

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I  
ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-10  
9 FEBRUARY 2022

For Friday, 11 February:  
**Review**

Reminder: Test #1

***Wednesday, 16 February 2022***

(Lectures 1-11)

# Quick review of Classical Greece

# CLASSICISM

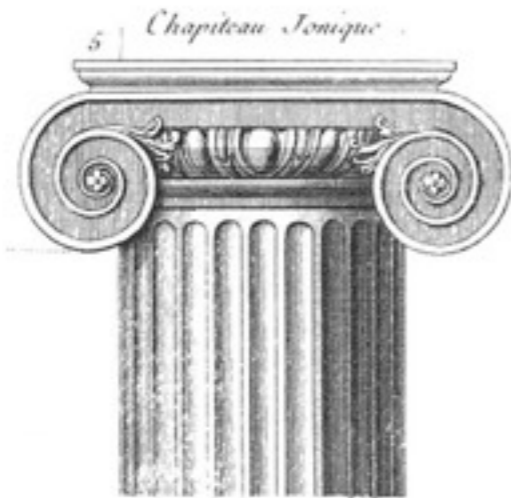
A system of architecture that is a logical, tectonic, and symbolic representation of the craft of architecture and its method of construction.

The goal of classical architecture is to achieve physical, geometric, and optical perfection through the arrangement of this system and its parts. The classical system of parts may be thought of as a language and its geometrical arrangement its syntax.

# *The Orders*



Doric

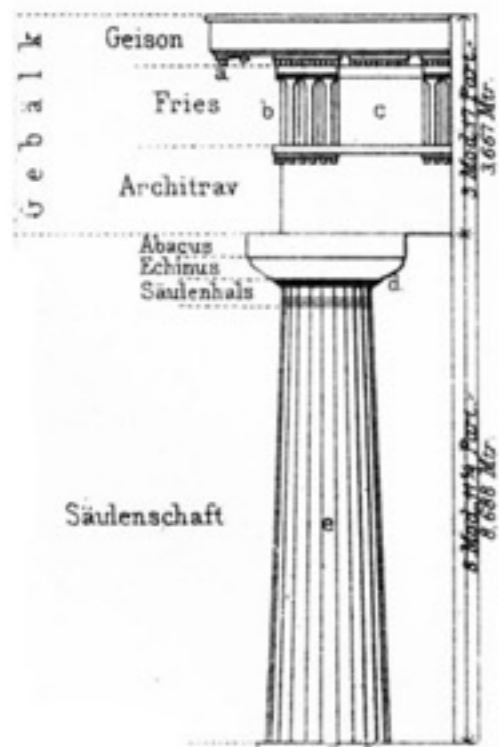


Ionic



Corinthian

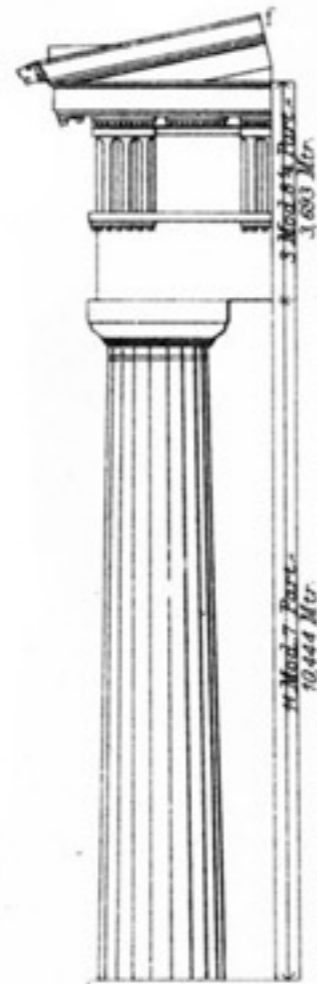




Vom Tempel in Paestum

## Archaic Doric

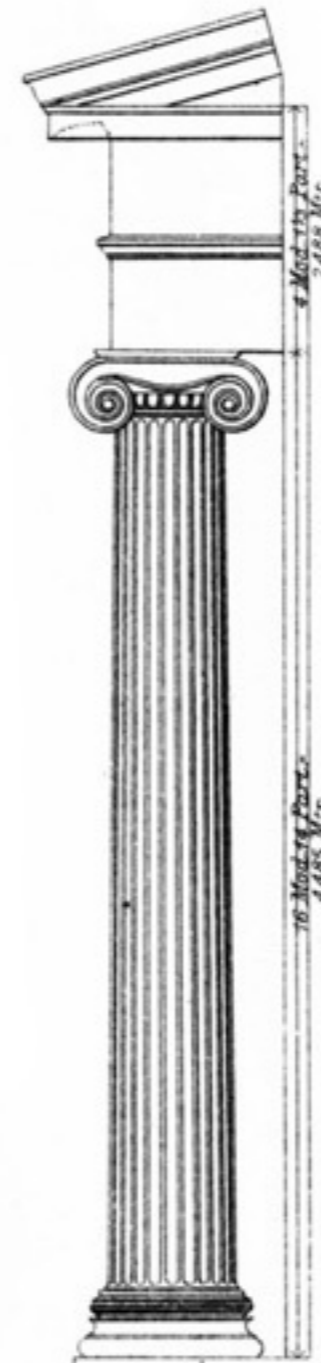
(Paestum)



Vom Parthenon in Athen

## Doric

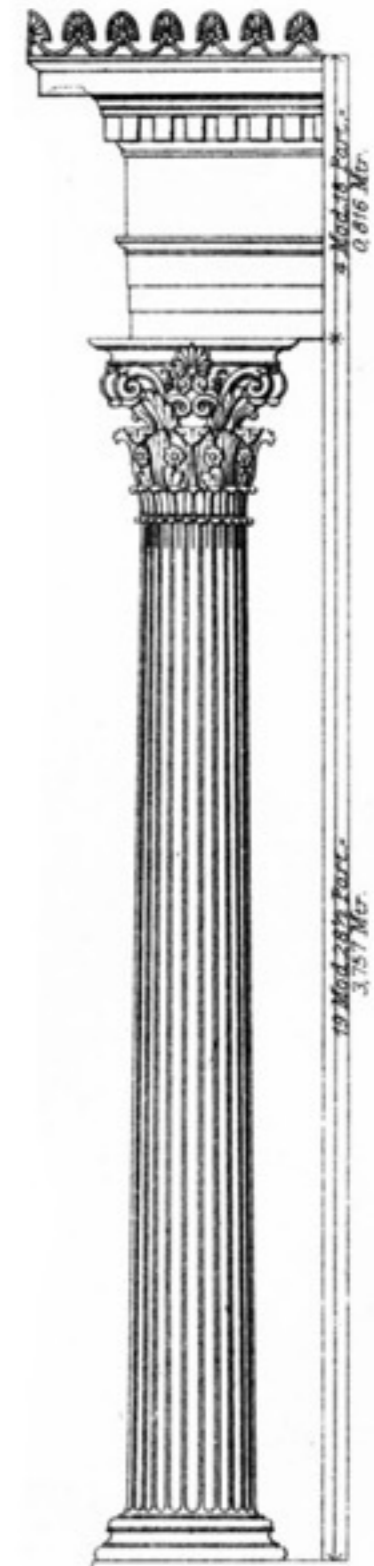
(Parthenon Athens)



Vom Tempel am Ilyssos  
in Athen

## Ionic

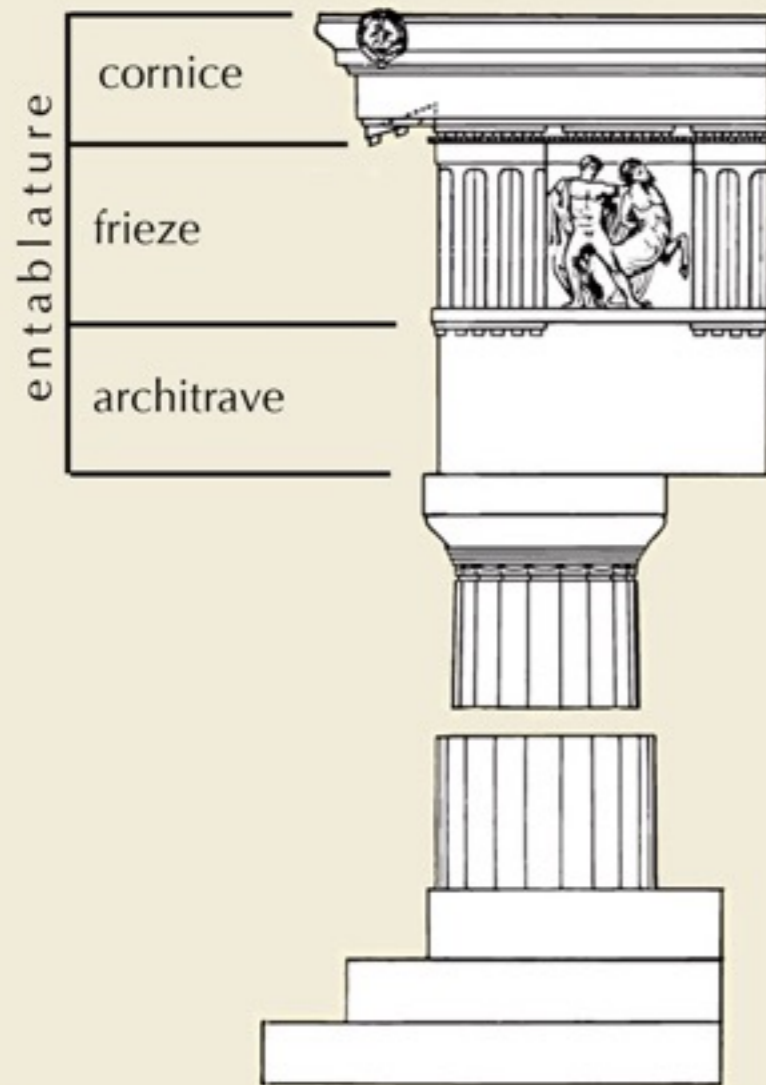
(Temple Ilyssus Athens)



