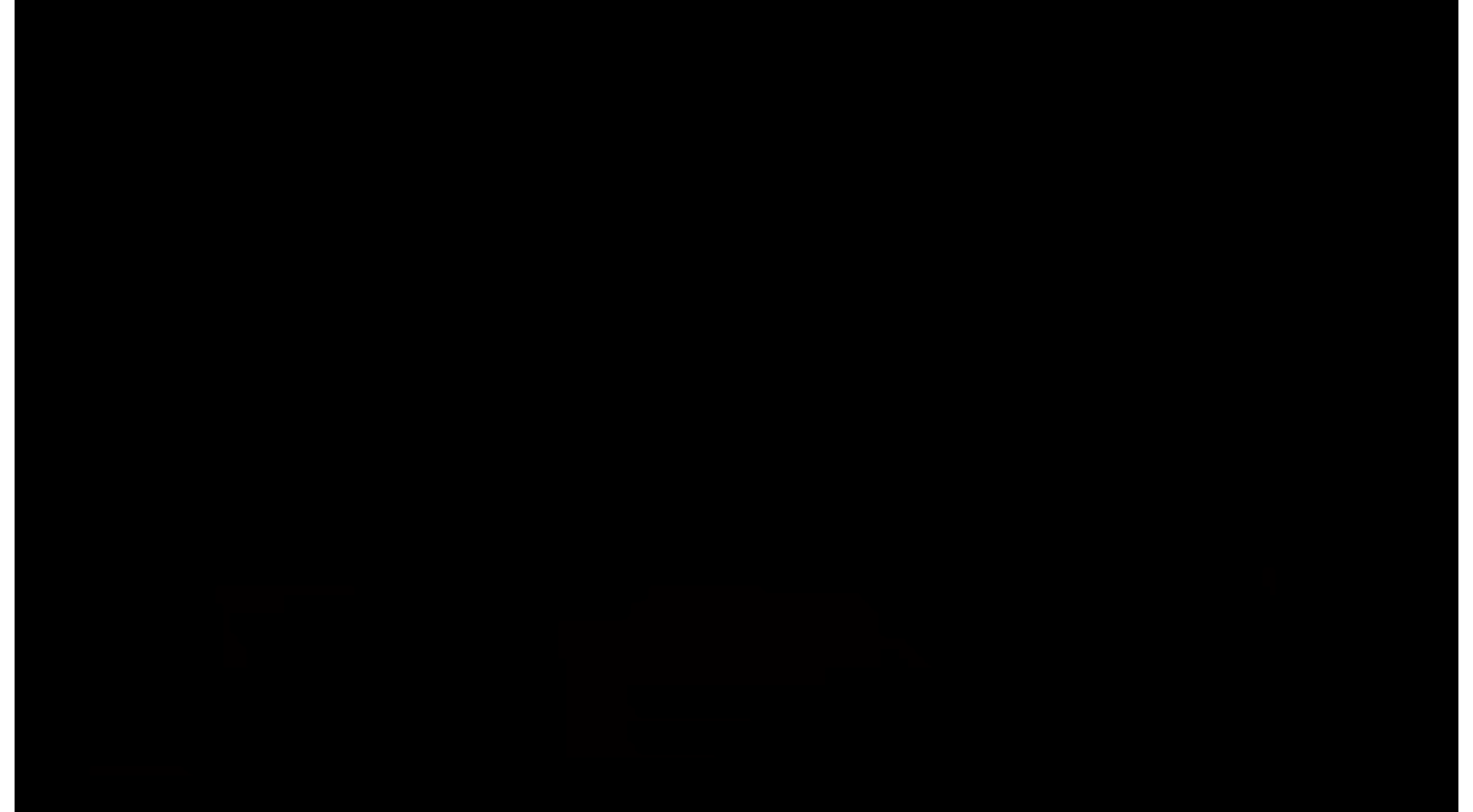


Subject: History of Architecture - 1

