

Roman architecture

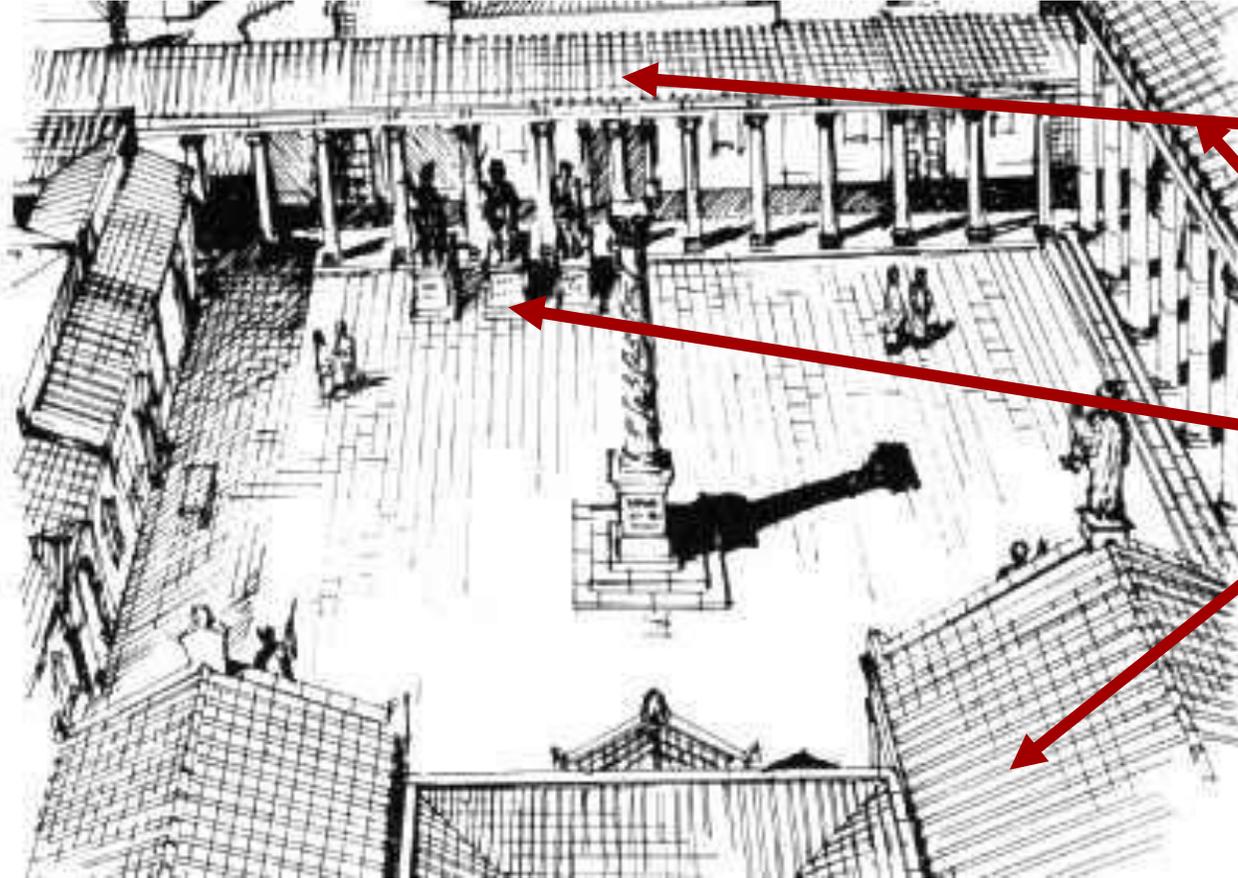


1st - Construction of a Province

29 BC - 479 AD



This whole had started with the oldest settlements and the most important military camps became massive cities, called province. **These built in the style of the castrum.** This means...



