## العمارة في فجر المسيحية

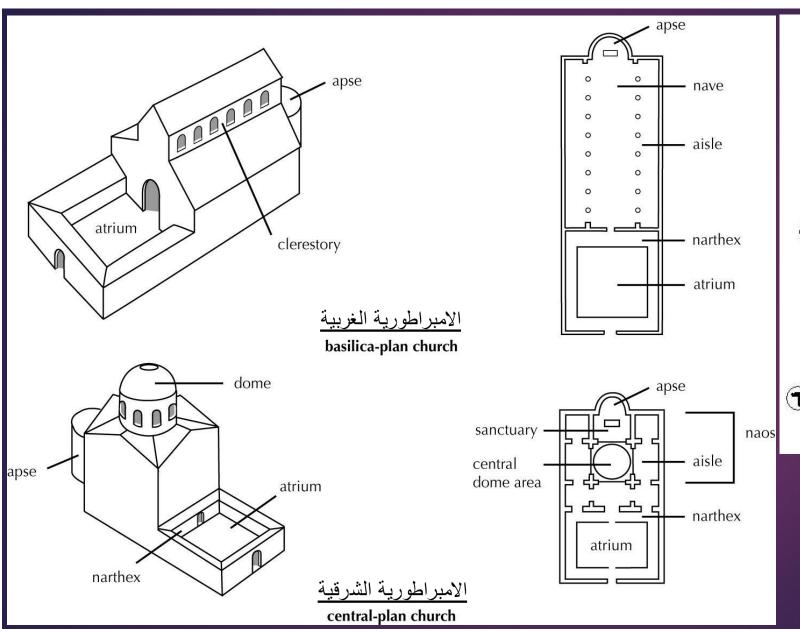
Early Christian Architecture & Byzantine Architecture

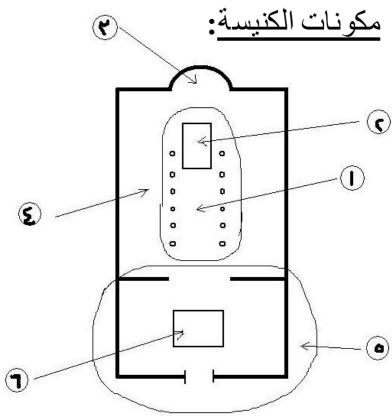
Dr. Kamal Elgabalawy

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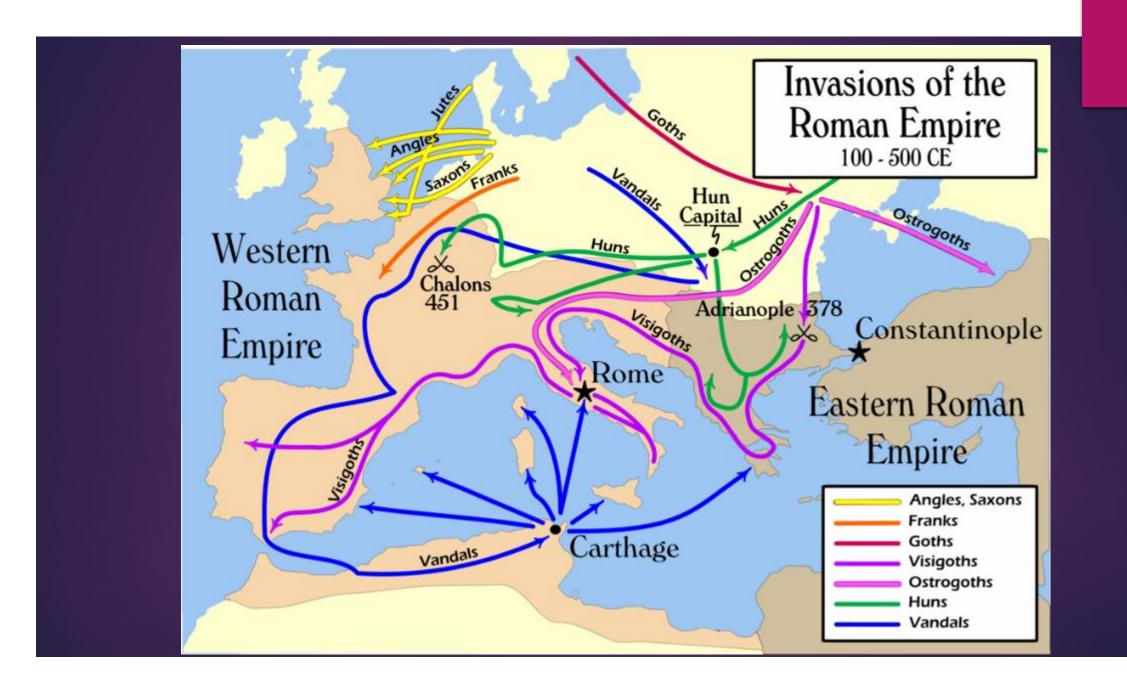
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- ۱ الصحن الرئيسى (nave) ۲ منطقة المرتلين (chair) ۳ منطقة القبلة (sanctuary)
  - ٤- الممرات الجانبية (aisles)
  - ٥- رواق الحماية (narthex)
  - ٦- الفناء الداخلي (atrium)

