

Architecture

c. 8000 BC

Jericho, often quoted as the first town, grows into a settlement covering ten acres.

c. 8000 BC

Sun-dried bricks are used in the construction of buildings in Jericho

c. 6500 BC

The neolithic town of Catal Huyuk has rectangular rooms with windows, a design with lasting appeal

c. 6500 BC

The neolithic town of Khirokitia in Cyprus has a paved public street with lanes leading off to courtyards of round tent-like houses

c. 4000 BC

A passage grave with a superb corbelled dome is constructed on the Île Longue off the southern coast of Brittany

c. 3000 BC

Complex societies, with sophisticated temple architecture, develop at sites such as Aspero and Caral in the Norte Chico region of Peru



c. 2620 BC

Imhotep creates the first pyramid - the 'step pyramid' at Saqqara - as a tomb for the pharaoh Djoser



c. 2580 BC

Egypt enters the period known as the Old Kingdom, its first era of monumental architecture

c. 2500 BC

The first and largest of the three great pyramids at Giza is built for the pharaoh Khufu, later known to the Greeks as Cheops

c. 2500 BC

A small neolithic community builds a village at Skara Brae in the Orkneys, of stone houses with built-in stone furniture

c. 2500 BC

A superb passage grave is built at Newgrange in Ireland

c. 2000 BC

Knossos, and other such palaces, are built for dynasties in Minoan Crete

c. 2000 BC

The cemetery at Los Millares in Spain contains more than 100 beehive tombs

c. 1500 BC

The temples of Karnak and Luxor, in ancient Thebes, introduce the massive stone architecture of column and lintel

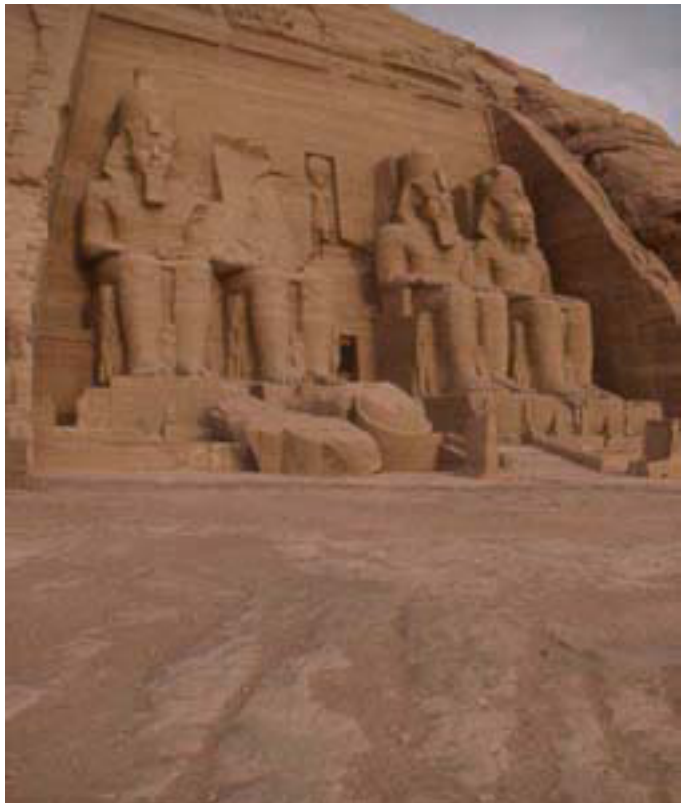


c. 1400 BC

The massive architecture of Mycenaean cities such as Tiryns is said in Greek legend to have been built by one-eyed giants, the Cyclopes

c. 1400 BC

The so-called Treasury of Atreus, at Mycenae, is the most spectacular of the beehive tombs of this period



c. 1380 BC

The pharaoh Amenhotep III commissions the great temple to Amen-Re at Luxor

c. 1250 BC

Ramses II creates a spectacular temple in his own honour at Abu Simbel

c. 1000 BC

The Olmecs raise large clay platforms, probably with temples at the top, beginning the long American tradition of sacred pyramids

c. 1000 BC

Burial mounds feature in the Ohio valley, built first in the Adena culture and then by Hopewell tribes



c. 650 BC

The capitals of Greek pillars are by now in the two basic patterns of Doric and Ionic

530 BC

Cyrus the Great is buried in an austere impressive tomb at Pasargadae, in Persia



c. 530 BC

The Greek colonists of Paestum, in southern Italy, build the first of their three superb temples



518 BC

Darius starts to build a spectacular new palace and capital at Persepolis

447 BC

The Athenians begin building the Parthenon, a temple to Athena, which they complete within ten years