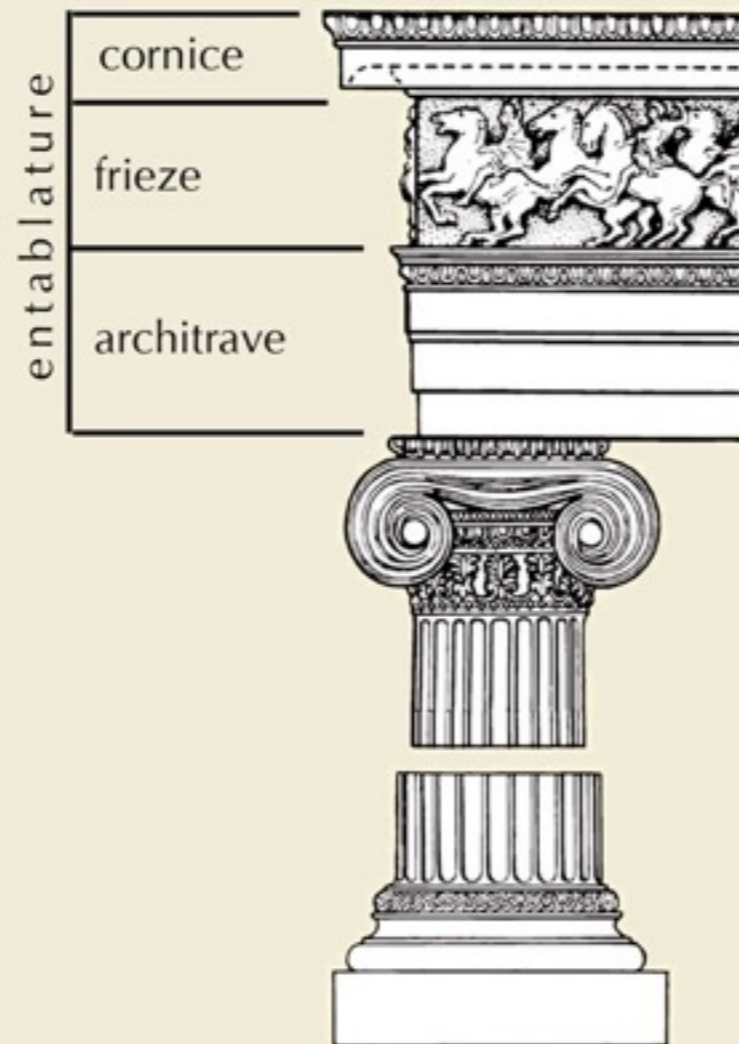
Vom Monument des Lysikrates  
in Athen.

## Corinthian

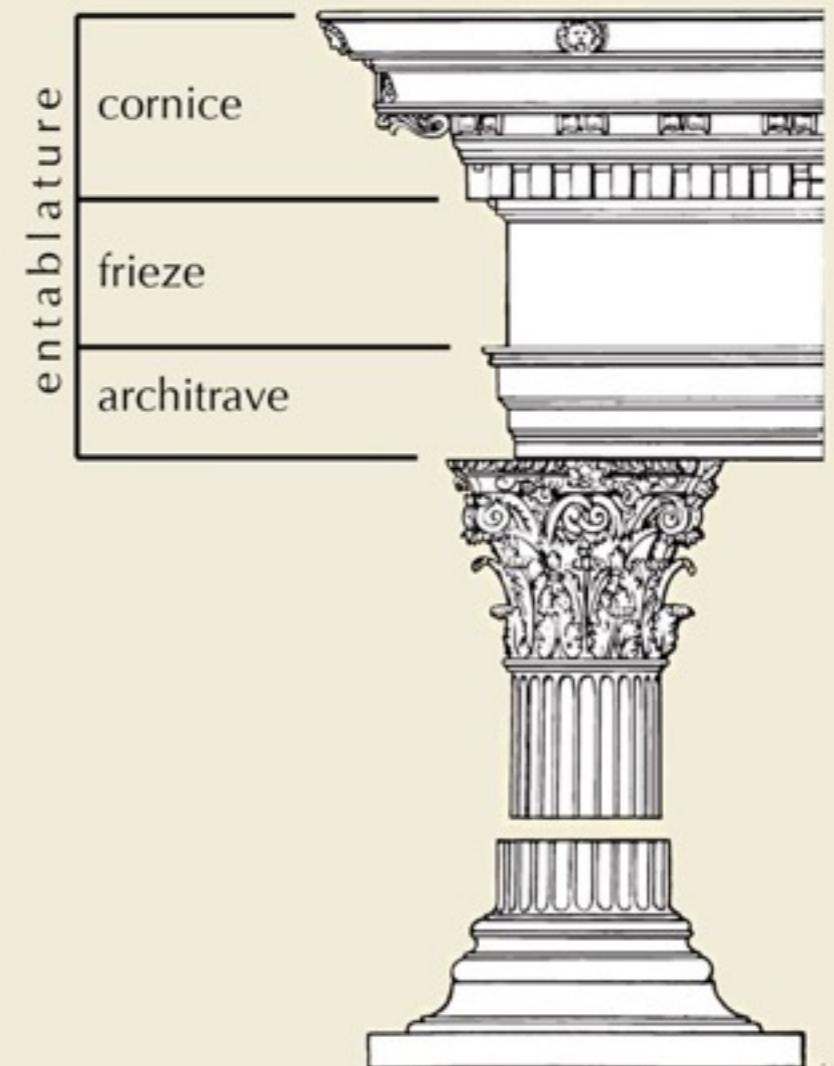
(Monument Lysicrates Athens)



