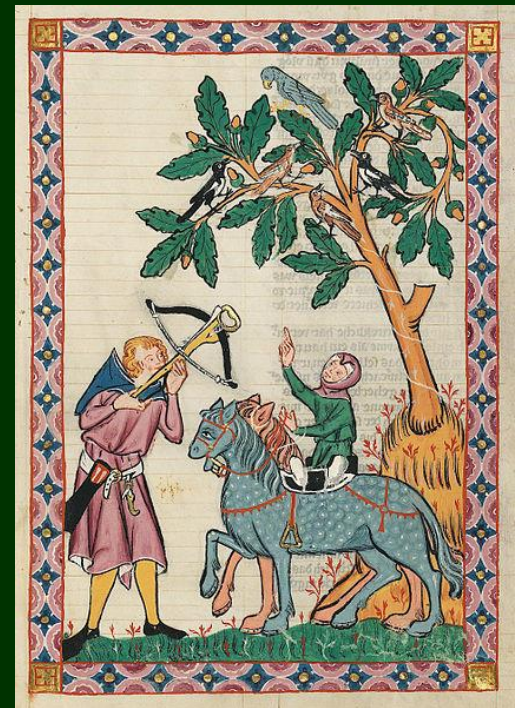


# Dějiny ochrany přírody a environmentálních idejí 2

Přednášející: K. Stibral, FSS MU, LS 2021

Vztah k přírodě a životnímu prostředí a její „ochrana“ v historii Evropy do raného novověku

## Antika a středověk



Toto je zkrácená verze prezentace použité na přednášce. Může být podkladem pro přípravu na zkoušku, ale nemůže obsahovat všechny teze, údaje, komentáře, fakta prezentovaná na vlastní přednášce, která budou předmětem zkoušky.



Jericho  
10/9 000 BC

První město (?)

## 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

Natufian 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 and 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.

### 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.

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

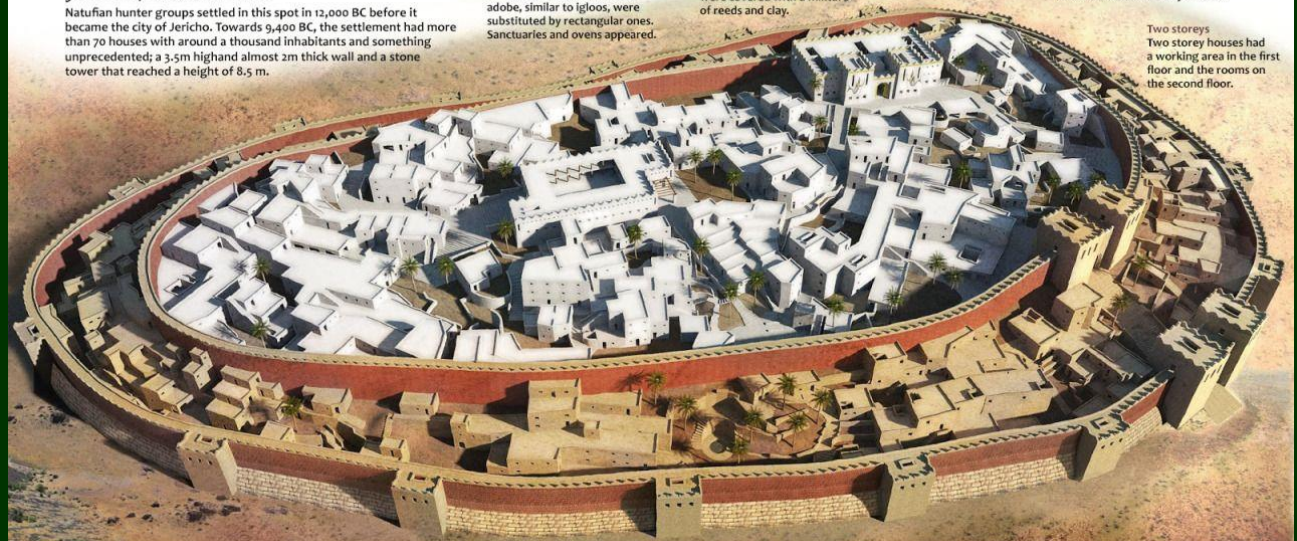
Courtyards  
The buildings usually had a 7 metre square courtyard used to cook and preventing smoke from entering inside the house.

