

## •**Histogramphy of classical Archaeology from the 20th century to the present**

•In the 20th century, questions about the art style in classical Archaeology, especially in Germany, came to the fore. Art historian Heinrich Wölfflin's work "Kunstgeschichtliche Grundbegriffe, 1915," is a methodical basic book that contains the opposite categories of form analysis: spatial and spatial; linear and pictorial; tactile and optical; like closed and open forms. These terms had also been used in the characteristic subjects of Wölfflin, the Renaissance and Barock, and have generally been instrumental in analysing the artworks of other periods to date. Chronological style development on the one hand and regional style and great artists on the other were the main subjects of classical Archaeology. In this regard, Germany Ernst Busch, Ernst Langlotz, Bernhard Schweitzer, in France, Charles Pichard, M. A. Richter in United States and Jale İnan in Turkey are the main scholars. In the vase painting, John Beazley systematically classified the Attic and Etruscan vases according to their painters, workshops and workshop groups.



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<http://www.beazley.ox.ac.uk/index.htm>

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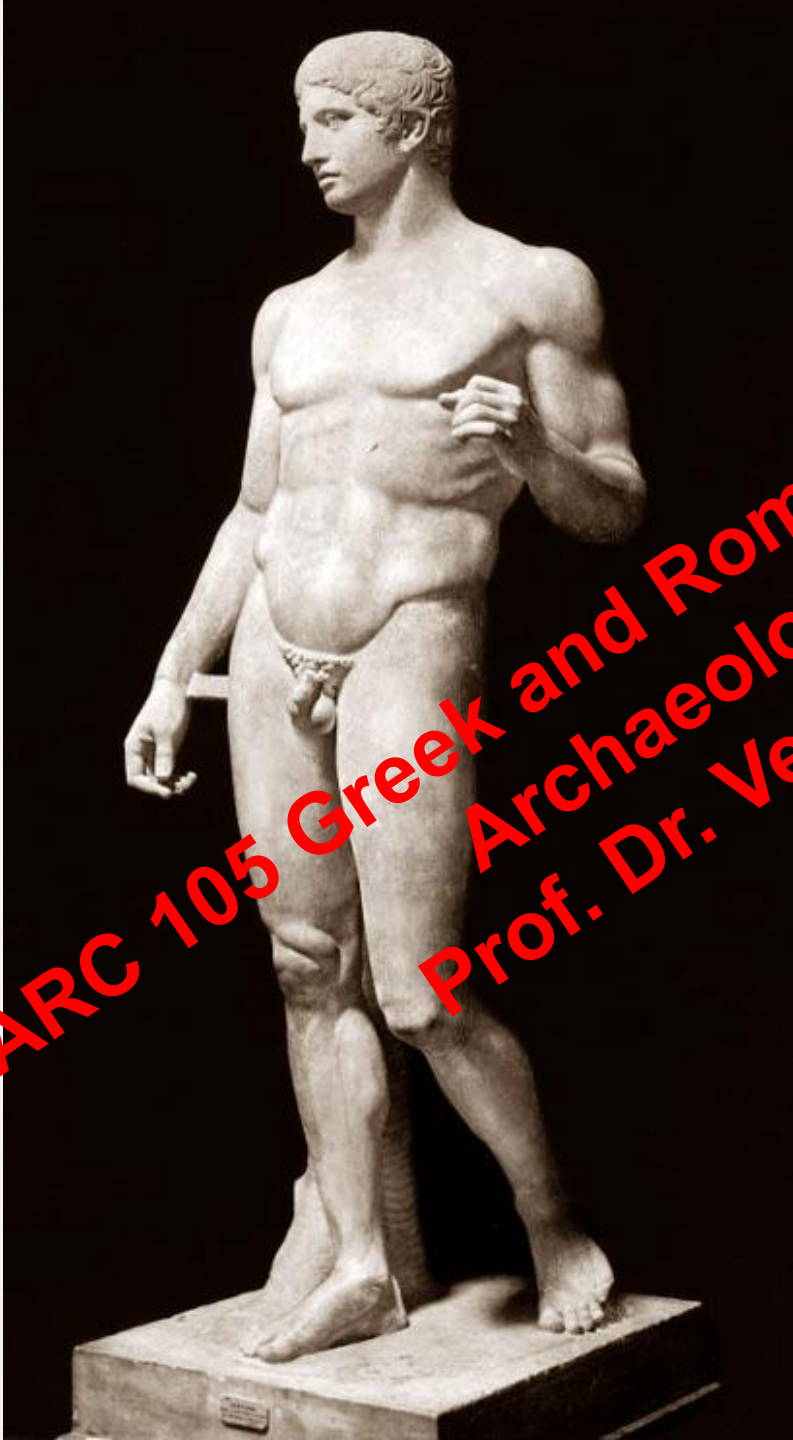




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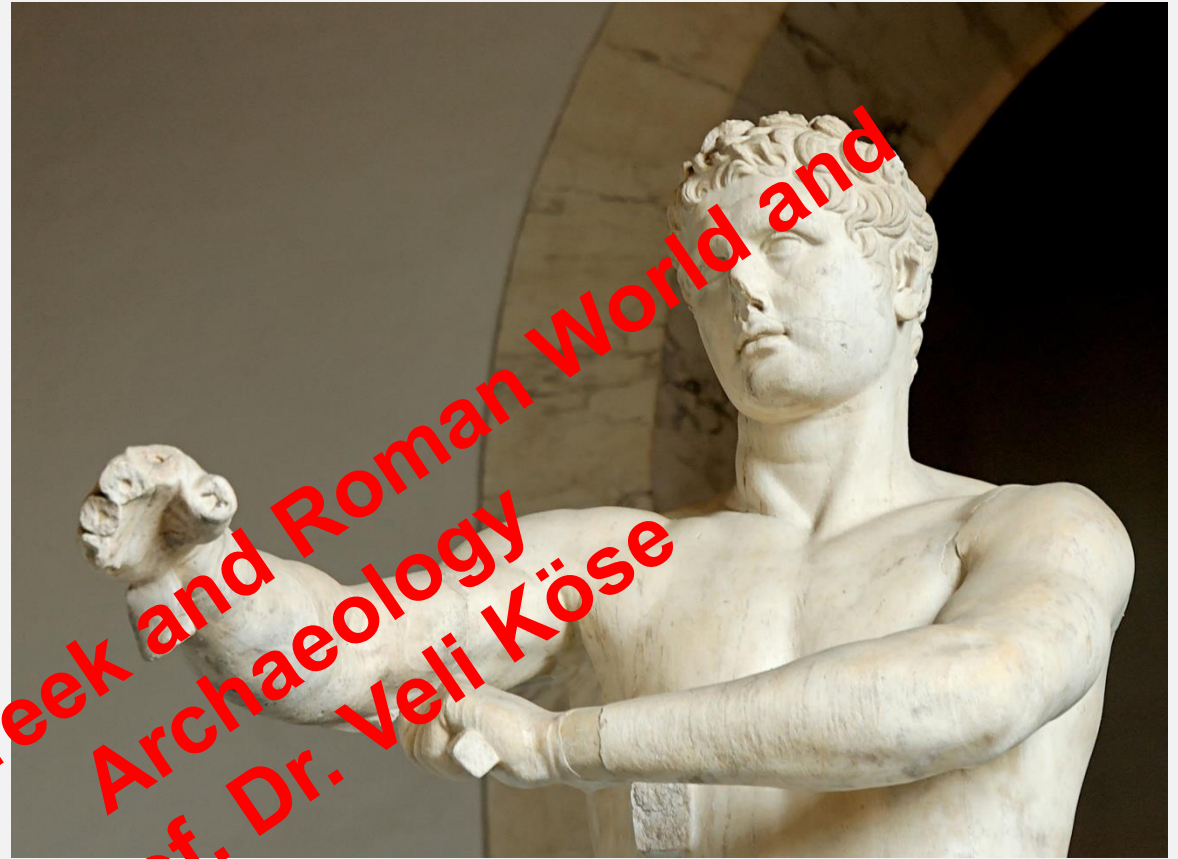
*Kouros of New York*

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*Doryphoros of Polykleitos*





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*Apoxyomenos of Lysippos*

- **Social Development and political interpretation, Iconology**

- *A generation contrary to the school described above emerged in the 60s. It started around Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli's painting and architectural studies in political and social history in Italy. For example, to highlight the political leaders occupying the republican temple structures or the central Italian relief tomb structures that show the phenomenon of self-depiction or definition (Selbstdarstellung) of the local elite.*

Area Sacra (Largo Argentina), four temples from the republican era.

