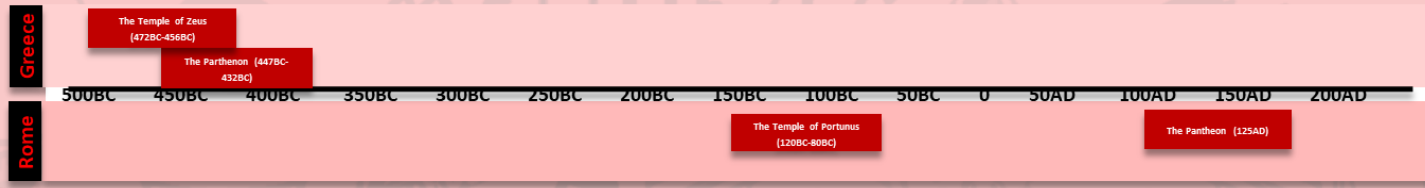
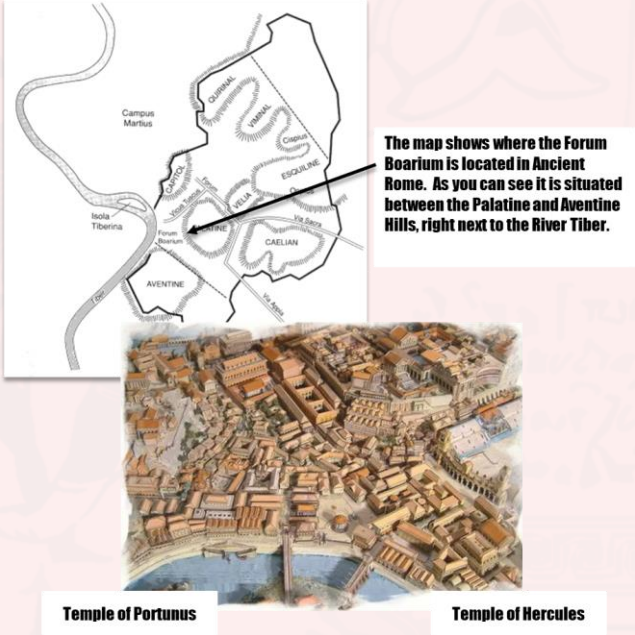


In this topic, you are required to study the design, function and importance of temples in Greece and Rome. You will also have to examine the various religious officials that existed in the Greek and Roman world and their roles and responsibilities. Finally, we will examine the importance of animal sacrifices to those who conducted them. We will be looking at four case studies: the Parthenon and Temple of Zeus in Greece, and the Pantheon and Temple of Portunus in Rome.



Location of the Temple of Portunus

1 Location The Temple of Portunus is located in the Forum Boarium, which was a cattle market between the Palatine and Aventine Hills in Rome. The temple stands next to the River Tiber in an area that was a harbour during Roman times. It stands next to the circular temple of Hercules Victor and the site of the Great Altar of Hercules.

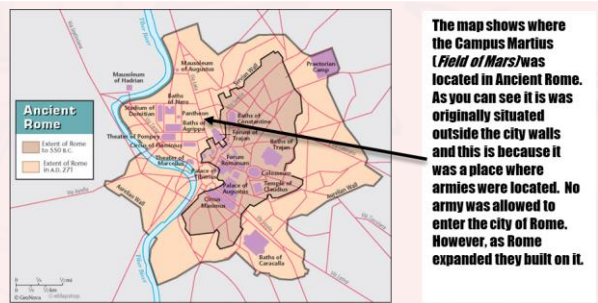


Temple of Portunus

2 Dedication	The temple has been given two names, as it was earlier wrongly attributed to Fortuna Virilis, meaning <i>manly fortune</i> . It has more recently been correctly associated with Portunus, god of harbours.
3 Construction	The temple was built during the Roman Republic between 120BC and 80BC. The architects are unknown. It was built using locally found stone called tufa, and limestone covered with plaster to give the effect of marble.
4 Style	The temple is a brilliant example of an Ionic temple. This can be seen in the columns that have the traditional scrolls carved into the capital.
5 Altar	The altar for the temple no longer exists. However, like Greek temples, it stood at the foot of the temple steps. As in Greece, all worship would have taken place at the altar.
6 Plan of Temple of Portunus	<p>The temple of Portunus is one of the best existing examples of a Roman temple. The Romans gathered their inspiration from the Etruscans and the Greeks. The podium and steps are Etruscan in style; the Greek influence is in the columns and the inclusion of a cella. It has some unusual free-standing columns.</p>

Location of the Pantheon

7 Location The Pantheon is located in the ancient Roman Campus Martius, Field of Mars. This area was a large open space where the army met before campaigns, when they returned from campaigns, where elections took place and where Romans would engage in general exercise. It was later built on as Rome expanded.



The Pantheon

8 Commissioned	The original Pantheon was commissioned by Caesar Augustus, the first Emperor of Rome, and built by his general Marcus Agrippa.
9 Construction	The original was built between 27BC and 25BC, but this burnt down in 80AD. The Pantheon that stands today in Rome is the building rebuilt by the Emperor Hadrian, and was completed in 125AD.
10 Dedication	Pantheon means <i>all gods</i> (from the Greek <i>pan</i> 'all' and <i>theon</i> 'god') and so it is believed that the temple was dedicated to all the gods. Equally, it has been suggested the vaulted roof of the Pantheon resembles the heavens.
11 Decoration	Hadrian desired to link his own family with Augustus. When he rebuilt the Pantheon, he restored the original inscription that was on the frieze: " <i>Marcus Agrippa, son of Lucius, built this when consul for the third time</i> ". The pediment shows signs that it once contained sculpture but that is now lost.
12 Plan	The Pantheon is good evidence that Roman temples did not always have to conform to a standard plan. From the front the temple follows the usual Roman plan, standing on a small plinth, the columns at the front are free-standing, and are followed by semi-engaged columns at the rear of the porch.
13	The unique features comes with the rotunda at the rear of the temple. This circular space is capped with a dome which has an oculus at the top. The Pantheon provided the first example of this type of building and was a feat of engineering in its time.
14 Cult Statue	Much of the internal structure of the Pantheon has been updated and changed through time. From what we do know, the circular plan would allow for several statues of gods to be placed in the cella.

