



Kde sme bývali v minulosti a kde bývame dnes



SÍDLO



- Miesto usadenia človeka/l'udí
- Veľkosť sídla:

SAMOTA – OSADA – DEDINA – MESTO – VEĽKOMESTO

<https://style.hnonline.sk/cestovanie/590468-velkomesta-zhora-20-najposobivejsich-panoram-sveta-foto>



- tam, kde bola úrodná pôda, začalo pribúdať viac domov = vznikali **dediny** a neskôr **mestá**



Kde ?

- pri brehoch riek
najstaršie mestá na svete:

Babylon
Jericho
Aleppo
Atény



Ancient Jericho

Towns became bigger as their populations increased. This made their architecture and urban planning more complex and they required more space to expand. The possibility of storing food surpluses meant that part of the population quit agricultural activities to devote their time to other things. Artisans, priests, traders... The wealth of flourishing cities attracted greed of the nomadic tribes and forced their inhabitants to build protective walls around their cities. This was the case of Jericho, in the West Bank, Palestine. With a history of more than 11,000 years, this was the first fortified city known ever and, up to the present day, it is considered the first city in history.

Jericho, the first one

Natufan hunter groups settled in this spot in 12,000 BC before it became the city of Jericho. Towards 9,400 BC, the settlement had more than 70 houses with around a thousand inhabitants and something unprecedented; a 3.5m high almost 2m thick wall and a stone tower that reached a height of 8.5 m.

7000 BC
The round houses made with adobe, similar to igloos, were substituted by rectangular ones. Sanctuaries and ovens appeared.

Houses
They had stone foundations, clay brick structure, 50 cm width walls and the roofs were covered with a mixture of reeds and clay.

Glory and collapse

The apparition of the Canaanites implied changes in house planning. This people absorbed the original culture and took Jericho to its most glorious times. According to archeological records, the city was destroyed by 1500 BC to be re-founded in the 9th century BC.

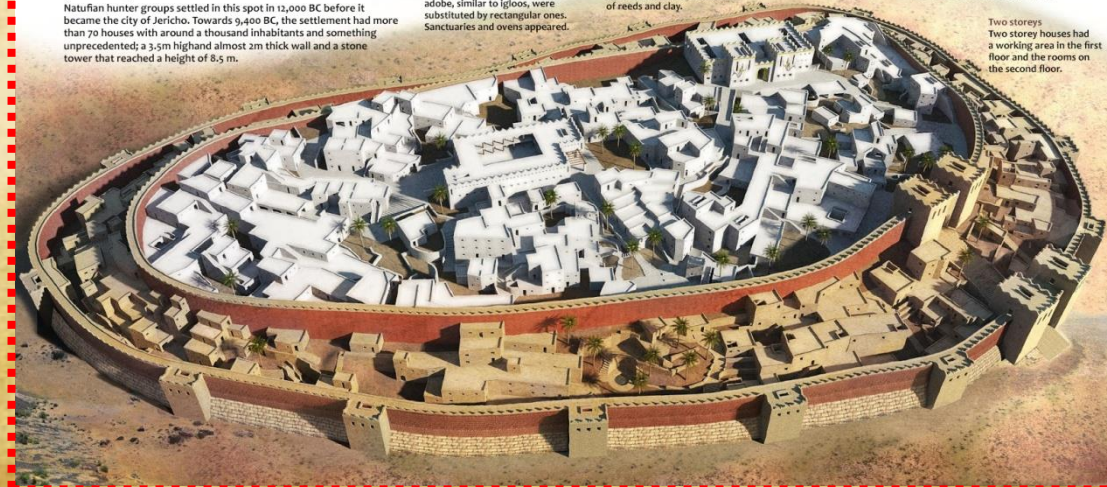
Courtyards
The buildings usually had a 7 metre square courtyard used to cook and preventing smoke from entering inside the house.

Double fortification
Similar to medieval fortifications, these were 3 m wide and more than 4 m high by 1700 BC. They were reconstructed at least 15 times.

