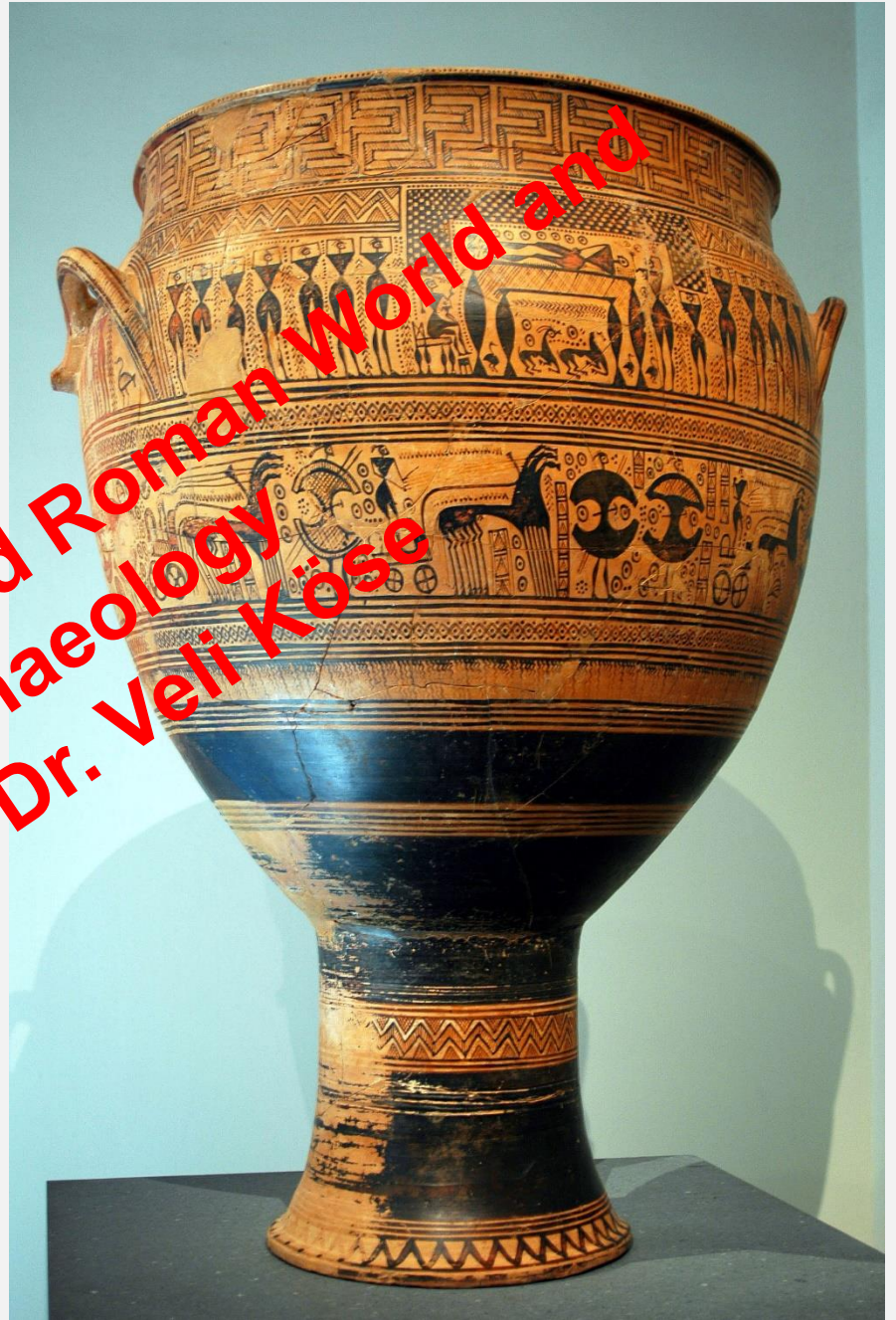


ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Geometric krater, from the
Hirschfeld workshop. 750-
735 B.C.



•In the early Greek times, cities were connected by a road, and this road also represented a sacred axis. In Athens and the same in Eretria, the most important necropolis would be located on the most important road connecting settlements in other parts of Greece, and this road was also used as the place where the cult of the dead games took place. This road would reach the main entrance of the city that separates the interior and exterior of the city, it was the place where religious entrance and exit customs were exhibited. You would then continue to the Agora, and from there the main sanctuary of the Polis was reached. In big religious festivals, the ceremonial procession was organized from the provinces to the centre with this axis. In Athens, the Dionysus procession would enter the city from the Academia through this road through the Dipylon gate and end at the Acropolis. In Miletus, a comparable procession would go from the Apollo Delphinium city area to the Didyma extra city sanctuary. In all these cases, citizens have gained experience in creating the structural spaces of their Polis for themselves.



