

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I
ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-24
30 MARCH 2022

For Friday, 1 April

Ingersoll: 203 - 215

Reminder: Test #3
Friday, 22 April 2022
(Lectures 22-31)

Lately we've traveled to:

Mesoamerica

North America

Pre-Colonial Africa

Middle East

Persia

Subcontinent of India

Southeast Asia

China

Japan

Medieval Europe

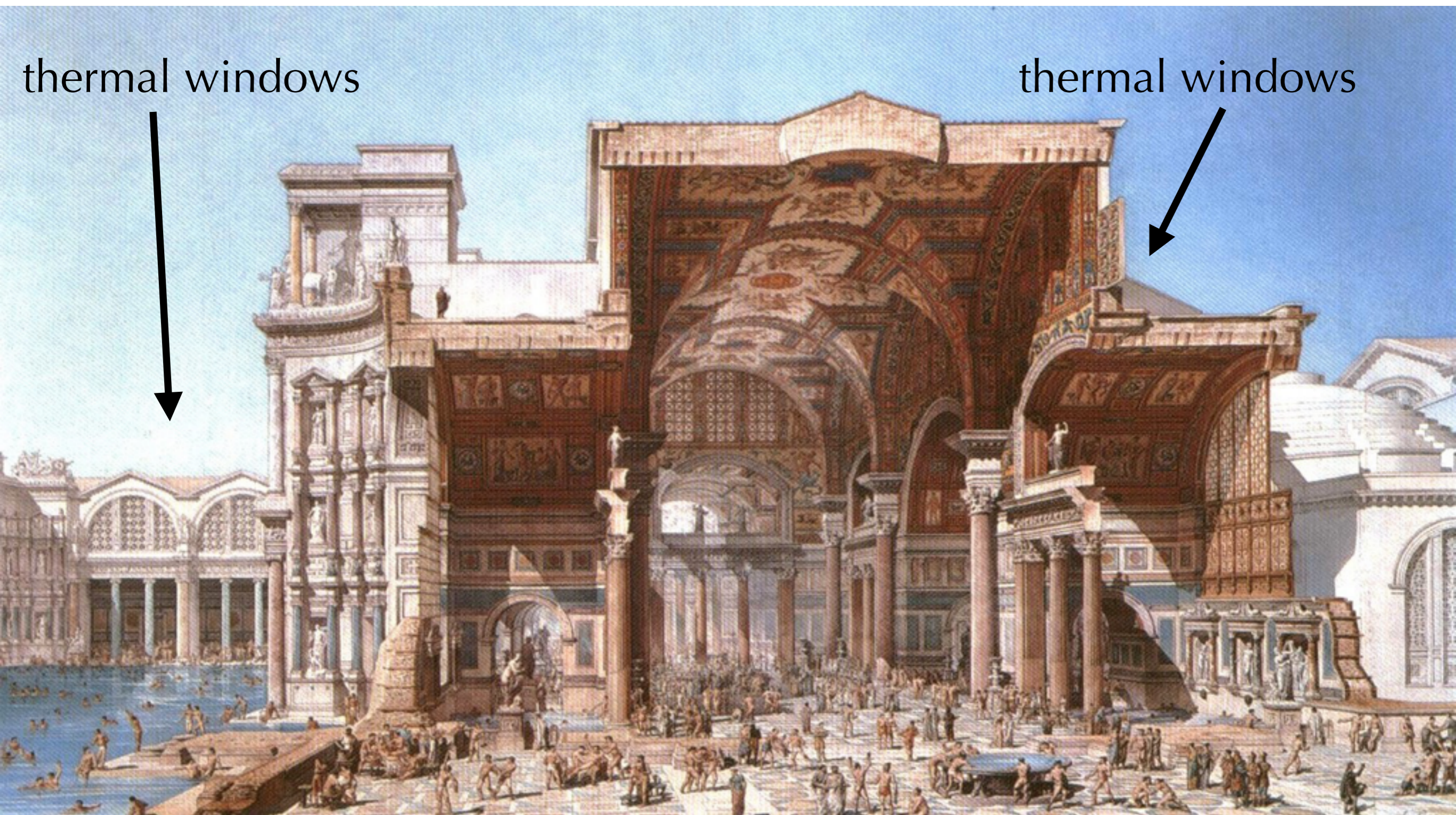
Now we're heading back to Rome...

The decline of Rome begins 146 BCE and continues its downward slide to about 300 CE