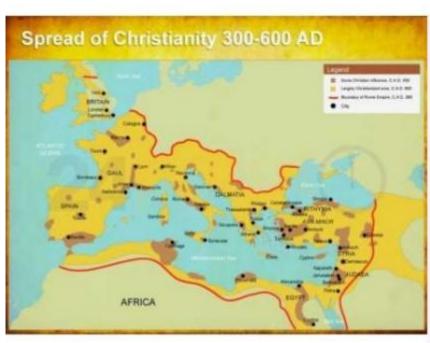


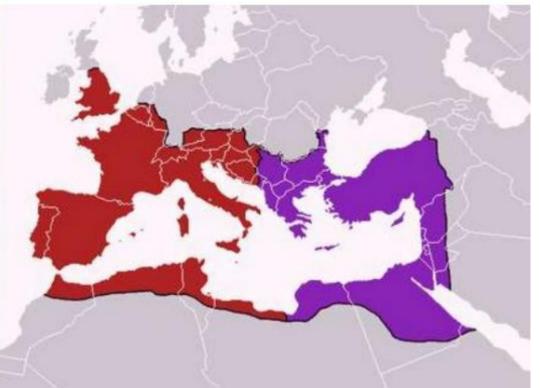
### EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE ARCHITECTURE

- Time period: 3<sup>rd</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries
- The term Early Christian refers to the architecture related to Christian religion.
- After Christianity is recognized receiving official approval from Roman Empire. Christians begin constructing religious structured adapted from Roman prototypes.

#### **BYZANTINE**

- Time Period: 330-1453 CE
- The Byzantine or Eastern Roman Empire maintains Roman culture and buildings tradition before and after the fall of the city of Rome in 476 CE. Imperial patronage encourages the Christian religion and the buildings of new structure. Orthodox Byzantine churches are domed and centrally planned with distinctive iconographic mosaic.



