













Timeline / Before 1800 to After 1930 / CITIES AND URBAN SPACES



Date	Country	Theme
1700 - 1750s	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
		The newly built Palace of Schwetzingen (built on the site of a former palace that actually dates back to 1350) flourishes under the Palatine Prince Elector Karl Theodor. Today a heritage site of great cultural significance, it contains some 100 sculptures and is known for its Türkischer Garten, a garden in the Turkish style with a mosque (constructed 1779–91 and the earliest mosque-style and largest structure of its kind in any German garden), designed by French architect Nicolas de Pigage and with “Oriental” details that are for decorative purposes only.
1745 - 1747	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
		Prussian King Friedrich II commissions G. W. von Knobelsdorff to build Sanssouci Palace in Potsdam.
1772 - 1807	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
		Karl Eugen, Duke of Wittenberg, built three important palaces: one in the centre of Stuttgart, Neues Schloss (1746–1807); Schloss Solitude (1763–9); and Schloss Hohenheim (1772–93).
1796	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
		The residence, Bayt al-Suhaymi is built.
1800s	United Arab Emirates (Sharjah)	Cities And Urban Spaces
		In around 1800, the Sharjah town is estimated to have around 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.
1800 - 1814	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
		In the Napoleonic age, monumental architecture is intended to celebrate the glory of the new regime. An example of that is the Foro Bonaparte, in the area around the Sforza’s Castle in Milan (a project by Giovanni Antonio Antolini).
Beginning of 19th century	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
		Garden cities – planned urbanisation to overcome the housing crises in growing cities –come into vogue. Examples include Margarethenhöhe in Essen, Dresden-Hellerau and Dresden-Briesnitz.
1800 - 1900	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces
		Some features of 19th-century architecture in Lebanon have their origins in the era of Fakhr al-Din II. He had built khans and caravanserais to encourage trade and he introduced the red-tile technique, which became a typical element in Lebanese




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	architecture. The mashrabiyya (wooden screens), used in buildings of Fakhr al-Din's era, are still used in 19th-century Lebanese architecture.	
1807 - 1837	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>In Milan, Luigi Cagnola completes the construction of the Arch of Peace, started during the Napoleonic age and inspired by the Arc du Carrousel in Paris. The stunning architectures of the Napoleonic age use arches, obelisks and allegorical groups of Roman and French classical inspiration.</p>	
1808 - 1814	Tunisia	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>The construction of the Yussef Sahib al-Taba'a Mosque is the last great architectural ensemble overseen by the Husaynid Regency of Tunis. The mosque is the main unit of this integrated complex, known as a kulliye, which also includes a mosque and two madrasas (schools), two mausoleums, a funduq (inn), hammam (steamroom), sabil (public fountain) and a suq (market).</p>	
1808	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Muhammad 'Ali Pasha builds Shubra Palace on the site of a former kiosk where walis went for recreation during the Ottoman era.</p>	
1814	Tunisia	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>The reign of Hammuda Pasha Bey, known as the "Founder" of modern Tunisia, comes to an end.</p>	
1814	United Arab Emirates (Sharjah)	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>Sharjah becomes the main seat of the ruling Sheikh, Sultan bin Saqr al-Qasimi I, and the centre of the government of the Sharjah Emirate.</p>		
1815 - 1920s	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>Up until 1815 Hamburg had been a free city, which began to be developed under the German Confederation. A huge fire in 1842 then called for a huge rebuilding programme that continues up until 1897, with development of the customs examination area in 1888, and the Speicherstadt, the world's largest warehouse</p>		

Date	Country	Theme
1820	United Arab Emirates (Sharjah)	Cities And Urban Spaces British Royal Navy surveyors visit Sharjah.
1821 - 1822	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces Giuseppe Valadier's neoclassical project for the area next to the Rome northern gate is completed: it encompasses Piazza del Popolo and a new scenographic access to the Pincio hill.
		