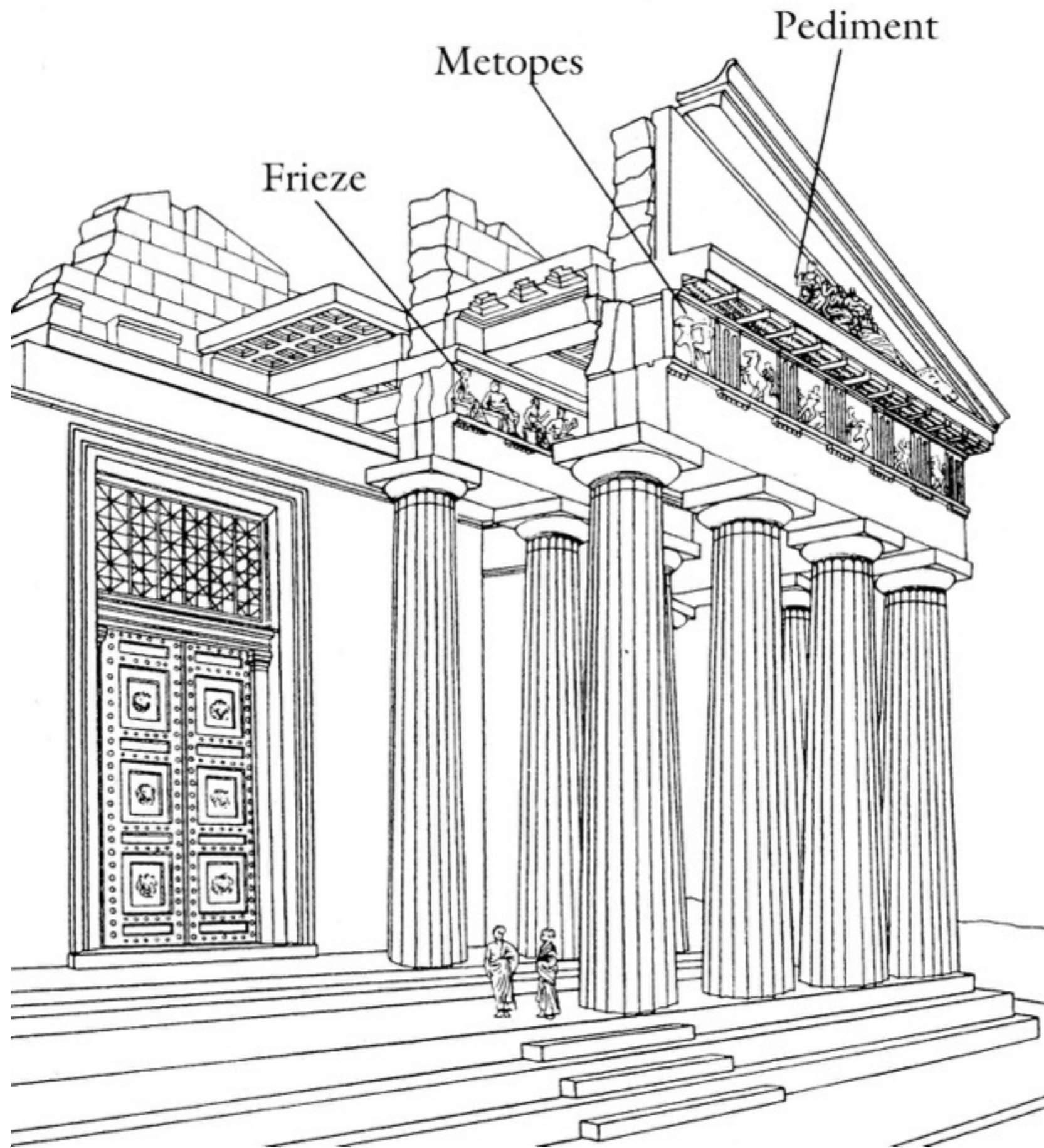
Doric

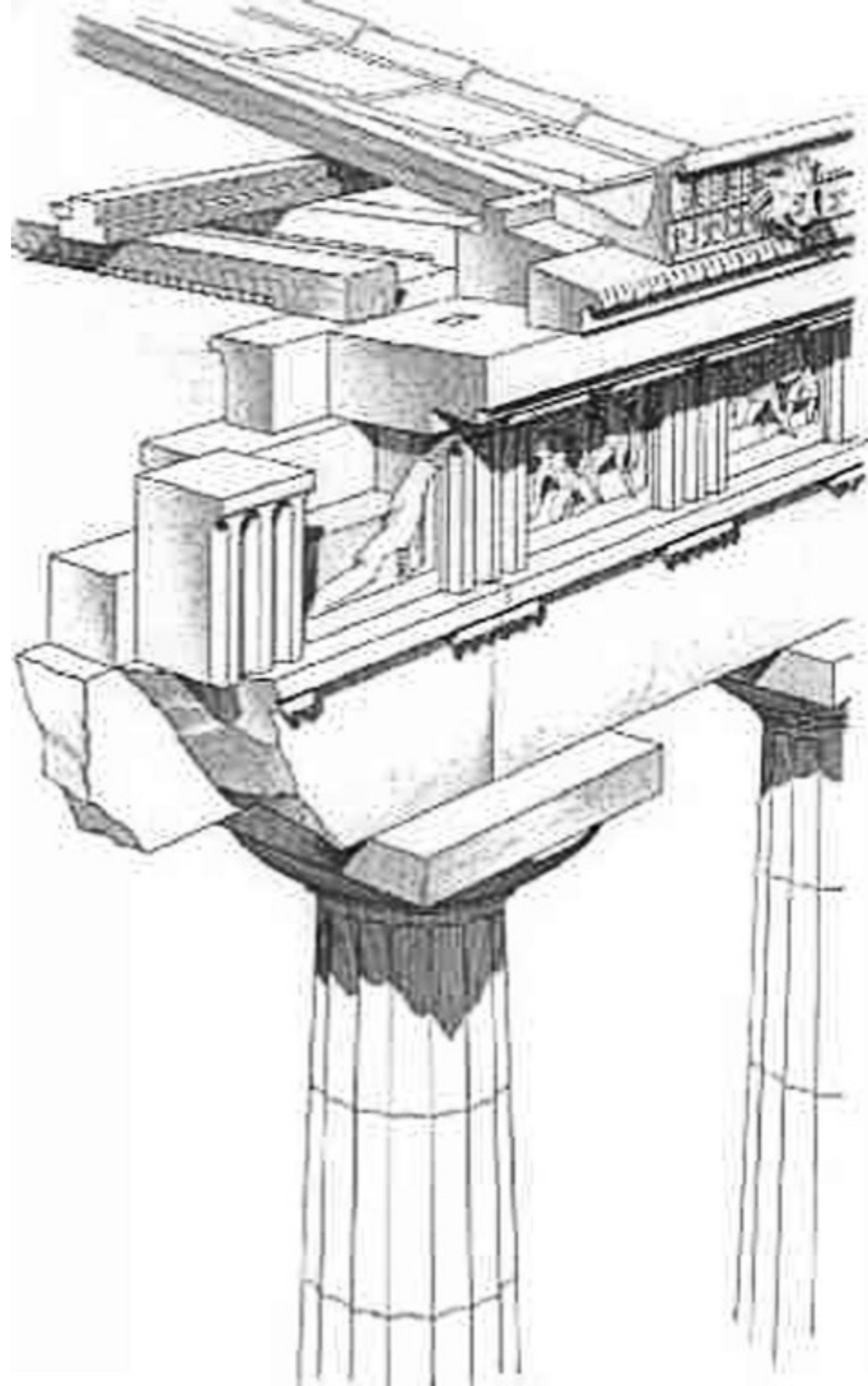


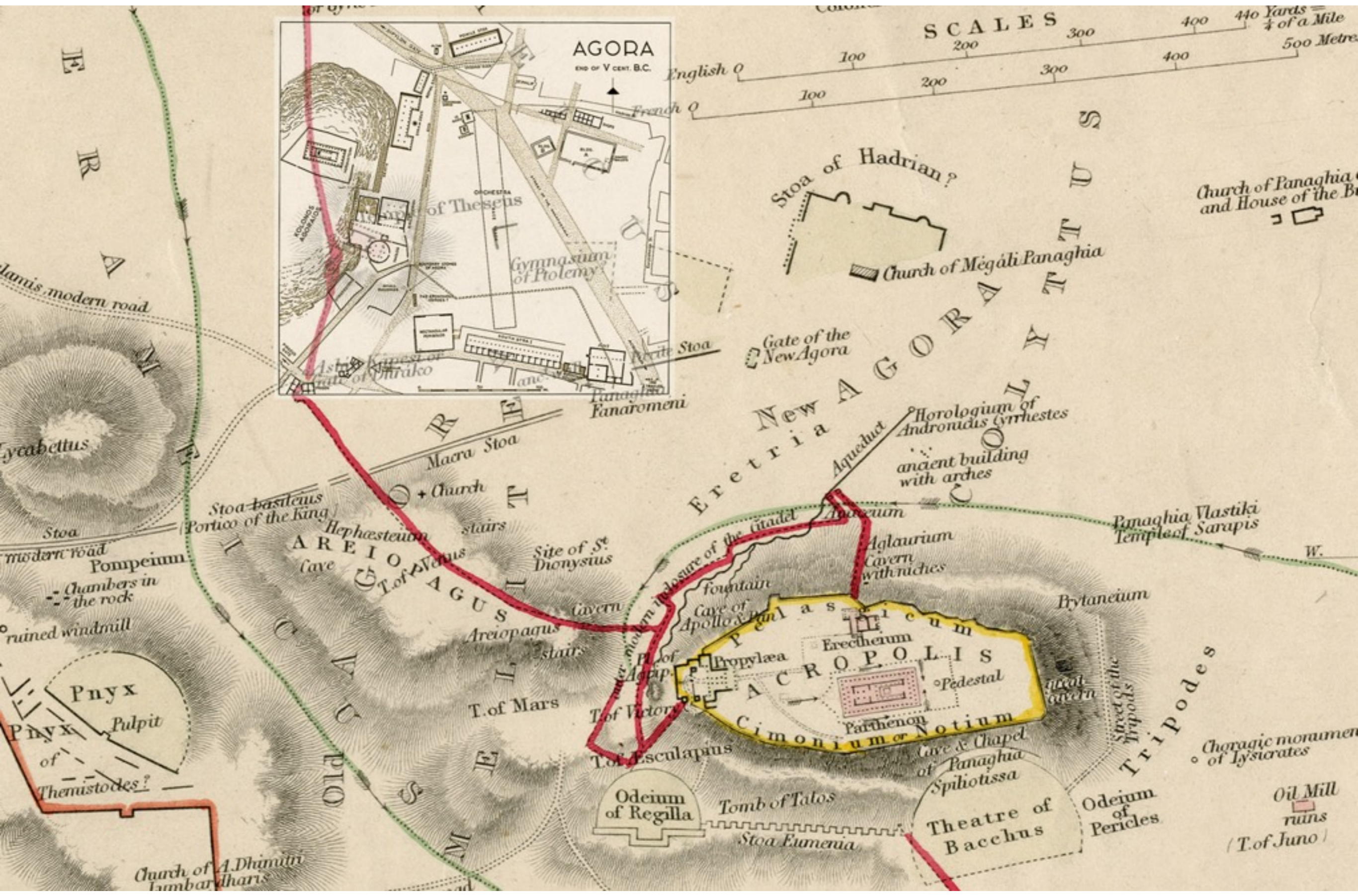
Ionic



Corinthian



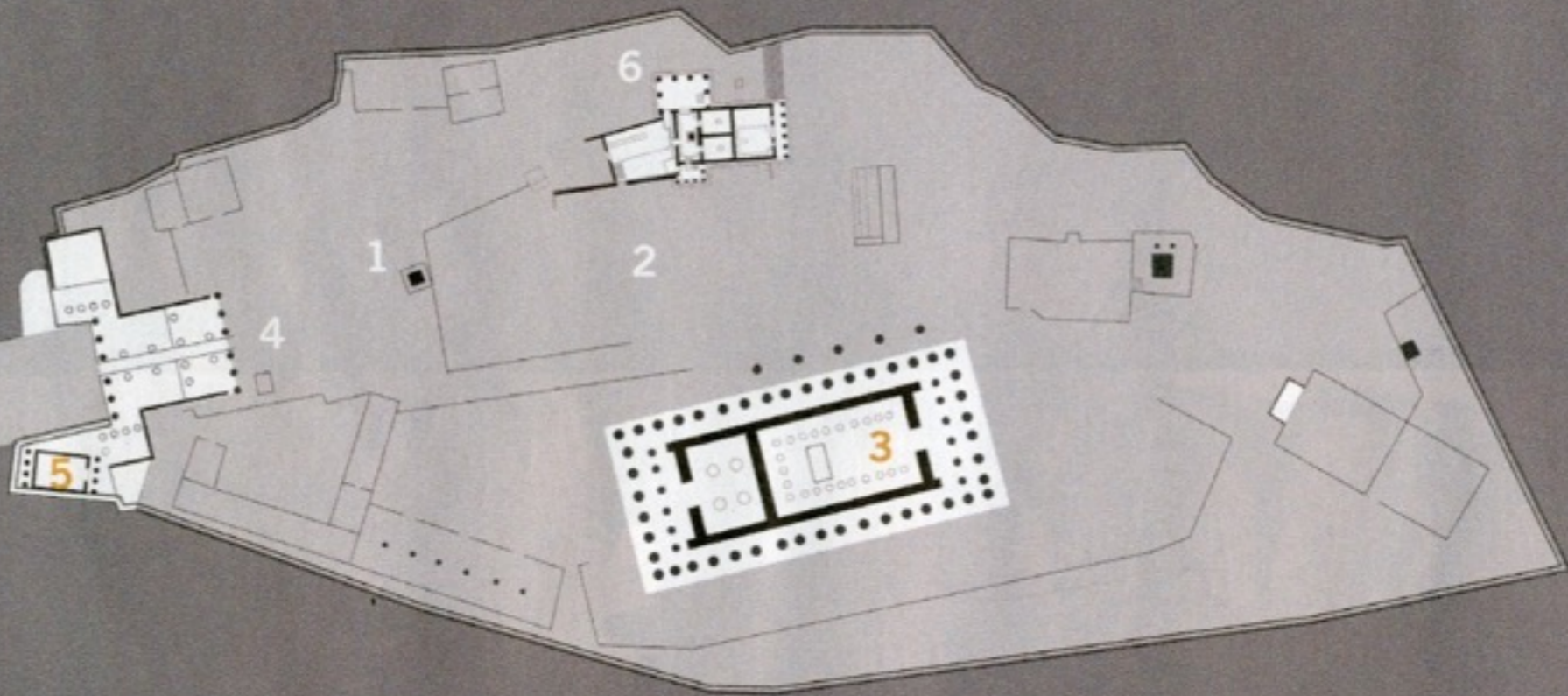




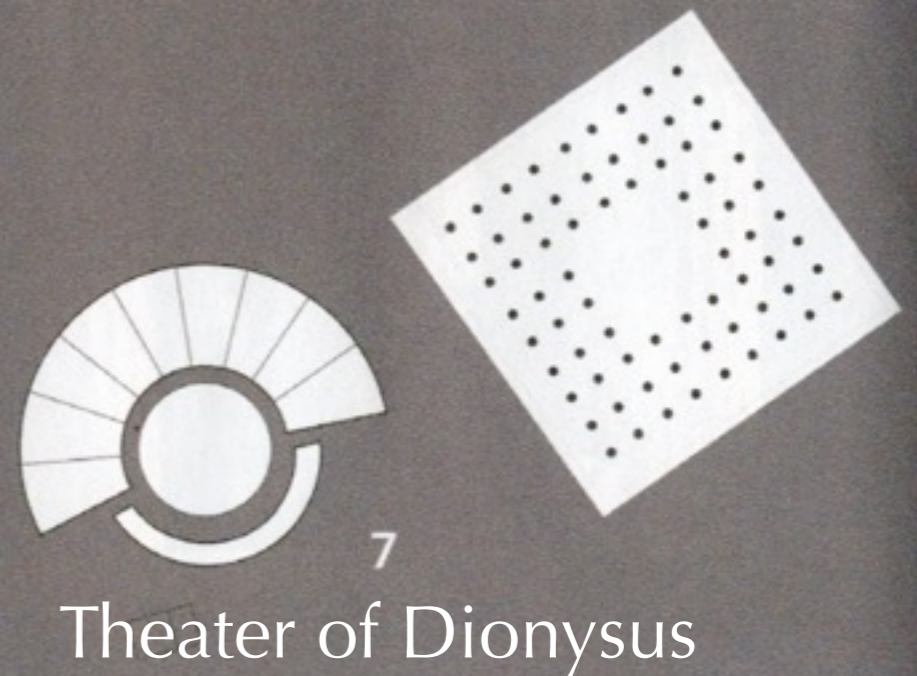
# Temple of Hephaestus at the Agora (6 x 13) (he-PHESS-toess)



