

ASKERİ ARAÇ GEİTÇLER



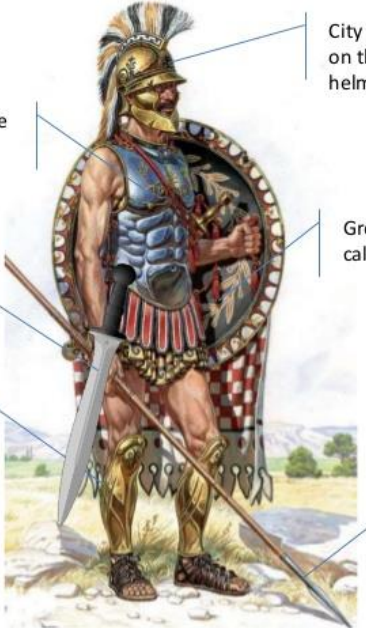
KLA 222 Arkeo

Küçük Buluntu



ANTİK YUNAN

Hoplites



City state design on the crest of helmet

Bronze breastplate 50 to 60 pounds

Greek shield called hoplon

Short swords called xiphos, secondary weapon

Greaves for shin protection

Long spears, called doru in right hand



Ridge decoration

CORINTHIAN HELMET

The hoplite wearing his Corinthian helmet would have been a frightening sight to any opponent: a pair of glaring eyes behind stylized cutouts in the helmet face. A large horsehair crest was typically attached to the crown of the helmet to make the soldier look more impressive, as well as providing a means of identification in the thick of battle.

DATE	6-5TH CENTURIES BCE
ORIGIN	GREECE
WEIGHT	3½-3¾ LB (1.5-1.75 KG)



Long nosepiece

Cheek guards

Almond-shaped eye sights

CORINTHIAN HELMET

The Corinthian helmet provided good protection against all but the heaviest blows, but it was undeniably heavy, and it restricted sight and hearing while fighting. Toward the end of the 5th century, lighter designs became more popular.

DATE	6-5TH CENTURIES BCE
ORIGIN	GREECE
WEIGHT	3½-3¾ LB (1.5-1.75 KG)

Long, pronounced cheek guards



ATTIC HELMET

Based on the Chalcidian helmet—which had evolved from the Corinthian—the Attic helmet provided better all-round vision and hearing, even if protection was reduced. Although named after the region around Athens, the Attic helmet proved most popular in the Greek city states in southern Italy.

DATE	5TH CENTURY BCE
ORIGIN	GREECE
WEIGHT	3½-3¾ LB (1.5-1.75 KG)

Hinged cheek flaps could be raised when out of battle

Ceremonial or religious figure





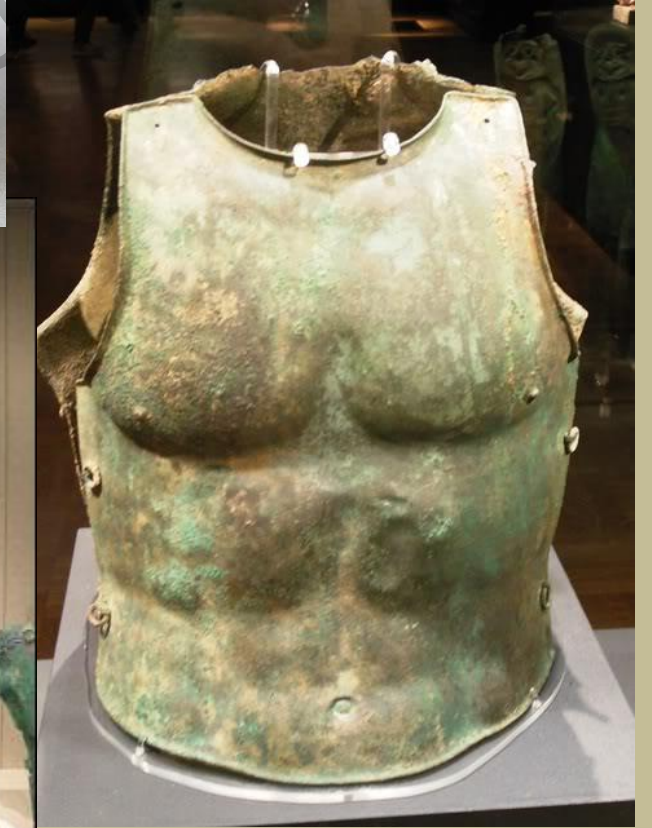
HOPLON

Ağır silahlı Yunan askerlerinin kullandığı kalkana verilen isim.

ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ

1946



KSIPHOS

Yunan askerlerinin kullandığı kılıç. Uzun ve iki yüzü olup hem vurmaya hem de saplamaya elverişlidir.



Hoplites

Bronze breastplate
50 to 60 pounds

Short swords
called xiphos,
secondary weapon

Greaves for shin
protection



City state design
on the crest of
helmet

Greek shield
called hoplon

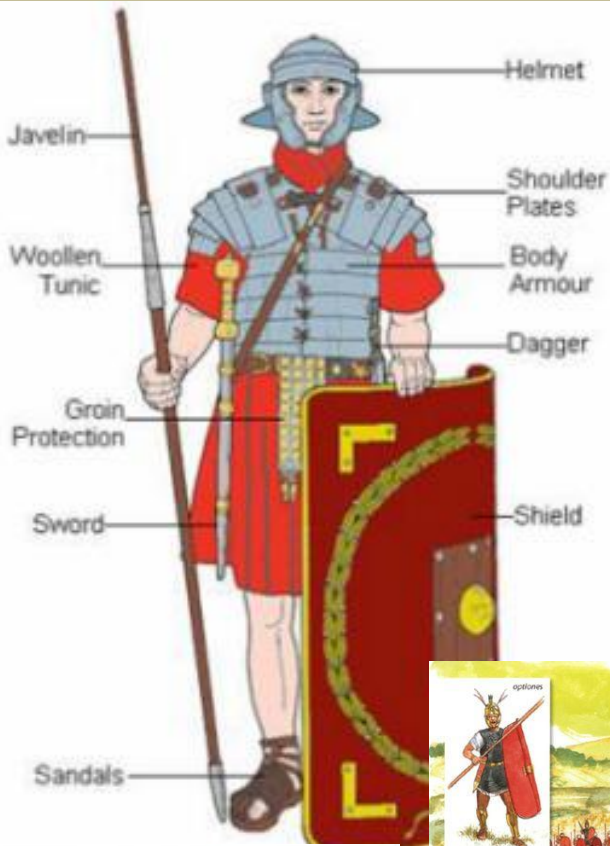




Alexander The Great Era Greek Bronze Phalanx
Spear Head, 4th Century BC



ROMA

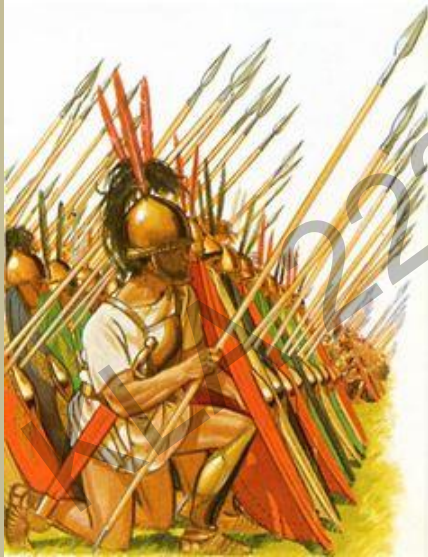
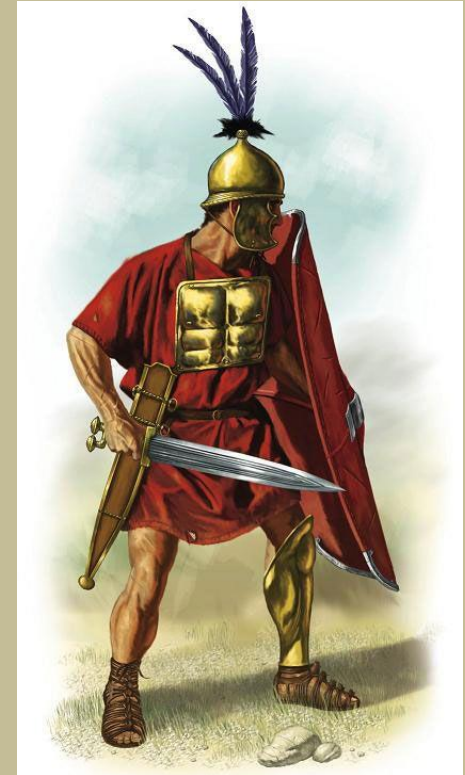


Roma Ordusunda en büyük birim LEGIO idi. 6000 piyade askerinden oluşan Legio her biri 100 kişilik 60 birliğe (CENTURIAE) ayrılmıştı.

