



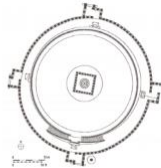


	Choragic Monument of Lysicrates	Athens, Greece	c. 334 BC		Greek CORINTHIAN -Half columns -finial tholos form -allegorical frieze		
	Temple of Hercules	Rome	1 <sup>st</sup> C BC – 2 <sup>nd</sup> C		Roman temple Characteristics 1. On portico; elevated 2. Composite order (ionic + Corin.) 3. 2D 4. Hierarchal relationship b/n temple and space around it		
	Maison Carrée	Nîmes, France	16 BC		Roman temple -rebuilt 1983-9 by Norman Foster -rich entablature -prostyle hexastyle CORINTHIAN		
<b>9. Temples of the Ancient East 1: Sanchi and Borobudur</b>	Great Stupa	Sanchi, India	c. 250 BC – 250 AD		Stupa: Buddhist archi; stones/earth erected over relics of the Buddha		

-torana: stone carved entrance gate



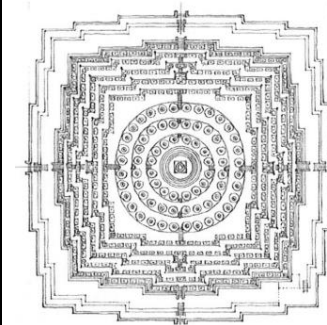
- vedika: where parikrama (ritual process of circumambulation) is done; stone fence around bottom
- top is access by priest only
- circle=symmetry=balance
- cardinal orientation
- vertical axis=world axis


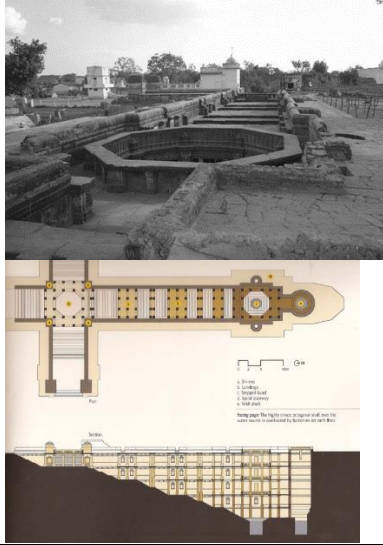
The Shirin of Borobudur

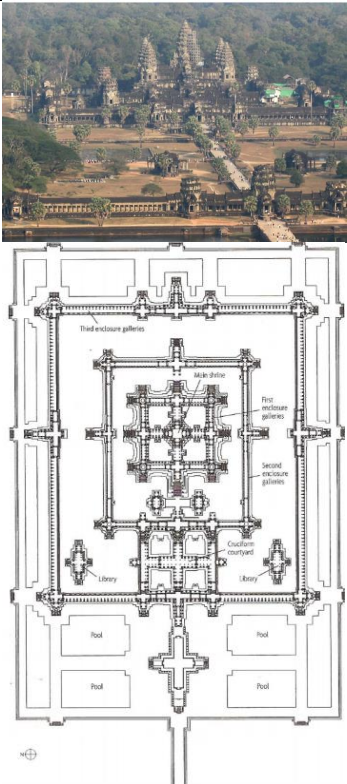
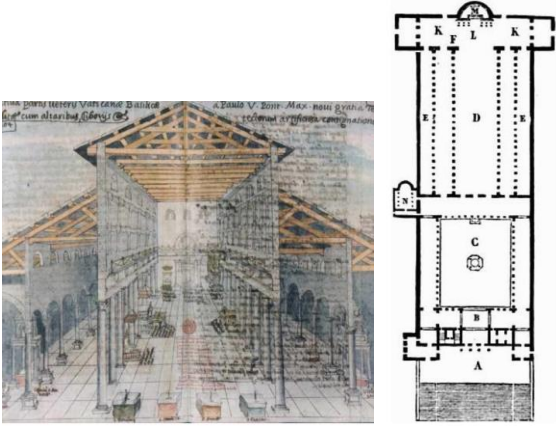
Java, Indonesia

c. 790-850 AD

- largest buddha monument
- influenced by Hinduism (lower) + Buddhism (upper-stupa)
- no physical boundary between inside and outside



<p><b>10. Temple of the Ancient East 2: India and Angkor Wat</b></p>	<p>Lingaraja Temple</p>	<p>Bhubaneshwar, India</p>	<p>c.1050-1150</p>		<p>-sanctuary; contain sacred image /element of god's presence=garbhagriha -shikhara=mountain-peak roof of mature indian hindu temples</p>	
	<p>Rudabai Stepwell</p>	<p>Adalaj, India</p>	<p>1499</p>			

	<p>Angkor War (temple complex)</p>	<p>Cambodia</p>	<p>Begun 1120</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Unusual: usually Hinduism never involves concept of god-king/ancestor worship</li> <li>-built as state-temple (royal shrine)</li> <li>-temple for hindu god Vishnu: male major god/ preserver of cosmos</li> <li>-fusion of indian religion &amp; native Khmer tradition</li> <li>-mandala design: circle; cosmic diagram representing wholeness/relationship to infinite and place of the world</li> </ul>	 <p>The top image is an aerial photograph of the Angkor Wat temple complex in Cambodia, showing its massive scale and the surrounding landscape. The bottom image is a detailed architectural floor plan of the temple, illustrating its complex mandala design with multiple levels of enclosure galleries, a central shrine, and various courtyards and pools.</p>
<p><b>11: Temples typologies: church, mosque and synagogue</b></p>	<p>St Peter's Basilica</p>	<p>Rome, Italy</p>	<p>330</p>	<p>Basilica= king's hall (in roman architecture used as administrative building)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-timber frame roof</li> <li>-brick roof column (recycle old roman temple columns into basilica form)</li> <li>-apse decorated with mosaics</li> <li>-aisle, nave, narthex, apse, choir, crossing, chancel</li> </ul>	 <p>The left image is a perspective drawing of the interior of St. Peter's Basilica, showing the nave with its timber frame roof and the apse at the far end. The right image is a floor plan of the basilica, labeled with letters A through L, showing the layout of the nave, aisles, and apse.</p>