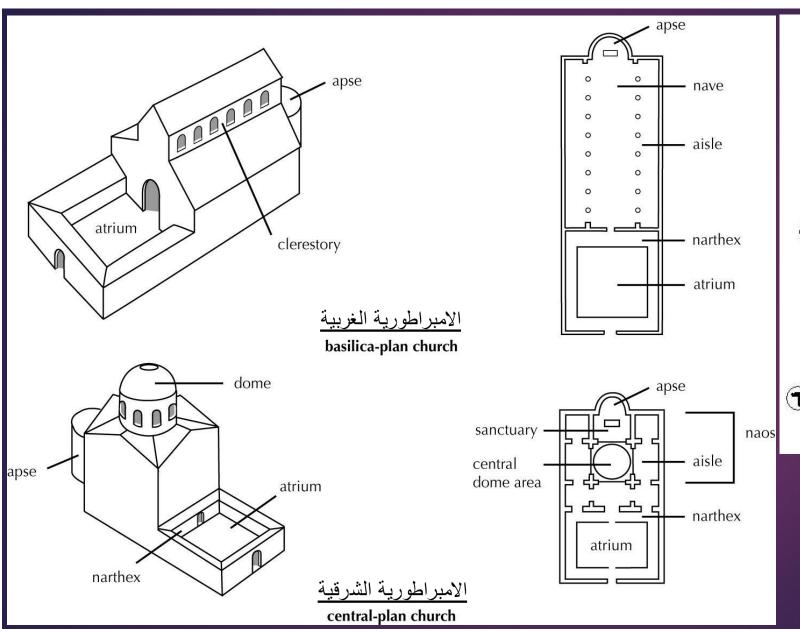


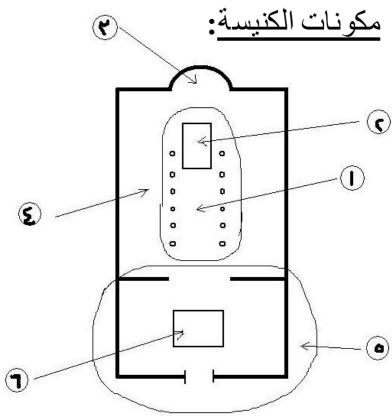
#### COMPARISON BETWEEN EARLY CHRISTIAN AND BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE

Student: Nguyen Tuan Viet - 13KTT

Early Christian vs. Byzantine Architecture		
	Early Christian	Byzantine
Where in Europe:	West.	East.
Capital:	Rome.	Byzantium/Constantinople.
Language:	Latin.	Greek.
Relationship between church and state:	Separation between church and state.	Union between church and state.
Type of Christianity:	Catholic.	Orthodox.
Art:	Catacomb paintings, mosaics.	Mosaics, icons.
Architecture:	Basilica-plan church.	Central-plan church.
Roof:	Flat timber.	Domed.
Roof support:	Post and lintel.	Pendentives.
Example:	S. Apollinare.	Hagia Sophia.
Time:	3 <sup>rd</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup> century CE	330-1453 CE

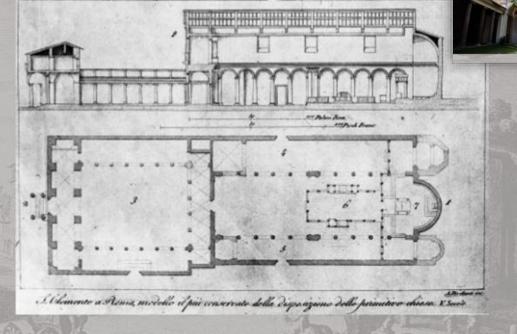
(Source: http://www2.palomar.edu/users/mhudelson/StudyGuides/ECvsByz\_WA.html)





- ۱ الصحن الرئيسى (nave) ۲ منطقة المرتلين (chair) ۳ منطقة القبلة (sanctuary)
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#### St. Clemente, Rome



1 - Apse 2 - Portico 3 - Central Atrium 4 - Men's Aisle

5 - Ladies Aisl e 6 - Choir with Gospel & Epistle Ambo 7 - Altar

ACRADE ALTAR

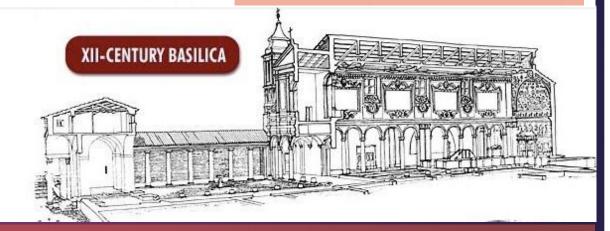
The candlestick column was also used for the symbolic expression, as the pillar was burning to light the church.

