

CHAPTER 4

Greek civilisation

Achieved by:
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It seems that from the **8th century B.C.** cities appeared, small independent and politically structured territories. The population increased strongly and Greek colonies were created, in the **Aegean islands** and in **Asia Minor**, then **in other Mediterranean regions**.







Limited by:

North by Albania,
the Republic of
Macedonia (in
English: FYROM,
and Bulgaria,

To the east by
Turkey.

Greece today

Période Mycénienne

★
Guerre de Troie ?
-1 200 Av. J.-C.

Migration
des Achéens

Période archaïque

Alphabet grec
Naissance des cités
Colonisation
1er jeux olympiques

Invasions
des Doriens

Période classique

★
Guerres médiques
Guerre du Péloponèse

Alexandre le grand

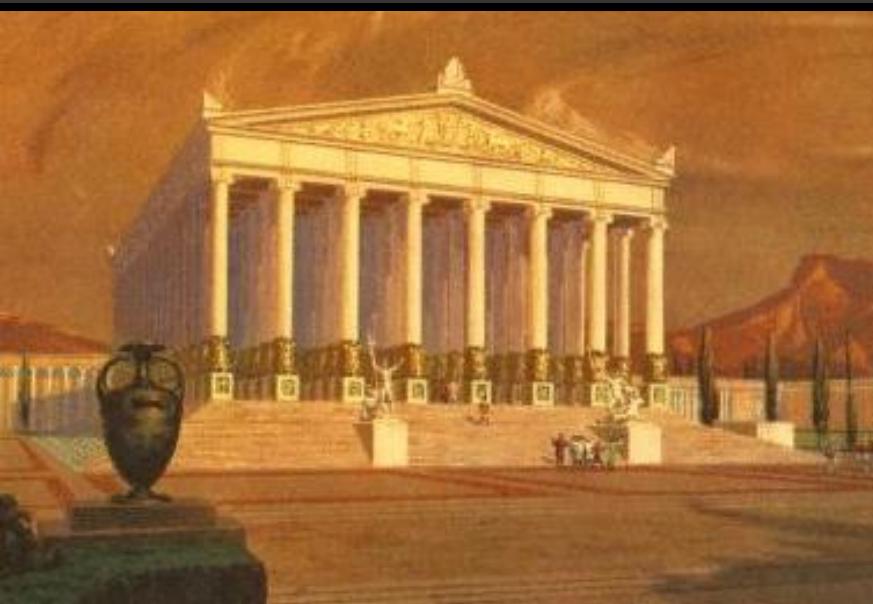
Occupation romaine

Période Hellenistique

Périodes de la civilisation grecque

a) The Archaic Period (-625-480 BC)

The archaic period corresponds to the maturation that prepares the fulfillment of the classical era. The monuments multiply in the great shrines of Greece, but also in Eastern Greece. During this period, the temples tend to be realized entirely in stone, including the columns .



Temple of Artemis



Temples of Athena

They make it possible to follow a second important phenomenon: the constitution of orders. The orders affect the various elements of the building, but especially the colonnade: the Doric and Ionic column.



Doric Ordre



Ionic Order

b) The classical period (480-323 BC)



Preclassic or severe period (480-450 BC):

The Doric style dominates. A good example is the temple of Zeus in Olympia, built around 460, with a clear and rigorous plan, a classical peristyle, with 13 rows of 6 columns, powerful columns, but less heavy than in the archaic era.

Period of First or Great Classicism (450-400 BC)

considered the pinnacle of Greek art. They show an extreme concern for technical perfection. The constructions have a practical purpose: the ease of water flow; the columns are more resistant to the pushes of the roof.

Period of Second Classicism (v. 400-323 BC):

Doric temples tend to disappear. The interior spaces emerge and enrich themselves thanks to colorful materials and decor, in which the Corinthian capital participates. Decorative research concerns in particular tholos, round buildings



Temple de Zeus



Ordre corinthien



Le tholos

Hellenistic period (323-31 BC)



Religious buildings lose their primacy in favor of functional architecture, represented by public buildings related to social life, located mostly around the agora. In general, they previously existed in more modest forms. A building performs almost all functions: **the portico**



le portique

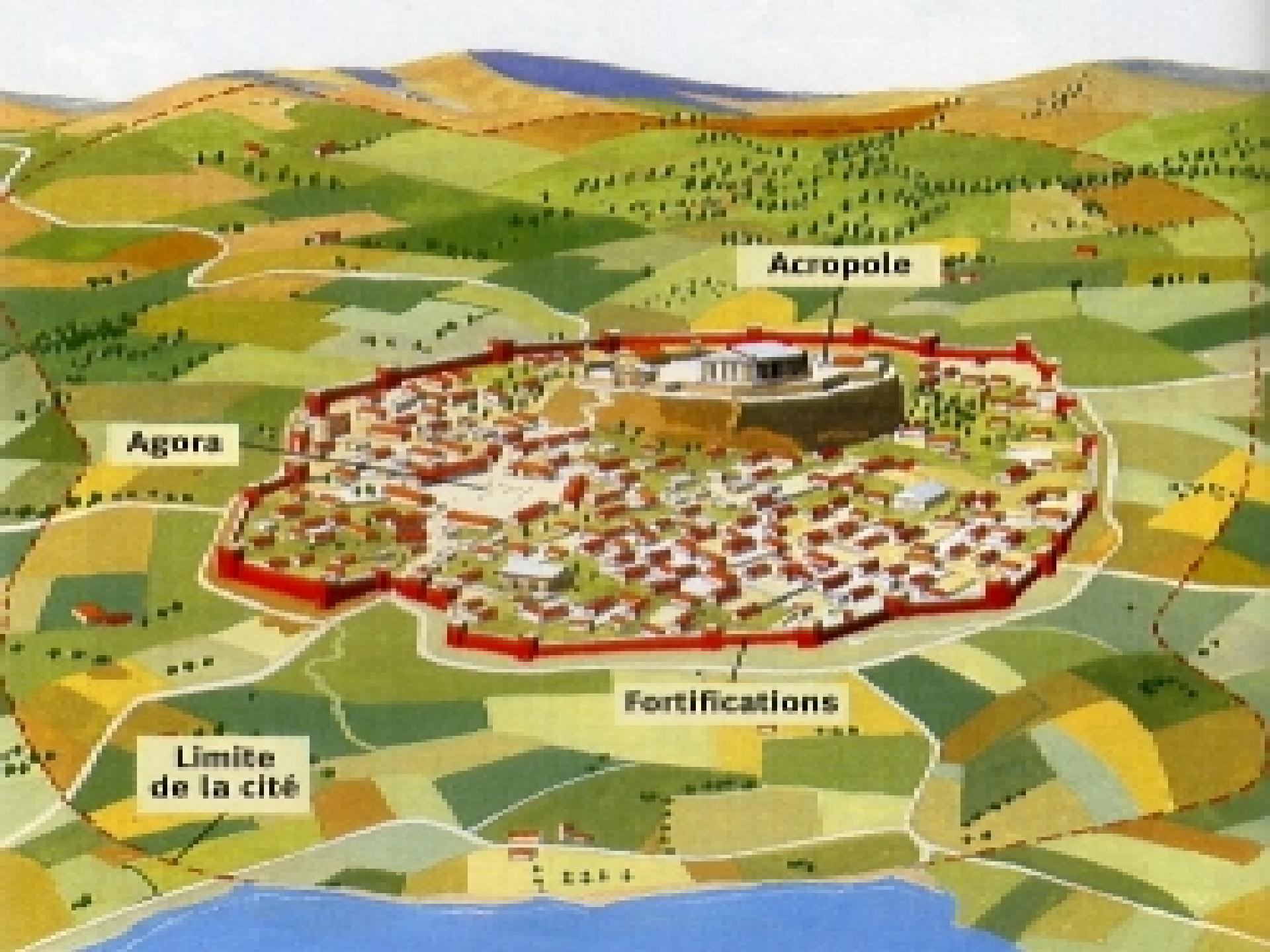
Landscape and settlementn



Le site d'Olympie

The Greek landscape is characterized by the great variety of its natural sites. it consists of valleys and fertile plains of small dimensions seem limited by high arid mountains.

One of the fundamental factors of the Greek environment is the «individual» character of the place. In some places, the environment seems to offer protection, in others, a threat, and each place with accused properties, became the manifestation of a particular divinity.



Acropole

Agora

Fortifications

Limite
de la cité



L'acropole d'Athènes



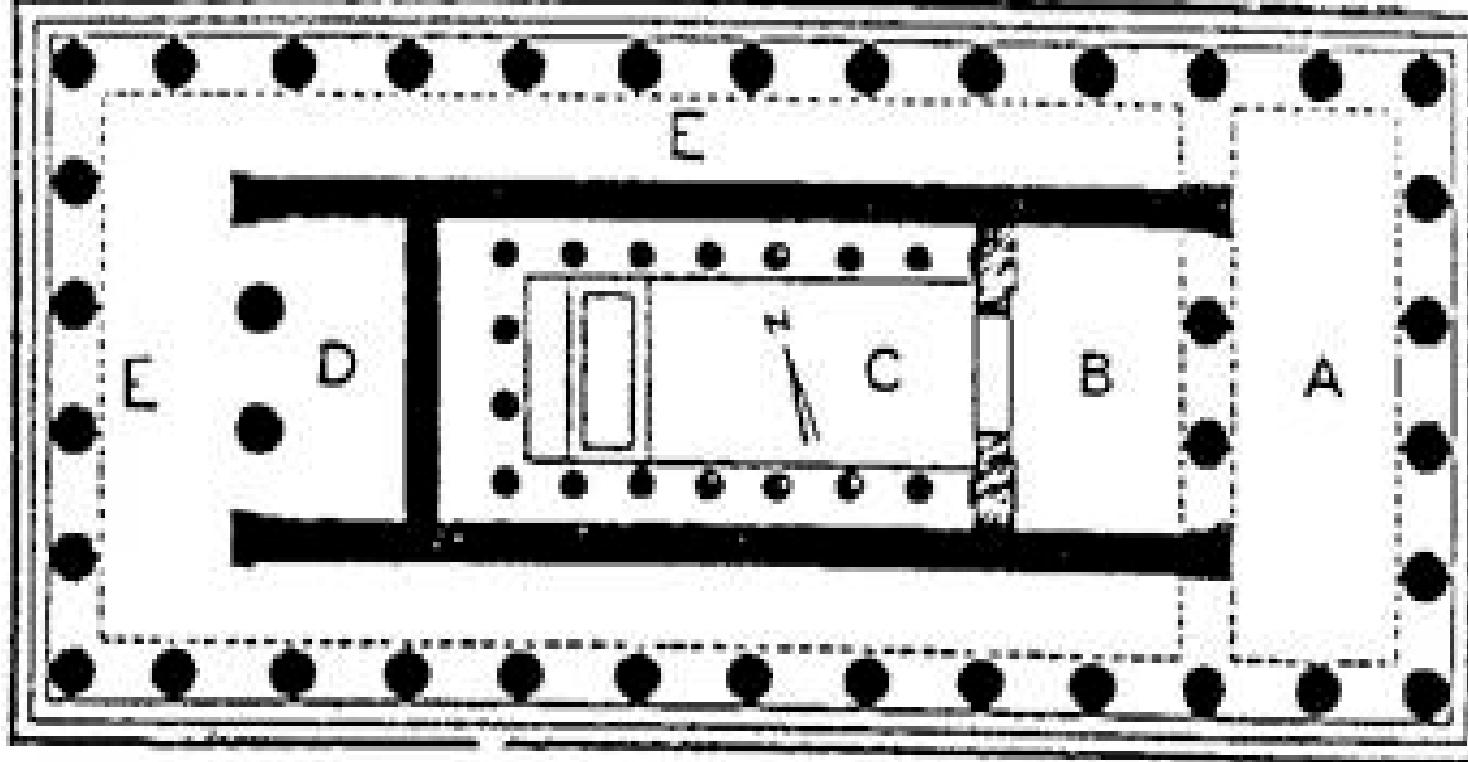
Architectural typologies

RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE

TEMPLE

the temple (in which this statue is placed) becomes the essential element of the sanctuary. The sanctuary (**temenos, that is, «what is consecrated»**) is a space on the ground cut off, delimited by a priest to become the property of a god.

