ANCIENT CITIES IN ASIA MINOR

- Different cultures
- Different regions
- ◆ Different times 3000BC -1400AD

Map of Asia Minor



- Geographic region
- Site description
- People and history
- City building elements

Map of Asia Minor





Mound 600ft. x 450 ft. in area, 30' high 10 layers, 4400 years of occupation

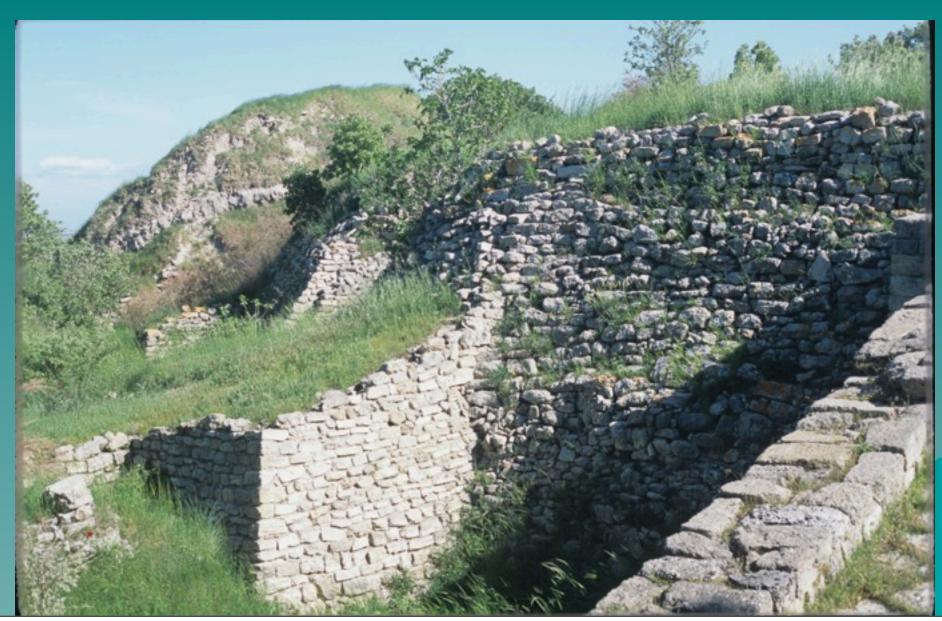




Troy VI in addition to fortification wall ditch 12'wide 6' deep hewn into bed rock

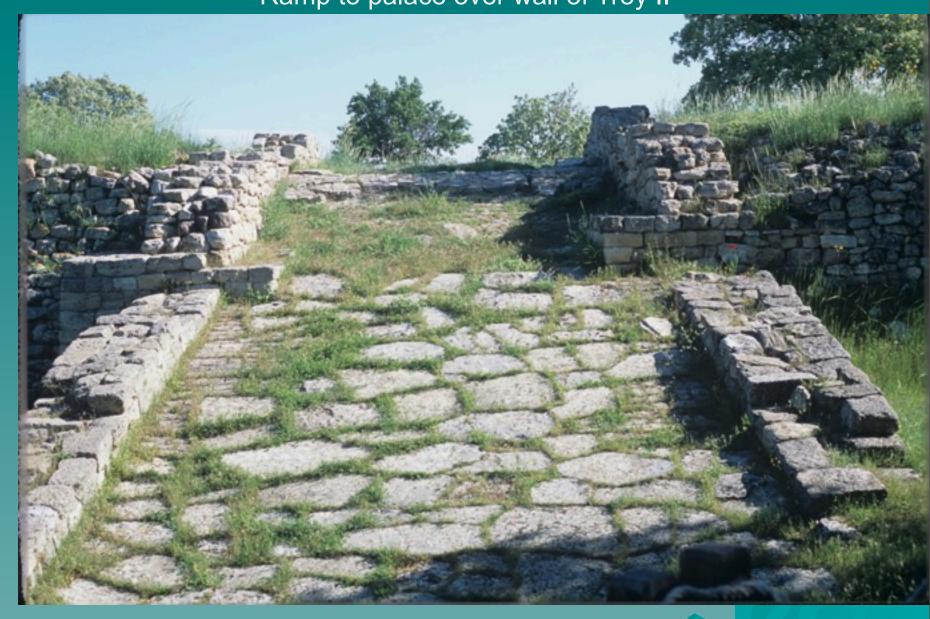


Ramp to palace over wall of



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Ramp to palace over wall of Troy II



