

Summer Activity, 2018 – 2019

Mogge

AP World History

Due at the end of the first week of school 2018-2019

Our course begins with the study of early human civilizations. We utilize a number of methods to determine how people may have lived and what they valued. Our understanding of these people is enhanced by an examination of monumentality. This includes surviving monuments, monumental architecture, and historic designated sites. The existence of these structures can help to answer important questions. For example:

- What materials were available and what was their level of engineering and technology?
- How powerful were ancient political and/or religious leaders and how did they mobilize the extensive amount of labor and resources to complete these monuments?
- What does monumentality reveal about the priorities, beliefs and rituals of the people?

Examples

Monuments Jefferson Memorial Lincoln Memorial Statue of Liberty

Monumental Architecture Taj Mahal Eiffel Tower Hagia Sophia

Historic Designated Sites Devils Tower, WY Mesa Verde, CO Bears Ears, UT

Monumental architecture embraces large houses, public buildings and special purpose structures. Its principal defining feature is that its scale and elaboration exceed any practical functions that a building is intended to perform. A palace may require large numbers of storerooms and accounting offices if it is to serve the needs of the king or high officials who inhabit it. Yet the fact that archaeologists can so easily recognize buildings that in terms of size and quality of their construction greatly exceed what is required by such practical needs eloquently testifies to the importance of monumental structures in complex societies. Such buildings were constructed in regions such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, South Asia, Mexico, Peru, and West Africa.

Bruce G Trigger, *Monumental Architecture: A Thermodynamic Explanation of Symbolic Behavior*

Monuments are human landmarks which men have created a symbols for their ideals, for their aims, and for their actions. They are intended to outlive the period which originated them, and constitute a heritage for future generations. As such, they form a link between the past and the future.

Sigfried Giedion, Jose Luis Sert, and Fernand Lager. "Nine Points on Monumentality" *Architecture You and Me: The Diary of a Development*.

This is the Assignment

This summer visit an example of a public monument or monumental architecture or historic designated site. There are a number of local examples in the Washington, D. C. area. If you are traveling out the Washington Metro area you may choose another example.



(Please click on the icon above to access a recent article about recently uncovered monuments)

Post to your CAP Blog:

- 1) **Personal Interaction:** Provide two (2) photographs of the monument, monumental architecture or historic designated site and one (1) selfie (includes you & the monument/monumental architecture/historic designated site) total = 3.
- 2) **Historical Background:** Explain when and why the monument or monumental architecture was created or the location historically designated. Who was involved in the construction or designation of the site? (paragraph)
- 3) **Analysis:** What does the monument, monumental architecture or historic designated site reveal about the beliefs and values of the people at the time it was created or designated? Explain. (paragraph)
- 4) **Accessibility:** To what extent is the monument, monumental architecture or historic designated site accessible to people and is it viewed by different people in different ways? Explain. (paragraph)

If you have questions about the appropriateness of a specific monument, an example of monumental architecture, or a historic designated site for this assignment, please contact me through my MCPS email account.

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Also, please follow me on instagram this summer as I visit monuments, monumental architecture and historic designated sites.

Instagram account moggejam