CHRISTIANITY BECOMES DOMINANT

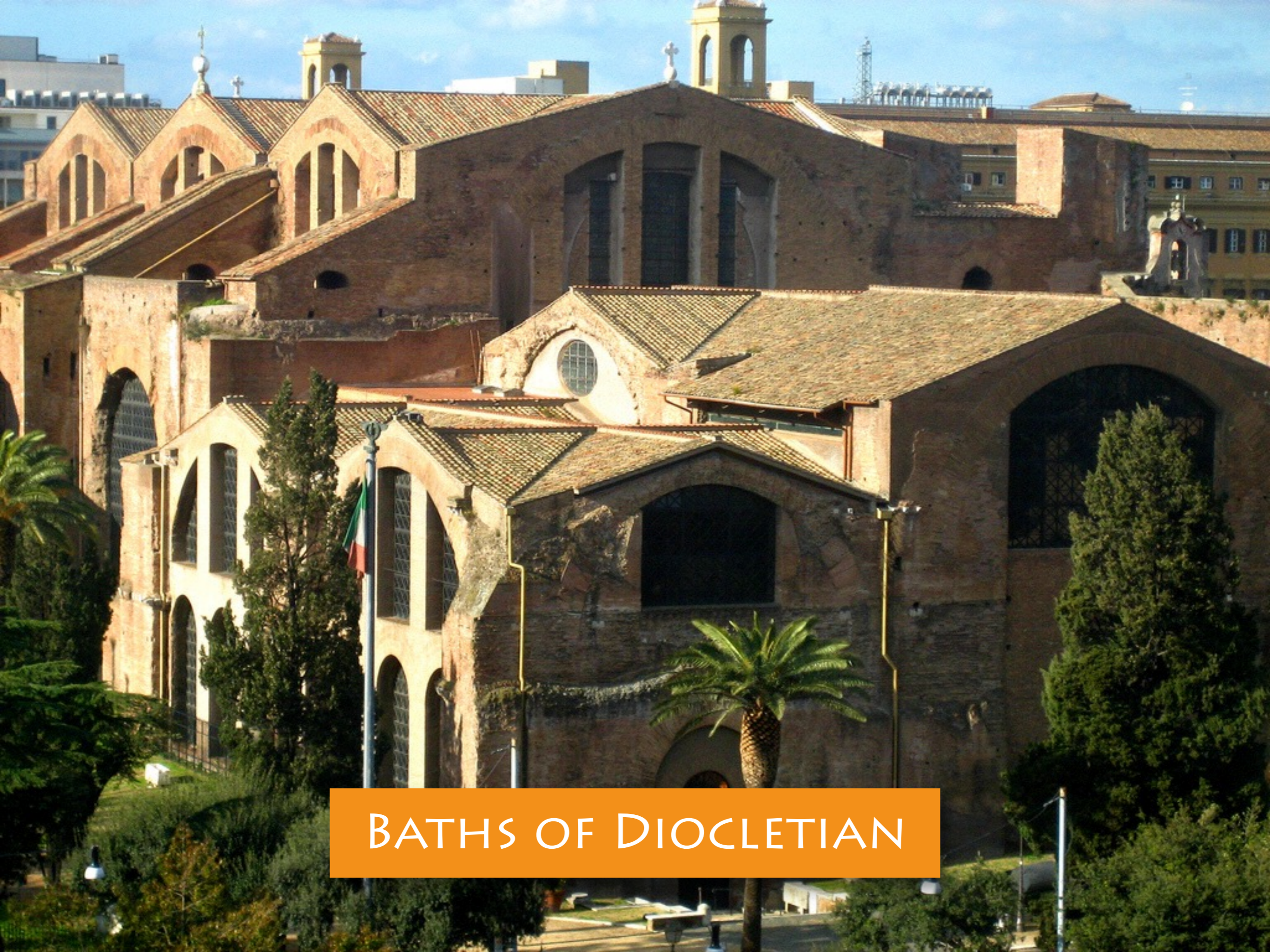
The **Pope** - the Father of the Church - becomes more important than the **Emperor**

(Rome continues to build great works...)



BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN

SECTION — 306 CE



BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN

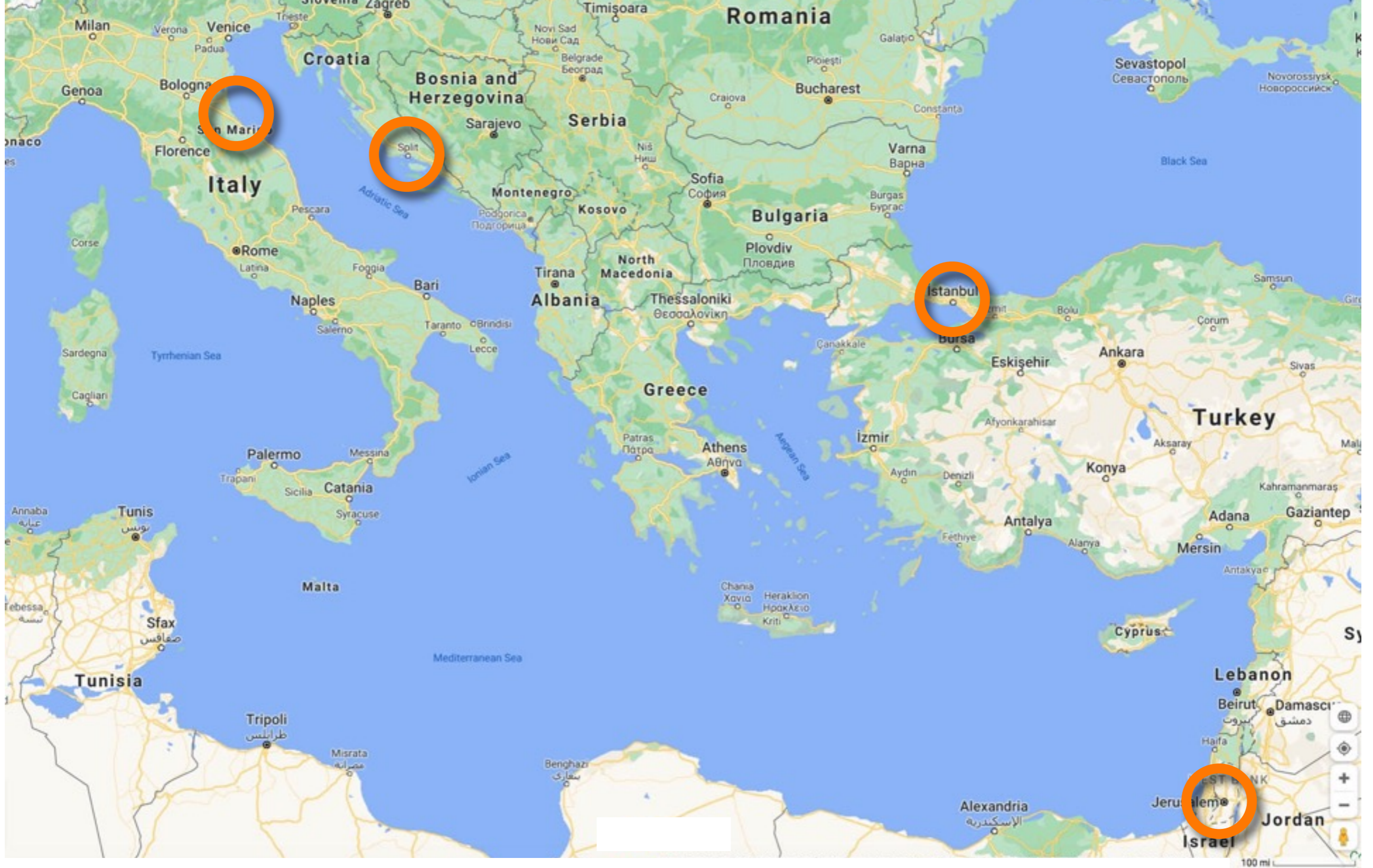


Penn Station New York (1911)

As a result, Rome is in decline as a source of
imperial power.....

