

AEGEAN AND ANCIENT GREEK ARCHITECTURE

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TROY

- Was situated in northwest Anatolia in what is now Turkey,
- The layers of ruins in the citadel at Hisarlık are numbered Troy I – Troy IX, with various subdivisions:
 - Troy I 3000–2600 BC (Western Anatolian EB 1)
 - Troy II 2600–2250 BC (Western Anatolian EB 2)
 - Troy III 2250–2100 BC (Western Anatolian EB 3 [early])
 - Troy IV 2100–1950 BC (Western Anatolian EB 3 [middle])
 - Troy V: 20th–18th centuries BC (Western Anatolian EB 3 [late])
 - Troy VI: 17th–15th centuries BC
 - Troy VIh: late Bronze Age, 14th century BC
 - Troy VIIa: c. 1300–1190 BC, most likely setting for Homer's story[26][full citation needed]
 - Troy VIIb1: 12th century BC
 - Troy VIIb2: 11th century BC
 - Troy VIIb3: until c. 950 BC
 - Troy VIII: c. 700–85 BC
 - Troy IX: 85 BC–c. AD 500
- The archaeological site of Troy was added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1998



Troy

V c. 2100 - c. 1800 BC

IV c. 2260 - c. 2100 BC

III c. 2500 - c. 2200 BC

II c. 2500 BC

I c. 2920 - 2500 BC



VI c. 1800 - c. 1250 BC



VII c. 900 - 85 BC
VII c. 1250 - c. 1045 BC



IX 85 BC - c. 500 AD

Troia, today

- Early Bronze Age
- Late Bronze Age
- Troia VIII-IX, Gr.-Rom. IIum

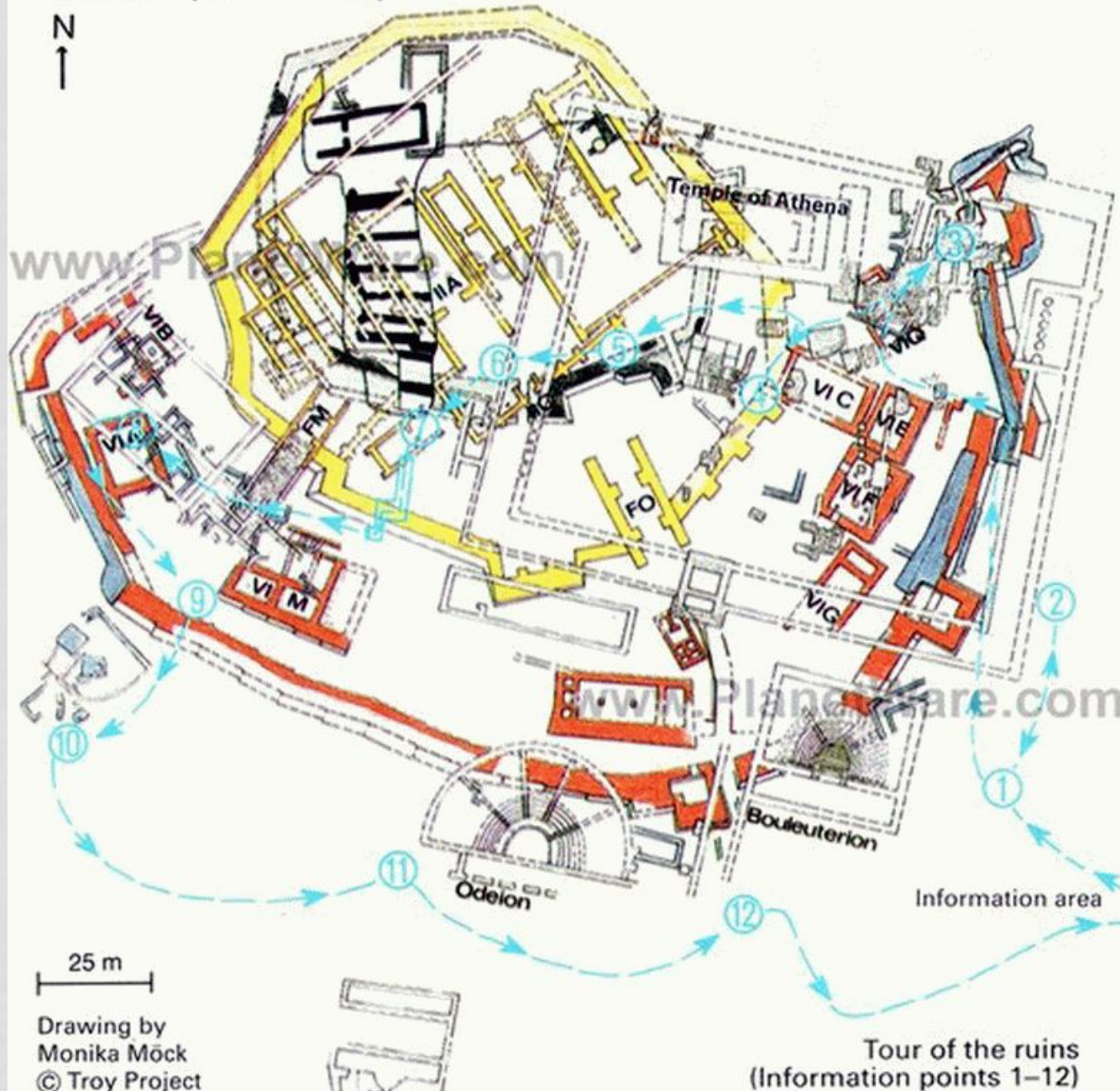
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Troia
"Hort
Troia



