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## Temple of saturn roman forum

Saturntempel in der Mittleren Republik (um 250 v.Chr.), topography. Kontext Saturntempel in der Späten Republik (um 100 v.Chr.), topography. Kontext Saturntempel augusteischer in Zeit (um 14 n.chr.), topography. Kontext Saturntempel in the spätantiker Zeit (um 350 n.chr.), topography. Kontext Frührepublikanischer Saturntempel (Anfang 5. Jh. v.Chr.) Augusteischer Saturntempel des Munatius Plancus (um 30 v.Chr.) In the southwest corner of the Forum, where the road rises to Capitoline Hill, saturn's temple dominates to this day the visual appearance of the forum with elevation and impressive ancient façade. The temple belongs to the oldest chess building in the forum; Saturn's cult has been practiced on this site since the regal era. The special appearance of the temple visible today dates back to the restoration of late antiquities; Remnants of both previous structures – an early Republican temple from the early 4th century BC. History Before the first Temple of Saturn was built here in the early part of the Republic, saturn's altar apparently already existed in that very place if we are to believe the antats of 11th-century BC writers. Legend has it that it was the mythical hero Heracle who sanctified the altar. Starting with the original construction of the temple, we move on to a much more historically accessible period: the beginning of the regal period. Written sources say that Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of Rome, gave the order to build saturn's temple. However, since he was overthrown, he was unable to own the temple when it was finished. Ancient sources that are explicitly at odds with each other nominate several potential candidates for the inauguration of the completed temple: Titus Larcus of the dictatorship (501 B.C. consuls in 497 B.C., A. Sempronius Atratinus and M. Minucius Augurinus; or Consul 501 or 493 BC, Postmius Cominius. Although there is a great deal of uncertainty surrounding the actual inauguration of the temple, the temple certainly dates back to the beginning of the early Republic – it must have been a building united by the Early Republic and exploited for ideological reasons. Whether the structure of the temple was changed or restored in subsequent centuries remains unclear: We have no definite evidence of that; With the early age of the Republican Temple, it can be assumed that smaller changes were made. In general, however, the Early Temple of the Republican Party seems to have maintained its old-fashioned visual appearance until the 11th century BC. It was not until 42 B.C. that the temple was sucked back into the vortex of active construction, which at the time had a profound impact on the forum as a whole. L. Munatius Plancus, triumphal and consul of Raet in 42 BC. As the political influence of Munatius Plancus, an open supporter of Marc Antony, was waning as a result of the dispute between Octavianus and Marc Antony, construction was likely to be stopped for a longer period of time. It was only after his defection to Octavian in 32 B.C. (just before Marc Antony's defeat in Actium in 31 B.C.), that he had enough authority and strength in Rome to continue rebuilding the temple and complete it. It seems, however, that he was unable to exploit the temple for his own self-service; Instead, the building was used to serve the self-service of the winner and new ruler Augustus. This point is served by written sources who report that tritones decorated with shellfish horns adorn the temple as an acroteria – a common topic in Augustan's imaginations, which were used to refer to Actium's naval victory. Munatius Plancus' newly built temple was in stark contrast to the emphatic old-fashioned appearance of its predecessor. The archive engraving tells us that the temple was damaged in a fire on the Late Antique and therefore had to be restored: SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS / INCENDIO CONSVMPVTVM (= Roman Senate and people restoring the temple damaged by the fire). It is difficult to determine the exact date of this event because, in addition to engraving, no written source mentions it. We can rule out a devastating fire in 283 causes because saturn's temple is not listed among the damaged buildings of literary sources. Based on stylistic considerations, the temple's column capitals, clearly part of the renovated version of the Augustan building in late antithic, can be dated to the second half of the 4th century. Fire damage was therefore most likely in the 4th century e.D. What is unusual about the associated restoration writing is that it does not name Saturn as the leader of the cult and refers only to the Senate and humans as economic benefactors without naming the emperor or city prefect responsible for carrying out such restoration procedures (in individual stages, see below). The cult Above all, the temple served as a cult site for Saturn, which was likened to the Greek god Kronos. Saturn was a god of agriculture and prosperity; the descriptions of his cult image show that he had a scythe and that his head was hidden. The legs of the cult image were tied with woolen rolls tied to Saturn's main cult feast, Saturnalia. Saturnalia was celebrated in December on the day the temple Saturn was dedicated. In addition to its appreciation as a cult site, the Temple of Saturn was also used by the Roman State (res publica) for administrative purposes. Its role in Aerarium, the building where the Treasury was located, was particularly important. According to literary sources, the temple served this purpose from its first construction — this makes sense, since the first Treasury of the Early Republic was created by transferring the property of exiled kings to the people of Rome; The Treasury therefore had to be close to the new political centre in the Commission, under whose control it then stood. In later periods, the aerarium of saturn's temple also served as an archive, which kept Senate laws and resolutions, as well as a register