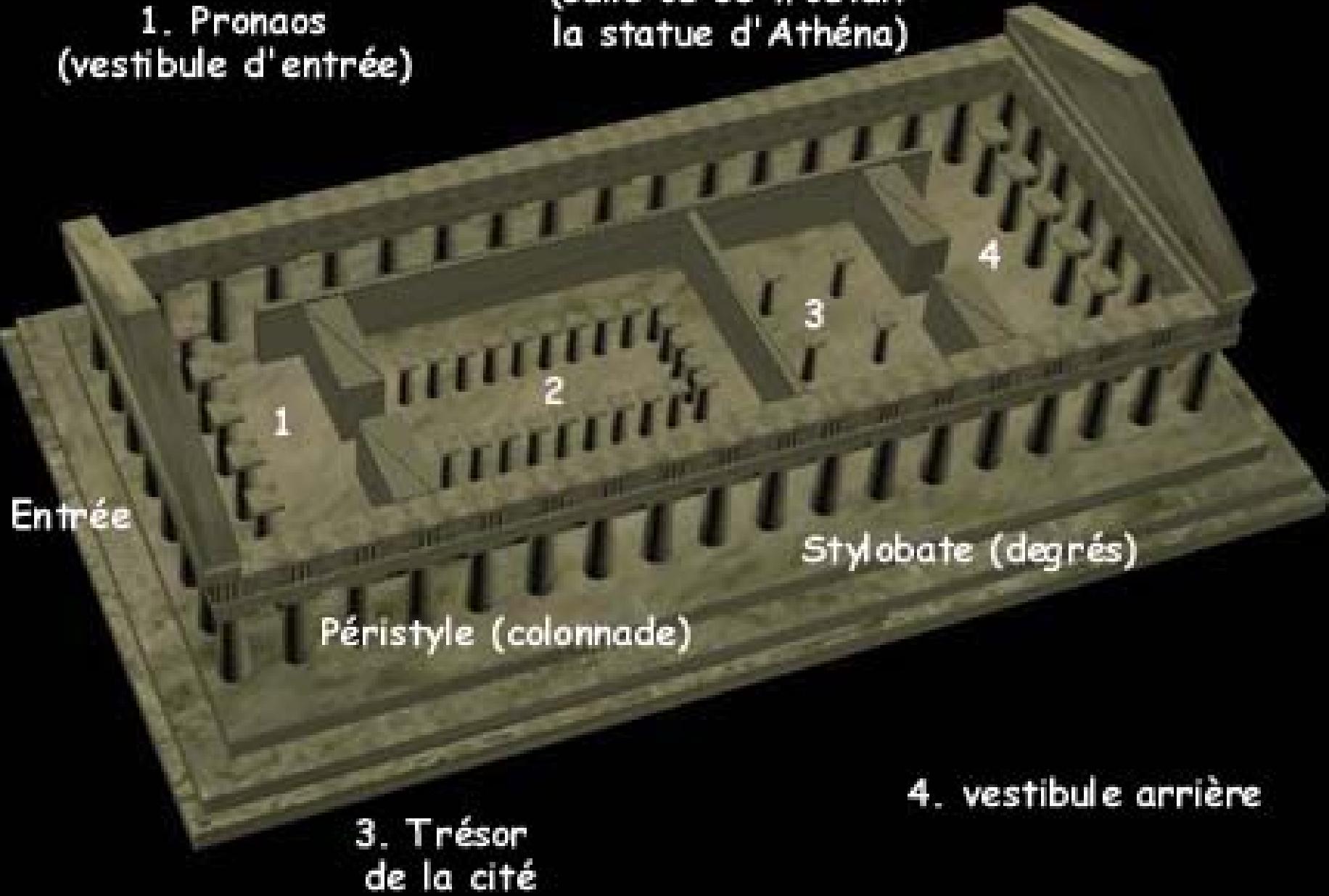
Temples are designated by their **plan** and by the **number** and **style of their columns**. The standard plan is rectangular, with a vestibule.



Plan du temple d'Hephaistos à Athènes. A, Portique.
B, Pronaos. C, Naos. D, Opisthodomos. E, Peristasis. B,
C et D constituent le sékos. (Dictionnaire de la civilisa-
tion grecque. F, Hazan éditeur).