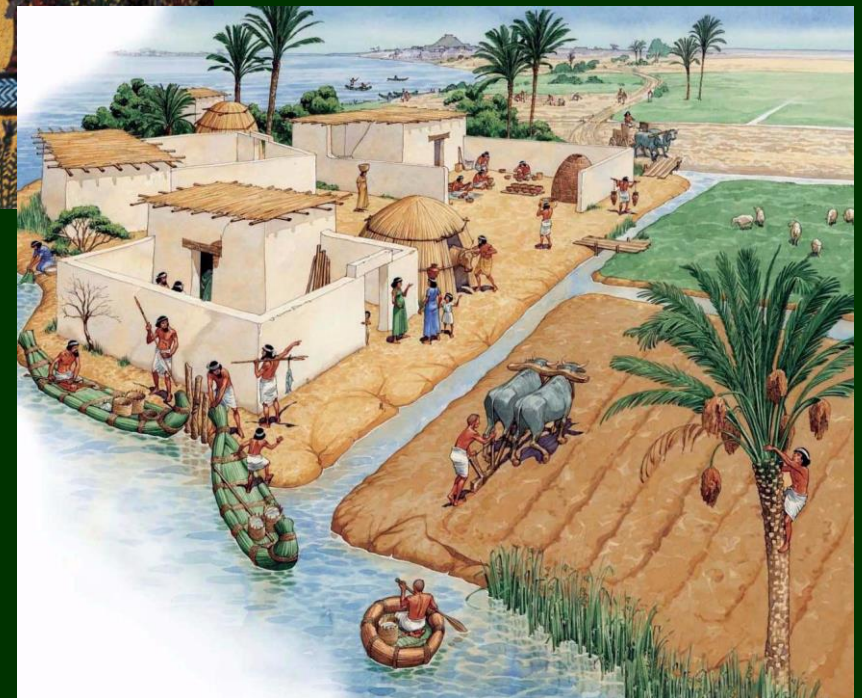
Double fortification  
Similar to medieval fortifications, these were 3 m wide and more than 4 m high by 1700 BC. They were reconstructed at least 15 times.

Resources  
There is evidence of cultivated plants and possible sheep breeding since 7220 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.





Velké zemědělské říše – Egypt a Mezopotámie

## Antika

### - Paradoxy

Viz kolega Kysučan a jeho přednášky (FSS:ENSn4585 Životní způsob na sklonku Říma)  
a texty