Bir MANIPULUS iki centuria'da oluşuyordu. Manipulus'un ilk sırasında HASTATI (bu daha sonra PİLUM oldu – uzun ve ağır kargı) denilen kargıcılar bulunuyordu. İkinci sırada bulunanlara PRINCIPES (başları arınmış ve ağır delikanlılar), üçüncü sırada ise TRIARII (üçüncü sırada bulunanlar) denilen askerler bulunuyordu. Bunlar da uzun süre hasta kullanılmıyordu.



Standart asker donatısını GLADIUS ve SCUTUM oluşturuyordu.





Bir Legio askerine yılda 120 denarius (gümüş sikke) ödeniyor, ancak bedeli bu paradan çıkarılıyordu. Hizmet süresi 16 yıldır. Legio'lara tribus'lar (yüksek rütbeli subaylar) eşlik ederdi.



Hafif silahlı askerler ise VELITES'lerdi.

Ayrıca bir de atlı kıtası bulunuyordu.

KLA 222 Arkeo

Kucuk Buluntu

A Roman legionnaire

Cassis

A HELMET AS MUCH FOR SHOW AS IT IS PROTECTION

The Roman legionnaire's helmet was made from bronze and provided protection for the whole head. The plumes on the top were usually made from horsehair or feathers, though may have only been worn for ceremonial duties.

Pilum

TAKING OUT ENEMIES FROM AFAR

Metal-tipped and with a weighted end, the legionnaire's javelin was between 1.8 and 2.1 metres (six and seven feet) long. It could be hurled to devastating effect and was accurate up to around 30 paces in some hands.

Gladius

THE PRIMARY WEAPON USED DURING CLOSE COMBAT

Adopted during the Punic Wars, this short sword was the legionnaire's main offensive weapon of choice. It was primarily a thrusting and slashing sword, ideal for close combat, and became part of the legionnaire's signature parry-and-stab move.

Tunic

A LAYER OF PADDING BELOW THE LORICA SEGMENTATA

Worn underneath the armour coming down roughly to the middle of the thigh, the tunic was made out of rough wool, and was most often red or left undyed (white). The only colours not used were black (because it symbolised death) and pink, yellow and green, as they were considered feminine.

Caligae

THE LIGHTWEIGHT FOOTWEAR THAT WAS BUILT FOR LONG MARCHES

Despite superficially resembling sandals, these were in reality marching boots, made of leather with heavy soles. They were designed to allow air to circulate around the feet and reduce the risk of blisters during marching, although in colder locations (like Britain) woollen socks were often worn with them.

