

LM-2 e LM-84 / 6 CFU

ARCHEOLOGIA DELLE PROVINCE ROMANE

AA 2024/2025

<https://www.facebook.com/hadrianopolis.macerata/>

https://www.instagram.com/archeo_unimc_govadus/

Il sistema amministrativo e politico

Provincia inizialmente indica la **sfera di competenza** di un magistrato,

passò gradualmente a significare **il territorio** sul quale questi di rango pretorio, o proconsole, propretorio, esercitava i propri poteri

Lex provinciae per la "*redactio in formam provinciae*"

1. circoscrizioni amministrative (***conventus o diocesi***)
 2. grado di autonomia delle città già esistenti
- Magistrati appositamente eletti (**pretori**) o consoli o pretori di cui veniva prolungata la carica (*prorogatio imperii*: **proconsoli e propretori**),
 - **proquestori** per amministrazione finanziaria
 - *Cohors praetoria*

Editto provinciale

Il sistema amministrativo e politico

L'organizzazione territoriale si articolava sulle città.

Già esistenti soprattutto nelle province orientali, in forma ridotta in quelle occidentali

- ***civitates stipendiariae*** ("città stipendiarie")
tributum soli (proprietà terrier)
tributum capitis (perona fisica)
- ***liberae*** ("libere") abitate da *peregrini*
- ***liberae et immunes*** ("libere ed esenti da imposta"), in entrambi i casi per concessione, sempre revocabile, da parte di Roma
- ***foederatae*** ("alleate") in forza di un patto, abitate da *peregrini*

Il sistema amministrativo e politico

In occidente, dove l'organizzazione urbana era più carente, proseguì la creazione di nuove città

In oriente si ristrutturò il sistema urbano già esistente di tradizione ellenistica

Nelle province di confine la romanizzazione si basò sugli stanziamenti delle legioni, intorno ai cui accampamenti

Politica di protezione delle élites cittadine: le élites cittadine furono progressivamente assimilate, con il conferimento dello *ius Latii* o del titolo di *municipium civium Romanorum* e con la creazione di colonie.

L'ingresso nella cittadinanza passa dunque attraverso l'istituzione di

- **municipia**

- **colonie** di cittadini romani o italici.

Processo si concluse nel 212 d.C. con la *constitutio Antoniniana*.

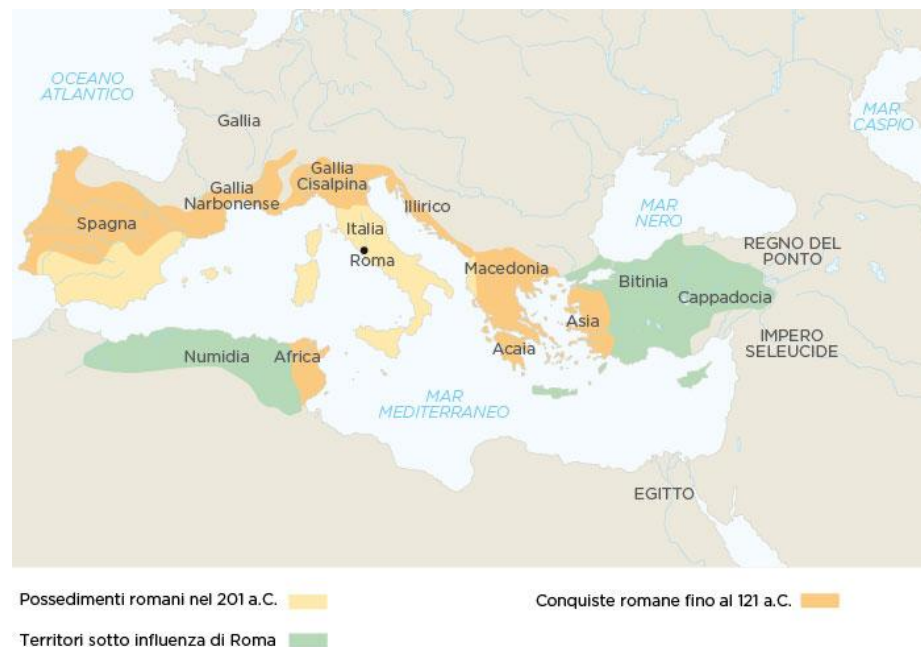
• **Sicilia** (*Sicilia*): annessa come provincia nel 241 a.C. e con vari mutamenti di ordinamento fino alla lex Rupilia del 131 a.C.

• **Sardegna e Corsica** (*Sardinia et Corsica*): costituita dalla Sardegna, annessa nel 237 a.C. e dalla Corsica, annessa l'anno seguente.

Spagna Citeriore (*Hispania Citerior*) e **Spagna Ulteriore** (*Hispania Ulterior*): annesse nel 218 a.C. e ufficialmente costituite come province nel 197 a.C.



- Macedonia (**Macedonia**): conquistata nel 168 a.C. (battaglia di Pidna) e inizialmente divisa in quattro "repubbliche" formalmente indipendenti.
Dopo la conquista di Corinto nel 146 a.C., anche parte della Grecia venne probabilmente annessa alla nuova provincia di Macedonia
- L'Ilirico (**Illyricum**), analogamente alla Macedonia, era stato diviso in tre "repubbliche" formalmente indipendenti nel 168 a.C.
- Africa (**Africa**): creata nel 146 a.C. dopo la distruzione di Cartagine
- Asia (**Asia**): creata nel 133 a.C. dopo la morte di Attalo III di Pergamo.
- Gallia Transalpina (**Gallia Transalpina**): il territorio da Tolosa alle Alpi fu annesso intorno al 121 a.C. (118 a.C. fondazione della colonia di Narbona e il nuovo nome della provincia come (Gallia) Narbonense (**Gallia Narbonensis**)).



- Gallia Cisalpina (***Gallia Cisalpina***): la costituzione in provincia dovette avvenire poco dopo il 90 a.C. Nel 42 a.C. la provincia fu in ogni caso abolita e i confini settentrionali dell'Italia vennero portati ufficialmente alle Alpi.
- Cirene e Creta (***Cyrene et Creta***): nel 96 a.C. Tolomeo Apione, figlio di Tolomeo VII, lasciò il proprio regno di Cirenaica in eredità e la costituzione in provincia avvenne nel 74 a.C. Nel 67 a.C. annessa anche Creta e con Augusto nel 27 a.C. le due province vennero riunite.
- Bitinia e Ponto (***Bythinia et Pontus***): nel 74 a.C. Nicomede IV lasciò in eredità il regno di Bitinia; dopo la terza guerra mitridatica e la sconfitta del Ponto, Pompeo creò la provincia nel 63 a.C.
- Cilicia e Cipro (***Cilicia et Cyprus***): secondo alcune opinioni la Cilicia era stata già annessa dal 102 a.C., ma venne creata probabilmente come provincia solo dopo il 67 a.C. da Pompeo. Dal 58 a.C. vi fu annessa anche l'isola Cipro in seguito a un testamento di Tolomeo Alessandro (morto nell'88 a.C.). Nel 36 a.C. fu soppressa da Marco Antonio e ricreata dopo la battaglia di Azio del 31 a.C. Le due province furono divise sotto Augusto nel 22 a.C.
- Siria (***Syria***): deposto l'ultimo sovrano seleucide, Antioco XIII, Pompeo creò la nuova provincia nel 64 a.C.

Nel 52 Pompeo stabilì che tra la magistratura ordinaria e promagistratura passassero almeno 5 anni, per evitare accrescimento di poteri, ma ormai **nel corso delle guerre civili le province sono oggetti di spartizioni fra generali.**

Le esistenti province della **Gallia Transalpina e Cisalpina** furono riunite sotto il comando di Cesare (58-51 a.C.), e vi si aggiunsero a mano a mano i territori conquistati della cosiddetta *Gallia Comata*.

Le province galliche furono riorganizzate solo sotto Augusto, tra il 27 e il 16 a.C.

In **Palestina** Pompeo mise fine nel 63 a.C. al regno di Giudea degli Asmonei, mentre Ircano II governò come "etnarca" e "sommo sacerdote". Governarono quindi la Giudea Erode Antipatro, Erode il Grande, che riebbe il titolo di re, e i tre figli di quest'ultimo, Erode Archelao, Erode Antipa ed Erode Filippo.

Dopo la battaglia di Tapso (46 a.C.) il regno di Numidia fu suddiviso tra il regno di **Mauretania** e la nuova provincia dell'**Africa Nova**, mentre la vecchia provincia d'Africa prese il nome di *Africa Vetus*.

Le due province furono nuovamente riunite sotto Augusto, riprendendo la denominazione ufficiale di "Africa" o anche "**Africa Proconsolare**".

Il regno di **Mauretania**, lasciato in eredità nel 33 a.C. allo stato romano dal re Bocco II, venne in seguito assegnato nel 25 a.C. al re Giuba II, della famiglia reale numida, e rimase quindi formalmente indipendente fino al 40 a.C..

Augusto

Nelle **province occidentali**, dove le città erano più scarse, il territorio venne inizialmente articolato in distretti rurali.

In questi casi proseguì la creazione di nuove città, in genere centri di un territorio che rispettava la preesistente organizzazione tribale.

Nelle **province di confine** (Germania inferiore e superiore, Dalmazia, Mesia e Pannonia) la romanizzazione si basò sugli stanziamenti delle legioni, intorno ai cui accampamenti si crearono insediamenti (*canabae*).

Proseguì la tradizionale **politica di protezione delle élites cittadine**

Culto di **Roma ed Augusto** assemblee delle provincie dette *concilium* o *koinon*

Centuriazione

La Spagna fu definitivamente sottomessa tra il 27 e il 25 a.C. e il territorio venne riorganizzato con le tre nuove province di **Betica, Tarraconense e Lusitania**

Tra il 27 e il 16 a.C. alla Gallia Transalpina, ora Gallia Narbonense (*Gallia Narbonensis*) si aggiunsero le *Tres Galliae*: l'Aquitania (*Aquitania*), la Gallia Belgica (*Gallia Belgica*) e la Gallia Lugdunense (*Gallia Lugdunensis*).



La Grecia sarà costituita come provincia separata con la riforma augustea (*Acaia*).

Augusto aggiunge anche la *Raetia*, il *Noricum*, le *Alpes Maritimae* e le *Alpes Cottiae*.

Dopo Azio aggiunge anche l'Egitto L'Egitto (*Aegyptus*)

La provincia dell'Ilirico (***Illyricum***) venne creata solo nell'ambito della riforma augustea.

La regione venne definitivamente sottomessa nel 9 d.C. da Tiberio e la provincia fu progressivamente suddivisa, prima con la creazione della Mesia, e quindi con la suddivisione in Ilirico superiore (poi Dalmazia, ***Dalmatia***) e inferiore (poi Pannonia - ***Pannonia***), a sua volta più tardi suddivisa in Pannonia superiore e inferiore).

La **Mesia** conservò fino alla conquista della Dacia sotto Traiano il carattere di terra di occupazione militare a difesa dei confini.

La **Tracia**, monarchia formalmente indipendente sotto gli Odrisi venne istituita come provincia procuratoria **sotto** Claudio nel 44-46 e vi fu annesso il Chersoneso Tracico, distaccato dalla Macedonia.



Galazia (**Galatia**), venne annessa nel 25 a.C., alla morte del re Aminta. Vi venne unito il regno del **Ponto Polemoniaco**, dopo la morte dell'ultimo re Polemone II e la **Cappadocia**, nel 17, dopo la deposizione del re Archelao, più tardi nuovamente distaccata come provincia autonoma.

Sotto Claudio, nel 43, perse la sua indipendenza anche la **Licia**, unita alla **Panfilia** (staccata dalla Galazia) nella nuova provincia di **Licia e Panfilia**.

Erode il Grande governò la **Palestina** come re a partire dal 37 a.C.: alla sua morte nel 4 a.C. il regno venne diviso tra i tre figli e nel 6 venne creata la **prefettura di Iudaea**, non una provincia autonoma, ma un distretto sottoposto all'autorità del legato di Siria.

38 - 41 d.C., Erode Agrippa I, un nipote del primo Erode, ottenne il titolo di re e acquisì progressivamente i territori del regno, compresa la prefettura di Giudea.

44 d.C., l'intero regno fu trasformato definitivamente in provincia autonoma, retta da un **procurator Augusti**.

66-73 d.C., il **governatore fu un legato imperiale**.



Creazione delle due province germaniche (Germania superiore, o *Germania superior*, e Germania inferiore, o *Germania inferior*)

Agri Decumates, oltre il Reno vennero annessi abbastanza pacificamente da Domiziano alla Germania superiore nell'83.

La **Britannia** venne annessa sotto Claudio nel 43 d.C.



Claudio

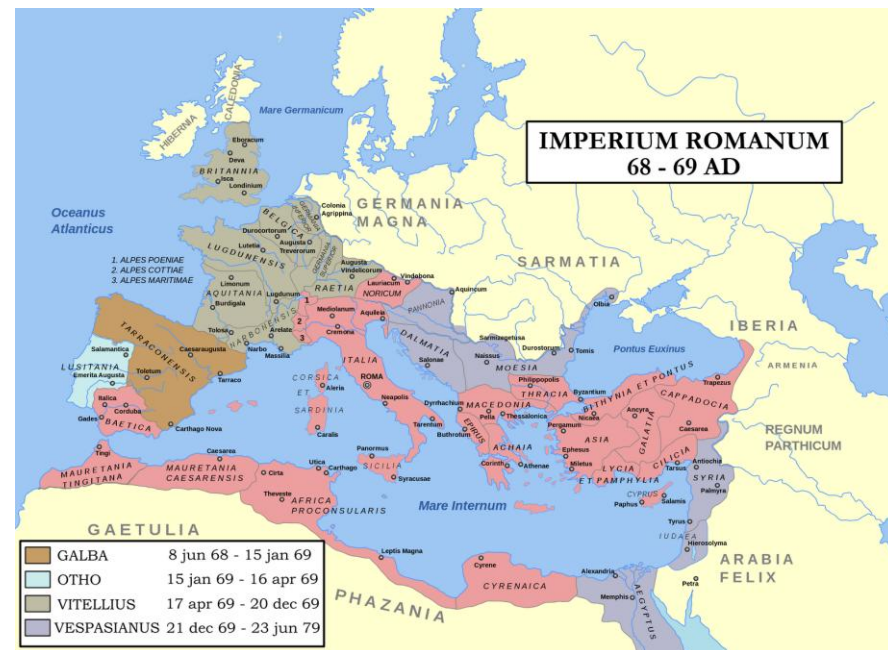
Dall'età di Claudio **nacquero le province di rango procuratorio**

Le province procuratorie non avevano di norma stanziamenti legionari.

Al tempo di Nerone erano province procuratorie: **Raetia, Noricum, Mauretania Tingitana, Mauretania Caesariensis, Alpes Maritimae, Alpes Cottiae, Alpes Poeninae, Thracia, Cappadocia, Iudaea, Sardinia**

Il numero e la dimensione delle province subì mutamenti in base alla politica interna romana.

Il regime tributario fu in molti casi differente



Traiano

La politica di Traiano fu una politica di carattere espansionistico:

- 1) allontanamento dei confini,
- 2) miniere della Dacia, utili per realizzare le imprese urbanistiche a Roma.

Dacia: campagne militari condotte da Traiano contro il re Decebal (101-102 e 105).

Adriano, creazione delle province procuratorie della **Dacia:**

- **Dacia Inferior**, istituita in un tempo successivo al 120 d.C.
- **Dacia Porolissensis** fu elevata a provincia nel 119-123 d.C.

168 d.C. ridotte semplici distretti finanziari sotto il comando del legato della Dacia superior.

Mesopotamia: fondata nel 115. Fu abbandonata da Adriano nel 117 d.C.



Adriano e successori

Adriano :

- Riorganizzazione delle difese attraverso l'abbandono delle province più esposte e creazione del vallo.
- Impegno nella rivolta giudaica.
- Attività di urbanizzazione soprattutto nelle zone orientali dell'impero I
- Istituzione dei correttore delle finanze

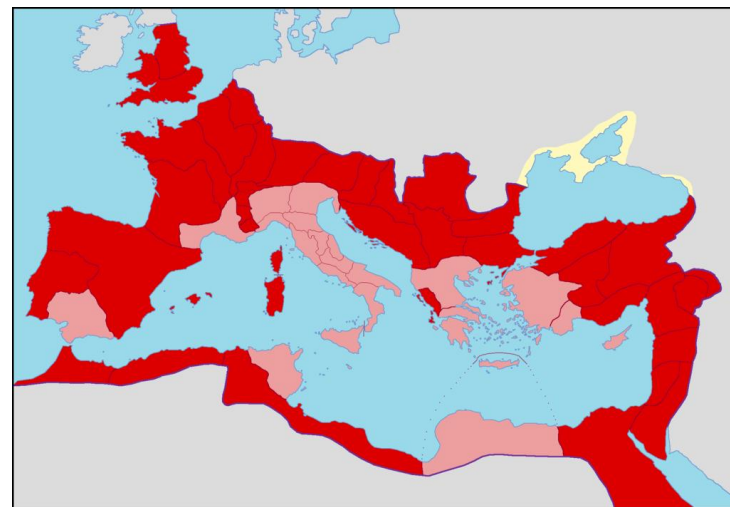
Marco Aurelio:

- Quadi e Marcomanni
- **Mesopotamia settentrionale** tornò di nuovo sotto il controllo romano
- Perduta nuovamente attorno al 192, fu riconquistata da Settimio Severo nel 197 e posta sotto il governo di un prefetto di rango equestre, il *Praefectus Mesopotamiae*.

Settimio Severo:

- riorganizzazione della Galizia,
- divisione in due di Siria e Britannia
- nascita della Numidia.

Province senatorie ed imperiali nel 210 d.C., sotto Settimio Severo con l'annessione della Mesopotamia



Caracalla

212 d.C., *Constitutio Antoniana* con cittadinanza a tutti i sudditi

- pressione militare e sul Reno e contro i Sassanidi
- crisi economica nelle campagne spossate da tributi
- lotte fra generali indebolivano il potere centrale
- unità dell'impero in crisi a causa dell'*imperium galliarum* di Postumo e regno indipendente di Palmira.



Le riforme di Diocleziano

Impero in quattro parti, ognuna difesa e amministrata da un **Augusto** o da un **Cesare**

Suddivise l'Impero in ca. 90 **province** (Italia compresa)

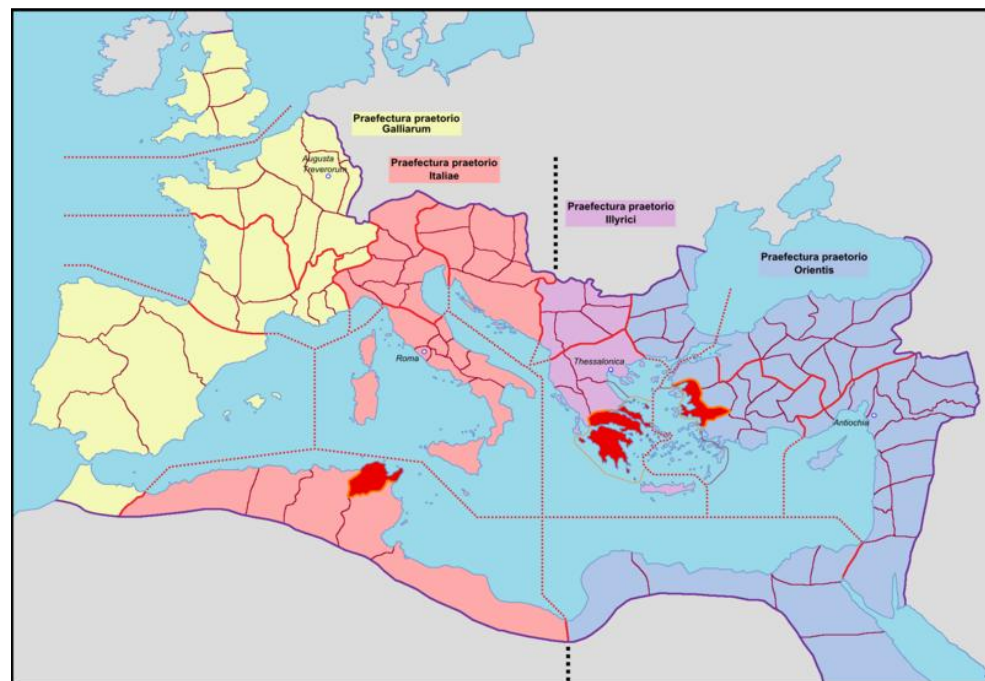
Province governate da un praeses o corrector

Province raggruppate in 12, poi **13 diocesi**, ognuna governata da un **vicario**

Diocesi fanno capo alle 4 **prefetture del pretorio** (d'Oriente e Illirico; Rezia; Italia e Africa; Gallia).

Divisione del potere civile da quello militare

Perdita dei privilegi di città e territori e diffusione sistema municipale

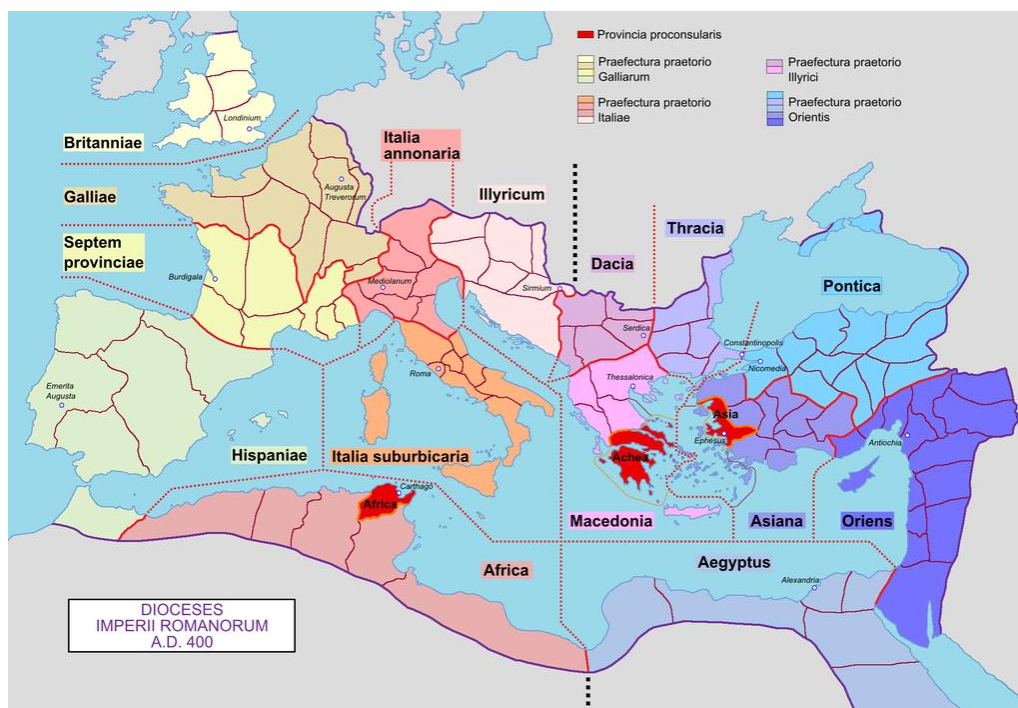


Teodosio e Giustiniano

395 d.C. Impero diviso in due parti: l'**Impero romano d'Occidente** e l'**Impero romano d'Oriente**.

Impero d'Occidente cadde nel 476 d.C.

Impero d'Oriente, (Impero bizantino): **Giustiniano I** fece alcune riforme nel 534-536 d.C., fra cui abolizione, in alcune province, della stretta separazione tra autorità civile e militare.



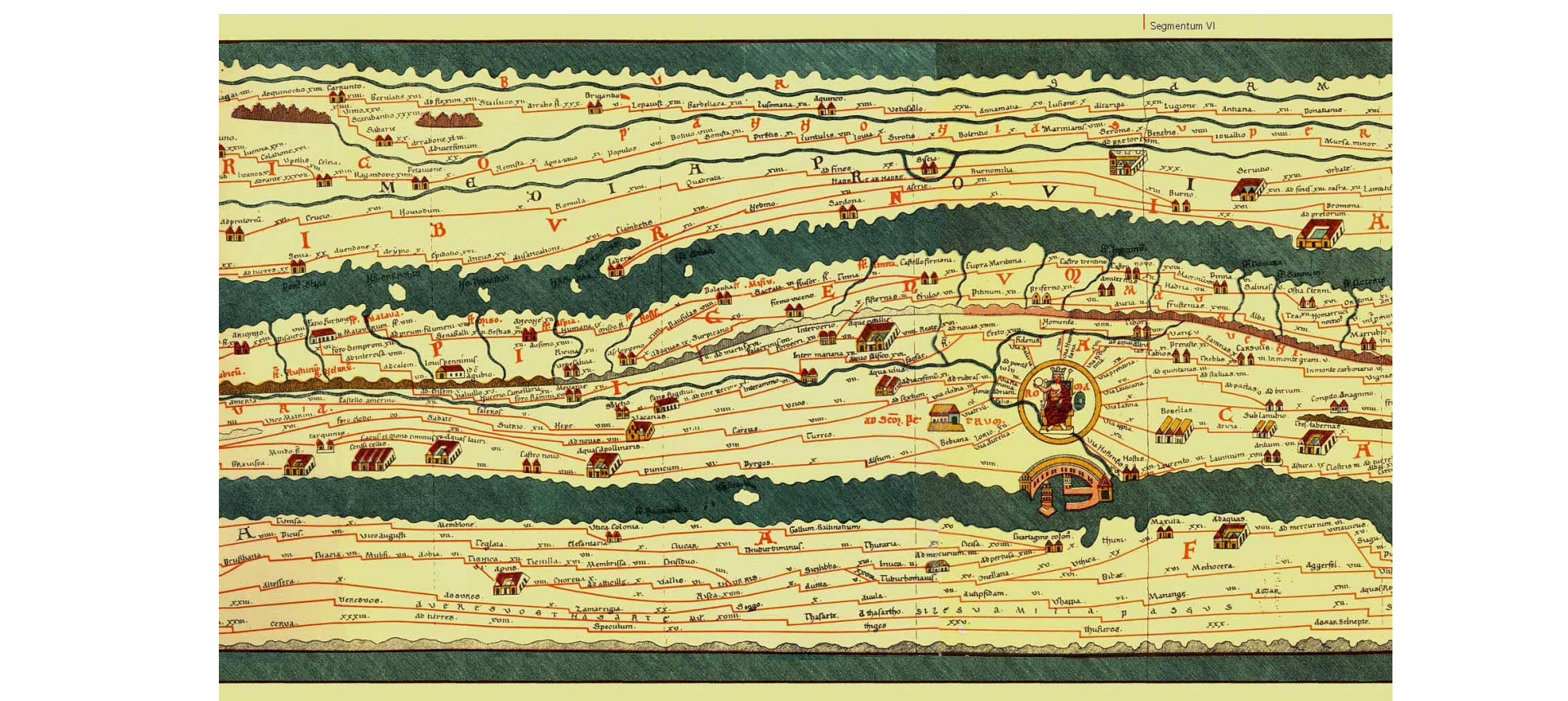
Istituzione degli **Esarcati** nel 580 d.C. in Italia e in Africa

640 d.C. abolizione delle province sostituite dai ***Themata***.

Viabilità



Viabilità





Archeologia delle Province romane

Sicilia

Sicilia

Roma tra IV e III sc. si era impossessata di tutta l'Italia peninsulare (Taranto 272 a.C.; *Ariminum* 268 a.C.)

Arrivo romani è legato alle guerre con cartagine:

Nel 264 a.C. chiamati da mamertini di Messina

Guerra si concluse nel 241 (vittoria di Lutezio Catulo alle Egadi)

Nascita della Provincia nel 241 a.C.

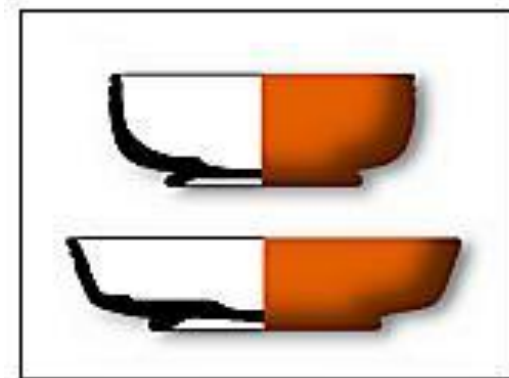
Autonomia ai siracusani, con Stato autonomo a sud-est

II guerra punica (218-202 a.C.), cambio di alleanze e totale conquista. Nel 212. a.C. Presa di Siracusa da parte di Marcello.

Dopo il 212 a.C. si avvia un declino legato alla crisi economica ed alla concorrenza ei mercati italici, per cui la Sicilia rimane defilata e legata ad una cultura di tradizione greca.

Sicilia

Divenne progressivamente granaio dell'impero (**Campana C**) = sviluppo del latifondo



Argilla grigio chiaro, a cuore bruno vernice che copre all'esterno solo la parte alta, riconoscibile per la solcatura sul fondo del piede, meno per altre caratteristiche diffuse in una ampia *koiné* siciliana

Sicilia

Con Diocleziano riconquista la centralità di granaio dell'Impero e si sviluppano grandi ville padronali (Piazza armerina) e diffusione del cristianesimo (catacombe di Palermo)

Invasione dei Vandali e degli ostrogoti di Teodorico (491 d.C.),

Nel 535 d.C. ripresa dai Bizantini di Belisario.

Fra 663 e 668 d.C. Costanzo sposta la sede imperiale da Bisanzio a Siracusa, ma poi incursioni arabe

Urbanizzazione

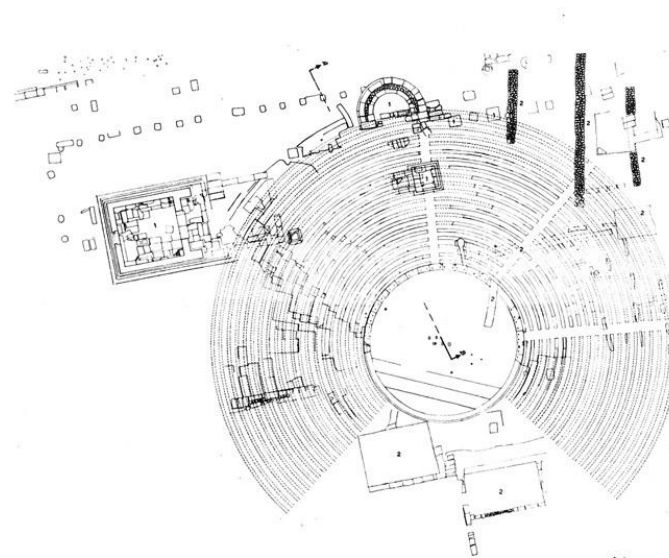
Caratteristica di aree di antica urbanizzazione.

Alcune città spariscono: Selinunte, Gela, Megara Hyblea;

Altre hanno un rilancio: Soluto Agrigento Tindari. Tale sviluppo è noto e legato soprattutto all'edilizia privata

Sviluppo con Augusto che fonda colonie a Taormina, Catania, Messina, Termini e Tindari, poi Agrigento e Lilibeo diverranno municipia. In questi casi sempre interventi monumentali isolati; rimaneggiamenti urbanistici sono noti solo a Siracusa

Sicilia -Agrigento



Agrigento: *ekklesisterion*

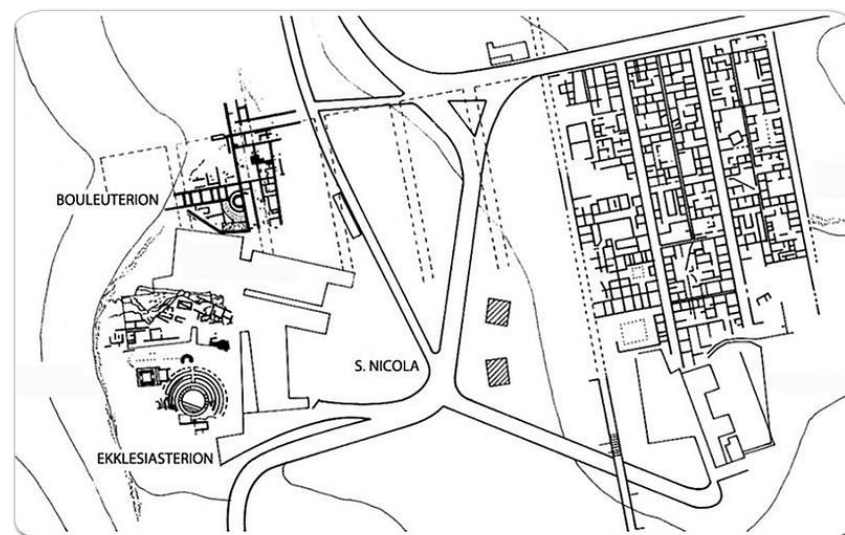
Sicilia -Agrigento



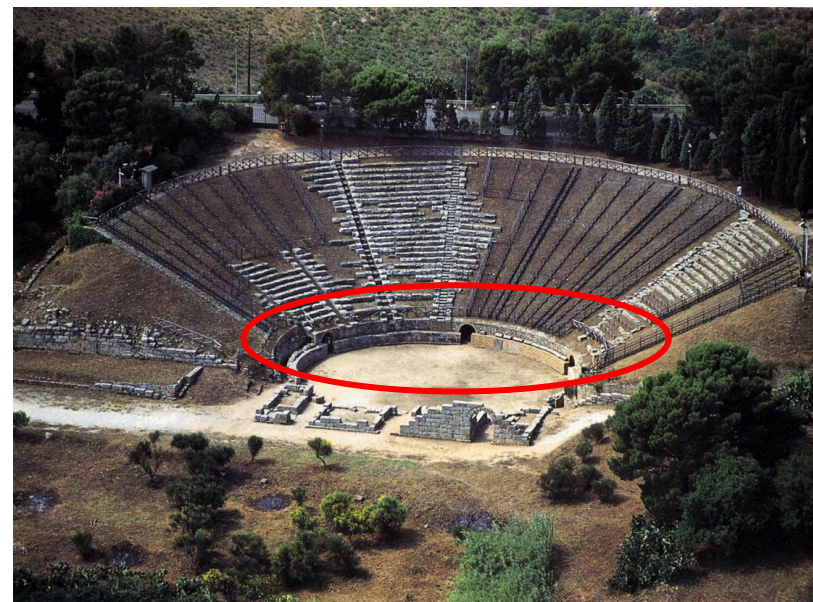
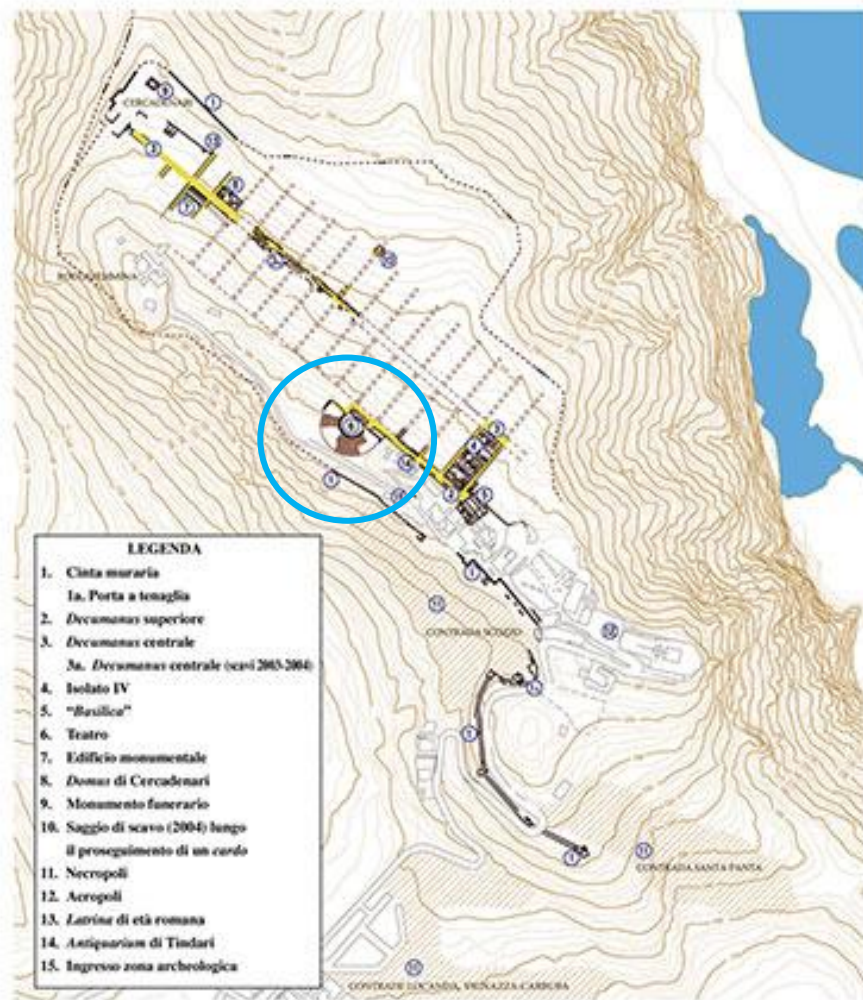
Agrigento quartiere ellenistico romano



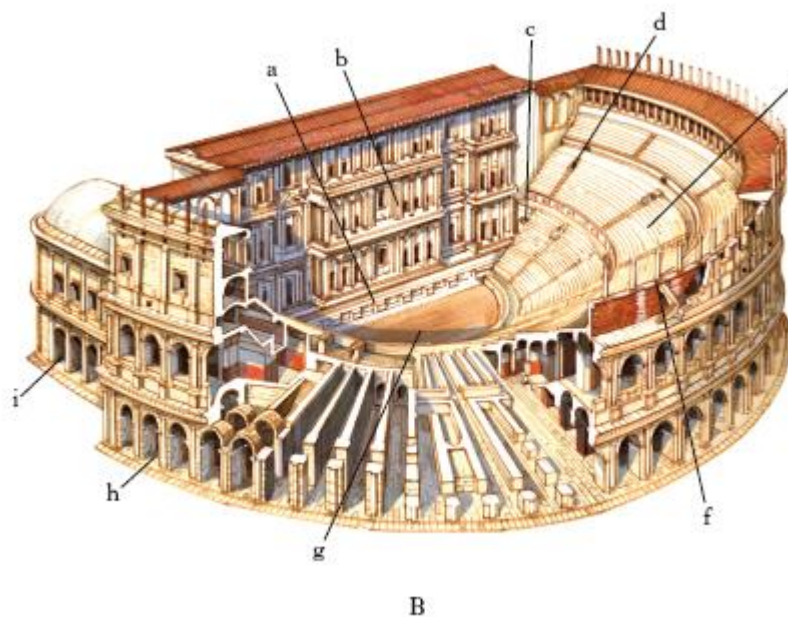
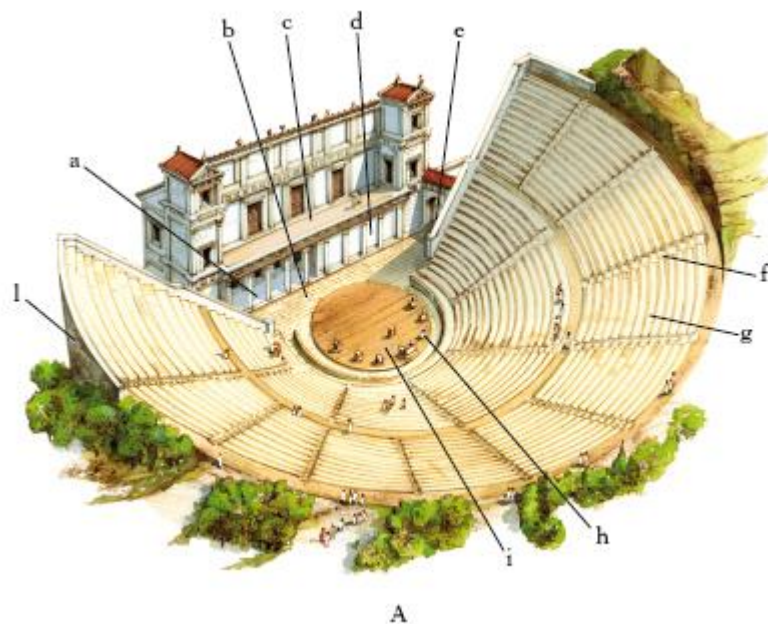
Agrigento casa del criptoportico



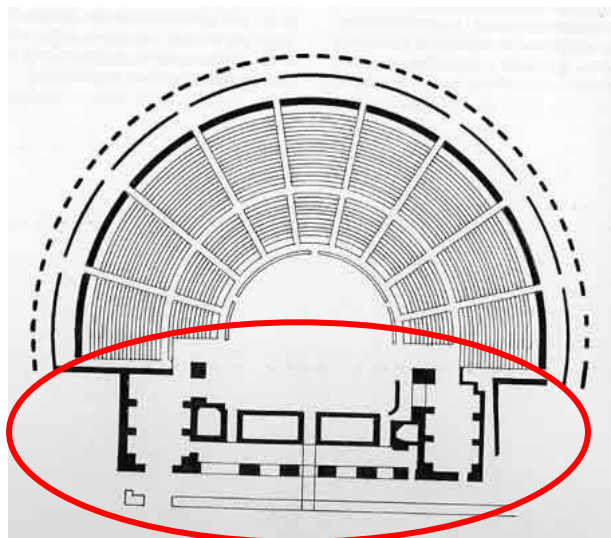
Sicilia - Tindari



Teatro greco e romano



Sicilia - Taormina



Sicilia – Termini Imerese, Catania



Termini Imerese Anfiteatro



Termini Imerese: acquedotto



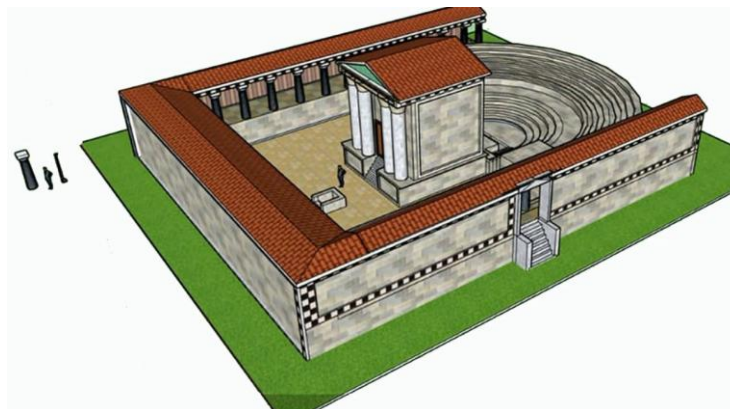
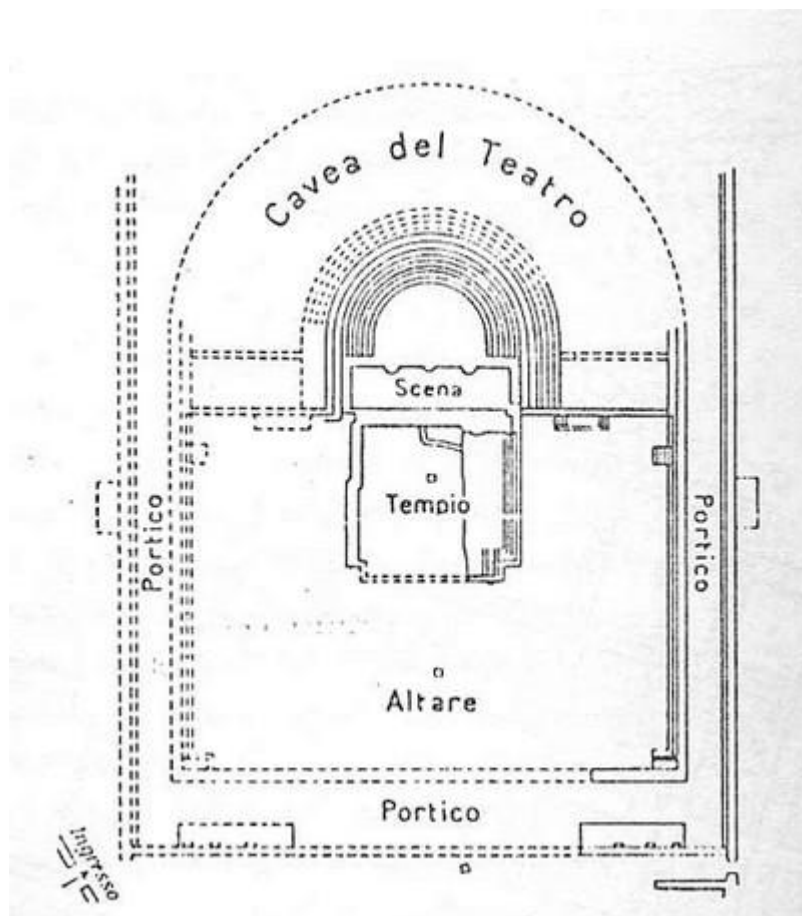
Catania: Anfiteatro



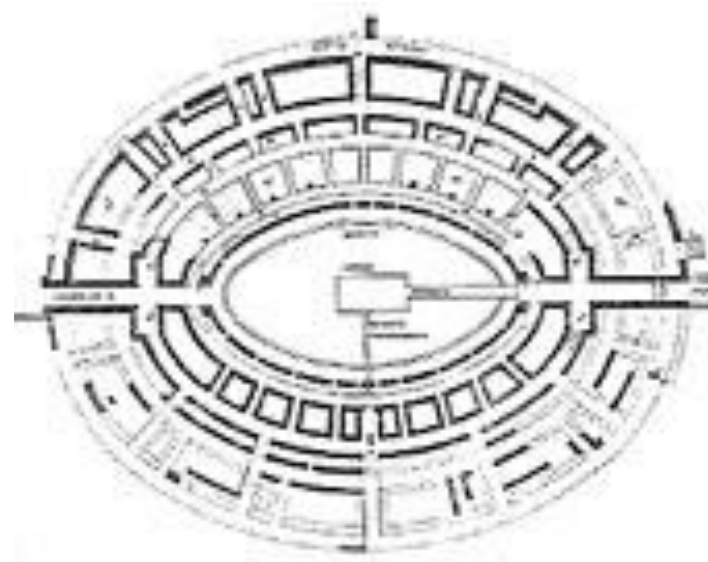
Termini Imerese: Curia



Sicilia – Siracusa



Sicilia – Siracusa

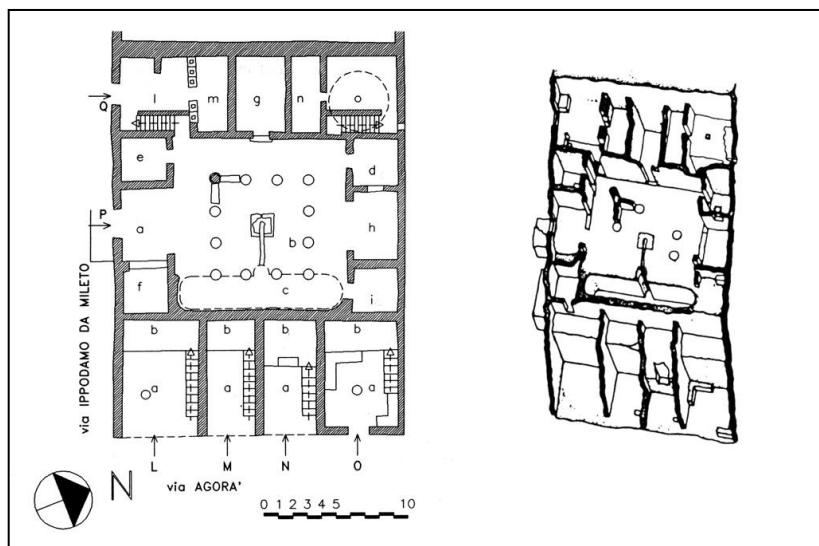


Sicilia – Solunto: Casa di Leda

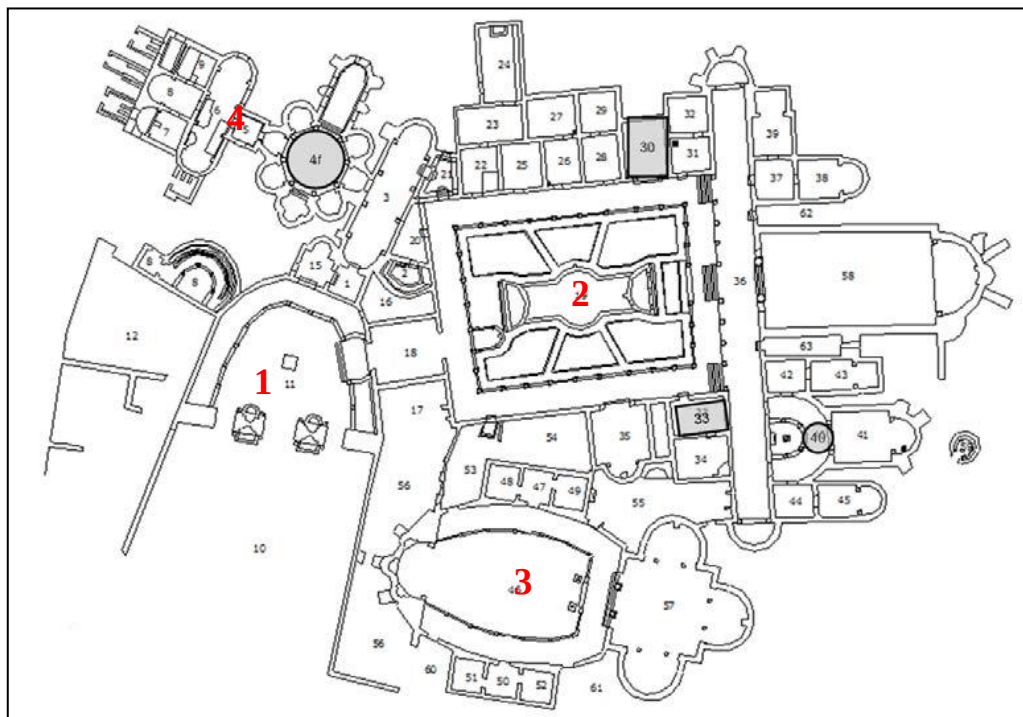
Abitazione a tipo peristilio su tre livelli che s adattano al pendio. Piano inferiore con botteghe

