

| SNo | Building | Country | Continent | First Built | Use | Notes |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Barnenez | France | Europe | 4850 BC | Passage grave | Located in northern Finistère and partially restored. According to André Malraux it would have been better named 'The Prehistoric Parthenon'. The structure is 72 m long, 25 m wide and over 8 m high. |
| 2 | Tumulus of Bougon | France | Europe | 4700 BC | Tumulus | A complex of tombs with varying dates near Poitiers, the oldest being F0. |
| 3 | Tumulus Saint-Michel | France | Europe | 4500 BC | Tumulus | The tumulus forms what is almost an artificial hillock of more than 30,000m ³ (125m long, 60m wide and 10m high). |
| 4 | Knap of Howar | Scotland | Europe | 3700 BC | House | Oldest preserved stone house in north west Europe. |
| 5 | Ġgantija | Malta | Europe | 3700 BC | Temple | Two structures on the island of Gozo. The second was built four centuries after the oldest. |
| 6 | West Kennet Long Barrow | England | Europe | 3650 BC | Tomb | Located near Silbury Hill and Avebury stone circle. |
| 7 | Listoghil | Ireland | Europe | 3550 BC | Passage Tomb | At the centre of the Carrowmore passage tomb cluster, a simple box-shaped chamber is surrounded by a kerb c.34m in diameter and partly covered by a cairn. It has been partly reconstructed. |
| 8 | Sechin Bajo | Peru | South America | 3500 BC | Plaza | The oldest known building in the Americas. |
| 9 | La Hougue Bie | Jersey | Europe | 3500 BC | Passage grave | An 18.6 metre long passage chamber. The chapel above is medieval. |
| 10 | Midhowe Chambered Cairn | Scotland | Europe | 3500 BC | Tomb | A well preserved example of the Orkney-Cromarty type on the island of Rousay. |
| 11 | Gavrinis passage tomb | France | Europe | 3500 BC | Tomb | On a small island, situated in the Gulf of Morbihan. |
| 12 | Wayland's Smithy | England | Europe | 3460 BC | Chamber tomb | A barrow constructed on top of an older burial chamber. |
| 13 | Unstan Chambered Cairn | Scotland | Europe | 3450 BC | Tomb | Excavated in 1884, when grave goods were found, giving their name to Unstan ware. |
| 14 | Knowe of Yarso chambered cairn | Scotland | Europe | 3350 BC | Tomb | One of several Rousay tombs. It contained numerous deer skeletons when excavated in the 1930s. |
| 15 | Quanterness chambered cairn | Scotland | Europe | 3250 BC | Tomb | The remains of 157 individuals were found inside when excavated in the 1970s. |
| 16 | Skara Brae | Scotland | Europe | 3180 BC | Settlement | Northern Europe's best preserved Neolithic village. |

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| 17 | Tomb of the Eagles | Scotland | Europe | 3150 BC | Tomb | In use for 800 years or more. Numerous bird bones were found here, predominantly White-tailed Sea Eagle. |
| 18 | Newgrange | Ireland | Europe | 3100–2900 BC | Burial | Partially reconstructed around original passage grave. |
| 19 | Tarxien Temples | Malta | Europe | 3100 BC | Temples | Described by Colin Renfrew as "the oldest free-standing monuments in the world". |
| 20 | Dolmen de Bagneux | France | Europe | 3000 BC | Dolmen | This is the largest dolmen in France, and perhaps the world, the overall length of the dolmen is 23 m (75 ft), with the internal chamber at over 18 m (60 ft) in length and at least 3m high. |
| 21 | Grey Cairns of Camster | Scotland | Europe | 3000 BC or older | Tomb | Located near Upper Camster in Caithness. |
| 22 | Hulbjerg Jættestue | Denmark | Europe | 3000 BC | Passage grave | The grave is concealed by a round barrow on the southern tip of the island of Langeland. One of the skulls found there showed traces of the world's earliest dentistry work. |
| 23 | Maikop kurgans | Russia | Europe | 3000 BC | Tomb | There are numerous tombs, some perhaps originating in the Maikop culture, in the North Caucasus. |
| 24 | Taversoe Tuick chambered cairn | Scotland | Europe | 3000 BC | Tomb | Unusually, there is an upper and lower chamber. |
| 25 | Holm of Papa chambered cairn | Scotland | Europe | 3000 BC | Tomb | The central chamber is over 20 metres long. |
| 26 | Barpa Langass | Scotland | Europe | 3000 BC | Tomb | The best preserved chambered cairn in the Hebrides. |
| 27 | Cuween Hill Chambered Cairn | Scotland | Europe | 3000 BC | Tomb | Excavated in 1901, when it was found to contain the bones of men, dogs and oxen. |
| 28 | Quoyness cairn | Scotland | Europe | 2900 BC | Tomb | An arc of Bronze Age mounds surrounds this cairn on the island of Sanday. |
| 29 | Maeshowe | Scotland | Europe | 2800 BC | Tomb | The entrance passage is 36 feet (11 m) long and leads to the central chamber measuring about 15 feet (4.6 m) on each side. |
| 30 | Monte d'Accoddi | Italy | Europe | 2700–2000 BC | Possibly an open-air temple. | "A trapezoidal platform on an artificial mound, reached by a sloped causeway." |
| 31 | Pyramid of Djoser | Egypt | Africa | 2667–2648 BC | Burial | Earliest large-scale cut stone construction. |
| 32 | Dholavira | India | Asia | 2650 BC-2100 BC | Brick water reservoirs, with steps, circular graves & ruins of well planned | A complex of ruins with varying dates at Dholavira. |