Lorica segmentata

A COAT OF METAL TO DEFLECT ATTACKS

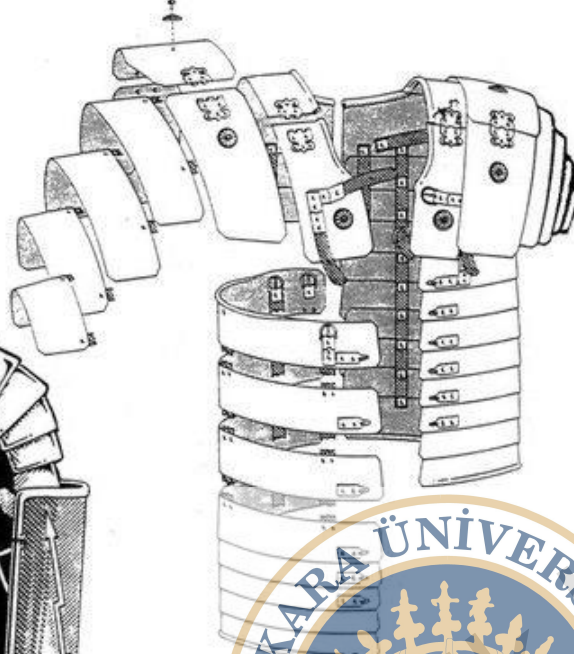
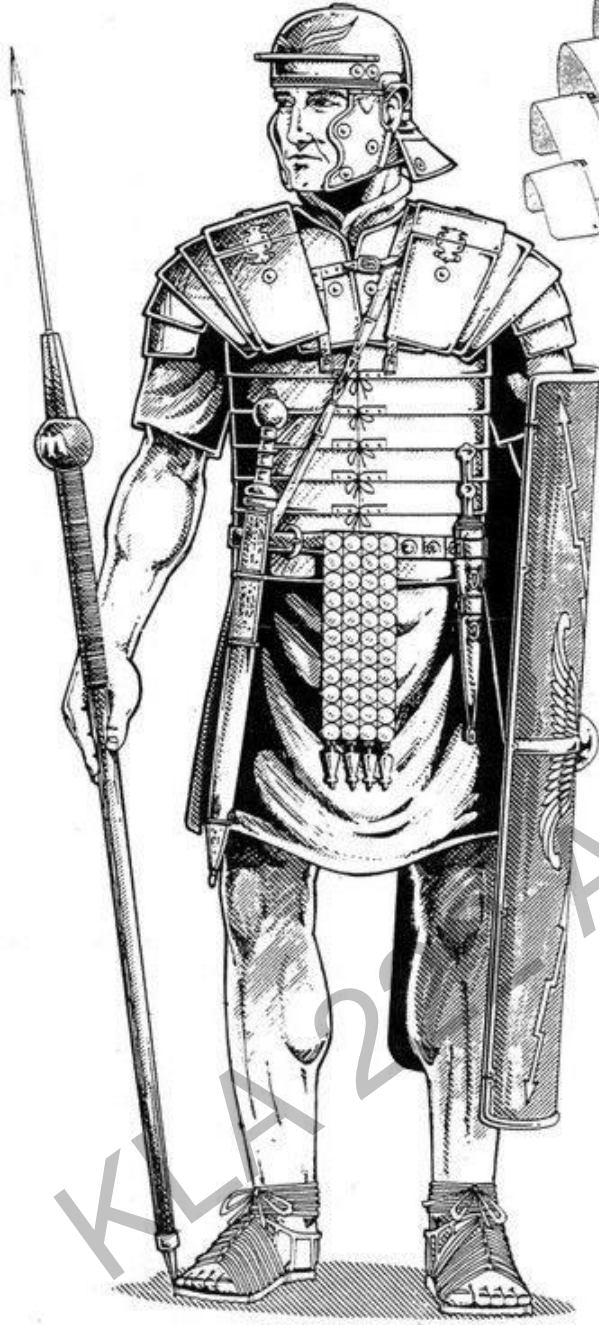
Once only used by the highest-ranking soldiers, this form of armour eventually became standard after the Romans perfected the ability to mass-produce metal goods. Consisting of strips of iron or steel that had been heated by coal and quenched in oil or water, it was perfect for deflecting swords and arrows.

Scutum

A SHIELD USED FOR BOTH DEFENCE AND OFFENCE

Constructed from plywood and covered in leather, the oval-shaped shield called a scutum was over a metre (3.3 feet) in length, and proved a valuable defence against ranged weapons. Up close, it could also be used as a weapon.

Roman Legionnaire
c. 50-250 A.D.



Exploded View of
Roman Legionnaire's
Laminated Armour

"Lorica Segmentata" cuirass with hinged laminated steel pieces riveted to leather straps and laced together in the front & back. Weight: 9kg (20lbs).



LORICA SEGMENTATA

Sezar Döneminden itibaren kullanılmaya başlanan Roma ağır piyadesinin, deri kaplı şeritlerden oluşan metal kaplı zırhı.



LORICA SQUMATA

Roma ordusunda belli bir sınıf (Triarii) askerin giydiđi pul ve zincirlerle kuvvetlendirilmiř ve kösele levhalardan yapılan zırh.



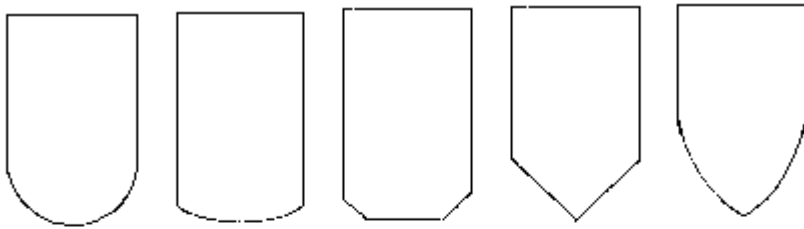
Lorica Squamata, c.late 3rd century B.C., assembled from scales found near Lake Trasimene. Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto

LORICA PLUMATA

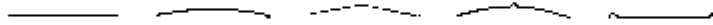
Roma ordusunda küçük metal pulların deri üzerine tutturulmasıyla yapılan zırh.



