

Europe:

Cathedrals	The Duomo; Siena; 1196-1215, facade after 1376
Mendicant churches	San Francesco; Siena, IT; 1326-1475 San Domenico; Siena IT; 1226-1340 Santa Maria Novella; Florence, IT; 1278-1350 (Dominican)
Guild Halls and Palazzi del Pubblico	Ypres Cloth Hall; Ypres, Belgium; begun 1200, completed 1620 Rathaus; Gottingen, GR Palazzo del Broletto; Como, IT; 1215 Palazzo Pubblico and the Campo; Siena, IT; 1297-1310 Palazzo Vecchio and Loggia dei Lanzi (della Signoria); Florence, IT; 1229-1314 and 1376-82

Central America:

La Venta	Southern Mexico, on Gulf Coast; c. 900-400 BCE; Olmec
Teotihuacán	Central Mexico; c. 100 BCE-750 AD; Teotihuacán, then Aztec Avenue of the Dead; Pyramid of the Moon; Pyramid of the Sun; The "Citadel"; Palace of Quetzalpapalotl; Temple of Quetzalcoatl
Tikal	N. Guatemala; c. 300-950 AD; Mayan Great Plaza and Temple of the Giant Jaguar, ca. 700 AD
Chichén Itzá	Mexico, Yucatan Peninsula; c. 800 AD - 1200 AD; Mayan/Toltec Temple of the Warriors, 12 th c.
Tenochtitlán	under Mexico City; 1325 AD- 1527; Aztec

Far East

Buddhist:	Rock-cut chaitya (hall); Karli, India; late 1 st century BC The Great Stupa; Sanchi, India; c. 150 BCE
Hindu:	Parashurameshvara Temple; Bhuvaneshvara, India; 8 th c. AD

Lakshmi Narayan Temple; New Delhi. India; 1938 AD

Angkor Wat

Angkor, Cambodia; 1112-52; patron, Suryavarman II

Shinto: The Naiku, or the Inner Shrine, at Ise Shrine: Ise, Japan; rebuilt every 20 years since the late 7th century

Names and Terms:

bourgeoisie, oligarchy, tower house, merlon, loggia;

Town Hall, das Rathaus, l'Hotel de Ville, Palazzo Pubblico

Olmec; Aztec; Maya, roof comb; Toltec;

Buddhism: chaitya, vihara; stupa; circumambulatory path; harmika

Hinduism: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva; Lakshmi, Parvati, Durga/Kali, Ganesh; Mount Meru; gopura, vimana

Shintoism: Amaterasu; tori, shoden