Ground plan of Troy

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AEGEAN ARCHITECTURE

- **The Minoan period (3650-1450 BCE)**
- The Minoan culture had spread from its origins at Knossos, Crete to include the wider Aegean. Other cities: Malia, Phaistos, Zakros
- **The Mycenaean period (XV-XIII BC)**
- Major Mycenaean centres included Mycenae (traditional home of Agamemnon), Tiryns (perhaps the oldest centre), Pylos (traditional home of Nestor), Thebes, Midea, Gla, Orchomenos, Argos, Sparta, Nichoria and probably Athens.



Minoan Crete

- Palaces sites
- Country houses
- Tombs or other settlements
- ★ Sacred caves
- ▲ Mountain sanctuaries



THE MINOAN CITIES (3650-1100 BCE)



- Were connected with **stone-paved roads**, formed from blocks cut with bronze saws. Streets **were drained and water and sewer facilities** were available to the upper class, through clay pipes.
- Minoan buildings often had **flat tiled roofs**; plaster, wood, or flagstone floors, and stood two to three storeys high. Typically the lower walls were constructed of stone and rubble, and the upper walls of mudbrick. **Ceiling timbers** held up the roofs.
- The materials used in constructing the villas and palaces varied, and could include sandstone, gypsum, or limestone. Equally, building techniques could also vary between different constructions; some palaces used ashlar masonry while others used roughly hewn megalithic blocks.

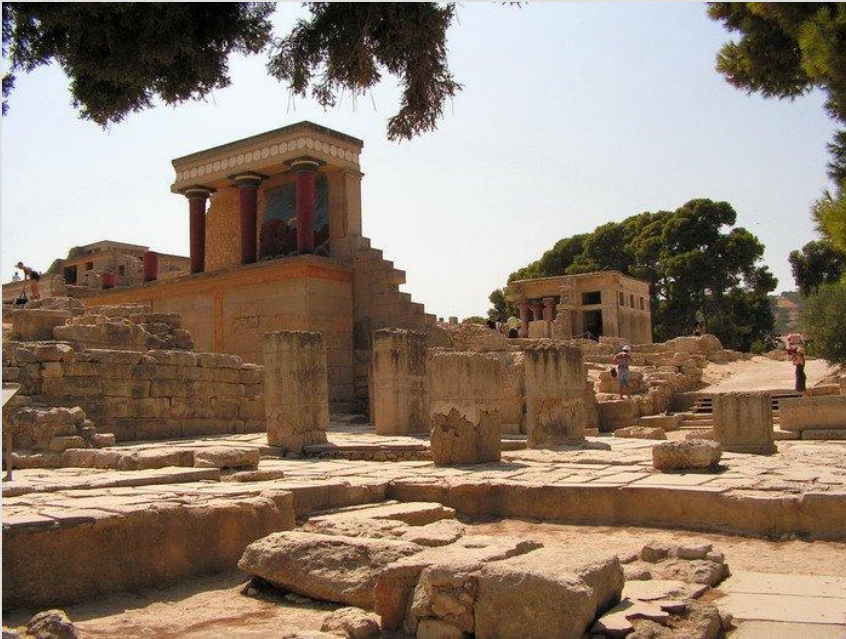
KNOSSOS PALACE

- Knossos was undeniably the capital of Minoan Crete. It is grander, more complex, and more flamboyant than any of the other palaces known to us, and it is located about twenty minutes south of the modern port town of Iraklio.