Megaron houses Troy II

Troy VI eastern wall and gate



West Sanctuary Troy VIII; Roman wells

Large theater Troy IX

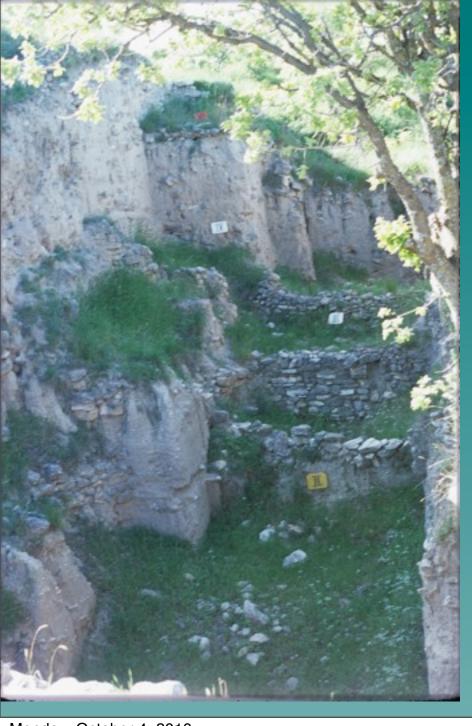


Odeion Troy IX



Roman Odeion Troy IX





◆ TroyIIIIIIVVI

Troy looking north

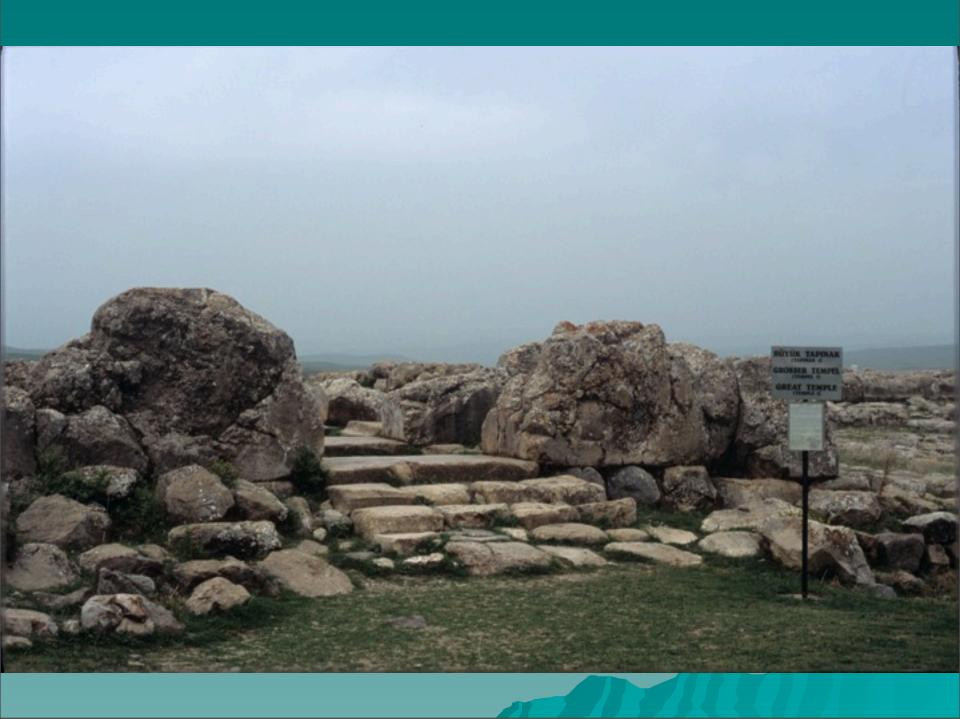
Map of Asia Minor

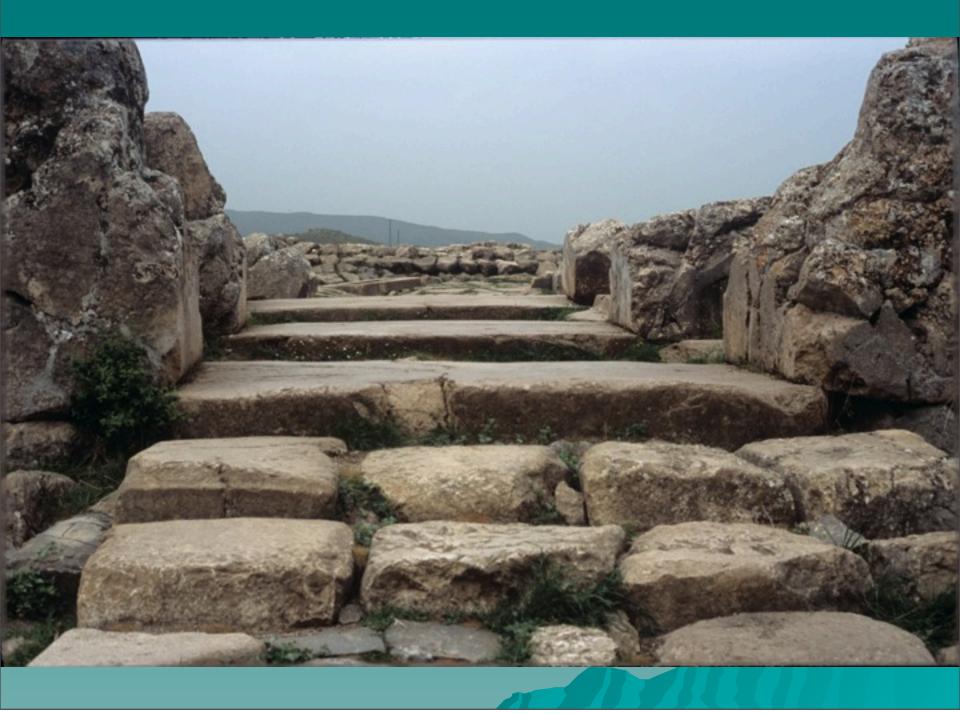


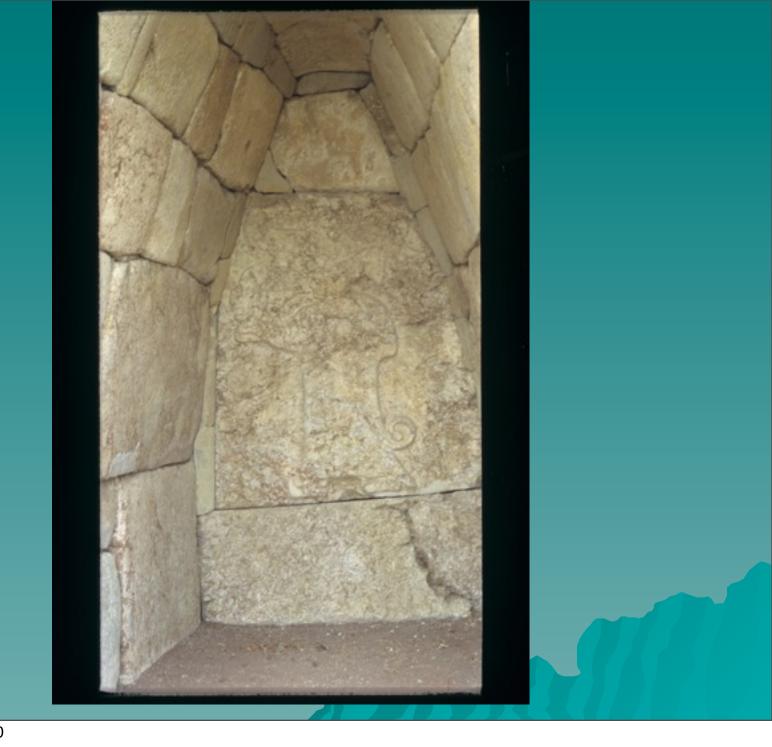
- Oldest city 2500 BC Hatti people
- Destroyed by Hittites 1750 BC
- Rebuilt 1650 BC as Hittite capital
- Existing remnants from 1250 BC
- ◆ About 1200 BC destroyed by war/fire

Hattusa 700 ft.E-W, 1200 ft. N-S extension; large temple









Royal fortress within but 900 ft. above the rest of the city



Fortifications: length of wall 4 mi. 25' high, w/5 gates 15'high, square towers







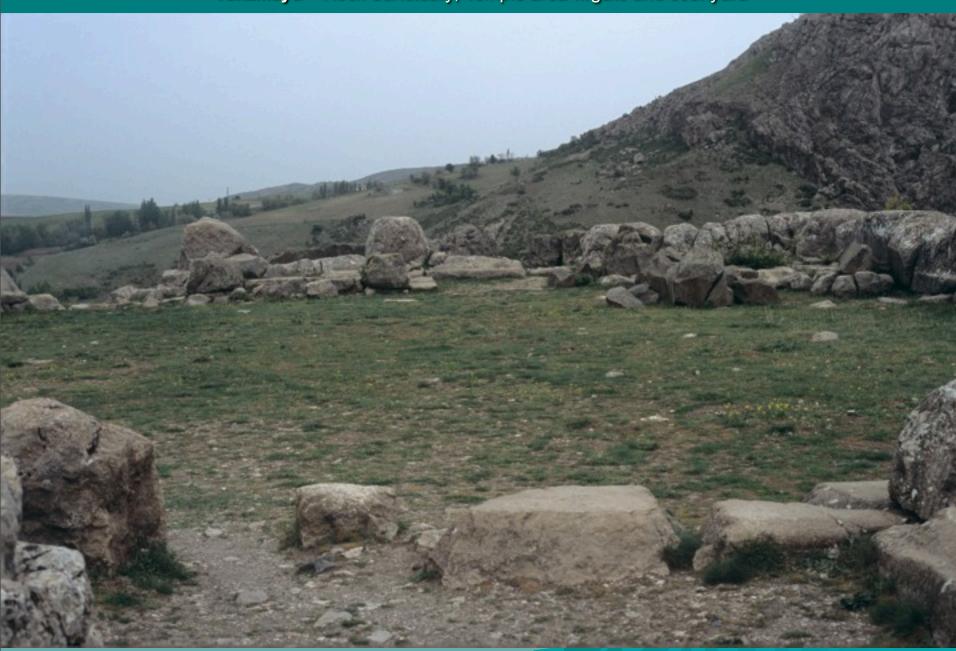


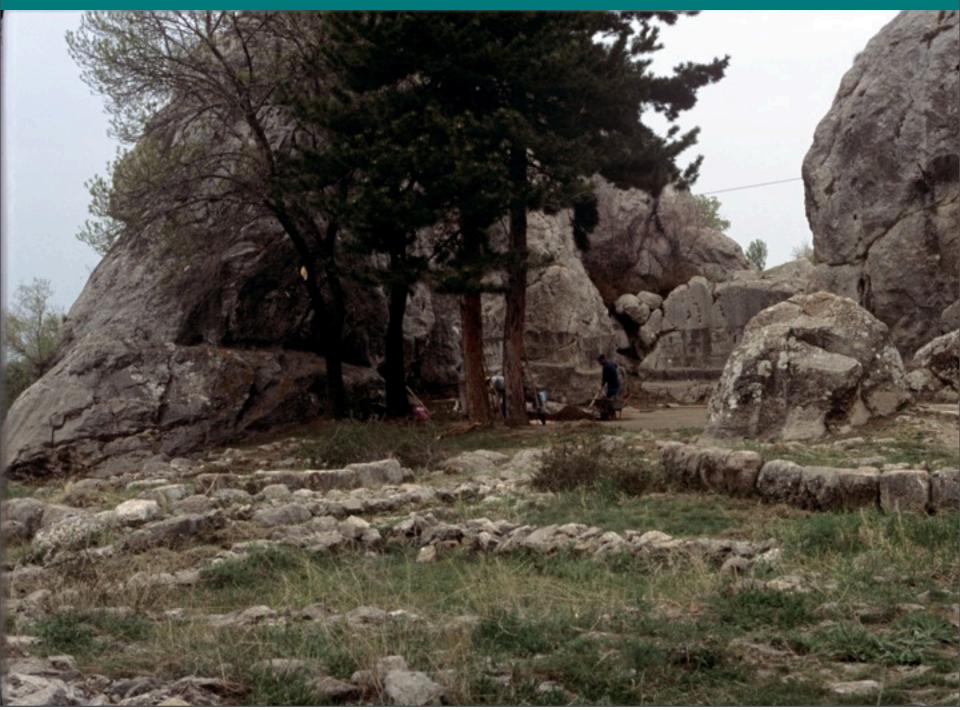
Earth berm 750 ft. long at base 240 ft. wide





