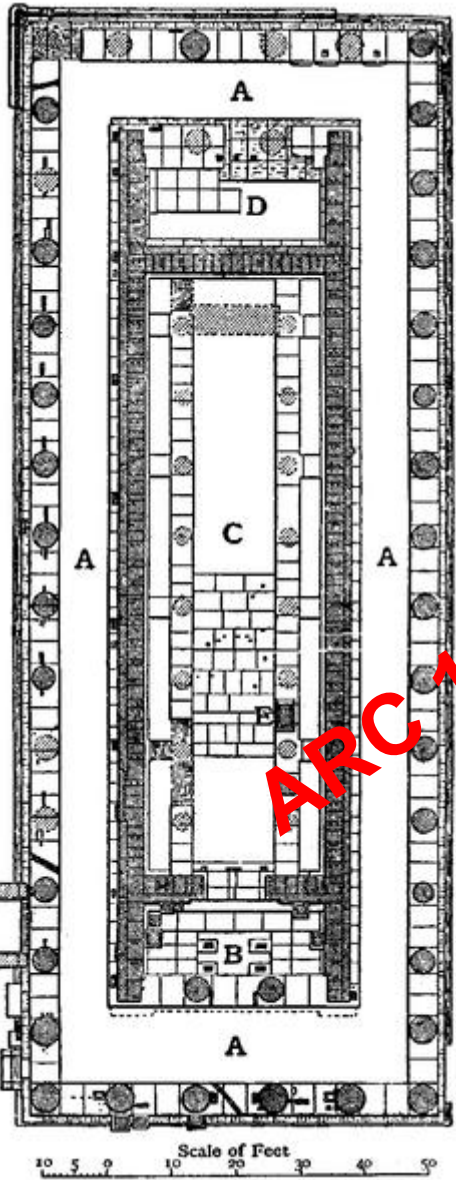


Greek Architecture: Buildings, Functions and Decor

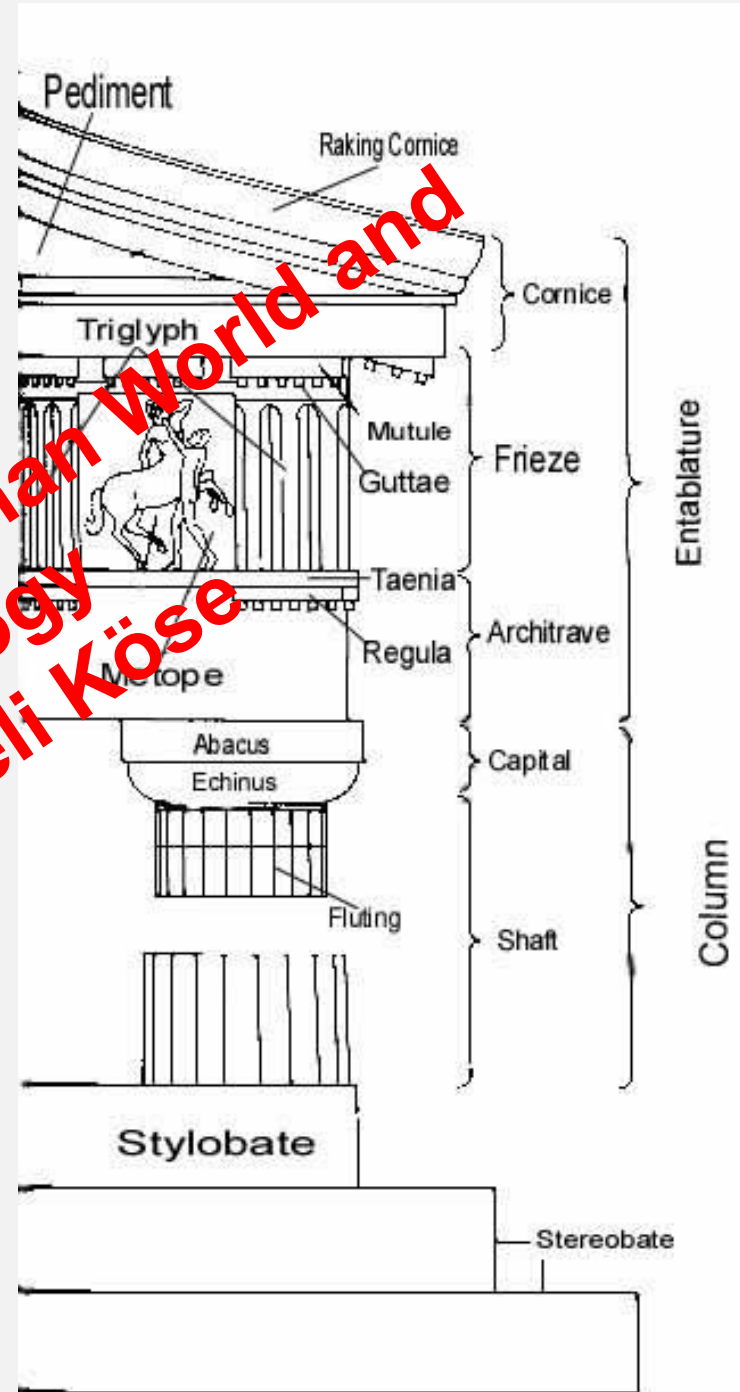
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Olympia, temple for Hera



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The Doric order and elements have been used continuously for centuries. However, its dimensions and some shapes have changed form. What appears is the basic dimensions and shapes of the columns and their headers. While the plan was particularly long in the Archaic period (Hera temple in Olympia with 6x16 columns, 600 BC), its dimensions become smaller over time. In the classical period, the proportions of the side columns are twice as much as the front columns (eg Zeus temple in Olympia, 5x13 columns, 450 BC). Columns are bulky, entasis bellied capitals sharply fitted, pillow-like echinus, ruling in the 6th century BC (Paestum Hera temple built just after the middle of the 6th century BC). In the 5th century BC, the pillars and echinus are flattened (Olympia Zeus temple, Paestum Poseidon temple). In the Hellenistic period, the columns are very thin, almost without entasis, with vertical echinus.