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| 33 | Mehrgarh | Pakistan | Asia | 2600 BC | Mud brick storage structures | A complex of ruins with varying dates near Bolan Pass. |
| 34 | Caral | Peru | South America | 2600 BC | Pyramid | Once thought to be the oldest building in South America. |
| 35 | Pyramid of Meidum | Egypt | Africa | c. 2580 BC | Tomb | Fourth Dynasty structure completed by Sneferu. |
| 36 | Bent Pyramid | Egypt | Africa | c. 2580 BC | Tomb | A second structure completed by Sneferu. |
| 37 | Red Pyramid | Egypt | Africa | c. 2580 BC | Tomb | Third large pyramid completed by Sneferu. |
| 38 | Great Pyramid of Giza | Egypt | Africa | 2560 BC | Tomb | Mausoleum for fourth dynasty Egyptian Pharaoh Khufu. |
| 39 | Knowth | Ireland | Europe | Between 2500-2000 BC | Passage grave | |
| 40 | Pyramid of Khafre | Egypt | Africa | c. 2500 BC | Tomb | One of the Pyramids of Giza. |
| 41 | Pyramid of Menkaure | Egypt | Africa | c. 2500 BC | Tomb | Menkaure was probably Khafre's successor. |
| 42 | Dowth | Ireland | Europe | 2500 BC | Tomb | The cairn is about 85 metres (280 ft) in diameter and 15 metres (50 ft) high. |
| 43 | Pyramid of Userkaf | Egypt | Africa | c. 2480 BC | Tomb | Located close to Pyramid of Djoser. |
| 44 | Pyramid of Sahure | Egypt | Africa | c. 2480 BC | Tomb | Built for Sahure. |
| 45 | Pyramid of Neferirkare Kakai | Egypt | Africa | c. 2460 BC | Tomb | Built for Neferirkare Kakai. |
| 46 | Pyramid of Neferefre | Egypt | Africa | c. 2455 BC | Tomb | Never completed but does contain a tomb. |
| 47 | Pyramid of Niuserre | Egypt | Africa | c. 2425 BC | Tomb | |
| 48 | Pyramid of Djedkare-Isesi | Egypt | Africa | c. 2370 BC | Tomb | |
| 49 | Pyramid of Unas | Egypt | Africa | c. 2340 BC | Tomb | |
| 50 | Pyramid of Teti | Egypt | Africa | c. 2330 BC | Tomb | |
| 51 | Labbacallee | Ireland | Europe | c. 2300 BC | Tomb | The largest wedge tomb in Ireland. |
| 52 | Pyramid of Merenre | Egypt | Africa | c. 2275 BC | Tomb | Built for Merenre Nemtyemsaf I but not completed. |
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| 53 | Pepi II Neferkare | Egypt | Africa | c. 2180 BC | Tomb | |
| 54 | Crantit cairn | Scotland | Europe | 2130 BC | Tomb | Discovered in 1998 near Kirkwall. |
| 55 | Dolmen de Viera | Spain | Europe | 2000 BC | Tomb | The Dolmen de Viera or Dolmen de los Hermanos Viera is a dolmen—a type of single-chamber megalithic tomb |
| 56 | Rubha an Dùnain passage grave | Scotland | Europe | 2000 BC or older | Tomb | |
| 57 | Corrimony chambered cairn | Scotland | Europe | 2000 BC or older | Tomb | A Clava-type passage grave surrounded by a circle of 11 standing stones. |
| 58 | Knossos | Greece | Europe | 2000–1300 BC | Palace | Minoan structure on a Neolithic site. |
| 59 | Bryn Celli Ddu | Wales | Europe | 2000 BC | Tomb | Located on the island of Anglesey. |
| 60 | Balnuaran of Clava | Scotland | Europe | 2000 BC | Tomb | The largest of three is the north-east cairn, which was partially reconstructed in the 19th century. The central cairn may have been used as a funeral pyre. |
| 61 | Vinquoy cairn, Eday | Scotland | Europe | 2000 BC | Tomb | |
| 62 | Pyramid of Amenemhat I | Egypt | Africa | c. 1960 BC | Tomb | |
| 63 | Pyramid of Senusret I | Egypt | Africa | c. 1920 BC | Tomb | |
| 64 | Pyramid of Senusret II | Egypt | Africa | c. 1875 BC | Tomb | |
| 65 | Pyramid of Senusret III | Egypt | Africa | c. 1835 BC | Tomb | Built for Senusret III |
| 66 | Black Pyramid | Egypt | Africa | c. 1820 BC | Tomb | Built for Amenemhat III, it has multiple structural deficits. |
| 67 | Hawara | Egypt | Africa | c. 1810 BC | Tomb | Also built for Amenemhat III. |
| 68 | Pyramid of Khendjer | Egypt | Africa | c. 1760 BC | Tomb | Built for pharaoh Khendjer |
| 69 | Nuraghe Santu Antine | Italy | Europe | 1600 BC | Possibly a fort | The tallest of these megalithic edifices found in Sardinia. |
| 70 | Su Nuraxi di Barumini | Italy | Europe | 1500 BC | Possibly a fort or a palace | The palace of Barumini is formed by a huge quatrefoiled nuraghe, whose central tower is its oldest construction. Originally it was almost 20 metres high and divided into three floors. |
| | Nuraghe La | | | | | The monument has a central tower and 2 side towers, the former with an entrance defined by |

