



Pantheon-

The Pantheon is a Roman temple dedicated to the gods. It was built between 118-125 AD. The emperor Hadrian built the Pantheon to replace an earlier Pantheon that burnt down (dedicated to Commander Marcus Agrippa). Currently, this building is the most preserved in all of Rome. The inside has a beautiful dome with an opening at the top to allow day and night light into the building.

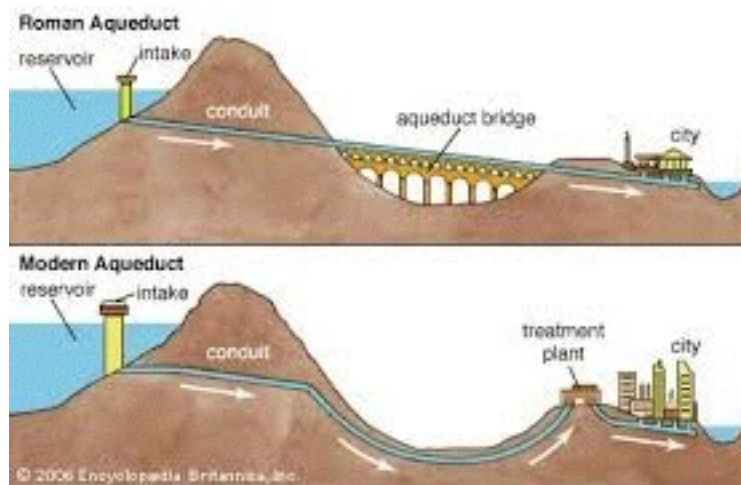


Temple of Bacchus- Located in present-day Lebanon, this temple was dedicated to the god of wine, Bacchus. It is one of the most preserved Roman temples in the world. The temple was commissioned by Emperor Antonius Pius. It was constructed between 150-250AD



Ara Pacis Augustae

In Latin meaning “Altar of Augustan Peace” was an altar in Rome dedicated to Pax, the Roman goddess of Peace. The monument was commissioned by the Roman Senate on July 13 BC to honor the return of Augustus to Rome after three years in Hispanic (Spain) and Gaul (France). The sculptures show importance of peace, fertility, important historical figures, devotion to Julius Casear, and protecting family.



Aqueducts

An aqueduct delivered water to Roman cities from distant sources of water. They supplied water to public baths, bathrooms, fountains, farms, gardens and private households. Aqueducts moved water through gravity alone by being built on a slight downward gradient through tunnels or ditches made of stone, brick or concrete. By having a few aqueducts, Rome could supply water to millions of people.



The Forum

The Forum is a plaza that is at the center of several important government buildings. Citizens used this area as a marketplace but it was used for several events such as: public speeches, criminal trials, gladiator matches, and elections.

Triumphal Archs

Triumphal arches were created to commemorate famous generals, public events (such as founding of a new colony), or death of an emperor. They were designed to be built over a road.



Arch of Constantine-

The triumphal arch was constructed by the Roman Senate to celebrate Constantine's victory at the Battle of Milvian Bridge (312 AD). This arch was built over the Via Trimalis, a road emperors took when they entered a city in triumph.