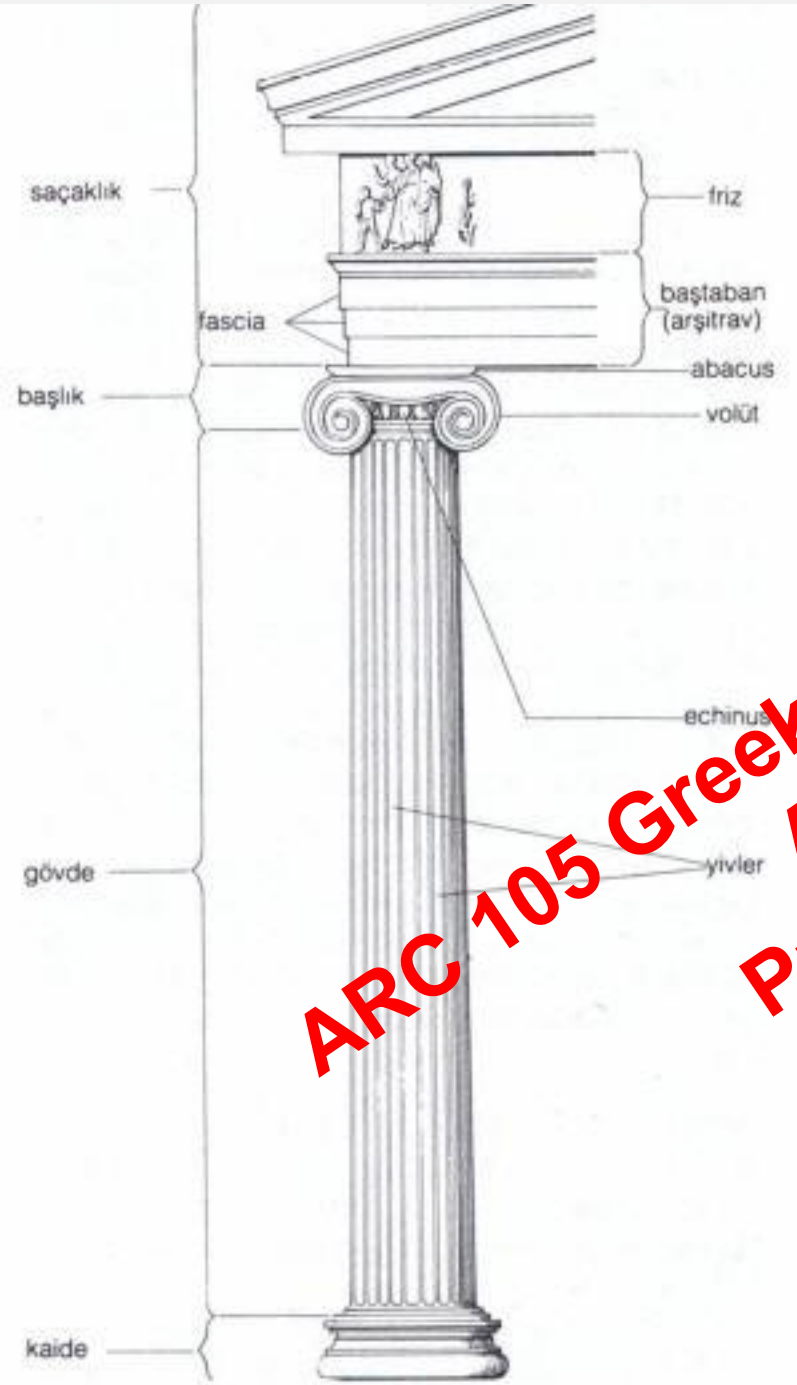
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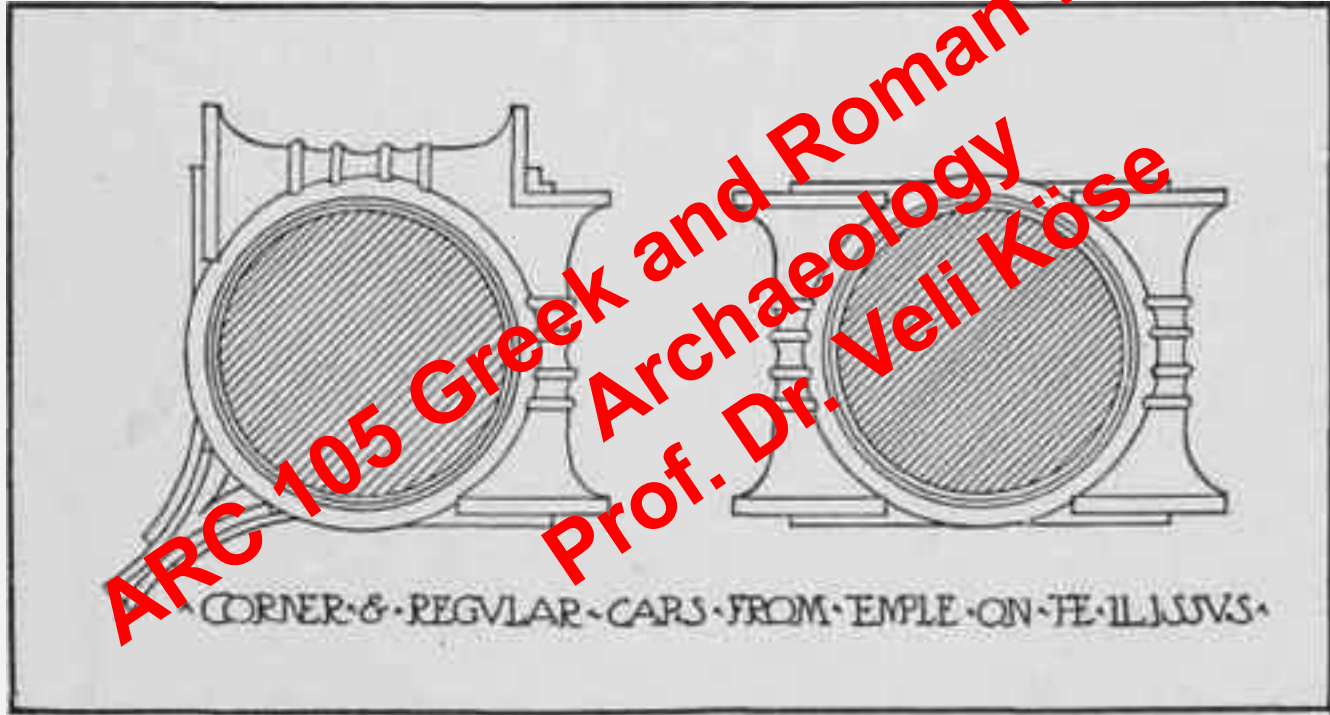
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LE TEMPLE DE ZEUS A OLYMPIE