1. Pronaos
(vestibule d'entrée)

2. NAOS
(salle où se trouvait
la statue d'Athéna)

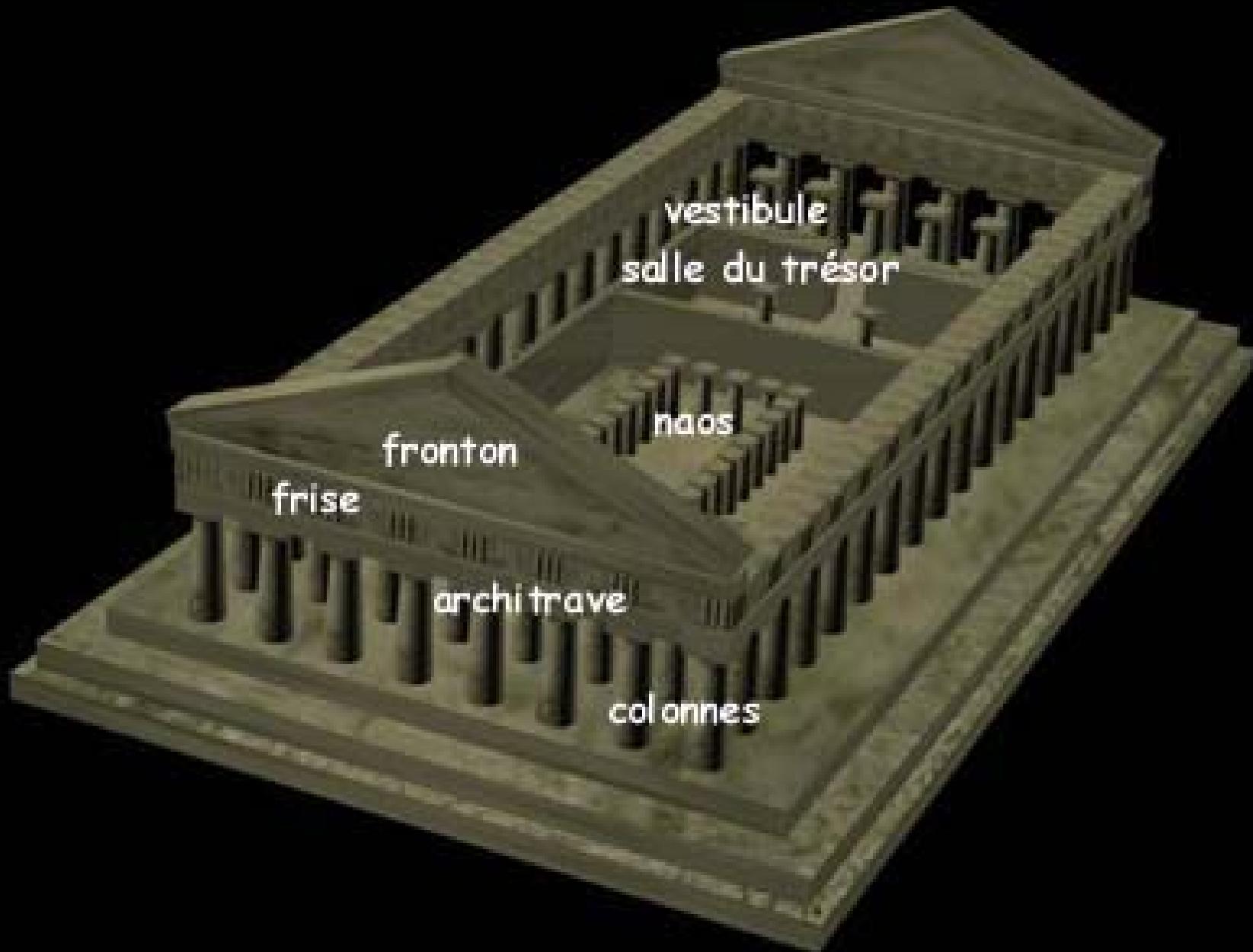


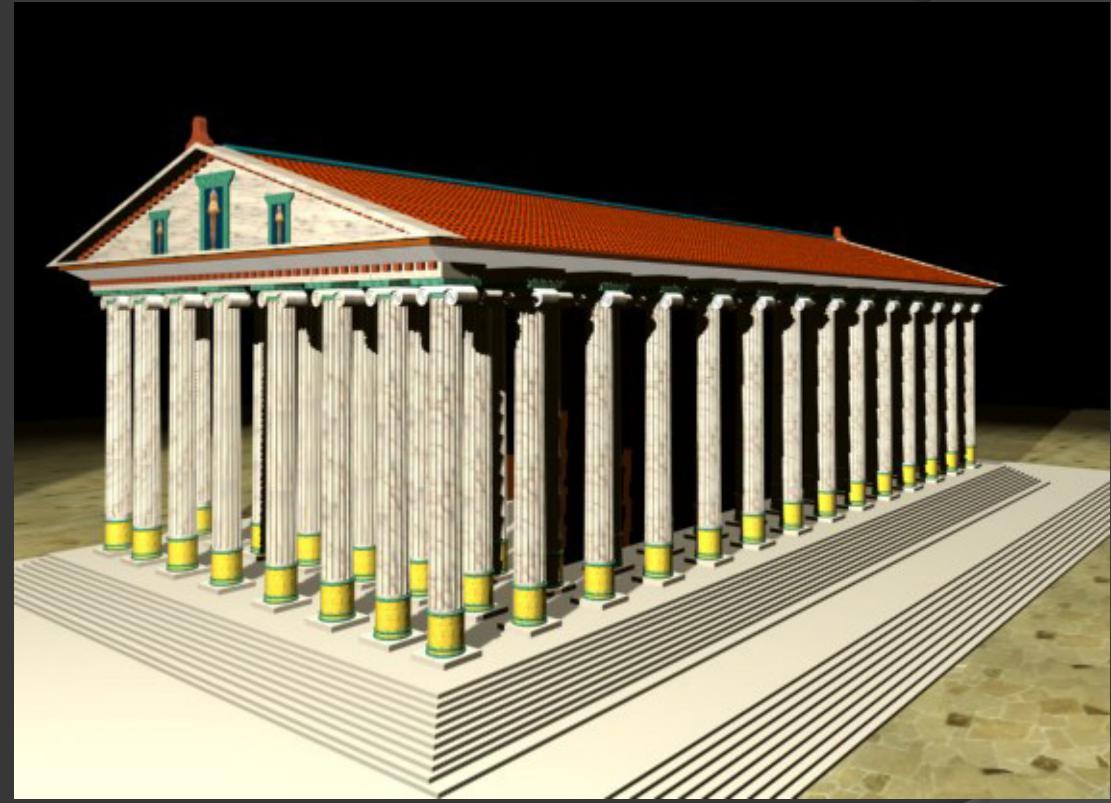
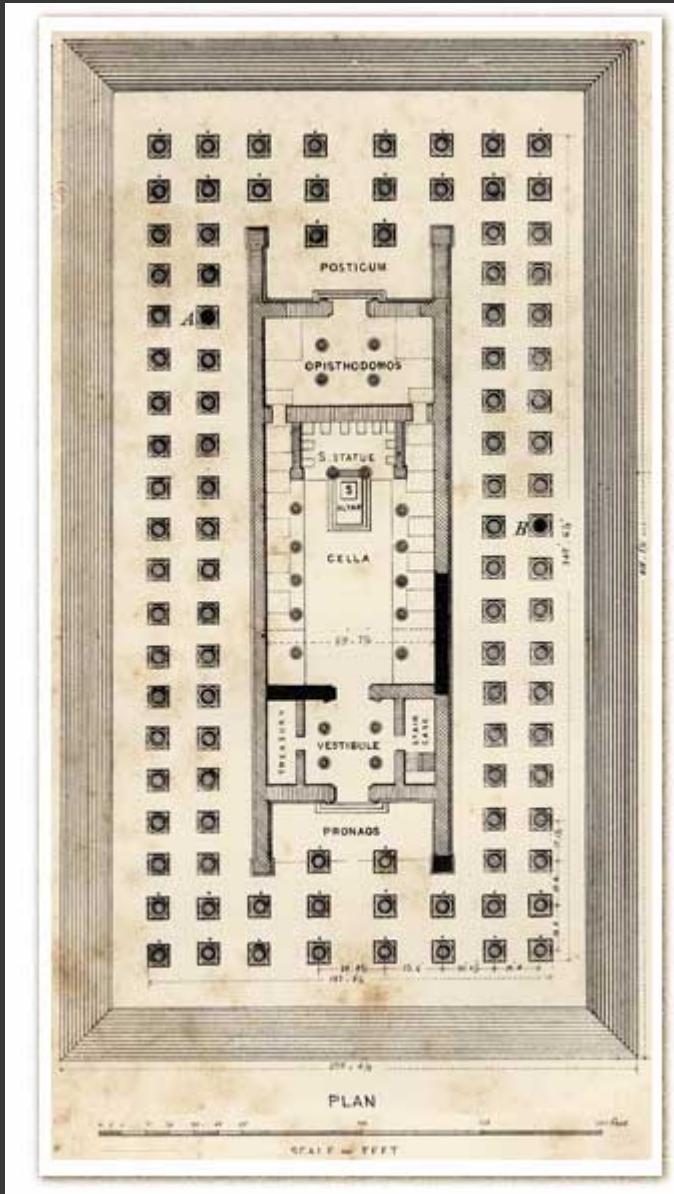
3. Trésor
de la cité

4. vestibule arrière

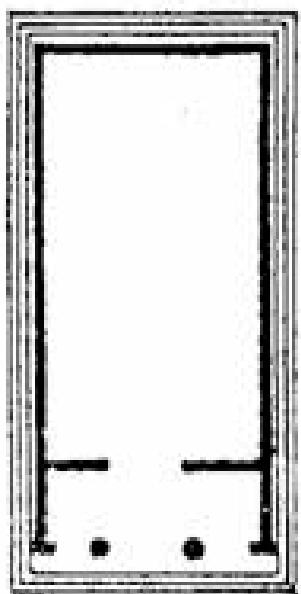
The sékos is formed: from the **pronaos** (vestibule); from the **naos**, it is the place where the god resides and where one places his statue; **opisthodome** the «back room»; it is the place where one stores the treasure of the god and the offerings made to him .

The peristyle, which is open. The assembly rests on a three-degree platform.





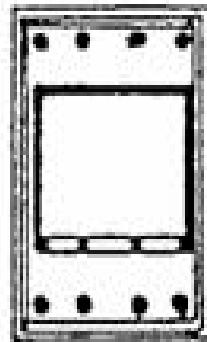
le temple d'Artémis à Ephèse



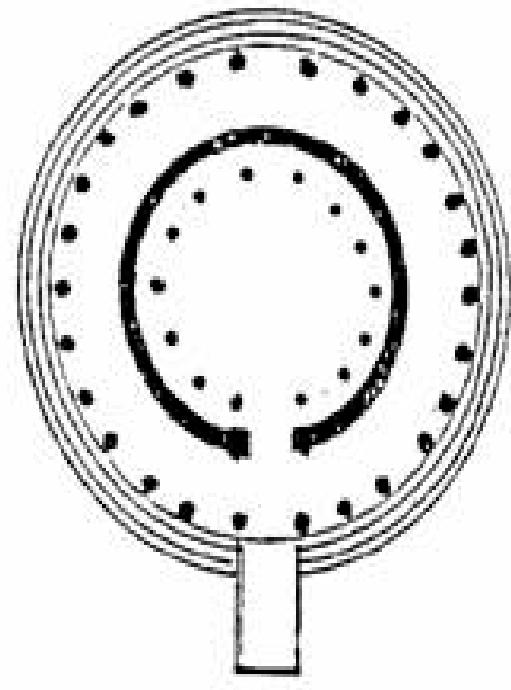
A



B



C



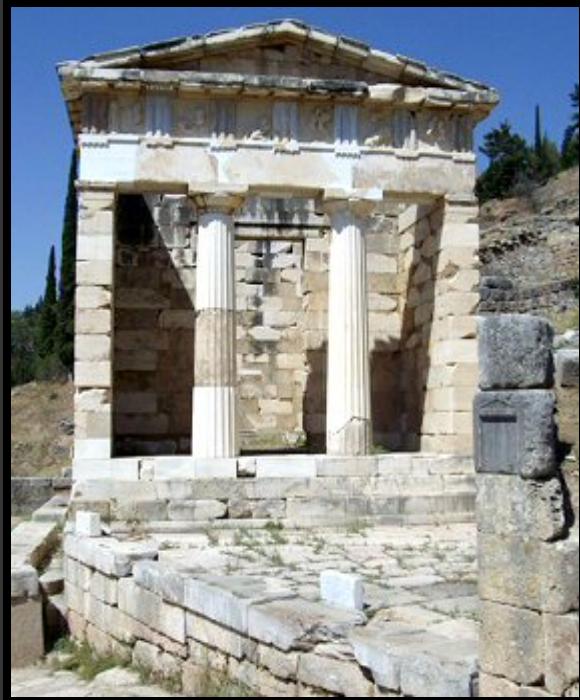
D

**A : temple
in antis**

**B : temple
prostyle**

**C : temple
amphiprostyle**

D : tholos.



temple in antis



temple prostyle



temple amphiprostyle



Tholos Olympie



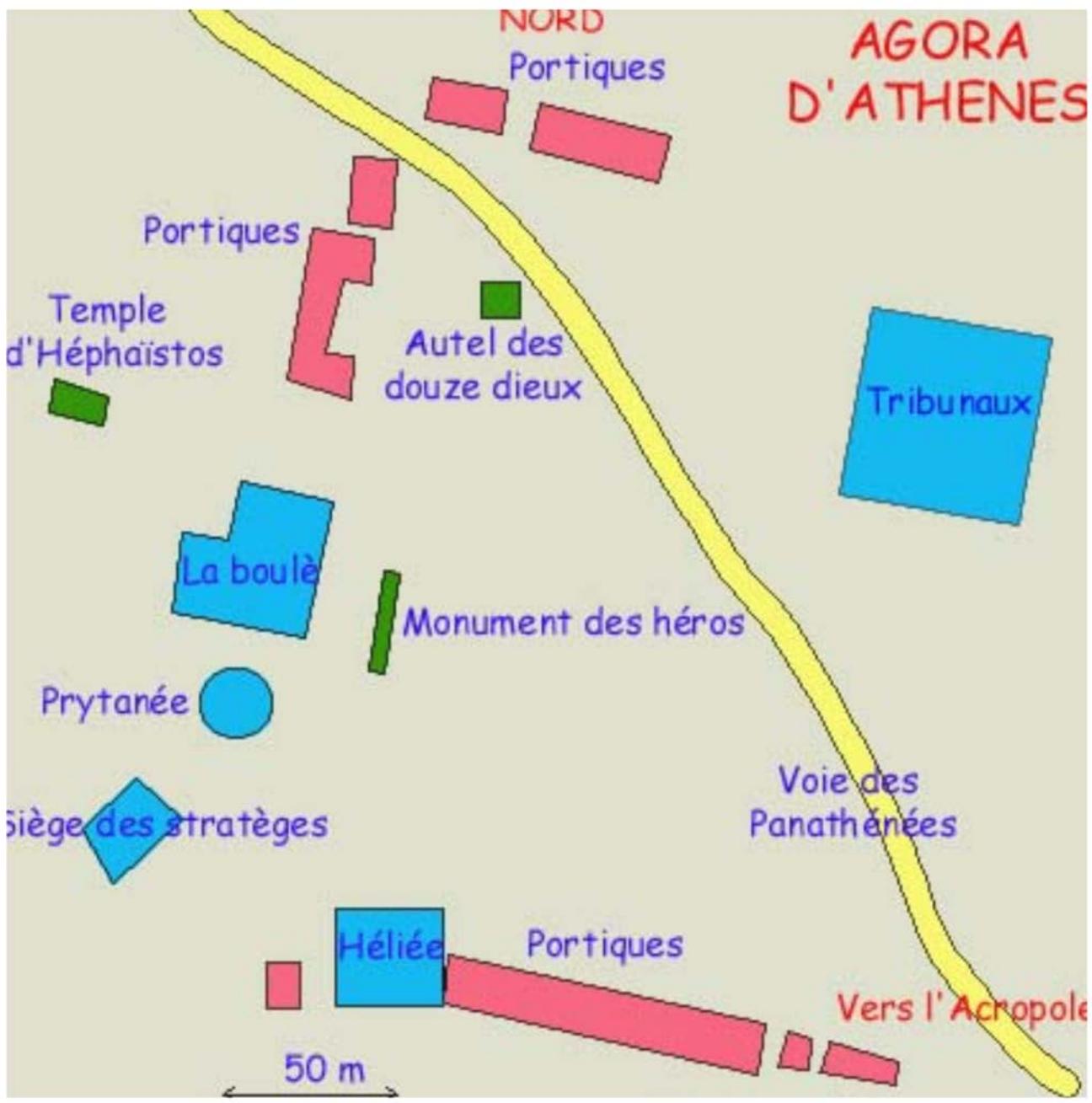
**Ruines d'un temple
circulaire à Delphes
remonté
partiellement en
1938**



Temple d'Héra

CIVIL ARCHITECTURE

AGORA D'ATHENES



AGORA

The agora is the public square, it was the center of all the life of ancient Athens, open to the city . it exercised many functions.