# Uctívání božstev s pojených s „přírodou“



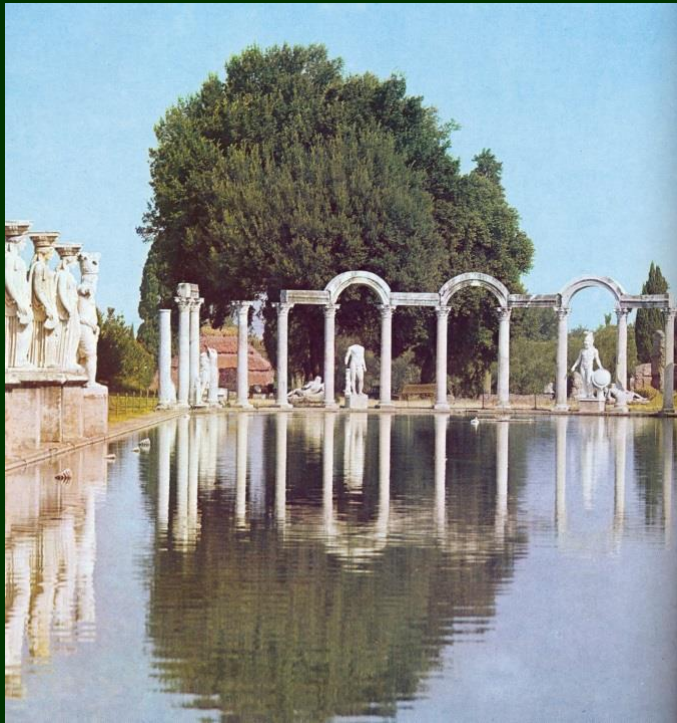
Matka země na Ara pacis augustae,  
Řím



Diana z Versailles, kopie Diany řeckého  
sochaře leochara a Artemis Efezská



- A) citlivý vztah k přírodě, fýsis



Villa Hadriana



Malba zahrady s ptáky a kašnou v Pompejích, 3. styl, Dům č. 32

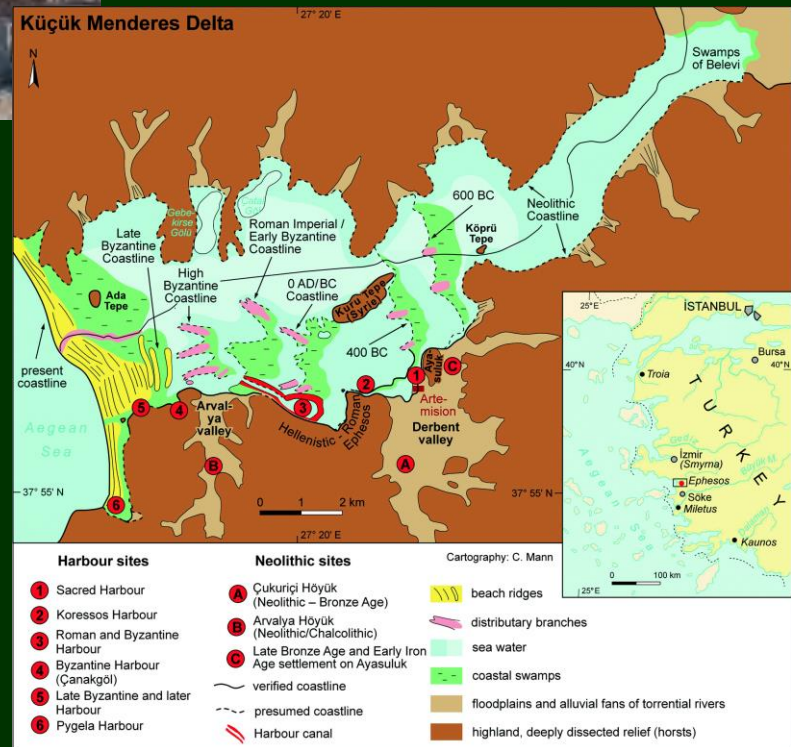
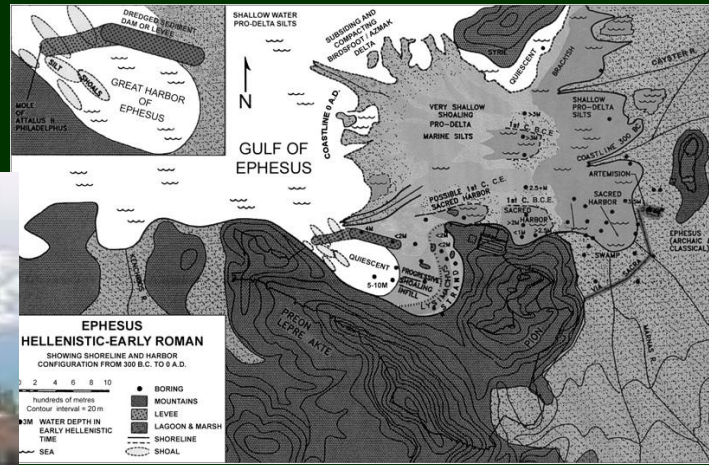


