

Habiba Salem

### Annotated Bibliography

Arnold, David. "Agriculture and 'Improvement' in Early Colonial India: A Pre-History of Development." *Journal of Agrarian Change* 5, no. 4 (2005): 505–525.

DOI:[10.1111/j.1471-0366.2005.00110.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-0366.2005.00110.x).

David Arnold emphasizes the importance of improvement in India's first half of the nineteenth century. Such evidence includes the illustrated travel literature and India's agricultural and horticultural society. He clarifies that identifying the Indian countryside and agriculture with poverty contributed to India's improvement. He stresses the importance of agriculture in India because of its tropical and heavy rain.

Banham, Reyner. "A Home is Not a House." *Art in America* (1965): 70-79.

[http://mindcontrol-research.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/4\\_banham\\_home\\_not\\_house.pdf](http://mindcontrol-research.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/4_banham_home_not_house.pdf).

Reyner Banham demonstrates an interest in architecture as a built regulator of the environment. He explores the challenges and solutions the technological advances in mechanical systems pose to architecture. Banham focuses on the mechanical system of a house. He classifies the steps of building a house and investigates and questions the use of a house.

Beck, Ulrich. "On the Logic of Wealth Distribution and Risk Distribution." In *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity*, 19-50. London et al.: Sage Publications, 1992.

Ulrich Beck analyzes the social production of the wealthy accompanied by the social production of risks. He believes the risks differ from wealth in the way they involve systematic harm to society. Beck argues that the level of wealth in a society increases the risk of society. Furthermore, he clarifies the social effects that could propose a risk to society. He concludes that risks become political explosives in which a risk society is created.

Burke, Edmund. *A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful*. Edited by Adam Phillips. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990. First published in 1757.

Edmund Burke clarifies the varying ideas of the Sublime and explores its effects and causes. He explains different themes, such as passion caused by the sublime, terror, obscurity, power, privation, vastness, infinity, succession, and uniformity. As well as the magnitude of the building, infinity in pleasing objects, difficulty, magnificence, light in the building, colour, sound and loudness, suddenness, intermitting, cries of animals, smell, and taste, feeling, and pain.

Chattopadhyay, Swati. "The Other Face of Primitive Accumulation: The Garden House in British Colonial Bengal." In *Colonial Modernities: Building, Dwelling and Architecture in British India and Ceylon*. Edited by Peter Scriver and Vikramaditya Prakash. London and New York: Routledge, 2007.

Swati Chattopadhyay analyzes the Garden House in British Colonial Bengal and underlines the importance of the Garden House in Bengal, which acts as an arbitrator between the city and the country. He explores the difference between the countryside and the city of Bengal and how each has varying expressions of social and political domination. Chattopadhyay also explains the colonial effect on the economy and culture and how agriculture plays a significant role in Bengal.

Congrès internationaux d'architecture moderne (CIAM). "Charter of Athens: Tenets [1933]." In *Programmes and Manifestoes on 20th Century Architecture*, 137-145. Edited by Ulrich Conrads. Translated by Michael Bullock, London: Lund Humphries, 1970.

The Charter of Athens plays an important role in historical narratives that explain how architectural Modernism influenced the development of city planning. CIAM emphasizes the importance of town planning and the Athen Charter, where the group was founded. The Athens Charter explains Modern architects' thoughts on designing the future city.

Culot, Maurice. "Reconstructing the City in Stone [1980]." In *Theories and Manifestoes of Contemporary Architecture*. Edited by Charles Jencks and Karl Kropf. Wiley, 1997.

Maurice Culot advocates using local materials to construct buildings and rejects costly and harmful modern productions. He manifests a strong criticism against capitalism and claims that the construction methods capitalists utilize disregard the historical concepts of the European city during the reconstruction. Moreover, they do not contribute to reforming and revolutionizing the European City.

Corner, James. "The Agency of Mapping: Speculation, Critique, Invention." In *Mapping*, 213-252. Edited by Denis Cosgrove. London: Reaktion Books.

According to James Corner, mapping is a powerful tool with crucial functions in which he emphasizes its importance as fundamental for understanding and assembling world spaces. The author explores mapping as a cultural agency and a leisure activity that unveils and explores the world's small and hidden places for a better world's construction. Moreover, mapping helps uncover the past to understand the future better—this greatly impacts social processes and how people imagine and create space today. It serves to understand the world's unpredictable and changing nature and potency for future precautions.

Deleuze, Gilles. "Postscript on Control Societies." In *Negotiations, 1972-1990*, 177-183. Translated by Martin Joughin. New York: Columbia University Press, 1995.

