

Architecture And Power In The Ancient Andes The Archaeology Of Public Buildings New Studies In Archaeology

The story of Boris Iofan—designer of the iconic but unbuilt Palace of the Soviets—whose buildings came to define the language of Soviet architecture. The story of Boris Iofan (1891–1976), state architect to Joseph Stalin, is a story about architecture, politics, and power, and in *Stalin's Architect*, Deyan Sudjic offers the first major account of Iofan's remarkable life and career. Iofan's buildings came to define the language of Soviet architecture; his most famous design was the iconic—but unbuilt—Palace of the Soviets, 1,400 feet high and topped with a figure of Lenin bigger than the Statue of Liberty. Iofan won a design competition for the Palace in 1933 (other competitors included Le Corbusier) and spent the next twenty years taking notes from Stalin on how to make it ever more grandiose. Sudjic describes how Iofan managed to survive Stalin's reign, dying in his bed at 84—unlike many other Stalin enablers. Sudjic chronicles the endless jockeying for position and compromises required to remain in Stalin's good graces. Iofan was prepared to build what the dictator demanded. Living in luxury in one of his own buildings—the House on the Embankment, a megastructure for Soviet elite—Iofan knew that the price of disobedience could range from losing one's apartment to losing one's life. Many archival images, including Iofan's non-Stalin work, accompany Sudjic's insightful text. *Stalin's Architect* offers a unique perspective on the politics of twentieth-century architecture and the history of the Soviet Union.

This book explores the fundamental question of the origins and nature of monumental religious architecture. The principal argument is that the origins of monumental religious architecture were basically aspatial and that the gradual incorporation of functional space into religious architecture can be related to transformations in religious thought.

Although the discussion ranges across the Old World, the argument centers on Egypt and the Egyptian female king Hatshepsut: she set the tone for the New Kingdom by tying her legitimacy to Amun and the monuments she built for him. This leads into the issues of power and political legitimacy, and their relevance to myths. The basic contention is that the political ideologies of the Near Eastern Bronze Age contributed fundamentally to what later became the phenomenon we know as "religion," and that the history of the architecture must be understood in order to understand both religion and architectural space. (Series: Articles on Archaeology / Beitrage zur Archaologie - Vol. 7)

The first edition of *Architecture, Power, and National Identity*, published in 1992, has become a classic, winning the prestigious Spiro Kostof award for the best book in architecture and urbanism. Lawrence Vale fully has fully updated the book, which focuses on the relationship between the design of national capitals across the world and the formation of national identity in modernity. Tied to this, it explains the role that architecture and planning play in the forceful assertion of state power. The book is truly international in scope, looking at capital cities in the United States, India, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Kuwait, Bangladesh, and Papua New Guinea.

The long reign of Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad was one of the most productive periods for architectural construction, restoration and urban development in the medieval Near East. The building works of this ruler and his amirs transformed the fabric of the Mamluk capital, Cairo, and shaped its future development in decades to come. For most of al-Nasir Muhammad's sultanate, Tankiz al-Nasiri ruled as governor of the Syrian province. Tankiz's term was one of the longest for any amir to retain a single office and to remain in the good graces of this sultan, known for his mercurial nature. Tankiz played a critical role in Mamluk politics and Syrian history. His lengthy tenure also allowed him to give sustained attention to the built environment of the province. During his term, he undertook an ambitious program of construction that involved monuments, urban works and renewal projects. This book investigates Tankiz's building program by identifying the works that he commissioned, exploring the nature of his participation in these works, and situating them within the broader contexts of architectural development in the region and patronage during the Mamluk period. The volume features over 80 photographs and other illustrations, including several in full colour. It is fully indexed and provides a wealth of references to primary and secondary literature.