The Eurysaces tomb next to Porta Maggiore was built in AD 30 by a man named Marcus Vergilius Eurysaces. Someone who started out as a former slave baker and became wealthy, as evidenced by the decorations of the tomb. Aqueducts were later built but were not destroyed in reverence for the tomb, and later Aurelius was incorporated into one of the towers of the city wall. When the gate was demolished in the 16th century, the tomb emerged again.

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***-- Area Sacra (Largo Argentina), four temples from the republican era.***



**The tomb of Eurysaces, near Porta Maggiore**

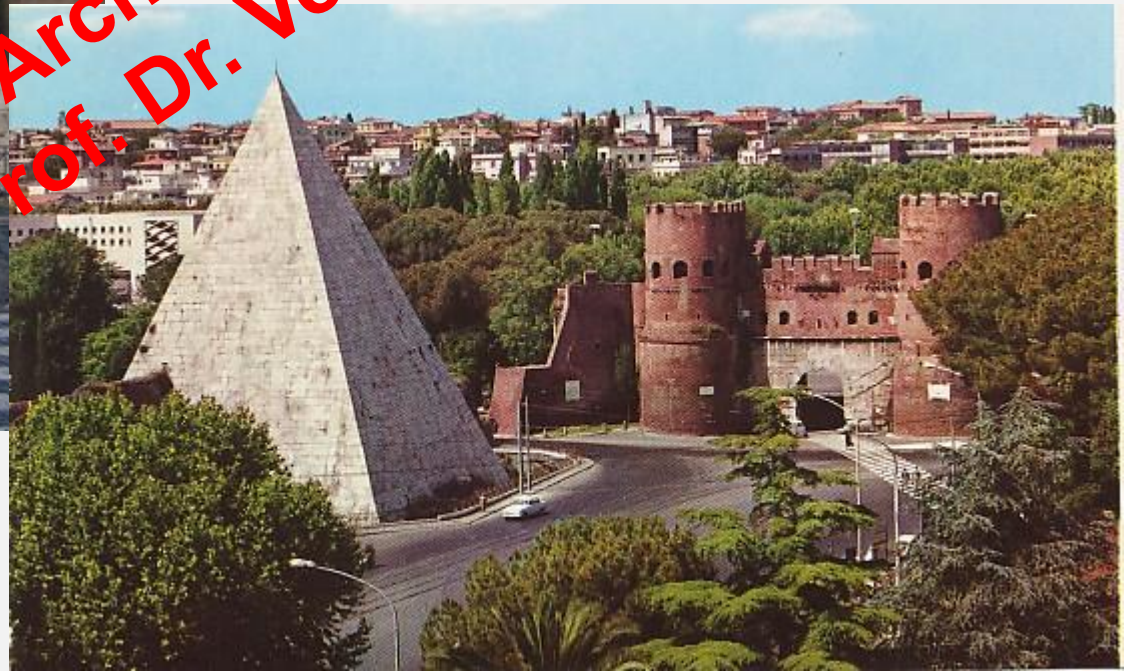


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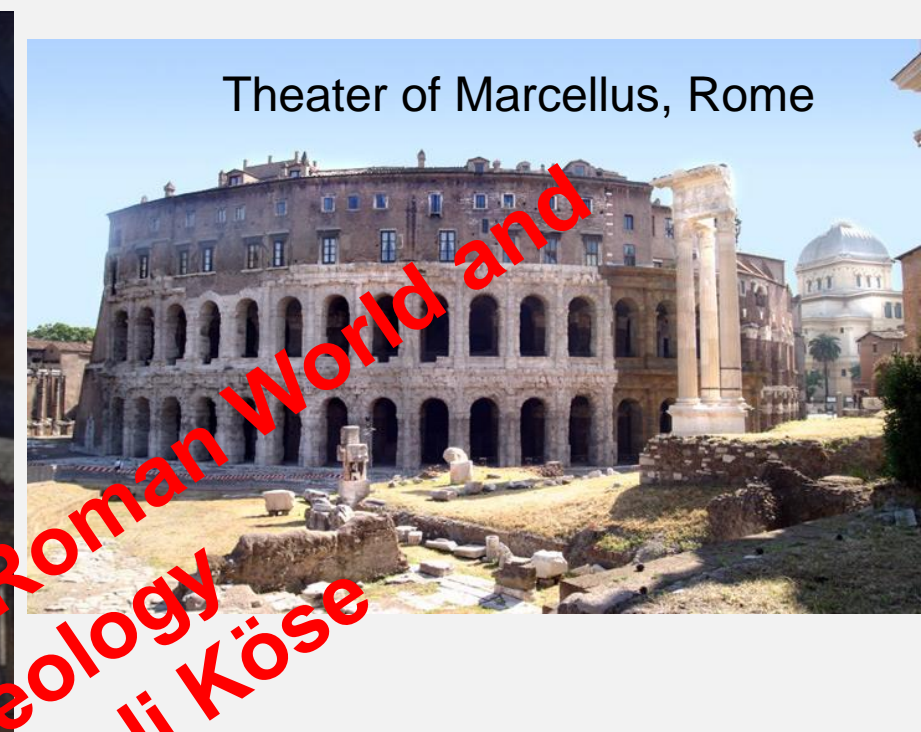


***Pyramid tomb of Cestius***





A roman house



Theater of Marcellus, Rome

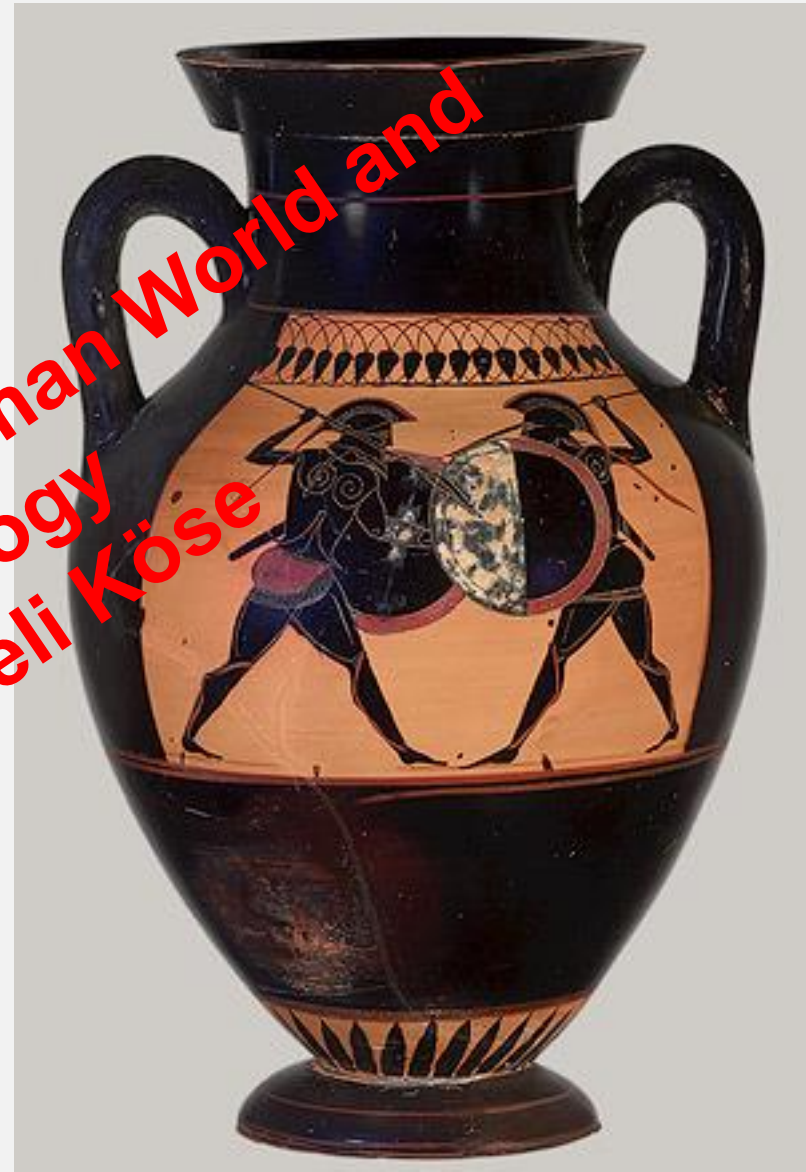


Bath of Caracalla hamami,  
Rome

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## •**Anthropological additions**

