

Humanities 01

Narratives in Architecture

Introducing the students to the art of Storytelling. They will be able to understand how stories can emote everyday life events by emphasizing on descriptions, emotions, and details. They work on a balance of the emotional investment and critical judgment.

These stories can evolve into building narratives during the design process for a stronger rooted design. The exercises will encourage the students to identify and build their unique perspective while working with narratives.

Exercise:

Think of a memory that you remember vividly; a memory that comes to you easily. Why do you think you remember this so well? Try connecting one or more emotions to this memory- joy, sadness, fear, anger, disgust. Now try to express your memory and emotion. The goal is to get it out of your head. You can try any one of the following mediums: Verbal- Tell your memory to someone. Can you make them feel the emotion? Written- Write your memory on a sheet of paper. Do the emotions come out in your words? Visual- Express your memory using lines and shapes. Do the emotions come out in your drawing? When you tell a story, you create an astounding world of make believes, with a fragment of you connected to that story.

Each story has a start. “Once upon a time...” Each story is set in a context(s) and the character(s).

What constitutes an identity? Every day we are confronted with a myriad of choices that directly and indirectly define who we are.

What defines a person- is it just the physical appearance?

What kind of roles do we play in the society?

What is your role in the society?

Exercise:

Write a 50 word memoir and design its visual representation on an A6 sheet of paper (postcard size). Exercise: Next write a 50 word short story on the following topics: your house, neighborhood, college, and city. Now, draw a triptych describing the people, emotions, reactions and spatial qualities inherent in your description about your city. Try to draw the different walks of life in the city. As evident in the stories of the city and the visual representations, no two people think alike. No two people will tell a story in the same way. Each storyteller brings in their own perspectives while creating and narrating the story.

Exercise:

Just like the collective narrative of the people living in the city of Ahmedabad in the book 'People Called Ahmedabad', you can deploy the stories that you have gathered of your batch mates to create a compilation called 'People of'" (Let the students name the project.) Old City walk In an endeavor to compile the stories that encompass life and architecture in the city, the collective narratives gathered by the students can bring forth the lives of the people living in the Old city area. Exercise: Take the students for a city walk- Old city area In the next class, the student will discuss about their observations, findings, and revelations. They will be asked to make a triptych describing the people, emotions, reactions and spatial qualities of the Old city area.



What Is History and Why Is History Important?

Copyright 2011 by Ronald B. Standler

Table of Contents

What Is History? 1

Why Is History Important? 2

My Own Experience 3

What Is History?

History is the study of some subject in chronological order: tracing ideas back to their origin and studying the **evolution** of ideas or events. History is most commonly used to study government and politics, but history can also be used to illuminate other topics, such as science, technology, or law. A biographer writes a history of one person and how that person changed or influenced society.

The essence of history was tersely expressed by Prof. Ronald Edsforth at Dartmouth College: "I sought answers to three questions: what happened, what happened next, and why?"¹

In this sense, history is not really an academic subject (unlike mathematics, physics, and chemistry), but rather a *method* of understanding the evolution of ideas. Anyone who reads primary sources (e.g., old books, articles in old periodicals, old newspapers, old judicial opinions, etc. where information on a topic was *first* published) is collecting historical facts. The real accomplishment of a historian is to present the historical facts in a coherent way, by adding original explanation for *why* the facts occurred.

In its least appealing incarnation, history is about memorization of important events and their dates. While such factual information is *part* of a historical approach, for me the real significance is in understanding the evolution of ideas and understanding *why* ideas changed.

¹ Faculty biographies, History Department, Dartmouth College website, viewed in February 2004, but this quotation had disappeared by March 2007.

Like a scientist, a historian needs to be skeptical. Sometimes a source contains statements that are not plausible and need more investigation. Many times, one encounters conflicting "facts" in different sources, so a historian needs to make a choice about which fact is more credible.

Why is History important?

A study of history shows that people, both individually and as groups or nations, repeatedly encounter the same kinds of problems. If we understand how and why we responded to a particular problem in the past, and if we also understand the results of that past response, maybe we can develop a better response when the problem occurs again. In this context, history is useful to predict the results of a contemplated response to a problem.