1822	United Arab Emirates (Sharjah)	Cities And Urban Spaces A survey of Sharjah records it as having fortified towers and walls, a large mosque, as well as single- and two-storey houses.
		
1824	Romania	Cities And Urban Spaces During the reign of Prince Grigore IV Ghica, the major streets in Bucharest, which used to be covered with wooden planks, are covered with cobblestones.
		
1824 - 1829	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces Rosenstein Palace is built by Giovanni Salucci under Wilhelm I; it has been a public museum since 1954.
1826	United Arab Emirates (Sharjah)	Cities And Urban Spaces Sharjah is recorded as having 175 stone buildings and 2,000 areesh (palm-frond) houses.
1828 - 1848	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces The Mosque of Muhammad 'Ali is built between 1828 and 1848. Perched on the summit of the Citadel, the Ottoman mosque with its animated silhouette and twin minarets, the largest to be built in the first half of the 19th century, is the most visible mosque in Cairo.
1830 - 1880	Tunisia	Cities And Urban Spaces

Date	Country	Theme
		<p>Tunis is a cosmopolitan city. According to M. J. Henry Dunant, when visiting the regency in 1856, he noted that: "more than 15 Christian nations are represented by a number of their nationals in Tunis".</p>
1830s	Greece	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>Eduard Schaubert and Stamatis Kleanthis pioneer the urban redevelopment of Athens, initially under Ioannis Kapodistrias. They produce topographical plans of Athens and, in doing so, lay the foundations for the new capital.</p>
1830 - 1871	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>Due to the rise of industrialisation in Germany, in 1862, the Hobrecht-Plan aims to modernise Berlin over the following 50 years.</p>
1831	United Arab Emirates (Sharjah)	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>The population of Sharjah rises to 13,900 inhabitants, its urban features are now much more substantial in terms of its domestic, commercial and official architecture.</p>
1833	Romania	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>Copou, one of the first public gardens in Romania, is laid out in Iași, Moldavia, at the initiative of Prince Mihail Sturdza.</p>
1834	Greece	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>Athens becomes the capital of the newly established state.</p>
1834	Greece	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>In October, King Otto issues a decree for reconstruction of the city of Sparta. Over the ancient city Bavarian city-planners, headed by Fr. Staufert, design a city for 100,000 inhabitants based on the Hippodamia system, with wide roads and many squares.</p>
1835 - 1838	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>The first section of railway is established between Nürnberg and Fürth (6 km); the building of the long-haul between Leipzig and Dresden is finished in 1838.</p>
1836 - 1862	Greece	Cities And Urban Spaces

Date	Country	Theme
1837	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces
The Royal Palace (today's Parliament) is erected under the auspices of the director of the Munich Academy of Arts and official architect of the Bavarian court, Friedrich von Gaertner.		
1839	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces
The first blueprints for a new Istanbul are prepared by Helmuth von Moltke, a general in the Ottoman army working for its modernisation, under direct orders from Mustafa Re#id Pa#a.		
1840 - 1890	United Kingdom	Cities And Urban Spaces
This half century is a period of great rebuilding and redesign in London and other British cities – of churches, public buildings, and housing with slum clearance. The building boom extends to the cities of the British Empire and especially in India. British architects study Islamic architecture and its influence can be seen in many British buildings. British architects also practise in the major Levantine commercial cities, such as the Crimean Memorial Church in Constantinople (G. E. Street) and St Mark's Church in Alexandria (J. W. Wild).		
1840 - 1880	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Development of a railway network across the whole of Germany, much of which still exists today. The most important stations are developed during this period, including: Berlin Ostbahnhof (1842), Nürnberg Central Station (1844), Duisburg Central Station (1846) and Munich Central Station (1849).	
Around 1850 - Around 1900	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
Development of the urban district known as the "Ruhrpott" from where, by around 1850, many factories operated (known particularly for coal mining). Due to rapid urbanisation and lack of housing several important cities expanded rapidly at this time, including Duisburg and Dortmund. The railway network reached the "Ruhrpott" in 1900.		
1843	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Muhammad Sharif Pasha builds the Sharif Pasha Palace situated on Kirdassi Street, off Hasan al-Akbar Street, in Cairo. The Pasha held a number of important posts during the reigns of Muhammad 'Ali and his successors.	
1846 - 1891	Portugal	Cities And Urban Spaces