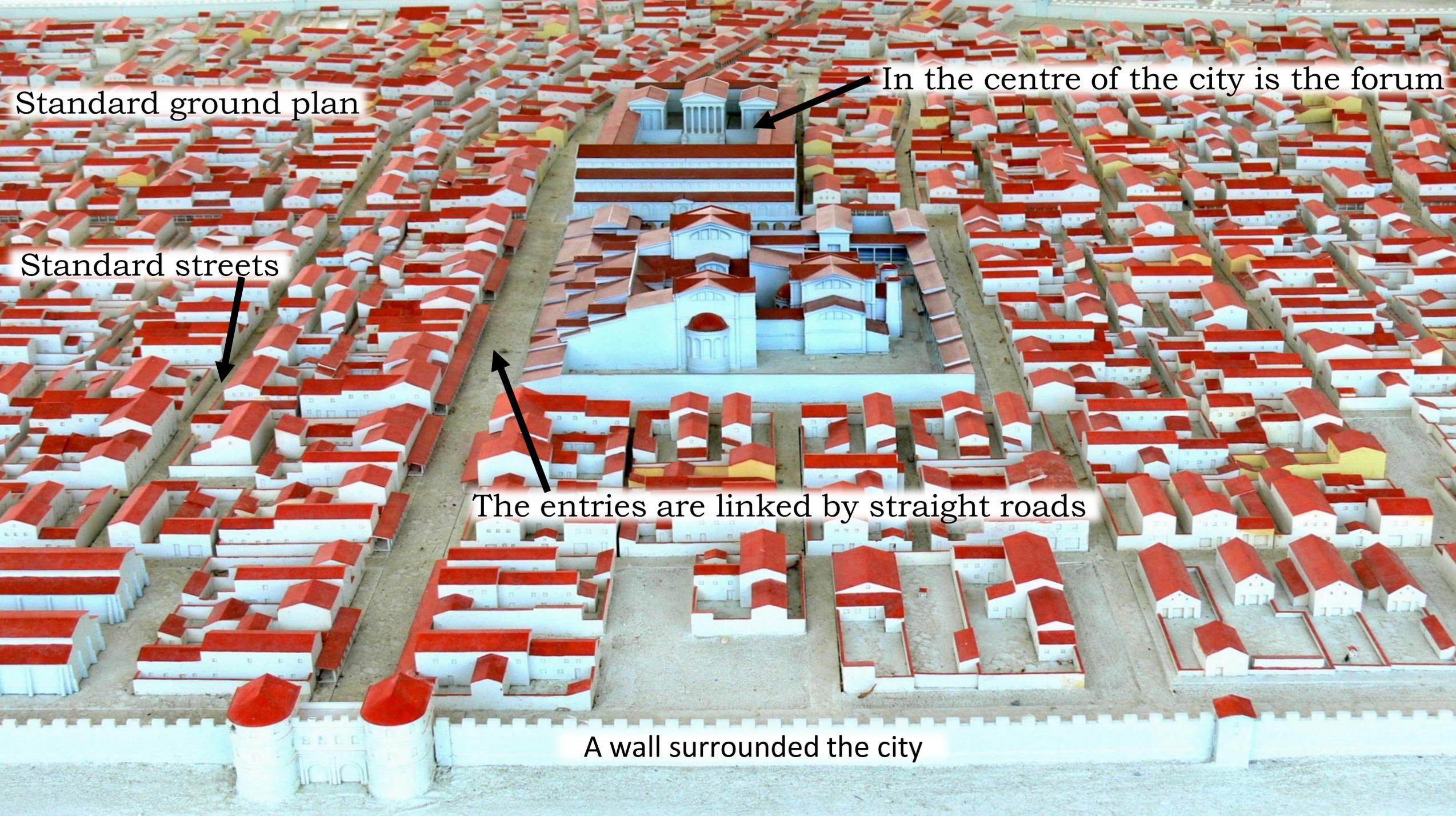
Next to the forum were the main buildings. These were:

- the **curia**, which is behind the porticus (portico)
- the **basilica** (for the 3 main gods: Jupiter, Juno and Minerva)
- a **statue of a horseman**
- The **Capitolium**

Often built a palace to a governor or to a ceasar in the county town.

