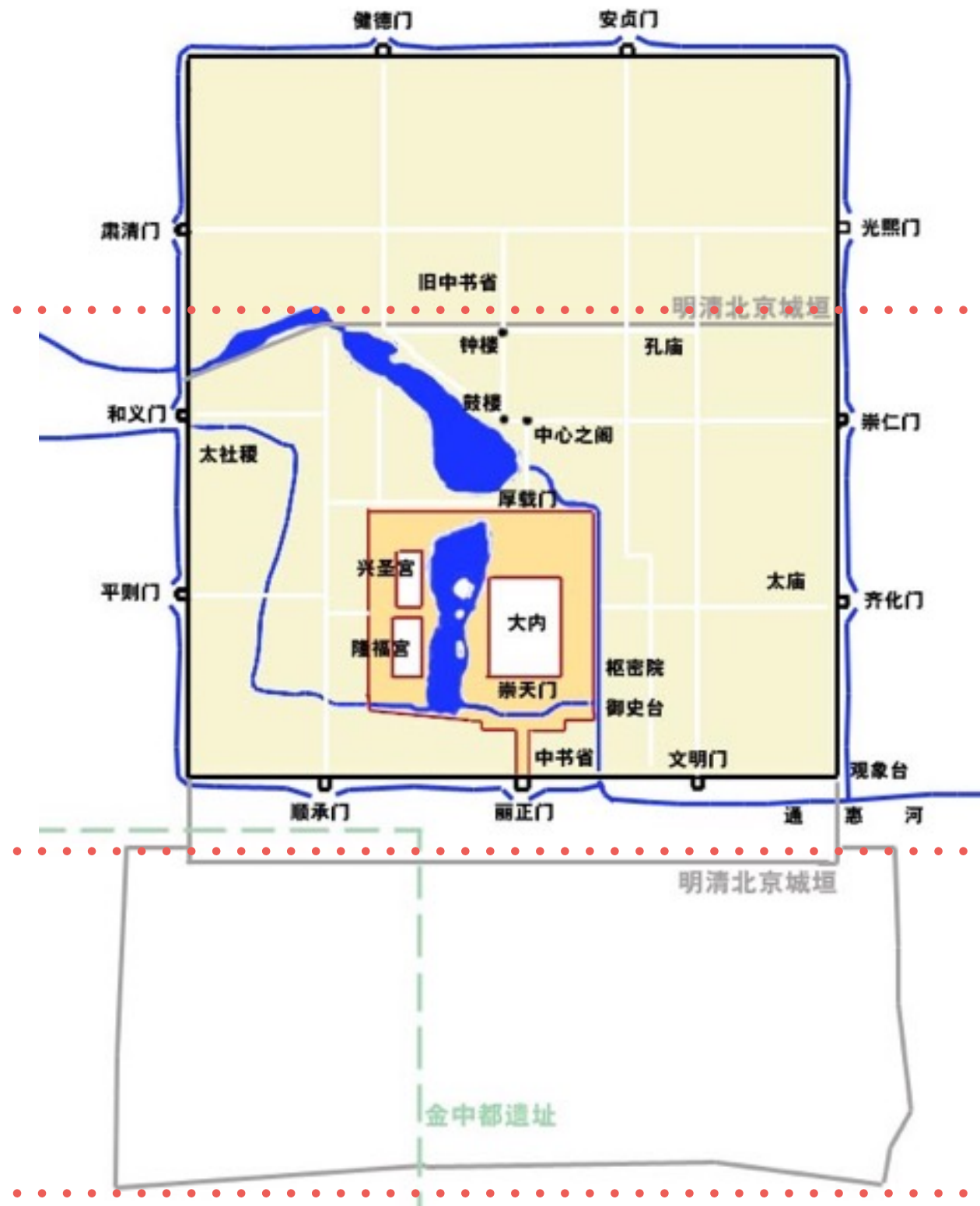
QI

(chee)