Date	Country	Theme
		<p>National Theatre Dona Maria II opens its doors. Inspired by neoclassical style it was built (1842–46) over the ruins of the former Inquisition headquarters, the Palace of Estaús. The Portuguese royal family as well as the aristocracy and bourgeoisie attend theatre performances.</p>
1848	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Ebniye Nizamnamesi (Regulation for Buildings) issued.	
1852 - 1870	France	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Georges Haussmann's works in Paris cover all areas of city planning: streets and boulevards, reconstruction of buildings, parks and street furniture, drainage networks and water supply facilities, equipment and monuments.</p>	
1853	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Antun Bey Najjar, a merchant who made his fortune in Constantinople, builds Khan Antun Bey in 1853. It becomes a great business centre and the building is used by many institutions such as Beirut's foreign consulates, the Ottoman administration, postal services, merchants' offices and Beirut's first bank, Imperial Ottoman.</p>	
1854 - 1870	France	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Construction of workers' housing includes the utopian city of Familistère de Guise in Aisne (also called the "Social Palace"), set up by Jean-Baptiste André Godin between 1859 and 1870.</p>	
1855	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces
	A school is built by the Jesuits in Ghazir (Kisruwan district).	
1856 - 1860	Spain	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Ildefonso Cerdá designs the "extension" of Barcelona in 1859. The orthogonal design of the streets creates a new neighbourhood: El Ensanche/L'Eixample. The development of wide streets such as Diagonal or Paseo de Gracia allows a new construction style, Modernismo/Modernisme, with buildings by Antonio Gaudí and Puig i Cadafalch.</p>	
1856	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces
	#stimlak Nizamnamesi (Regulation for Expropriation) issued.	
1856	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Fire in Aksaray district, #istanbul, destroys more than 650 buildings and is a major turning point in the history of #istanbul's urban form. Italian architect Luigi Storari is</p>	

Date	Country	Theme
		appointed to carry out the re-building of the area, which is to conform to the new pattern: hence it is to be regular with straight and wide streets.
1858	Tunisia	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Under the reign of Muhammad Pasha Bey a major reform is carried out: the capital, Tunis, is established as a municipal town and a city council is elected. Further municipal towns were created in other parts of the country: Sfax, Sousse and Kairouan among others.	
1858 - 1910	Austria	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Vienna's newly constructed Ringstrasse covers an area of approximately 2,400,000m ² (240 hectares).	
1858	Spain	Cities And Urban Spaces
		Opening of the Isabel II channel, the water system of Madrid diverting water from the river Lozoya to the new fountain in San Bernardo street in the centre of Madrid.
1858 - 1870	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces
		Planning project for Galata and Karaköy in #stanbul. They are important centres for international trade.
1859 - 1885	Greece	Cities And Urban Spaces
		Construction of the so-called classical trilogy – namely the Academy of Athens, the National Library of Greece and the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens – which is designed by the brothers Theophilus and Christian Hansen.
1859	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces
		Sokaklara Dair Nizamname (Regulation for Streets) issued.
1860 - 1900	Tunisia	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Following development of the Port of La Goulette, new districts relating to trade and industrial activities are born. The neighbourhood is given the name of “Little Sicily”, which is suggestive of its role as host to a poor immigrant population mainly from southern Italy.	
1860	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces

Date	Country	Theme
1861 - 1921	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
1863 - 1889	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
1863	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
1864	Romania	Cities And Urban Spaces
1864	Romania	Cities And Urban Spaces
1864	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces

The unification of Italy leads to urban expansion outside the old city walls, which have lost their defensive value. Medieval urban buildings are often demolished in order to build monumental architecture.

