

# ARK 132 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology

## WEEK PROGRAMME

- Definition, Geography, History and Terminology
- Archaeology and the Renaissance, classical Archaeology until the 20th century, first scientists: Winckelmann, Osman Hamdi Bey
- Dating and phases of Greek and Roman culture.
- Archaeological Land Work Methods
- Geographical Structure of the Greek and Roman World
- Bronze and Dark Ages of the Mediterranean? Mycenaean, Crete and Cyclades, Aegean Migrations and Colonization Period
- Development of city-states (Polis)
- Greek Urban types
- Greek and Roman Pottery
- Greek Architecture: Buildings, functions and Ornaments.
- Etruscans and Rome, Roman Architecture
- Historical Events and Demographic Structure: Greek and Roman population and character Wars, Invasions and Revolts.
- The first classical Turkish excavations
- Midterm exam (10th week)
- Underwater Archaeology
- Technology and Archaeology. Contribution of natural sciences to social sciences. Archaeometric methods, geophysics and computer science.
- Greek Sculpture: Theme, Style and Periodic features
- Roman Sculpture
- Final

*Bibliografya:*

*Tonio Hölscher, Klassische Archäologie. Grundwissen (2002)*

*Robin Osborne – Susan E. Alcock (Ed.), Classical Archaeology (2007)*

*Adolf H. Borbein – Tonio Hölscher – Paul Zanker, Klassische Archäologie. Eine Einführung (2000)*

*Anthony M. Snodgrass, An Archaeology of Greece (1987)*

*Anthony M. Snodgrass, Archaeology and the Emergence of Greece (2006)*

*Colin Renfrew – Paul Bahn, Archaeology. Theories, Methods and Practice (1997)*

*Ian Morris, Classical Greece. Ancient Histories and modern archaeologies (1994)*

*Veli Sevin, Anadolu'nun Tarihi Coğrafyası (2001)*

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## DEFINITION

(Robin Osborne - Susan E. Alcock, Introduction in: Robin Osborne - Susan E. Alcock (Ed.), Classical Archaeology (2007) 1 et al.)

- In general, today two subjects and the term method should be distinguished from each other: "Classical Archaeology" and "Archaeology of the Classical World".
- The term 'Classical Archaeology' tends to be used by those who consider material evidence (architecture, sculptural works of art, coins, etc.) of the Greek and Roman world to have some unique features. These features are studied differently and independently from other disciplines.
- On the other hand, the Archaeology of the classical world is considered as a discipline based on a broad basis; it is based on social sciences; it shares the methodical developments in the Archaeology of other periods that enable us to read and understand material cultures in past societies.

Besides Classical Archaeology, many other disciplines are devoted to the study of ancient classical cultures: especially the major disciplines of classical philology (such as Greek and Latin) and Ancient history. In addition, some international universities have more narrowly specialized disciplines such as Etruscology, Archaeology of the Roman Provinces, Numismatic, Greek and Latin Epigraphy and Papyrology. In addition, branches of science such as Ancient Architecture and Engineering have been indispensable disciplines of classical Archaeology. Especially in recent years, the increasing awareness of cultural heritage and its conservation has led to the development of restoration and conservation science and to be intertwined with classical Archaeology.

*(Martin Millet, What is Classical Archaeology? Roman Archaeology, in: Robin Osborne - Susan E. Alcock (Ed.), Classical Archaeology (2007) 30 et al.)*

## **Archaeology and the Renaissance**

### **Medieval and Renaissance**

*Rapid social and economic change around the 14th century brought the end of feudal life in northern Italy, and researchers have attempted to find political innovations by showing that those who previously lived in these lands were their ancestors. Renaissance intellectualism began to understand the early Italian cities by examining the writings preserved from the classical periods. The popularity of the classical ancient world has not only spread to the literature, but also to the field of art and architecture.*

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•**15th century**

•Towards the end of the 15th century, Pope Paul II and Alexander the 6th, cardinals and some other members of the Italian dignitaries made efforts to collect antiquities and present it.

•At the same time, they have begun to sponsor systematic research on the research and revival of such works. As early as 1462, the pope Pius II enacted a law to protect the old buildings in the pope city, and in 1471 Sixtus the 4th banned the removal of old blocks and statues from their places.

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## •Idealism

- Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717-1768)
- It can be interpreted as the first founder of archaeological art history in classical Archaeology.
- - From 1755, he has worked as the head of civilization studies in Rome and as a Librarian in the Vatican.

