

THE HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

FROM PREHISTORIC TO MODERN TIMES



The twelfth Album:

THE MEDIEVAL SOUTHEASTERN AND EASTERN ASIAN ARCHITECTURE



Albums of characteristic examples for the Educational course

by **Dr. Konstantin I.Samoilov**

Almaty, 2017

This series of albums generated for information purposes of the Educational course "The General History of Architecture": 2 credits / 30 hours of lectures.

Until the mid-19th century, examples are grouped by region. In this period, the phenomenon of a single world architectural process begins to manifest itself. Since the last third of the 19th century, examples have been grouped by decades.

Thirty albums illustrate the following topics:

- the 1st Album: EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL SOURCES
- the 2nd Album: THE PREHISTORIC ERA'S ARCHITECTURE
- the 3rd Album: THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 4th Album: THE ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 5th Album: THE ANCIENT GREEK ARCHITECTURE
- the 6th Album: THE ANCIENT ROMAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 7th Album: THE MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 8th Album: THE EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE'S ARCHITECTURE
- the 9th Album: THE MEDIEVAL MAGHREB'S, THE NEAR EASTERN AND THE CAUCASUS'S ARCHITECTURE
- the 10th Album: THE MEDIEVAL CENTRAL ASIAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 11th Album: THE ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL CHINESE ARCHITECTURE
- **the 12th Album: THE MEDIEVAL SOUTHEASTERN AND EASTERN ASIAN ARCHITECTURE**
- the 13th Album: THE MEDIEVAL CENTRAL AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE
- the 14th Album: THE EASTERN EUROPE MIDDLE AGES AND NEW TIMES ARCHITECTURE
- the 15th Album: THE WESTERN EUROPEAN AND THE NORTH AMERICAN NEW TIMES ARCHITECTURE

- the 16th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1870's
- the 17th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1880's
- the 18th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1890's
- the 19th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1900's
- the 20th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1910's
- the 21st Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1920's
- the 22nd Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1930's
- the 23rd Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1940's
- the 24th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1950's
- the 25th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1960's
- the 26th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1970's
- the 27th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1980's
- the 28th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 1990's
- the 29th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 2000's
- the 30th Album: THE WORLD'S ARCHITECTURE OF THE 2010's

Examples are distributed in chronological order of the construct completion.

Images sources are indicated directly near with illustrations on each page.

Architects and companies listed on the basis of aggregate data from different sources (for some objects from various sources indicate different authors). About some buildings listed authors in the available sources has not yet been found.

The Author expresses his gratitude to Internet resources – <https://www.google.com> ; <https://www.wikipedia.org> – which to provide the ability to collect an information.

The 12th Album's front cover:

The Angkor Wat / "Capital Temple", Angkor, Siem Reap Province, Cambodia, 12th century -

<https://lonelyplanetwp.imgix.net/2016/01/angkor-wat-towers.jpg?fit=min&q=40&sharp=10&vib=20&w=1470>

The Shwedagon Pagoda (stupa) / Great Dagon Pagoda / Golden Pagoda, Yangon, Myanmar, 1372 (Arch. Okkalapa of Burma) -

<https://www.airpano.com/files/Shwedagon-Pagoda-Myanmar/image1a.jpg>

http://www.globeholidays.net/Asia/Myanmar/Media/Yangon_Pagoda_Shwedagon.jpg

the Cheomseongdae - an astronomical observatory, Gyeongju, 647 –

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/fa/Korea-Gyeongju-Cheomseongdae-02.jpg/800px-Korea-Gyeongju-](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/fa/Korea-Gyeongju-Cheomseongdae-02.jpg/800px-Korea-Gyeongju-Cheomseongdae-02.jpg)

[Cheomseongdae-02.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/fa/Korea-Gyeongju-Cheomseongdae-02.jpg)

the Pagoda of Negoro-ji in Iwade, Wakayama, 1547 –

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6d/Negoroji03s3200.jpg/800px-Negoroji03s3200.jpg>

Purpose of the 12th Lecture:

To study the basic features of the South Eastern and Eastern Asian Medieval architecture.