447 BC

Ictinos, the architect of the Parthenon, blends Doric and Ionic elements in a way which will later influence many other Greek temples

c. 410 BC

The Greeks develop the three classical styles of column, the Doric, the Ionic and the Corinthian

c. 350 BC

Artemisia, widow of Mausolus, builds him a tomb at Halicarnassus so spectacular that his name provides a new word - mausoleum

c. 340 BC

The theatre at Epidaurus is the earliest and best surviving example of a classical Greek stage and auditorium



c. 280 BC

A great lighthouse, subsequently one of the Seven Wonders of the World, is built on the island of Pharos, off Alexandria

c. 215 BC

The Qin emperor joins up earlier fortifications to create the Great Wall of China

c. 200 BC

The earth drawings of the Nazca people, known now as the Nazca Lines, are some of the largest works of art ever created



c. 120 BC

Antipater, a Greek author living on the Phoenician coast, lists the seven wonders of the world



c. 20 BC

Roman author Vitruvius writes *De Architectura*, now generally known as *The Ten Books of Architecture*

c. 20

The Romans construct the massive Pont du Gard to bring water to the city of Nîmes

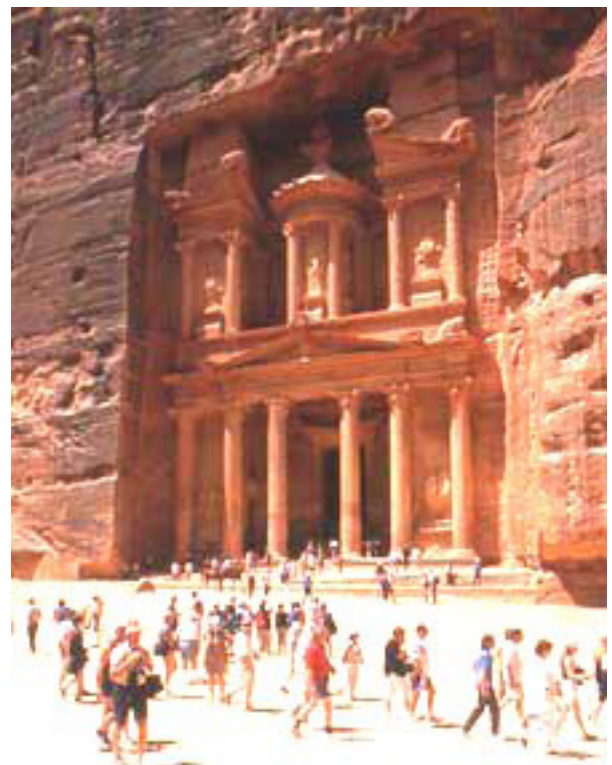


c. 120

The Pantheon, roofed with the most spectacular dome of antiquity, is built in Rome by Hadrian

c. 200

The rock tombs of prosperous Petra, now incorporated in the Roman empire, are carved in the cliffs as classical temples



c. 315

Constantine founds several churches in Rome, among them the first St Peter's

c. 320

Constantine's new churches in Rome introduce an important element in church architecture, the transept

360

The first church of Santa Sophia in Constantinople, begun by Constantine himself, is completed

c. 450

The squinch, soon followed by the more sophisticated pendentive, proves a great boon to builders of domes

c. 535

Belisarius, conquering the Vandals in north Africa, pioneers the strategic concept of the castle



537

The great domed church of Santa Sophia, rebuilt on the orders of Justinian, is completed after only five years of construction

537

The vast dome of Santa Sophia in Constantinople is supported on a square of four arches, making the most sophisticated use so far of the pendentive



607

Prince Shotoku Taishi, an enthusiastic patron of Buddhism, builds the Horyuji temple and pagoda at Nara

691

The Dome of the Rock is completed as a Muslim shrine on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem



c. 800

The style of architecture of early medieval Europe is Romanesque, in the sense of deriving from Roman examples

805

Pope Leo III consecrates Charlemagne's new palace chapel in Aachen, modelled on San Vitale in Ravenna



862

During refurbishment of the mosque at Kairouan, in north Africa, a high fluted dome is added

c. 900

With the end of iconoclasm, the screen between the nave and the altar sanctuary becomes covered in icons in Orthodox churches

1093

Work begins on a new cathedral in Durham, which will become an outstanding example of Norman (or Romanesque) architecture



c. 1130

The full flowering of the Romanesque style is seen in the nave of the abbey church at Vézelay, in France



1132

Work begins on the exquisite palace chapel in Palermo, built for the Norman kings of Sicily

1142

The great castle of Krak des Chevaliers is built in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem by the Knights of St John

1144

The new abbey church of St Denis is consecrated near Paris, introducing the style of architecture later known as Gothic



1175

The Gothic style is first seen in Britain in the new east end of Canterbury cathedral

1243

Construction begins in Paris on the Sainte Chapelle, designed to house relics acquired by Louis IX, the king of France