Le pitture parietali sono attribuibili a diverse fasi decorative . **Pitture del *triclinium* di IV stile**

La pavimentazione del piano nobile era ornata da una stesura unitaria di mosaico monocromo, tra cui spicca la **sfera armillare**



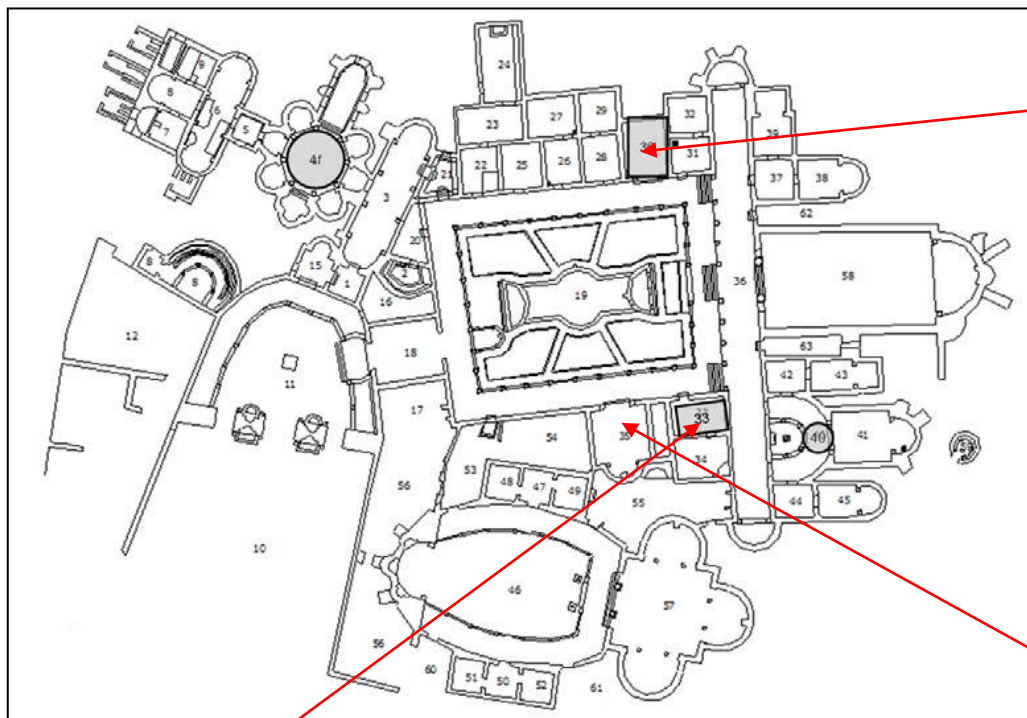
Sicilia – Piazza Armerina



Su pendio organizzata in 4 parti con diverso orientamento

- 1) Ingresso a ferro di cavallo
- 2) Nucleo principale con persistilio, basilica e due appartamenti
- 3) Peristilio ovoidale con aula trichora
- 4) Edificio termale

Sicilia – Piazza Armerina



Piccola caccia

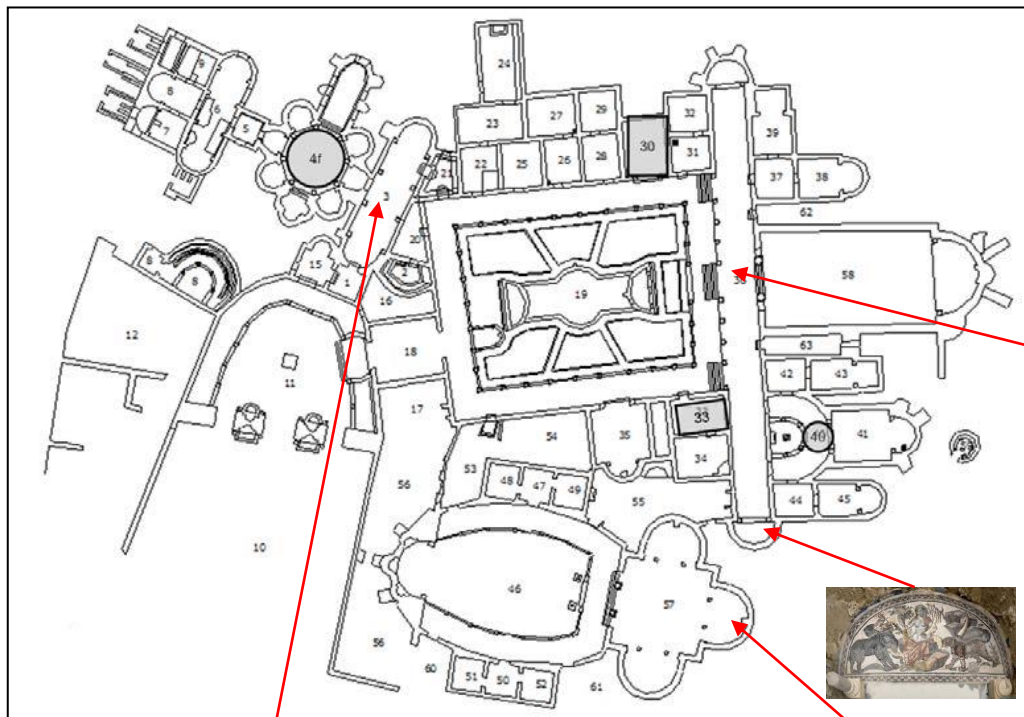


Mito di Orfeo



Agoni femminili

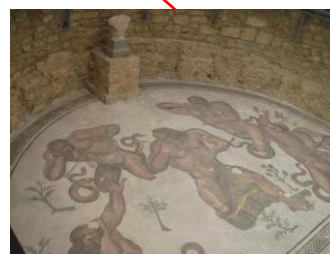
Sicilia – Piazza Armerina



Grande caccia

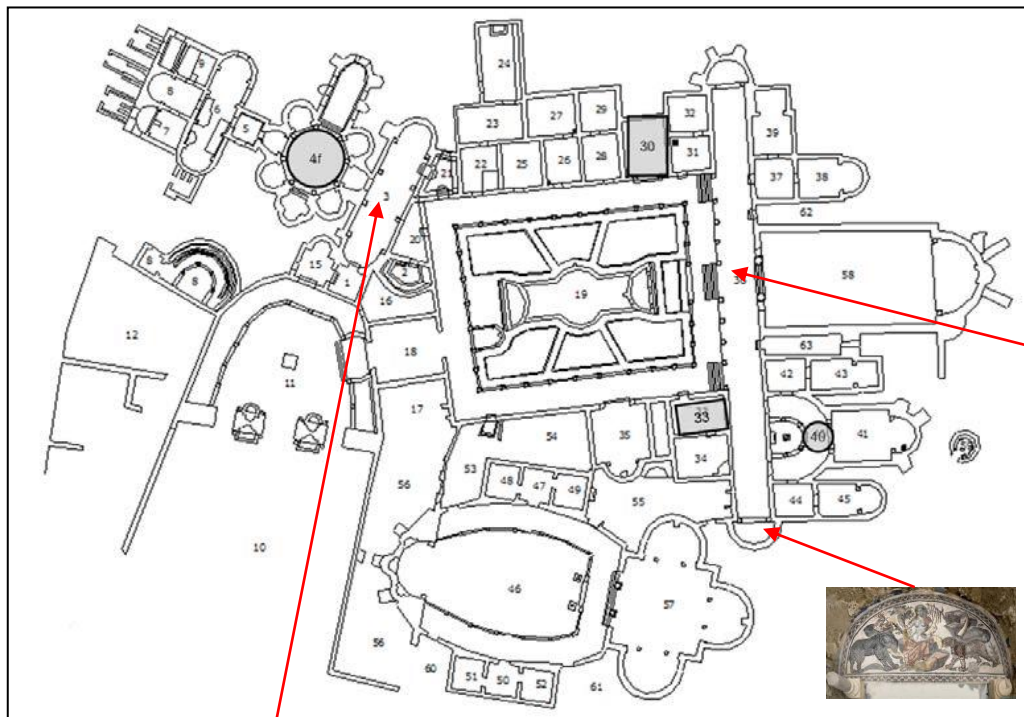


Corse nel circo



Eracle contro i giganti

Sicilia – Piazza Armerina



Grande caccia

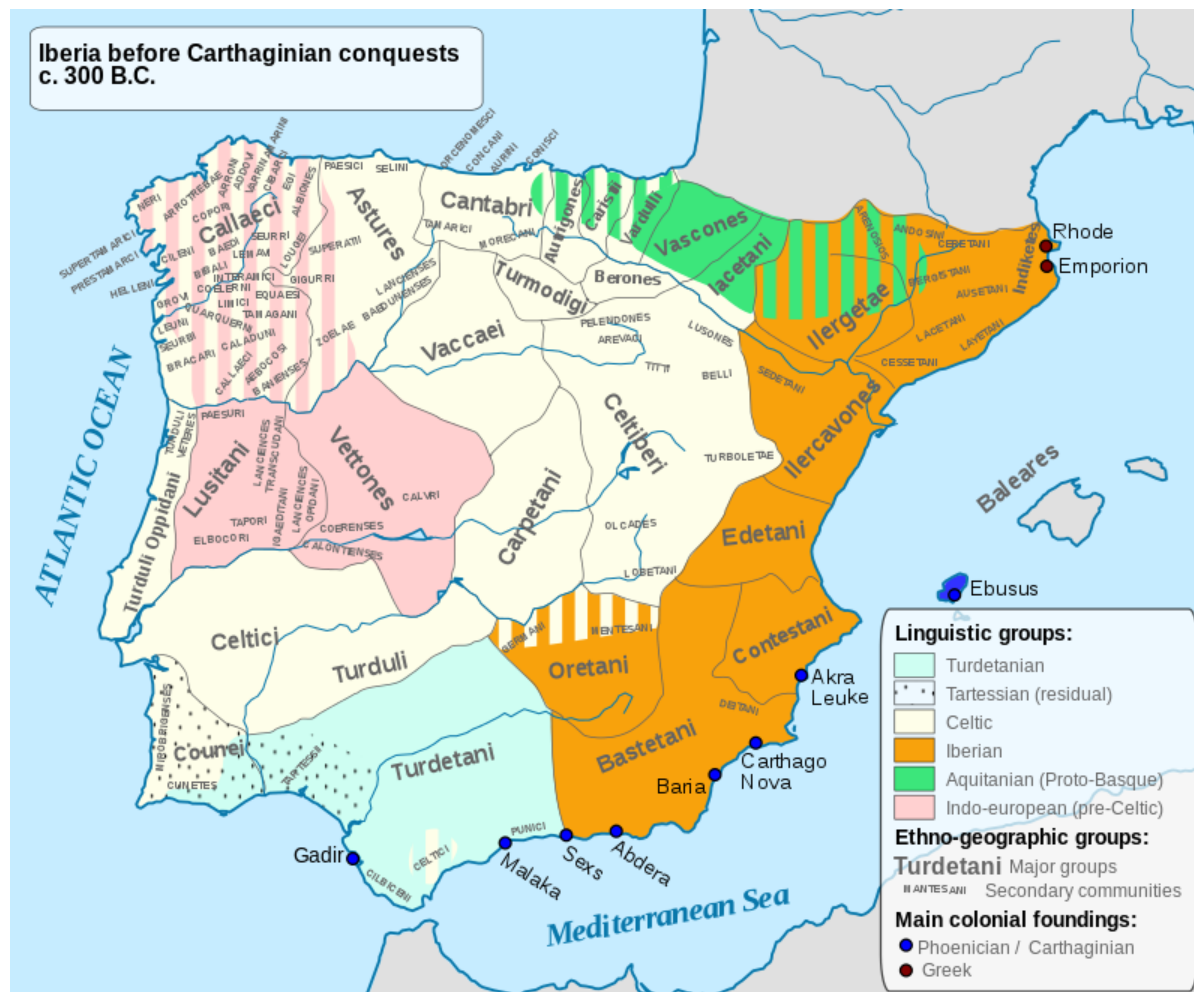


Corse nel circo

Archeologia delle Province romane

Penisola iberica

Province iberiche



Province iberiche



Mostro di Balazote



Dama di Elche

Province iberiche



Dama di Elcerro

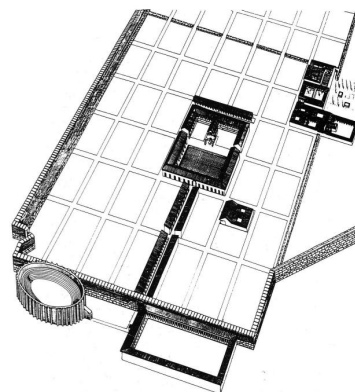
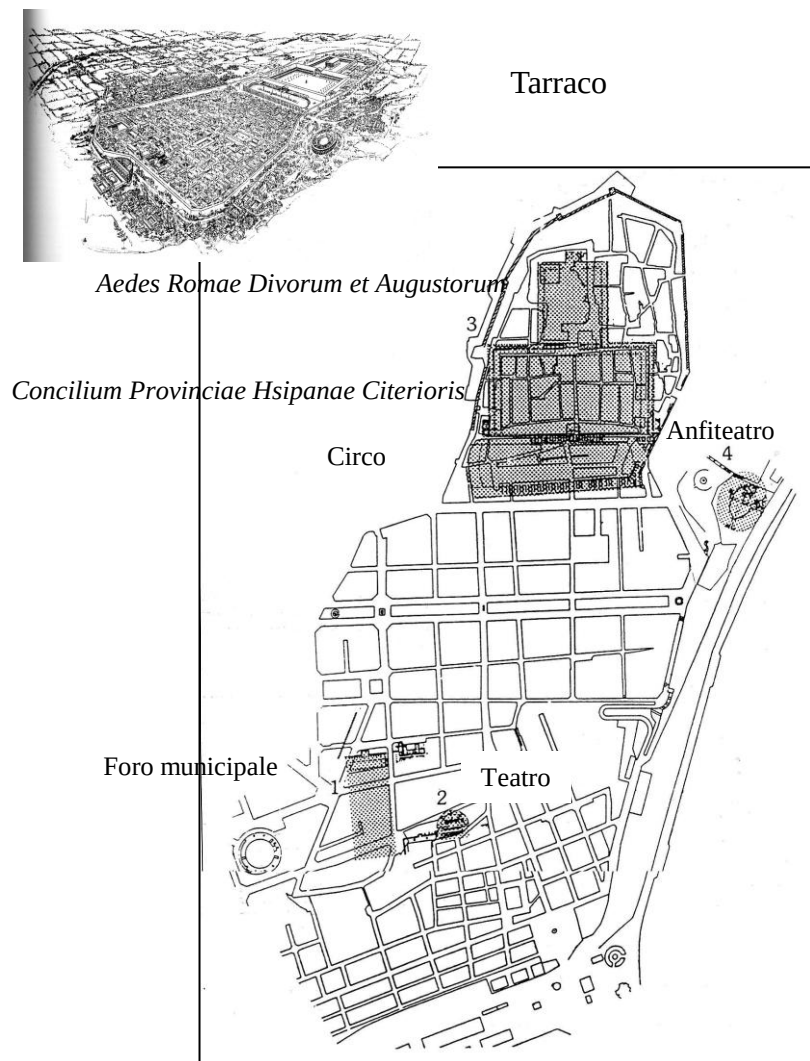


Sfinge di Albacete

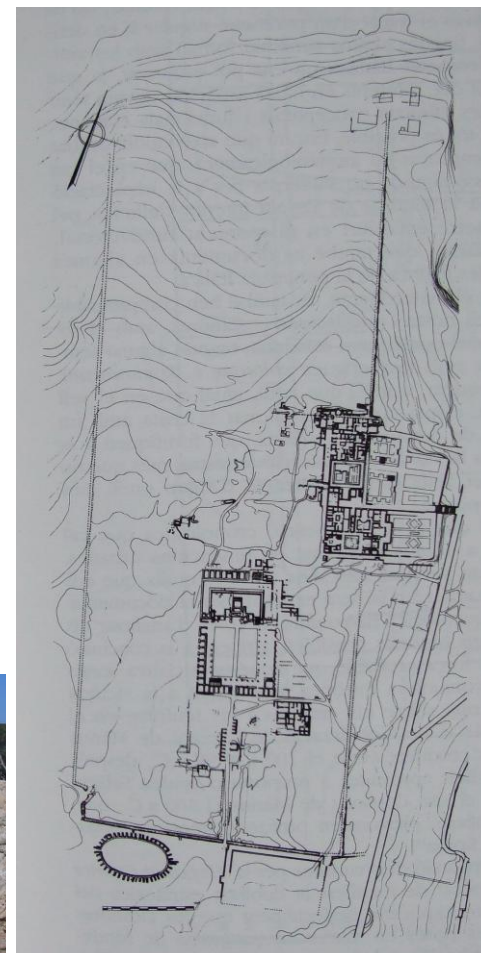
Province iberiche



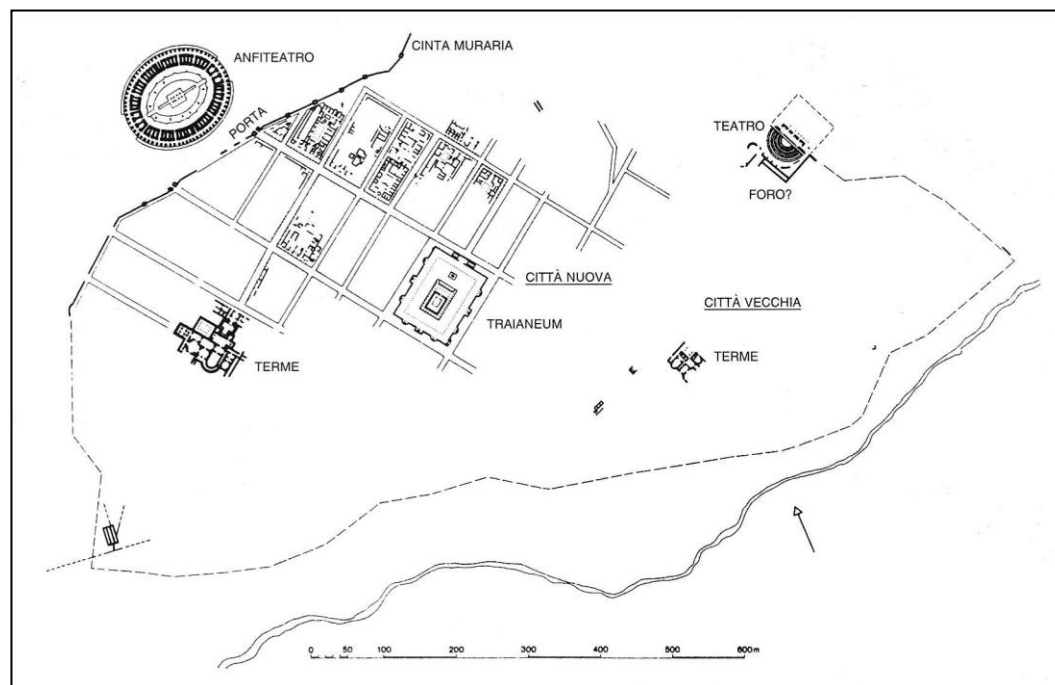
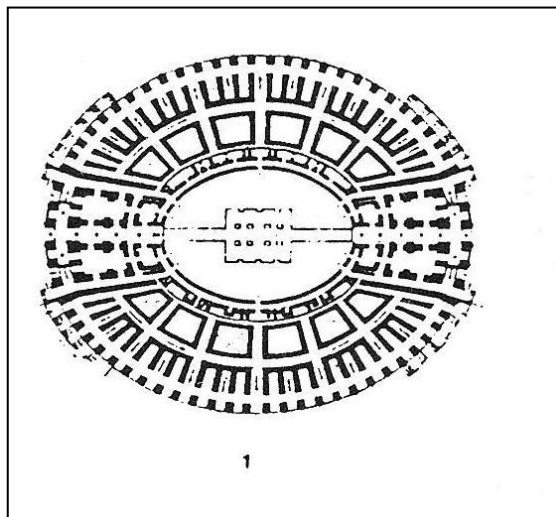
Province iberiche – Emporion e Tarraco



Emporion

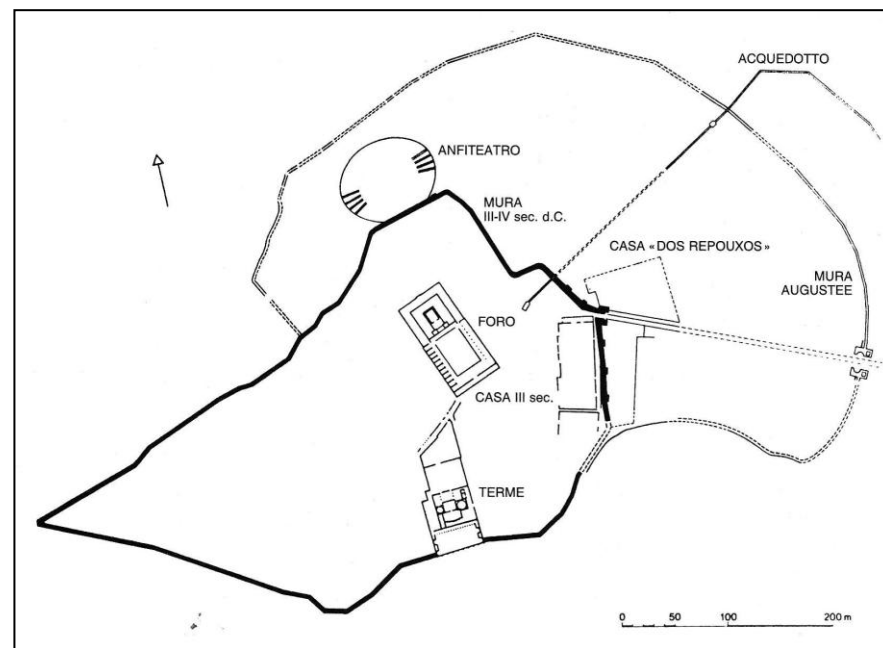
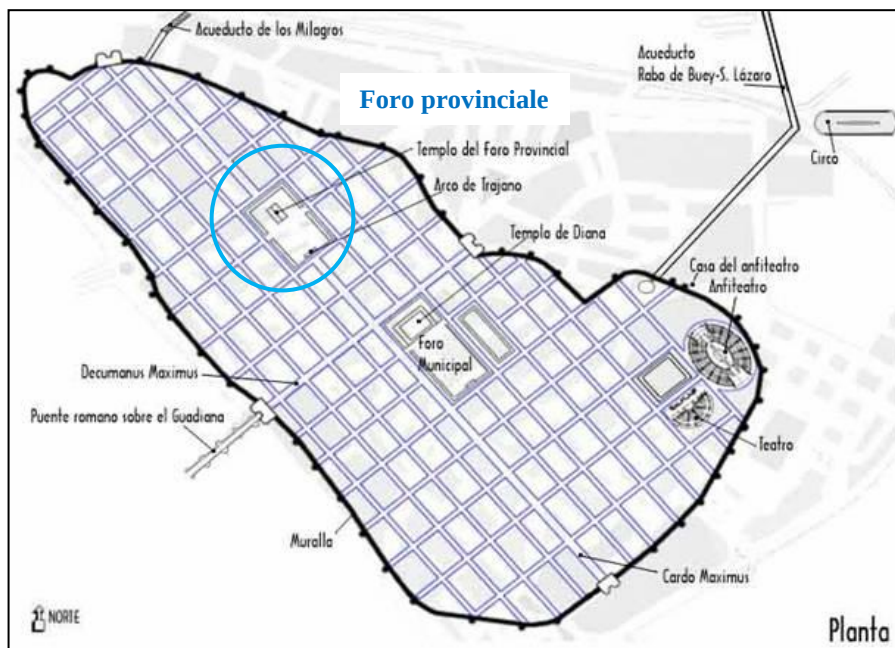


Province iberiche - Italica

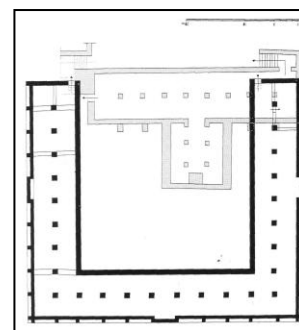


Italica

Province iberiche – Emerita e Conimbriga

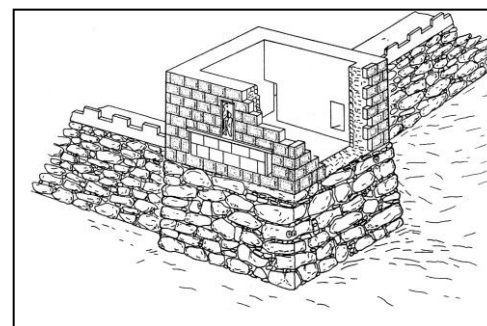
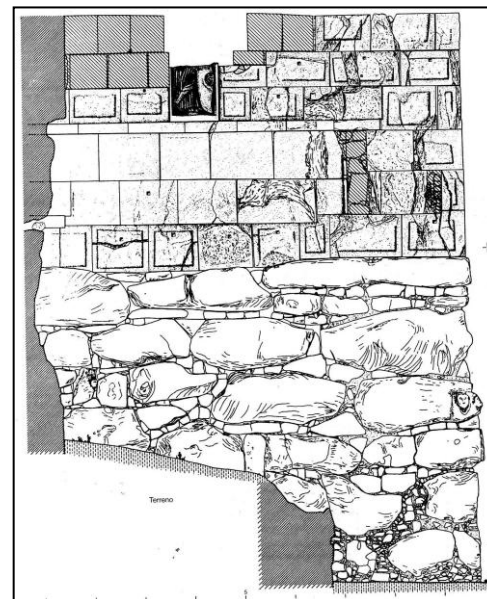
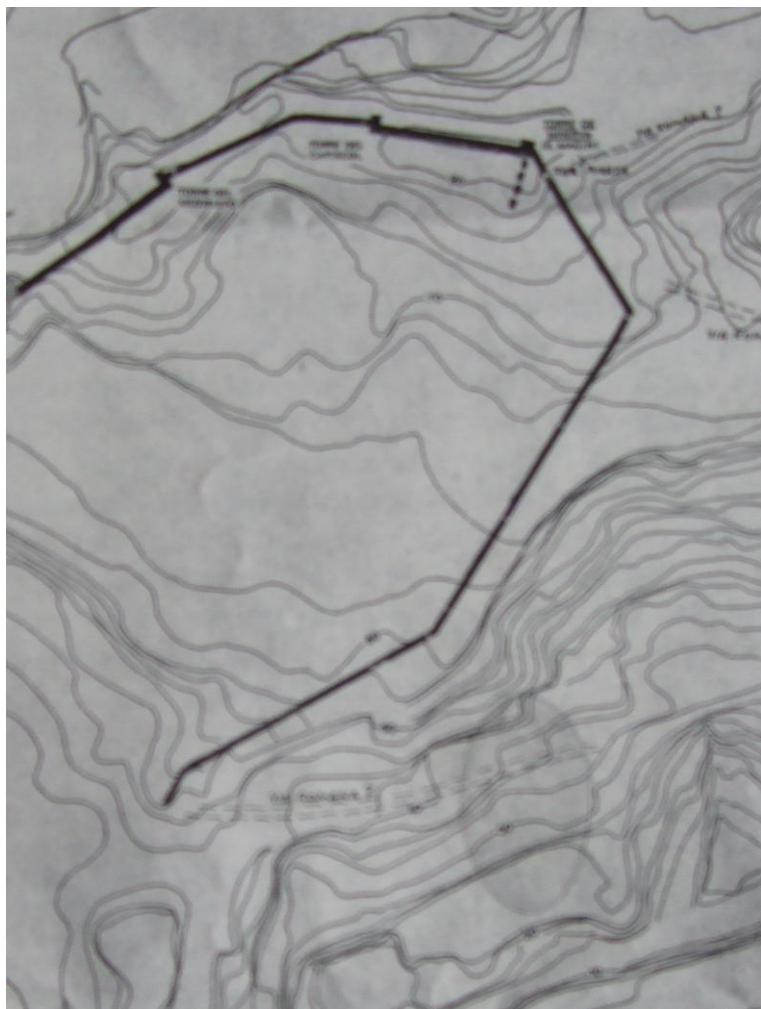


Emerita

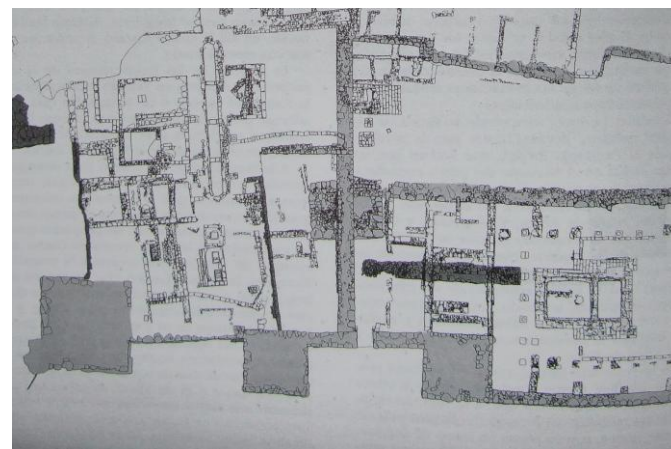
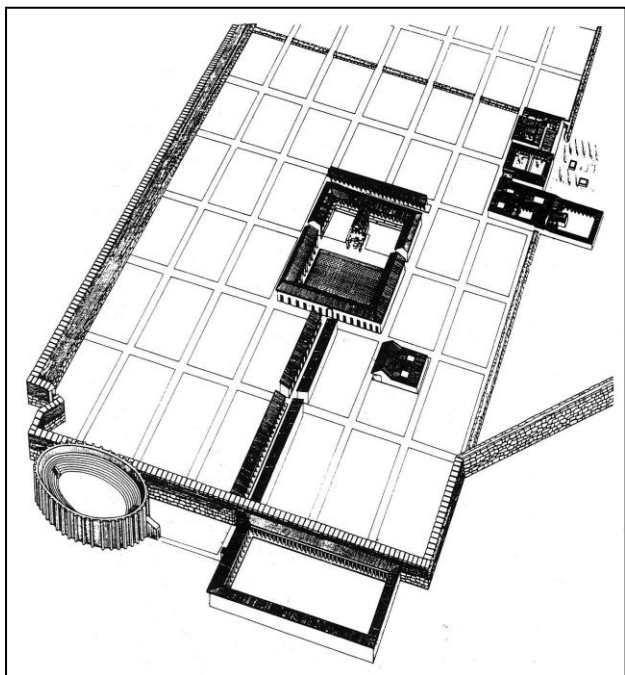


Conimbriga

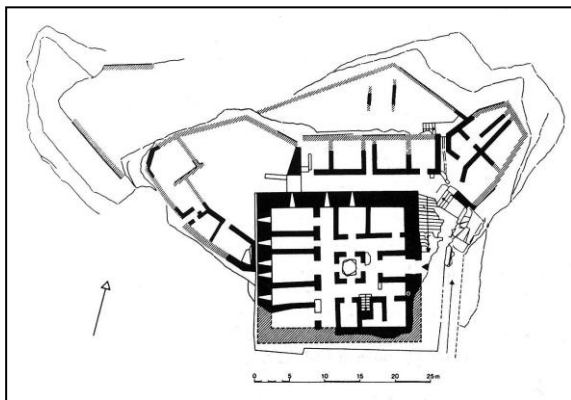
Province iberiche – mura, Tarraco



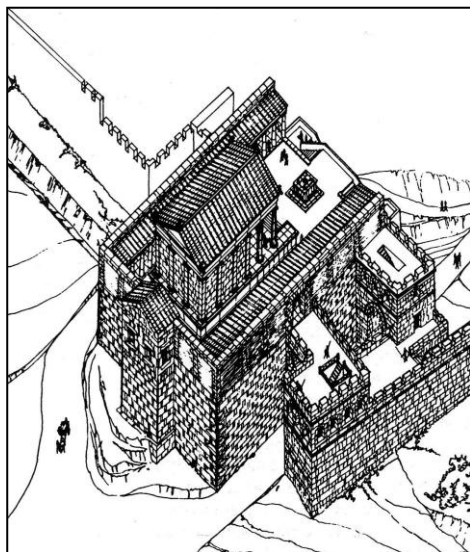
Province iberiche – mura, Ampurias



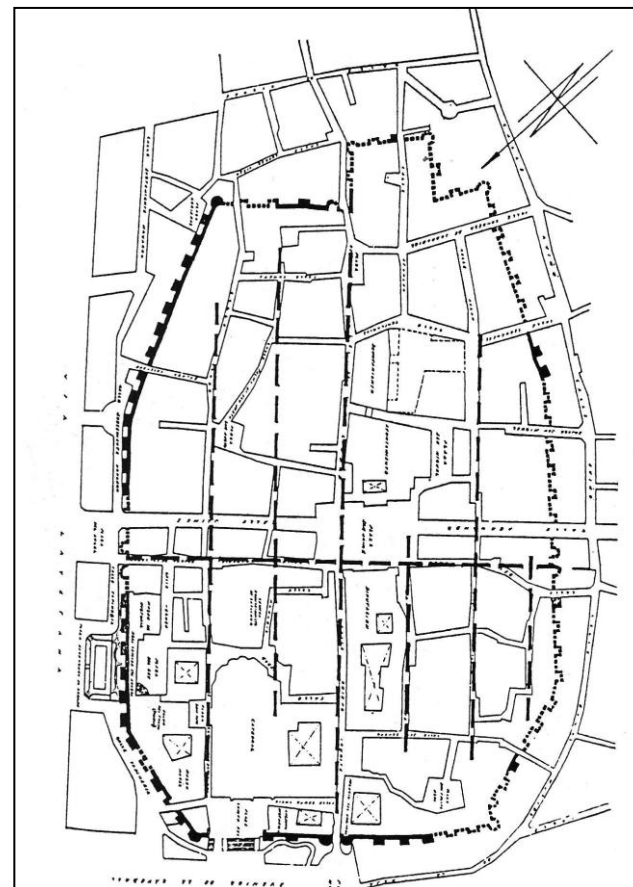
Province iberiche – mura



Castelo del Lousa

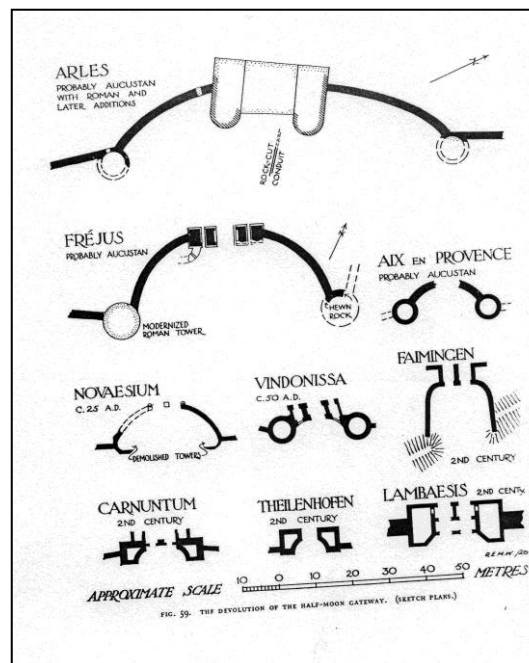
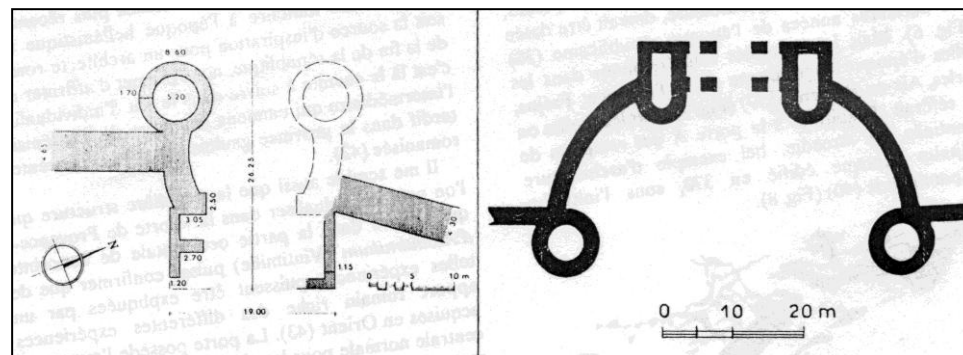
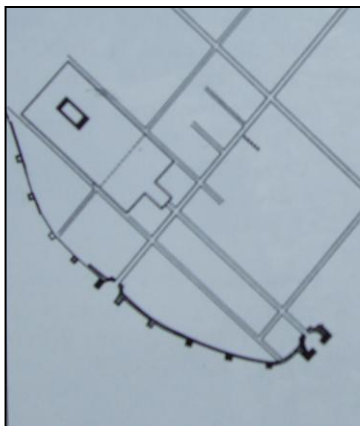
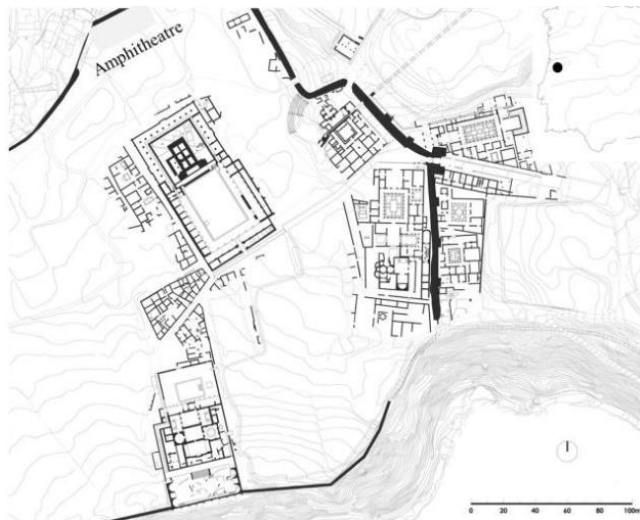


Carmona



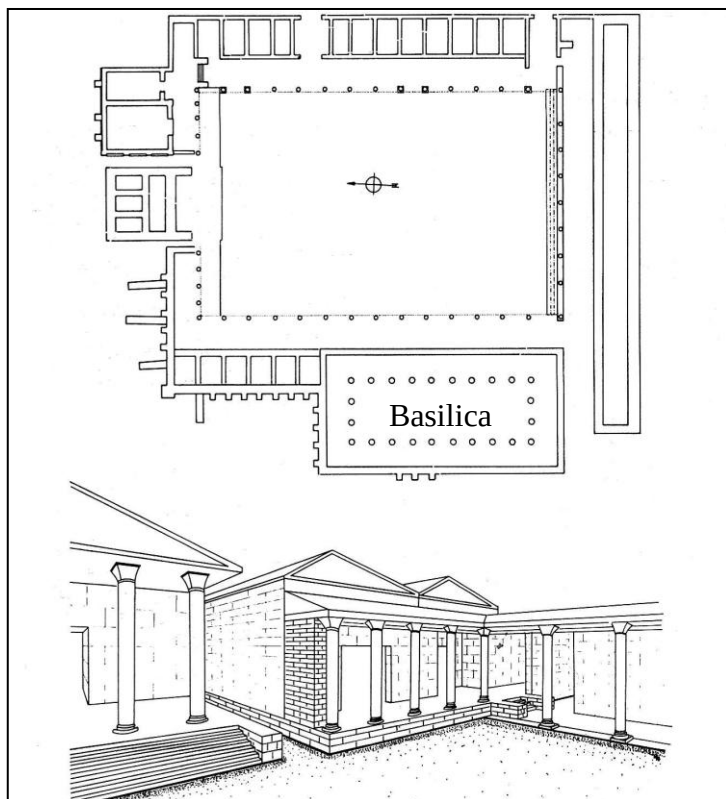
Barcino

Province iberiche – mura, Conimbriga

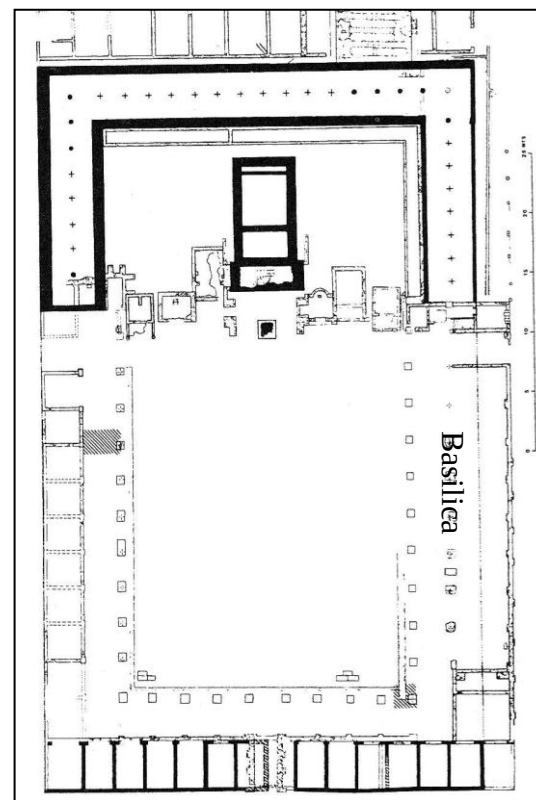


Porte con mesopirgo concavo

Province iberiche – Fori



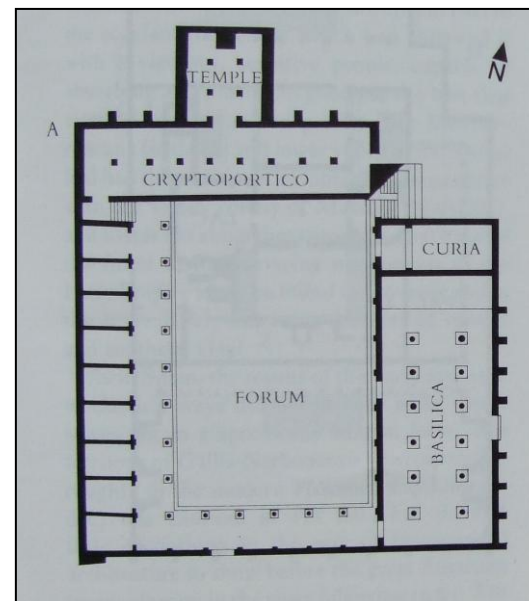
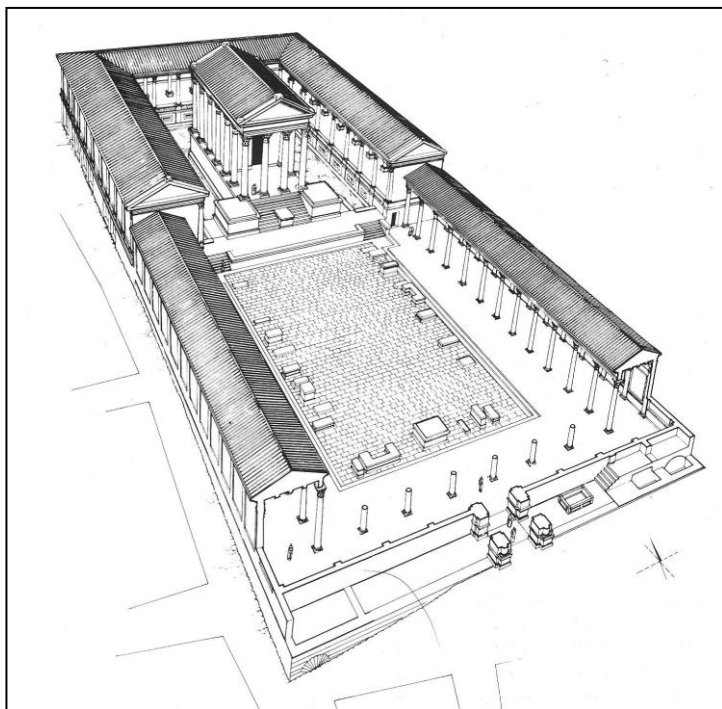
Sagunto



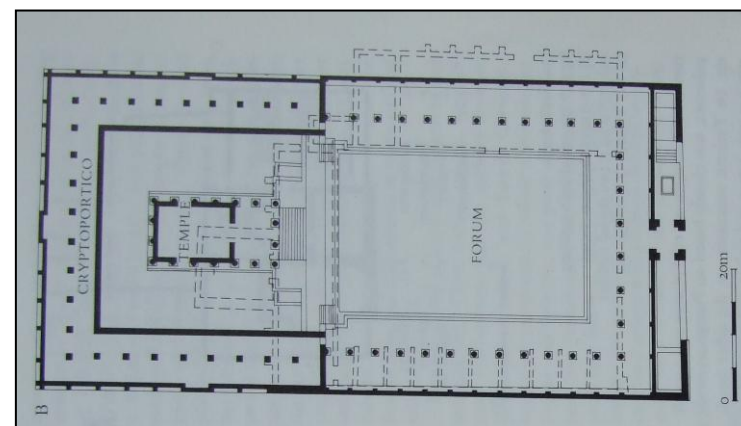
Ampurias



Province iberiche – fori, Conimbriga



I fase

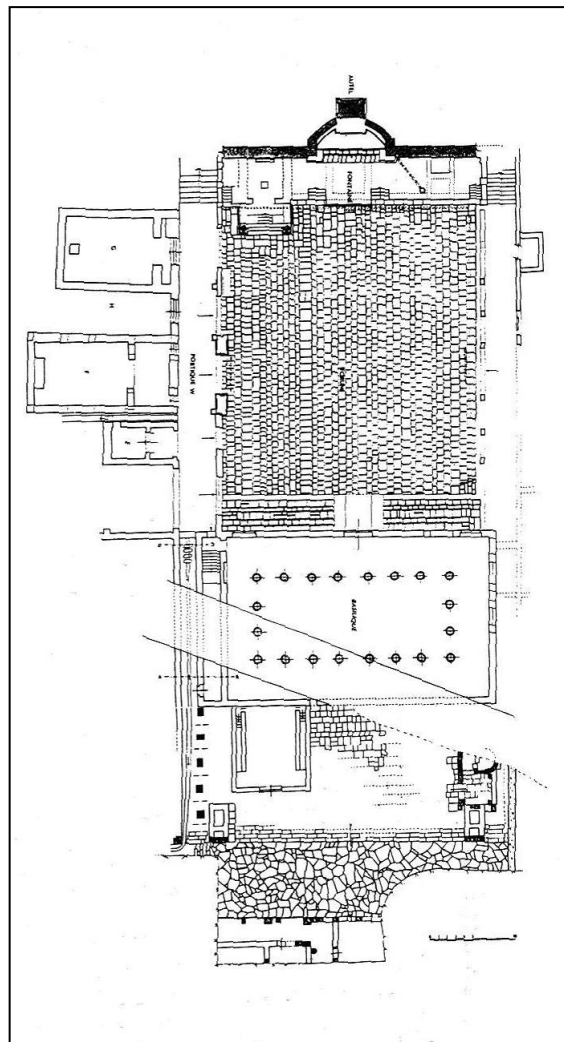
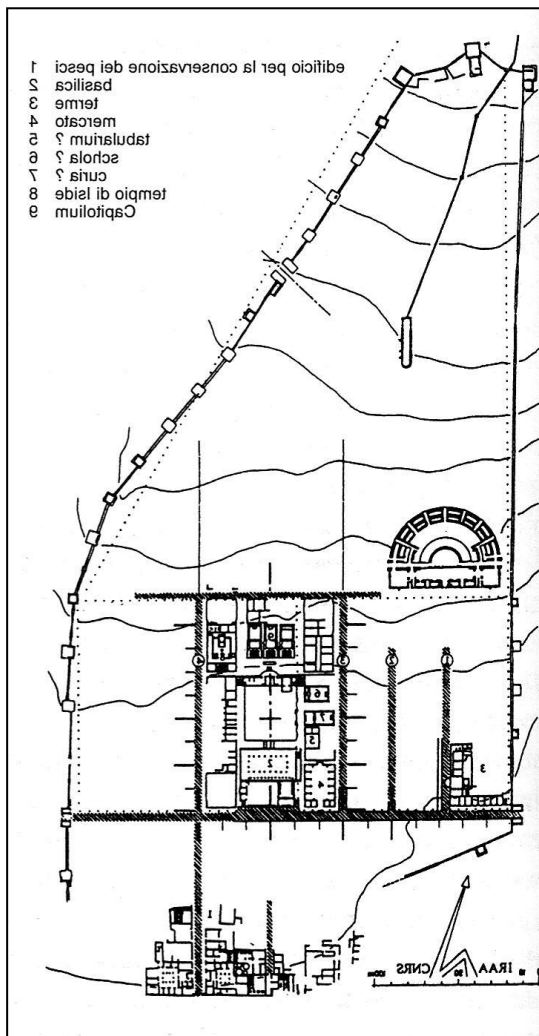


