

AAD 201 Fall 2019 Week 5: Early Christian, Byzantine, Islamic and Asian Sacred Spaces

- Early Christian**
- House church
Dura Europas, Syria; c. 230 CE
 - Old St. Peter's
Rome; begun 326 CE; patron Constantine
 - Santo Stefano Rotunda
Rome; 470's CE, patrons Valerio family
 - Church of the Holy Apostles
Milan, c. 382 CE; plan by St. Ambrose
- Byzantine**
- Hagia Sophia
Constantinople (modern Istanbul); 532-537; architects Anthemius of Tralles and Isidorus of Miletus; patron Emperor Justinian
 - S. Vitale
Ravenna, Italy; begun c. 526; patrons Emperor Justinian and Empress Theodosia
- Islamic**
- The Kabba
Mecca, Saudi Arabia
 - Great Mosque
Damascus, Syria; 707-714; patron, Al-Walid I
 - Great Mosque
Cordoba, Spain; begun 785, last addition 990
 - Great Mosque
Djenné, Mali; original 14th c., current 1907; original patron Koi Konboro
- Asian**
- Buddhist:**
- The Great Stupa
Sanchi, India; c. 150 BCE
 - Rock-cut chaitya (hall)
Karli, India; c. 2nd century CE
- Hindu:**
- Parashurameshvara Temple
Bhubaneshwar, India; 7th c.

Seashore temples
Mahabalipuram, India; 7th c

Lakshmi Narayan Temple
New Delhi, India; 1938

Ankor Wat
Ankor, Cambodia; begun c. 1130; patron, Suryavarman II

Shinto: The Naiku, or the Inner Shrine, at Ise Shrine
Ise, Japan; rebuilt every 20 years since the late 7th century

Names and Terms:

Christianity: transubstantiation; titulus; baptistery; Bishop's see; cathedra; martyria; Latin cross
nave; transept; ambulatory; narthex; choir; pendentive; spolia

Islam: Mohammed (died 632 AD); jihad; Caliph; ablutions; sahn; hauz; minrab; minbar; minaret;
maqsura; toron; Moorish; horseshoe arch; polylobed arch

Buddhism: chaitya, vihara; stupa; circumambulatory path; harmika

Hinduism: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva; Lakshmi, Parvati, Durga/Kali, Ganesh; Mount Meru; gopura,
vimana, shikhara; Nagara type v. Dravida type

Shintoism: Amaterasu; tori, shoden