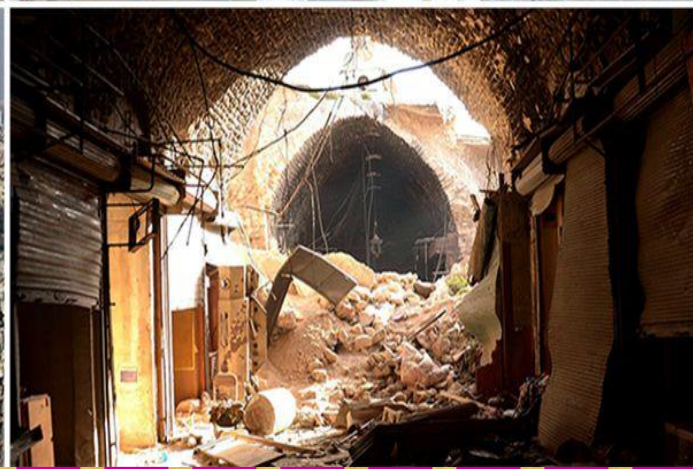
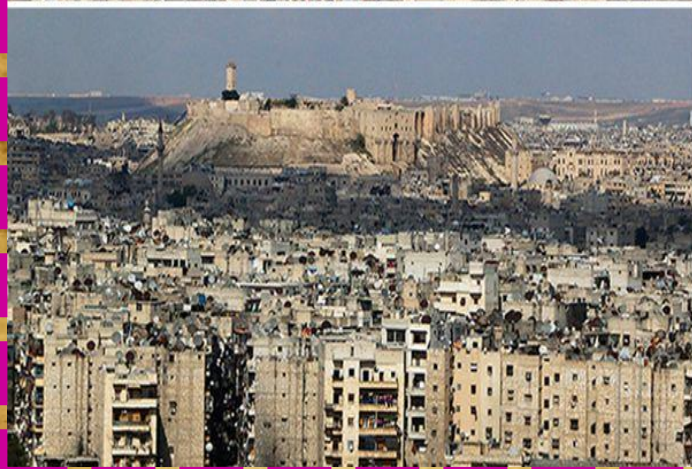
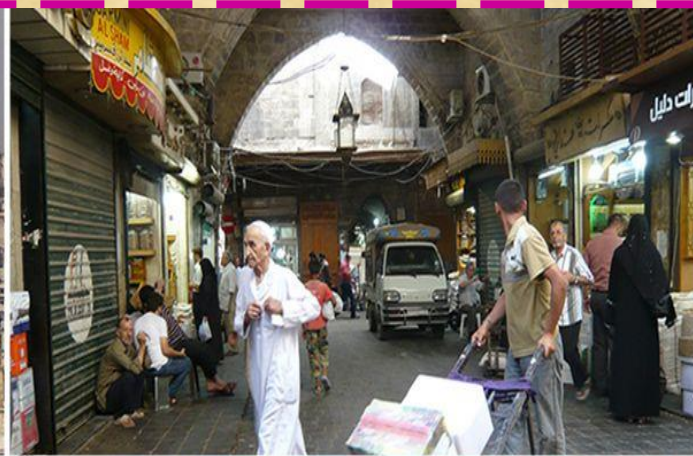
Resources
There is evidence of cultivated plants and possible sheep breeding since 7200 BC. There was a water canal system.

The Jordan River
Jericho was favored by the river and trade. Its walls became thicker and were surrounded by a moat.

Two storeys
Two storey houses had a working area in the first floor and the rooms on the second floor.



Aleppo (Sýria)....kedysi a dnes



dedina

- menej domov
- poľnohospodárstvo
- chov zvierat
- roľníci, pastieri



mesto

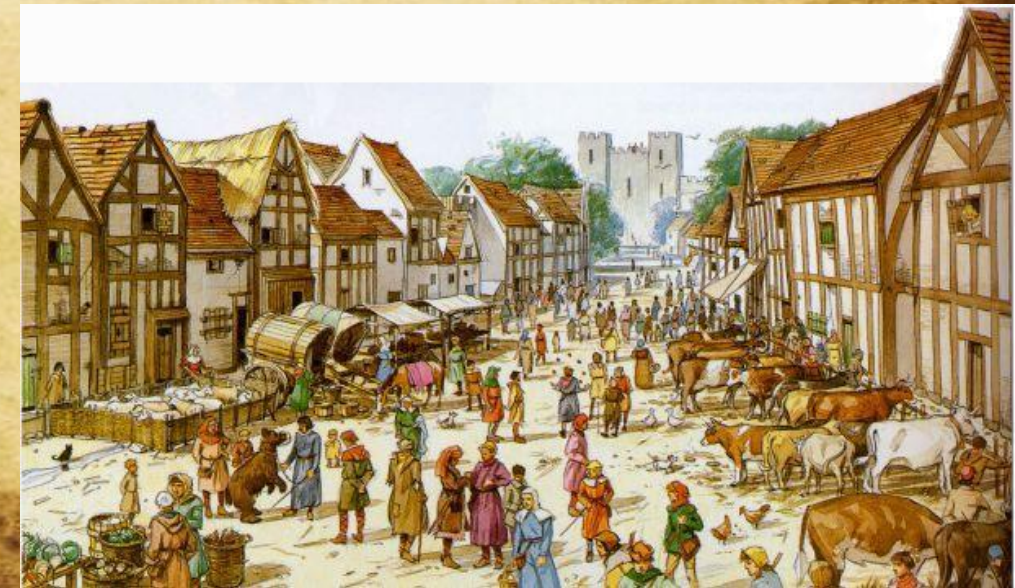
- viac domov
- remeselníci
- obchodníci
- trhy

