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# COLONIZACIÓN GRIEGA



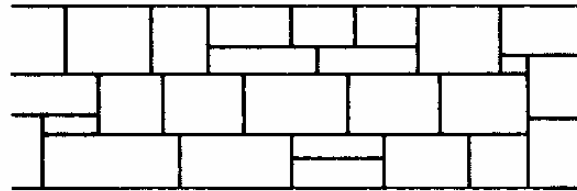
 *Greek and Phoenician Colonies and Trade. The Western Mediterranean was first colonized by Phoenicians and Greeks who together controlled trade throughout the region.*



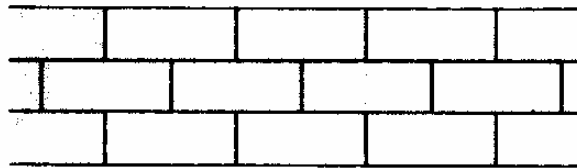


# EL MURO GRIEGO

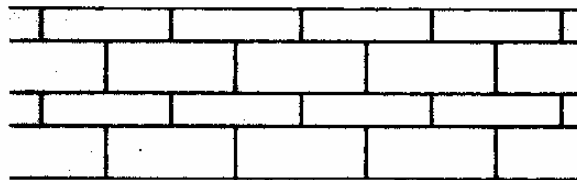
## *parejo rectangular*



*irregular*

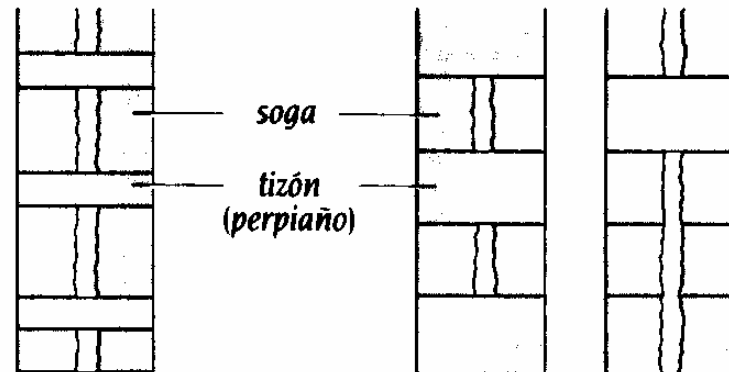


*isódomo*



*pseudoisódomo*

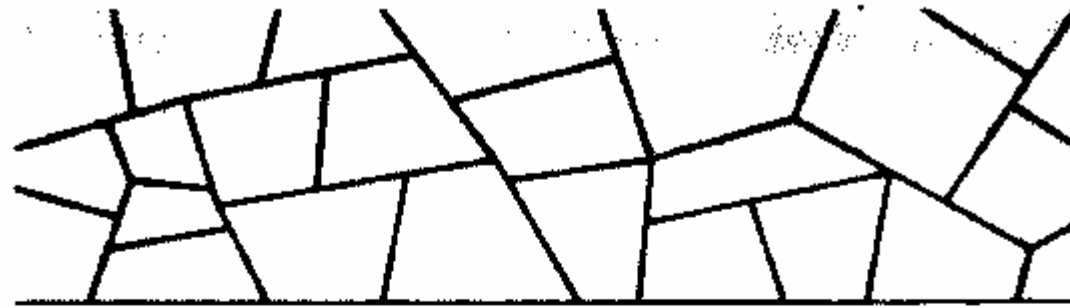
## *parejo rectangular a soga y tizón*



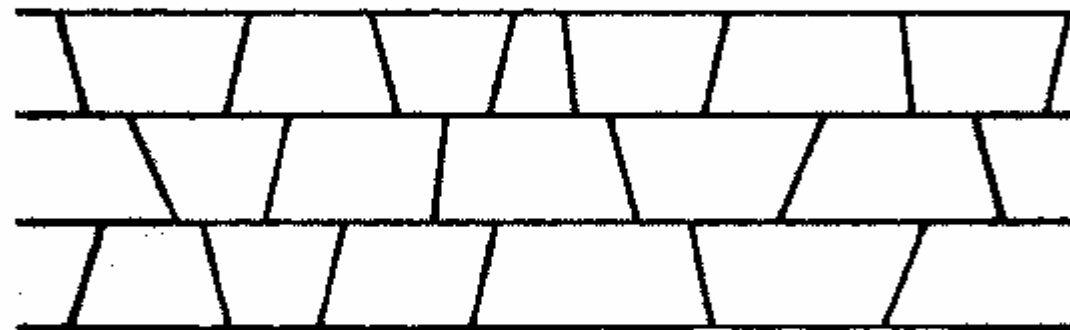
*pseudoisódomo*

*isódomo*

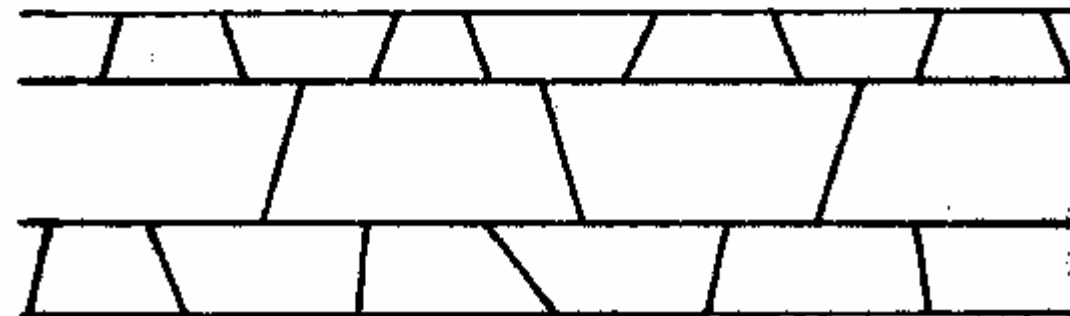
*aparejo trapezoidal*



*irregular*



*isódomo*



*pseudoisódomo*

## LA COLUMNA

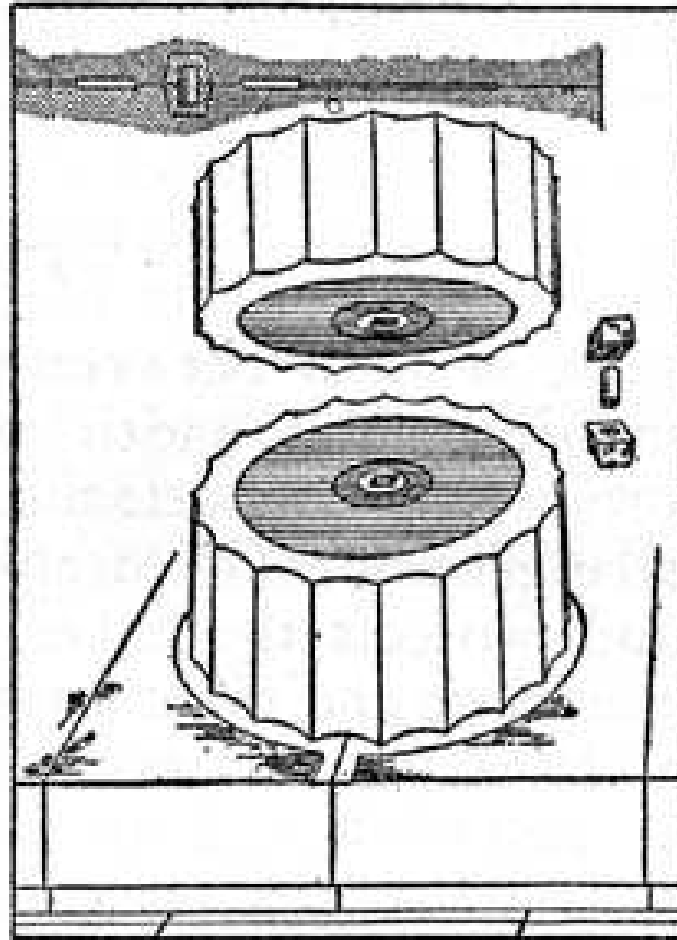
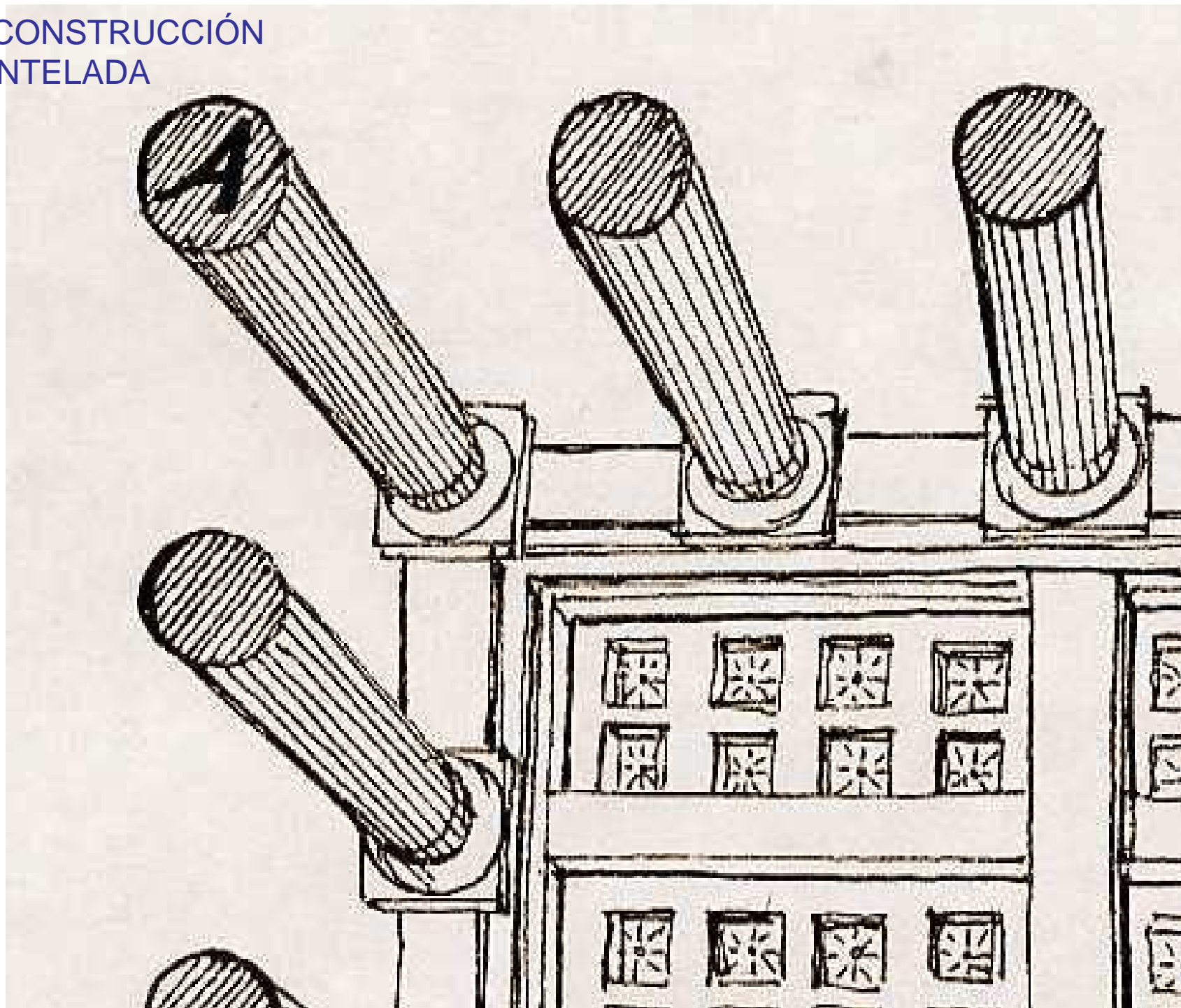


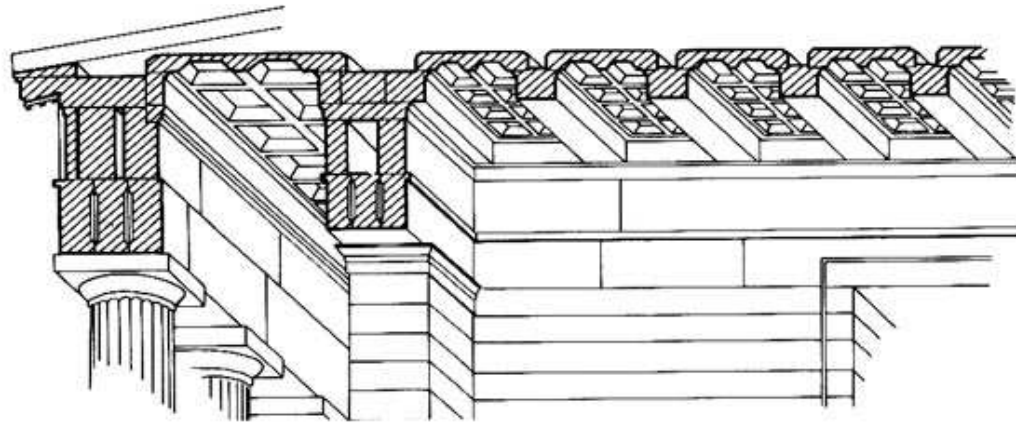
Fig. 69. Two drums, showing the cuttings left in the center for the bronze or wooden pivot which held the stones in place, correctly centered, and about which they were ground to secure a perfect joining. (Penrose)

