ANCIENT CITIES IN ASIA MINOR
Different cultures
Different regions
Different times 3000BC -1400AD
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
Ramp to palace over wall of Troy II
Troy VI eastern wall and gate
Large theater Troy IX
Odeion Troy IX
Troy

II

III

IV

VI
Map of Asia Minor

- Troy
- Pergamon
- Hattusas
- Cappadocia
- Sultan Hani
- Perge
- 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

Monday, October 4, 2010
God Scharumma with King Tuthaliya IV
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
Heiliger Bezirk für den Herrscherkult (Heroon)

Sacred Precinct of the Cult of the Rulers (Heroon)


Zisternehaus, die beliebte noch freie Lokal wie das Heroon, eigene Zisterne.

Beyond a broad antechamber where special meals related to the cult may have been taken. The podium at the rear of the room in Roman in date. Across the ancient street running NW of the Heroon is a row of similar monumental staterooms. Move west to see the W.
Büyük Sunak
(Bergama Sunağı)
Yukan Agora

Der Große Altar
("Pergamon-Altar")
Oberer Markt

The Great Altar
Upper Market

Nördlicher Reisalt
Auffbau im Pergamonmuseum, Berlin

Die Giganten-Leister


Within a raised court bounded by a colonnaded enclosure wall which itself was ornamented on the inside with reliefs depicting the legend of Telephos, the son of Herakles and foster son of the Pergamene royal family. On the terrace below to the S is the upper market (agora). Bounded by stoa, it contains to the W side a temple complex. Its steps lead to the Athena temple, the end of worship.
The Sanctuary of Asklepios

The sanctuary of Asklepios, the great god of healing, although it underwent constant renovation, is as seen today largely in the form given to it in the time of the Roman emperor Hadrian (117–138). Entered by a gateway at the end of the Roman bazaar street coming from the city the courtyard of the sanctuary (ca. 110 x 130 m) was bounded on three sides by stoaes and contained the old temple of Asklepios plus two smaller temples, sleeping rooms for the patients, fountains, and sacred pools. To the NW was a 3500-seat Roman theater and at the NE comer a library which served also for the cult of the emperor. On the E of the courtyard was the new temple of Asklepios constructed in imitation of the round Pantheon in Rome; to the SE comer was attached a beehive-shaped treatment center linked to the pools in the center of the courtyard by a tunnel; and, lastly, on the SW comer 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
- **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
Map of Asia Minor
- **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**
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