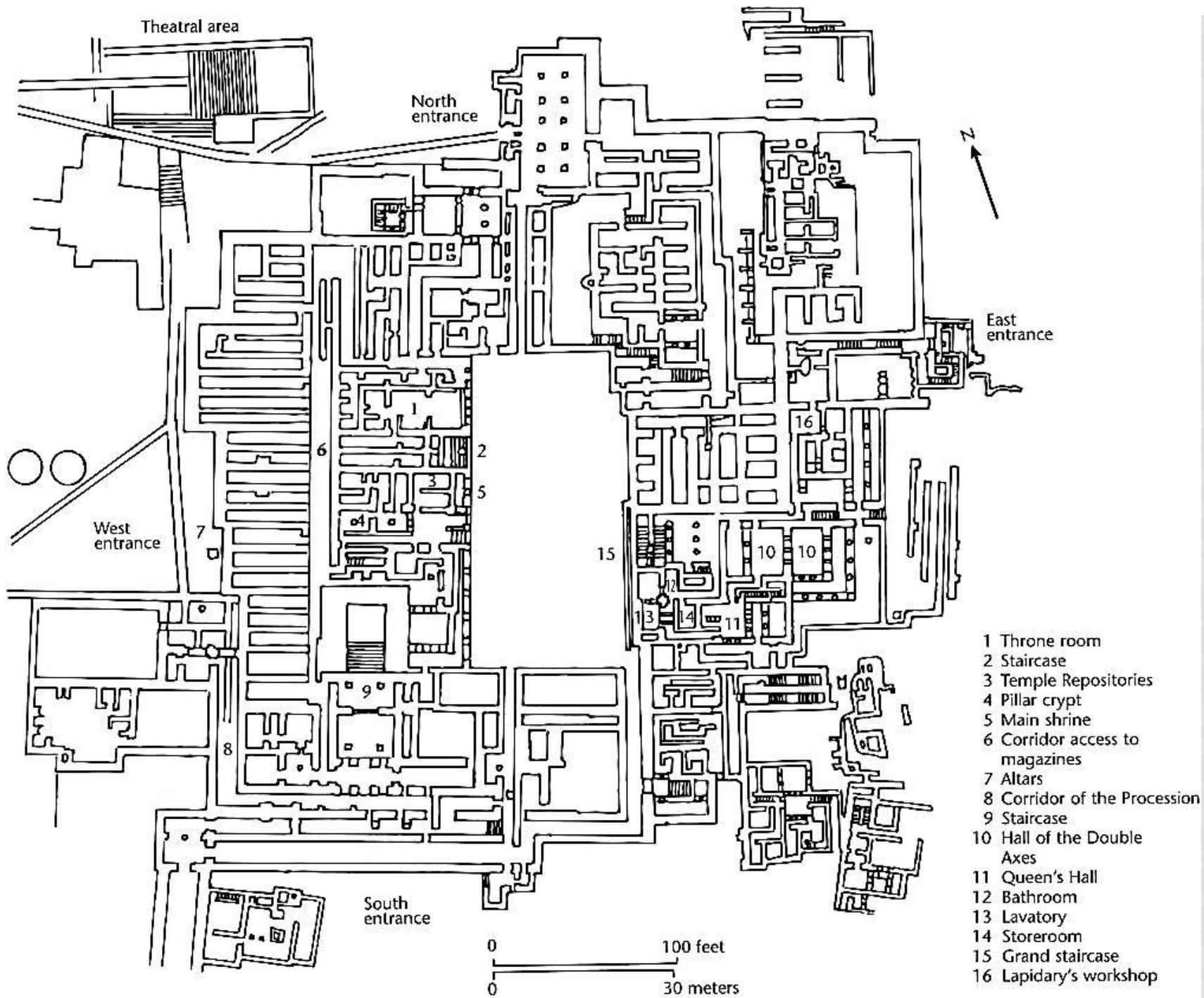


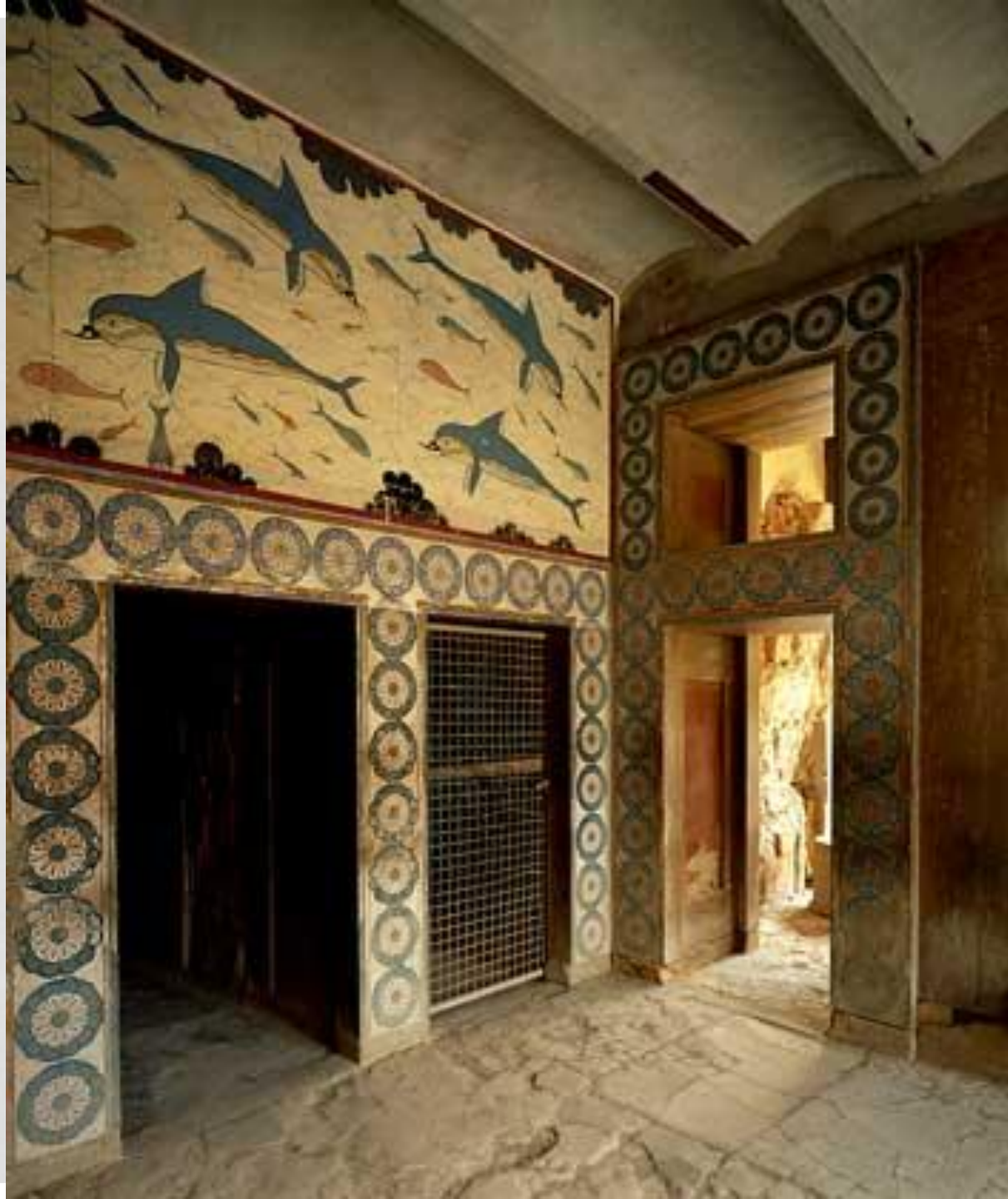


KNOSSOS PALACE



- The Greek myth associated with the palace about Theseus and the Minotaur is fascinating.
- The first palace on the low hill beside the Krairatos river was built around 1900 BC on the ruins of previous settlements. It was destroyed for the first time along with the other Protopalatial palaces around Crete at 1700 BC







KNOSSOS PALACE

- According to Greek mythology, the palace was designed by famed architect Dedalos with such complexity that no one placed in it could ever find its exit. King Minos who commissioned the palace then kept the architect prisoner to ensure that he would not reveal the palace plan to anyone