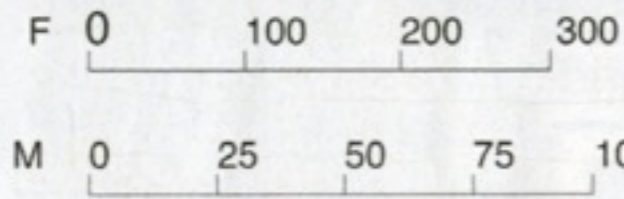
God of fire, metal-working, craft



# Plan of Acropolis at the time of Pericles, 459-420 BCE

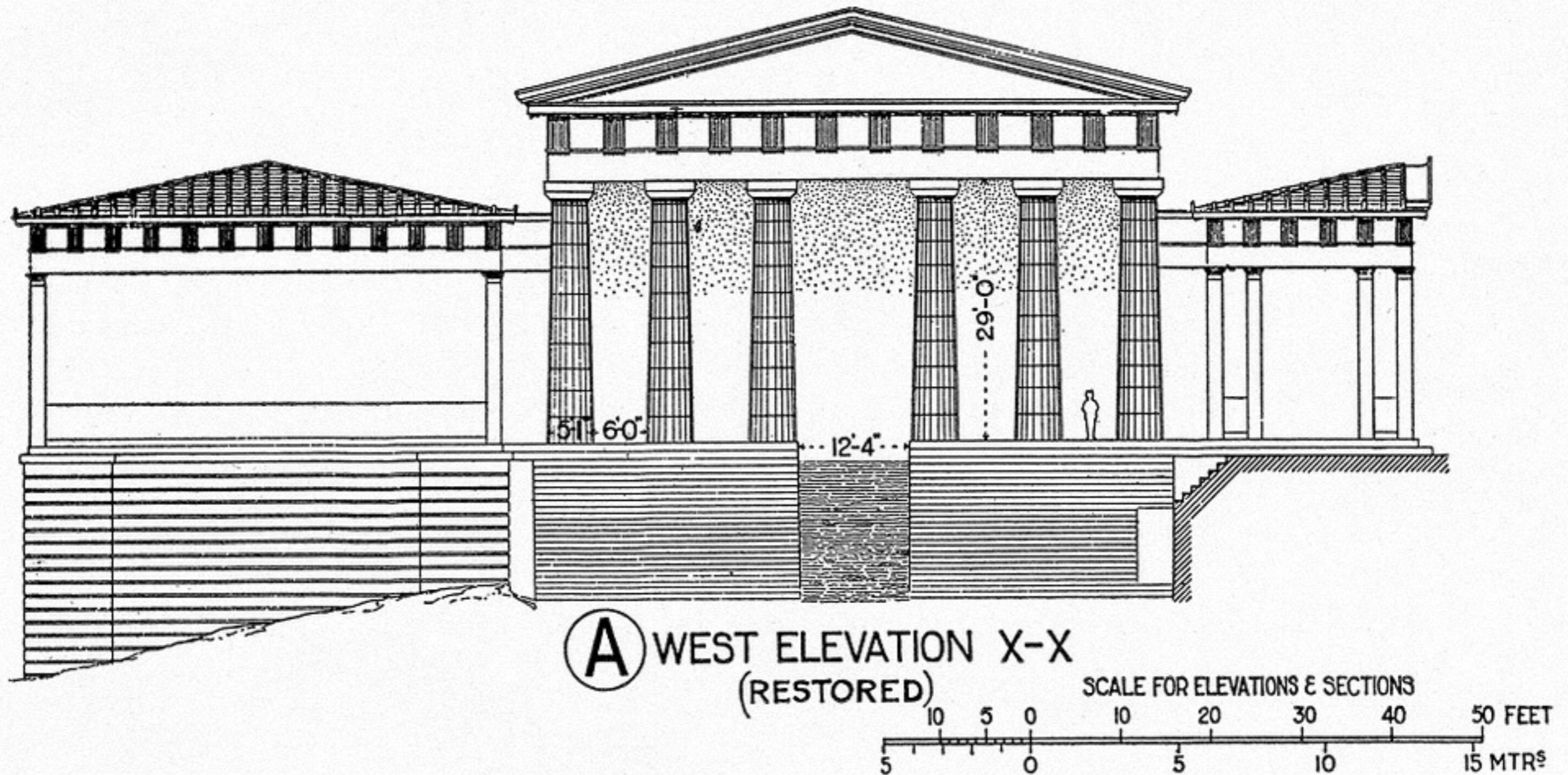


Theater of Dionysus



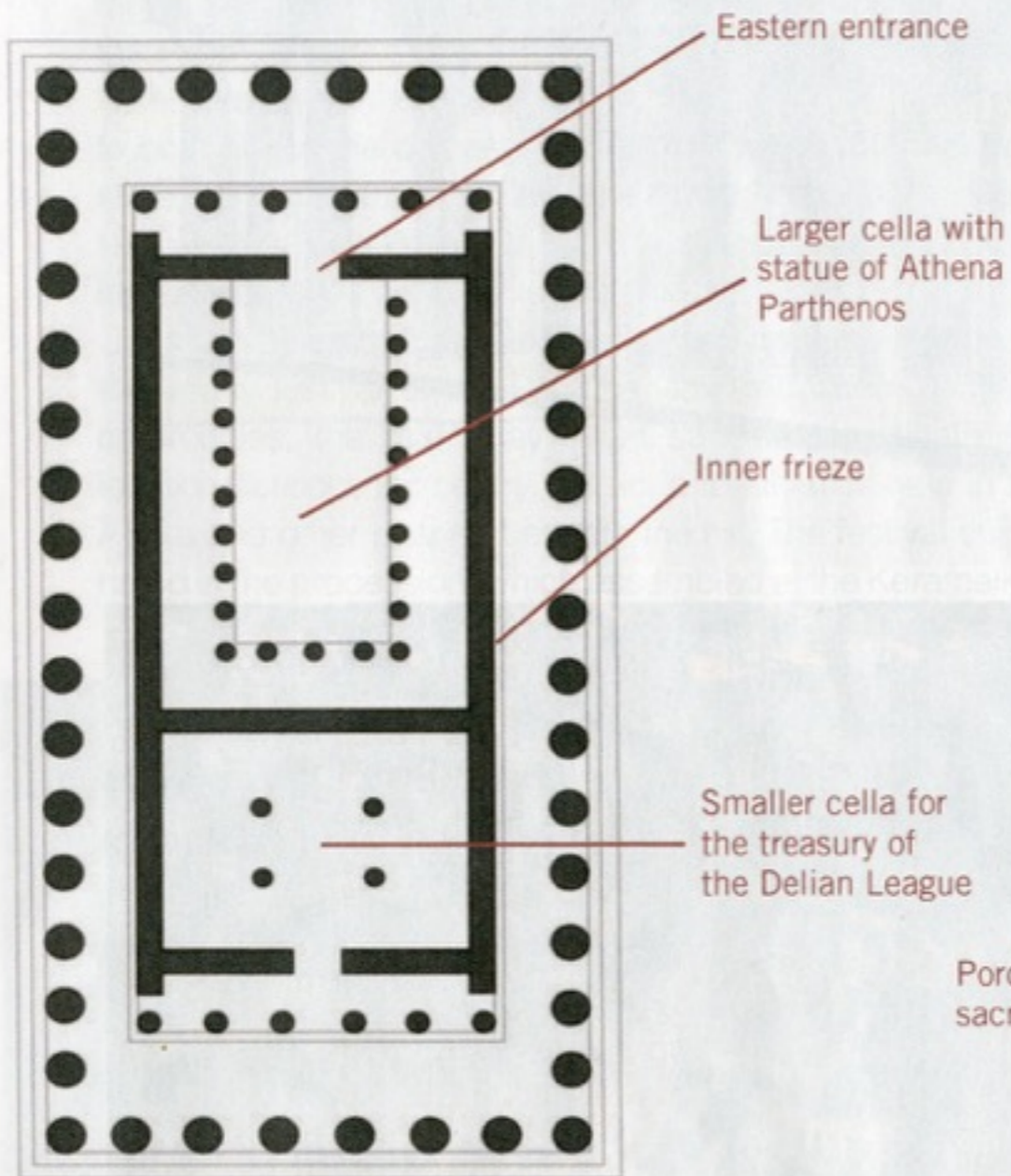
Outside statue of Athena, old temple to Athena Polia, Parthenon, Propylea, Temple of Athena Nike, Erechtheion