Gilles Deleuze uses Michel Foucault's ideas as his main research evidence to describe how society has shifted from a disciplinary society towards a society of control. In his introduction, he explores society's shift from a disciplinary to a society of control historically.

Deleuze then analyzes the different control mechanisms. He expresses the differences between a disciplinary society and a society of control and how each operates differently.

Derrida, Jacques. "Point de Folie--Maintenant l'Architecture, Bernard Tschumi: La Case Vide-  
- La Villette, 1985." *AA Files*, no. 12 (1986): 65–75.

Jacques Derrida expresses disagreement with Bernard Tschumi, who designed the follies in the Parc de la Villette. He argues that the follies are without purpose and the design and overall colour represent a sign of madness. He includes four architecture foundations to support his argument through a brief discussion of the architecture theory. Derrida also believes that architecture's purpose is to improve social conditions and heighten a space's beauty, harmony, and completeness.

Easterling, Keller. "Zone." In *Extrastatecraft: The Power of Infrastructure Space*, 25-70.  
Brooklyn: Verso, 2014.

Keller Esterling analyzes the various zones such as free trade, foreign trade, special economic, and export processing zone. These variants are considered dynamic crossroads of trade, finance, management, and communication. The author also discusses the different zones, policies, and consequences. Furthermore, he emphasizes the importance of the zone as a globalized urban form.

Eckbo, Garrett. *Landscape for Living*. New York: Architectural Record with Duell, Sloan, & Pearce, 1950.

Garrett Eckbo focuses on landscape as art, design, and a space for the living and outlines its principles of design and planning. He provides varying short reviews of multiple sources about design and planning in which each discusses their different aspects in modern, landscape, and art. The author discusses the theory of landscape design, in which he emphasizes the importance of its role as a function, artistic, and practical execution. He concludes that this book is a “why to do it” rather than a “how to do it” book.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. “The Young American [1844].” In *The Complete Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson*, Vol. 1. Edited by Edward W. Emerson. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1903. First published in 1876.

In his essay, Ralph Emerson focuses on life as an American. He argues that commerce is the most crucial issue for Americans. Emerson explores the transitional developments of commerce, travel, and transportation in the United States. He also emphasizes the importance of transportation for trade goods, such as railroads, to unite people as a country. Emerson continues to elaborate that America is the country of the future. The author concludes that commerce has played a significant role in the development of the United States and contributes to the benefits trade has brought.

Foucault, Michel. "Different Spaces." In *Aesthetics, Method, and Epistemology*. (Essential Works of Foucault [1954-1984], Vol. 2) Edited by James D. Faubion. Translated by Robert Hurley et al. New York: The New Press, 1998.

The main theme of Michel Foucault's paper is spaces. He uses the term heterotopia to describe spaces with multiple layers of meanings than the human eye sees. He describes heterotopia as a physical representation of a utopia or a parallel space, which contains undesirable bodies to make a real utopia space impossible. Foucault argues for heterotopia as a means of escape from repression or authoritarianism. Furthermore, he clarifies each type of heterotopia that have multiple meanings.

Frampton, Kenneth. "Towards a Critical Regionalism: Six Points for an Architecture of Resistance." In *The Anti-Aesthetic*. Edited by Hal Foster. Seattle: Bay Press, 1983. Kenneth Frampton argues for a Critical Regionalism and provides six elements explaining the Architecture of Resistance. He argues that the influence of technology and machines has developed a new culture of modern buildings by facilitating marketing and maintaining social control through "superficial masking."

Fuller, Buckminster R. "The World Game – How to Make the World Work." In *Utopia or Oblivion: Prospects for Humanity*, 203-208. New York: Bantham Books, 1969.

Buckminster Fuller demonstrates the different patterns of his two maps and their historical and social impact on World War that transformed the world's navigation and initiated technological and communication advancement among the countries. He further clarifies the evolution of mapping before and after World War. For example, people relied on water routes

for communication and transportation. Whereas after World War Two, social changes motivated the creation of new routes such as railroads, trucks, and airplanes for quicker goods exchange between countries and cities.

Glissant, Édouard. "The Open Boat." In *Poetics of Relation*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1997.

Edouard Glissant presents a story or a poem about the transportation of enslaved Africans to the United States of America. His main theme focuses on colonialism, enslaved people, and the abyss, such as the womb abyss, depth of the sea abyss, and the overall experience of the abyss. He describes how poetry plays a role in enslaved people coping with the unknown and fear of going to a new land or what seems to be the abyss. He narrates the slave ship as the essential portal between Africa and the New World.

Howard, Ebenezer. *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*. London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1902: Selections.