II fase

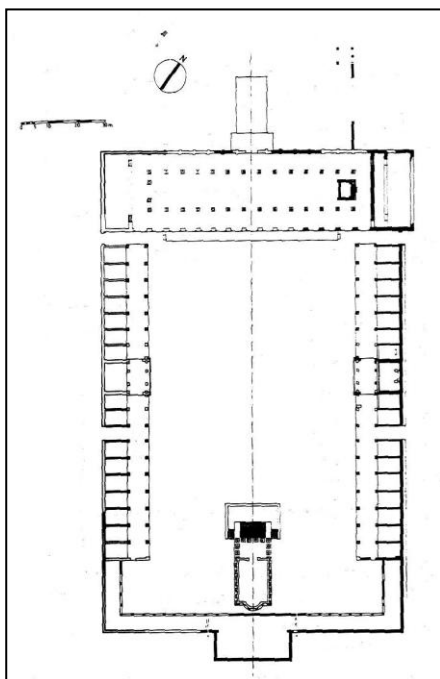
Province iberiche – fori, Conimbriga



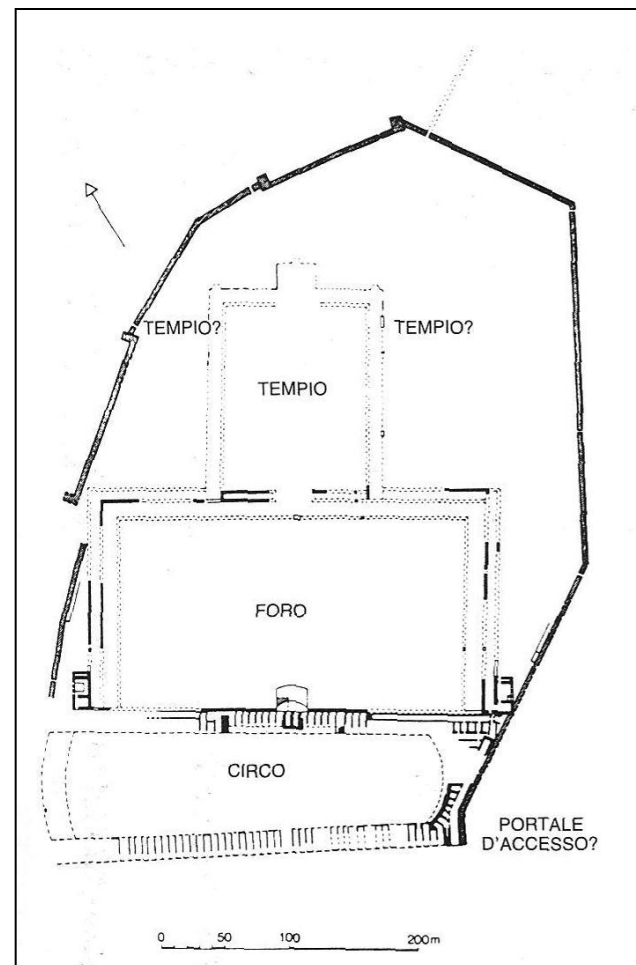
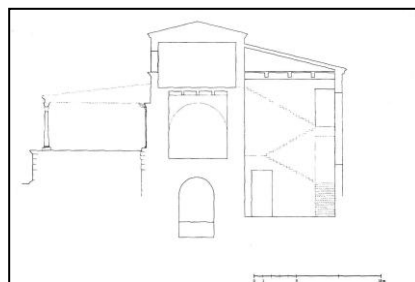
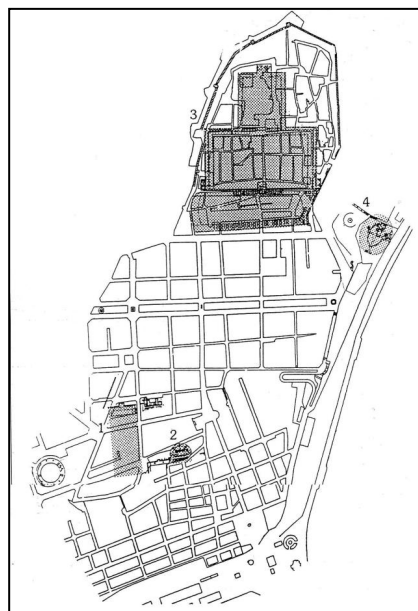
Province iberiche, fori – Baelo



Province iberiche, fori



Clunia

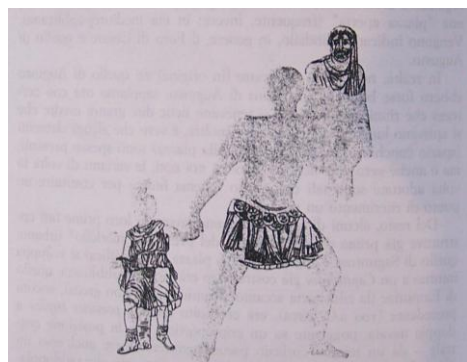


Tarraco

Province iberiche – fori, Merida



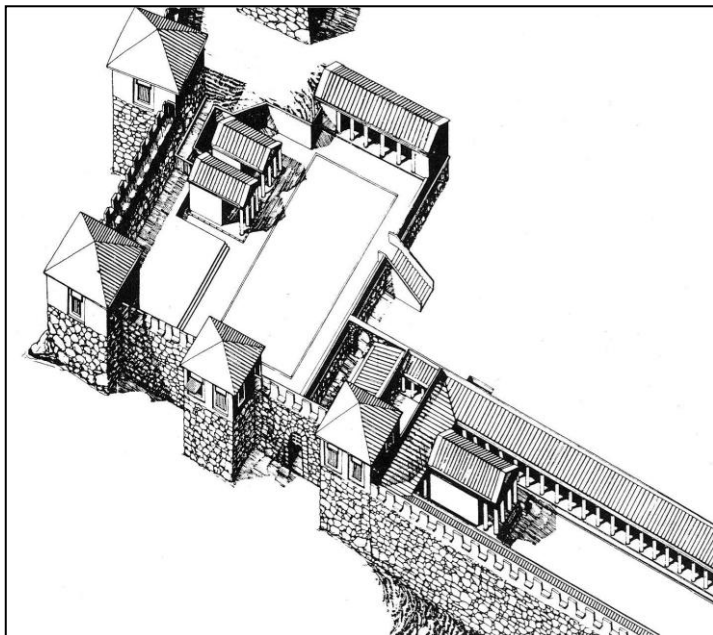
Province iberiche – fori, Merida



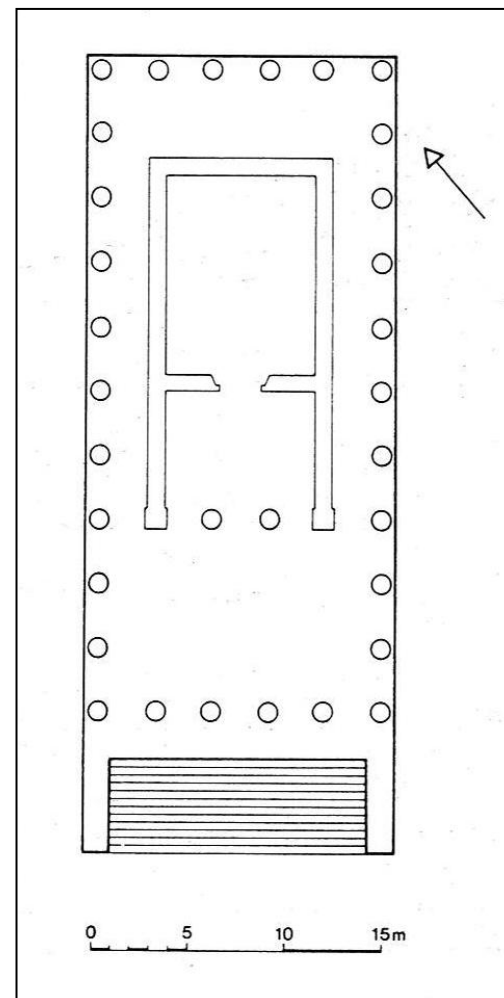
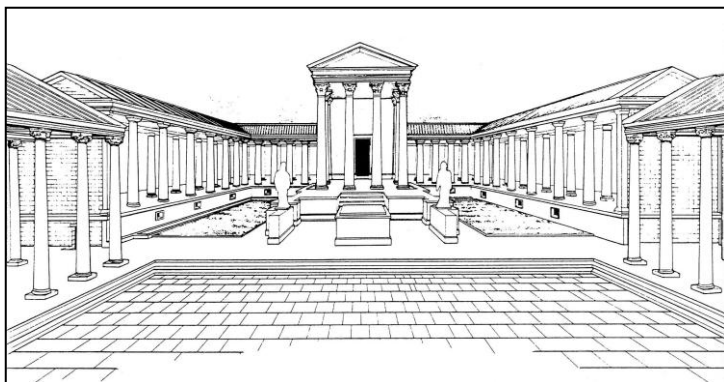
Nella nicchia centrale dell'edera nord del **Foro di Augusto** era il gruppo di Enea che fugge da Troia ponendo in salvo i Penati, con il padre Anchise e il figlio Ascanio. A Roma sono esposti i calchi da Merida



Province iberiche – templi



Ampurias

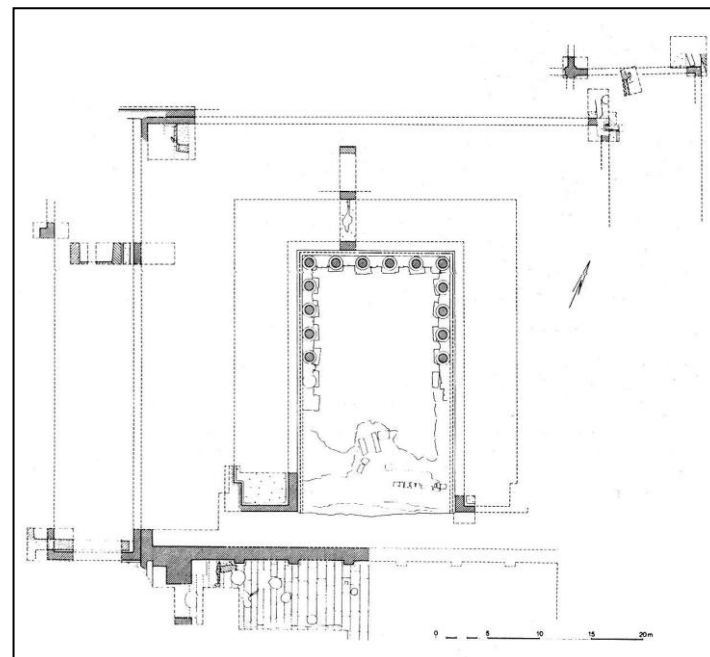


Barcino

Province iberiche – templi



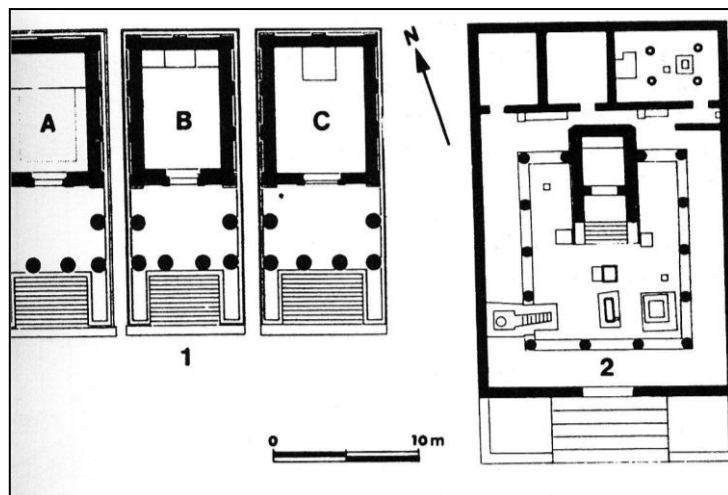
Merida



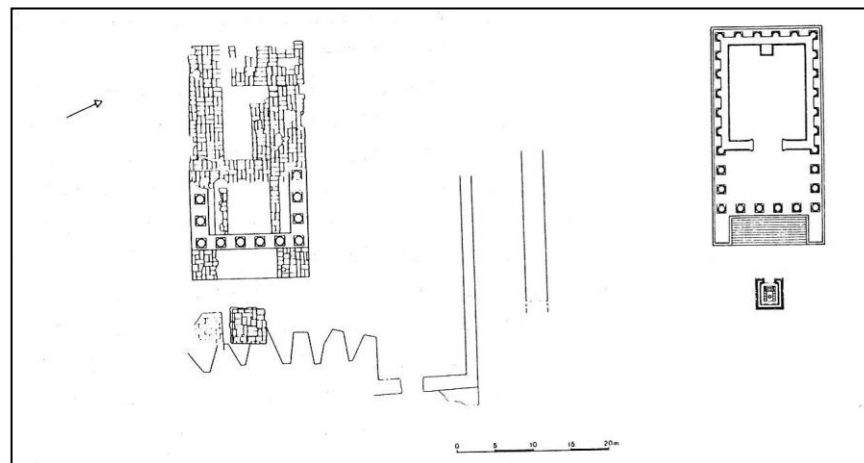
Evora



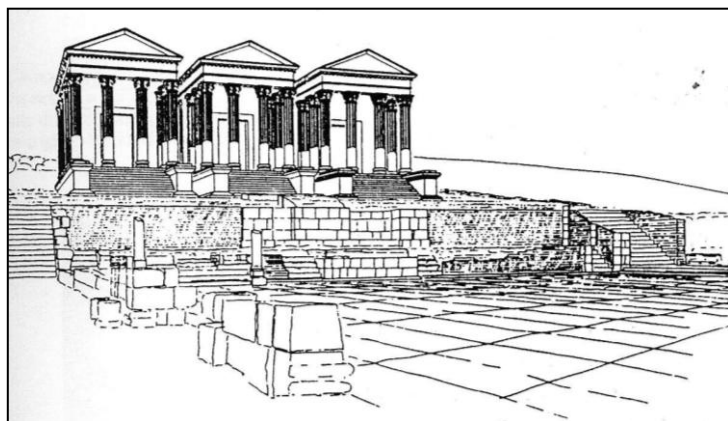
Province iberiche – templi



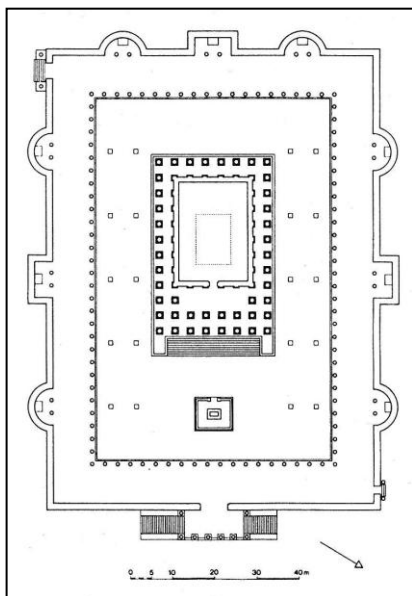
Baelo



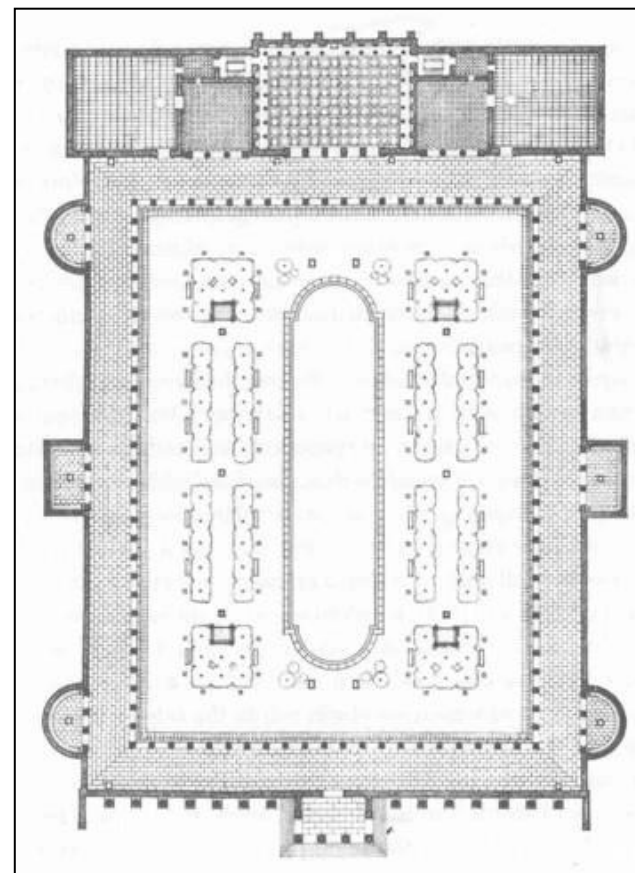
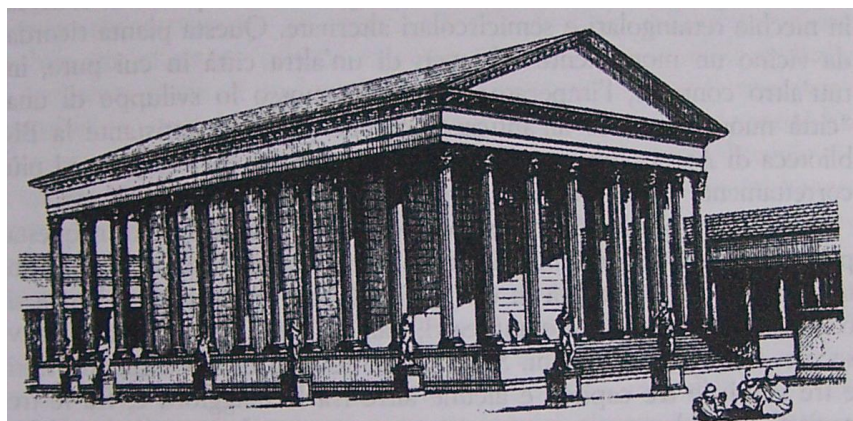
Cordova



Province iberiche – templi, Italica

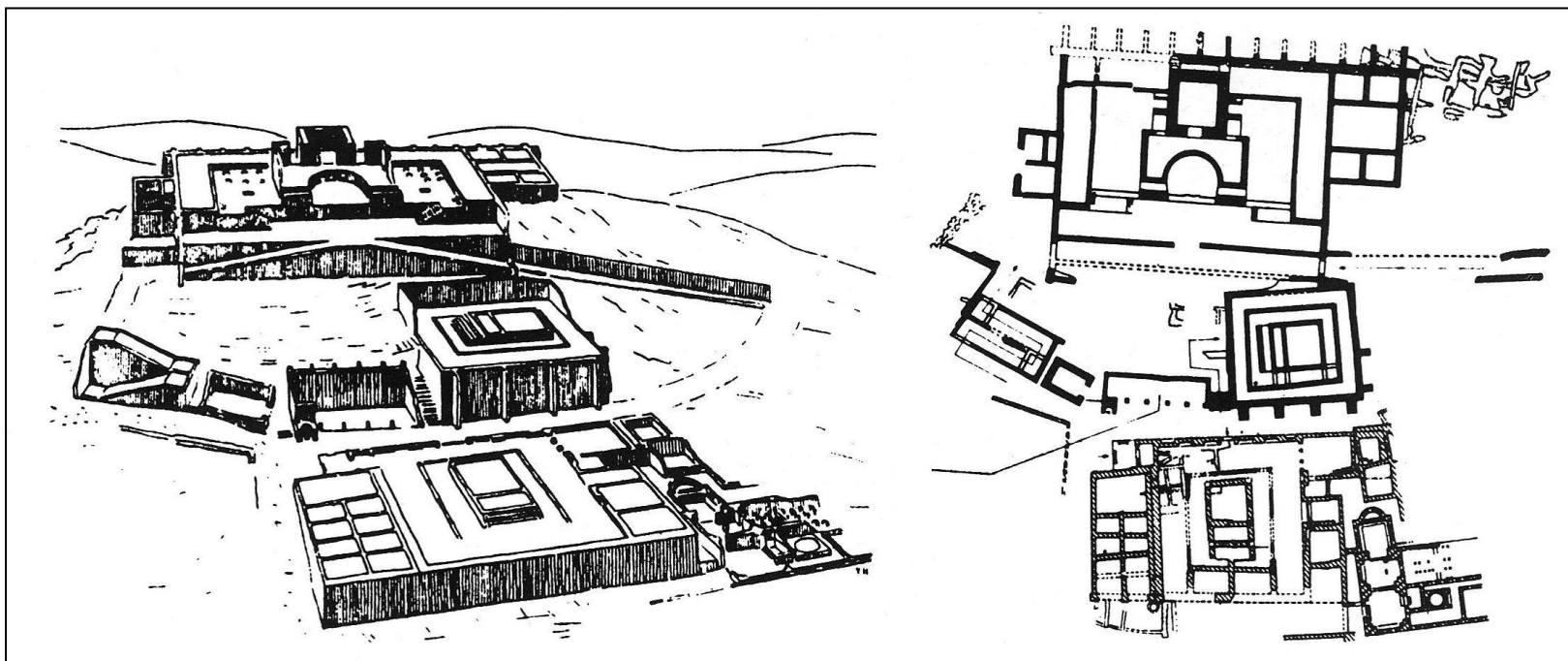


Traianeum

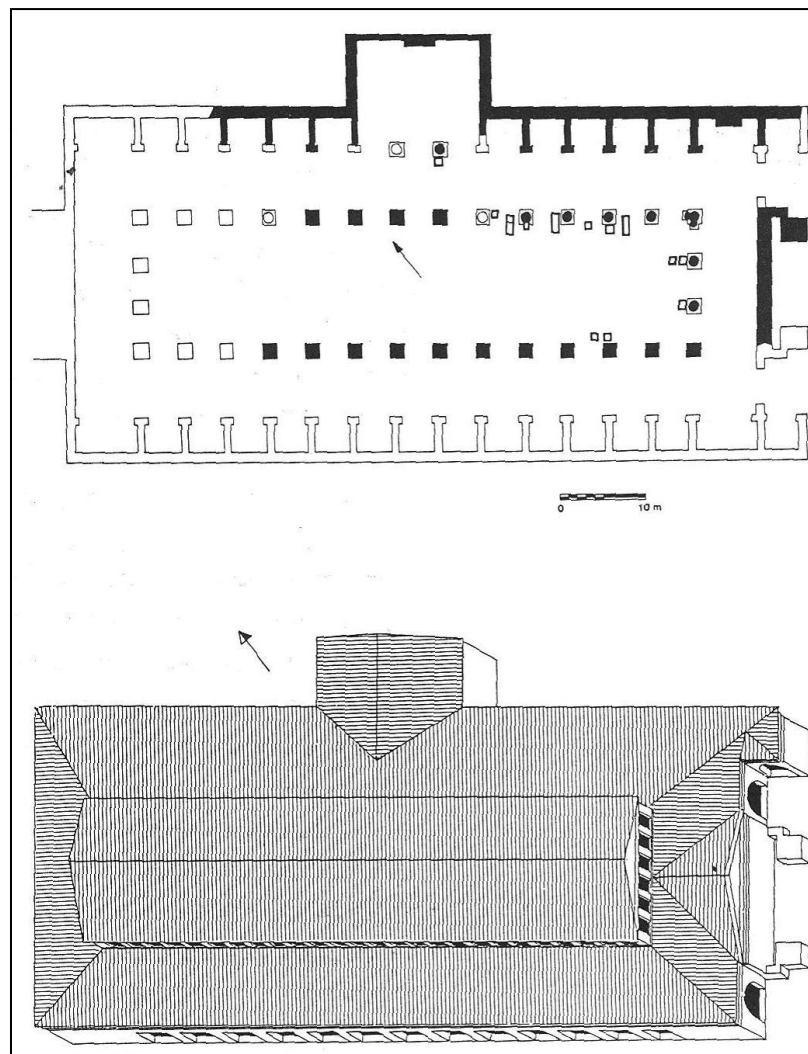


Atene, Biblioteca di Adriano

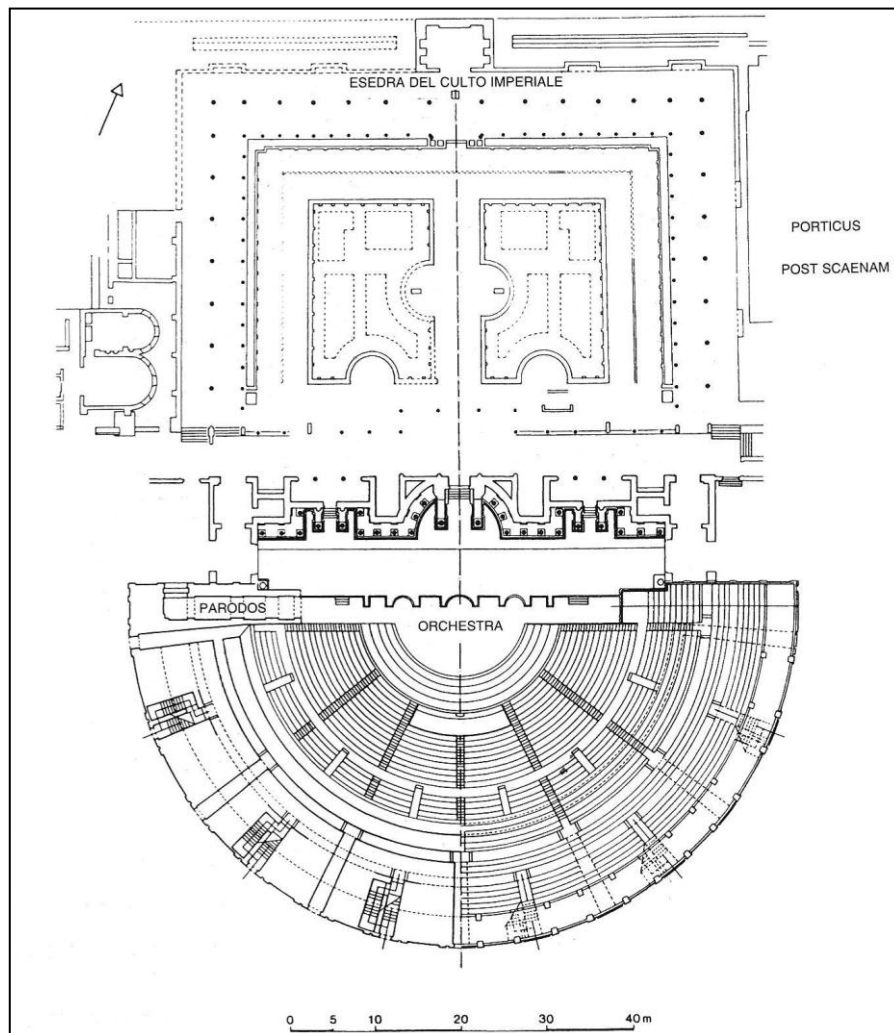
Province iberiche – Santuari, Munigua



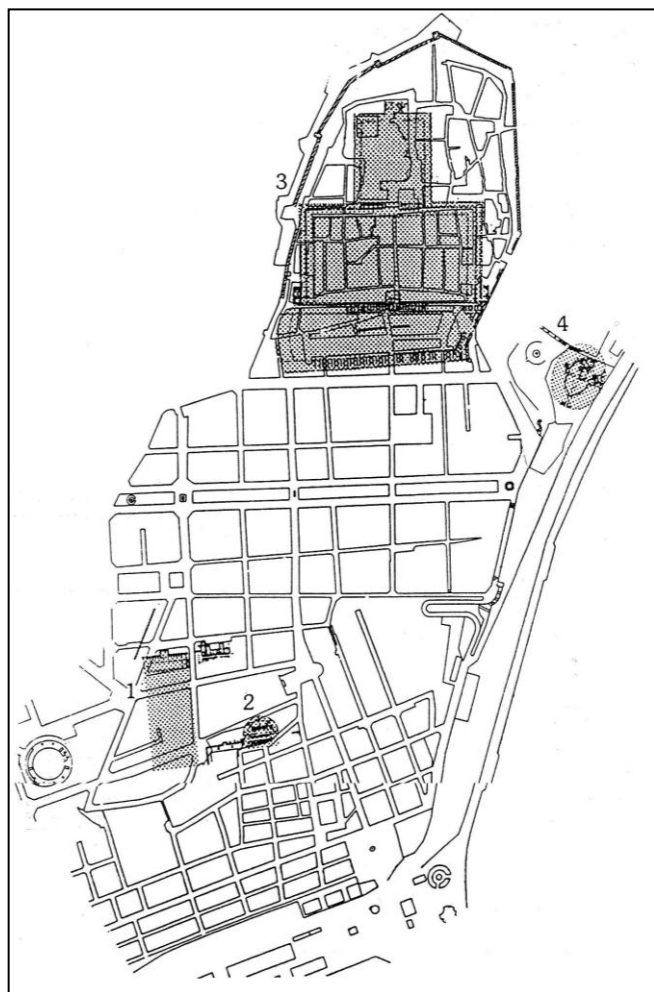
Province iberiche – basiliche, Tarraco



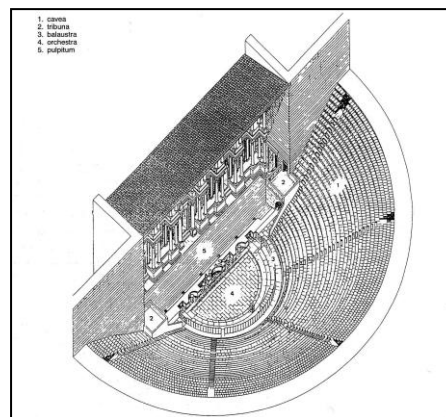
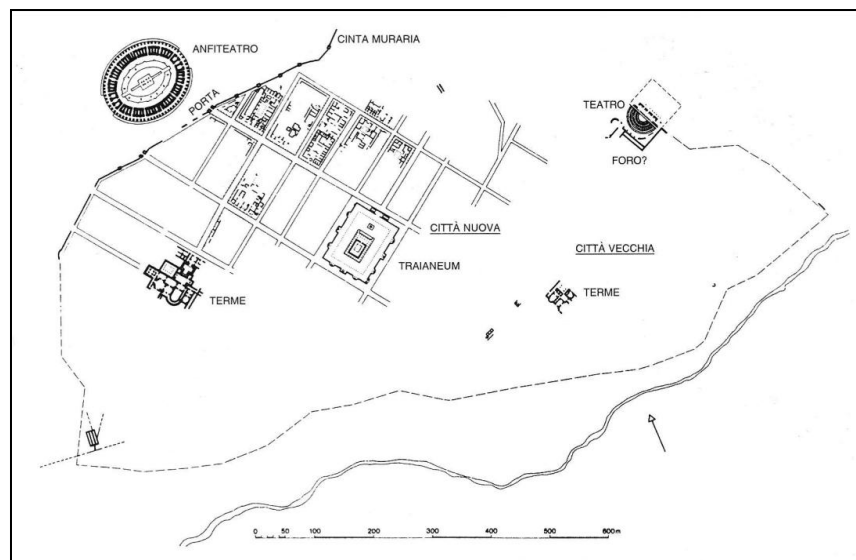
Province iberiche – teatri, Merida



Province iberiche – teatri

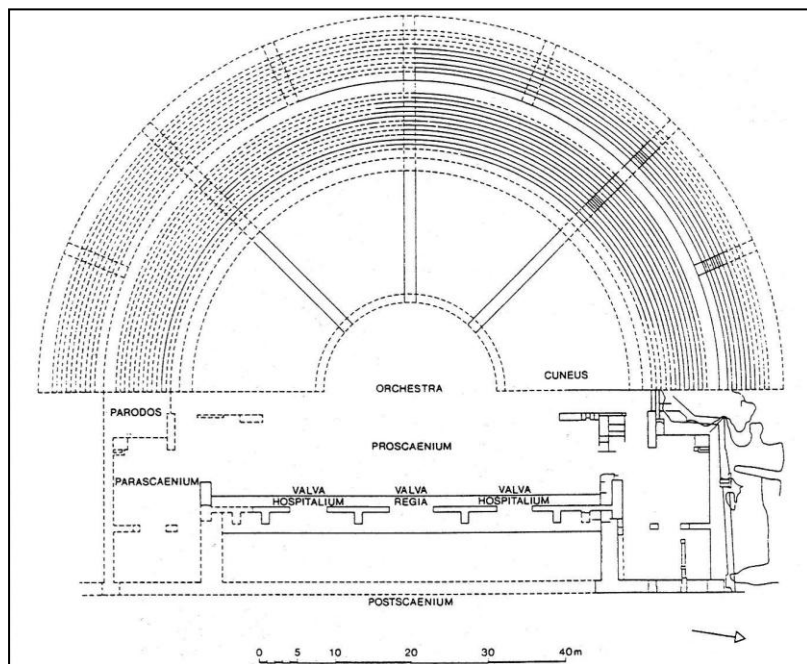


Tarraco

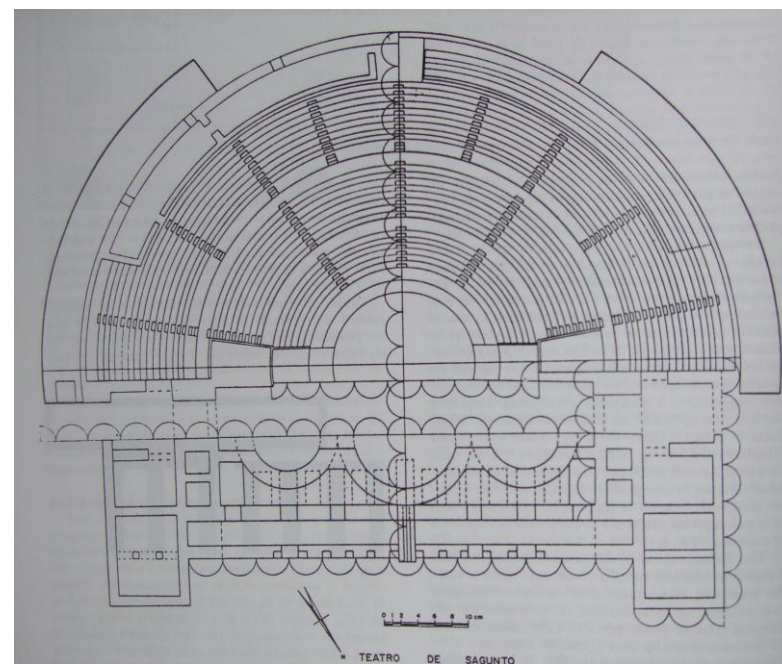


Italica

Province iberiche – teatri

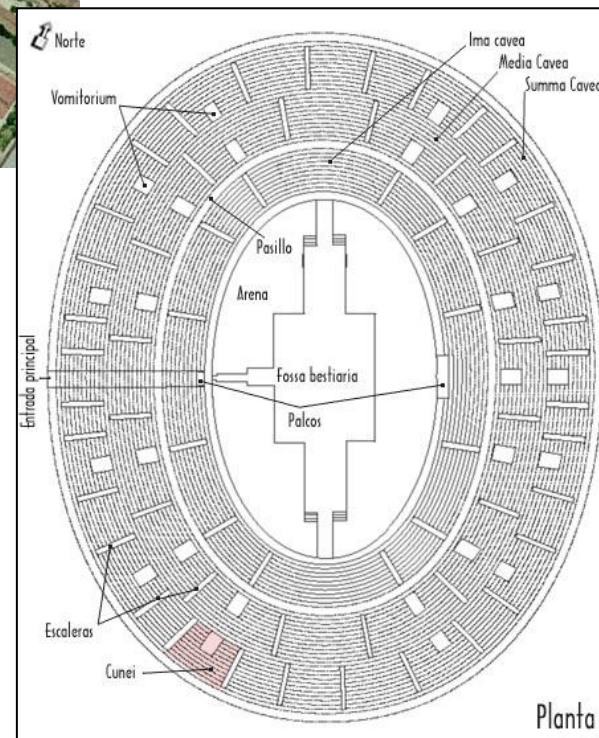
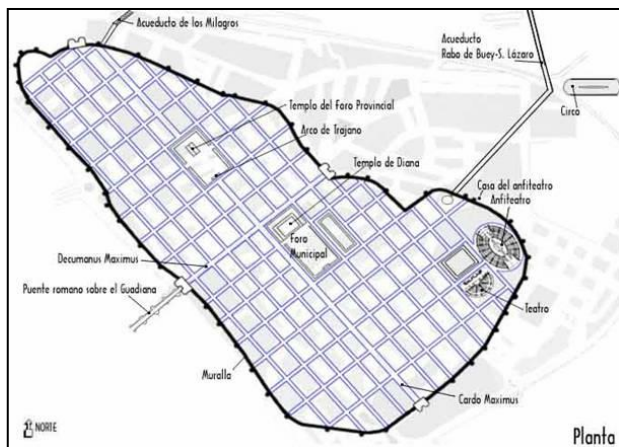


Clunia

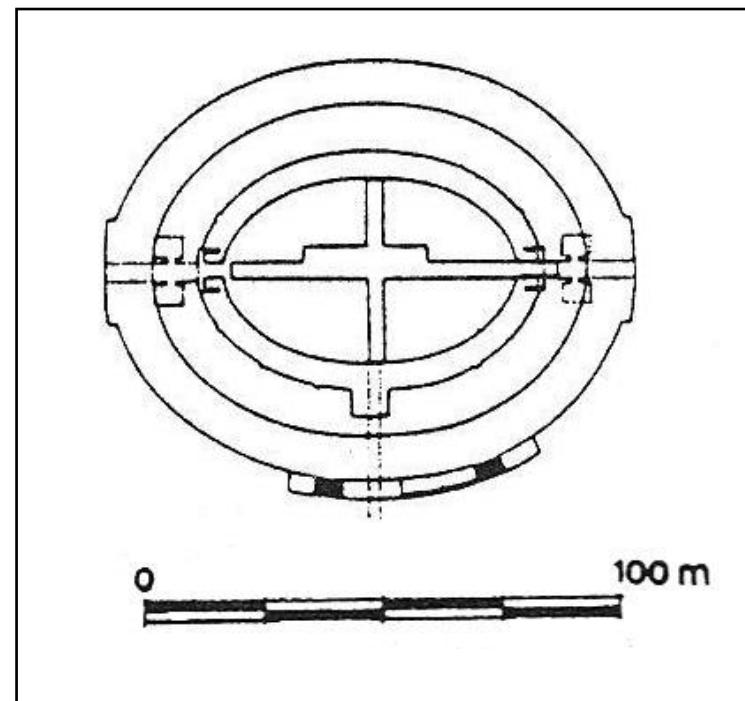
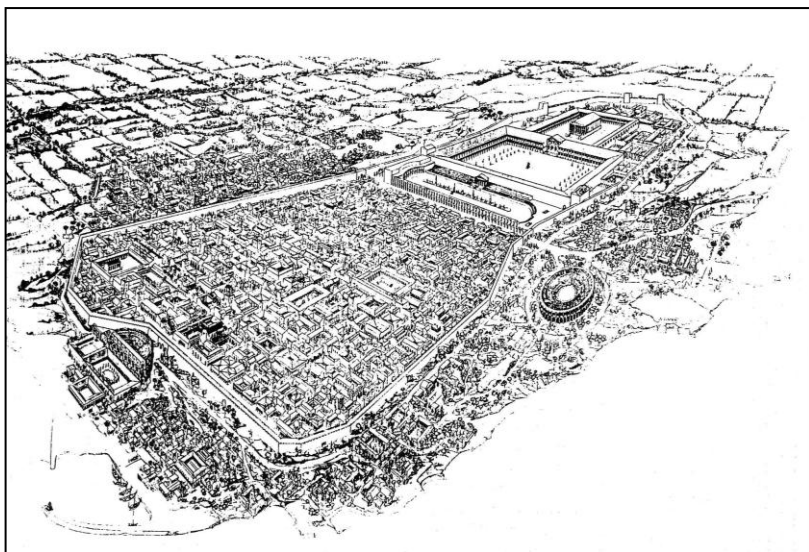


Sagunto

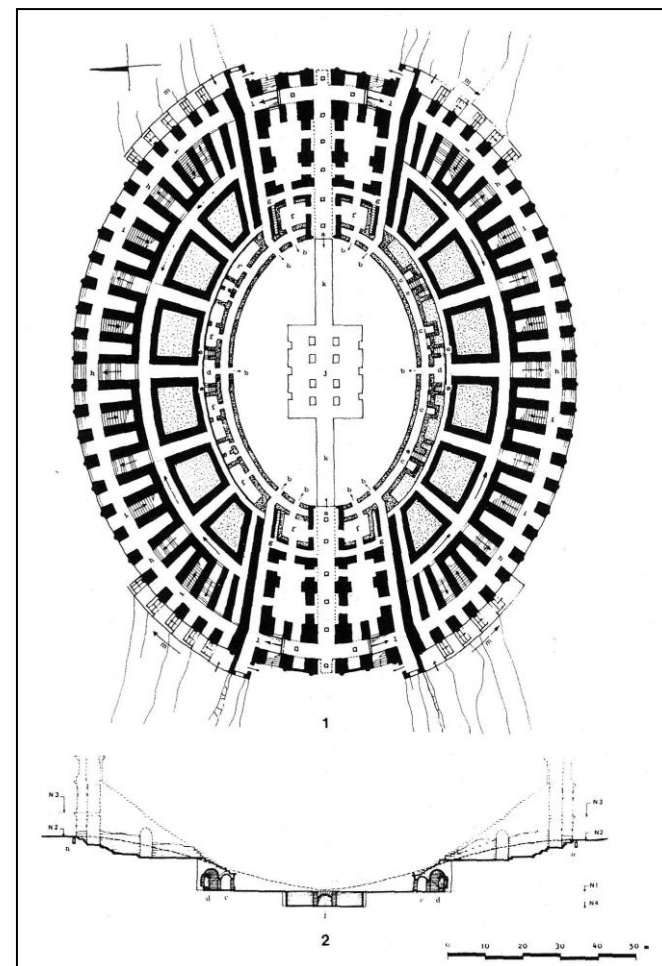
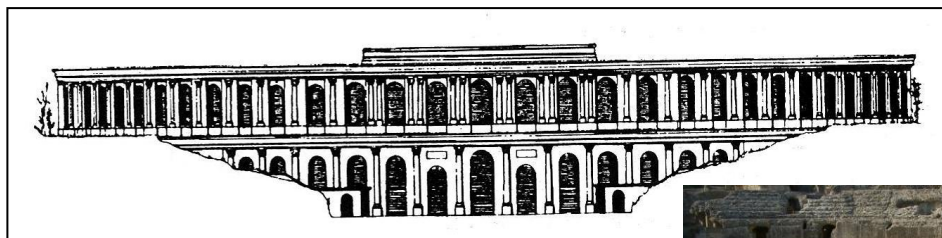
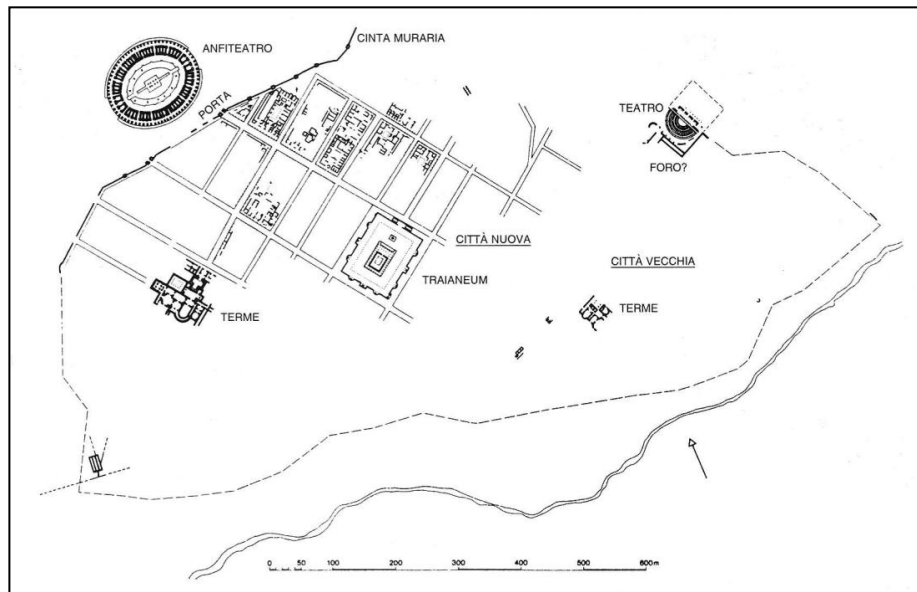
Province iberiche – anfiteatri, Merida