Roman Villa Borg in Perl-Borg

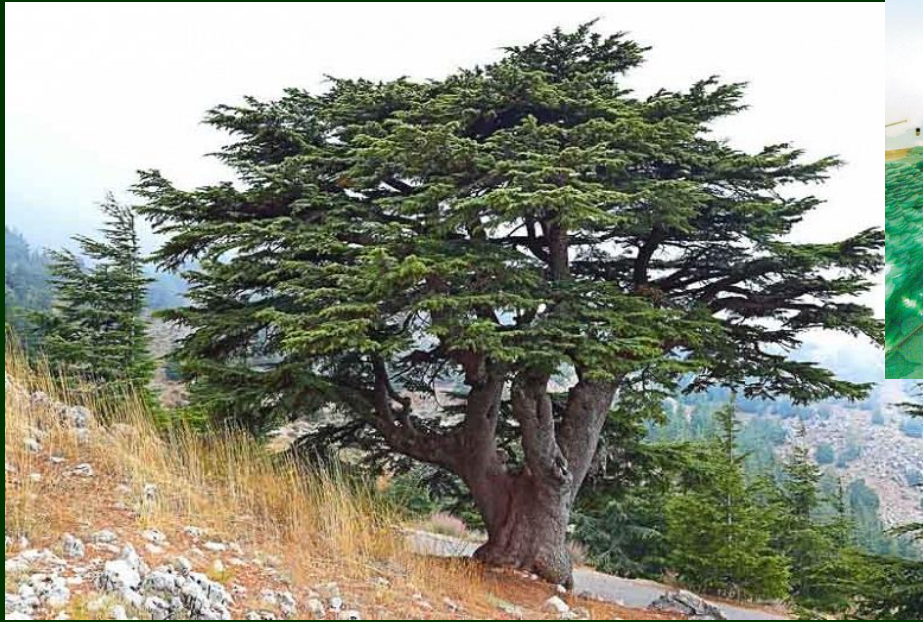
3rd century villa, Lullingstone Roman Villa, Eynesford, Kent