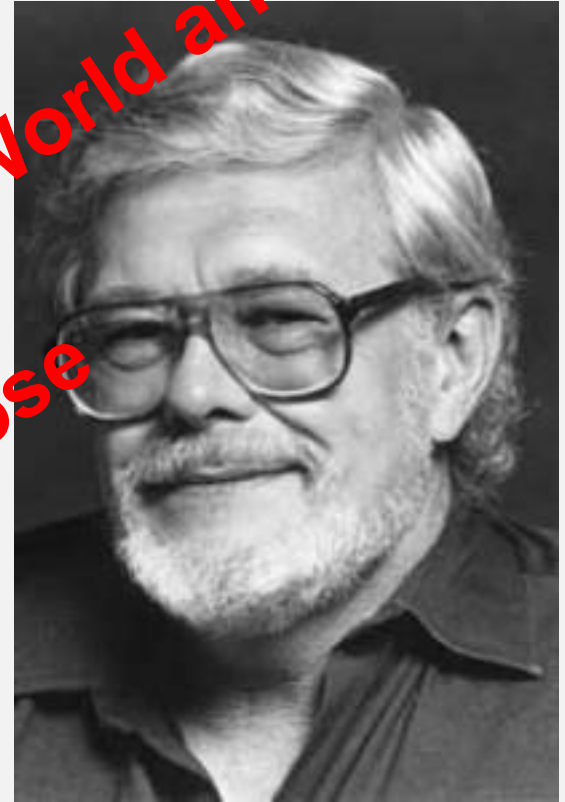
•*Effective new formations have recently appeared in France and Anglo-Saxon countries. Jean-Pierre Vernant und Pierre Vidal-Naquet, rooted in sociology and structuralism in France, created an anthropological science of civilization history, and later this innovative movement in Archaeology was accepted. Depictions that do not give the truth, especially in vase depictions, constitute depicted works of art that show their focus as drafts and constructions of social and religious bodies, intellectual behaviors and mythological projections. The emphasis of the research is on anthropology. Birth, death, marriage, ritual passages in cultural passages; in the basic stages of cultural life such as animal husbandry, agriculture, hunting, war; it lies in family and social structure and also in gender differences. Historical changes and the connection of events are in the background.*





•The important first steps in its continuation are "New Archaeology (new Archaeology)" founded by Lewis R. Binford in the USA and a parallel "Processual Archaeology (process Archaeology)" developed by David L. Clarke and Colin Renfrew in England. Based on ethnological and cultural anthropological concepts, these approaches have seen the most important impact of cultural changes that humanity is increasingly adapting to its natural and social environment. To put it in simpler sentences, it is not just to describe the past, but also to explain it.

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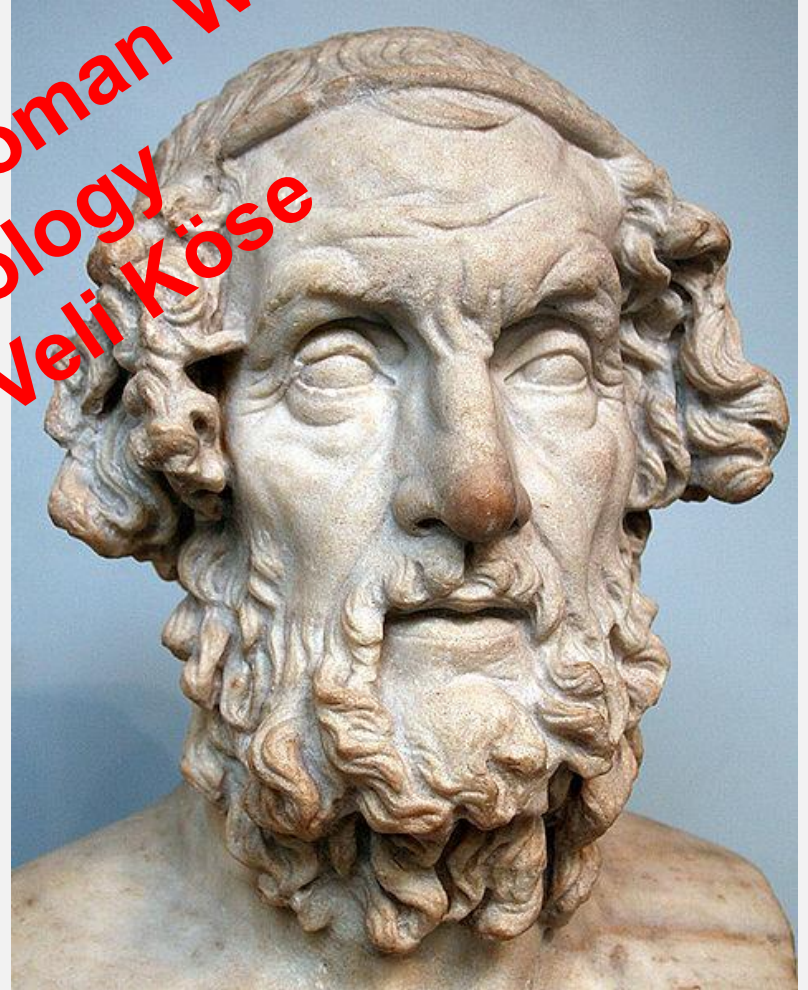
**Lewis R. Binford**



Ian Hodder,  
Çatalhöyük

- Homeros (odysseia ve İlyada)
- Hesiodos (Theogonia; İşler ve Günler)
- Herodotus
- Pausanias ( AD 155-180, 10 books)
- Livius
- Vitruvius (20th years of the 1. cent. BC YY'ın, De Architectura)
- Pilinius the elder (MS 79'daki Vesuvian eruption)

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Homeros

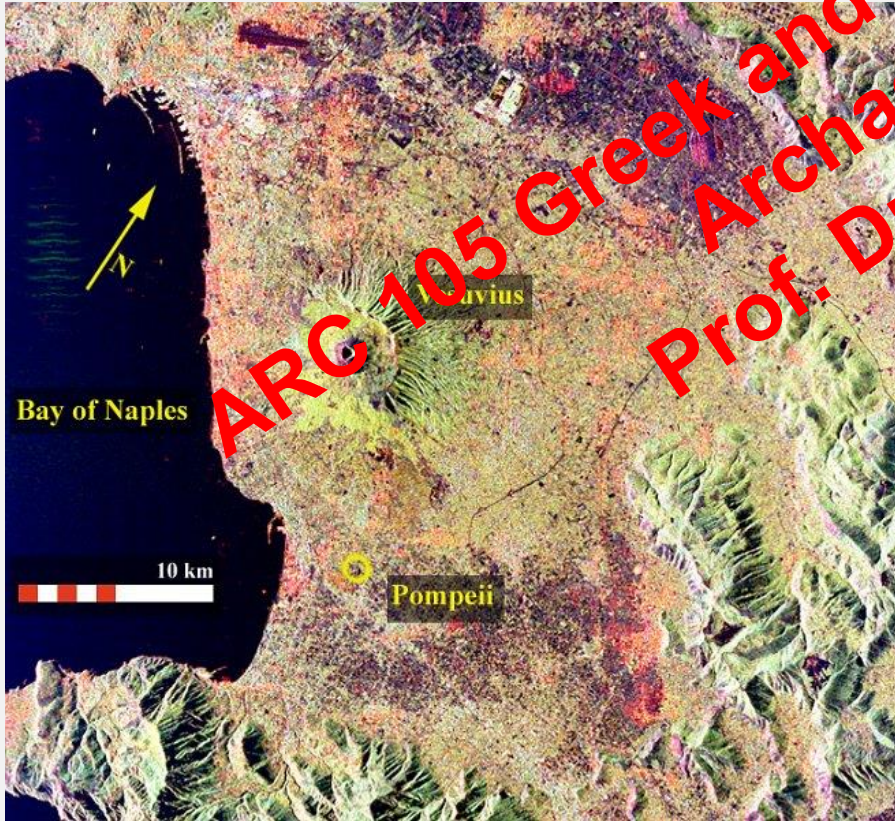


•- **by the methods from the natural science:** the C14 method (B. Hrouda, Methoden der Archäologie. Eine Einführung in ihre naturwissenschaftlichen Techniken, 1978).

•Often objects and finds cannot be dated, but in relation to an exact date.

•Terminus post quem: The object is placed on a date later than a certain date.

•Terminus ante quem: If the object is older than a certain date. For example, 79 AD is a very precise date for Pompeii.





