



Student Name: Rand Faris Abdulateef

Student ID#: 201000821

Instructor Name: Dr. Anna Grichting

Semester: Spring 2014

Date: 20-April-2014

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Abstract

Urban design is a collaborative, interdisciplinary process for the formation of environment details life in cities, towns and villages; the art of making places; in the context of urban design. Urban design includes design of buildings, groups of buildings, places and landscapes and the conception of conditions and processes, to enable the successful development. Urban design is concerned with the analysis, organization and formation of urban form in order to get a rich and as consistent as possible residents lived experience.

Introduction

Urban design is one of most professions. Urban designer label a little over 25 years. Many urban designers what do living spaces formed by professionals of various kinds before then, but the job saw from the perspective of certain occupations. Architects and planners use to argue about the roles of two careers.

Charging architects planners of intervention in matters aesthetic which was not qualified to judge. The accused planners of architects to design the buildings just as objects with little attempt to take account of context or potential impact on the surrounding environment.

Towns and cities are constantly changing, and in ways that are unpredictable. How we will live, working, shopping or enjoying ourselves in years 10 or 20 or 30. This does not mean that we can plan and design but means we need to plan and design flexible frameworks for change.

Urban design is the key to make places that are socially and economically successful, both good and attractive. Urban design is essential in creating the uniqueness community. Effective planning in the largest sense and it can help to distribute better public services. It also helps to make the value for money in new developments, and to make good use of scarce resources. Urban design may give to decrease crime and anti-social behavior.

Modern urban design can be considered as part of the wider discipline of urban planning. Indeed, the urban planning began as a movement primarily occupied with questions of urban design. Urban design may encompass the preparation of design guidelines and regulatory frameworks, or even legislation to control development and advertising. In this sense overlaps with urban planning. It may encompass the design of specific spaces and structures and in this sense overlaps with architecture, landscape architecture, highway engineering and industrial design. It may also deal with 'place management' to guide and help the use and maintenance of urban areas and public spaces.

In thinking about the future, we need to understand the past and present. We need to know the physical characteristics of places we plan, including landscapes, waterways and ecology. We need to understand the local economic and market conditions. We need to know about the people who live there how they live and how they work, and how they move around the area and hoping for future place.

The author

(Childe V. Gordon)

V. Gordon Childe (1892-1957) Australian archaeologist and philologist who specializes in prehistoric studies. Most of his life as an academic in the United Kingdom to Edinburgh University and the Institute of Archaeology, London, and he wrote many influential books and was an early proponent of historical materialism in archaeology and archaeology of Marxism.



Figure 1 Childe V. Gordon

He was the most influential archaeologist of the twentieth century. His early field work and research in the 1920s turned over archaeological Models of prehistoric Europe. The theory and synthesis, for First time applying models of archaeological data relating to major changes in the evolution of human society. A synthetic currency widely through scientific books yet accessible: "man makes himself" (1936) and what happened in history (1942). Childe was a Marxist, and work in these and other areas He used the key concepts organized discussion and said: "Neolithic revolution" And the urban revolution.

Childe s models for these eruptions created largely Modern scientific understanding two of the most fundamental and far-reaching Shifts in the past. Childe s first urban revolution paper Published in the "city planning review" (Childe, 1950) is one of the most widely cited Papers ever published by archaeologist.

Planning theories or concepts of the text

-The historical context of Childe's concept of 'revolutions'-

▪ **Cultural evolution**

The possibilities of change limits above called to generally as cultural evolution (and sometimes social evolution). The history of cultural evolution is one of the major contributions that the discipline of archaeology provides general knowledge. Theoretical models and mental attitude to cultural evolution have polished and subsided over the centuries, that archaeologists have studied the past (Trigger, 2006). In the tradition of the study of cultural evolution, Gordon Childe's concepts the Neolithic and urban revolutions are among the most important theoretical Progress.

