



CLASSIC ARCHITECTURE

MARCOS HERNANDEZ



GREEK ARCHITECTURE

from around 900 B.C. to the first
century A.D.



GREEK ARCHITECTURE

It is an architecture fundamentally linteled, although they know the vault does not use it.

It is monumental, but not colossal like Egypt.

It is very balanced in terms of the layout of its planting effort is an easy reading provided why everything is made with a measure, with a canon.

It is the result of teamwork, which makes it an architecture of great perfection, with a lot of harmony. Harmonious and beautiful

The material used is mainly stone and marble is the preferred one, but other materials were also used. At the beginning, wood or masonry was used, resorting to a plaster made of marble powder that was then polychromatized, although this polychrome has been lost. The color was less strong in marble than in other stones.

It will always have decorative elements: borders, rosettes, ovals, pearls, palmettes...



LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD

It began at the early first millennium BC and ended in the first third of the 5th century BC.

As the main construction materials were wood or adobe or clay, not much evidence of this architecture remains except for a few plans on the ground, and almost no written sources or descriptions of these early buildings.

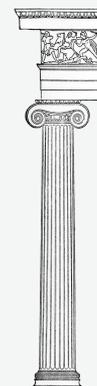
wood is gradually replaced by stone and the thatch of the roofs by tiles.

CLASSIC PERIOD

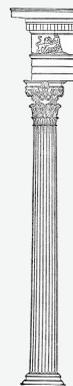
Corresponds to the V and IV centuries BC.
It means the boom of the doric and jonic styles, as well, stone predominates in every construction



dorico



jonico



HELLENISTIC PERIOD

It lasted from the 3rd century BC to the middle of the 2nd century BC.

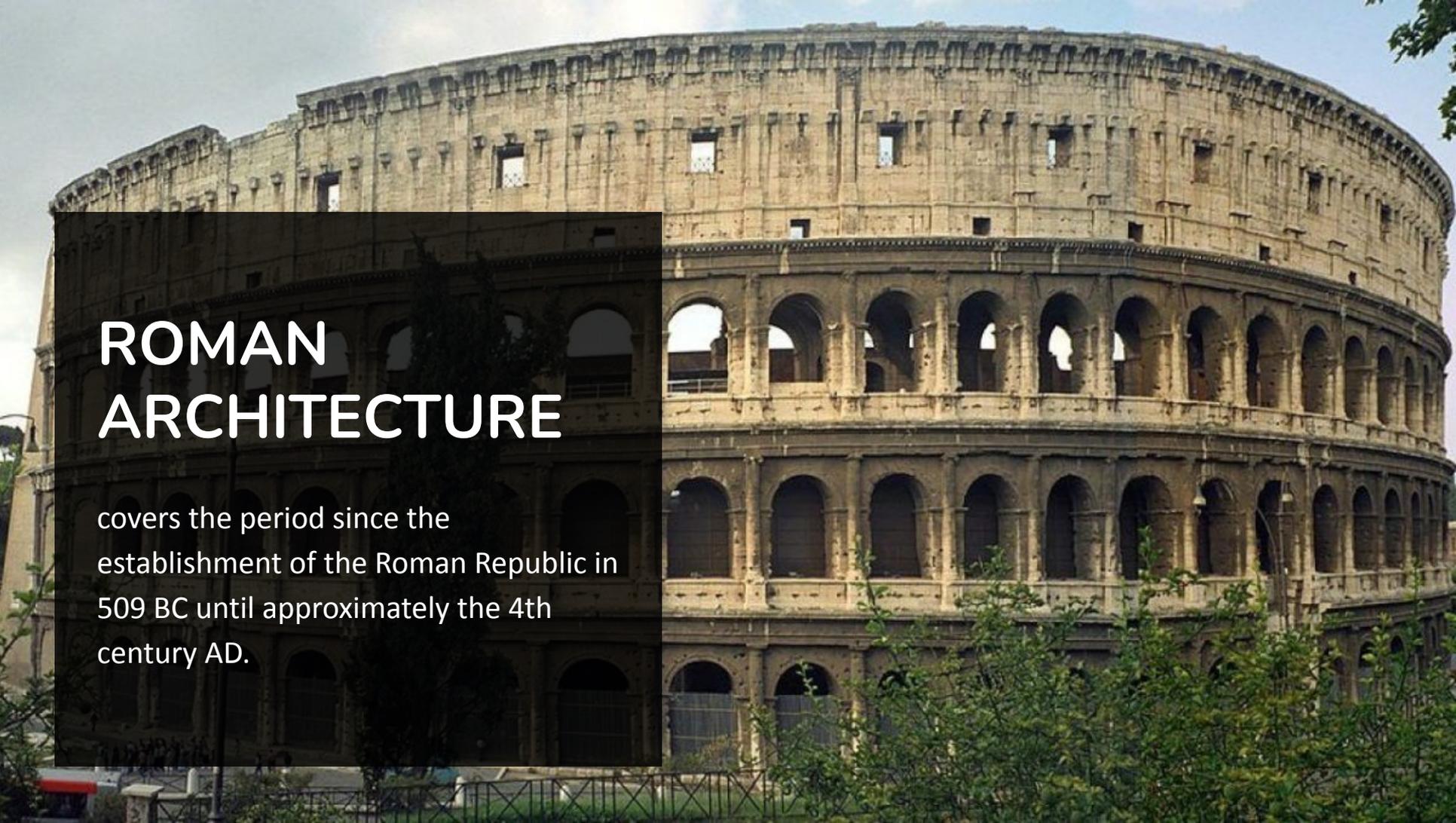
The most outstanding are the urban projects such as those of Hippodamus of Miletus, with grid organization, an example that was followed in later centuries.