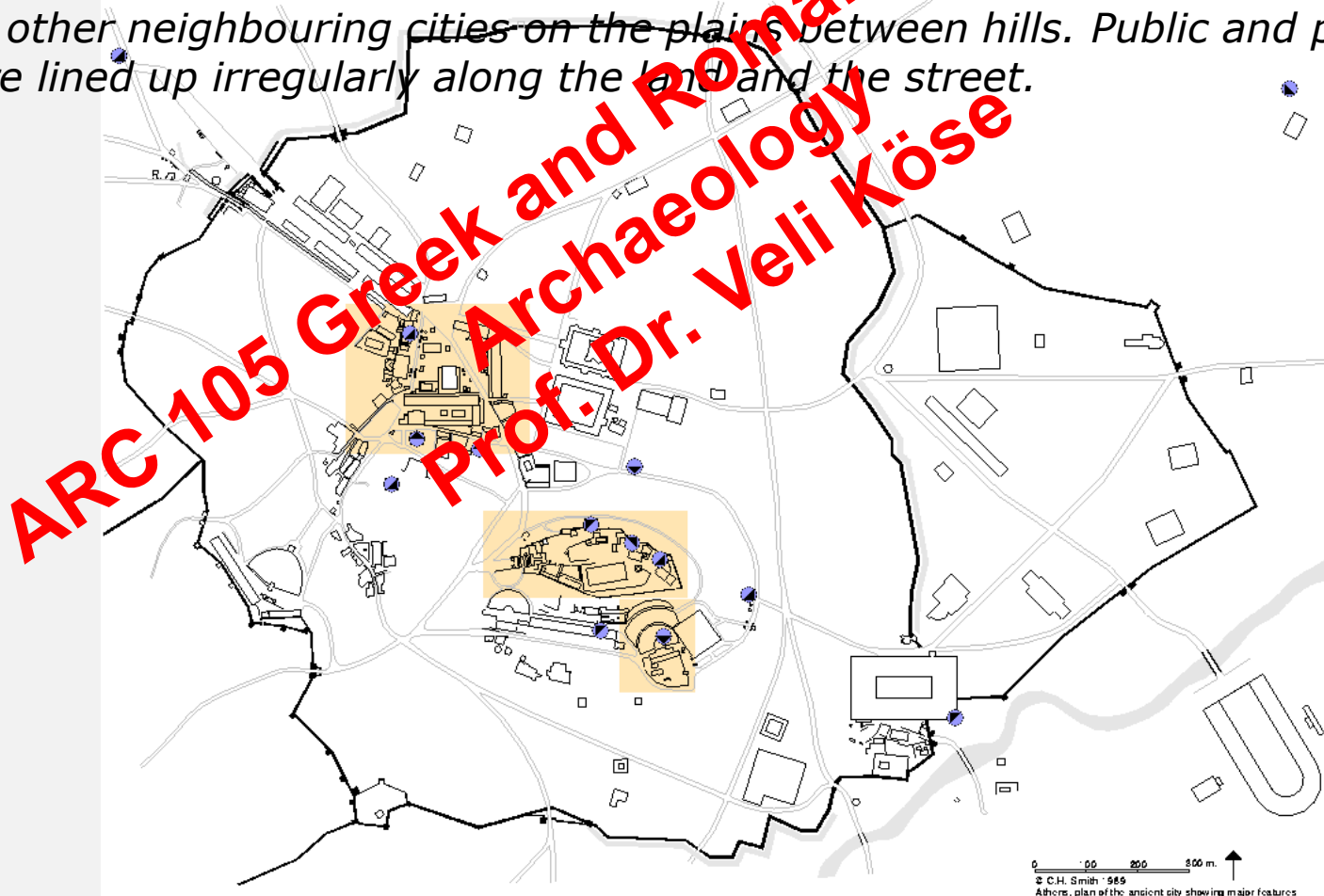


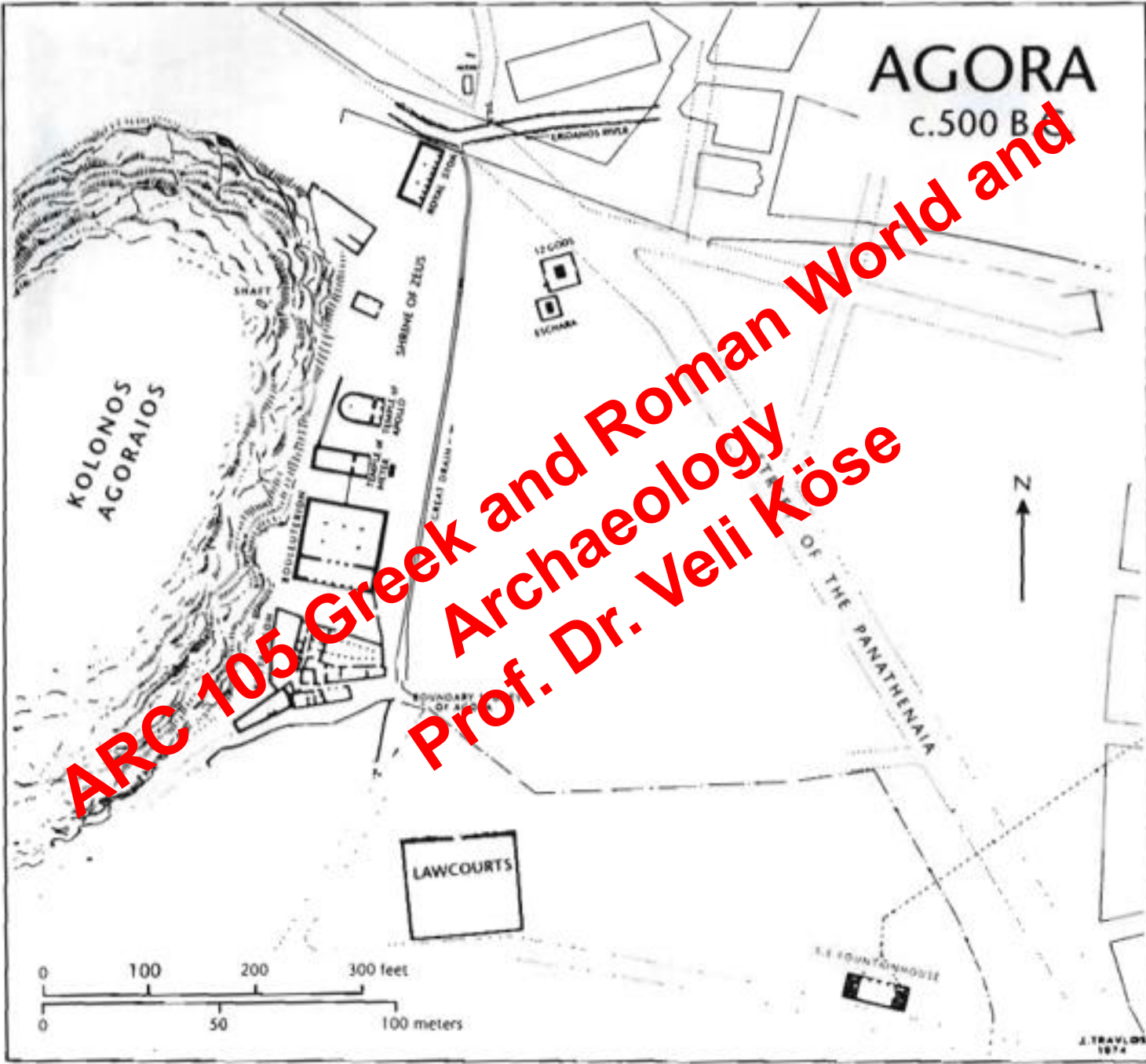
ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



•Greek and Roman cities are relatively uniform: an agora or forum, many official city structures, urban sanctuaries, mostly an acropolis, residential areas, mostly a city wall, a road in front of the city gates, and cemeteries on this road. There are two types of cities according to their habits: organically developing (growing) cities and planned cities.

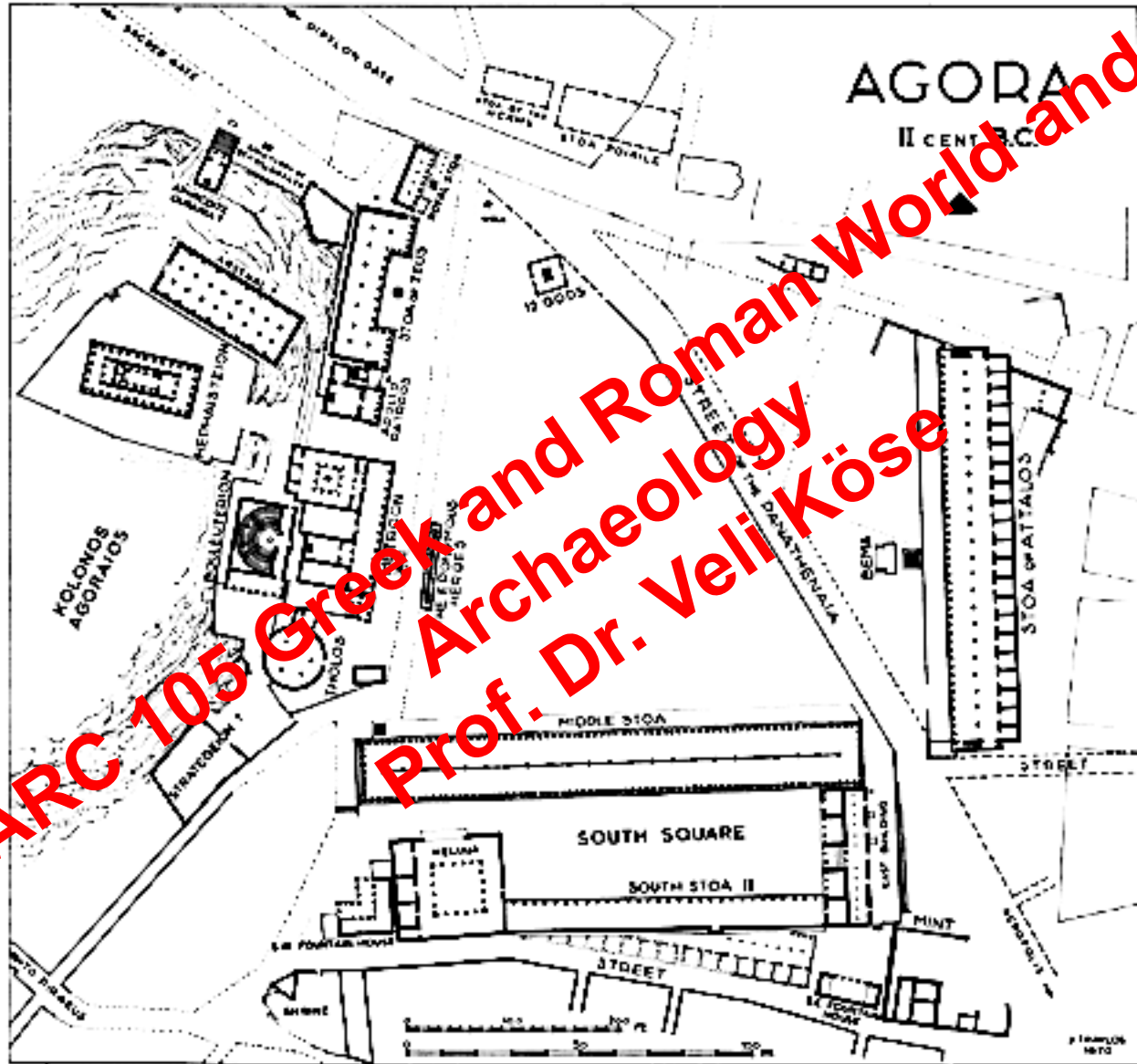
•Organic cities have developed over time from old settlements. The best example of this is Athens and Rome. Its structure is arranged according to the natural land shape and conforms to old streets and roads. East of the Acropolis in Athens, a main street leads from the north west to the hills of the castle. Other streets give direction to other neighbouring cities on the plains between hills. Public and private buildings are lined up irregularly along the land and the street.