History can be inspirational: reading about the courage of some hero may inspire a reader to also be courageous — and probably wind up as a martyr, since people in power resent challenges by courageous or principled people. Reading a biography of a scientist might inspire a young student to persevere and work diligently for tens of years in the quest to understand something new.

It is conventionally understood that history gives a group of people (e.g., a nation or state) a sense of identity. For that reason, schools commonly require that pupils be taught the local national history. Personally, I wonder if teaching national history is a good idea. The content of national history textbooks seems to be to glorify the nation, to explain why "we" are better than anyone else, and to justify why we should impose our religion, our system of government, and our values on other people in other parts of the world. In this sense, national history is transformed, from an honest intellectual understanding of both good and bad accomplishments, into dogma and jingoism. Once a nation believes that they are better than anyone else, they have an easy excuse to invade their neighbors or to mistreat anyone who irritates them. A more credible way of studying national history is to read books written by honest and fair citizens of other countries, who look at a nation from outside, which gives those historians more objectivity.

¹ I say *maybe* because I am not optimistic that man's intellect can triumph over emotions and prejudice. There are many examples in the world of wars or other conflicts that continued for at least tens of years between two groups of people with different religions or different cultures (e.g., Catholics and Protestants in Ireland, Jews and Muslims in Israel/Palestine). An intellectual understanding of the reasons why they fight, and the history of their fight, is not particularly useful in stopping the fighting, because people fight for emotional reasons (e.g., retaliation or revenge) and because of prejudice.

Sometimes, a previous author described a problem that could not be solved with the technology of his time, but which is now solvable with modern technology, which makes reading of old works a source of ideas for current research.

In 1990, my career in electrical engineering research was ended by the attribution of financial support for research (my funding went from \$250,000/year to zero) in all of my areas of science and engineering at the end of the Cold War, and during a simultaneous recession in industry that killed funding from electric utilities.¹ I waited a few years, in the hope that the U.S. Government would resume funding of scholarly research in my previous areas of science and engineering. Senior level scientists and engineers can not easily switch fields, because it takes at least a year to develop expertise in a new area, and most employers want to hire people with experience in a desired narrow specialty to fill senior positions. When I realized that my former areas of physics and engineering research were dead, I attended law school, and I became an attorney in Massachusetts in December 1998.

In reading law, I often find a conventionally accepted rule of law that appears unjust to me. In examining the history of this unjust rule, I have often found that it was created as a result of some error: that mistake(s) propagated because people in power liked the result of the rule and because judges in the USA are required to follow precedent, instead of think from first principles. A good example of such an unjust rule of law is the concept of at-will employment in the USA.² One might think that expunging the old error would be a good way to replace an unjust rule of law, but respect for precedent is a nearly absolute rule in the law of the USA. Only an appellate court that issued the precedential opinion at a higher court — or the legislature in a new statute — can override precedent, and such overruling is uncommon.

Since 1997, I have written many essays on law that I posted as my professional website. In these essays, I list the court cases in strict chronological order with dates first, so the reader can easily follow the historical development of a national government. My style defies the conventional citation practice in the legal profession, which lists the newest case first and segregates cases by jurisdiction. I would find it like an idea if I blindly followed a style rule that was illogical, just so I could appear orthodox.

In conclusion, I believe I enriched my productivity by taking a historical view of each of the subjects in my professional career — atmospheric physics, electrical engineering, and law.

¹ Ronald B. Standler, *Fading of Basic Research in Physical Science in the USA*, <http://www.rbs0.com/wh.pdf>, August 2006.

² Ronald B. Standler, *History of At-Will Employment Law in the USA*, <http://www.rbs0.com/atwill.html>, July 2005.

My Own Experience

I was a full-time physics student continuously in universities for ten years, ending when I earned a Ph.D in physics in 1977. Because I was interested in how ideas evolved, in 1968 I petitioned for and received a waiver to minor in philosophy of science, instead of the conventional undergraduate minor in chemistry accepted by most physics majors. Outside of my assigned work in physics classes, I read many books on the history of physics.

During 1971-72, I did a manual search of printed volumes of Science Abstracts to find articles on the physics of lightning and thunder. I collected an entire file cabinet drawer full of photocopies of articles, which I intended to use in my career in scientific research, and perhaps in eventually writing a book on atmospheric electricity.