The garden city was a movement started by Ebenezer Howard in England, and it inspired the United States to create the New Towns movement. The article focuses on urban planning from a political point of view rather than actual architectural planning. Additionally, Howard explores the living style of British people at that time compared to other nationalities, such as Asians, regarding work efficiency while on drugs.



Jazeel, Tariq. "Dissimulated Landscapes: Postcolonial Method and the Politics of Space in Southern Sri Lanka." *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 31, no. 1 (2013): 61–79.

Tariq Jazeel elucidates Landscape as a key concept in geography. In his article, he presents different perspectives about the limits of the landscape concept. He provides two examples of landscape use within physical and human geography. Jazeel also argues that other aspects, such as voices, traditions of thought, and ecologies, should be considered within geography.

Jefferson, Thomas. *Notes on the State of Virginia*. London and Stockdale, 1787: Selections.

Thomas Jefferson explores the production and significance of mines and each mineral found on earth, such as gold, lead, iron, and copper. He analyzes the various types of animals, trees, fruits, and plants. Jefferson also admires and describes the value of each mineral with precision and attention. He also includes a comparative table of his analysis between Europe and America. Additionally, he talks about government, laws, religion, and every social, political, and cultural aspect of life. Overall, Jefferson analyzes the progress of manufacturing, commerce, and trade and how they are essential.

Krauss, Rosalind. "Sculpture in the Expanded Field." *October* 8 (1979): 30–44.

Rosalind Krauss explores the historical and cultural conditions of postmodernism and discusses the effects of postwar on American art. He focuses on sculpture and its effects on landscape and briefly discusses its history towards modern sculpture. He also analyzes the different approaches to thinking about the form's history.

Latour, Bruno. "Air." In *Sensorium: Embodied Experience, Technology, and Contemporary Art*, 104-107. Edited by Caroline A. Jones. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 2006.

Bruno Latour narrates the importance of air. He first describes the feelings and effects air has on humans. Latour associates air with war and asks the reader to feel what the soldiers felt when they could not feel the air. He discusses how natural air has become domesticated through the creation of air conditioning. Overall, Latour admires the German thinker Peter Sloterdijk's concepts of feelings and analyzes how these concepts work. Latour also explores the forms of escapism, naturalization, and symbolization of nature.

Laugier, Marc-Antoine. *An Essay on Architecture*. Translated by Wolfgang and Anni Herrmann. Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1977. First published in 1753.

Marc Antoine Laugier explains the general principles of Architecture and believes they are found in nature. He explains the different elements of architecture, such as columns, entablature, and pediments. Lastly, Laugier provides stories and articles about windows and doors.

Marx, Karl and Frederick Engels. "Manifesto of the Communist Party [1848]." In *Karl Marx: The Revolutions of 1848* (Political Writings, Volume 1), 67-98. Edited by David Fernbach. Translated by Ben Fowkes. First published by Penguin in association with New Left Review in 1973.

In "Manifesto of the Communist Party," the authors explain how people rely on labour to live under capitalism. In the past, people could rely on nature for their natural needs, whereas in modern society, one must work if one wants to eat. It is only through money that one may survive. Thus, man becomes enslaved to his wages. Only through his work can he find enough

money to continue to live, but he does not simply live. He only survives as a worker. Labour is only used to create more wealth instead of achieving the fulfillment of human nature.

Marin, Louis. "The King and His Geometer." In *Portrait of the King*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1988.

Louis Marin uses the map of Paris by Jacques Gomboust, the king's engineer. He emphasizes how the residents of Paris become the reader-viewer of the map, recognizing its beauty and perfect geometry. Marin clarifies the importance of "truth" in a map for places to look familiar to the people using it and to easily navigate through. Knowledge and science representation is fundamental to demonstrating the truth that flows in a social and political hierarchy. Overall, the author emphasizes the importance of mathematical measure and proportion, geometry, and art in producing a map that reflects the king's political power.

Minosh, Peter. "Sovereignty, Security, and the Architecture of American Governance." In *The Politics of Space and Place*, 117-144. Edited by Chiara Certoma et al. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2012.

In his chapter, Peter Minosh analyzes how differing relations of sovereignty are articulated in American Governmental Architecture at home, abroad, and at the border. He situates three significant buildings to support his argument. Each building articulates a different relationship between subject and state. Lastly, Minosh explores the idea of democratic sovereignty in crisis.

Olmsted, Frederick Law. "Public Parks and the Enlargement of Towns [1870]." In *Civilizing American Cities*, 52-99. Edited by S.B. Sutton. New York: Da Capo, 1997.