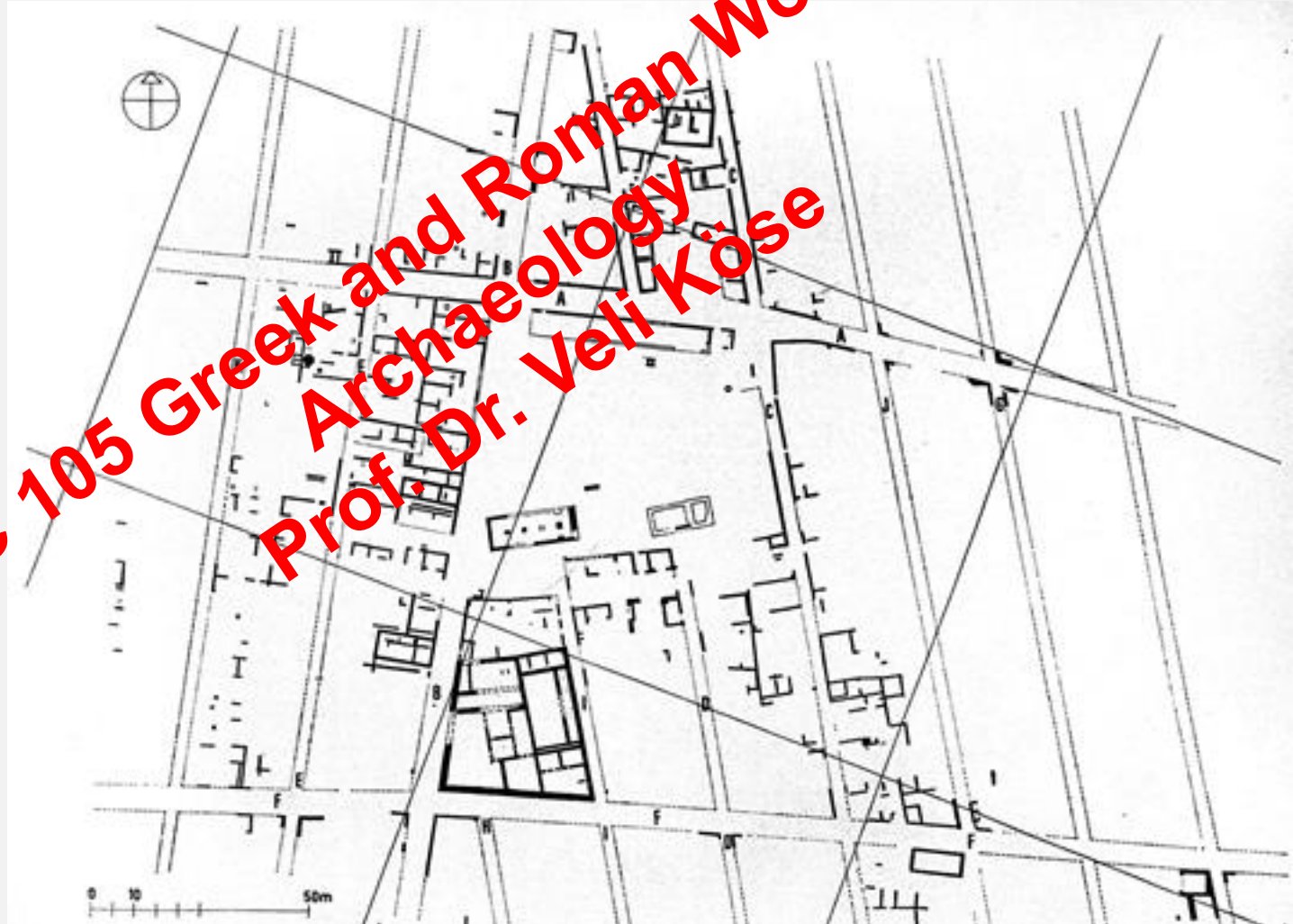
ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



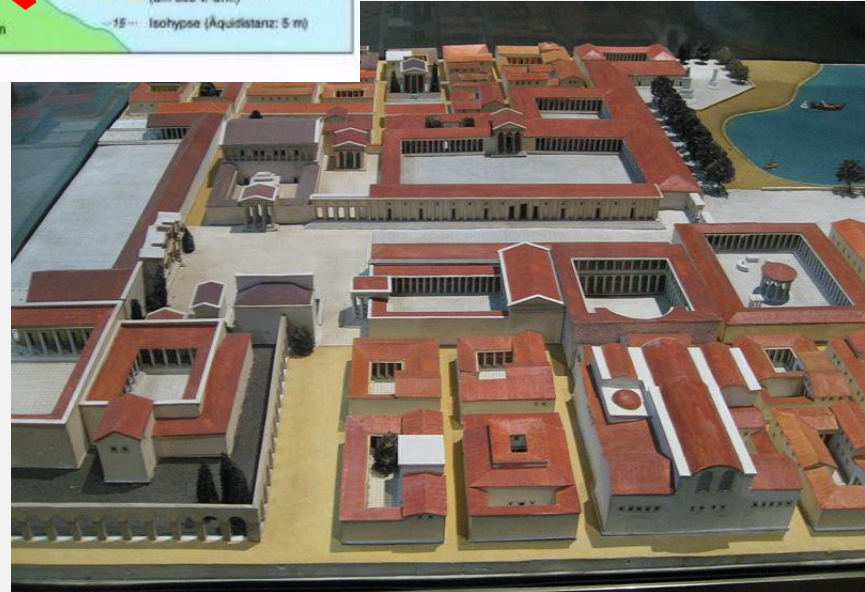
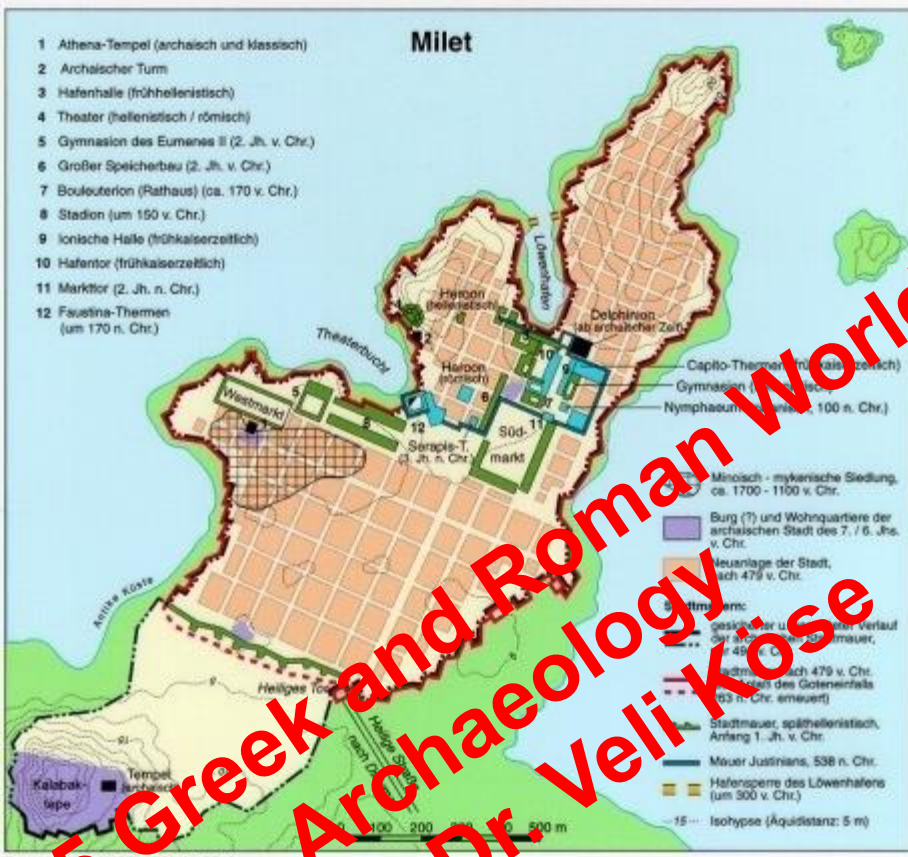
Megara Hyblaia