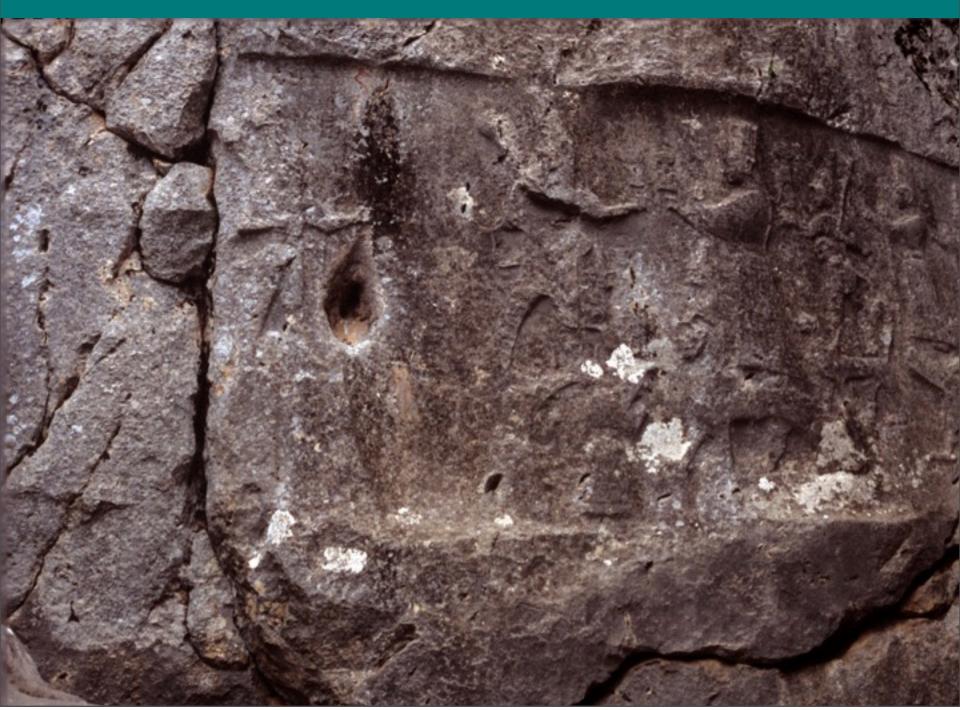
Yalizikaya Rock Sanctuary; Temple area w/gate and courtyard





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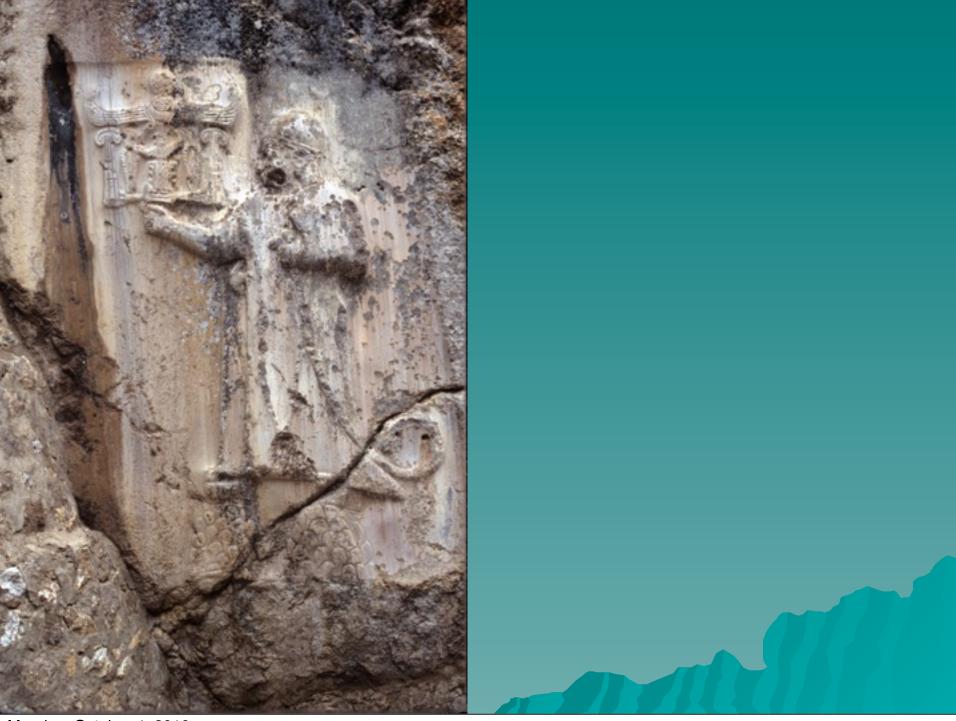
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God Scharumma with King Tuthalija IV

Monday, October 4, 2010



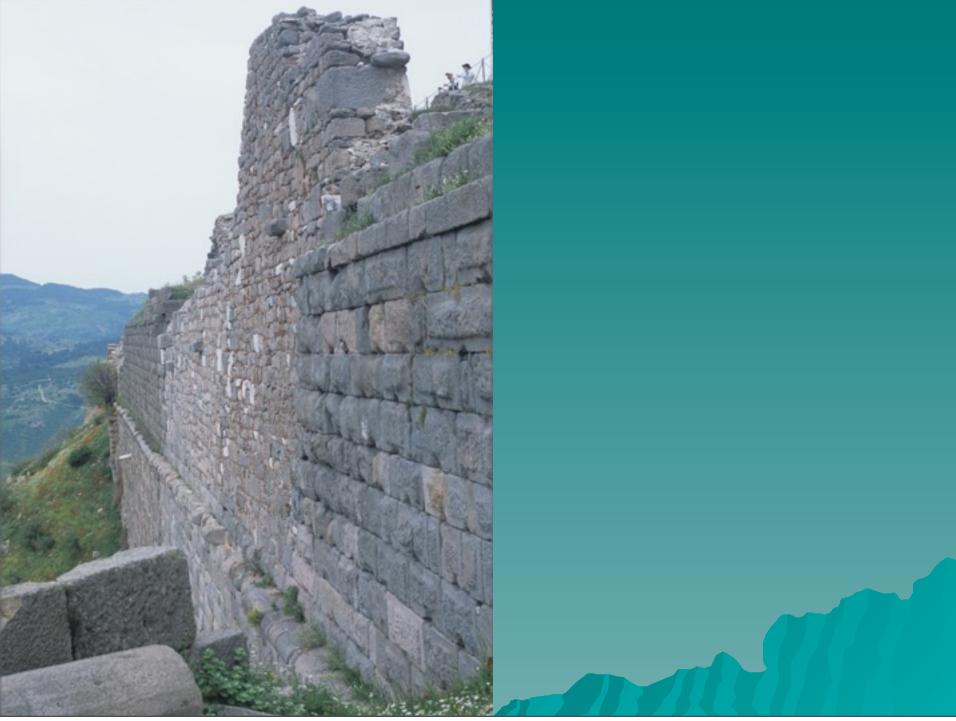


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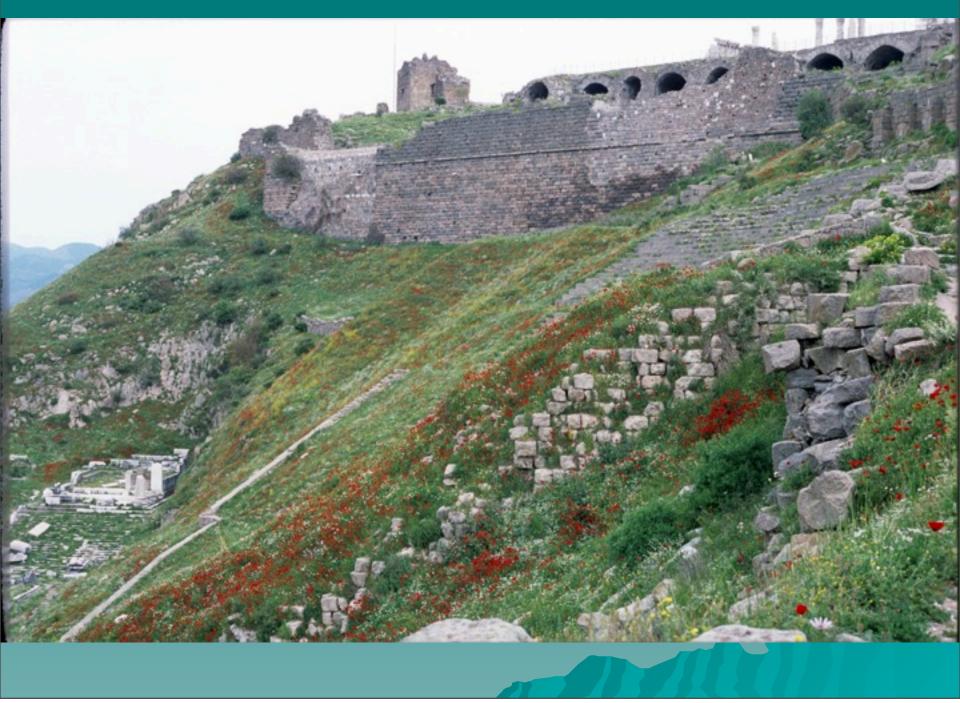
Map of Asia Minor