COLUMNS OF THE CNOSSOS





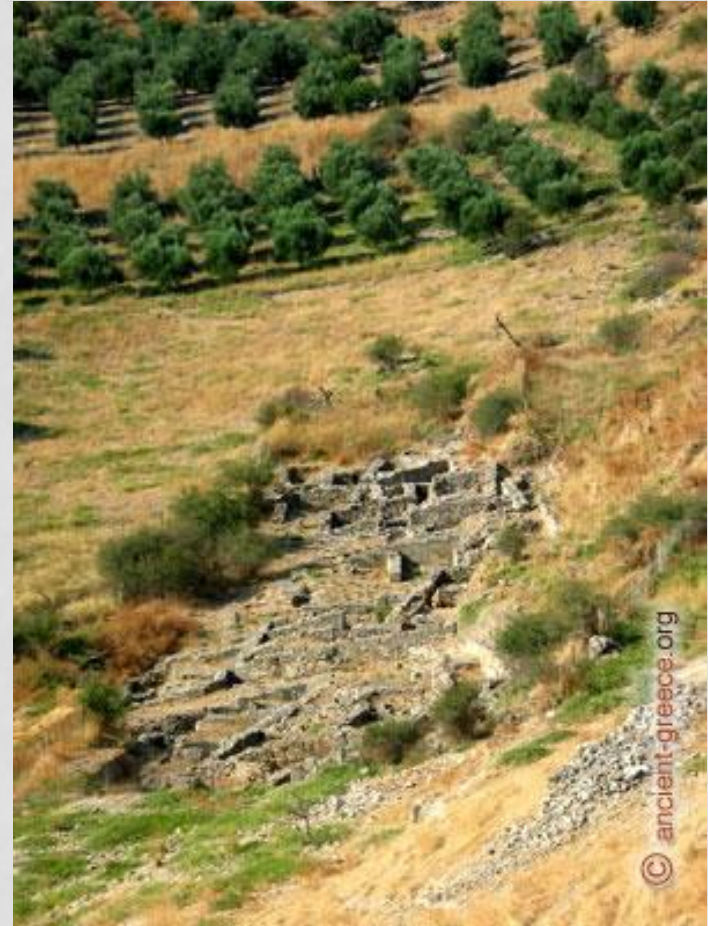
THE PALACE OF PHAISTOS



- (Faestos, Phaestos, Faistos) commands the Messara plain from its location on a low hill, and it is the second largest palace of Crete after Knossos. Phaistos was the home of Radamanthis, the brother of the legendary king of Minos

THE PALACE OF PHAISTOS

- The builders of Phaistos took great care to create a functional as well as an aesthetically pleasing environment, which accommodated the spectacular views from the hill.