# LA CONSTRUCCIÓN ADINTELADA



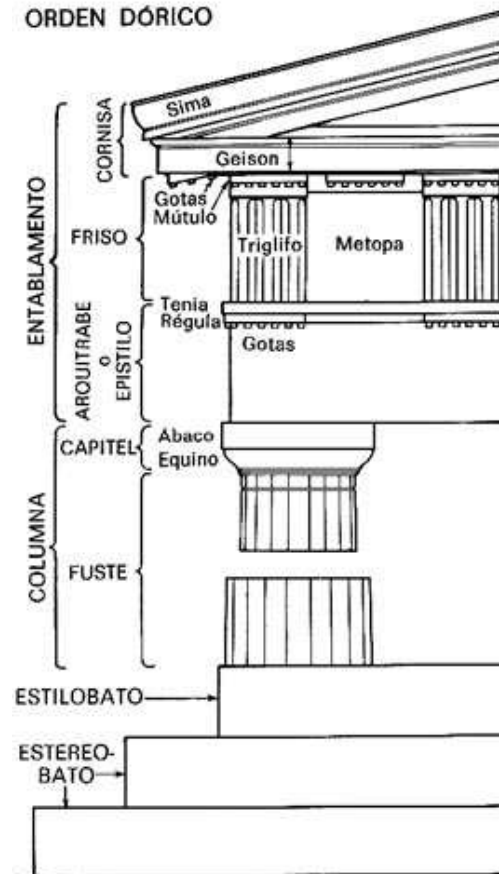


# LOS ÓRDENES



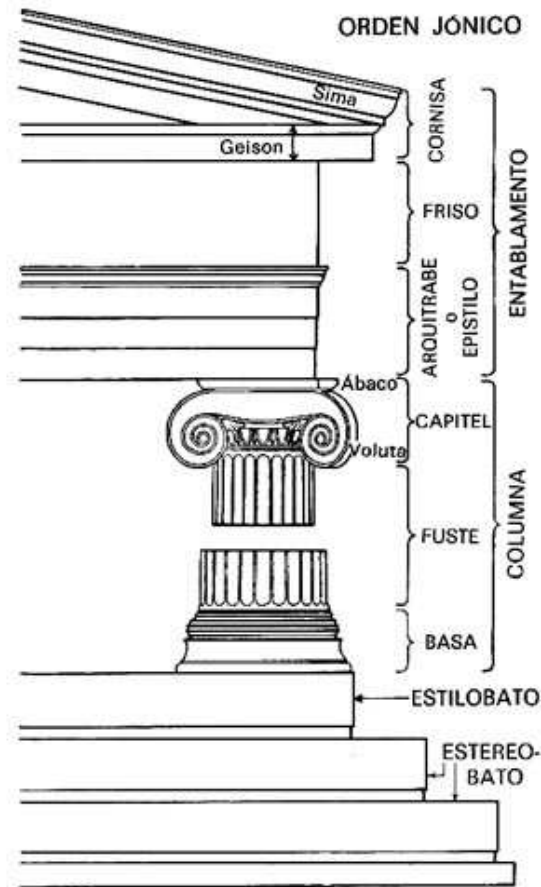
*La cubierta del templo griego.*

## ORDEN DÓRICO

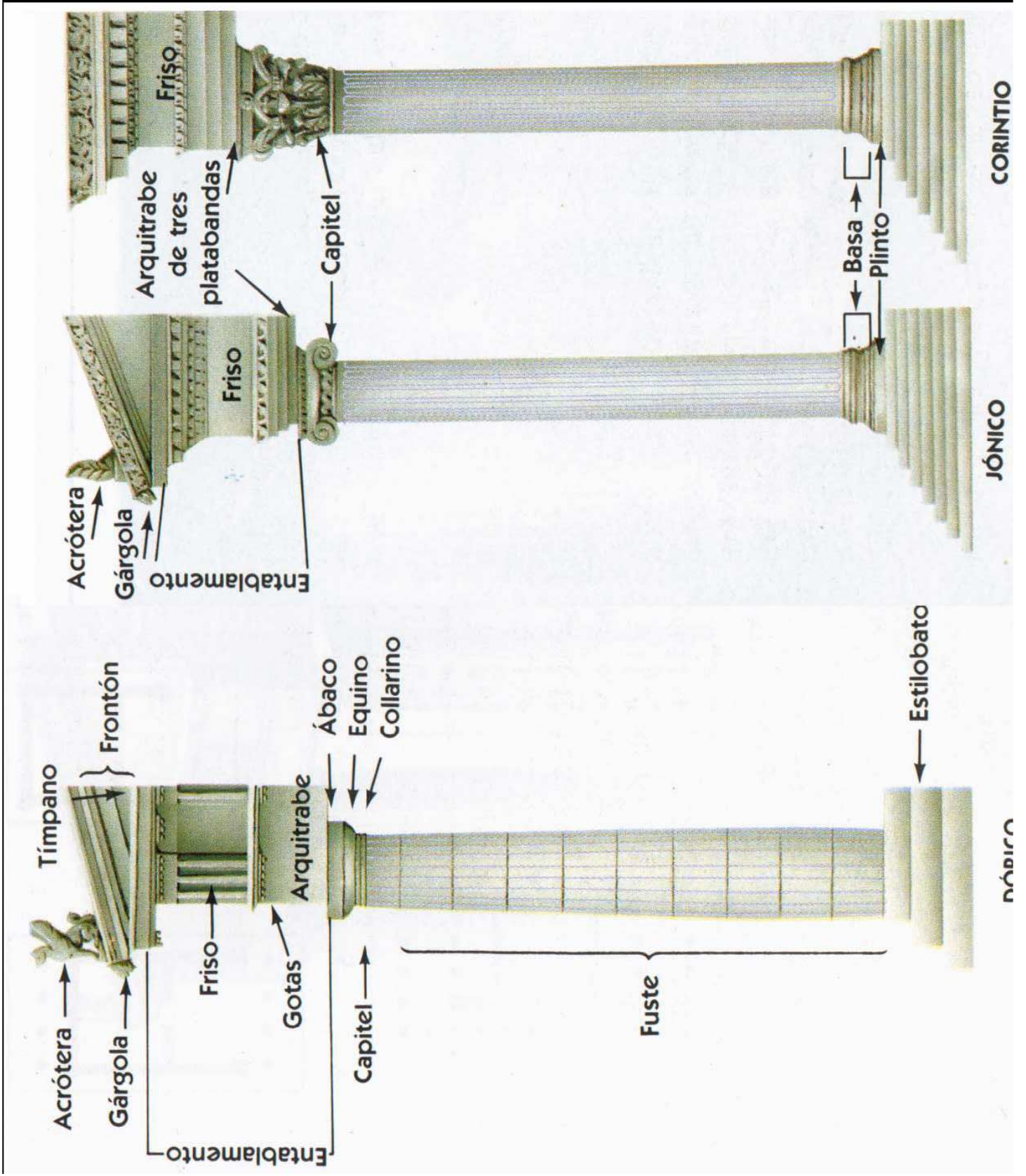


*La columna dórica.*

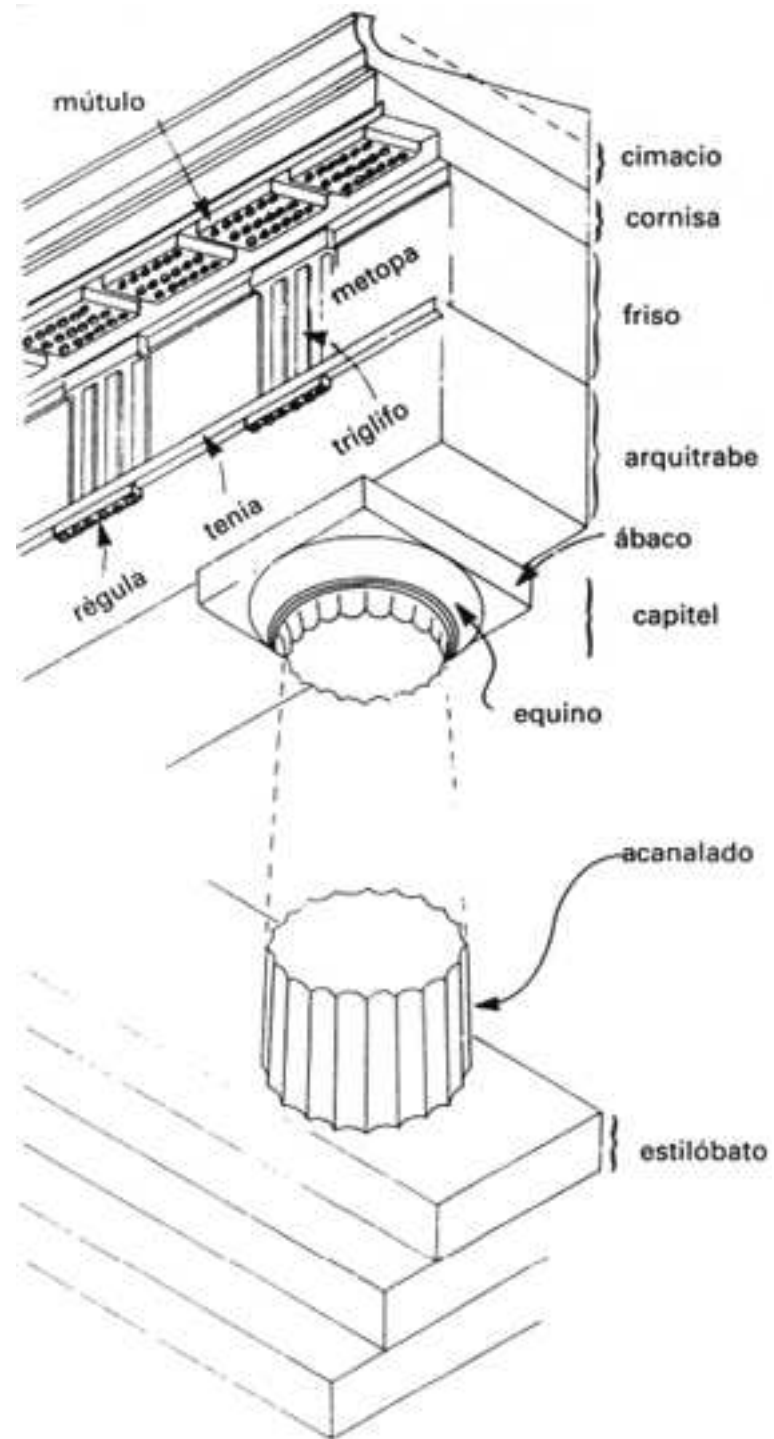
## ORDEN JÓNICO



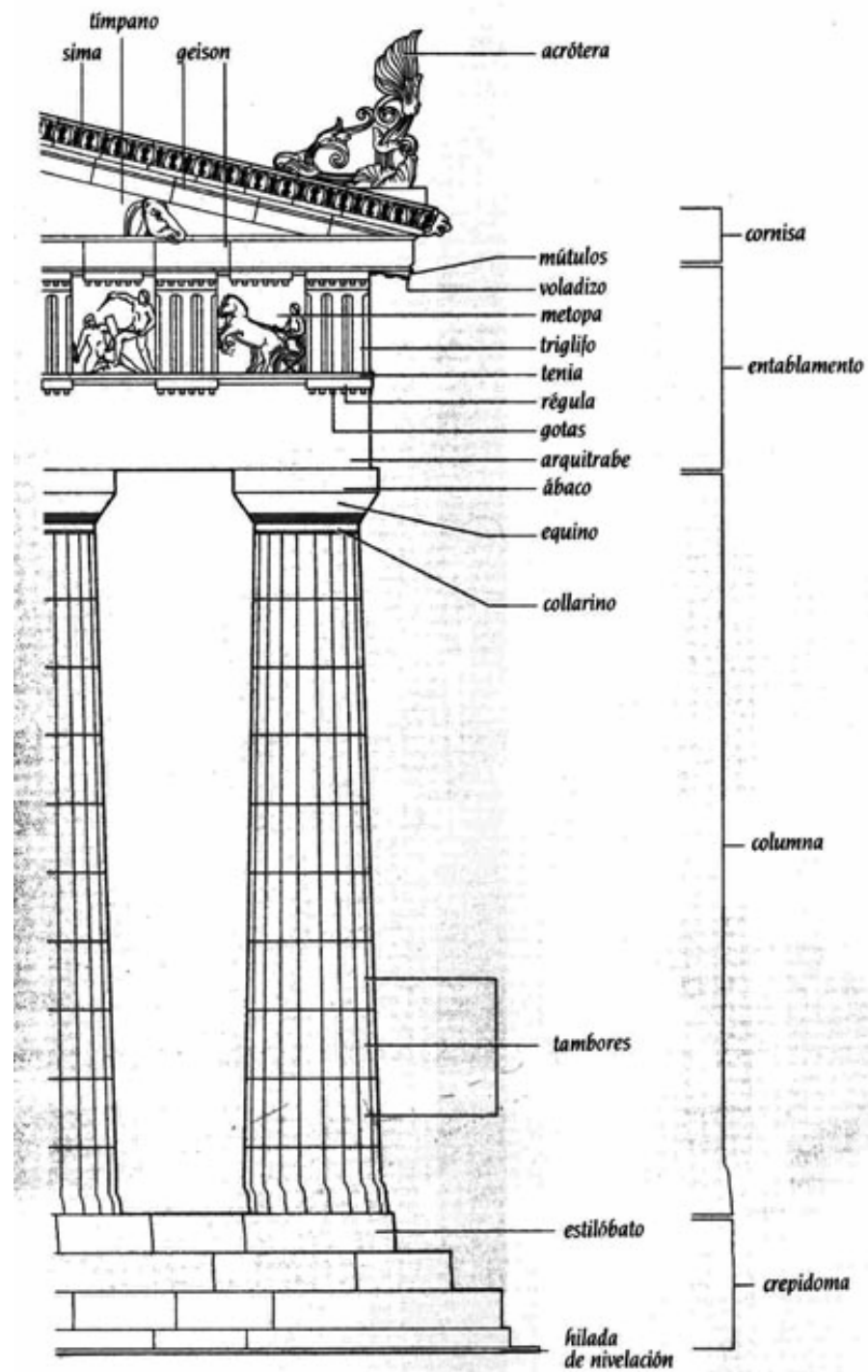
*La columna jónica.*



# EL DÓRICO

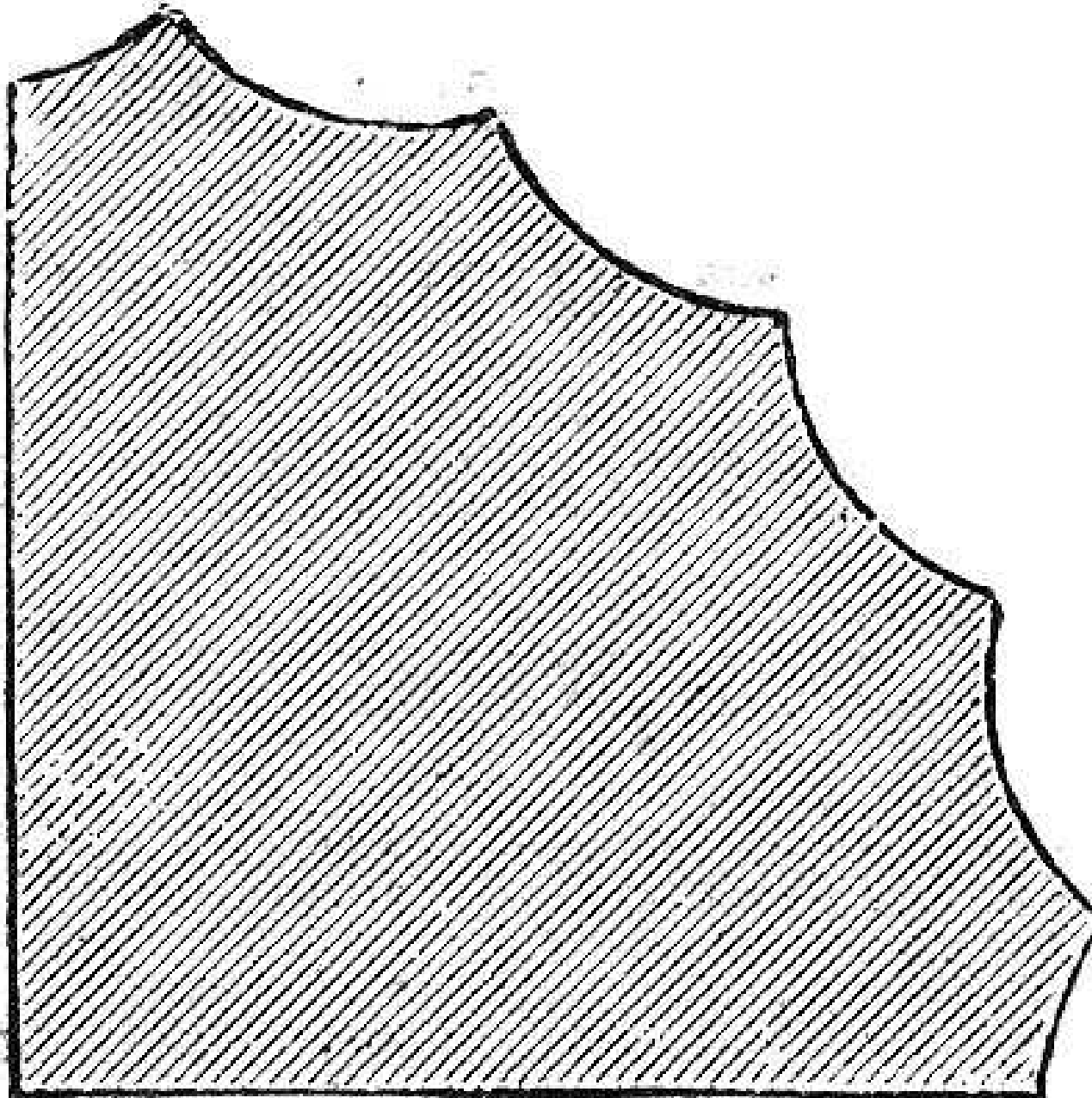


IDEM

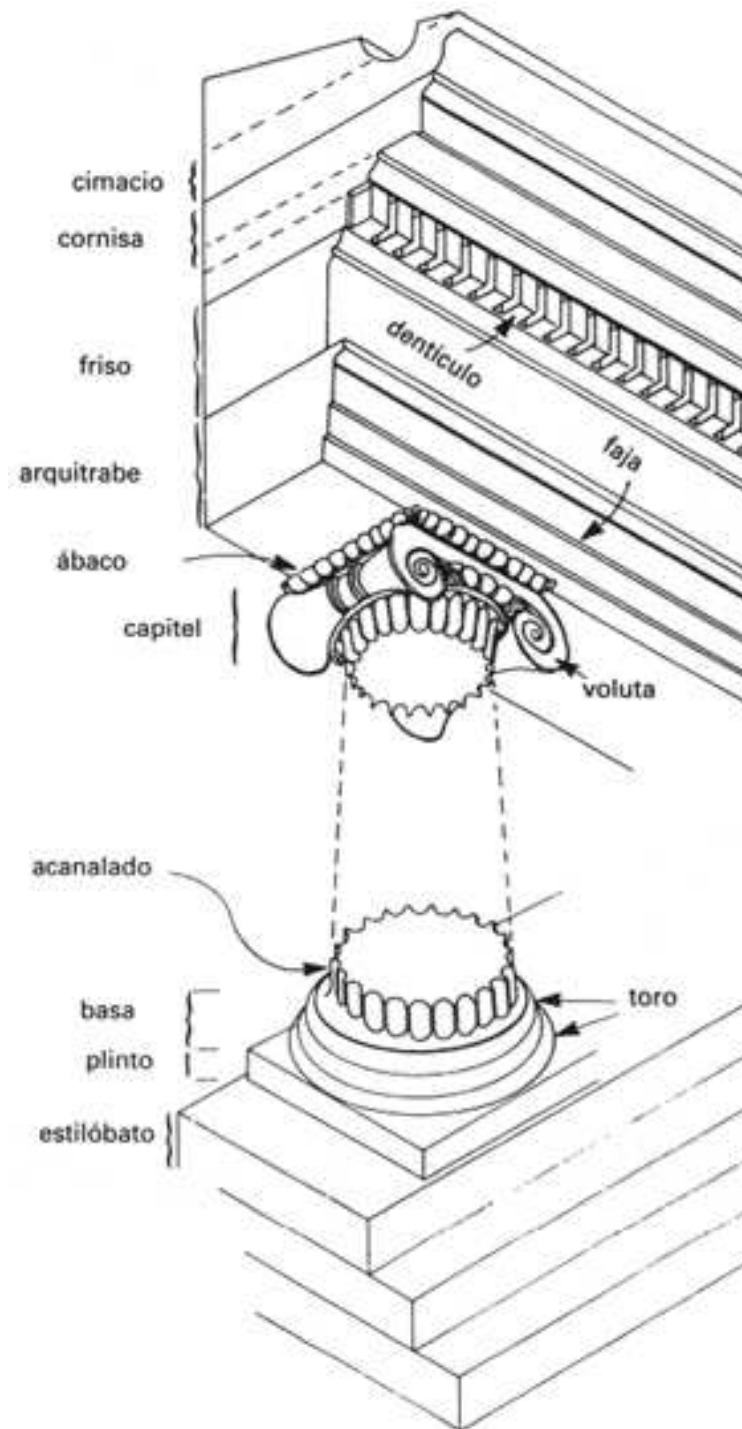




ACANALADURA  
DÓRICA

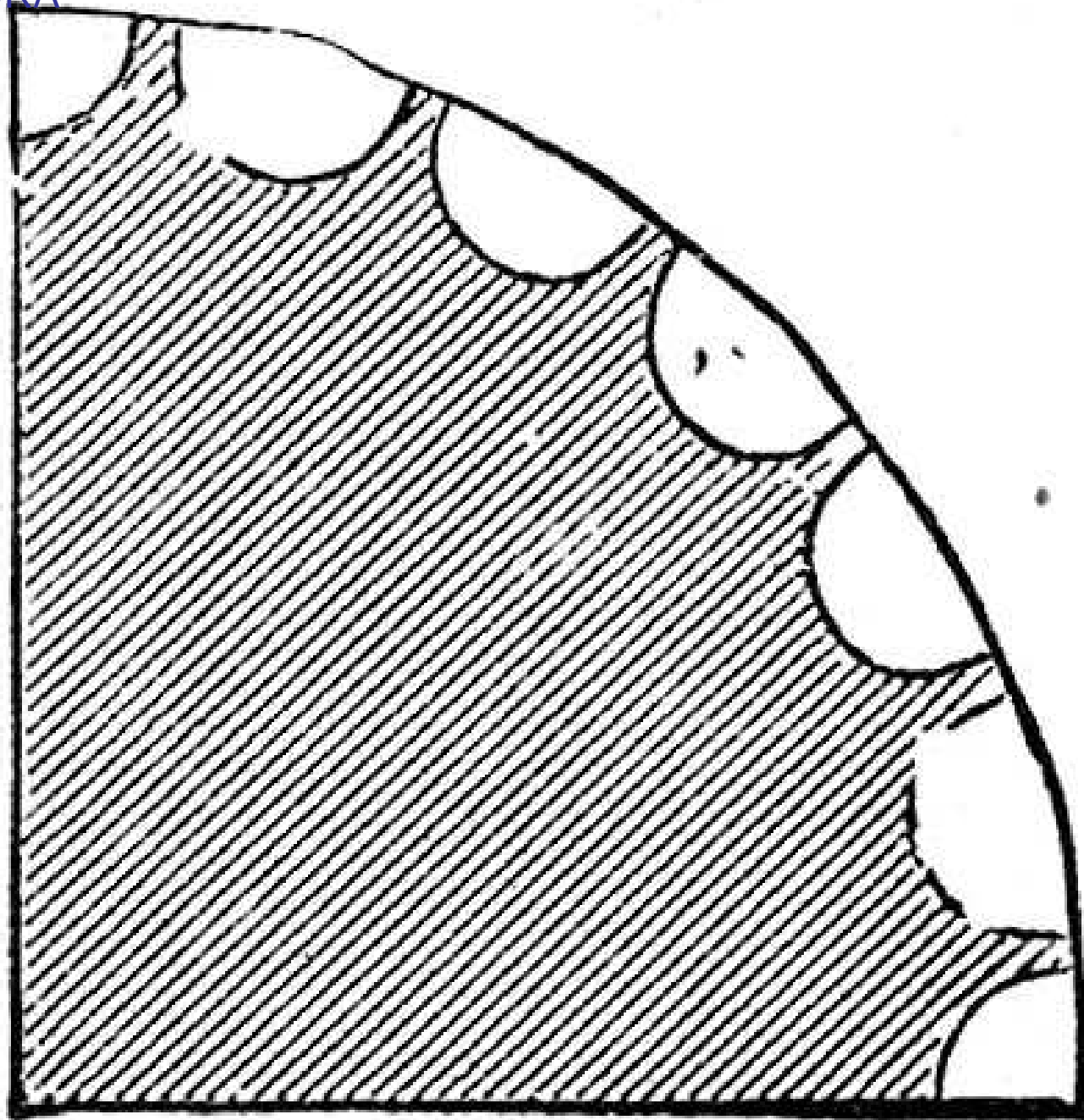


# EL JÓNICO



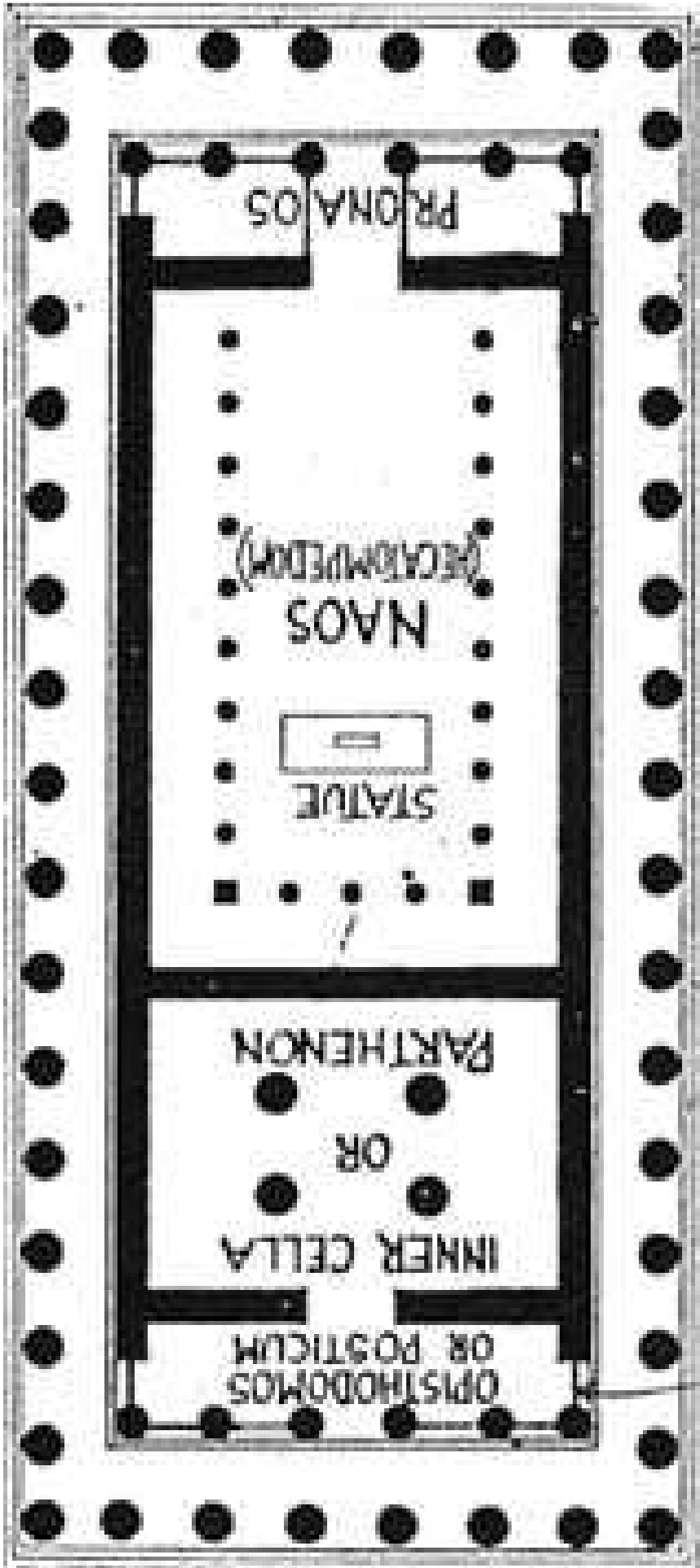


ACANALADURA  
JÓNICA



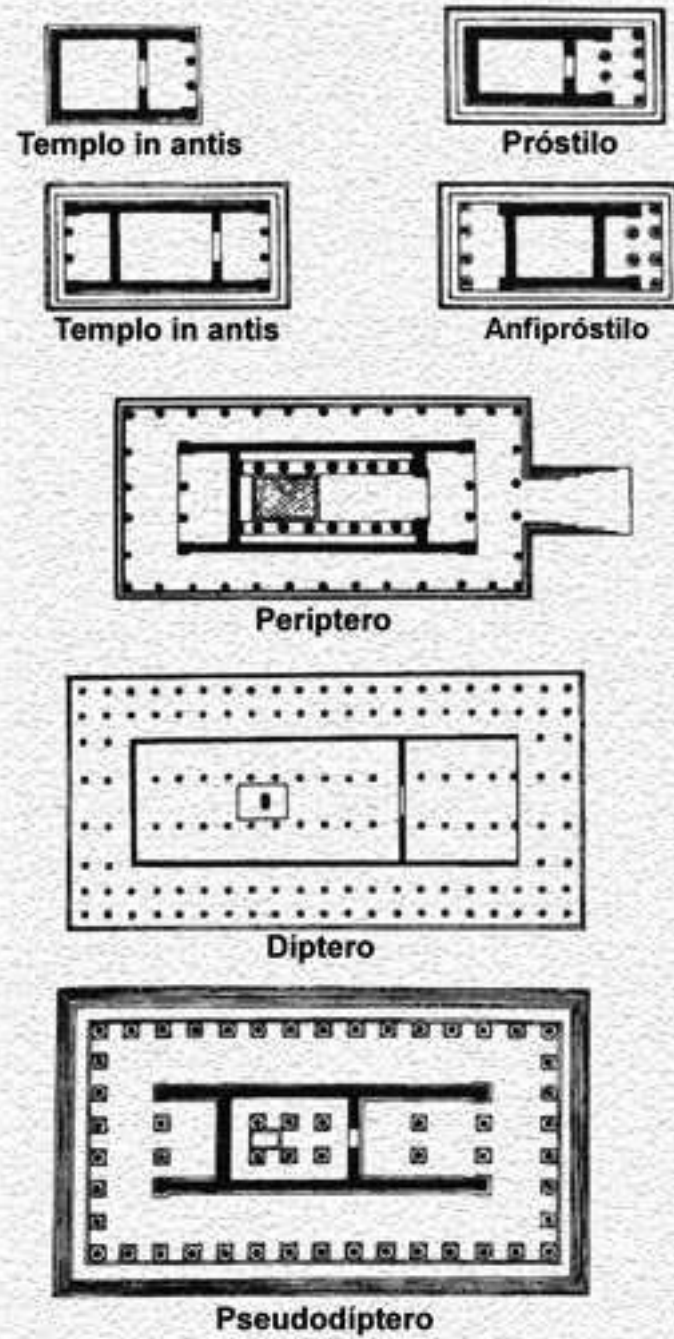
# EL TEMPLO





Banister Fletcher 1905

# TIPOLOGÍA



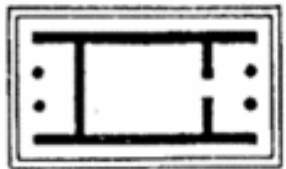


54

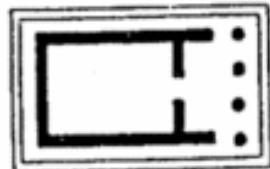
THOLOS



ANTENTEMPEL



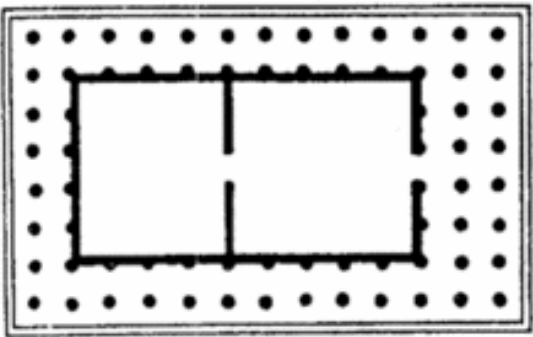
<sup>56</sup> DOPPEL-  
