MURAMATSU LAB.

[Grobal History of Reconstruction from Disaster]

The Institute of Industrial Science

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Architectural History, Urban History, Urban Heritage / Resource Development

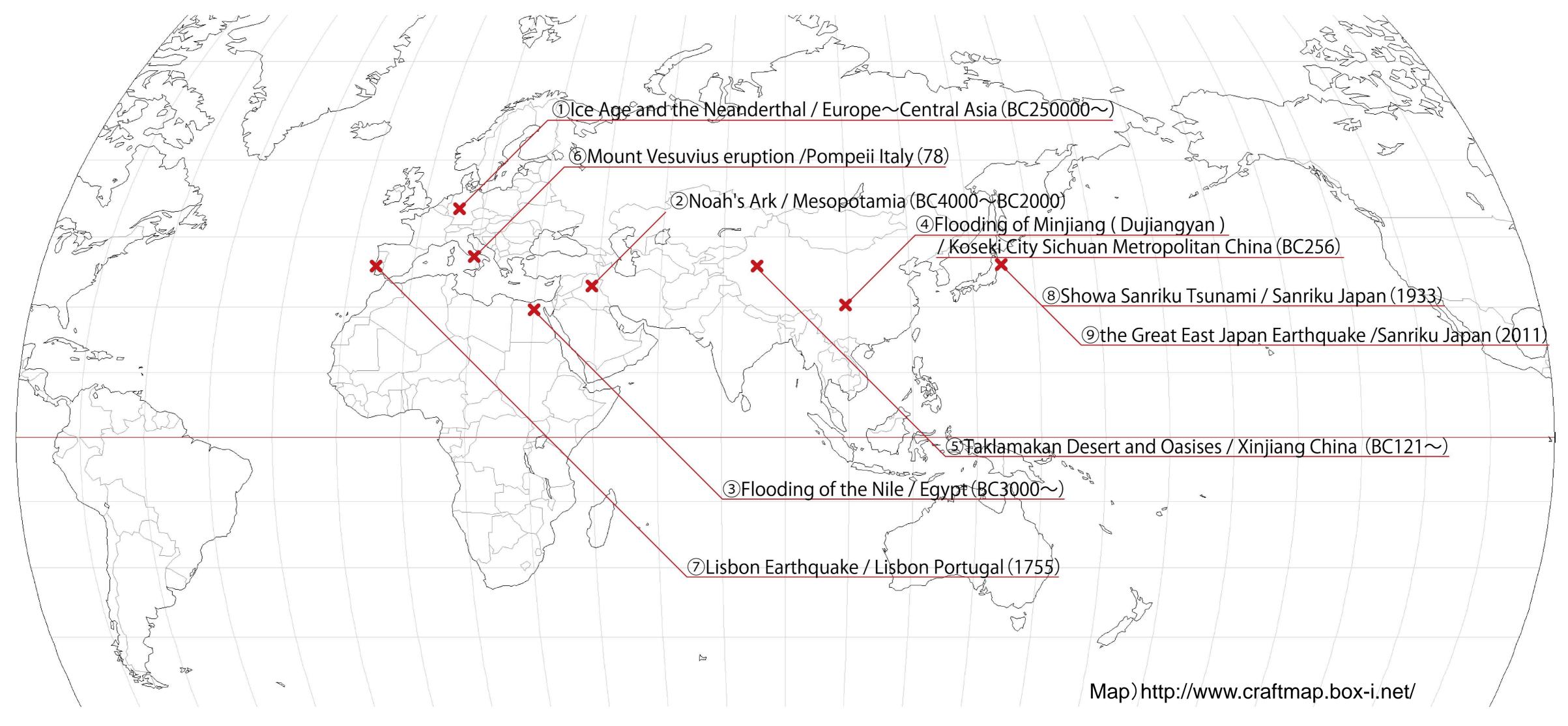
Dapartment of Architecture

1. The Concept of the Study

Entering the 21st century, large-scale natural disaster has been seen frequently, such as the Sumatra Earthquake in 2004, the Haiti Earthquake in 2010, the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. We tend to focus on the individuality of the huge disaster. But it's important to clarify the differences and similarities of each ways of reconstruction from a long-term viewpoint. In this study, titled "Grobal History of Reconstruction from Disaster", we forecast the reconstruction of the disaster in the future by analyzing the history of modern humans about 40 million years.

2. The Subject of the Study

There are two types of disaster "human disaster" caused by the human factor and "natural disaster" caused by the natural phenomena. In this exhibition, we focus on "natural disaster", and analyze nine ways of reconstruction from disaster from climate change of ancient times to the Great East Japan Earthquake.



3. Why do human beings live in its place

Natural disasters has occured repeatedly in the same place. In recent years of research, it was pointed out that many of the ancient civilization had occurred in the vicinity of the plate boundary which has high risk of disaster. It is considered that the disaster and human settlements has been related closely. Through this study, we would like to seek the reason why do human beings live in its place.

Photo Exhibition of Great East Japan Earthquake

At the same time, photo exhibition of the Sanriku coast village by photographer Asakawa Satoshi will be held. Mr. Asakawa has regularly visited and shot the affected areas of the Sanriku from immediately after the disaster of 2011 up to now. Some of the photos taken in the past five years will be exhibited.



