

UNIVERSITY OF ABOUBEKR BELKAID TLEMCEN

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTEMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

ACADEMIC YEAR 2024/2025

1st Year Architecture

Subject title: Critical History Of Architecture _ HCA1

Course leader: Ms BENADLA-KDROUSSI Houda Wafâa

ARCHITECTURE IN PREHISTORY

L'ARCHITECTURE DANS LA PRÉHISTOIRE

LECTURE 1

INTRODUCTION

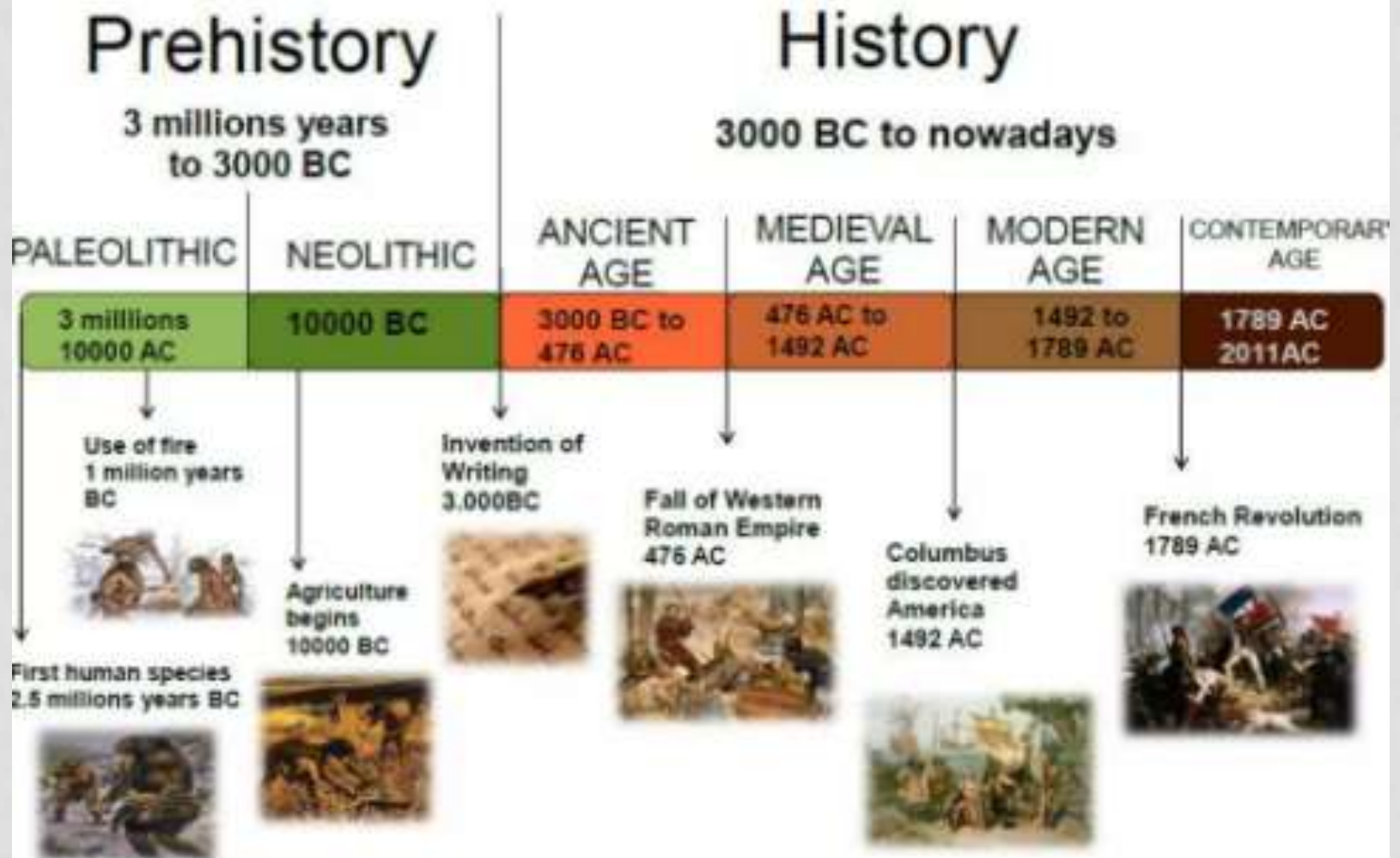
L'ÉTUDE DE L'ARCHITECTURE PRÉHISTORIQUE EXPLORE LES PRATIQUES ARCHITECTURALES DES PREMIÈRES SOCIÉTÉS HUMAINES. L'ACCENT EST MIS SUR LA MANIÈRE DONT L'HOMME A RÉAGI À SON ENVIRONNEMENT À TRAVERS LA CONSTRUCTION D'ABRIS PRIMITIFS, DE STRUCTURES MÉGALITHIQUES ET DE PREMIERS ÉTABLISSEMENTS.

L'ANALYSE DES MATÉRIAUX ET DES TECHNIQUES UTILISÉS PERMET DE COMPRENDRE COMMENT CES FORMES ARCHITECTURALES REFLÈTENT LES CROYANCES CULTURELLES ET SOCIALES DE LEURS CRÉATEURS, TOUT EN METTANT EN LUMIÈRE L'HÉRITAGE DURABLE DE NOTRE ENVIRONNEMENT BÂTI.

The study of prehistoric architecture explores the architectural practices of early human societies. The focus is on how humans reacted to their environment through the construction of primitive shelters, megalithic structures, and early settlements.

The analysis of the materials and techniques used allows for an understanding of how these architectural forms reflect the cultural and social beliefs of their creators, while also highlighting the enduring legacy of our built environment.

TIMELINE OF HISTORY



TIMELINE OF ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS



FROM NOMADISM TO SEDENTARISM

Development of early culture -



Living in a cave



Settlements developed near caves



Farming & Cultivation



Hunting



Cave painting invented



Specialized tools were developed



Formation of different societies



Religious and communal aspects

FROM NOMADISM TO SEDENTARISM

Living in caves - hunting

Settlements developed near caves or along shores and streams – farming & hunting

Understanding of seasons – Cultivation – Domestication of animals

Specialized tools were developed. Religious & communal aspects – building arts developed