**•Relative Chronology: With this word, it is understood when objects and finds are obtained by means of other objects and finds with which they are related: earlier / later, or older / younger.**

**-- archaeological Stratigraphy: It is the order of layers in excavations. The works found in the same layer here are considered to be from the same period.**

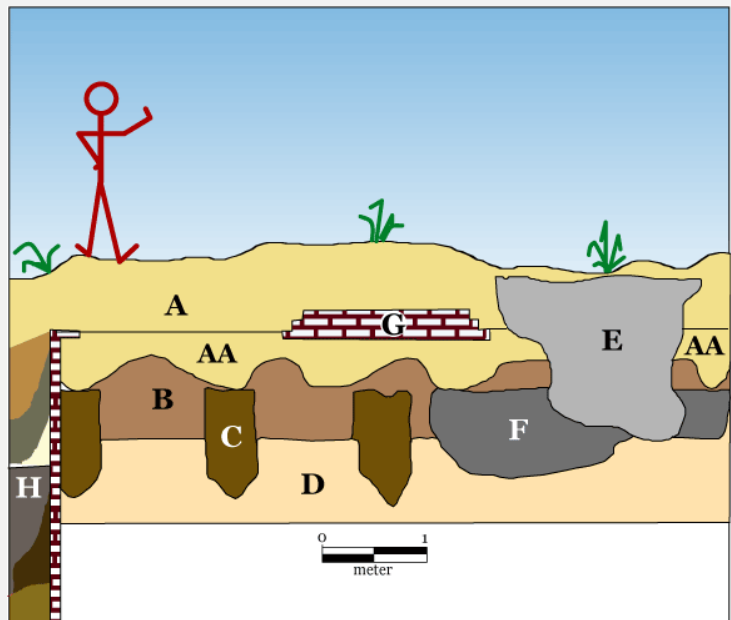
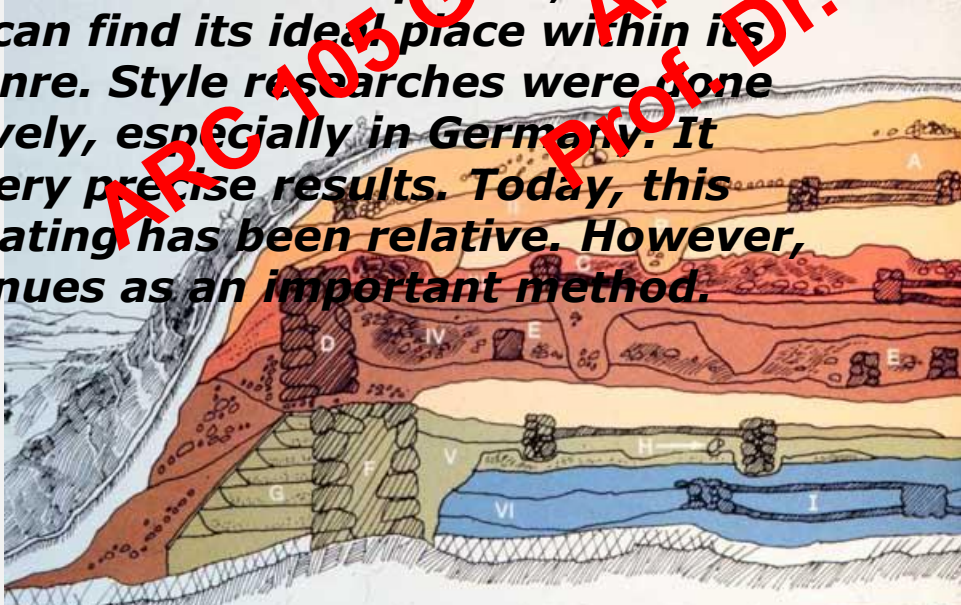
**•Morphological changes of archaeological objects**

- The change of types**
- Technical change, wall masonry etc.**
- The change of Styles. Style comparison creates a relativistic sequence; each object can find its ideal place within its own genre. Style researches were done intensively, especially in Germany. It gives very precise results. Today, this exact dating has been relative. However, it continues as an important method.**



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stratigrafi







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## Vespasian ve Titus Tapınağı

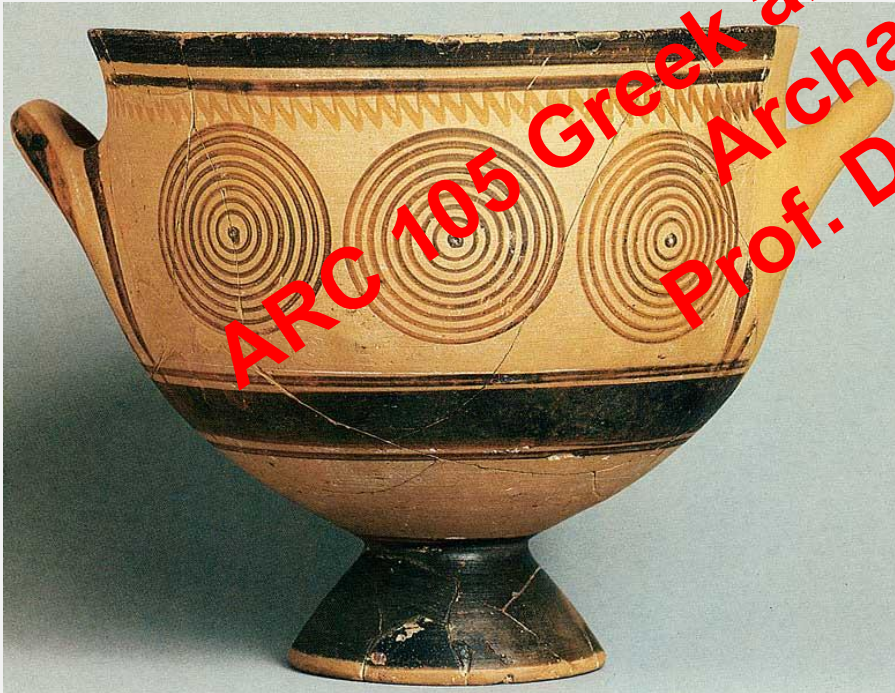


*There may also be some local variation (advanced or conservative). Different motifs on a building can be used in many different ways depending on the price of the motif and different masters (against the advanced holder or against the old young). Therefore, it should always be dated with the selection of motivations that offer a large and wide spectrum.*

- For example - The temple of Vespasian and Titus (It started in the reign of Titus, was finished in 87 AD, during the reign of Domitian),
- Traian forum (106/7 – 112 AD. (completed AD 128).

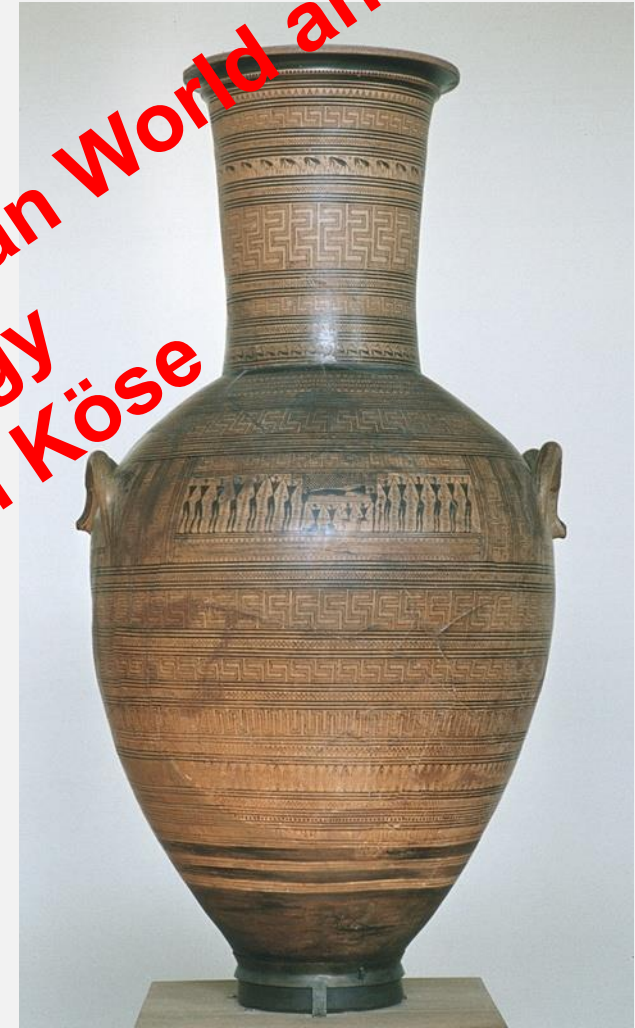
## •GREEK CULTURAL PERIODS

- Subminoan / Submycenaean Period 1050-1000 BC
  - Protogeometric Period 1000-900 BC
  - Geometric Period 900-700 BC
  - Early Geometric Period 900-850 BC
  - Middle Geometric Period 850-760 BC
  - Late Geometric Period 760-700 BC
- Protogeometric,  
Atina Keramaikos, 10. cent BC Scyphos



Geometrik, Atina

Dipylon amphora, 750 BC



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- **The Archaic Period 700-490 / 80 BC**
- Early Archaic 700-620 BC (Orientalizing)
- Middle Archaic 620-560 BC
- Late Archaic 560-490 / 80 BC