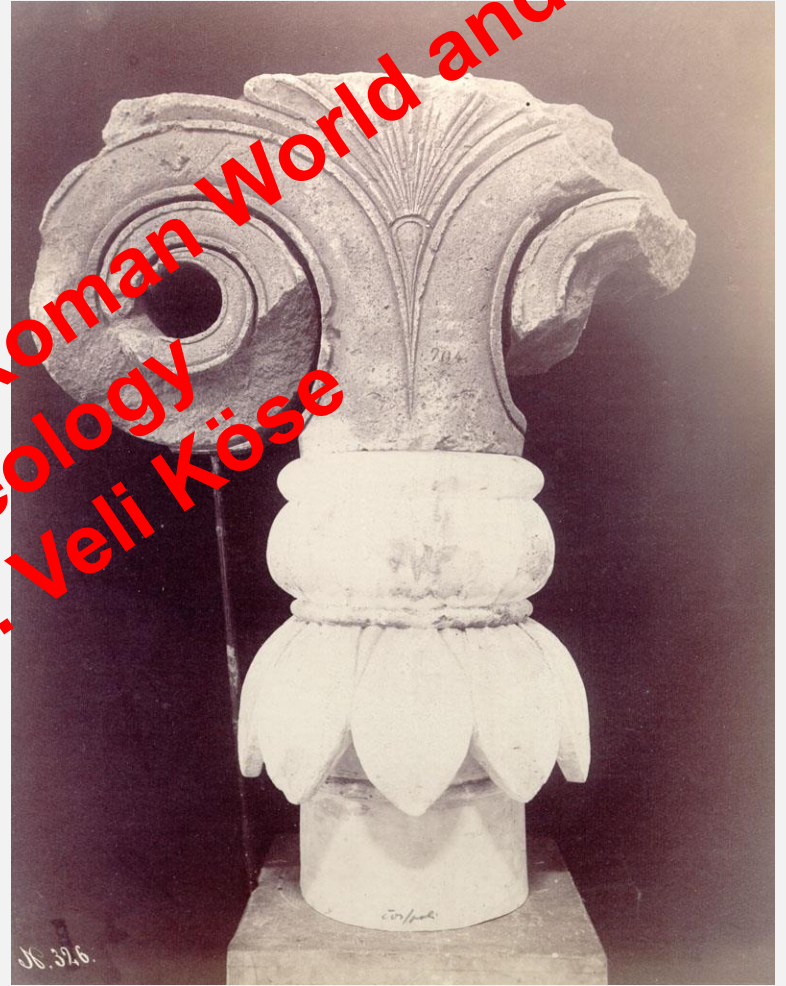
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CORNER & REGULAR CARS FROM TEMPLE ON FEILLIUSVS

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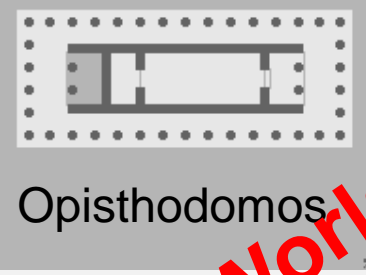
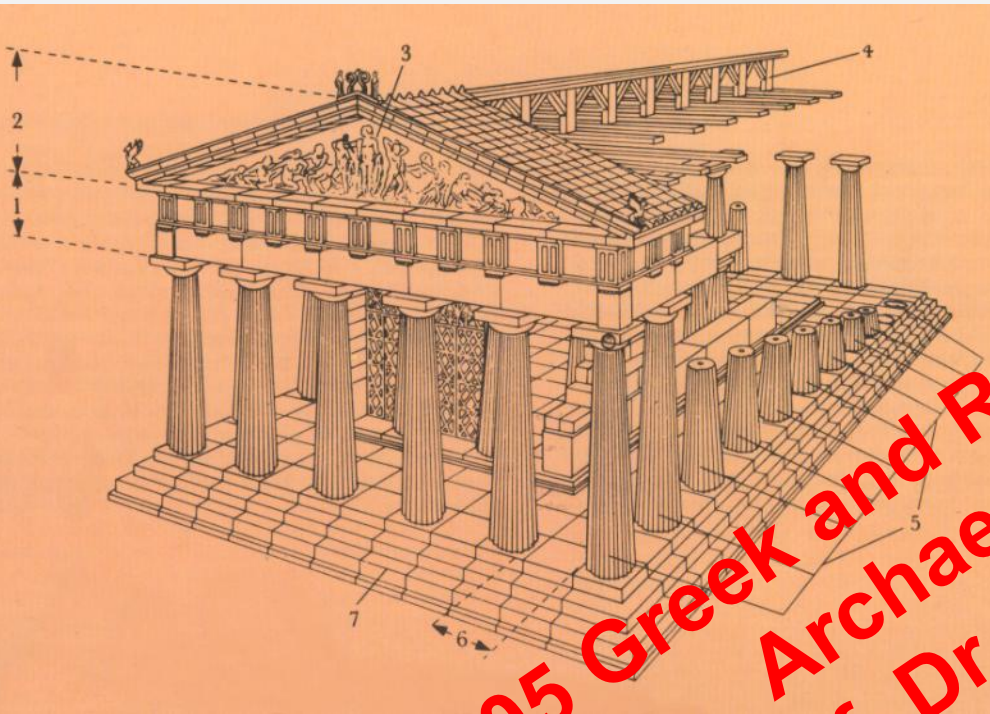
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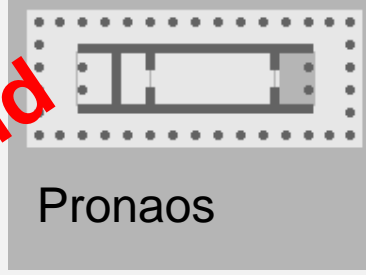
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Tapınak