Province iberiche – anfiteatri, Tarraco



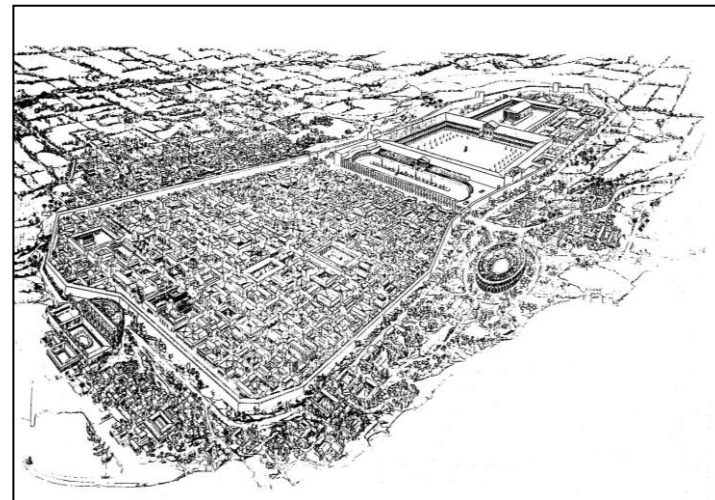
Province iberiche – anfiteatri, Italica



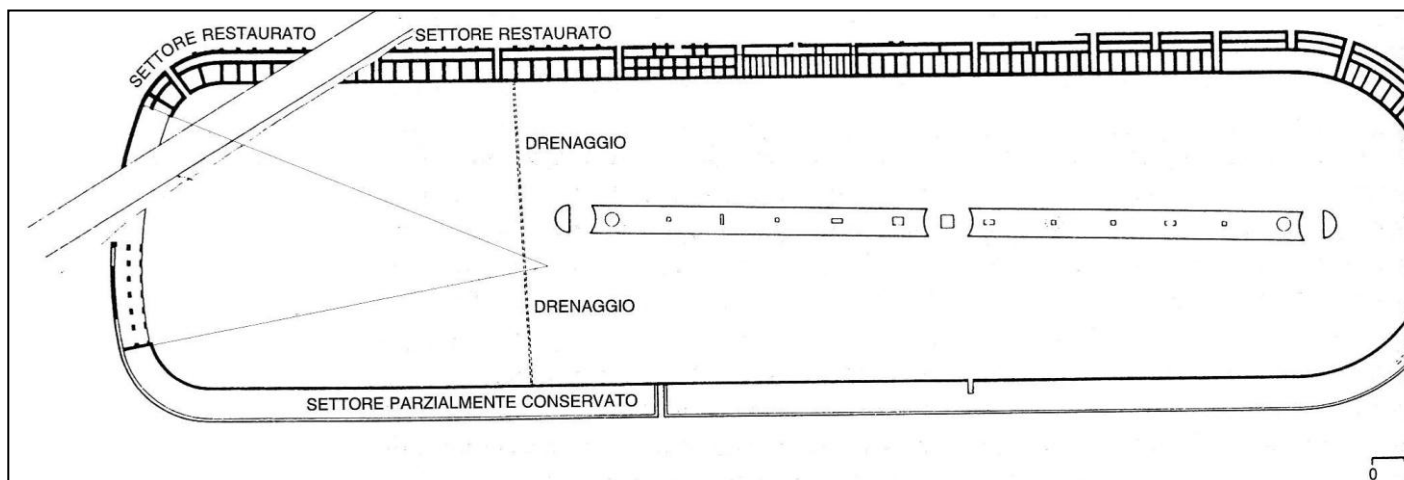
Province iberiche – circhi



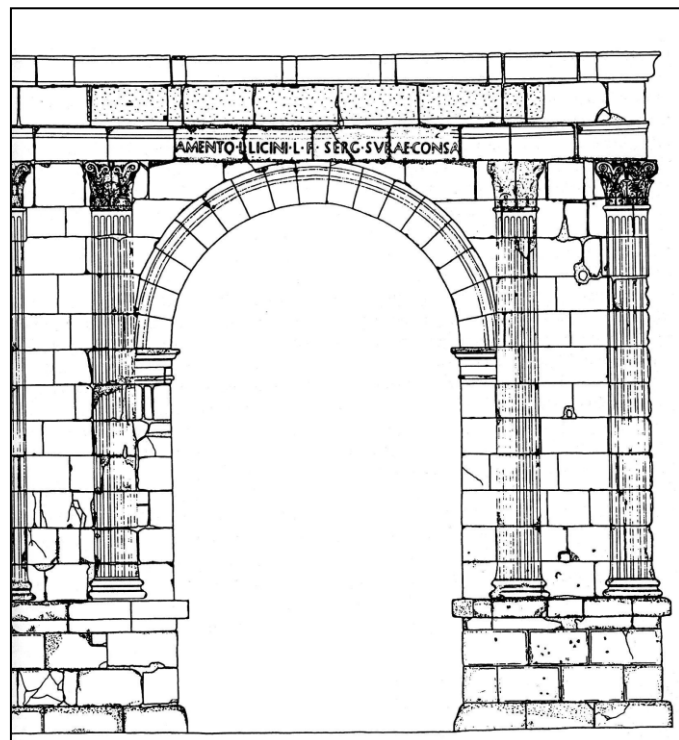
Merida



Tarraco



Province iberiche – archi



Barà



Medinaceli

Province iberiche – acquedotti

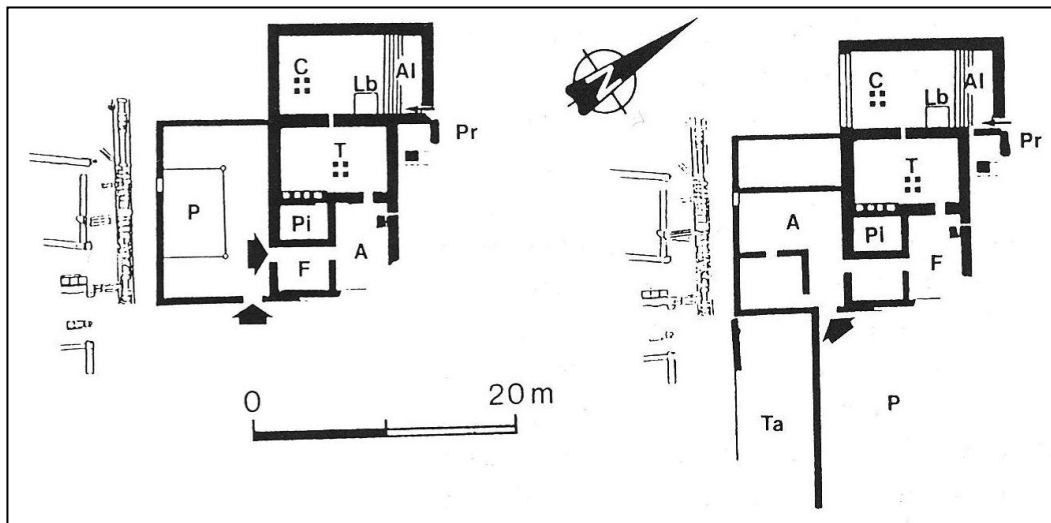


Segovia

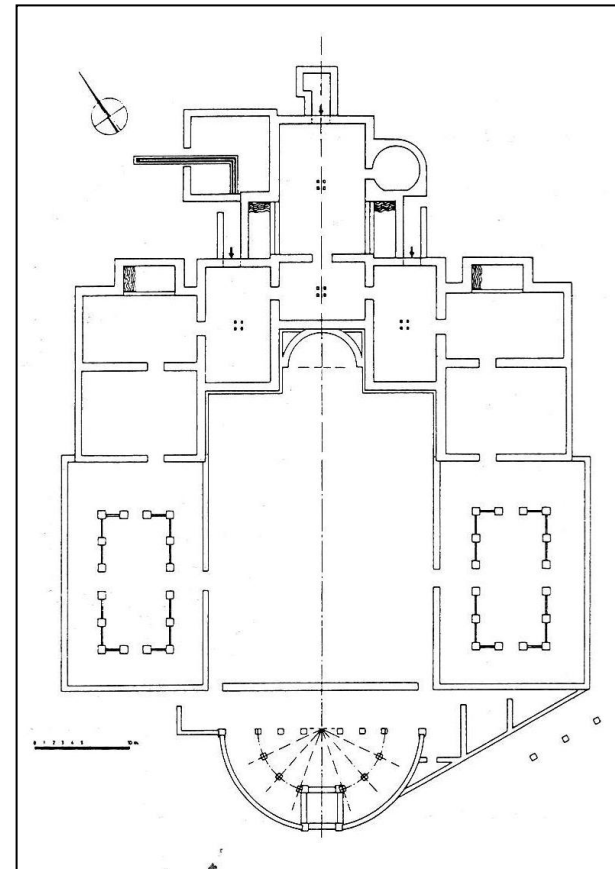


Merida

Province iberiche – terme



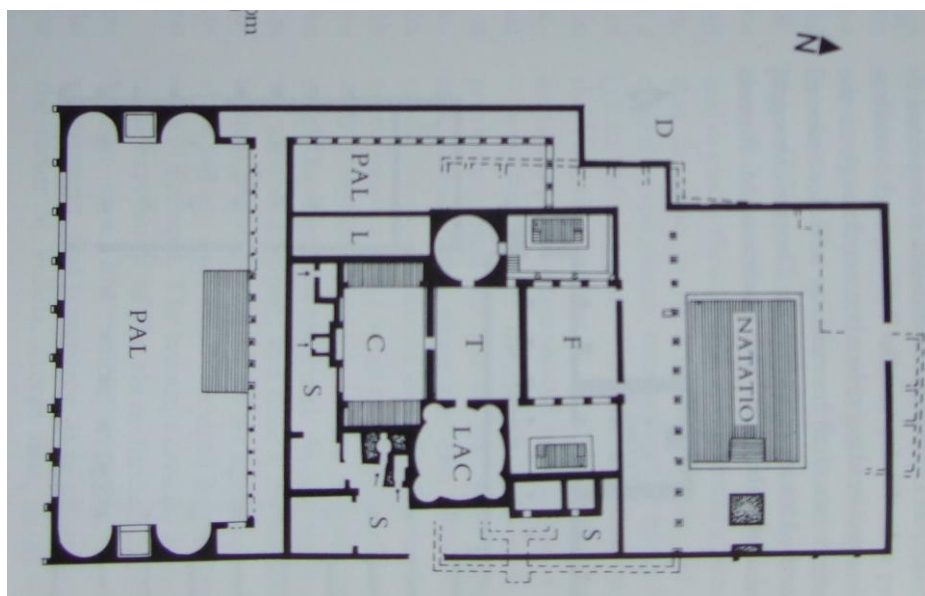
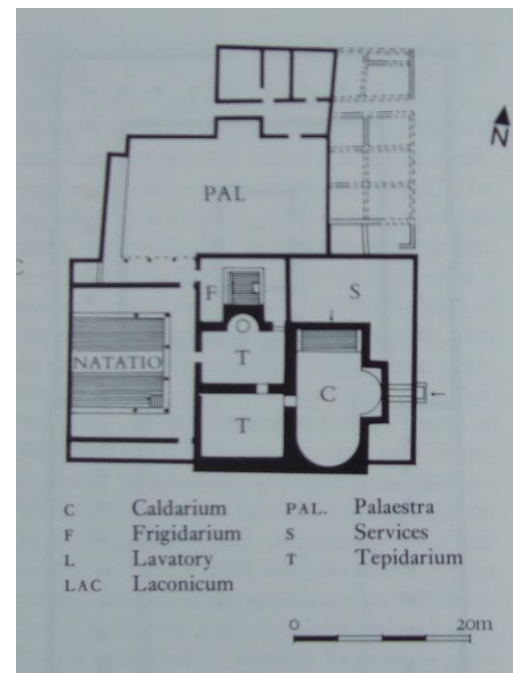
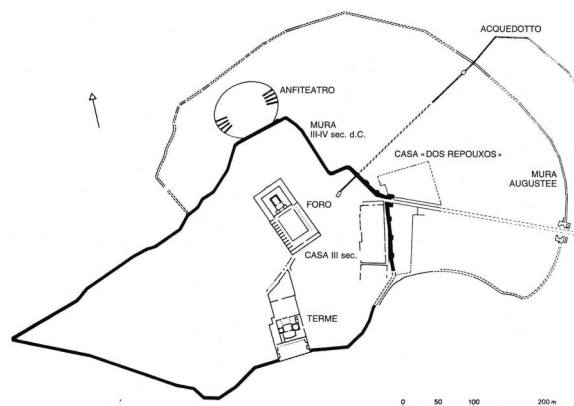
Baetulo



Clunia

Province iberiche – terme, Conimbriga

I fase



II fase

Province iberiche



Province iberiche



Province iberiche



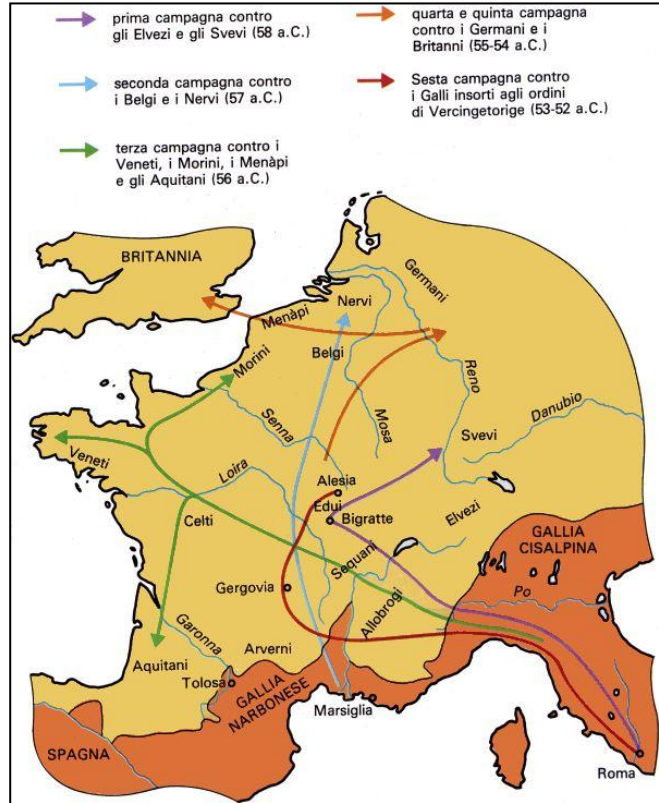
Province iberiche



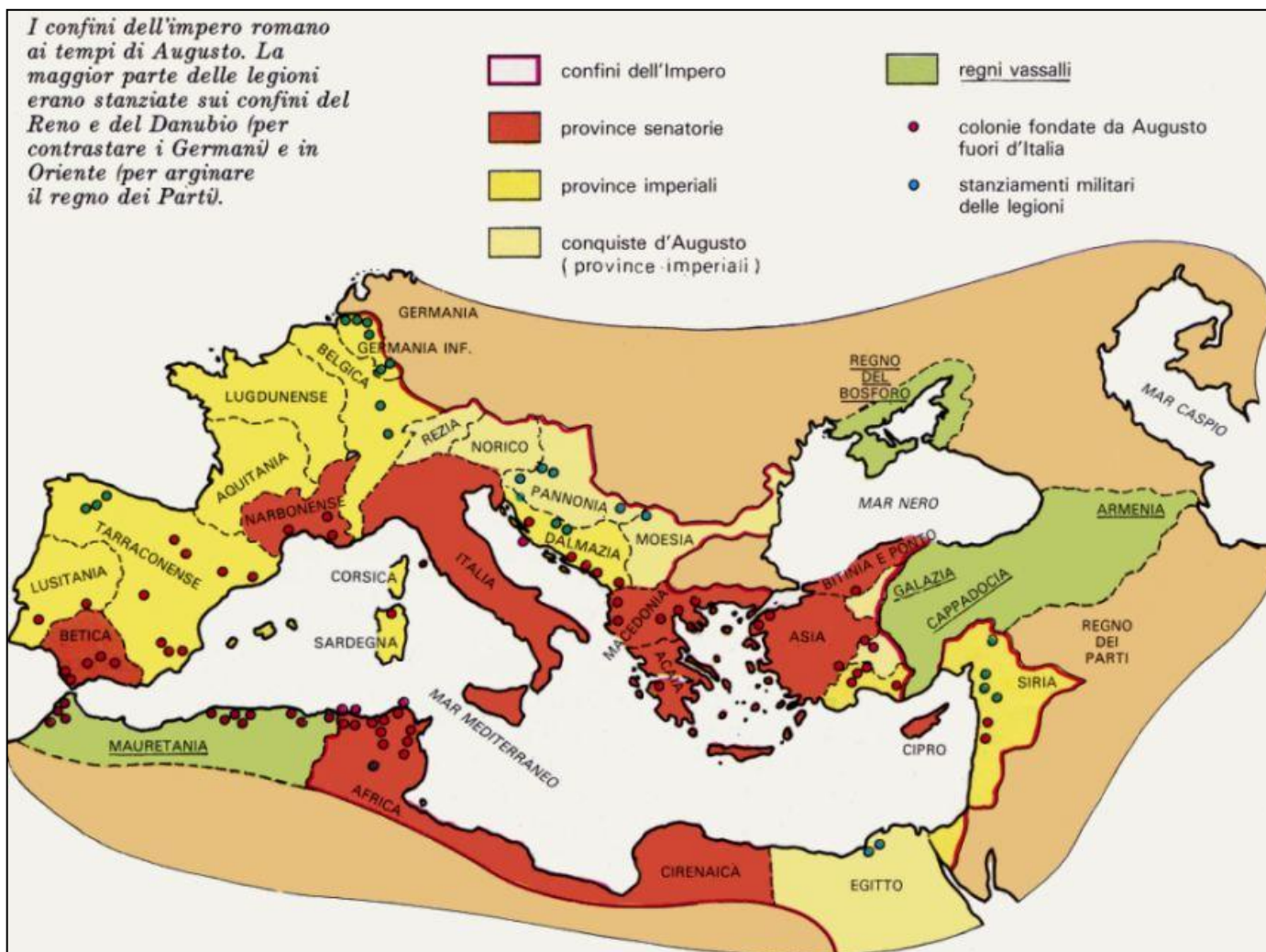
Archeologia delle Province romane

Gallie

Gallie



Gallie



Gallia Narbonene

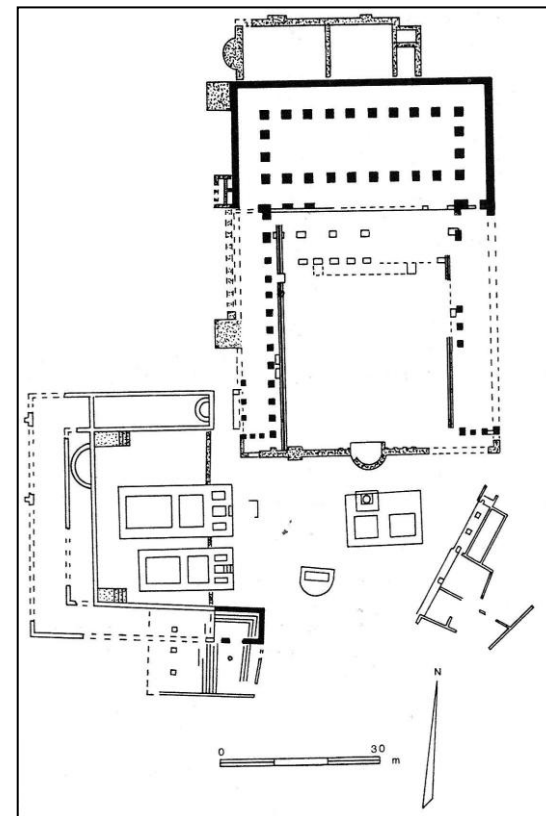
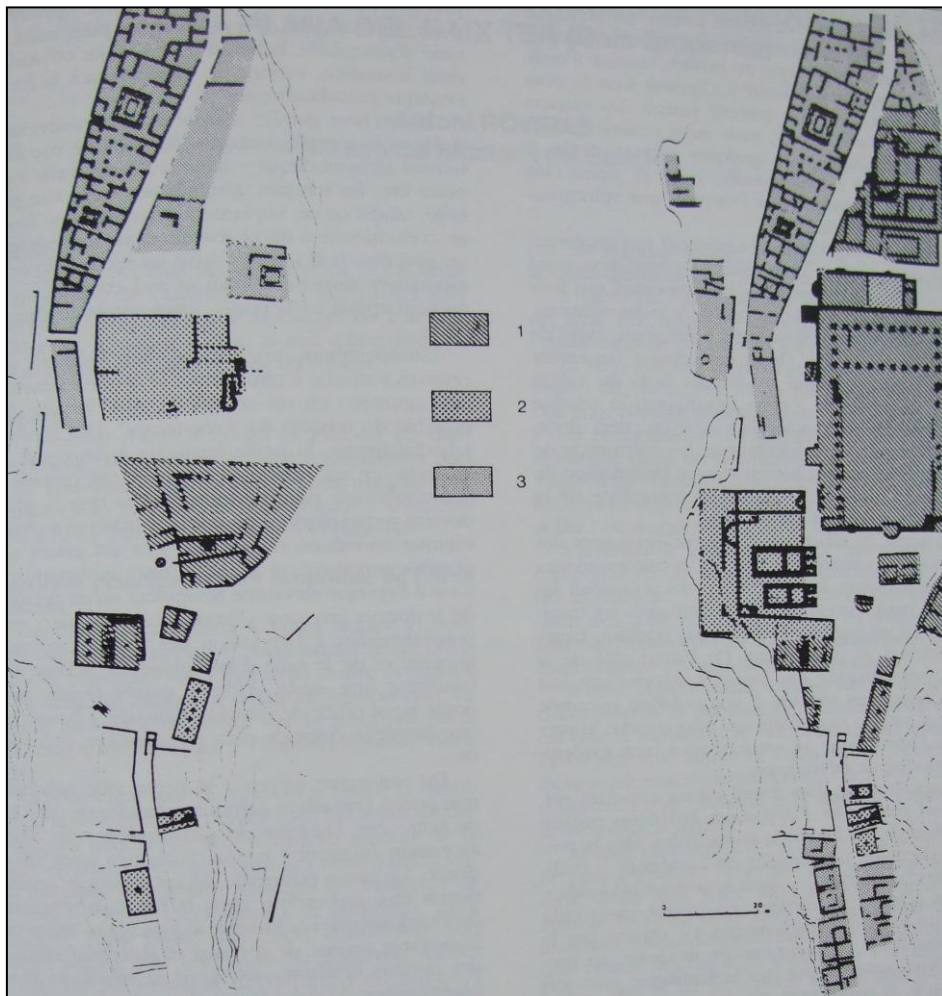


Entremont



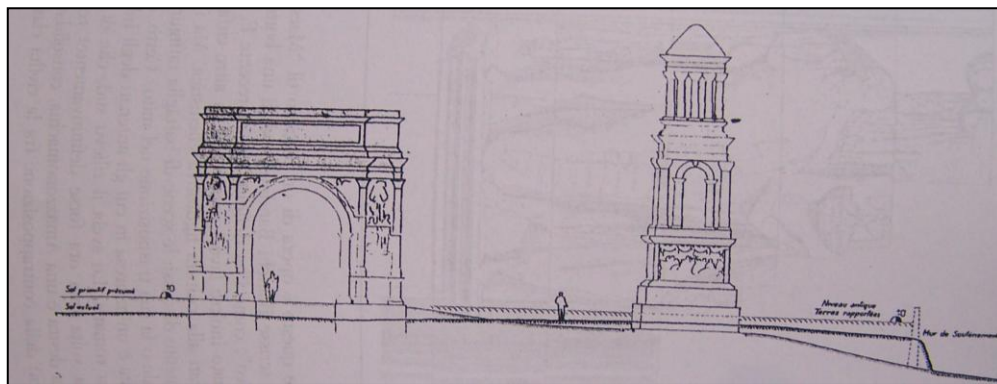
Glanum

Gallia Narbonense - Glanum



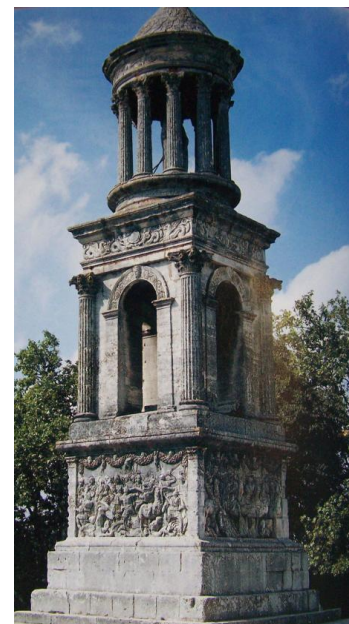
Foro

Gallia Narbonense - Glanum



Arco

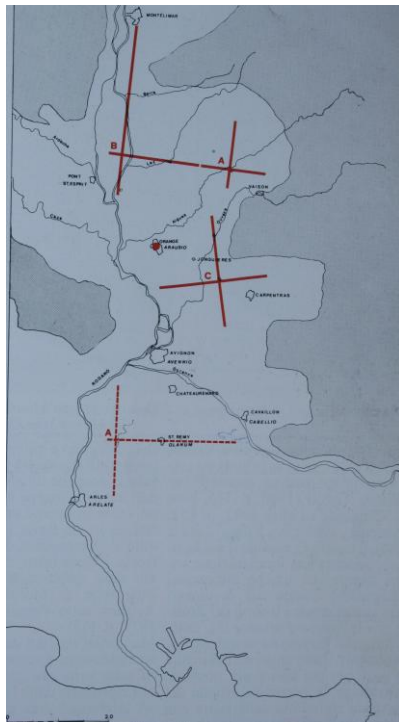
Saint Remy, Mausoleo
dei Giuli



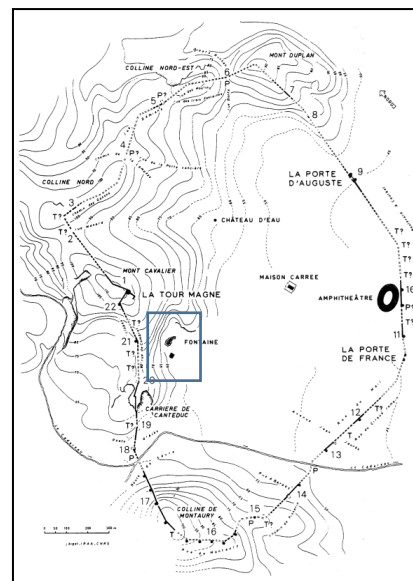
Gallia Narbonense



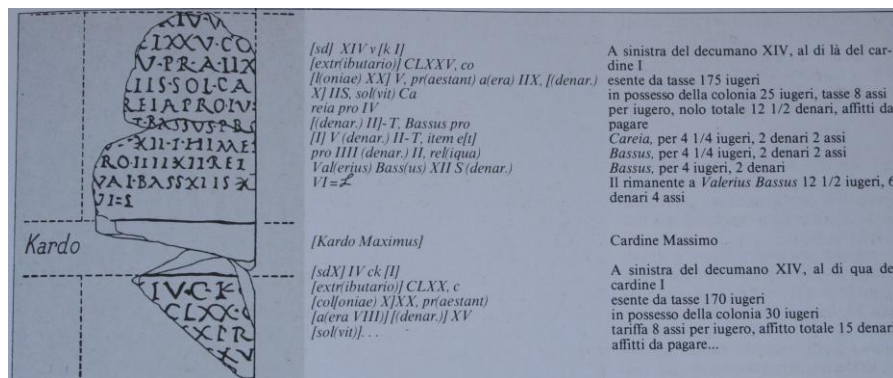
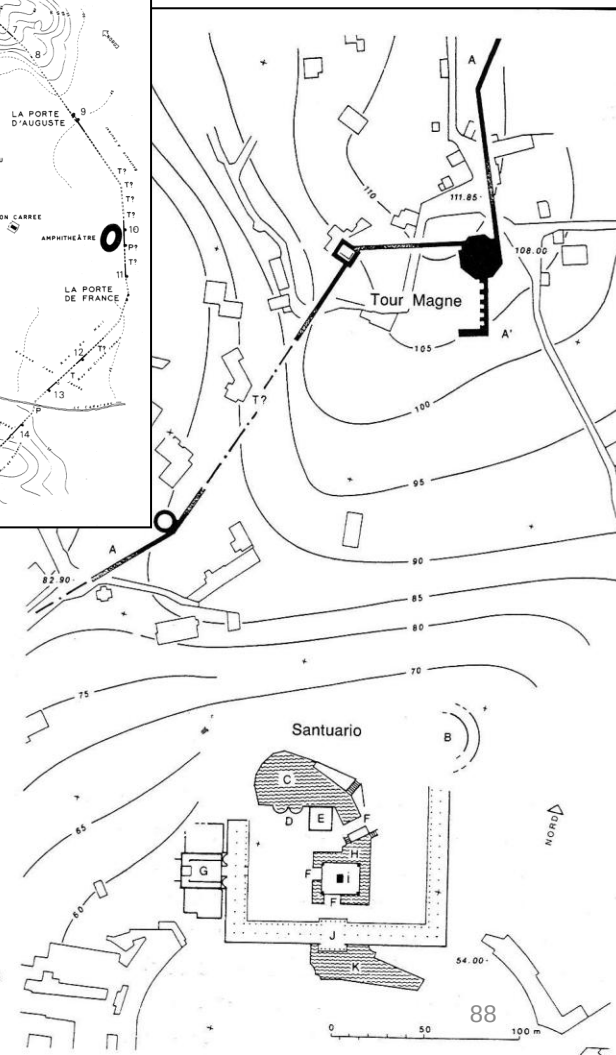
Gallia Narbonense



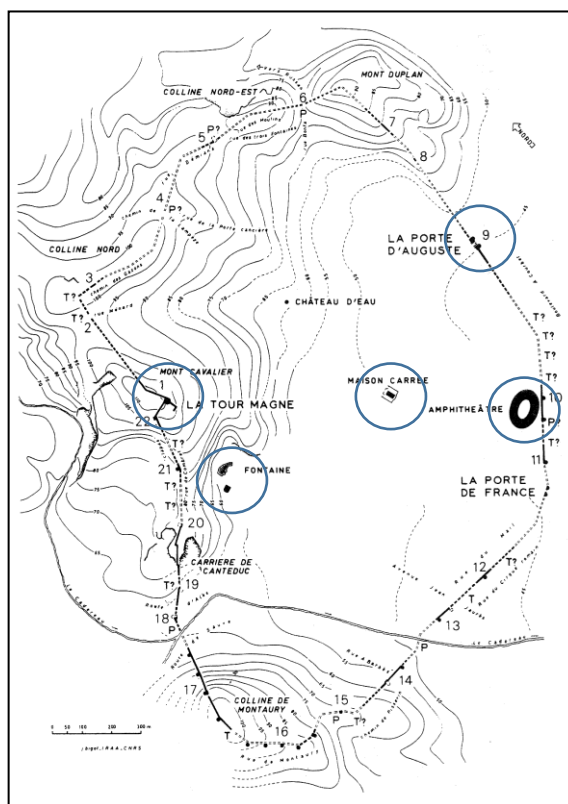
Catsto di Orange



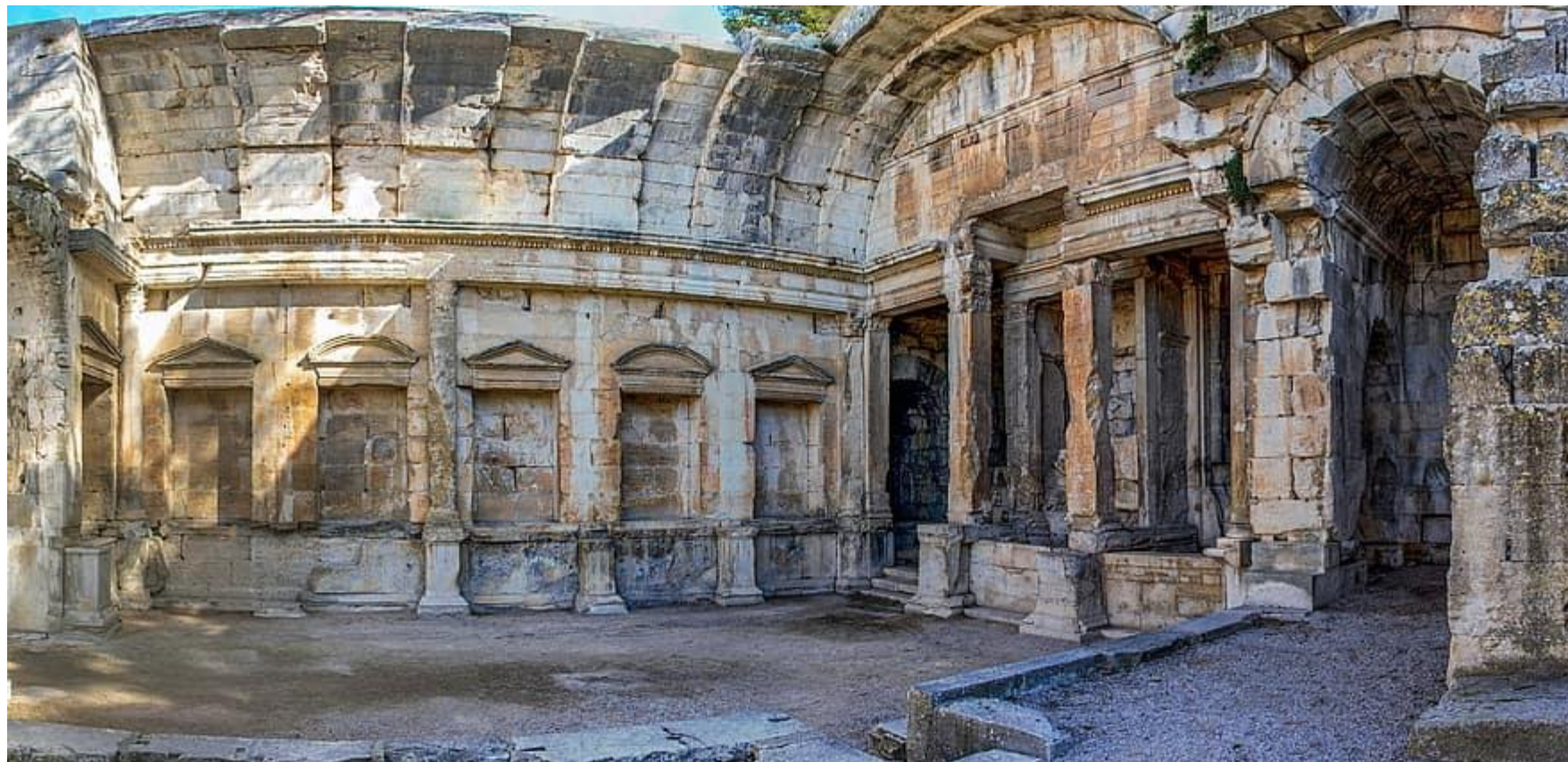
Nimes



Gallia Narbonense –Nîmes

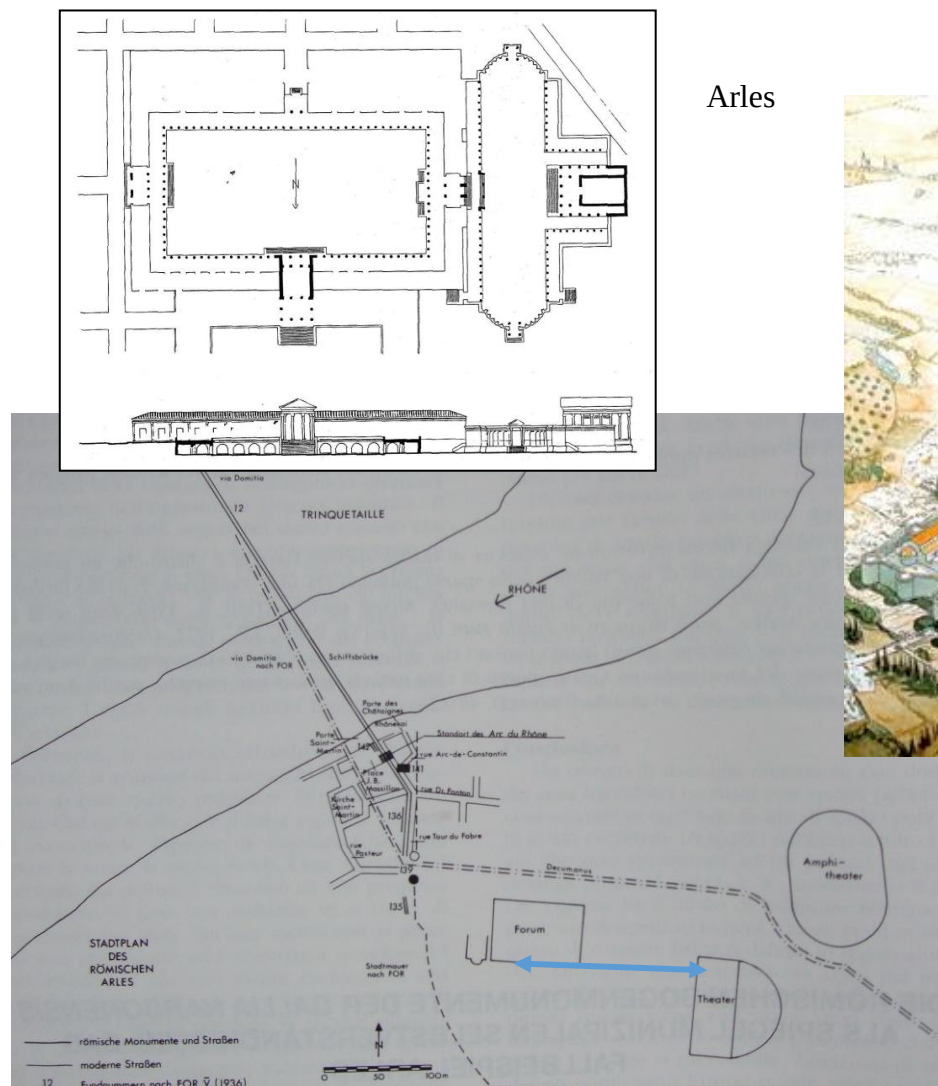


Gallia Narbonense – Nîmes



Gallia Narbonense

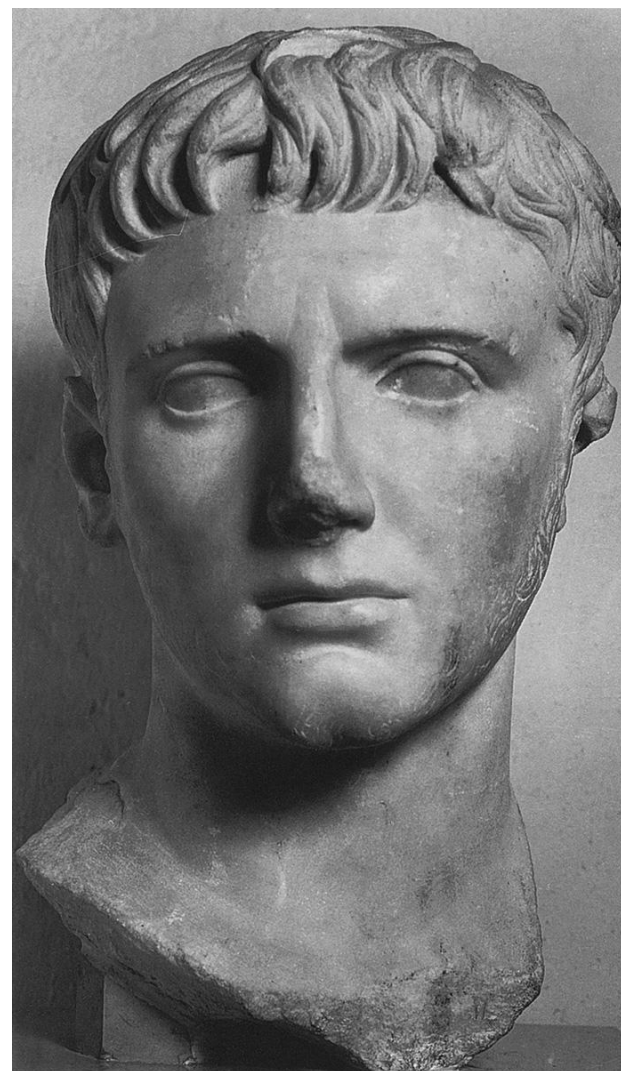
Arles



Gallia Narbonense



Clipeus di Arles



Marco Claudio Marcello da Arles

Gallia Narbonense

Augusto dal teatro di Arles

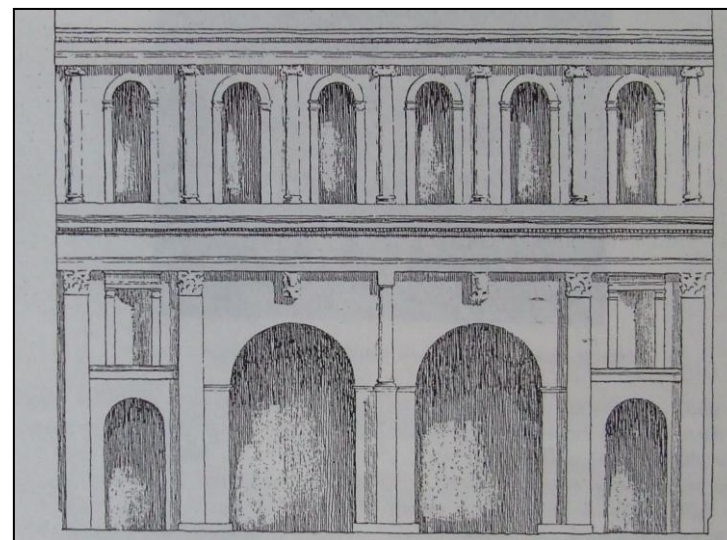
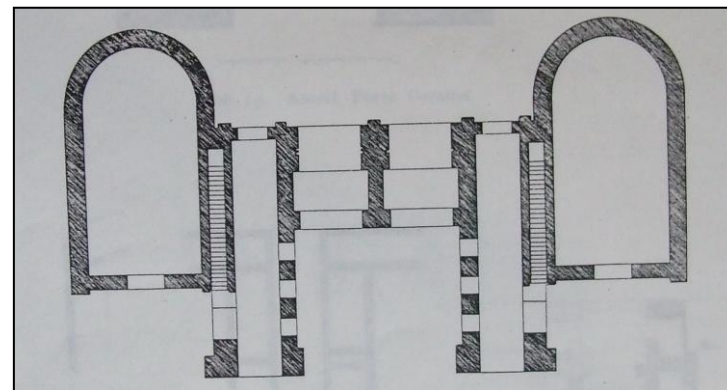
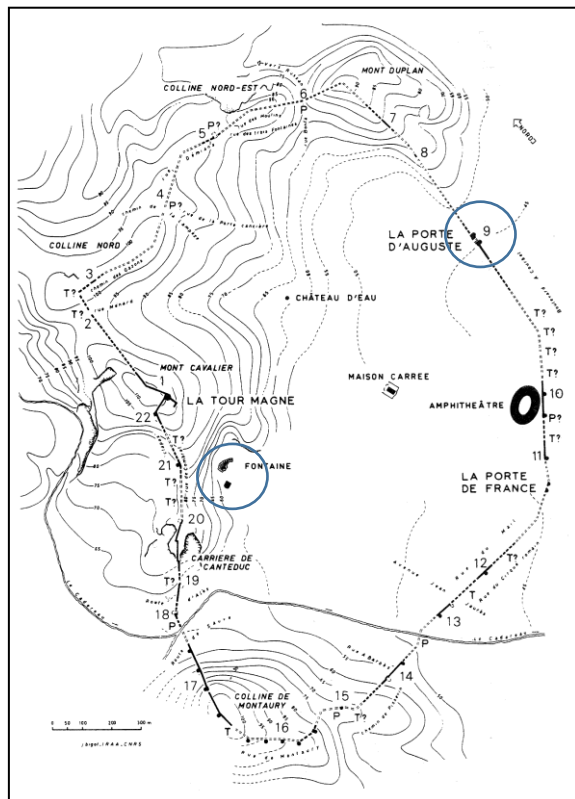


Afrodite dal teatro di Arles



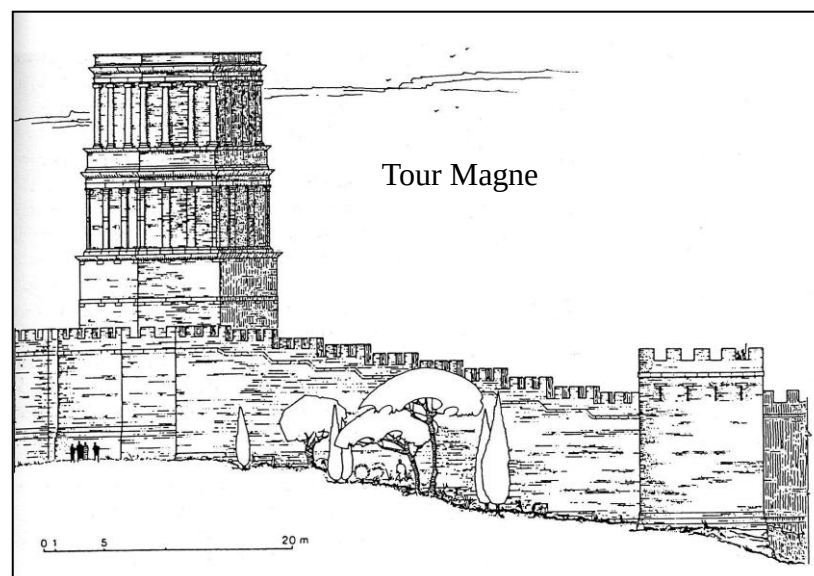
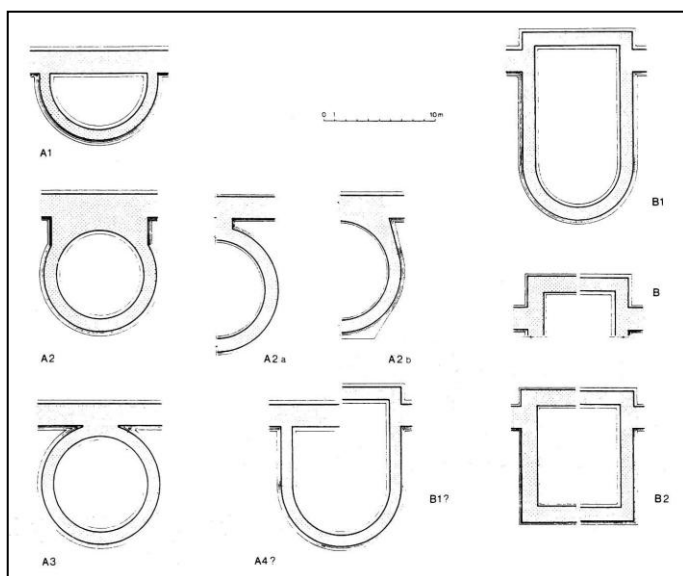
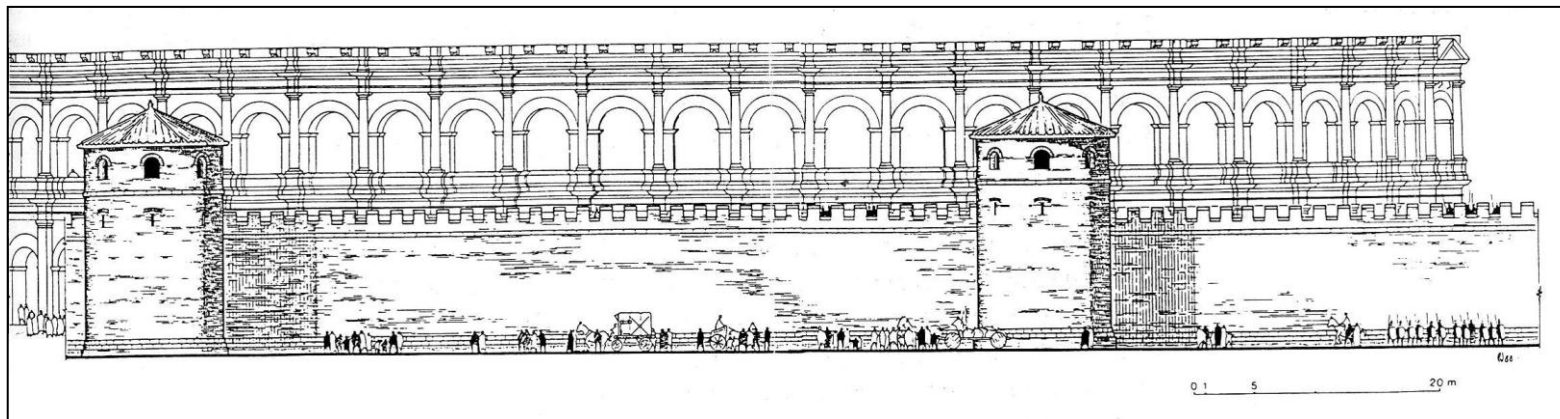
Afrodite dal teatro di Arles