Politic
function

Economic
function

Religious
function

Social
function

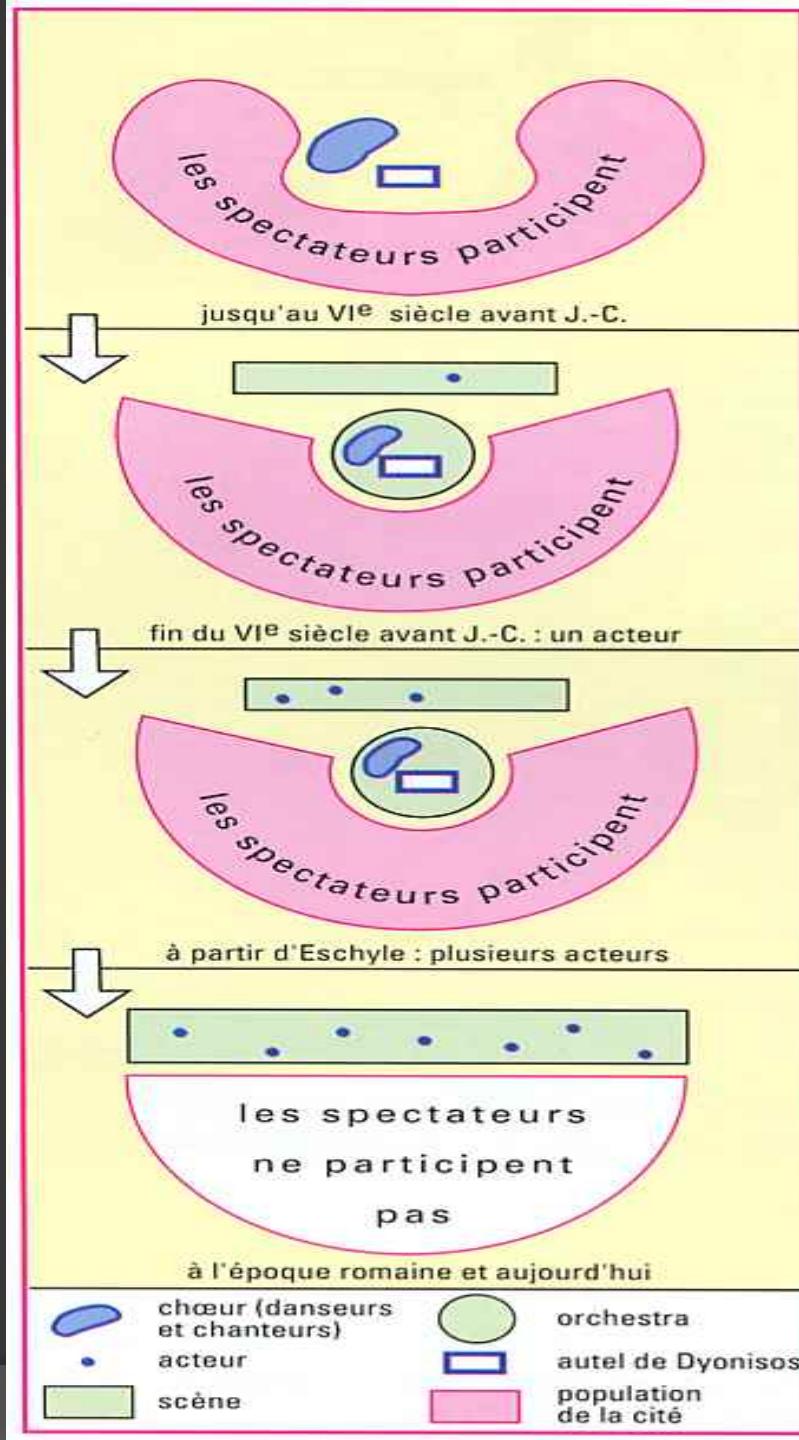


Agora de Thessalonique

THEATRE

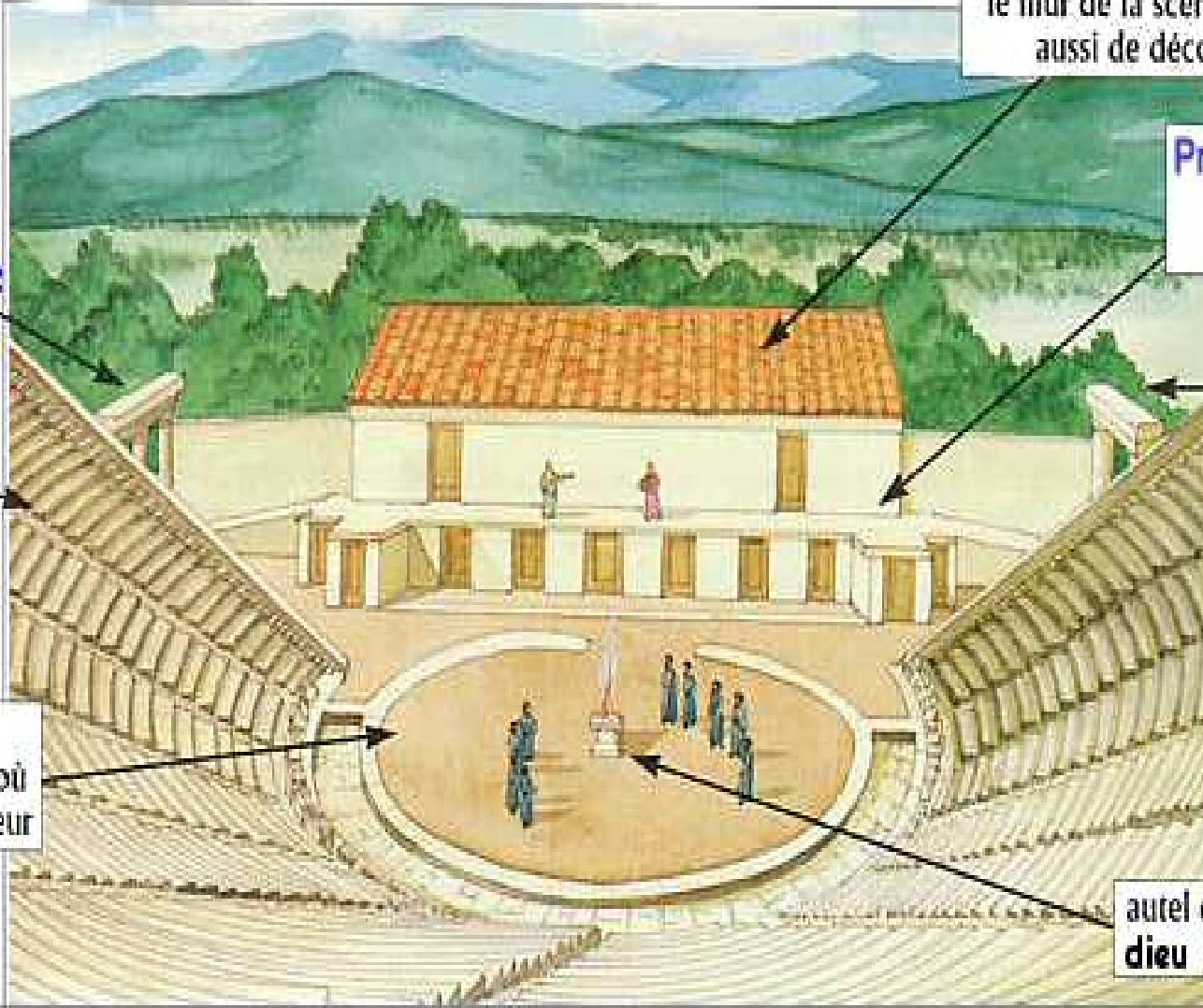
Theatre was invented in Greece. it is profoundly different from modern theatre in its religious and civic dimension, in the uniqueness of the performances, and in the material conditions of the show.

It is commonly written that Greek theatres are dug out on **the side of a hill**.



Entrée
du théâtre
(parodos)
Gradins
(Koilon
ou
theatron)

