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2ο γυμνάσιο συκεών

Αθηνά μουρατίδου

Μαρία Ζαπρούδη

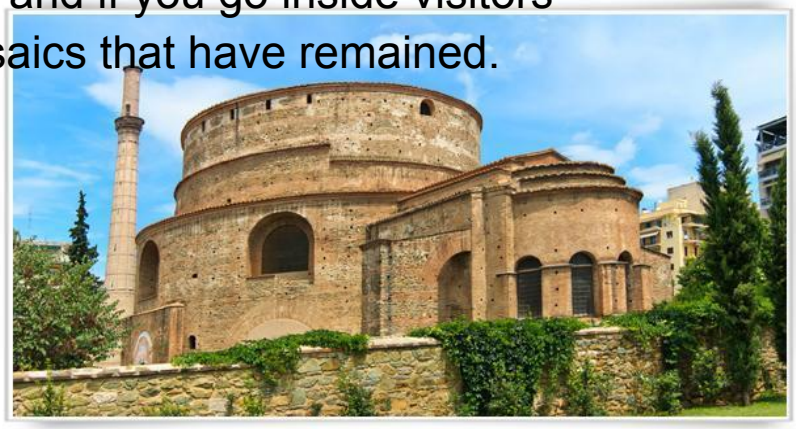
Τριανταφυλλιά

Μπραΐλα

Εργασία για τα ρωμαϊκά μνημεία Θεσσαλονίκη

1. The Rotunda :
   Is the big massive round building that has changed completely over the last 1,700 years. It was built around 306 AD. It was probably intended to be a mausoleum for the emperor. But later it became a Christian Church and was also used as a Mosque during the Ottoman period. It has a huge dome similar to the pantheon in Rome and if you go inside visitors can admire beautiful mosaics that have remained.





2. The Roman forum :
   The Roman agora is a massive open archaeological site right in the middle of the city. It was basically a huge public square where people went to shop, debate politics and watch theater performances. It even had

an underground marketplace and a small theater. For centuries it was buried under the modern city until workers actually dug it up.





3. The Arch of Galerius (Kamara):
It was built around 306 AD in honor of the Roman Emperor Galerius who returned victorious to Thessaloniki after the wars against the Persians. The monument is decorated with impressive marble carvings showing battles, soldiers, horses and prisoners.





4. The Palace of Galerius:

It was built in the late 3rd and early 4th centuries AD. It was the residence of emperor Galerius when he stayed in Thessaloniki. It was basically built around the whole city but today you can only see a little part of it in the Navarinou Square. It was a large and luxurious complex with courtyards, reception rooms, halls and other buildings. An interesting fact is that the palace extended towards the sea and was connected to other important monuments, such as the Arch of Galerius and the Rotunda.

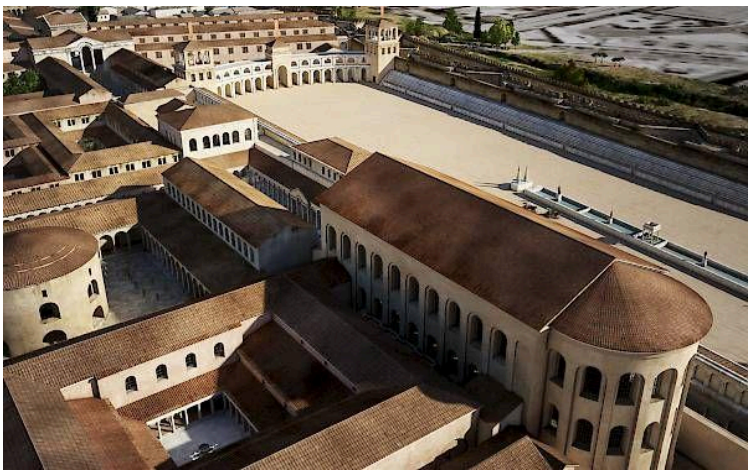




5.The Hippodrome of Thessaloniki:

It was built during the Roman period and was connected to the Palace of Emperor Galerius it was a large Stadium

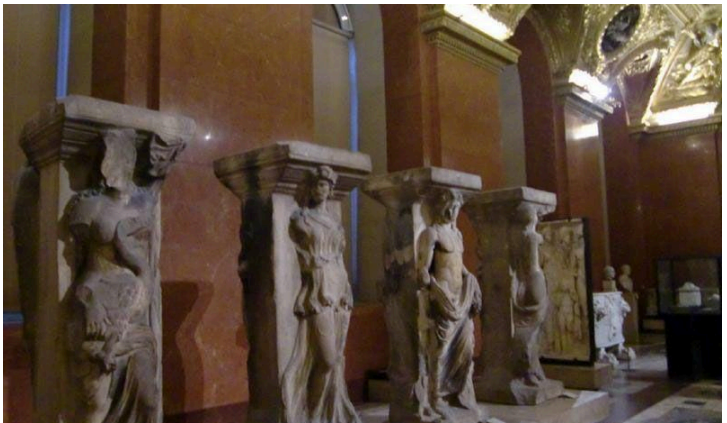
where chariot races took place. Chariots were small vehicles pulled by horses and the races attracted large crowds of spectators. The Hippodrome was an important place for entertainment and public events.

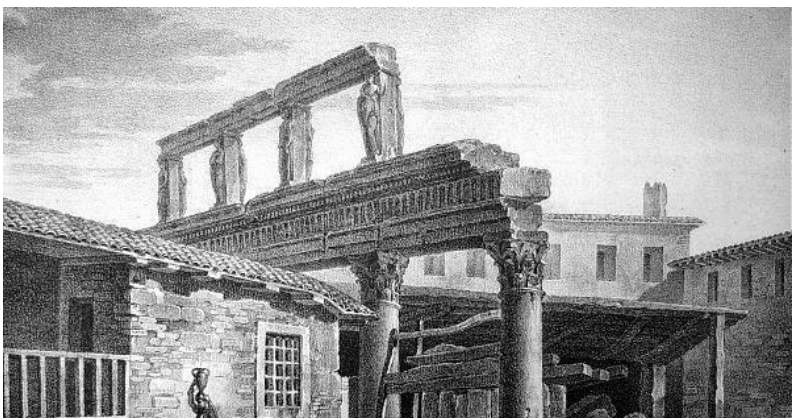




6. The Idols of Thessaloniki:

Were a famous group of ancient sculptures built in the 2nd century AD near the Roman Form of Thessaloniki. They were considered one of the city's most impressive monuments, featuring decorated pillars with beautiful statues carved on both sides. In 1864 a French scholar named Emmanuel Miller removed the sculptures and took them to France. Today they are kept in the Louvre Museum in Paris while the original building in Thessaloniki was completely destroyed.





7. The Golden Gate of Thessaloniki (Vardaris Gate)
It was the main entrance to the world city of Thessaloniki for many centuries during the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods. Built by the Romans in the 1st or 2nd century AD this guard arch stood where Democracy Square (platia dimokratias) is located today. In 1874 the Ottoman authorities decided to tear down the gate to create more open space for roads and traffic into the city.

