9. The historic city from analogue to digital reality
Room 2 Multiusos 3 – Building I&D
Chair: Daniel Alves (FCSH, Nova University of Lisbon)

Friday 18 November
Room 2 Multiusos 3 – Building I&D, 11:30 – 11:45

Found lost and alive cities in virtual exhibitions. Arab World and Europe (1815-1918) a bridge to a cultural and architectural dialogue

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Our proposal is to go around the thematic virtual exhibitions that we have prepares to *Museums With No Frontiers* - Cities and Urban Spaces 1815–1918, visibly embodied in alterations to the urban plans, views and architecture.
1. We can research on virtual realities such as cities, tourism and digital heritage; **2**. Explore and compare civilizations and cultural framework; **3.**To explore the possibility to link the past to the present through this virtual exhibitions on urban cities, architecture and planning hard structures during the long 19th century; **4.** New proposals: virtual cultural heritage, cultural tourism and lost cities in the 21th century.
 Cities and urban spaces: goals and practices - The study of the physical form of cities enables one to decode and describe many features of society. This is true in European cities as much as it is in cities of the Arab and Ottoman world. The significant changes that took place in cities during the 19th and early 20th centuries responded to the challenge of population growth, due partly to the migration of rural people to urban systems, and also partly the result of industrialization, technical developments and modernization. While the Arab and Ottoman world was influenced by the ideas, techniques and aesthetic values of the West, other cultural, economic and political impacts were felt as well. The response to the changing demographic in cities is visible in the buildings, in the new architectural types, in the conversion of old buildings and in the introduction of new forms of infrastructural organization. European architectural styles, which also manifested in the late period of Ottoman modernization, physically reshaped some cities of the Ottoman Empire. European architects, receiving commissions for buildings and urban planning, introduced a European architectural vocabulary to Arab and Ottoman cities, reflecting cross-cultural interrelations, but also revealing the European presence at socio-political, economic and military levels. In Europe, meanwhile, the "Oriental" style was highly fashionable: it was used as the subject of paintings and drawings, Turkish Ottoman and Arab motifs appeared in the applied arts, and architects. Let's have a 19th century bridging the spaces, cities, cultures and civilizations displayed in this virtual exhibition which has been organized into a scientific dialogue between cultural history and architecture, Portugal & Lebam Universities. Our proposal is to display the virtual exhibitions which have been arranged according our patterns work.
1st. Entrance into the 19th spirit: The image of the city: Identity; The interconnection of design elements; Design influence; 2nd. Historical sightseeing into the past: Urban planning and the instruments of planning: Studying sites; The urban skyline and city plans; 3rd. The cultural heritage in the 19th cities – symbols of the past: New building types, new designs and architectural alterations; Monuments Religious buildings;   Houses

Keywords: Cities; Urban Space; Europe; Arab World; Nations