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| 71 | Prisciona | Italy | Europe | 1400 BC | Possibly a fort | a massive lintel of 3.20 m. The central chamber has a false dome, which is more than 6 meters high. |
| 72 | The Ziggurat of Dur-Kurigalzu | Iraq | Asia | 14th century BC | Probably religious rituals | Built for the Kassite King Kurigalzu I. |
| 73 | Treasury of Atreus | Greece | Europe | 1250 BC | Tomb | The tallest and widest dome in the world for over a thousand years. |
| 74 | Chogha Zanbil | Iran | Asia | 1250 BC | Temple | One of the few extant ziggurats outside of Mesopotamia. |
| 75 | Naveta d'Es Tudons | Spain | Europe | 1200-750 BC | Ossuary | The most famous megalithic chamber tomb in Minorca. |
| 76 | Dún Aonghasa | Ireland | Europe | 1100 BC | Fort | Dún Aonghasa, also called Dun Aengus, has been described as one of the most spectacular prehistoric monuments in western Europe. The drystone walled hillfort is made up of 4 widely spaced concentric ramparts. |
| 77 | The King's Grave | Sweden | Europe | 1000 BC | Tomb | Near Kivik is the remains of an unusually grand Nordic Bronze Age double burial. |
| 78 | Cuicuilco Circular Pyramid | Mexico | North America | 800–600 BC | Ceremonial center | One of the oldest standing structures of the Mesoamerican cultures. First steps in the creation of a sun based calendar. |
| 79 | Van Fortress | Turkey | Asia | 750 BC | Fortress | Massive Urartean stone fortification overlooking Tushpa. |
| 80 | Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia | Italy | Europe | 700 BC | Tombs | These Etruscan necropolises contain thousands of tombs, some organized in a city-like plan. |
| 81 | Temple of Hera | Italy | Europe | 550 BC | Temple | Part of a complex of three great temples in Doric style. |
| 82 | Tomb of Cyrus | Iran | Asia | 530 BC | Tomb | Tomb of Cyrus the Great, located in Pasargadae |
| 83 | Parthenon | Greece | Europe | 432–447 BC | Temple | In the Acropolis of Athens |
| 84 | Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak | Bulgaria | Europe | 300–400 BC | Tomb | Located near Seutopolis, the capital city of the Thracian king Seuthes III, and part of a large necropolis. |
| 85 | Sanchi Stupa | India | Asia | 300 BC | Buddhist temple | In the village of Sanchi |
| 86 | Dhamek Stupa | India | Asia | 249 BC | Buddhist Temple | In Sarnath, Varanasi |
| 87 | Broch of Mousa | Scotland | Europe | 100 BC | Broch | Located in Shetland it is amongst the best-preserved prehistoric buildings in Europe. |
| 88 | Dun Carloway | Scotland | Europe | 100 BC | Broch | Built in the first century BCE |
| | Lei Cheng Uk Han | Hong | | | | |

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| 89 | Tomb Museum | Kong | Asia | 25 AD | Tomb | |
| 90 | Colosseum | Italy | Europe | 70–80 AD | Amphitheatre | |

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