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- his most important work is "Gedanken über die Nachahmung der griechischen Werke in der Malerei und Bildhauerei (1755)".

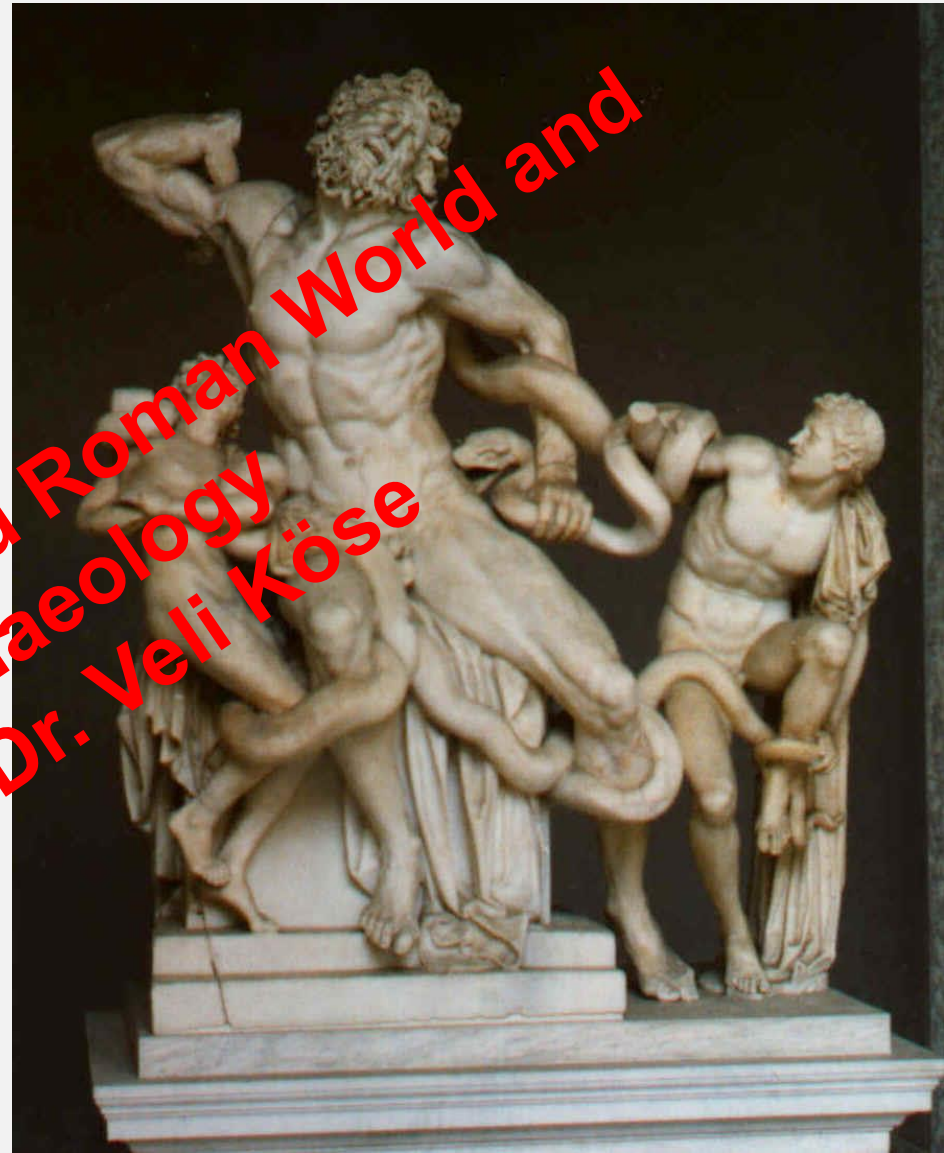
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- His other work, *Geschichte der Kunst des Altertums* (1764) is more on a new concept.

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•- **Romanticism, first half of the 19th century**

•- Georg Friedrich Creuzer (1771-1858), 'Symbolik und Mythologie der alten Völker, besonders der Griechen'

•- The Roman antiquities catalogs of Ennio Quirino Visconti (1751-1818), first Pio Clementino (1784-1807) and then the Paris Royal Museum (1817), unusually increased the knowledge of ancient Greek and Roman sculpture.

•His other works, *Iconographie grecque* (1811) and *Iconographie romaine* (1817) are considered one of the milestones in portrait art research.