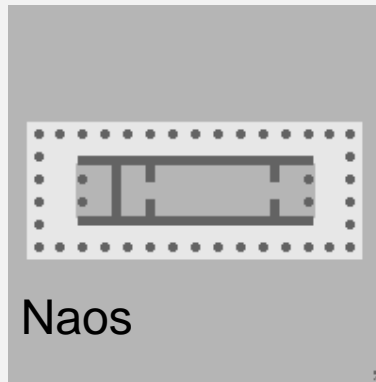
Opisthodomos



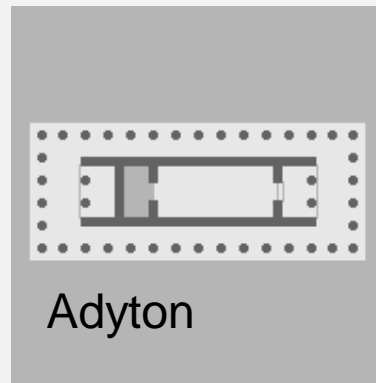
Pronaos



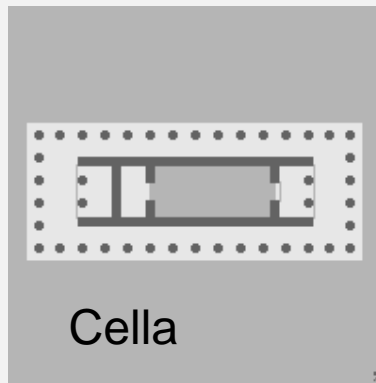
Peripteros



Naos



Adyton

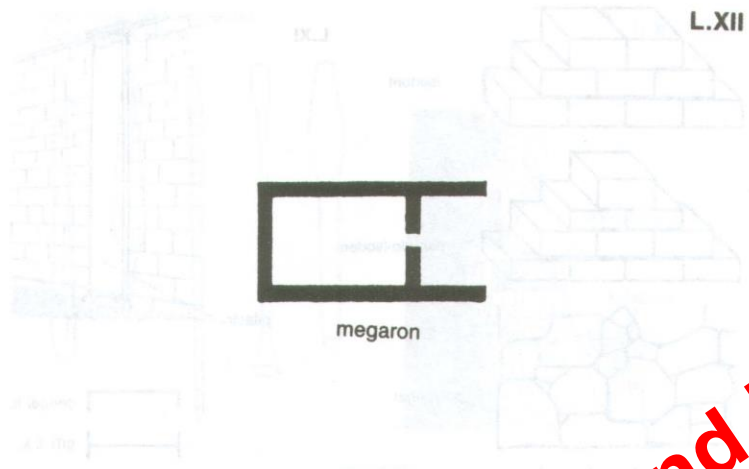


Cella

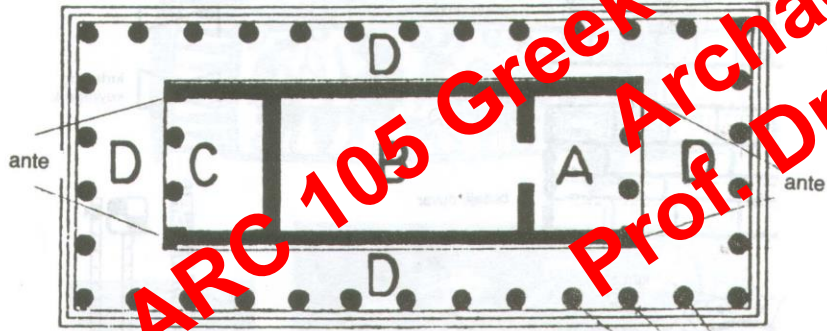
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In both Dor and Ion temples, it is important to paint various parts and to reveal their connections with each other. For example, vertical elements such as triglyphs and mutuli are painted black or blue, and horizontal elements such as under-hood bracelets, architrave crowns and geisones are painted red. The paint was also used in the sculptural ornaments of the pediments other than the frieze, sima, acroter, metops.