Different societies developed differently



BIGGINING OF ARCHITECTURE

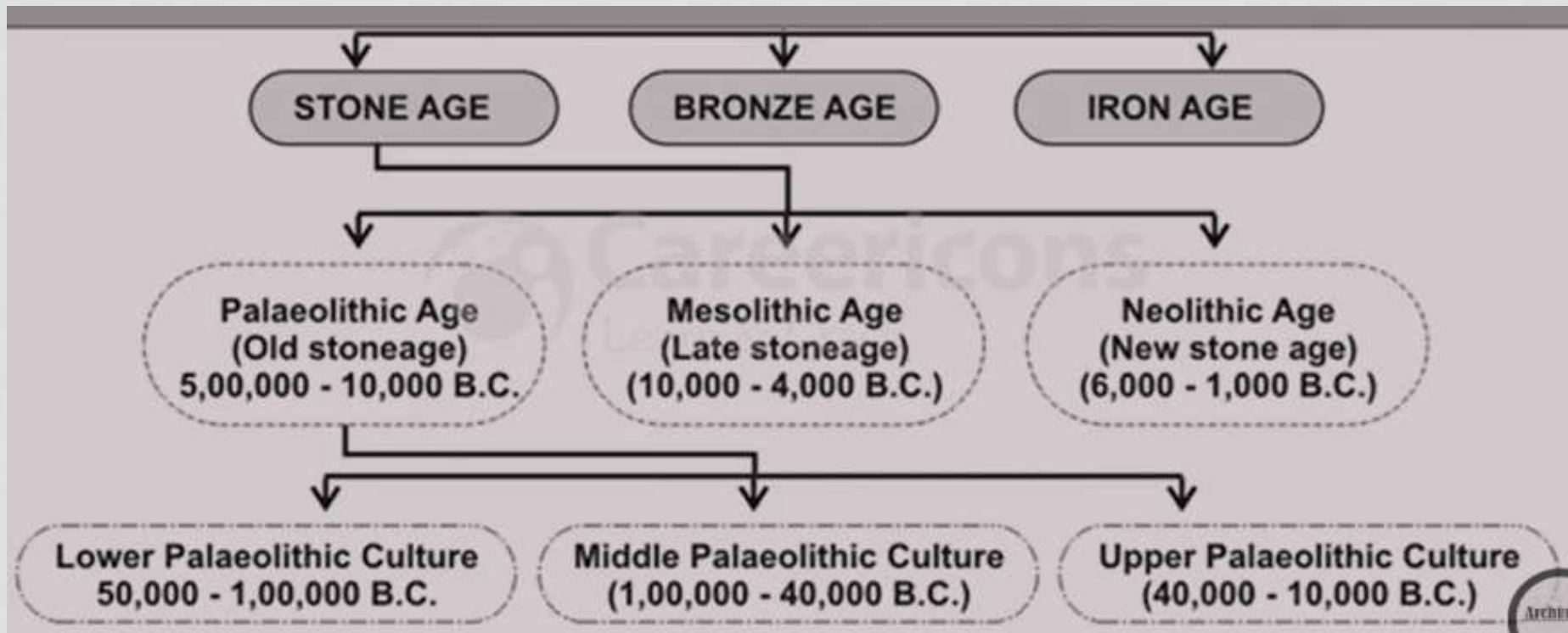
The New Stone Age



- When early man emerged from cave dwellings into shelters created by his hands
- The history of architecture began.

- Three types of architecture emerge:
SHELTERS (ephemeral architecture) ≠
MEGALITHS (sustainable architecture)
And villages

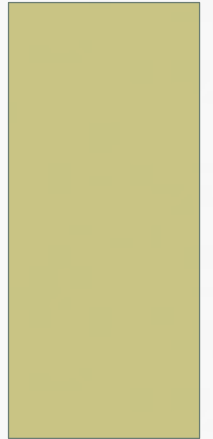
PREHISTORIC TIMELINE



PRIMITIVE SHELTERS

FIRST FORM OF ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTION

LES ABRIS PRIMITIFS. LA PREMIÈRE FORME DE
PRODUCTION ARCHITECTURALE



THE DETERMINANTS OF EARLY ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTION

Factors Influencing Architecture :

Geography

Climate

Geology

Religion

Social & Political

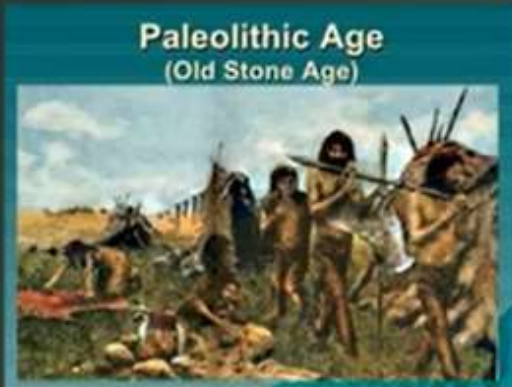
History

Principles of Architectural Organization :

- Two forces Shaped the form of dwellings & settlements
- Functional Need.
- Available Construction materials and Technology.

PRIMITIVE SHELTERS/ LES ABRIS PRIMITIFS

Paleolithic Stone Age (Old Stone Age)



- The Paleolithic Is a pre-historical Period of human History distinguished by the development of the most primitive stone tools .
- It Extends from the earliest known use of stone tools , 2.6 Millions years ago, till around 10,000 B.
- Dwelling of the paleolithic Era can be categorised into 5 types , These structures are created in wood , stones and the skin & bones of their prey.



Cave :

1. Most common & oldest types of dwellings.
2. Natural underground.
3. Spaces Large enough for Human.



Huts :

1. Oval in shape.
2. Built close to sea shores.
3. Built using stakes & stones.
4. Stands posts along axis.
5. Floor made of natural Matter & Ash.



Molodova :

1. A More sophisticated sought .
2. Wooden framework covered with skins, Held in place by Rough oval Mammoth , Bones.



Mezhirich :

1. Foundation wall of mammoth jaws And long bones, capped with skulls
2. Roofed with trees branches, overlaid by tusks.



Pit Houses :

1. Common in eastern Europe with low tempterature.
2. Central posts holes Indicat existence of roof .
3. 3. construction made in depressions.