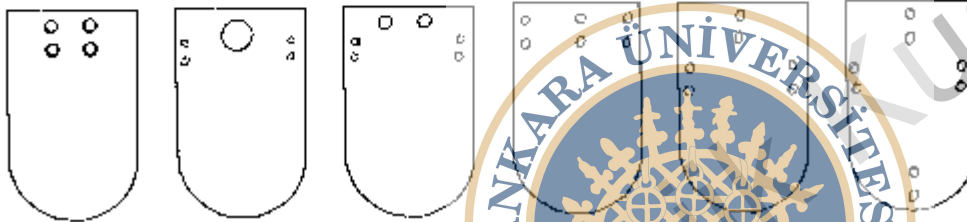
COMMON
SCALE
SHAPES



OPTIONAL
CROSS-
SECTIONS



A FEW
TYPICAL
HOLE
PATTERNS



ARMURA ROMANĂ
DE SOLZI
LORICA SQUAMATA

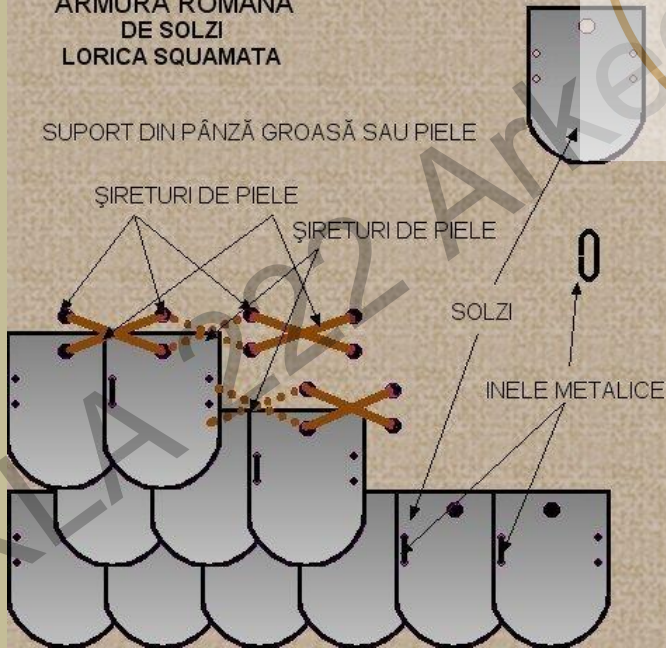
SUPPORT DIN PÂNZĂ GROASĂ SAU PIELE

ȘIRETURI DE PIELE

ȘIRETURI DE PIELE

SOLZI

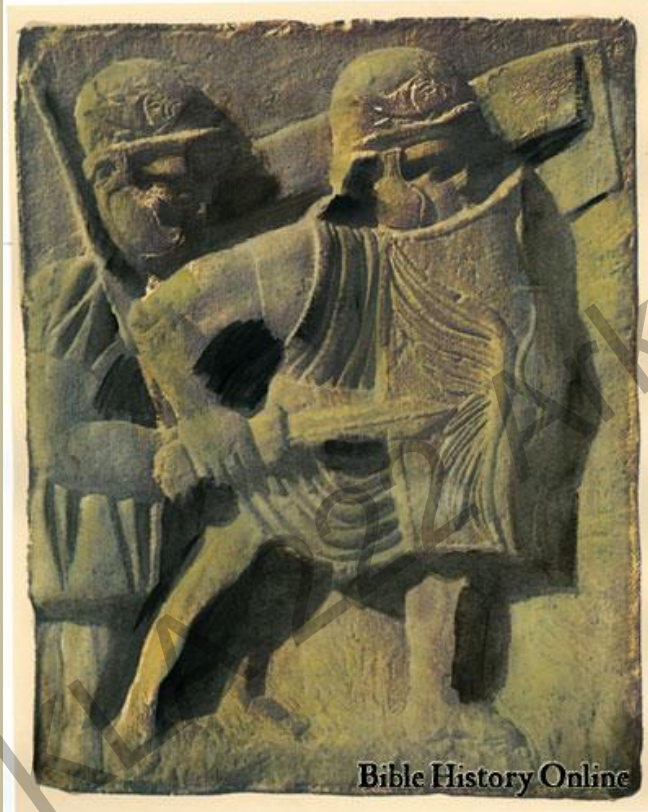
INELE METALICE



Kucuk Buluntu

SCUTUM

Yaklaşık 1.10 ve 75 cm. ölçülerinde dört köşe geriye doğru kıvrılmış demirden kalkan göbeği bulunan tahtadan ya da deriden yapılan kalkan.