Urban growth in Italy: Naples is the biggest city (1861: 447,000; 1921: 772,000), but population growth is higher in Rome, the “political capital city” (1871: 244,000; 1921: 692,000) and in Milan, the “industrial capital city” (1861: 96,000; 1921: 719,000). (Rounded to nearest 1,000.)



Construction of the 167.5 m high Mole Antonelliana in Turin, initially conceived as a synagogue. It soon becomes the city’s landmark building.







On 18 October, under the rule of Khedive Isma’il, the Egyptian Museum opens in the Caireen district of Bulaq under the management of French Egyptologist Auguste Mariette, known as Mariette Pasha.








14 April: the Commune Law is adopted by which cities and towns become urban communes, led by a mayor and a council. All urban communes must have a fire department and a hospital.






19 August: establishment of Bucharest’s city hall. Bucharest had been the United Principalities’ capital since 1861.

Date	Country	Theme
1865	Portugal	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>1 May: Santa Apolónia Central Railway Station of Lisbon, connecting to the East and North Railways, is inaugurated. It is sited in the north bank of the Tagus River, close to Praça do Comércio in Lisbon. It is an example of 19th-century iron buildings.</p>	
1865	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>Sultan 'Abd al-'Aziz orders the building of a hospital known as the military infirmary. It will later be turned into a courthouse after the French Mandate and then become the Insitute of Fine Arts of the Lebanese University.</p>		
1868 - 1874	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Construction of the Abdeen Palace in Cairo begins in 1868 and inauguration takes place some six years later.</p>	
1868 - 1886	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Ludwig II (r. 1864–86) had several palaces built during his reign. The most famous among these are Neuschwanstein (1868–92, still in construction when Ludwig died), Neues Schloss Herrenchiemsee (1878–86, built along the lines of Versailles, but never completed), and Linderhof (1869–85), the only palace the king lived to see completed.</p>	
1869	Austria	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Opening of the new State Opera House in Vienna.</p>	
1869	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces

Date	Country	Theme
	Egypt	Khedive Isma'il commissions a French company to construct the first bridge across the River Nile in Cairo, the Qasr al-Nil Bridge.
1869	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Egypt	The Opera House is inaugurated in November 1869 with Verdi's Opera Rigoletto. In attendance, seated in the Royal loge, are Khedive Isma'il Pasha, Empress Eugénie and her husband Napoleon III, and François Joseph I of Austria.
1870	France	Cities And Urban Spaces
	France	From 1870, the suburbs appear around major French cities such as Paris, Lyon, Bordeaux and Marseille.
1870	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Italy	Renewal and urban modernisation of Rome starts with the opening of a long road linking Porta Pia (where the Italian army broke into the city in 1870) to the Quirinale Palace, residence of the King (formerly a papal palace). The headquarters of some ministries are located along this road.
1870	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Turkey	Fire in Beyo#lu (#stanbul) destroys about 3,000 houses; 80 people are killed. After that incident using brick and stone to build houses becomes obligatory.
1871 - 1877	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Egypt	Jezira Bridge is constructed in 1871 and opens to traffic in 1877. The intention is to link the districts of Dokki and Bulaq al-Dakrur with Zamalek. Construction requires redirection of the Nile bed.
1871 - 1896	Spain	Cities And Urban Spaces

Date	Country	Theme
		By the end of the 19th century tram lines have increased in cities. Madrid has horse-drawn trams from 1871 and Barcelona from 1872 but the first city with an electric tram is Bilbao in 1896, followed by Cartagena.
1871	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces Berlin becomes the imperial capital.
1871 - 1910	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces The second Industrial Revolution sees massive immigration; the population rises from 41 to 65 million, and from only eight cities with no more than 100,000 inhabitants, more than 48 cities are formed.
1871 - 1914	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces The process of urbanisation begins: in 1907 Berlin had more than 2 million citizens of which around 40% are locals, 20% German immigrants and 40% foreign immigrants.
1872 - 1874	Tunisia	Cities And Urban Spaces The city of Tunis benefits from the first installation of public street lighting. An English company builds a gasometer and installs the pipelines necessary to supply gas for street lighting of the city's main arteries.
		