Tasks of the 12th Lecture:

- To consider characteristic examples of specifically organized spaces and buildings;
- To accentuate the features of construction depending on the availability of building materials;
- To emphasize the difference between cult and dwelling buildings.

Tasks for the self-research work:

1. Study the change in the nomenclature of buildings and structures during the evolution of the South Eastern and Eastern Asian Medieval architecture
2. Analyze geometric parameters of main types of structures and buildings.

Questions for the self-preparation:

1. Accentuate the features of the Burmese and the Vietnamese architecture
2. Accentuate the features of the Thai architecture

Themes of abstracts (16 pages, 40 000 characters, A4 format):

1. The evolution of the Korean Architecture
2. The evolution of the Japanese Architecture
3. The evolution of the Cambodian Architecture

Examples for the 12th Lecture:

12.1 The Medieval South East and East Asia: the Map

12.2 The Angkor Wat / "Capital Temple", Angkor, Siem Reap Province, Cambodia, 12th century

12.3 The Vietnam's architecture: the Po Nagar / Cham temple tower, Nha Trang, 781; the Pagoda of the Celestial Lady / Chùa Thiên Mụ / Linh Mụ Pagoda, Huế, 1601; the Trần Quốc Pagoda / Chùa Trần Quốc, Hanoi, VI c. - 1815

12.4 The Shwedagon Pagoda (stupa) / Great Dagon Pagoda / Golden Pagoda, Yangon, Myanmar, 1372 (Arch. Okkalapa of Burma); the Kyaiktiyo Pagoda / Golden Rock, Mon State, Burma / Myanmar, 5th century BC / 16th century AD

12.5 The Thailand's architecture: the Chedi, Wat Phra Si Sanphet, Ayutthaya, 15th c.; the Central prang, Wat Ratchaburana, Ayutthaya, 1424; Wat Phra Phutthabat, Saraburi, 17th c.

12.6 The Korean architecture: the Cheomseongdae - an astronomical observatory, Gyeongju, 647; the Dabotap pagoda, Bulguksa temple, 751; the Seokgatap (Sakyamuni Pagoda) / Sakyamuni Yeoraesangjuseolbeop Tap / Shadowless Pagoda / Bulguksa Samcheung Seoktap ("three-storied stone pagoda of Bulguksa"), Bulguksa temple, 751

12.7 The Korean architecture: the Pungnammun Gate, Jeonju city, 1768; the Pagoda, Beopju temple, Songnisan National Park, 1624

12.8 The Japanese architecture: the Daisenryō Kofun, Furuichi Kofun Group, Osaka, 5th c.; the Kondō and pagoda at Hōryū-ji, Ikaruga, Nara, 7th c.

12.9 The Japanese architecture: Pagoda of Ichijō-ji, Kasai, Hyōgo, 1171; Phoenix Hall at Byōdō-in, Uji, Kyoto Built in 1053; Typical minka-style gasshō-zukuri farmhouse

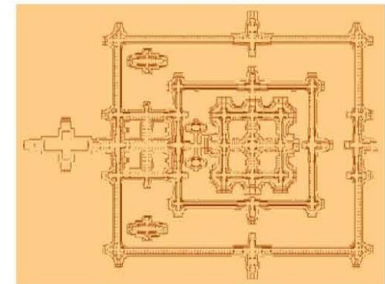
12.10 The Japanese architecture: the Pagoda of Negoro-ji in Iwade, Wakayama, 1547; the Himeji Castle in Himeji, Hyōgo, 1618; the Tenshu of Hirosaki Castle in Hirosaki, Aomori, 1611