- Hellenistic period from death of Alexander the Great in 323BC to 27BC, Augustus Roman Emperor
- ◆ **Hellenistic Culture:** blending of Greek language and style with indigenous cultures conquered by Alexander
- Hellenistic city planning, in contrast to classic times, more deliberately planned, implemented over shorter periods of time, serving the glorification of the ruler. In case of new city foundations laid out with orthogonal grid system according to Hippodamus
- Lysimachos, one of Alexander's generals, pronounced himself king over his part of the empire and made
 Pergamon his capital; science and arts flourished; library; parchment replaced papyrus



Monday, October 4, 2010





- II für don

Alani (Heroon)

Heiliger Bezirk für den Herrscherkult (Heroon)

Sacred Precinct of the Cult of the Rulers (Heroon)

inin dişinda, kale kapısının tarşısında yer isanın ultamışı Pergamon krallanını br. Herson, daha önceki hellenistik devir iqu bir alan üzerinde peristylli İşite (süburlu il) insa edilmiştir. Hellenistik ili yapı inha devresi besbit edilmiştir. Asıl kült batısında, ayra zamanda kült vemeklerinde de kultantan geniş bir ön odanın arkasında bulunmaktadır. Kult odası Roma çağında kule gibi bir üst veniya sehleti.

Artik yolun öteki yanında, Heroon'un kuzey batısında, tek odadan meydana gelen düklülesier seras vardır. Daha batıda, ne için kullanlıldığı anlaşılamayan iki nefli bir galeri ortasa okanılmatır.

außerhalb der eigentlichen Oberburg, über dem Burgter. Es diente dem Kult de herceisenten Könige von Pergamon, einer helivisüsscher Häuser wurde das Typus üum einen Säutenhoft einfohst, braum der wohl zu kultschen Miniteation aum der wohl zu kultschen Miniteation einiet in der römischen Kulserzeit als eingeschmuschen Aufbau. Unter ein ebentalls hellenstecker Bau allunden, der wohl auch schon dem

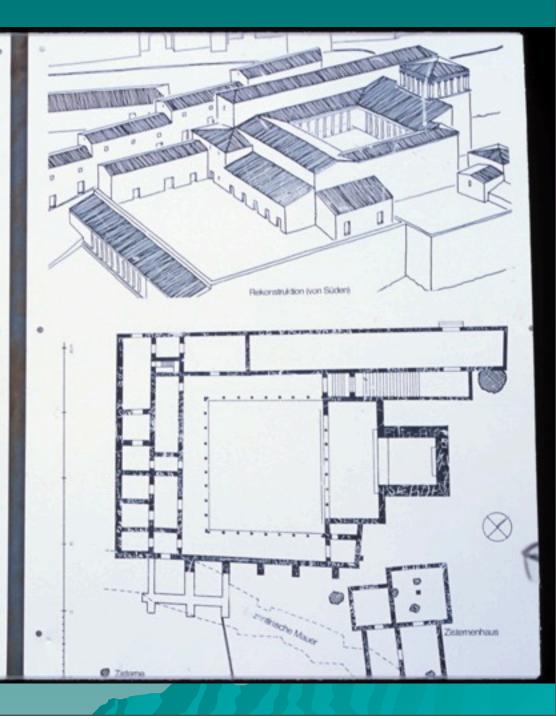
Wighnhäuser, die teilweise noch frei zo wie das Hirroon, eigene Zistemen. Ein bemerkenswertes Haus unmittelbar östlich des Horoon, das sog. Zistemenhaus fallte unter sich Karklie, Zistemen und andere Wasserantagen zuswarmen. Diesen Geblücke unterstand vermutlich der städtlischen Wasserbehönde, die – wie aus Inschriften bekunnt ist – streng darüber wachte, das die Zistemen jederzeit funktionstüchtig erhalten wurden. Offenbar neigten die Bürger nach dem Bau der Fernwasserbeitung intschlichtungli dazu, ihre Zistemen zu vermachkläsisigen.

Jenseits der antiken Straße, nortwestlich des Herbon, befindet sich eine Fiehe einstumiger Läden. Der Zweck der großen, zweischiffigen Halle westlich oberhalb der Laderreihe ist nicht gukfürt.

roper, opposite this citadel gate, this hand a periatyle court served the cult sized kings of Pergamon. Both an oon and a later Roman herson were liginally used for simpler Hotenistic.

beyond a broad antechamber where special meals related to the cult may have been taken. The podium at the roar of the room is Roman is date.

Across the ancient street running NW of the horoon is a triar of singlemoread streethouses. Above and to the W is







Büyük Sunak (Bergama Sunağı) Yukan Agora

Der Große Altar (»Pergamon-Altar«) Oberer Markt

The Great Altar Upper Market

s vs bûyûk sunagi. kuzeyde daha yûksek bir teras remote per atan Athena Tapring its bagtones olup bu iki igner i skri plands apikça belirmektedir. Suruk, legudu i yolden bir kaşı ile girlen büyük bir evurun Basında ver alir. Eumones II (m.ö. 197-150) tarafından slattera karşı kazandığı zafer (m.5. 190) idolayasyle Zeus Amena'ya adanmete Bugun yerinde yainz temelori rosebánostedir. Yüksek koldenin üzeri Ölymp rdanner yer atti kuvivesteri Giganifartiz sovisini tasvir

Sunagin bondaki antsal bir merdiverle çıkları sütunlu gaterieri, yüksek avturun ortasındaki bir kurban massarıs sevreter. Iç düverlər üzerinde Heraklesin oğlu ve Pergamon kral silesinin atasi sayıtan Telephos efsar alt tarryment kapsayan fru kabrartmasan yer alir. Düneyde, daha aşaşıdaki tersan üzerinde Yukan Agora bulurur Galoriane covrolenmete Bab yoranda, olasiata tacriere to in. Horsess adarms by signal varde

Circle Alar von Persanon at an Zusammerhang mit is auf der höheren Terrasse im horden gelegenen invitempel zu verstehen. Die Verbundenheit der beiden ion zeigt sich in genauer Überonstrenung der wijntin Fluchton. Clar Attar big in einem weiten Hof mit au von der Straße im Osten. Er wurde von Eurneren II 150 v City) dem Zeus und der Athena für sex ert. Liber die Galater (190 v. Chr.) geweht. Heute sind am ar noch die Fundamente sichtbar - die Altarreliefs in in the byzantinische Mauer verbeut, bis sie Carl

tithe Socket war mit einem umbsufenden. 120 m. is Resultries geschmückt, der den Sieg der ischen Göter seer die urünringschen Mitchie

with the Athena temple above on the N, set in a fored from the roadway on the E. the Great Altar mon, dedicated to Zeus and Athena by Eumenes II 6.C) is commemoration of his votory over the BC S.Cs was omamented on its vart socker with sucting the struggle of the Clympian gods and