Korinth

Orientalizing ceramic

Wild Goat Style  
- Miletus

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Archaic Period (approx. 700-490/80 BC)

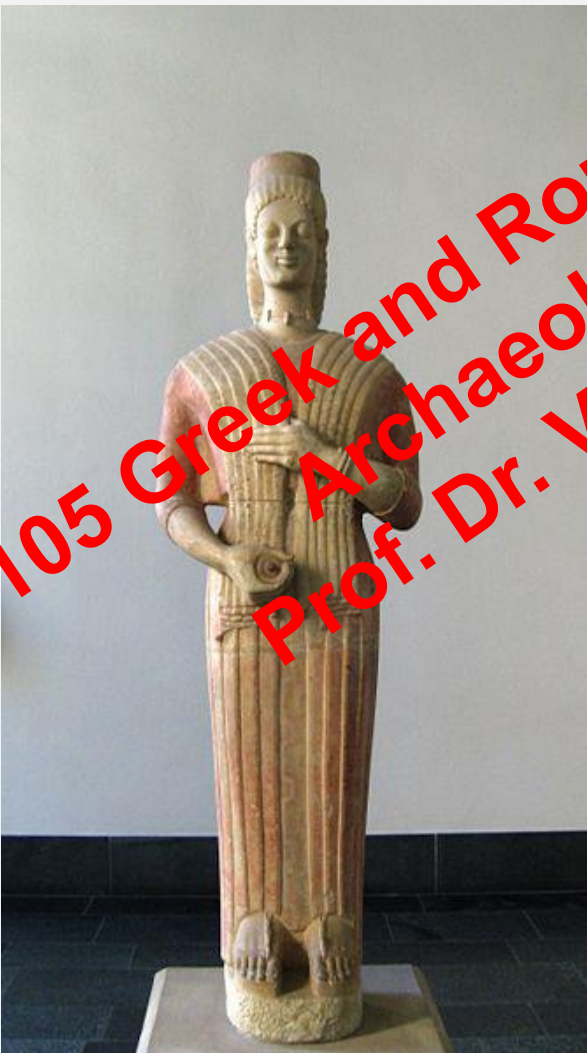
- Kuros and Kore

Kuros of Anavysos (530 BC)  
(found Anavysos in Attica)

Kore of Berlin (580-560 BC)  
(found Ceratea in Attica, Pomegranate)

- Black-figured Vase

Fransuva (François) Vaze (MÖ 570)  
in a tomb in Chiusi in Etruria bir etrüsük mezarından,  
Volute Dekor: Ergotimos made (epoiesen)  
and Kleitias painted (egrapsen).  
Main thema: Wedding of Peleus and Thetis



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- **Classical Period 490 / 80-330 / 20 BC**
- **Hard Style 490 / 80-450 BC**
- **Advanced (High) Classical 450-430 BC**
- **Rich Style 430-400 BC**
- **Late Classical 400-330 / 20 BC (336)**

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Kritios Boy (480  
BC, roman copy)





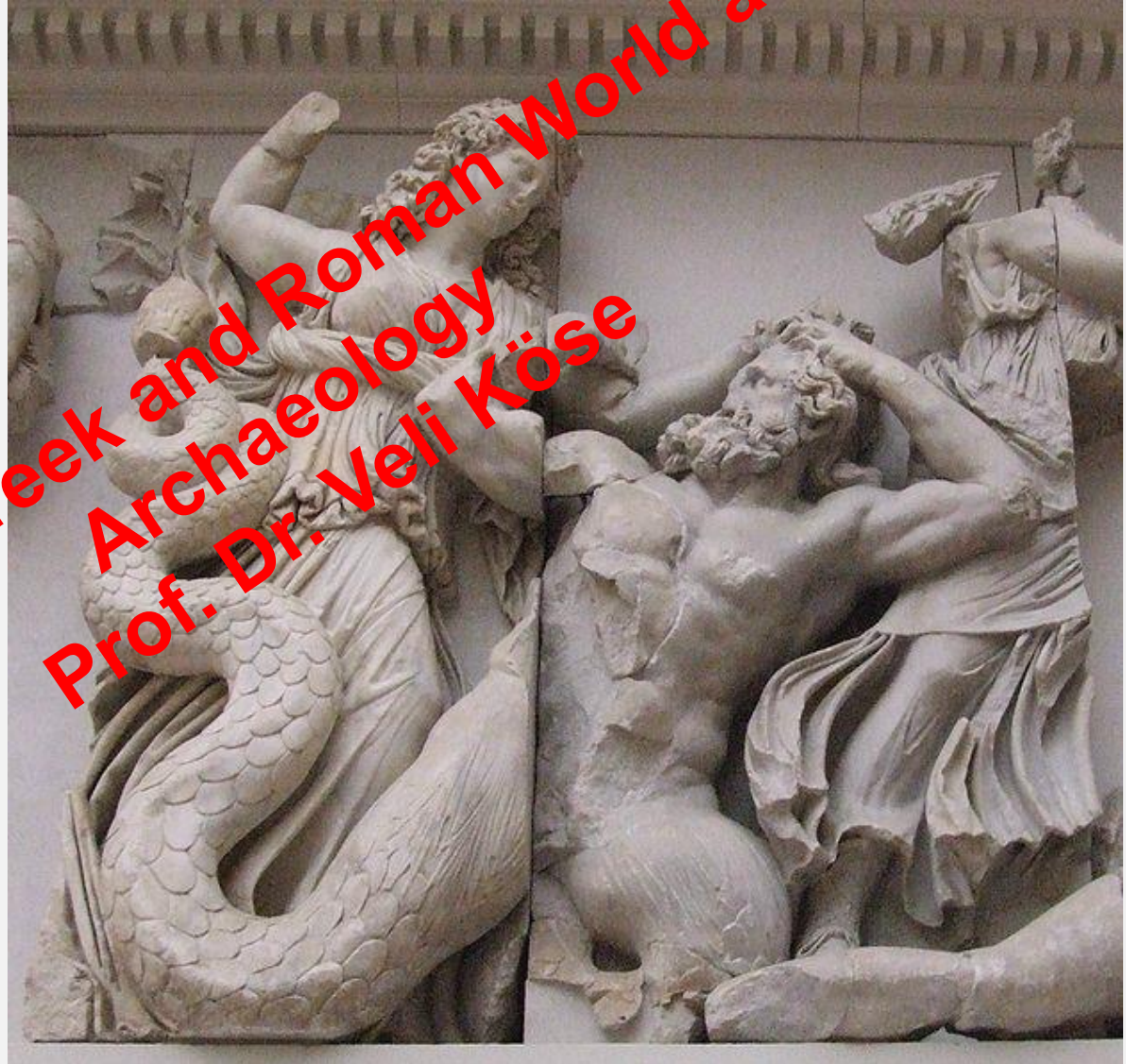
Copies of Tyrann killers, Aristogeiton and Harmodios, by sculptors Kritios & Nesiotes, original 477/76 BC



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- **Hellenistic Period 330/20 (336) -30 BC**
- *Early Hellenistic 330/20 (336) -230 BC*
- *Advanced (High-Intermediate) Hellenistic 230-150 BC*
- *Late Hellenistic 150-30 BC*