In the words of Colin Renfrew (1994, 123), "his vision for a change in the people Makes himself (1936) and what happened in the history (1942)". The Neolithic revolution and his urban revolution are considered to be the first coherent analysis of the processes of change in the workplace in prehistoric times.

After the interlude of anti-particularism, cultural evolution, and comparative perspectives comebacks made in the 1940s and 1950s. Childe is universally recognized as one of the scholars, such as U.S. Ethnologist Childe contributed, materialist theory and archaeological results, the new synthesis of cultural evolution, and he influenced some archaeologists.

- **The two revolutions**

Gordon Childe deliberately chose the revolution of set of to compare the great social transformations in the history of the industrial revolution. By Kevin Greene (1999), Childe, using the word in the 1920s began, and then cemented its use in man makes himself (Childe, 1936) where there are chapters titled the Neolithic revolution, the urban revolution. The Neolithic Revolution describes the transition from hunting and gathering to farming. This process, which relied on the domestication of wild plants and animals, occurred independently in seven or eight parts of the world (Bellwood, 2005). The shift from a total reliance on wild resources to the use of domesticated foods led to a number of fundamental and far-reaching changes in human society. Most human groups gave up a mobile lifestyle and adopted year-round settlements, which was accompanied by a major surge in population. Families expanded, villages grew, and the agricultural way of life spread widely around the globe. These changes set the scene for a more complex division of labor and the development of social inequalities. Childe was one of the first to observe that this was truly a ‘real revolution’.

