

FOLLOWING THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE EMPERORS

ERASMUS+ KA219 Strategic School Partnerships Project 2015-2018



FOOTPRINTS WE FOLLOWED



ROMAN RELICS PHOTO ALBUM

PROJECT PARTNERS



COORDINATED BY:

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IN COOPERATION WITH:

GERMANY-BULGARIA-CROATIA-PORTUGAL-ITALY-MACEDONIA- SPAIN-
ROMANIA

ARNSBERG- KOÇERINOVA- METKOVIÇ- LISBON-CAROVILLI-BITOLA-
BURGOS-TULCEA



*THIS ALBUM WAS CREATED BY THE COORDINATOR
AS ONE OF THE PROJECT PRODUCTS AND IT
INCLUDES THE PHOTOS OF PROMINENT ROMAN
RELICS WHICH WERE VISITED DURING THE
MOBILITIES.*



EMPERIM



CLEOPATRA'S GATE TARSUS/ TURKEY



UZUNCABURÇ SİLİFKE/TURKEY



CONIMBRIGA /PORTUGAL



LISBON /PORTUGAL



PLOVDIV/BULGARIA



TZARİ MALİ GRAD/BULGARIA



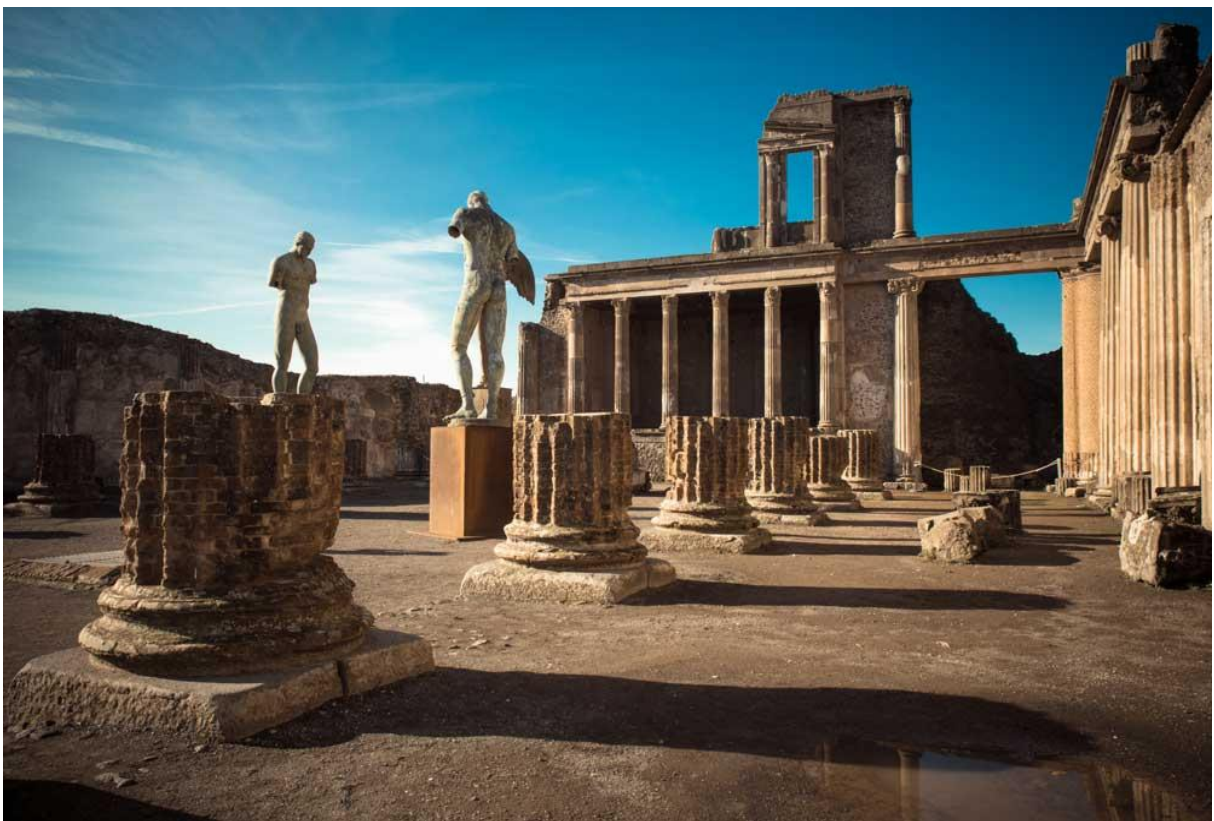
SEGOVIA AQUEDUCT/ SPAIN



CLUNIA/ SPAIN



COLOSSEUM ROME/ITALY



POMPEII/ITALY