PRIMITIVES SHELTERS

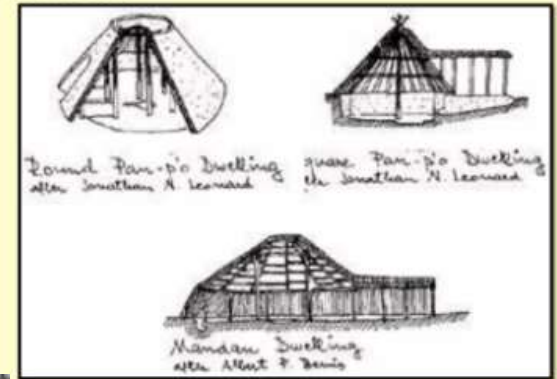
Tents from Animal Skin



Teepees of American Indians

Mud Construction

- Improvement in technology led to mud construction and architecture



Stilt House



yurts : Mongolia



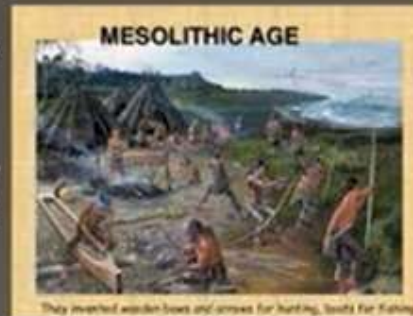
trullo: Southern Italy

PRIMITIVE SHELTERS

MESOLITHIC PERIOD

Mesolithic Stone Age (Middle Stone Age)

- Mesolithic Era comes after the end of paleolithic Era.
- People became Nomadic with new mobility Due to the end of ice age.
- Establishments of forests.
- Fishing , cultivating of cereals and vegetables began.
- Animals were domesticated , farming tools were developed.
- Architecture reflected Less hostile Period of time.
- Timber and more similar materials used for construction of dwellings rather than skins and bones & mammoth.
- Villages arranged Systematically .
- Houses aligned in rows .
- More Regular Plans .
- Artefacts came into existence .
- Settlements begin around water bodies.
- Dwellings were more durable as compared to that in the paleolithic age.
- Architecture reflected more freedom & structure looks more on openness.



Mesolithic Huts :

1. Mainly Comprised of Bamboos
2. Plans were trapezoidal.
3. Entry facing the water bodies.
4. Floors plastered with limes.
5. Posts Reinforced with stones .

Mesolithic Pit Houses :

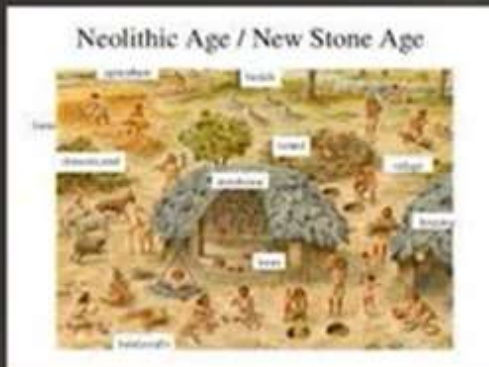
1. Shallow pits 6m – 9m long & 25 m wide.
2. Roofs made of timber.
3. Stone Hearths as working

PRIMITIVES SHELTERS

NEOLITHIC PERIOD

Neolithic Stone Age (New Stone Age)

The beginnings of the modern period of humanity



- Neolithic Exists between the 10,000 – 900 BC, the people were great builders.
- Many Changes took place , they utilized mud brick to construct houses and villages.
- Production of food.
- Developments in agriculture lead to settling down.
- Dwellings became more sustainable.

PRIMITIVE SHELTERS

NEOLITHIC PERIOD



Long Houses , Neolithic Era

- A long, Narrow timber dwelling built by the 1st farmer in Europe in 5000 to 6000 BC.
- The long house was a rectangular structure , 5.5 to 7.0 m wide of variable length , around 20 m up to 45 m.
- Outer walls – wattle & daub sometimes with split logs , with pitched , thatched roofs , supported by rows of poles.
- The exterior walls would have been quite short beneath the large roof.
- They were solid and massive , oak posts being preferred.
- Clay for the daub was dug from pits near the house , which then used for storage.

PRIMITIVE SHELTERS NEOLITHIC PERIOD

Dry Stone Houses / Stone Dwellings :



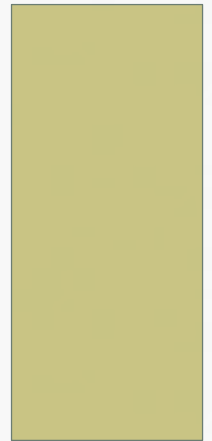
- Stone Built Houses with 3m thick cavity walls.
- Inner, Outer caves were made of dry stones .
- The interiors Covered with Domestic refuse.
- Rectangular plan with circular corners.
- Thatched roof with a smoke hole At the top positioned over a central hearth.



MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE

ANOTHER FORM OF ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTION
FROM PREHISTORY

L'ARCHITECTURE MÉGALITHIQUE. UNE AUTRE FORME DE
PRODUCTION ARCHITECTURALE DE LA PRÉ HISTOIRE



MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE

Architecture Of the Civilization (New Stone age)

1. **Funerary Buildings** – Structure Such as tombs used for rituals & burials. (Dolmen Tomb)
2. **Religious Buildings** – Buildings used for Rituals of worship & Religion (Shrines embedded within Catal Huyuk)
3. **Ritual Buildings** – Functions are not entirely Certain ,activities maybe related to religion. (Stonehenge)

Characteristics of Pre- historic architecture will be examined under Three headings:



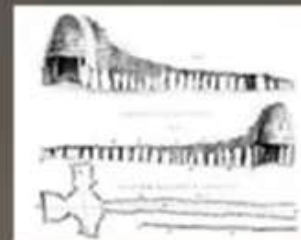
- Settlements lead to Building of Monumental Architecture.
- 1. Large Upright standing stones, Uneven Texture , Square shaped tapered towards the top.
- 2. May Exists as a monolith or part of a group .
- 3. Existed as identification mark at burial sites or otherwise.

Collective Tombs



■ Passage graves

■ Gallery Graves



Menhirs



■ Dolmens

■ Henges



TYPES OF MEGALITHS

L'art des mégalithes

Comme l'homme chasse moins et ne vit plus dans les grottes, l'art pariétal disparaît. Les œuvres d'extérieur sont les monuments mégalithiques. Il en existe dans le monde entier.

En Europe atlantique, ils sont très nombreux et les premiers datent de 3500 av. J.-C. Étudiés en Bretagne, ils portent des noms bretons rappelés ici :

- Les **menhirs** sont des pierres levées, plus ou moins taillées, de quelques décimètres à 10 mètres de haut ou plus, et parfois gravées.

Le menhir brisé (pourquoi ?) de Locmariaquer (Morbihan) atteignait 21 mètres de haut et pesait 350 tonnes.

Les alignements de Carnac (Morbihan) comptent 2935 menhirs répartis en une trentaine de rangées et sur 3-4 km de longueur.

- Les **cromlechs** sont des menhirs disposés en cercle ou en carré.
- Les **dolmens** forment des dalles, des tables de pierre reposant sur des pierres verticales. Ils servaient de chambre funéraire.
- Un dolmen recouvert de terre formait un **tumulus**.
- Un dolmen recouvert d'un monceau de pierres s'appelait un **caïrn**.
- Une succession de dolmens formant couloir (chambre funéraire collective) était une « **allée couverte** ». Par exemple, en Ile-et-Vilaine, la Roche aux fées comprend 41 blocs dressés et une dalle de couverture.