In deep-submicron processes a significant portion of the power budget is lost in standby power due to increasing leakage effects. For systems that have long idle times punctuated by bursts of activity, such as PDAs, cell-phones, and wireless sensor networks nodes, this standby power consumption reduces the effectiveness of duty-cycling. This work surveys a number of subthreshold leakage reduction techniques and identifies supply rail gating "MTCMOS" as the most promising. MTCMOS is a dynamic technique that has two distinct modes: an active processing mode and a lower power sleep mode. The smallest area implementations of MTCMOS have the side-effect of losing the state of the system when in sleep mode. This complicates the resumption of the active mode, because traditional designs are intolerant to the loss of state. This work presents a general framework to reduce the state maintenance requirements during sleep mode without losing information required to resume the active mode. The framework is applied to finite state machines and microprocessors, since these are commonly used in system design. Partitioning the system into subsystems with individually controlled supply rails "termed power domains" allows fine-grain control of the power mode for portions of the chip. Each power domain must be dynamically put in the appropriate power mode to ensure correct system operation while minimizing power consumption. This control logic collectively forms the core of a power manager. Most power manager implementation approaches are largely ad-hoc and custom designed for each application. This work presents a structured methodology and architecture for the implementation and control of power domains to form a power managed system. Approaches to the partitioning and implementation of individual power domains are explored. The functional requirements for the power manager.

Capital cities have been the seat of political power and central stage for their state's political conflicts and rituals throughout the ages. In the modern era, they provide symbols for and confer meaning to the state, thereby contributing to

the "invention" of the nation. Capitals capture the imagination of natives, visitors and outsiders alike, yet also express the outcomes of power struggles within the political systems in which they operate. This volume addresses the reciprocal relationships between identity, regime formation, urban planning, and public architecture in the Western world. It examines the role of urban design and architecture in expressing (or hiding) ideological beliefs and political agenda. Case studies include "old" capitals such as Rome, Vienna, Berlin and Warsaw; "new" ones such as Washington DC, Ottawa, Canberra, Ankara, Bonn, and Brasília; and the "European" capital Brussels. Each case reflects the authors' different disciplinary backgrounds in architecture, history, political science, and urban studies, demonstrating the value of an interdisciplinary approach to studying cities.

????:Teorie e storia dell' architettura

The Edifice Complex explores the intimate and inextricable relationship between power, money and architecture in the twentieth century. How and why have presidents, prime ministers, mayors, millionaires and bishops come to share such a fascination with grand designs? From Blair to Mitterrand, from Hitler to Stalin to Saddam Hussein, architecture has become an end in itself, as well as a means to an end. This is a book of genuine timeliness, throwing new light on the motivations of the rich and powerful around the world - and on the ways they seek to affect us.

"This new, expanded edition of *Architecture, Power, and National Identity* examines how architecture and urban design have been manipulated in the service of politics. Focusing on the design of parliamentary complexes in capital cities across the world, it shows how these places reveal the struggles for power and identity in multicultural nation-states. Building on the prize-winning first edition, Yale updates the text and illustrations to account for recent sociopolitical changes, includes discussion of several newly built places, and assesses the enhanced concerns for security that have preoccupied regimes in politically volatile countries. The book is truly global in scope, looking at capital cities in North America and Europe, as well as in India, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Kuwait, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea, and Australia. Ultimately, Yale presents an engaging, incisive combination of history, politics, and architecture to chart the evolution of state power and national identity, updated for the twenty-first century. Lawrence Vale is the Head of the Department of Urban Studies and Planning at MIT"--BOOK JACKET.

AutoCAD 2021 for Architectural Design: A Power Guide for Beginners and Intermediate Users textbook is designed for instructor-led courses as well as for self-paced learning. It is intended to help architects, designers, and CAD operators interested in learning AutoCAD for creating 2D architectural drawings. This textbook is a great help for new AutoCAD users and a great teaching aid for classroom training. This textbook consists of 12 chapters, and a total of 488 pages covering tools and commands of the Drafting & Annotation workspace of AutoCAD. The textbook teaches you to use AutoCAD software for creating, editing, plotting, and managing real world 2D architectural drawings. Table of Contents: Chapter 1. Introduction to AutoCAD Chapter 2. Creating Drawings - I Chapter 3. Working with Drawing Aids and Layers Chapter 4. Creating Drawings - II Chapter 5. Modifying and Editing Drawings - I Chapter 6. Working with Blocks and Xrefs Chapter 7. Working with Dimensions and Dimensions Style Chapter 8. Editing Dimensions and Adding Text Chapter 9. Modifying and Editing Drawings - II Chapter 10. Hatching and Gradients Chapter 11. Working with Layouts Chapter 12. Printing and Plotting