In this period great constructions were developed in Pergamon, Rhodes and Alexandria.

The most outstanding are the urban projects such as those of Hippodamus of Miletus, with organization in squares.

The Doric style was replaced by the Corinthian style.





ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

covers the period since the establishment of the Roman Republic in 509 BC until approximately the 4th century AD.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

The Roman architecture was characterized by the monumentality and the meaning of its buildings with an idea of immortality, it is a practical and functional style that obeys the structure of the state, this can be seen in the development of civil and military architecture such as basilicas and baths.



ORIGINS

Roman architecture has its origins in Greek architecture. But it took until the end of the Hellenistic period for Roman architecture to present its own truly differentiated features. The ancient Roman buildings resembled in everything to the Etruscan ones, and were formed by solid structures of enormous blocks of carved or rough stone and dry-set.

At first limited to the construction of buildings of practical utility, but in 214 B.C.-212 B.C., the taste for the fine arts began to exert a great influence on Roman society.

First roman temple →



INNOVATION TECHNIQUES

Innovation began with the development of Roman concrete as an available complement or substitute for stone and brick. Buildings began to integrate large pillars supporting wide arches and domes. Also appeared the arcade and colonnade, a row of purely decorative columns in front of a load-bearing wall. The strength of Roman concrete freed the floor plan from rectangular cells to a free-flowing environment.

Roman buildings, depending on their use, could be very sober or very sumptuous. Bridges and aqueducts are austere and functional, while temples and palaces are luxurious and monumental, with a clear representative purpose. The most noble buildings were clad in stone forming orders, which did not reflect the real interior structure. The walls of sumptuous buildings were decorated with paintings and the floors with mosaics.



AUGUSTUS URBAN RENEWAL

wealth and high population density in the cities were the main culprits of this renewal.

Under the rule of Augustus, the course of the Tiber River was widened to prevent flooding and new aqueducts were built, as well as the first public baths, two theaters, an amphitheater and a public library; a new forum, the Ara Pacis, temples such as the Pantheon of Agrippa or that of Mars Ultor, gardens, porticoes and other public buildings were also built. Another of the most important works was the renovation of the Campus Martius, which was transformed into an impressive monumental complex.

Thanks to the program of beautification of the city led by Augustus, architecture had a great impulse.



ARCHITECTURAL BOOM

(between 54 and 337)

The most outstanding examples include the aqueducts of Rome, the Baths of Diocletian and the Baths of Caracalla, the basilicas and the Colosseum. These constructions were reproduced on a smaller scale in the cities and villages of all the provinces of the Empire.