Spišská Nová Ves



Mesto

- centrum mesta = námestie – trhy
- **TRH** = miesto obchodu
- najskôr **výmenný obchod** (tovar za tovar)
- neskôr **peňažný obchod** (peniaze za tovar)
- vznikajú **prvé mince** (na nich býval znak mesta, meno vládcu...)
- mince vymysleli **Feničania**

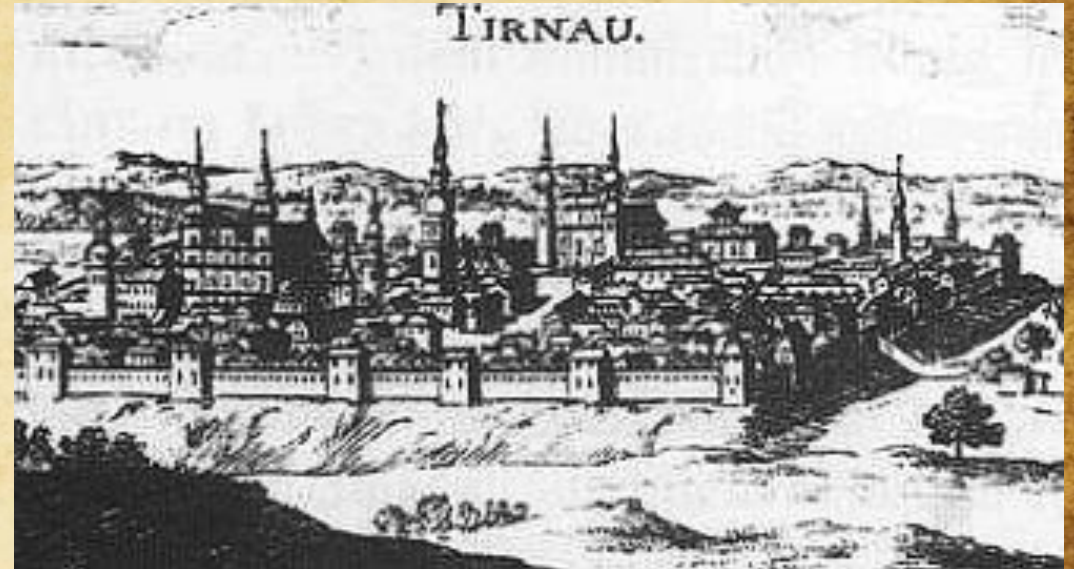


Najstaršie mestá na Slovensku

1238: Trnava

1248: Nitra

1291: Bratislava



Hradiská

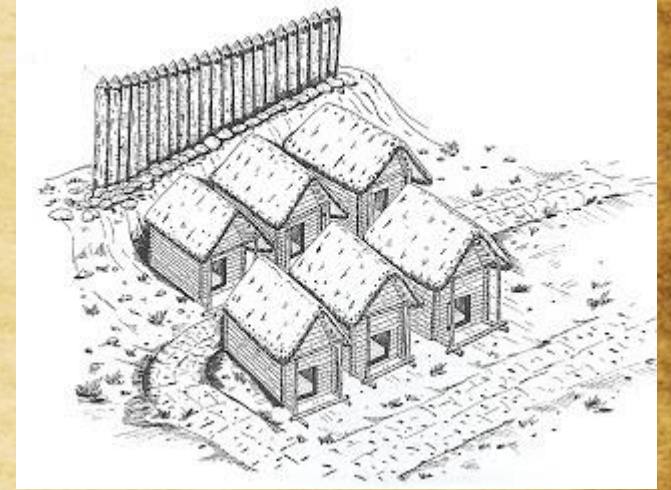
- opevnené sídliská z čias pred naším letopočtom
- stavali ich **na kopci** – na vyvýšenom mieste
- mali **hradby/násypy** – ako ochrana
- žilo v nich mnoho ľudí
- Materiál: **kameň, drevo, hlina**