The provinces had special **trade and war roads** between each other. Above the rivers they built strong stone bridges. Some of them are still useable.





Standard ground plan

In the centre of the city is the forum

Standard streets

The entries are linked by straight roads

A wall surrounded the city



Aqueduct of Segovia

This is the oldest **aqueduct** from the roman empire.

The 11 most important aqueduct were **260 mile (418 km)** long altogether.
And these could carry daily **700 thousand m³** water.



2nd - *AE* Roman house's building

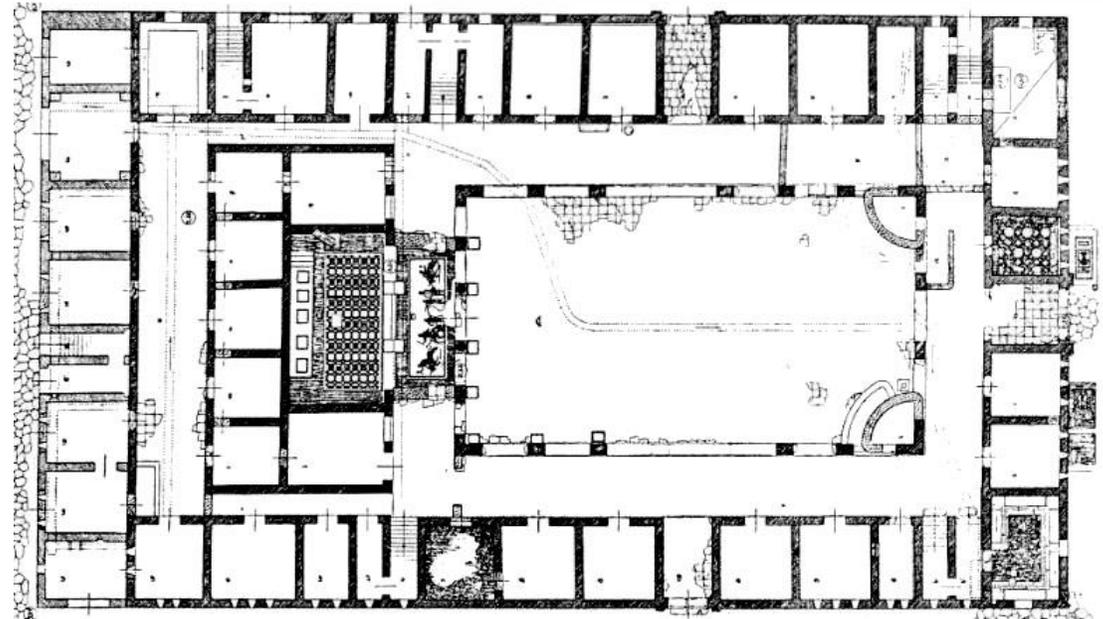
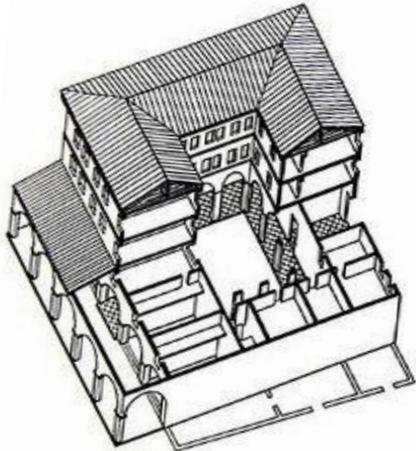
Insulae = Island



The reason why the romans called „Insulae” was: **these huge buildings were surround by roads.**

The insulas' ground floor were **shops.** These were maximum **8-storied,** but they built with the standard walls, which were useable in simply houses, so the insulas **often tumbled down.** They used **mud bricks** for walls.

In the insulas lived about 40 people.



3rd - The amphitheaters



The first Amphitheatre had built in 70 BC in Pompeii by Gaius Scribonius Curio. But this was built by wood.