Diocletian abdicates and moves to
Spalato (now know as **Split**) on the
Dalmation coast (modern-day Croatia)

He is sure to take with him the wealth
and trappings of his empire, however...

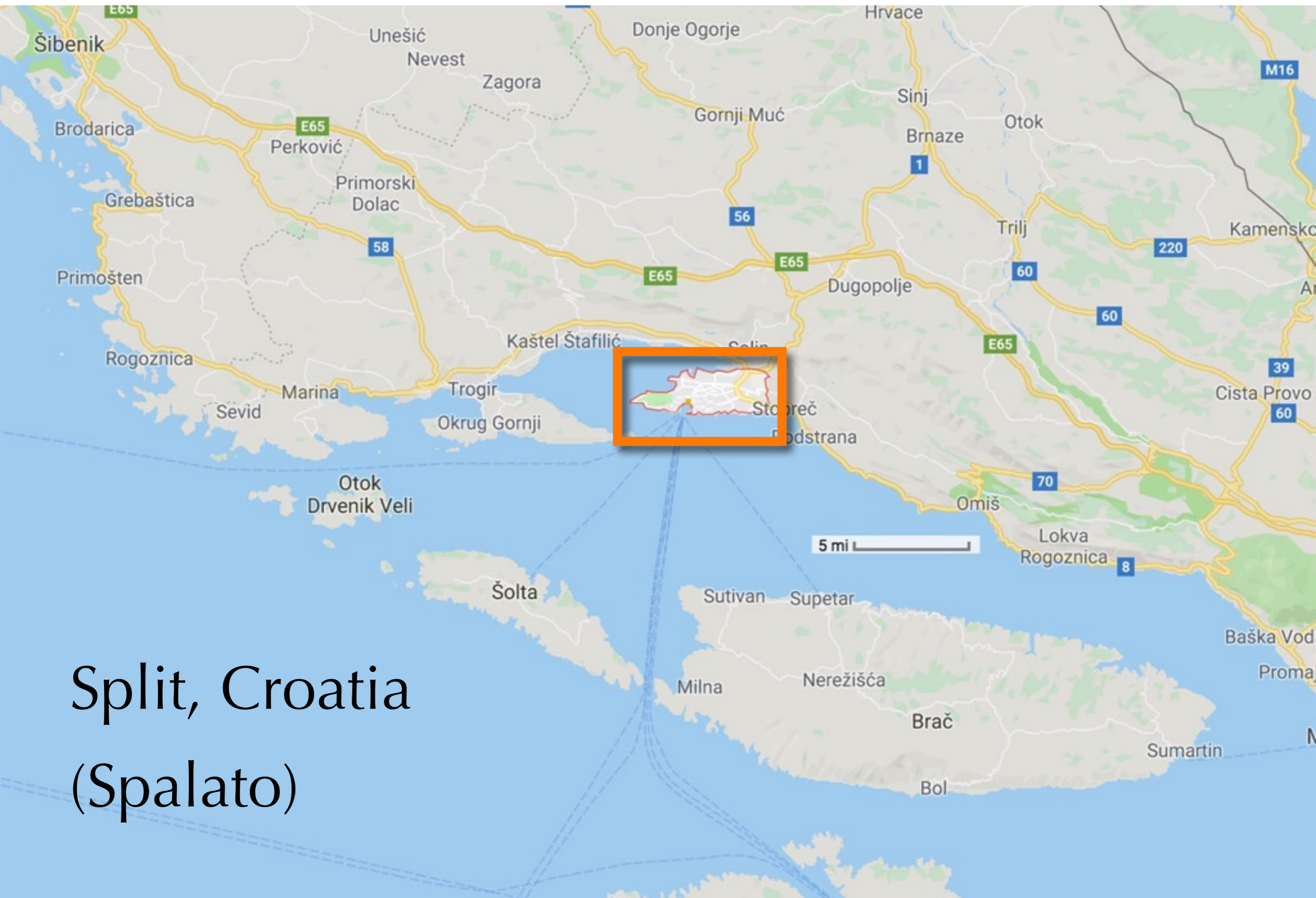


RAVENNA

SPLIT

CONSTANTINOPLE

JERUSALEM



Split, Croatia
(Spalato)

Split, Croatia (Spalato)





DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE (300 — 310 CE)

becomes a prototype for medieval castles

FASTIGIUM







Diocletian leaves a
four-man ruling system in place

tetrarchs

(tetra means four)



Figure 6.1-1 Trier, Germany. Constantine's Basilica, ca. 300.

Constantine in Trier (Germany)



Maxentius in Rome

Figure 6.1-2 Rome. Basilica of Maxentius, begun in 306 by Maxentius and finished by Costantine.