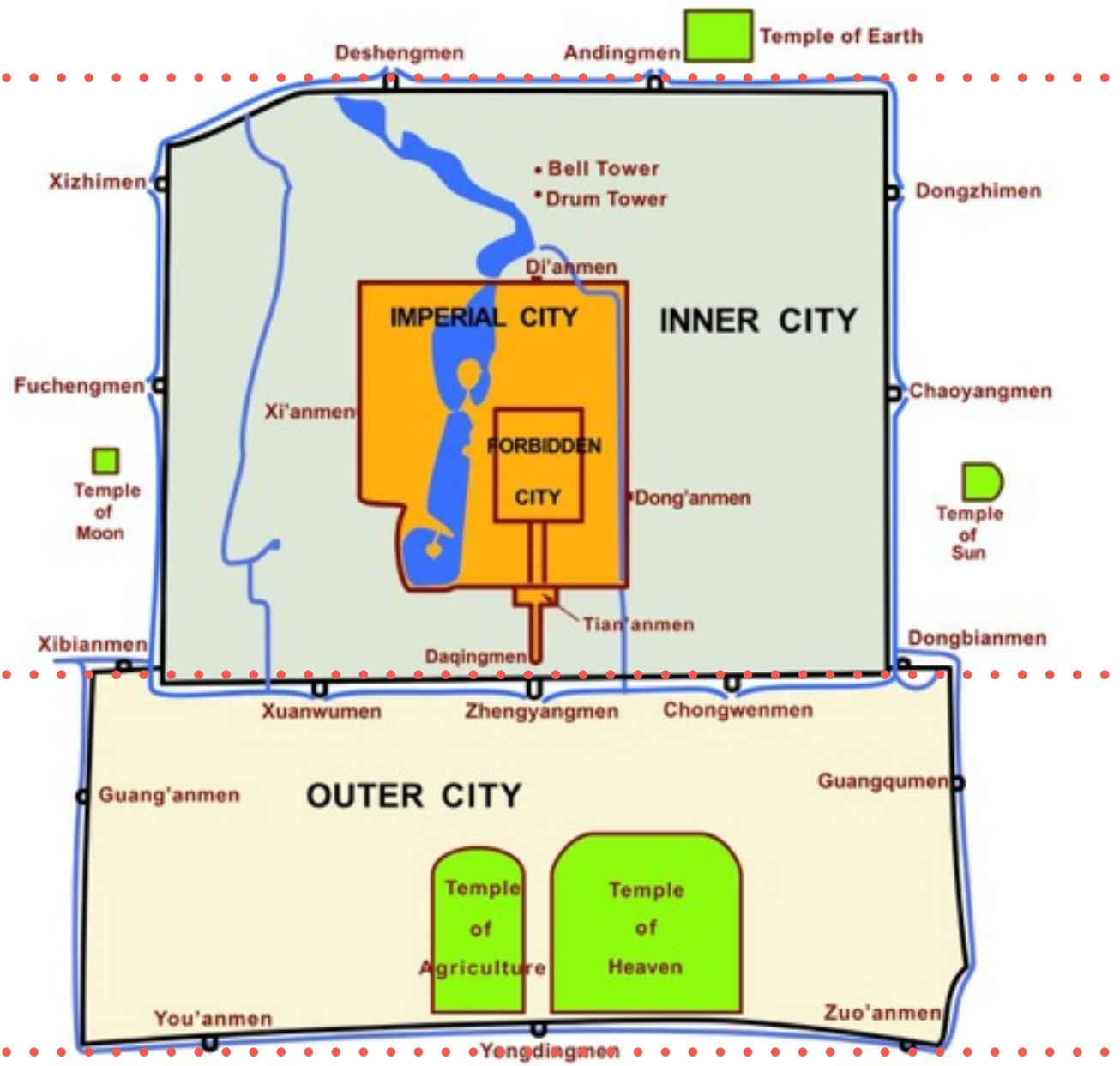
The energy of the soul.
Good ***feng shui*** leads to good ***qi***

YUAN DYNASTY'S DADU

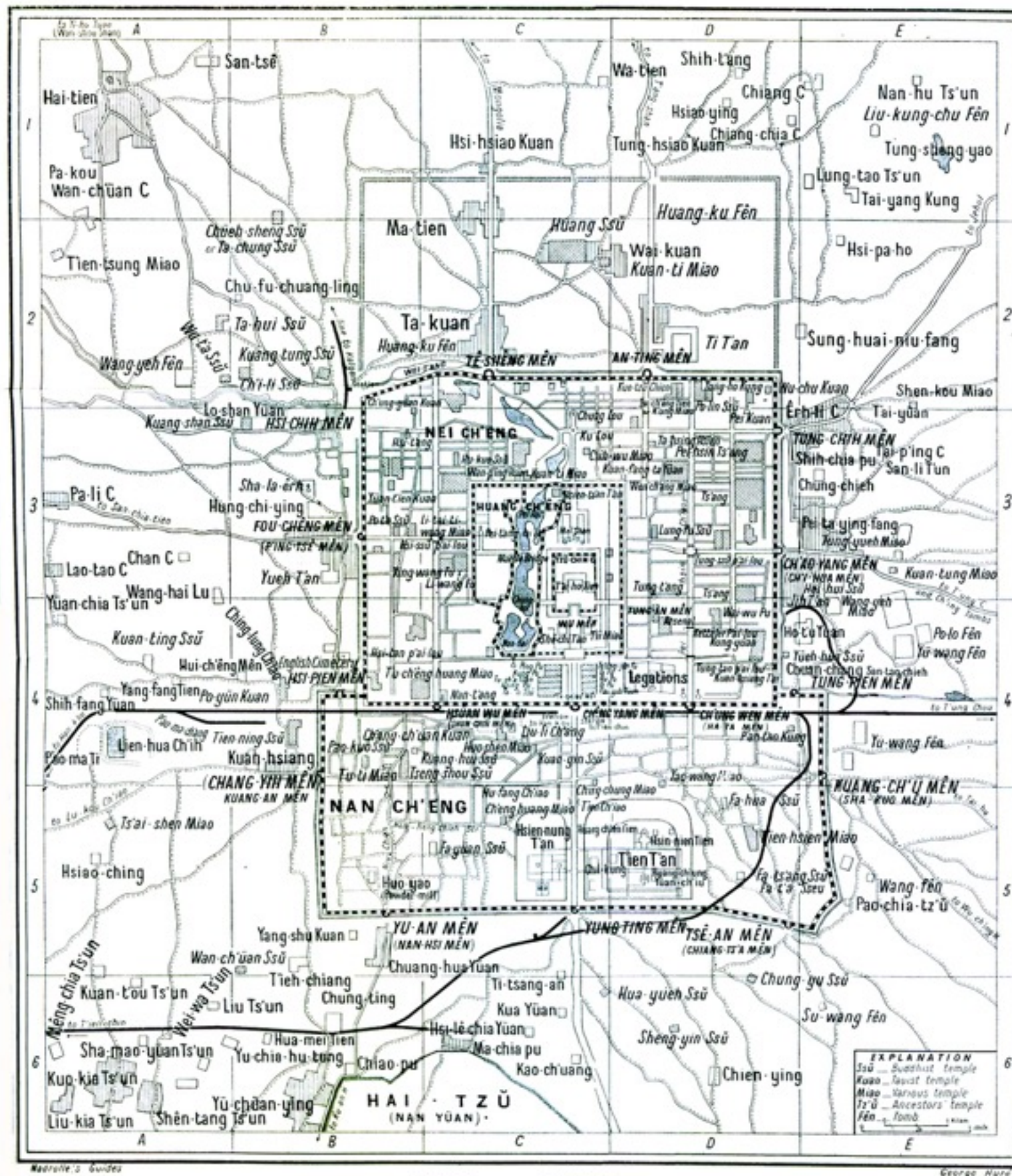
- Multi-ethnic - multi-religion
- Very wide avenues
- Artificial hill behind for feng shui
- Outer (Tatar) walls larger than Rome
- Outer (Tatar) walls smaller than Chang'an