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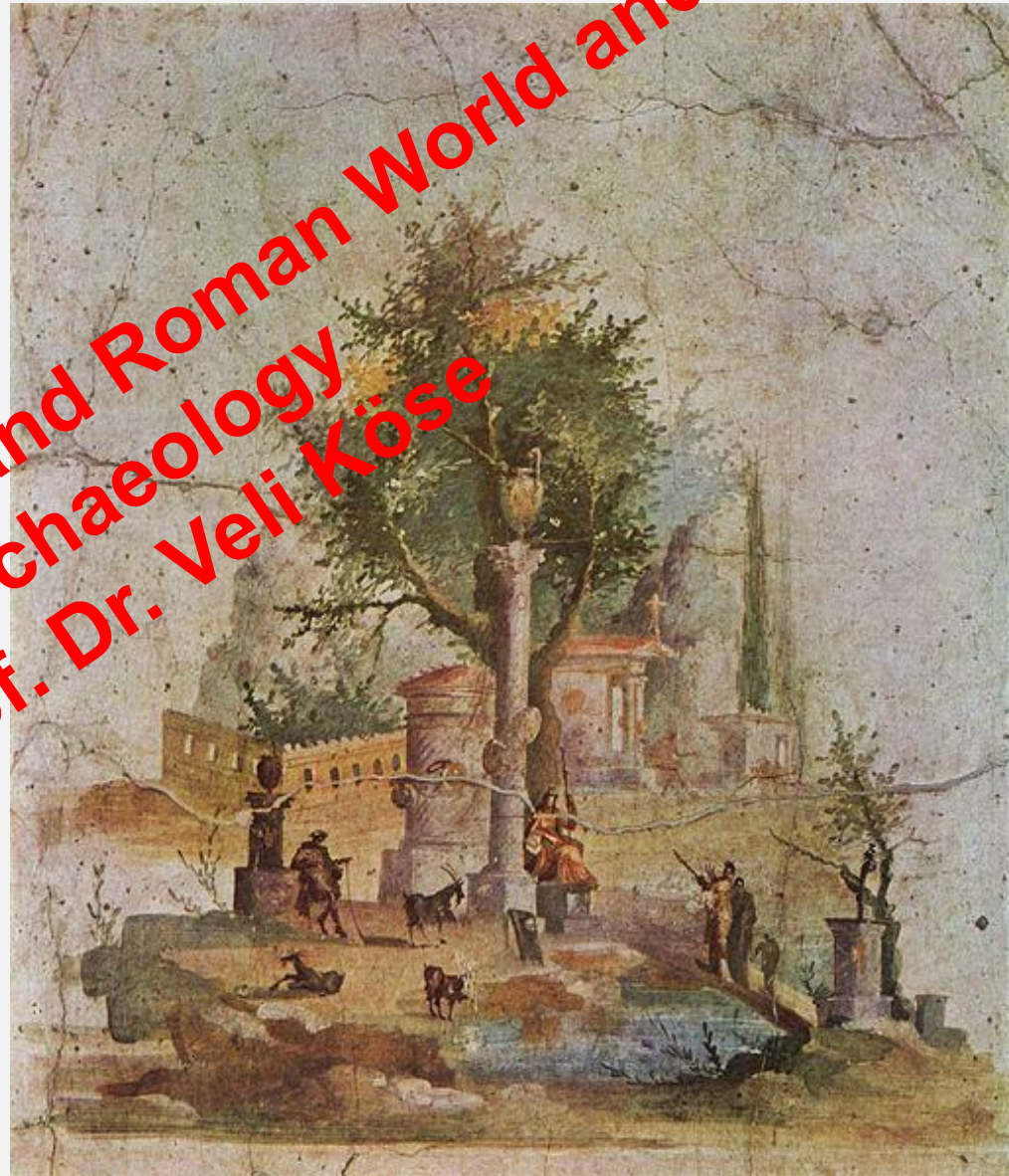


## ROMAN CULTURAL PERIODS

- Early Iron Age c. 1000-620 BC
- The Archaic Period 620-509 BC
- (Period of Etruscan Kings)
- Republic Period 509-31 BC
- Early Republican Period 509-367 BC
- Middle Republican Period 367-202 BC
- Late Republic, 202-31 BC
- 

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Pompeii, Villa di  
Agrippa Postumo.  
Napoli National  
Museum.



## Roman Imperial Period

### Early Imperial Period

#### Julius-Claudius Period

Augustus (Gaius Octavius) 27 BC - AD 14

Tiberius (Tiberius Claudius Nero) AD 14-37

Caligula (Caius Caesar Augustus

Germanicus) 37-41 AD

Claudius (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero

Germanicus) 41-54

Nero (Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus) 54-68

#### The Year of the Four Emperors

Galba 68-69

Otho 69

Vitellius 69

Vespasian 69

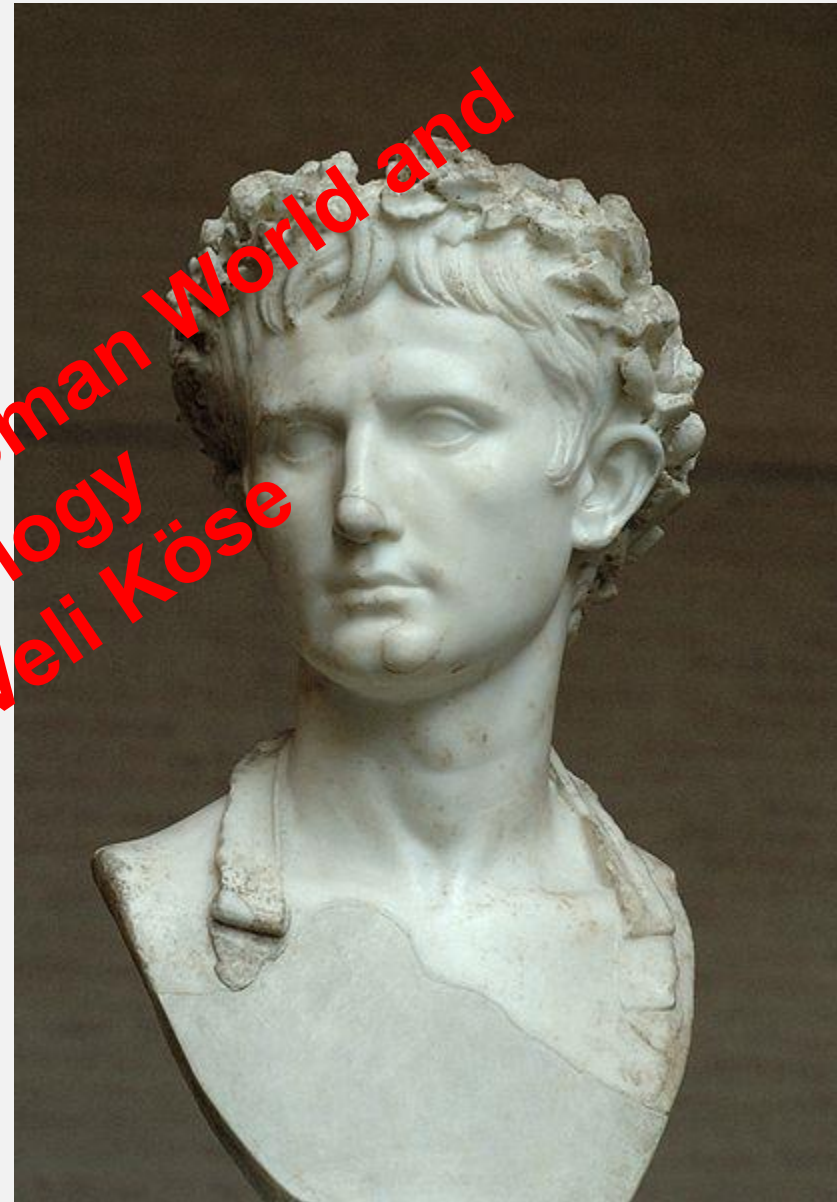
#### Middle Imperial Period

#### Flavian Period

Vespasian 69-79

Titus 79-81

Domitian 81-96





## Period of the adopted Emperors

Nerva 96-98

Trajan 98-117

Hadrian 117-138

Antoninus Pius 138-161

Marcus Aurelius 161-180

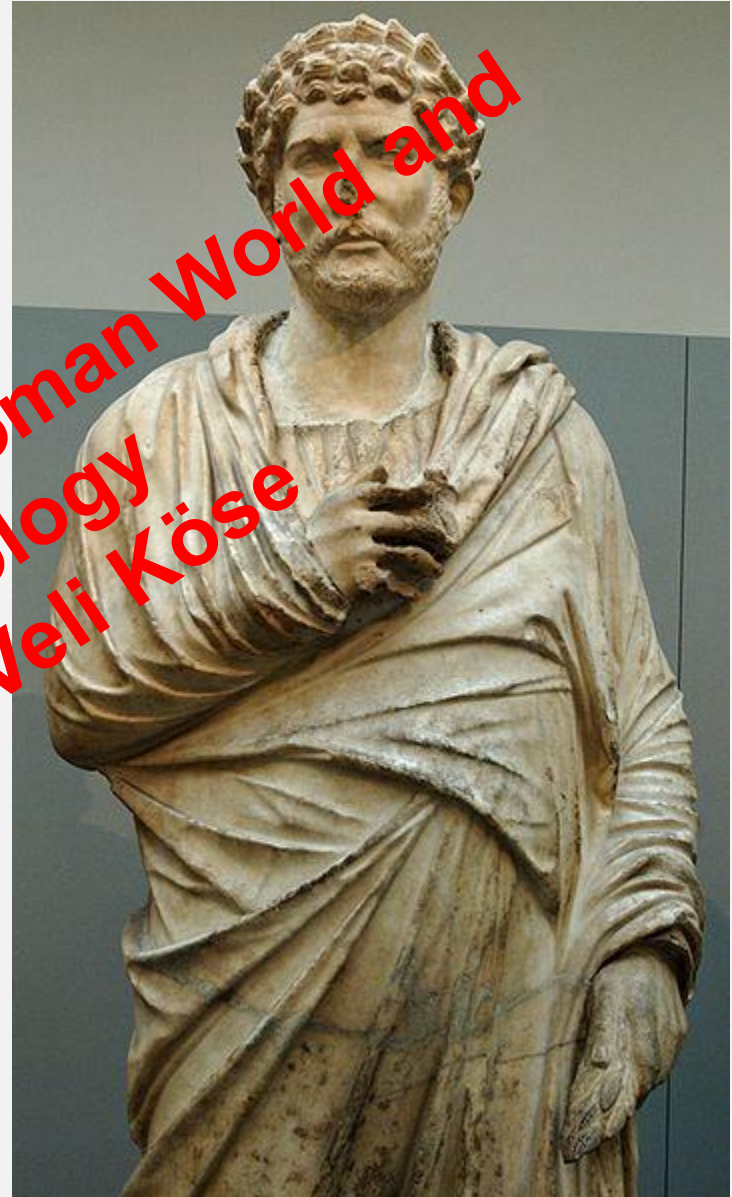
Lucius Verus 161-169

Commodus 180-192

Late Emperor Period

Pertinax 193

Hadrian, British Museum



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Septimius Severus, Münih, Glyptotek  
(Glyptothek)