# B) využívání přírody

## Deforestation and its consequences - Ephesus







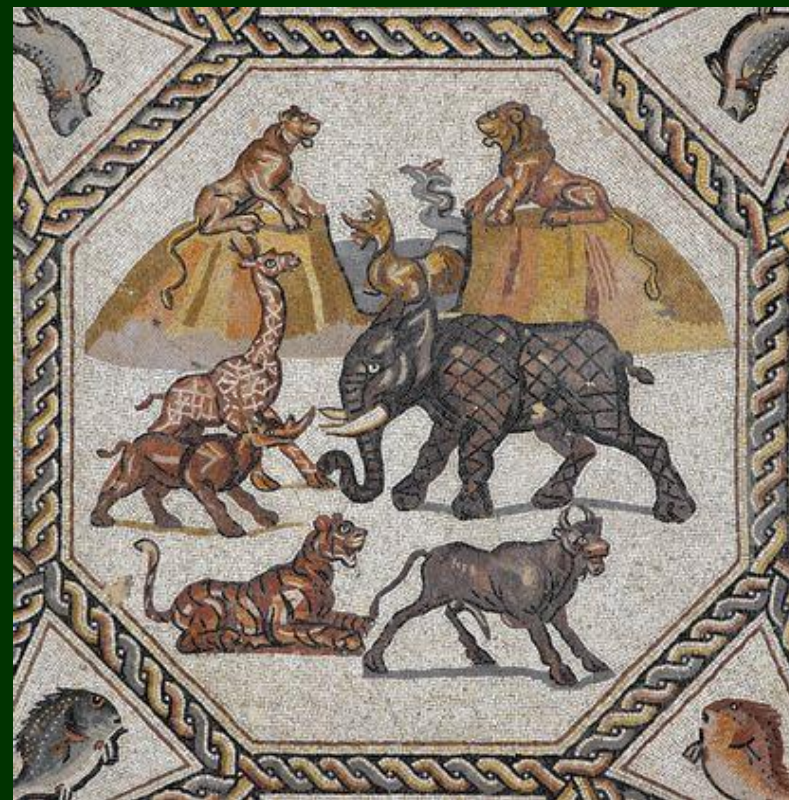
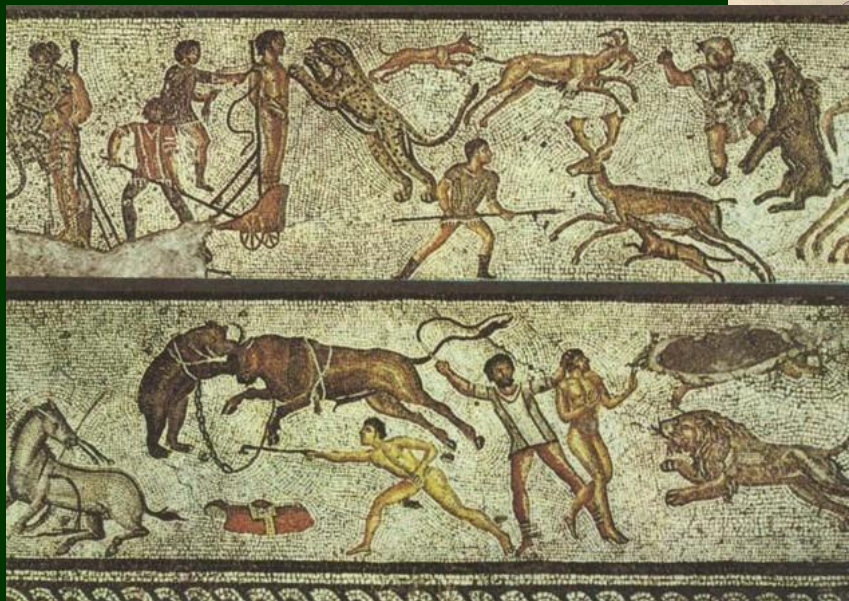
Extenzivní pastva



## Problematické plodiny



# Přelovení zvěře





Příklady římské technologie –  
vlevo rekonstrukce mlýnů v Barbegalu,  
vpravo španělské hory silně poničené  
těžbou typu Ruina montium





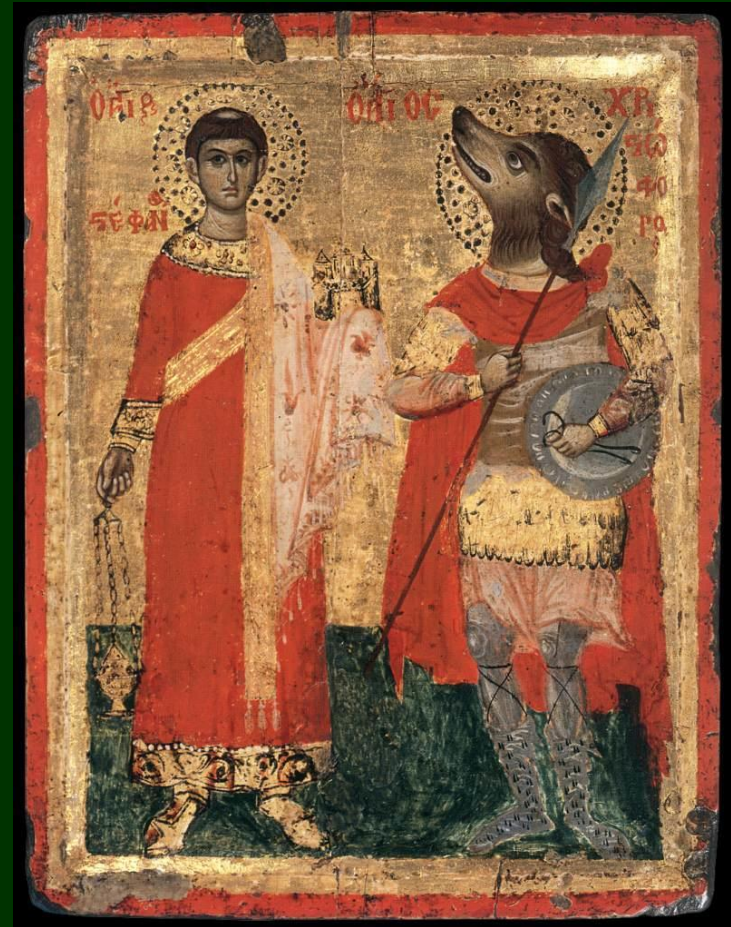
Těžba – již neolit, např. Krzemionky  
w Górach Świetokryskich,  
Cca 3900-1600 př. n. l.



