Cross-Cultural Contact

A lesson examining influences on architecture in Morocco
Students will examine examples of how architecture has been impacted as a result of cultural interactions in Morocco.
Colorado History Standards

5th and 6th grades

• 3.1 Students know how various societies were affected by contacts and exchanges among diverse peoples.

• 6.3 Students know how various forms of expression reflect religious beliefs and philosophical ideas.
Anasazi Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde
DESSERT ARCHITECTURE: THE CASBAH AND THE KSOUR

Perfectly in harmony with the natural surroundings, Berber architecture is quite unusual. The casbah and the ksour (plural of ksar) form part of this architecture. The casbah is the ancient residence of the owners who controlled access to the oases, and was built to defend local populations against incursions by raiders. Scattered throughout this region, the casbahs are the equivalent of medieval fortresses in Europe. They have thick walls with corner towers that are castellated. The ground level was used for stabling and grain was stored on the next floor; above this were the living quarters and, at the top, the roof terrace.

The reddish or ochre-coloured towers of the ksour soar above the green expanse of the palm groves, their thick walls pierced by small windows framed with white. These are the fortified villages of the oases, used as communal storehouses and, in times of war, serving as defensive posts. Inside the walls are the tighermatine, the fortified houses of wealthier farmers, and the agadir, the grainstores.

The materials used are entirely local and all the structures are built with the technique known as 'pisé' – clay pressed together with pebbles and straw – and roofs made of reed matting inserted into wooden frames.
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The presence of four mighty corner towers, often with crenellation at the top, protects the building all round.

Few small windows provide light and air for the interior.

The double doors of the entrance are carved wood, pierced by small arches and lattice work.

Narrow openings, cut into the walls of compressed earth, emphasise the image of a defensive fortress.
The presence of four mighty corner towers, often with crenellation at the top, protects the building all round.

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Morocco (Modern with traditional design elements)
The Dome of the Rock was completed in 692 in Jerusalem. It is the world’s oldest Islamic shrine/landmark.
Kairouan Mosque, Tunisia 7th Century
عن مسجد بتركيب أشكال من الأورقي لها ألوان رفقاء مختلفة.
أعلى

 عن جنديين من الحرس الملكي جوار الصريح أو القصر باستعمال أشكال من الزوار الأحمر المختلف.

أقصر الأرتفاع ذات الزوار الأحمر من المحالات ومن الصيد.

71752 في الكتب.
الدرس 12
الوحدة 3
الألوان الثانوية: البرتقالي

الهدف التربوي:
التحسين بجمالية المعمار التقليدي

المهارة:
ضبط تقنية إنجاز درجات الألوان البرتقالي.

الإحصاء:
كيف تم تلوين رسم القصر بلون برتقالي مختلف الدرجات؟

نافذة:
علي تلوين كل رسم باللون البرتقالي المناسب.

وعلى تلوين الرسم بلون برتقالي مختلط الدرجات.
ألاحظ: هماسيات مسجد تم إنجازها برسوم شكل داخلي شكل قبل خروجها.

أبتكر: هماسيات مسجد مرسومة برسوم شكل داخلي شكل ثم ألوانها بألوان مختلفة.
عن قصور الأجنوب المغربي بِاستعمال لون برتقالي مختلف الدرجات.
Roman city of Volubilis