1238

Work begins on the Alhambra, the palace fortress of the Muslim kings of Granada



1298

The authorities in Siena publish strict regulations for the design of the buildings around a new central piazza, the Campo

c. 1300

Flying buttresses are a striking new structural feature on the exterior of Gothic cathedrals



c. 1300

The Early English phase in Gothic architecture gives way to the Decorated style

c. 1320

In places such as Siena and Orvieto, Italian architects add a blaze of colour to the more restrained northern pattern of Gothic

c. 1340

The Doge's Palace, begun in its present form in this year, is only one of the spectacular beauties of Venetian Gothic



1345

The bridge now known as Ponte Vecchio is constructed in Florence (replacing an older old bridge)

1346

Charles IV, king of Bohemia, German king and Holy Roman emperor, makes Prague a glittering centre of learning and architecture

c. 1350

The Perpendicular style develops from the Decorated phase in English Gothic architecture

c. 1390

Fan vaulting becomes part of the Gothic tradition, seen to perfection in the cloisters of Gloucester cathedral

1397

The Golden Pavilion in Kyoto is built by the shogun Yoshimitsu as his own villa

1405

Timur is buried in a mausoleum (the Gur Amir) in Samarkand, a city which becomes an inspiration to his descendants



1410

Shah Rukh, son of Timur, begins rebuilding the city of Herat

1415

Filippo Brunelleschi begins studying the ruins of classical Rome, with a view to rediscovering classical architecture

1418

A competition is launched for an architect to construct a dome above Florence's cathedral, and is won by Brunelleschi



c. 1420

Glazed windows become a feature of the richer homes of northern Europe

1430

Work begins in Florence on Brunelleschi's Pazzi chapel, which encapsulates in miniature the new ideals of Renaissance architecture

c. 1450

The massive architecture of the Incas, consisting of finely dressed irregular blocks of stone, becomes a feature of Cuzco

1462

Mehmed II, conqueror of Constantinople, begins to build Topkapi Sarayi as his palace



1471

The new pope, Sixtus IV, secures his name in history, establishing the Sistine chapel and the Sistine choir

c. 1500

Even the remote city of Machu Picchu, on its peak above the jungle, is built in the massively precise Inca style of masonry



1506

Julius II, together with the architect Bramante, lays the foundation stone for the new St Peter's

1514

Thomas Wolsey begins to build himself a palace at Hampton Court, but will later consider it politic to give it to Henry VIII

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1557

Sinan completes his masterpiece, the mosque of Suleiman I in Istanbul

1563

Philip II begins construction of the palace and monastery known as the Escorial



c. 1570

Palladio publishes *I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura* ("The Four Books of Architecture"), which include his influential designs for villas

1571

Akbar builds his new palace of Fatehpur Sikri close to the shrine of a Sufi saint



1573

The tomb in Delhi of the Mughal emperor Humayun introduces the shape of dome which characterizes his dynasty's architecture

1590

The dome of St Peter's is finished, completing nearly a century of construction on Europe's largest church

1599

The Globe, where many of Shakespeare's plays are first performed, is built on Bankside in London



1609

The Blue Mosque, commissioned by Ahmed I, begins to rise in Istanbul like a twin to the nearby Santa Sophia

1618

The Teatro Farnese in Parma is the first to have a proscenium arch, framing perspective scenery painted on flat wings

1629

The sculptor and architect Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini is given the task of adding the drama of baroque to the newly completed St Peter's in Rome

1632

Shah Jahan begins building the Taj Mahal as a memorial for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal

1634

Francesco Borromini begins work on his intricate baroque masterpiece, the Monastery of San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane (1634-43), in Rome

1664

Louis XIV commissions a well-established team of designers to provide him with a spectacular palace and garden at Versailles



1667

Bernini's great curving colonnade is completed, to form the piazza in front of St Peter's

c. 1670

The Dutch develop a new pattern of middle-class urban life and architecture, later copied in England



1673

The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb begins building the great Badshahi Mosque in Lahore



c. 1675

The double-hung sash window is introduced in England and soon spreads to Holland

1710

Christopher Wren's new domed St Paul's cathedral is completed in London

1800

US president John Adams moves into the newly completed White House, named for its light grey limestone

1805

With advice from Thomas Daniell, Samuel Pepys Cockerell builds himself a house, Sezincote, with a roof line of fanciful Indian domes



1815

English architect John Nash designs the exotic Royal Pavilion in Brighton for the Prince Regent



1822

Walter Scott begins to transform Abbotsford into a romantic house that he refers to as his 'conundrum castle'

c. 1835

English architect and designer Augustus Welby Pugin plays a major part in the second stage of the Gothic Revival



1836

Charles Barry wins the competition to design the new Houses of Parliament

1836

Pugin publishes his most famous book, Contrasts, a polemical comparison showing the 'present decay of taste' compared to medieval architecture