orchestra :
aire circulaire où
se place le chœur



scène : loge des acteurs ;
le mur de la scène sert
aussi de décor

Proskenion ou avant-scène :
emplacement où jouent
les acteurs

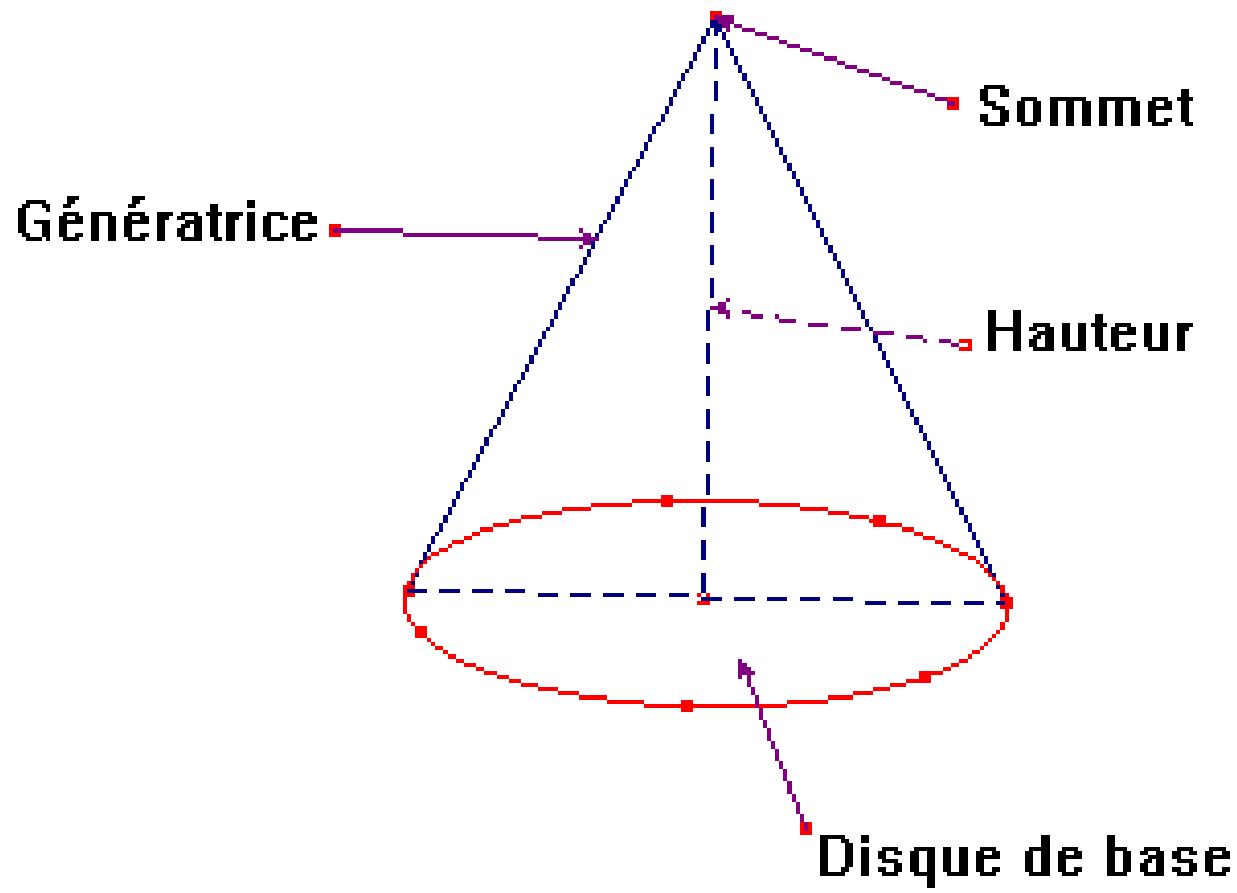
entrée
du théâtre

autel de Dionysos
dieu du théâtre

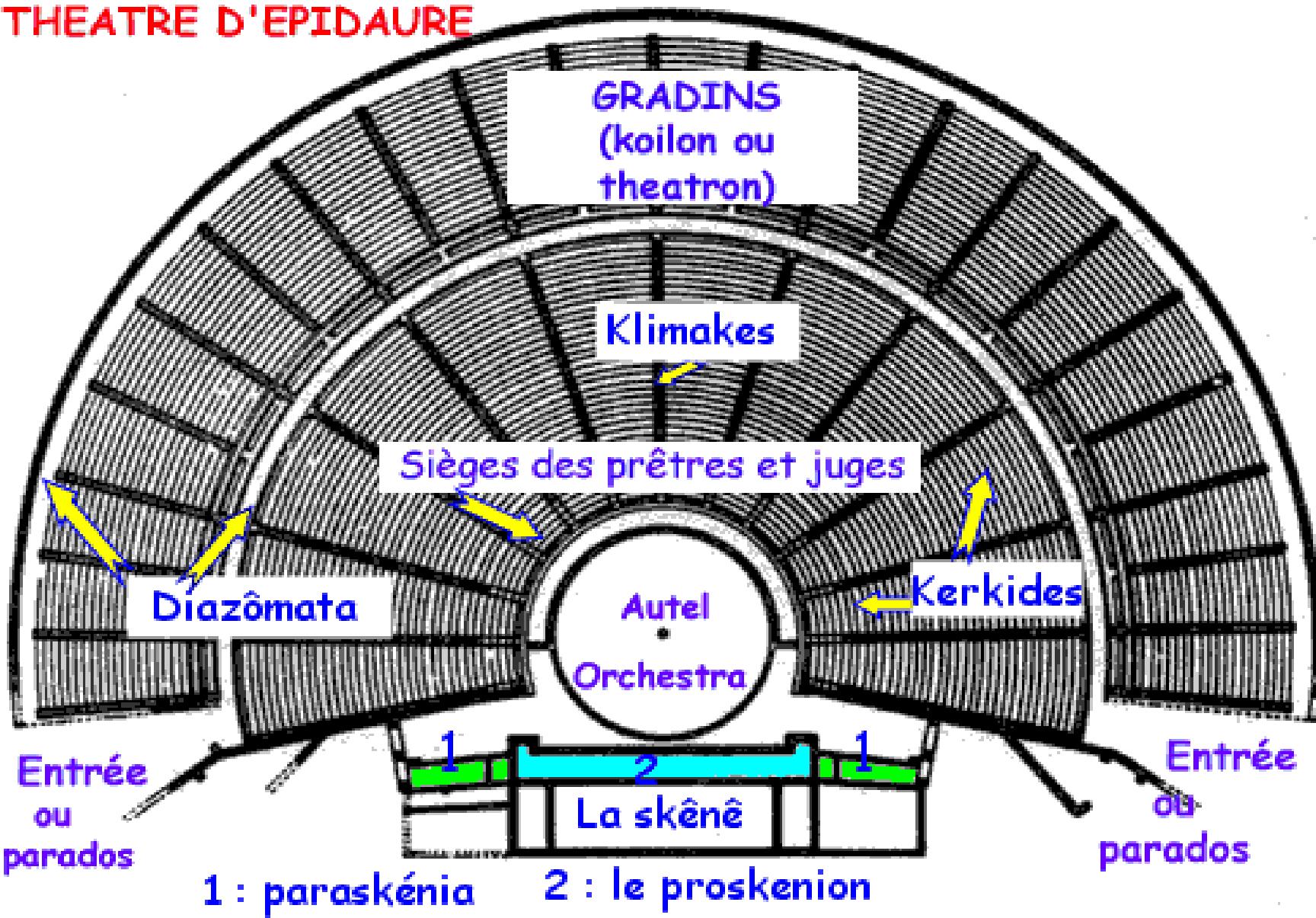
1. **Koilon:** The stands of the Greek theatres are portions of cones. Honorary seats for high-ranking spectators Seats, magistrates or official figures.
2. **Orchestra:** The space reserved for the choir and dancers the orchestra of the Greek theatres is circular, with a sacrificial altar placed in the center. But this provision is only true in Epidaurus.
3. **Proskénion, skéné:** The stage and the decor some foundations of a platform raised one or two meters, place of storage of the decorations.



Intérieur de l'odéon d'Hérode



THEATRE D'EPIDAURE





Théâtre d'épidaure



Théâtre de Delphes

PALESTRA AND GYMNASIUM

The gym is the set of sports equipment that the Greek city has. the gymnasium is a public building, while the palestra was a private school.

The gymnasium refers to all sports facilities, adjoining equipment (sinks, oil store, sand shop, massage room, etc.) and stadium (running track).



Greek Palestrea



Olympie Gymnasium

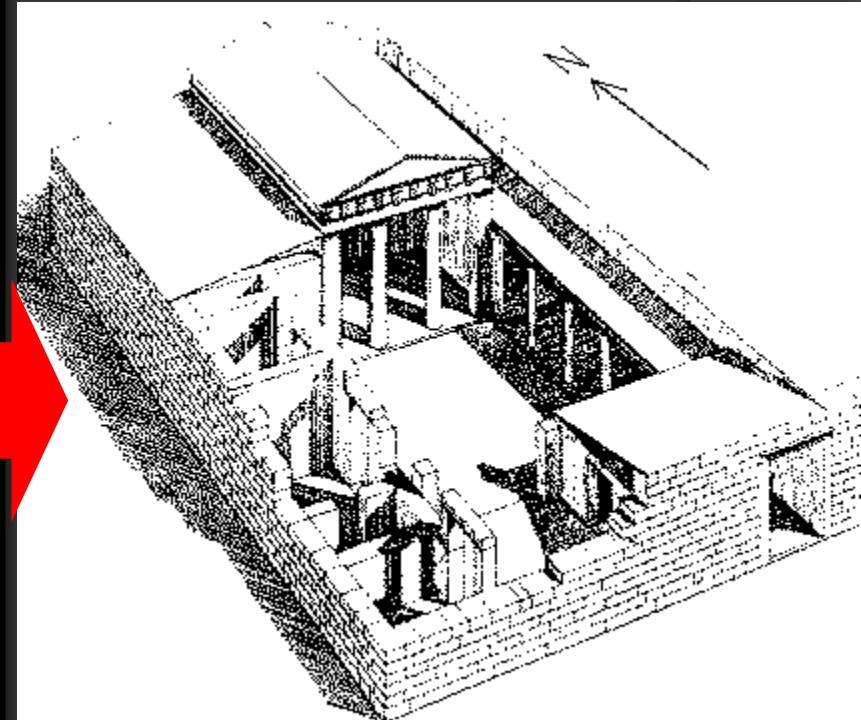
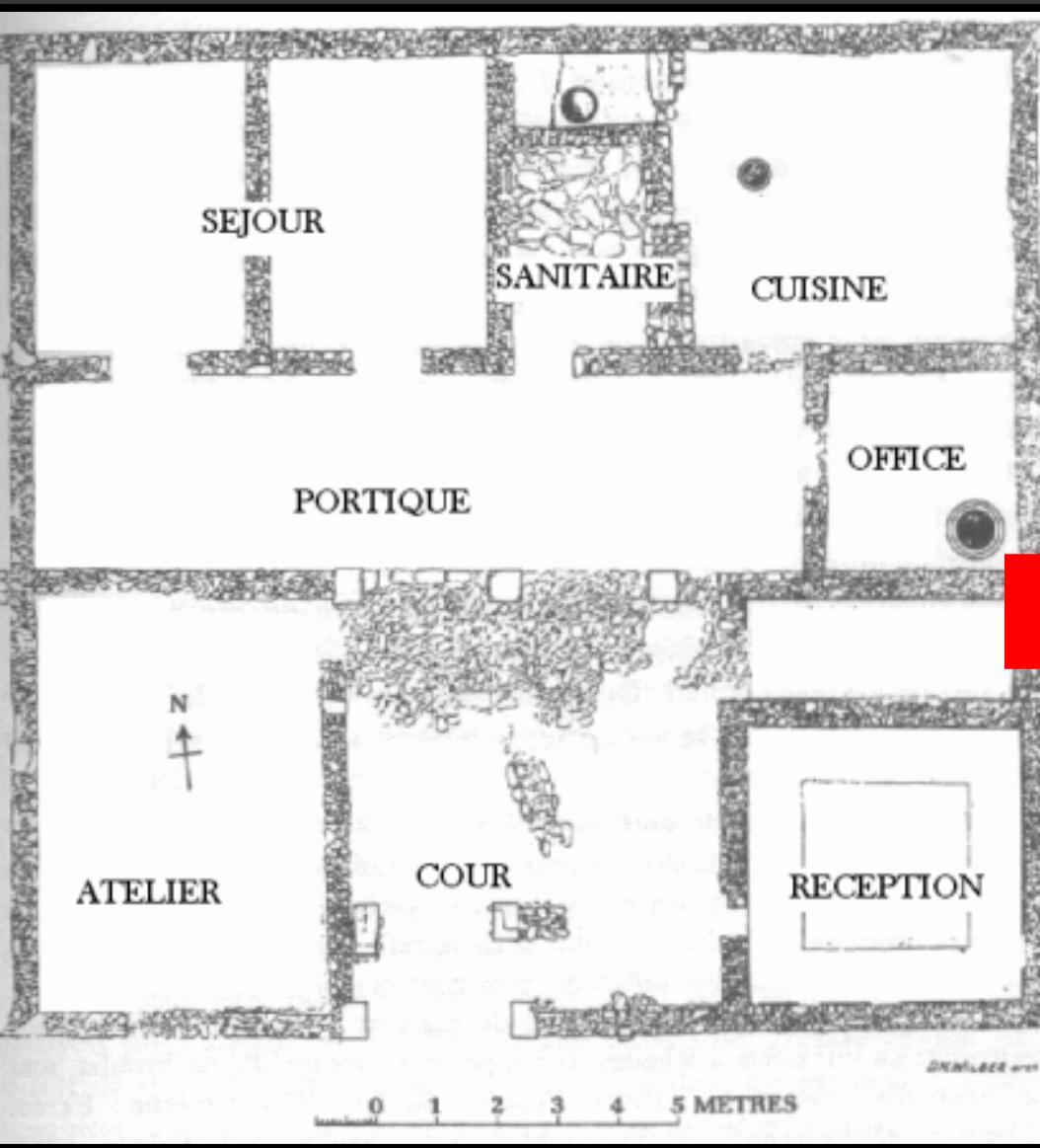
L'ARCHITECTURE DOMESTIQUE

HOUSING: THE HOUSES

One distinguishes the rectangular plan or house "with megaron".