12.1 The Medieval South East and East Asia: the Map



Sources: http://www.timemaps.com/store/timemaps/2012/4/eastasia_ad1453_copy2.jpg

12.2 The Angkor Wat / "Capital Temple", Angkor, Siem Reap Province, Cambodia, 12th century



Sources: <https://lonelyplanetwp.imgix.net/2016/01/angkor-wat-towers.jpg?fit=min&q=40&sharp=10&vib=20&w=1470> ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ad/Angkor_Wat_M3.png ; <http://www.mysteryofindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Angkor-Wat.jpg> ; https://cdn.getyourguide.com/niwziy2i9cvz/3EjSdUOeysYgGWq8UE2kEG/aa8d3b410d33862044f8e27fbaa9fcad/Cambodia-angkor-wat-1500x850_2.jpg

12.3 The Vietnam's architecture: the Po Nagar / Cham temple tower, Nha Trang, 781; the Pagoda of the Celestial Lady / Chùa Thiên Mụ / Linh Mụ Pagoda, Huế, 1601; the Trấn Quốc Pagoda / Chùa Trấn Quốc, Hanoi, VI c. - 1815



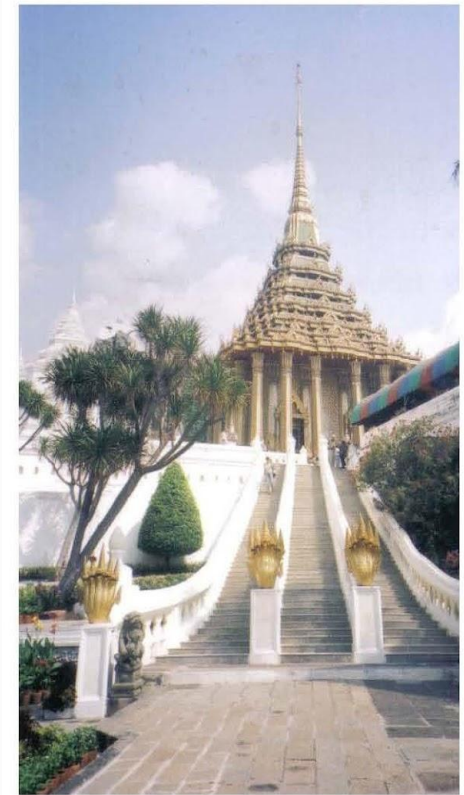
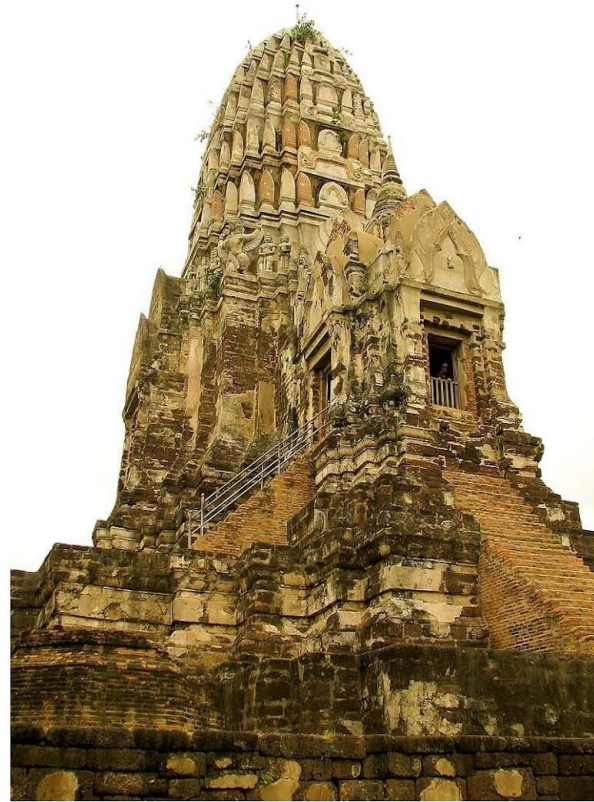
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<http://esphoto980x880noname.mnstatic.com/23a3ce5a5754c51e636f482d4b274347> ; http://media.tinmoi.vn/2011/08/19/5_21_1313733650_2_hanoi-pagoda.jpg