1837

Work begins on Charles Barry's spectacular design for London's new Houses of Parliament



1901

Charles Voysey completes a house for himself, The Orchard, at Chorley Wood in Hertfordshire

1901

Frank Lloyd Wright designs low residential buildings, suitable for the plains around Chicago, and calls them Prairie Houses

1904

Finnish architect Gottlieb Eliel Saarinen wins the competition to build Helsinki's railway station

1904

The publisher Walter Blackie moves into Hill House at Helensburgh, designed for him by Charles Rennie Mackintosh

1904

US architect Louis Sullivan completes the Schlesinger & Meyer Store (later known as the Carson, Pirie & Scott Store) in Chicago

1906

The first part of the Post Office Savings Bank in Vienna is completed, to the designs of Otto Wagner

1906

Cardiff's new Civic Centre is launched with the completion of the City Hall and Law Courts, designed by Lanchester, Stewart and Rickards

1906

Antoni Gaudí completes his radical rebuilding of the Casa Batlló in Barcelona

1906

Frank Lloyd Wright builds a Unity Temple for the Unitarians in Oak Park, now a suburb of Chicago

1907

20-year-old Le Corbusier builds his first house at La Chaux-de-Fonds, in his native Switzerland

1926

The Austrian architect Adolf Loos builds a house in Paris for the Romanian dadaist poet Tristan Tzara

1926

Spanish architect Antoni Gaudí dies after being hit by a tram, with his masterpiece the Sagrada Familia unfinished

1926

Mies van der Rohe designs a monument in Berlin for the Spartacus leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg

1926

Walter Gropius designs buildings in Dessau as a new home for the Bauhaus

1927

Stuttgart's Weissenhofsiedlung, designed by Mies van der Rohe, le Corbusier, Gropius and others, sets a defining standard for International Modernism

1928

Le Corbusier and other modernist architects set up the Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne (CIAM)

1930

The Irish National War Memorial opens in Dublin, designed by Edwin Lutyens in a garden setting

1930

The Chrysler Building opens in New York as the world's tallest skyscraper, but holds the record for only one year

1931

President Hoover switches on the lights to inaugurate the world's new tallest skyscraper, the Empire State Building in New York

1932

Russian-born architect Berthold Lubetkin and others set up in London the modernist firm of Tecton

1950

Le Corbusier begins a 15-year project designing Chandigarh as a new joint capital for Punjab and Haryana

1951

British architects Arnold Powell and John Moya design the Skylon as a central feature for the Festival of Britain

1951

Henri Matisse completes the Chapel of the Rosary at Vence, with every detail designed by himself

1952

Le Corbusier's completes his most massive modernist development, the Unité d'Habitation at Marseilles

1953

US architect Louis Kahn makes his reputation with the Yale Art Gallery in New Haven

1954

Le Corbusier completes the reinforced-concrete pilgrimage church of Notre Dame du Haut at Ronchamp

1957

Danish architect Jørn Utzon wins the competition to design Sydney Opera House

1957

Oscar Niemeyer is appointed chief architect for his country's new capital, Brasilia

1975

The Willis Faber building, by English architect Norman Foster, is completed in Ipswich

1976

Britain's new National Theatre, designed by Denys Lasdun, opens on the South Bank in London,

1977

The Pompidou Centre, designed by Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers, opens in Paris

1983

Philip Johnson completes the A.T. & T. skyscraper in New York, an early example of Post-Modernism

1984

British architects James Stirling and Michael Wilford complete a new art gallery for Stuttgart

1987

US architect Daniel Libeskind designs the City Edge project in Berlin, building it up from startlingly fragmented forms

1993

US architect Ieoh Ming Pei completes his underground extension of the Louvre, surmounted by a glass pyramid

1994

Italian architect Renzo Piano completes Kansai airport, on an artificial island in Osaka bay

1997

Frank Gehry wins world-wide attention with his design for the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao

1998

The British architectural firm of Foster & Partners completes the Hong Kong International Airport

2010 January 4

The Burj Khalifa skyscraper in Dubai is inaugurated, entering the record books as the world tallest building at 828 m (2717 ft)

Social media

1973 Invention Talkomatic is created by Dave Woolley and Douglas Brown at the University of Illinois, as a multi-user chat room application. It is an instant sensation among users in the PLATO System's online community.