Menhir



Cromlech



Dolmen

TYPES OF MEGALITHS

TYPES OF MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS



Menhir



Dolmenoid
cist/dolmen



Topikal



Stone alignment



Urn burial



Port hole cist

THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS:

MENHIR



DOLMEN



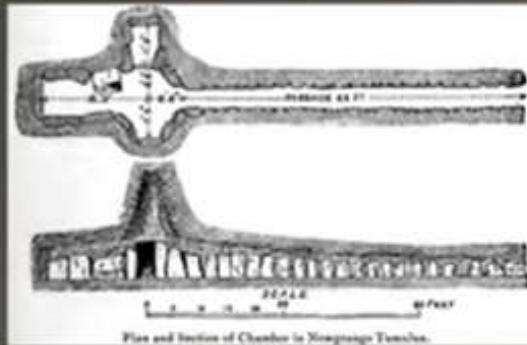
CROMLECH



EXAMPLES OF MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE

Passage Graves :

1. A long Passage Leads to the chamber deep inside.
2. Covering Mound
3. Entrance passage M wide 1.5 m High Burial Chamber.
4. Smooth walls built with rectangular blocks
5. Three cells at three sides of the chambers.
6. Corbelled Roof



Gallery Graves :

1. 23 m long chamber divided into 12 sections.
2. Covered with rectangular mound.



Dolmens :

1. Two or more stones supporting the top stone.
2. Burial Feature.



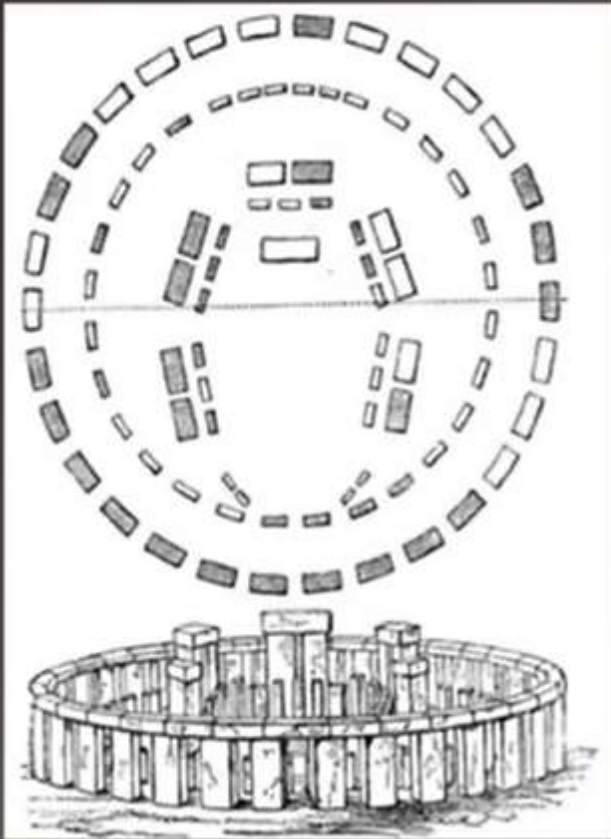
Henges :

1. Open air ritual structures .
2. Plan comprised of concentric circles.
3. An altar located in the center.
4. Surrounded by five trilithon pairs of stone
5. Example : StoneHenge

EXAMPLES OF MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE

Stonehenge (3100 – 2000 BC)

Whitshire , England



1. Neolithic Architecture
2. Post & lintel Construction.
3. Megaliths are 21 – 24 feet tall , including the height of the lintel, Buried 4 feet in the ground.
4. Cromlech
5. Solar & lunar orientation
6. Stones dragged away far from the site.
7. Circle of megaliths embrace structure enclosing it

Functions of Stonehenge :

1. Cremation
2. Astrological observatory
3. Solar Calendar
4. Sacred site



EXEMPLES OF MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE

OTHER USES OF MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE/ DWELLINGS

Megalithic prehistoric architecture, although primarily associated with funerary and ceremonial monuments, may also have served as dwellings. However, there is little direct evidence of residential structures attributed to the builders of megaliths.

D'autres usages de l'architecture mégolithique

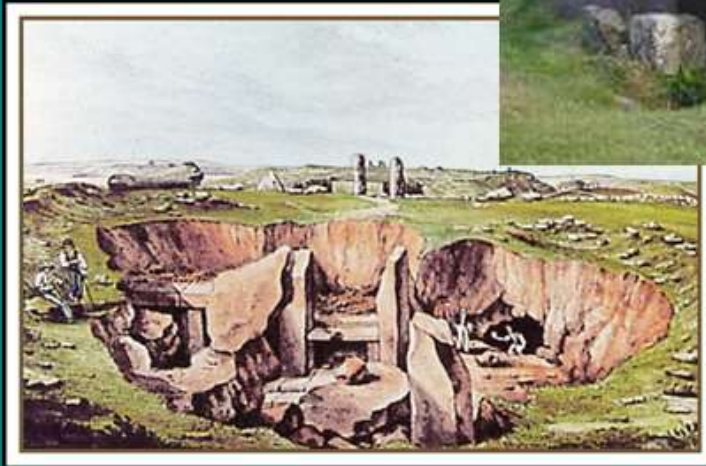
Habitations mégalithiques



L'architecture préhistorique mégalithique, bien que principalement associée à des monuments funéraires et cérémoniels, pourrait également avoir servi d'habitations. Cependant, il existe peu de preuves directes de structures résidentielles attribuées aux bâtisseurs de mégalithes.

EXAMPLES OF MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE

OTHER USES OF MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE/VILLAGES



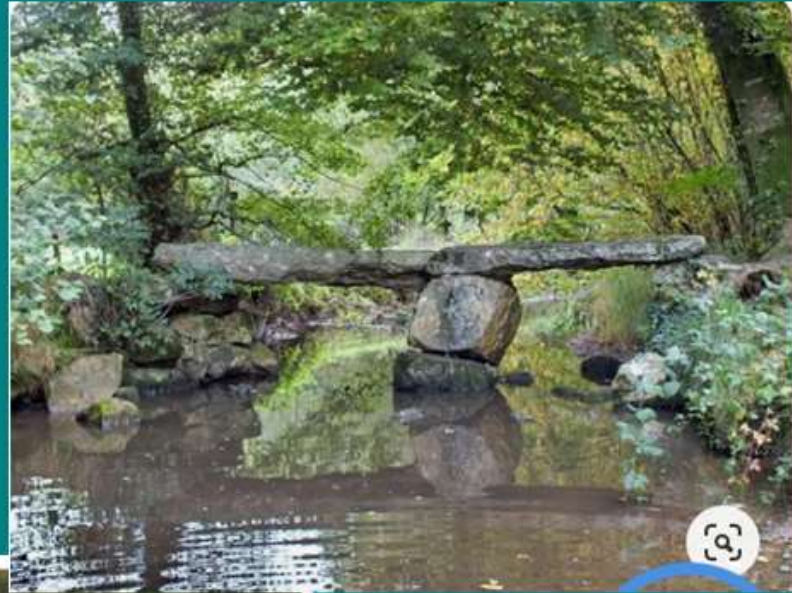
**Construction mégalithique
(villages bretons en France)**



EXAMPLES OF MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE

OTHER USES OF MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE/ BRIDGES

**D'autres usages
de l'architecture
mégolithique**



**Pont mégalithique en
Normandie (France)**



Pont mégalithique de Lablachère _ Ardèche (France)

Les ponts les plus anciens consistent principalement à la pose de pierres plates sur des appuis en pierres.