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

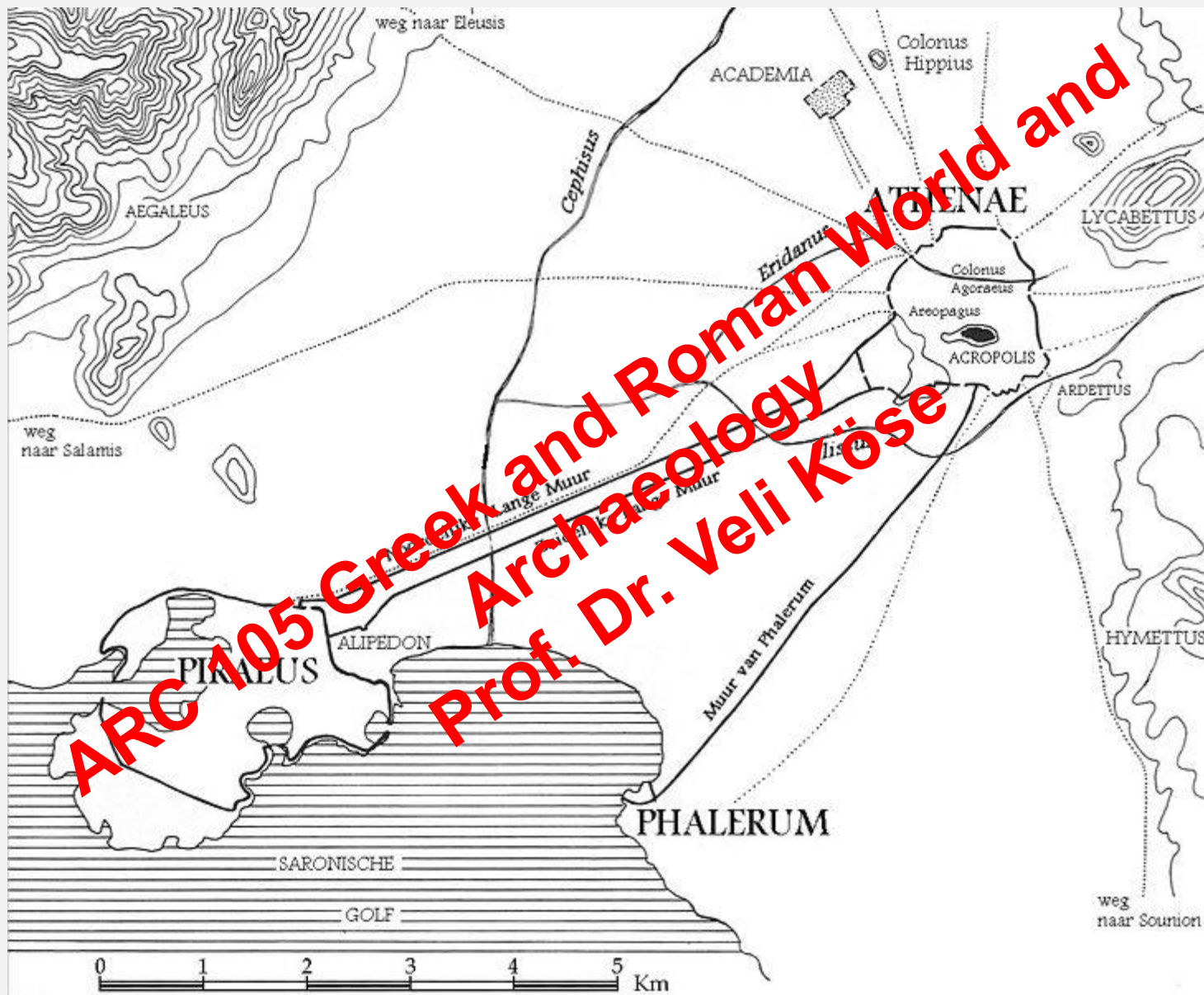




Another more advanced is Selinus. It was founded in the middle of the 7th century BC. It had an urban plan completed in the early 6th century BC. The walls were built irregularly to fit the land along the two rivers. However, within the city walls, the city is divided into two sections of almost the same size, each of which is built on large street blocks, intersecting each other straight.



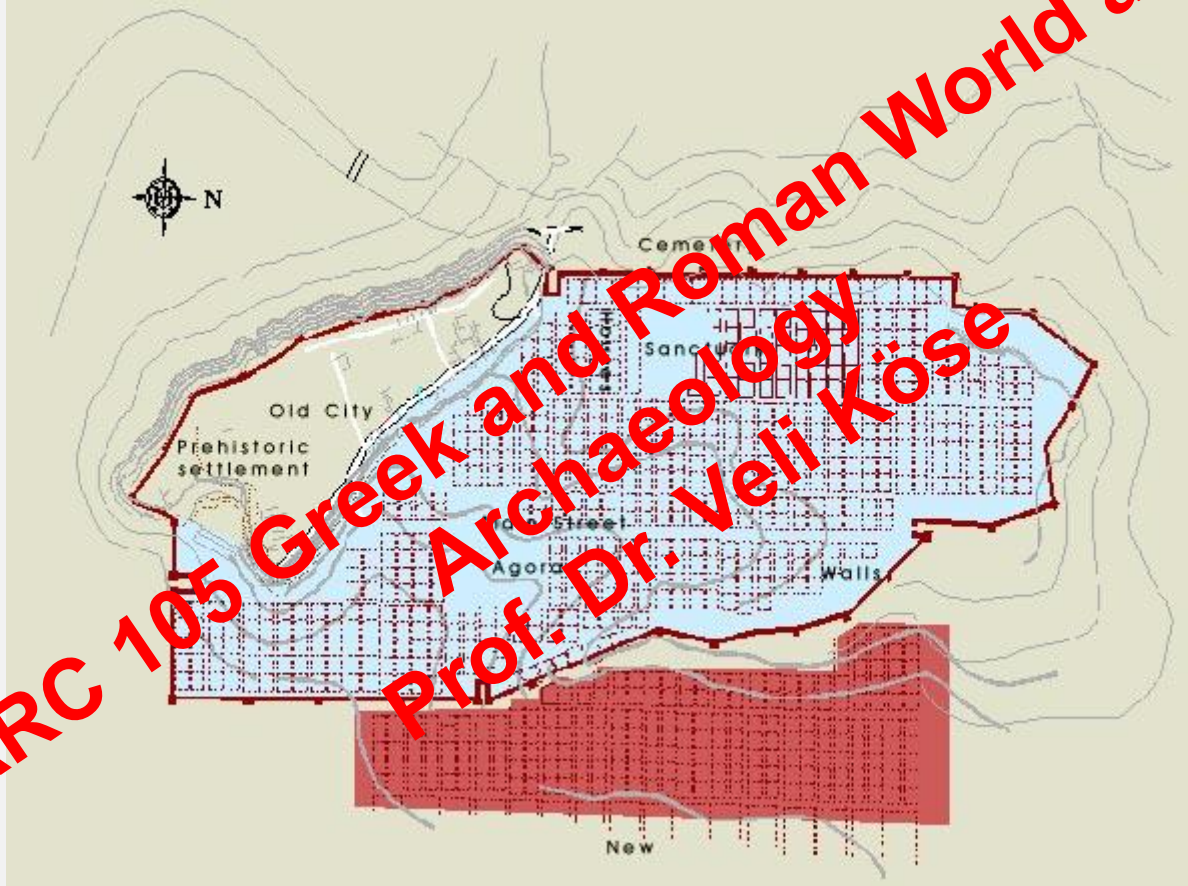
ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
 Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

0 1 2 3 4 5 Km

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



The orthogonal system



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Priene

- 1 Upper Gymnasium
- 2 Prytaneion
- 3 Bouleuterion
- 4 Byzantine church
- 5 Sacred House
- 6 Fountain
- 7 Provision market
- 8 Ionic Temple of Zeus
- 9 Byzantine castle