ANTENTEMPEL



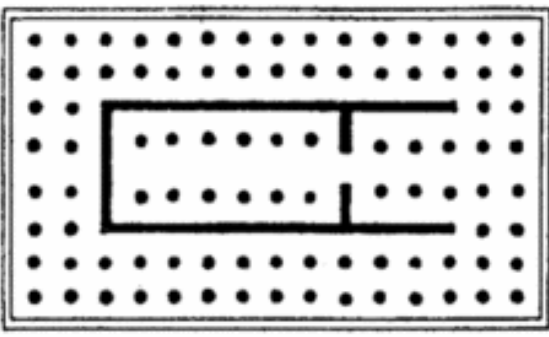
<sup>57</sup> PROSTYLOS



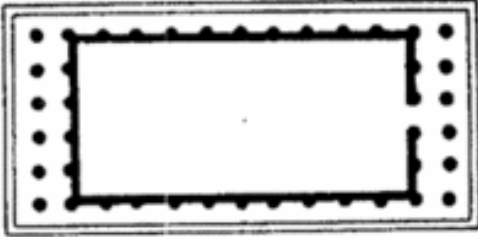
<sup>58</sup> ATIPKI-  
PROSTYLOS



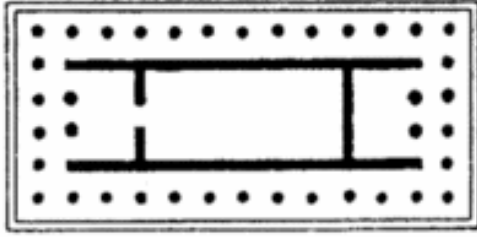
<sup>60</sup> PSEUDO-  
DIPTEROS



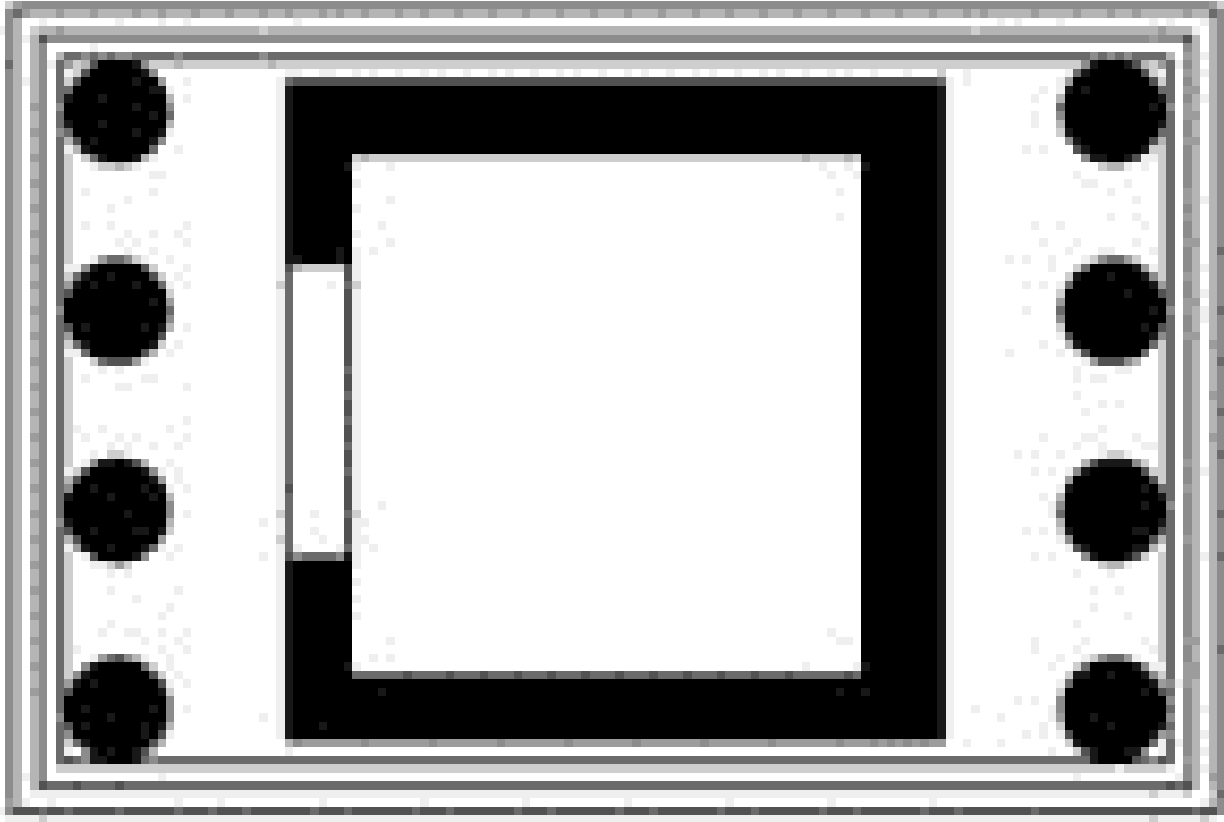
<sup>62</sup> DIPTEROS



<sup>59</sup> PSEUDO-  
PERIPTEROS

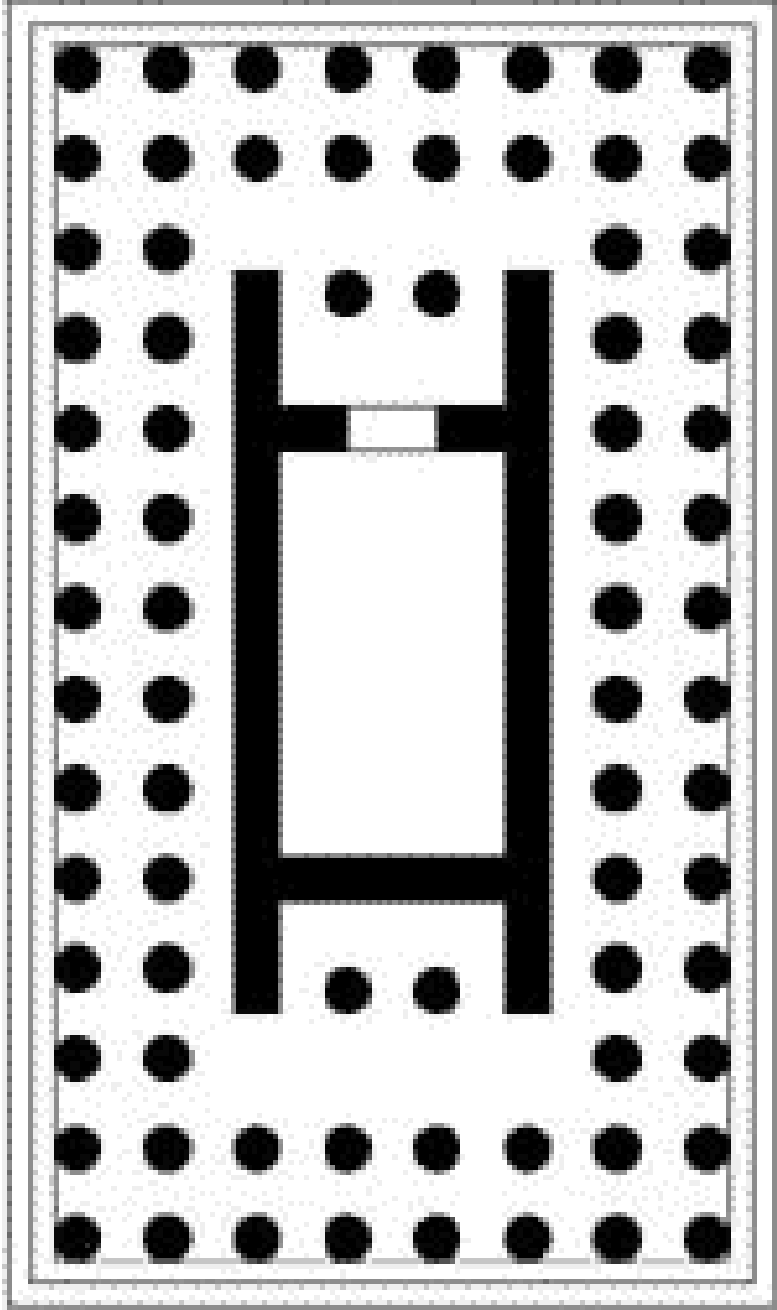


<sup>61</sup> PERIPTEROS



**AMPHIPROSTILOS**

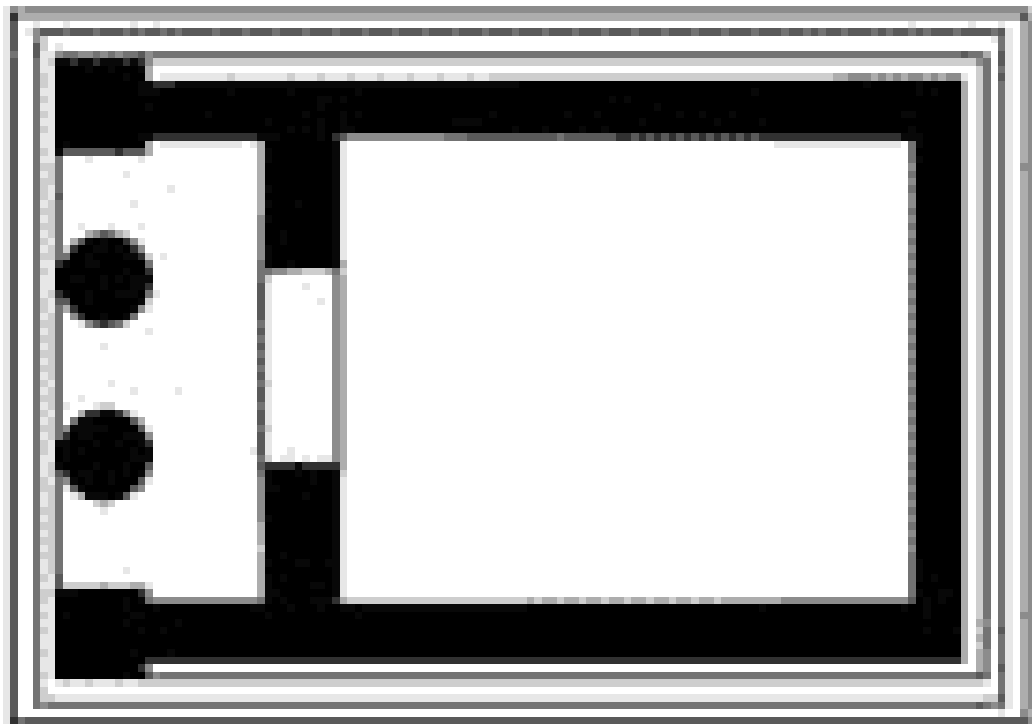




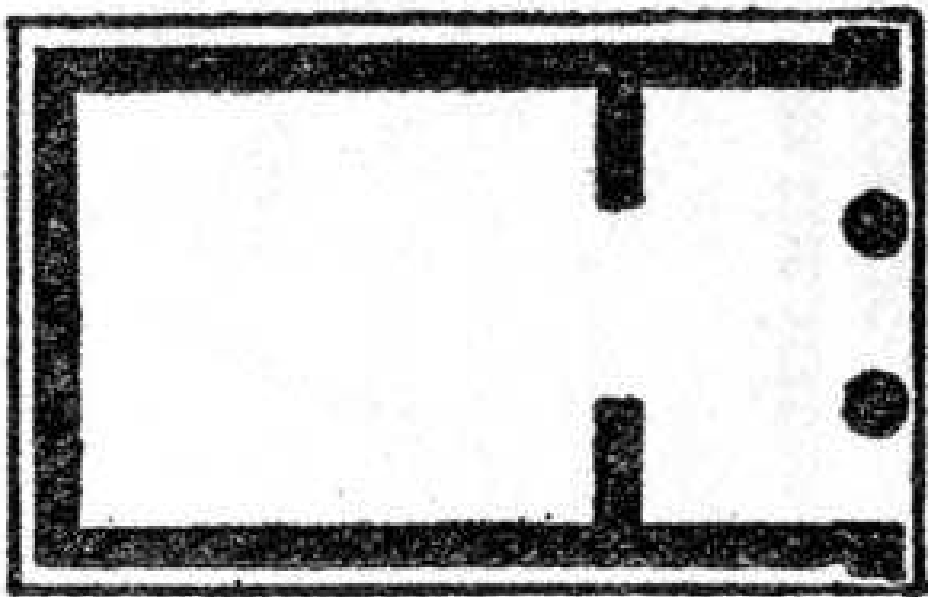
**DIP**

**T**

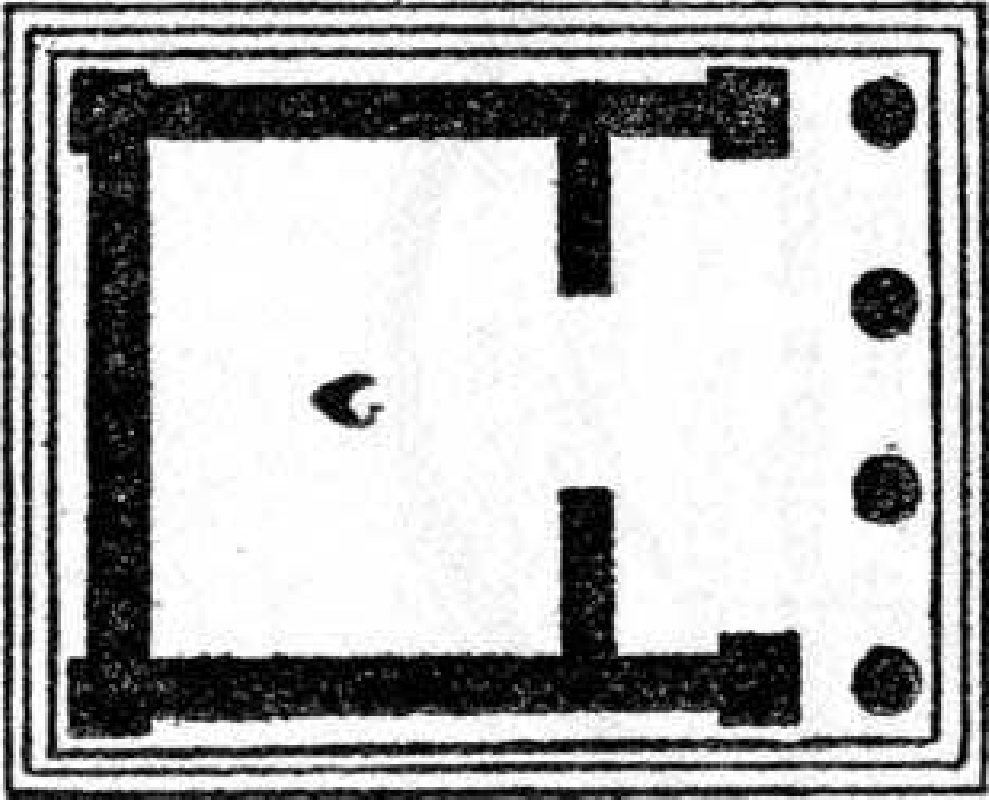
**EROS**



**STIMMI  
INI ANTTIS**



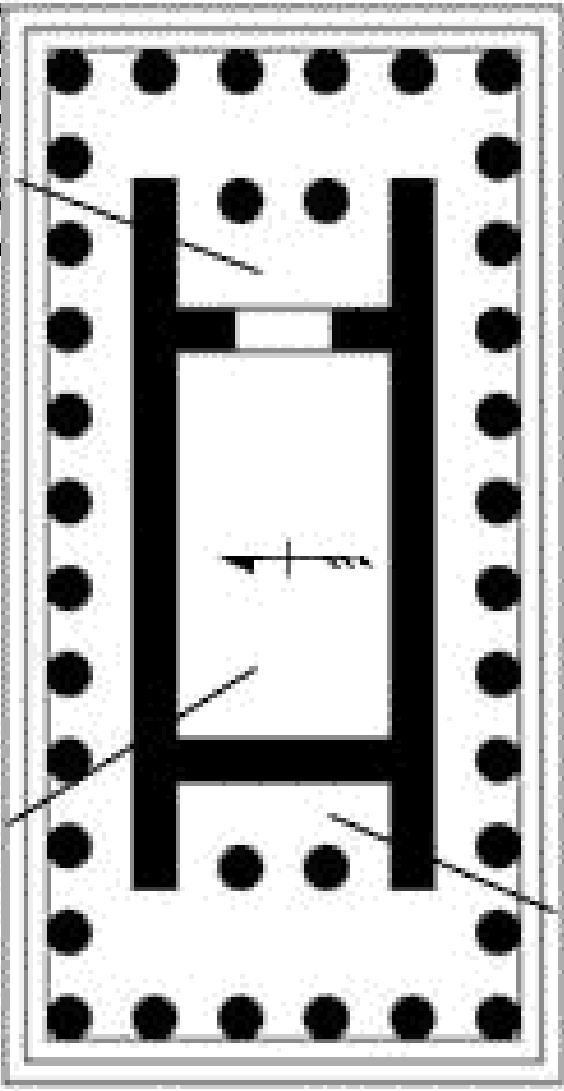
A



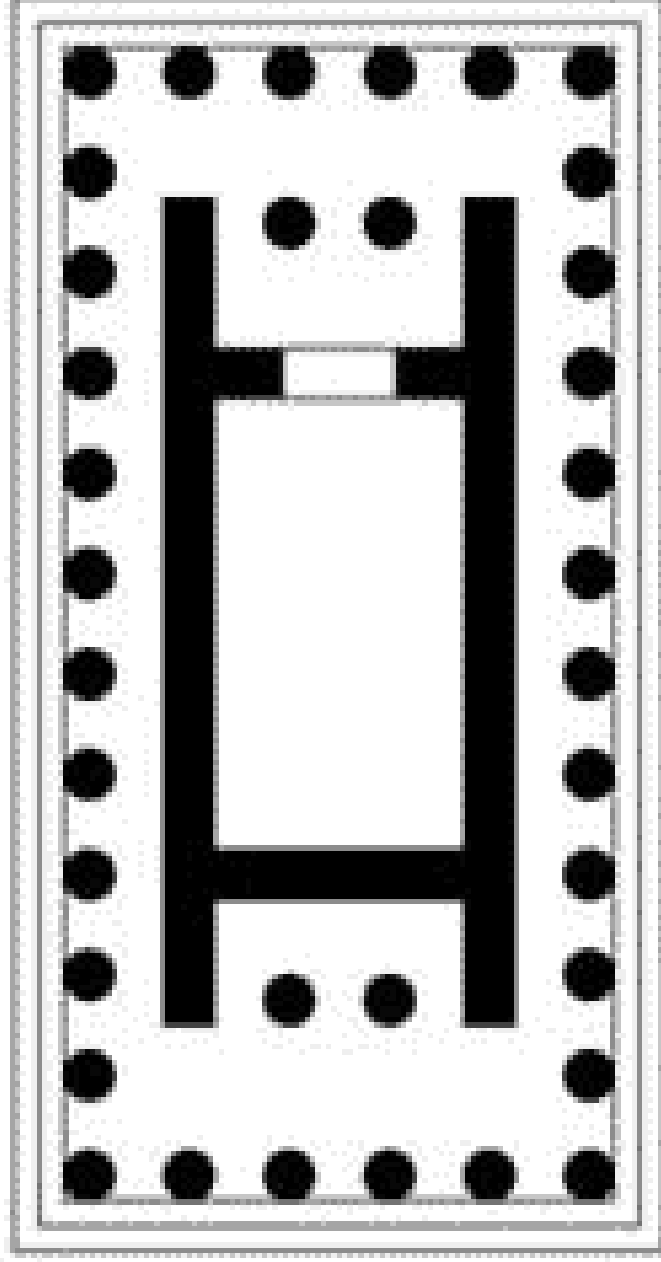
B

**PRONAOS**

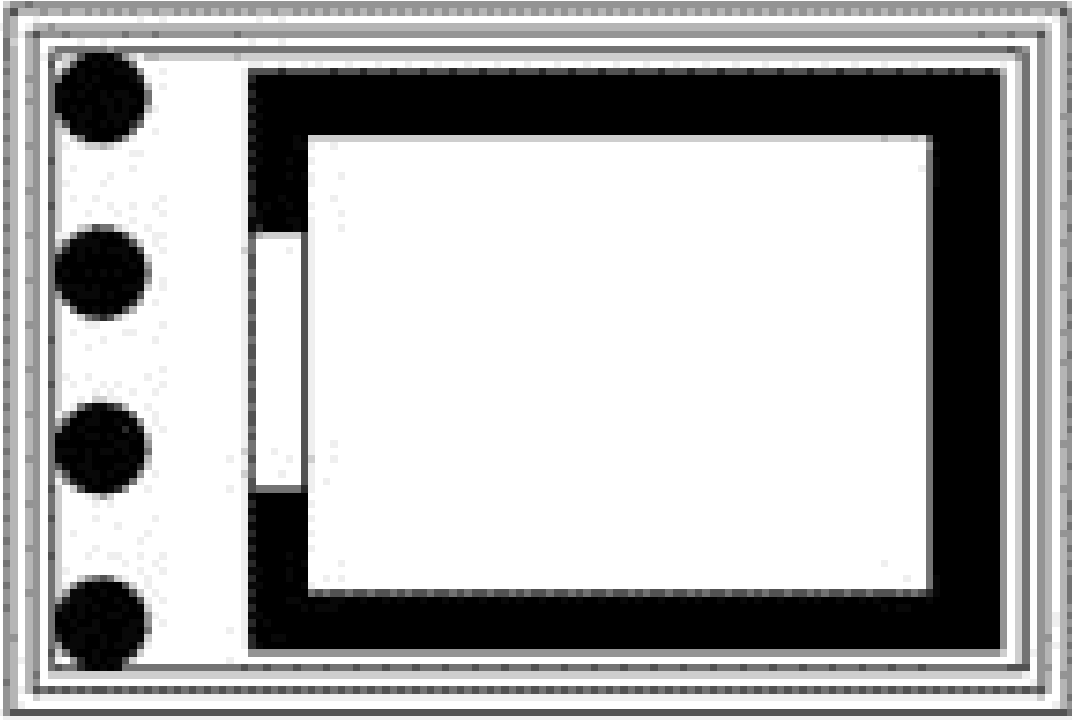
**NAOS**



**OPISTHODOMOS**

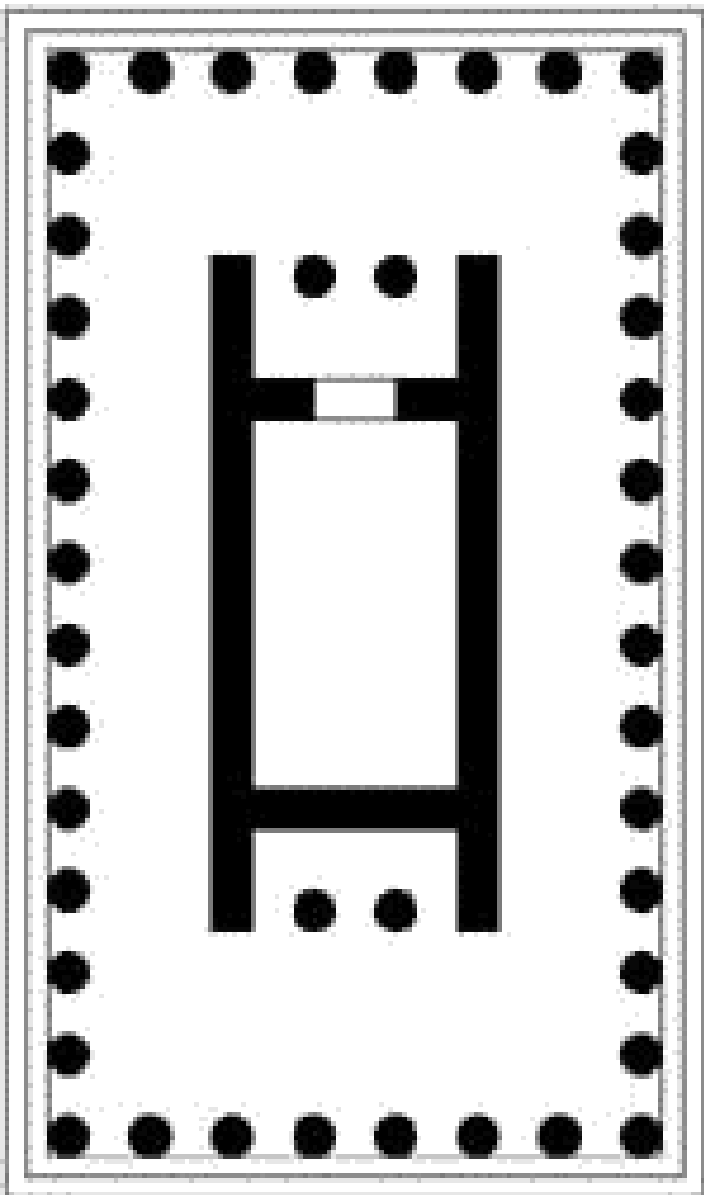


**PERIFTEROS**

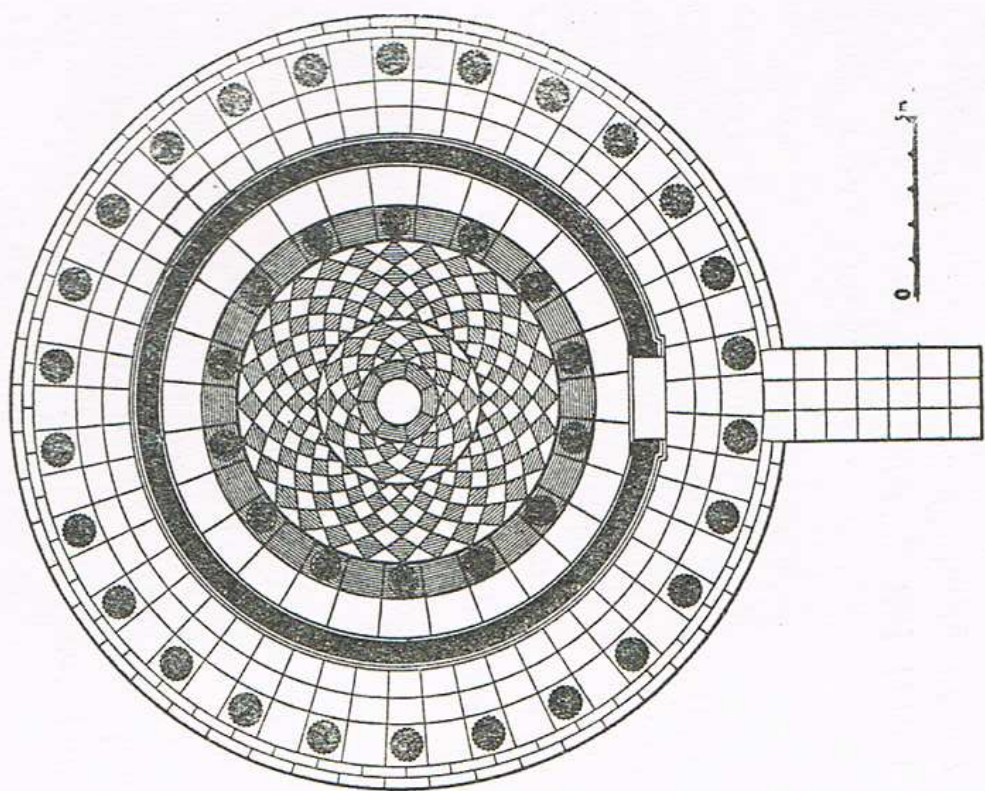


