

## ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF ANTIQUITY IN MODERN ROME

Romakhova D. S., Skuriatina A. V., Tomarieva N. O.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Romakhova\_dasha@rambler.ru, Nastyaaa.20@mail.ru

**Introduction.** History of Ancient Rome is the length of time, spanning more than a thousand years. Rome is deservedly called the "Eternal City", because here are the most preserved architectural monuments of different eras.

**Aim.** To consider all the stages of development of the Roman Empire, characterizing by the monuments of ancient architecture in the modern Rome.

**Materials and methods.** Studying, generalization and analysis of literary sources.

**Results and discussion.** The Romans laid the foundation for a new era of world architecture, in which the principal place belonged to public facilities, designed for large numbers of people. From the earliest stage of Roman history, the king, have survived very little. It is the ruins of the fortress wall of blocks of volcanic stone. From the second, republican, phase, which lasted four and a half centuries, have survived some monuments. This is the ruins Roman Forum, scene of all the important events of the political and economic life, including the so-called sacred road (Via Sacra) and the temple of Vesta. At the foot of Capitol Hill, preserved arcades of Tabularium. The era of the early Roman Empire covers the period from I c. BC. to I c. AD. In modern Rome, it is represented by several objects of universal values. These are so-called Imperial Forums. One of the very well-preserved monuments is the marble Arch of Titus in honor of the successful campaign of the Romans at Jerusalem. One of the main symbols of the entire Roman antiquity is the Flavian Amphitheatre or the Coliseum (75 AD - 80 AD). From the era of the last empire it reached us even more architectural and historical monuments. This is the famous Column of Trajan and a part of the Basilica, the Pantheon, the best preserved other ancient monuments of Rome and Hadrian Mausoleum, built on the right bank of the Tiber to the emperor and his family. About the late Roman Empire remind term ruins and triumphal arches. The biggest of the Roman baths - Baths of Caracalla, occupied the territory of 340 x 330 m. In summer they are used for opera festivals. And in the baths of Diocletian is now in the National Roman Museum. From the triumphal arches of the epoch the best known are two - Arch of Septimius Severus and the Arch of Constantine.

**Conclusions.** In general, we can assume that since ancient times in Rome survived not so little monuments, especially considering the long and turbulent history of the Eternal City.