Acropolis

Town Walls

Teloneia

www.PlanetWare.com

Burgtreppe

Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

Settling basin

Wall Tower

Town Walls

Houses

theatre

East Gate

Temples of Athena

Sacred Stoa

Athens Street

West Gate

Houses

Houses

Agora

South Gate

Lower Gymnasium

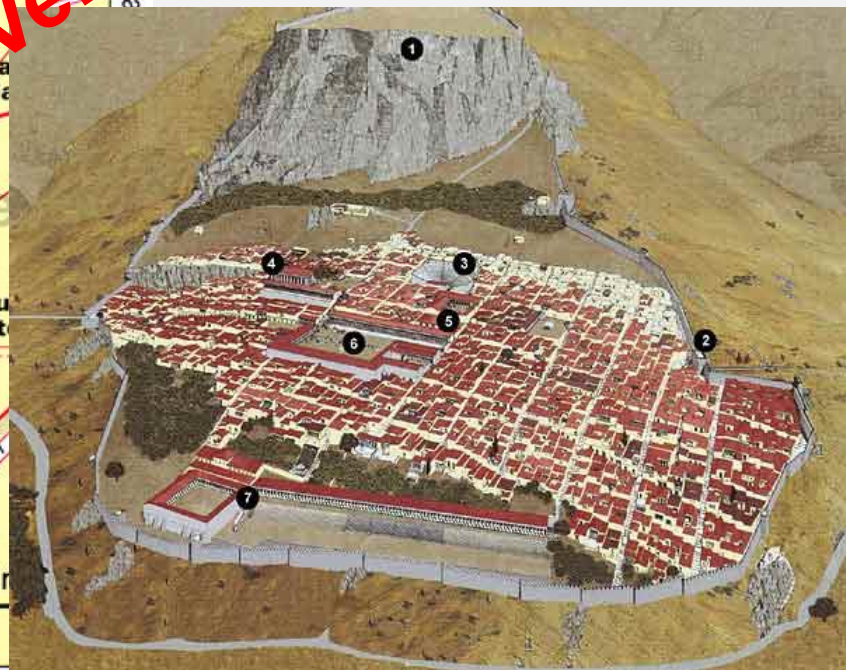
Stadium

Town Walls

100m

© Baedeker

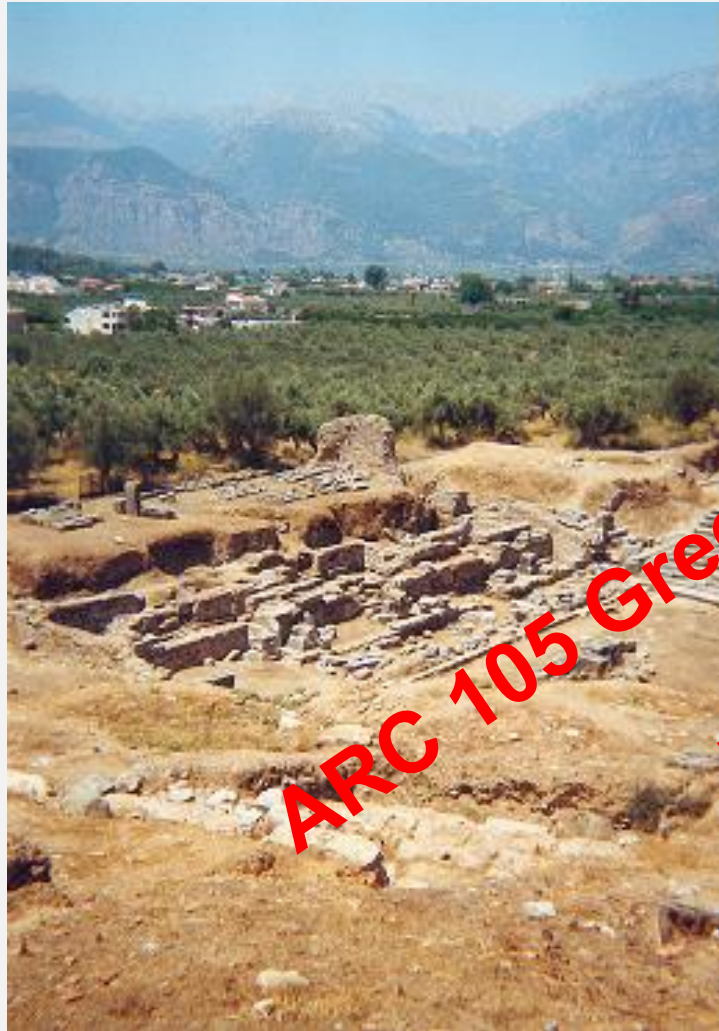
ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse





**ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse**

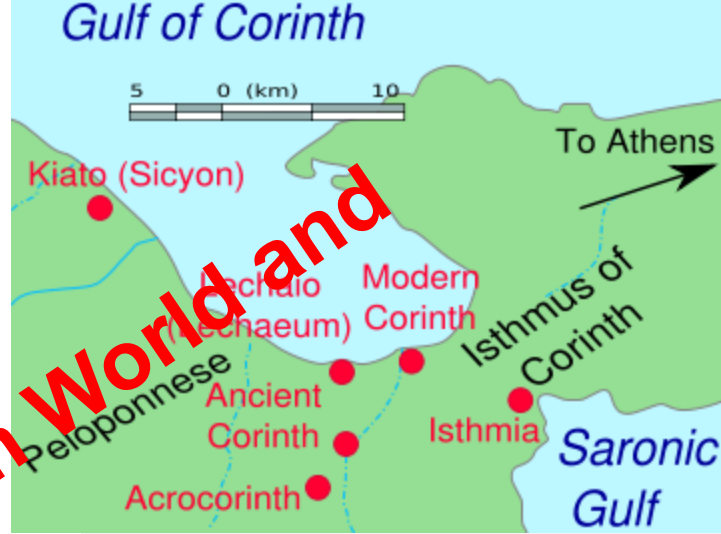
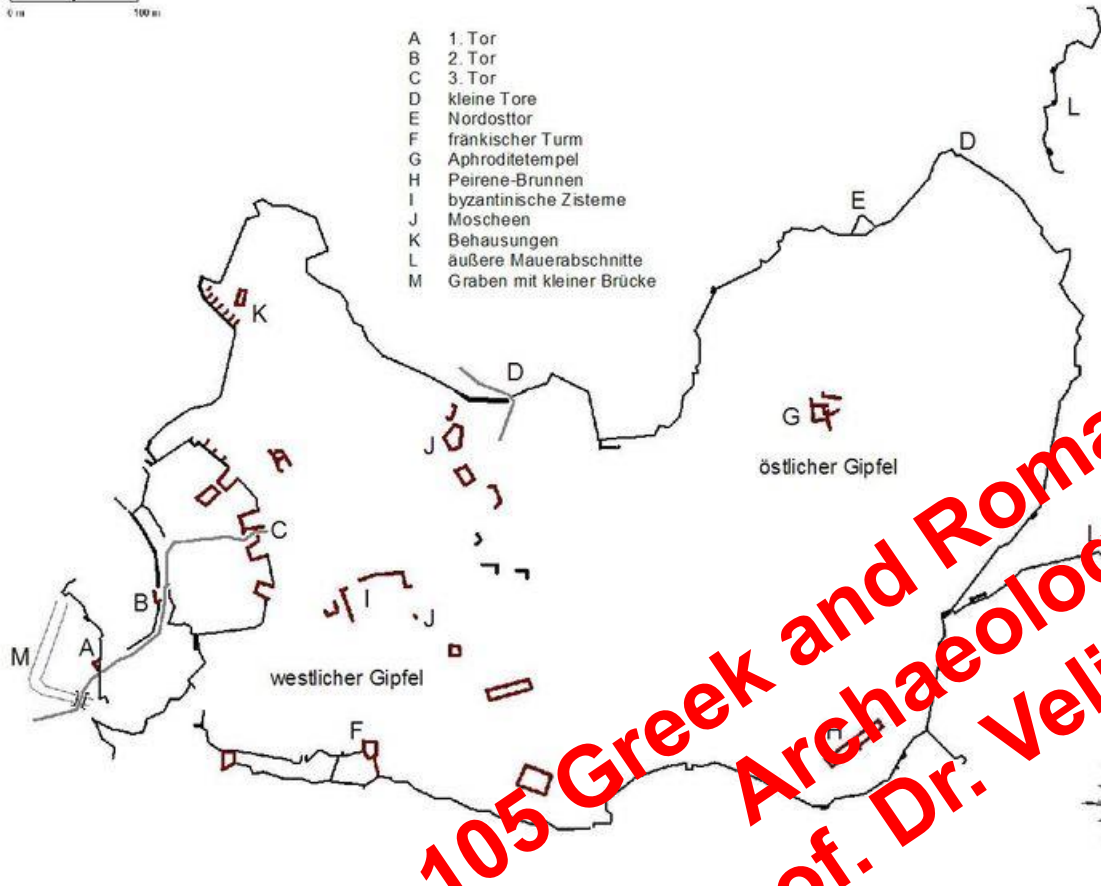
Sparta