**PROSTYLOS**





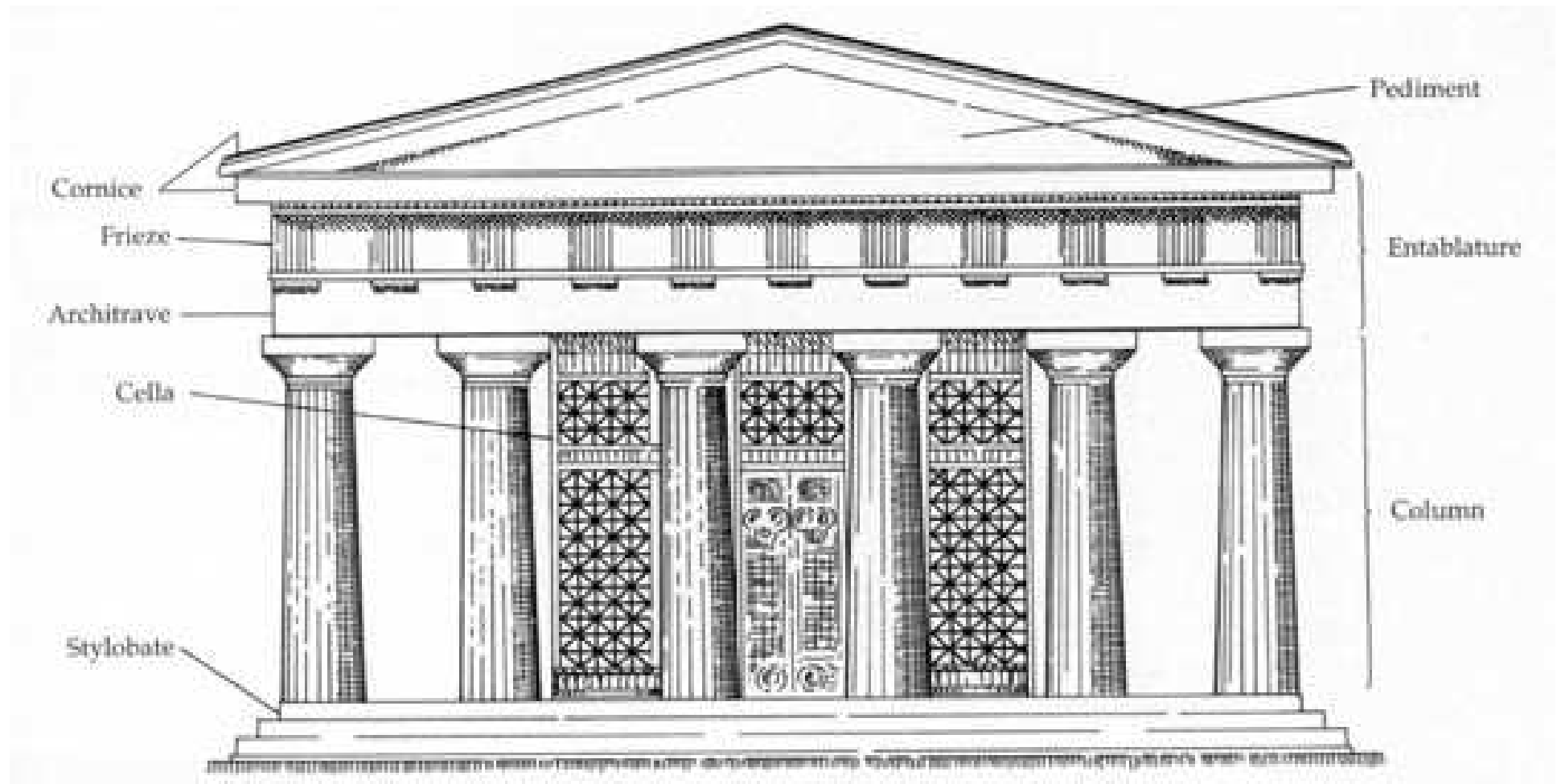
**PSEUDO DIPTEROS**



25. LA TOLOS DE EPIDAURO

(Según G. Roux.) Una rampa da acceso a la columnata exterior dórica. La cella está cerrada por un muro circular. Una columnata interior con capiteles corintios contribuye a sostener la techumbre. El suelo está cubierto con un enlosado ornamental en torno de un pozo central que da acceso a un laberinto subterráneo.

# LA FACHADA

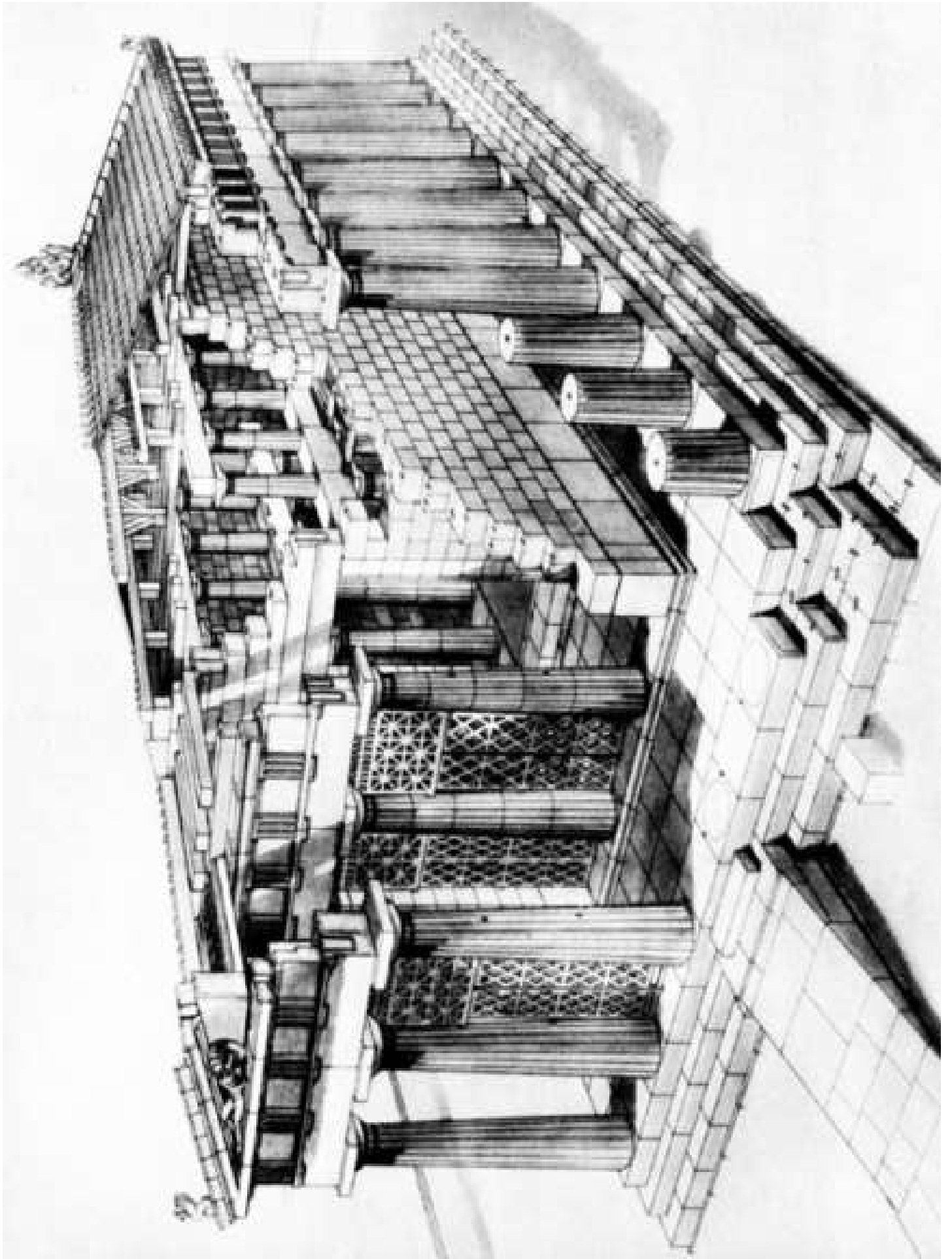


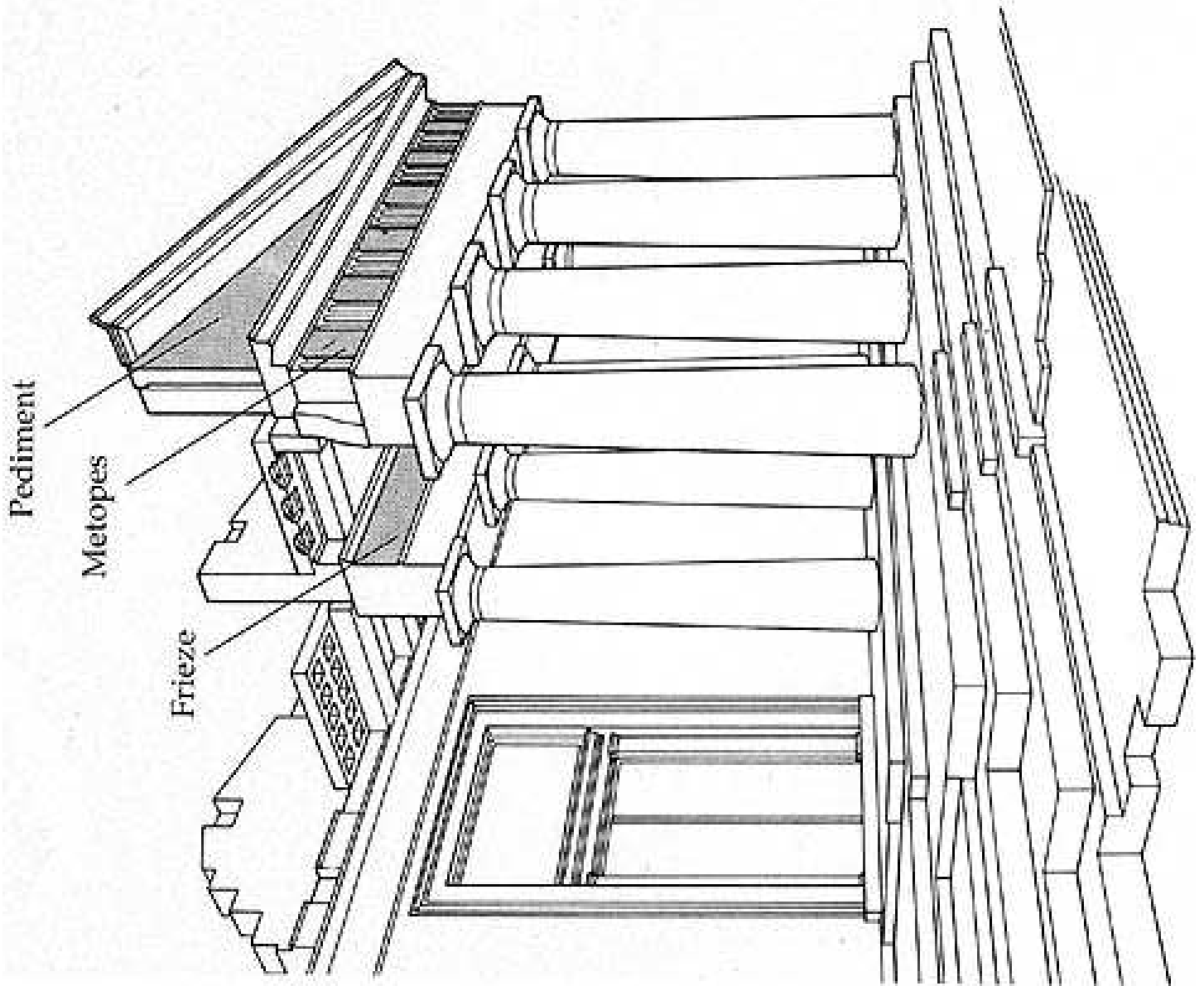




Esquema funcional  
de templo griego







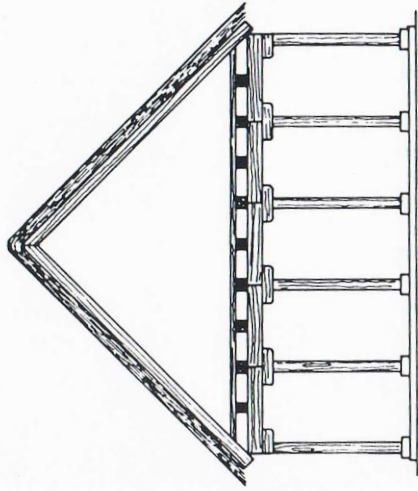
Pediment

Metopes

Frieze



Fig. 6.11a Samos (Grecia), segundo templo de Hera, mediados del siglo VII a. C.; sección conjetural.



PIES 0 25  
METROS 0 5 10

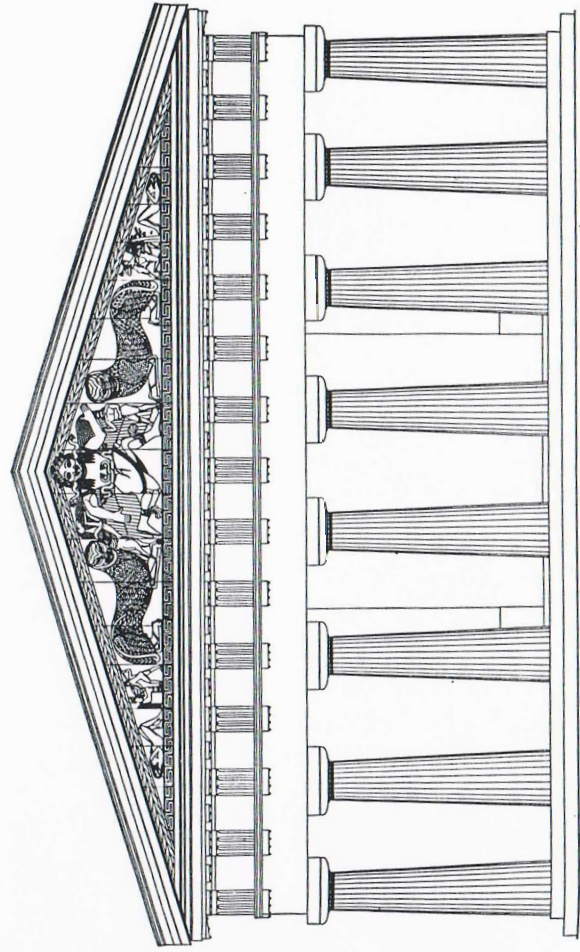


Fig. 6.11b Kerkyra (Corfú, Grecia), templo de Artemisa, ca. 600 a. C., reconstrucción.