Selected by *Choice* magazine as an Outstanding Academic Title for 2010 Nowhere in the world is there a greater concentration of significant skyscrapers than in New York City. And though this iconographic American building style has roots in Chicago, New York is where it has grown into such a powerful reflection of American commerce and culture. In *Skyscraper: The Politics and Power of Building New York City in the Twentieth Century*, Benjamin Flowers explores the role of culture and ideology in shaping the construction of skyscrapers and the way wealth and power have operated to reshape the urban landscape. Flowers narrates this modern tale by closely examining the creation and reception of three significant sites: the Empire State Building, the Seagram Building, and the World Trade Center. He demonstrates how architects and their clients employed a diverse range of modernist styles to engage with and influence broader cultural themes in American society: immigration, the Cold War, and the rise of American global capitalism. *Skyscraper* explores the various wider meanings associated with this architectural form as well as contemporary reactions to it across the critical spectrum. Employing a broad array of archival sources, such as corporate records, architects' papers, newspaper ads, and political cartoons, Flowers examines the personal, political, cultural, and economic agendas that motivate architects and their clients to build ever higher. He depicts the American saga of commerce, wealth, and power in the twentieth century through their most visible symbol, the skyscraper.

Based on her extensive experience in the urban communities of Los Angeles, historian and architect Dolores Hayden proposes new perspectives on gender, race, and ethnicity to broaden the practice of public history and public art, enlarge urban preservation, and reorient the writing of urban history to spatial struggles. In the first part of *The Power of Place*, Hayden outlines the elements of a social history of urban space to connect people's lives and livelihoods to the urban landscape as it changes over time. She then explores how communities and professionals can tap the power of historic urban landscapes to nurture public memory. The second part documents a decade of research and practice by *The Power of Place*, a nonprofit organization Hayden founded in downtown Los Angeles. Through public meetings, walking tours, artists' books, and permanent public sculpture, as well as architectural preservation, teams of historians, designers, planners, and artists worked together to understand, preserve, and commemorate urban landscape history as African American, Latina, and Asian American families have experienced it. One project celebrates the urban homestead of Bidley Mason, an African American ex-slave and midwife active between 1856 and 1891. Another reinterprets the Embassy Theater where Rose Pesotta, Luisa Moreno, and Josefina Fierro de Bright organized Latina dressmakers and cannery workers in the 1930s and 1940s. A third chapter tells the story of a historic district where Japanese American family businesses flourished from the 1890s to the 1940s. Each project deals with bitter memories—slavery, repatriation, internment—but shows how citizens survived and persevered to build an urban life for themselves, their families, and their communities. Drawing on many similar efforts around the United States, from New York to Charleston, Seattle to Cincinnati, Hayden finds a broad new movement across urban preservation, public history, and public art to accept American diversity at the heart of the vernacular urban landscape. She provides dozens of models for creative urban history projects in cities and towns across the country.

This major work provides the first comprehensive history of one of modernism's most defining and controversial architectural legacies: the 20th-century drive to provide 'homes for the people'. Vast programmes of mass housing – high-rise, low-rise, state-funded, and built in the modernist style – became a truly global phenomenon, leaving a legacy which has suffered waves of disillusionment in the West but which is now seeing a dramatic, 21st-century renaissance in the booming, crowded cities of East Asia. Providing a global approach to the history of Modernist mass-housing production, this authoritative study combines architectural history with the broader social, political, cultural aspects of mass housing – particularly the 'mass' politics of power and state-building throughout the 20th century. Exploring the relationship between built form, ideology, and political intervention, it shows how mass housing not only reflected the transnational ideals of the Modernist project, but also became a central legitimizing pillar of nation-states worldwide. In a compelling narrative which likens the spread of mass housing to a 'Hundred Years War' of successive campaigns and retreats, it traces the history around the globe from Europe via the USA, Soviet Union and a network of international outposts, to its ultimate, optimistic resurgence in China and the East – where it asks: Are we facing a new dawn for mass housing, or another 'great housing failure' in the making?

"In the last few years, power dissipation has become an important design constraint, on par with performance, in the design of new computer

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systems. Whereas in the past, the primary job of the computer architect was to translate improvements in operating frequency and transistor count into performance, now power efficiency must be taken into account at every step of the design process." "This book aims to document some of the most important architectural techniques that were invented, proposed, and applied to reduce both dynamic power and static power dissipation in processors and memory hierarchies. A significant number of techniques have been proposed for a wide range of situations and this book synthesizes those techniques by focusing on their common characteristics."--BOOK JACKET.