COLOGNE/GERMANY



HERMANNSDENKMAL/GERMANY



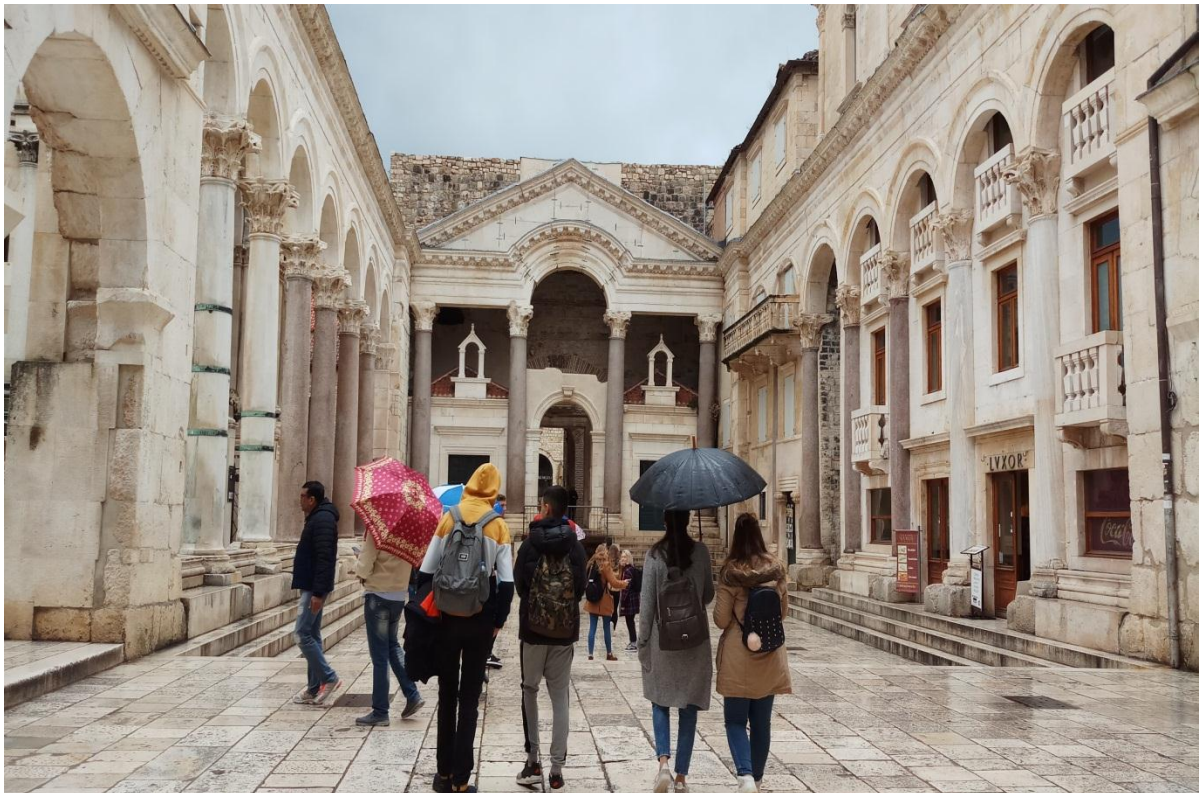
STOBI/MACEDONIA



BITOLA/MACEDONIA



SALONA/CROATIA



SPLIT/CROATIA



HISTRIA/ROMANIA



ENISALA/ROMANIA

Şuşşal

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TURKEY

CLEOPATRA'S GATE



The Gate of Cleopatra is the only remaining entrance of the wall that once protected the city of Tarsus. Its name comes from the fact that Cleopatra, when coming to Tarsus to meet Mark Antony (and thus spark their infamous relationship), after landing at the harbor (now a tumulus called

Gözlükule), entered the city through this gate. Tarsus was the capitol of the Roman province of Cilicia, and thus was a very important city to protect. It was surrounded by two walls, an inner and an outer, and had only three access gates, the Mountain, Adana, and Sea, the last of which is this gate. It stands at about 8 meters tall.