First, you would enter the sacred complex

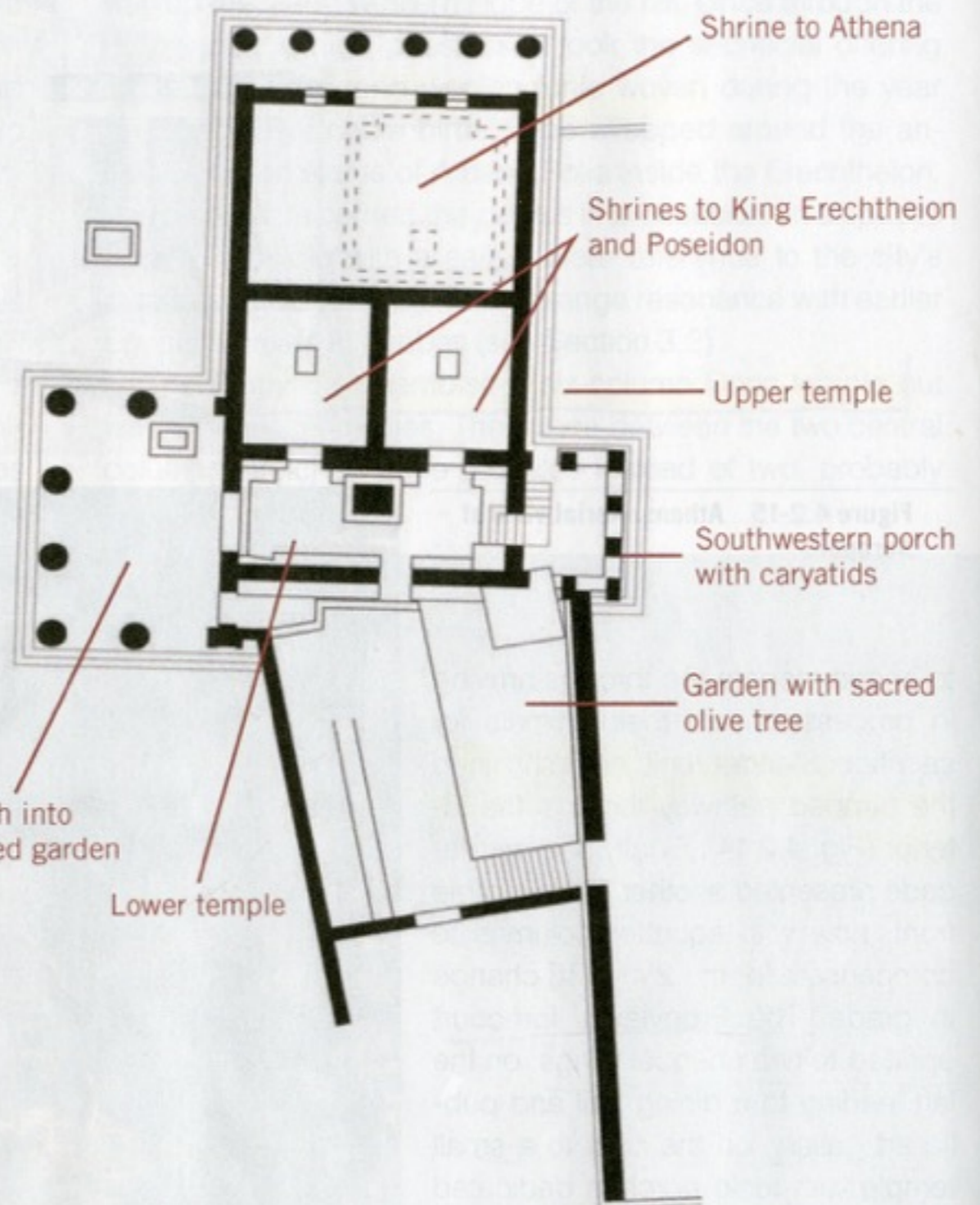


The *propylea* is the monumental gateway

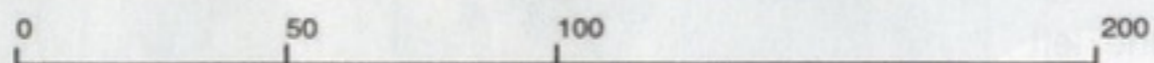
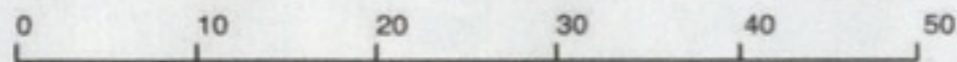




Parthenon



Erechtheion



South facade of the *Erechtheion* showing Porch of Maidens



The *most sacred* of all the monuments on the Acropolis



South facade of *Erechtheion* - *Caryatids* - Porch of Maidens

# ***Hellenistic Greece***

***Hellenism*** means the  
*spread of Greek influence in the region*

***Hellenist*** is a person who spoke Greek,  
and took part in Greek way of life, but was  
not necessarily of Greek ancestry

*Very quickly... how did we get there?*

***City-States*** Athens and Sparta go to war

Sparta won the ***Peloponnesian Wars*** (431-404 BCE)  
ultimately defeating Athens in ***404 BCE***

Sparta supported by Achaemenid Empire  
of Persia (Persepolis)

# *Wars of the Greek City-States*

Athens loses

Sparta wins



**Democratic Athens** diminished greatly —  
the hegemonic powerhouse is now the  
City-State of **Oligarchical Sparta**



**Sparta** dominates Greece, ruling by force. Sparta makes a lot of enemies. The other City-States don't like it and Spartan rule doesn't last long.

Sparta is defeated by **Thebes** in 371 BCE  
and rules Greece

**Macedonia** defeats mainland Greece 359 BCE  
Our next hero, *Alexander*, will come from here



General map of where *Alexander* comes from

Macedonia's Philip II is assassinated in 336 BCE  
~ and his son takes over ~

ALEXANDER THE GREAT  
RULES FROM 336-323 BCE

(Alexander's lifespan: 356-323 BCE)

***aléxein*** (*alex*) is the root word for *I defend*

***andrós*** (*ander*) is the root word for *man*

~ therefore ~

***Alexander*** means ***defender-of-man***

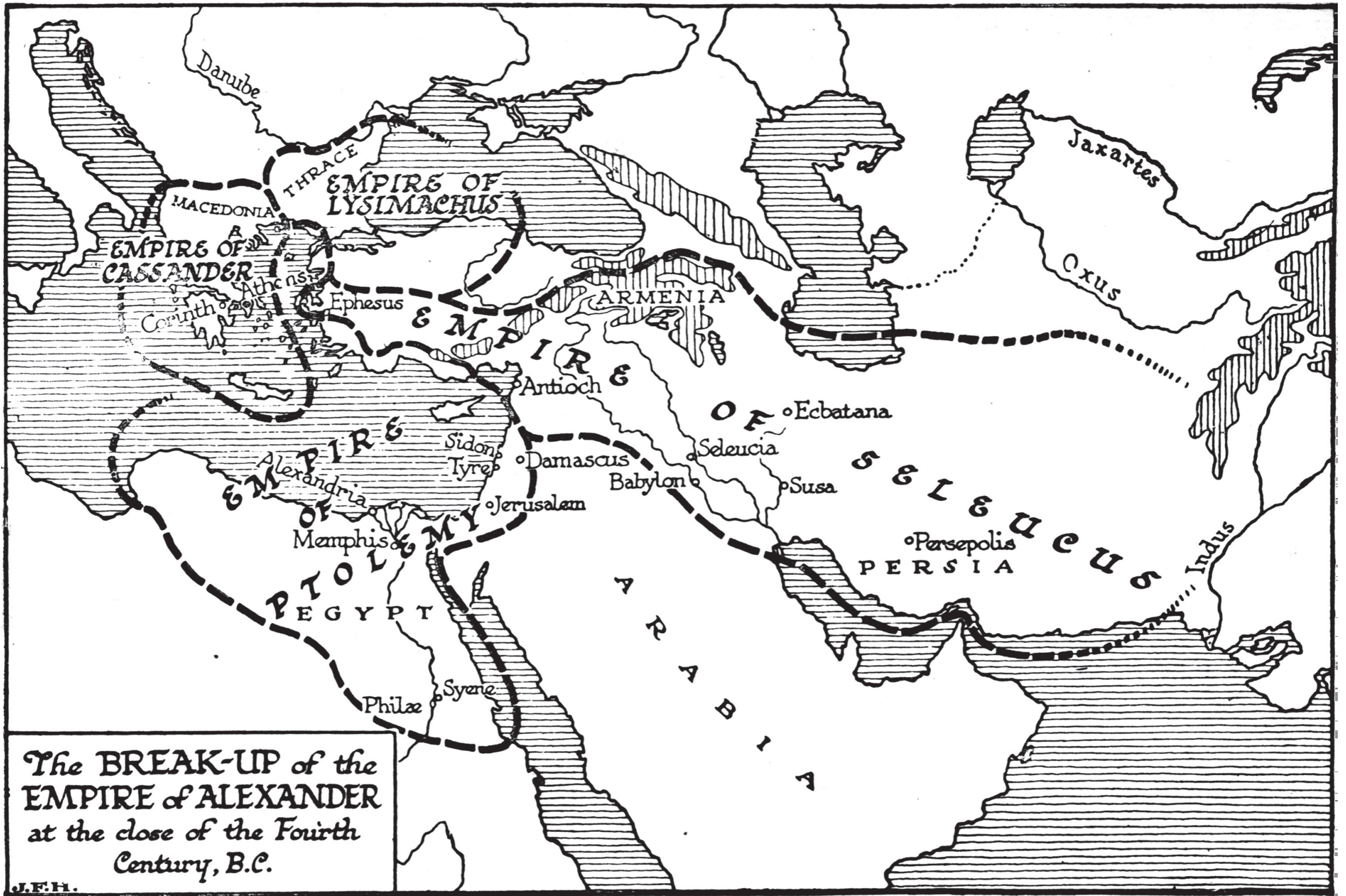


# ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE 336-323 BCE

At the death of Alexander, his empire broke into four kingdoms ruled by former generals which then started warring with each other

**Ptolemy, Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus**

The days of independent *City-States* came to an end — and the politics changed to that of large, *hegemonic kingdoms*....



Breakup of the Empire of Alexander

H. G. Wells, *The Outline of History* (New York, NY: The Macmillan Company, 1921)  
 Downloaded from *Maps ETC*, on the web at <http://etc.usf.edu/maps> [map #03608]

All this discussion of politics, war, and empires is Setting the Table for a discussion of ***Hellenistic Greece***

As Hellenistic architecture (Greek-like architecture) becomes the rule of the day



# HELLENISTIC GREECE

The *Hellenistic* focused on the ***real*** (politics, domination, self-promotion, control), rather than on Athenian concepts of the ***ideal*** (philosophical ideas, democracy, open discourse)

It included the spread of ***Greek*** philosophy, culture, art, architecture, science throughout the *Mediterranean* and *western Asia*

Science and philosophy flourished  
in ***Hellenistic Greece***:

***Euclid*** - developed three-dimensional geometry

***Epicurus*** - developed Epicurean philosophy

***Zeno*** - developed Stoic philosophy

***Eratosthenes*** - calculated circumference of earth

***Archimedes*** - discovered  $\pi$  and Archimedean Screw

## What Is Pi?

C \_\_\_\_\_  
D



## Archimedes' Method



***The Hellenistic Architecture*** is different, however, from the architecture we saw at the *Acropolis* in Athens

The Greek architecture that rises during ***Hellenism*** has strong political aspects:

- ¶ grandiose
- ¶ extravagant
- ¶ ostentatious

It's all about *Kingdoms* and *empires*  
not self-governing *City-States*



Location of Hellenistic subjects



Pergamon

Halicarnassus

Rhodes

Alexandria

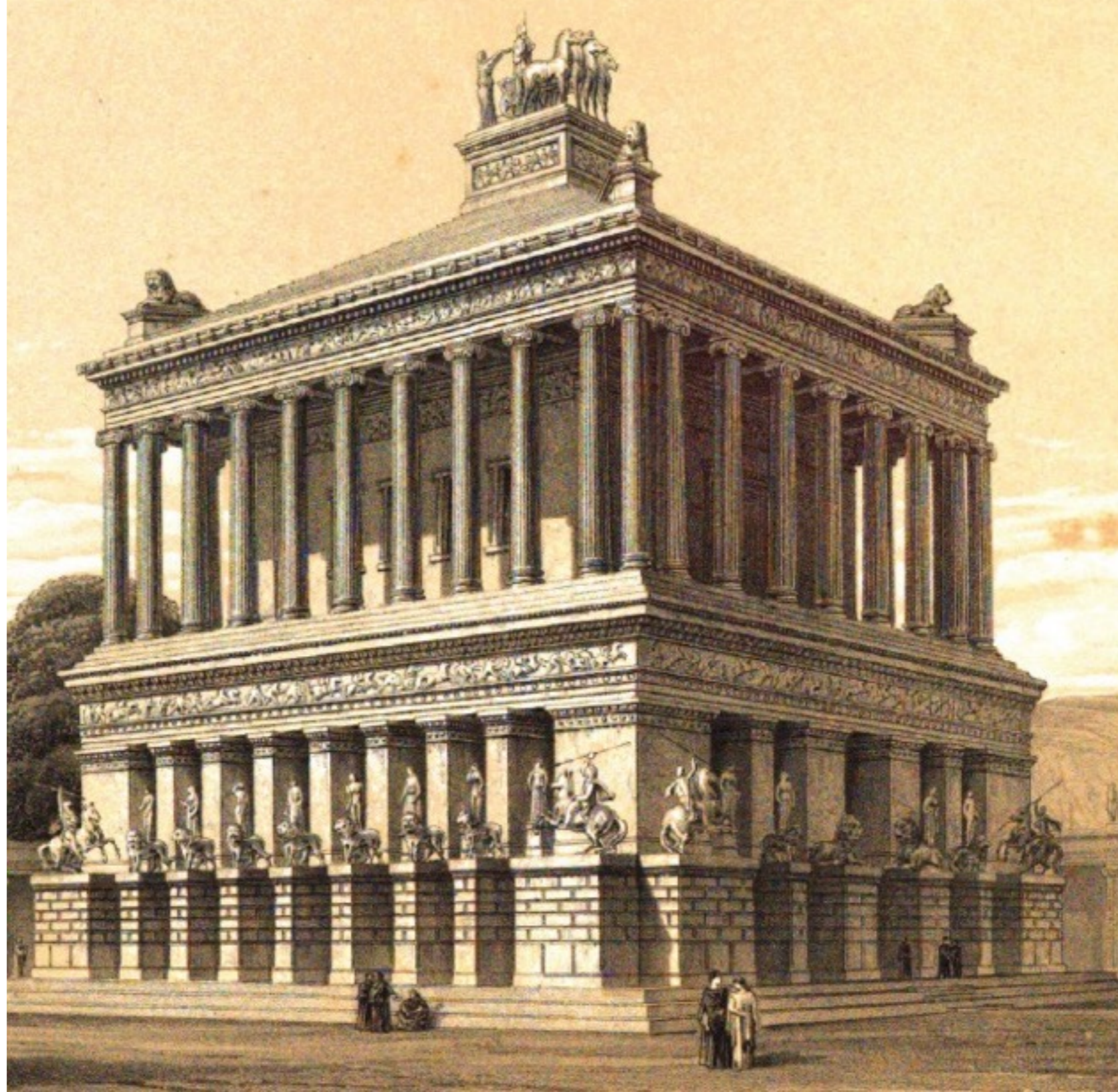




Greek Architects designed this for Achaemenid Empire



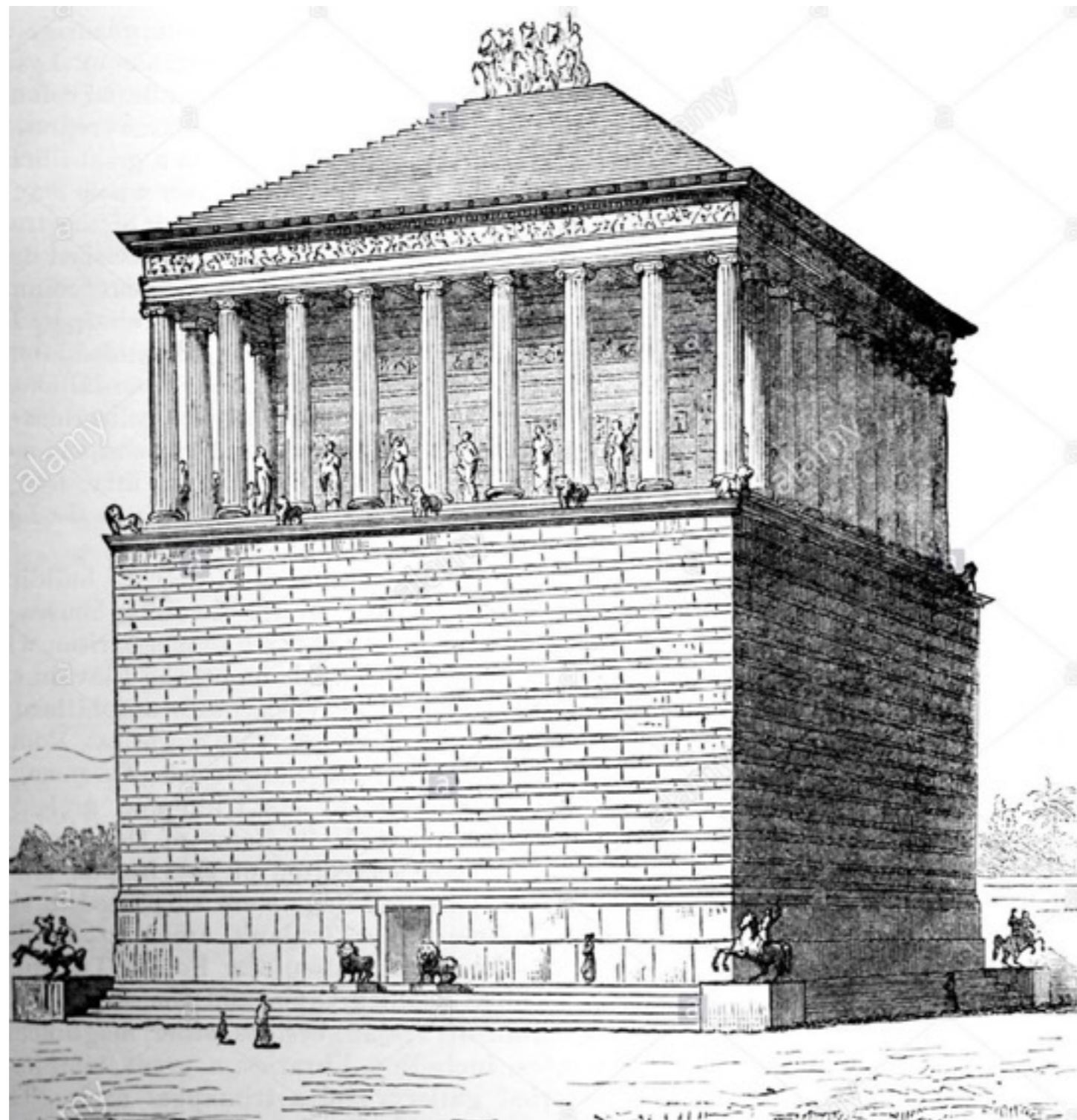
***Tomb of Mausolus*** in the city of Halicarnassus  
140 feet tall - square base - peripteral ionic columns



Tomb of Mausolus at Halicarnassus - c 350 BCE  
(clear use of classical architecture but now it is grandiose -  
hint :: language remains same, syntax changes)



Halicarnassus from a computer game



***Tomb of Mausolus*** at Halicarnassus  
(*One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World*)  
~ this is where we get the word *mausoleum* ~

Grant's Tomb, New York.



Attalid Dynasty is descended from the crumbled Lysimachus Empire



***Acropolis of Pergamon c 250 BCE - Attalid Dynasty***

A display of absolute power // dedicated to Athena //  
modeled after the Acropolis of Athens