## Severan dynasty

Septimius severus 193-211

Caracalla 211-217

Macrinus 217-218

Elagabalus 218-222

Severus Alexander 222-235

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## Soldier Emperors

Maximus Thrax 235-238

Gordian I and

Gordian II 238

Balbinus, Pupienus 238

Gordian III 238-244

Arab Philippus 244-249

Decius 249-251

Trebonianus Gallus, Volusianus 251-253

Aemilianus 253

Valerianus 253-261

Gallienus 261-268

Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus 268-270

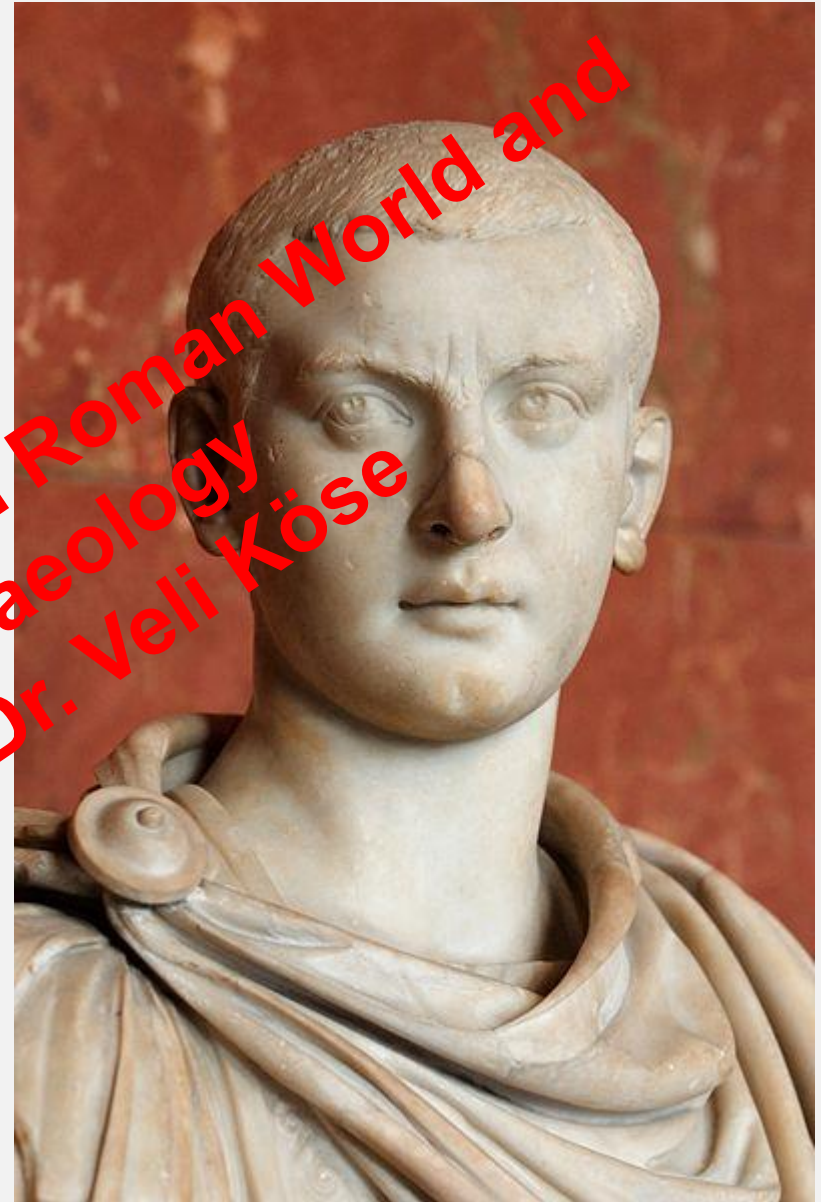
Aurelian 270-275

Tacitus, Florianus 275-276

Probus 276-282

Carus, Carinus, Numerian 283-284

Gordianus III, Louvre Museum



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Diocletianus, Château de Vaux-le-Vicomte, Fransa

