

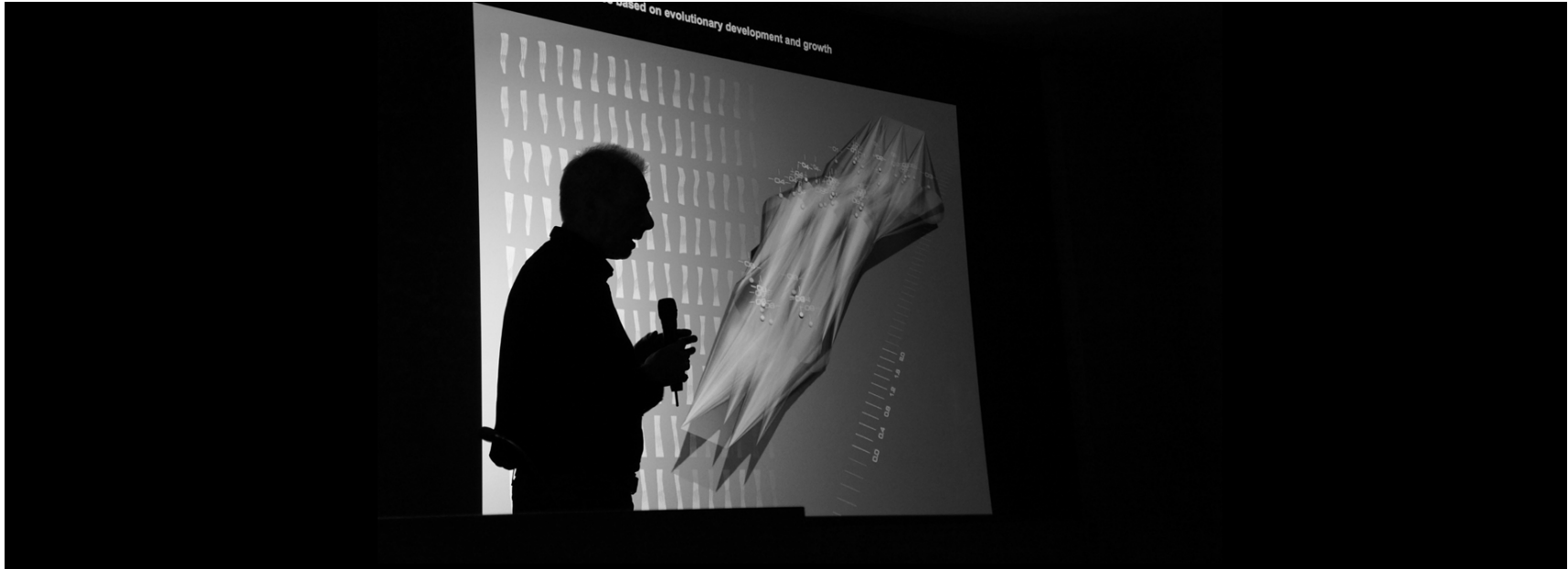
# THE ARCHITECTURE OF EMERGENCE

The evolution of form in nature and civilization

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# Introduction



“Cities emerged from the collapse and reorganisation of the founding system of civilisation”

a direct link between the development of cities and

- changes in climate and ecological system
- rise and flow of energy and cultivation
- and increased social complexity/information systems

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# Humanity, Culture & Social Complexity