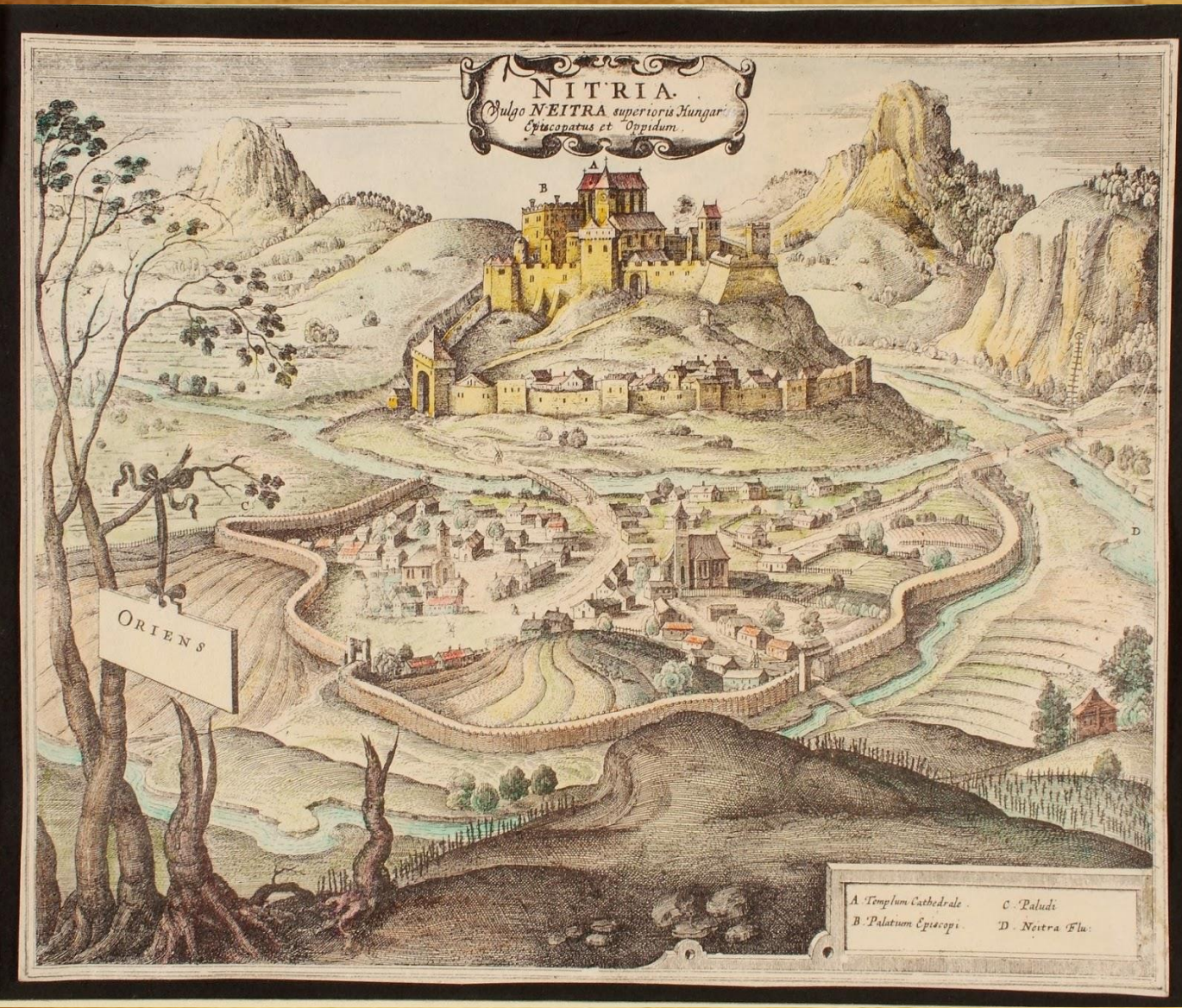




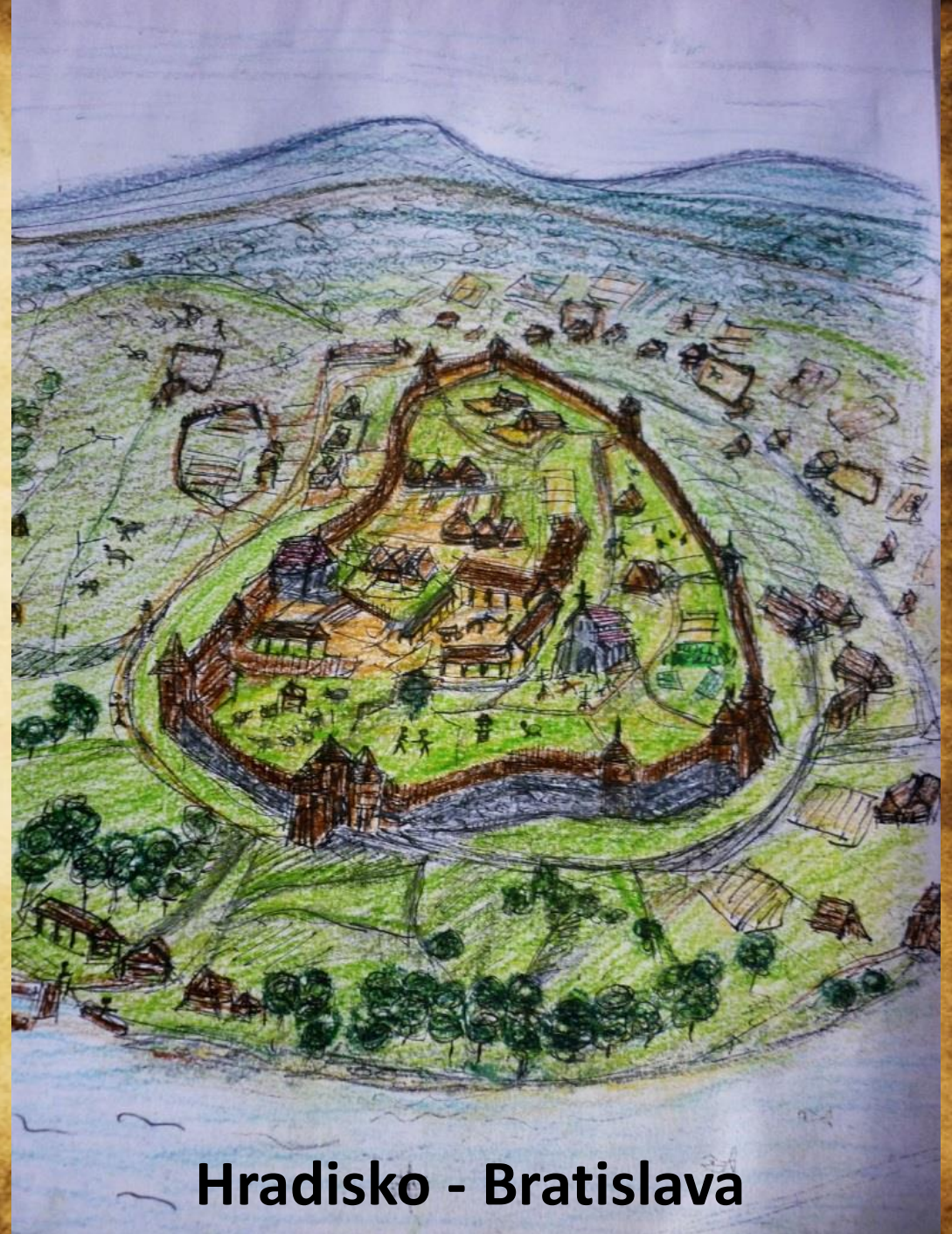
Hradiská na Slovensku

- Bratislava
- Nižná Myšľa (pri Košiciach)
- Moravany





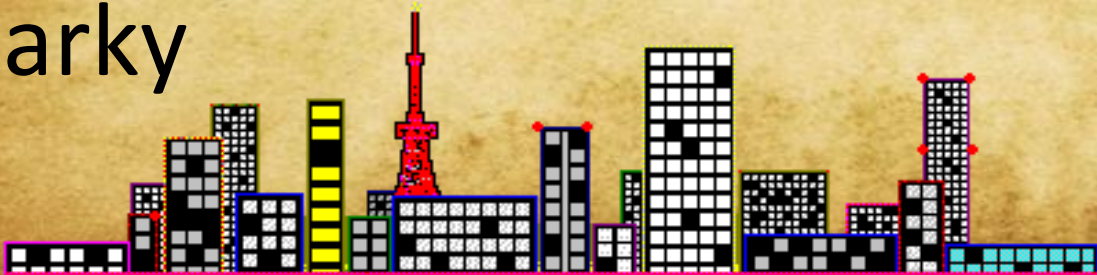
Hradisko – Nitra



Hradisko - Bratislava

Moderné mestá

- nemajú hradby
- historické centrum
- zástavba pre ubytovanie obyvateľov (domy, paneláky)
- priemyselné zóny
- nákupné zóny
- parky