My master's thesis in 1975 cited a total of 75 references in the bibliography, most of which I laboriously found with a tedious manual search of printed volumes of Science Abstracts. In contrast, a typical thesis in physics might have a half-dozen references.¹

During my career in scientific and engineering research during the 1970s and 1980s, I often read old books, old journals, and old patents, to trace ideas back to their source. I repeatedly found that the original discoverer of a fact, or the original inventor of a new technology, explained the discovery more clearly than later textbook writers. This result is easy to understand: the original discoverer probably spent at least hundreds of hours agonizing over the development of his new idea, while later textbook authors had only a superficial encounter with the idea, and which the textbook authors always save in his memory, fully developed state.

One of my longstanding interests is in how and why scientific ideas evolve. In particular, I am interested in the psychology of creativity.² In the previous paragraph, I mentioned about the value of articles in old journals. The original discoverer often mentioned hints about how or why he made a discovery or invention, information that is not repeated in science and engineering textbooks, which merely concentrate on results.

¹ A total of 75 items in a bibliography is unusually high in physics or engineering, although longer bibliographies are common in history, law, or biology. The emphasis in conventional physics research is on new results, not on history. This historical approach was a small part of my thesis, which also described my measurements of currents in blunt and sharp lightning rods during thunderstorms, my numerical model to simulate development of upward-propagating streamers in response to downward-propagating stepped leaders, and my measurement of current in a wire-strut rod that triggered lightning over land.

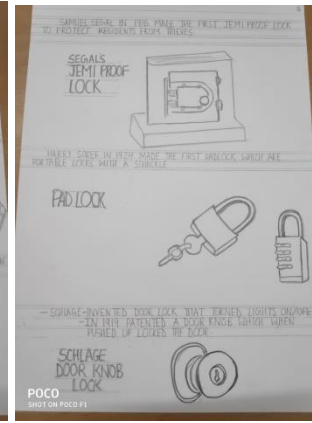
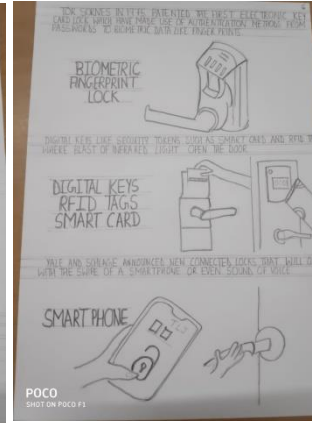
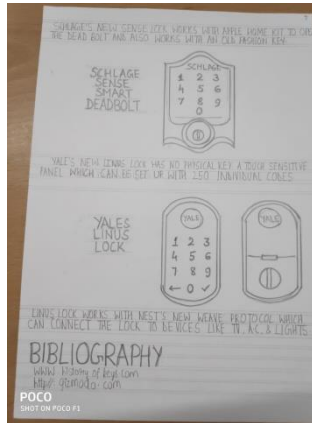
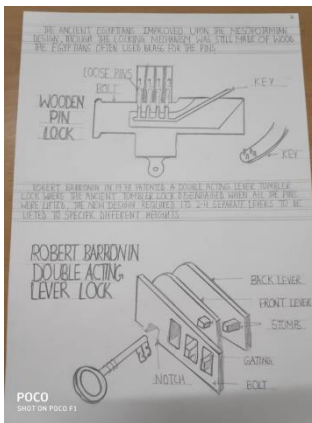
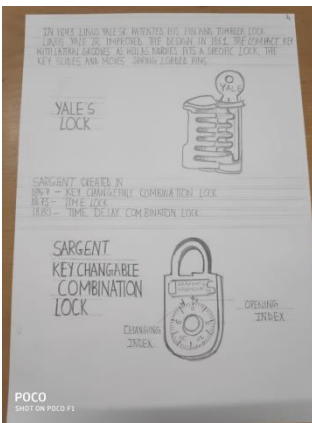
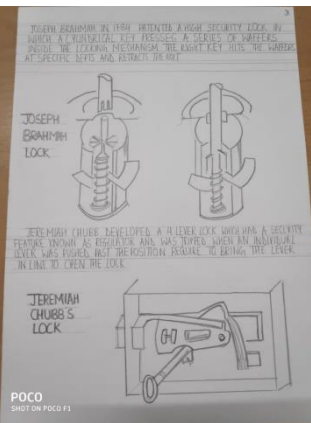
² Ronald B. Standler, *Creativity in Science and Engineering*, <http://www.rbs0.com/creativity.html>, September 1998.