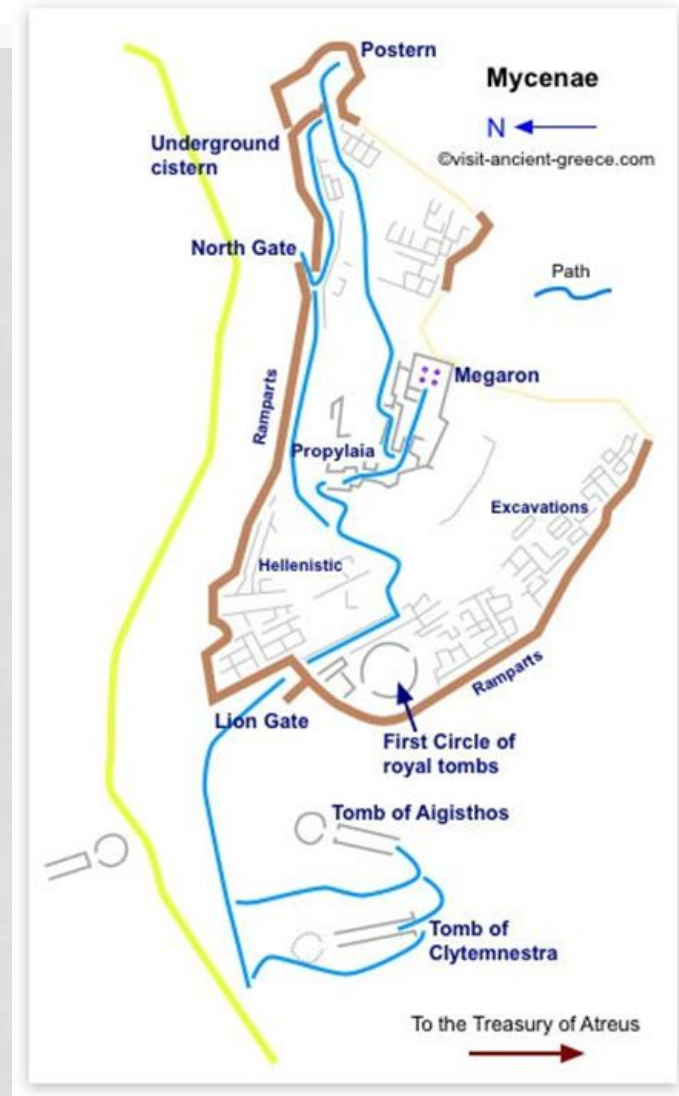
THE PALACE OF PHAISTOS



- The architecture of Phaistos is more simplified compared with Knossos, and it is built in an orderly arrangement that refers to a single architect.
- The buildings of the palace were constructed in such a way that the open areas were always enclosed on one side by a palace wall, and on the other side by a major mountain mass.

MYCENAEAN ARCHITECTURE

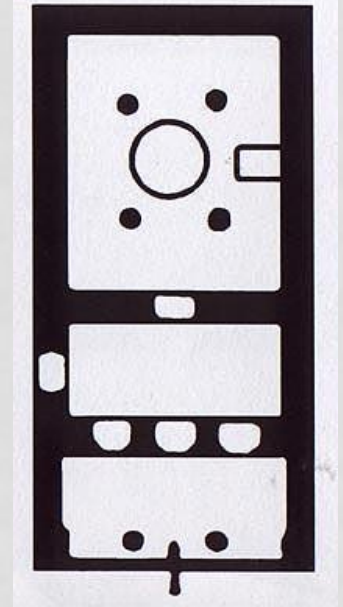
- Mycenae was a fortified late Bronze Age city located between two hills on the Argolid plain of the Peloponnese, Greece. The acropolis today dates from between the 14th and 13th century BCE
- Situated on a rocky hill (40-50m high) commanding the surrounding plain as far as the sea 15km away, the site of Mycenae covered 30,000 square metres