Gallia Narbonense – Nîmes



Porte d'Auguste

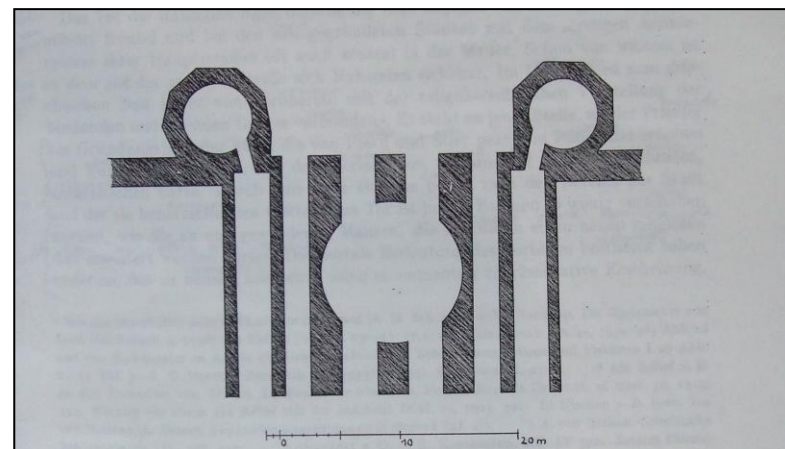
Gallia Narbonense – mura, Nîmes



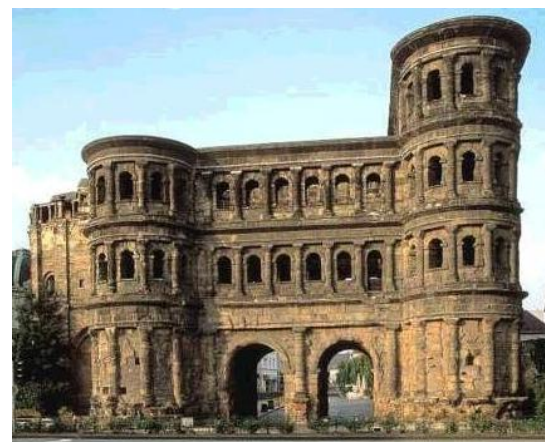
Gallia Narbonense e Comata - mura



Frejus

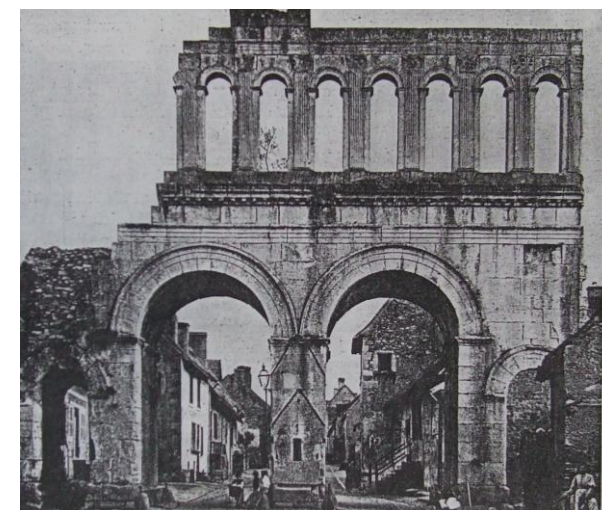
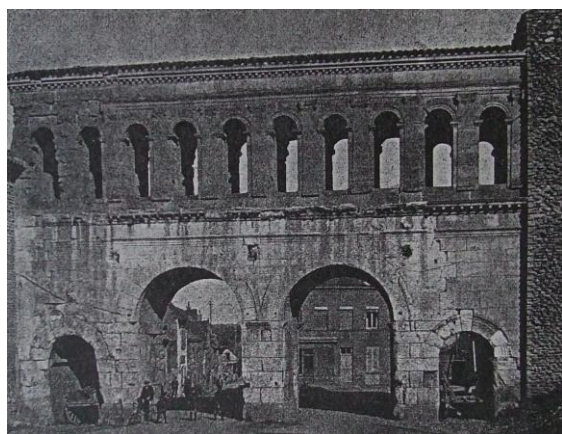
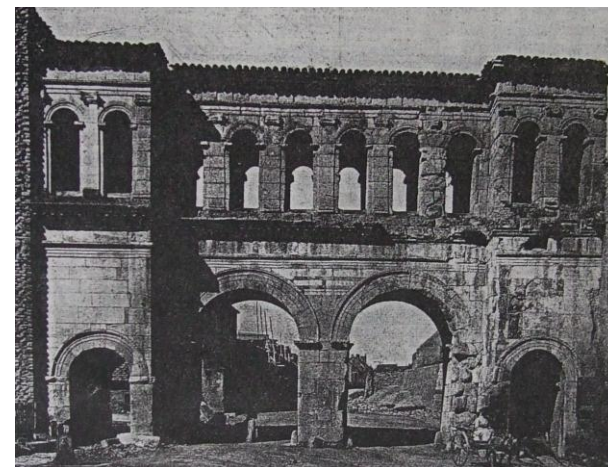
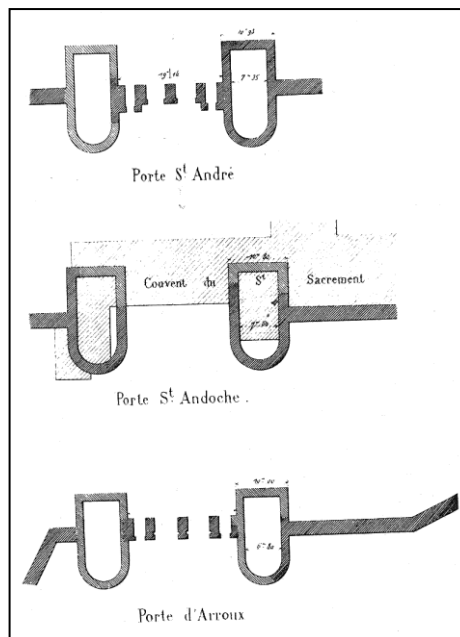
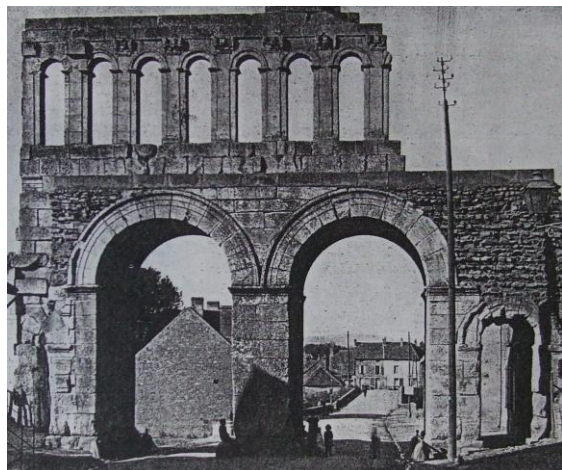


Avenches

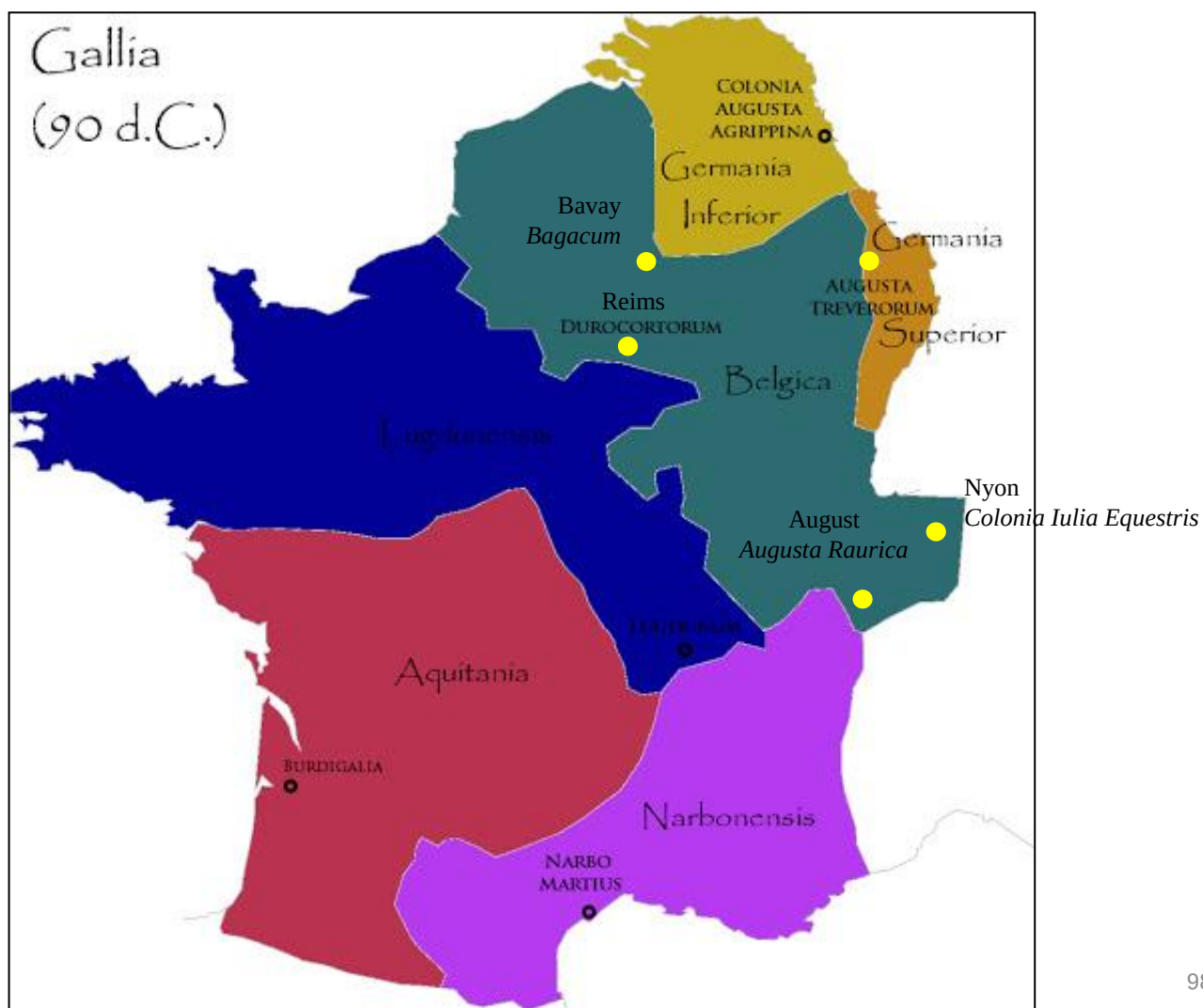


Treviri

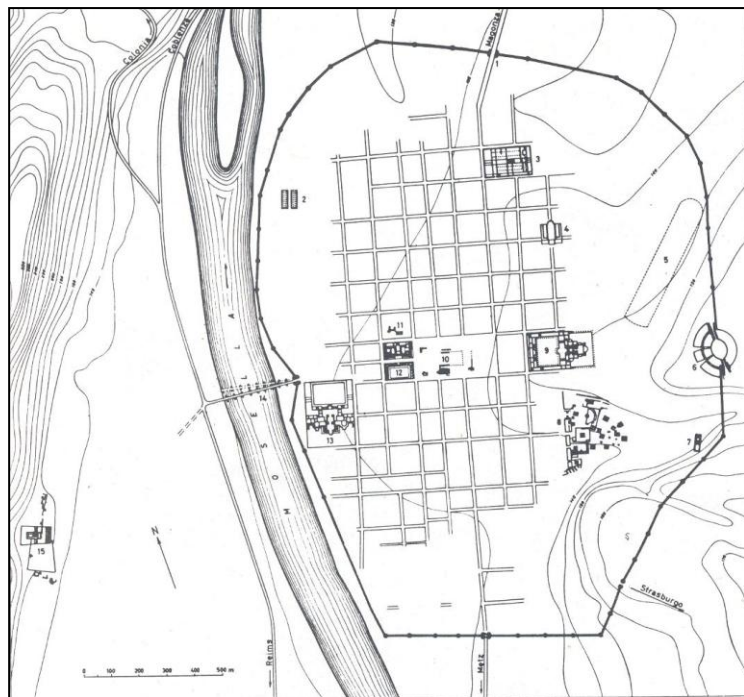
Gallia Comata – mura, Autun



Gallia Comata - Belgica



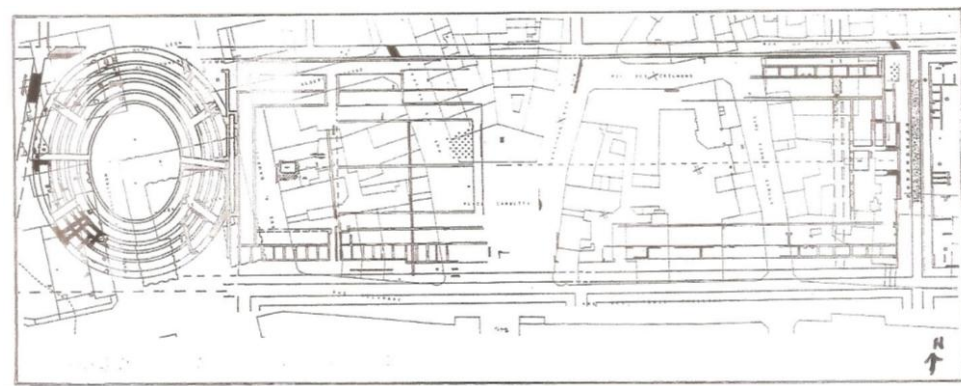
Gallia Comata - Belgica



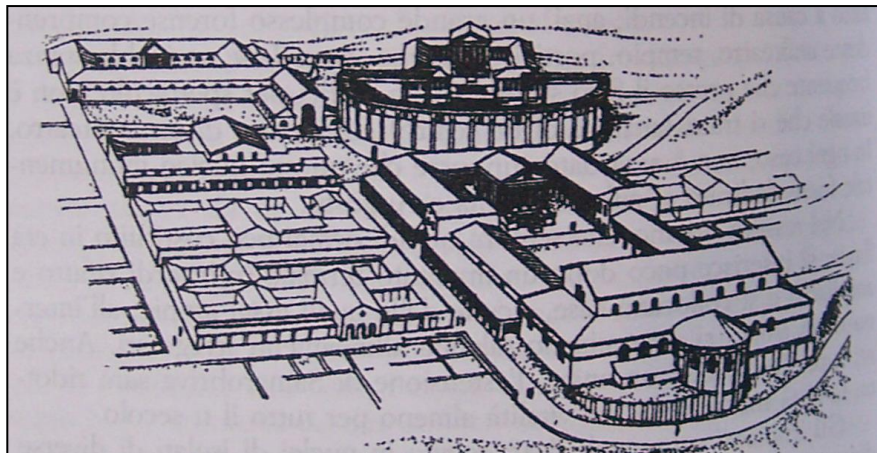
Treviri



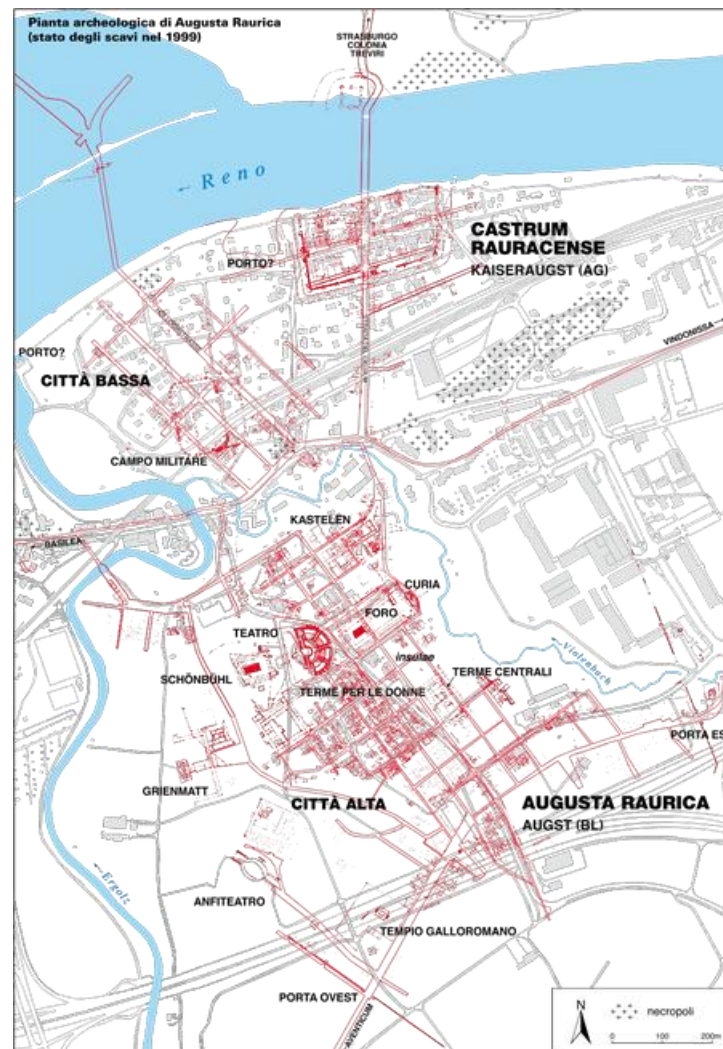
Samarobriva (Amiens)



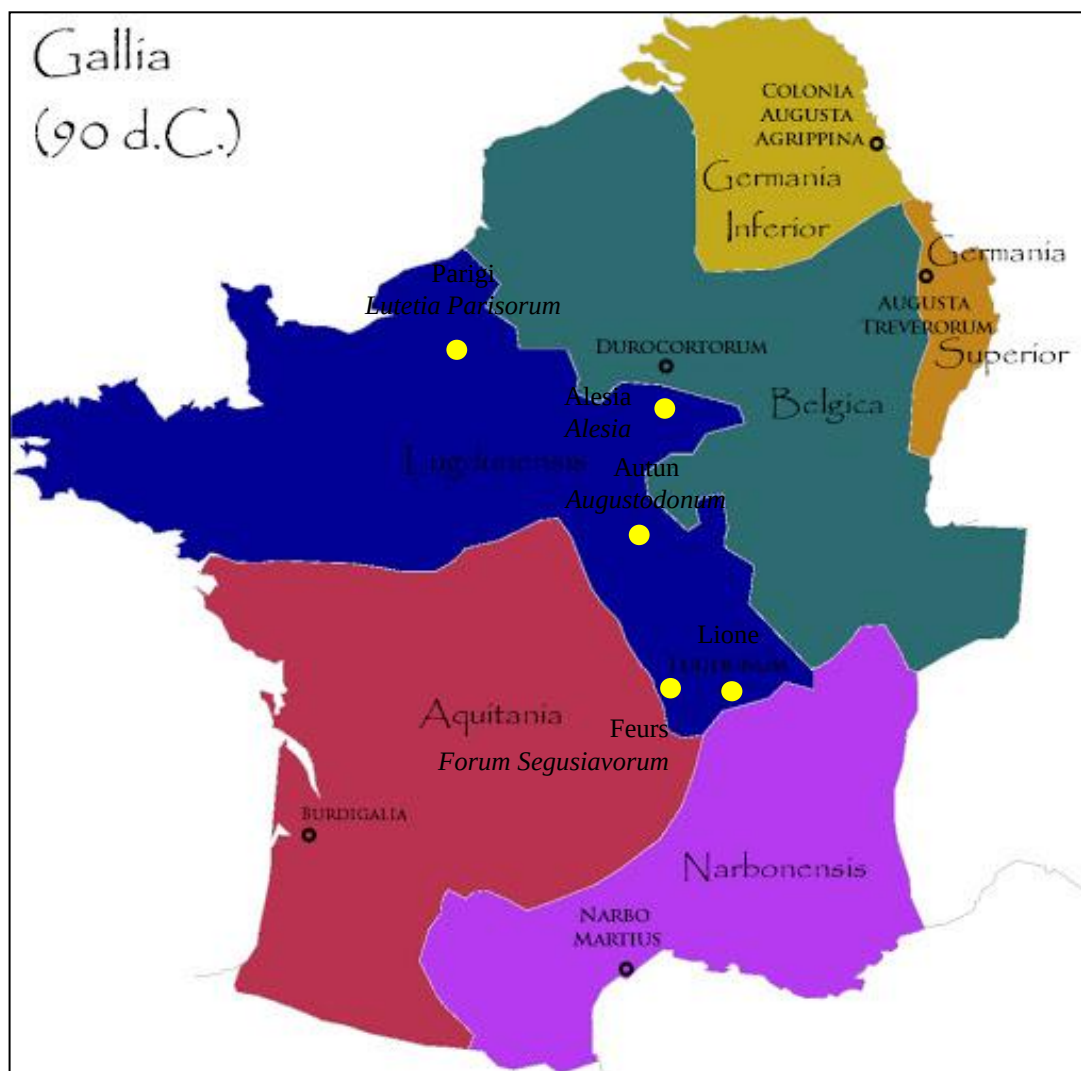
Gallia Comata - Belgica



Augst

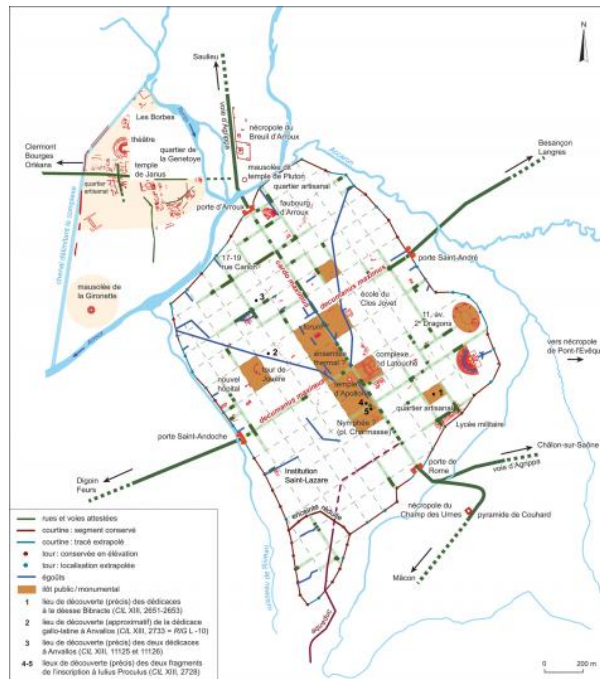


Gallia Comata - Lugdunense

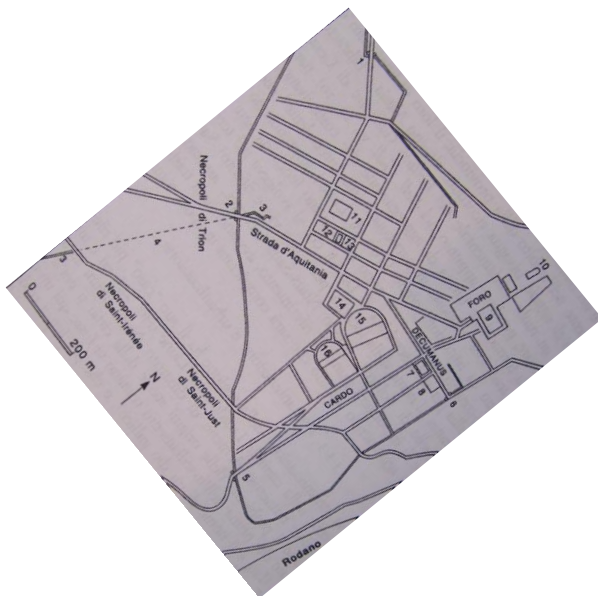




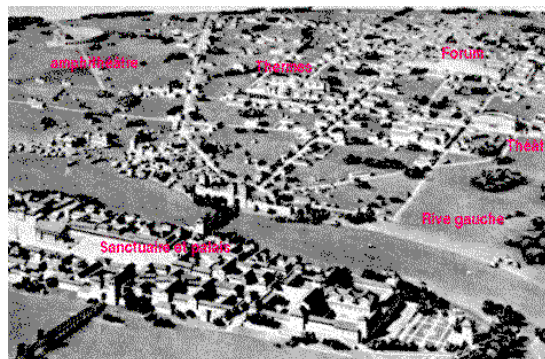
Gallia Comata - Lugdunense



Augustodonum - Autun

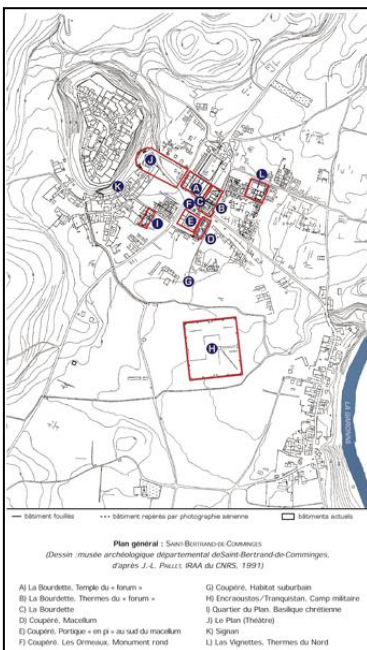
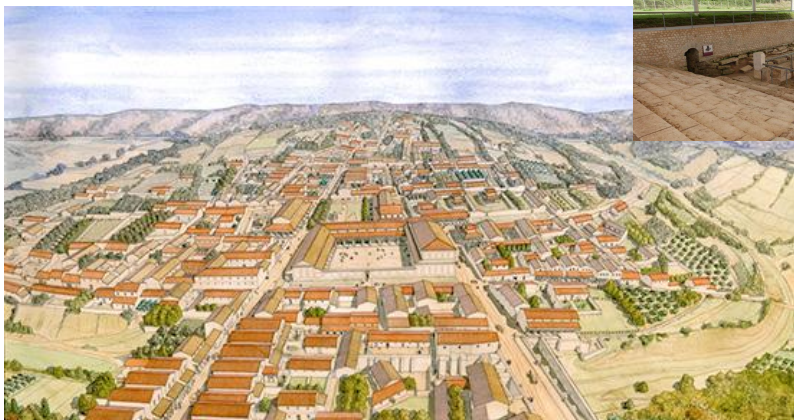


Lione

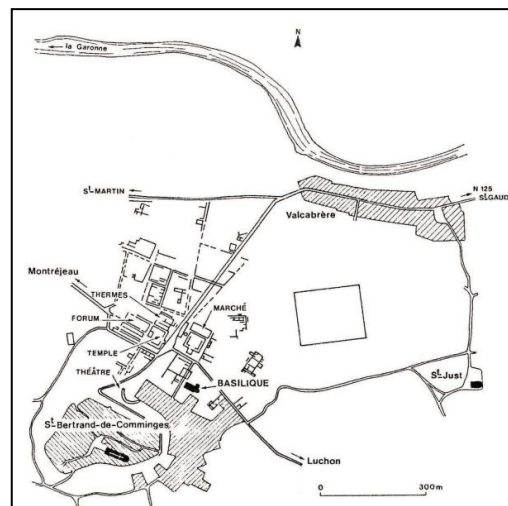


Lutetia Parisorum

Gallia Comata - Aquitania

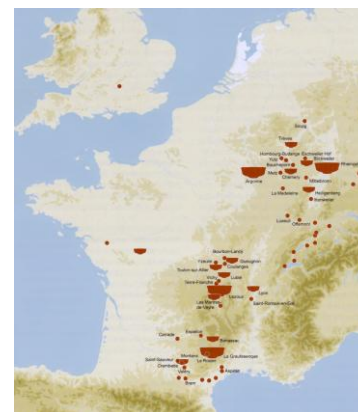
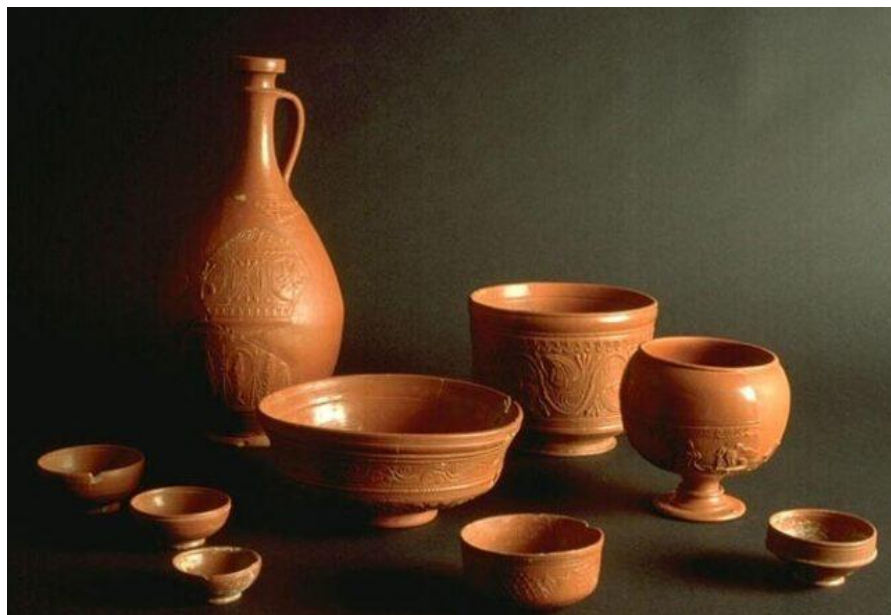


Argetomagus

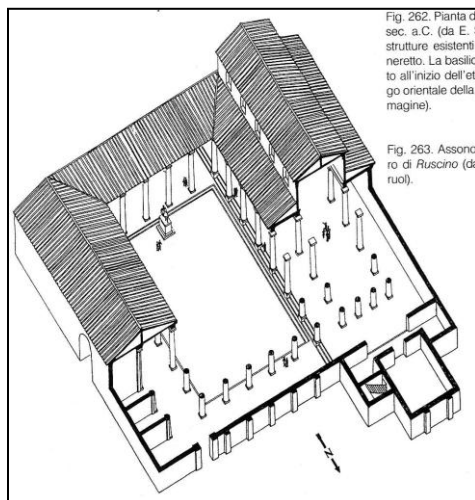


Lugdunum Convenarum

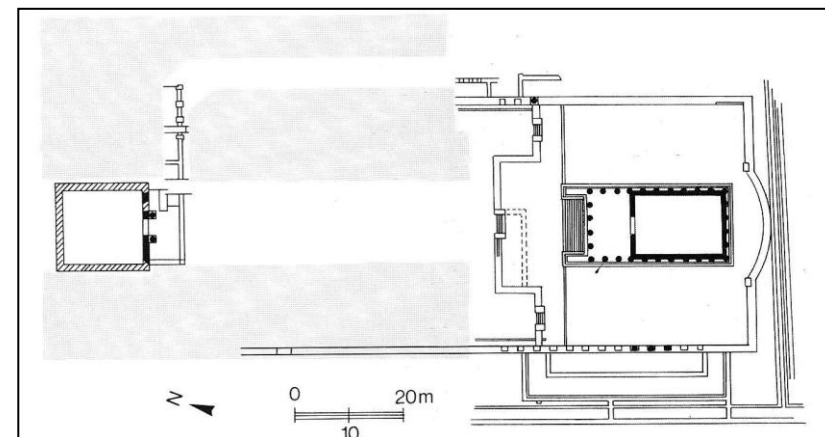
Gallia, sigillata sud gallica



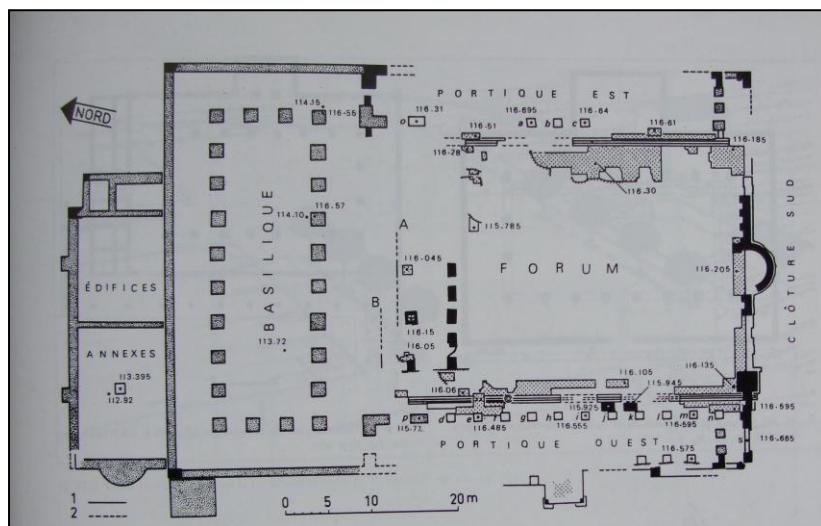
Gallia Narbonense – fori



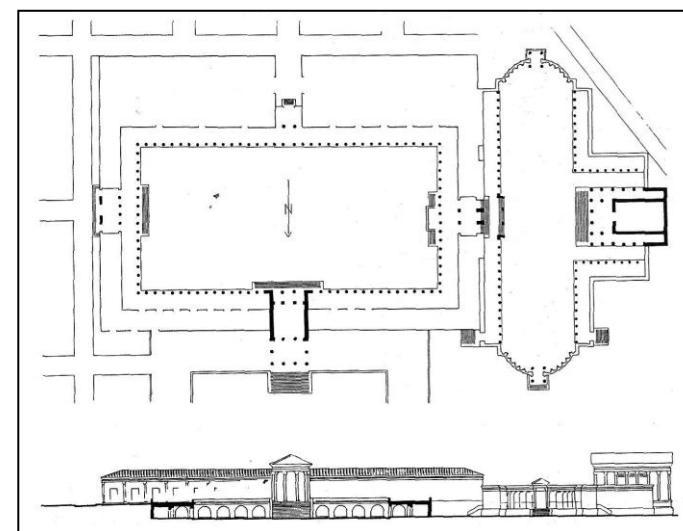
Ruscino



Nîmes



Glanum

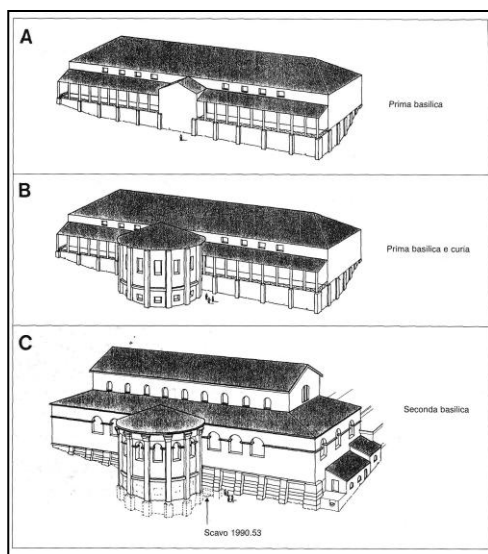


Arles

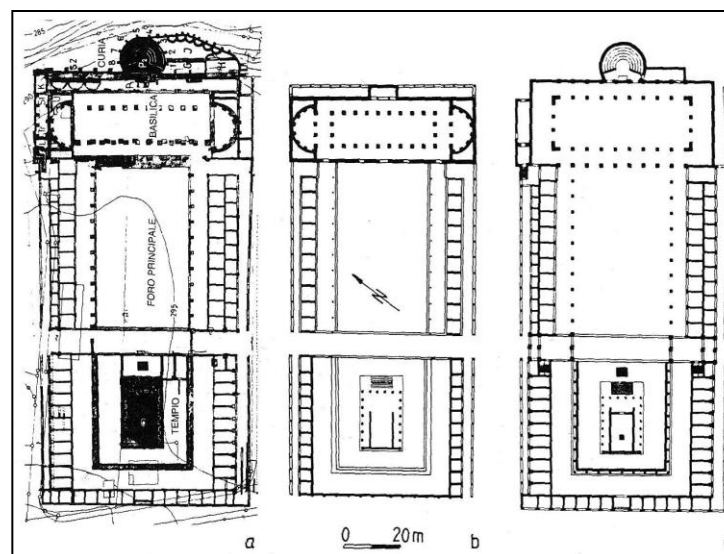
Gallie (Belgica) - fori



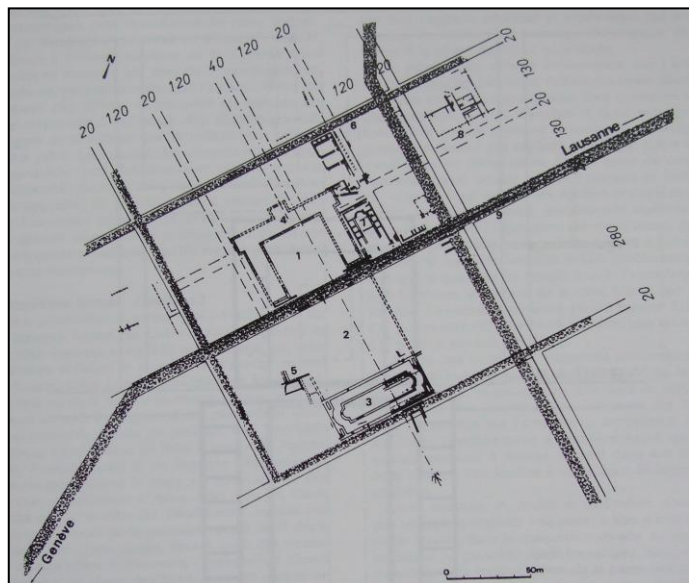
Bavay



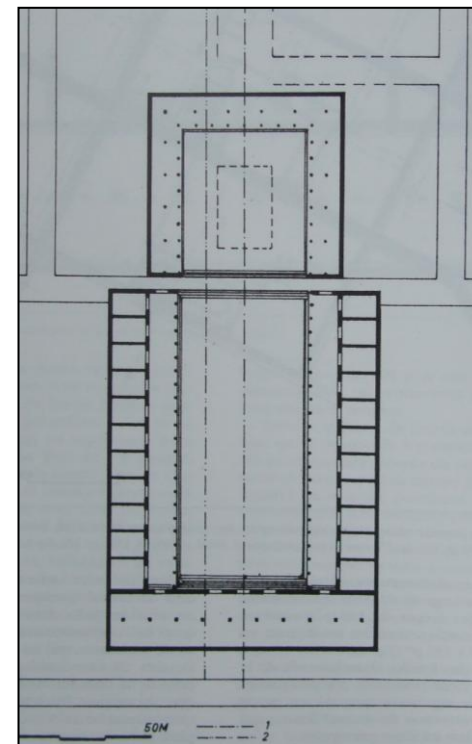
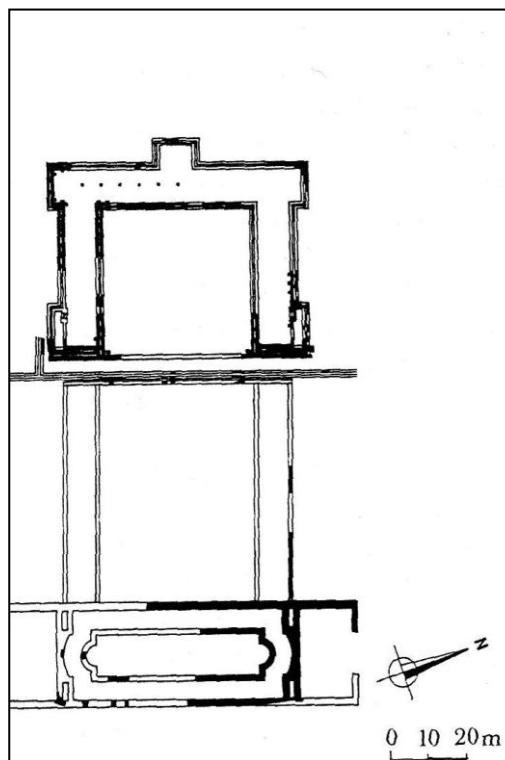
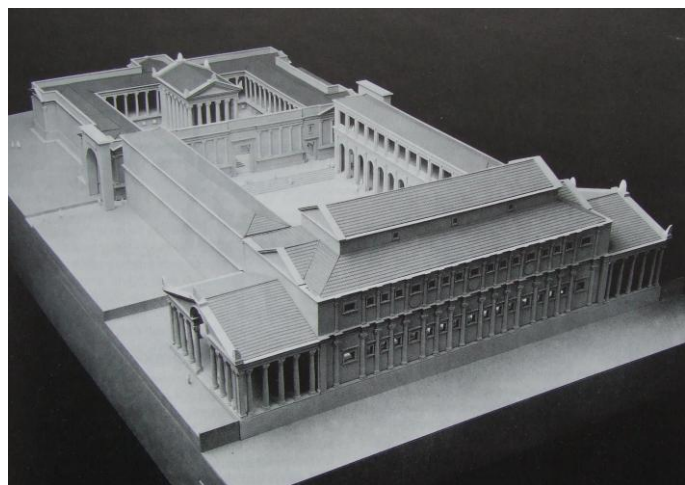
Augst



Gallia Comata (Belgica) – fori



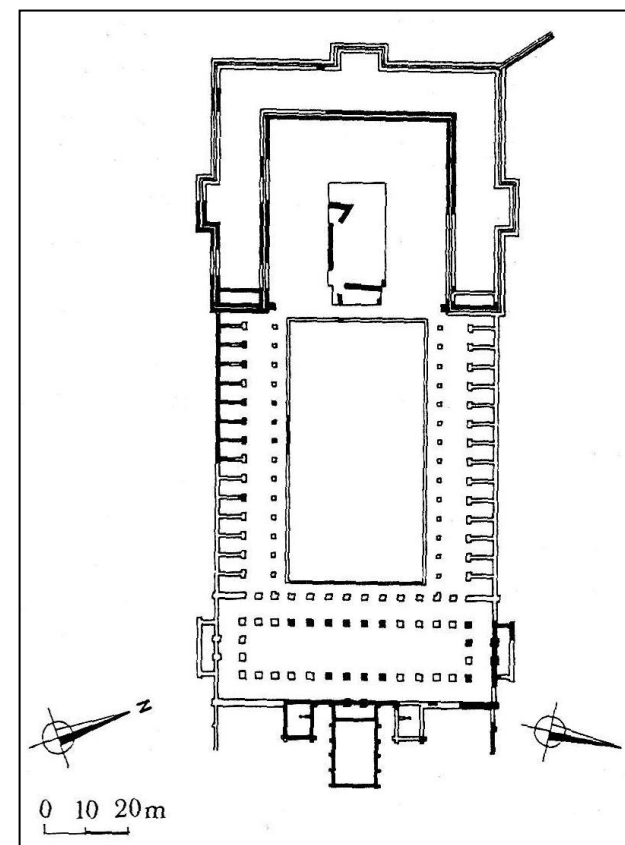
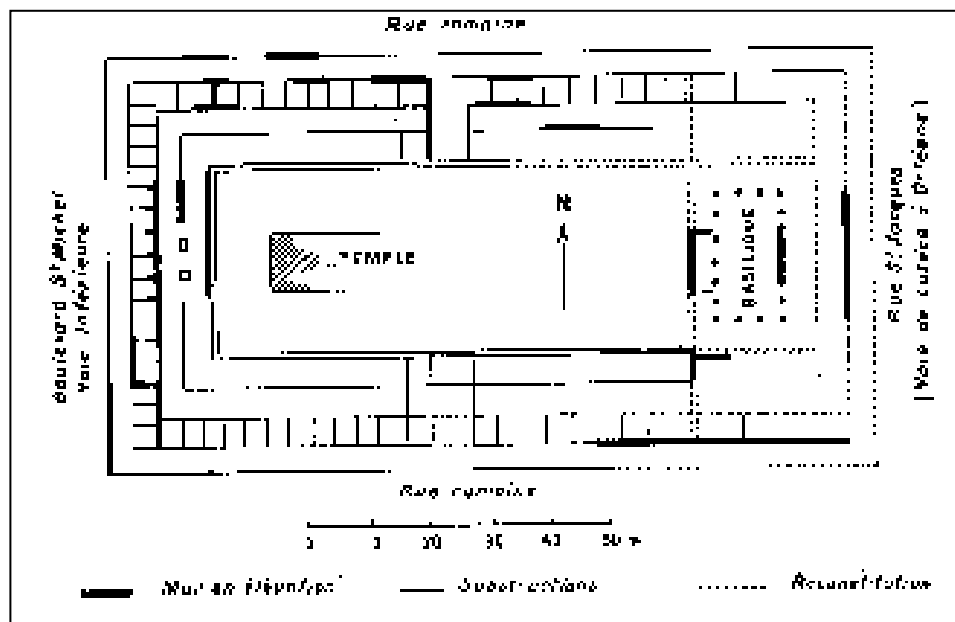
Nyon



Lione santuario federale

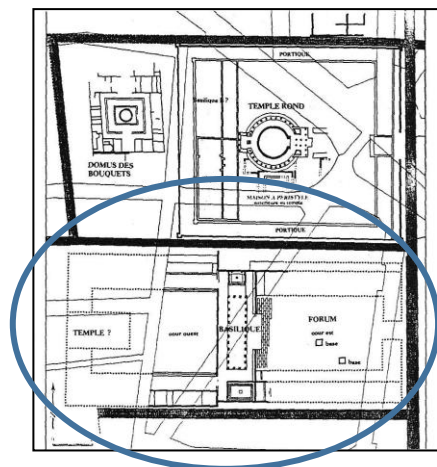


Gallia Comata (Lugdunense) - fori



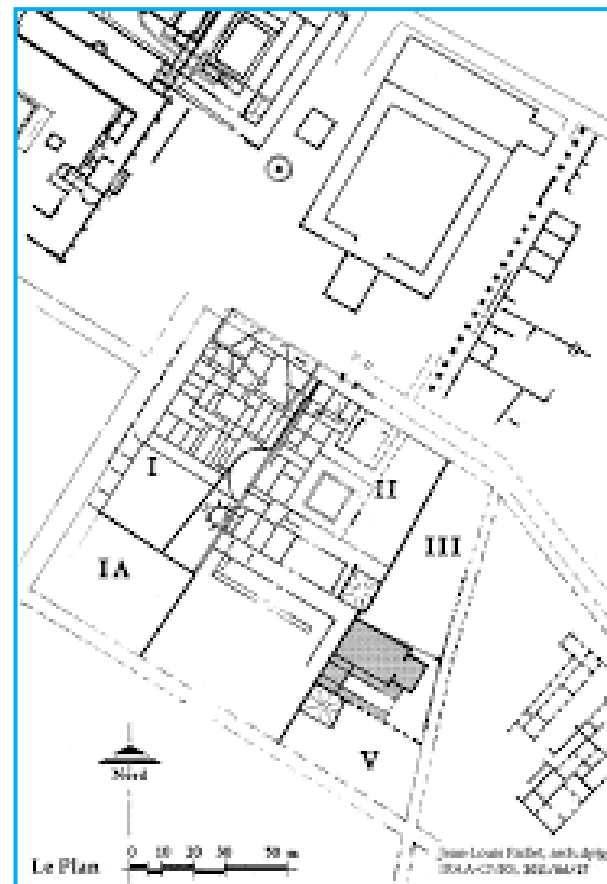
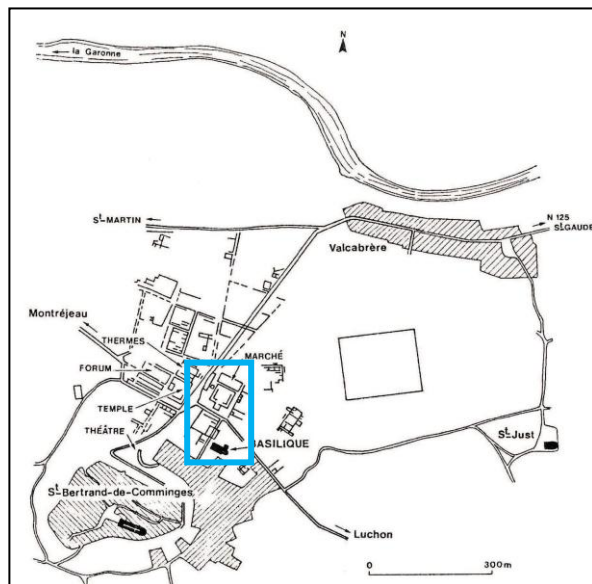
Lutetia

Feurs



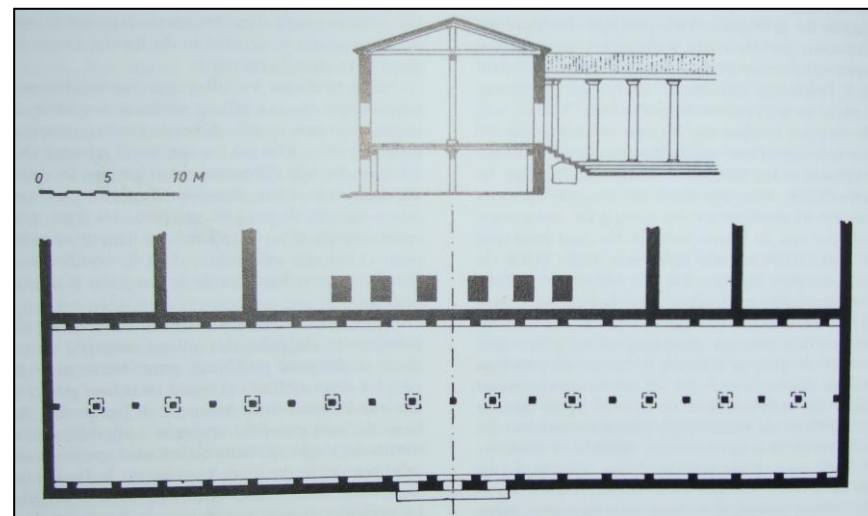
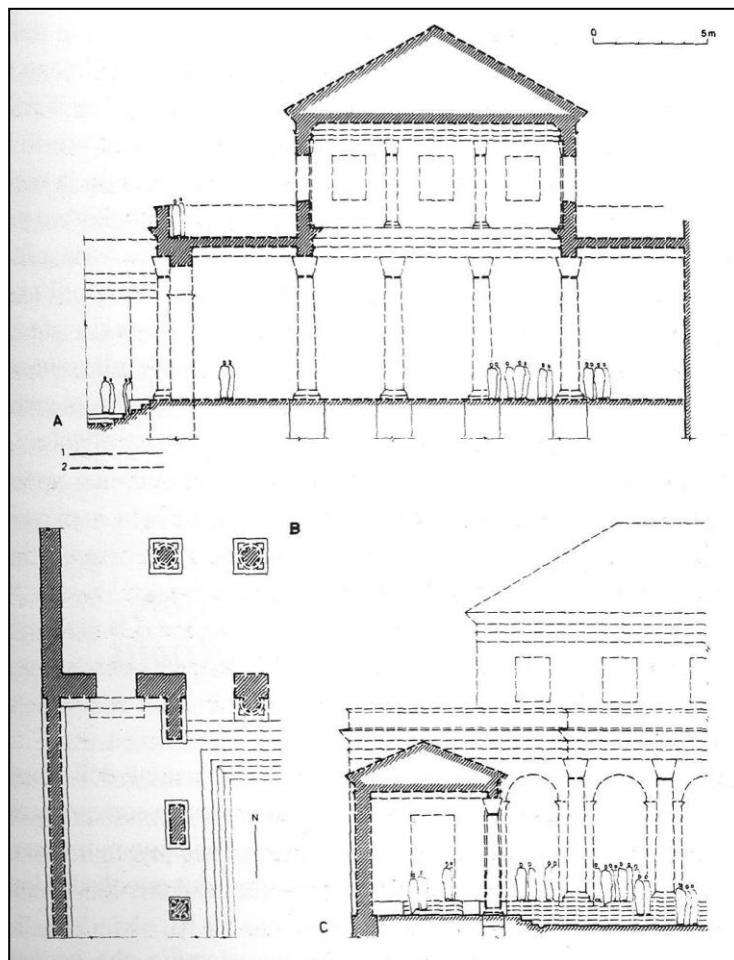
Perigueux