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veji Köse



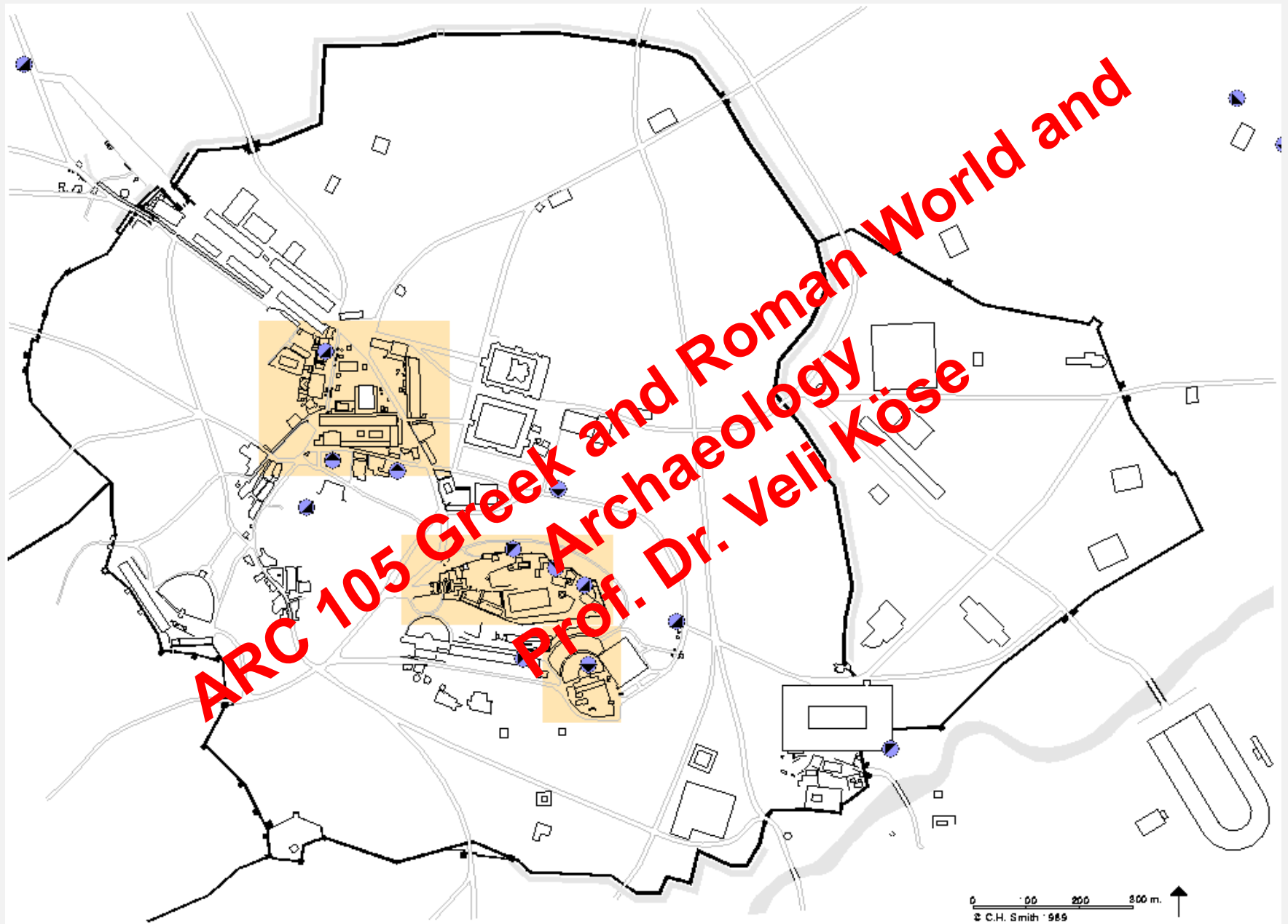
- A 1. Tor
- B 2. Tor
- C 3. Tor
- D kleine Tore
- E Nordosttor
- F frankischer Turm
- G Aphroditetempel
- H Peirene-Brunnen
- I byzantinische Zisteme
- J Moscheen
- K Behausungen
- L äußere Mauerabschnitte
- M Graben mit kleiner Brücke



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

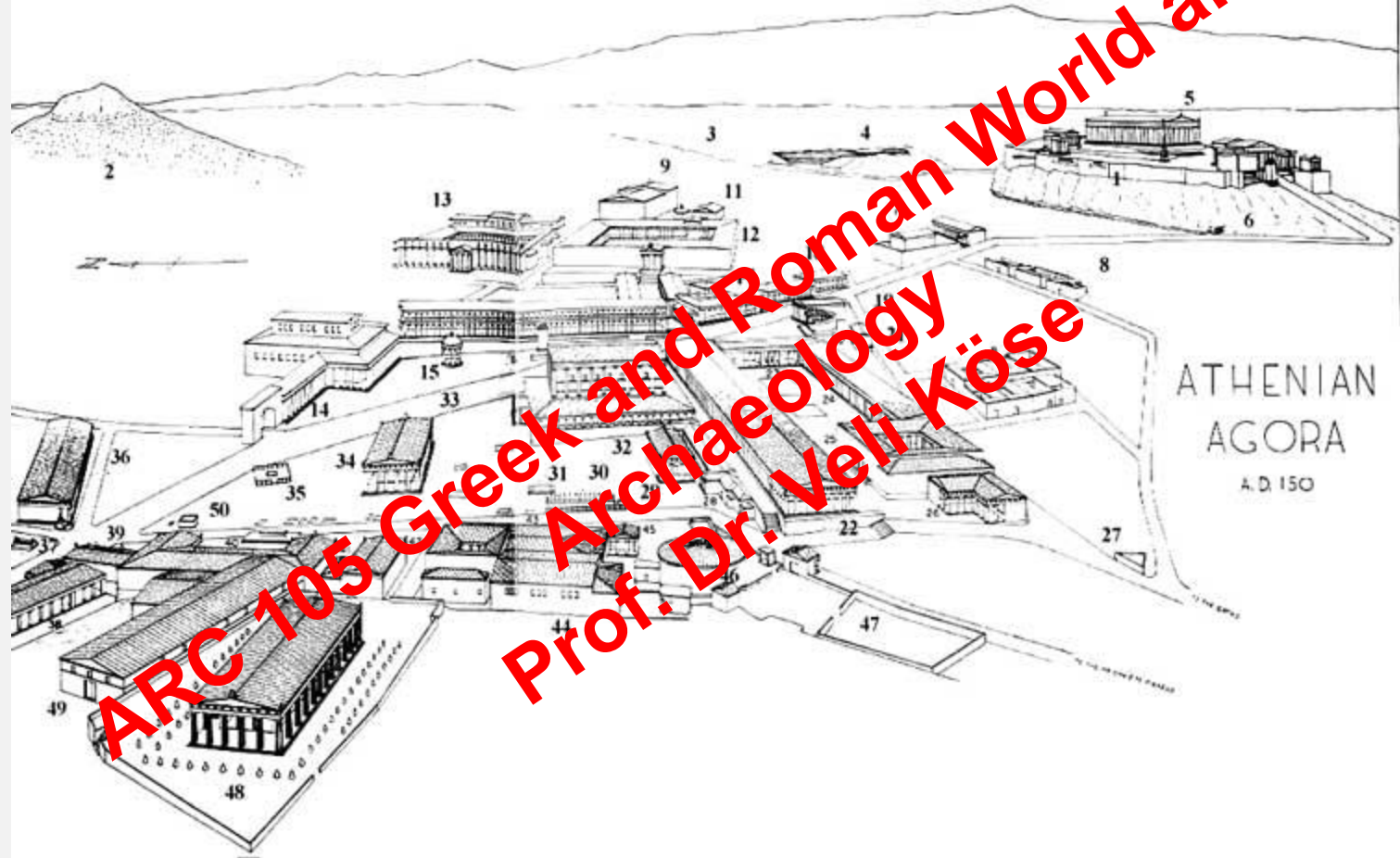


**ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse**



0 100 200 300 m.
© C.H. Smith - 1985
Aithra, plan of the ancient city showing major features
(including the Roman phase)

Atina kenti ve başlıca yapılar



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

AGORA II cent. A.D.