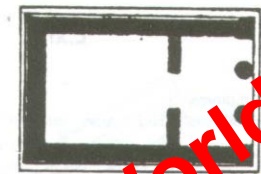




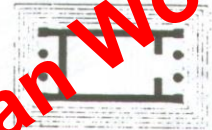
antik Yunan tapınağı



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ter distyl in antis
distyl in antis
Themis tapınağı, Rhamnus



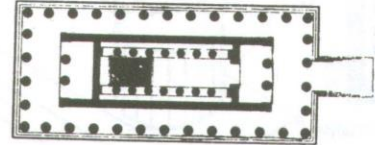
amphidistyl in antis
Diana tapınağı propylaea, Eleusis



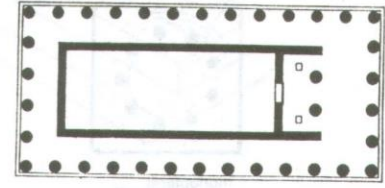
prostylos
yukarı agora tapınağı, Bergama



amphiprostylos
Ilissos tapınağı, Atina



peripteros
Olympia Zeus tapınağı



peripteros
Athena tapınağı, Assos



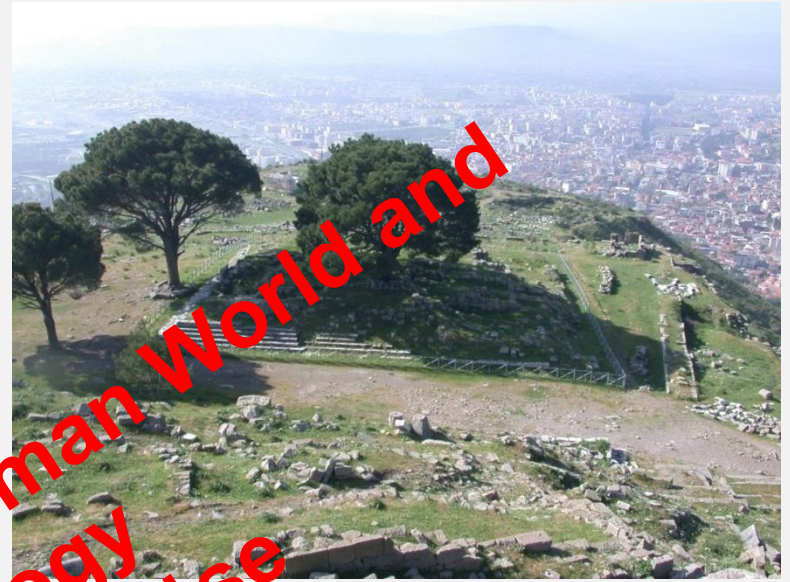
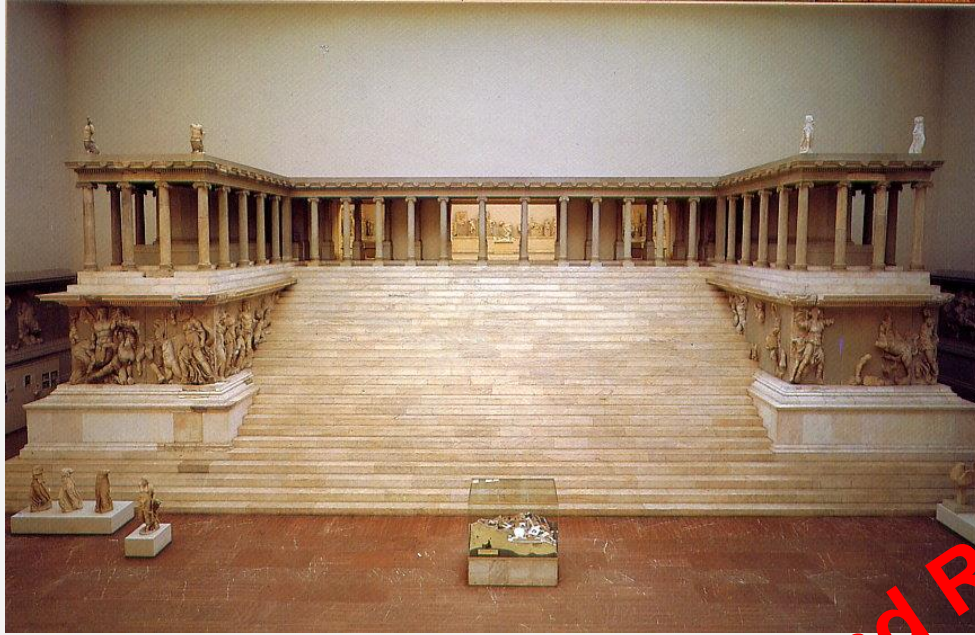
pseudo-peripteros

Athena Parthenos Cult statue

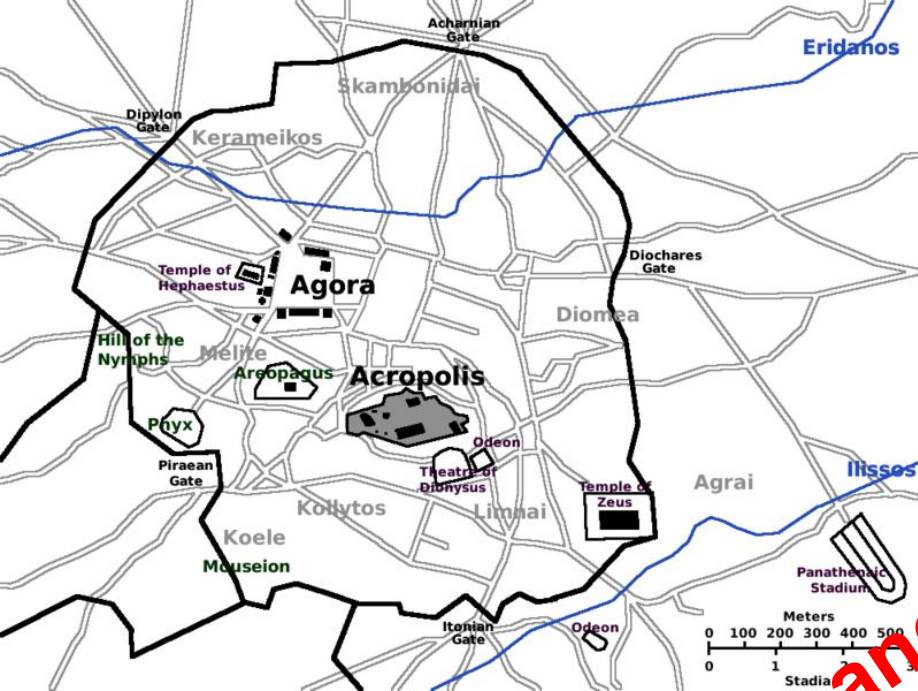
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Great Altar