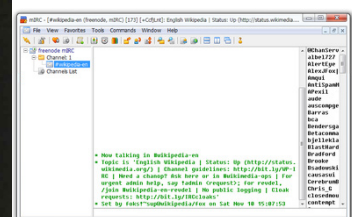
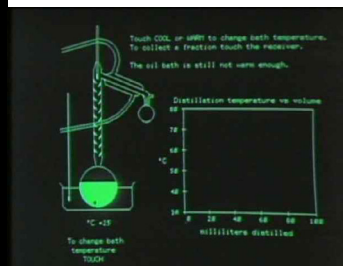
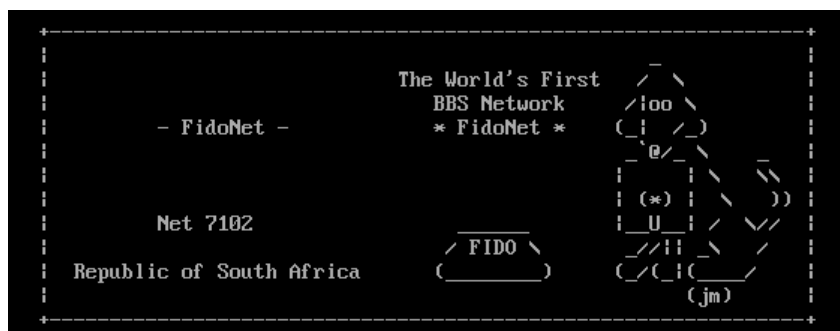
1973 Invention TERM-Talk is created by the staff at the Computer-based Education Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois, as an instant-messaging application enabling any two users on the PLATO system to conduct a live, character-by-character typed conversation on the bottom of the screen of their PLATO terminals. Soon many features would be added to it including "Monitor Mode," enabling one user in the TERM-talk to share their own screen with the other user, to ask questions or point out something that they're seeing. Years later this concept would be introduced as "Screen Sharing" or Remote Desktop Software.

1973 Invention PLATO Notes is created by 17-year-old student Dave Woolley at the Computer-based Education Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois, as a conferencing and bulletin board forum system for communicating with the user community. In 1976, Notes expanded to enable any user to create a "notesfile" on any subject. PLATO Notes would serve as the inspiration for Lotus Notes developed by former PLATO users Ray Ozzie, Len Kawell, and Tim Halvorsen.

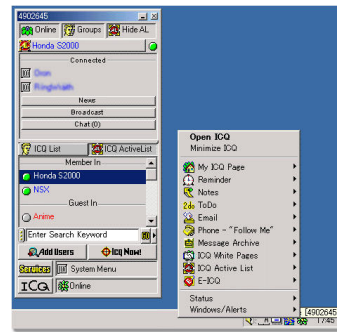
1984 Invention FidoNet forms as BBSs start to exchange email in North America and later internationally.

1988 Invention IRC rises from the roots of BBS (and was initially intended to extend it), offering a similar service and experience.[9][10] It has remained in use until this day.

An example of a popular IRC client today is mIRC.



1996 Launch ICQ is released by Israeli company Mirabilis.



1997 Launch, Milestone Social networking website SixDegrees.com is created, which is said to be the first ever social media website.

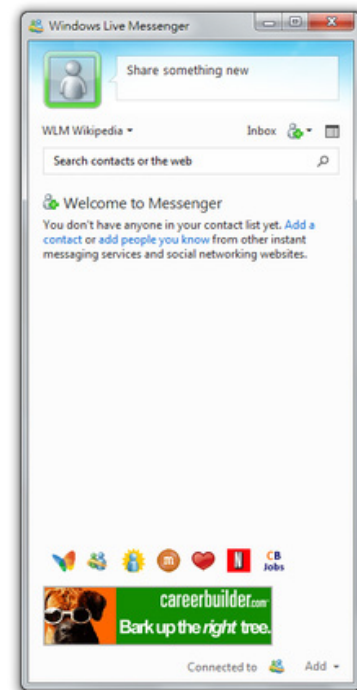


1997 Launch AOL Instant Messenger is released.

1998 Acquisition ICQ is acquired by AOL, and the service is patented.



1999 Acquisition SixDegrees.com is purchased by YouthStream Media Networks for \$125 million.



1999 Launch Yahoo! Messenger, another popular instant messaging service, launches.

1999 Launch MSN Messenger (also known as Windows Live Messenger), a popular messaging, video and voice calling service, launches.

1999 Launch LiveJournal, an early blogging platform and social network launches.



2000 Launch Habbo, a game-based social networking site, launches.

2001 Defunction SixDegrees.com shuts down.

2001 Launch, Invention Windows Messenger is released, and is shipped with Windows XP. This is an integrated version of MSN Messenger.

2002 Launch Social networking and gaming site Friendster launches. The service would be popular in Asia and the Pacific Islands.

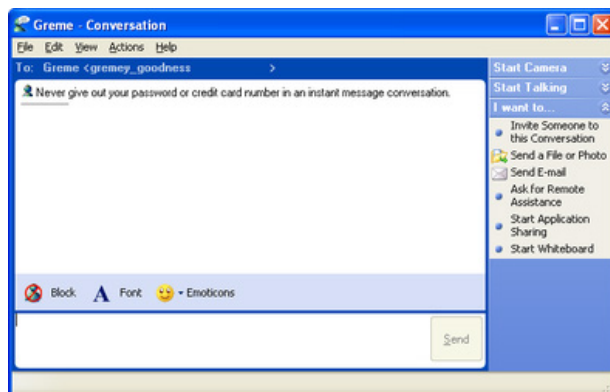
2002 Launch Business-oriented social networking service LinkedIn launches.