**Микены — крепость
ахейцев
XVI-XII вв. до н. э.**



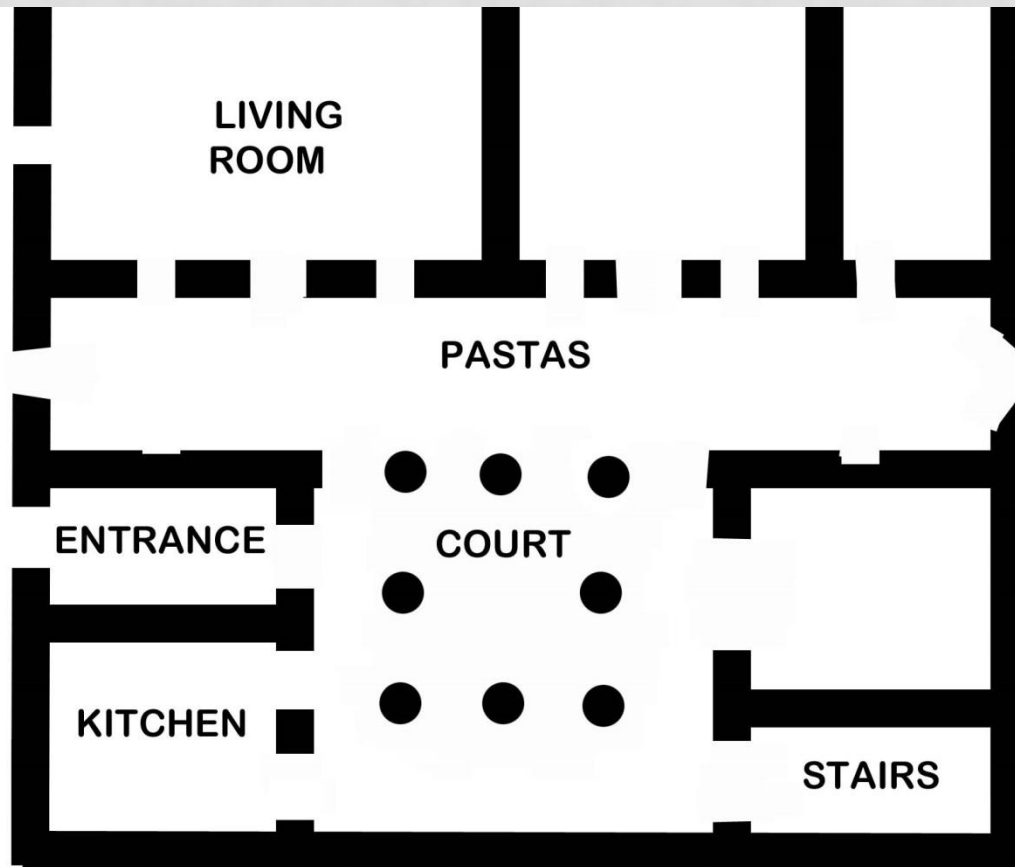
MYCENAEAN HOUSE - MEGARON



THE TREASURY OF ATREUS



- From the 14th century BCE the first large-scale palace complex is built (on three artificial terraces), as is the celebrated tholos tomb, **the Treasury of Atreus**, a monumental circular building with corbelled roof reaching a height of 13.5m and 14.6m in diameter and approached by a long walled and unroofed corridor 36m long and 6m wide.
- Fortification walls, of large roughly worked stone blocks, surrounding the acropolis (of which the north wall is still visible today), flood management structures such as dams, roads, Linear B tablets and an increase in pottery imports (fitting well with theories of contemporary Mycenaean expansion in the Aegean) illustrate the culture was at its zenith.



GREEK HOUSE - OIKOS

STRUCTURES OF TWO ROOMS, WITH AN OPEN PORCH OR "PRONAOS" ABOVE WHICH ROSE A LOW PITCHED GABLE OR PEDIMENT

ANCIENT GREEK ARCHITECTURE

Historical development:

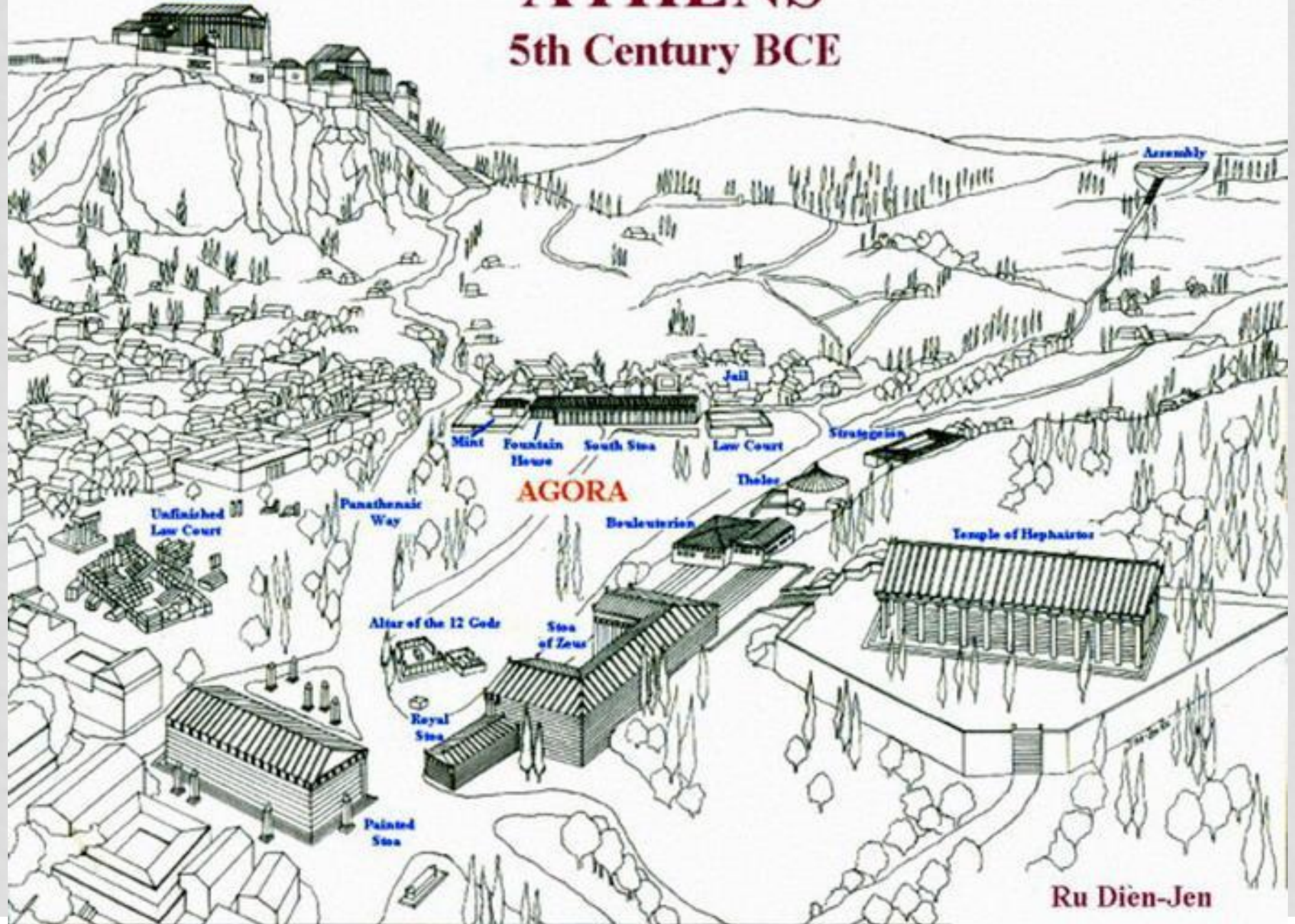
- 1) **Homer period** - XII BCE - 750 BC
- 2) **Archaic period** - 750-480 BC
- 3) **Classic period** - 480-400 BC
- 4) **Intermediate period** - (400-323 BC)
- 5) **Hellenistic period** - (323 BC – I c. AD)