**Black Sea**

*Propontis*

**Pergamon**



Magnesia  
ad Sipylum

**Kingdom of Pergamon (188 BCE)**

*Maeander*

Apamea  
Cibotus

Attalea

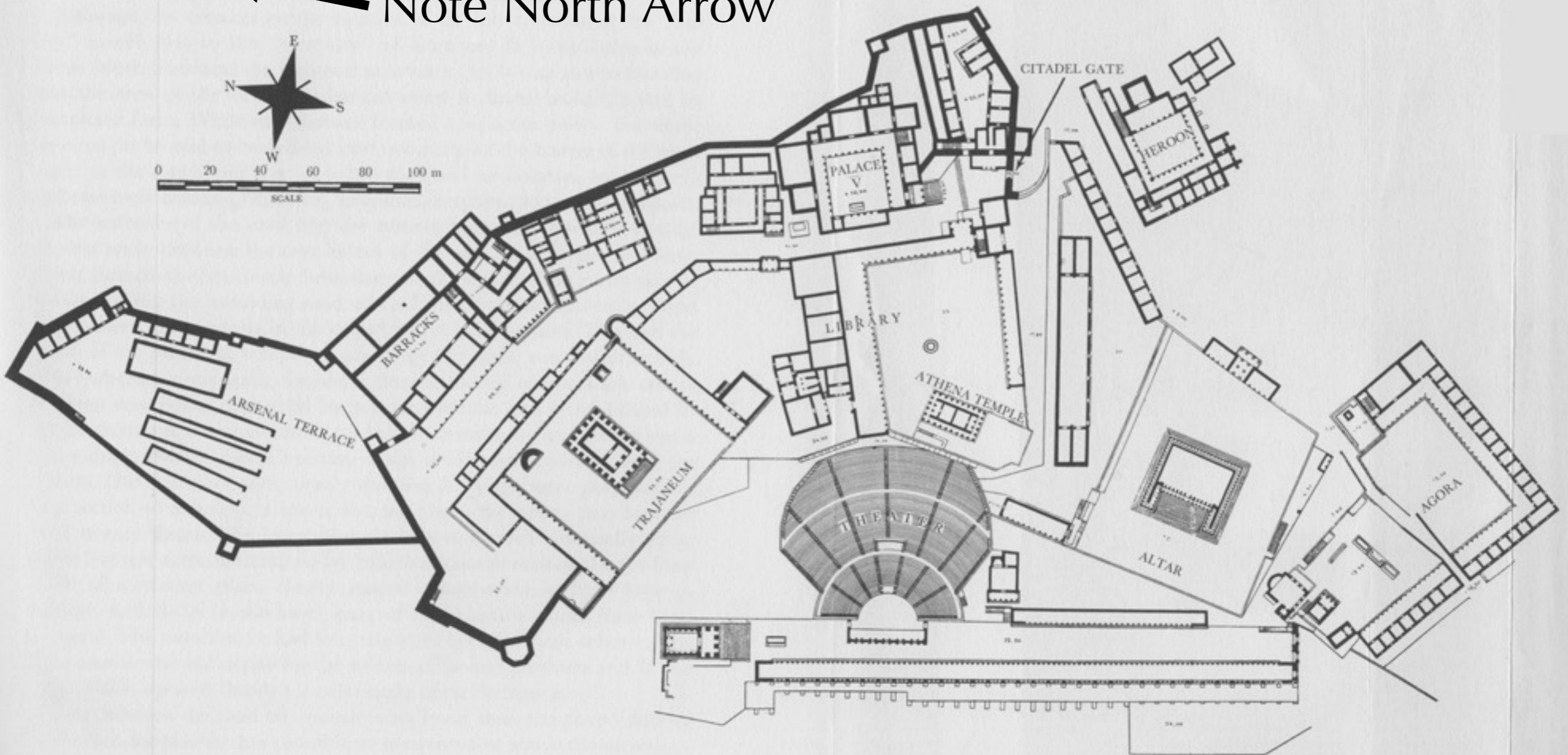
*Tatta L.*

**TAURUS MOUNTAINS**

*Aegean  
Sea*

**M e d i t e r r a n e a n S e a**

← Note North Arrow



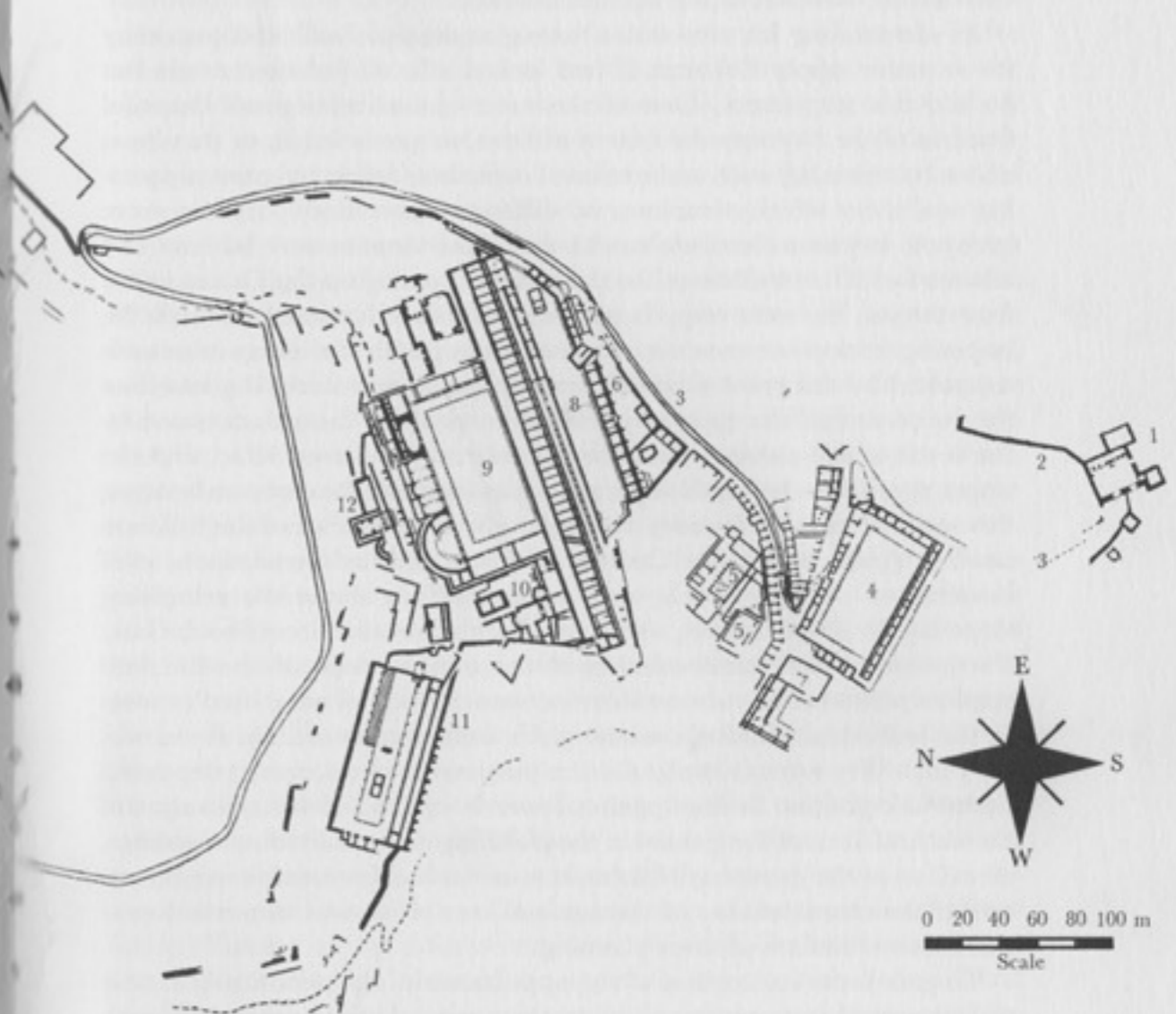
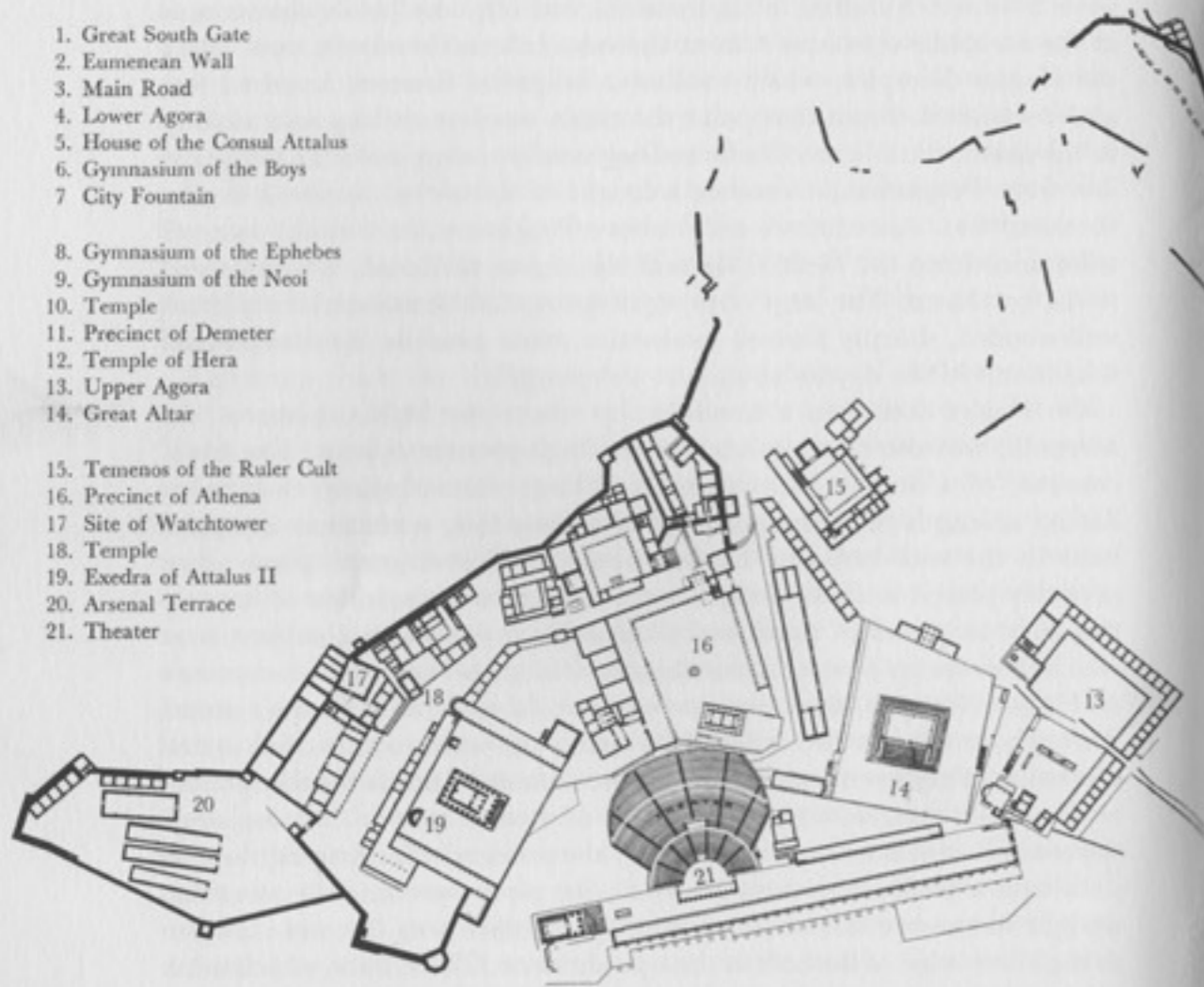
The Upper Acropolis of Pergamon. Adapted from Elisabeth Rohde, *Pergamon, Burgberg und Altar*, Henschelverlag, Berlin, 1961 reproduced by permission.

City of ***Pergamon*** (modern day Turkey)  
An acropolis 1000 feet up tiered in levels



### The Acropolis of Pergamon

1. Great South Gate
2. Eumenean Wall
3. Main Road
4. Lower Agora
5. House of the Consul Attalus
6. Gymnasium of the Boys
7. City Fountain
8. Gymnasium of the Ephebes
9. Gymnasium of the Neoi
10. Temple
11. Precinct of Demeter
12. Temple of Hera
13. Upper Agora
14. Great Altar
15. Temenos of the Ruler Cult
16. Precinct of Athena
17. Site of Watchtower
18. Temple
19. Exedra of Attalus II
20. Arsenal Terrace
21. Theater



Pergamon's upper realm for oligarchs and temples

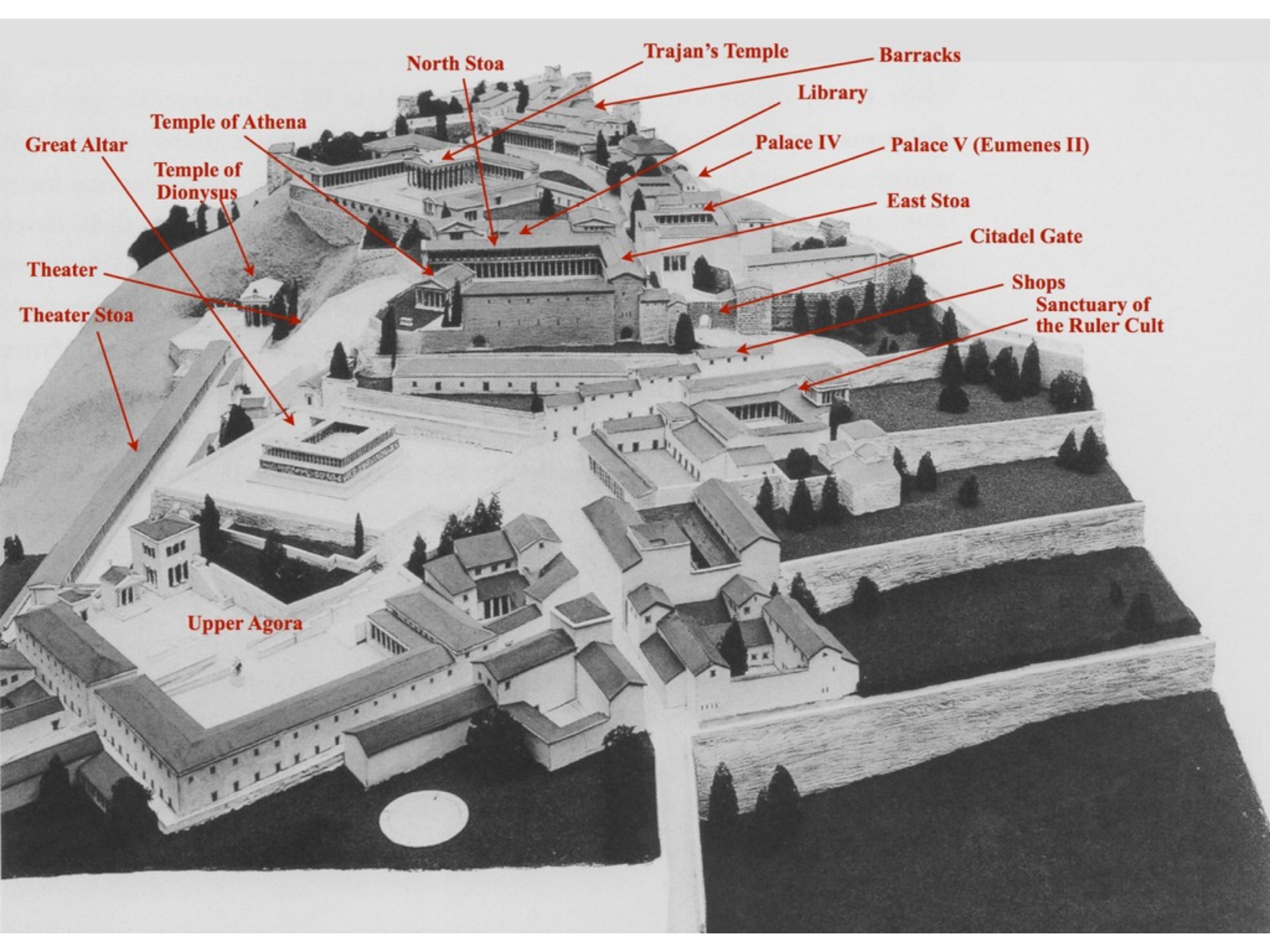
Pergamon's lower realm for commerce and bureaucracy