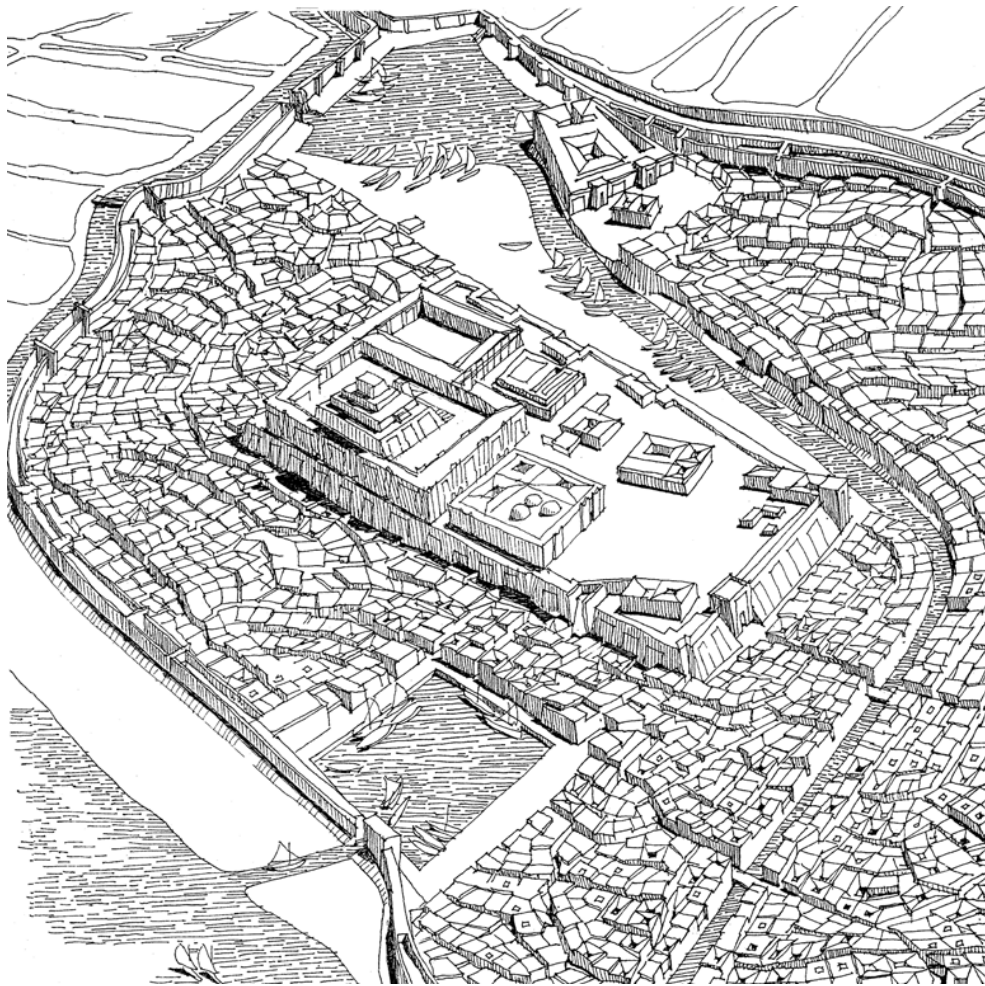


(Figure 2) Locations of the six areas where the Urban Revolution happened independently

Ancient cities and states independently in six parts of the world (Figure 1).

The earliest state societies in these regions progressed out of simpler societies without substantial impacts from different states. This progress is known as 'primary state formation' (Spencer and Redmond, 2004). Some main states extended through conquest, and in other belongings nearby areas developed state organizations of their own as a result of trade or political competition with previous states. Childe's concept of 'Urban revolution' has been much argued by archaeologists and historians. Andrew Sherratt (1989, 179) writes that, 'Regardless of his use of the term "revolution", it is clear that he did not see it in Marxian terms, as the determination of a contradiction.

Gordon Childe's model of social transformations may be summarized as follows. The adoption of an agricultural subsistence and lifestyle – made possible by the domestication of key species of plants and animals – led to fundamental changes in society and people's lives. After a time (millennia in most areas), some Neolithic societies underwent another fundamental transformation with the development of the earliest states and cities. In some ways, the social changes associated. With the Urban Revolution were even more drastic and fundamental than those of the Neolithic Revolution, since former freedoms and independence were replaced by servitude, taxes, rules and regulations. The earliest urban society developed in Mesopotamia and excavations at Ur in the 1920s. Childe with abundant data and illustrative material for his writing on the Urban Revolution (Figure 3).

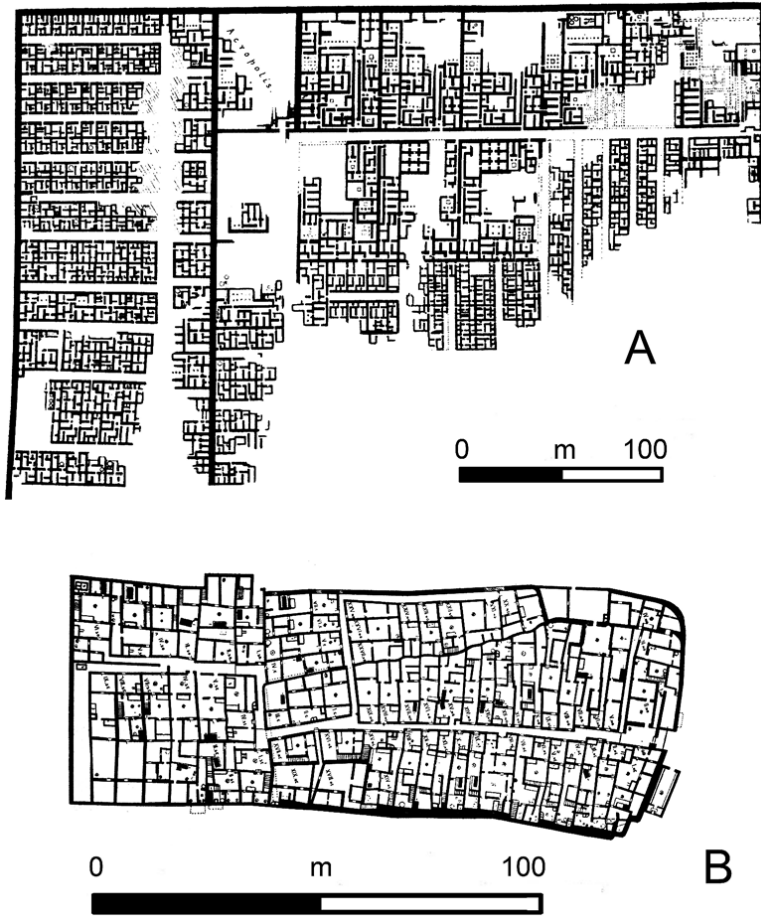


(Figure 3) Reconstruction drawing of the Sumerian city of Ur, one of the earliest cities Source: Barnow (2001, 51). Drawing by Claus Roloff, from the Cities and Modes of Production project. Reproduced by permission.

