



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

DEPARTMENT	Culture e società
ACADEMIC YEAR	2023/2024
MASTER'S DEGREE (MSC)	ARCHAEOLOGY
SUBJECT	TOPOGRAPHY AND TOWN PLANNING IN THE ANCIENT WORLD
TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY	B
AMBIT	50347-Archeologia e antichità classiche e medievali
CODE	17438
SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)	L-ANT/09
HEAD PROFESSOR(S)	BURGIO AURELIO Professore Associato Univ. di PALERMO
OTHER PROFESSOR(S)	
CREDITS	8
INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	160
COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	40
PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS	
MUTUALIZATION	
YEAR	1
TERM (SEMESTER)	2° semester
ATTENDANCE	Not mandatory
EVALUATION	Out of 30
TEACHER OFFICE HOURS	BURGIO AURELIO Tuesday 09:00 11:00 PALERMO: Dipartimento Culture e Società, viale delle Scienze, Edificio 15, piano I, Laboratorio di Topografia antica, stanza 108. Si consiglia contattare preventivamente il docente per e-mail, anche per fissare eventuali appuntamenti in altri giorni e orari.

PREREQUISITES	Good knowledge of classical archaeology and ancient history (Greek and Roman).
LEARNING OUTCOMES	<p>Knowledge and understanding</p> <p>The student will have to master the research methodologies of the discipline, the problems related to ancient topography and urban planning and will be able to coordinate them with the other knowledge acquired during the course of study.</p> <p>Ability to apply knowledge and understanding</p> <p>The student has to be able to read a topographic map, an archaeological map, the plans of monuments and archaeological sites, the urban plan of an ancient city; to recognize a site or an archaeological asset in the area and place it correctly in the light of the methodologies acquired and the historical knowledge learned.</p> <p>Judgment autonomy</p> <p>The student has to be able to correctly analyze a problem related to topography and ancient town planning and to frame it on a historical-cultural level, also on the basis of the experience gained during the course in the analysis of a research topic.</p> <p>Communication skills</p> <p>The student has to be able to critically expose the problems and data relevant to the field of studies of topography and ancient town planning, also on the basis of the experience gained during the course in the personal discussion of a case study.</p> <p>Learning skills</p> <p>The student has to be able to independently evaluate human activities and cultural heritage spread throughout the territory, mastering current study and research methods, also with the aid of IT, remote sensing and field survey methodologies, and through activities, research topics and case studies addressed during the course.</p>
ASSESSMENT METHODS	<p>Oral exam and written report on a specific case study ("monographic research").</p> <p>The oral exam consists of an interview, aimed at ascertaining the possession of the disciplinary skills and knowledge required by the course.</p> <p>The written report is the presentation of a case study, that will be described in the classroom using ppt and using a written report to be delivered at least 15 days before the oral exam.</p> <p>The modalities of the exam will be illustrated in detail in the classroom in the first lesson.</p> <p>The evaluation is expressed in thirtieths.</p> <p>Evaluation criteria:</p> <p>the student will have to answer at least three oral questions, on all of the topics described in the list below. The questions will tend to verify a) the acquired knowledge, and the ability to establish connections between different contents (historical, archaeological, cultural) of the discipline; b) the ability to critically understand and elaborate the topics (personal judgment, connections within the technical, historical and socio-cultural context); c) possession of adequate exhibition capacity.</p> <p>The aim is to verify if the student has a good knowledge and comprehension of the topics, and if he/she has acquired the ability to interpret it autonomously.</p> <p>The lowest evaluation grade (18/30) will be achieved if the student shows acceptable knowledge and understanding of the topics, and if he demonstrates minimal application skills (ability to examine cartography, to analyze historical and topographical data; to read the plan of an ancient city and / or a monument); the student will also have to reveal exhibition and argumentative skills that allow the transmission of his knowledge, even in the absence of autonomous critical processing skills.</p> <p>The highest level of evaluation (30/30 and 30/30 cum laude) will be obtained if the student is able to interact with the examiner, and if he proves to have acquired: excellent knowledge and critical understanding of the course contents, establishing correct links between different contents of the discipline; excellent analysis skills; excellent command of the specific language.</p> <p>The active participation in the lessons and the individual report in the classroom will be positively evaluated in the measure of 20% of the overall assessment.</p> <p>For non-attending students, a similar evaluation will be used if they take their written report on a topic agreed with the professor.</p>
EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES	The course will enable students not only to the historical understanding of human activities and cultural heritage dispersed on the territory, but also to the ability to frame them critically in their own context, drawing on different documentary sources, from the literary and epigraphic texts to the aspects of material culture or settlement dynamics .
TEACHING METHODS	Lessons; field activities.
SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>URBANISTICA GRECA:</p> <p>1) E. Greco, M. Torelli, Storia dell'urbanistica. Il mondo greco, Bari, Laterza 1983, capitoli II.2, II.4, III.1, III.2 (Smirne), IV.1-8, V (tutto), VI,1-10, 12,15, VII, 1-2,4.</p>