Certaines civilisations commencent à maîtriser les principes d'empilement leur permettant de réaliser des éléments voûtés.

EXEMPLES OF MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE IN ALGERIA/ ROKNIA_GUELMA

Les vestiges de Roknia sont un ensemble de mégalithes situés à Roknia, dans la wilaya de Guelma, dans le Nord-Est de l'Algérie. Cet ensemble compte plus de 3 000 dolmens (on en trouve 4 500 sur tout le territoire français à titre de comparaison), disposés sur une longueur d'environ 2 km sur le bord d'une falaise.



📍 Le guide touristique

Nécropole mégalithique de Roknia – Touris...



1889 ALGÉRIE MÉGALITHES
Dolmen Roknia Sigus Khreneg...

EXEMPLES OF MEGALITHIC ARCHITECTURE

IN ALGERIA/ BOUNOUARA_CONSTANTINE

La vaste nécropole mégalithique qui couvre le versant ouest et le sommet du Djebel Mazela près du village de Bou Nouara est l'une des plus célèbres d'Algérie orientale. Le Djebel Mazela est un anticlinal de calcaires aptiens qui dépend du massif de l'Oum Settas, à trente kilomètres au sud-est de Constantine.

Tableau des différents types de dolmens représentés à Bou Nouara.

	DOLMEN DÉGAGÉ A ENCEINTE SIMPLE		DOLMEN ENGAGÉ A ENCEINTE SIMPLE		DOLMEN ENFOUR A ENCEINTE SIMPLE
	DOLMEN DÉGAGÉ A CERCLES CONCENTRIQUES		DOLMEN ENGAGÉ DANS SOCLE A ENCEINTE CONCENTRIQUES		DOLMEN ENFOUR A CERCLES CONCENTRIQUES
	DOLMEN DÉGAGÉ SUR SOCLE A PLATEFORME		DOLMEN ENGAGÉ DANS SOCLE A PLATEFORME		DOLMEN ENFOUR DANS UN PANCHEN
	DOLMEN DÉGAGÉ SUR SOCLE A GRADINS (CERCLES EXCENTRIQUES)		DOLMEN ENGAGÉ DANS SOCLE A GRADINS (CERCLES EXCENTRIQUES)		DOLMEN ENFOUR DANS UN PANCHEN A GRADINS EXCENTRIQUES
	DOLMEN DÉGAGÉ SUR SOCLE A GRADINS (DEMI-CERCLE EXCENTRIQUE)		DOLMEN ENGAGÉ DANS SOCLE A GRADINS (DEMI-CERCLE EXCENTRIQUE)	TYPE NON RECONNU DOLMEN ENFOUR DANS UN PANCHEN ENROBÉ A L'INTERIEUR PAR UN GRADIN EXCENTRIQUE	



YouTube

BOUNOUARA LES 4000 DOLMENS EN DAN...

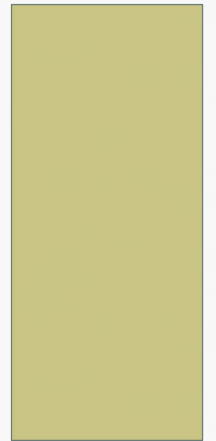


vitamedz.com

Constantine Un site archéologique en ...

THE FIRST NEOLITHIC VILLAGES

LES PREMIERS VILLAGES NÉOLITHIQUES



THE NEOLITHIC VILLAGES

Principles of Architectural Organization



DWELLINGS AND SETTLEMENTS: NEW STONE AGE

- Became settled requiring permanent dwellings
- Required durable construction
- Improved dwellings and settlements to meet needs
- Change in form of house, introduction of furniture and differentiation of space
- Improvement in village form including introduction of streets
- Improvement in construction technology



EVOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY / EVOLUTION OF SKILLS AND MATERIALS

The New Stone Age

- Skills were developed, marking start of **civilization**
- People stopped wandering and settled down in **permanent settlements**
 - Discovery: result of population pressure
- Introduction of **basic social organization** of society
 - Villages were established and grew, protected by walls

Materials, Construction System & Technique

NEW STONE AGE

- More diversified construction materials
- Adobe and stone most popular materials
- Large stone was used for monuments
- Construction method also improved over time
- Significant improvement in Adobe construction
- Evidence of ability to quarry, shape, transport and join large stones to create monuments

FROM VILLAGE TO CITY



Pre – History

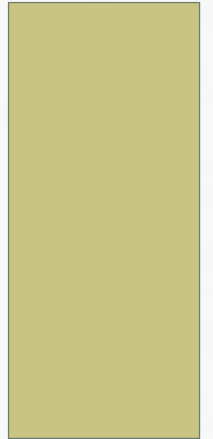


Near East

- The area witnessed the **earliest rise of human civilization around 4500 BC.**
- Civilization there lasted for **5000 years .**
- Different **Cultures established city states and empires** at different periods .
- The cultures include **Sumerian , Akkadian , Assyrian , Babylonian & Persian.**