Yuan Dynasty c 1264



Ming Dynasty c 1550



PEKING AND ITS ENVIRONS

Beijing (c 1912)



White Pagoda - all that remains from the Yuan Dynasty



WHITE PAGODA

Also called a *Stupa*

1277 (Yuan)

Emperor Kublai Khan
brought Buddhist Monks
from Nepal (lamas) to
build the White Pagoda

Kublai Khan died in 1294

Rebellion, discord, and Black Death (c **1350**)

Ming Dynasty entered Dadu (**1366**) without resistance, destroyed it, and cordoned it off...

... then established their capital city at *Nanjing*

The Ming's Ruling Area Map

Land under the rule of the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644 AD)



-  Land under the rule of the Ming Dynasty
-  Capital (modern-day name)
-  Major city (modern-day name)
-  China's modern-day border



www.chinahighlights.com

Chengzu (ruled **1402-1424**)

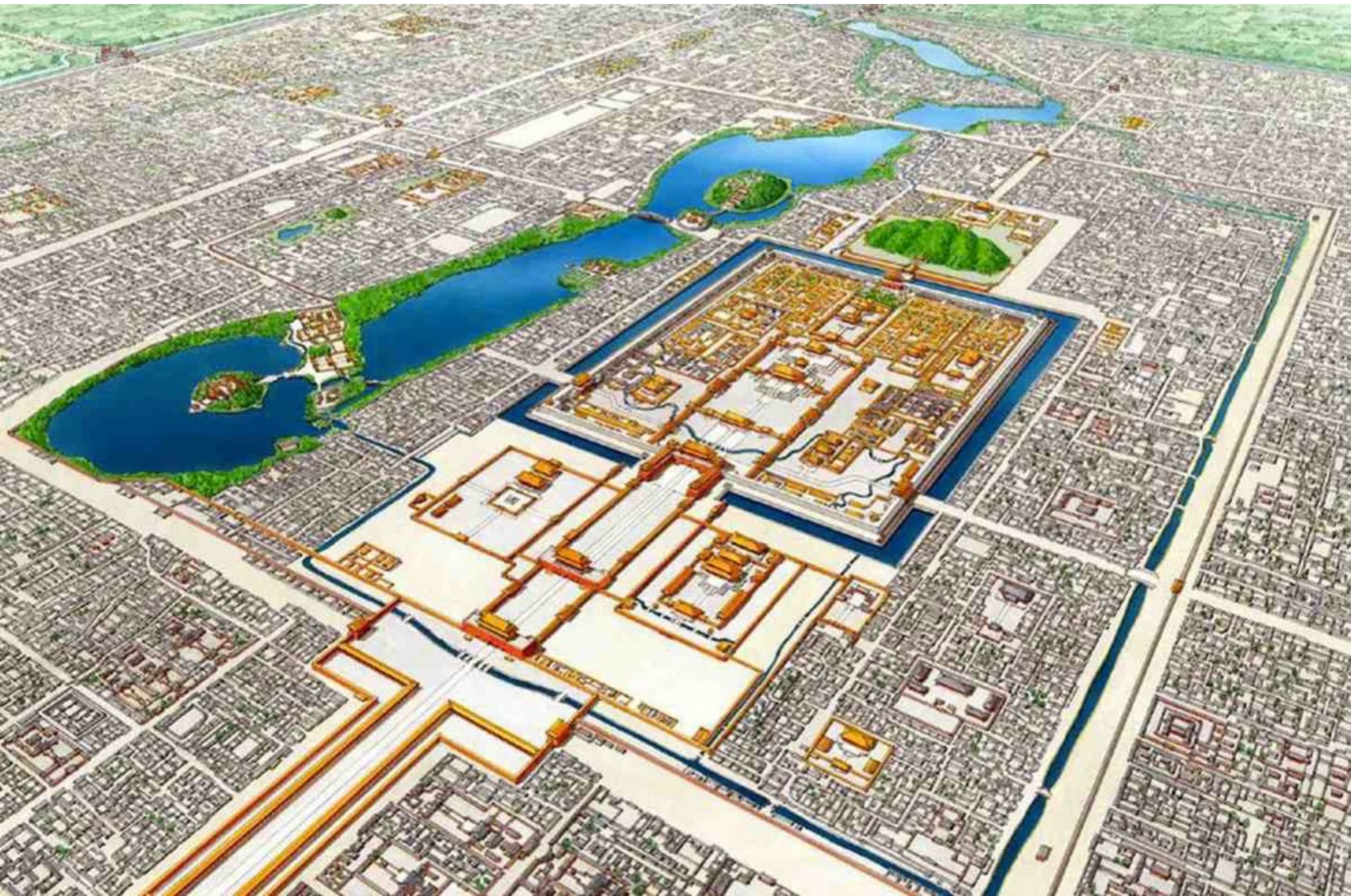
Second Ming Emperor

Chengzu returns to Dadu and renames
the city **Beijing** (meaning northern capital)