	<p>2) E. Greco (a cura di), La città greca antica, Roma, Donzelli 1999: Parte prima. La città (M. Lombardo, La polis: società ed istituzioni; L. Gallo, La polis e lo sfruttamento della terra); Parte Seconda. Le città (E. Greco, M. Osanna, Atene; F. Longo, Mileto; M. Gras, H. Tréziny, Megara Iblea; N. Allegro, Imera; L. Giardino, A. De Siena, Metaponto; F. Longo, Poseidonia; E. Greco, Turi).</p> <p>3) A. Di Vita, Urbanistica della Sicilia, in I Greci in Occidente, Milano 1996, pp. 263-308;</p> <p>4) D. Mertens, Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente, Roma, L'Erma di Bretschneider 2006 (solo per urbanistica e città illustrate in aula).</p> <p>URBANISTICA ROMANA:</p> <p>1) F. Castagnoli, Ippodamo da Mileto e l'urbanistica a pianta ortogonale, cap. VI: città romane, Firenze 1956, pp. 81-108.</p> <p>2) P. Gros, M. Torelli, Storia dell'urbanistica. Il mondo romano, Bari, Laterza 2007 (i capitoli saranno indicati in aula, nel rispetto del programma effettivamente svolto).</p> <p>Per le tecniche edilizie: C.F. Giuliani, Edilizia nell'antichità, Roma 1990, capitoli 1-2, 3.1 (pp.47-52), 3.2 (pp. 71-98), 5-6 (generalia), 8.1, 8.3.</p> <p>Altri testi e immagini sulle città illustrate in aula, con aggiornamenti rispetto ai testi in elenco, saranno indicati nel corso delle lezioni, e inseriti in piattaforma.</p> <p>TEMA DI RICERCA: L'insediamento rurale nella Sicilia di età arcaica, classica ed ellenistica. La bibliografia sarà distribuita in aula durante le lezioni.</p> <p>Gli studenti iscritti al corso potranno scaricare testi e immagini integrative dalla pagina della didattica del docente (sito unipa.it).</p> <p>Students will be able to download supplementary texts and images from the unipa.it website (teacher's page)</p>
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SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
18	Greek town planning: The urban planning. Cities of ancient formation and cities of new foundation. Greek synoikismoi and the growth of the polis: Athens, Corinth, Eretria, Argos, Megara Nisaea. Growth of the polis and colonization. Relations between urban and land planning. The first colonial foundations: Megara Iblea, Syracuse, Naxos, Zankle, Cuma. Colonial urbanism in 7th century b.C.: Eforo, Acre, Casmene, Metaponto and its territory, Smyrna. The archaic age: Selinous, Akragas, Himera, Metaponto, Croton, Locri, Paestum. Colonial urbanism of classic age: Naxos, Kamarina, Syracuse, Naples, Morgantina, Tyndaris, Taranto. Hippodamus of Miletus and the Hippodamian urbanism: Miletus, Piraeus, Thurioi, Rhodes. Outcomes of Hippodamian planning in Asia Minor: Knidos, Priene. The Halicarnassus of Mausolus. Outcomes of colonial urbanism in Sicily: Alesa, Solunto, Thermae, Lilibeo. The great Hellenistic capitals: Pella, Alexandria, Antioch, Pergamon. Macedonian foundations in Asia Minor and in the Middle-East: Hierapolis, Aleppo, Damascus, Dura-Europos, Seleucia/Ctesifonte.
8	Roman town planning: the relationship with Etruria and Magna Grecia. The role of colonization: Latin and Roman colonies. The four types of the Roman city: plan per strigas; plan with central axes. The plan of the castrum. Urban plan to imitation of the castrum plan: Aosta, Turin. Plan with central axes per scamna: Carthage.
4	Building techniques: The ancient walls and the building systems. Wall facing techniques. Mortars. The Greek age: cyclopic masonry, polygonal masonry, ashlar masonry, lesbian masonry. G. Lugli's four types of polygonal masonry. The Roman age: opus caementicium, opus reticulatum, opus latericium, opus vittatum, opus mixtum. The non-thrusting systems: trilithic, pseudo-arch, pseudo-dome. The building site: organization, lifting machines, arches and vaults, Building procedures.
10	The course will end with a research topic, which allows students to apply the methodological knowledge acquired in the three-year and master courses to a specific problem of ancient topography or Greek and Roman urbanistics. The research theme will be proposed and discussed with the help of the students. On request, you can submit an alternative research topic, to be agreed upon.