

## General Concept of Architecture (History of Architecture and Current Architecture)

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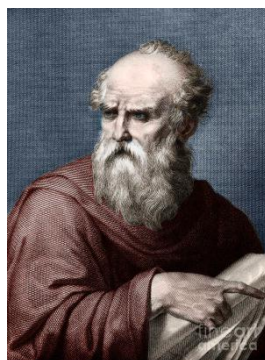
**Annotation:** This article provides a brief overview of the history of architecture, its general understanding, and contemporary architecture, as well as some examples of contemporary architecture.

**Keywords:** architecture, civilization, Vitruvius, design, buildings, towers, Cayan tower, Burj Khalifa, White temple.

Architecture is the art of designing and constructing buildings and structures based on the purposes and tasks of use, modern technical capabilities and aesthetic views of society. The architect first plans the spatial environment necessary for human life and activity in a creative project with the power of thinking, and builds it in practice with high taste and skill. Architectural works include various buildings, houses, architectural complexes, squares, cities, and their monuments, open and closed structures. The comprehensive and most complex field of architecture - the field of urban planning - deals with the planning and organization of populated areas - villages, cities and towns. A building develops primarily out of a dynamic between needs (shelter, security, worship, etc.) and means (those available). As human culture developed and knowledge became formalized through oral traditions and practices, "building," "craftsmanship," and "architecture" were the names given to the most formalized and revered versions of these crafts. It is assumed that architectural success was the product of a process of trial and error, gradually decreasing as the results of the process became more and more satisfactory with the repetition of trial and error. Vernacular architecture continues to be produced in many parts of the world.

Architecture can refer to:

- A general term describing buildings and other physical structures;
- The art and science of designing buildings and (some) non-building structures;
- Design style and method of construction of buildings and other physical structures;
- A unifying or consistent form or structure;
- Knowledge of art, science, technology and humanities.
- Architect's design activities, from the macro level (urban design, landscape architecture) to the micro level (construction details and furniture). A practicing architect, where architecture means offering or providing professional services related to the design and construction of buildings or the built environment.



*Vitruvius (Roman architect and engineer)*

Many ancient civilizations are believed to be in Egypt and Mesopotamia, where architecture and urbanism were built mainly according to the wishes of the ruler, and the buildings reflected constant divine connections, and supernatural and many ancient cultures symbolically demonstrated the political power of the state. They used architecture to a high degree. Texts on architecture have been written since ancient times, and the earliest surviving written work on the subject of architecture is by the Roman architect Vitruvius (early 1st century AD). According to Vitruvius, a good building should satisfy three principles: firmitas, utilitas, venustas. Usually known by the original translation - firmness, commodity and pleasure. The modern English equivalent would be:

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Durability - the building must stand firmly and be in good condition;

Utility - it must be suitable for the purposes for which it is used;

Beauty - should be aesthetically pleasing;

According to Vitruvius, an architect should strive to fulfill each of these three qualities as best as possible. Leon Battista Alberti elaborated on Vitruvius' ideas in his treatise. The most important aspect of beauty was an integral part of the object, rather than something superficially applied, and was based on universal, well-known truths. The concept of style in art was not developed until the 16th century when Vasari wrote about it. However, by the 18th century, his *Lives of the Greatest Painters, Sculptors, and Architects* had been translated into Italian, French, Spanish, and English.

Since the 1980s, with the increasing complexity of buildings (in terms of structural systems, services, energy, and technology), the field of architecture has become multidisciplinary, with specializations in each project type, technological expertise, or project delivery method. It has been. Furthermore, the separation of the "design" architect from the "project" architect, who ensures that the project meets the required standards and deals with accountability issues, has increased. The preparation process for the design of any large building is increasingly complex and requires advance study of issues such as time, sustainability, quality, money and compliance with local laws. A great construction can no longer be the design of one person, but must be the work of many. Modernism and Postmodernism have been criticized by some members of the architectural profession who believe that successful architecture is not a personal, philosophical or aesthetic pursuit by individualists; rather, it should consider people's everyday needs and use technology to create livable environments, where the design process is informed by behavioral, environmental, and social science studies.