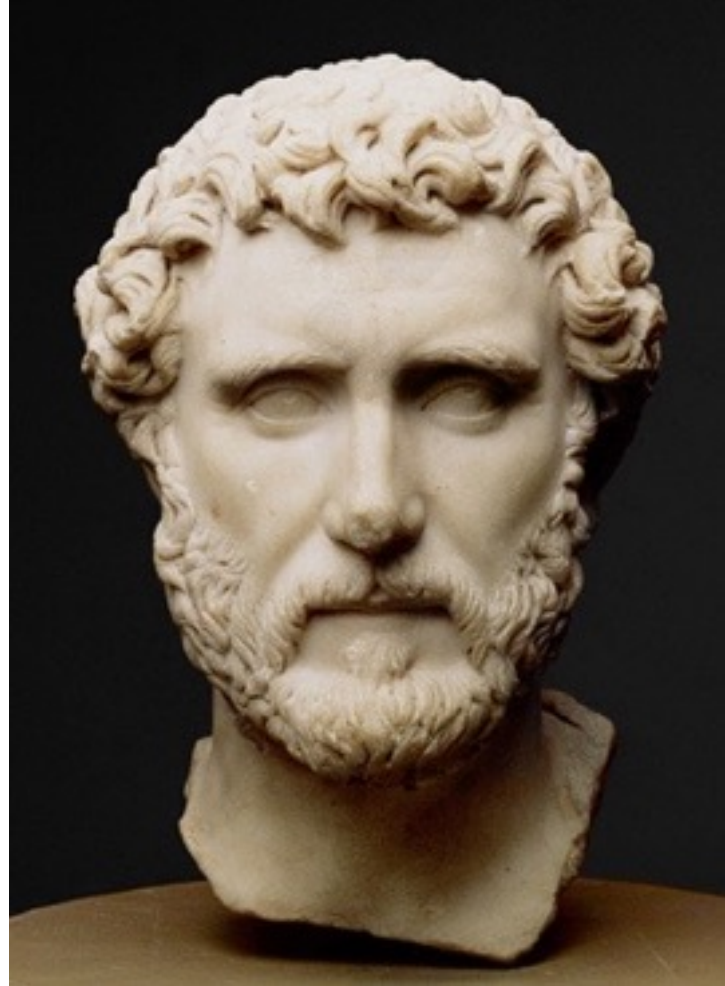
Arch of Titus

Built just south-east of the Forum, this arch was constructed in 82 AD by Emperor Domitian. It was to commemorate the victories of Domitian's brother, Titus, in the Siege of Jerusalem in 70 AD. This arch inspired the construction of the Arc de Triumph in Paris, France (1806).



Augustus of Prima Porta

The purpose and dating of this marble statue of Emperor Augustus is heavily debated. It is believed the statue was devoted to Augustus by the Senate sometime between 20BC and 37AD and displayed in a public place. He is seen barefoot, a common representation of gods. It was eventually put in his wife's villa after his death. Currently it is displayed in the Vatican Museums.



Busts (Portraiture)

Roman portraiture was significant in Roman art as it continued for 5 centuries. It was often created based on emperors and gods in a realistic form. It is believed they were developed from death masks, which were molds taken from deceased bodies and kept at a home altar. Finally, busts and full statues of living people were created and put in public places to honor victories, political achievements. If the person committed a crime, the portrait would be destroyed.



The Colosseum

An oval amphitheater in the center of Rome, Italy. It was built of concrete and stone and is the largest amphitheater ever built and considered one of the greatest works of architecture. It sits just east of the Forum and was built between 72-80AD under the reign of Titus. It can hold between 50,000-80,000 spectators. It was used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles like executions and dramas. It is partially ruined because of damaged caused by earthquakes and stone-robbers.



Roman Theater

Ancient Theater of Orange-

In present-day France, this Roman theater was built in early 1st century AD. It played a major role in the life of citizens who spent a large amount the free time there to watch comedy plays, & poetry readings. It was free of charge and was a distraction from the political problems of the empire. It was later closed when Christianity became the major religion and closed it due to it being “uncivilized spectacles”

Mosaic- is the art of creating imagine with small pieces of colored glass, stone or other materials.



Alexander Mosaic- Around 100 BC, this mosaic was a floor depiction of Alexander the Great trying to capture Darius III of Persia in the Battle of Issus. The original is preserved in the Naples National Archaeological Museum.

Roman Roads

These roads were built around 500BC and were important to the expansion of the empire. They allowed movements of military, officials and people. They were helpful for long-distance trade between cities and towns. They were usually stone-paved and built for water drainage.



Appian Way

One of the earliest and most strategic Roman roads of the Roman Republic. It connected Rome to southeast Italy. It was used as a main route for military supplies to transport troops