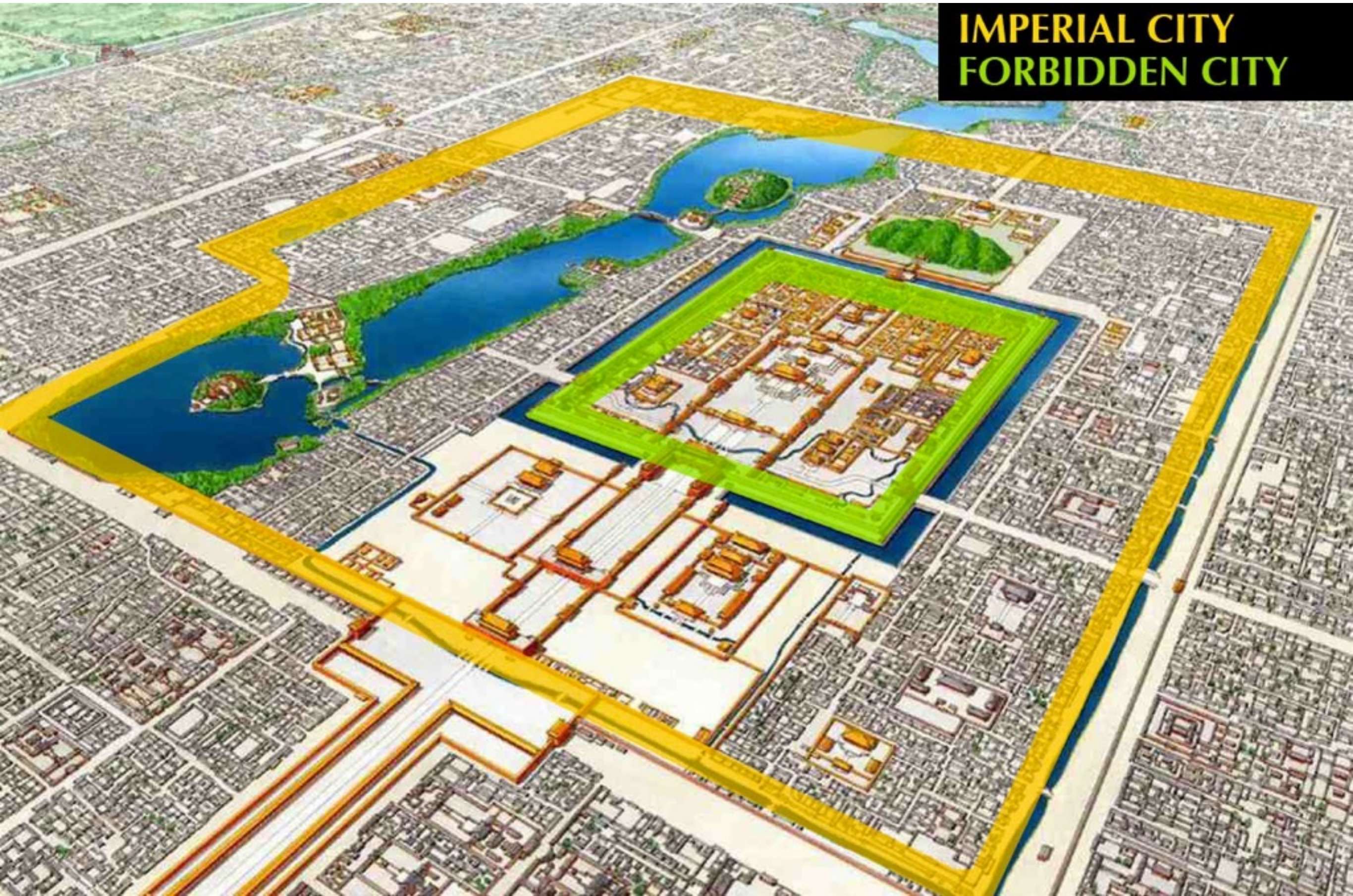
Calls his reign *Yongle* meaning
Perpetual Happiness

THE FORBIDDEN CITY

- Begun about **1402**
- Exclusively for government officials
- Surrounded by walls
- Central axis and strict symmetry
- An ***Outer Court*** and ***Inner Court***
- Architect: ***Ruan An*** from Cambodia



