

Welcome to our presentation about Roman architecture in Germany

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The Roman Bridge (Alte Moselbrücke)

- Trier (over the Moselle)
- 142 – 150 A.D.
first wooden bridge: 18/17 BC.
- Oldest bridge in Germany and oldest roman bridge north of the Alps
- Renewed twice
- UNESCO World Heritage List since 1986



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/63/Trier%2C_Mosel_und_R%C3%B6merbr%C3%BCcke.jpg

Added in 1716–1718



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/09/Trier_Roemerbruecke_BW_2.JPG



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/ca/Roemerbruecke_Trier_Night.jpg

The Porta Nigra

- Where: Porta Nigra Square in Trier
- When was it build: 170 AD
- Funcion: City, gate and landmark of Trier
- The Porta Nigra has been a part of the UNESCO Heritage site in Trier since 1986





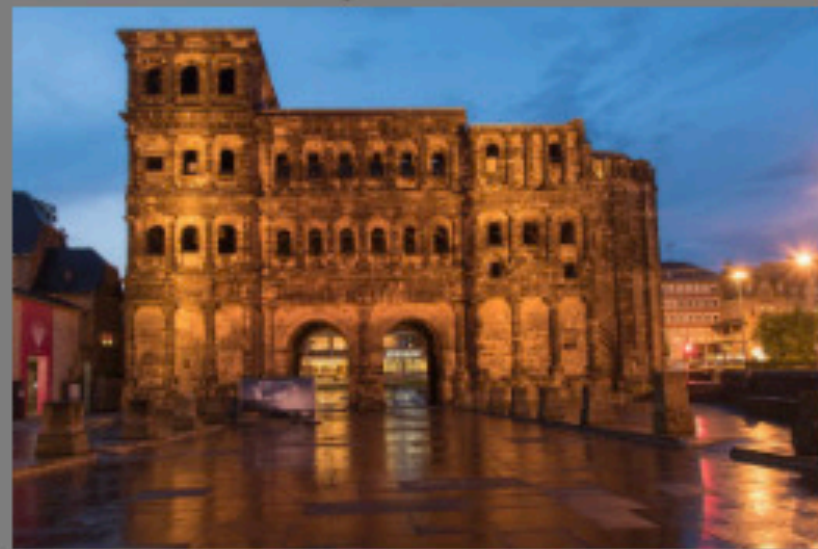
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<https://www.trierer-original.de/Uns-Trier/spektakulaere-Bauwerke/Porta-Nigra-51622.html>



https://www.urlaub-in-rheinland-pfalz.de/veranstaltung/201/Porta_Livekonzerte_in_Trier/index.htm

Villa rustica

Where? : it is in Hechingen-Stein

When was it build? : it was build at the end of the 1st century

Funcion? : It was a Roman farmhouse with arable and grazing land, including the staff and livestock necessary to manage it.

Opposite was the living quarters (Villa urbana)

Today? : With the Villa rustica there is a Roman open-air museum in Hechingen-Stein, which houses one of the most important archaeological sites from Roman times in southern Germany

Photo: https://www.google.com/search?q=villa+rustica+in+hechingen+stein&client=firefox-b-e&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjG9f3prJn6AhWjSfEDHVEoBnsQ_AUoAXoECAIQAw&biw=1600&bih=796&dpr=1.2#imgrc=7IDMHHPNqhTxxM





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Amphitheater

- The Amphitheater in Trier is a Roman-era amphitheater that could seat 20,000 people when it was completed in the 2nd century.
- The amphitheater has been part of the UNESCO World Heritage Roman Monuments since 1986.
- Underneath the arena was a kind of cellar, which is still preserved today. There were elevators to let the actors perform.
- The amphitheater was a part of the Roman city wall and is located below the Petrisberg.

One of reasons why the amphitheater on the Petrisberg was built was that due to the slopes of the Petrisberg, only one half had to be filled up with earth for spectator stands.



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fe/Trier_Roman_amphitheatre_in_October_2011.JPG



https://static.vici.org/cache/2560x1702-5/uploads/2011_12_0327.jpg

History of the amphitheater

After the theater was built, it quickly became a part of everyday life for many citizens of the city of Augusta Treverorum. The emperors who were present offered the citizens bread and games, for example animal hunts and gladiator fights decided on life and death. Executions took place and important announcements were made. After the end of the Western Roman Empire (5th century) it was used as a quarry in the Middle Ages.



Photo source: <https://i0.wp.com/5vier.de/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Gladiator-21.jpg>

Mountain sanctuary on the Calmont

- **Where:** On the Calmont mountain above Bremm on the Mosel
- **When was it build:** 150 AD
- **Function:** In this tempe the Romans worshiped gods.
- A typical gallo-Roman ambulatory temple with a size of 9x9m. It was rebuilt and you can still visit it!