•"Istituto di corrispondenza archeologica"



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## •- **Historismus, founding history**

•This period is the beginning of the large and detailed excavations. Some of these are the discovery and excavations of Heinrich Schliemann (1822-1890) in Troy since 1871 and subsequently the excavations he conducted in Mycenaean palaces (1874) and in some other cities. Olympia excavations (from 1875, German), Delos (1877, French) Athens Acropolis (from 1885, Greek) and Delphi (from 1893, French) played an important role in the development of this period.

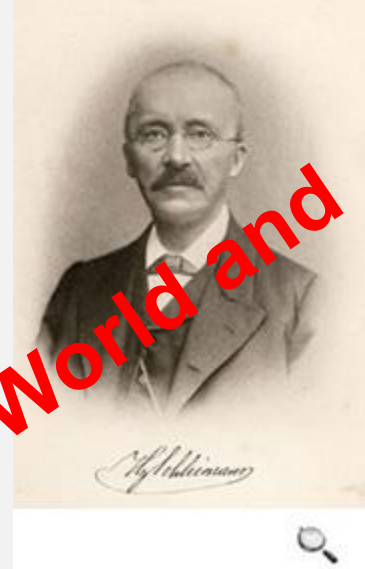
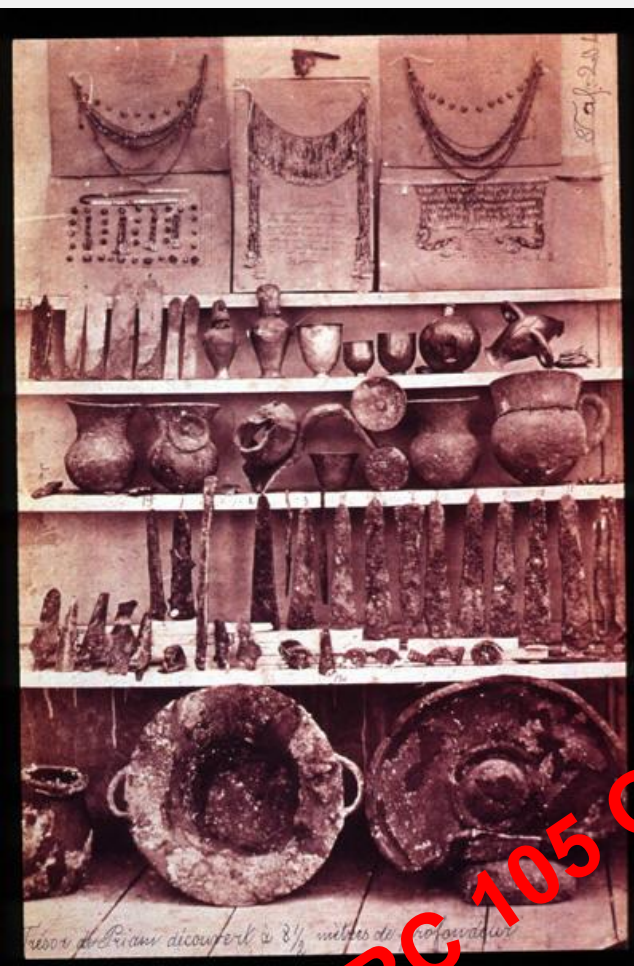


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Olympia



Delphi



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**Osman Hamdi Bey** (1842-1910).

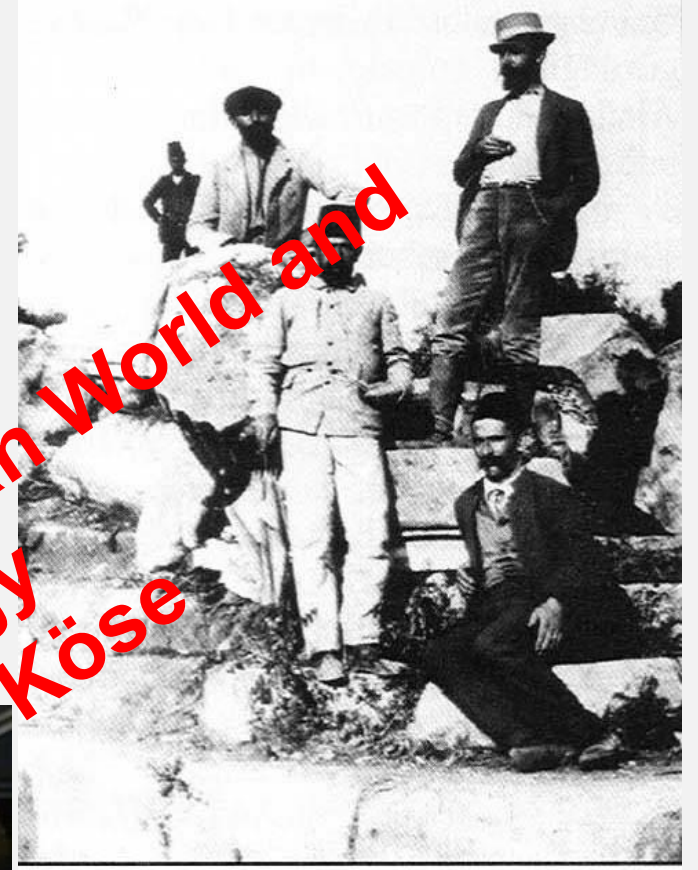
- Istanbul Archaeological Museum and  
Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi

- Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi

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Resim 6: Propylon'da, 1892 yılında Osman Hamdi Bey tarafından yapılan çalışmaların sonucu olarak ortaya çıkan kalıntıların bir bölümü.



Resim 1: 1892 yılında Lagina'da kazı yapan Osman Hamdi Bey ve arkadaşları.



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•As a result of intensive work of numerous buildings and art works in Rome, Rudolfo Lanciani (1847-1927) Forma urbis Romae (1893-1901) and Storia degli scavi di Roma (1902-1912), with his works on the Roman topography, they formed the foundation stones.

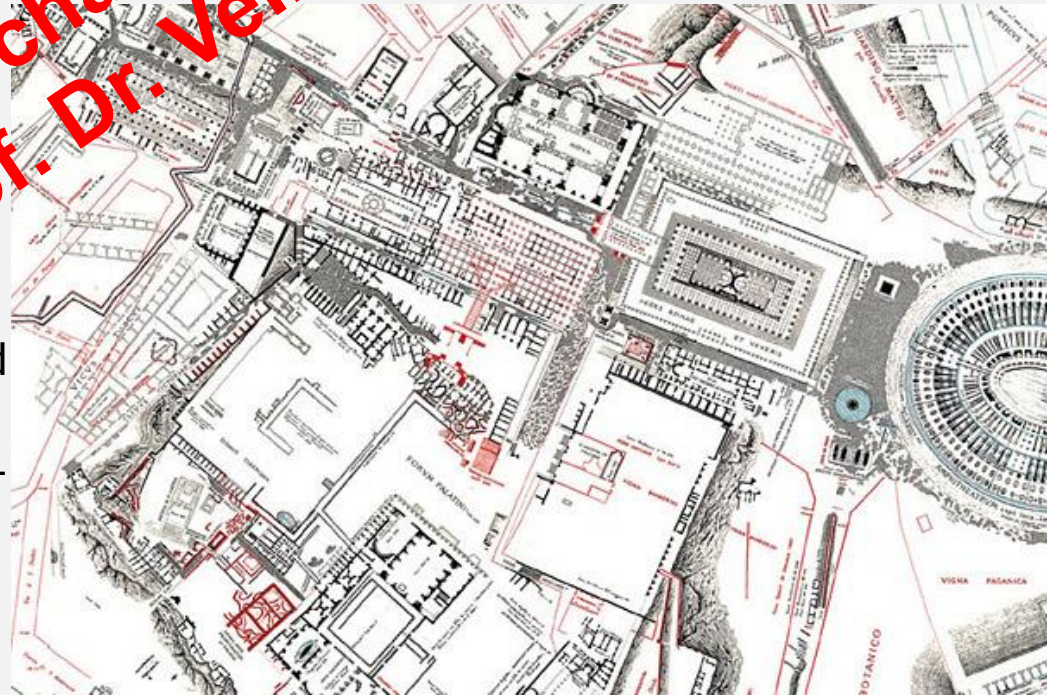
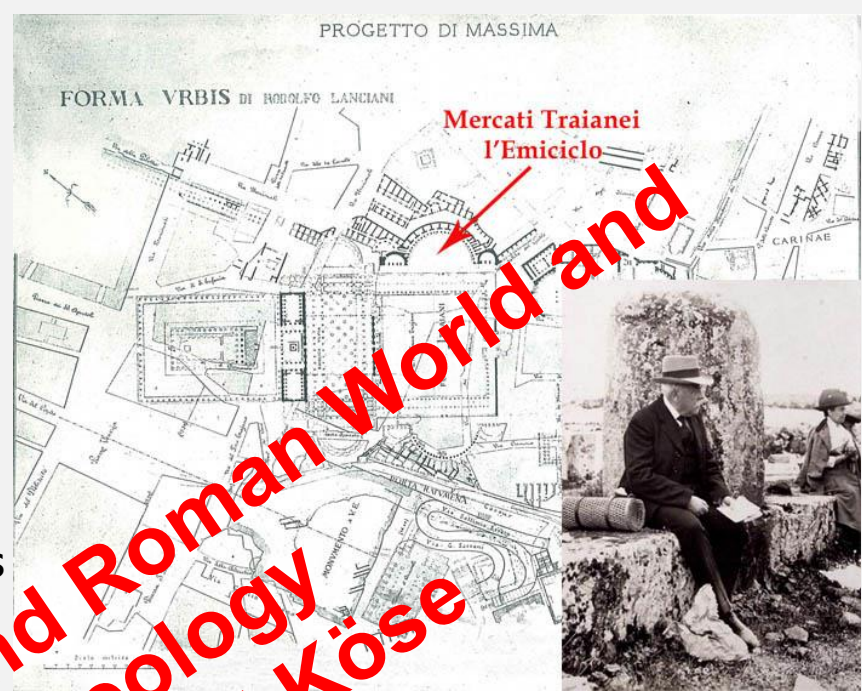
•During this period, the encyclopedias had been published.