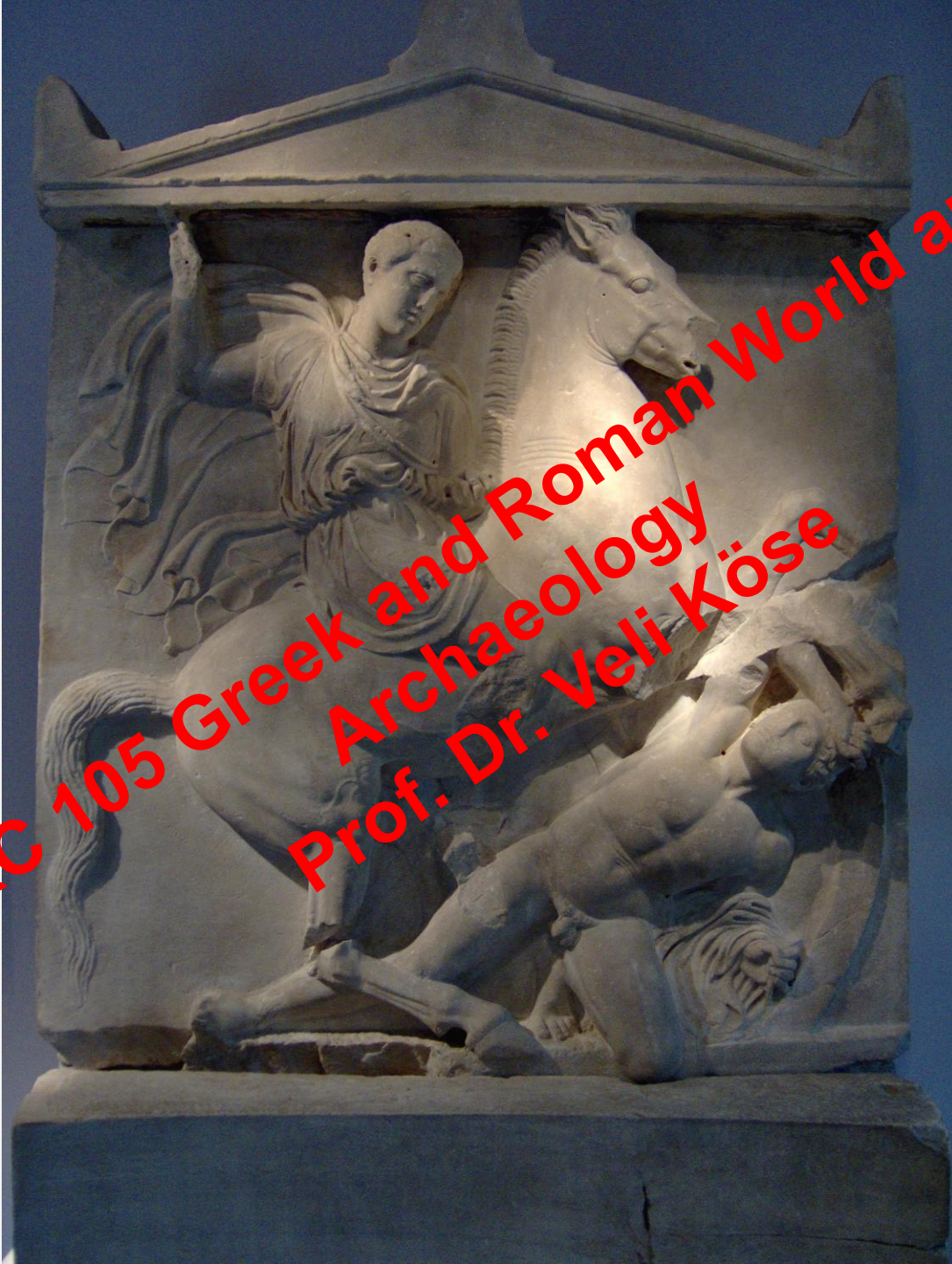


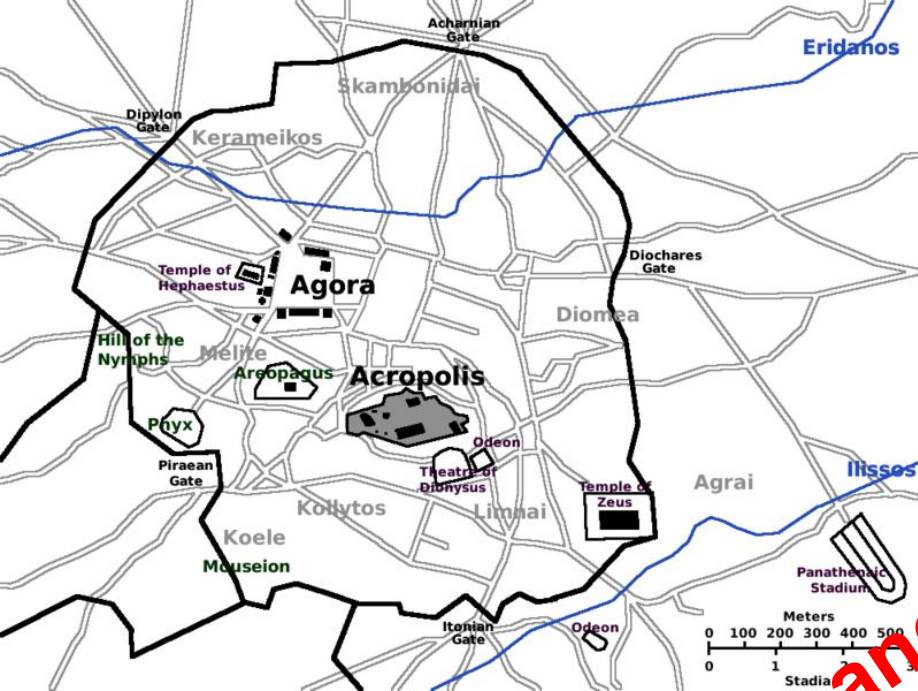
Tomb Sculpture,
- Ceramaikos

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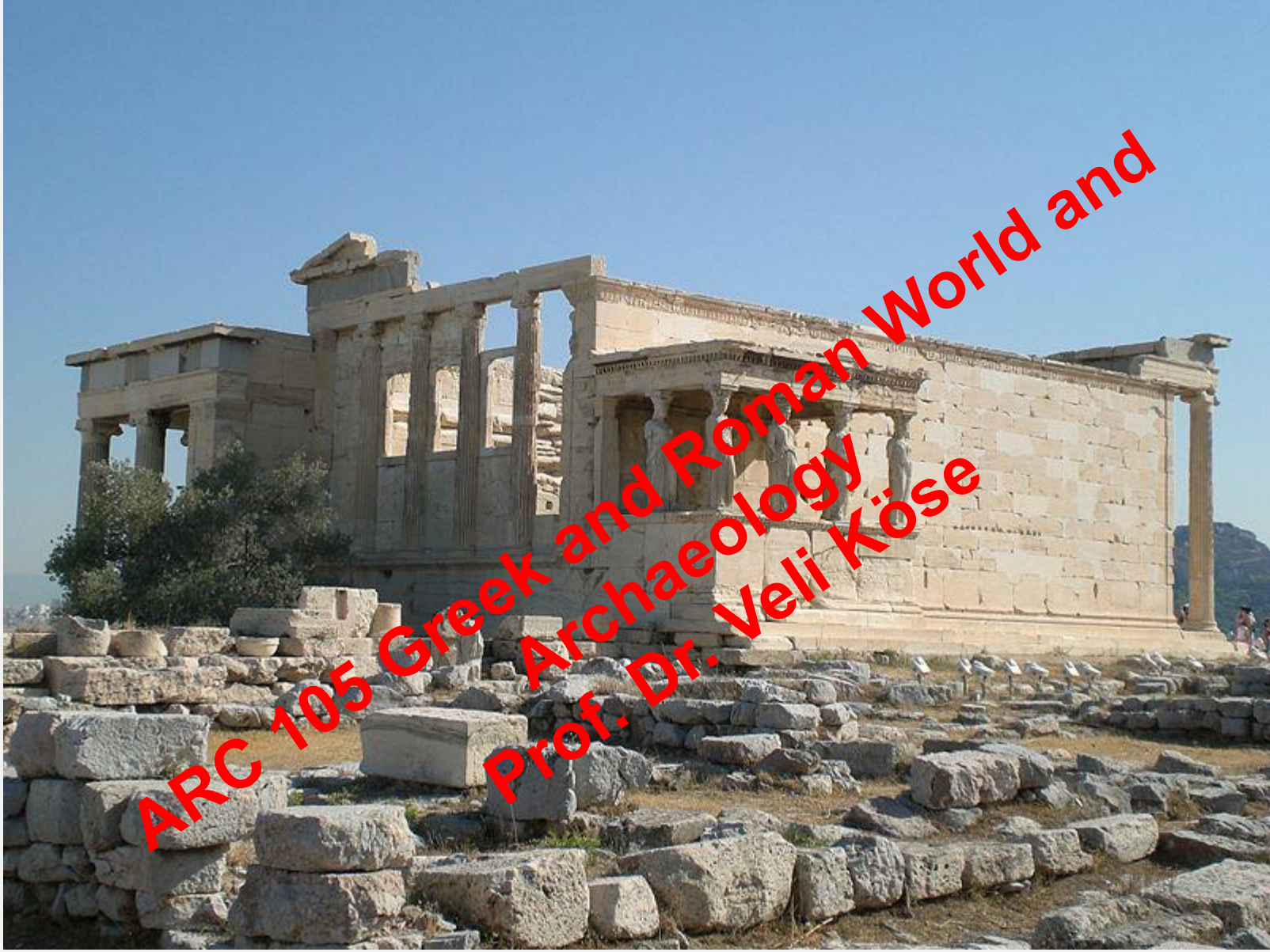


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5 century BC