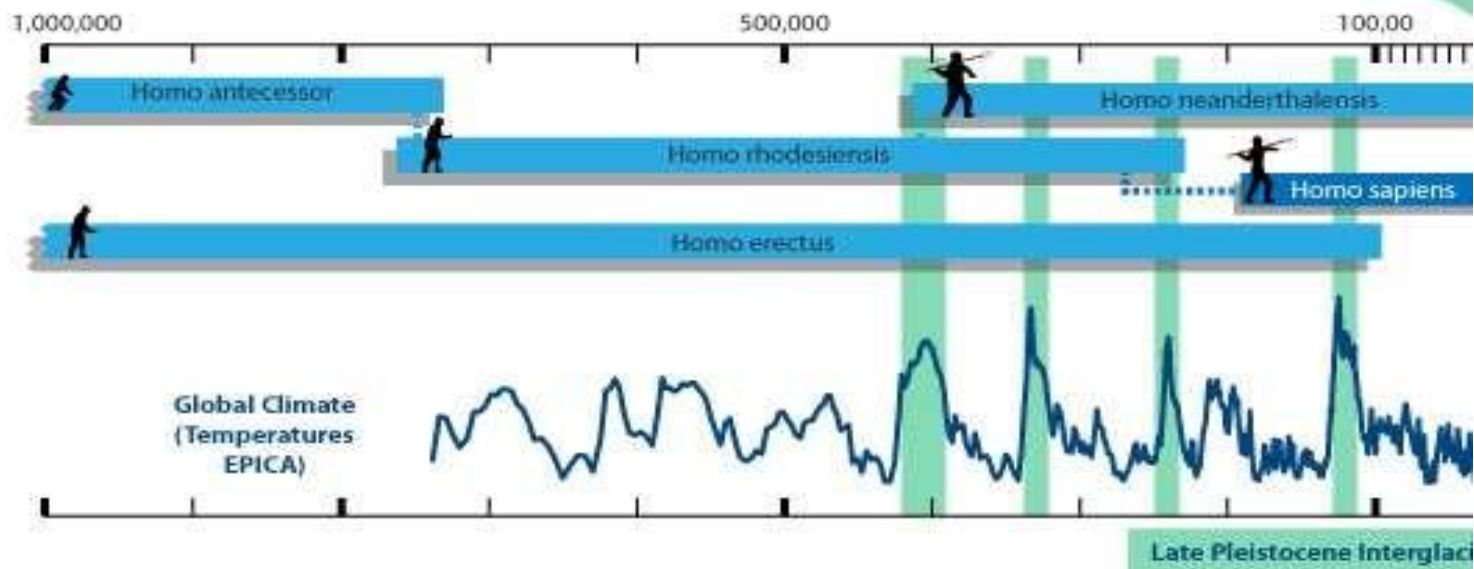
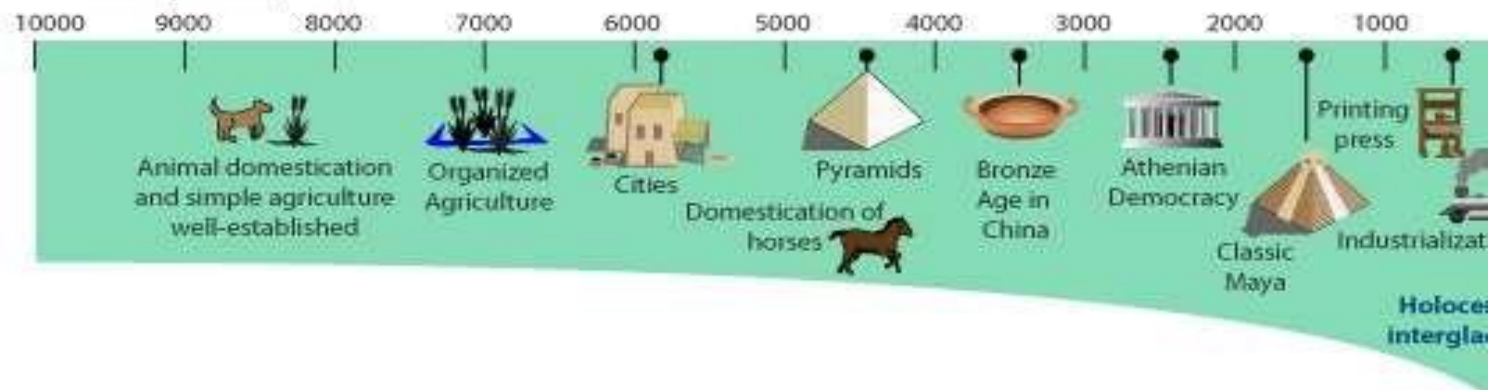
Topic: Egyptian Architecture - 1