## Tetrarchis

Diocletian 284-305

Maximinian 286-305

Galerius 293 / 305-311

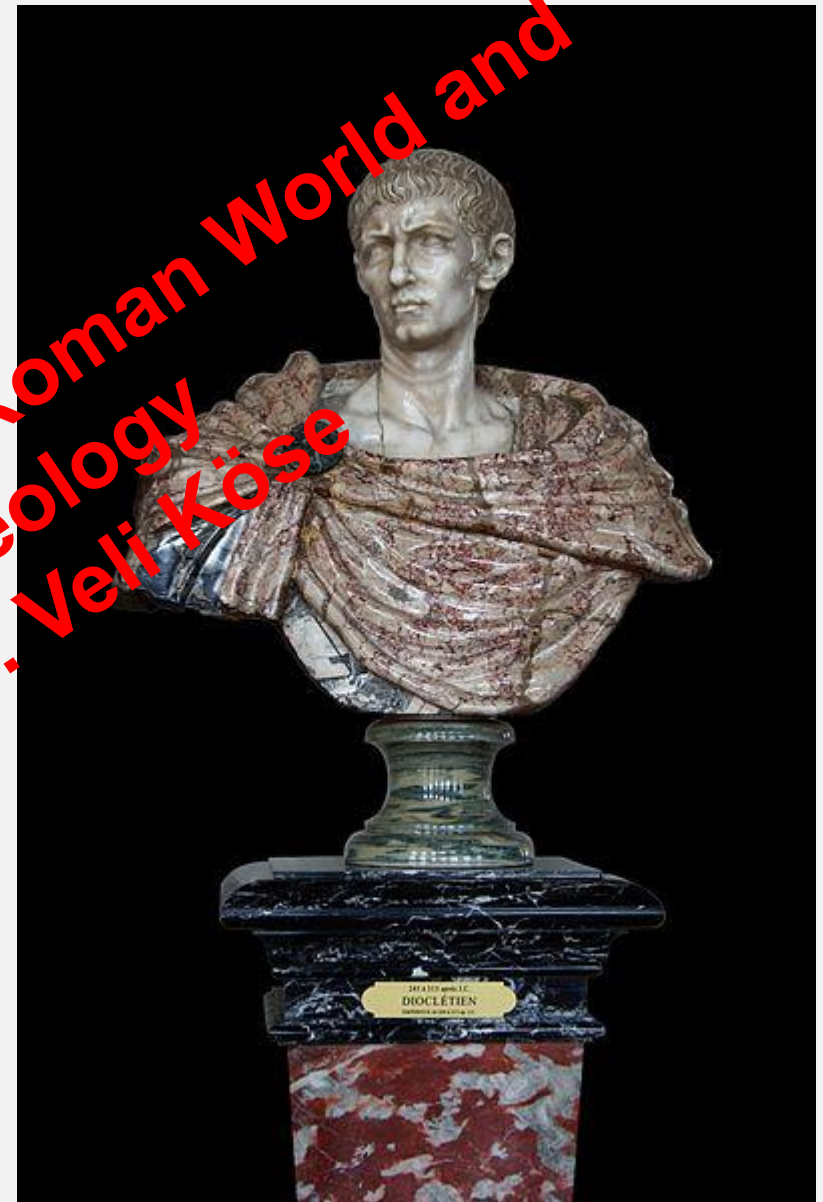
Constantius Chlorus 293 / 305-306

Constantin 306-337

Maxentius 306-312

Licinius 308-324

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## Late Antiquity

Constantine the Great 306-337

Constantin II, Constans, Constantius II 337-361

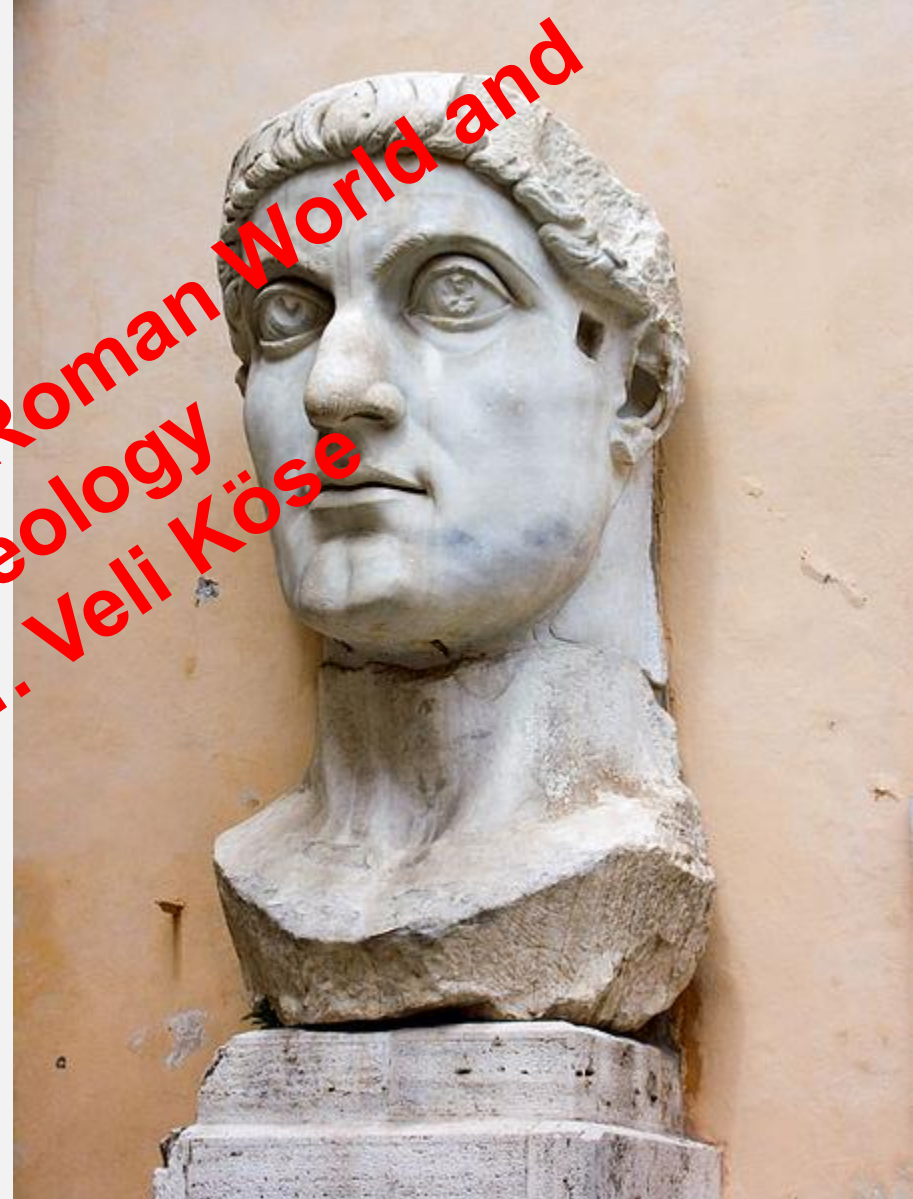
Iulianus Apostata (355) 361-363

Valentinian I 364-375

Valentinian II 375-392

Theodosius I 379-395

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**•THE GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE OF THE GREEK AND ROMAN WORLD**

•Continent Greece is divided into major regions just like Asia Minor and Italy:

- Peloponnese:
- Important cities in the Region Corinth:
- Corinth, a wealthy commercial city
- Region Argolis:
- Tiryns
- Argos, Heraion
- Epidauros
- Region Laconia:
- Sparta, capital
- Messenia
- Messene,
- Region Arcadia:
- Phigalia-Bassai, the first Corinthian style capital used
- Region Elis:
- Olympia
- Region Achaia:
- Patrai / Patras





# Central and Northwest

## Greece

Athens and Attica:

Athens

- Marathon

- Piraeus (Piraeus, port city)

Megaris Area

- Megara

Boiotia Territory:

- Thebai, capital

Region Euboia

- Eretria

Region Phokis

Delphi, Apollo divination center and sanctuary

Region Aitolia, Akarnania a

- Kalydon

Northwestern Greek Islands

- Ithaka



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Northern Greece

Thessaly Region:

- Larisa

Region Macedonia:

- Pella
- Olynthos

Islands:

- Thasos
- Samothrake

Region Thrace:

- Abdera
- Byzantion





Aegean Islands

Cyclades:

- Delos, Apollo sanctuary, center

- Paros

Crete:

- Knossos

- Phaistos (Hagia

Traiada, Mallia, Kato Zakro)

East Greek Islands

- Samos, Hera sanctuary

- Rhodos

Asia Minor (Anatolia)

- Troia

- Ephesus

- Miletus

- Priene

- Smyrna

- Pergamon

- ....



**Greek Colonies: Lower Italy, Sicily, western Mediterranean and Black Sea:**

**Lower Italy**

- Poseidonia / Paestum

**Sicily:**

- Syracuse

**North Africa**

- Naucratis, Egypt

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**Western Mediterranean**

- Massalia / Marseille, Phocaean colony

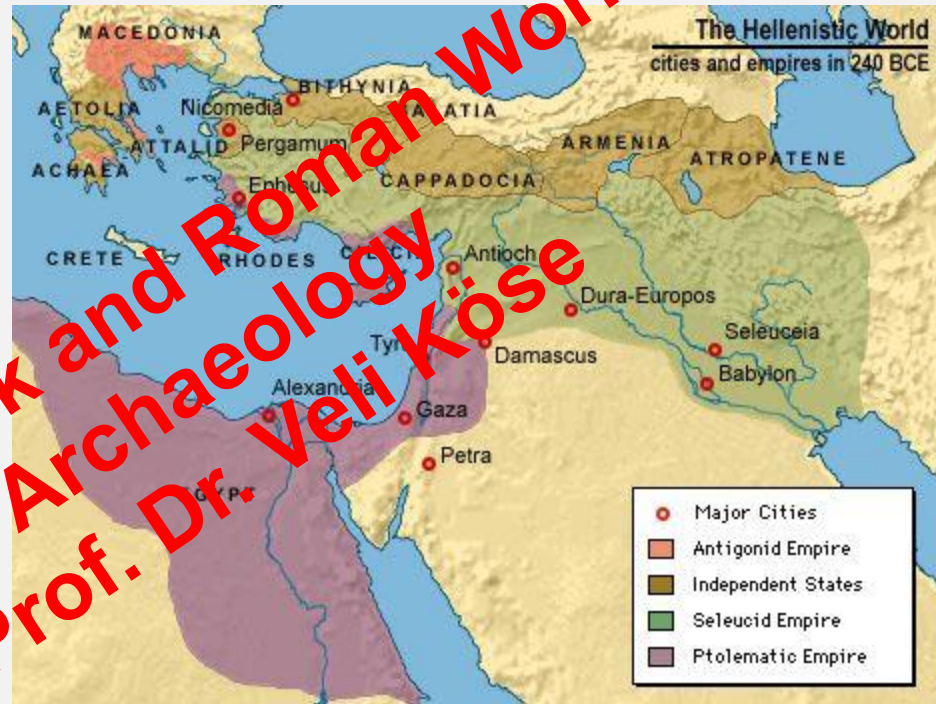
**Black Sea**

- Olbia, Miletus colony



## Hellenistic World

- Alexandria
- Antiocheia
- Dura-Europos
- Ai Khanum (Afghanistan)



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## Etruscan Country Etruria and Central Italy

Etruria:

- Clusium / Chiusi
- Vulci

## Rome and Italy

Latium District

- Rome

Ostia

Region Picenum

Region Umbria

Region Gallia Cisalpine

Region Samnia

Region Campania

- Paestum

Region Apulia

Region Calabria

- Tarentum

Region Lucania

Region Bruttium

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## **Asia Minor in the Roman Period**

Divided into provinces during the Roman empire

Thracian State

Troas

Mysia

Bithynia

Paphlagonia

Pontus

Cappadocia

Phrygia

Galatia

Lydia

Aeolia

Ionia

Caria

Lycia

Pisidia

Pamphylia

Lycaonia

Isauria

Cilicia

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