# Středověk



Bratři z Limburka: Přebohaté  
Hodinky vévody z Berry, Únor,  
Březen, cca. 1412 - 1416



Sv. Guinefort





Sv. František  
(nahore od Giotta)



Albrecht Altdorfer: Sv. Jiří a drak

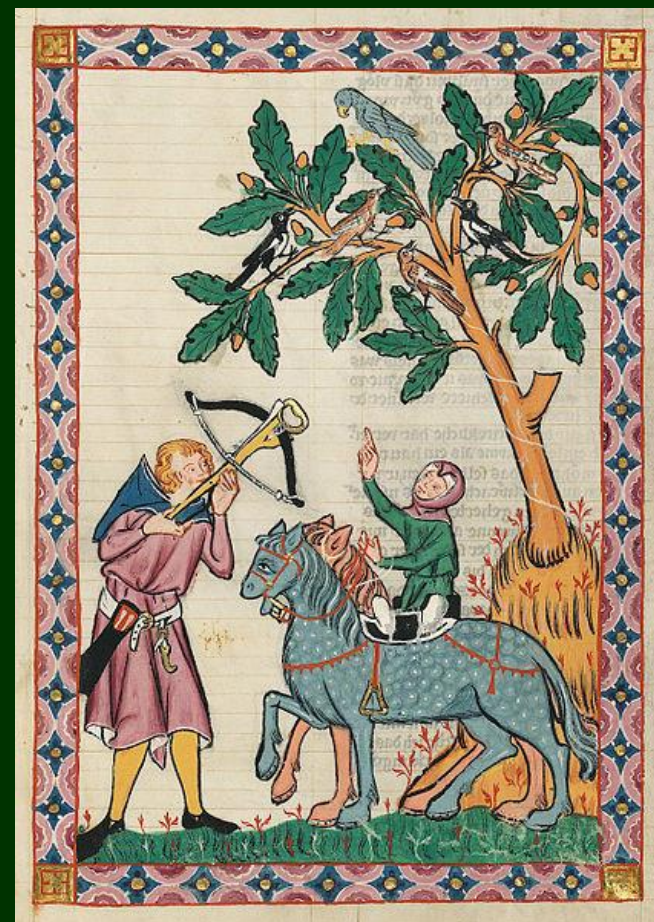


Bratři z Limburka: Přebohaté Hodinky vévody z Berry, Listopad, cca. 1412 - 1416



hlavový řez, pařeziny a pastva v lese

# Sachsenspiegel – 13. stol.



Ilustrace lovu z kodexu Manesse,  
14. stol.

- 1350-51 Maiestas Carolina – neúspěšný pokus
- Zikmund Lucemburský (1368-1437) – tvrdé tresty za pytláctví
- Královské lesy: Křivoklátsko, Kokořínský důl, lesy pod Pálavou



Hans Hesse:  
Hornický oltář v Annabergu