might seem a ma
an organic contin

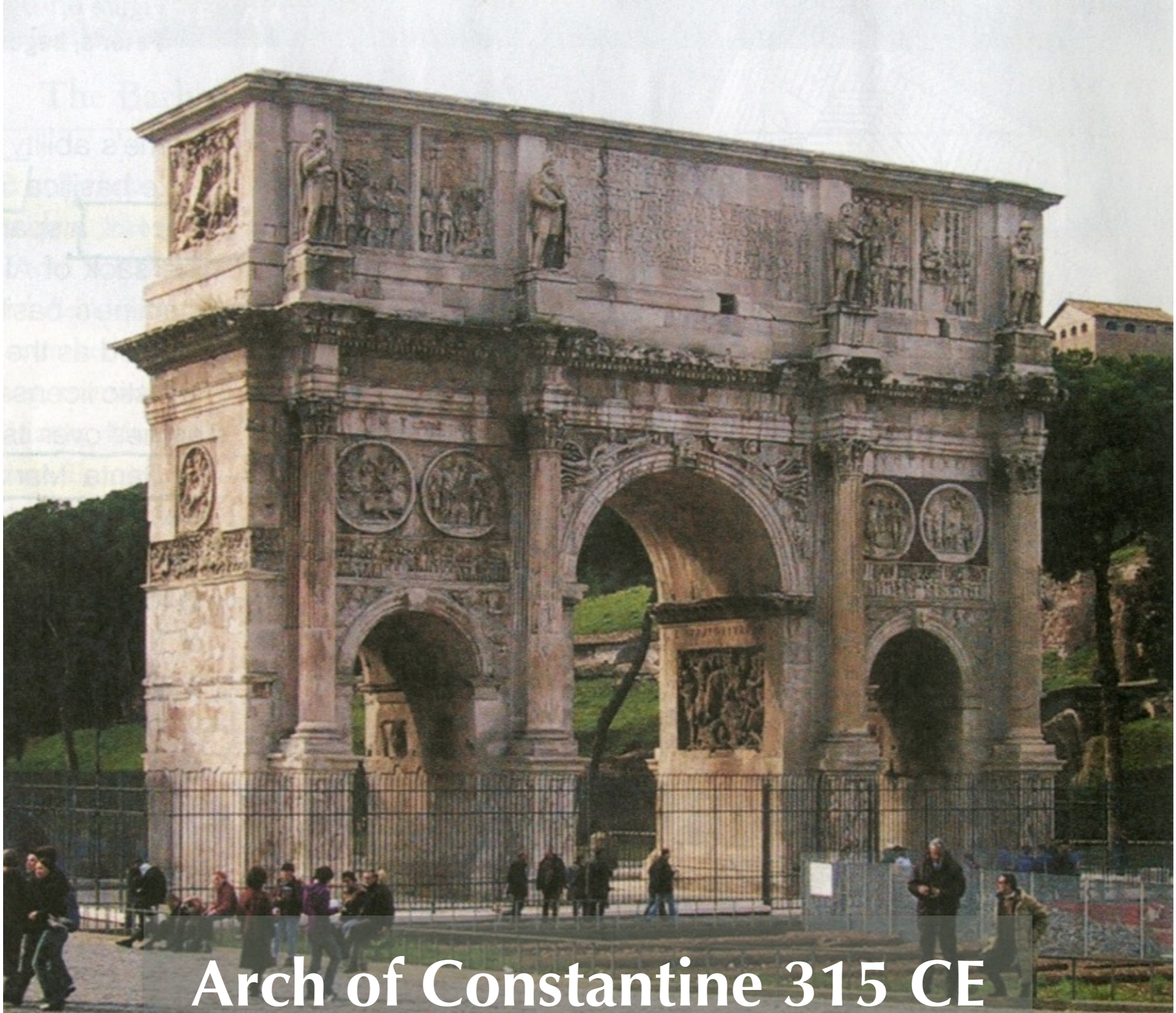


The Roman Forum

Constantine defeats Maxentius
in the Battle of Milvian Bridge in 312 CE
and takes control — attributes victory
to his sympathy for Christianity

Constantine very pro-Christian
(Diocletian had persecuted Christians)

Roman Senate rewards Constantine
with his own *arch* next to the colosseum
Arch of Constantine (315 CE)



Arch of Constantine 315 CE

Constantine attributes his victory
over Maxentius to his faith in
Christianity

In **324 CE** Constantine builds the first
imperially-sponsored Christian church

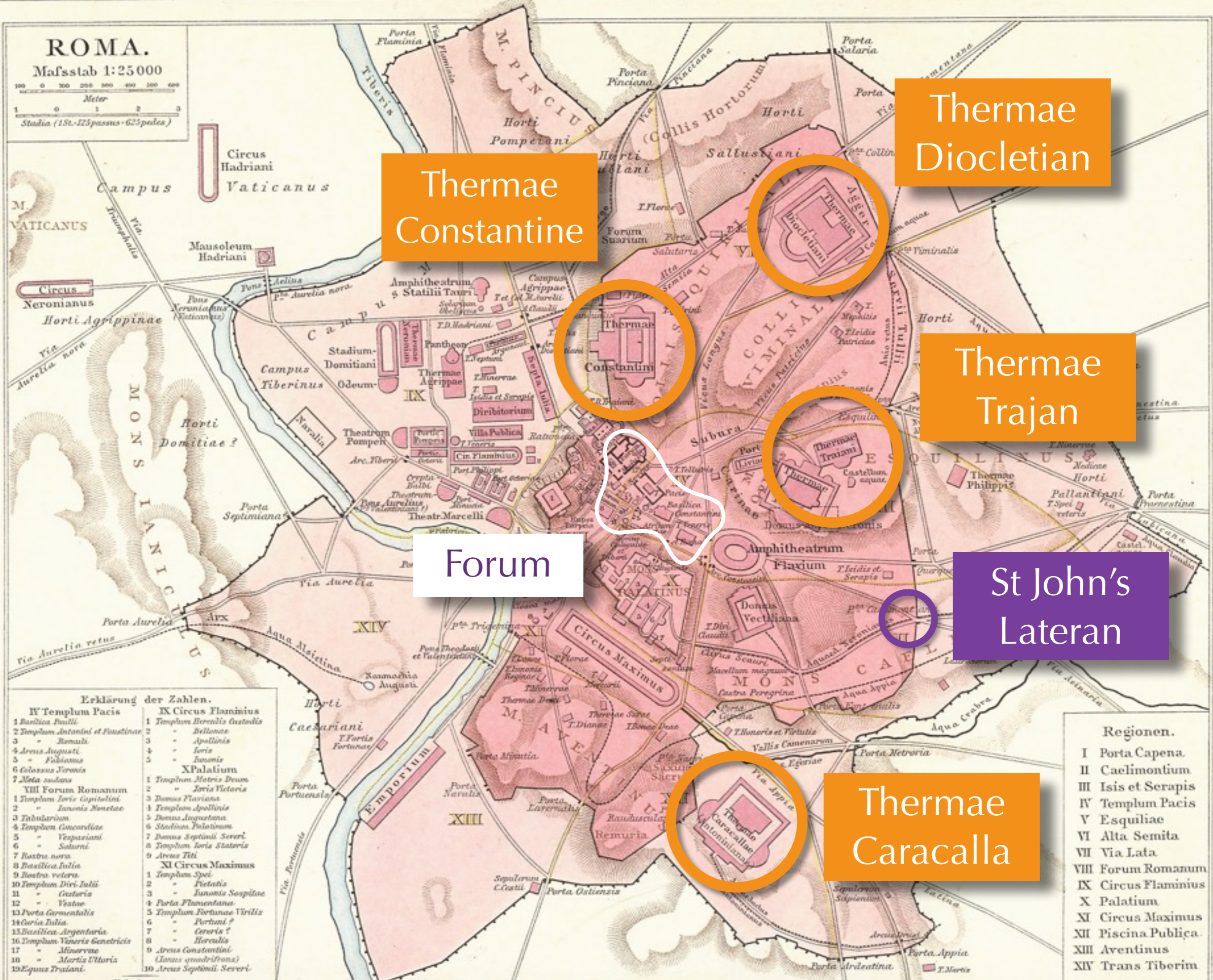
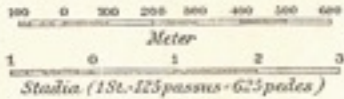
~ ***St. John Lateran*** ~

which in the south of Rome, turns it's back
to the pagan forum

The ***Archbasilica of Rome***

ROMA.