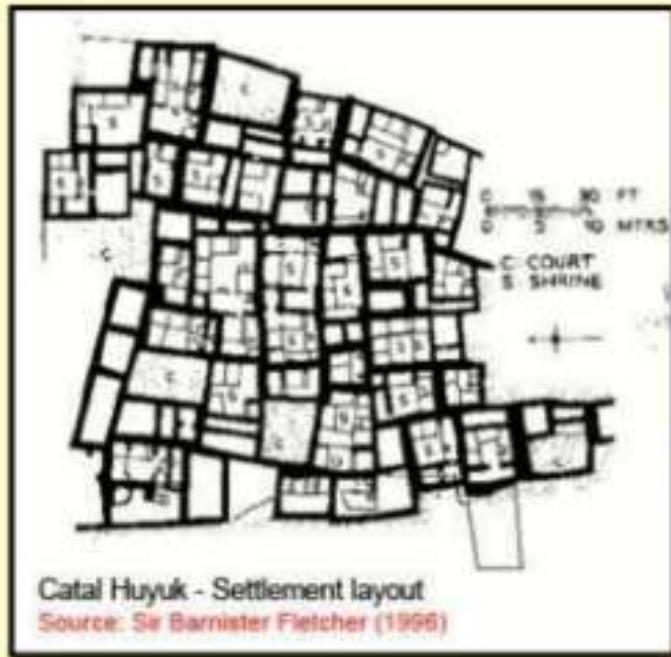
THE FIRST CITIES IN THE HISTORY OF HUMANITY

LES PREMIÈRES VILLES DANS L'HISTOIRE DE
L'HUMANITÉ



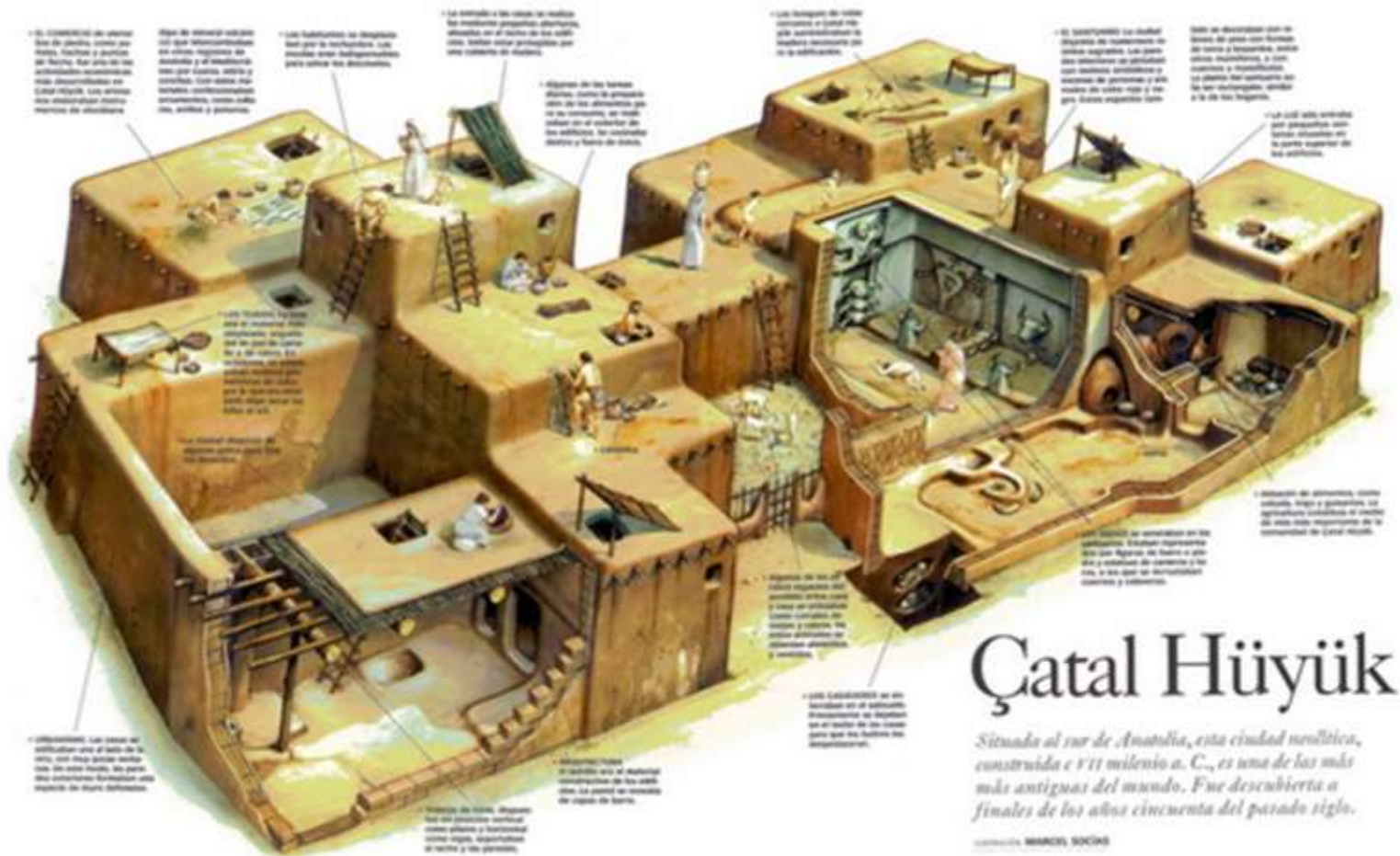
THE FIRST TOWNS / ÇATAL HUYUK CITY IN TURKEY

Neolithic Dwelling & Settlement: Catal Huyuk



- Neolithic monument in present day Turkey
- Occupied between 6300 BC to 5400 BC
- Supported a population of up to 6000 people
- Largest and most cosmopolitan city of its time

ÇATAL HUYUK CITY IN TURKEY



Çatal Hüyük

Situada al sur de Anatolia, esta ciudad neolítica, construida e VII milenio a. C., es una de las más antiguas del mundo. Fue descubierta a finales de los años cincuenta del pasado siglo.

connecting **MANAGING SOCIALLY**

ÇATAL HUYUK CITY IN TURKEY

Catal Huyuk



- Had extensive economy based on specialized craft and commerce
 - The city was a trading center
 - The size of the city and its wealth are a product of its status as a trading center

THE FIRST TOWNS/ KHIROKITIA IN CYPRUS

CLIMONAS AND KHIROKITIA



THE FIRST TOWNS/ JERICHO IN PALESTINE

Ancient Jericho

Towns became bigger as their populations increased. This made their architecture and urban planning more complex and they required more space to expand. The possibility of storing food surpluses meant that part of the population quit agricultural activities to devote their time to other things. Artisans, priests, traders... The wealth of flourishing cities attracted greed of the nomadic tribes and forced their inhabitants to build protective walls around their cities. This was the case of Jericho, in the West Bank, Palestine. With a history of more than 11,000 years, this was the first fortified city known ever and, up to the present day, it is considered the first city in history.

Jericho, the first one

Natufian hunter groups settled in this spot in 12,000 BC before it became the city of Jericho. Towards 9,400 BC, the settlement had more than 70 houses with around a thousand inhabitants and something unprecedented; a 3.5m high and almost 2m thick wall and a stone tower that reached a height of 8.5 m.

7000 BC
The round houses made with adobe, similar to igloos, were substituted by rectangular ones. Sanctuaries and ovens appeared.