#### من أهم الأعمال المعمارية في عمارة فجر المسيحية

• كنيسة سانت كلمينت ، روما، اوائل القرن الثاني عشر

S.CLEMENTE, ROME

Basilica di San Clemente. Rome



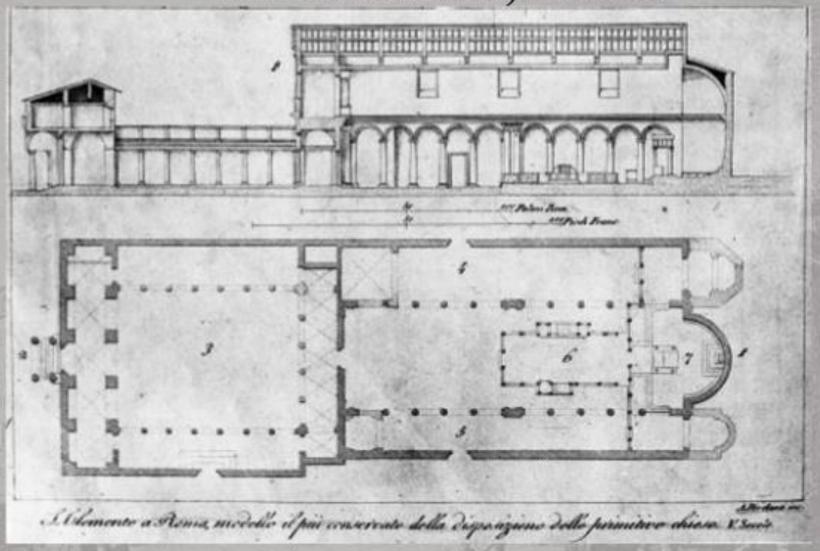
#### (St. Clement's Church) (1099 - 1108)

It was built in Rome in 313 AD but was completely burned down and rebuilt in 1099 AD, but the reconstruction was the same.

A portion has been added to the church to defend it. The bell tower was added to the church in (1099 - 1108).

In the chanting area there is a pillar that does not hold anything, which is a candlestick for lighting due to the lack of electricity

### St. Clemente, Rome

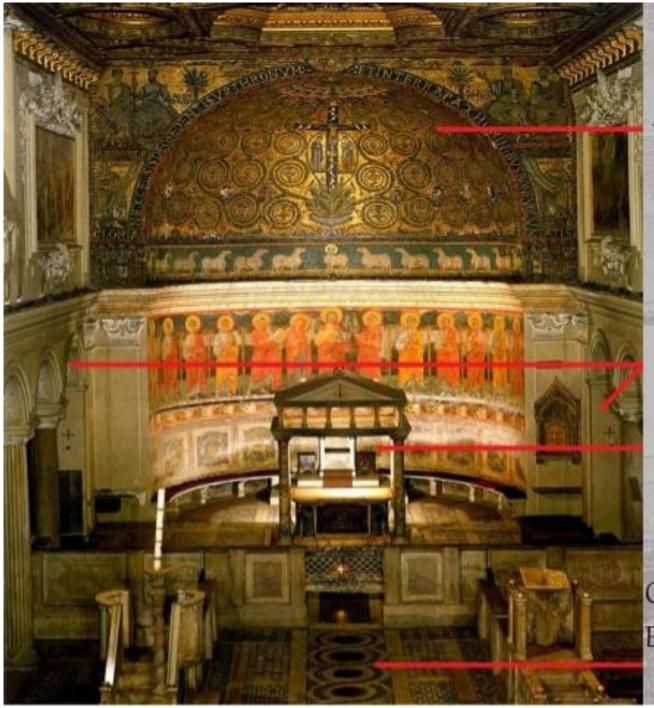


- 1 Apse 2 Portico 3- Central Atrium 4 Men's Aisle
- 5 Ladies Aisl e 6 Choir with Gospel & Epistle Ambo 7 Altar