Urbino, Rome, Florence, Milan, Ferrara... but also Mantua and Imola, Carpi and Saluzzo, Naples and Sicily: a collection of case studies on the Renaissance renewal of Italian court palaces from a comparative perspective.

The town hall in early modern England was the seat of civic government and the architectural embodiment of power, authority, and legitimacy in the community. Robert Tittler's imaginatively conceived and wide-ranging study, based on extensive research in local records, explores the town hall and its role in civic culture and urban life. The multi-disciplinary approach of *Architecture and Power* generates architectural, anthropological, literary, and historical insights into politics and society in England's provincial towns in the sixteenth and early seventeenth century. Professor Tittler explores the connection between the booming town hall building in this period and the cultural and political evolution of the provincial urban community. From the function of decorations and furnishings to the political activities and self-image of the urban elite, every aspect of the town hall and its place in civic culture is rigorously examined. This is a fascinating and scholarly contribution to the urban history of England.

Explores socio-economic implications of Our Lady of Peace Basilica in Ivory Coast and the Hassan II Mosque in Morocco.

Historical archaeology, one of the fastest growing of archaeology's sub fields in North America, has developed more slowly in Central and particularly South America. Happily, this circumstance is ending as a growing number of recent projects are successfully integrating textual and material culture data in studies of the events and processes of the last 500 years. This interval and this region—often called Ibero-America—have been studied for a century or more by historians with traditional perspectives and emphases focusing on colonial elites and large-scale politico-economic events. Such inclinations fit well into world-system and other core-periphery models that have had a major impact on historical thought since the 1970s. Over the past 20 years or so, however, world-system models have come under fire from historians, anthropologists, and others, in part because the emphasis on global trends and the growth of capitalism - nies the importance of understanding variability in local histories and circumstances. Historians have increasingly turned their attention to local, rural, and domestic contexts, thereby illuminating the great diversity of responses to colonial domination that were played out in the vast arena of the Americas. It is not coincidental that this is the intellectual climate in which historical archaeology is establishing itself in Central and South America.

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Now, travel back to the 14th century BC, a time of peace, prosperity, and plenty for Egyptians. Learn how the Malkata Palace represents a microcosm of Egypt. Architectural details reveal little-known facts about religious rituals and telling insights into how pharaohs attempted to assert their domination over others.

In an era of brash, expensive, provocative new buildings, a prominent critic argues that emotions—such as hope, power, sex, and our changing relationship to the idea of home—are the most powerful force behind architecture, yesterday and (especially) today. We are living in the most dramatic period in architectural history in more than half a century: a time when cityscapes are being redrawn on a yearly basis, architects are testing the very idea of what a building is, and whole cities are being invented overnight in exotic locales or here in the United States. Now, in a bold and wide-ranging new work, Rowan Moore—former director of the Architecture Foundation, now the architecture critic for *The Observer*—explores the reasons behind these changes in our built environment, and how they in turn are changing the way we live in the world. Taking as his starting point dramatic examples such as the High Line in New York City and the outrageous island experiment of Dubai, Moore then reaches far and wide: back in time to explore the Covent Garden brothels of eighteenth-century London and the fetishistic minimalism of Adolf Loos; across the world to assess a software magnate's grandiose mansion in Atlanta and Daniel Libeskind's failed design for the World Trade Center site; and finally to the deeply naturalistic work of Lina Bo Bardi, whom he celebrates as the most underrated architect of the modern era.

Convergence is based on the thermodynamic premise that architecture should maximize its ecological and architectural power. No matter how paradoxical it might initially seem, architects should maximize energy intake, maximize energy use, and maximize energy feedback and reinforcement. This presumes that the necessary excess of architecture is in fact an architect's greatest asset when it comes to an agenda for energy, not a liability. But how do we start to understand the full range of eco-thermodynamic principles which need to be engaged with in order to achieve this? Kiel Moe explicates three factors: materials, energy systems and amortization. When these three factors converge through design, the resulting buildings begin to perform in complex, if not subtle, ways. By drawing on a range of architectural, thermodynamic, and ecological sources as well as illustrated and well-designed case studies, the author shows what architecture stands to gain by simultaneously maximizing the architectural and ecological power of buildings. .