# TEMPLOS DE LA MAGNA GRECIA-PAESTUM





# PAESTUM



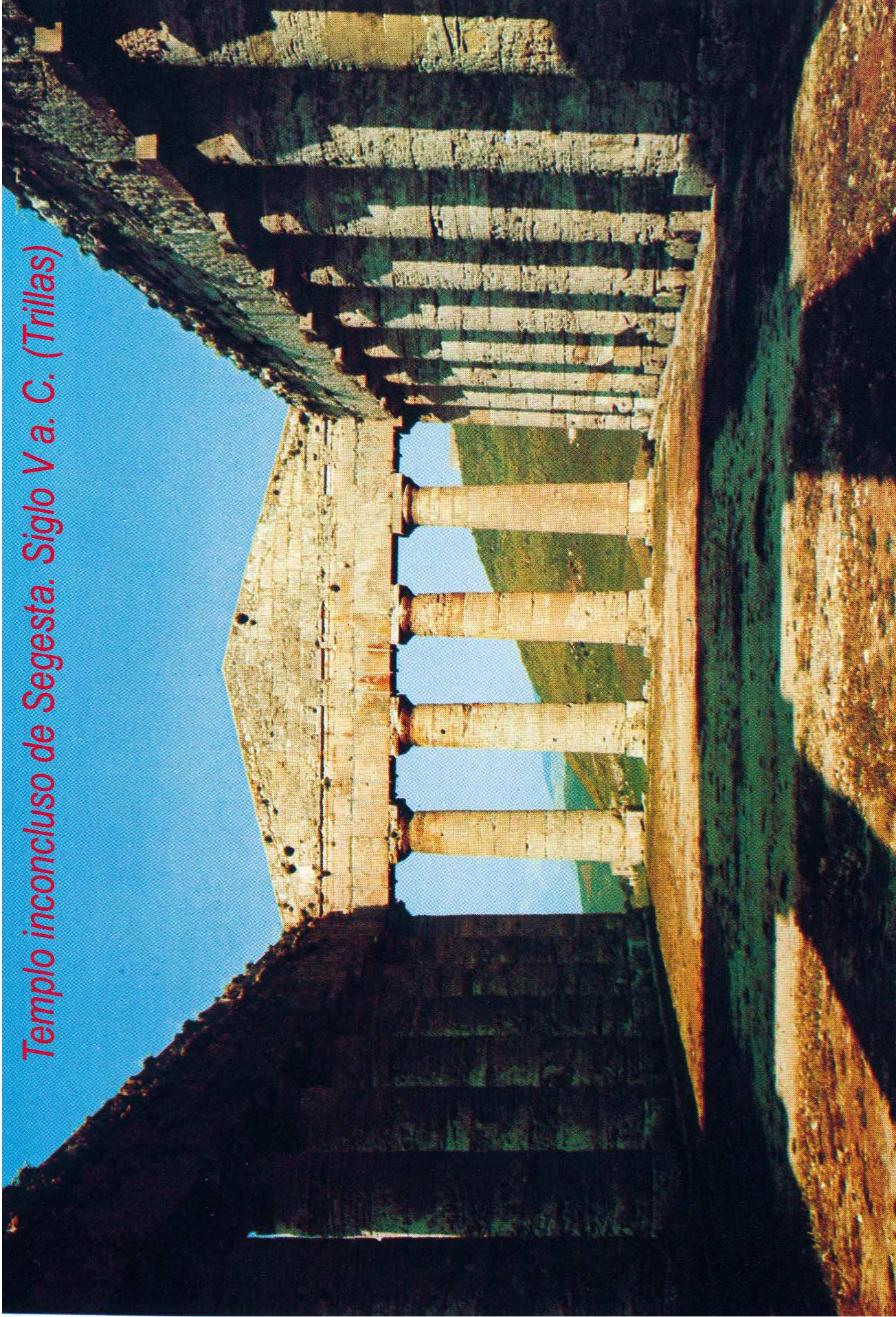


# PAESTUM



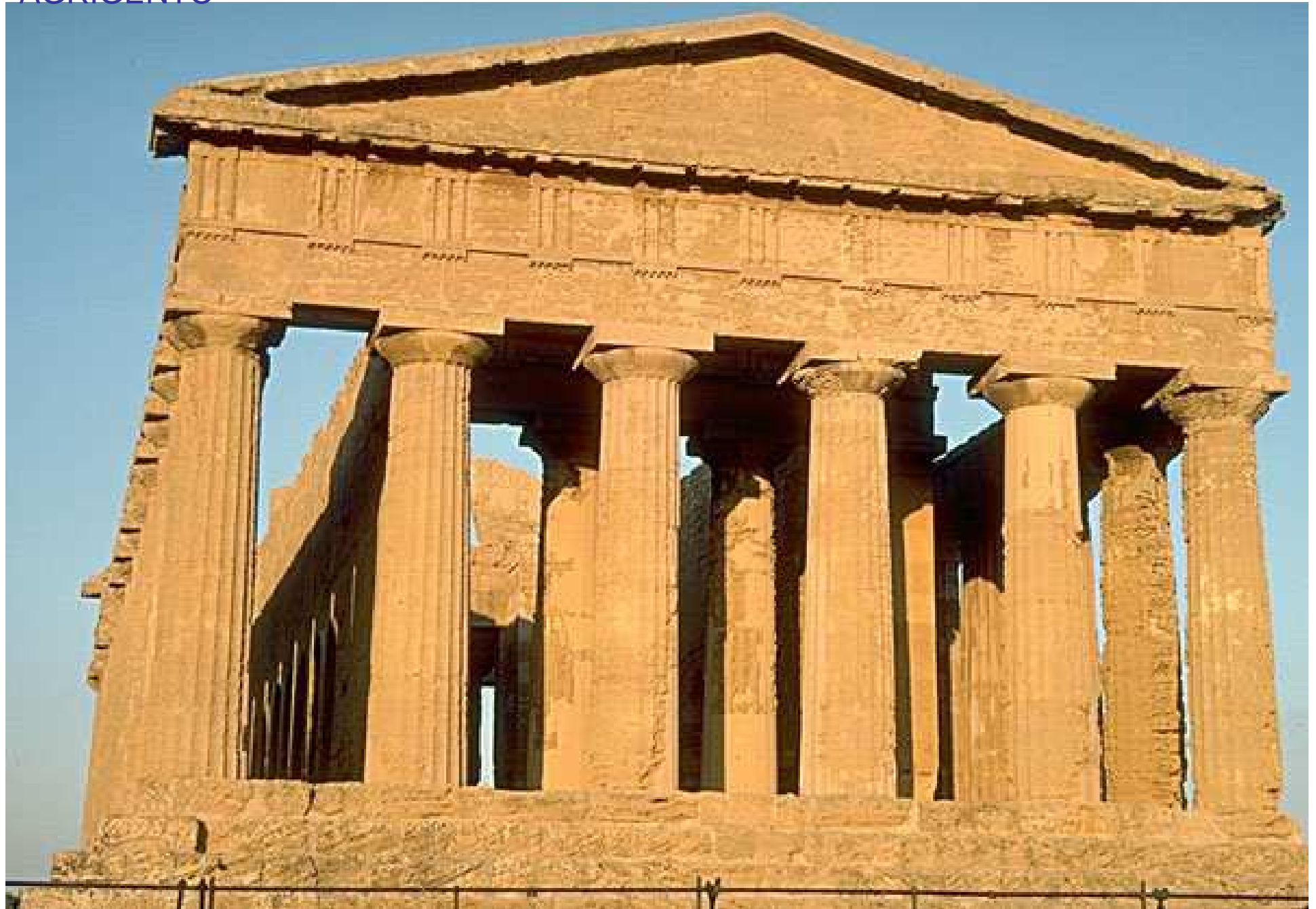


*Templo inconcluso de Segesta. Siglo V a. C. (Trillas)*

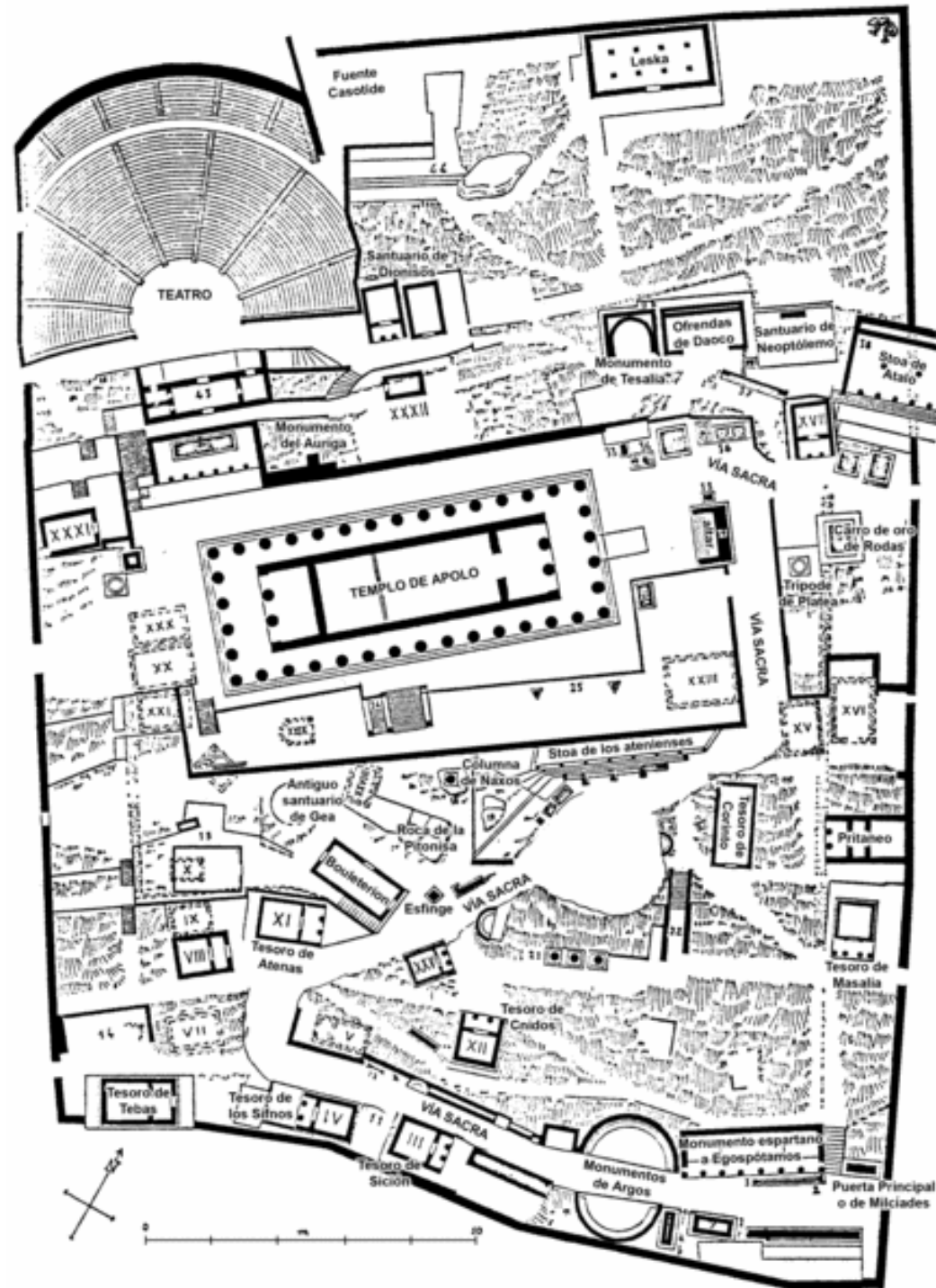




# AGRIGENTO



# SANTUARIO DE DELFOS





## IDEM-VÍA SACRA

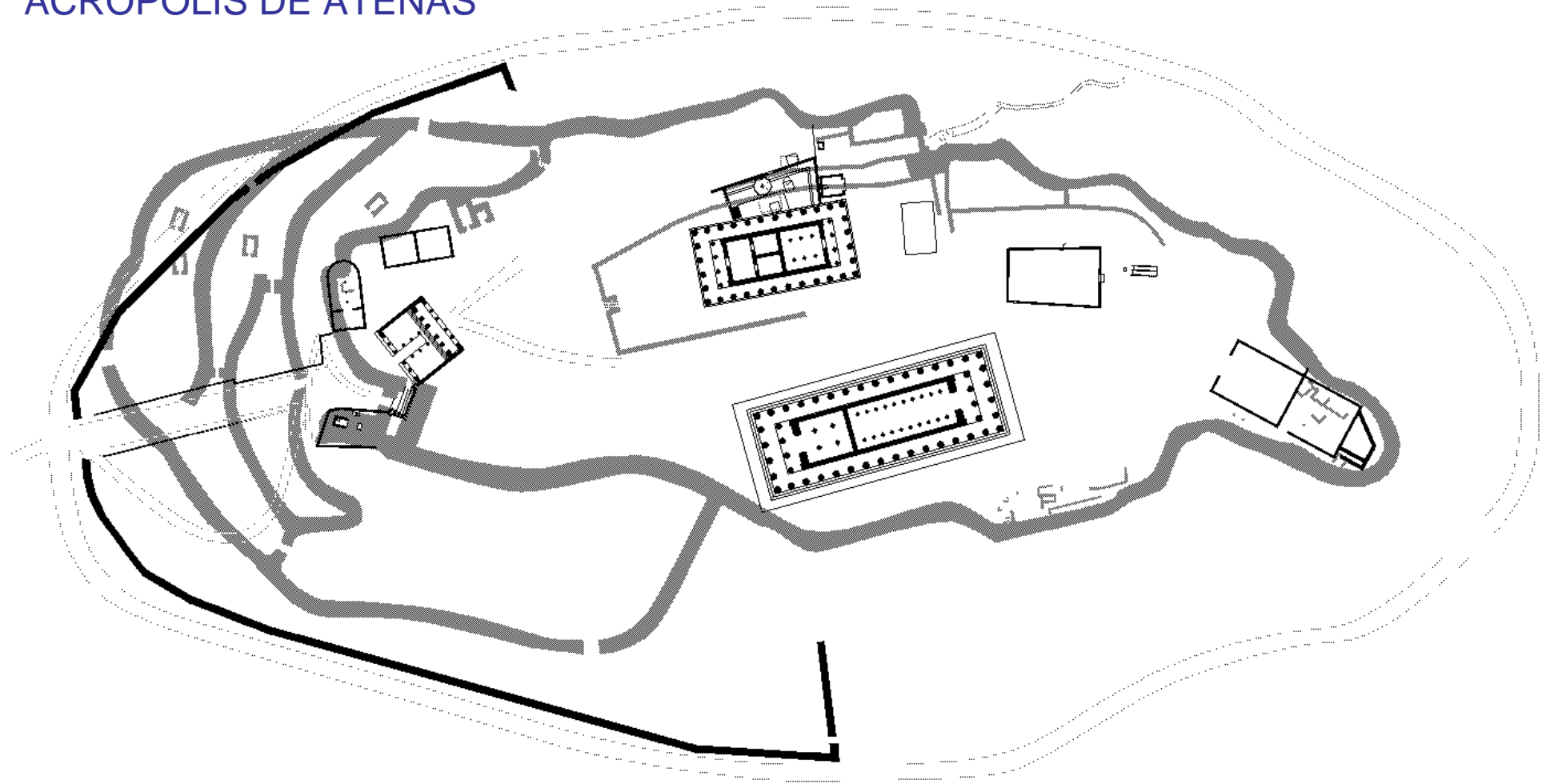




## IDEM-TEMPLO DE APOLO Y TEATRO



# ACRÓPOLIS DE ATENAS

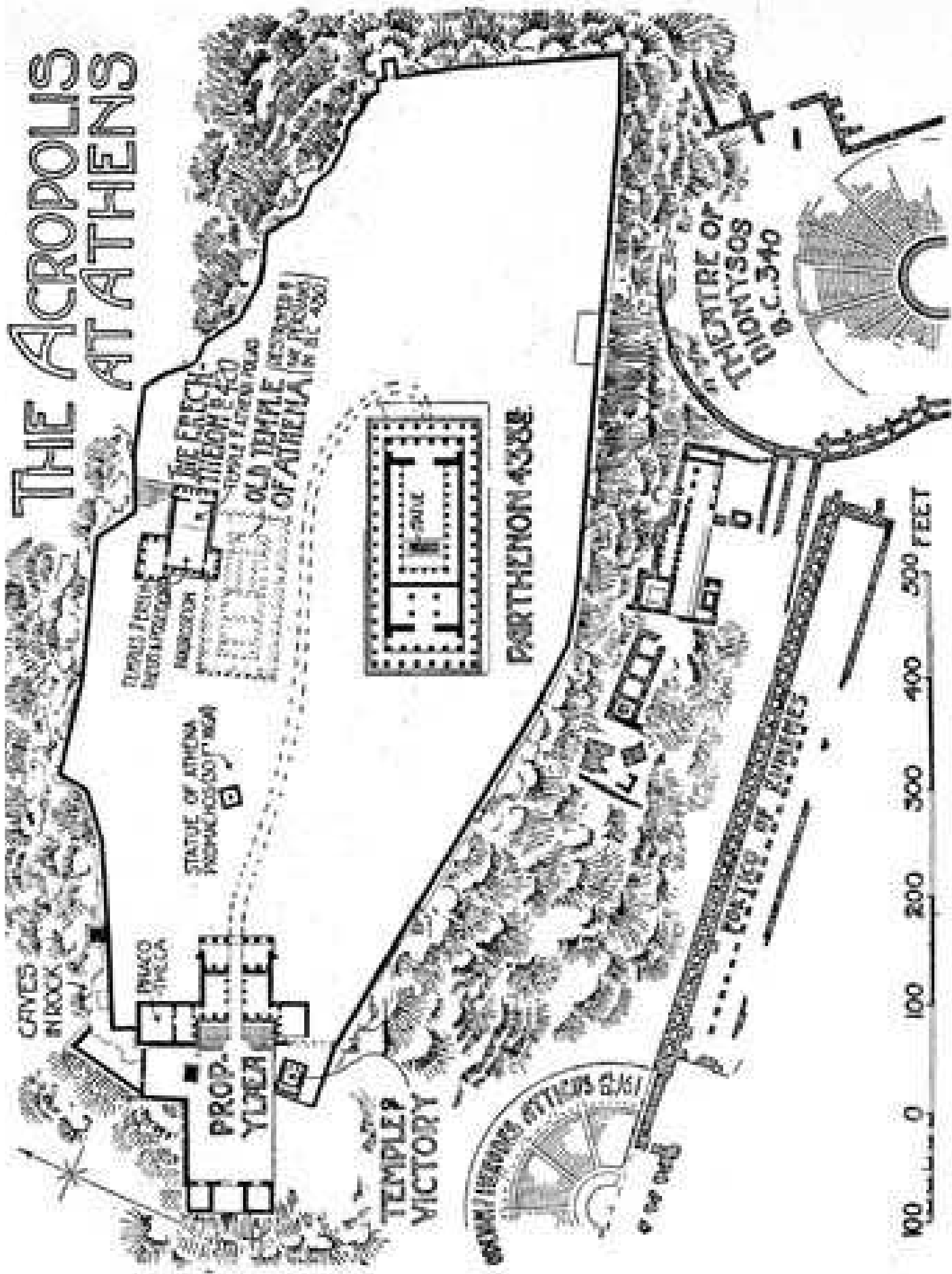


0 10 100 m.



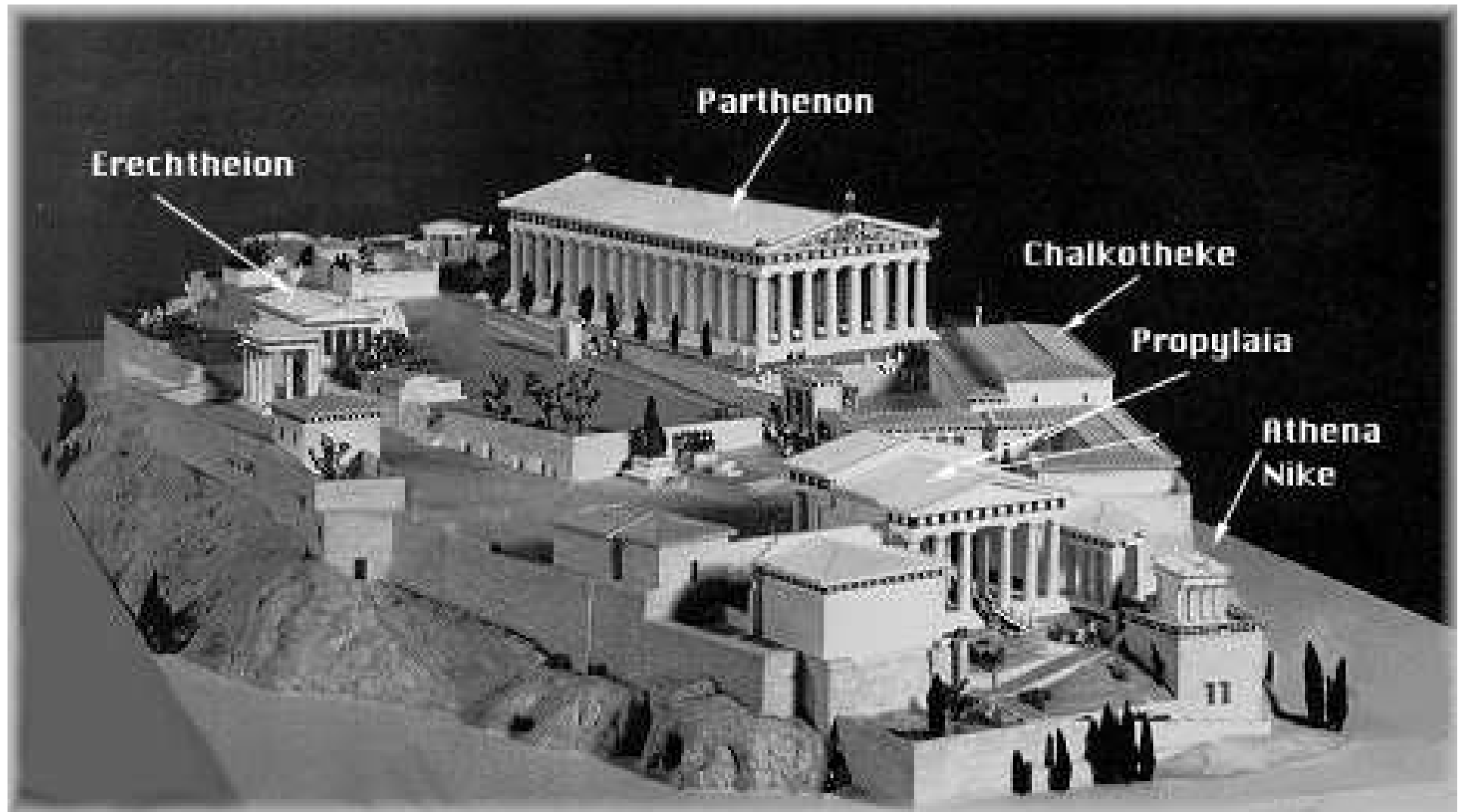
© Perseus Project 1989 drawn by M.W. Gutter, G.H. Smith and G. Rathé  
Athens, Acropolis, plan of remains of c. 480 B.C. (at the beginning of the Persian Invasions) over previous phases' remains

# THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS

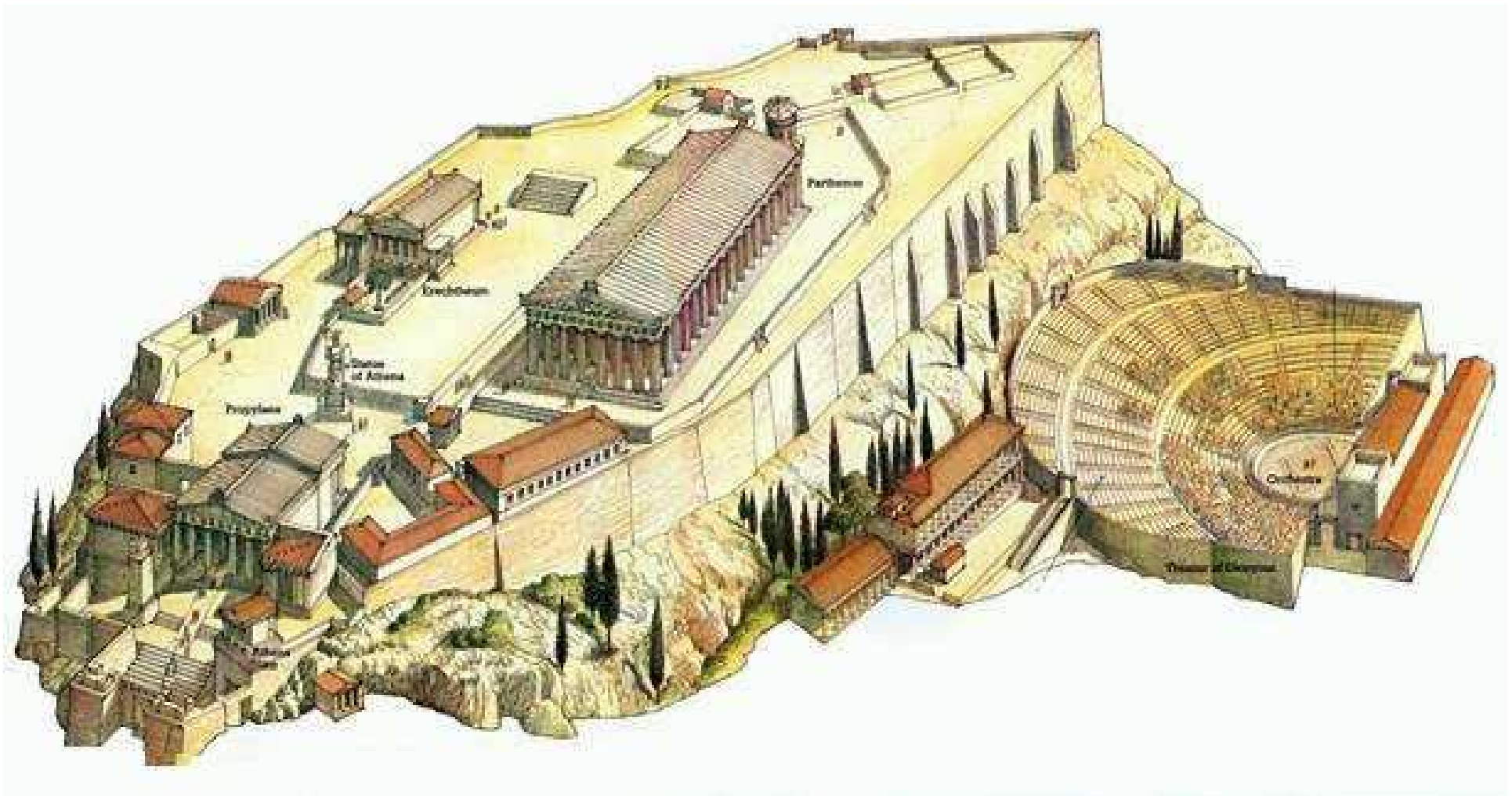


Banister Fletcher 1905

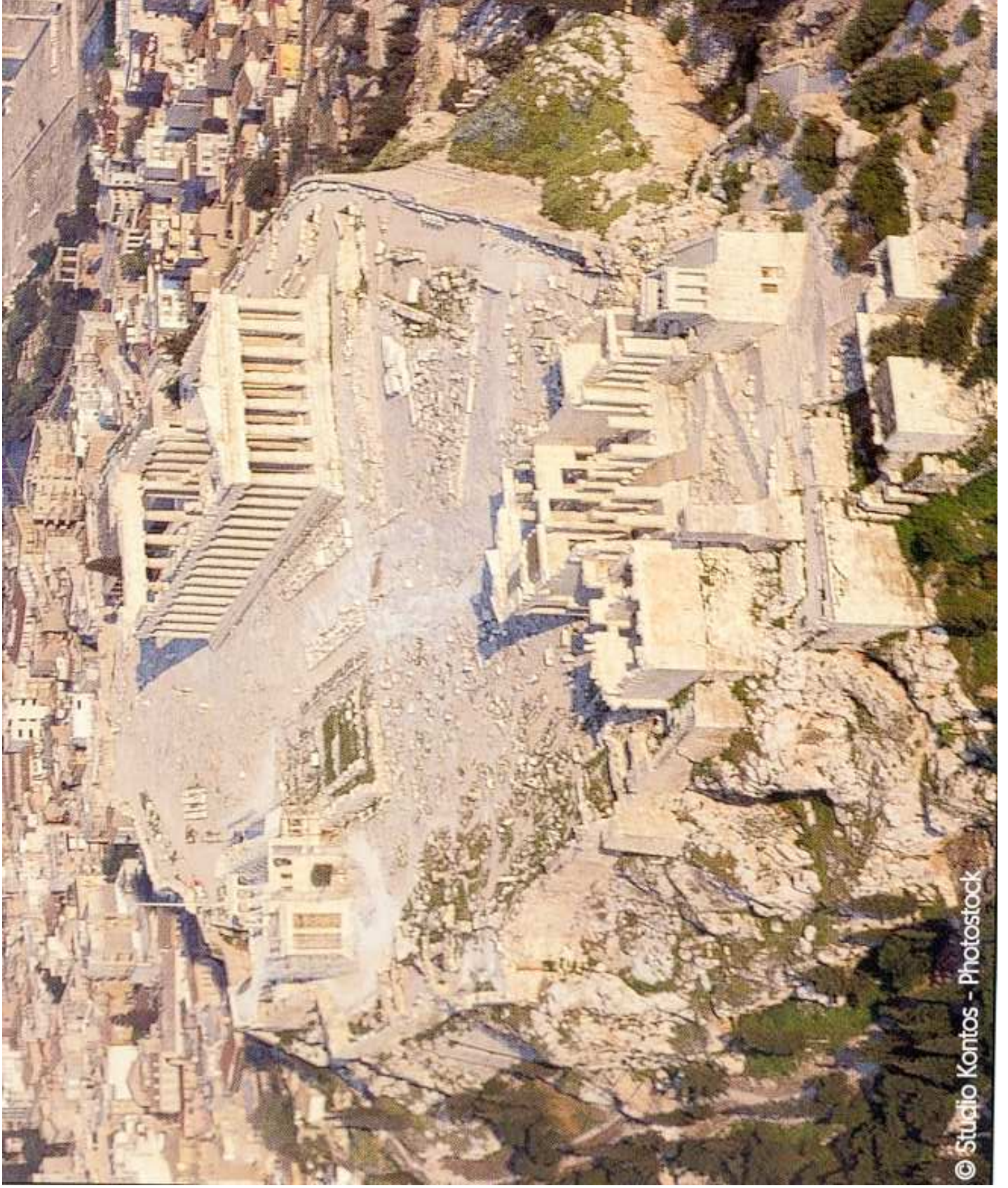
IDEM



IDEM





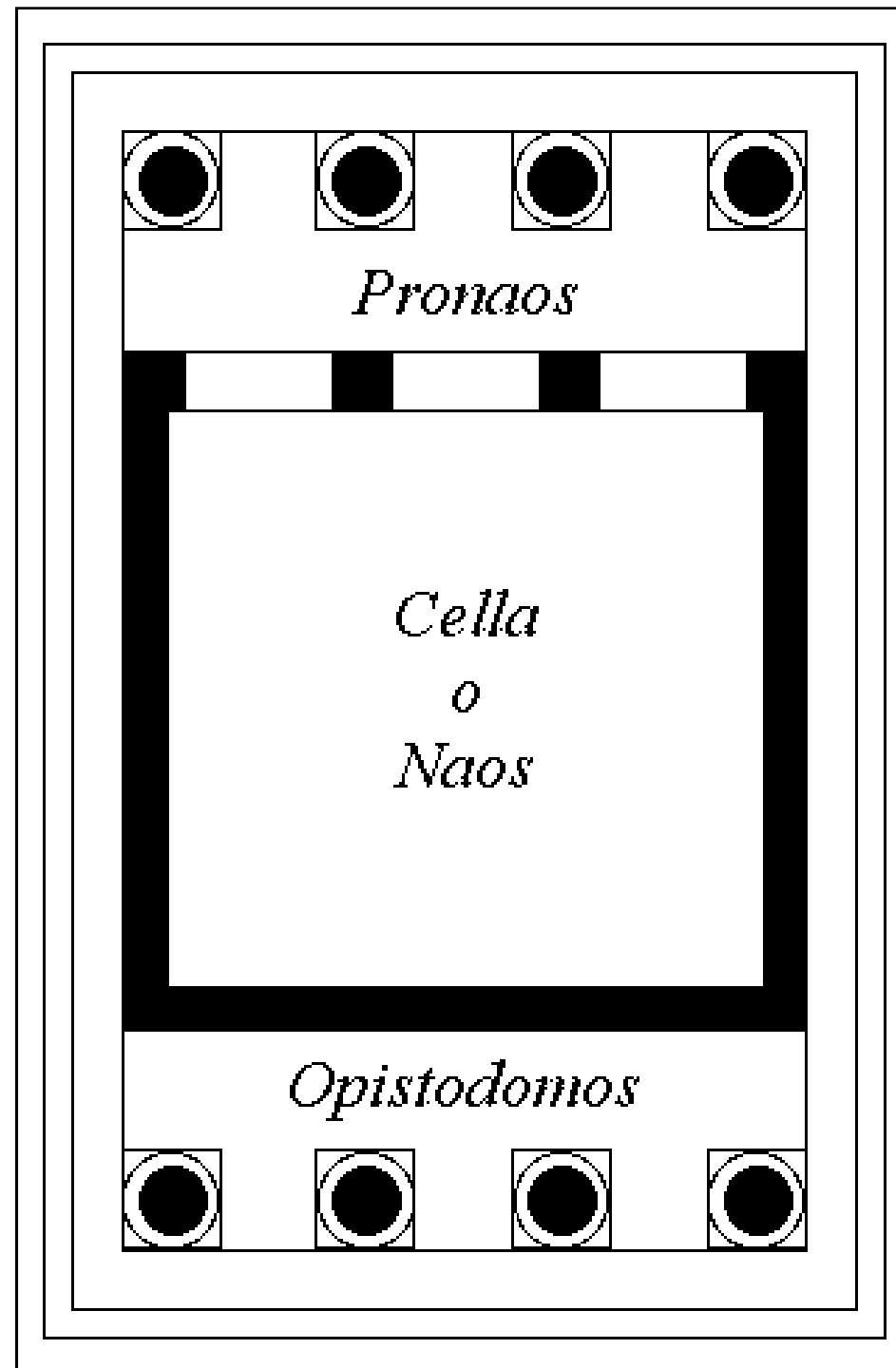




## IDEM-TEMPLO DE ATENEA NIKÉ



IDEM





# ERECTEION



## ERECTEION-LAS CARIÁTIDES





# PARTENÓN





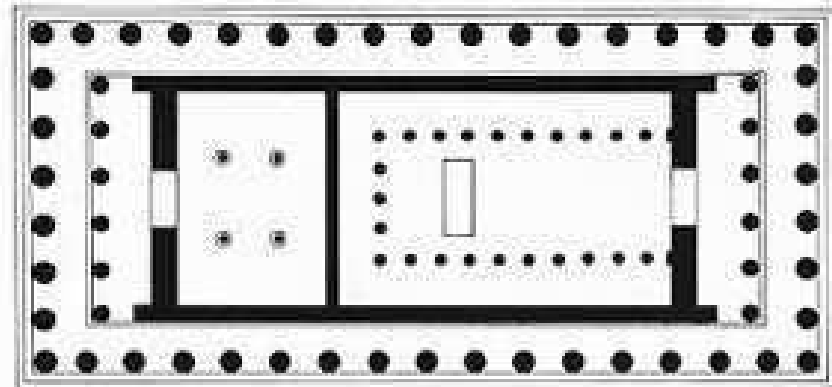
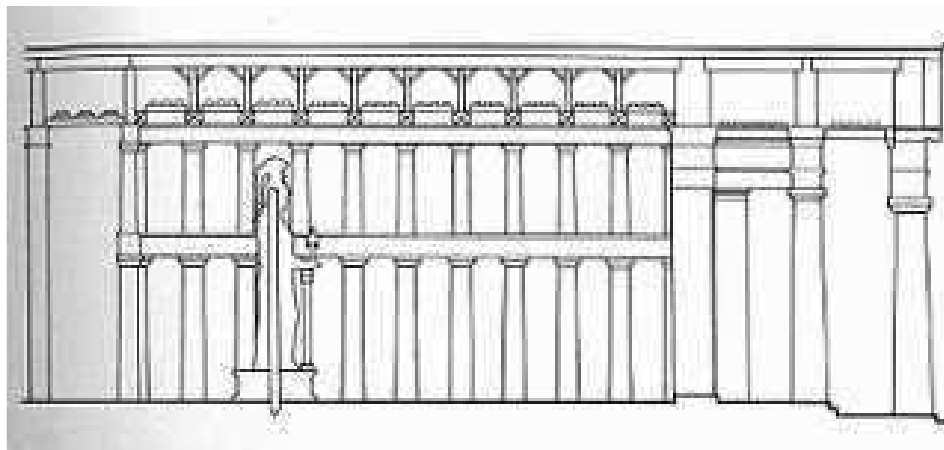
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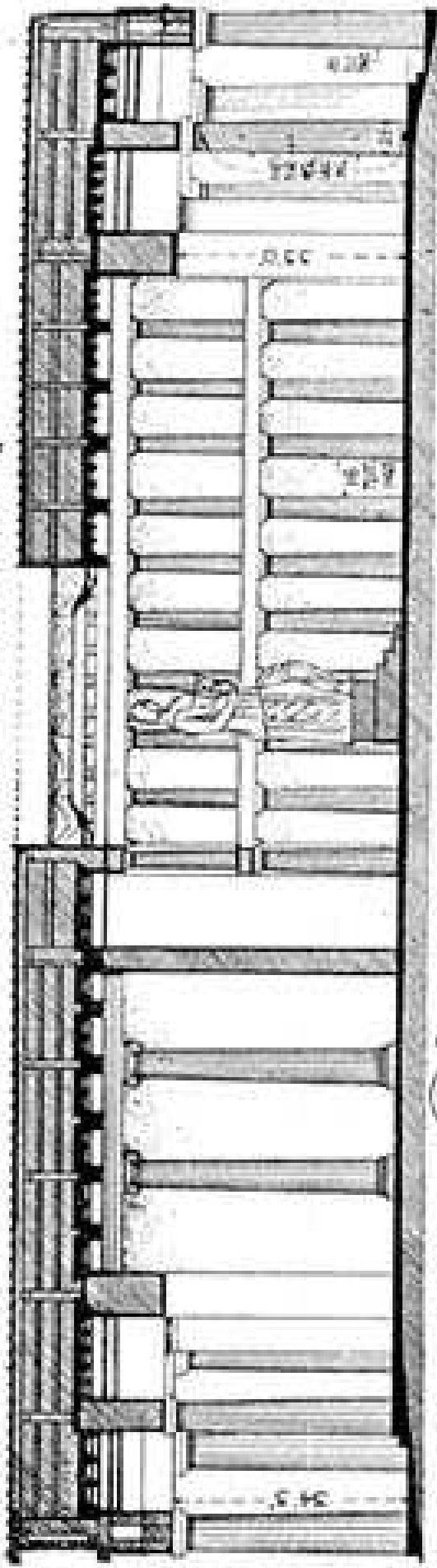
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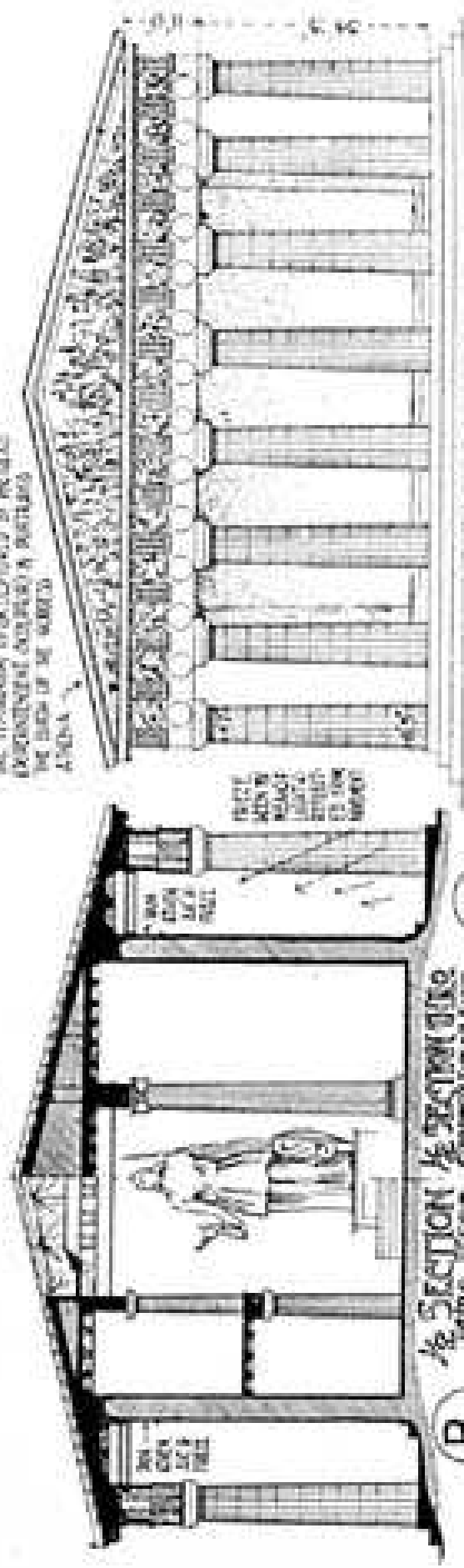
IDEM



# THE PARATHENON AT ATHENS.

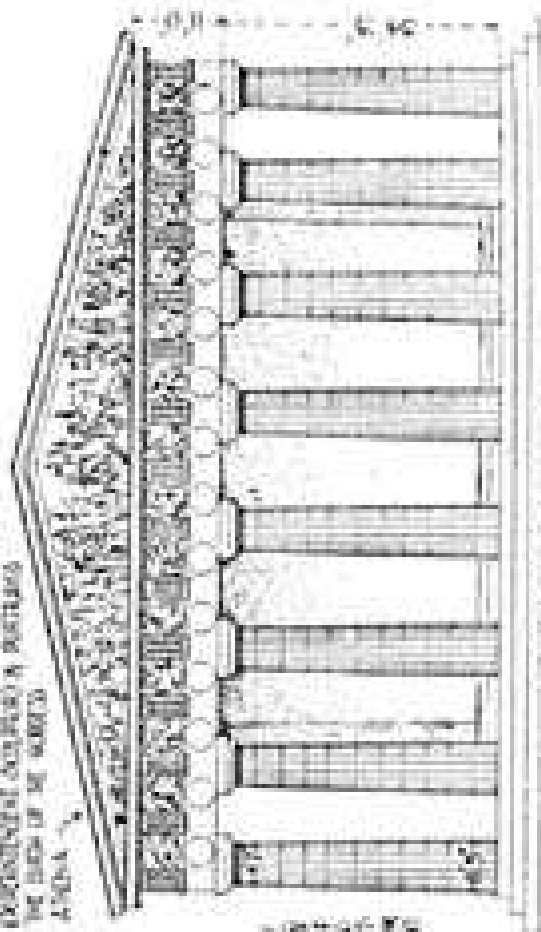


A LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



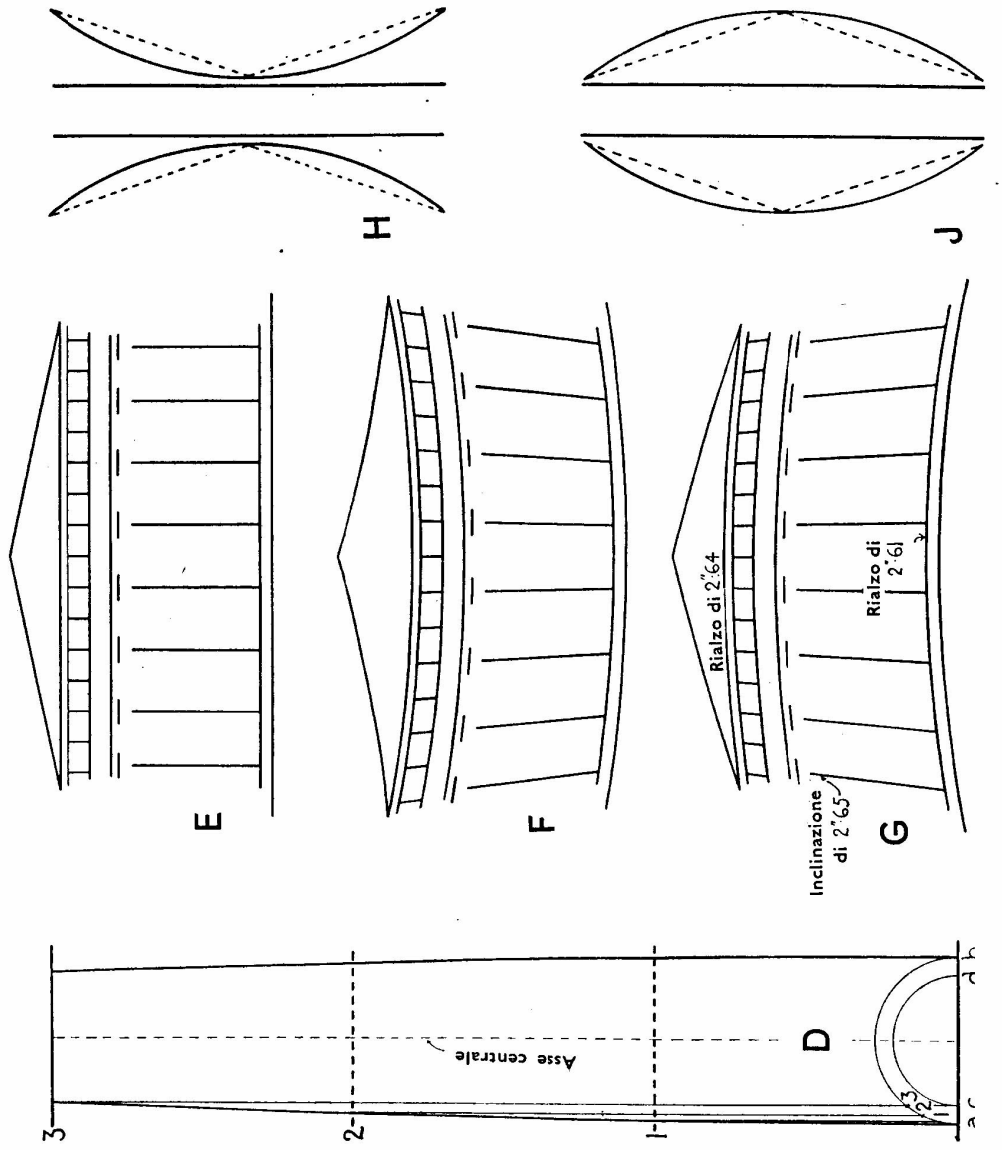
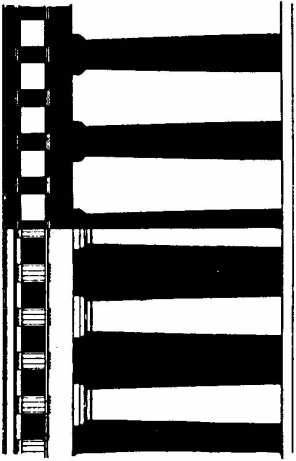
B SECTION OF SECTION ALSO THROUGH PRONAOS.

THE TEMPLE IS SURMOUNTED BY AN ENTABLATURE WHICH OCCUPIES A PORTION OF THE SIDE OF THE TEMPLE.

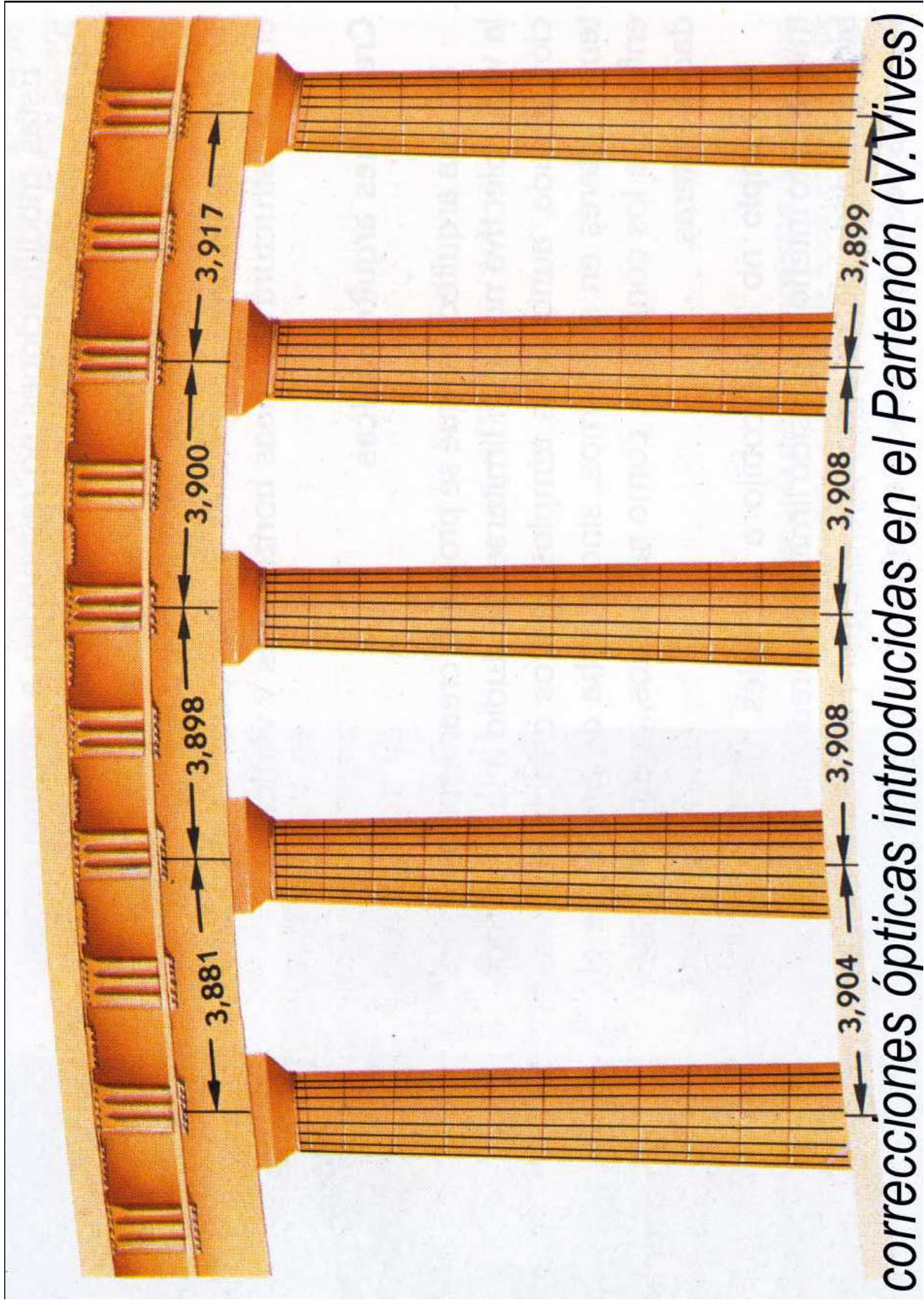


C EAST FACADE (RESTORED).