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Hellenistic Building, Attalos' Stoa



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II. Attalos 159-138 BB



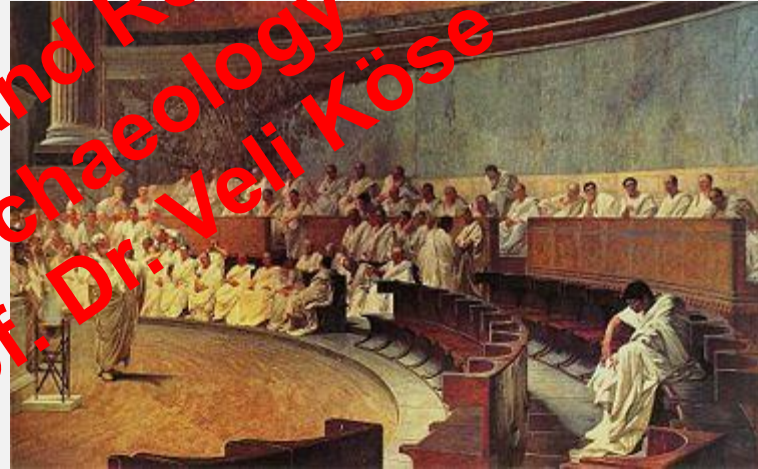
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ROMA

