

Basilica Of Maxentius Rome

== Events == 938d7327bc An 18th-century home largely obscures the mausoleum from the Appian Way and stands where a columnar porch once framed the tomb... 938d7327bc Today it is one of the ancient churches called tituli, of which cardinals are patrons as cardinal-deacons. Since 28 November 2020 the title has been held by Cardinal Mario Grech. The basilica, devoted to the two Arabian Christian brothers, doctors, martyrs and saints Cosmas and Damian, is located in the Forum of Vespasian, also known... 938d7327bc == Early life, family, and accession == 938d7327bc

Maxentius 283 – 28 October 312) was a Roman emperor from 306 until his death in 312. Despite ruling in Italy and North Africa, and having the recognition of the Senate in Rome, he was not recognized as a legitimate emperor by his fellow emperors. Maxentius was the son of Emperor Maximian Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maxentius (c. deceased son), the Basilica of Maxentius, which was completed by Constantine, the villa and the circus of Maxentius 938d7327bc

There is no trace of floor or wall decoration, suggesting that the building was never completed. 938d7327bc Unlike later Christian basilicas, it had no known religious function; it was dedicated to the administration of justice, commerce and the presence of the emperor. It was the largest in Rome measuring 117 by 55 meters (384 by 180 ft). 938d7327bc He was the son of former Emperor Maximian and the son-in-law of Emperor Galerius. The latter part of his reign was preoccupied with civil war, allying with Maximinus against Licinius and Constantine. The latter defeated him at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312, where Maxentius, with his army in flight, purportedly perished by drowning in the Tiber river. 938d7327bc == Overview == 938d7327bc

Santi Cosma e Damiano, Rome It is the conventual church of the General Curia of the Franciscan Third Order The basilica of Santi Cosma e Damiano is a titular church in Rome, Italy. The lower portion of the building is accessible through the Roman Forum and

incorporates original Roman buildings, but the entrance to the upper level is outside the Forum facing the Via dei Fori Imperiali. The basilica of Santi Cosma e Damiano is a titular church in Rome, Italy. It is the conventual church of the General Curia of the Franciscan Third Order Regular 938d7327bc

Basilica Christian Church: basilicas could be grandiose as the Basilica of Maxentius in the Forum Romanum or more practical like the so-called Basilica of Bahira in Bosra In Ancient Roman architecture, a basilica (Greek basilike) was a large public building with multiple functions that was typically built alongside the town's forum. The building gave its name to the basilica architectural form. The basilica was in the Latin West equivalent to a stoa in the Greek East 938d7327bc

List of ancient sites in Rome This list includes sites attested through archaeological remains or historical sources, encompassing extant structures, incorporated remains, and significant lost monuments documented in ancient historical writing and modern scholarship. Basilica Julia Basilica of Junius Bassus Basilica of Maxentius Basilica Hilariana Basilica of Neptune Basilica Sotterranea di Porta Maggiore Basilica This is a list of ancient sites in Rome from classical antiquity, typically dating from the Roman Kingdom, Roman Republic and Roman Empire through late antiquity 938d7327bc

== History == 938d7327bc

Circus of Maxentius It is situated between the second and third miles of the Via Appia, between the basilica and catacombs of San Sebastiano and the imposing late republican tomb of Caecilia Metella, which dominates the hill that rises immediately to the east of the complex. It is part of the Appian Way Regional Park. The Circus of Maxentius (known until the 19th century as the Circus of Caracalla) is an ancient structure in Rome, Italy, part of a complex of buildings The Circus of Maxentius (known until the 19th century as the Circus of Caracalla) is an ancient structure in Rome, Italy, part of a complex of buildings erected by emperor Maxentius on the Via Appia between AD 306 and 312 938d7327bc

In ancient Italy, basilicas began as large, covered buildings near city centers, adjacent to the forum, often at the opposite end from

a temple. The building's form gradually came to be rectangular, covered with a post-and-lintel roof over an open hall flanked by columns and aisles extending from one end to the other, with entrances on the long sides, one of which would often be the side facing the forum. As such buildings came to be used for judicial purposes, a semicircular apse would be built at one end, to give a place for the magistrate. 938d7327bc

Basilica of Maxentius At the time of its construction, it was the largest building in the Forum, and the last Roman basilica built in the city. Basilica of Maxentius (Italian: Basilica di Massenzio), sometimes known by its original Latin name, Basilica Nova or, less commonly, the Basilica of Constantine The Basilica of Maxentius (Italian: Basilica di Massenzio), sometimes known by its original Latin name, Basilica Nova or, less commonly, the Basilica of Constantine (Italian: Basilica Costantiniana), was a civic basilica in the Roman Forum 938d7327bc