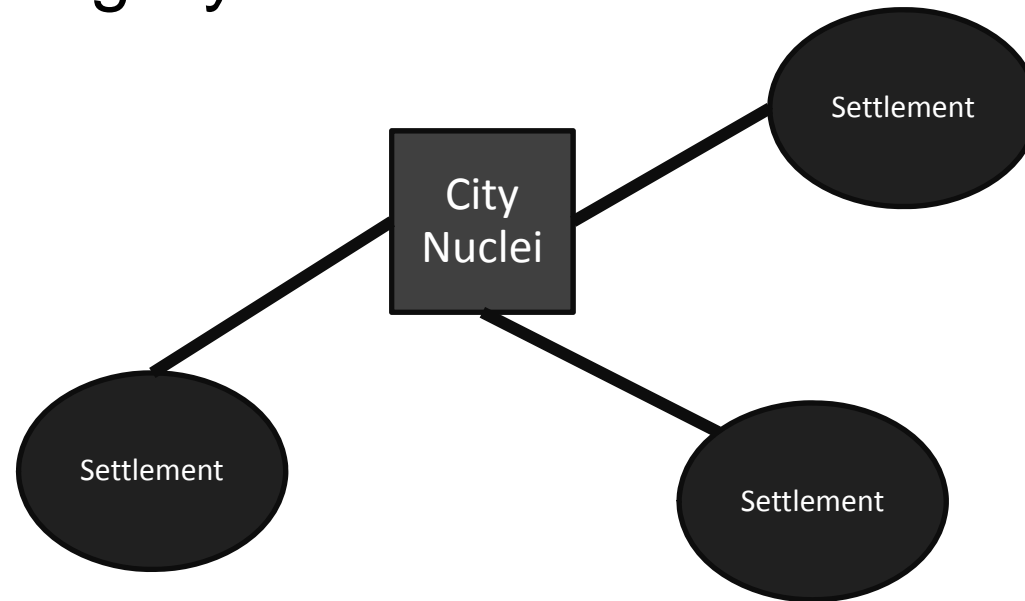


Culture defined as “To transmit complex social and ecologically contextualised information down through the generations”

Humans begin to modify surroundings – same time as extinction of mega fauna

The point “As hunting was reduced – the increase in the gathering of grains initiated the genetic changes that over many thousands of years led to the domestication of wild cereals”

# The Founding System



Adaptations to differing regional climates, topographies and ecologies emerging from movement patterns around the territory

- long periods of growth and episodes of declines.
- Declines due to maximum metabolic capacity making it vulnerable
- The point – cities emerged through a process of nucleation, condensing into nuclei within the extended 'metabolic' networks of the linked settlements

# The Founding System Variations



Prime spots where created by ecological changes - The Savannah Grasslands – North American prairie grasslands

The point - these changes increased the complexity of the founding cultural system

Stresses created by population surges lead to extraction of food, material energy & extinction of Mega fauna

Skins sinews large bones were harder to come by

Their use in built structures and tools lessened - the tent structure became freestanding timber buildings – this was through adaptive variation arising from the climatic and ecological changes.

# Collapse & Reorganisation



The outcomes of system collapse can be

the complete dispersal of the components & a complete loss of order

reorganisation to a lower level of complexity that becomes reorganised into a higher level of complexity

Cities emerged from a process of nucleation, in which the collapse and reorganisation of the founding system evolved to a higher level of complexity in ecologically favourable locations

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# The Levant

- An area which is now covered by Turkey, Syria and Jordan
- People moved from their settlements and headed towards river valleys, following animals.
- Jericho is a typical example of a city
- Positioned on a mound or tell, gradually heightened with rubble and construction waste.

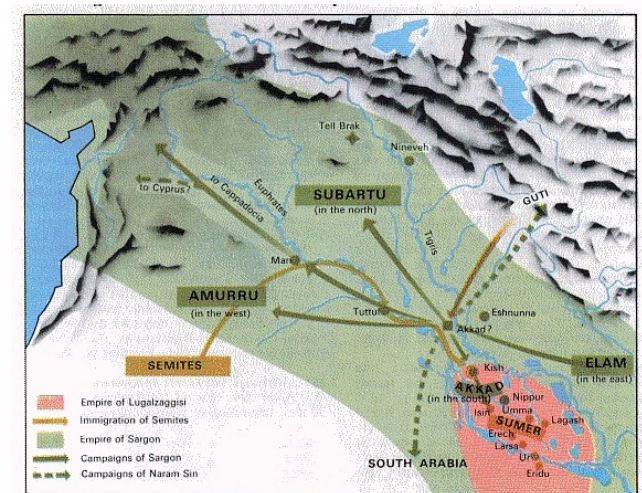


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-The Seaside city of Ur is a typical example.

-Tangled settlements and courtyards developed a hierarchy.

- Akkad developed strong trade links between cities in a very large area. The first to develop this system on a regional scale.