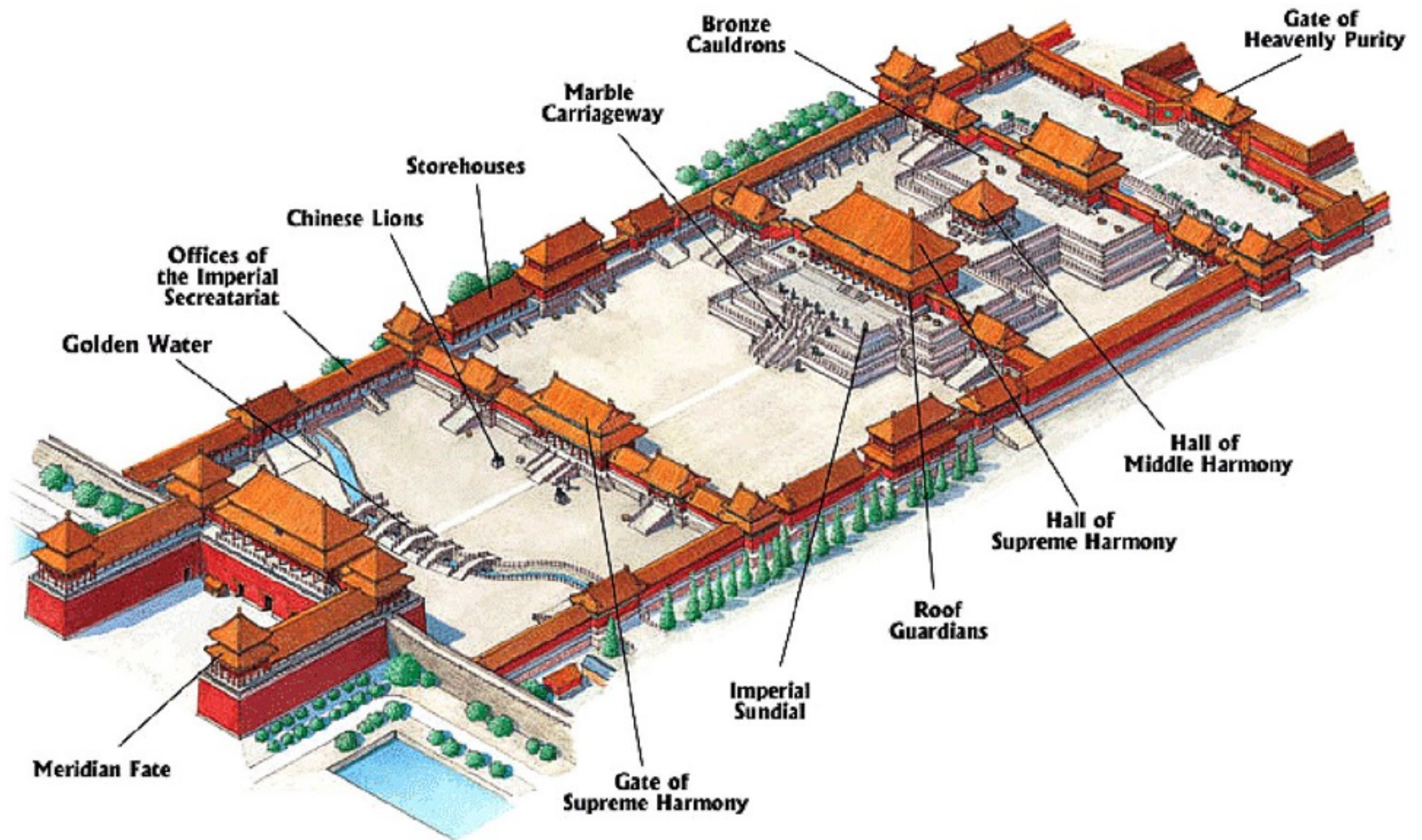
IMPERIAL CITY FORBIDDEN CITY



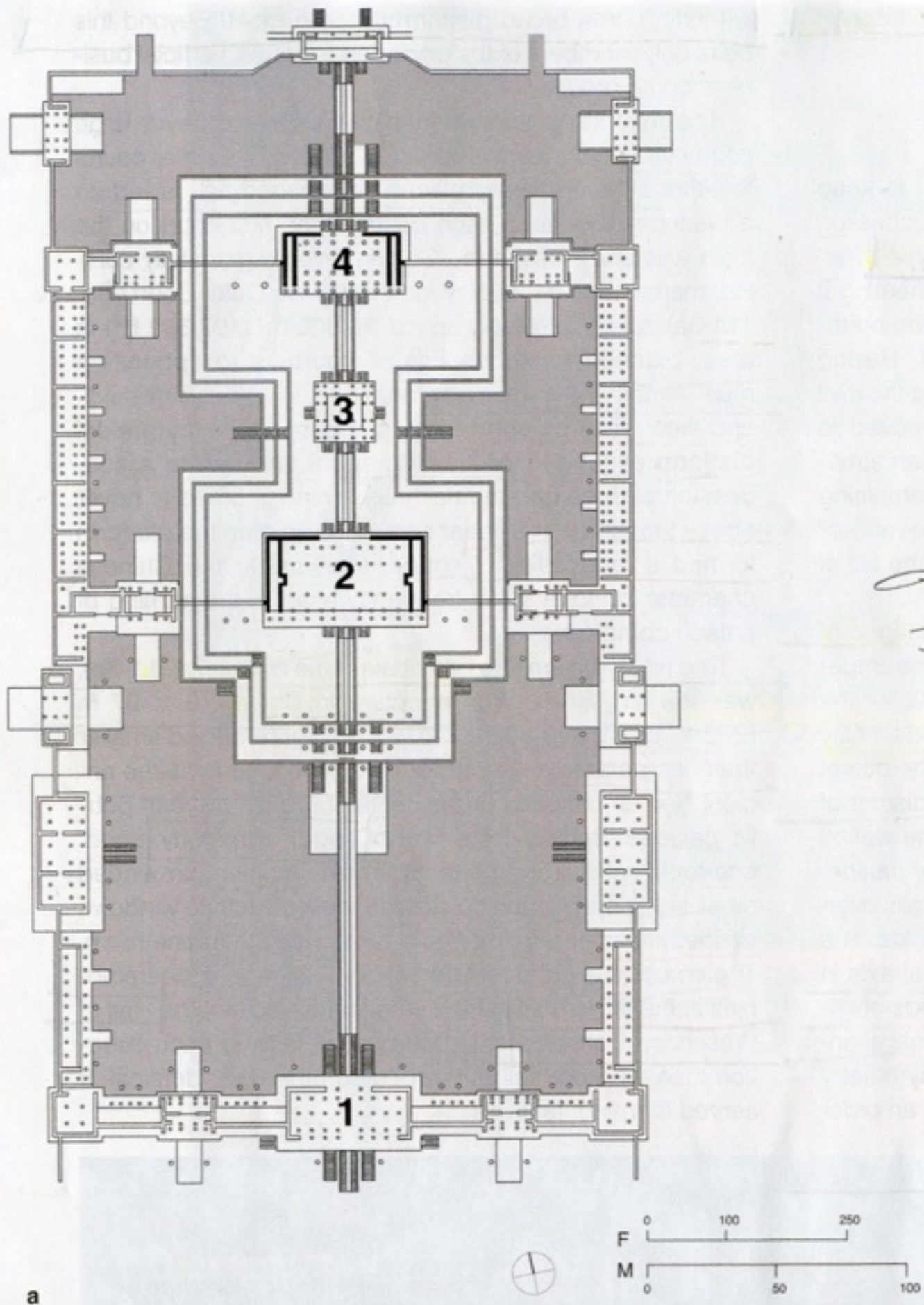
The Inner Court

The Outer Court

A - Meridian Gate



Outer Court of the Forbidden City



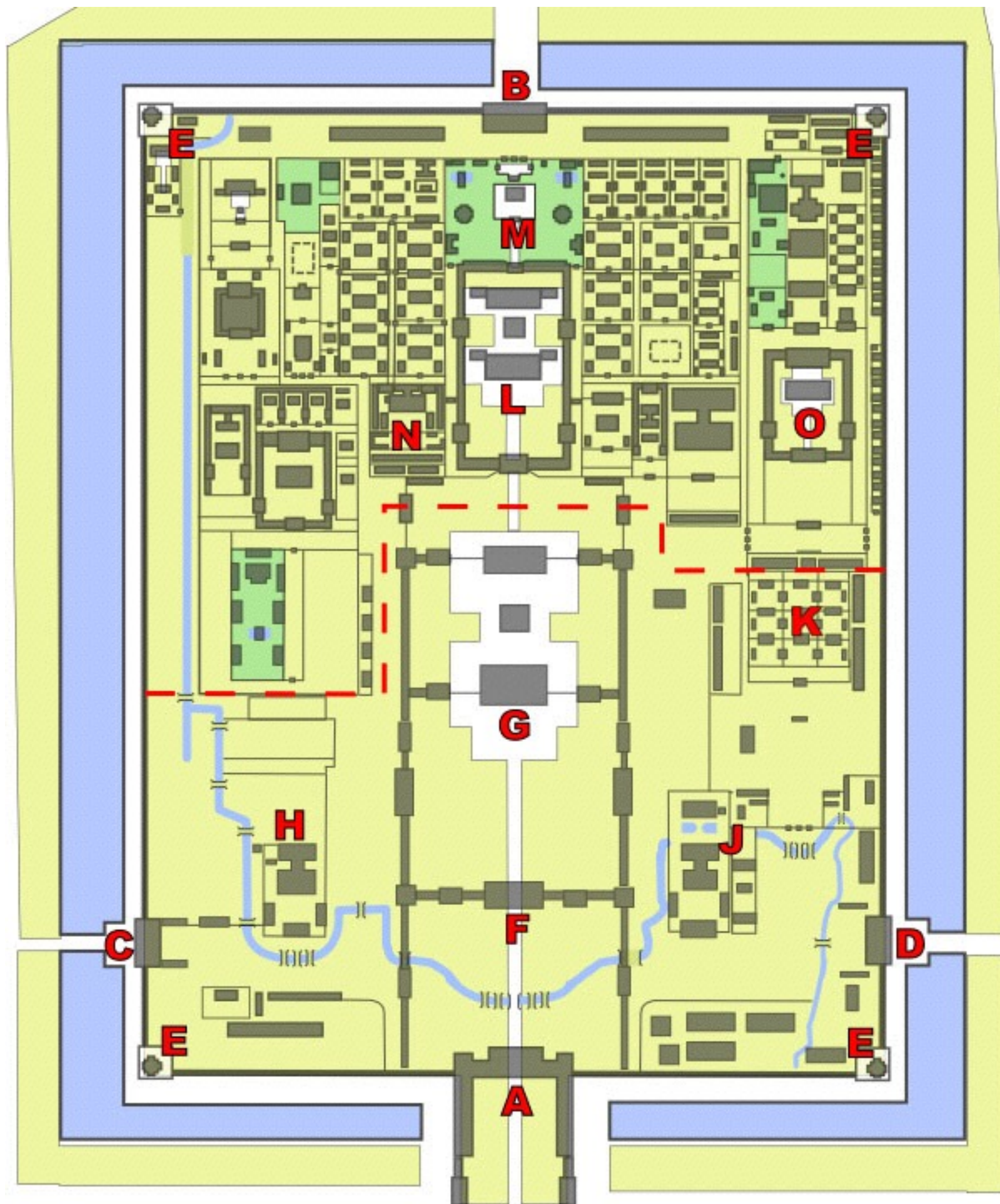
4) Hall of Preserving Harmony

3) Hall of Middle Harmony

2) Hall of Supreme Harmony

Outer Court of Forbidden City

1) Gate of Supreme Harmony



B - Gate of Divine Might

M - Imperial Garden

Inner Court

C - West Glorious Gate

D - East Glorious Gate

L - Palace of Heavenly Purity

Outer Court

E - Corner Towers

F - Gate of Supreme Harmony

G - Hall of Supreme Harmony

Forbidden City