Mafsstab 1:25 000



Thermae
Constantine

Thermae
Diocletian

Thermae
Trajan

Forum

St John's
Lateran

Thermae
Caracalla

Erklärung der Zahlen.

IV Templum Pacis	IX Circus Flaminius
1 Basilica Paulli	1 Templum Horatius Augustus
2 Templum Antonini et Faustinae	2 - Bellonae
3 - Romuli	3 - Apollinis
4 Arcus Augusti	4 - Iovis
5 - Fabianus	5 - Iovonis
6 Colonna Traiana	X Palatium
7 Meta sacra	1 Templum Matris Deum
XIII Forum Romanum	2 - Iovis Victoria
1 Templum Iovis Capitolini	3 Domus Flavianae
2 - Iunonis Monetae	4 Templum Apollinis
3 Tabularium	5 Domus Augustana
4 Templum Concordiae	6 Stadium Palatinum
5 - Vespasiani	7 Domus Septimii Severi
6 - Salaria	8 Templum Iovis Statoris
7 Rostra nova	9 Arcus Titi
8 Basilica Julia	XI Circus Maximus
9 Rostra vetera	1 Templum Spis
10 Templum Divi Iulii	2 - Pietatis
11 - Gasteria	3 - Iunonis Sospitae
12 - Vestae	4 Porta Flumentana
13 Porta Formentina	5 Templum Fortunae Virilis
14 Curia Julia	6 - Portus P
15 Basilica Argentaria	7 - Cereris
16 Templum Veneris Genetricis	8 - Herculis
17 - Minervae	9 Arcus Constantini
18 - Martis Ultoris	(Ianus quadrifrons)
19 Equus Traiani	10 Arcus Septimii Severi

Regionen.

I	Porta Capena
II	Caelimontium
III	Isis et Serapis
IV	Templum Pacis
V	Esquiliae
VI	Alta Semita
VII	Via Lata
VIII	Forum Romanum
IX	Circus Flaminius
X	Palatium
XI	Circus Maximus
XII	Piscina Publica
XIII	Aventinus
XIV	Trans Tiberim