This document is at www.rbs0.com/wh.pdf

created 6 Feb 2004, revised 18 Feb 2013

return to my history homepage at <http://www.rbs0.com/history.htm>

It is essential for student to understand importance of theory in architectural studies, therefore History 01 attempts to focus on how to look at history and theory in architecture. The first reading and discussion are based on the question “what is history and why is history important” A debate is generated amongst the students after reading the paper addressing the same question. Here students begins to engaged in two major habits- reading and explaining their critical view points to others.



one of the object studied was Kalash, the students visited the Vechaar Museum in Vishala and had a conversation with the curator to study in further detail. In the museum they explored various shapes and sizes of Kalash.

Students are divided in group of 3-4. each group shall bring few functional objects to the class.

Exercise 01:

The first exercise is about choosing one of the object from collection and make 1:1 or 2:1 scale drawings of it.

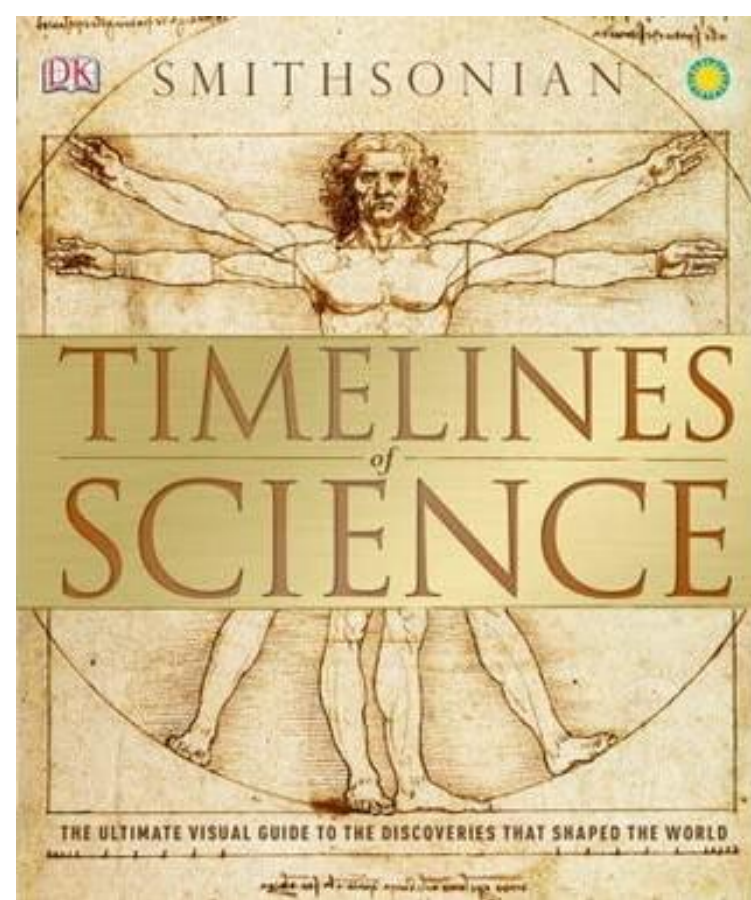
- a. Plan
- b. Elevation
- c. Exploded views

Exercise 02:

The studied drawing will be analyzed to understand functioning of each component that is making the entire object. Also understand the object, function and anthropometry.

Exercise 03:

Students shall start tracing the history of the object. The origin of object, evolution in its design, uses. Addition, removal of extra function etc.



Exercise 04

- Students are introduced to the idea of making timelines.
- Students identify milestone events of their life and make a timeline.
- Student compare their timeline with their batchmates, group members and understand overlapping events, how it occurs, why it occurs.

Exercise 05

The next exercise is to study origin and development of the chosen object over the time. The tools to use for investigation are charting a detailed timeline of the object, and visit museums, their own homes and antique shops within the city to find out variations of the objects. For the making of timeline of the object students shall understand the major changes that occur in the object or in the society.