

Magic, Myth and Nature
HPCP275 – History of Land Design
10/23/08

1. *Chronology and Context*
 - a. Prehistory
 - i. Paleolithic – Old Stone Age (20,000-3300BC)
 - ii. Mesolithic – Middle Stone Age (8000-4000BC)
 - iii. Neolithic - New Stone Age (4000-3300BC)
 - iv. Bronze Age (3300-1600BC)
 - v. Ancient Times (4000BC – AD 476)
 - b. *Thematic Overview*
2. Terms of reference
 - a. Cosmogony
 - b. Six cosmic coordinates –
 - c. Axis Mundi
 - d. Hierophany
 - e. Rituals
 - f. Genius loci
 - g. Animism**
 - h. Archaeoastronomy**
 - i. Mimetic architecture**
 - j. **geoglyphs**
3. Important Prehistoric Sites
 - a. Caves and Circles
 - i. Lasceaux
 - ii. Menhirs and circles of stone and wood

- iii. New world circles and earthworks
- 4. Ancient Times
 - a. General Chronology
 - i. Ancient Times (4000BC-AD 476)
 - 1. Egypt: 4000-500BC
 - 2. Mesopotamian (3500-538 BC) Sumerian, Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian
 - 3. Persia (539-331BC) Origin of Moorish style
 - b. Egypt
 - a. Queen Hatshepsut- at Deir-el-Bahari in Egypt built around 1500 BC

ii. Formalism in the landscape of Ancient Egypt

iii. *Architectural Mountains and the Earth's first Cities: Landscape as urban power in early ancient civilization*

1. Ziggurats –

2. Summeranians- collapsed tower of Babel

3. Pyramids

4. Temples as sacred caves and mountains

5. Hinduism-cosmologically sacred sites and structures

a. Mandala plan of the temple

iv. *Cities, Parks and Gardens*

- 1. Theban Court of Amenhotep III, depicting his own house and garden.**

- 2. Sumerian cities took the shape of an organic hive of residential and artisan activity surrounding a religious and palace precinct (Sumer-SE Iraq)**

3. The Ishtar Gate

v. Obelisks

c. Greece

i. Background

ii. Crete-Minoan-

iii. *Mycenae - Greece*

5. *Southern Amer-Indians*

a. *Background*

b. *Chronology –*

i. **ca. 40,000–15,000 B.C**

People migrate to North America from Asia at irregular intervals by way of the Bering Land Bridge.

- ii. **10,000–8000 B.C.**
Paleo-Indian-period Native Americans are nomadic and hunt large animals for food. They also eat small game and wild
- iii. **8000–1000 B.C.**
small-game hunting, fishing, and collecting wild plants.
- iv. **ca. 1200 B.C.**
Southeastern Indians begin growing squash gourds.
- v. **1000 B.C.–A.D. 1550**
Woodland-culture Native Americans settle in permanent locations,
- vi. **ca. 200 B.C.**
Southeastern Indians begin growing corn.
- vii. **A.D. 700–1550**
Mississippian-culture Native Americans create large political units
- viii. **A.D. 1492**

c. *There are parallels between the America Archaic and European Neolithic periods as the culture was based on an environmentally specific specialization.*

d. Mounds and Plazas

- i. NE LA at Watson Brake (Monroe)

- ii. Mesa Verde-Kivas with small open spaces (cliff palaces)

e. Ancestral Pueblan settlements around Chaco Canyon

f. Inca shrines

- i. Lake Titicaca

- ii. Pururuacas

- iii. Nazka lines and Effigy earthworks

- 1. Giant serpent mound in Ohio 1100-1140 BCE

- 2. Great Bear mound in eastern Iowa