St. John Lateran in Rome — 324 CE

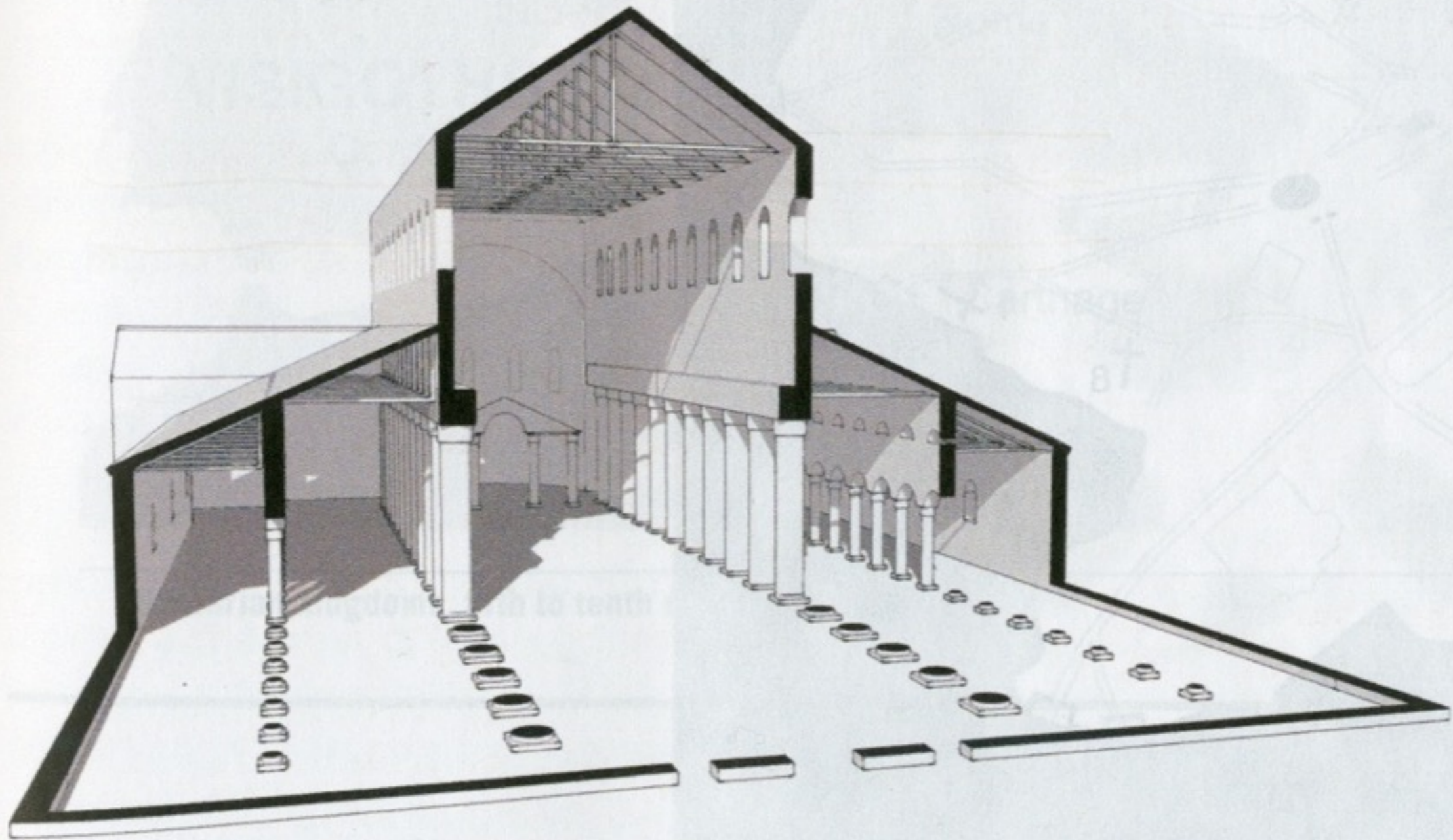
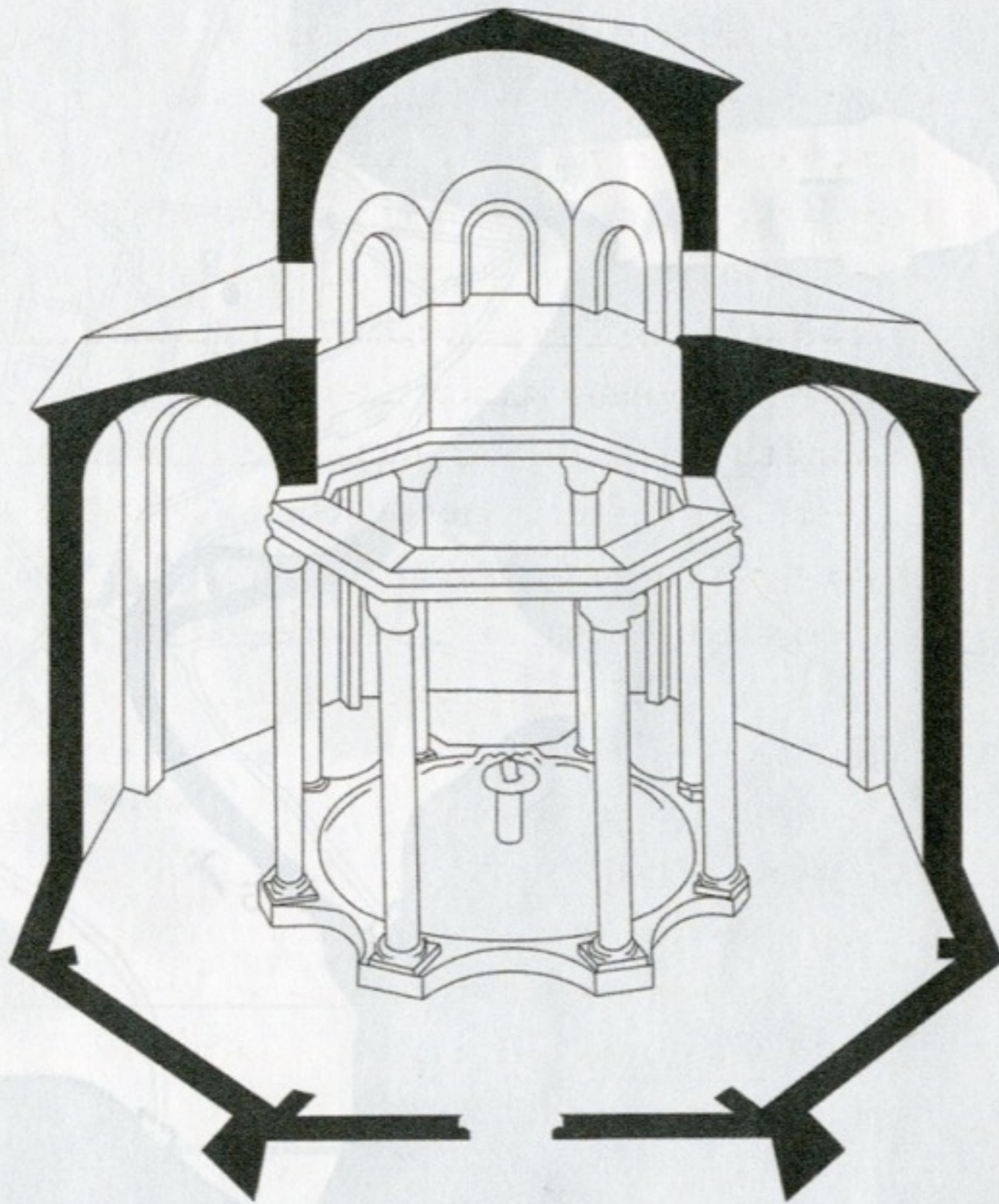


Figure 6.1-4 Rome. St. John's in the Lateran, 315 (after Donati).

Constantine's new cathedral St. John Lateran
(turns its back on imperial Rome)



St. John Lateran's Baptistery sets the standard



St. John Lateran
in Rome

Baptistery

Figure 6.1-5 Rome. Reconstruction of the octagonal Lateran Baptistery, 315 (after Donati).