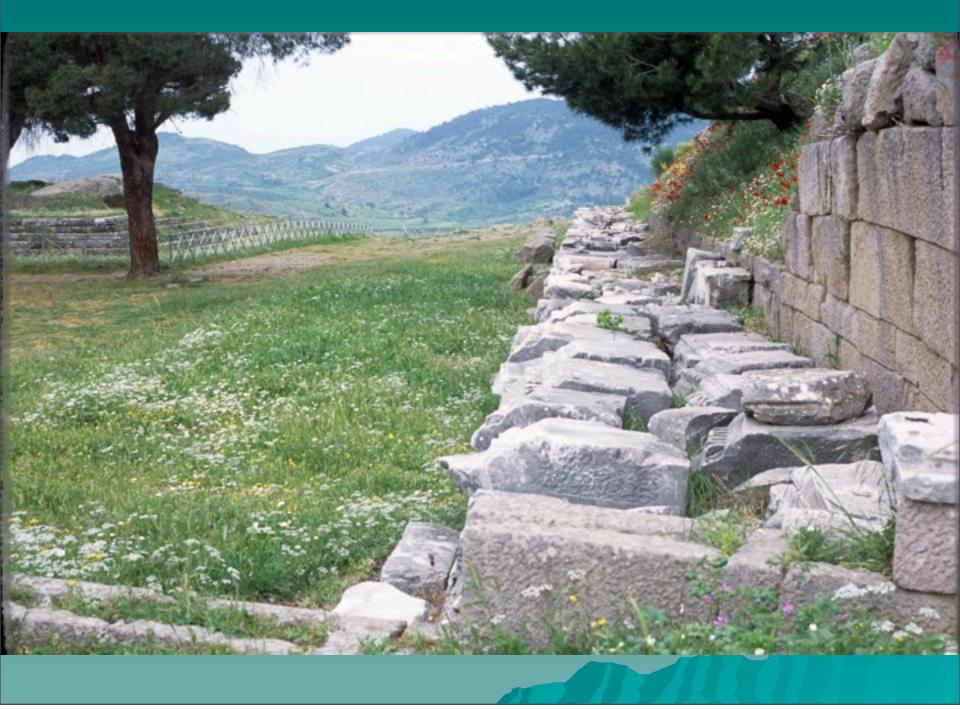
Die Siklenhalten des Attuttiaus, der durch eine Fretreppe im Westen zugänglich war, umschlossen einen Opfertisch venitieri des emonten Holes. Die Innerwände trugen einen kleineren Fries mit Darsfellung der Sage von Telephos, ders Sohn des Heraklen, der als Ahriher des

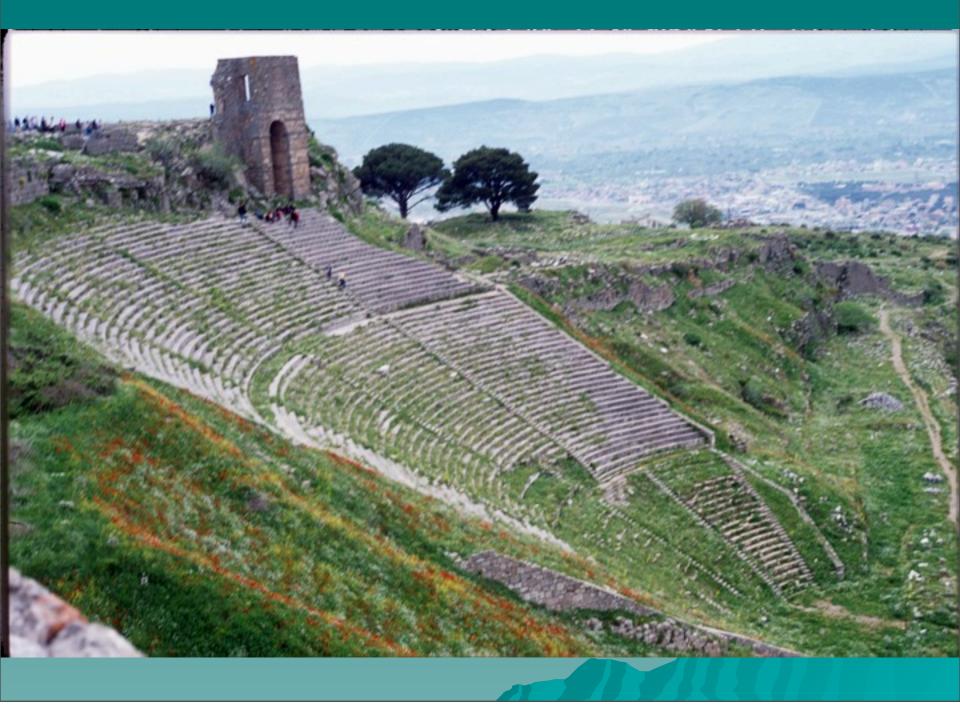
Auf der beferen Terranae im Süden befindet sich der Obere Markt (Agors). Er war von dorschen Hallen umgeben, die auf der Südseite zweigeschossig gegen den Hang gebaut sind. Auf der Westsehe stand ein Tempel, der wahrschersich Hermes, dem glott des Handels, gewint war

within a raised court bounded on three sides by a colonsaded enclosure wall which itself was omemented on the inside with reliefs depicting the legend of Terephys. the son of Herakles and forefather of the Pergamene soyer terrily.

On the terrace below to the S is the upper market (agoral. Bounded by stoes, it contains to the W side a temple









Asklepieion



Asklepios Kutsal Mahalli

Das Asklepios-Heiligtum

The Sanctuary of Asklepios

lyderatinici galicie sahlaji sagdik tannisi Asklepicis Uni kutsali nishitati mib. 4. yilayidani ibbaren devereti olarak lega odilmiglir. Kutsali silan bagainko gotinice bicomini Roma, imparationa Hadeliani zamaninda (117-106) almiştir. Tören meyidanina (böyüdar 150 x 50 ml şetiriden gelen sükunlu cadderini sonumdaki bir kapi yapısından gelen sükunlu cadderini sonumdaki bir kapi yapısından gele. Tören meyidani üç yandan sükunlu galiciflerte çevirsireniştir. Meyidanda saklı Asklepkis tapınağı, ila kücüli İnpinak, hastilarını kutsali uykuya yattıkları yapı, ykanma cin

Der Kult des Gottes der Heilkunst, Asklepios, wurde im 4. Jh. v.Chr. von seinem Hougithelighun Epidauros in Griechentend nach Pergamon gebracht. Der Kultbeteite bestand hauphsächlich aus Natur-Heilpralidiken (Wasserund Schlammbehandlung, Rundtlufe, Tielschlaf, Traumdeutung), verbunden mit der gläubigen Geschäftigkeit deutungs, stellterieben auch mit.

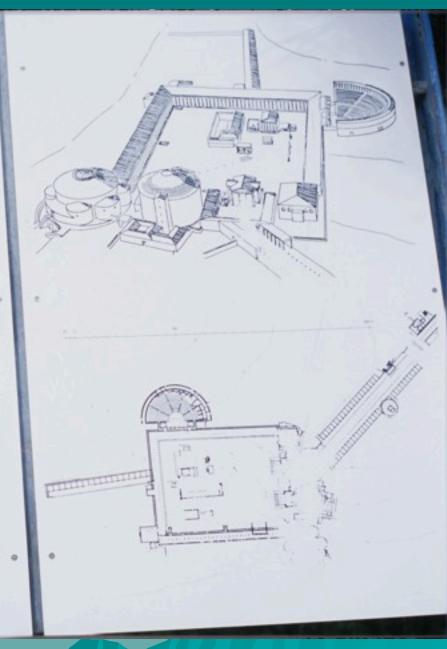
eines großen Wallfahrtscherburns.
Das Hosighum wurde in der Antike immer weiter ausgebaut.
Seine Freute sichtbare Form erheit es haustwächten in der
Zeit des Kassers Haditen (117-158) in Chr.). Die weite Flüche
des Festplaches (so. 10-150 m) war durch einen Tortsau,
am Ende der von der Statit hieranführenden Hallenstraße
nist floctal zugänglich. Der Festplatz wer an dres Seiten von
Hallen gerahvit. Auf ihre standen der hellenistische

The sanctuary of Asideptos, the great god of healing, attrough it underwert constant renovation, is as seen tooky largetly in the form given it in the time of the Roman emperor Hadsten (TT-CBI). Entered by a gateway at the end of the Roman bazzar street coming from the city the countyard of the sanctuary (c. 10) *CBI m) was bounded on three sides by stoss and contained the old temple of Asideptos plus two smaller temples, skeeping coms for the patients, fourthires, and sacred pools. To the NW was

desiti kür yerleri bulunuyondu. Kudey bahda 3,500 kojak bir tivatro, kuzey doğu köşede imparatorula kujilin isi adamını bir kilispik vardır. Meydenin doğu tirirdir sa Pormadaki Partheoniyi örbek silin yen Asklopası spraqi irişa edilmiştir. Gürey doğu köşedeki yusuntak bir, ilk kuriyası, tören meyderindeki kutbalı kutyrağa bir sir il ili bağlamınıştır. Gürey bak köşede umum bir helbi ildir. bir bağlamınıştır. Gürey bak köşede umum bir helbi ildir. bir bağlamınıştır. Gürey bak köşede umum bir helbi ildir. bir bağlamınıştır. Bahda, tören meydanının depreklei dür di seninde bir sülfünliği göler de helkinistik döyre attır.

