Ancient Architecture has always influenced designers by mixing old concepts of design with new materials and ideas, as a result new designs are brought forward in the modern era. Architectural works are visible as cultural and political symbols and works of art. Ancient civilizations are often known primarily through their architectural achievements. Buildings are cultural symbols, and are an important link in public awareness. Cities, regions and cultures continue to identify themselves with and are known by their architectural monuments. Architectural revival arises to emulate an older tradition, to show esteem and associate, ourselves with the value and traditions of the time.

Core Concepts/Keywords:
Ancient Architecture, Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Egyptian Revival, Modern Era, Designers

Primary Source:

Citation:
http://images.forbestraveler.com/media/photos/inspirations/2007/08/7-wonders-03-g.jpg
[http://images.forbestraveler.com/media/photos/inspirations/2007/08/7-wonders-03-g.jpg]

Annotation:
Louvre Pyramid was built in 1989, and is made up of three glass pyramids; the largest is used as an entrance to the Louvre Museum in Paris. This pyramid surrounded by the neo-classical style buildings of the museum.

Print Reference Source:

Citation:

Annotation:
The Grove Encyclopedia of Classical Art and Architecture is the most current and complete reference resource for the visual arts of the Classical period. This encyclopedia offers an idea how the people of the
periods lived, through their art, as well as their furniture and design schemes. It also spans every art form, avenue, and civilization from the fall of the Roman Empire. The Encyclopedia also provides a list of all subject areas in the classical arts, including philosophers, rulers, writers and artists, metalwork, mosaics architecture, ceramics, sculpture, archaeological sites and stylistic developments and more. The Grove Encyclopedia of Classical Art and Architecture provides an in-depth look at the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome.

**Electronic Reference Source:**

*Citation:

*Annotation:
This article discusses what inspired Gothic revival in the United States and in Great Britain and also gives examples of the first Gothic Architectural buildings. Readers would begin to understand that Gothic architecture was used for its picturesque and romantic qualities, with a tendency toward ornamentation and decoration. It also discusses the earliest appearance of an interest in Gothic revival was focused mainly in the private settings, then eventual public. The article also shows how the building designs moved from being a picturesque style to more medieval one, the phases of Gothic Architecture in the United States, the reason why there was a shift from Neoclassicism to Gothic revival Architecture, and why eventually this revival style began to disappear.

**Web Sites:**

*Citation:

*Annotation:
In this article, the Colorado Historical Society lists the characteristics of Gothic revival architecture: massive towers, buttresses, pointed arched window, deeply recessed entrance and steeply pitched roof. Along with labeled pictures that show the location of the architectural designs that are listed above.

*Citation:

*Annotation:
This article is about the use of gargoyles (word came from the word to gargle, since they protected the buildings from rain and directed water) to ornament Gothic and well as Gothic Revival buildings. The monstrous carvings represented thinking in a reverse manner, for instance, these monsters guarded the church. This article also explains that the term, Gothic, was first used during the Renaissance to mean “barbaric” architecture produced after the decline of Classical civilization.

**Books:**

*Citation:

*Annotation:
The book is an illustrated text that describes the numerous revivals of the Egyptian style from ancient times to the present day. The author analyzes the influence of Ancient Egyptian culture on the West. He
also argues that the civilization of Ancient Egypt is essential, to the development of a great extent of western architecture, art, design, and religion. The author also keeps a record of the perseverance of Egyptian ideas in design from Ancient Greco-Roman, through the Medieval, Baroque, and Neo-Classical periods and the influence Egyptian designed had on the Art Deco style.

**Citation:**

**Annotation:**
This book is about architect Richardson and how his works in Romanesque Architecture influence other architects, as well as the Romanesque Style in the Seattle region. Richardson was the type of architect that enjoyed mixing modern with his flair for Romanesque.

**Citation:**

**Annotation:**
In the book Changing Ideals in Modern Architecture transformed the understanding of modernism in architecture, the author explains what Revivalism, Rationalism, Eclecticism, and Functionalism meant to those who experienced these styles and, examined the social impact that these forces had on arts, sciences as well as architectural styles. While recognizing this, the book also recognizes the breaks between pre-modern, modern, and post-modern approaches to design.

**Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles:**

**Citation:**

**Annotation:**
The author believes that all architectures have influence from Egyptian culture. She believes that it will continually show this evidence as more sites or things of interest are being found; this allows numerous books and articles that are still being written about Egypt. Ceramics, pottery, culture as well as the building will continually influence our way of design (through Egyptian artifacts).

**Citation:**

**Annotation:**
The author has explored architecture deeply in the 19th century especially Gothic revival architecture. She explains how important revival architecture creates waves throughout both England as well as America. The author also links together Gothic and Romanesque revival architecture to other revival architecture movements.

**Newspaper Article:**

**Citation:**

**Annotation:**
In this article it shows the conflicts between development in the Upper West Side and the conservation of West–Park Presbyterian Church, a Romanesque Revival church. The area the church is located is a goldmine for real-estate investors. The problem is it has only one hundred parishioners, not enough to raise the fifteen million dollars to restore the building and to set up permanent endowment for the one hundred and seventeen year old church. It was decided, the developer, Richman would demolish a former chapel beside the sanctuary and also renovate the church, set up the endowment. This was done to put up low income
housing that was needed in the area. The church was never placed on the Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District, because a previous pastor, Robert Davidson, lobbied against it by stating that people should not idolize buildings.

**Additional Sources:**

*Citation:*

*Annotation:*
Egyptomania is a guide to the rebirth of Ancient Egyptian styles from ancient to the present day, by analyzing the influence of Ancient Egypt on art, architecture, design and religion. The author explores the perseverance of Ancient Egyptian ideas and decorations in the Greek and Roman Empires, the Medieval and Renaissance periods, as well as the Neo-classical movement in the 19th century, the Art Deco movement and its re-appearances during the course of the 20th century. In the 20th century, the author summarizes the discovery of King Tut’s tomb and its impact, together with creations as the Louvre pyramid in Paris.

*Citation:*

*Annotation:*
This digital archive shows images from various periods throughout history, but most importantly from Romanesque to Gothic as well as High Gothic pictures. The Archive was built under the banner of the Boston College's Fine Art's Department and was assembled by Professor Jeffery Howe.

*Citation:*

*Annotation:*
This journal article is about the relationship between organization and aesthetics in one pragmatic instance of notable significance that has implications for the architecture discipline and for society: “the formulation by modernist artists of an aesthetic based on the beauty of the machine and on the new scientific management methods of the turn of the century.” In other words even though architecture learn and study beauty, those this are see as the past because, of the development of science.

*Citation:*

*Annotation:*
This book is a comprehensive guide to the history of architecture, explains ancient peoples ideas, beliefs system and well as their architectural type. It is also excel for persons who have little or no information on architecture and wishes to learn more at an in-depth level.