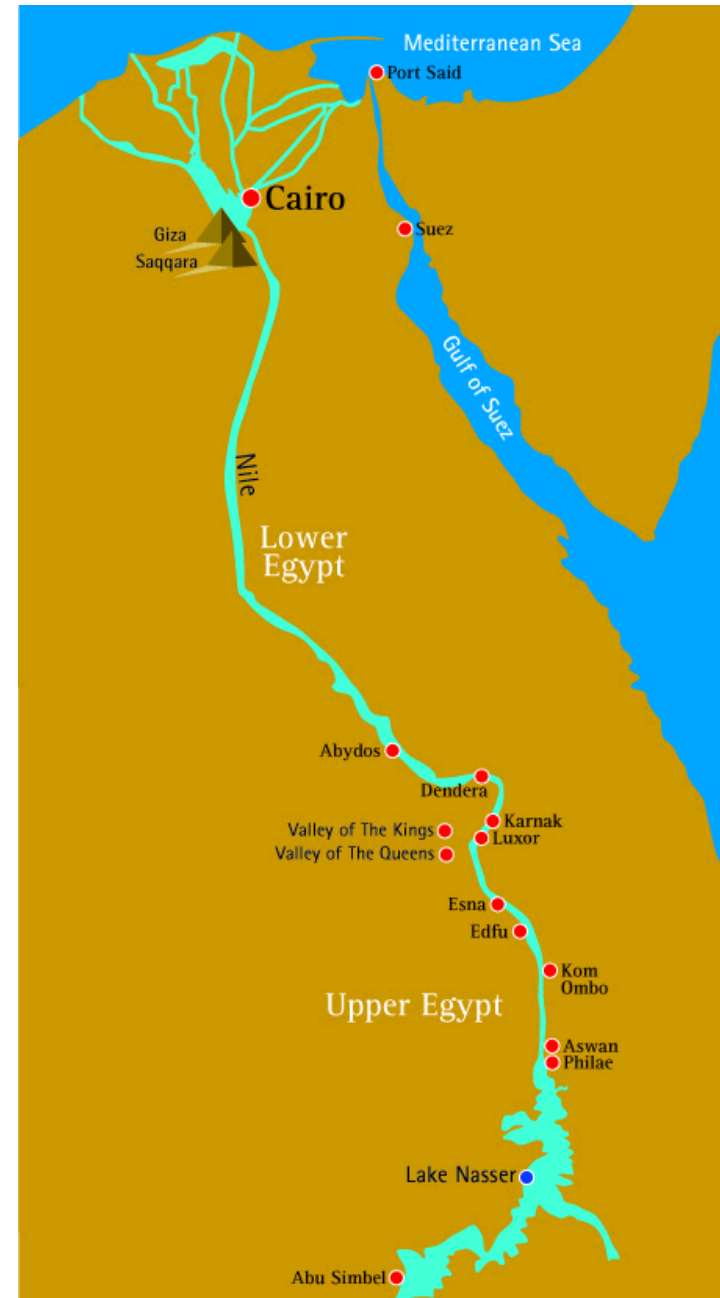
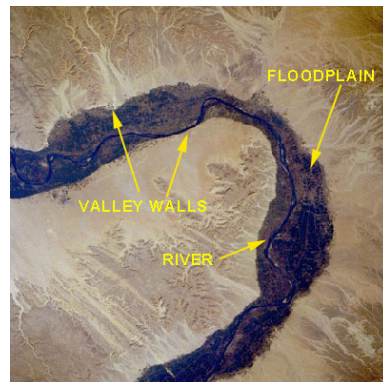
Sargon's Akkadian Empire