Basilica di San Clemente. Rome

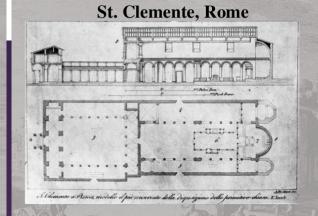


DOME

**ACRADE** 

ALTAR

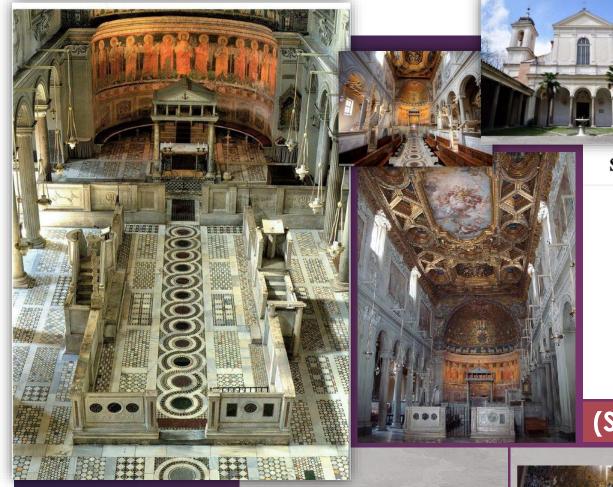
CHOIR WITH GOSPEL & EPISTLE AMBO



1 – Apse 2 – Portico 3 - Central Atrium 4 – Men's Aisle 5 - Ladies Aisl e 6 – Choir with Gospel & Epistle Ambo 7 - Altar



Basilica di San Clemente. Rome

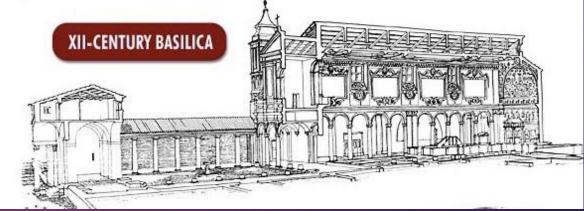


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• كنيسة سانت كلمينت ، روما، اوائل القرن الثاني عشر

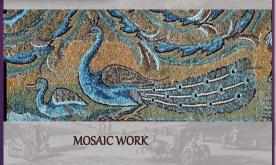
S.CLEMENTE, ROME

Basilica di San Clemente. Rome



(St. Clement's Church) (1099 - 1108)





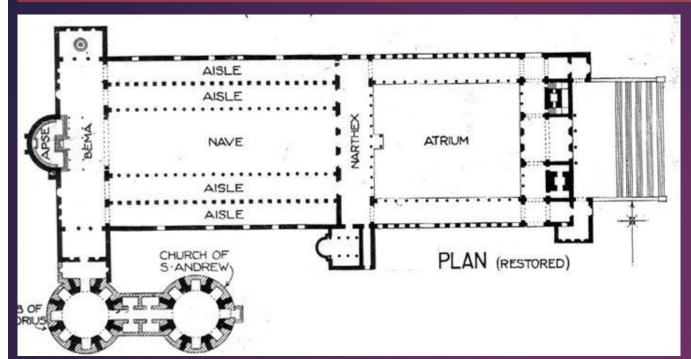


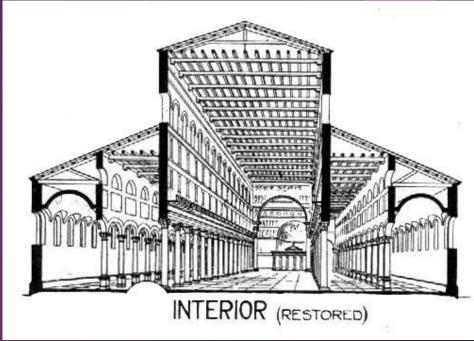


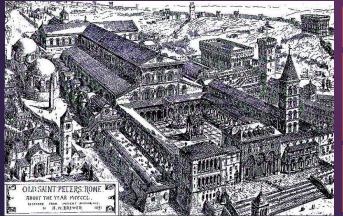




#### 1- St Peters Basilica, Rome . م ۳۳۰ م الفاتيكان الفاتيك







This church has a system (Double Aisle System)

This building has no area for the apostles and it is now replaced (Bema). It is a cross pass dedicated to the two recliners

There are also external windows for lighting and ventilation

A bell tower was added to the church
The church was burned and the Vatican Church was built in 1600

#### ا كنيسة سانت بيتر أو القديس بطرس )- الفاتيكان ٣٣٠ م . Rome م . 1- St Peters Basilica, Rome apse (hidden by جناح الكنيسة transept transept in diagram) الحنية النصف دائرية المذبح nave الممر الأوسط الأكبر الحراسة gatehouse الفتحات العلوبة 0000 clerestory side aisles الممرات الجانبية المجاز narthex atrium الفناء النافورة fountain INTERIOR (RESTORED)

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Thank You

Early Christian Architecture & Byzantine Architecture

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