surrounded by water

A - Meridian Gate

Forbidden City's **Inner Court**

- ¶ Hall for Emperor
 - ¶ Hall for Empress
 - ¶ Hall for their Sacred Union

 - ¶ Hundreds of concubines
 - ¶ Hundreds of eunuchs
 - ¶ Hundreds of bureaucrats
- (they didn't live there, however)



Views of Inner Court (note the change in scale)





Imperial City - from *Tiananmen Square*



Tiananmen Gate

The southern gate into the Imperial City



Tiananmen Square south gateway to the Imperial City



Tiananmen Square, Summer of 1989
One of the most famous photographs of all time



Tiananmen 1989 - Communist Chinese government crackdown
kills estimated 10,000 protestors demanding democracy



SCHOLARS' GARDENS OF SUZHOU

Suzhou twice as large as any city in Europe by 1550

Suzhou

A high level of independence
from the rigor and control of Beijing

- High level of education
- Strong merchant class
- Greath wealth
- Subtle resistance to Imperial Authority

Expressed in the architectural
nature of the ***Scholars' Gardens***

Winding paths, changing views,
different perspectives, garden follies,
connection to nature, natural random
elements, rock gardens, Ting Pavilions,
artificial water elements, framed views

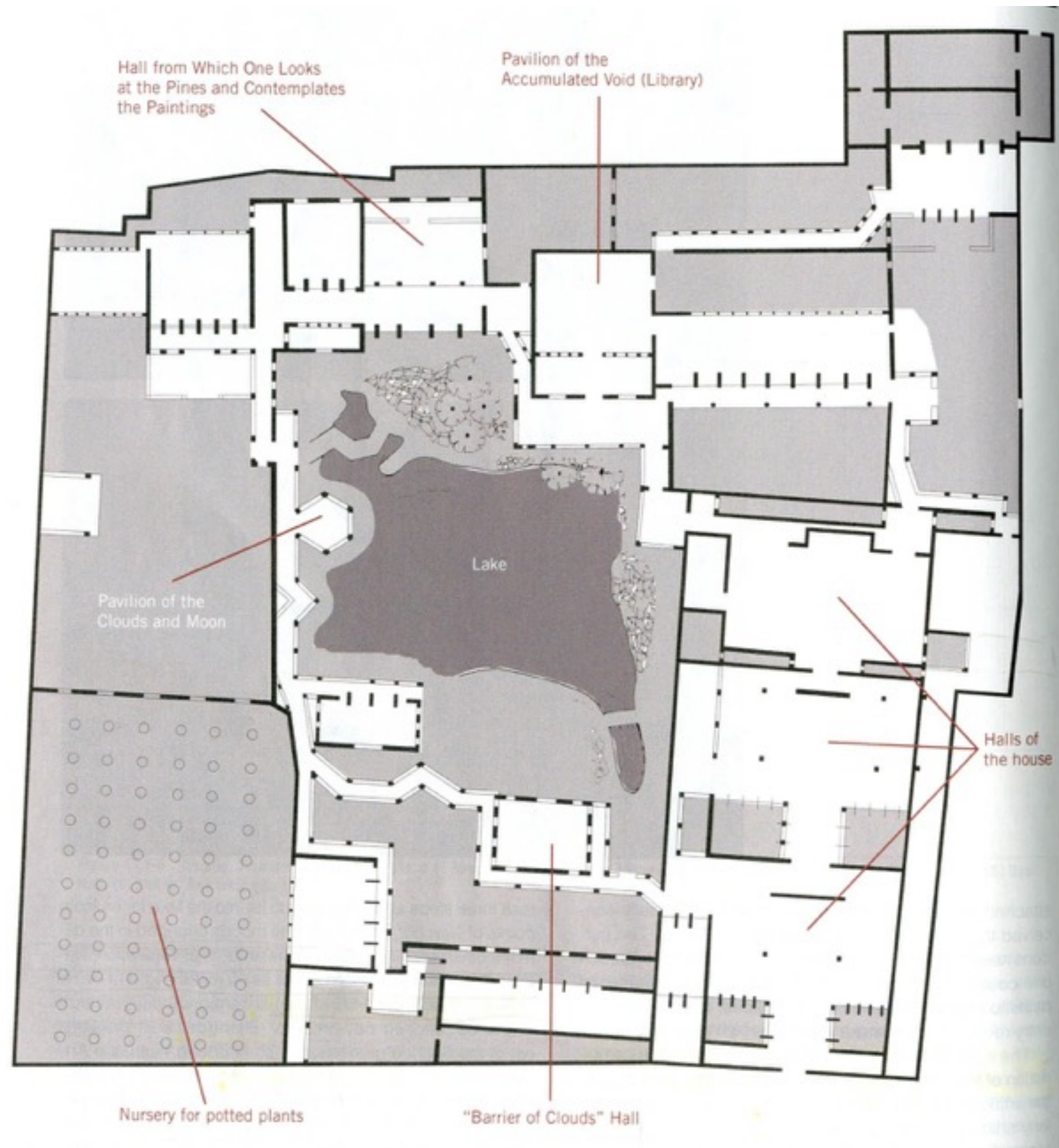
Net Master's Garden (smallest)