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# Egypt

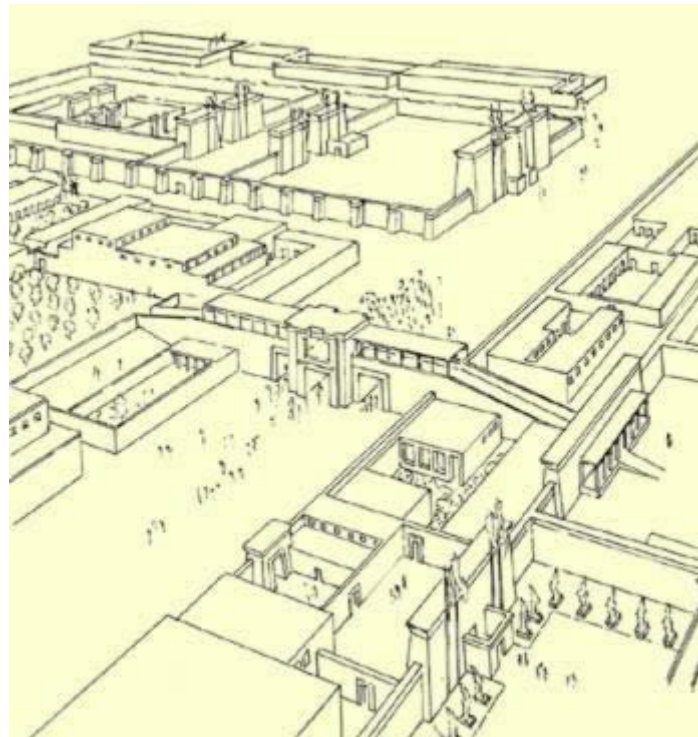
- Cities emerging in Egypt were exemplified in Memphis (now Cairo) and Thebes (now Luxor)
- cities were linked
- Along the banks of the river, culture and maritime use spread between cities.
- Irrigation developed from floodplain soil and silt
- Building and relocating by government decree to capitalize on the moving river



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-el-Amarna exemplified a linear plan for cities

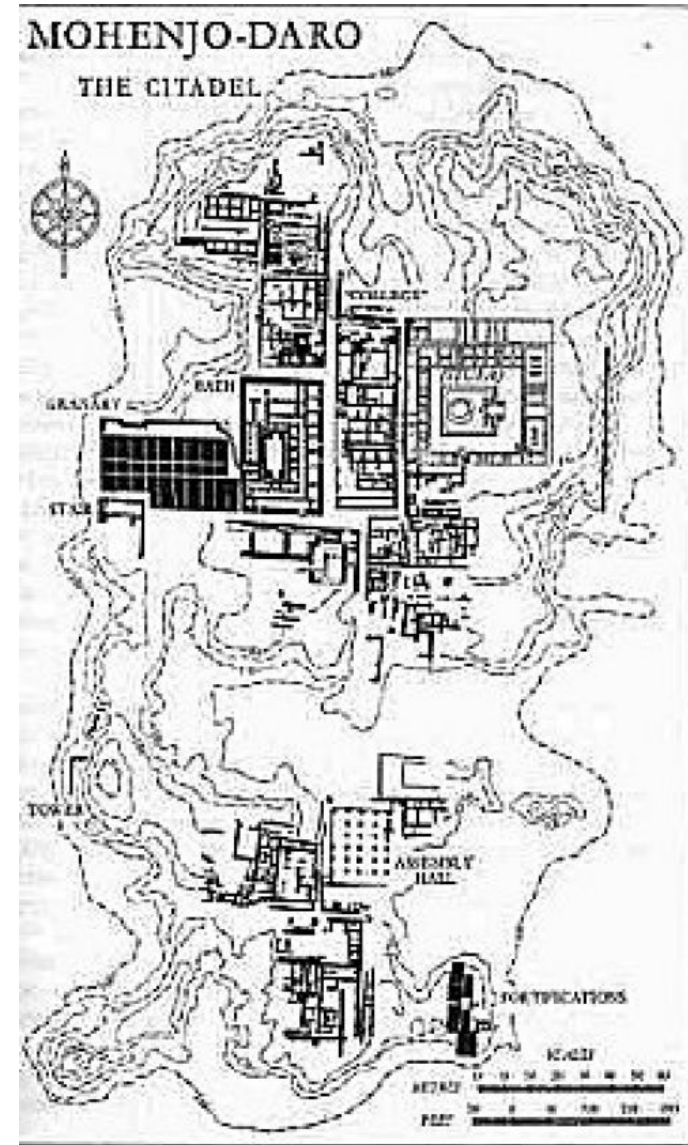
-Processional streets existed with a hierarchy of houses and administrative buildings along and between them.