2003 Launch Social networking website Hi5 launches.

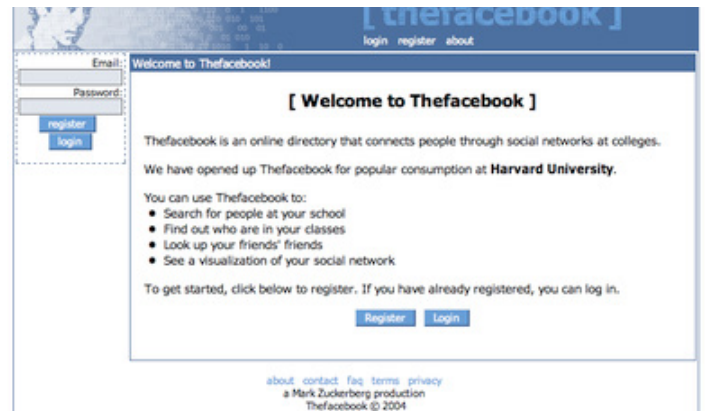
2003 Launch Another business-oriented social networking website, XING, launches. This service is more popular in Europe.

2003 Launch Myspace, one of the most popular social networking sites ever, launches.

2003 Launch Skype, a very popular instant messaging and video/voice calling service (VoIP), launches.



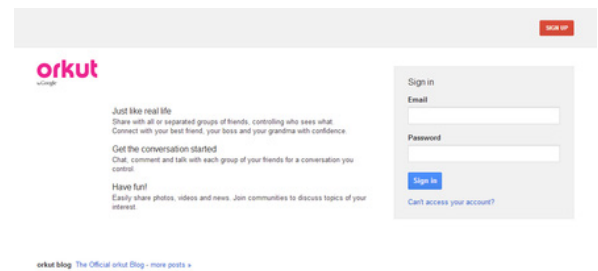
2004 Launch Facebook, the most popular social networking service to-date, launches. It now features a voice and video calling service, as well as a widely used instant messaging service.



2004 Launch Flickr, an image and video hosting website, launches. Many users use Flickr to keep personal photos, and it is also widely used as a platform for hosting images and videos that are later embedded in other websites and services (such as blogs).



2004 Launch Orkut, a social networking website owned by Google, launches.



2004 Launch Tagged, a social discovery website, launches.



2005 Launch Bebo, a social networking website, launches.



2005 Acquisition Myspace is acquired by News Corporation for \$580 million.

2005 Launch Qzone, a Chinese social networking website, launches.

2005 Launch Renren, a Chinese social networking website, launches.



2005 Launch YouTube, a video sharing service that allows users to post virtually anything, from music, let's plays, and vlogs, launches. Users can then comment on these videos. Users used to be able to make video replies, but that feature was removed in 2013.



2005 Acquisition Yahoo! acquires Flickr.

2005 Launch Facebook launches its photos feature with no restrictions on storage (but without the ability to tag friends).

2006 Launch Twitter, one of the most popular social networking sites worldwide, launches. This website was very popular in Brazil and India.

2006 Launch VK (VKontakte), an extremely popular Russian-based social networking service that resembles Facebook, launches. This service is very popular in Europe.



2006 Launch Facebook launches News Feed. The original news feed is an algorithmically generated and constantly refreshing summary of updates about the activities of one's friends.

2006 Acquisition YouTube is acquired by Google for \$1.65 billion.

2007 Launch Tumblr, a popular microblogging and social networking website, launches.

2007 Launch FriendFeed, a real-time social media feed aggregator, launches.

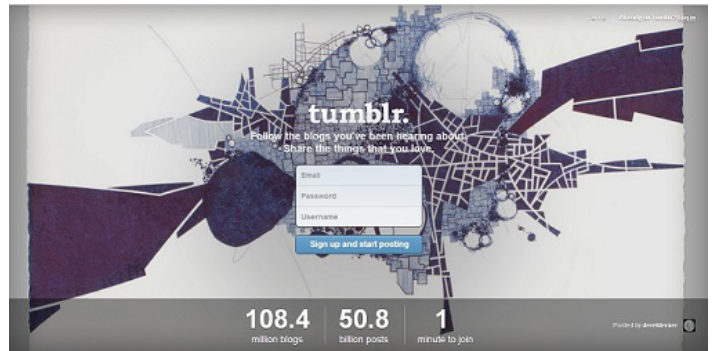
2007 Launch Justin.tv, a live-streaming that allowed anyone to broadcast video online, launches.