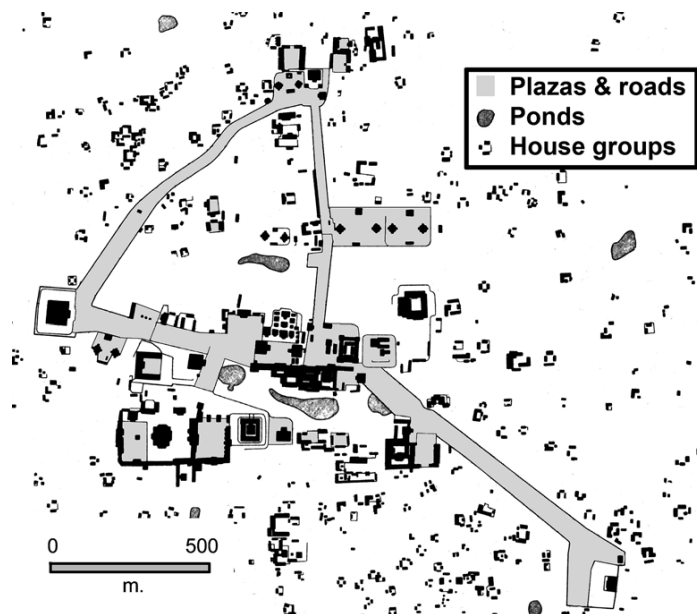
▪ Childe and ancient urban planning revolution

Childe's concept of the Urban Revolution was about the transition to complex, statelevel societies, and not primarily about urbanism or cities per se. As noted by Adam T. Smith, 'Despite its titular prominence, Childe's Urban Revolution was not really about cities. True, cities emerge from Childe's theory as artefacts of class domination and loci of production and exchange within a commodity economy. But there is nothing about the form or aesthetics of the City, or any particular city. In 'The Urban Revolution' Childe noted that whereas the processes represented by his ten traits were more or less universal in the early states, the specific principles of urban form and planning were unique to each case: 'No

specific elements of town planning for example can be proved characteristic of all such cities' (Smith, 2007).



(Figure 4) Variation in Egyptian housing complexes.



(Figure 5) Plan of the central area of the classic-period Maya city of Tikal, showing public architecture with a planned layout and surrounding residential zones without central planning

Conclusion

I want to show the importance of V. Gordon Childe in revolution of urban in two points:

- 1) As the first synthesis of social data in States as soon as and cities, this model represents significant progress in scholarship in the mid of 20th century.
- 2) Childe's model forms the basis for almost all subsequent theorizing on the development and operation of the earliest states and cities.

Often, this debt is acknowledged (see discussion above), but just as often scholars today go about their business without citing Childe. Nevertheless, the archaeological study of ancient complex societies is still dominated by the themes of urbanism, agricultural intensification and surplus, craft specialization, social inequality, and the nature of power and the state, each of which was first applied to archaeological data in a systematic fashion by V. Gordon Childe and synthesized in his seminal paper in *Town Planning Review*.

Relevance today and to the city of Doha

This topic completely related to city of Doha in terms of urban development in Doha which also shows the development in architecture during the past 20 years. Also the evolution of architecture and urbanism as products of modern global conditions. Integration of service centers emerging issues and regionalization of urban management, urban development, and urban identity and studies the dialectical relations between the city and the society and explains the evolution of sustainable urbanization and urban contemporary condition of Doha.

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