12.4 The Shwedagon Pagoda (stupa) / Great Dagon Pagoda / Golden Pagoda, Yangon, Myanmar, 1372 (Arch. Okkalapa of Burma); the Kyaiktiyo Pagoda / Golden Rock, Mon State, Burma / Myanmar, 5th century BC / 16th century AD



Sources: <https://www.airpano.com/files/Shwedagon-Pagoda-Myanmar/image1a.jpg> ; http://www.globeholidays.net/Asia/Myanmar/Media/Yangon_Pagoda_Shwedagon.jpg .
http://www.paperplanesblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/IMG_1963.jpg ; <http://paranormal-news.ru/nw/119/s26516996.jpg>

12.5 The Thailand's architecture: the Chedi, Wat Phra Si Sanphet, Ayutthaya, 15th c.; the Central prang, Wat Ratchaburana, Ayutthaya, 1424; Wat Phra Phutthabat, Saraburi, 17th c.



Sources: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/b1/Templo_Phra_Si_Sanphet%2C_Ayutthaya%2C_Tailandia%2C_2013-08-23%2C_DD_01.jpg/800px-Templo_Phra_Si_Sanphet%2C_Ayutthaya%2C_Tailandia%2C_2013-08-23%2C_DD_01.jpg ;
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/b6/Wat_Ratchaburana_Ayutthaya_Thailand_05.jpg/800px-Wat_Ratchaburana_Ayutthaya_Thailand_05.jpg ;
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/74/Wat_Phra_Phuttha_Baht.jpg

12.6 The Korean architecture: the Cheomseongdae - an astronomical observatory, Gyeongju, 647; the Dabotap pagoda, Bulguksa temple, 751; the Seokgatap (Sakyamuni Pagoda) / Sakyamuni Yeoraesangjuseolbeop Tap / Shadowless Pagoda / Bulguksa Samcheung Seoktap ("three-storied stone pagoda of Bulguksa"), Bulguksa temple, 751



Sources: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/fa/Korea-Gyeongju-Cheomseongdae-02.jpg/800px-Korea-Gyeongju-Cheomseongdae-02.jpg> ;
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/ed/184_%EB%B6%88%EA%B5%AD%EC%82%AC_%EB%8B%A4%EB%B3%B4%ED%83%91.jpg/1280px-184_%EB%B6%88%EA%B5%AD%EC%82%AC_%EB%8B%A4%EB%B3%B4%ED%83%91.jpg ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/4c/Seokgatap_bulguksa.jpg/800px-Seokgatap_bulguksa.jpg

12.7 The Korean architecture: the Punngnammun Gate, Jeonju city, 1768; the Pagoda, Beopju temple, Songnisan National Park, 1624



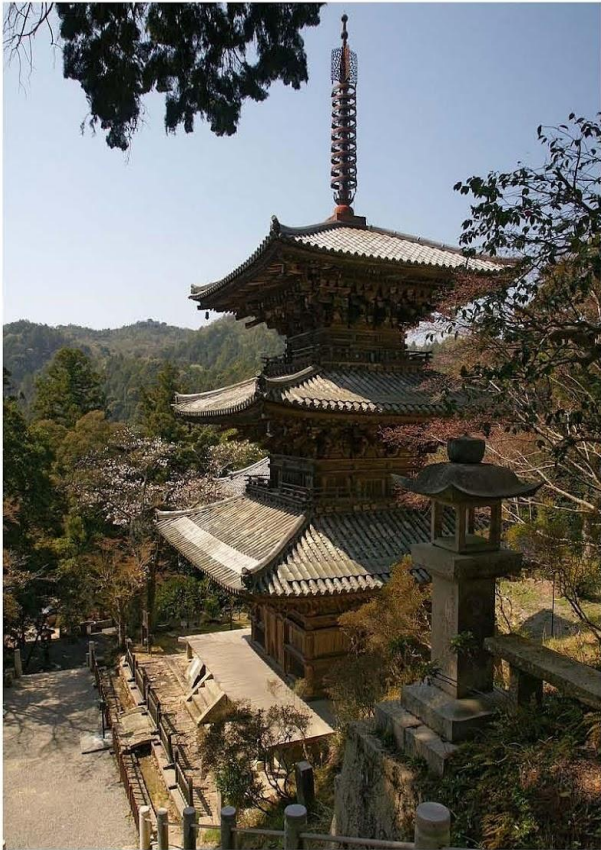
Sources: http://photos.wikimapia.org/p/00/01/53/23/84_big.jpg ; [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/77/Beopjusa Temple Stay in Korea Palsangjeon %28five-story wooden pagoda%29.jpg/800px-Beopjusa Temple Stay in Korea Palsangjeon %28five-story wooden pagoda%29.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/77/Beopjusa_Temple_Stay_in_Korea_Palsangjeon_%28five-story_wooden_pagoda%29.jpg/800px-Beopjusa_Temple_Stay_in_Korea_Palsangjeon_%28five-story_wooden_pagoda%29.jpg)