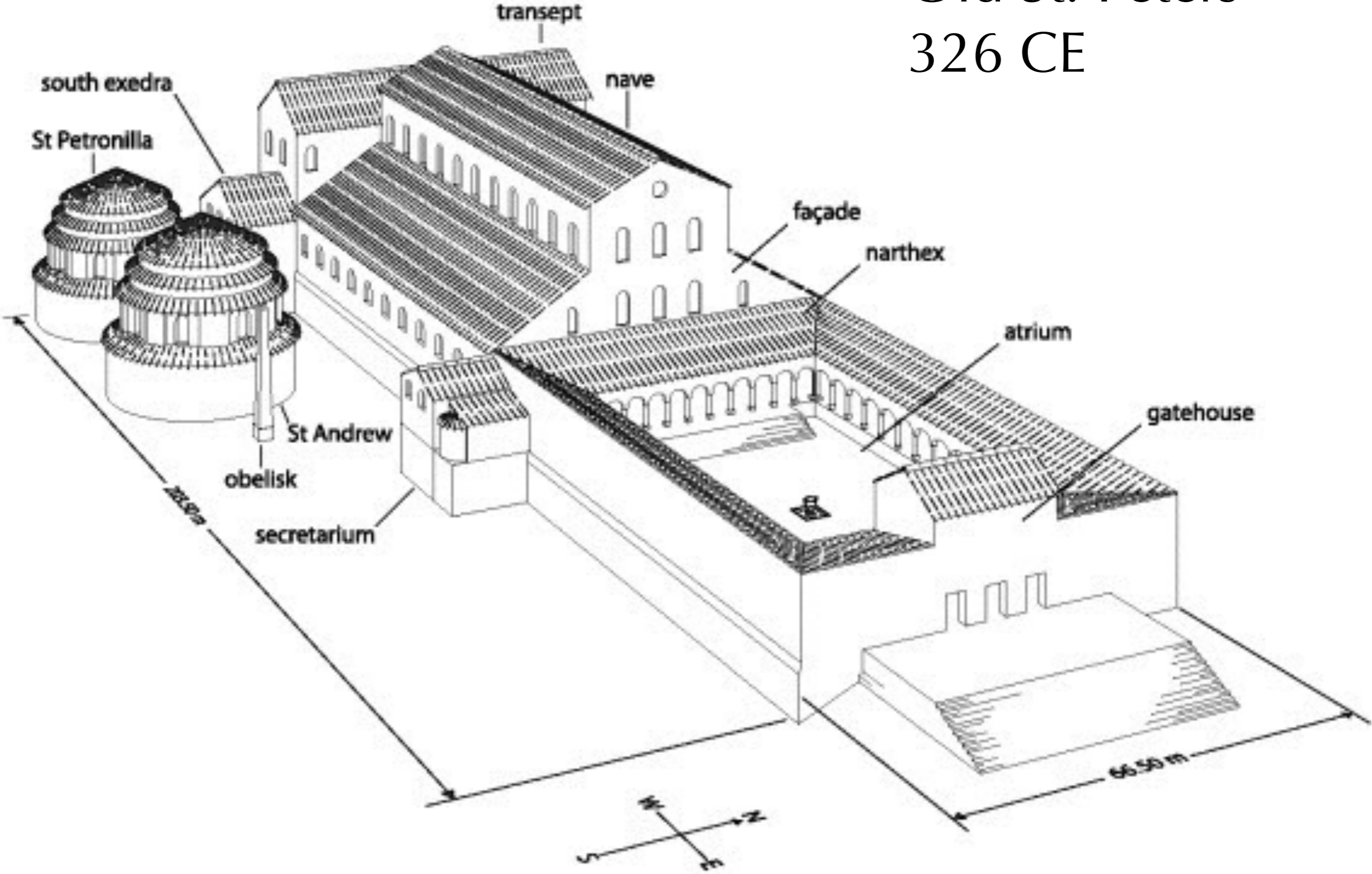
In **326 CE** Constantinople builds

~ ***Old St. Peter's*** ~

Up on Vatican Hill in the northwest of Rome. It's built over the bones of St. Peter which are buried in a sacred crypt under the crossing

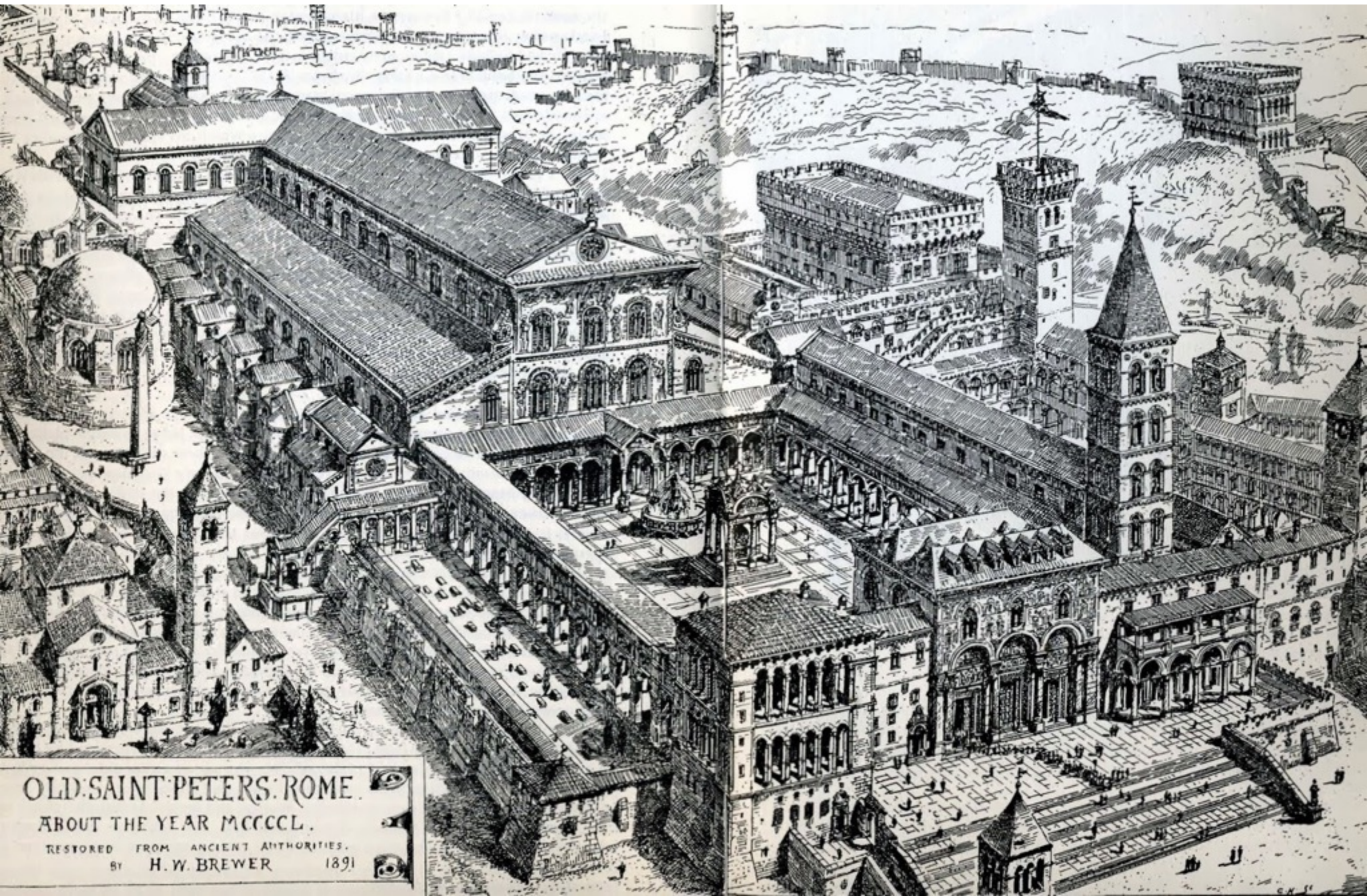
This is referred to as a ***funereal basilica***

Old St. Peters 326 CE





Old St. Peters — 326 CE



OLD SAINT PETERS: ROME.