Frederic Olmsted explores the distinctive factors of building American cities. He emphasizes the importance of these cities' agriculture, horticulture, and mines. Furthermore, Olmsted also describes how community involvement is necessary for people to retrieve resources. In addition, the author provides brief information about each city in the United States and expounds on their differences in policy and agriculture. He particularly uses women's activities as an example to demonstrate the differences between each city.

Price, Uvedale. *An Essay on the Picturesque, as Compared with the Sublime and the Beautiful; and, on the Use of Studying Pictures, for the Purpose of Improving Real Landscape*. London: J. Robson, 1794.

Uvedale Price argues the idea of the 'picturesque' and compares it with Edmund Burke's concept of the Sublime and the Beautiful. He believes that the picturesque is situated between the sublime and that landscape contains structures that inspire awe, fear, and beauty. Furthermore, he critiqued Lancelot Brown's landscapes.

Rehman, Nida. "Following Mosquitoes into an Urban Forest." In *The Botanical City*. Edited by Matthew Gandy and Sandra Jasper. Berlin: Jovis, 2019.

Nida Rehman narrates her journey with a health inspector in Lahore following a severe dengue fever outbreak in 2011. She proposes that this hybrid and unmanaged landscape presents a rich opportunity for critical reflection on the normative practices and discourses on urban nature in postcolonial South Asian cities. Rehman explains that Lahore's urban landscape has long been

associated with gardens and cultivated nature. Overall, she analyzes the ecological diversity, use of landscape, and human relationship with the landscape.

Renan, Ernest. "What Is a Nation?" In *Nation and Narration*, 8-22. Edited by Homi K Bhabha. London: Routledge, 1990. First published in 1882.

In his *What is a Nation*, Ernst Renan explains the historical process that led to what we call a nation today. He argues that ancient communities did not have a country but were secured by common religion and language. Religion played a major role in the early creation of nations. Another contribution to the development of a nation is "Forgetting," in which conquerors and people slowly forget their origins and start to integrate and form new traditions and languages. Lastly, a nation is essential for one who has made sacrifices and is willing to continue to do so in the future.

Rose, James C. "Freedom in the Garden." *Pencil Points* 19, no. 10 (1938): 639-643.

James Rose focuses on Landscape designing and discusses the differences between landscape design, architecture, and sculpture through their materials and methods. He elucidates that the role of landscape design is to accentuate the allurement of the space one is surrounded. Therefore, he classifies the fundamental elements of Landscape Designing, such as Materials, Dimensions, Scale, Sense of Form, and Variables/topography in landscapes that assist the sense of space. Furthermore, Rose explains the differences between various types of design, such as industrial, modern, and contemporary. Lastly, he argues that though landscape materials are unchangeable, social influences play a role in the transformation of style or design.

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques. "Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality Among Men or Second Discourse." In *The Discourses and Other Early Political Writings*, 161-188. Translated by Victor Gourevitch. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997. First published 1754.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau explores the origin and foundations of inequality among men or second discourse. He argues that inequality is considered nonexistent in the state of nature. However, it is humans that develop this inequality. Rousseau explains the differences between Natural Rights, Moral Inequality, and Physical Inequality and that all these aspects depend on what one ought to think.

Sassen, Saskia. "Foundational Subjects for Political Membership: Today's Changed Relation to the Nation State." In *Territory, Authority, Rights from Medieval to Global Assemblages*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2006.

Saskia Sassen explores the construction of citizenship and the critical issues about rights. She classifies the foundational subjects for political membership. Furthermore, the author discusses the theme of incompleteness and its role in formulating the concept of citizenship. According to Sassen, citizenship is a theorized concept created to proclaim certain rights one has acquired through this process. She refers to citizenship as incomplete because it includes the possibilities of new changes and conditions and acknowledges these transformations without having to sacrifice its formal status. Lastly, Sassen discusses the transformation of rights and how institutions confront today's changes in the larger social context, such as the law, political subjectivities, and discursive practices.

Team 10. "Doorn Manifesto [1954]." In *Architecture Culture, 1943-1968: A Documentary Anthology*, 181-183. Edited by Joan Ockman and Edward Eigen. New York: Columbia University Graduate School of Architecture, 1993.

Architecture Culture 1943-1968 is an anthology of seventy-four international architectural documents. The history of architecture focuses on writings than buildings. It discusses the evolution of architecture from 1943 (Second World War) to 1968. The article also focuses on the 1954 document, which discusses CIAM's congress held in the summer of 1953. It was to prepare a charter of habitation to continue the charter of urbanism, which was written in Athens in 1933.