Glory and collapse

The apparition of the Canaanites implied changes in house planning. This people absorbed the original culture and took Jericho to its most glorious times. According to archeological records, the city was destroyed by 1500 BC to be re-founded in the 9th century BC.

Double fortification

Similar to medieval fortifications, these were 3 m wide and more than 4 m high by 1700 BC. They were reconstructed at least 15 times.

Resources

There is evidence of cultivated plants and possible sheep breeding since 7220 BC. There was a water canal system.

Courtyards

The buildings usually had a 7 metre square courtyard used to cook and preventing smoke from entering inside the house.

Houses

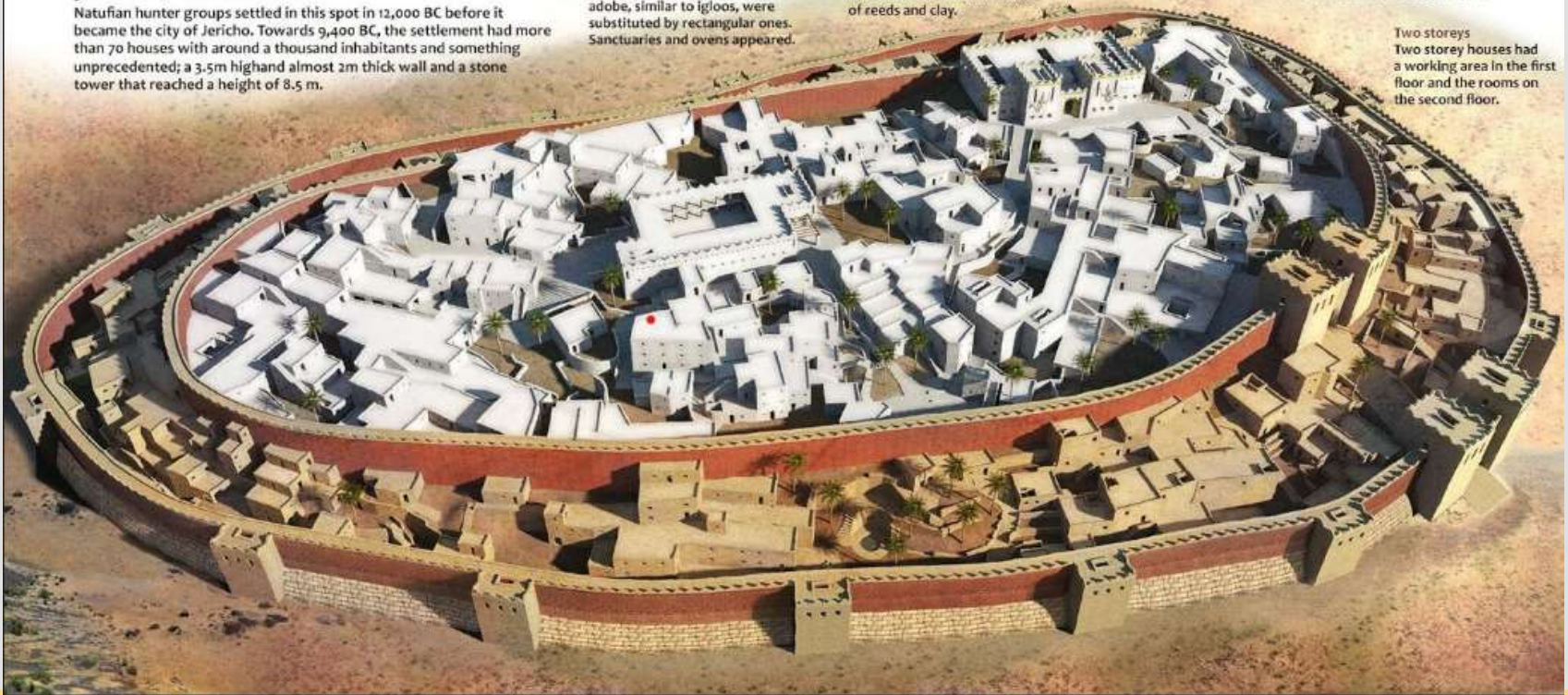
They had stone foundations, clay brick structure, 50 cm width walls and the roofs were covered with a mixture of reeds and clay.

The Jordan River

Jericho was favored by the river and trade. Its walls became thicker and were surrounded by a moat.

Two storeys

Two storey houses had a working area in the first floor and the rooms on the second floor.



ANCIENT JERICHO: THE FIRST WALLED CITY IN HISTORY

JERICHO IN PALESTINE

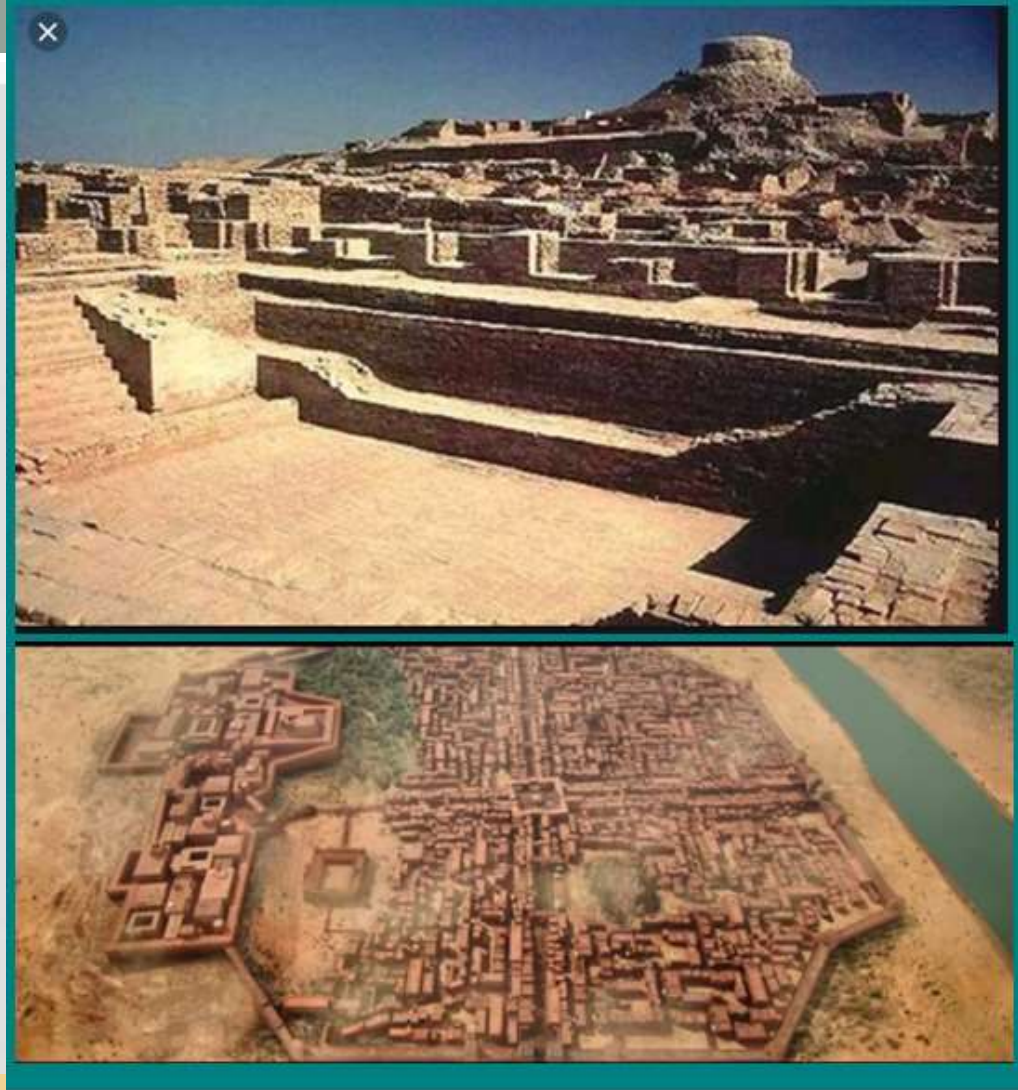
Jéricho (**Ariha** en arabe), Cisjordanie-Palestine (9000 avant JC). Située à 37 km à l'est de Jérusalem est qualifiée de la **Plus ancienne ville** continuellement habitée au **monde**, les archéologues ont mis au jour les vestiges de 20 peuplements successifs à Jéricho, datant de **plus** de 11 000 années. La **ville se trouve** près du fleuve Jourdain en Cisjordanie et abrite aujourd'hui environ 20 000 habitants.