ABOUT THE YEAR MCCCCL.

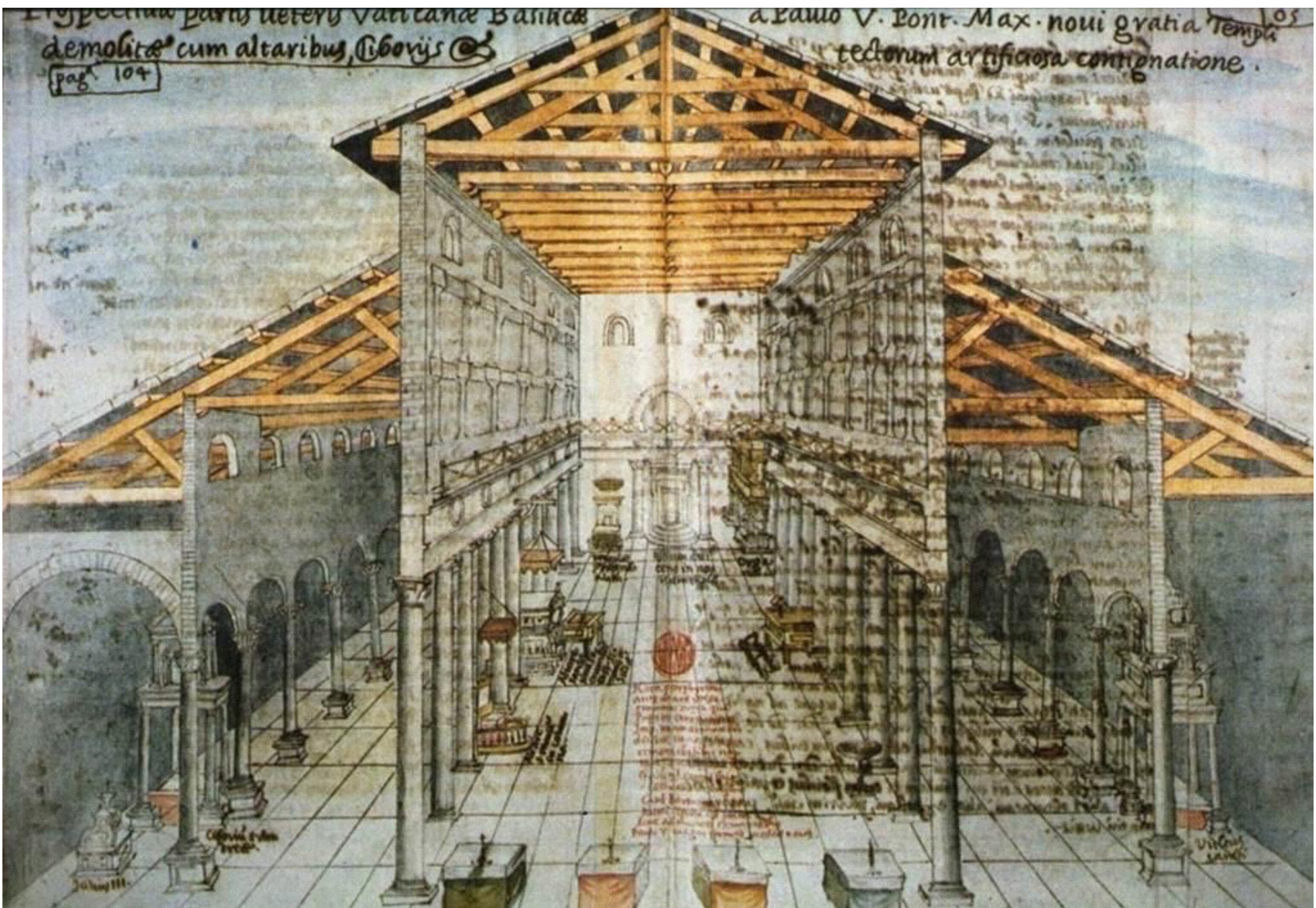
RESTORED FROM ANCIENT AUTHORITIES.

BY H. W. BREWER 1891

Et spectata pars ueteris uaticanae Basilicae
demolita cum altaribus, Ciborijs &

pag. 104

a Paulo V. Pont. Max. noui gratia Templo
tectorum artificiosa conignatione.



Quamquam in ista Basilica
antiquissima sunt reliquiae
sancissimae, quae hactenus
seculis obscurae fuerunt
et nunc in hunc diem
per hanc Basilicam in
venerabili memoria
sanctae synodi
et in hunc diem
per hanc Basilicam
in venerabili memoria
sanctae synodi
et in hunc diem
per hanc Basilicam
in venerabili memoria
sanctae synodi

Ciboria prima

Johann III.

Uincula sancti

Old St. Peters stood until 1500,
when it was replaced by the
new St. Peter's basilica which we
know and love today

Vocabulary of the Christian Church:

nave

ambulatory

baptistery

narthex

crossing

transept

crypt

spolia



Constantine

moved capital of Roman Empire to Byzantium in **330 CE**

Byzantium is renamed Constantinople

Constantine finished Maxentius's basilica before leaving town but adorned it with a colossal statue of himself and it became Constantine's Forum

FALL OF ROME 476 CE

- >> Rome declines further after Constantine departure
- >> Visigoths sack Rome in 410 CE
- >> Vandals sack Rome in 450 CE
- >> *Rome falls in 476 CE*
- >> Franks invade and kill many 576 CE
- >> *476 CE marks the beginning of the Dark Ages or Middle Ages*



But all those misfortunes not preclude the *Pantheon* from being **consecrated** a Christian Church in **609 CE**

end