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# The Indus

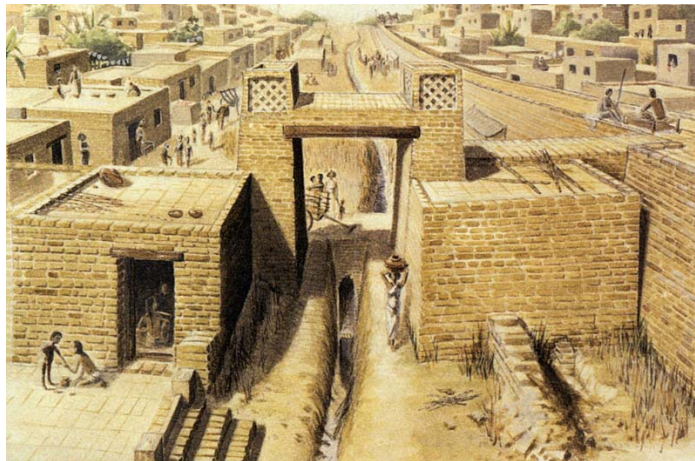
- People moved towards rivers, like Egypt / Levant, but on a much larger scale
- People used the river for trade, spreading culture between the settlements.



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- Main example is Mohenjo-Daro
- buildings and streets near-perpendicular
- Hierarchy based on the layout and size of homes and courtyards.
- richer families had larger homes, and small toilets.
- open access to paved streets and sewer system.
- grain distribution centres indicate an administrative system.



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# Northern China

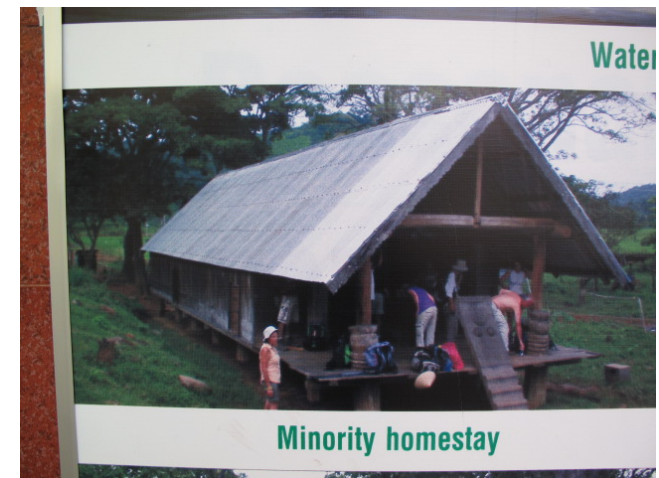
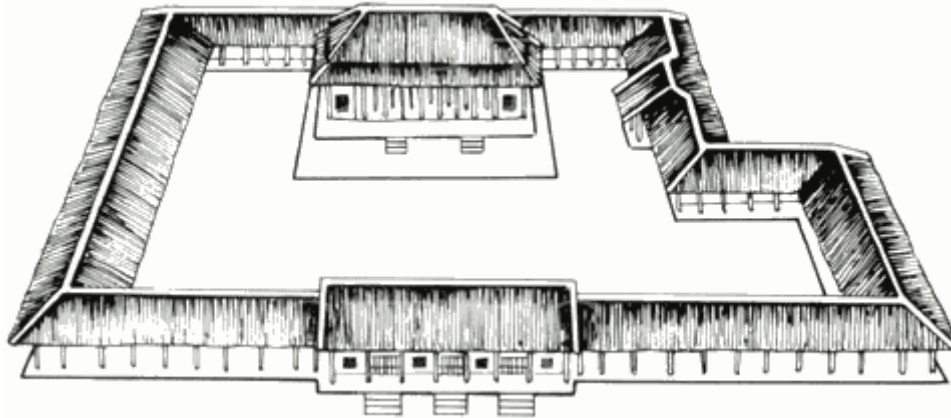
- Settlements emerged on the plain
- The north became arid as the south flooded
- People moved to the warmer south
- Nomads wandered the Arid north



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- Cities utilized the longhouse in a courtyard formation
- Hierarchy emerged based on size and layout of the longhouse courtyards
- Drier north used thick earth walls
- Wetter south elevated the long house on stilts
- Evidence of large scale collapse and small scale rebuilding
- Smaller settlements reformed after large settlements failed.