Wang Shi Yuan

Suzhou

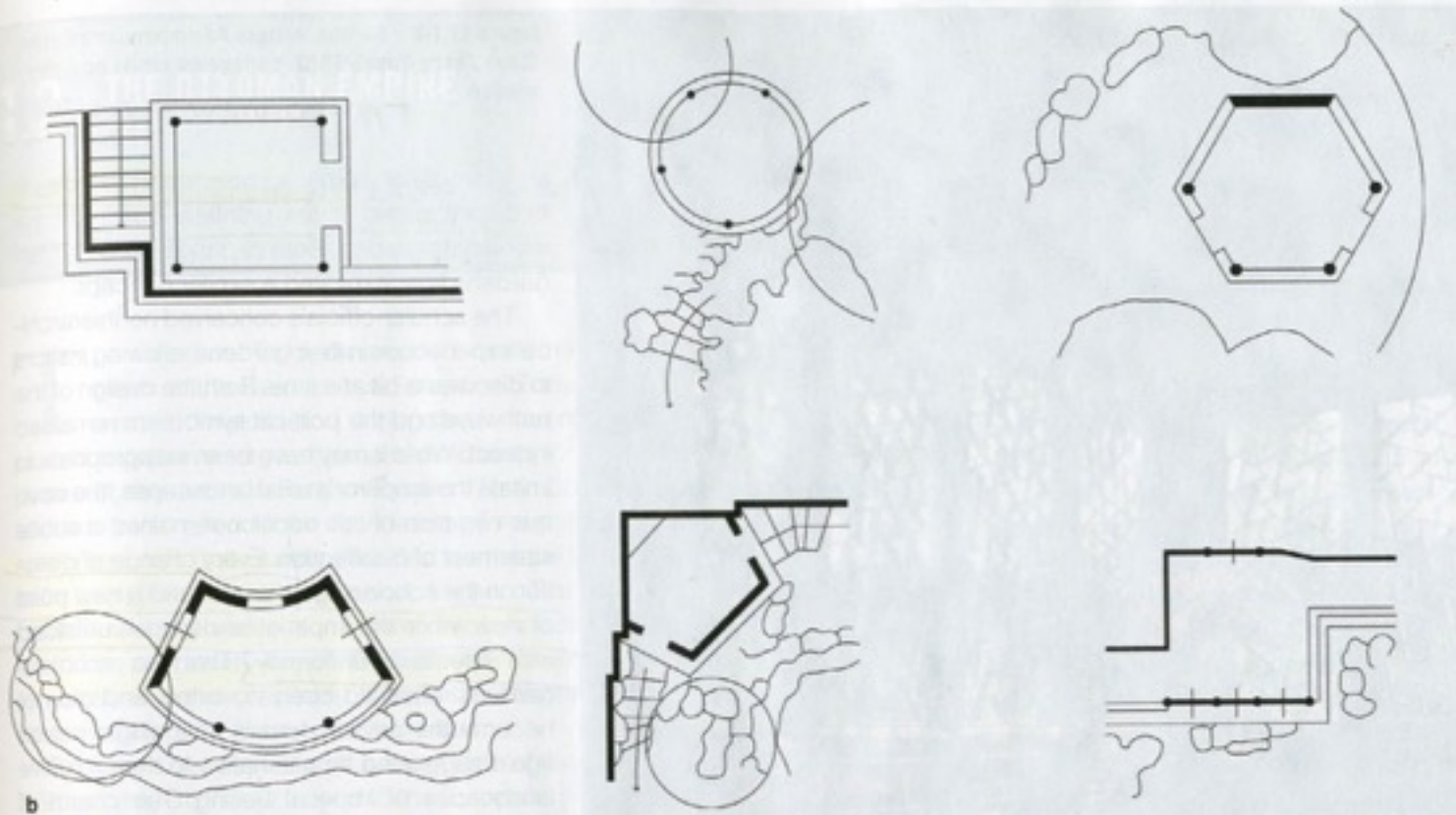
13th-18th century

***As a fishing net catches fish, words are
often thought to assist in arriving at (catching)
meaning***



Net Master's Garden, Suzhou, 13thc-18th centuries

Variety of pavilions



Ting pavilions

Tai Hu rock arrangements

Figure 11.1-7 Suzhou. (b) Different shapes of *ting* pavilions, demonstrating the love of variety. (c) Net Master's Garden, *ting*. (d) *Tai hu* rock formation.

The Artless Administrator's Garden (largest)

by Wang Xianchen (c 1500)

Self-deprecating concept that:

**Gardening is the only form of
administration suited to the artless**

Great Concepts and Words

A framed view referred to as a
borrowed landscape

Chinese character for landscape was
water + mountain

precursor to

~ English landscape gardening ~

Landscape design of the 18th century based on constantly changing direction, informality and asymmetry, varying points of view and perspectives, chance discoveries, and charming structures — the whole experience was to evoke philosophical thought and a connection to nature

end