Pergamon's altar in a German museum



The foundation for Pergamon's altar *in situ*



North Stoa

Trajan's Temple

Barracks

Temple of Athena

Library

Great Altar

Temple of Dionysus

Palace IV

Palace V (Eumenes II)

Theater

East Stoa

Theater Stoa

Citadel Gate

Shops

Sanctuary of the Ruler Cult

Upper Agora

# Ruins of Pergamon



Construction assembly  
visible in the ruins





## ***Colossus at Rhodes (280 BCE)***

100 foot tall statue  
dedicated to *Helios*

Commemorating the Rhodians  
defensive victory over the  
Macedonian King Demetrius

(One of the  
Seven Wonders of the  
Ancient World)

(only stood for 54 years)



100 foot tall bronze statue of Helios - who is *Helios*?







Rhodes - Athena Lindiaia (Lindos)



Ancient Alexandria



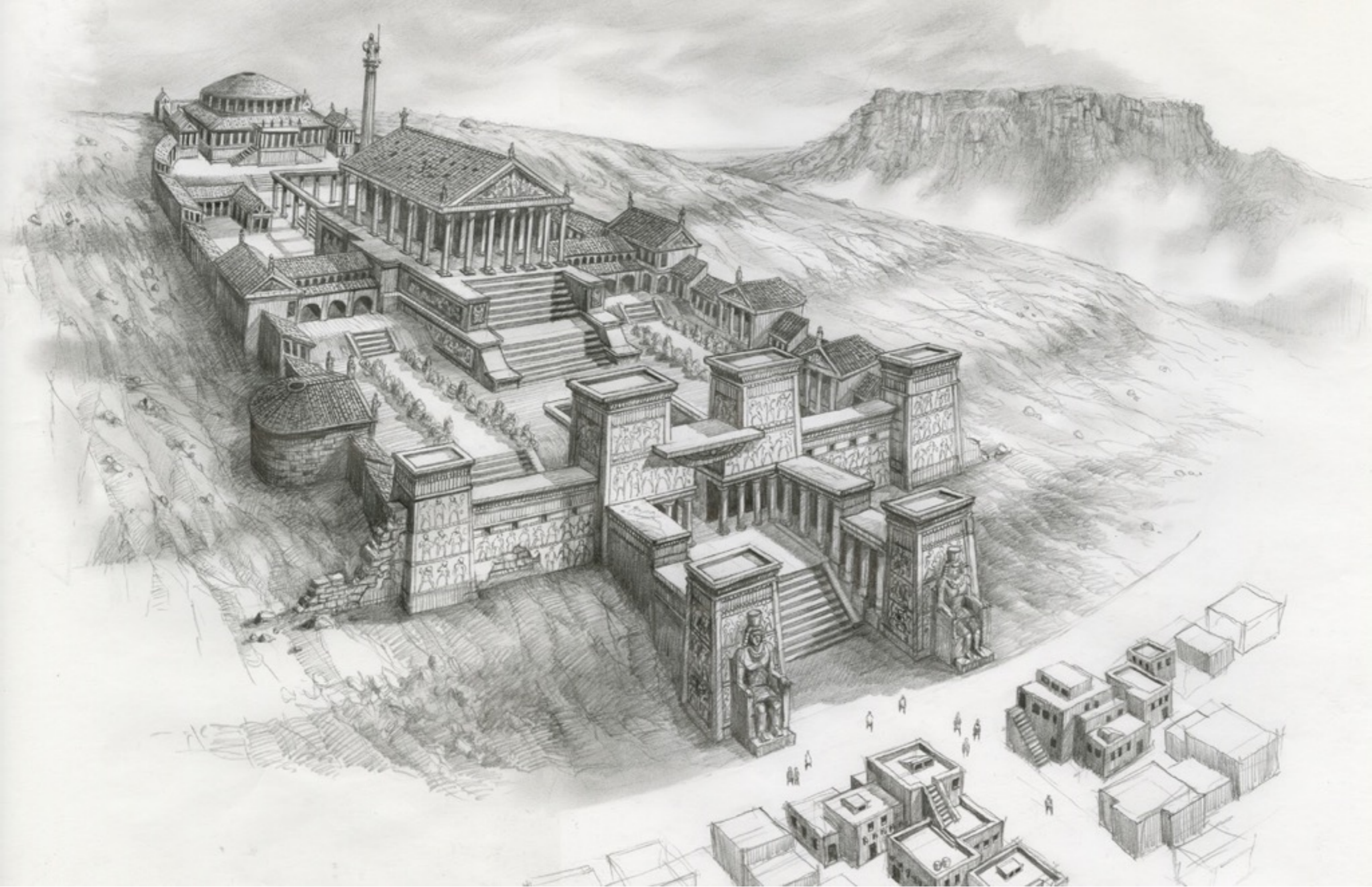
# Lighthouse of Alexandria

Built by Ptolemy  
285 BCE

(One of the  
Seven Wonders of the  
Ancient World)

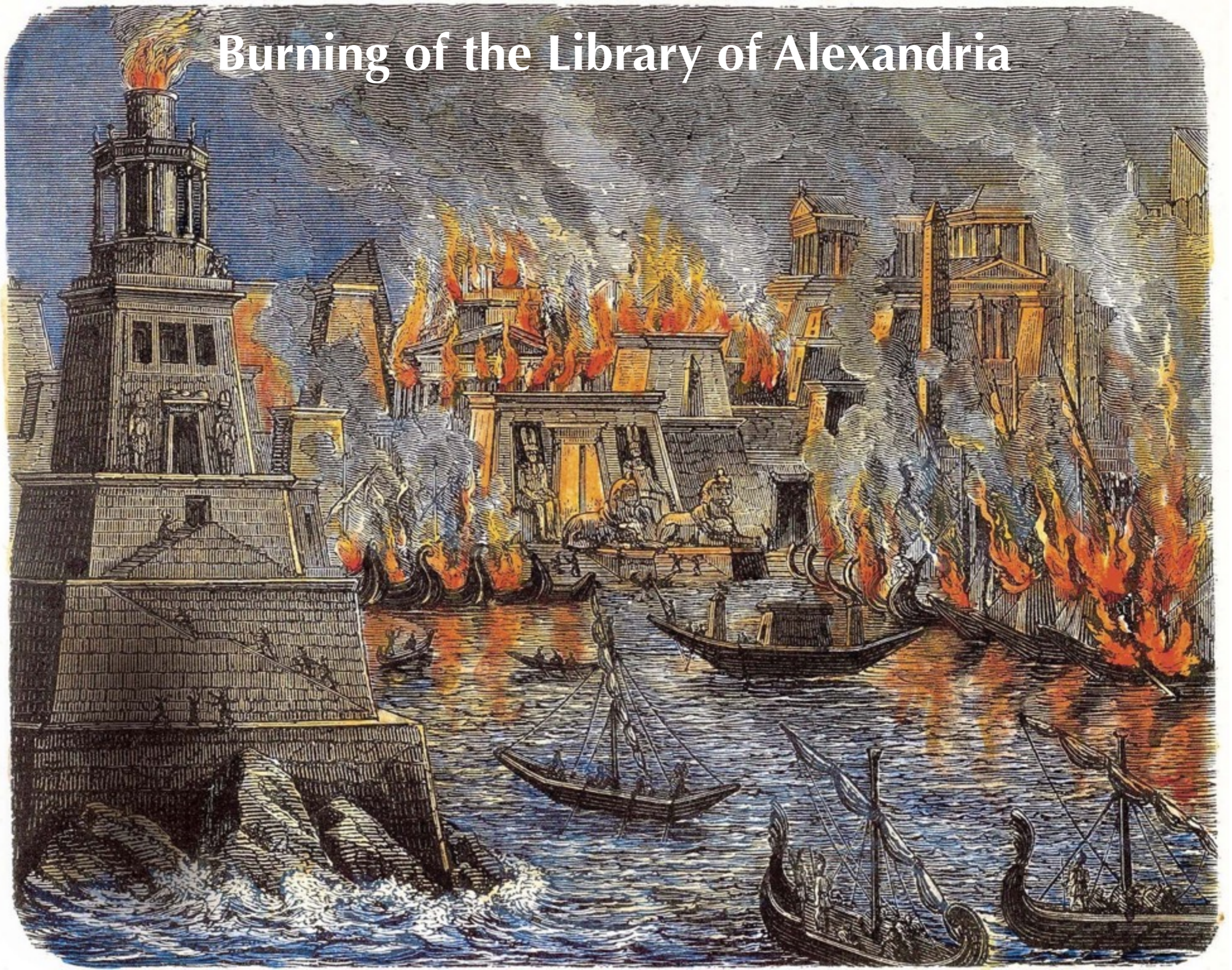
# Lighthouse of Alexandria



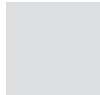


Library of Alexandria - Ptolemy 285 BCE

# Burning of the Library of Alexandria



The Greek Hellenistic empires fell to  
***Roman domination*** by 31 BCE





end