UZUNCABURÇ

Uzuncaburç, an important place of worship in the the Olba Kingdom during the Hellenistic age, was separated from Olba at the time of Emperor Vespasianus in the Roman era in 72 B.C. and turned into an autonomous site that could print its own money under the name Diocaesarea.



The Temple of Zeus, a mausoleum with a bastion and a pyramid roof are among the Hellenistic-era artifacts in Diocaesarea while the colonnaded street, theater, ceremonial arch, fountain and triumphal arch are among the Roman-era artifacts.

PORTUGAL

CONIMBRIGA

Conimbriga (Ruínas de Conímbriga) is Portugal's most significant Roman site, about 15km south of the city of Coimbra, and close to the market town of Condeixa-a-Nova.



The settlement at Conimbriga was first inhabited from the end of the second millennium BC during the Bronze and Iron Age periods, through the Roman era when Portugal was the Roman province of Lusitania, until it was gradually abandoned in the time of the invasions of Visigoths and later Swabians.

Only around 20% of the total historical, urban area has been excavated but the remains give a fascinating insight in to the life and culture during the Roman occupation of Portugal.

MUSEU DO TEATRO ROMANO

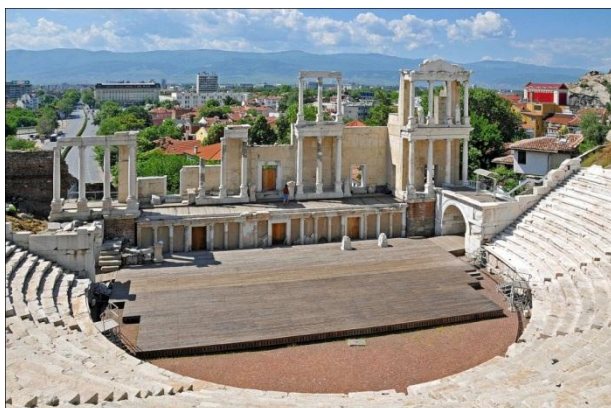


Combining a museum with the ruins of an ancient theatre, the Roman Theatre Museum works as a cultural space to promote the ruins, which date from 57 AD, as well as the finds excavated from the vicinity. The theatre was built when Emperor Augustus wielded power, and Lisbon was known as

Olissippo. Abandoned in the fourth century AD, the structure was completely buried after the great earthquake of 1755. It was rediscovered in the 1960s, and archaeologists began in earnest to reveal the theatre's broken foundations.

BULGARIA

PLOVDIV



The Ancient theatre of Philippopolis is one of the best-preserved ancient theatres in the World. It is located on the Southern slope of the Three Hills, in the saddle between Taksim and Dzhambaz tepe. Discovered by archaeologists from Plovdiv and reconstructed in the beginning of the

80s of XX century, the Ancient theatre of Philippopolis is among the most significant findings from the Roman period. Recently found and deciphered inscription on a monumental pedestal reveals that the theatre has been constructed in the 90s of I century A.D., when Philippopolis was under the rulership of Titus Flavius Cotis - an heir of a Thracian Royal Dynasty, the high priest of the Thracian province, representative of the Metropolitan Court of Justice and a person in charge of the construction sites.

TZARI MALI GRAD

The fortress Tzari-Mali grad is located about 50 km away from Sofia in the village of Belchin.

Initially it has been a sacred place for the Thracians (VIII-VI century BC), then here was built a fortress by the Romans which later has been turned into a settlement. It hosts



also a Christian cult complex dating from as early as the VI-th century. The entire complex has been completely rebuilt and restored and attracts hundreds of visitors every day. The area surrounding the fortress has a number of attractions and boasts a beautiful park among the forest.