Gallia Comata (Aquitania) – fori



Lugdunum Convenarum

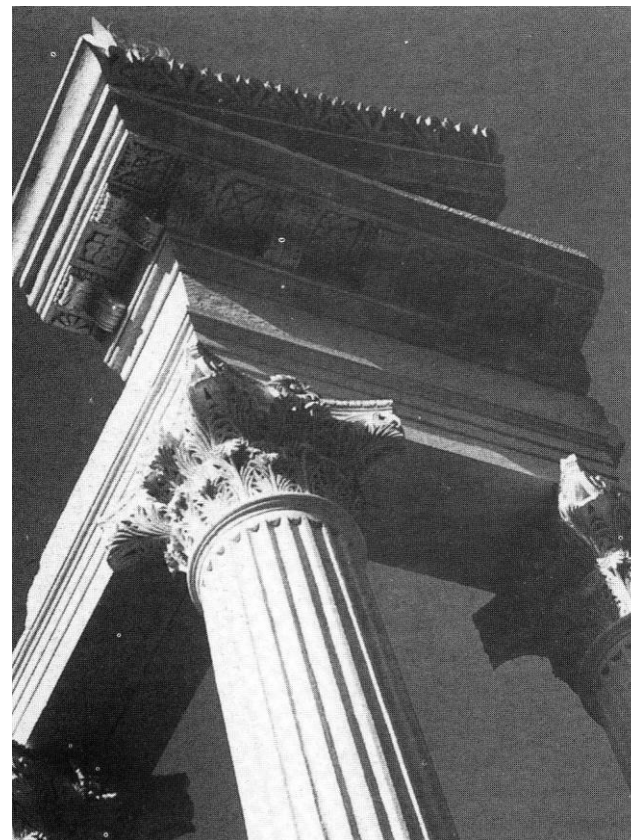
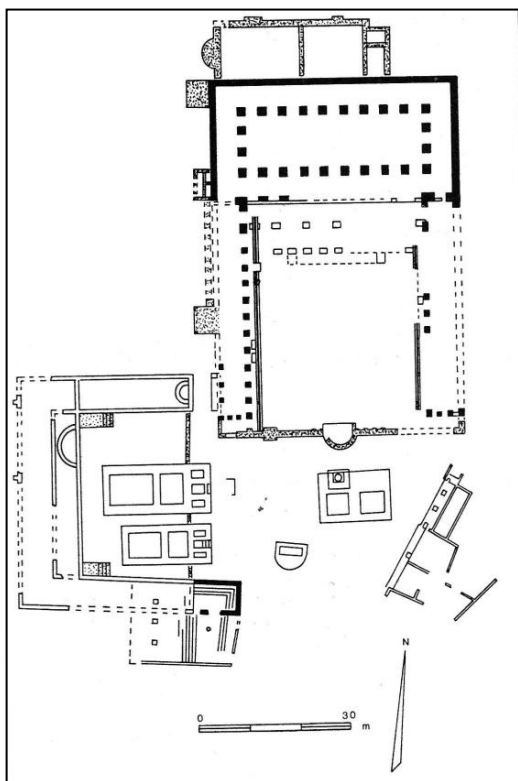
Gallie- basiliche



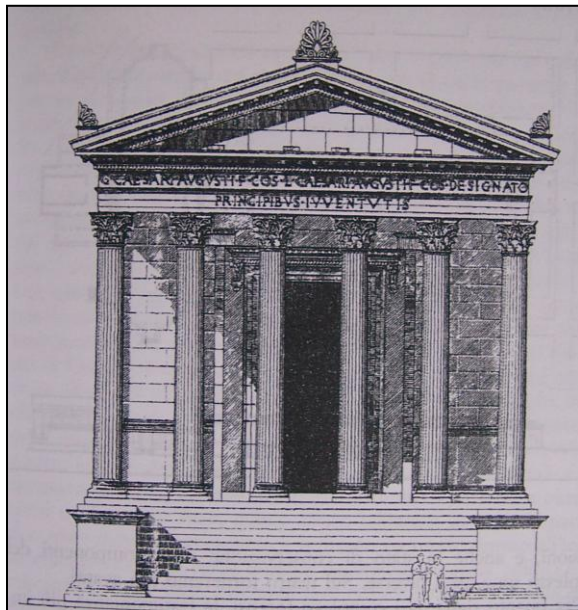
Nyon

Glanum

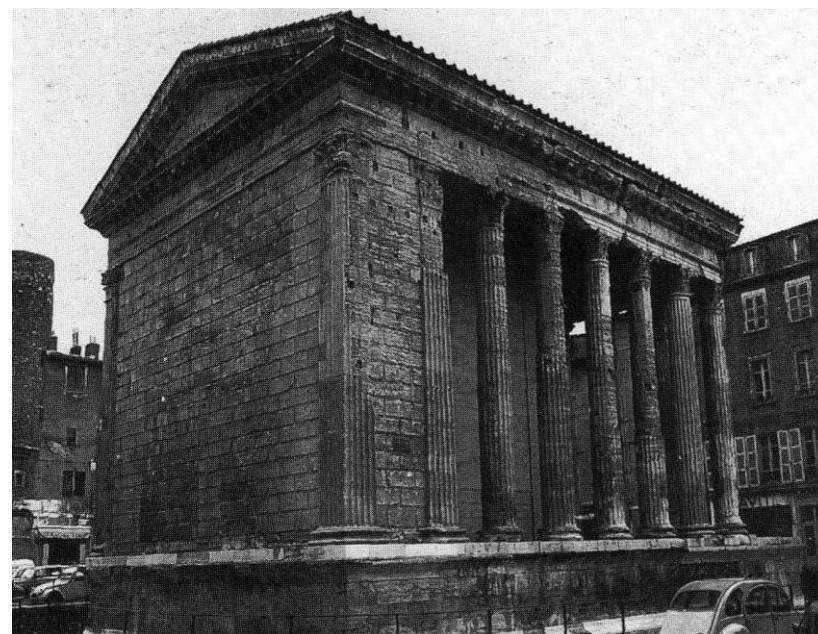
Gallia Narbonense – templi, Glanum



Gallia Narbonense - templi



Nîmes

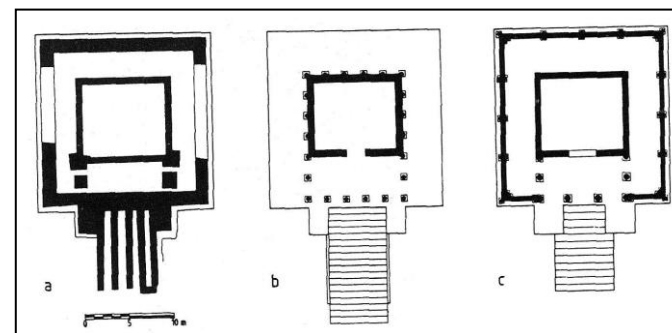
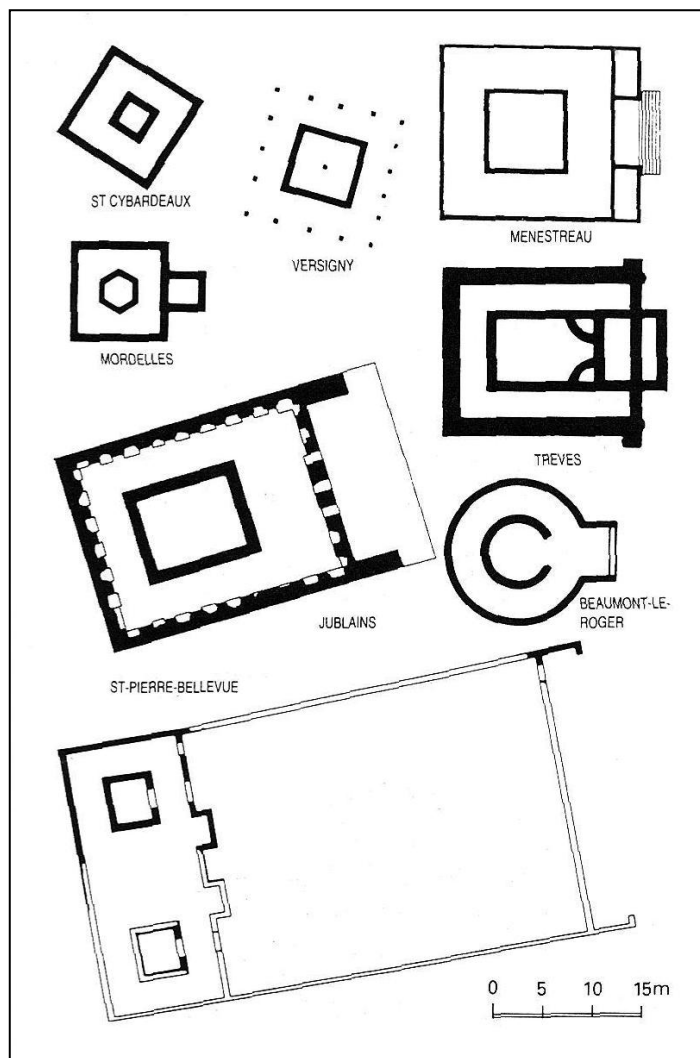


Vienne

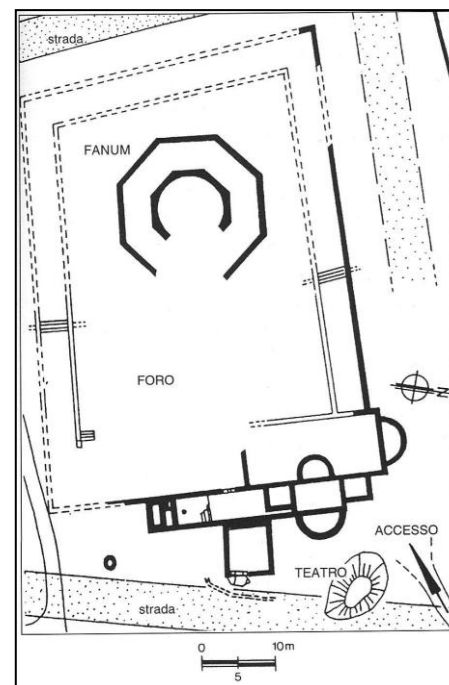


Nîmes, Porta di Augusto

Gallie– templi di tradizione celtica



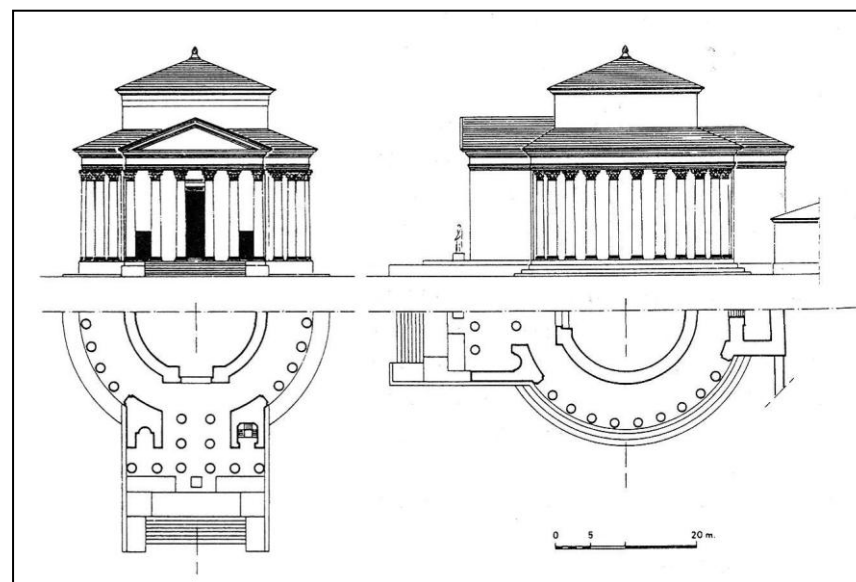
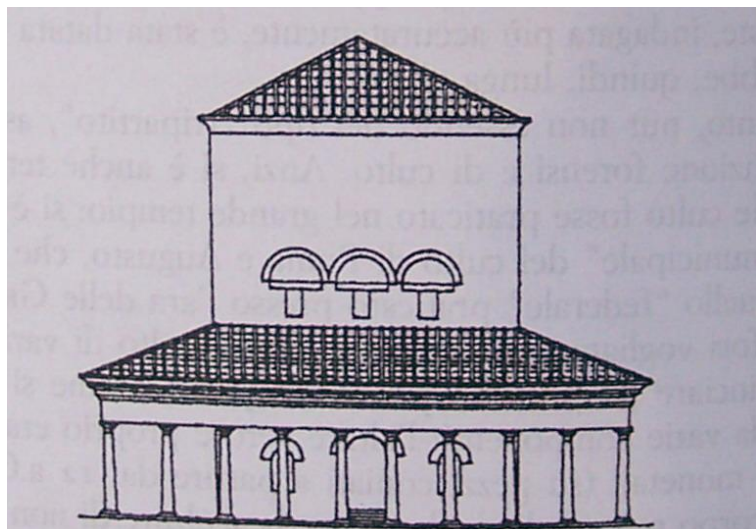
Avenches



Champallam
ent de la
Nièvre

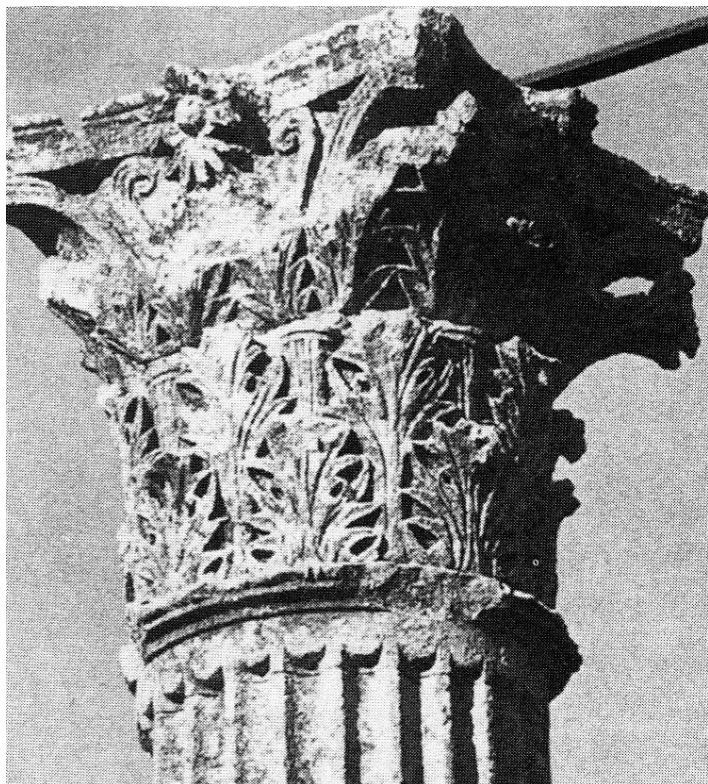
Gallie

Autun



Perigueux

Gallia Narbonense - teatri



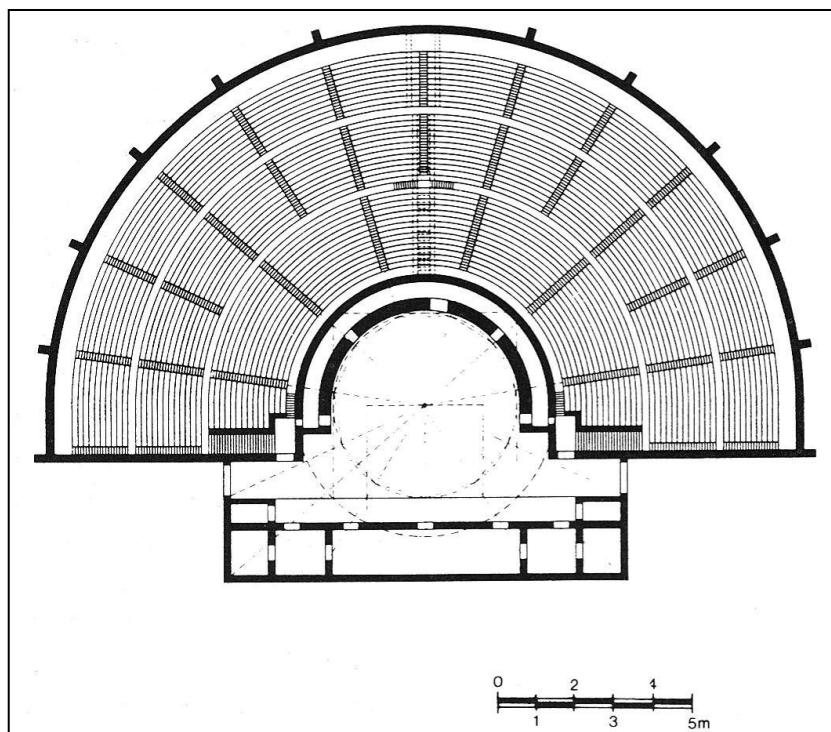
Arles



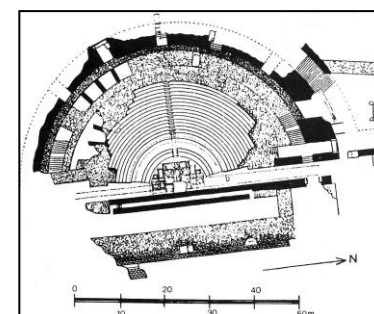
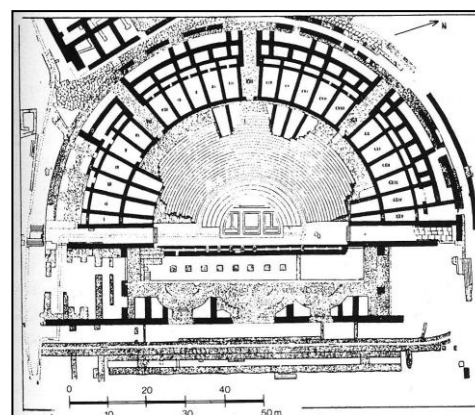
Orange



Gallia Narbonense - teatri

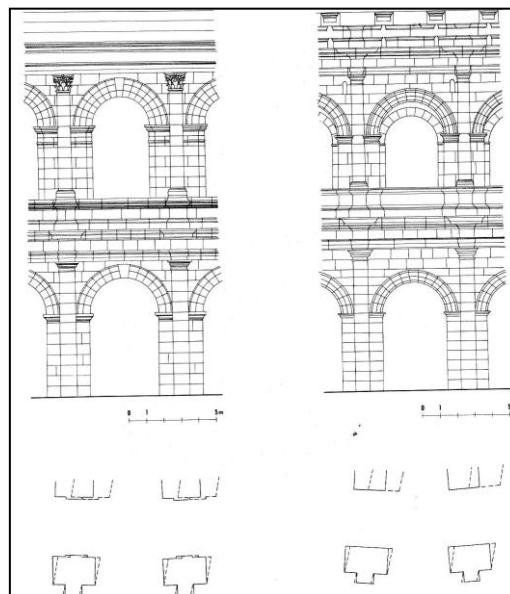
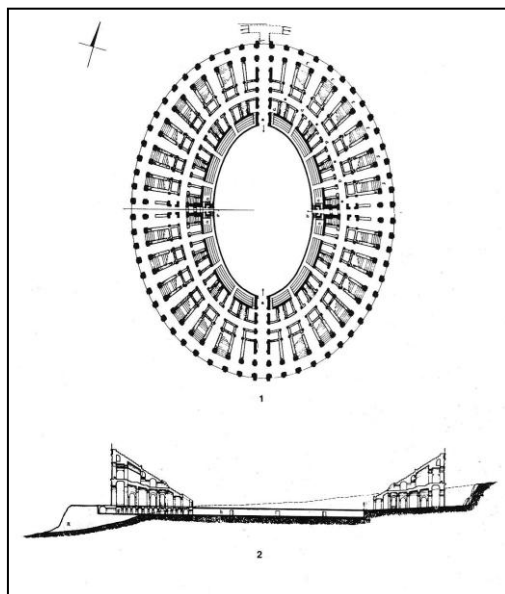


Arles

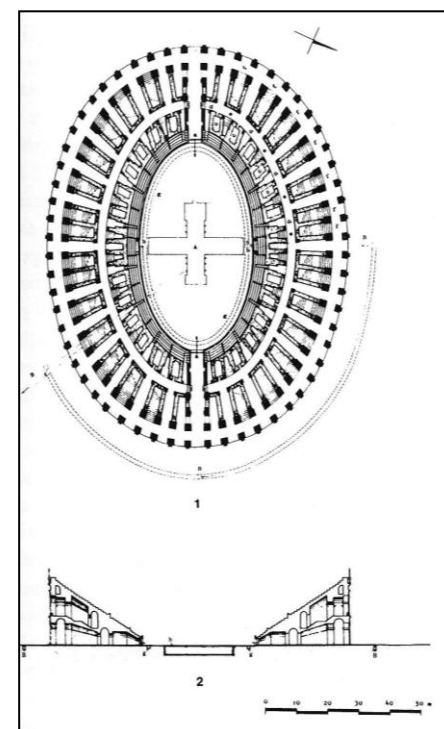


Lione

Gallia Narbonense - anfiteatri



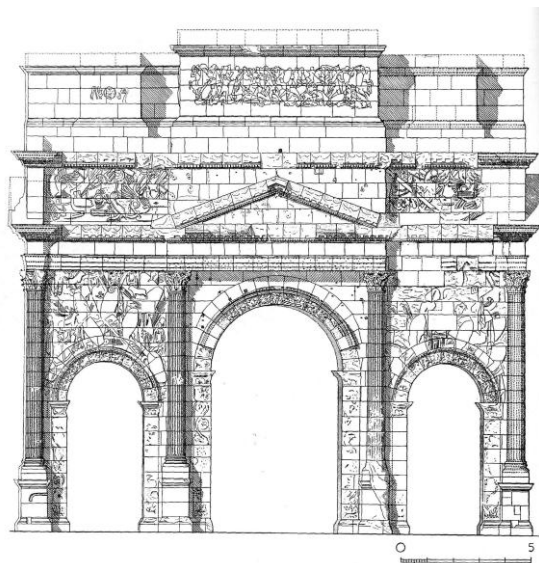
Nîmes



Arles



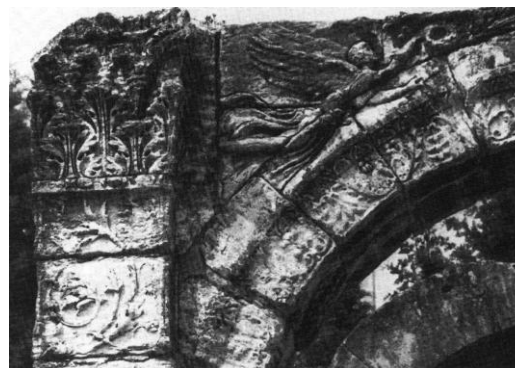
Gallia Narbonense – archi onorari



Orange

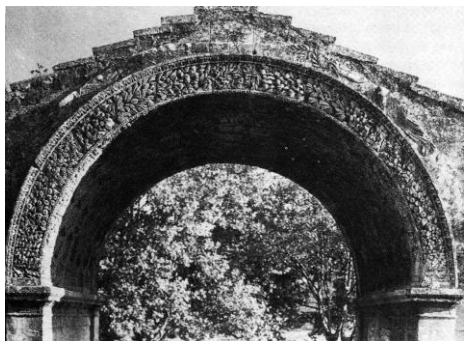
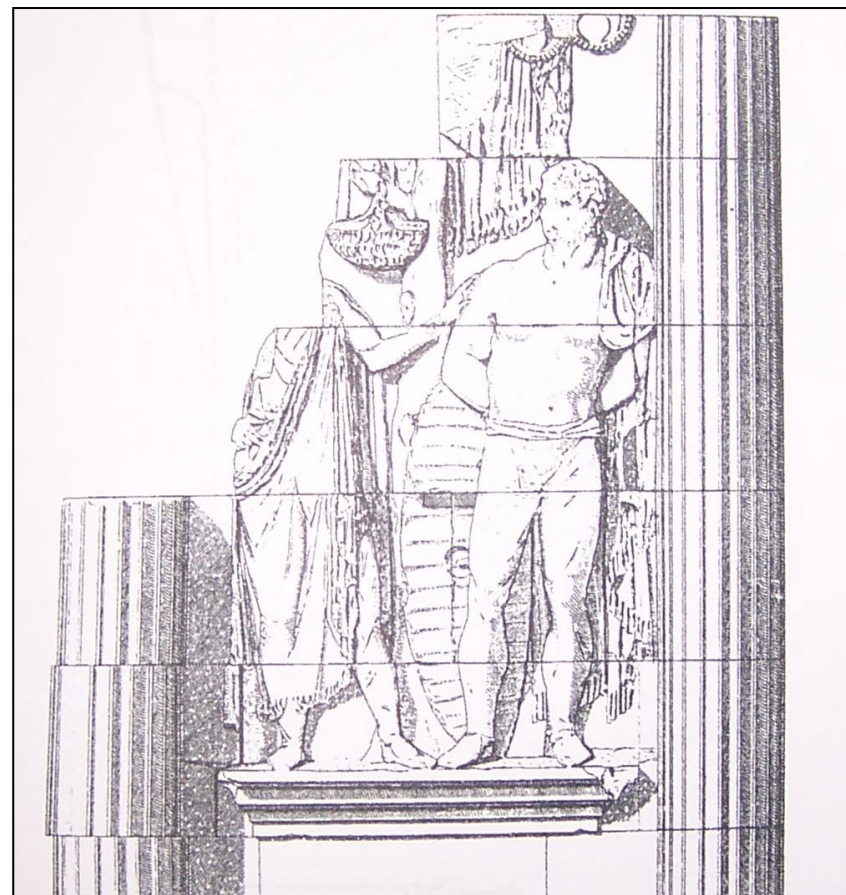
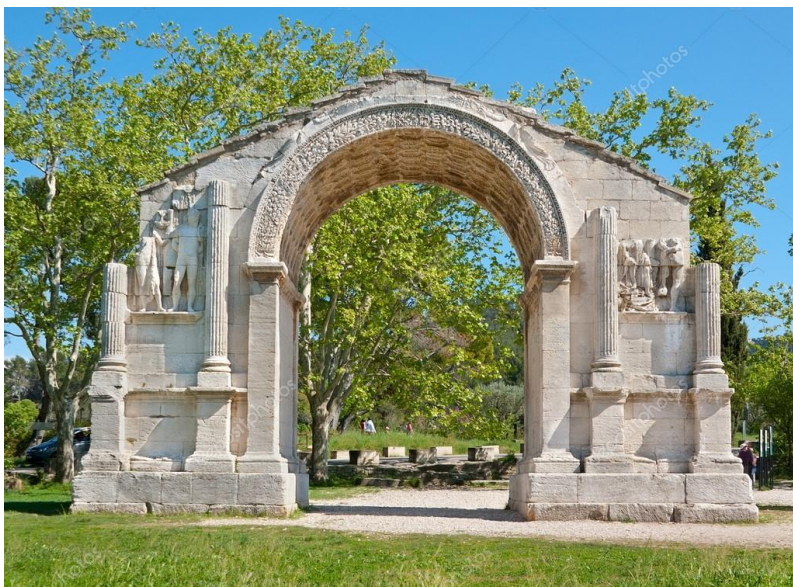


Carpentras

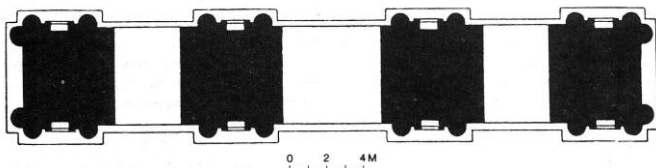


Cavaillon

Gallia Narbonense – archi onorari, Glanum

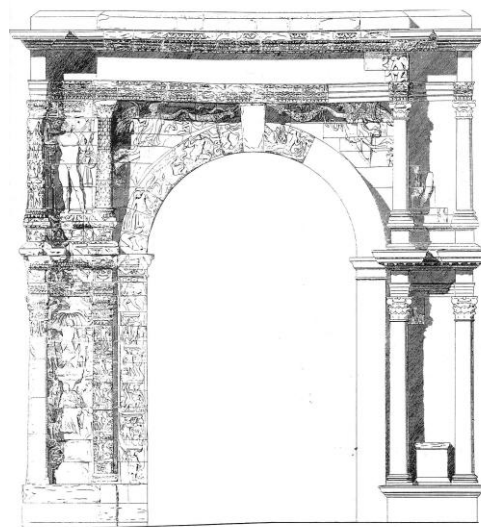
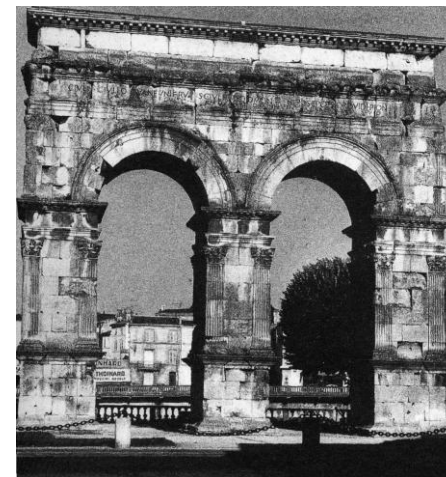


Gallie – archi onorari



Reims

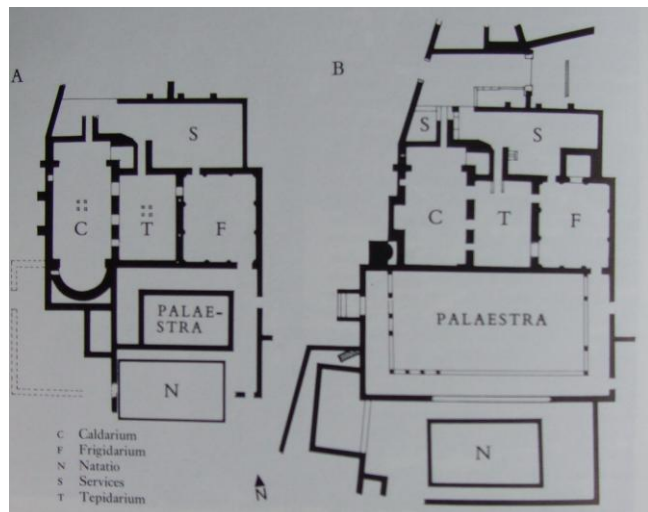
Besancon



Saintes

Gallie- terme

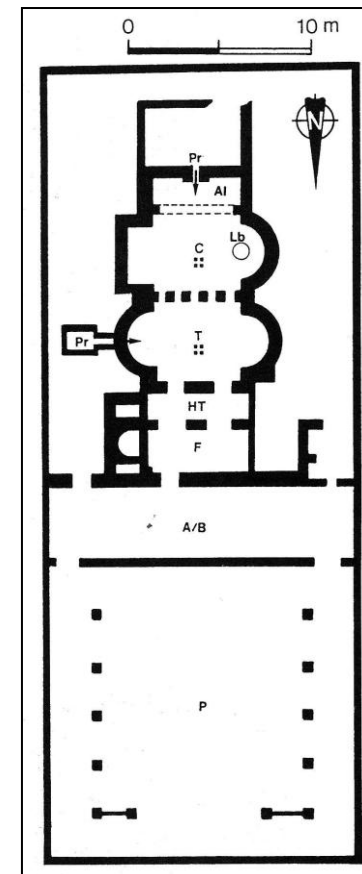
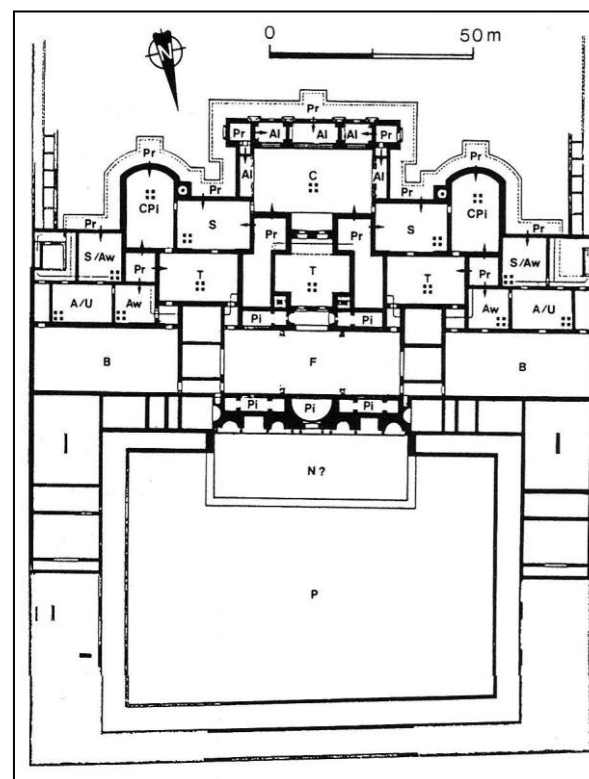
Champlieu



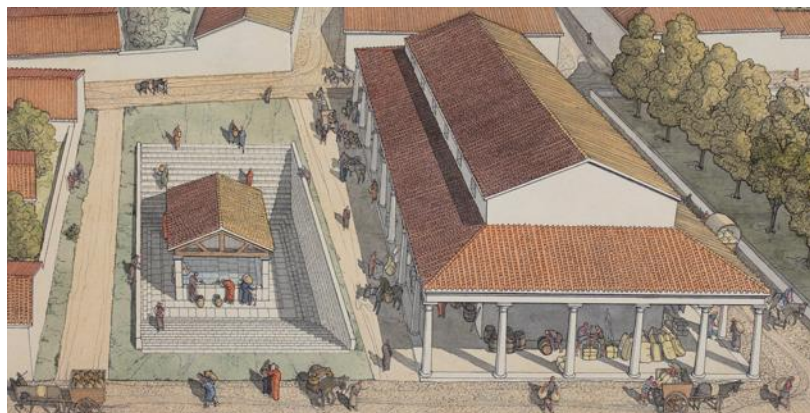
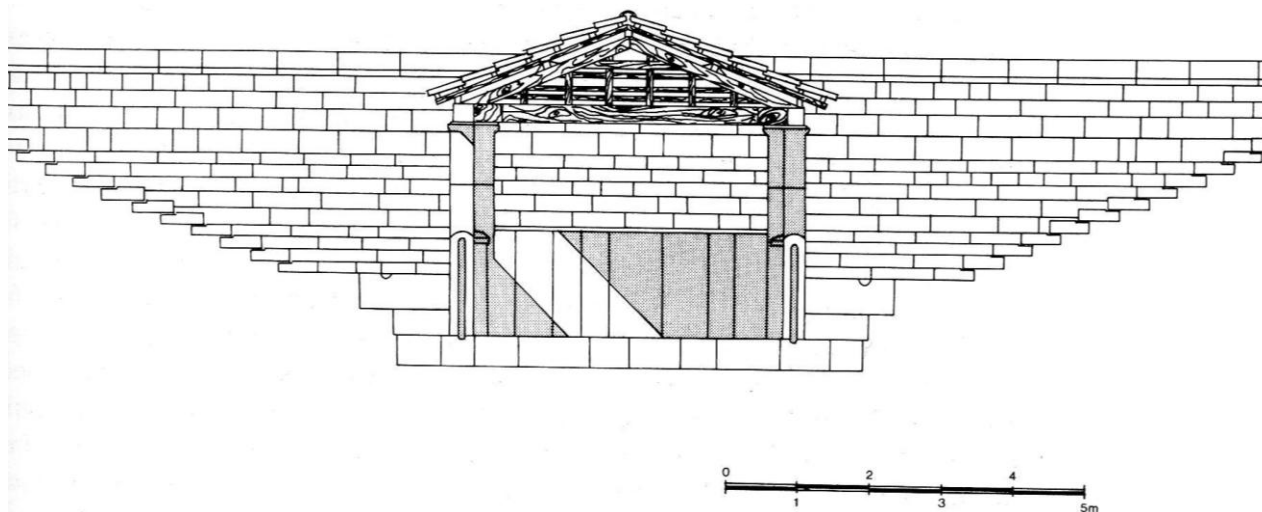
Glanum



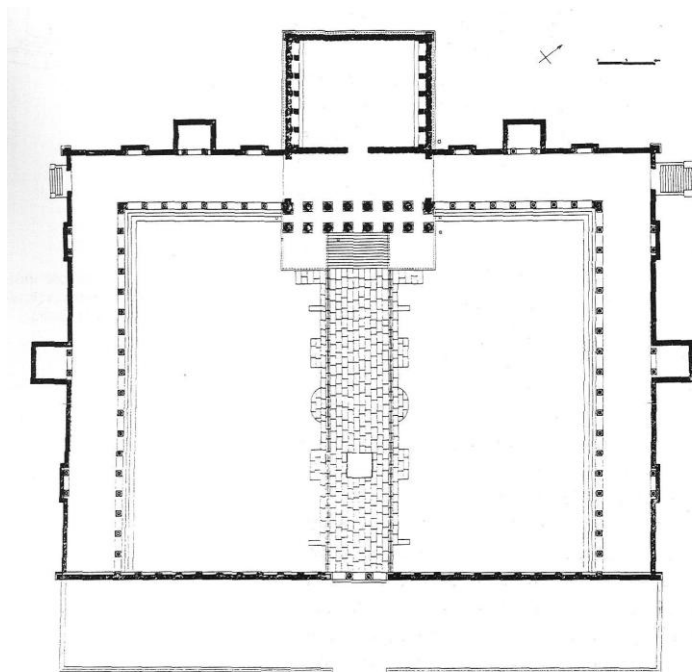
Treviri



Gallie – ninfei, Argentomagus



Gallie - santuari



Avenches



Treviri: Altbachtal

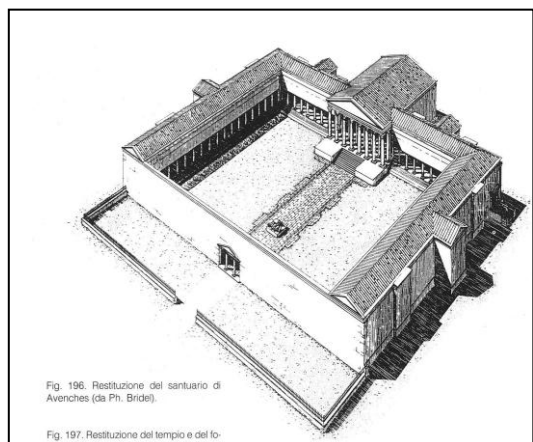
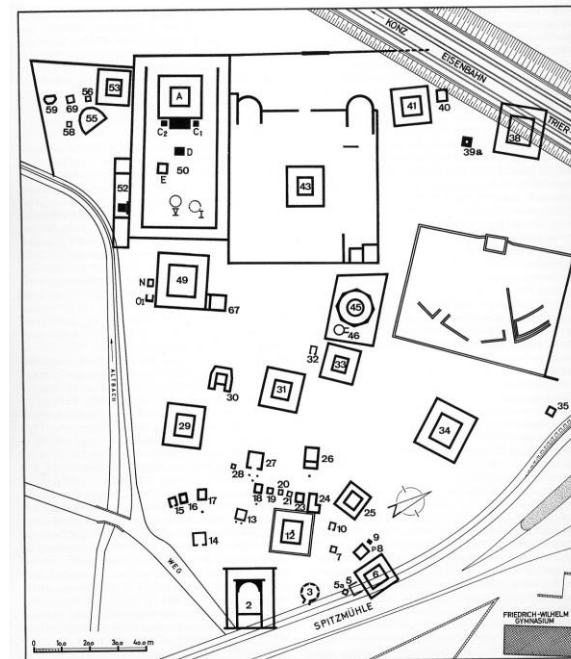
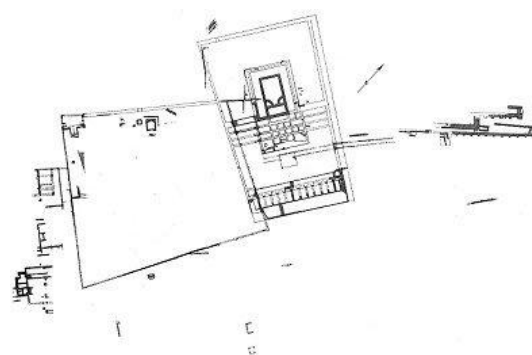


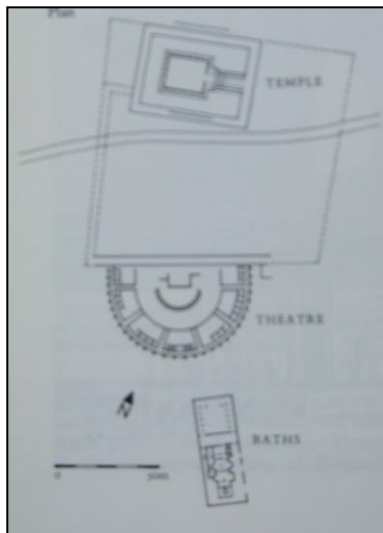
Fig. 196. Restituzione del santuario di Avenches (da Ph. Bridet).

Fig. 197. Restituzione del tempio e del fo-

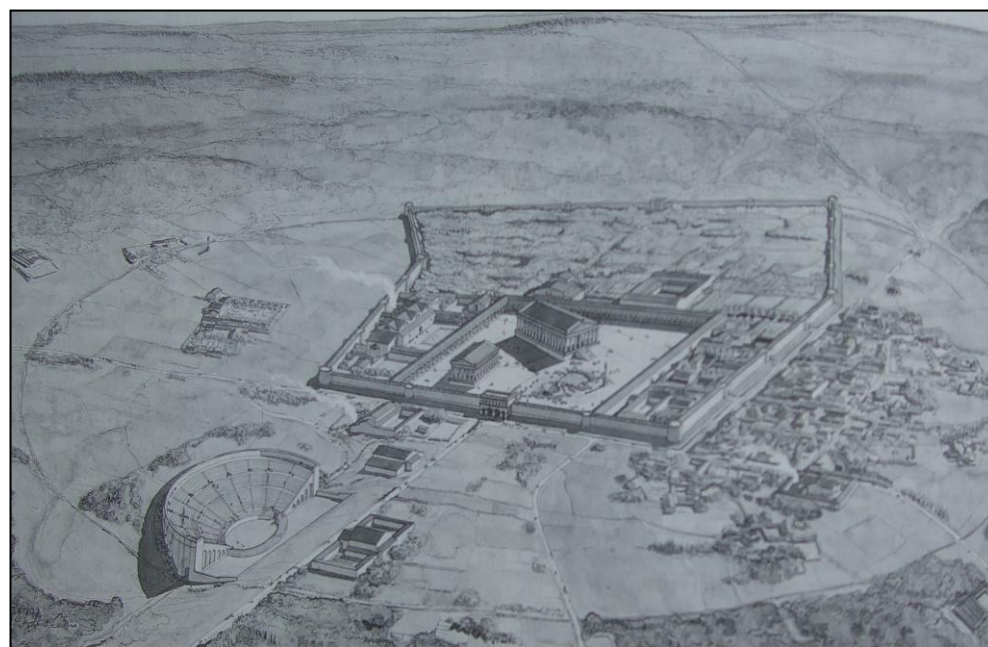


T.2. The Lenus-Mars temple complex

Gallie- santuari

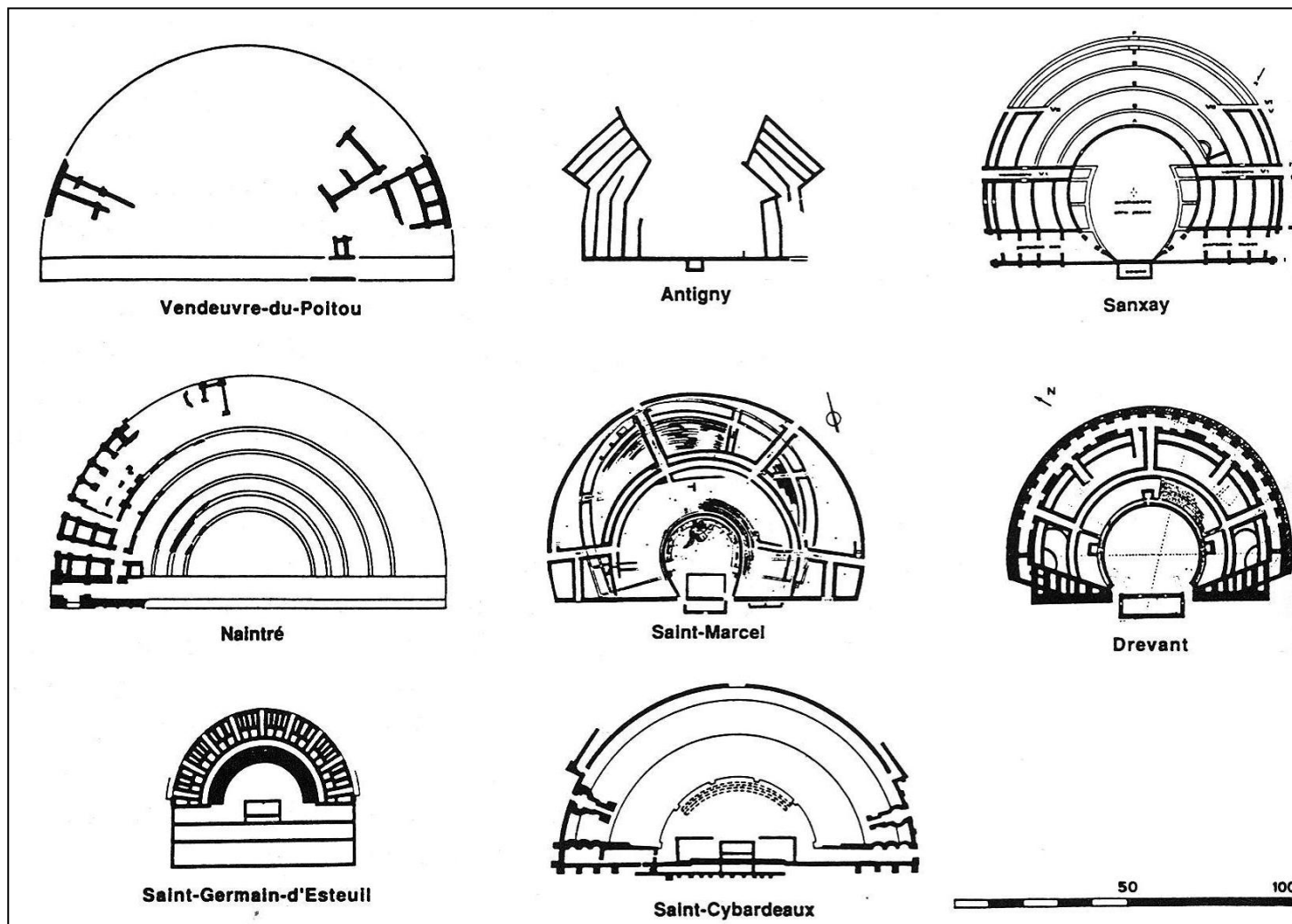


Champlieu

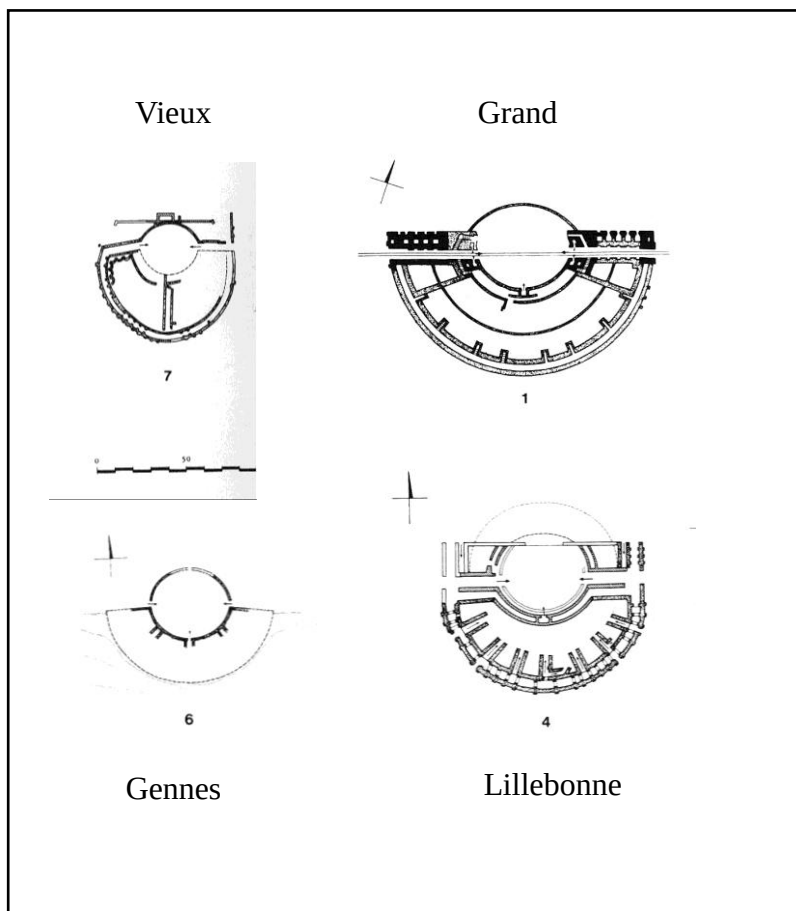


Vosges

Gallie – teatri gallo-romani

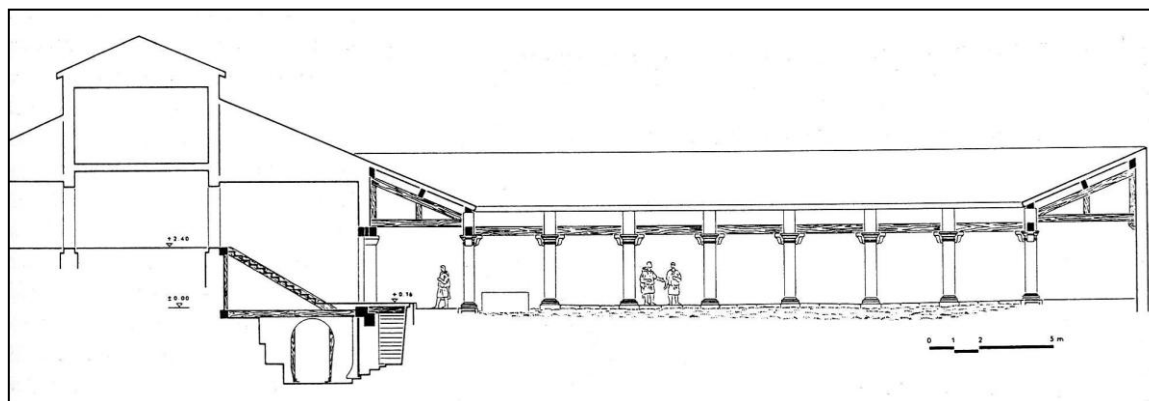
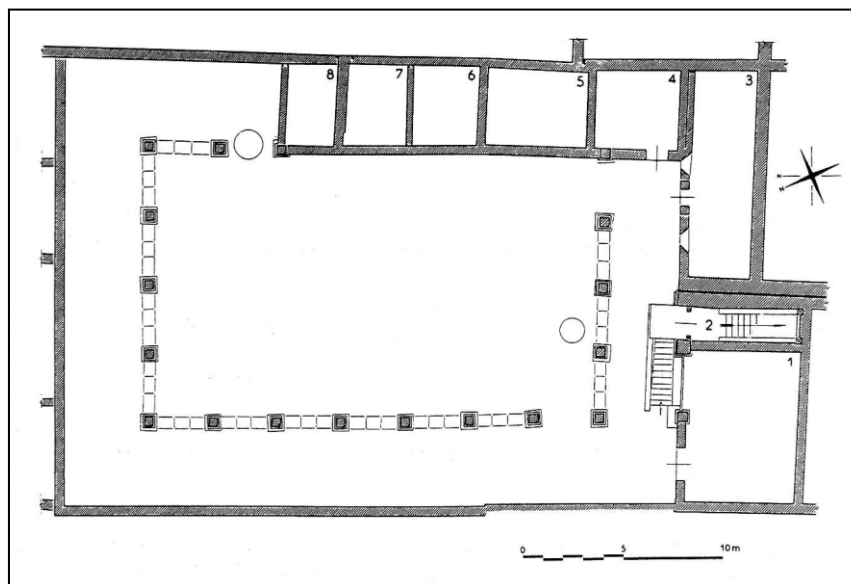