of births and legions. It is unclear in which temple the Aerarium was exactly located. On the other hand, it is assumed that Aerarium was located under the stairs of the lower structure of the temple, since there are remnants of a door to the east of the podium wall. However, the space available seems far too small for the treasury and archives. Thus, Aerarium's location is more likely to be identified as a temple cellar: In addition, sources tell us that Tiberius Gracchus had sealed the cella of the temple to deny his political opponents access to the treasury; In 49 B.C., caesar's march on Rome, the temple doors were forced to open access to the treasury. Location and ruin The temple visible at the current excavation site rests on a high substructure that levels squiggly terrain: The height difference between clivus Capitolinus (road to the west side) and vicus Iugarius (road to the east side) is about 6 m. The compact core consisting of Opus caementicium, surrounded by blocks of ashrairithin, serves as the actual substructure on which the temple stood. Only the front columns of the northern façade, topped with an architrave (also with a restoration writing) and the remains of adjacent columns on the long sides of the temple, have survived this temple. Not all other parts of the upper architecture, such as cella walls or ceilings, have survived. The same applies to the entire staircase leading to the actual temple (photos of the current ruins, see below). (EH) Frührepublikanischer Saturntempel, topography Kontext (um 250 v.chr.) Frührepublikanischer Saturntempel, topography Kontext (um 100 v.Chr.) Frührepublikanischer Saturntempel (Anfang 5. Jh. v.Chr.) Frührepublikanischer Saturntempel (Anfang 5. Jh. v.Chr.) Recent excavations of saturn's temple podium have revealed remnants of the earliest form of the temple. These include ash walls similar to the walls of diosci's early Republican (and therefore simultaneous) temple, consisting of cappellaccio-tuff. Since none of the upper architecture has survived, the reconstruction of the temple's exterior appearance is based on other modern temples (the remains of which are generally in better condition) in the so-called Etruch style, for example, at the Dioscur Temple on the forum. So we have reconstructed the temple in a long front hall, supported by pillars, and on the triangular one next door. The reconstruction of the stairs leading to the actual temple is a problematic project: Since Saturn's early temple was already standing in heavily slinted terrain, it is plausible to assume the substructure of the terraced house, which evened out the height differences and formed the basis on which the actual temple stood on its podium. Thus, we have reconstructed the early temple complex with a substructure of our model. To the temple terrace we suggest an entrance to the west side as it would have been the easiest solution to place the entrance to the temple terrace along clivus Capitolinus. Since at this time there are no surviving temples with long front stairs, we have ruled out reconstruction, where the temple can be accessed from the north side at such stages – this feature first became available in the next steps. Augusteischer Saturntempel des Munatius Plancus, topography. Kontext (um 14 n.chr.) Augusteischer Saturntempel des Munatius Plancus (um 30 v.Chr.) Augusteischer Saturntempel des Munatius Plancus (um 30 v.Chr.) Augusteischer Saturntempel des Munatius Plancus (um 30 v.Chr.) The reconstruction of the temple, which Munatius Plancus began in early August, led to a remarkable modernisation of the building: although the temple had maintained its old-fashioned appearance until the mid-1000s BC. , The Temple of Dioscur), the Temple of Saturn was rebuilt in the popular Roman-Helleic style. Little has survived the upper architecture. However, the temple of late antikind probably had a very similar appearance to the Augustan building; We can therefore base the former reconstruction on the latter. We can then reconstruct a prosty temple with six towering ion blocks at the front and half columns in front of the side walls of the cella. Some structural elements of augusta temple were probably reused and built in the temple from late antithought, for example entablature and four the bases that can be considered for the Augusta period due to the style criteria. To compensate for the height difference (6 m) between the west and east side of the temple, a high podium was erected on which the temple stood. The core, which consists of opus caementicium and has travertine blocks, is still visible at this time and belongs to this stage. Unlike the reconstruction of the early Republican Temple, we reconstructed the augustan structure north of Spätantiker Saturntempel, topography Kontext (um 350 n.Chr.) Spätantiker Saturntempel (4th) Jh. n.Chr.) Spätantiker Saturntempel (4th) Jh. n.Chr.) Spätantiker Saturntempel (4th) Jh. n.Chr.) The augusta temple podium (consisting of travertine blocks) was reused in the restoration of the temple destroyed in the fire. Its façade, with six columns at the front and one column on each side, was triggered by structural changes to the late ancient temple. While the Ionian capitals can be timed to the stage of this newly built temple based on stylistic considerations, other structural elements assembled spolia (i.e. elements that belonged to older buildings and were reused): This applies to column shafts made of granite, as well as columns and friete blocks that originally belonged to other buildings (for example, Augustan's Temple of Saturn). The appearance of the late ancient temple seems to be based on its predecessor at Augusta. Saturntempel, heutiges Erscheinungsbild Saturntempel im Kontext der heutigen Ausgrabungsstätte A more detailed discussion and scientific reconstruction can be found on the wiki of the digital Romanum Forum (Dana Drüen, Erika Holter, Ramona Müller, Alexander Osterloh) Selected Bibliography F. Coarelli, Saturn, Aedes, at the facility: E.M. 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