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Sacred Gate
Dipylon Gate
Stoa Poikile
Eridanos River
St. Phillip
Entrance
Basilica
Hadrian Street
House and Shops
Lawcourts
Mastopetros
Stoa of Attalos
Vryssakiou Street
Bema
Odeion
Temple of Ares
Altar of the 12 Gods
Well
Royal Stoa
Apollo Patroos Stoa of Zeus
Hephaisteion
Hephaisteion
Bouleuterion
Metroon
Eponimoiuses
Southwest Temple
City Offices
Middle Stoa
Alakelon
South Square
South Stoa II
South Stoa I
Southwest Fountain House
Shrine
To Prison
Piraeus Gate
East Building
Library of Pantainos
Nymphaion
Southeast Fountain House
Mint
Fortification Wall
Acropolis



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



APC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



Hellenistic Buildings



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

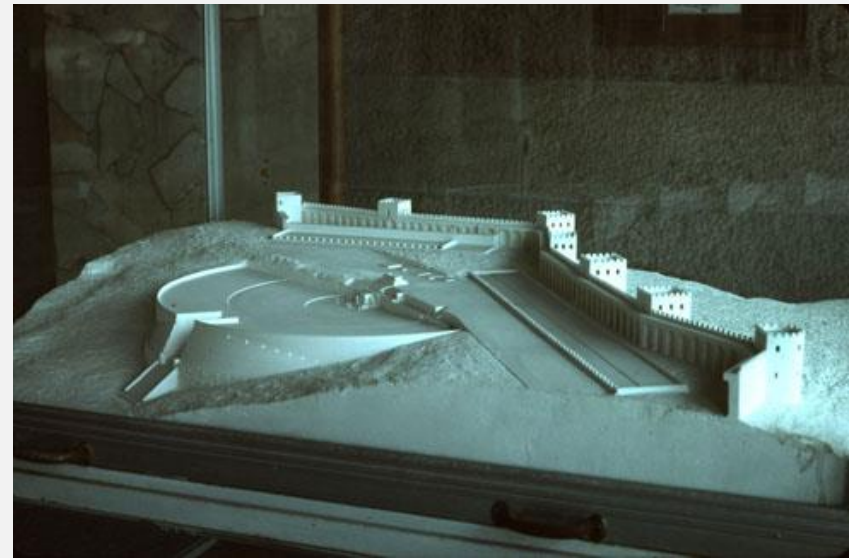
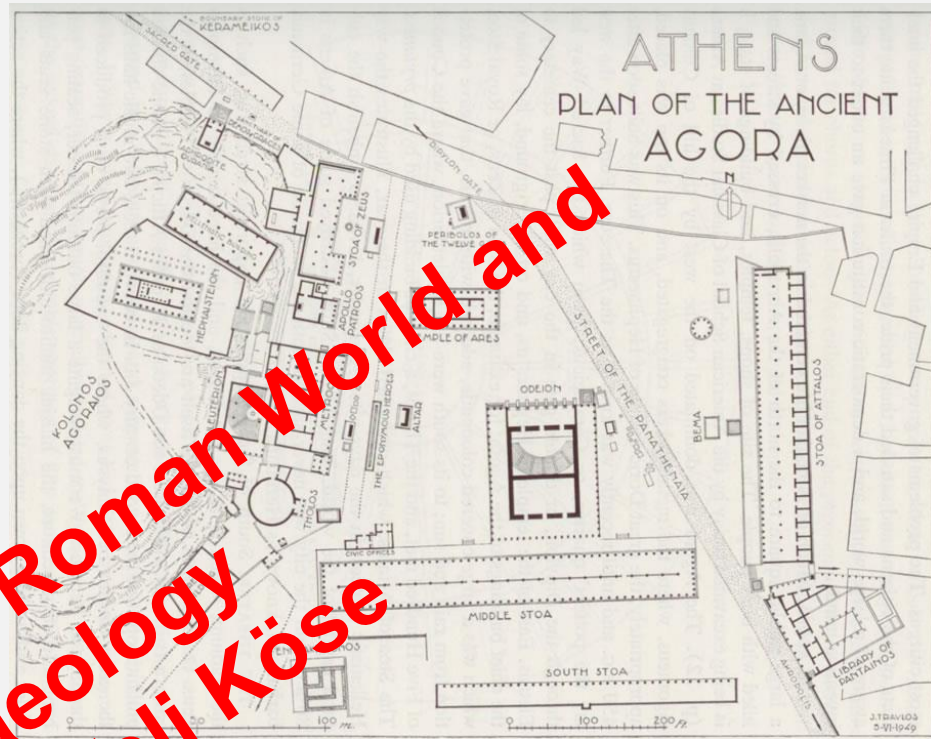


II. Attalos 159-138 BC

•Elements of Greek cities

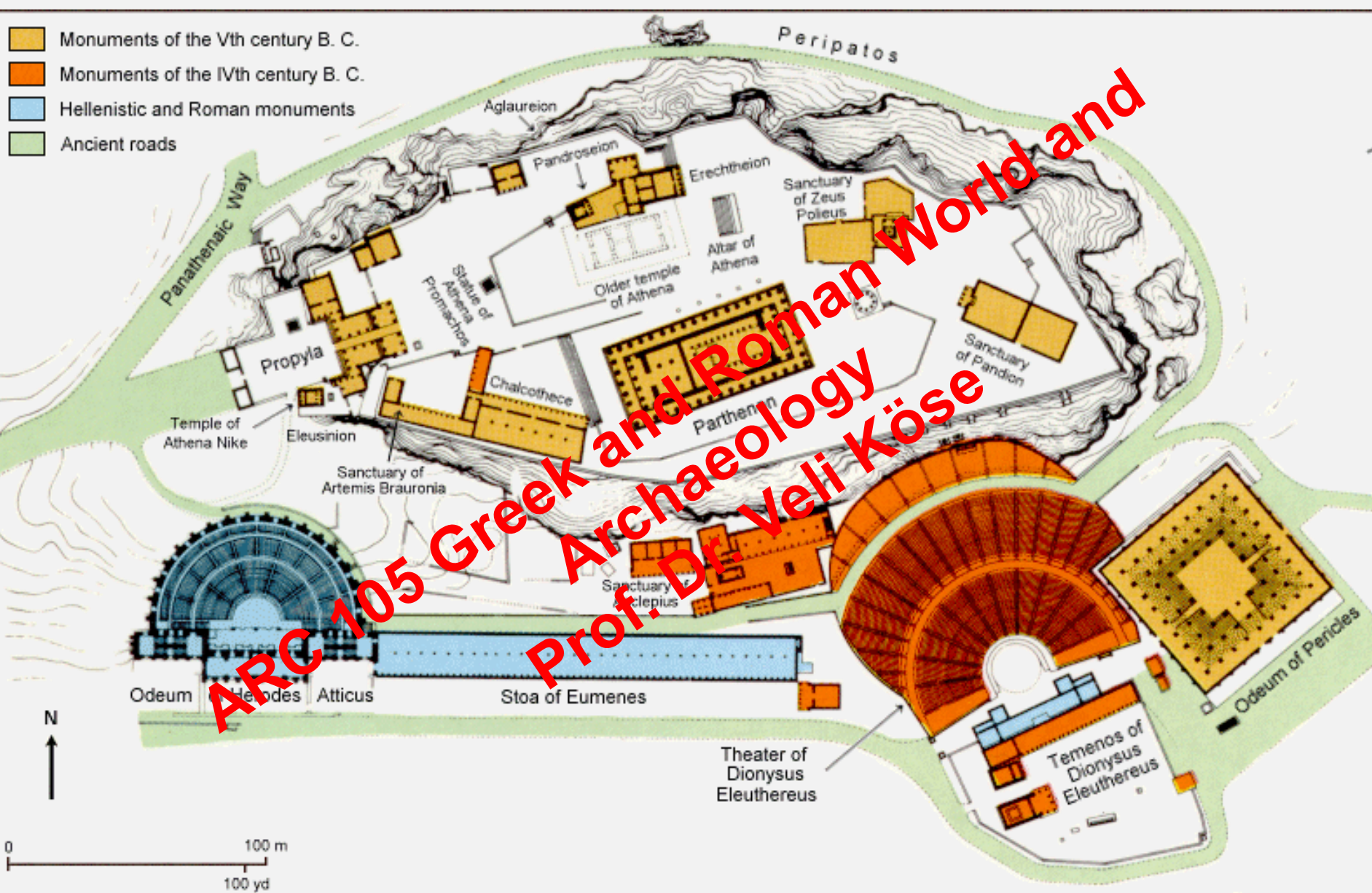
•**Agora.** It was the center of official life in the cities. In the early period, the meeting place, as previously described, was the place of religious rites and Agons, legal speeches, and trade.