Gallie – edifici con arena



Lutetia

Gallie – *scholae*, Alesia

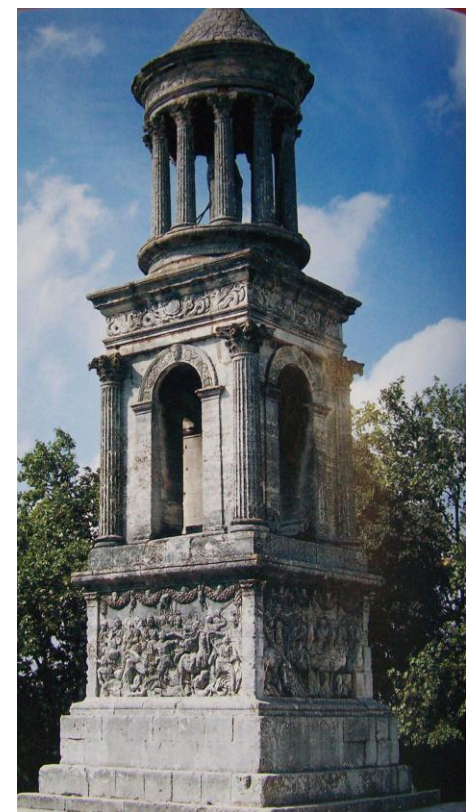


Gallia Narbonense – arte figurativa

Glanum, Muasoleo



Saint Remy_Mausoleo dei Giuli



Gallia Narbonense – arte figurativa



Arco di Orange



Gallia Narbonense – arte figurativa



Medea di Arles

Tarasque di Avignone



Porcuna, Orso con
erma



Gladiatore da
Chalon sur Saone



Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Cernunnus di *Atuatuca Tongrorum*

dio boschereccio e
cacciatore da La Celle
Mont Saint Gen



Leone che abbatte il
Gladiatore da Chalon sur
Saone

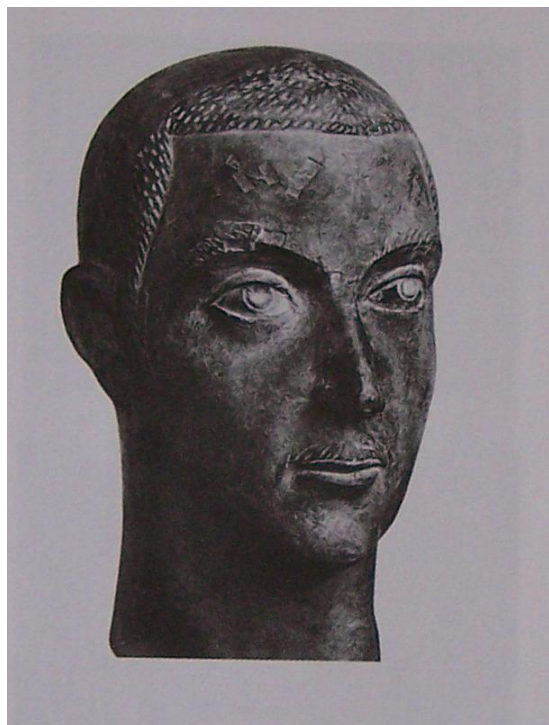


Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Matronae Aufaniae

Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Pupieno



Capo celtico da Berna



Figura femminile da Avenches

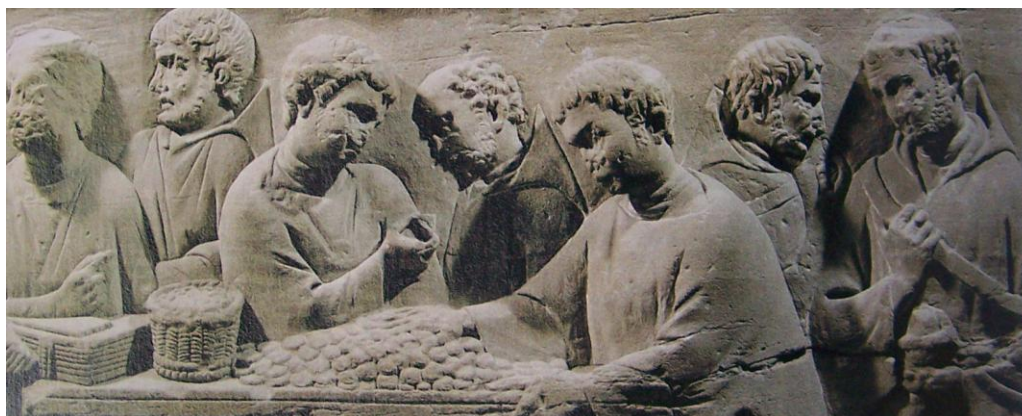
Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Stele nel Museo di Briançon

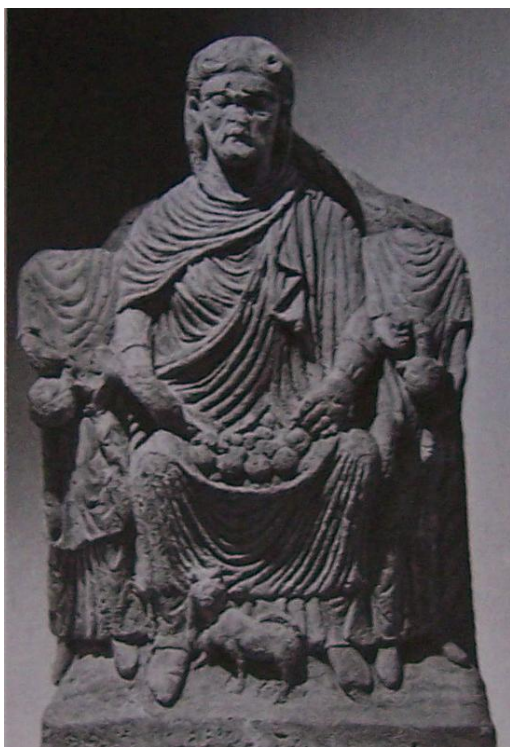


Rilievo con fatiche di Eracle da Vaison



Neumagen_pagamento imposte

Gallia Comata – arte figurativa



Bar Le Duc, dea su trono



Touget, dio cacciatore

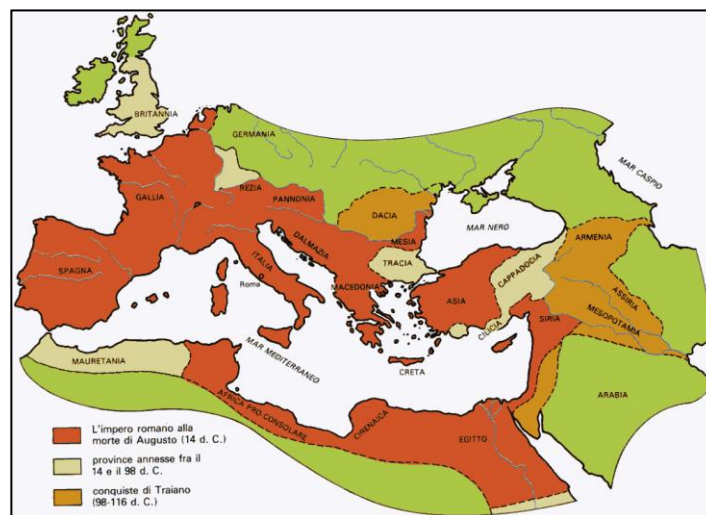
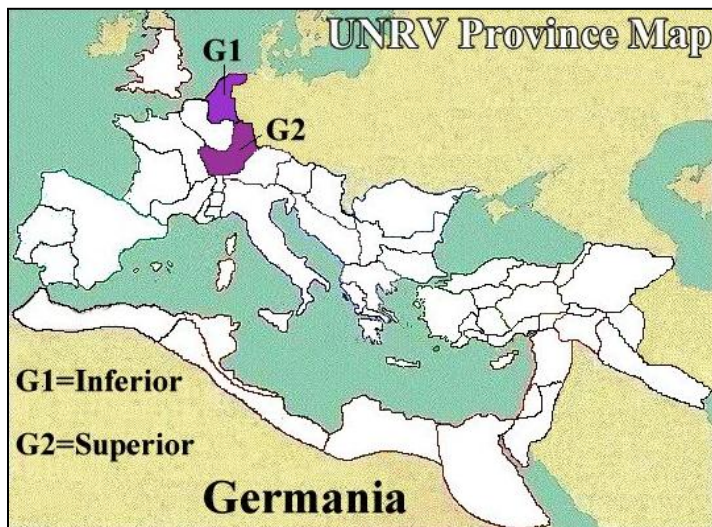


Stele a pilastro di *Mansuetus*

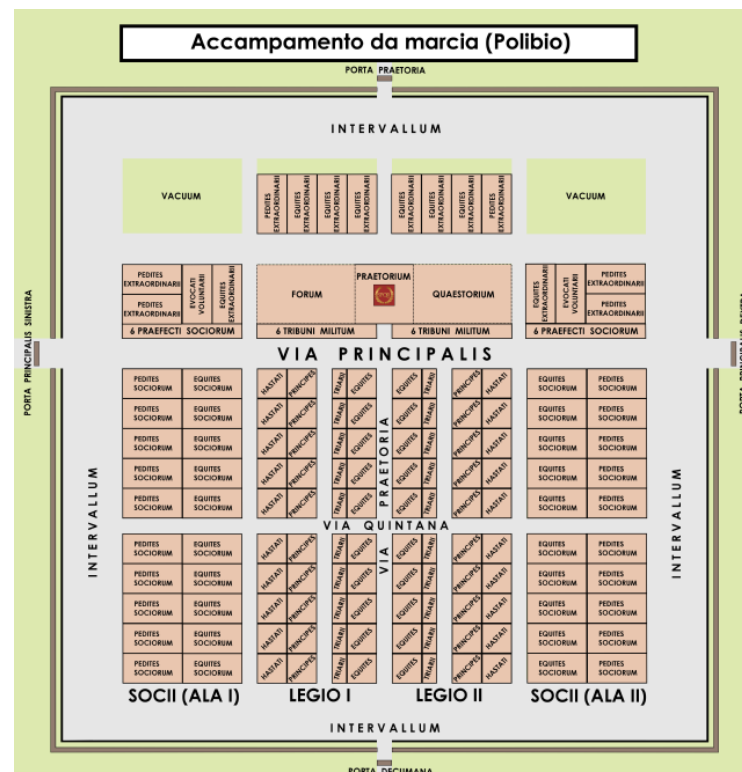
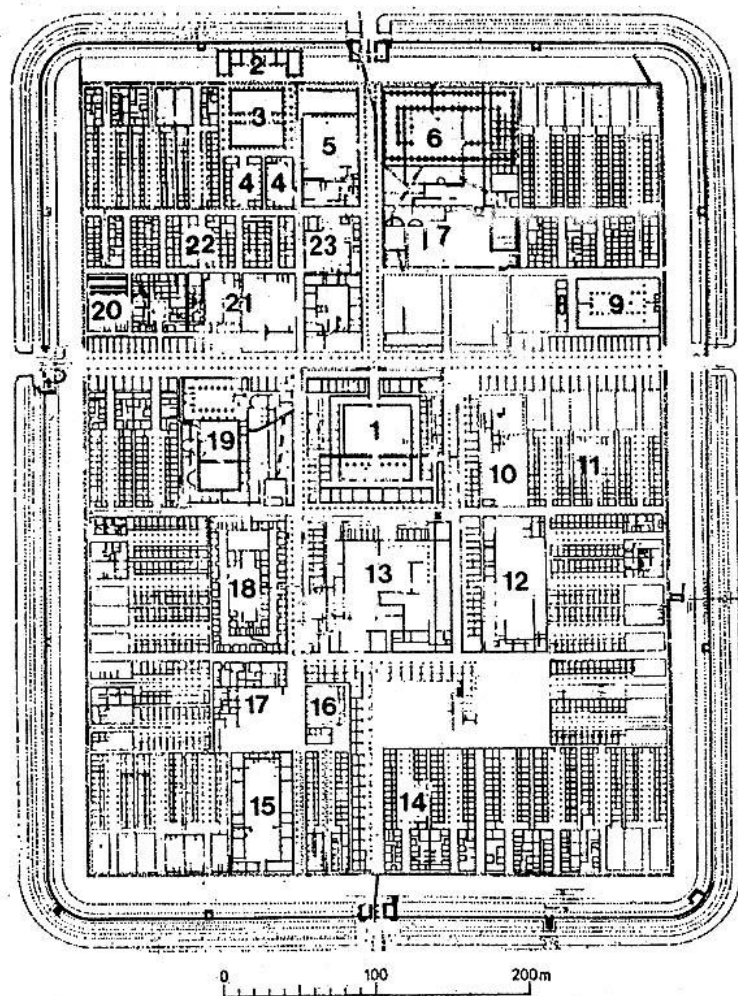
Archeologia delle Province romane

Province germaniche

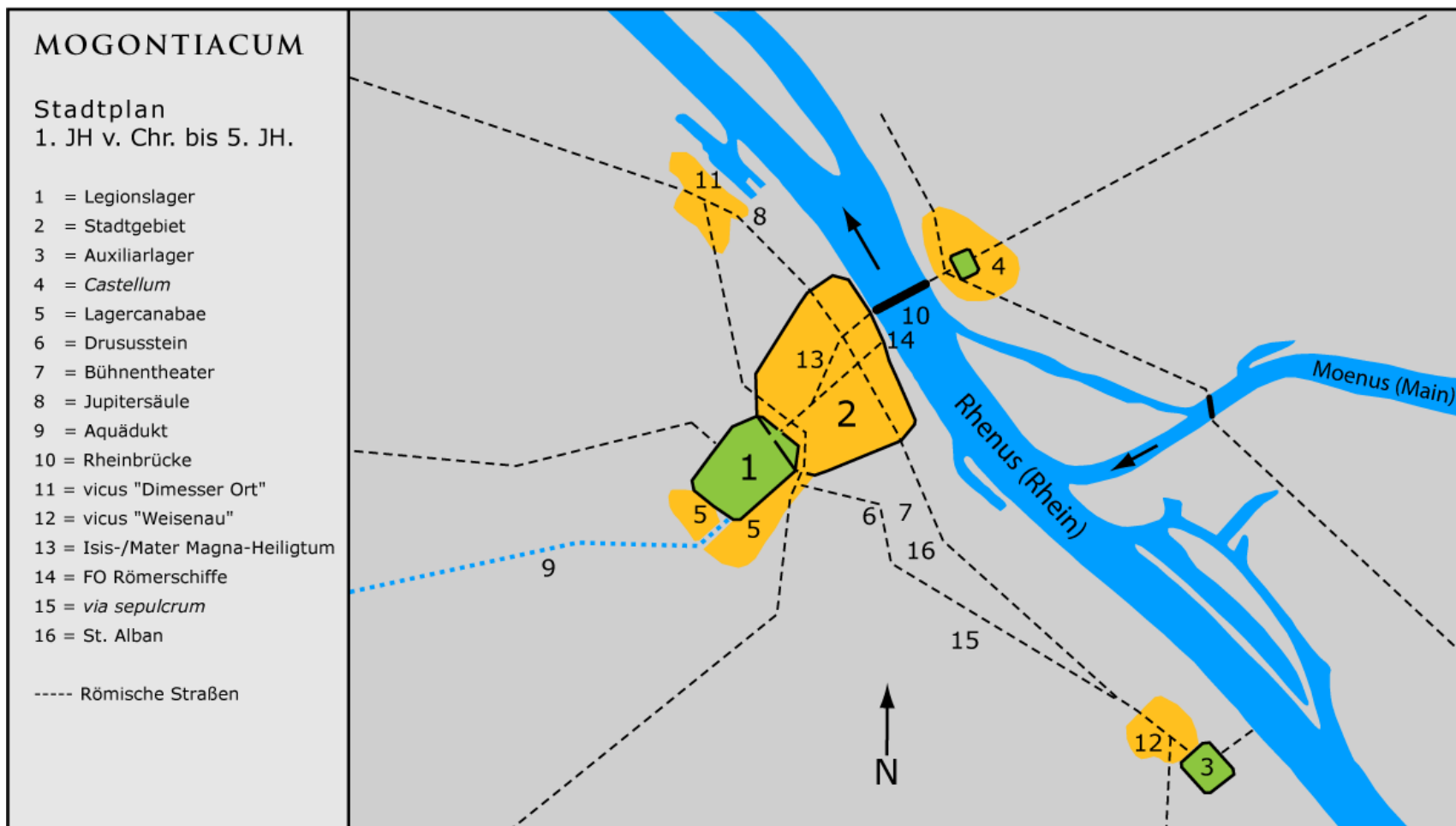
Province germaniche



Province germaniche - castra



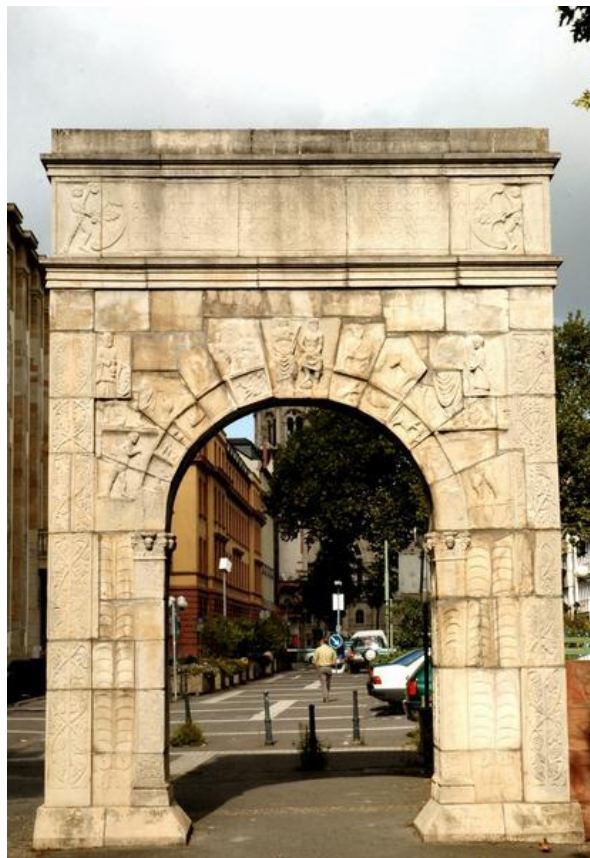
Province germaniche - Magonza



Province germaniche - Magonza



Cenotafio di Druso

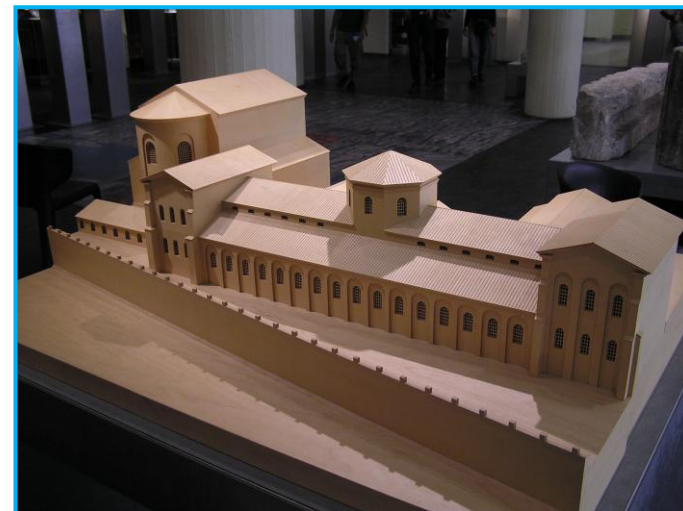
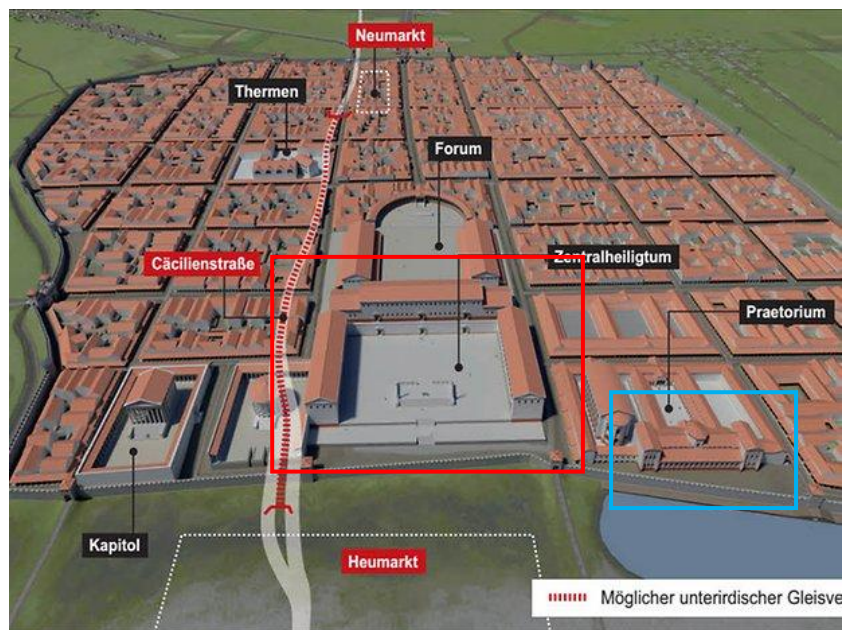


Arco di *Dativus Victor*

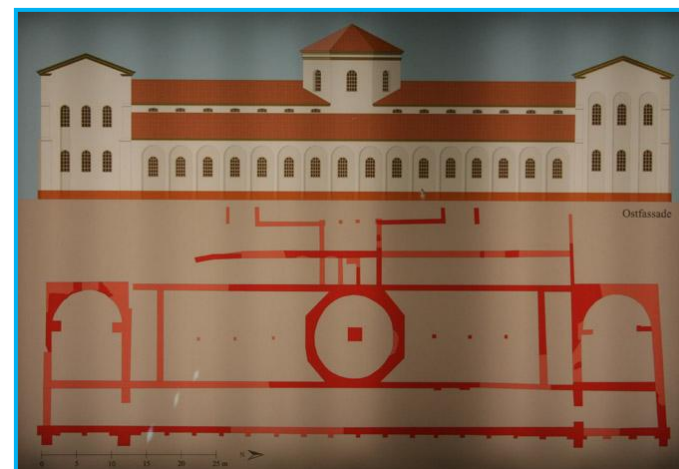


Colonna di Giove

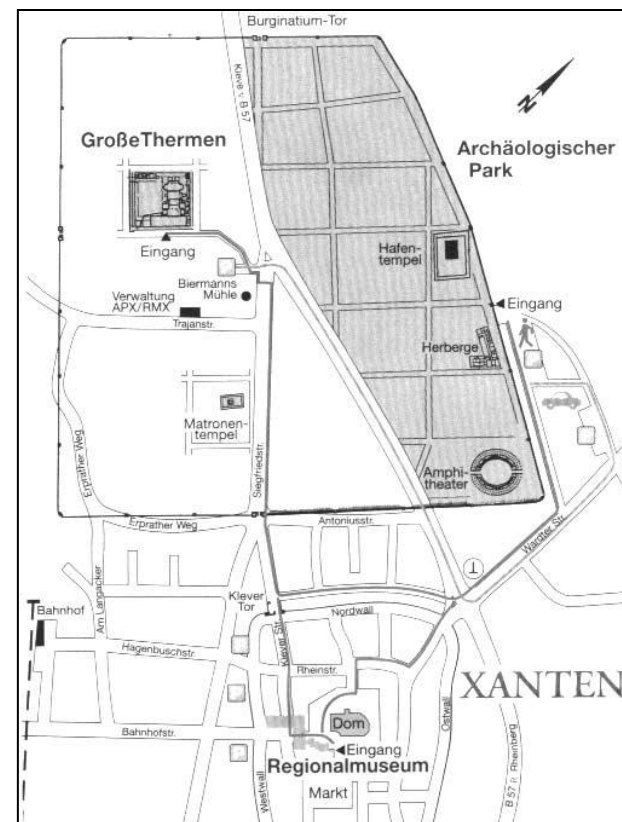
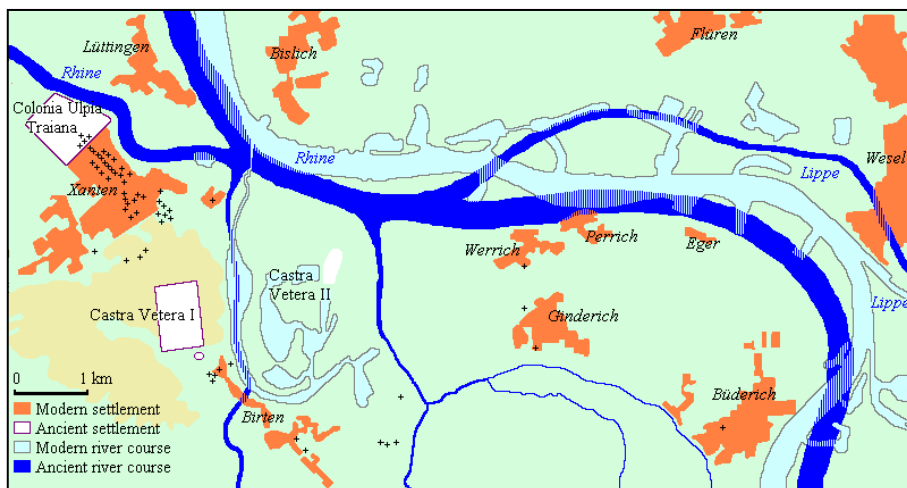
Province germaniche - Colonia



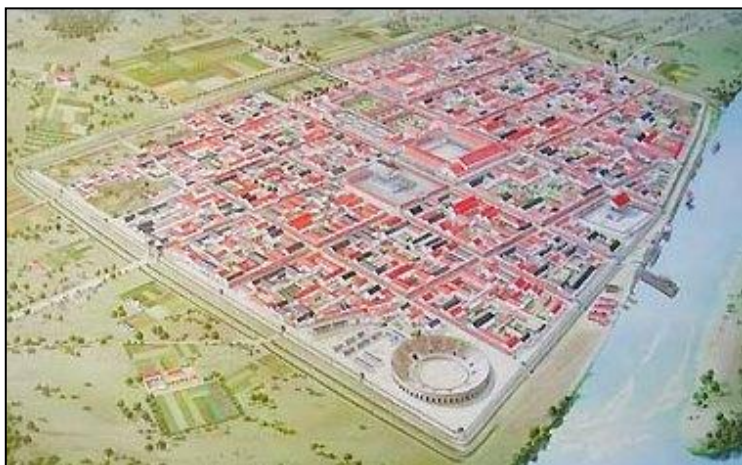
Praetorio



Province germaniche - Xanten



Province germaniche - Xanten

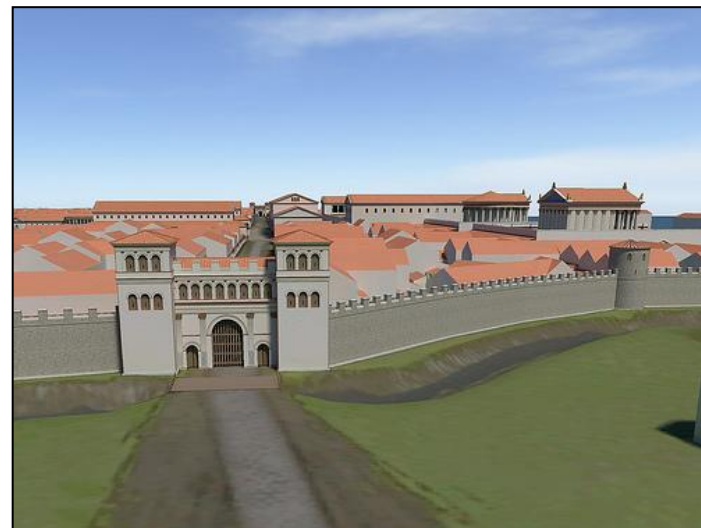


Mura

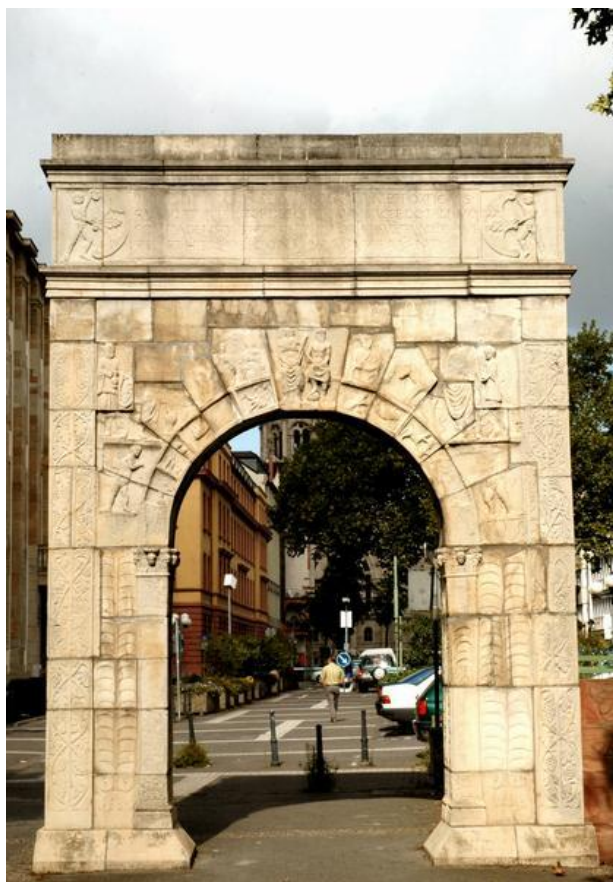


Tempio

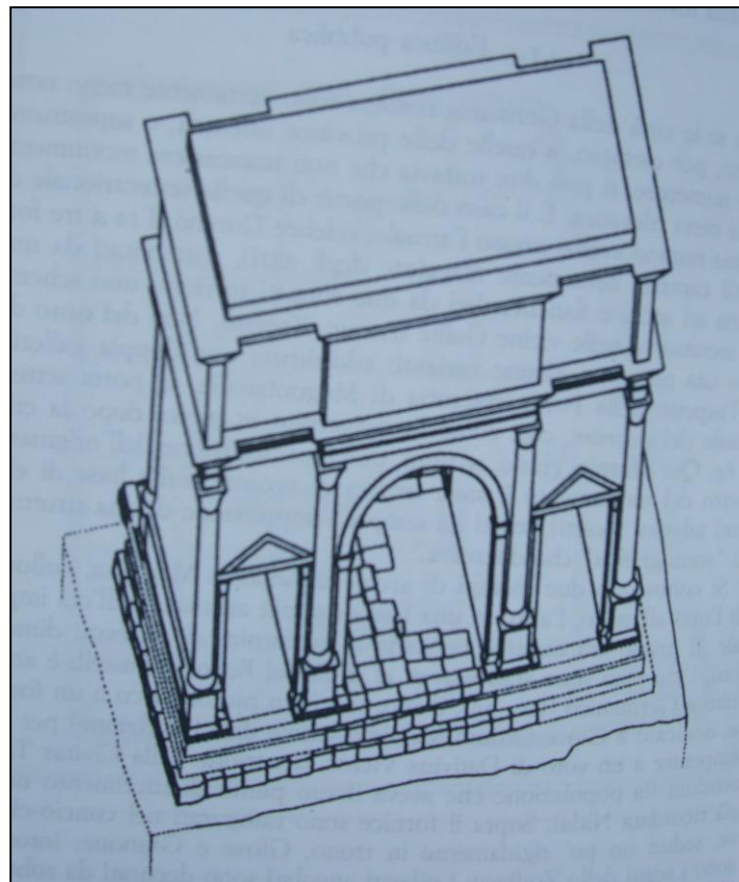
Province germaniche – mura, Colonia



Province germaniche – archi onorari

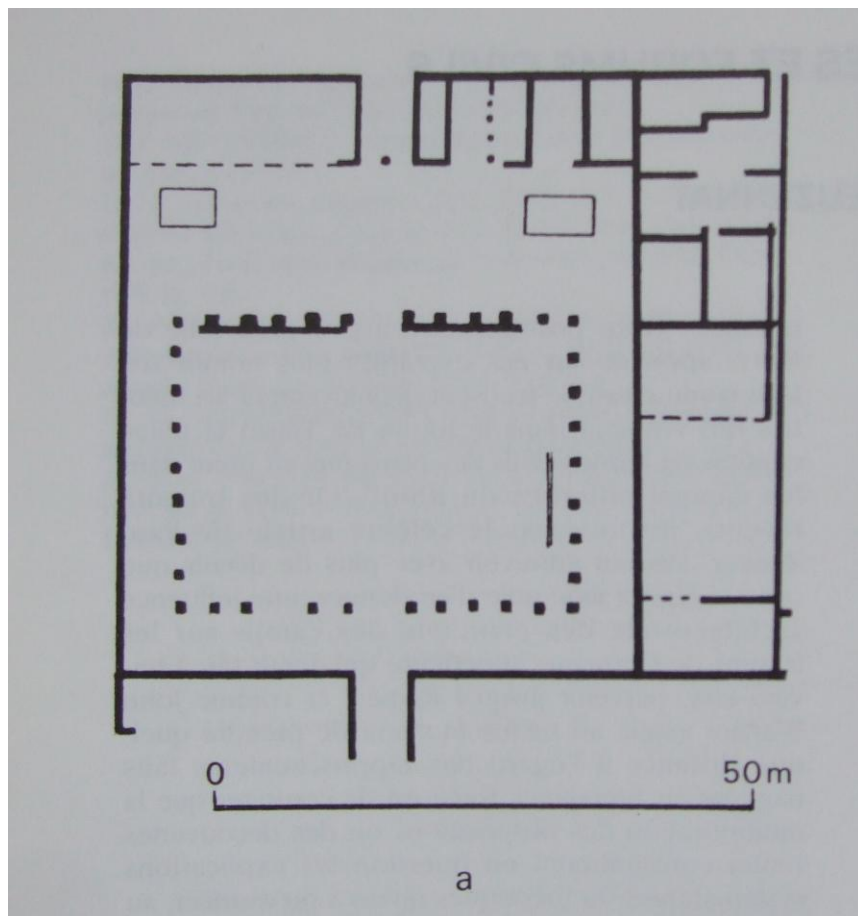


Magonza, Arco di *Dativus Victor*

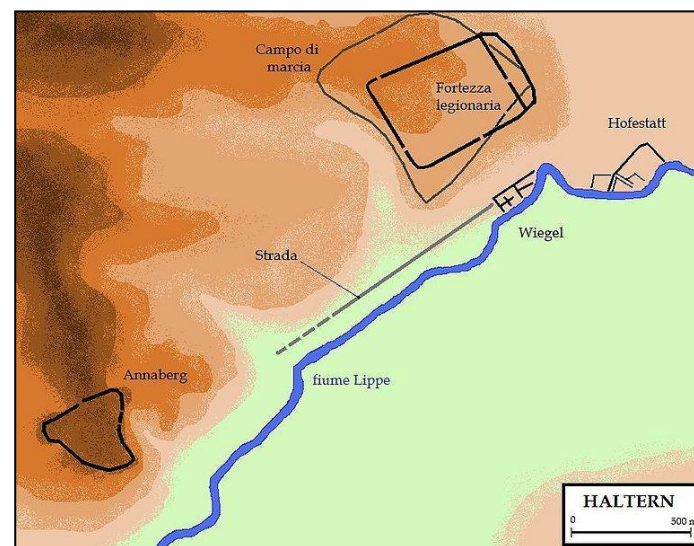
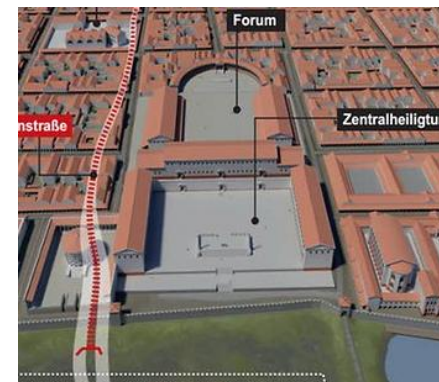


Magonza, Arco di Germanico

Province germaniche – *principia*



*Principia di
Colonia*

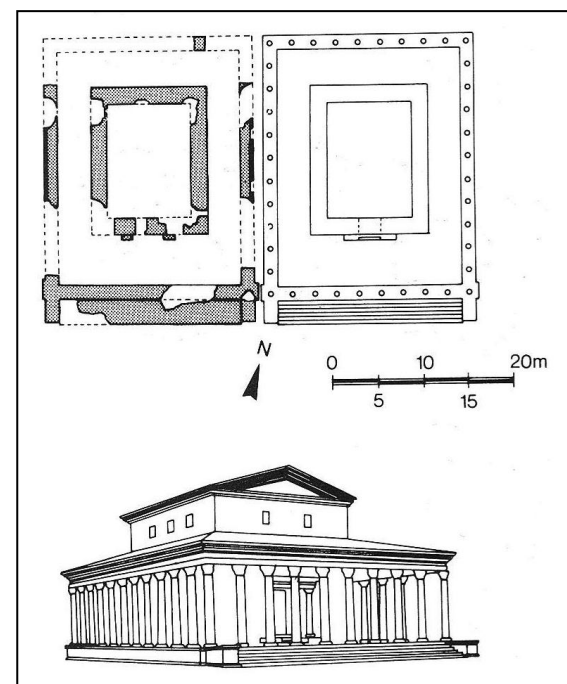


Haltern, Vetera - principia

Province germaniche – templi



Xanten, *Capitolium*



Elst, tempio

Province germaniche – monumenti votivi, Magonza



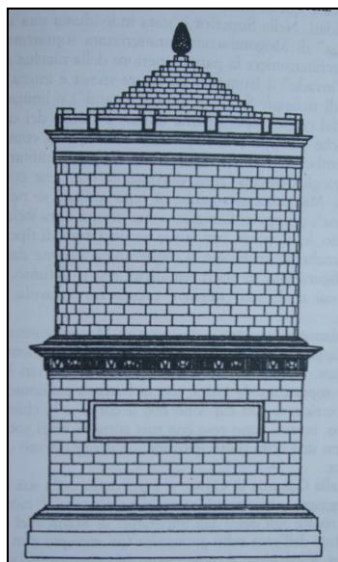
Magonza, Colonna di Giove



Arco di *Dativus Victor*



Province germaniche – monumenti funerari

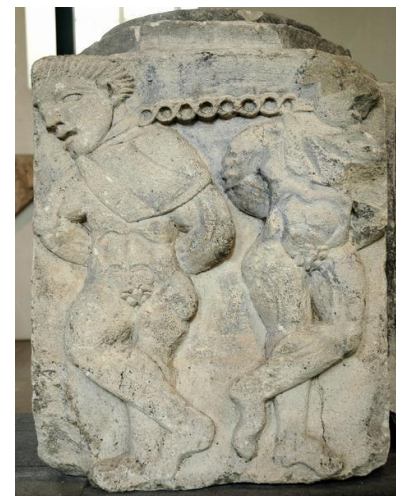


Magonza,
Cenotafio di Druso

Colonia, monumento di *Quintus Publicius*



Province germaniche – *principia*, Magonza



Province germaniche



Magonza, Colonna di Giove

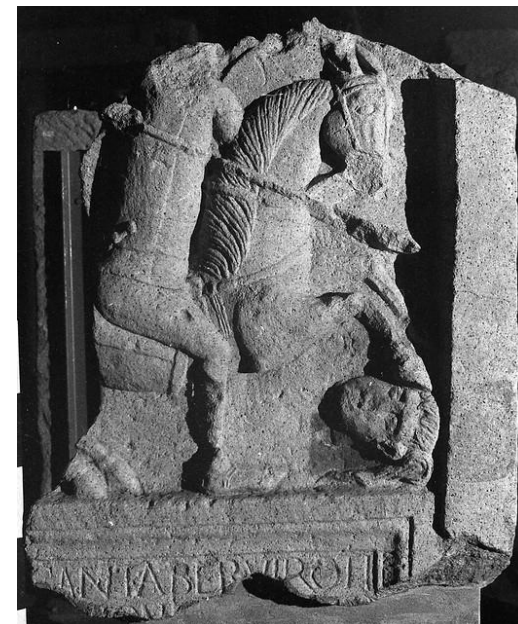


Bonn, Matres

Province germaniche



Bottega di Colonia, da
Xanten – Centurione
Marco Celio



Magonza, frammento di stele
con cavaliere,

Magonza, stele di
Gnaeus Musius,

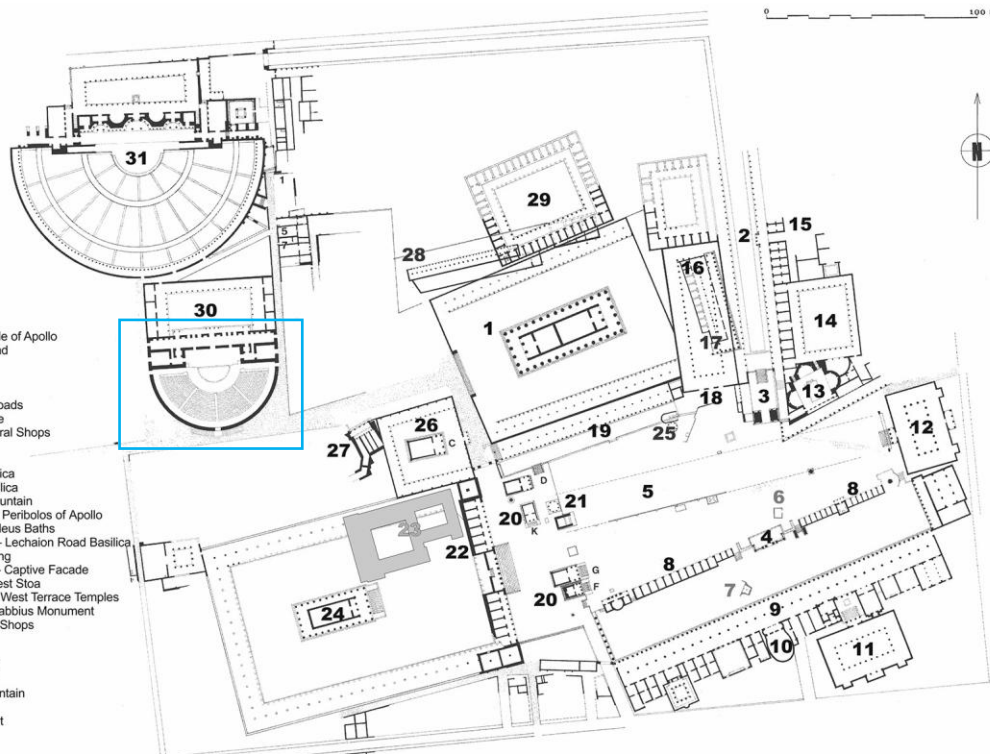
Archeologia delle Province romane

Province greche, Acaia

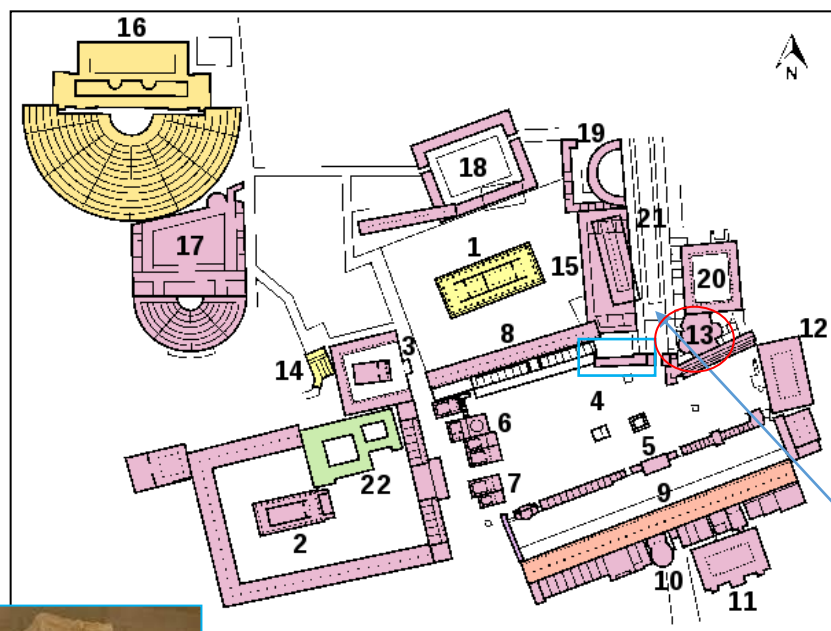
Province greche, Acaia

Odeon

ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΟΣ - ANCIENT CORINTH



Province greche, Acaia



Peirene

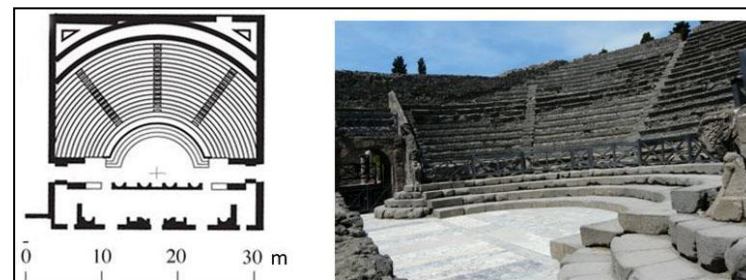
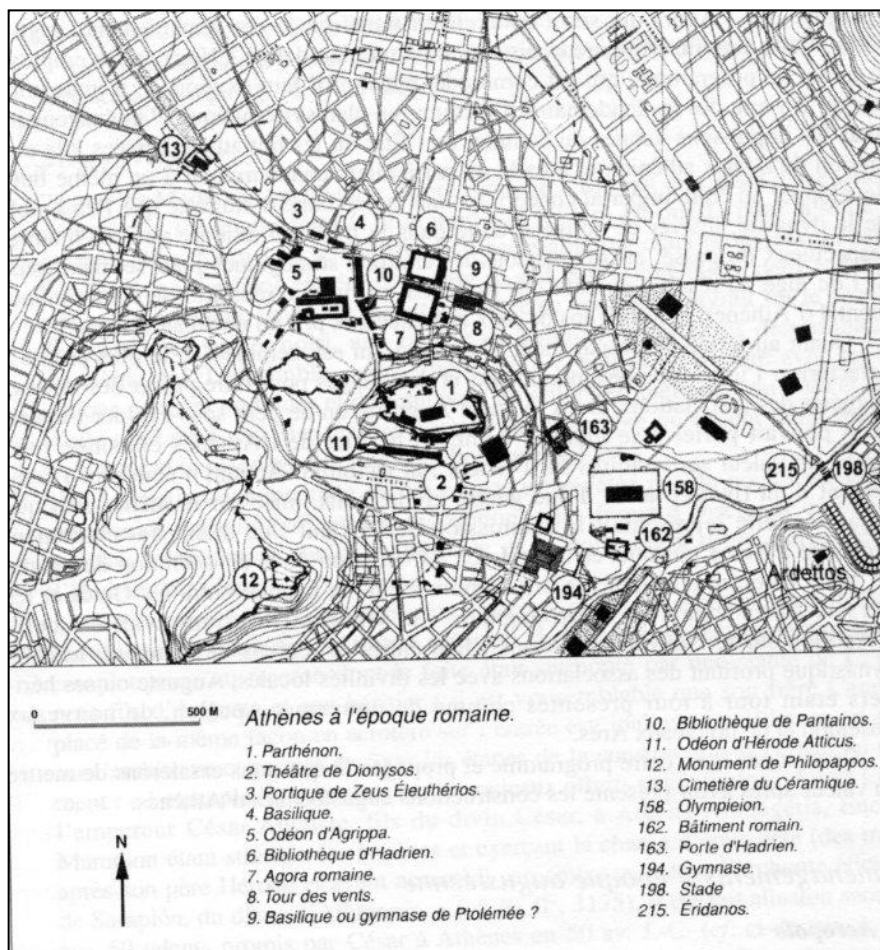