SPAIN

SEGOVIA

The Aqueduct of Segovia was built during the second half of the 1st century A.D. under the rule of the Roman Empire and supplied water from the Frío River to the city into the 20th century. The remaining portion of the structure stands 28.5 meters tall at its maximum height and nearly 6



additional meters deep in the main section. Along 14 kilometers of rolling landscape, the aqueduct adjusts to the contours of the valley, hills, and city and creates a sense of grandeur and monumentality.

The aqueduct was inscribed on the World Heritage list in 1985 and stands prominently in the urban landscape of Segovia. The Aqueduct of Segovia remains one of the most intact Roman aqueducts in Europe.

CLUNIA



Clunia Sulpicia was founded in the 1st century BC by Emperor Tiberius. It had an area of 200 hectares, of which many villas, monuments, thermal baths and the theatre are still conserved. The forum was rectangular and there were two temples and an administrative building there. Three-storey houses and one of the largest

theatres in Roman Hispania have been found. Pottery, mosaics, sculptures, glass and pieces of jewellery have also been discovered. One of the most important features of this city is the fact that there were Christian symbols, which means that one of the first Christian communities in the Iberian Peninsula might have lived in Clunia.

ITALY

COLOSSEUM

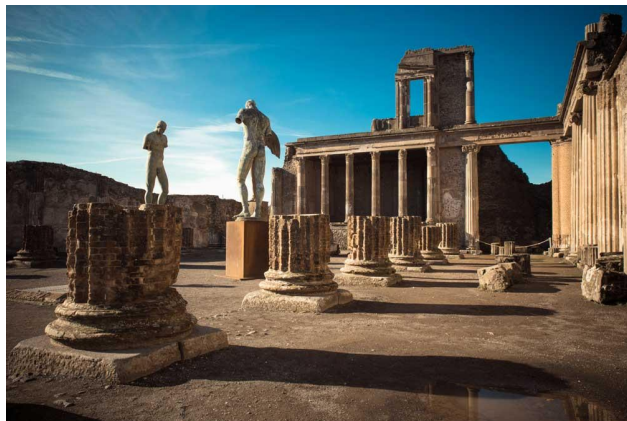


Located just east of the Roman Forum, the massive stone amphitheater known as the Colosseum was commissioned around A.D. 70-72 by Emperor Vespasian of the Flavian dynasty as a gift to the Roman people. In A.D. 80, Vespasian's son Titus opened the Colosseum-

officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater-with 100 days of games, including gladiatorial combats and wild animal fights. After four centuries of active use, the magnificent arena fell into neglect, and up until the 18th century it was used as a source of building materials. Though two-thirds of the original Colosseum has been destroyed over time, the amphitheater remains a popular tourist destination, as well as an iconic symbol of Rome and its long, tumultuous history.

POMPEII

Pompeii was a large Roman town in the Italian region of Campania which was completely buried in volcanic ash following the eruption of nearby Mt. Vesuvius in 79 CE. The town was excavated in the 19th and 20th century CE and due to its excellent state of preservation it has given an invaluable insight into



the Roman world and may lay claim to being the richest archaeological site in the world in terms of the sheer volume of data available to scholars.

GERMANY

COLOGNE

Over 2000 years ago, Augustus envisioned the tribal capital of the Ubii to be the seat of a future province of *Germania*. The folly of Varus changed forever the scope of the Romans' ambition, but the city flourished and became known



as *Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium (CCAA)*. Today we know this city simply as Cologne, and it continues to be a center of interest in Roman culture and history.

The Pratorium is an underground area that used to be the centre of government of Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium (short) CCAA, as the Romans preferred to call it. Here you can find out about Cologne's history and it's time under the



Roman Empire. Apart from accurate models of the ancient buildings and palace, you will also not miss the typical bloodshet and delusions of grandeur. One of the Roman proconsuls of Cologne, Aulus Vitellius, dared to hold elections and declare himself as the emperor.