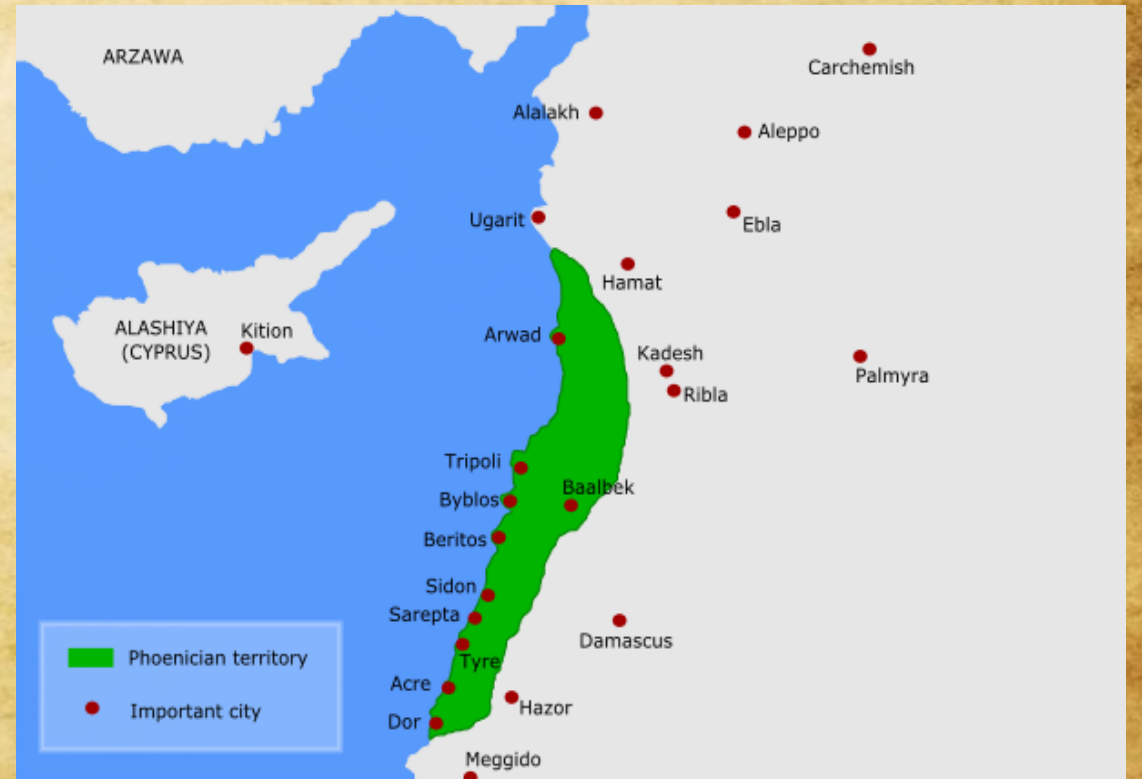


FENIČANIA

- staroveký národ, ktorý žil na pobreží dnešného Libanonu, Sýrie, Izraela
- sú známi **viacerými vynálezmi:**
- **1. peniaze**