ACROPOLIS

Parthenon

ATHENS

5th Century BCE



Ru Dien-Jen



3. Classical Athens seen from the northwest. (Watercolor by Peter Connolly)

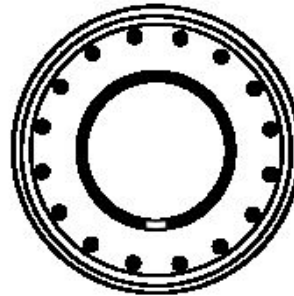
TYPES OF THE ANCIENT GREEK TEMPLES



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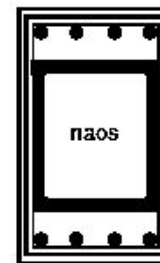
double
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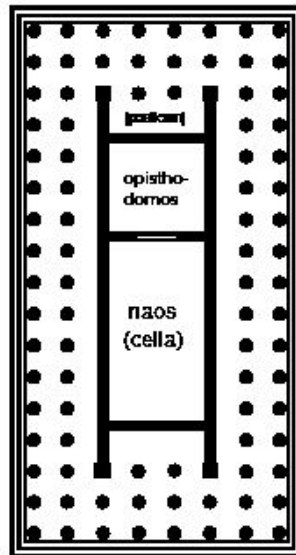
tholos



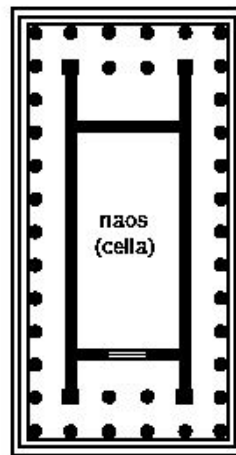
prostyle



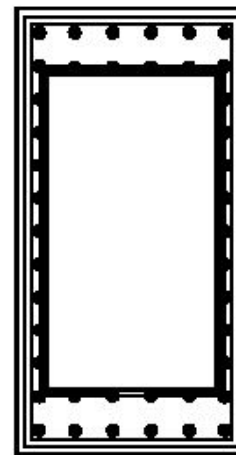
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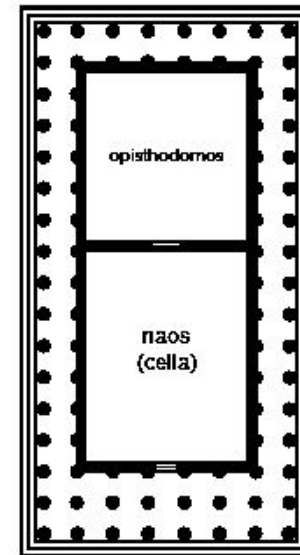
dipteral



peripteral



pseudoperipteral



pseudodipteral