1873	Austria	Cities And Urban Spaces Construction of a new water-supply pipeline from the Alps to Vienna.
1874	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces Construction of the residential blocks of Akaretler (Istanbul) by the architect Agob Balian. They are built for the elite staff of the nearby Dolmabahçe Palace.
Late 19th century	Greece	Cities And Urban Spaces Mavrokordatos Mansion is built in the Kipseli neighbourhood in Athens for the well-known political family of that name.
Late 19th century	Greece	Cities And Urban Spaces Construction of the Greek Orthodox Church of Evangelismos in Br#ila, Romania.
1875	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces Maronite clergy move their school from Ghazir to Beirut. Granted the title of university by the authorities, which allows it to grant academic degrees, mainly

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		doctoral degrees in philosophy and theology, the school takes the name of Saint Joseph's University. Faculties and institutes are founded in subsequent years.
1876 - 1881	Portugal	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>The "Urban General Improvements Plan for Lisbon" (Commission of 1876–81) designs wide, straight roads – modern boulevards – to define orthogonal blocks for buildings, with roundabouts, pavements, vegetation and street furniture namely at Avenida 24 de Julho, Avenida da Liberdade and covering the area from Picoas to Campo Grande.</p>	
1876	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>By 1876 Beirut has increased 10–12 times its size in 1841. Eleven districts are added and Danish acting Consul Julius Loytved draws the new map and presents it to Sultan 'Abd al-Hamid II. Banks, quarantine office, quays, railway office, telegraph, post office, police stations and offices for foreign agencies are all established in the existing city centre.</p>	
1876	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>The construction of Dolmabahçe Mosque by Agob Balian.</p>	
1877	Portugal	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Ponte Dona Maria Pia, a bridge over the Douro River, completes the Lisbon–Porto railway line. Designed by Gustave Eiffel and Théophile Seyrig, the bridge keeps the beauty of the Douro unchanged. It was built where the banks are closer. It was named after the Queen.</p>	
1878 - 1921	Jordan	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Centrally positioned in the northern part of Jordan at the edge of the cultivated lands and the desert, thus having access to both ecological zones and demographics, Amman is the perfect choice for the capital of the Emirate of Transjordan. It develops rapidly from small village to relatively big town within a few decades. Being one of the important stations on the Hijaz Railway adds to its geopolitical and economic significance.</p>	
1878 - 1881	Greece	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>The Iliou Melathron is designed by architect Ernst Ziller as the residence of the archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann and his family.</p>	
1878	Portugal	Cities And Urban Spaces

Date

Country

Theme



Opening of Lisbon Botanical Garden. During the 19th century Portugal aspires to reach the level of economic and social “progress” of other European countries in, for example, education and teaching. Natural History Museum and the Lisbon Botanical Garden were important institutions for scientific research and the exchange and circulation of ideas and natural knowledge.

1878

Portugal

Cities And Urban Spaces



28 September: The first electric lighting on the terrace of the Citadel of Cascais to celebrate the 15th birthday of future King Carlos I (ruling from 1889). A ball commemorates the electric lighting premiere. The daily press celebrate the occasion, saying that the electric light turned the entrance and the royal residence balconies into “a clear and luminous day”.

1880

Portugal

Cities And Urban Spaces



3 October: Barbadinhos steam pumping station is inaugurated. The water from the Alviela Canal starts to be pumped thus increasing the water supply to Lisbon.

1881

Austria

Cities And Urban Spaces

Designs for a telephone network in Vienna.

1882 - 1888

Romania

Cities And Urban Spaces



Swiss engineers Carl Culmann and Arnold Burkly-Ziegler are contracted to develop a water supply network for Bucharest.



1882





Romania

Cities And Urban Spaces



In Bucharest the first electric generators are installed and used to illuminate some important buildings of the city (the Royal Palace, the Cotroceni Palace, the National Theatre), Victory Avenue and Ci#migiu Park.