•- Daremberg-Saglio "Dictionnaire des Antiquités" (after 1877) in France,

•- Pauly-Wissowa in Germany "Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaften" (from 1893).

•In addition to this, broadcasts of various single buildings have started to be published. For example:

•E. Petersen - A. Von Domaszewski - G. Calderini, "Die Markus-Säule" (1896)



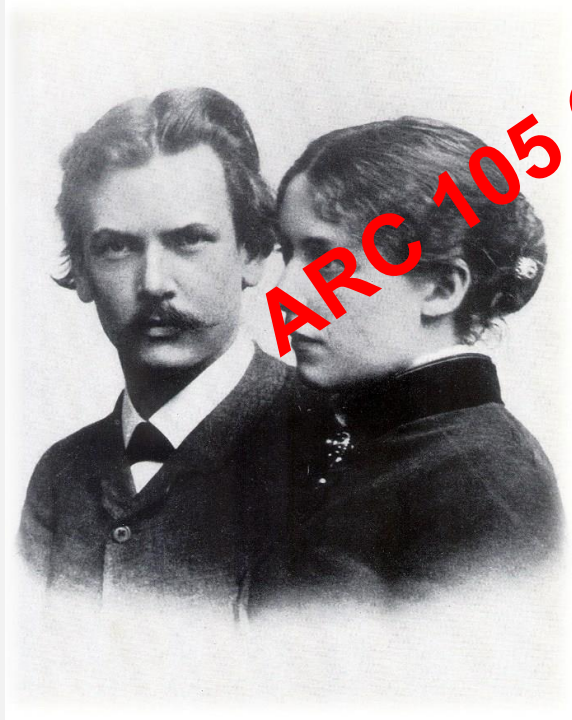
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August Pauly and  
Georg Wissowa



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Adolf Furtwängler

•The representative of this period, **Adolf Furtwängler** (1853-1907) was an exceptionally dynamic researcher and organizer who worked in different fields. His work on small bronze finds in Olympia, *Die Bronzen und die übrigen kleineren Funde von Olympia*, 1890, is an enviable pioneering work. "*Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik*, 1893," was a fundamental work for later Greek sculpture art researchers. Together with Karl Reichold, he took the first steps in the history of hellenistic art with '*Griechische Vasenmalerei*, 1904,' and also '*Die antiken Gemmen*, 1900'.



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•**Vienna's school**

•- The innovations that came with the founding era were shifted in a completely new direction in classical Archaeology by the art history school in Vienna in the early 19th century.

•Alois Riegl, with 'Stilfragen (1893)' and 'Die spätrömische Kunstindustrie (1901)' and Franz Wickhoff's 'Die Wiener Genesis monograph (1895), a radical change in Archaeology that was still seen as antiquarian collectors in the 19th century, starts.

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### •**Traian Column**

•It is a monument built by the architect Apollodorus of Damaskus in memory of the emperor Traian in Rome, by the order of the Roman Senate. North of the Forum Romanum. It was completed in 113 AD. It is a column erected on the top of the postament, containing a spiral form of relief. In the Relief, Traian's victory in the Dacian war is depicted.



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# Triumphal Arch of Titus



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