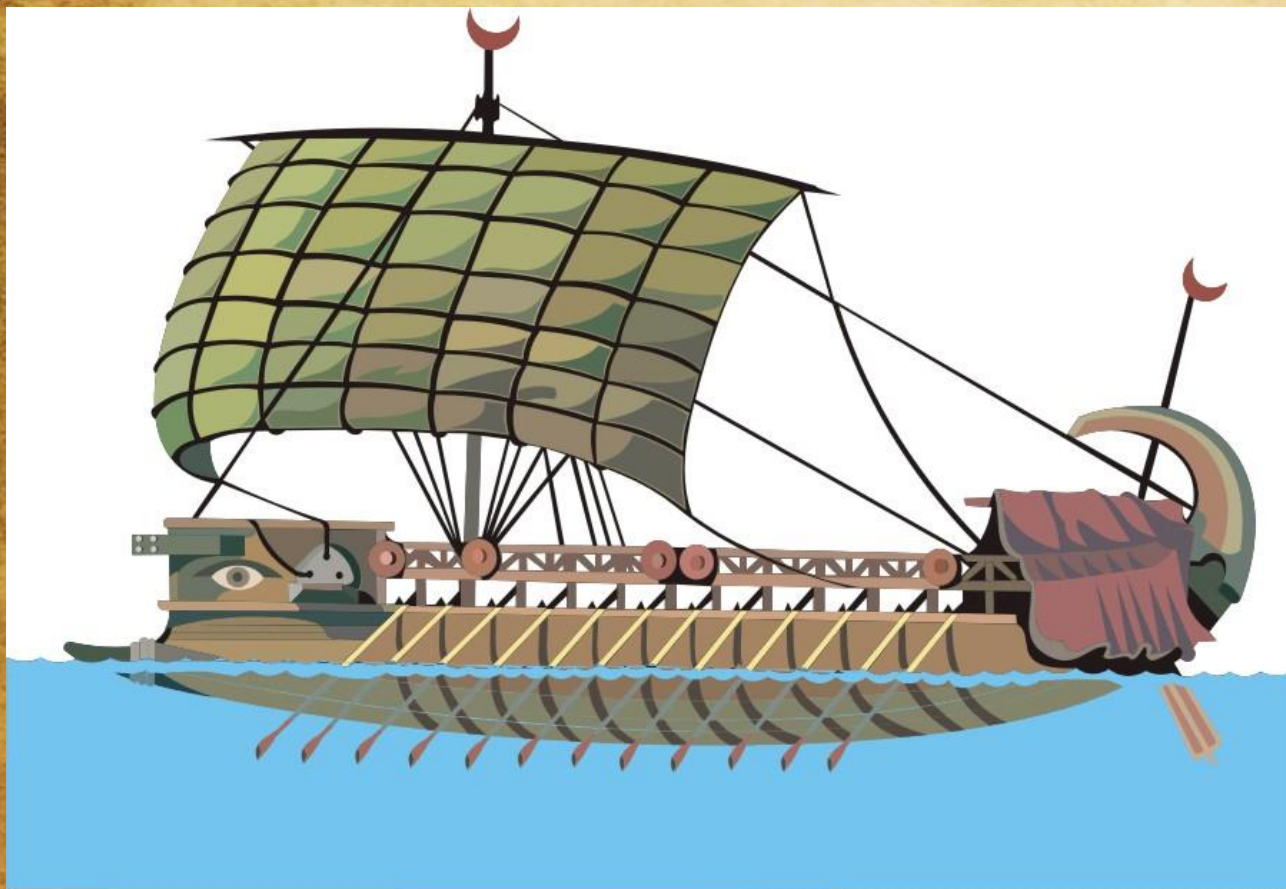


- **známi obchodníci**



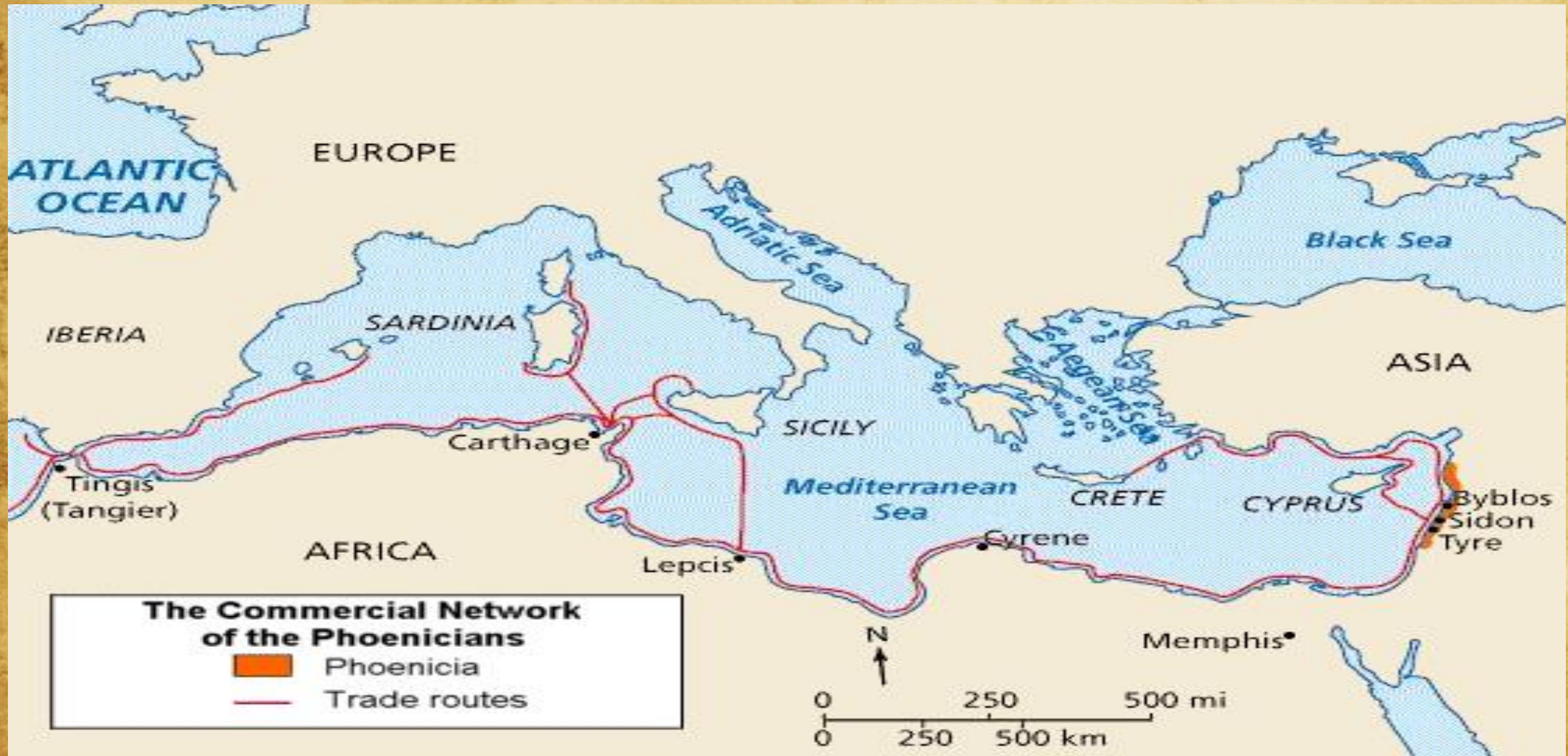
2. Výborné lode

Feničania boli známymi moreplavcami v Stredozemnom mori



Gréci nazývali fénické lode: hippoi/ galloi