Environmental sustainability has become a major issue with a major impact on the architectural profession. Many manufacturers who support building financing have become educated to encourage environmentally sustainable design, rather than primarily quick cost-based solutions. Key examples of this can be found in passive solar building design, rooftop design, biodegradable materials, and greater focus on the energy consumption of the structure. This major shift in architecture has also changed architecture schools to focus more on the environment. There was an acceleration in the number of planned buildings and green buildings were designed sustainably. The sustainable practices that form the basis of vernacular architecture increasingly provide inspiration for environmentally and socially sustainable modern techniques. The US Green Building Council's LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) rating system played an important role. At the same time, recent movements integrate architectural traditions and classical design, promoting a sustainable approach to construction that New Urbanism, Metaphorical Architecture, Complementary Architecture, and New Classical Architecture appreciate and develop. Many countries have glass curtain walls as a feature of ultra-modern urban life, even in developing countries such as Nigeria, where international styles have been exhibited since the mid-20th century, as they are mainly imported abroad. Relied on experienced architects and achieved new results. Modern buildings and styles vary greatly. Some features are concrete-encased structures with glass or aluminum screens, very asymmetric facades, and cantilevered street-hanging sections. Skyscrapers curl or penetrate into crystal-like edges. The facades are designed to glow or change color at different times of the day. Whereas modern architecture was concentrated mainly in the USA and Western Europe in the 20th century, modern architecture is global. Important new buildings were built in China, Russia, Latin America, and especially the Arab states of the Persian Gulf; The Burj Khalifa in Dubai was the tallest building in the world in 2019 and was the second tallest in China after the Shanghai Tower.

In addition, there are many famous and beautiful buildings in the world. The most beautiful buildings on earth amaze with the originality of architectural solutions. Wat Rong Khun, whose name translates to "White Temple", is one of the most famous structures in Thailand, and certainly one of the most beautiful religious buildings in the world.

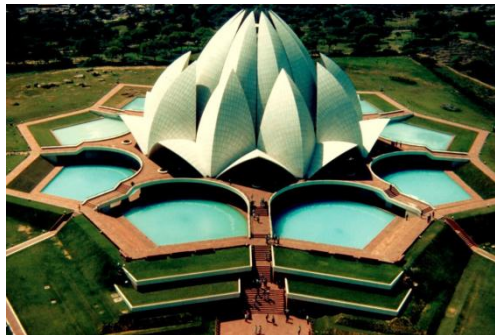


It is located near the city of Chiang Rai. Thousands of tourists come here every year to see this magnificent building. The main feature of Wat Rong Khun is its snow-white color, which in this case represents the purity of the Buddha, and the shards of glass added to the plaster represent the wisdom of the Enlightened One. The owner of this snow-white miracle, as well as its creator, is a talented artist - Chalermchayu Kositpipat. The construction of the temple began in 1997 and continues to this day. It is surprising that the temple is being built only with the personal funds of the author, which he

collected for twenty years by selling his paintings. Chalermchayu does not accept money from sponsors, so that no one influences his ideas and does not impose conditions. It is natural that one person cannot deal with such an ambitious project, so the artist's ideas are implemented by a team led by the chief engineer, Chalermchayu's brother.



This Manhattan skyscraper is designed in the Art Deco style. After its completion, it was recognized as one of the most beautiful not only in New York, but also in the United States. This beautiful building is the tallest brick building in the world. The magnificent skyscraper was built on the initiative of one of the most famous American managers - Walter Chrysler. At the end of the 20s of the last century, he decided to build the tallest building in the world for his corporation. The author of the project was William van Alen. The Chrysler Building is still one of the tallest buildings in the world and one of the most modern. Polished steel and glass make it light as if floating on air. The conical Krupp stainless steel crown shines in all weathers. Giant lions are located in the corners at the sixty-first floor level. Moreover, below (thirty-first) the skyscraper is decorated with bright wings. These are the ones installed in the radiators of popular cars since 1929.



The most beautiful buildings in the world are able to amaze with unusual forms. In 1986, the main Indian Baha'i temple is in the capital of India, New Delhi. A large magnificent building of snow-white Pentelion marble has the shape of a blooming lotus flower. This is one of the most popular. The architecture has won many awards. He has been the subject of articles in many magazines and newspapers.



Cayan Tower, designed by the American company Skidmore Owings and Merrill, could claim the title of the most beautiful building in the world. The famous Spanish architect Santiago Calatrava created the fashion for spiral skyscrapers. The 307-meter skyscraper (residential) Cayen Tower is an example of such a wonderful party. The 75-story tower has 495 apartments of various sizes. Perforated screens on the facade of the building protect the residents of the complex from the scorching heat throughout the year.

There are many famous and beautifully built buildings like this one. Each of them has a special place and unique beauty, and we hope that in the future more excellent architectural buildings will be built.

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