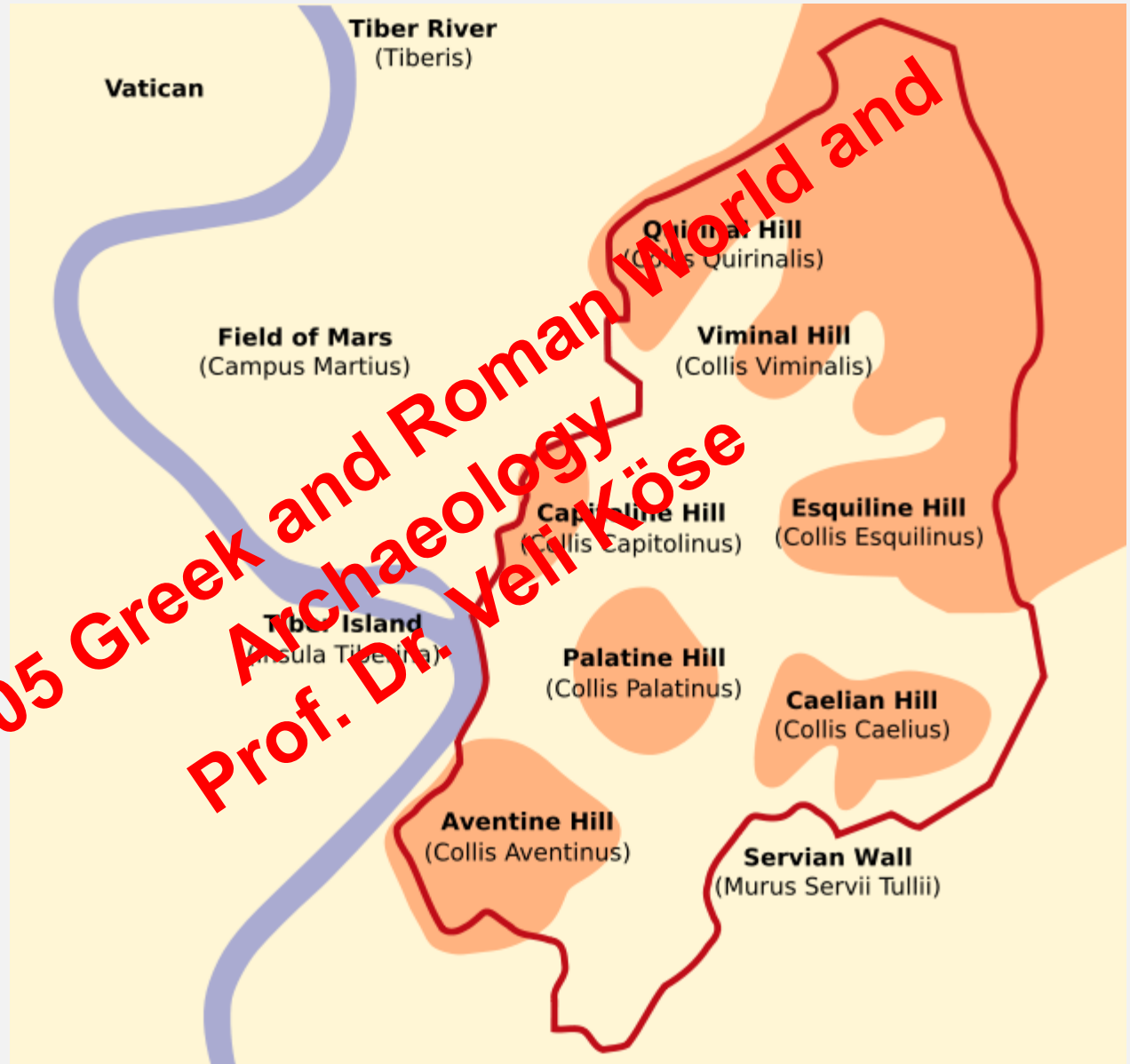
SPQR = *Senatus Populusque Romanus*



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Tepeler:
Aventin
Caelia
Capitol
Esquilin
Palatin
Quirinal
Viminal

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Etruscans

Rome and Italy

1.1. Geographic

1. When it comes to Roman archeology, it is understood that all archaeological objects in Rome and the surrounding area are.

= literally: Roman urban archaeology

But:

This definition cannot be considered correct since the ruling boundaries of Rome and civilization extend to the entire Mediterranean world.

Since the 2nd century BC, there was a great expansion process, including outside Italy, and this process continued for many centuries, until about 98-117 AD (that is, the period when the empire borders were the widest), when the emperor Traian ruled. However, the entire Mediterranean Basin was taken over the rest of the century.

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Roma

Early Iron Age aprox. 10 –620 BC

Etrüscan Kings Period 620-509 BC

Early Republican Period 509-367 BC

Middle Republican Period 367-201 BC

Early Republican Period 201-31 BC

Octavian/Augustus and iulio-claudian Period 31 BC - 68 AD

Flavian Peirod 69-96 AD

Edopted emperors period and Antonine 96-192 AD

Severan Period 193-235 AD

Soldier emprors period 235-283 AD

Dioclatian ve Tetrarches 284-305/312 AD

Great Constantin 306-337 AD

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