MACEDONIA

STOBI

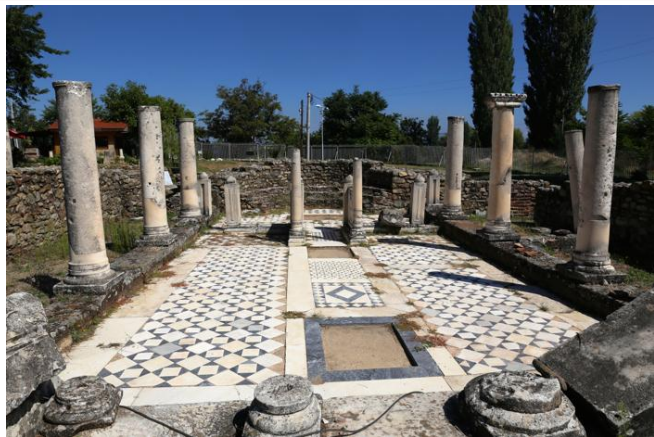


The town of Stobi was built in the Hellenic period, some time before the rule of the Macedonian king Philip the Fifth. Because of its location, Stobi was an important army, strategic, economic and cultural center at the time. The town was rather developed in the early and middle

Roman period, partly owes this status of a "municipium" to its mint, where coins with the sign "Municipium Stobensium" were made. The "denar" coins were produced here, too. Numerous monuments with signs and buildings that are unique for their beauty have also been found.

BITOLA

The city we know today as Bitola was known in the ancient world as Heraclea Lyncestis - a city founded in the 4th century B.C. by Phillip II of Macedon (father of Alexander the Great). The ruins Heraclea Lyncestis are located 2 kilometers from the city center of Bitola and comprise an archaeological park that holds



several buildings dating back to the Roman rule of the city (Roman baths, theatre, basilicas, etc). But perhaps the most notable attractions of the site are the beautiful floor mosaics depicting religious imagery from the Byzantine era.

CROATIA

SALONA

Built in the 2nd century, the arena was integrated into the town fortifications. Consisting of three floors, there was even a system to cover it all with canvas to protect against rain and the heat of the sun. There was a space underneath the auditorium for the gladiators



to pray to the goddess Nemesis and a corridor to whisk out the gladiator's dead bodies. It was here that the Christian martyrs lost their lives. In the 5th century fights between gladiators ceased but fights between gladiators and wild animals continued. The arena could also be filled with water for the simulated reenactment of naval battles. The Venetians destroyed the amphitheatre in the 17th century in a war.

SPLIT



The Diocletian Palace in the city of Split, Croatia is the only of its kind built outside of Rome. The Emperor Diocletian, having grown up in a smaller nearby town, built it as a place to retire from his post with the Roman Empire. Taking only 10 years to build and having been completed in 305 A.D, it has survived centuries well intact. The

emperor only enjoyed living there for 6 years in his palace before dying. His successor was the first to recognize Christianity as a religion in the area and soon began to make drastic changes.

ROMANIA

HISTRIA



It was founded by Greek settlers from Miletus between 657 and 656 BC, but according to Scymnus of Chios, it was in 630 BC. It existed until the 7th century AD. The site has been explored since 1868 and is the best known archeological site in Romania. Along with Tomis (6th century BC; today Constanta)

and the Dorian colony Callatis, it was the most important Greek colony on the Black Sea coast. Histria's ruins, some up to 7.5 metres tall, demonstrate the importance of the city. See the Main Gate and the Main Square of the late Roman town, Aphrodite's Temple, the Temple of Zeus (Jupiter), pilaster, the Rhemaxos Basilica, *tabernae* (shops) in the commercial district, two Roman *thermae* (baths).

ENISALA

The fortress was built at the beginning of the 14th century after the Genovese merchants took the monopoly of the Black Sea commerce from the Byzantine Empire. In search of new markets for their goods, the merchants raised the fortress on the location of an older Byzantine construction



from the 10th-11th centuries, the fortress of Heracleea. The commercial activities flourished for the next two centuries, allowing the inhabitants of the fortress to buy expensive Italian and Turkish pottery as the archaeological discoveries indicate.

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