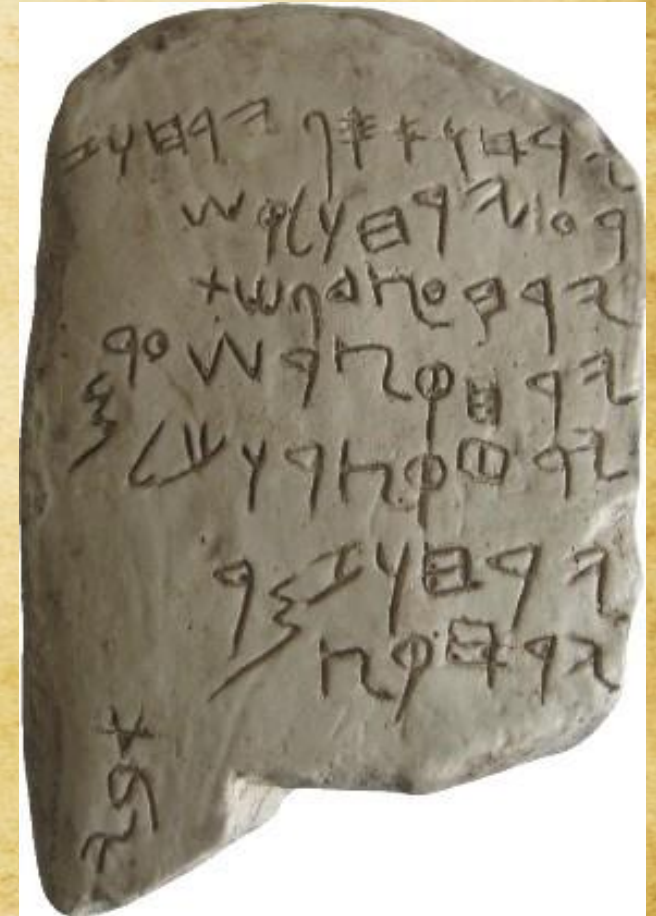
Obchodné cesty Feničanov



3. písmo

- bolo to prvé hláskové písmo (1 zvuk = 1 písmeno)

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Ďakujem za pozornosť.

- Zdroj: www.zborovna.sk