It is a rectangular room separated in two by a wooden colonnade that supports a double pitched roof covered with wood or straw

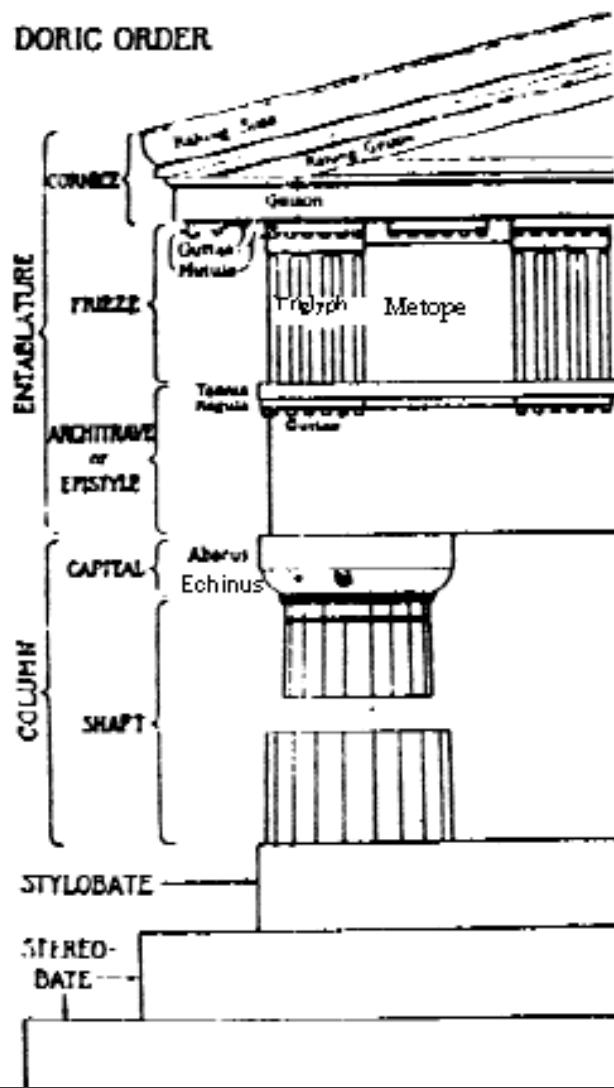
the wealthiest add a megaron with vestibule, organized around a central courtyard, and an upper floor reserved for women



Architectural Orders

DORIC ORDER

DORIC ORDER.

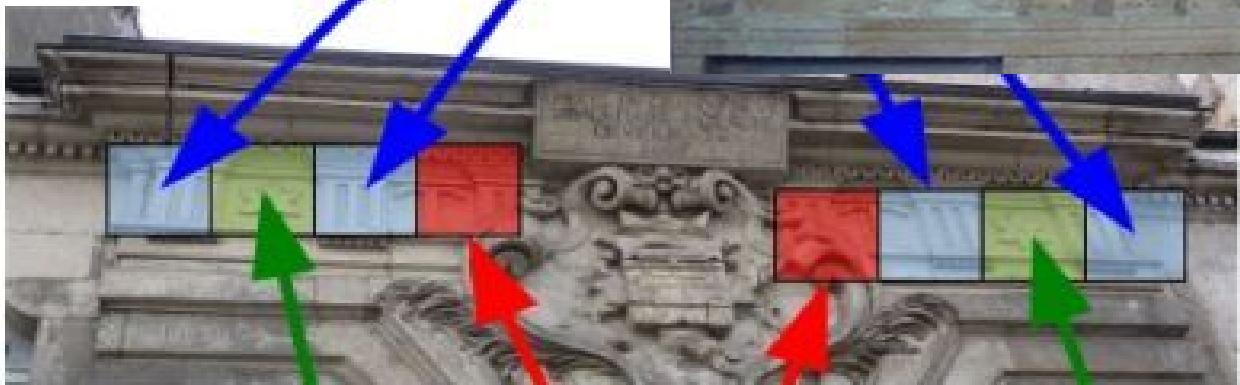


He favors gravity, strength, severity and simplicity.

the capital is not decorated, the column has no base and it is rarely monolithic, the frieze that adorns the pediment is composed of an alternation of triglyphs and metopes.

It has about twenty shallow grooves.

According to the ancient architect Vitruvius, it represents man.



Corniche

Entablement

Métopes portant un Tau

Métopes portant une fleurette



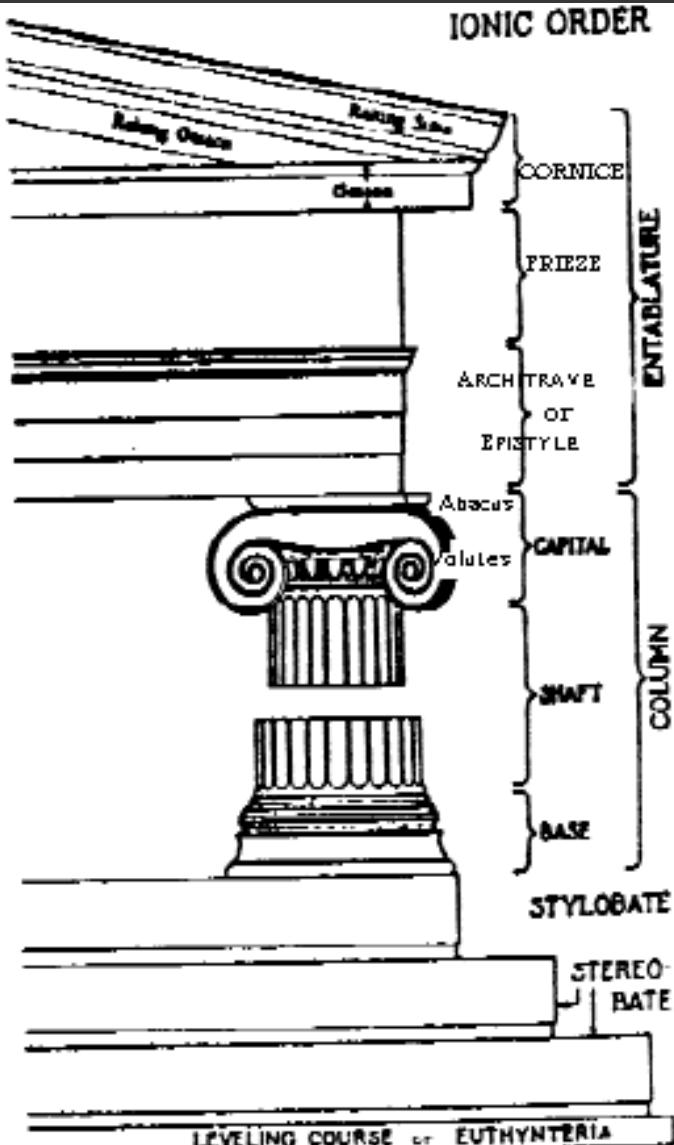


Le Parthénon: ordre dorique



Temple dorique de Ségeste, Sicile, inachevé

IONIC ORDER



It favours elegance and flexibility.

It is more refined and ornamented than the Doric order.

The capital is in the shape of volute, the base is molded, the frieze is decorated with a continuous series of sculptures.

The column is thinner and thinner. It is almost always monolithic, with twenty-four deep grooves.

According to Vitruvius, he represents the woman.



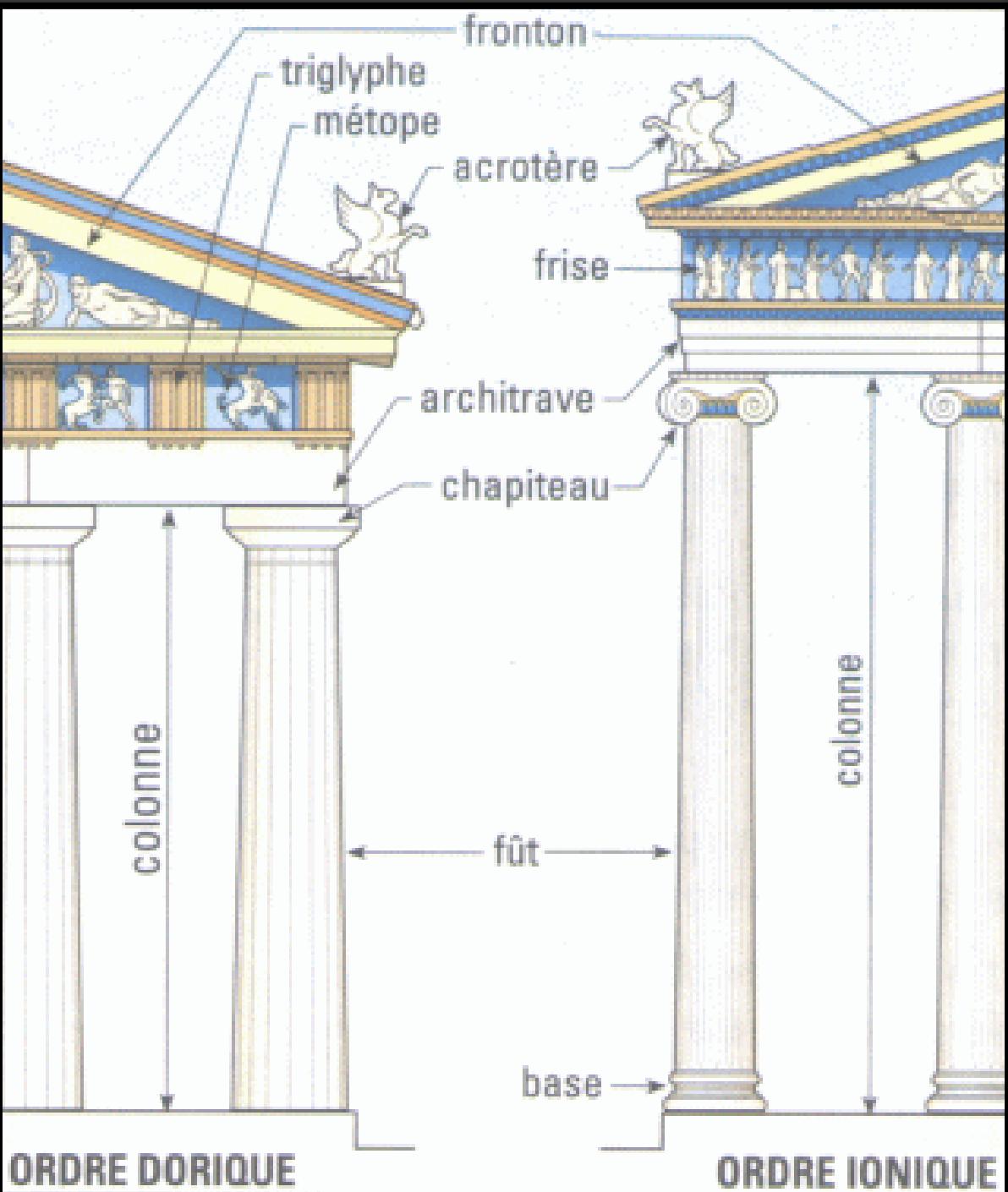
L'ordre ionique de l'Érechthéion d'Athènes

