

TEATRO ROMANO

The Roman theatre was a typical construction of the Empire, which purpose was the interpretation of dramatic Greek and Latin works.

The principal characteristics of the Roman theatre derived in a beginning from those of the Greek theatre, since many of the general characteristics of the Roman architecture come directly from the architecture of the Alejandrino period. The first theatres were constructed in wood and adobe; these were falling down after the event for which they were raised was concluding. A law was preventing the construction of permanent theatres, nevertheless, in 55 B.C. Pompeyo's Theatre was constructed by a temple to avoid the law. With the passage of time, the Roman theatres developed specific characteristics. Most of the Roman preserved theatres is still the architectural model proposed by Vitrubio, consisting of:

- Scaenae frons (scenic front): normally consisted of a double order of columns.
- Orchestra: semicircle or a bit more than one semicircle opposite to the scene in which the authorities were sitting down, was operating the choir and an altar was raising in honor to Dioniso.
- Aditus: side passages of entry to the orchestra.
- Cávea: semicircular structure in which, according to the social range, the spectators were placing.
- Vomitorium : entrance domed by that one was acceding to the “cávea”.
- Proscenium: I spread in front of the scene in the one that was developing the dramatic action.
- Porticus post scaenam (Portico behind the scene): Court arcaded with columns behind the scene.