•The best example of an organically developing city agoras is Athens. It was built in the 6th century BC in place of an earlier example (the location is disputed) and was built by using it until the Roman period. The increasing normal life difficulties caused the important functions that had been realized in the agora until that time to be transferred to other areas



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

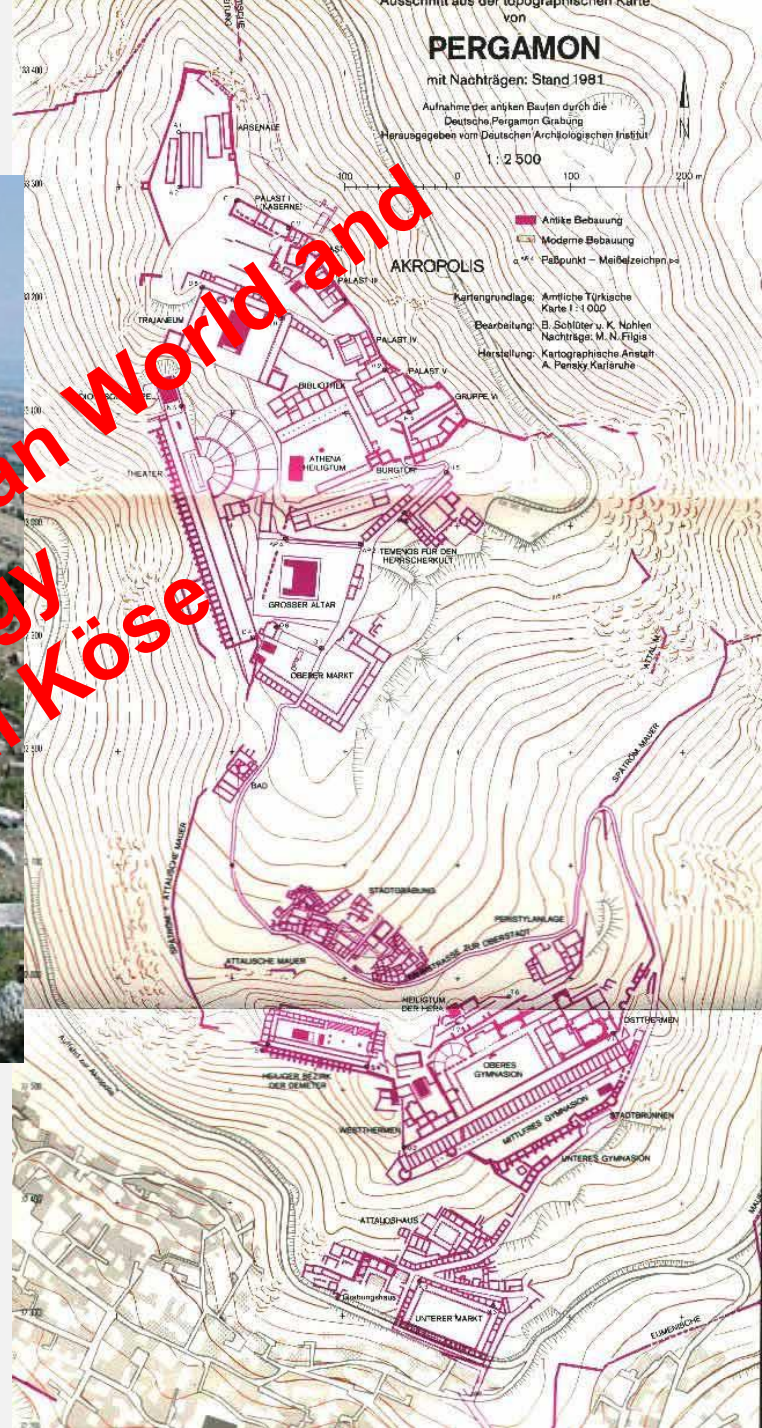
- Monuments of the Vth century B. C.
- Monuments of the IVth century B. C.
- Hellenistic and Roman monuments
- Ancient roads



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
 Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

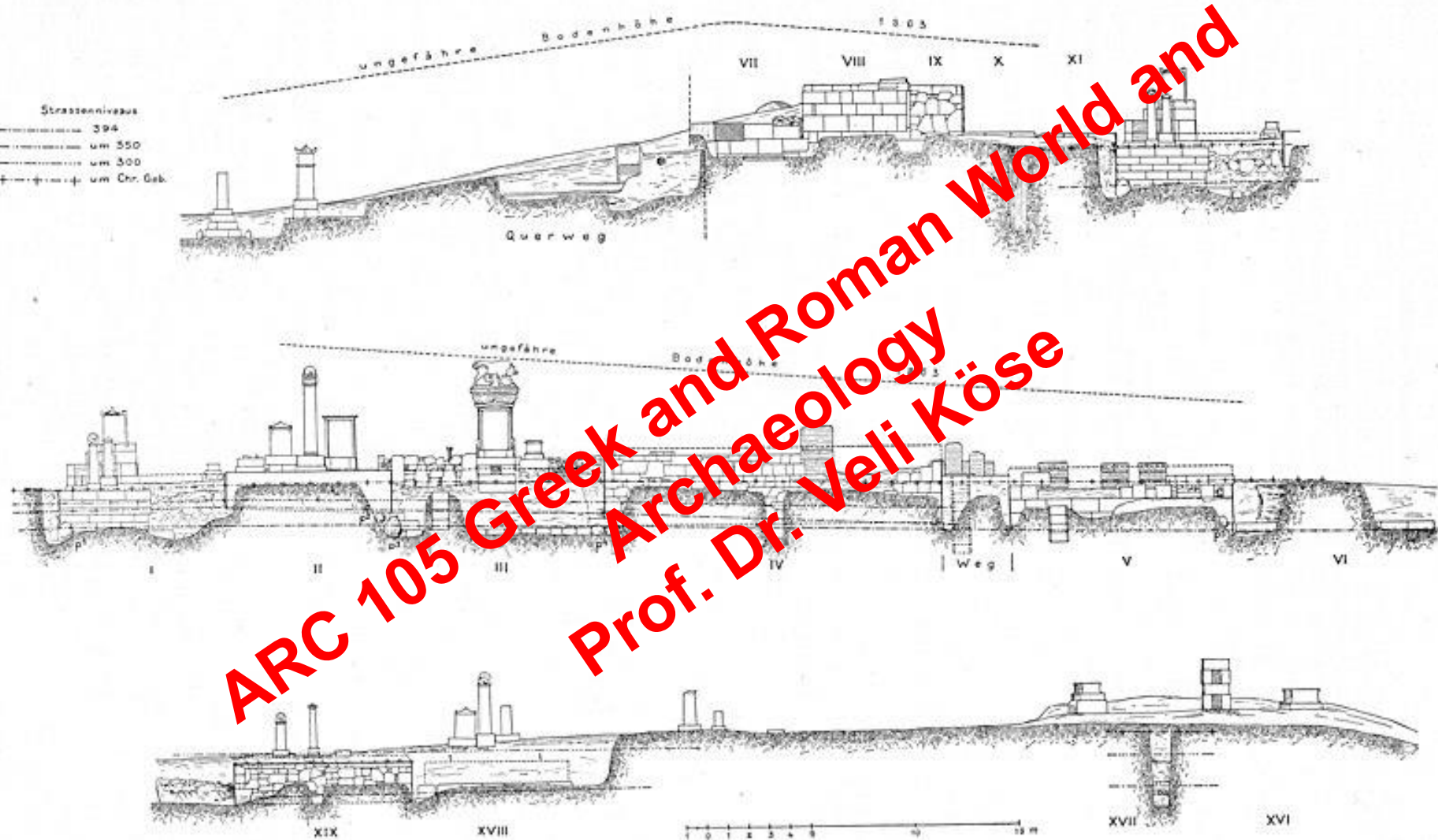


ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



•**City walls.** The city walls were not necessary for the Greek cities understood from the very beginning. Early city walls 9 - 8th century BC. From the 19th century on the coasts and islands of Asia Minor, for example the ancient Smyrna and Emporio (Chios), it was built against sea pirates. In the 7th and 6th centuries BC, most of the Greek cities now had a city wall. The city gates, which mark the interior and exterior of the city, were often protected by religious cults.





ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
 Archaeology
 Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Abb. 9—11. Die beiden Seiten des Hauptweges, 9—10 Süd-, 11 Nordseite.