Date	Country	Theme
1882 - 1884	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>On the occasion of the 1884 General Exhibition of Turin, construction of the Rocca (castle) and the Borgo Medievale (medieval village) in Parco del Valentino (Valentino Park) in order to promote appreciation for 15th-century Piedmont architecture. In 1884, the Municipality of Turin buys part of this area, where it will later locate the Civic Museums.</p>	
1882	Spain	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>Madrid has two "extensions": the first had been designed by the Marquis of Salamanca in 1860; the second, in 1882, is a modern design by Arturo Soria known as "Ciudad Lineal" (linear city), a plan for an elongated urban formation. The city will consist of a series of functionally specialised parallel sectors.</p>		
1883	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>A credit-fuelled "construction fever" explodes in Rome and in the other urban centres.</p>		
1883 - 1926	Spain	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>Construction of Antonio Gaudí's buildings related to Ildefonso Cerdá's Plan and the new urban space in Barcelona. Gaudí is the most important of the architects in the Catalan Modernismo/Modernisme movement, which relates to European movements such as Jugendstil and Art Nouveau. Inspired by nature, the style is mostly developed in architecture but also found in painting and decorative arts.</p>		
1884	Romania	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>12 October: Timi#oara is the first European city where electric street lighting is introduced not only on some streets, but also across the entire city. An electric plant is built and 731 incandescent lamps with coal filament installed, covering an area of 10 km².</p>	
1885	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>After the 1884–85 cholera epidemic hits Naples (the fourth cholera epidemic hitting the city since 1835), the government starts a redevelopment plan to clear Naples of slums and improve its sewerage and water systems. Similar renewal plans will be extended to other cities.</p>		
1885	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>Part of the Old Serail in Zahlé is used to house the local prison, with severe overcrowding. The prison was moved to a better location in 2009. Still known as the Old Serail, the restored monument today serves as the Town Hall and houses the offices of the municipality and a museum illustrating Zahlé's history.</p>		

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1886	Portugal	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Completion of the construction of Avenida da Liberdade in Lisbon. Engineer Frederico Ressano Garcia (1847–1911) followed Joseph Pezarat’s plans. Inspired by Haussmann’s Parisian boulevards, Avenida da Liberdade is testimony to the economic boom of the Fontismo period, with new residential areas built for investment and profit.</p>	
1887	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>El-Hakanea Palace on Manshieh Square in Alexandria is designed by Alfonso Maniscalco in the Beaux-Arts tradition. Constructed as the seat of the “Mixed Tribunals” the building is still used as a courthouse today.</p>		
1888 - 1889	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Construction of Piazza Esedra (now Piazza della Repubblica) in Rome, designed by Gaetano Koch. The newly built palaces with porticos around the square are opposite the Terme di Diocleziano (Baths of Diocletian) and connect the area of Termini railway station to via Nazionale, providing an attractive entrance to the city.</p>	
1888	Austria	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>The Burgtheater (National Theatre) moves from its former residence at the Hofburg (Imperial Castle) to purpose-built premises at the Ringstrasse.</p>	
1889	Austria	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>The Deutsche Volkstheater (German People’s Theatre) opens in Vienna.</p>	
1890 - 1920	Tunisia	Cities And Urban Spaces

Date

Country

Theme



The 20th century is undoubtedly one of urbanisation. Outside the Arab medina a new city develops to host the many Europeans who have arrived to promote development of the colonial economy.

1890 - 1892

Romania

Cities And Urban Spaces



In Bucharest a fire tower is built from the plans of the chief architect of the city, George Mandrea. It is both a watchtower, used by firemen to keep the city under observation to rapidly intervene in case of a fire, and a reservoir for water distribution in the eastern part of Bucharest.

1890

Portugal

Cities And Urban Spaces



The railway station of Rossio (Lisbon) designed by the Portuguese architect José Luís Monteiro, begun in 1886 and inaugurated on 23 November of 1890. Located in the historical centre, the Rossio station follows the neo-Manueline architectural style and is an important building of the 19th-century late Romantic style.