Adelegonationique, zwici weiterni kleiner Temper, Gebrunder für den Heisischlad der Passenten und Brannen für Kurtin und Wisschungen im Nordwessen beleind sich ein prächfligen Theater für edwi 3 500 Zuschause. Dem Kassenkult und der Bildung dente eine Bissische, in der Nordossecke. An der Ostende erfrich sich der neue Temper des Adelegies, nach dem Vorhäld der Prantische in Nordossecke. An der Soldwessen erfort ander Urzinde er hat, um 150 n. Chr. wer mit der heiligen Quelle auf dem Festjaltzt durch chein Tunnel ängstoporticus vertranden. An der Soudenstacker befand sich eine Leisundes Tollentmarklage. Eine Sautenhalte derfricher Ondrung westlich außerhalb den Festjaltztes stannell soch aus bellenstlichen Zeit.

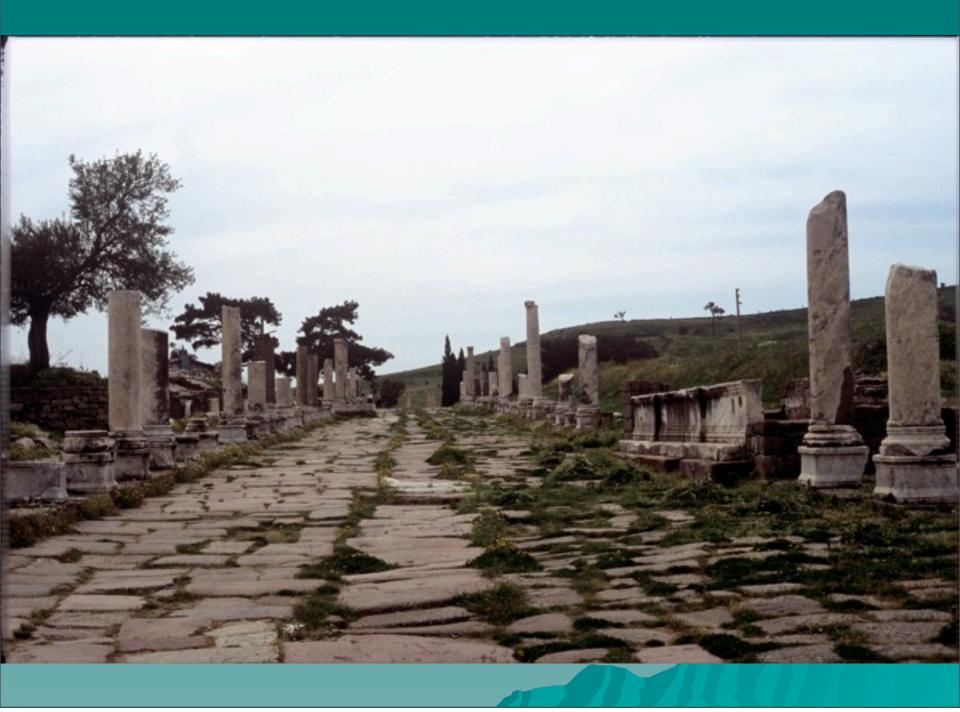
a 3500-seat Roman theater and at the NE corner a library which sensed also for the cult of the emporer. On the E of the countryard was the new temple of Asidepois constructed in imitation of the round Planthacon in Rome, to the SE corner was attached a benestrative distance of the pools in the certifier of the countryard by a tunner; and, lastly, on the SW corner was a lavish bathroom establishment.



Cult of Asclepius brought here from Epidaurus in 4.C.BC

The Asklepeion flourished in Hellenistic /Roman times

Existing remnants from Emperor Hadrian's time (1.C.AD)

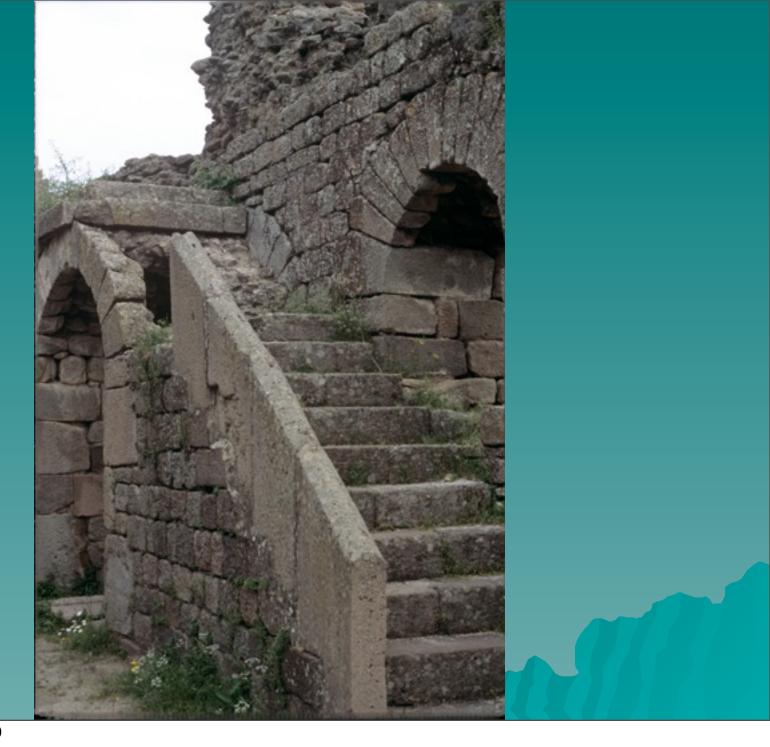












Diagnosis dream interpretation

Treatment of body psyche mind spirit
 sleep herbal therapy massage baths mud packs drinking water