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Sources: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3f/NintokuTomb.jpg> ; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d9/Furuichi_kofun_group.jpg ;
<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/17/Horyu-ji11s3200.jpg/1280px-Horyu-ji11s3200.jpg>

12.9 The Japanese architecture: Pagoda of Ichijō-ji, Kasai, Hyōgo, 1171; Phoenix Hall at Byōdō-in, Uji, Kyoto Built in 1053; Typical minka-style gasshō-zukuri farmhouse



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12.10 The Japanese architecture: the Pagoda of Negoro-ji in Iwade, Wakayama, 1547; the Himeji Castle in Himeji, Hyōgo, 1618; the Tenshu of Hirosaki Castle in Hirosaki, Aomori, 1611



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<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/Hirosakijo.jpg/800px-Hirosakijo.jpg>

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15. Kofun / From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. - URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kofun>

Briefly about the Author



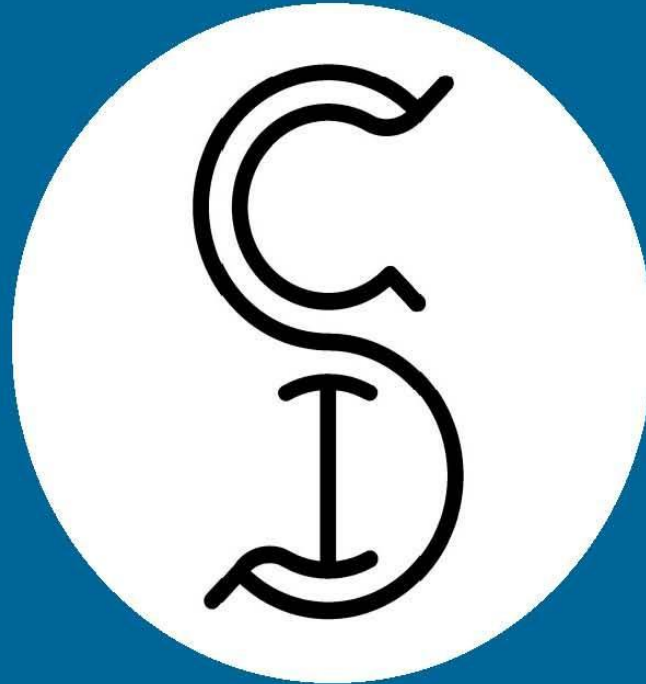
Konstantin I.SAMOILOV

High Doctorate (Arch) – 2008,
Doctor of Sciences (Arch) – 2004,
Candidate of Sciences / eq. PhD(Arch) – 1990,
Dipl.Arch. / eq. MArch – 1983,
Dipl.Tech.Arch. / eq. BArch – 1977



Associate Professor of the Architectural Faculty –
Kazakh Leading Academy of Architecture and Civil Engineering –
www.kazgasa.kz

E: samconiv@yahoo.com , samconiv@mail.ru



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