Presented by: Kavita Nagpal



# Global Climate, Human Evolution and Civilization

Years before present (1950)



## **natural determinants**

topography (location)

climate

natural resources, building materials and  
technology

## **man-made determinants**

trade

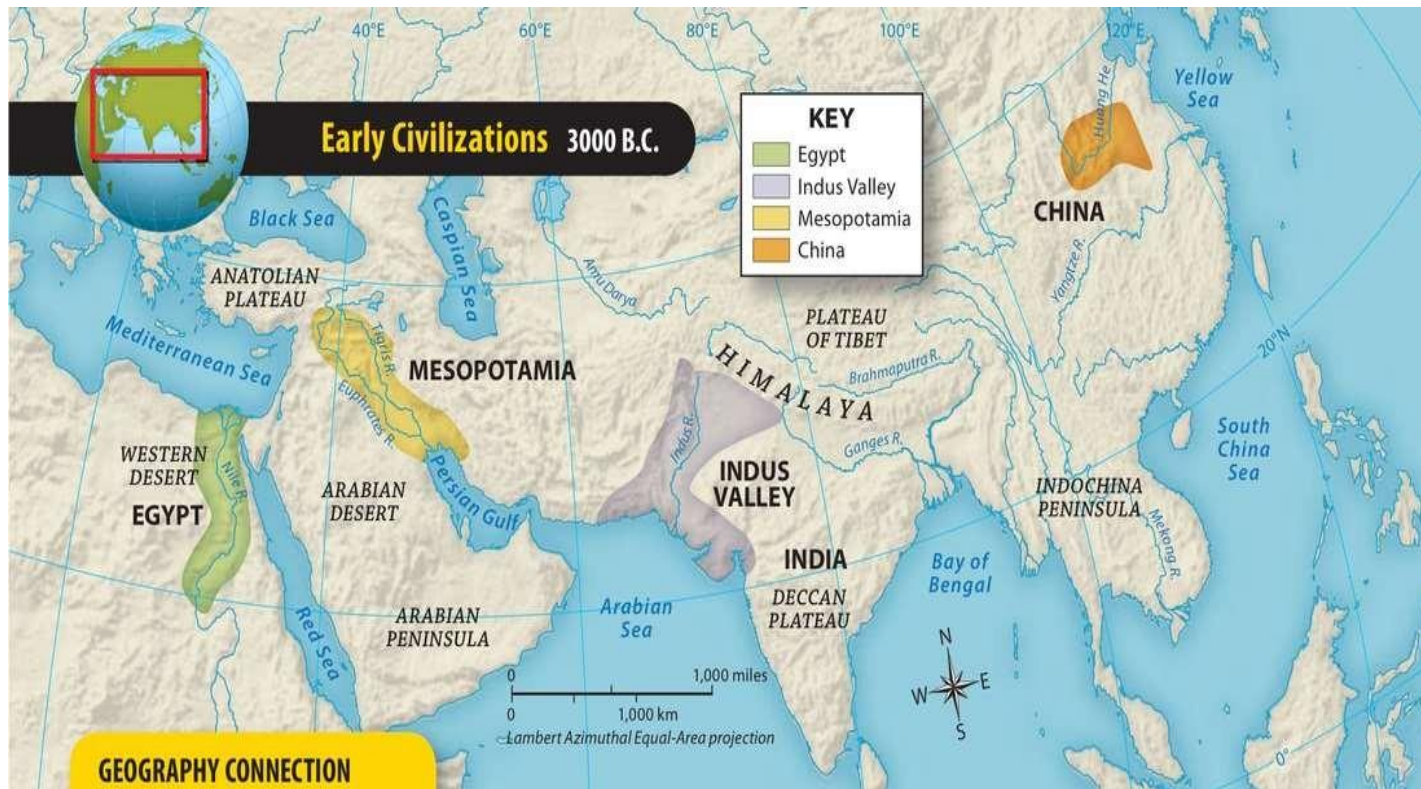
political power

religion

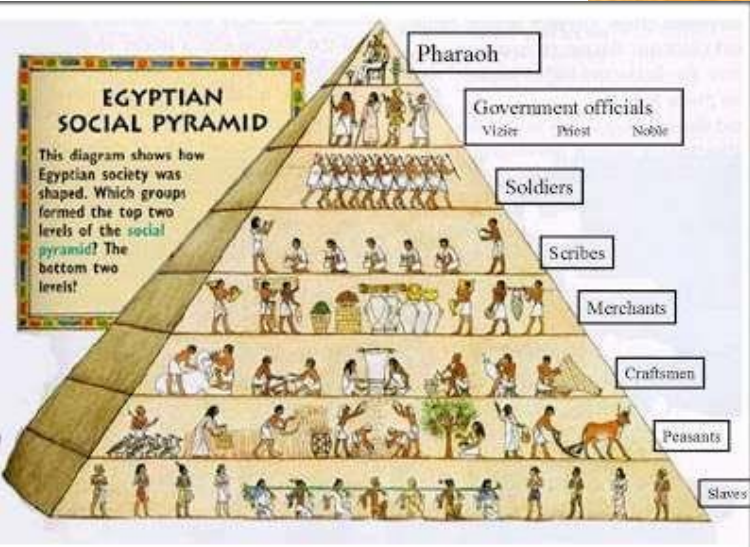
defense

mobility

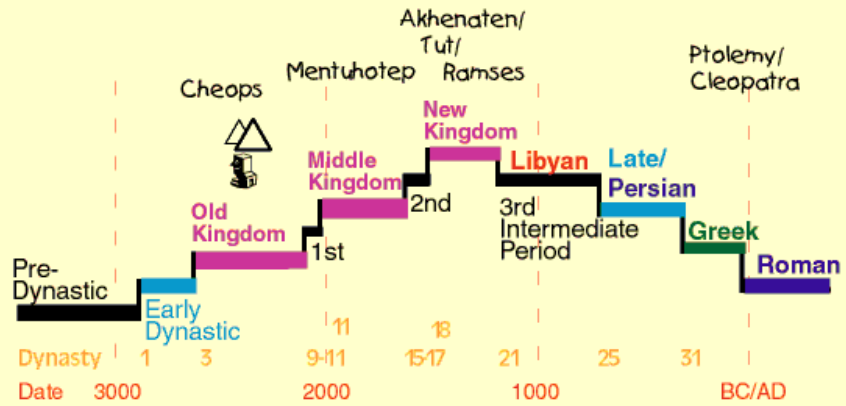
# EARLY CIVILIZATIONS



# EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION



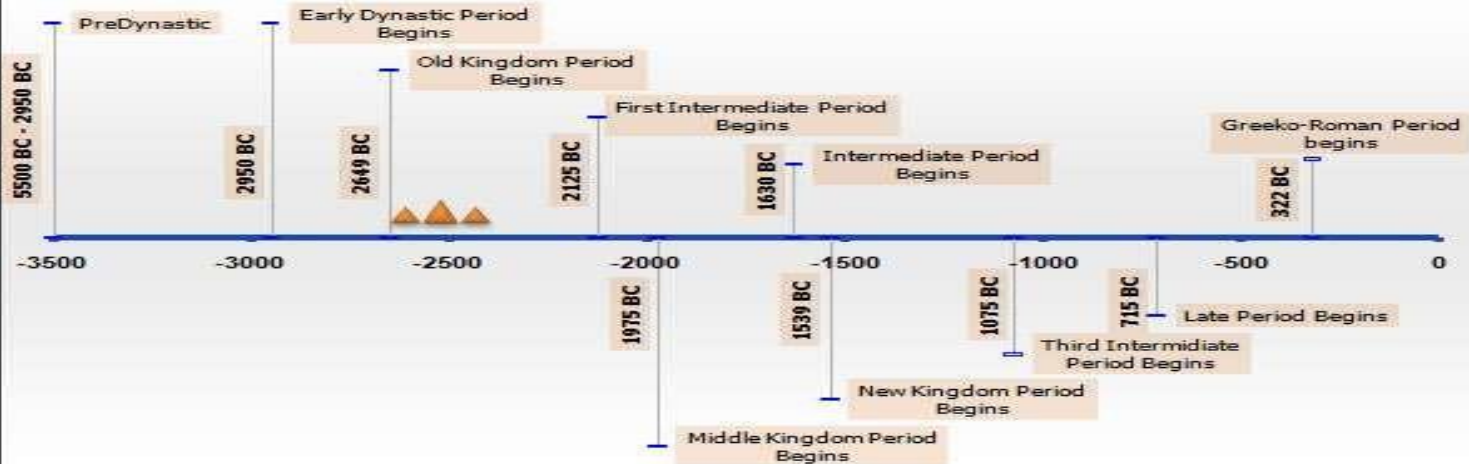
# Egyptian History Time-Line



## Ancient Egypt

Early Dynastic Period	3100–2686 BC
Old Kingdom	2686–2181 BC
1st Intermediate Period	2181–2055 BC
Middle Kingdom	2055–1650 BC
2nd Intermediate Period	1650–1550 BC
New Kingdom	1550–1069 BC
3rd Intermediate Period	1069–664 BC
Late Period	664–332 BC
Achaemenid Egypt	525–332 BC

## Ancient Egypt Timeline



## Egypt – Timeline

1. Prehistoric Period, *B.C. 23000-4777*.
2. **The Ancient Empire** (Dynasties I.-X.), *B.C. 4777-2821*. The capital being at **Memphis**, the **tombs of this period are at Abydos, Nakadeh, Memphis, Sakkara, Giza and Abusir.**
3. **The Middle Empire** (Dynasties XI.-XVI.), *B.C. 2821-1738*. A prosperous period which includes the dynasties of the ‘Hyskos’ or shepherd kings.
4. **The New Empire** (Dynasties XVII.-XX.), *B.C. 1738-950*. This period had **Thebes** as the capital, and many imposing buildings were erected at Karnak, Luxor, and elsewhere.
5. Period of Foreign Domination and the Late Egyptian Period (Dynasties XXVI--XXX.), *B.C. 663 – 332 B.C.* This period includes the **Persian Domination.**
6. The **Graeco-Roman** Period, *B.C. 332 – 640 A.D.*:
  - i. Alexander the Great and Ptolemaic Period, *B.C. 332-30*.
  - ii. The Roman Period, *B.C. 30-A.D. 395*.
  - iii. The Byzantine Period, *A.D. 395-640*.
8. Medieval Egypt (Mohammedan Period), *A.D. 640-1517*.
9. Modern Egypt