The first stone Amphitheatre had built in 29 BC, unluckily, Nero had burned it.

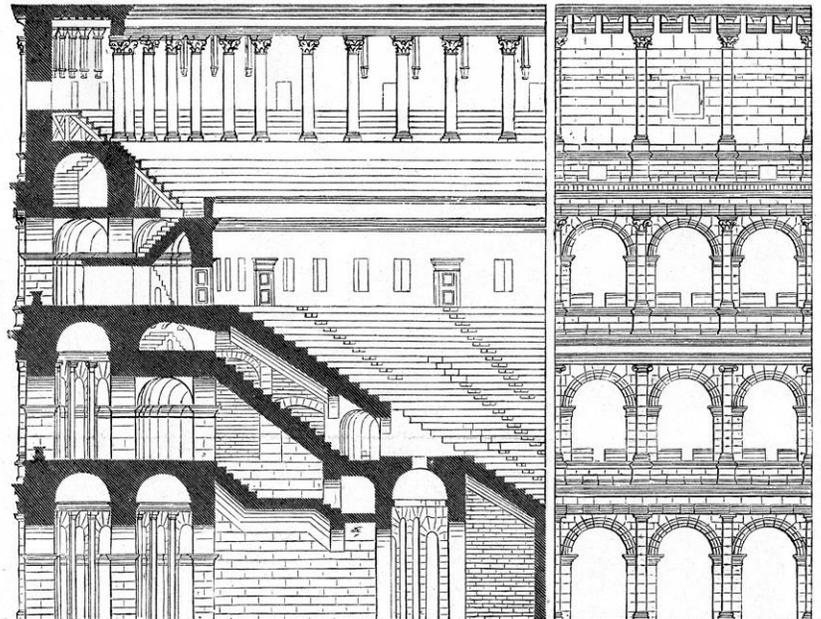
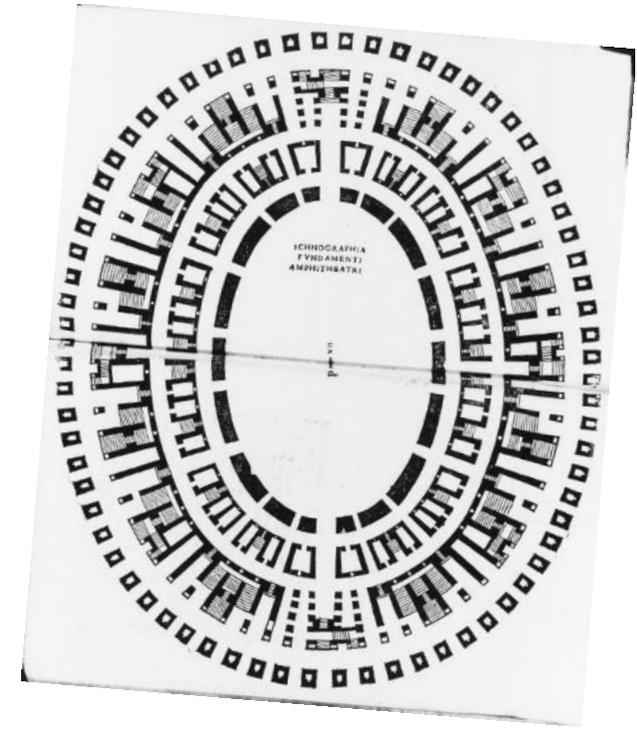




Colosseum

The Colosseum is an oval building, which is **188 meter long**, **156 m wide** and **48.5 m high**. This breath-taking landmark was built by limestone, tufa and simple bricks. Maximum **87 000** people could take a seat in it.

The gladiators fought in the sand in the middle of the amphitheater, which is **86 m long** and **54 m wide**. But the arena's ground is only sand in the wood boards. They kept their machineries.



The most difficult question was, how could they vacate the people from the colosseum. They used **complicated arches** under the auditorium. The crowd got out from the building about **30 minutes**.