ANCIENT JERICHO: THE FIRST WALLED CITY IN HISTORY

THE FIRST TOWNS

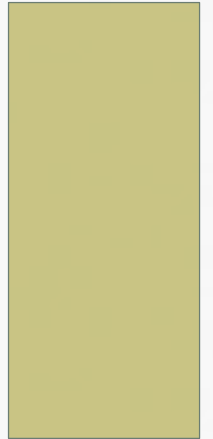
Located in modern-day Pakistan, Mohenjo-Daro was founded in 2500 B.C.E., about two miles from the Indus River. Its name means "mound of the dead." Artifacts were found on a series of mounds that concealed the city before it was excavated in 1924. At its largest point, the city housed over forty thousand people.



MOHENDJO DARO: THE FIRST CITY WITH SEWAGE SYSTEM

THE BIRTH OF THE FIRST CIVILIZATIONS

LA NAISSANCE DES PREMIÈRES CIVILISATIONS



THE BIRTH OF WRITING/ THE BIRTH OF CIVILIZATION

What do we mean by Civilization ?

Civilization is associated with the cultural practices of cities
& urban living , the presence of Writing & written Law.



Timeline of
writing



CIVILIZATION?



- Earliest Cities established & urban Culture took hold.
- In 4000 to 3000 BC , large number of people began living in a small area creating first cities.
- Cities grew , increased power & importance
- Rivalries developed between them for military & economic control.
- The ANE was land without Natural defenses
- Warfare was common throughout
- As some cities became more powerful , they defeated Weaker ones to create empires & Kingdoms.
- This led to collective rule of city states by a sovereign King.

THE FERTILE CRESCENT “CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION”

LE CROISSANT FERTILE “BERCEAU DE LA CIVILISATION”



CONCLUSION



L'ARCHITECTURE DE LA PRÉHISTOIRE REPRÉSENTE UNE ÉTAPE FONDAMENTALE DANS L'ÉVOLUTION DE L'HUMANITÉ, MARQUANT LE DÉBUT DE L'INTERACTION ENTRE L'HOMME ET SON ENVIRONNEMENT.

À TRAVERS L'ÉTUDE DES ABRIS PRIMITIFS, DES STRUCTURES MÉGALITHIQUES ET DES PREMIERS ÉTABLISSEMENTS, NOUS AVONS PU OBSERVER COMMENT LES BESOINS FONDAMENTAUX D'ABRI ET DE SÉCURITÉ ONT CONDUIT À DES INNOVATIONS ARCHITECTURALES SIGNIFICATIVES.

The architecture of prehistory represents a fundamental stage in the evolution of humanity, marking the beginning of the interaction between humans and their environment.

Through the study of primitive shelters, megalithic structures, and early settlements, we have observed how fundamental needs for shelter and security led to significant architectural innovations.

CONCLUSION

EN CONCLUSION,
L'ARCHITECTURE
PRÉHISTORIQUE N'EST PAS
SIMPLEMENT UNE SÉRIE DE
CONSTRUCTIONS; ELLE EST LE
REFLET D'UNE ÉPOQUE OÙ LES
HUMAINS ONT COMMENCÉ À
FAÇONNER LEUR MONDE.

CE PARCOURS À TRAVERS LE
TEMPS NOUS RAPPELLE QUE
CHAQUE PIERRE POSÉE ET
CHAQUE ABRI CONSTRUIT
RACONTE UNE HISTOIRE,
CELLE DE L'HOMME ET DE SA
QUÊTE POUR S'ÉTABLIR DANS
UN ENVIRONNEMENT
COMPLEXE.

L'ÉTUDE DE CETTE PÉRIODE
NOUS PERMET ÉGALEMENT
D'APPRÉCIER LES RACINES
PROFONDES DE NOTRE
PATRIMOINE ARCHITECTURAL
CONTEMPORAIN.

In conclusion, prehistoric architecture is not merely a series of constructions; it is a reflection of an era when humans began to shape their world.

This journey through time reminds us that every stone laid and every shelter built tells a story—one of humanity and its quest to establish itself in a complex environment.

The study of this period also allows us to appreciate the deep roots of our contemporary architectural heritage.

CONCLUSION



La hutte du peuple Toposa



Bénin: la révolution se passe au grenier!



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Toutes ces formes d'abris préhistoriques continuent à exister aujourd'hui soit pour des peuples qui vivent encore d'une manière primitive, soit pour des fins touristiques, ou pour des usages qui ont évolué pour inspirer l'architecture contemporaine.



CONCLUSION



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All these forms of prehistoric shelters continue to exist today, either for peoples who still live in a primitive way, for tourism purposes, or for uses that have evolved to inspire contemporary architecture.



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- <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/fertile-crescent/>
- <https://www.slideshare.net/Iyer21/prehistoric-architecture>

History of Architecture Lecture series



Abhishek Venkitaraman

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Assistant Professor at School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal

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