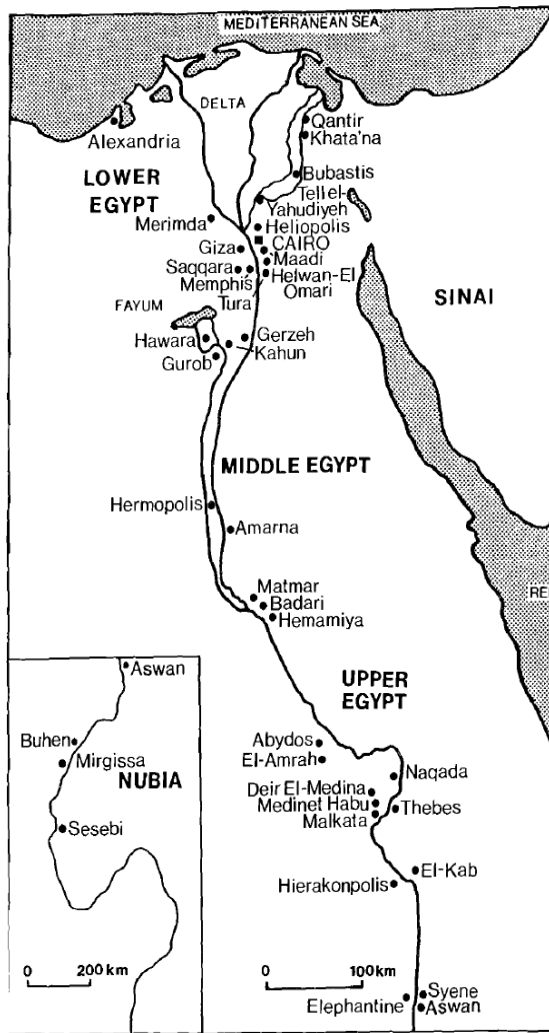


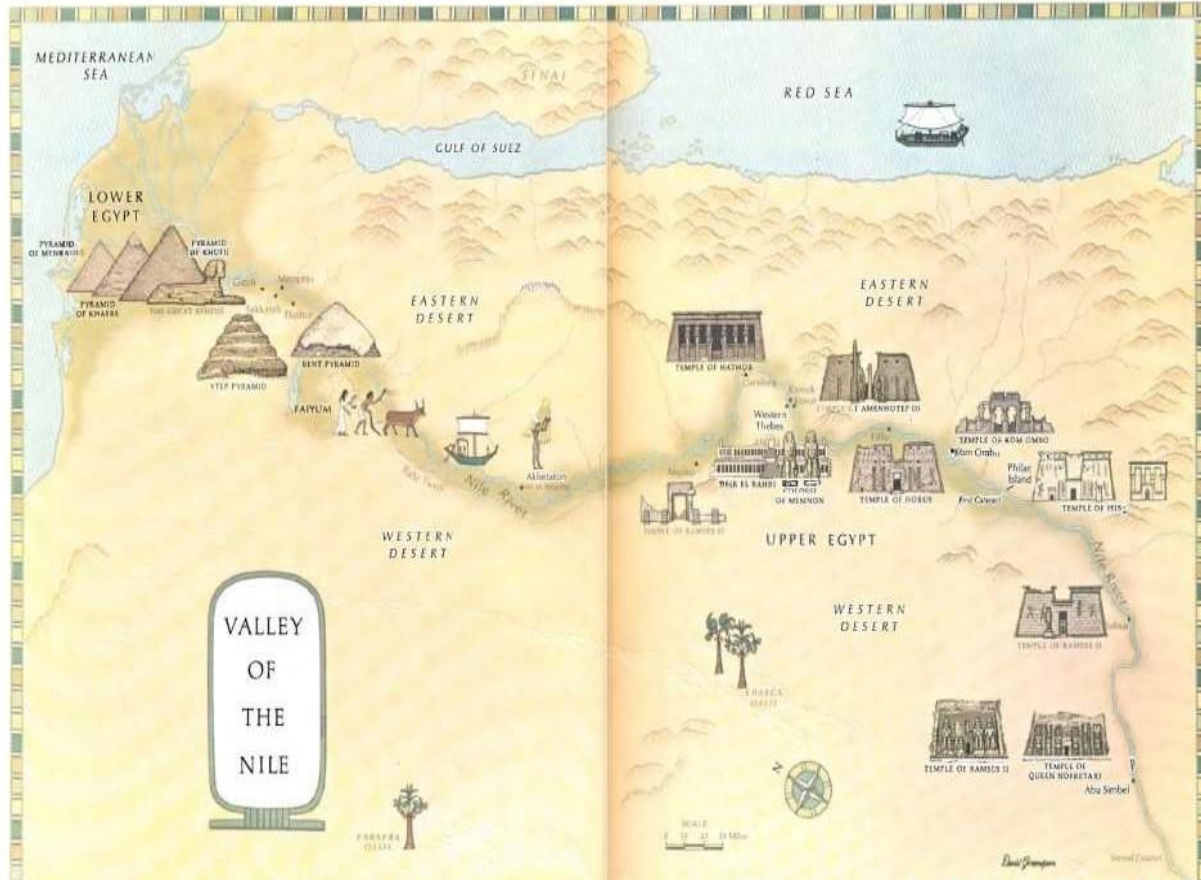
# Overview of Ancient Egyptian Civilization

**LOCATION:** Along the river Nile up to the Mediterranean Sea – A desert with a strip of fertile country

## **SOCIETY:**

- The areas were unified into one territory by the first Pharaoh around 3000 BCE.
- Pharaoh was considered as a part God himself
- The **Pharaoh had absolute power** over all political and religious decisions in the country, including complete control over the army.
- They **favoured the execution of monumental works** more than anything else.
- The period of unification in Egypt can be split into **three different kingdoms**; the **Old, Middle, and New**.
- **Memphis** was the **capital of the Old Kingdom**, while **Thebes** was the **capital of the Middle and New Kingdoms**





All the main settlements developed in a linear pattern along the River Nile, which was the primary resource.

“Just as life arose from the waters of the primeval sea, so the waters of the Nile gave birth to the pharaonic kingdom.

A gift to the people of Egypt

Its [flood plain](#) was an extensive oasis, a magnet for life -- human, plant and animal. Humans were drawn

because they could grow crops and settle into permanent villages. The annual flooding of the Nile deposited nutrient rich silt on the land, creating all the ingredients needed to support life and the growth of a great civilization.”

**The settlement of a town had to take two main considerations into mind The proximity to a water source and the height it was built above the flooding of the Nile.**