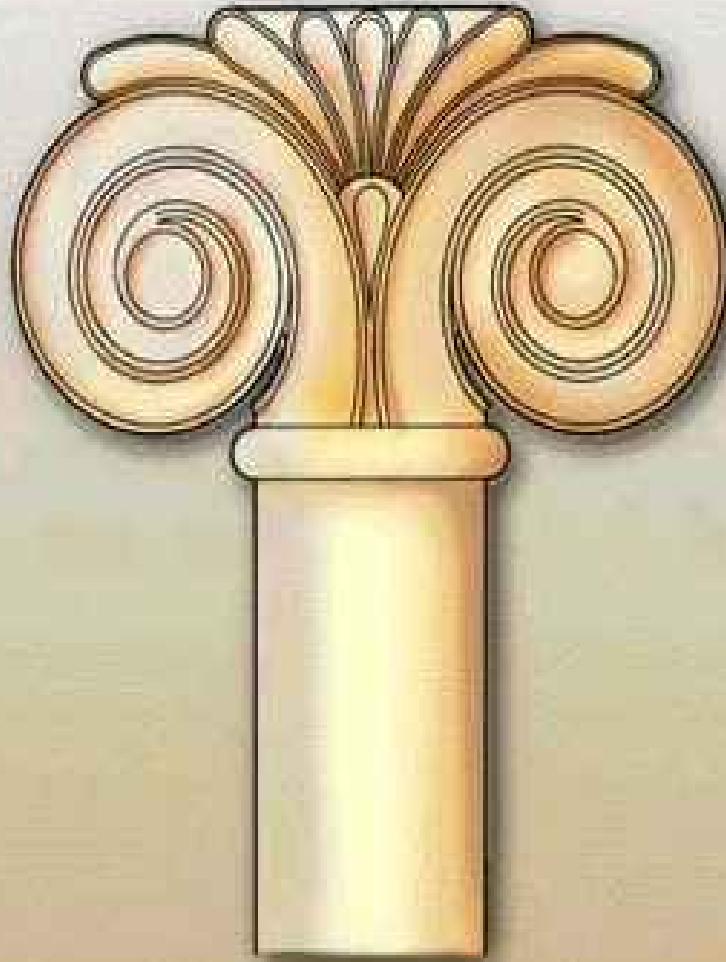


Temple de Portunus

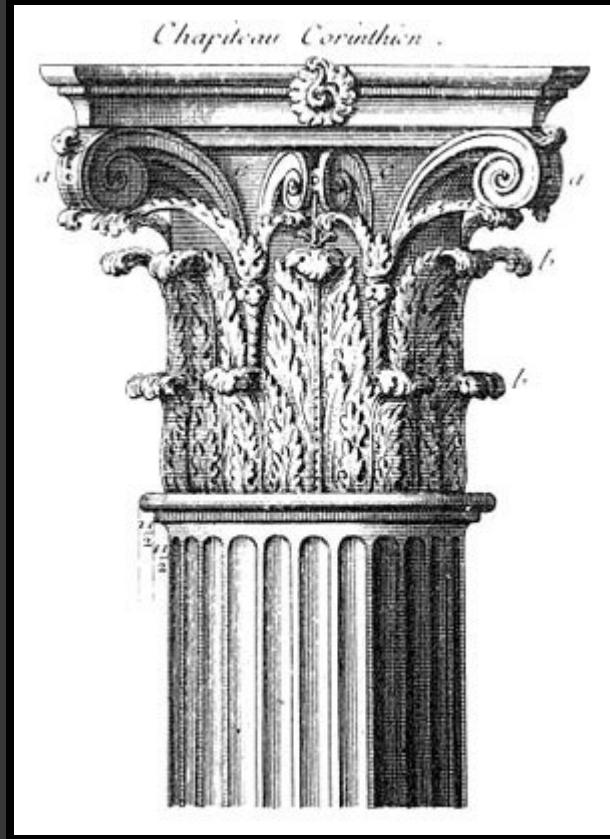


Temple d'Athéna

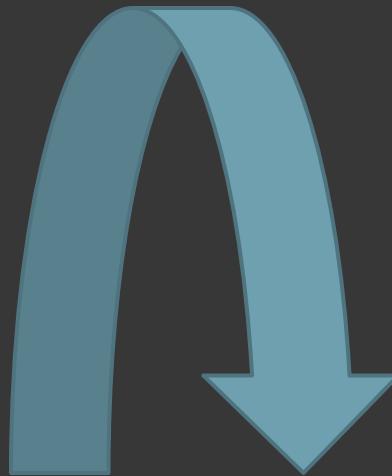




Variantes de l'ordre ionique : à gauche, chapiteau éolique à volutes verticales (Néandria, Troade; vers 560-550 av. J.-C.); à droite, chapiteau corinthien à feuilles d'acanthe (Bassae, Péloponnèse, fin du V^e s. av. J.-C.).



CORINTHIEN ORDER



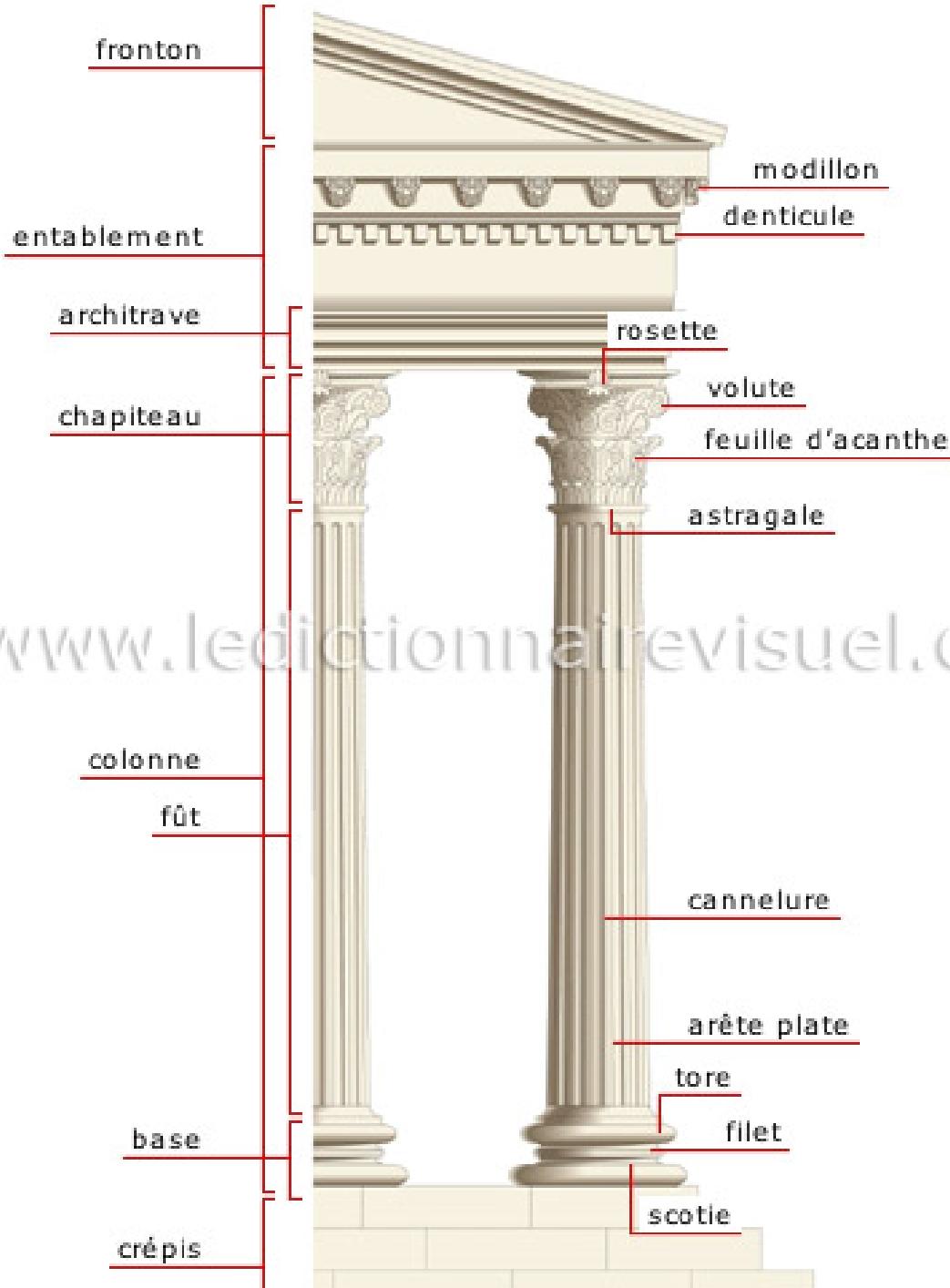
This is a development of the ionic order, which appeared in the second half of the 5th century. Only the capital differs: it is in the shape of an inverted bell and decorated with acanthus leaves.



Chapiteau d'une colonne
de l'Acropole d'Athènes

Détail d'un chapiteau corinthien du Temple de Zeus, à Athènes







Le Temple d'Auguste et Livia



L'Olympion, ou **temple** de Zeus

Matériaux de construction



Pierre à chaud et Calcaire



MARBLE

marble was little used in architecture, on the one hand because its deposits were quite rare in Greece and Asia Minor, on the other hand because the transport and work of this material requires machines and tools that did not exist before that time.



The massive use of marble in the construction of temples and altars is therefore particularly remarkable. The number of marble temples remained reduced throughout Antiquity.



Marbre



WOOD

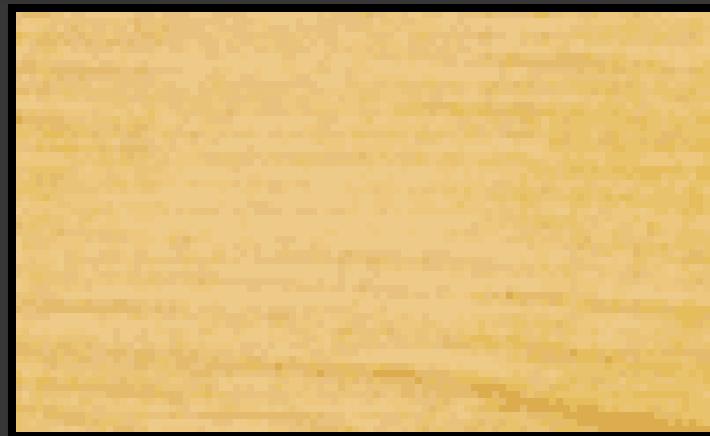
The wooden parts were also very worked. **Ebony**, **cypress** and **cedar** were defined as the most valuable and durable woods, these three species were present in the temple.



CEDAR
in which long
and strong
beams can be
cut, was used for
the framework

CYPRESS
used to make the
monumental
doors that gave
access to the naos

EBONY
used for xoanon
(wooden status
of deity)



L'ebène, le cyprès et le cèdre





The roofs were either made of wood or clay tiles. The Greeks did not like the brick they reserved for private buildings.