2008 Acquisition AOL buys Bebo for \$850 million.

2009 Acquisition FriendFeed is acquired by Facebook for \$15 million in cash, and \$32.5 million in stock.

2009 Launch Sina Weibo, a Chinese microblogging website, launches.

2010 Launch Pinterest, a photo sharing website, launches. This services allows users to submit images or “pins”, then other users can “pin” them on personalized “pinboards”. Users can then comment on each other’s content and interact with it.



Justin.tv

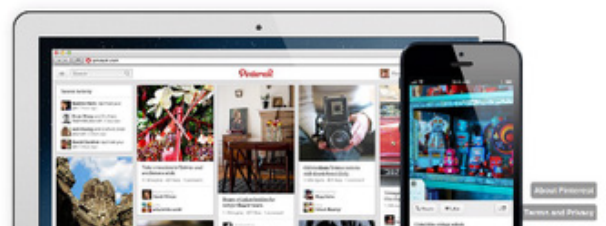


Pinterest

A few (million) of your favorite things.

Login

Join Pinterest



2010 Acquisition AOL sells ICQ to Mail.Ru (formerly known as Digital Sky Technologies) for \$185 million.



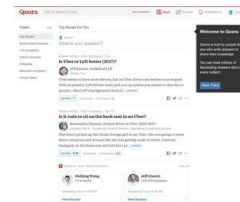
2010 Acquisition Bebo is sold by AOL to Criterion Capital Partners.



2010 Launch Instagram, a photo/video sharing and social media service, launches.



2010 Launch Quora, a popular question-and-answer platform, launches.



2011 Launch Snapchat, a photo/video sharing and social media service, launches.



2011 Acquisition Microsoft acquires Skype Technologies for \$8.5 billion.

2011 Launch Google+, a social networking service, launches.



2011 Launch Keek, a video sharing and social media service, launches.

2011 Acquisition Myspace is sold to Specific Media by News Corp. for \$35 million.

2012 Launch Tinder, a widely popular dating-oriented social networking service, launches.

2012 Acquisition Facebook acquires Instagram for \$1 billion in cash and stock.

2013 Launch, Acquisition Vine, a widely popular video sharing and social media service, launches shortly after being acquired by Twitter for \$30 million.

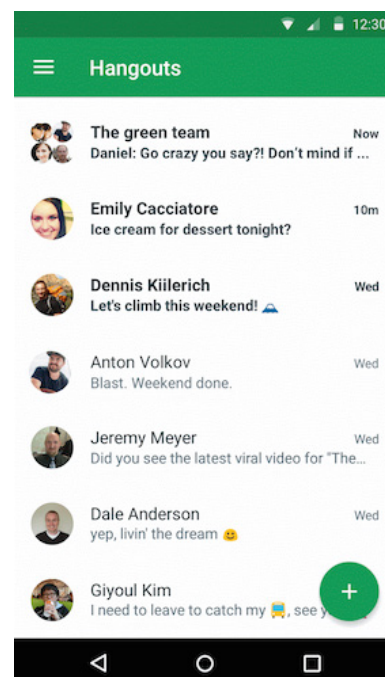
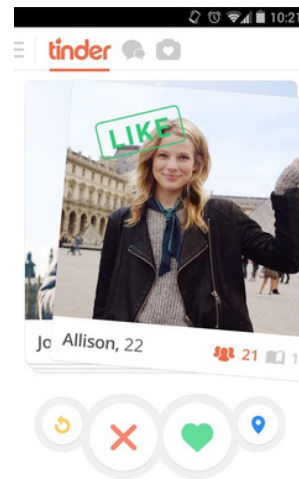
2013 Launch Twitter files for its IPO, and begins trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The share closes at US\$44.90, giving the company a valuation of around US\$31 billion.

2013 Launch Instagram launches video sharing.

2013 Acquisition Bebo is purchased from Criterion Capitol Partners for \$1 million by Bebo's founders.

2013 Launch Instant messaging and video/voice calling service Google Hangouts launches.

2013 Launch * Myspace re-launches, coming out with a re-designed website, and a mobile app.



2014 Defunction Justin.tv shuts down to focus work on Twitch.tv.

2014 Launch Snapchat launches collaborative timelines based on events.

2014 Acquisition Amazon acquires Twitch.tv for \$970 million.

2014 Defunction Orkut is shutdown by Google.

2015 Defunction, Milestone Friendster shuts down due to “the evolving landscape in our challenging industry” and lack of engagement by the online community.[68]

2015 Launch Pinterest announces the launch of Buyable Pins, a special type of pin that can be used to make purchases within Pinterest itself. When users select a Buyable Pin, they have the option of choosing the item they wish to buy (for instance, choosing between different dress sizes and colors), and they can then make the purchase within the app using a variety of payment methods, including Apple Pay. Launch partners include Shopify and Demandware. The buyable pins are free to use, and Pinterest does not take a cut of the purchases made. However, Pinterest intends to allow sellers to promote buyable pins just as they can promote other pins.