The Basilica Ulpia was composed of a great central nave with four side aisles, two on each side of the nave. The short sides of the structure formed apses, while the main entrance was via three doorways on the long east front overlooking the Forum of Trajan, which was one meter below the level of the Basilica. The columns and the walls were of precious... 938d7327bc The Circus of Maxentius is the best preserved circus in the area of Rome, and is second only in size to the Circus Maximus in Rome. The only games recorded at the Circus were its inaugural ones and these are generally thought to have been funerary in character. They would have been held in honour of Maxentius' son Valerius Romulus, who died in AD 309 at a very young age and who was probably interred in the adjacent cylindrical tomb (tomb of Romulus). The imperial box (pulvinar) of the Circus is connected, via a covered portico, to the villa of Maxentius, whose scant remains are today obscured by dense foliage, except for the apse of the basilical audience... 938d7327bc == Design and construction == 938d7327bc In ancient Rome, a basilica was a rectangular building with a large central open space, and often a raised apse at the far end from the entrance. Basilicas served a variety of functions, including a combination of a courthouse, council chamber and meeting hall. There might be, however, numerous statues of the gods displayed in niches set into the

walls. Under Constantine and his successors this type of building was chosen as the basis for the design of the larger places of Christian worship, presumably as the basilica form had fewer pagan associations than those of the designs of traditional Greco-Roman temples, and allowed large congregations. As a result of the building programmes of the Christian Roman emperors the term basilica later became largely synonymous with a large church or cathedral. 938d7327bc

Mausoleum of Maxentius The large circular tomb was built by Maxentius in the early 4th century, probably with himself in mind and as a family tomb. chariot racing circus, constructed by the Emperor Maxentius. After extensive renovation the mausoleum was reopened to the public in 2014. When his young son Valerius Romulus died, he was buried there. The large circular tomb was built by Maxentius in the early 4th century, probably with himself The Mausoleum of Maxentius was part of a large complex on the Appian Way in Rome that included a palace and a chariot racing circus, constructed by the Emperor Maxentius 938d7327bc

Basilica Ulpia It remained so until the construction of the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine. the Forum of Trajan. It was named after Roman emperor Trajan whose full name was Marcus Ulpius Traianus. Unlike later Christian basilicas, it had no The Basilica Ulpia was an ancient Roman civic building located in the Forum of Trajan. The Basilica Ulpia separates the temple from the main courtyard in the Forum of Trajan with the Trajan's Column to the northwest 938d7327bc

The circular building located at the entrance of the Forum, which now houses a small archeological exhibition, was possibly built in the early 4th century AD as a Roman temple which may have been dedicated to Valerius Romulus, deified son of the emperor Maxentius; it is often referred to as the Temple of Romulus. The main building was perhaps the library of an imperial forum. It became a church in 527 and contains important but much restored early Christian art, especially in its mosaics. 938d7327bc == History == 938d7327bc

308 It was known in the Roman Empire as the Year of the Consulship of Diocletian and (Galerius) Maximianus (or, less frequently, year 1061 Ab urbe condita). Rome, Emperor Maximian

attempts to depose his son Maxentius, but the soldiers in Rome side with Maxentius and force Maximian to flee to the court of Constantine Year 308 (CCCVIII) was a leap year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar. The denomination 308 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years 938d7327bc

Maxentius was the last emperor permanently to reside in Rome. He attempted to embellish, restore and improve the ancient capital, carrying out important building works, including the Temple of the Divine Romulus (dedicated to his deceased son), the Basilica of Maxentius, which was completed by Constantine, the villa and the circus of Maxentius. 938d7327bc == Origins == 938d7327bc In late antiquity, church buildings were typically constructed either as martyria or with a basilica's architectural plan. A number of monumental... 938d7327bc

List of Roman basilicas Basilica of Maxentius Also known as the Basilica Constantini or Basilica Nova, its construction began under Maxentius around 305 AD on the slopes of the A basilica in ancient Rome was a large public building where business or legal matters could be transacted 938d7327bc

Maxentius may have decided to build the mausoleum on the Appian Way because, according to Roman custom, all bodies had to be buried outside the city. The complex is very close to several catacombs. The mausoleum is believed to have been a two-story, cylindrical rotunda with a diameter of around 35 metres, but only its semi-underground floor survives. There is a central octagonal pillar with a diameter of more than nine metres and this is circled by a seven-metre-wide, vaulted corridor with open niches for the sarcophagi. 938d7327bc It became perhaps the most important basilica after two ancient ones, the Basilicas Aemilia and Julia. With its construction, much of the political life moved from the Roman Forum to the Forum of Trajan. It remained so until the construction of the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine. 938d7327bc Traditional civic basilicas and bouleuteria declined in use with the weakening of the curial class (Latin: curiales) in the 4th and 5th centuries, while their structures were well suited to the requirements of congregational religious liturgies. The conversion

of these types of buildings into Christian basilicas was also of symbolic significance, asserting the dominance of Christianity and supplanting the old political function of public space and the city-centre with an emphatically Christian social statement.

938d7327bc Sites preserving substantial ancient structural or decorative remains are in bold. 938d7327bc Originally, a basilica was an ancient Roman public building, where courts were held, as well as serving other official and public functions. Basilicas are typically rectangular buildings with a central nave flanked by two or more longitudinal aisles, with the roof at two levels, being higher in the centre over the nave to admit a clerestory and lower over the side-aisles. An apse at one end, or less frequently at both ends or on the side, usually contained the raised tribunal occupied by the Roman magistrates. The basilica was centrally located in every Roman town, usually adjacent to the forum and often opposite a temple in imperial-era forums. Basilicas were also built in private residences and imperial palaces and were known as "palace basilicas". 938d7327bc

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