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# The Andes



- Andes settlements first evolved from forest clearing villages.

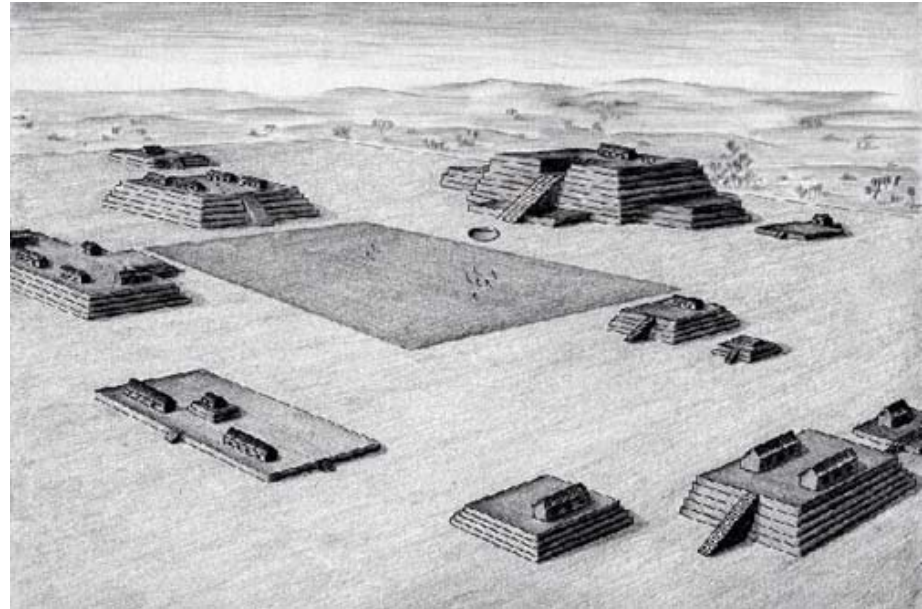
- Connected villages along rivers from the hills down to the sea.

- Caral and aspero used as examples.



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- Caral developed in the valleys
- Six developed residential mounds
- At least one central plaza
- Larger residences had multiple rooms, connections between



- Smaller rooms were single room dwellings
- Aspero was situated by the sea
- natural basin used to collect water for irrigation
- Terraces cut into mounds for accommodation sites



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# Emergence & The Form of cities.

- Cities emerged from a process of nucleation in 5 topographically and ecologically defined regions within latitudinal bands characterized by either hot or cold climates
- City forms emerged within different topographies and ecological systems, evolving from regional variations of the founding system and the established patterns of settlements from which they condensed.



# Weather Phenomena

Prolonged drought had substantial impact on places like Egypt, the Levant & south west Asia, Indus valley , Crete Greece . where the system of cities had all expanded their population to the limit

The collapse of regional scale system of cities led to the dispersal of population & reversion to simpler system of linked settlements





# The Growth & Development Of Cities

- The growth of cities and systems of cities across the world was characterized by
- Episodic & irregular expansion and incorporation by local & regional scale patches of collapses the abandonment of cities and dispersal of people & subsequent reorganization
- 



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# The Collapse of Cities

The outcome of the system collapse can be :

- abandonment and migration of the people
- complete loss of order
- a regrouping of the components into smaller assemblies
- reorganization into a more integrated assembly with increased flows



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## Positive & Negative Views

-As the text seems to be a report on historical development as opposed to a concept or a theory, it is difficult to develop an opinion on the authors stance.

Therefore we have tried to develop our own opinions on the text.

-Applying to modern cities , such arguments cant be directly applied over as in present times we have extensive transportation network where , food , water and ant life sustaining materials can be easily transported. Cities can be build almost anywhere.

-We as humans have also advanced massively in the ability to control our own ecology. Therefore collapse is a much more rare occurrence and takes drastic effects such as nuclear fallout, to make an impact

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