1890

Lebanon

Cities And Urban Spaces

Khan Antun Bey Square evolves after the construction of the great Ottoman jetty and quays from 1890 that changes the design of the urban area.

1892

Egypt

Cities And Urban Spaces



Muntazah Palace is constructed for Khedive 'Abbas, which he uses as both a hunting lodge and residence for his companion.



1892



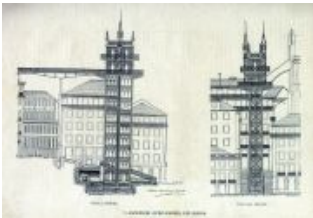
Portugal




Cities And Urban Spaces







18 August: Praça de Touros do Campo Pequeno (Campo Pequeno Bullring) opens its doors with a gala show. Built in an area assigned to the Casa Pia (educational establishment for children in need) by the city of Lisbon in 1889 the bullring was designed by the architect António José Dias da Silva (1848–1912) and inspired by Madrid's bullring.

Date	Country	Theme
1893 - 1895	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Construction of Piazza Vittorio Emanuele (today Piazza della Repubblica) in Florence, after clearing the area of the Ancient Market.	
1897 - 1909	United Kingdom	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>Charles Rennie Mackintosh (b. Glasgow, Scotland 1868; d. London, England 1928), artist, designer and architect, is perhaps best known for the Charles Rennie Mackintosh building at Glasgow School of Art, which was built in two stages (1897–9 and 1907–9) due to lack of funding. Designed in the Art and Crafts style, and owing much to Scotland's baronial tradition, Mackintosh eschewed the architectural styles of Greece and Rome in his design. Achieving the acclaim he felt he deserved in Europe, Mackintosh's originality was never fully appreciated in the United Kingdom, except by a few loyal supporters and patrons, during his lifetime.</p>		
1897	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>On 9 January 1897 and in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Ottoman Sultan 'Abd al-Hamid II's coronation, a clock tower is built near the Grand Serail, Beirut, to make up for the absence of a public clock indicating mandatory Muslim prayer times especially as many foreign institutions had built Western-style clock towers.</p>		
1899 - 1904	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Construction of the new Synagogue in Rome (architects: Vincenzo Costa and Osvaldo Armanni), an imposing building of eclectic style, with decorative elements inspired by Assyro-Babylonian architecture.	
1899 - 1920s	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>Construction of some remarkable Liberty-style buildings, such as the Villino Florio in Palermo and the new building of Palazzo Montecitorio (seat of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in Rome), both by Ernesto Basile, some pavilions for the 1902 national exhibition in Turin, and the small Coppedè neighbourhood in Rome. Overall, however, Liberty style leaves a smaller mark on Italian cities than eclecticism.</p>		
1899	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
<p>Prince Muhammad 'Ali Tawfiq is responsible for opening the Al-Manyal Palace Museum in 1899, which is set in a large garden of thirty feddans (approx 31 acres).</p>		

Date	Country	Theme
1901	Austria	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Otto Wagner designs and oversees construction of the Viennese metro, the Wiener Stadtbahn.	
1901	Portugal	Cities And Urban Spaces
	31 August: Inauguration of the first electric tram route in Lisbon, connecting Cais do Sodré to Ribamar (Algés). The more efficient electric tramway, with tracks, overhead power lines and the construction of Santos Central Power Station, replaces the popular “Americanos” horse-drawn trams of Lisbon.	
1901	Turkey	Cities And Urban Spaces
Izmir Clock Tower is built to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Abdülhamid II's accession to the throne. It is designed by Levantine French architect Raymond Charles Père.		
1902	Portugal	Cities And Urban Spaces
	Opening of Santa Justa Lift, an iconic example of iron architecture. Planned since 1874, it was designed to bridge the 25 metre gap in height between Ouro and Carmo streets, thus making pedestrian traffic between Lisbon's hills easier. The inauguration of the gangway by King Carlos I is held on 10 July.	
1903	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
The House of Arab Antiquities opens on 28 December 1903, located on Bab al-Khalq Square which is famous for its Islamic infrastructure: the mosques of Ahmad ibn Tulun and Muhammad 'Ali, and the Citadel of Saladin. The Museum is only the second concrete-iron building to be constructed after the Egyptian Museum.		
1904	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
The Egyptian Geological Museum (EGM) is established and opened to the public as part of the Egyptian Geological Survey (EGS), founded earlier in 1896. The Museum supports the theses that Egyptians are pioneers in extraction and utilization of metals and stones, the essential basics of civilization, and that they were the first to discover gold and copper and mine them from the Eastern Desert and Sinai.		
1904	Portugal	Cities And Urban Spaces