Procédé de construction : La voute

- La voûte appareillée existait dès l'époque classique pour les canalisations.
- A l'époque hellénistique, on la rencontre plus fréquemment (voûte en appareil)



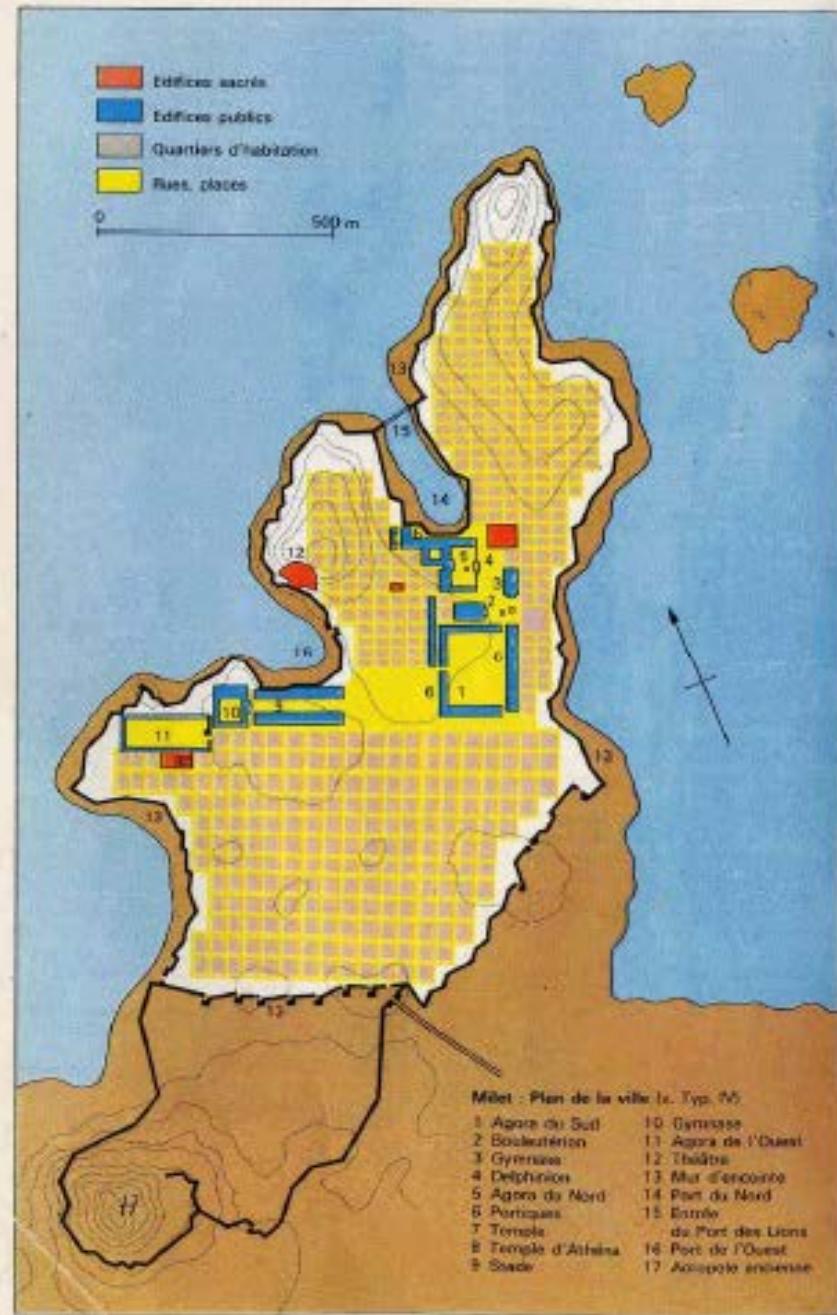
Olympie
(entrée du stade)

GREEK CITIES

La cité grecque: Le plan régulier (échiquier ou damier)

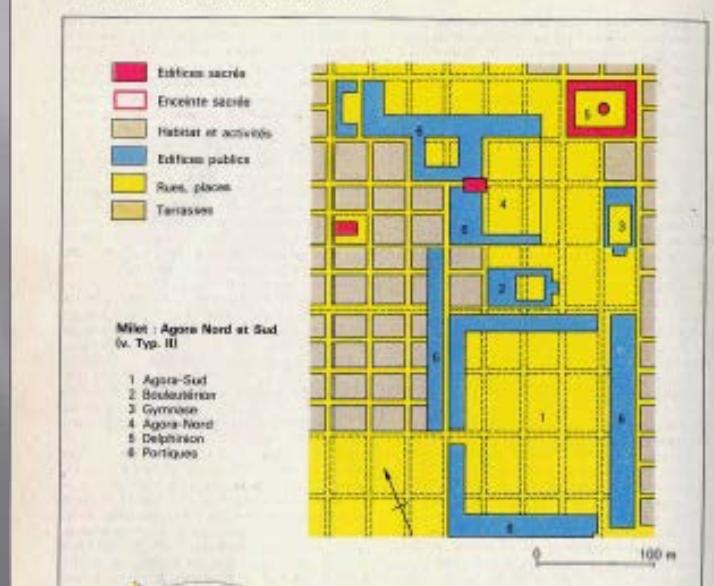
The Greek city (**polis**) is a fully independent community of citizens.

From the 5th century BC, it is an orthogonal grid (usually attributed to Hippodamas of Miletus) that most often organizes the planning of the city. This plan is also called "checkerboard", given its shape.

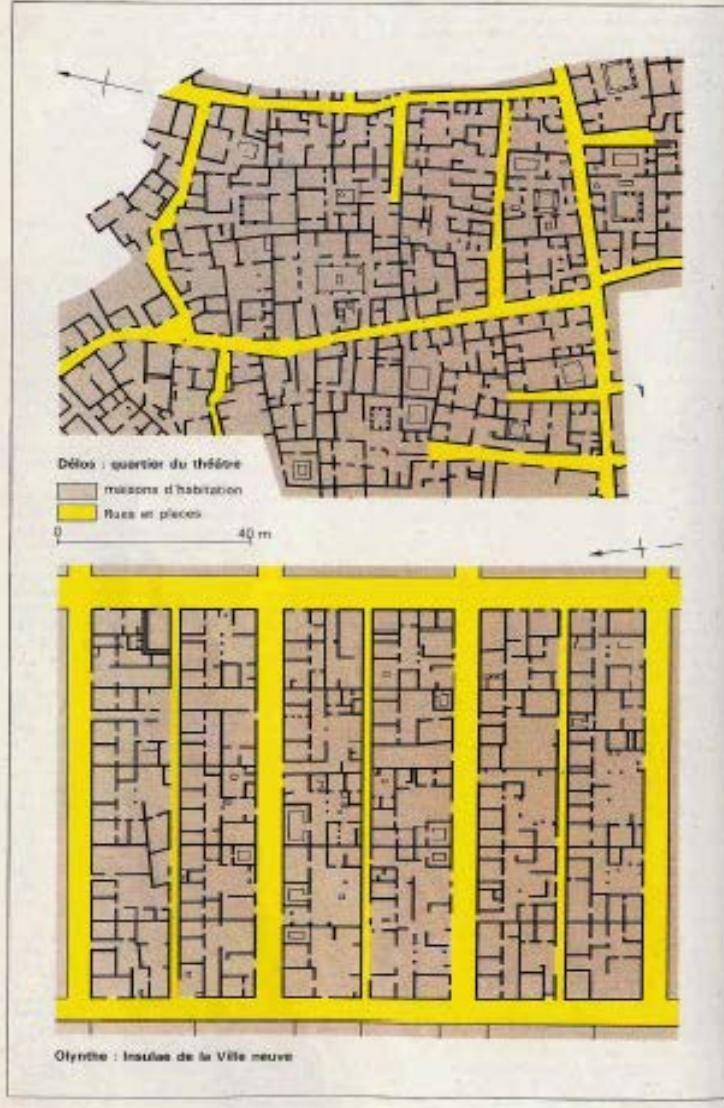


Urbanisme: Plan régulier et irrégulier

170 Hellade / Typologie IV : Urbanisme 4



168 Hellade / Typologie III : Urbanisme 3



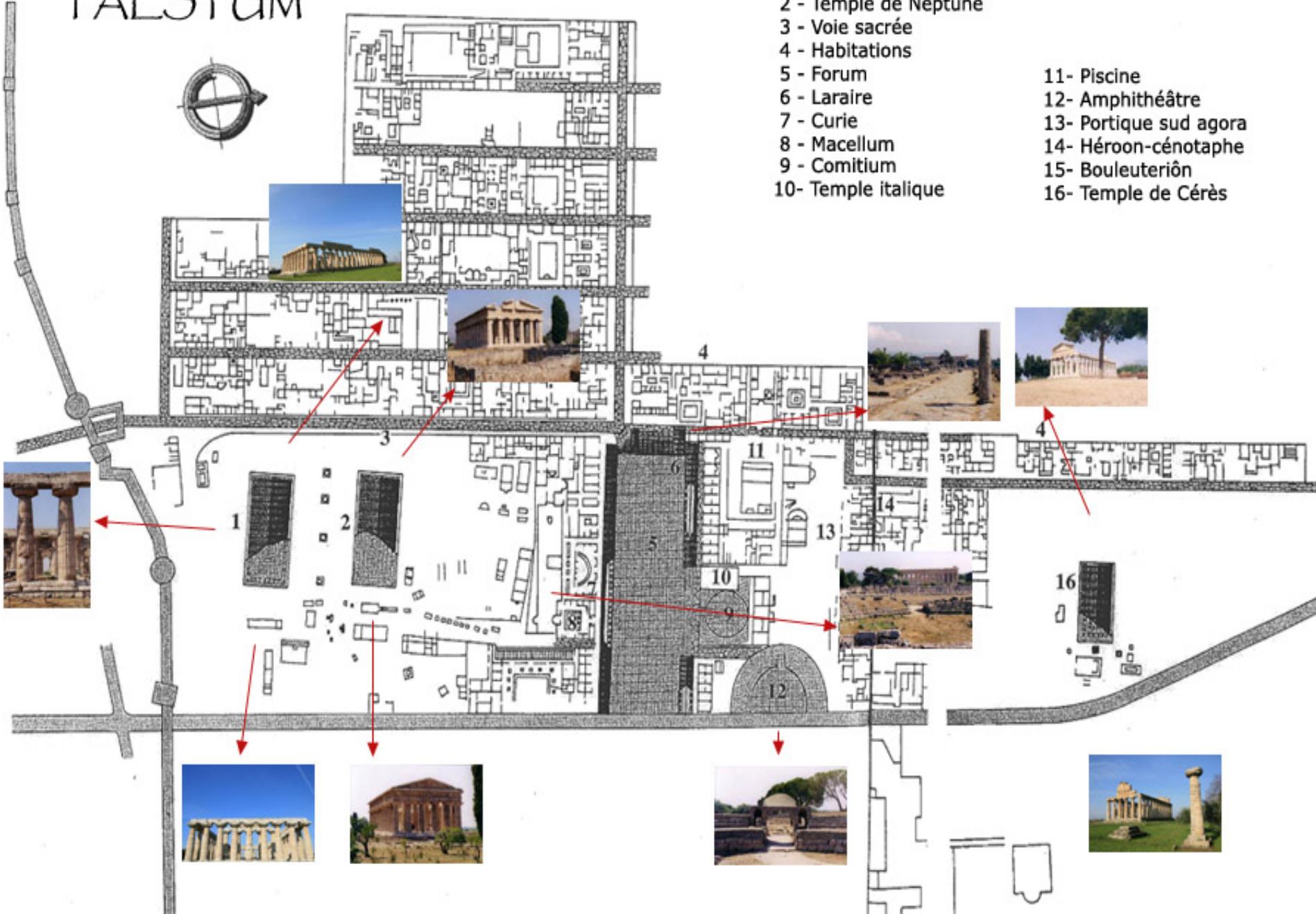


The centre was reserved for the **Agora**, a conscripted space where public meetings took place.

La ville grecque du POSEIDONIA



PAESTUM





Photographie aérienne de POSEIDONIA



2066 Pesto. Tempio di Nettuno.

Sommer - Napoli

Les deux temples d'Héra



**PAESTUM : le temple de
POSEIDON ou HERA II**

le temple d'Athéna