music theater

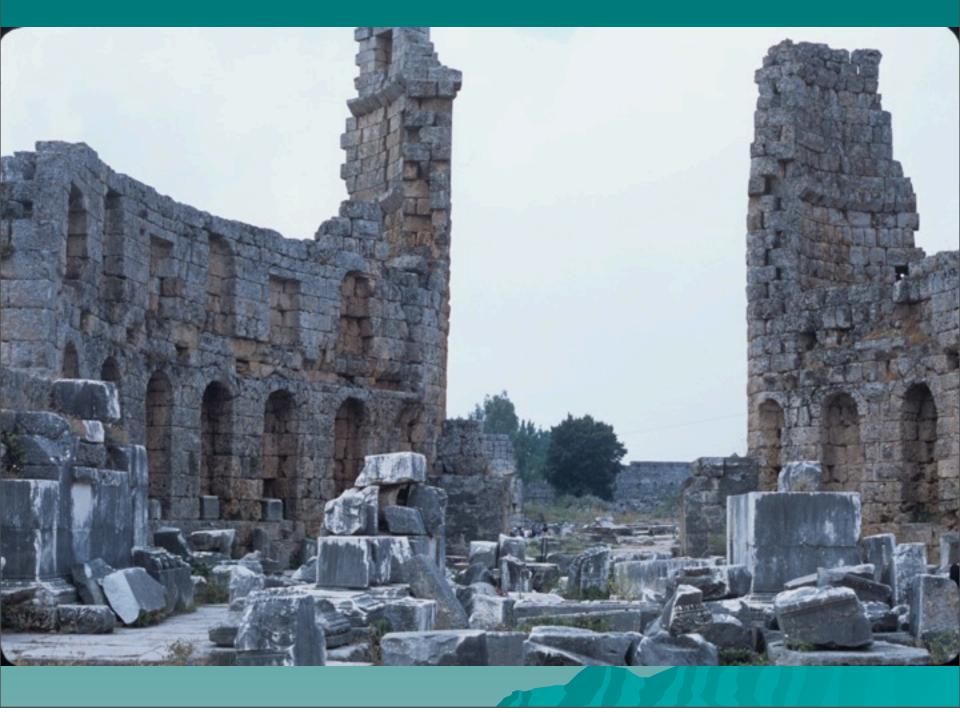
Map of Asia Minor

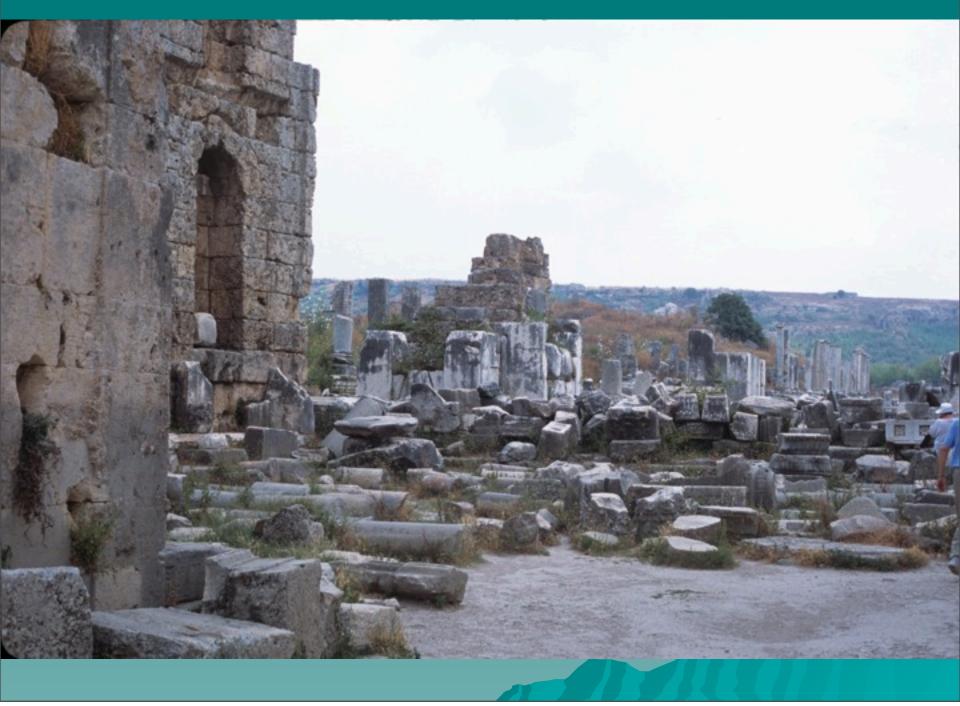


 Roman city planning: new materials, techniques: Roman arch, cupola, dome, barrel vault, colonnades; grand ornate buildings, engineering solutions

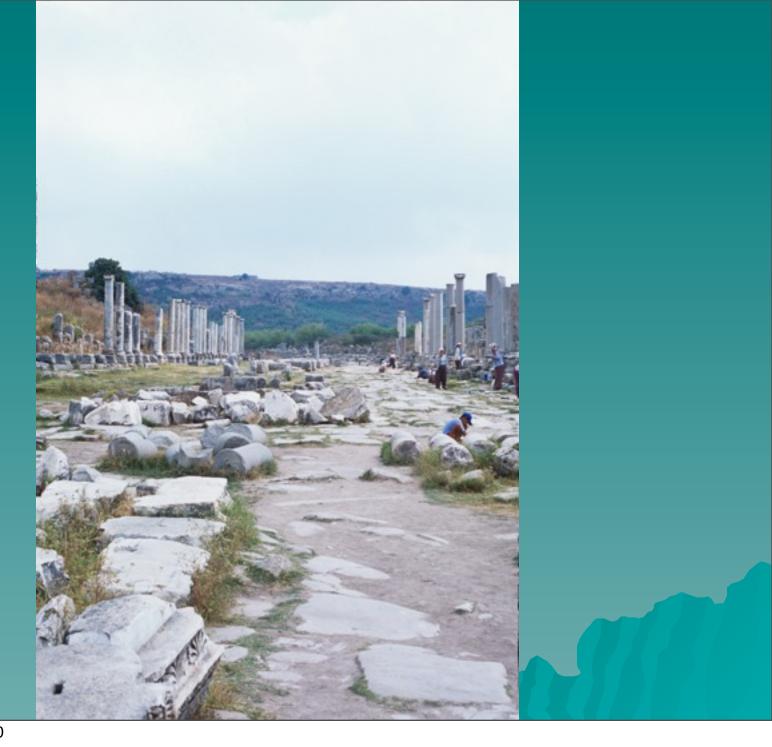
- ◆ Perge flourished in the 1./2.C.AD; Pax Romana 27BC - 180AD
- Plancia Magna, lived 2.C.AD, city's highest administrator, priestess of Diana, sponsored several public buildings



















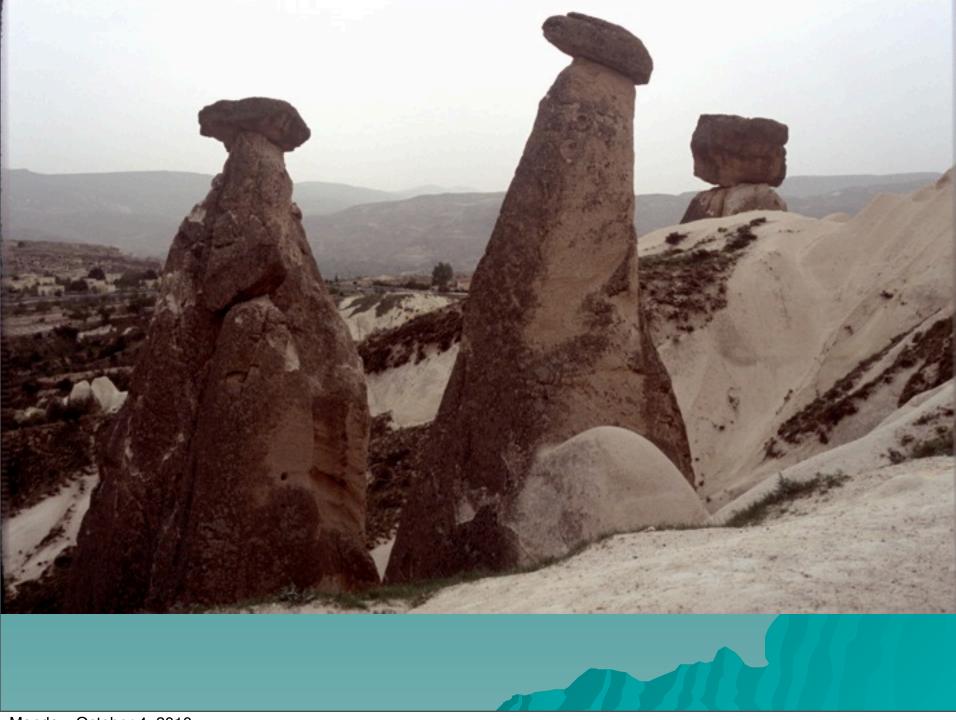
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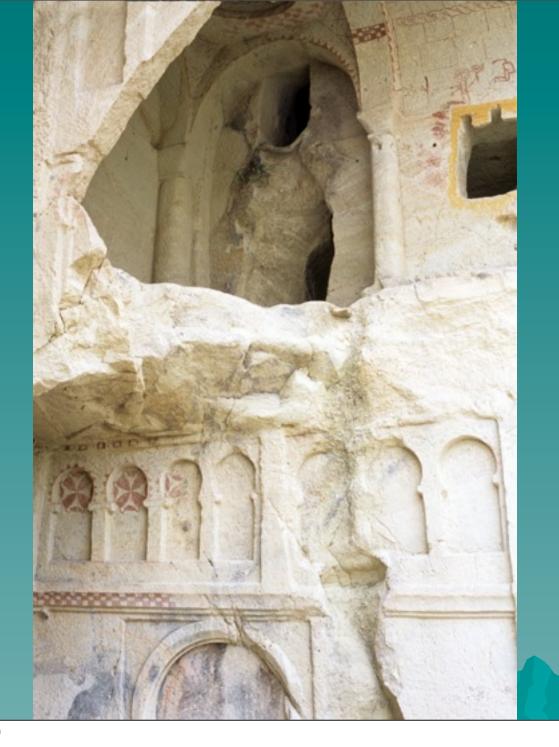