Date	Country	Theme
	<p>Avenida Ressano Garcia, a main residential area and development axis opens in the north of Lisbon as part of the “Avenidas Novas” plan. Part of a later phase of the Lisbon Improvements Plan, led by Frederico Ressano Garcia, it also included sanitation improvement. Today the street is known as Avenida da República.</p>	
1906	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>In celebration of the 30th year of ‘Abd al-Hamid II as sultan of the Ottoman Empire, the Tell Clock Tower is erected in Tripoli as a gift to the city. It is similar to the Jaffa Clock Tower and many others throughout the Empire.</p>	
1906	Lebanon	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>Hotel Kadri is built in Zahlé. In 1914 it is taken over by the Turkish army and used as a military headquarters.</p>	
1907 - 1920	Portugal	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>In Aveiro, art nouveau buildings are associated with a local middle class looking for cultural and social status. Some are “brasileiros”, coming back from Brazil to their homeland, and investors in trade and industrial businesses, thus contributing to local economic development. The art nouveau of Aveiro is inspired by French patterns.</p>	
1908	United Arab Emirates (Sharjah) Cities And Urban Spaces	
	<p>The population of Sharjah has reached around 19,000 inhabitants. The suq boasts some 200 shops, with a multicultural mix of local and resident merchants, pearl traders, and trade-related professionals originating from as far away as India and East Africa. The Emirate of Sharjah as a whole is estimated as having around 45,500 inhabitants at this time.</p>	
1910	Austria	Cities And Urban Spaces
	<p>When Adolf Loos designs the Michaelaplatz in Vienna for the textile company Goldman & Salatsch, unusually, there is no ornamentation around the windows.</p>	
1911	Italy	Cities And Urban Spaces

Date	Country	Theme
		<p>In Rome, inauguration of the neoclassical monument to King Victor Emanuel II (built after clearing the Capitol Hill area of medieval buildings) and of the new building for the National Gallery of Modern Art, built for the Fine Arts International Exhibitions, combining elements of different styles (neoclassical, neo-Renaissance, Liberty).</p>
1912	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>Bulaq Abu-I-'Ala Bridge is inaugurated during the reign of Khedive 'Abbas Hilmi II. It is seen as an architectural marvel that will link Cairo with Zamalek Island.</p>
1913 - 1917	Germany	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>The last palace (Cicilienhof) of the House of Hohenzollern (a dynasty of former princes, electors, kings and emperors) was built under Wilhelm II. The palace hosted the Conference of Potsdam in 1945.</p>
1917 - 1920	France	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>The planning and development of several cities in Morocco (Casablanca, Fez, Marrakech, Meknes and Rabat) are carried out by French architects.</p>
1919	Spain	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>The beginning of the Madrid subway system, the first in Spain, heralding a major advance in public transport in cities.</p>
1920	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>Tal'at Harb Pasha founds Banque Misr.</p>
1934 - 1940	Egypt	Cities And Urban Spaces
		<p>The Post Museum is established in February 1934; it opens to the public in January 1940.</p>

Date

Country

Theme

1938

Qatar

Cities And Urban Spaces



Sheikh Abdullah bin Jassim builds the famous Al Zubarah Fort, in the town of Al Zubarah to protect the northern border.