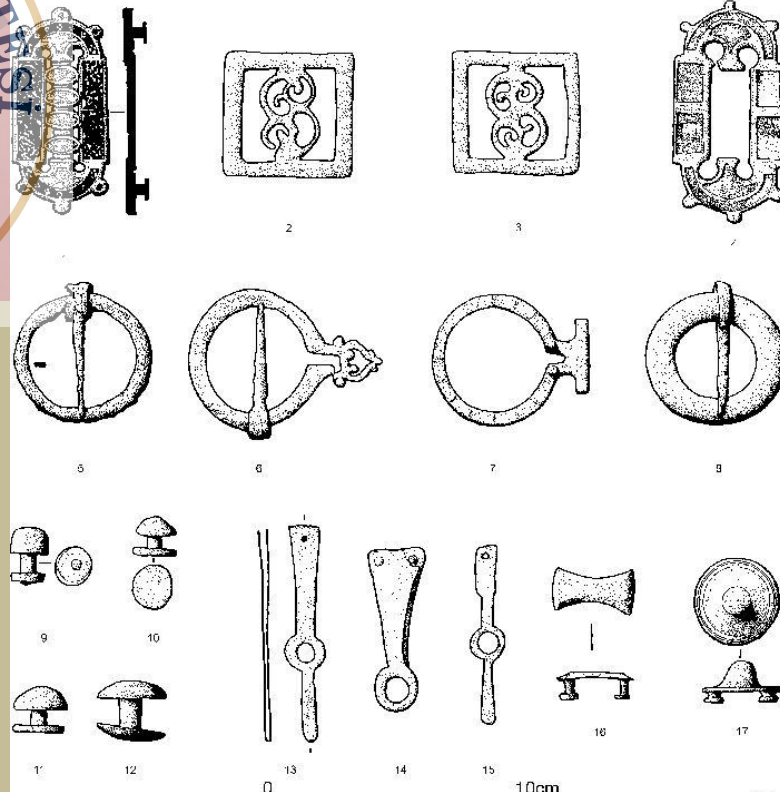




BALTEUS

Roman legionnaire belt





Roman Military Equipment: Cingulum and Balteus

KLA 222 Arkeoloji

Küçük Buluntu

CASSIS

Roma ordusunda Hastati ya da principes sınıflarının kullandığı üç siyah veya kırmızı tüyle süslü tunç (daha sonra çelikleştirilmiş demirden) miğfer.



Cassis

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TAKING OUT ENEMIES FROM AHEAD. Metal-tipped and with a weighted end, the legionnaire's javelin was between 1.8 and 2.1 metres (6ft and seven feet) long. It could be hurled to devastating effect and was accurate up to around 30 paces in some hands.

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A SHIELD USED FOR BOTH DEFENCE AND OFFENCE. Constructed from plywood and covered in leather, the rectangular shield called a scutum was over a metre (3.3 feet) in length, and proved a valuable defence against ranged weapons. Up close, it could also be used as a weapon.

© Mandy Barrow

PILUM

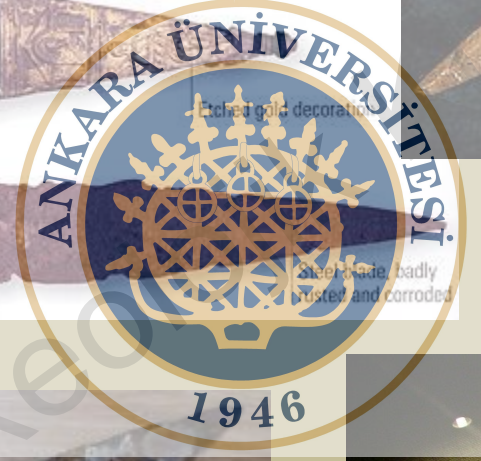
Roma ağır silahlı piyadesini temel silahı. Atmak ve saptamak için kullanılabilen bu silahın biri sivri uçla biten ve 1 metreden uzun olan ince demir ve uzun tahtadan sapı bulunan silah.





GLADIUS

Roma ordusunun temel silahlarından olan kısa kılıç. Gladius iki yüzlü olup tahta bir kın içinde sol omuzdan sağ kalçaya inen bir askı kayışıyla taşınırdı.



Traces of wood from scabbard





KLA 222 Arkeoloji Küçük Buluntu



Roma lejyonerlerinin taşıdıkları yükün toplam ağırlığı 34 kilodur.



KLASİK Arkeoloji