Corinto



Lechaion

Province greche, Acaia

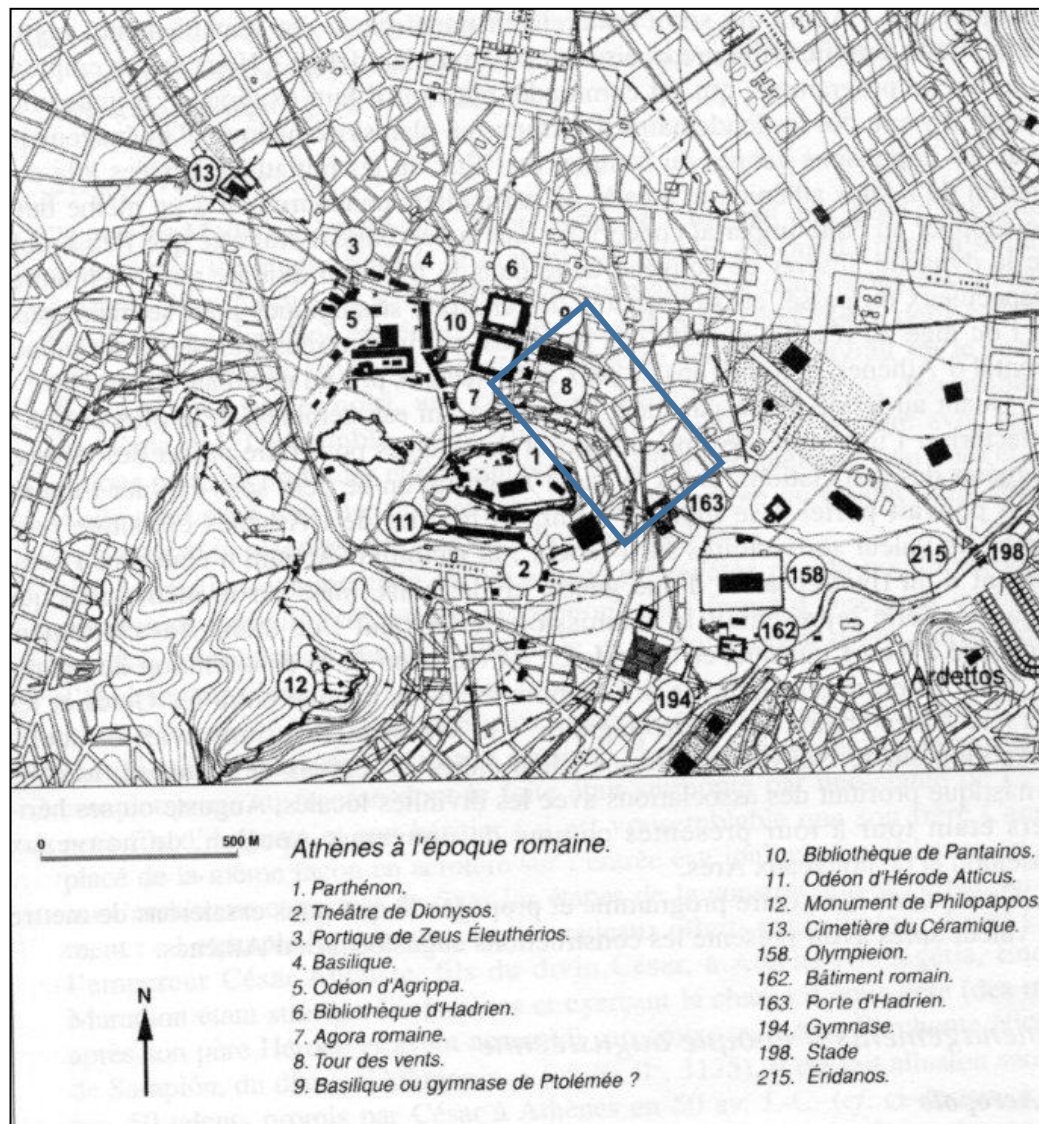


Odeion di Pericle

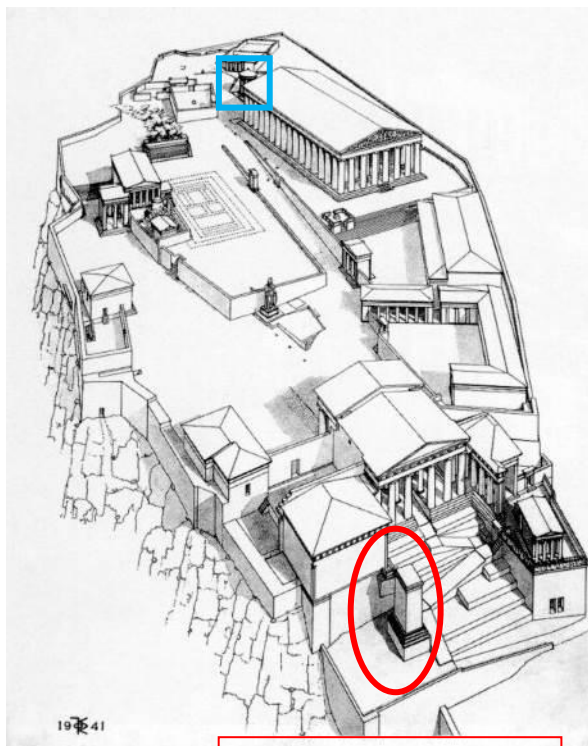


Propilei di Eleusi

Province greche, Acaia



Province greche, Acaia

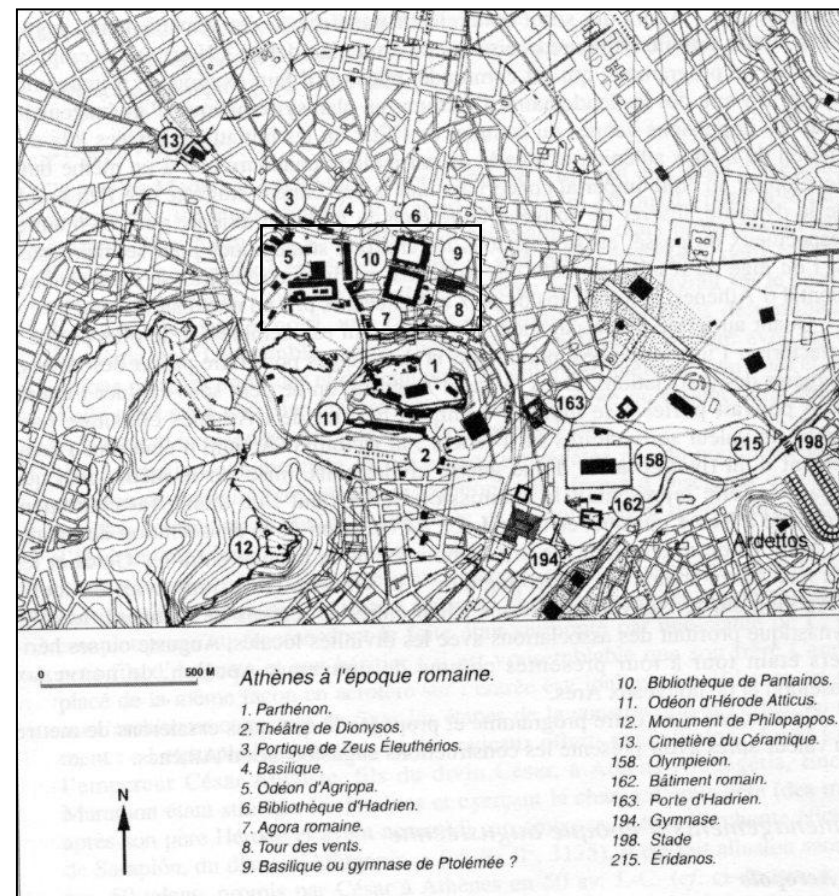
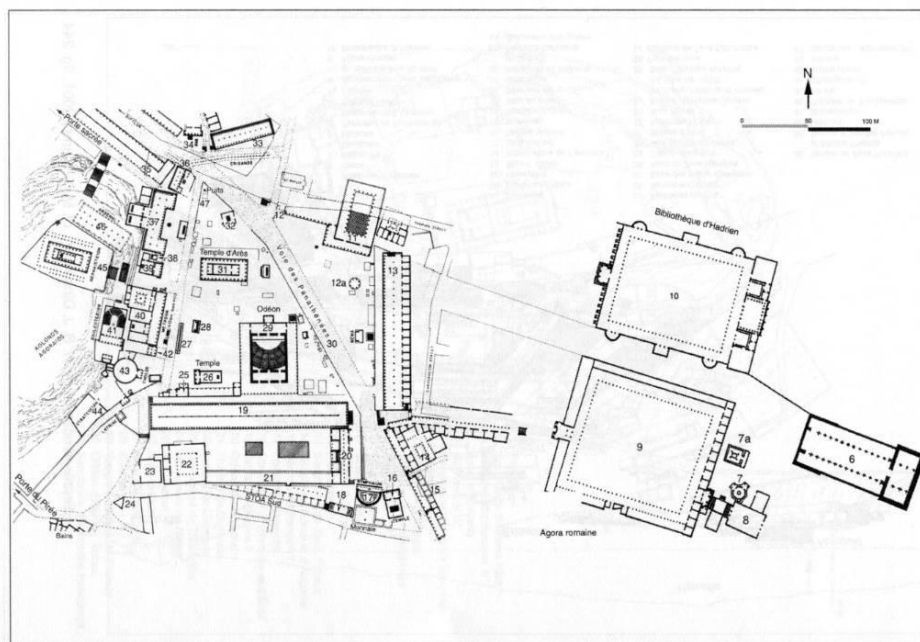


Monumento di Agrippa

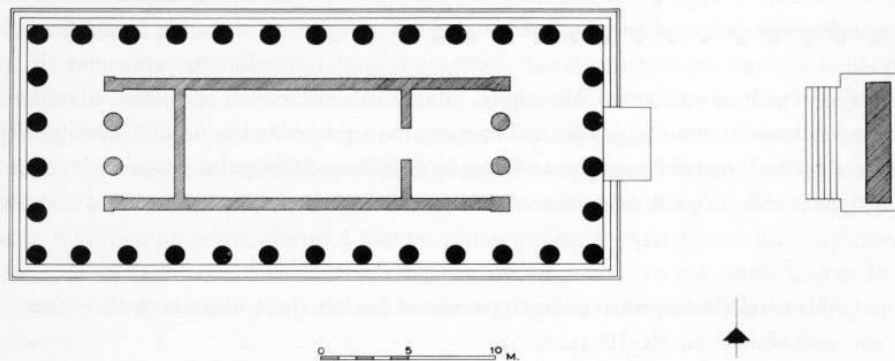


Tempio di Roma e Augusto

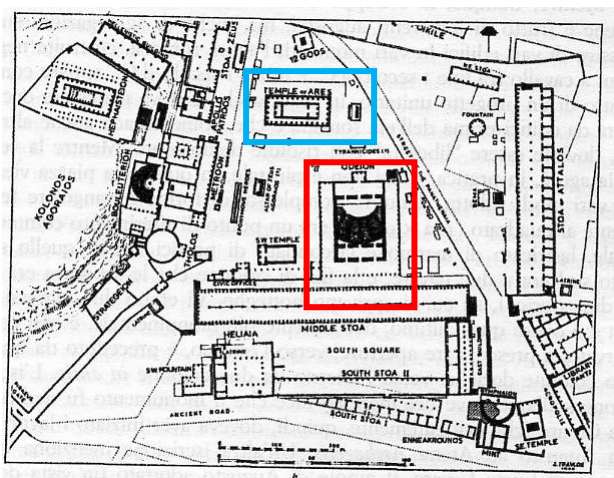
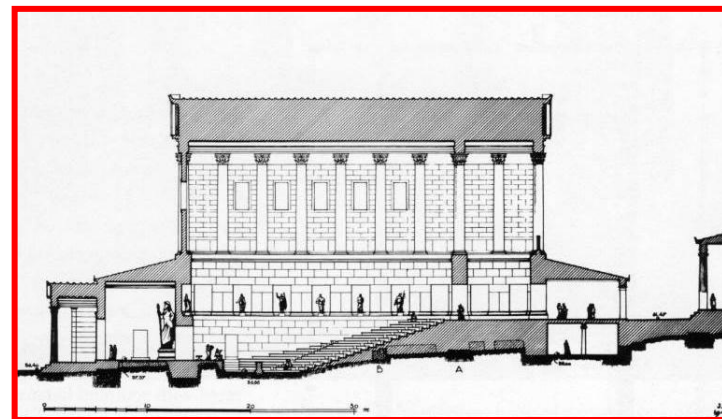
Province greche, Acaia



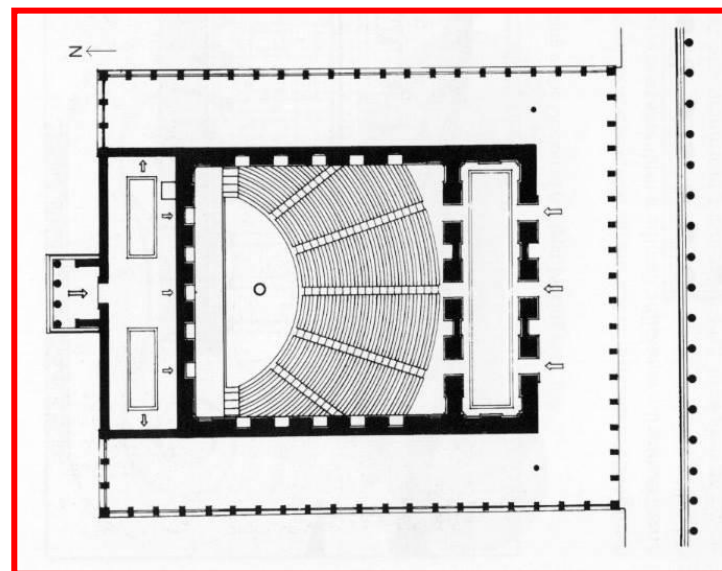
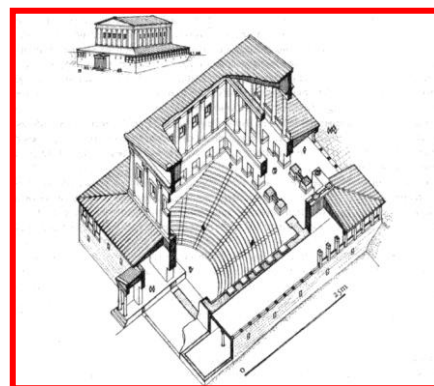
Province greche, Acaia



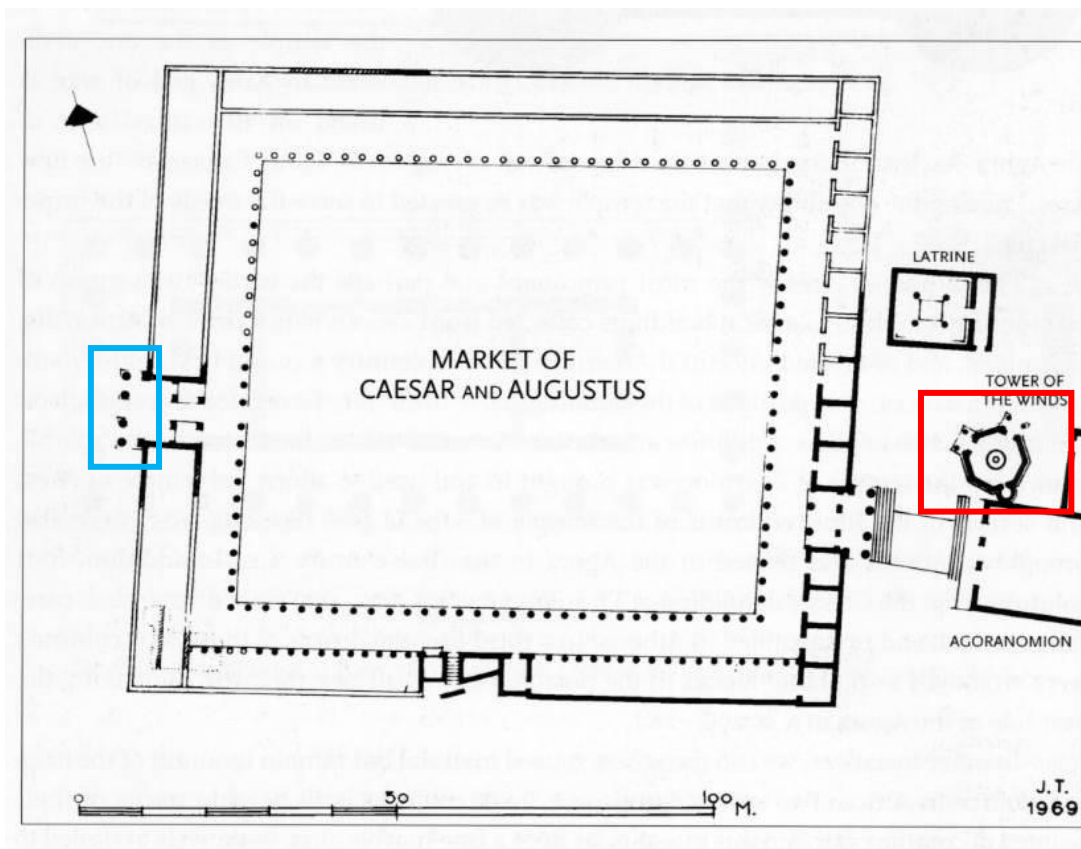
184. Plan of the temple of Ares, 5th century B.C., rebuilt in the Agora in the late 1st century B.C.



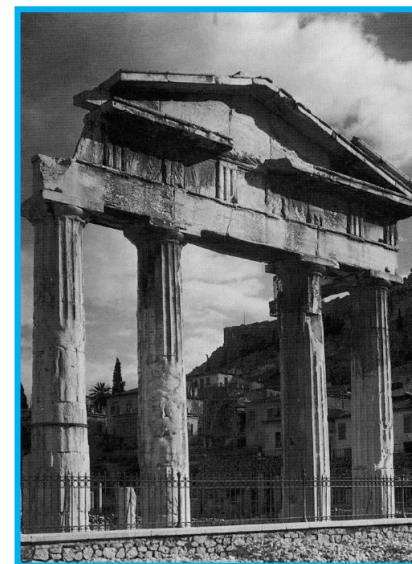
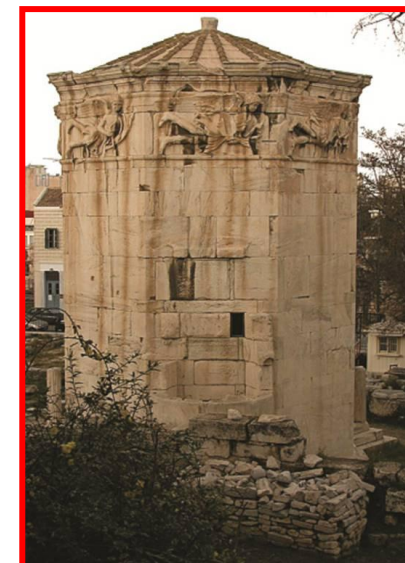
Odeon di Agrippa



Province greche, Acaia

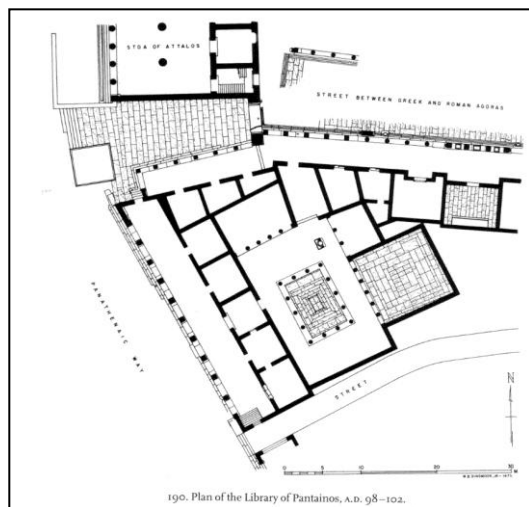


Torre dei venti

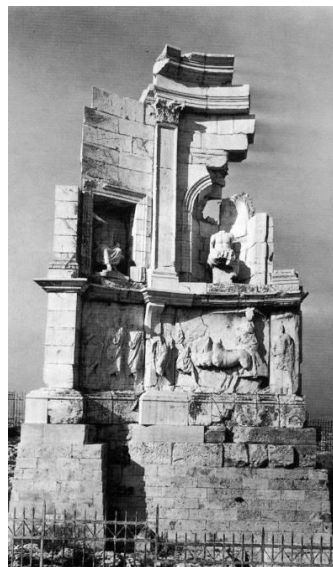


Ingresso

Province greche, Acaia



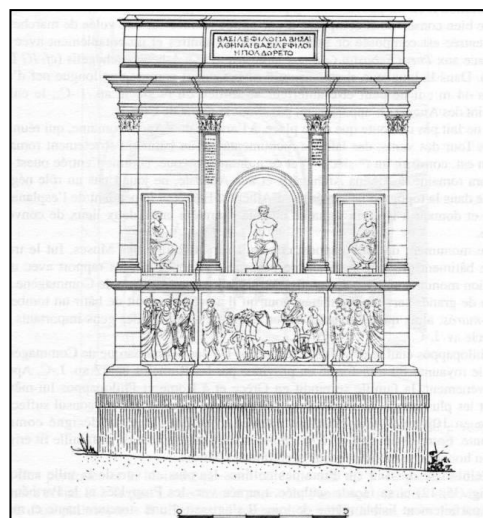
Biblioteca di Pantaios



Atene



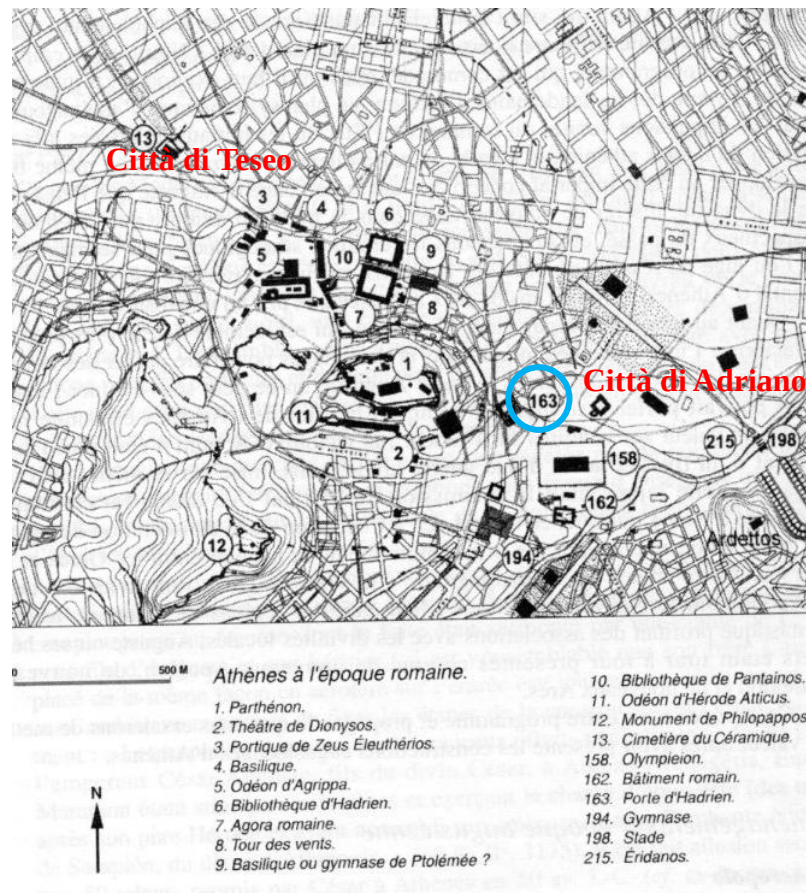
Monumentalizzazione
percorso Panatenaiche



Monumento di
Philopappo

Province greche, Acaia

 Arco di Adriano

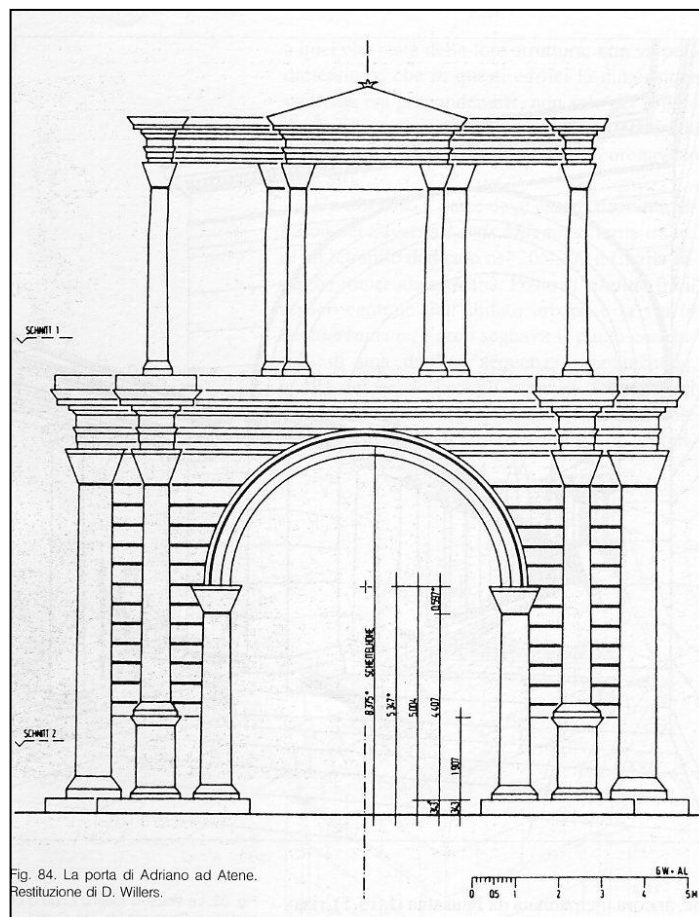


Province greche, Acaia



Adriano

Arco di Adriano

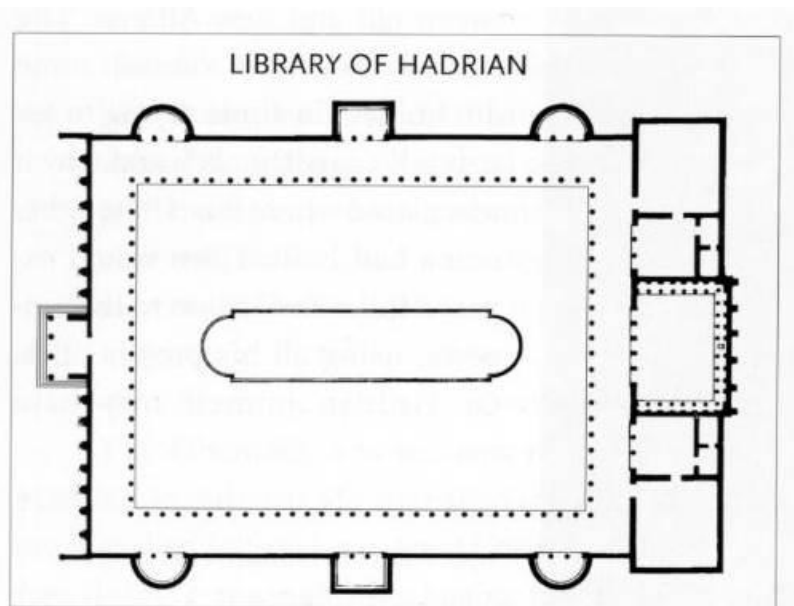


Atene

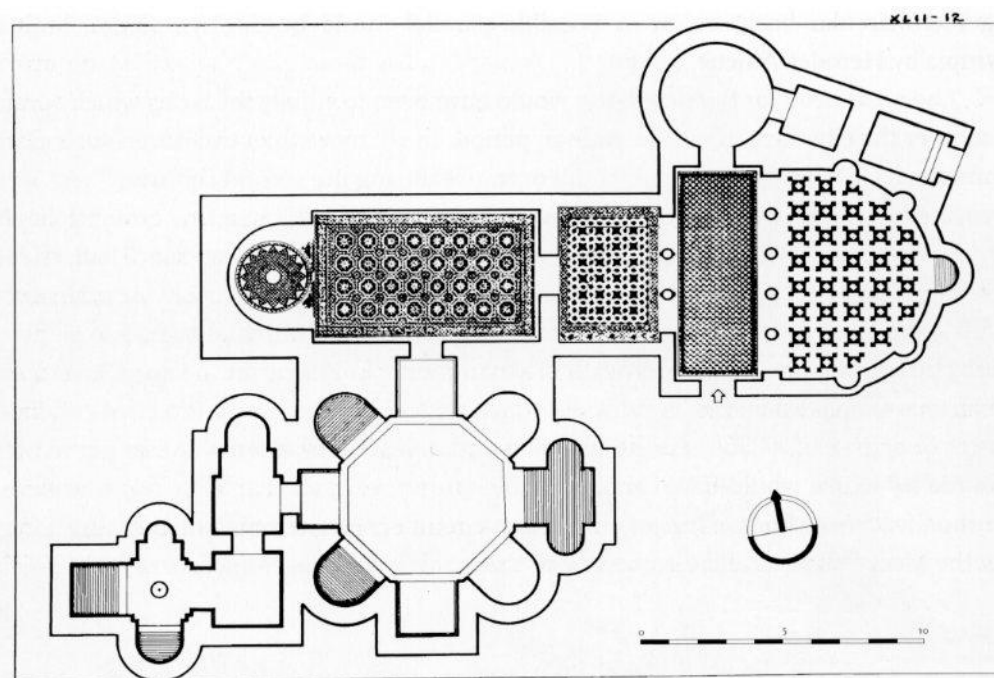


Province greche, Acaia

Teatro di Dioniso



Province greche, Acaia

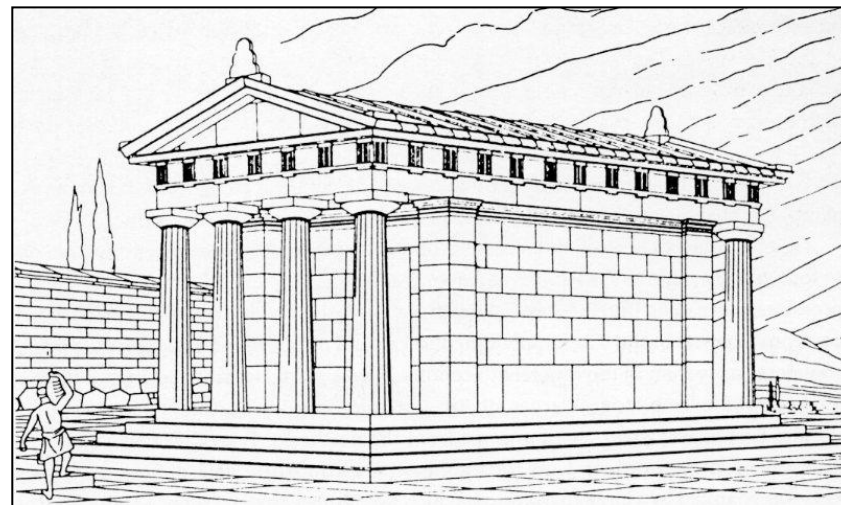


200. Plan of the Hadrianic bath north of the Olympieion, 2nd century A.D.

Province greche, Acaia



Ponte sul Kephisos



Artemis Propylaia



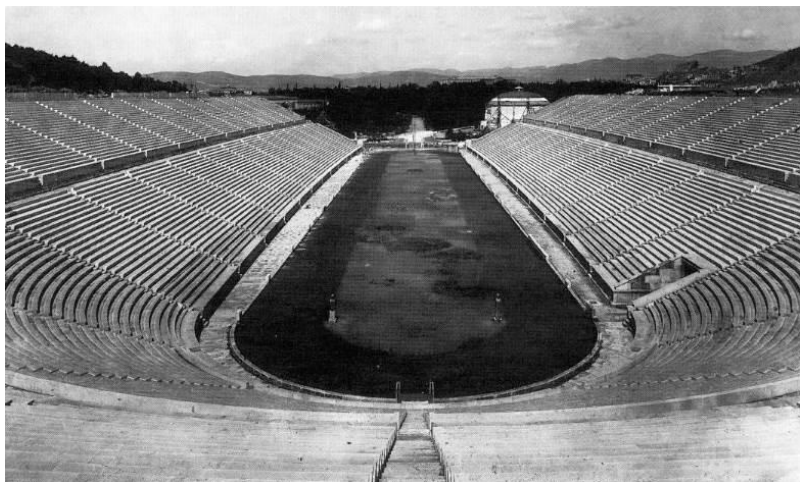
Fonte Kallichoron

Immagine clipeata di
Adriano

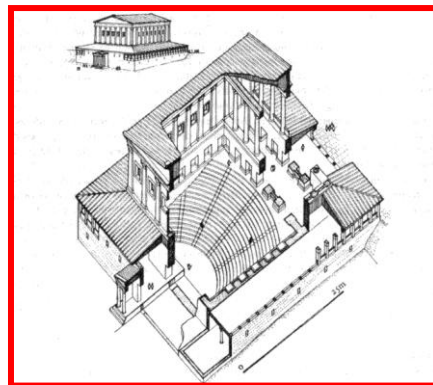


Eleusi

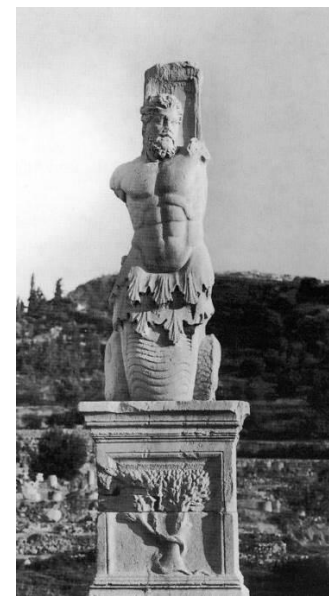
Province greche, Acaia



Stadio



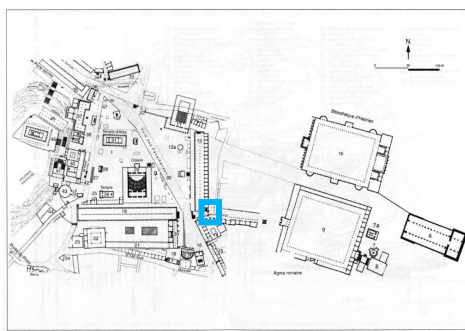
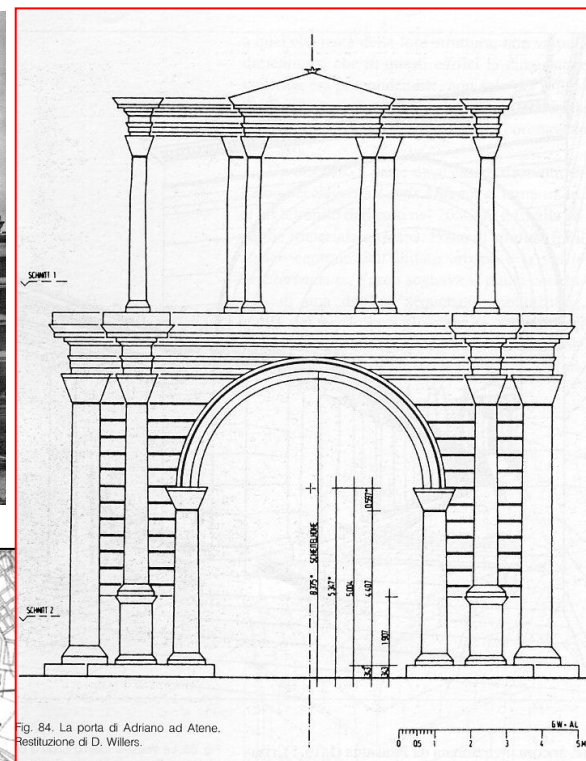
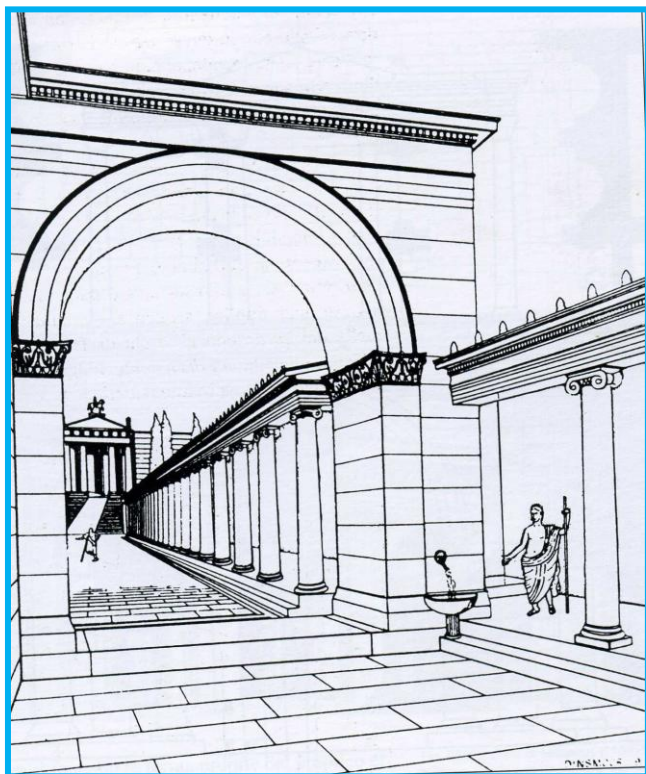
Odeon di Agrippa



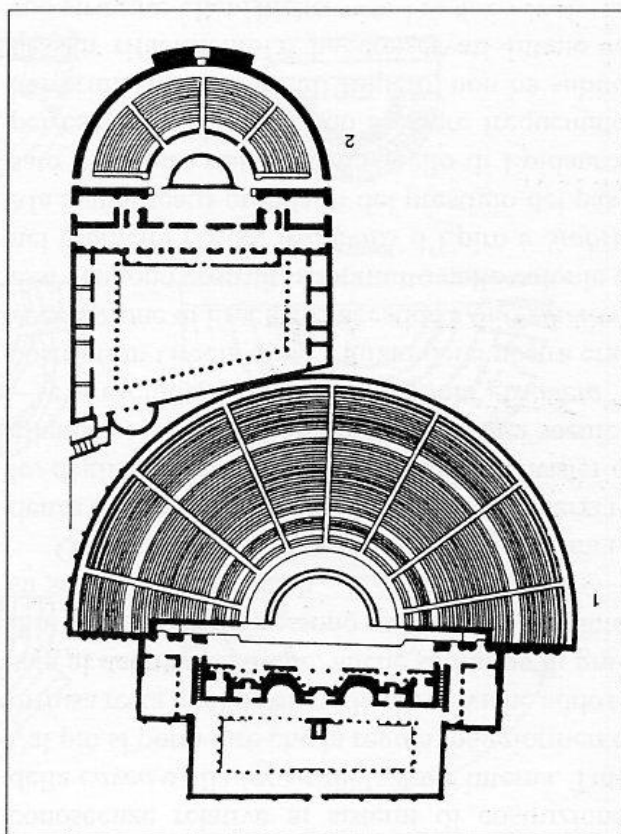
Odeon di Erode Attico

Atene

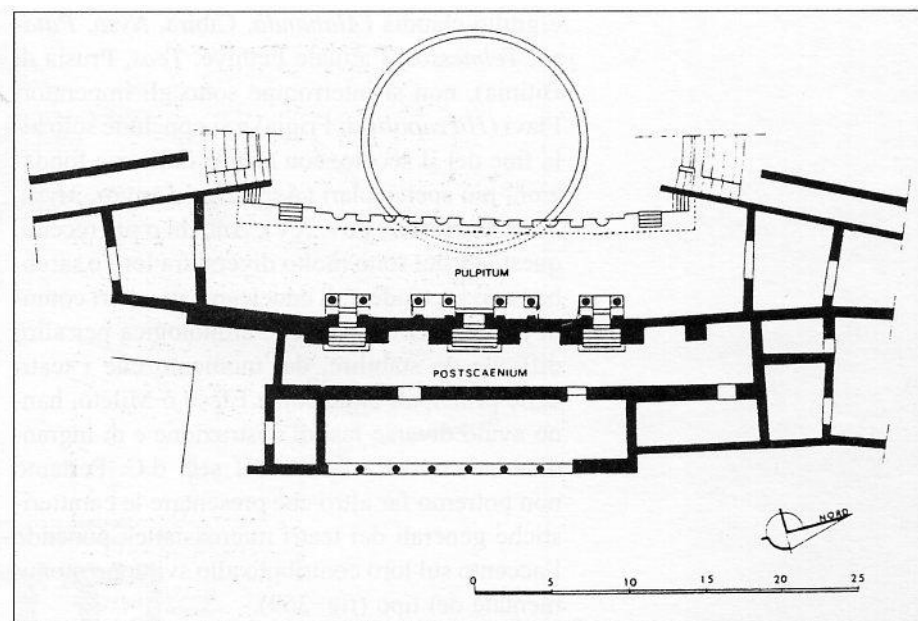
Province greche, Acaia



Province greche, Acaia



Corinto



Atene

Province greche, Acaia

Controacculturazione – Morte e rinascita dell'arte

Plinio N.H. XXXIV, 52

.....arte morì nella 121 olimpiade (296-293 a.C.) *Conquista di Atene da parte di Demetrio Poliorcete* e rivisse nella 156 (156-153 a.C.), *affare di Oropos*.

- committenza senatoriale
- scarso ruolo dell'artista

Province greche, Acaia

Monumento di Emilio Paolo a Delfi

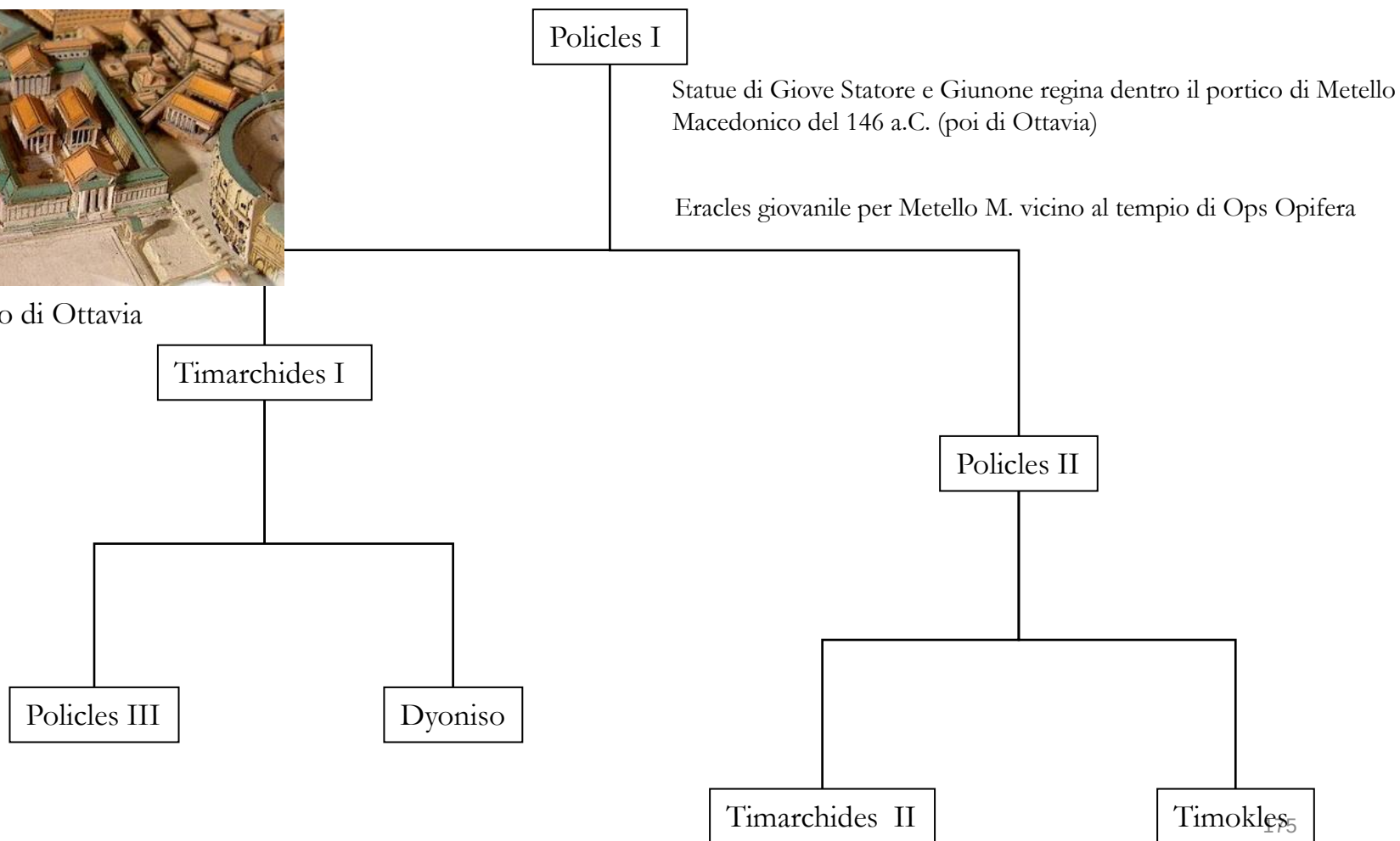


Province greche, Acaia

Rinascita del classico

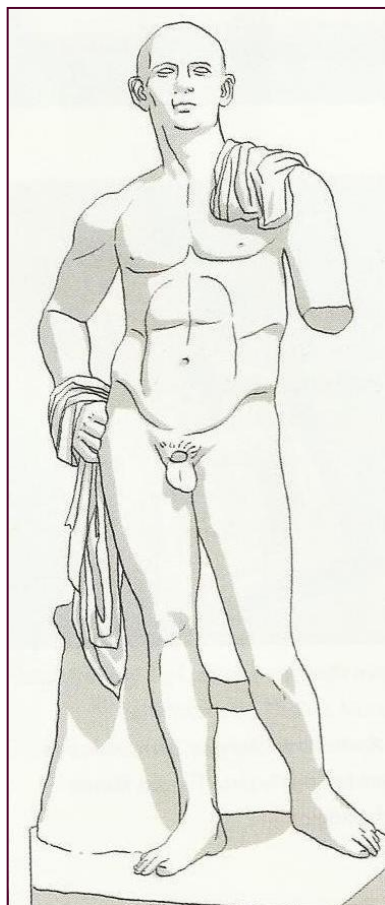


Portico di Ottavia



Province greche, Acaia

Rinascita del classico



Statua ritratto del negotiatores Ofello Fero attivo a Delos nel 120

