

COLISEUM

Чусовитина Евгения 11 «А»



PREHISTORY

Prehistory In the 1st century. The Emperor Nero ordered the architects Severus and Celer to build a Palace for Him. The "Golden house of Nero" occupied the slopes of 3 of the 7 Roman hills. Among the gardens, Nero ordered to put his bronze statue in the pose of the famous Colossus of Rhodes, as high as a 12-story building.



At the giant's feet, Nero ordered a lake to be dug up and filled with salt water. It was like a sea created at the whim of the Emperor. The house of Nero was decorated with gold, precious stones and mother-of-pearl. The main circular dining room rotated continuously like the Universe . The Emperor Nero and his Golden House irritated the Romans. Nero's Golden house of Nero

WHAT DOES THE COLOSSEUM STAND FOR?

After the overthrow and suicide of Nero, Emperor Vespasian Flavius destroyed the Palace, melted the statue, and laid a giant amphitheater for 60 thousand people on the site of the artificial sea.

This construction was intended to show Rome that the new Flavian dynasty cared more about its citizens than the previous one. The building was given the name "Flavius Amphitheatre", but the Roman



OPENING OF THE COLOSSEUM

Vespasian's son, Titus Flavius, hosted 100-day celebrations to mark the opening of the Colosseum. During the hundred-day games, several thousand gladiators fought, and a large number of animals were hunted. The audience was served with baskets of food (poultry, cookies, nuts, dates, plums). A variety of gifts were played: from 10 heads of lettuce to 10 pounds of gold.

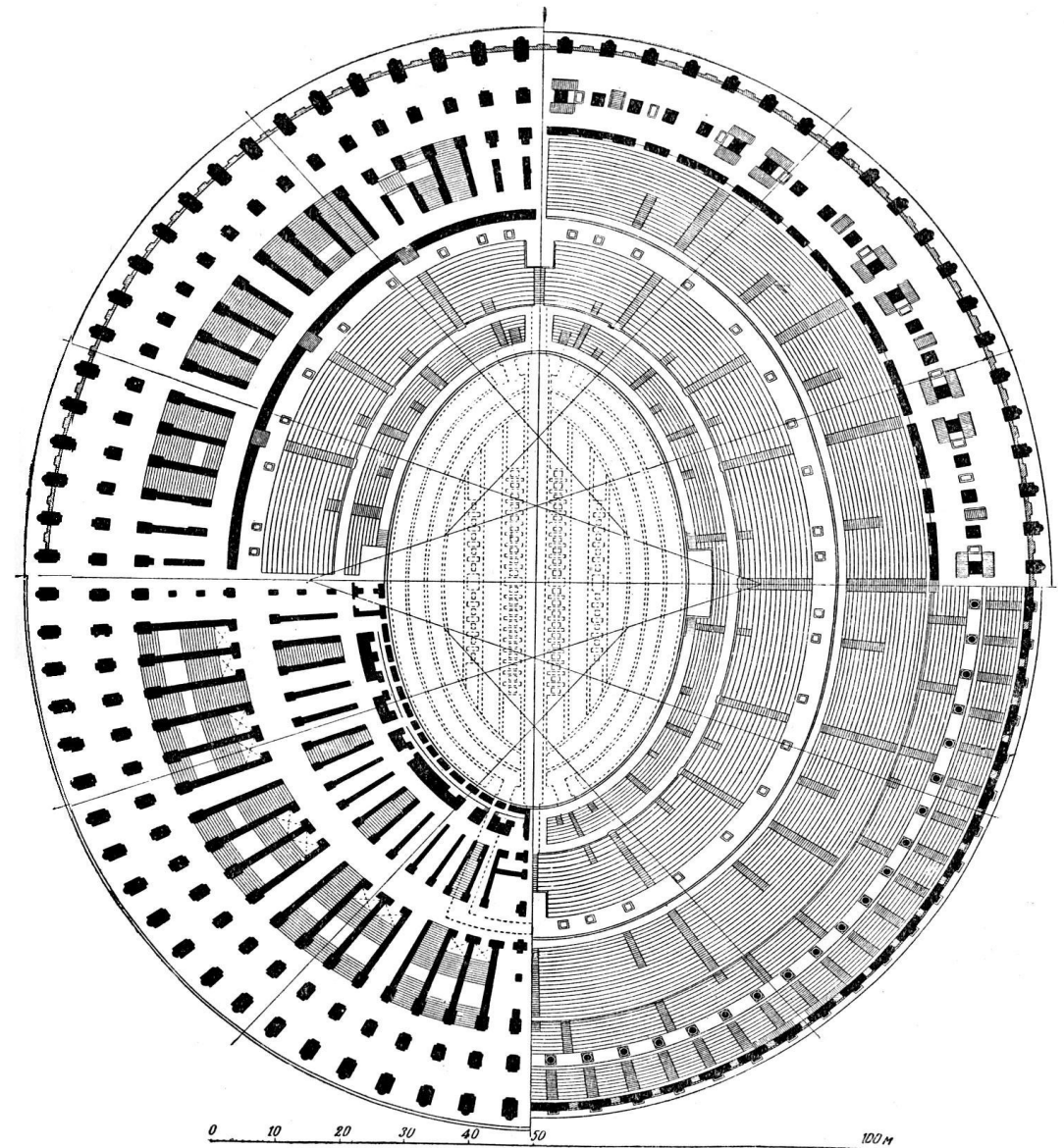
AFTER THE COLOSSEUM GLADIATOR FIGHTS

The amphitheater was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes. In the future of the Italian Frangipani family of via degli annibaldi and turned it into his fortress. It was only in the seventh century that the Colosseum became the property of Rome. In the following years, the Colosseum began to decline. Huge blocks of travertine were removed and removed for the construction of the Palazzo Cancelleria, Palazzo Venezia and St. Peter's Cathedral.



DIMENSIONS AND AUTHOR

The plan of the amphitheater is elliptical, 188 meters long, 156 meters wide and 57 meters high. The construction of the Colosseum took 10 years and fell under the rule of three Flavian emperors: Vespasian, Titus and Domitian. The name of the architect is unknown, but it is assumed that it was Rabirius, who was later the author of the Palace of Domitian.



Колизей. Рим

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THE COLOSSEUM FROM OUTSIDE

In plan, the amphitheater has the shape of an ellipse, 188 meters long, 156 meters wide, and 57 meters high.



Roman numerals above the entrances each arched span of the first tier corresponded to numbered entrances to seats for spectators (Roman numerals are still preserved on the arches). Four main entrances were intended: 1-for the Imperial retinue; 2-for vestals; 3-for judges; 4-for guests of honor.

SEATS FOR SPECTATORS

The amphitheater could accommodate about 50-70 thousand spectators, who sat on its steps, depending on class and social affiliation, there were three categories of seats: "podium", where representatives of the highest class sat, and where the Emperor's box was located; the second category of seats "Civis", for citizens belonging to the middle class; the third "Summa", where the people were placed. Probably there was also a category of places for women.

UNDER THE ARENA

There was a whole system of galleries and basements where various mechanisms were located and animals were kept



The Colosseum is a symbol



For many centuries, the Colosseum continued to be a symbol of the greatness and power of Rome.