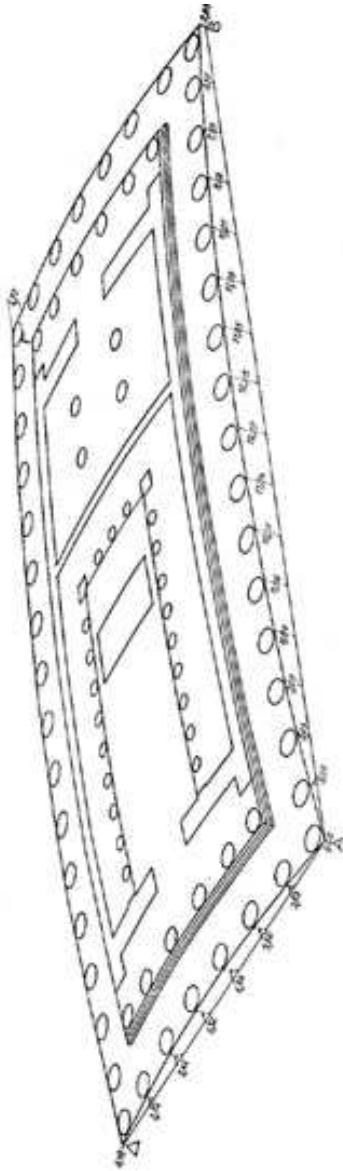
Correcciones ópticas  
introducidas en los templos griegos



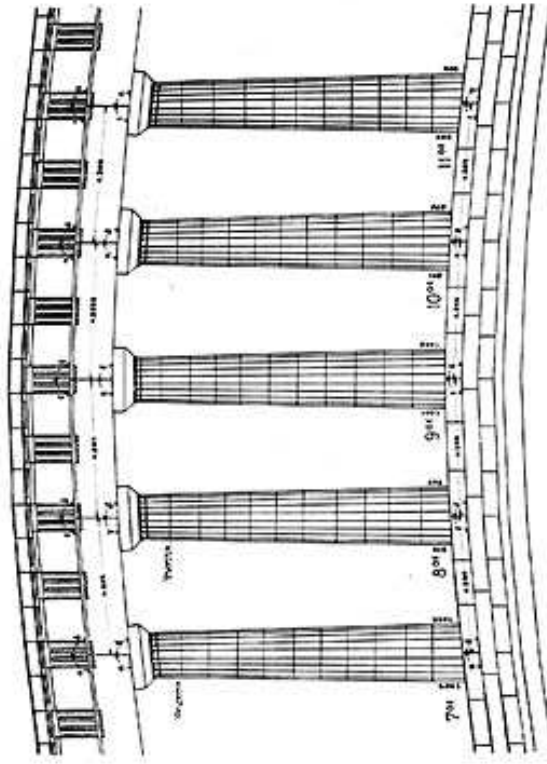




*correcciones ópticas introducidas en el Partenón (V.Vives)*



ΤΜΗΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΒΟΡΕΙΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΤΥΛΙΟΥ

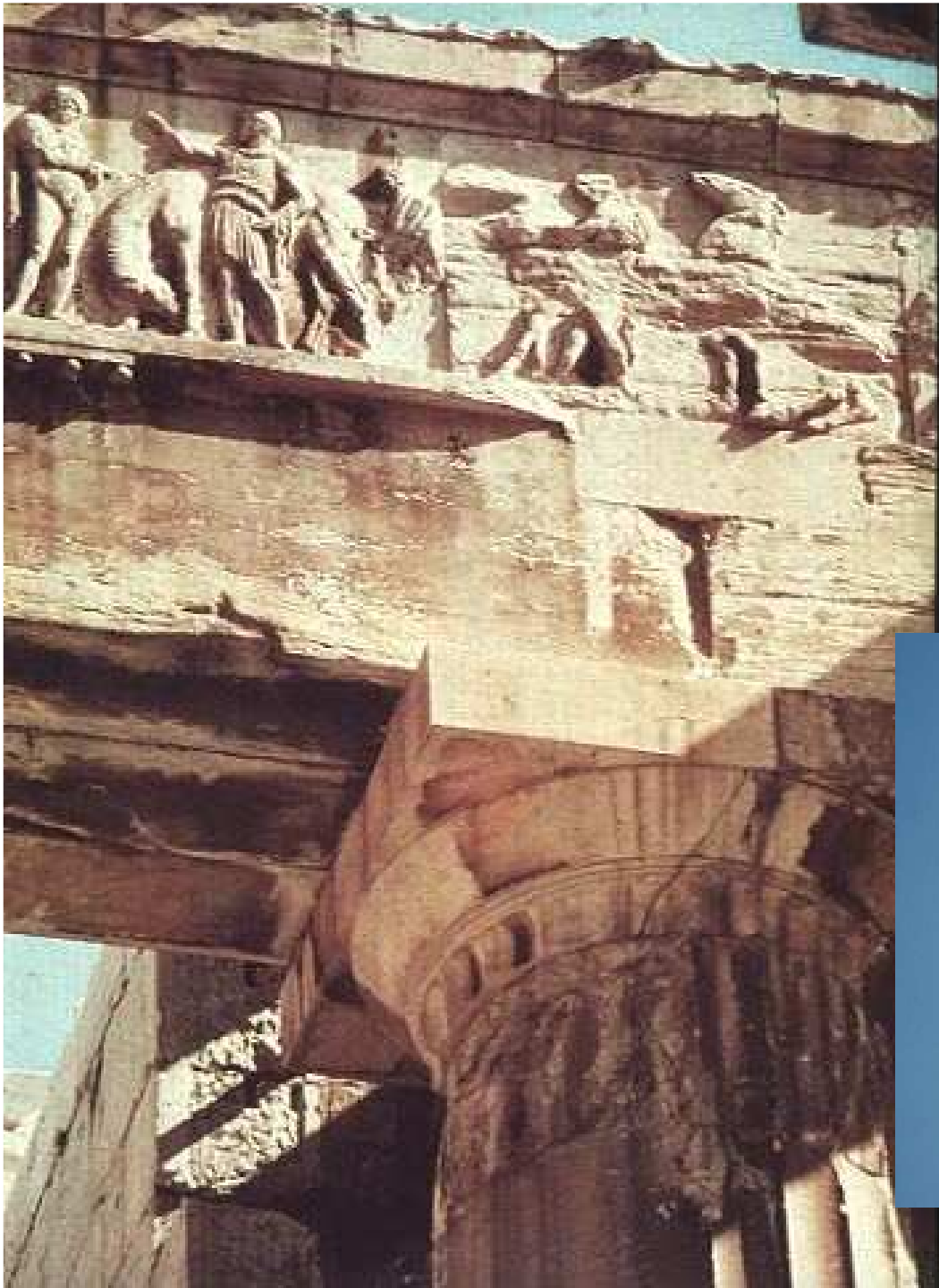




## CORRECCIÓN ÓPTICA DEL PARTENÓN



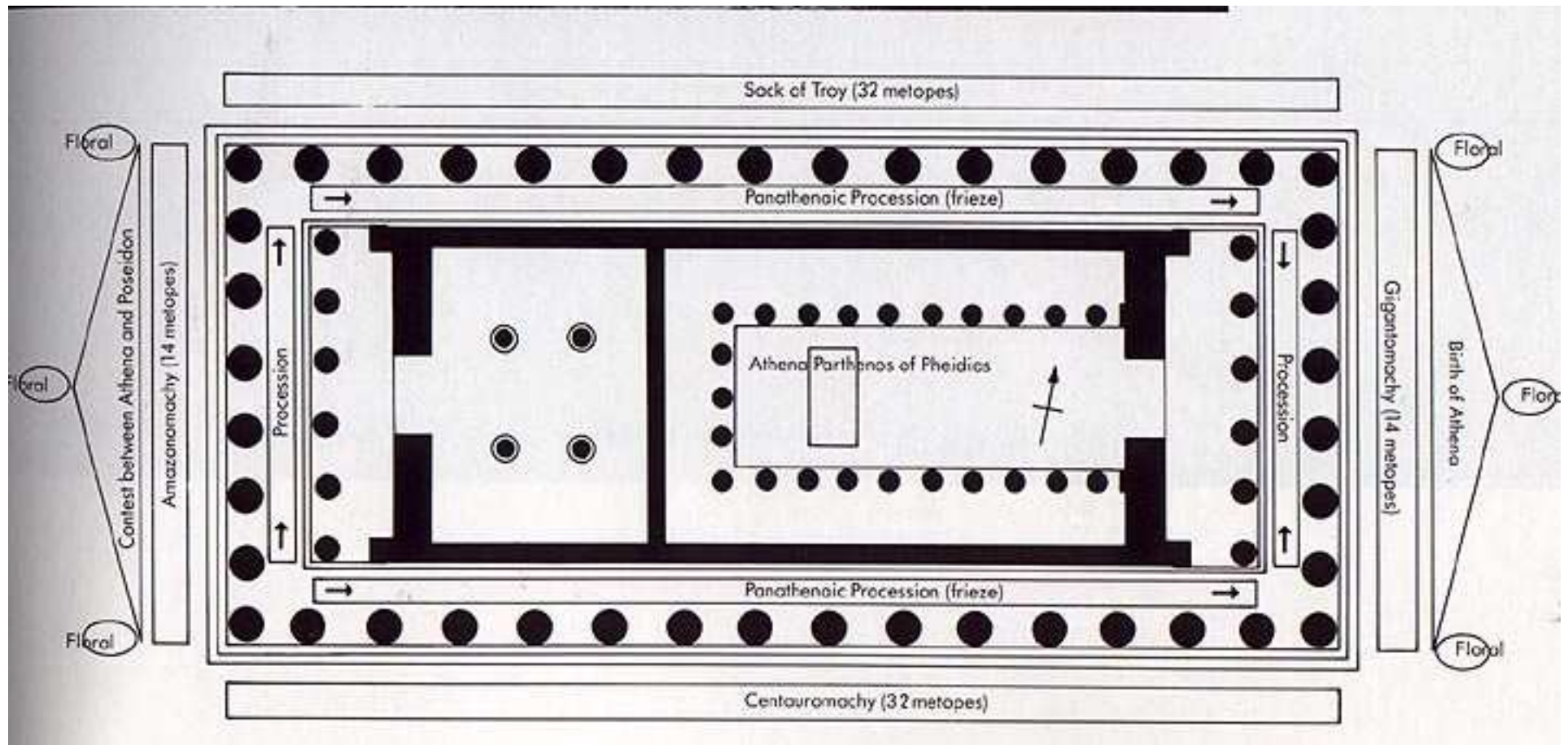
## FRISOS DEL PARTENÓN







# PARTENÓN-PROGRAMA ESCULTÓRICO



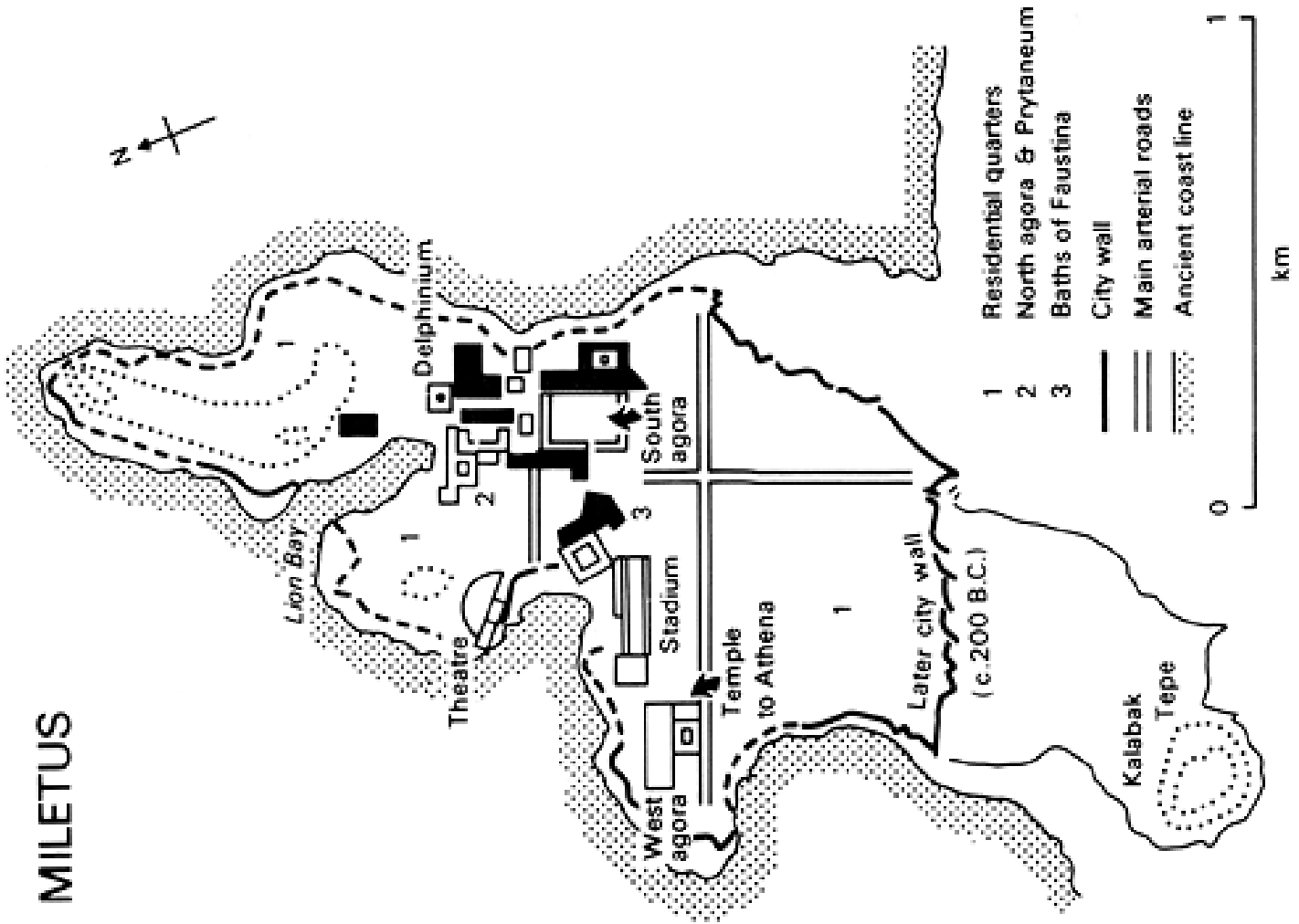


DELFOST-THOLOS  
DE  
MARMARIA





# MILETUS



# PÉRGAMO



## ALTAR DE ZEUS EN PÉRGAMO



IDEM

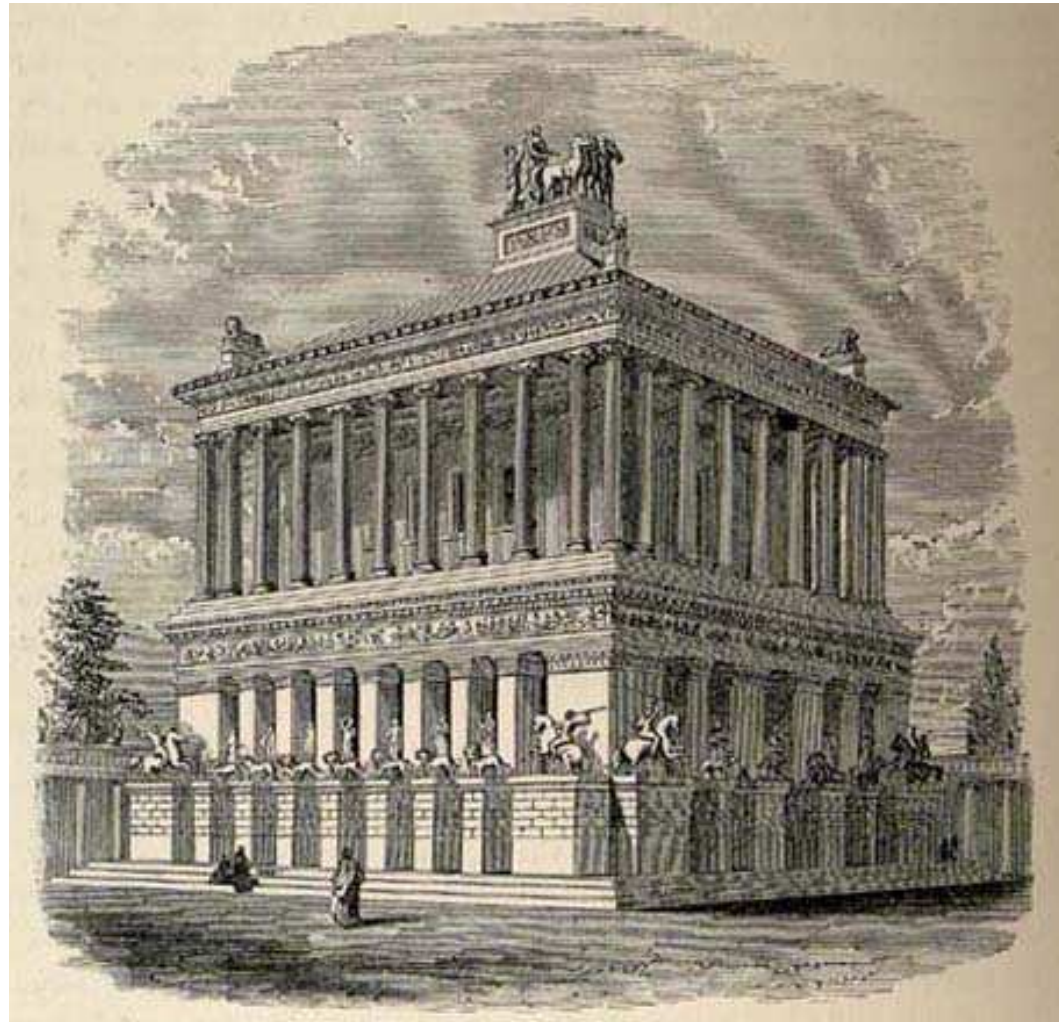


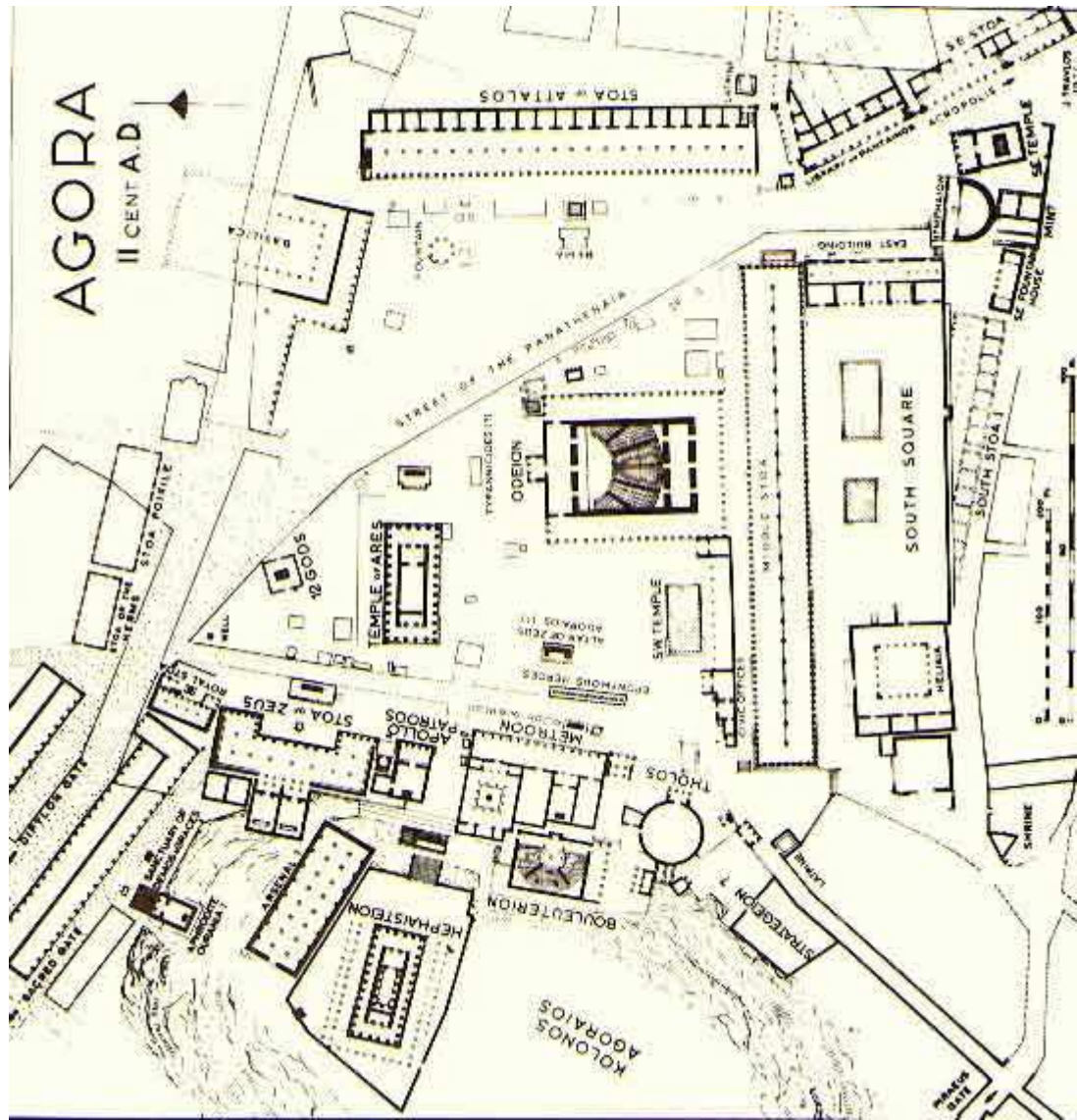
## TEMPLO DE ZEUS EN ATENAS



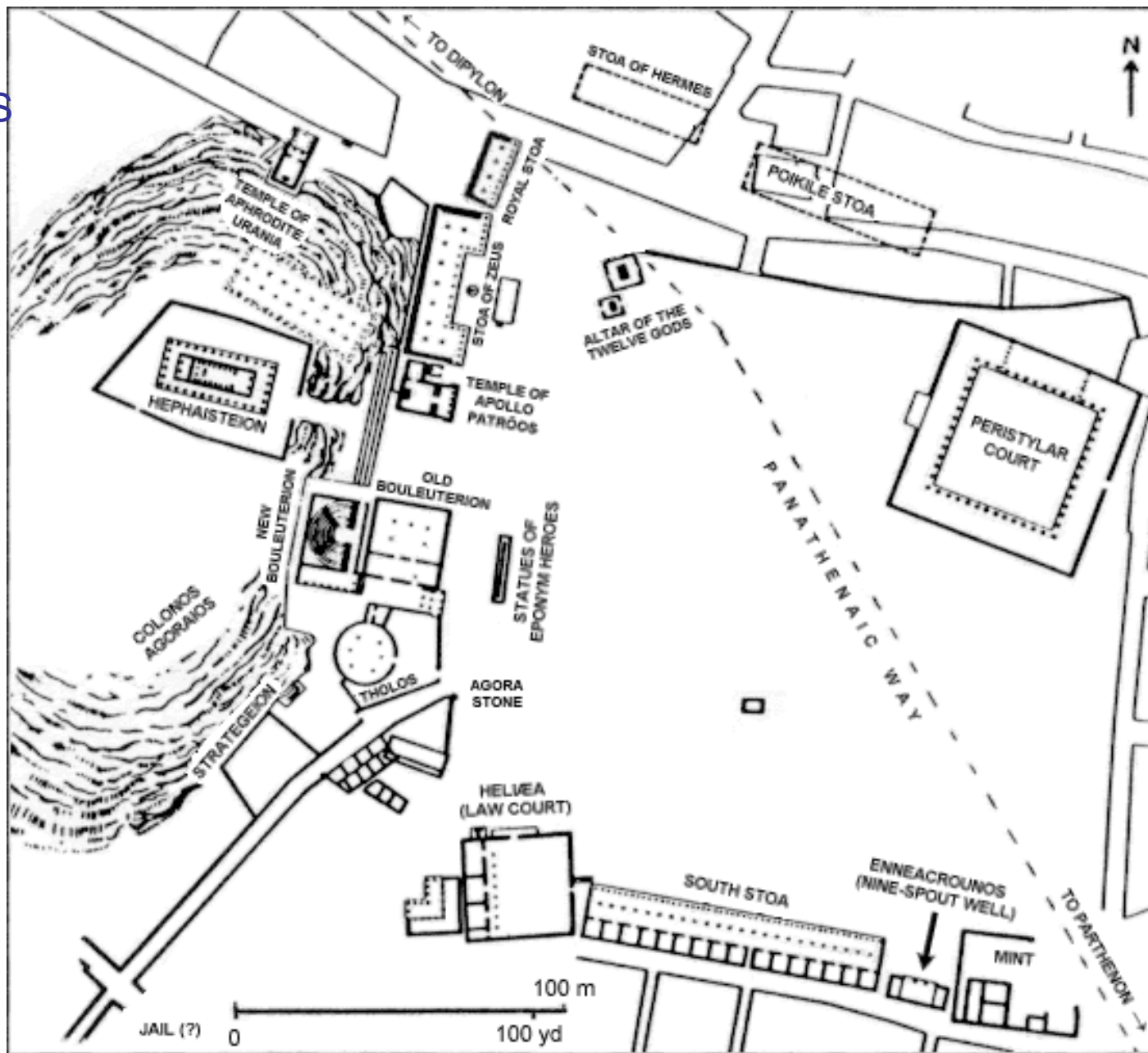


# MAUSOLEO DE HALICARNASO

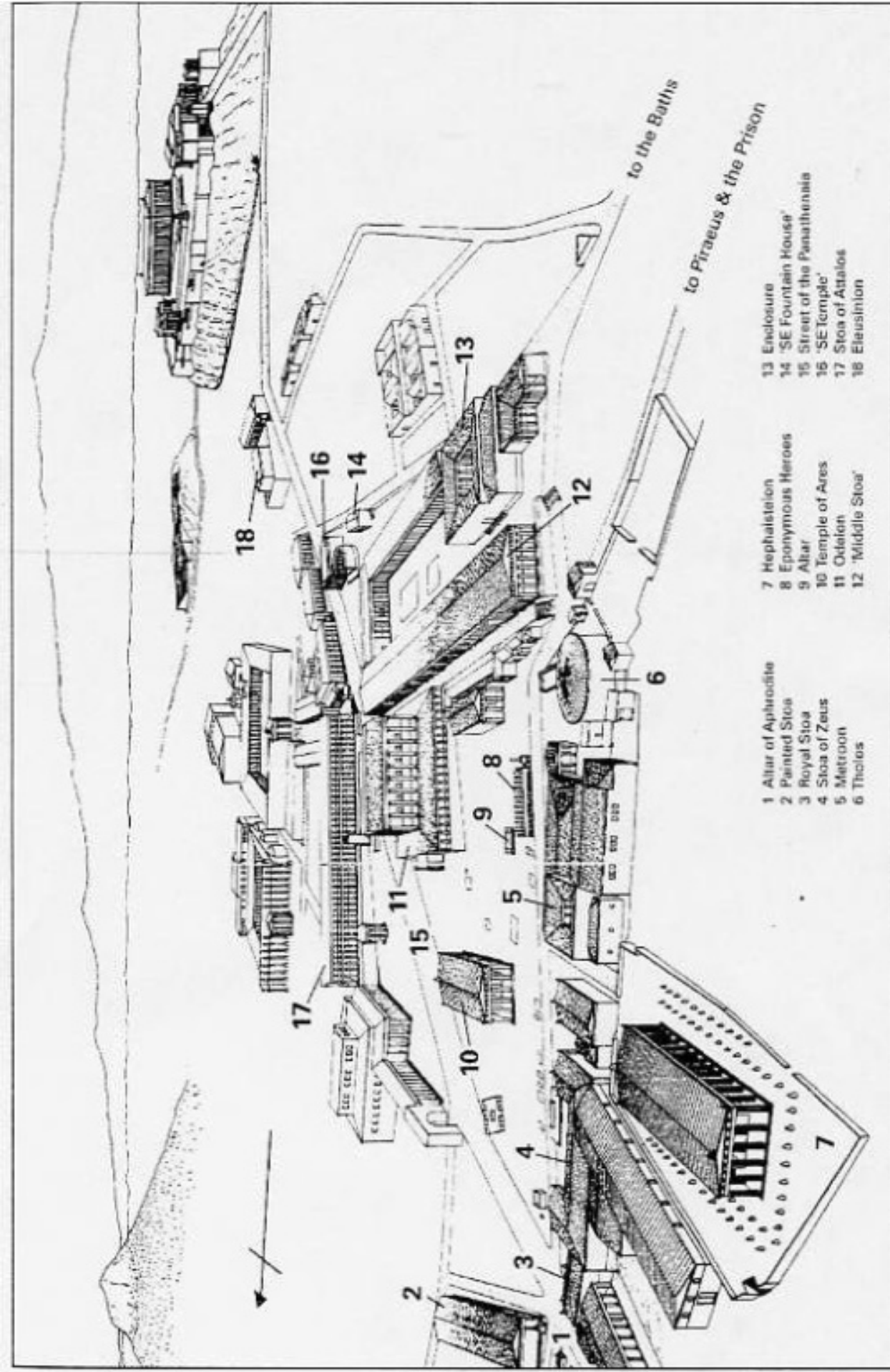




ÁGORA  
DE  
ATENAS

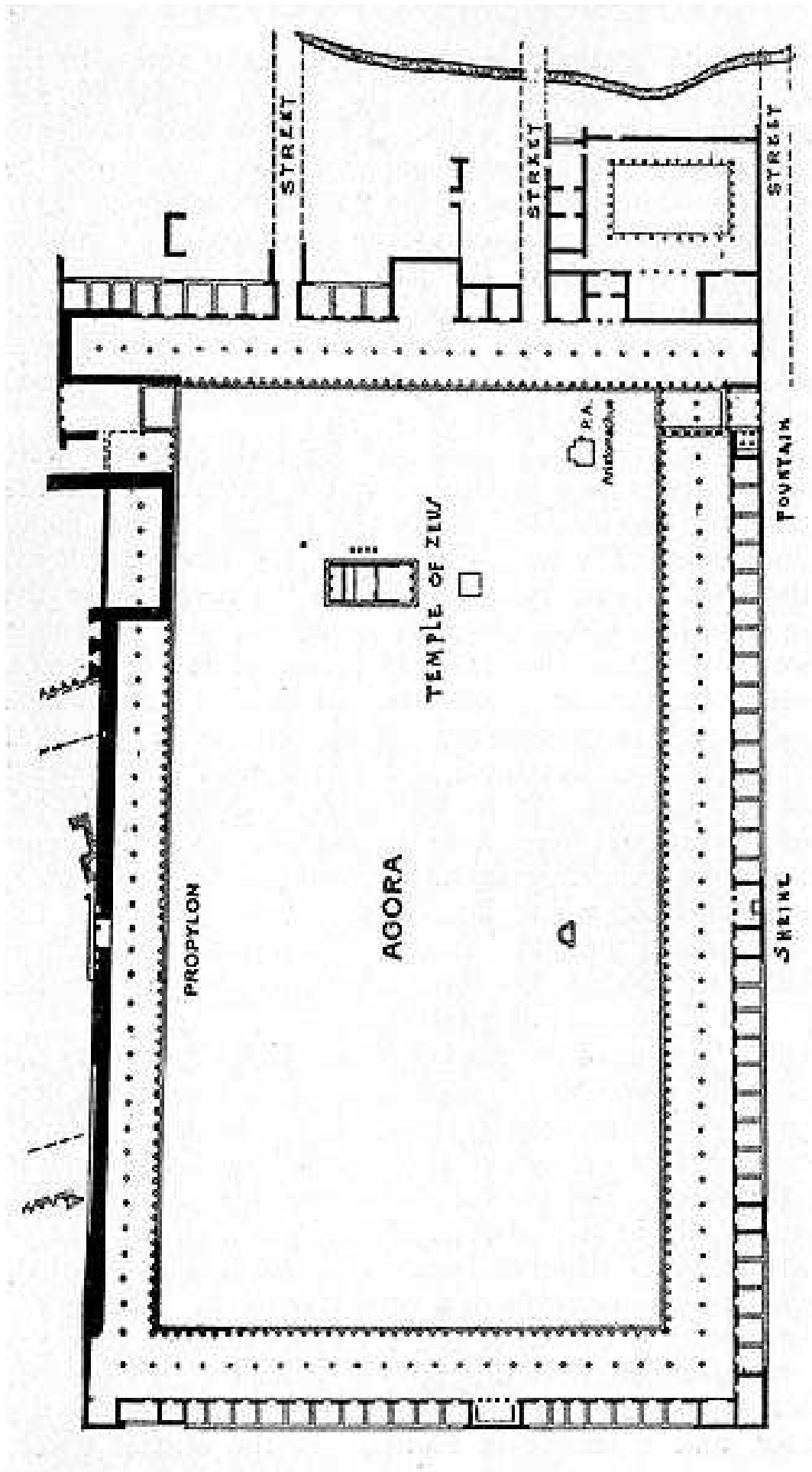






▲ Fig. 11. Reconstruction of the Agora in AD 150





## STOA DE EUMEO



IDEM



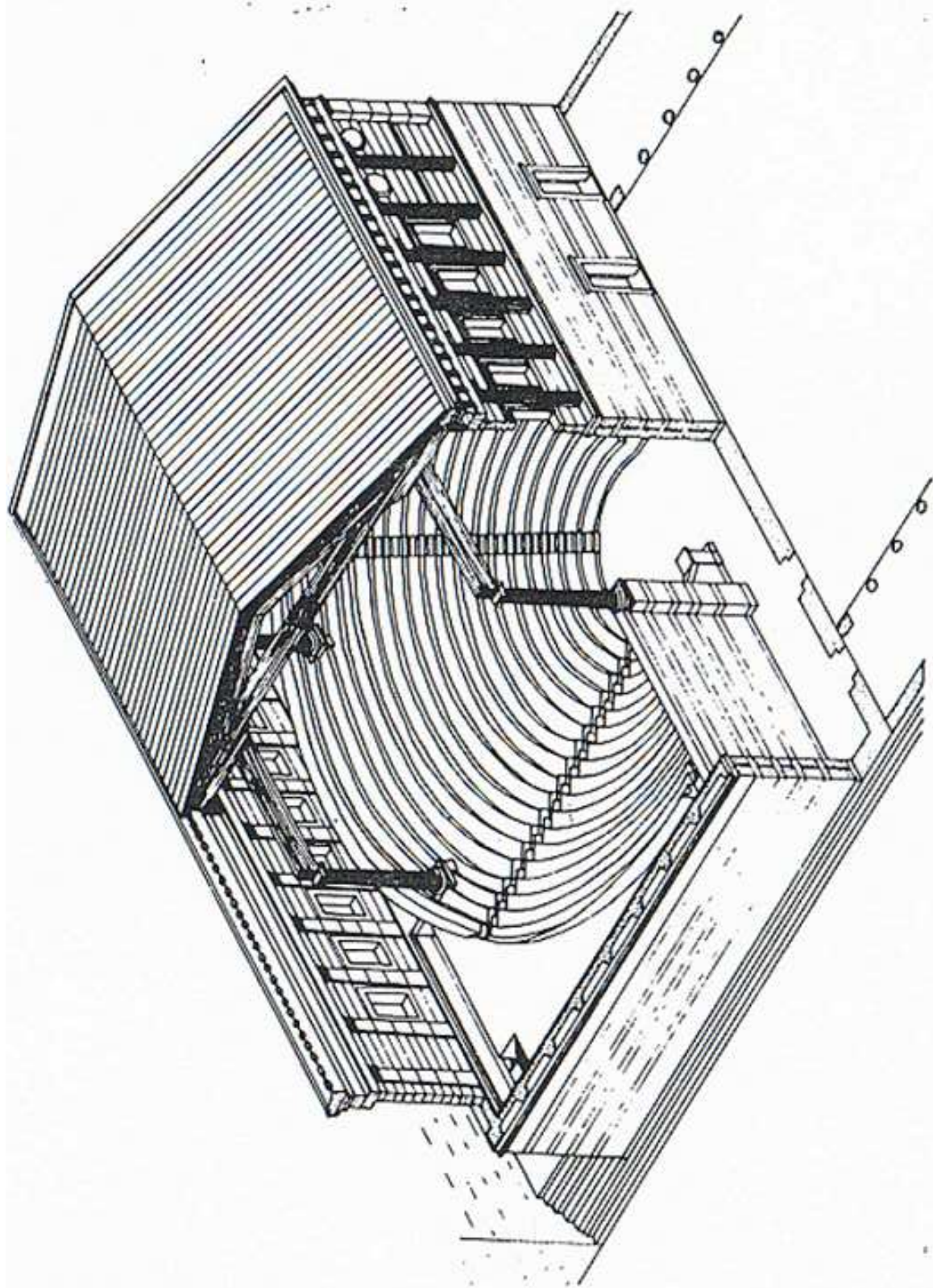


IDEM



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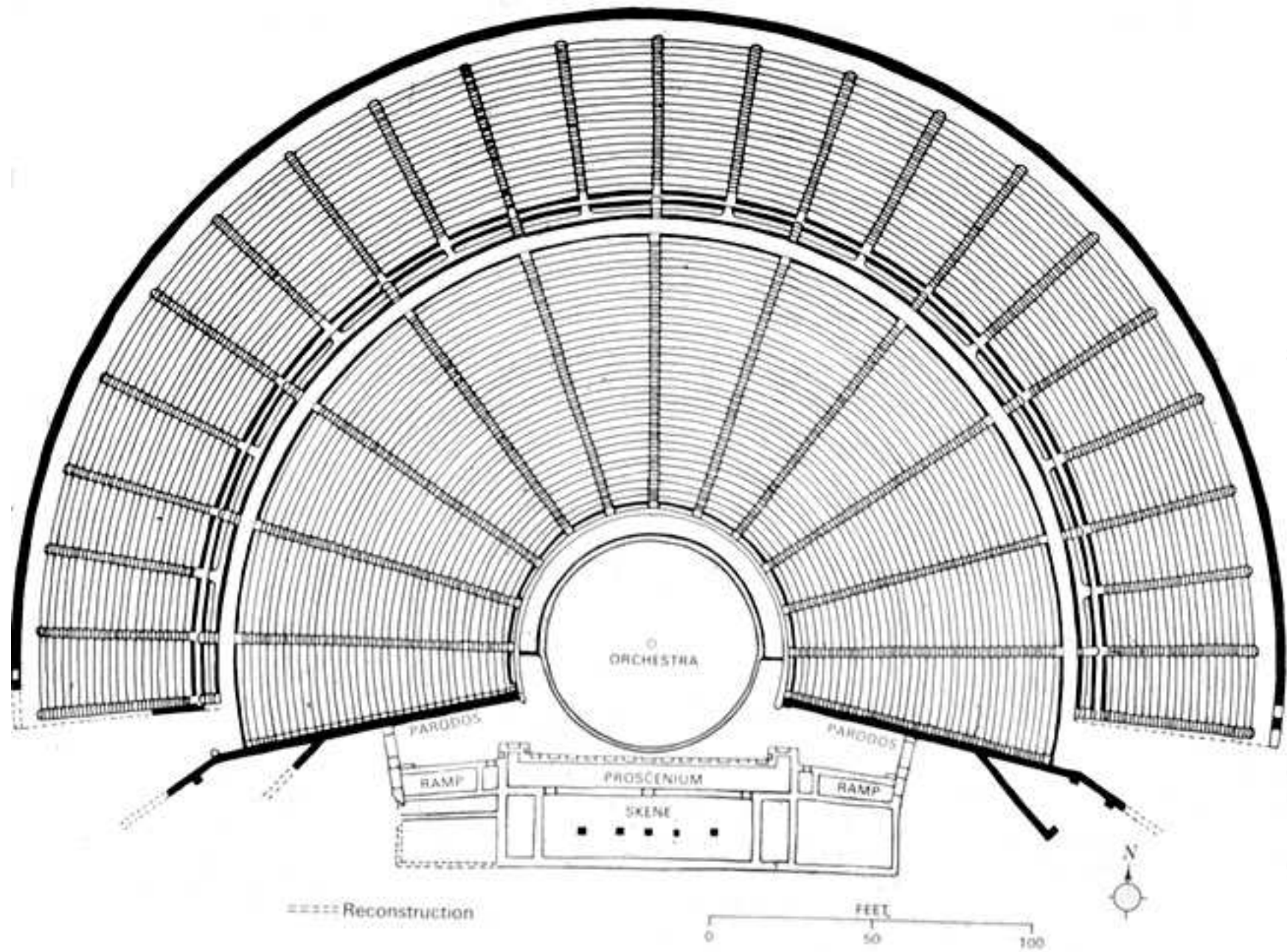




CAMARA DEL CONSEJO EN MILETO (c. 170 a. C.). Un nuevo tipo de edificio público que surgió durante los siglos IV y III a. C. Fue la cámara de conciertos o Asamblea con un auditorio semicircular como las gradas de los teatros griegos dentro de un gran vestíbulo rectangular. Aquí como un rasgo de interés adicional se usan medias columnas adosadas como un invento puramente decorativo en el exterior



# TEATRO DE EPIDAUROS



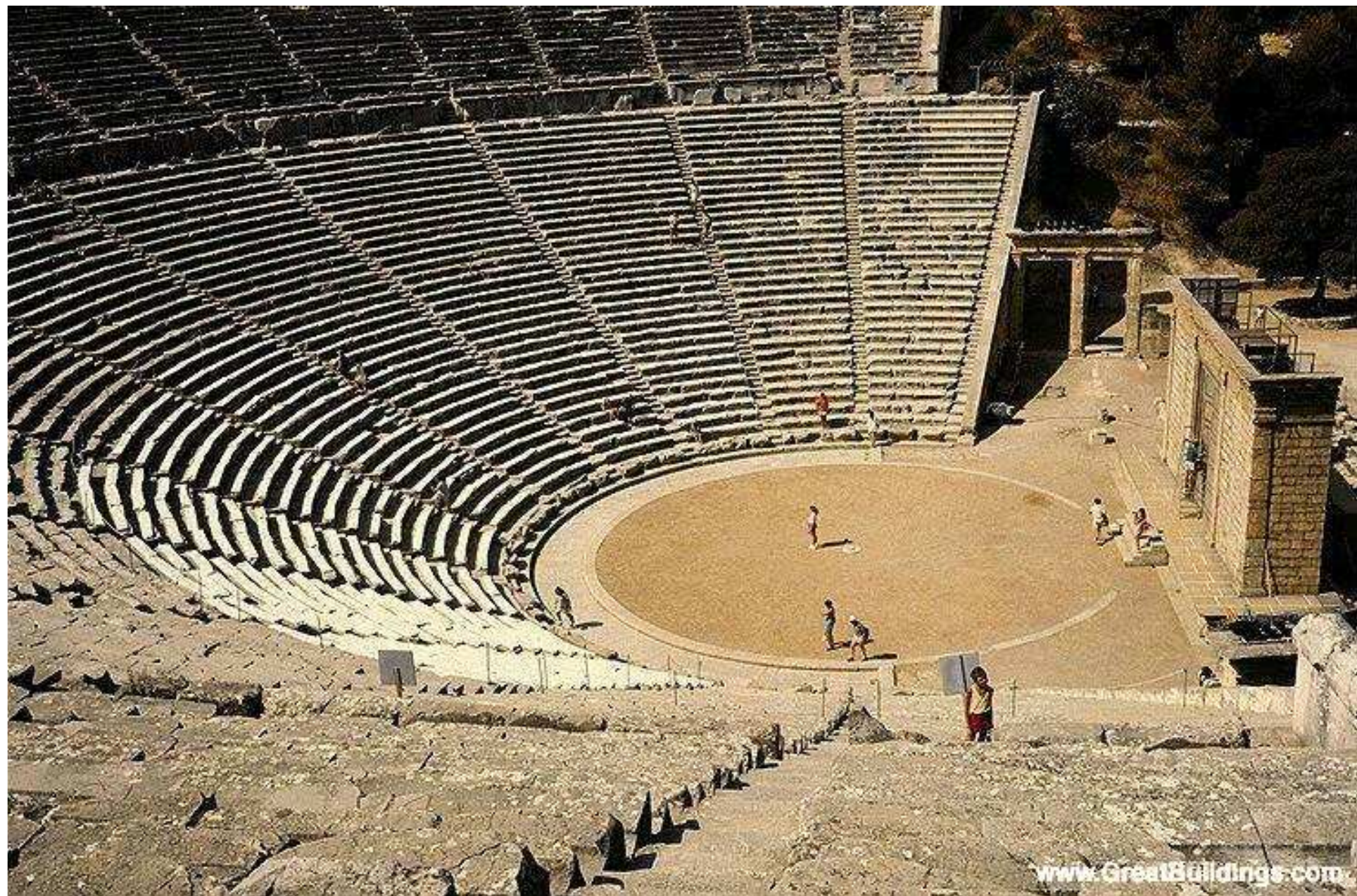


IDEM





IDEM



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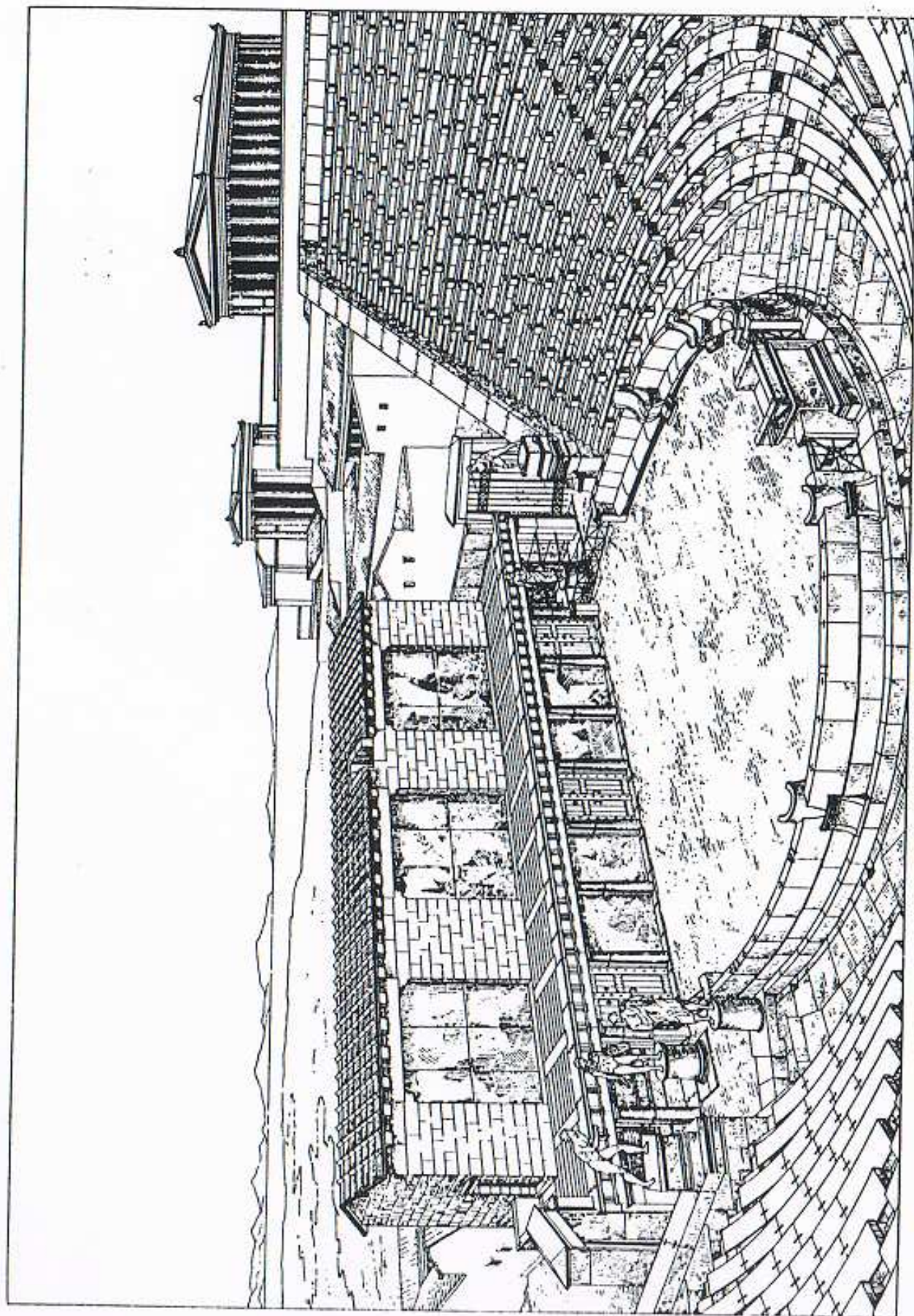


Fig. 7.13 Priene (Turquía), teatro, finales del siglo II a. C.; reconstrucción.