2015 Launch, Acquisition Periscope, a live video sharing app, launches shortly after being acquired by Twitter.

2015 Launch * Bebo re-launches as a messaging app for iOS and Android.

2015 Launch Meerkat, an application similar to Periscope, launches.



2016 Acquisition Microsoft says it will be acquiring LinkedIn for \$26.2 billion, and is expected to finalize the deal by the end of 2016.

2016 Acquisition Time Inc. buys Myspace and its parent company.

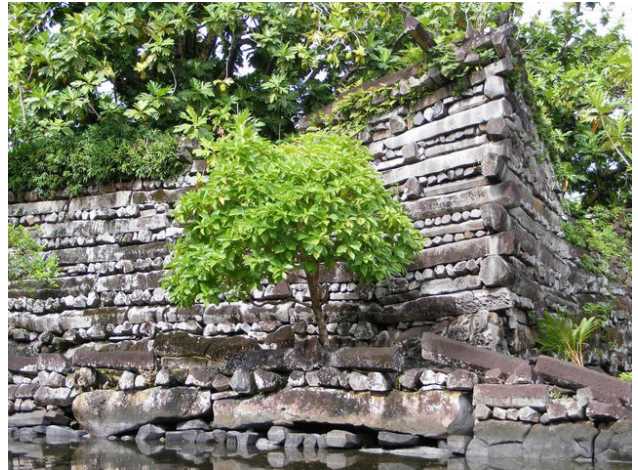
2016 Defunction, Milestone Yahoo discontinues its services for Windows, Mac, Linux, and Solaris clients in early August 2016. It will now only support Yahoo Messenger on Android, iOS, and web clients.

The logo for Time Inc. is displayed in a large, blue, serif font. The letters are bold and closely spaced, with a classic, elegant appearance.

Pacific art

700

Nan Madol. Pohnpei, Micronesia.



1100

Moai on platform (ahu). Rapa Nui (Easter Island).



1850

Hiapo (tapa). Niue. c. 1850-1900
C.E. Tapa or bark cloth, freehand painting.



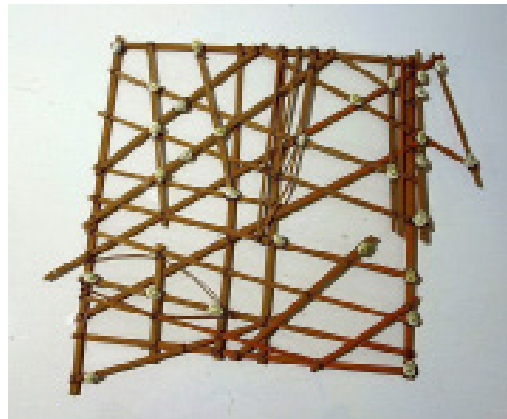
1890

Tamati Waka Nene. Gottfried
Lindauer. 1890 C.E. Oil on canvas.



1900

Navigation chart. Marshall Islands,
Micronesia. 19th to early 20th cen-
tury C.E. Wood and fiber.



References:

<http://www.historyworld.net/timesearch/>

http://www.historyworld.net/timesearch/default.asp?keywords=architecture&sort2=&bottomsort=&topsort=&direction=&timelineid=&get-year=&viewtext=extended&conid=timeline&event_number=20&date=

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_social_media

Pacific art in detail, Pacific art in detail. British Museum. (2011)

Images references:

Fig 1. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/Saqqaraxabi300.jpg>

Fig 2. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/GraniteKhufuacw100.jpg>

Fig 3. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/TirymsMasonryxabi300.jpg>

Fig 4. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/LuxorRamsxabi300.jpg>

Fig 5. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/AbuSimbelxabi300.jpg>

Fig 6. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/PasagadaeCyrus-Tombxabi300.jpg>

Fig7. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/PaestumBasilicaxabi300.jpg>

Fig8. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/Persepolisreliefxabi300.jpg>

Fig9. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/Corinthian-Columnxabi300.jpg>

Fig10. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/EpidaurusTheatrxabi300.jpg>

Fig11. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/PontduGardxabi300.jpg>

Fig12. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/PantheonExteriorxabi300.jpg>

Fig13. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/Petraxabi300.jpg>

Fig14. <http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/SantaSophiaInteriorxabi250.jpg>

<http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/Pendentivexabi100.jpg>
<http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/JerusalemDomeofRockxabi100.jpg>
<http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/AachenCathedralxabi100.jpg>
<http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/Iconostasisxabi100.jpg>
<http://www.historyworld.net/images/treasures/ThumbnailDurhamCathedral.jpg>
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