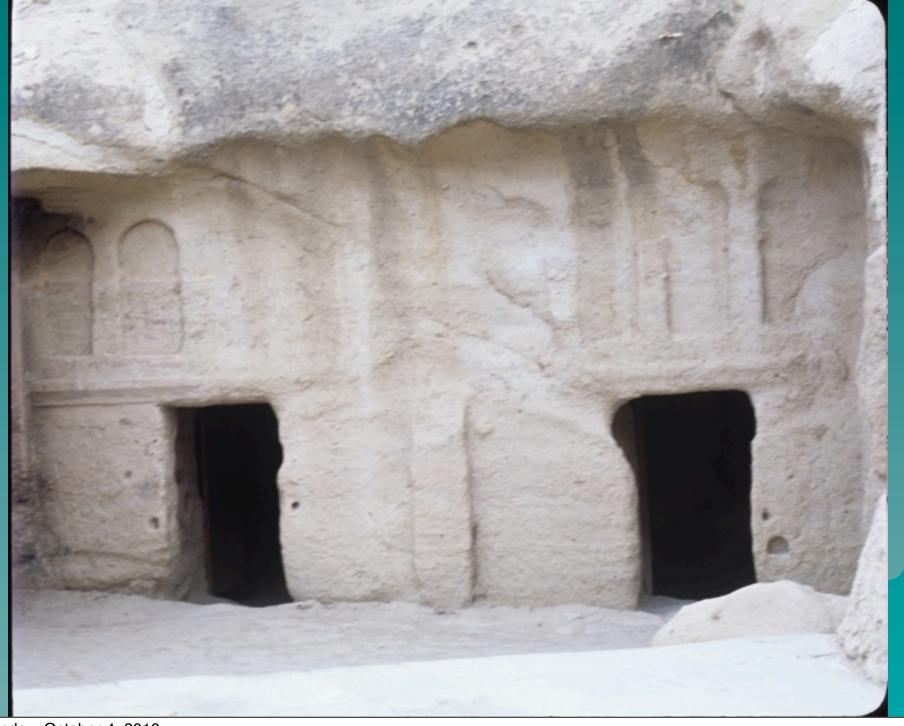




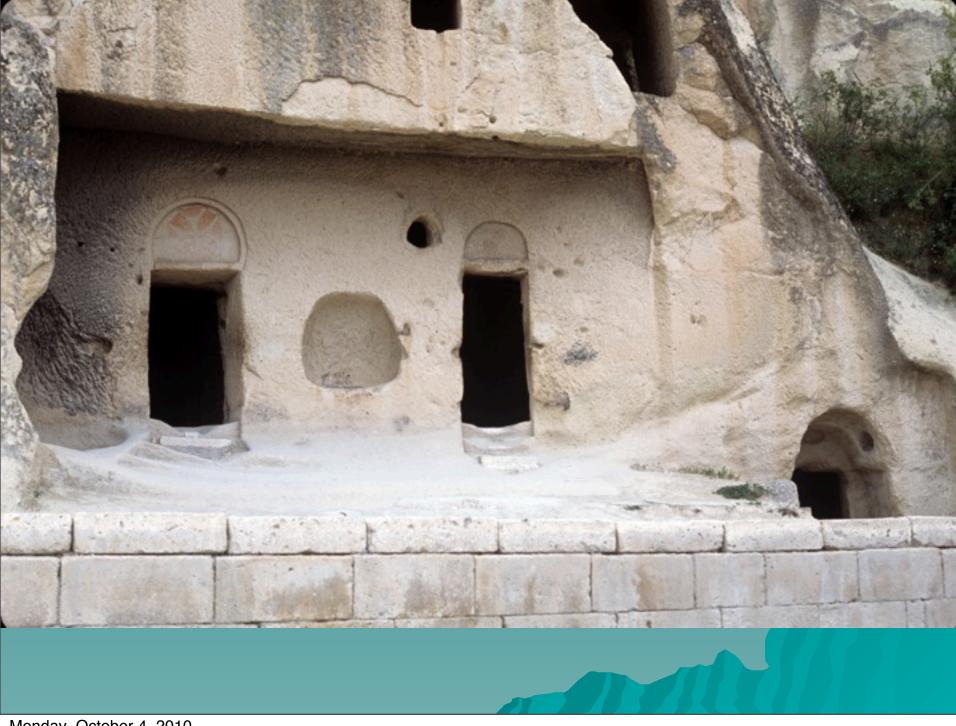


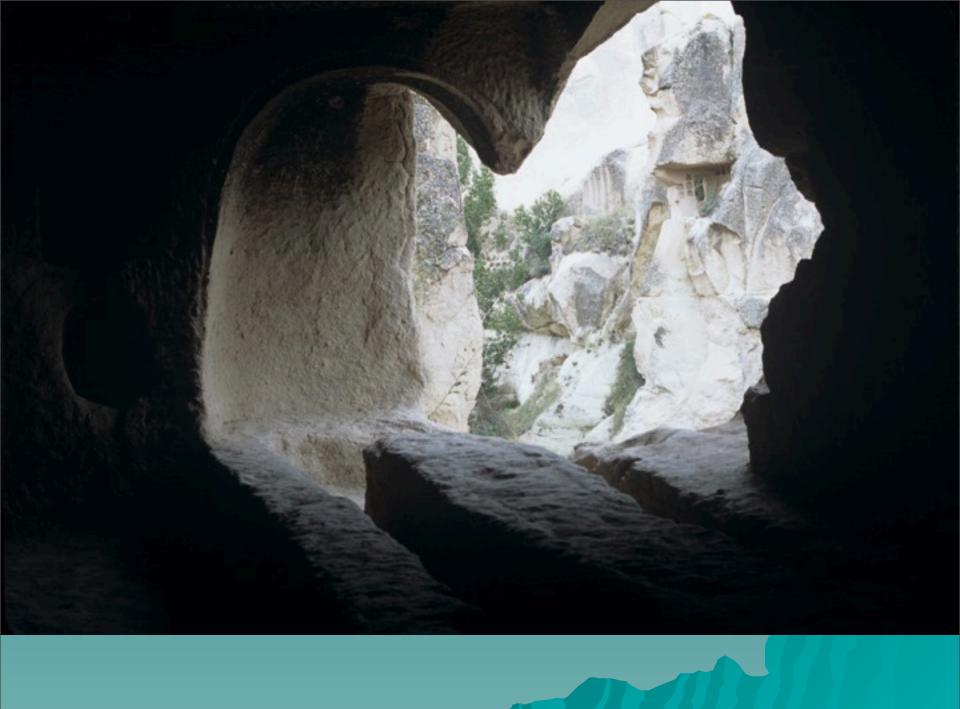
- Underground cities origin unclear; recorded history Xenophon 4.C. BC; 155 found to date; served as refuge during Persian (605 AD); Arab Muslim invasions (647AD)
- Monastic communities 2.C. AD Christians pursuing ascetic life style;
 6.C. AD monasteries, churches/chapels
- Rock cut villages





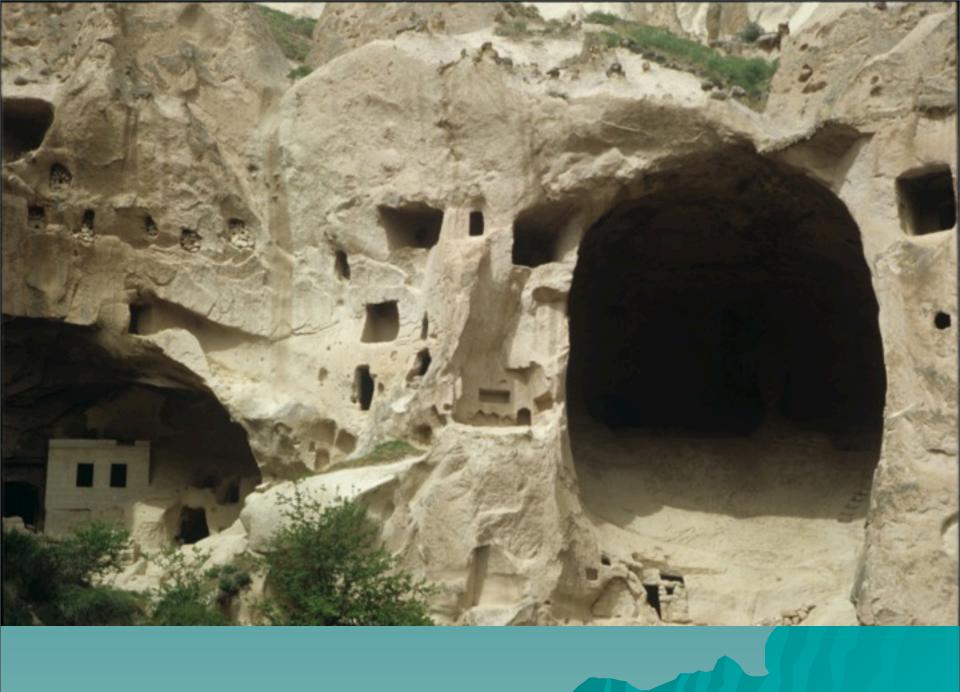
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Map of Asia Minor



End of 12.C.AD Seljuk Sultan agreement with Venetians

- Allow to move their trade goods through his realm.
- Build safe overnight accommodations along the ancient trade routes in one day's caravan travel distance
- Repair roads and bridges
- Against a fee

76 caravansaries were constructed

Seljuk architects devised a unique architectural prototype: courtyard building with attached great hall

Sultan Hani: open courtyard 75'x150'. Building contains sleeping quarters, dining room, kitchen, bath, stables, storage space, repair shops, money exchange, place for worship