This lavishly illustrated book looks at the art and architecture of episcopal palaces as expressions of power and ideology. Tracing the history of the bishop's residence in the urban centers of northern Italy over the Middle Ages, Maureen C. Miller asks why this once rudimentary and highly fortified structure called a domus became a complex and elegant "palace" (palatium) by the late twelfth century. Miller argues that the change reflects both the emergence of a distinct clerical culture and the attempts of bishops to maintain authority in public life. She relates both to the Gregorian reform movement, which set new standards for clerical deportment and at the same time undercut episcopal claims to secular power. As bishops lost temporal authority in their cities to emerging communal governments, they compensated architecturally and competed with the communes for visual and spatial dominance in the urban center. This rivalry left indelible marks on the layout and character of Italian cities. Moreover, Miller contends, this struggle for power had highly significant, but mixed, results for western Christianity. On the one hand, as bishops lost direct governing authority in their cities, they devised ways to retain status, influence, and power through cultural practices. This response to loss was highly creative. On the other hand, their loss of secular control led bishops to emphasize their spiritual powers and to use them to obtain temporal ends. The coercive use of spiritual authority contributed to the emergence of a "persecuting society" in the central Middle Ages.

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In *Architecture, Power and Religion in Lebanon*, Ward Vloeberghs explores Rafiq Hariri's patronage and posthumous legacy to demonstrate how built fabric becomes a tool to convey political messages in contemporary Lebanon.

From a peak era in domestic architecture comes this survey of modern and traditional buildings. Its 130 captioned illustrations offer a full perspective on the buildings' architectural ingenuity and originality.

This is a study of the Iron Age hillforts of north Ceredigion (Cardiganshire), mid Wales. Over one hundred diverse and unusual hillforts and defended enclosures are known in this topographically distinctive landscape, framed between the west coast of Cardigan Bay and the eastern high ground of the Cambrian Mountains. This new research sheds light on their architecture, chronology and the dynamic use of the regional terrain in later prehistory, reaching conclusions that have resonance for the wider study of British hillforts. The core of the study is a detailed analysis of the architecture of the later prehistoric hillforts of mid Wales, focusing on north Ceredigion. This shows them to have been sophisticated three dimensional spaces, built within a set of regional architectural traditions far more complex than has previously been acknowledged. In turn, these reflect the development of strong regional identities in later prehistory. This study also examines wider landscape themes including a model for overland 'cultural contact' linking mid Wales with other regions of the Severn and Wye valleys and western Britain, fossilised in the spread of distinctive shared ideas of hillfort design and construction.

"Compares plans of 22 structures on the Peruvian north coast dating from preceramic to Chimú. Uses objective criteria to assess social purpose (centrality, ubiquity); symbolic intent (scale, permanence); and social control (visibility, access pattern)"--*Handbook of Latin American Studies*, v. 57.

This book focuses on the role architects and architecture are playing in the process of political and cultural negotiation.

Draws on discussions with both architects and clients to survey 40 pro bono projects from various U.S. regions, providing coverage of structures in categories ranging from arts and education to health and housing that represent the donated time and resources of award-winning designers and community contributors.

This dissertation examines the evolution of Western and Modern architecture in Siam and Thailand. It illustrates how various architectural ideas have contributed to the physical design and spatial configuration of places associated with negotiation and allocation of political power, which are throne halls, parliaments, and government and civic structures since the 1850s.

Architect and deploy a Power BI solution. This book will help you understand the many available options and choose the best combination for hosting, developing, sharing, and deploying a Power BI solution within your organization. *Pro Power BI Architecture* provides detailed examples and explains the different methods available for sharing and securing Power BI content so that only intended recipients can see it. Commonly encountered problems you will learn to handle include content unexpectedly changing while users are in the process of creating reports and building analysis, methods of sharing analyses that don't cover all the requirements of your business or organization, and inconsistent security models. The knowledge provided in this book will allow you to choose an architecture and deployment model that suits the needs of your organization, ensuring that you do not spend your time maintaining your solution but on using it for its intended purpose and gaining business value from mining and analyzing your organization's data. **What You'll Learn** Architect and administer enterprise-level Power BI solutions Choose the right sharing method for your Power BI solution Create and manage environments for development, testing, and production Implement row level security in multiple ways to secure your data Save money by choosing the right licensing plan Select a suitable connection type—Live Connection, DirectQuery, or Scheduled Refresh—for your use case Set up a Power BI gateway to bridge between on-premises data sources and the Power BI cloud service **Who This Book Is For** Data analysts, developers, architects, and managers who want to leverage Power BI for their reporting solution

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