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Römisches Bergheiligtum auf dem Calmont

Zentrale Bausache sind römische Bergheiligtümer, die aus einem zentralen Kern mit einem oder mehreren umlaufenden Säulenhallen (Peristyl) bestehen. Diese Anlagen sind in der Regel aus Bruchstein erbaut und weisen eine charakteristische Form auf. Die Anlagen sind in der Regel aus Bruchstein erbaut und weisen eine charakteristische Form auf.

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Architekturzeichnungen des römischen Bergheiligtums auf dem Calmont. Die Zeichnungen zeigen die äußere Form des Gebäudes und den Aufbau der Säulenhalle.

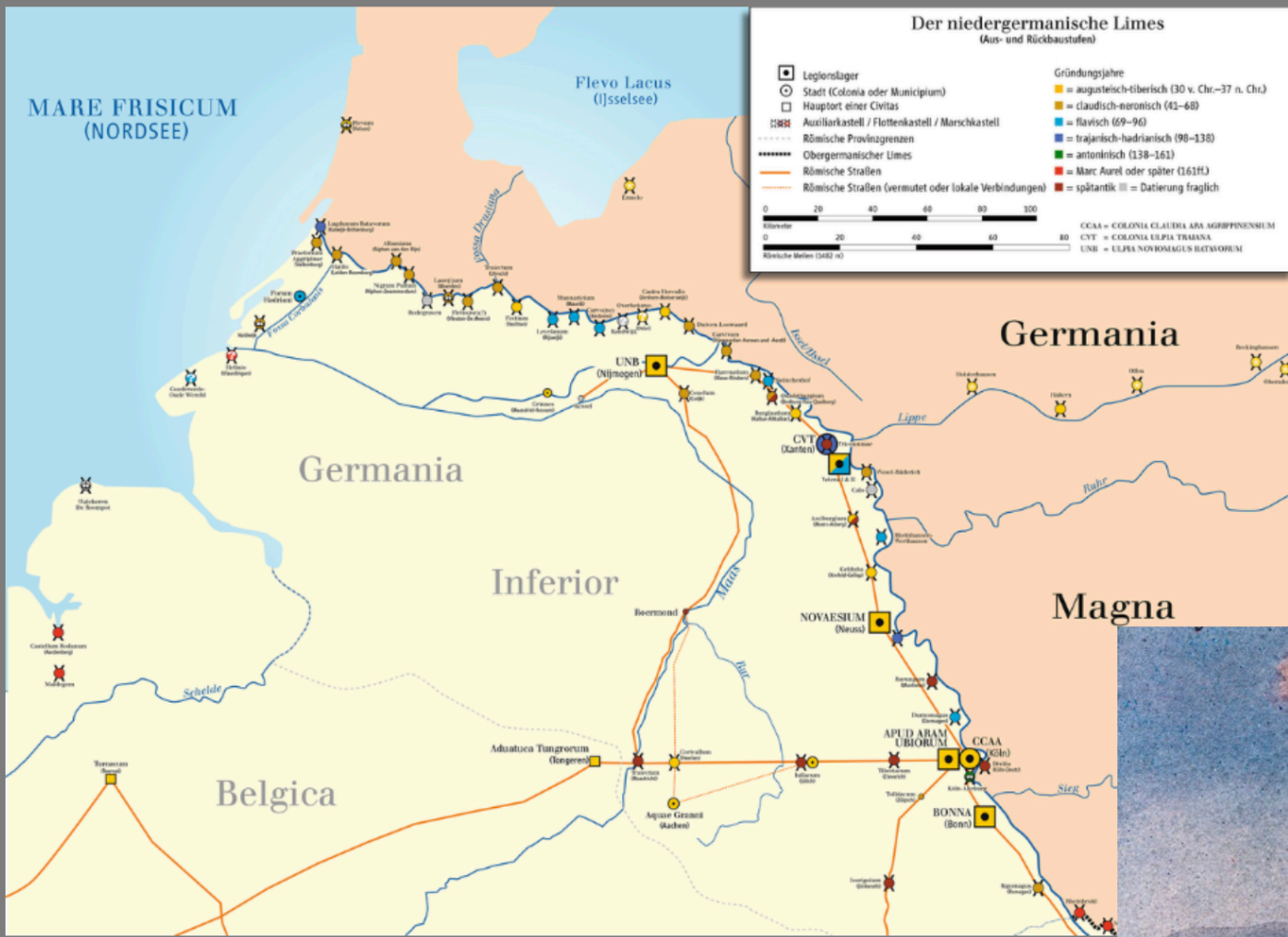
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The Limes (Grenzwall).

- Limes = border wall
- Was part of the border between Germania and the roman empire
- More then 2000 years old
- 550 kilometers = largest ground monument of central europa
- UESCO World Heritage List since 2005





That was our presentation about Roman architecture in Germany

Thank you for listening

