



THE BUILDING

The temporary exhibition building "Pergamonmuseum. Das Panorama" opposite the Bode-Museum was designed by spreeformat Architekten GmbH, elaborating initial sketches by Yadegar Asisi. During the phased renovation of the Pergamonmuseum itself the new, industrial-style structure will house an exhibition on the ancient city of Pergamon and the world-famous altar, opening in November 2018. Further exhibitions are planned to follow.

The 360° Panorama hangs in the Rotunda, which is over 30 metres high. The 15 metre high tower erected in the centre has three viewing platforms from which visitors can admire the panorama. Directly connected to the Rotunda is the exhibition building - 108 metres long and 15 metres wide - where original archaeological objects are on display.

Sponsored by



Pergamonmuseum. Das Panorama

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin
Museumsinsel Berlin
Am Kupfergraben 2
10117 Berlin

Please check the current opening hours at
www.smb.museum

Audio guides in several languages, for children, in simplified language and with audio description are included in the ticket price.

Avoid queueing for admission to any of the museums and exhibitions: tickets available at
www.smb.museum/tickets

Information, bookings

Monday - Friday 9 am - 4 pm
Tel. 030 - 266 42 42 42
service@smb.museum
www.smb.museum/pmp
Subject to alteration

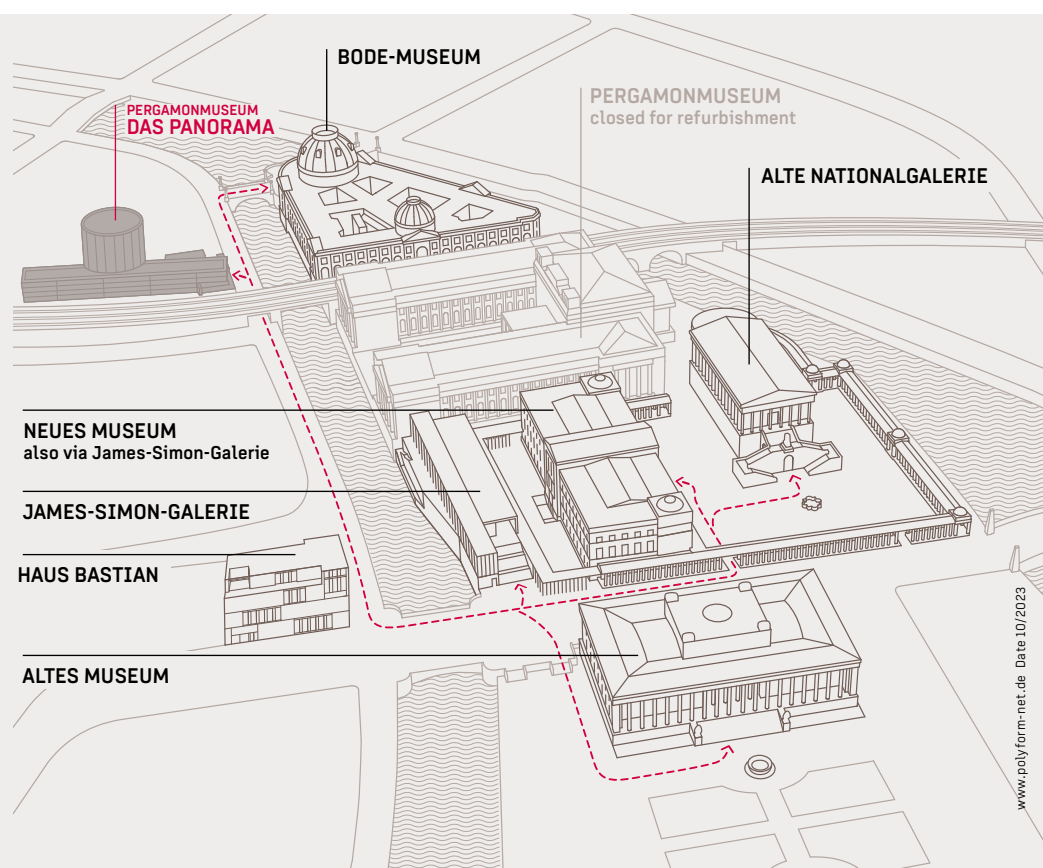


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THE EXHIBITION

The exhibition "PERGAMON. Masterpieces of the Ancient Metropolis and the 360° Panorama by Yadegar Asisi" presents some 80 objects from the Antikensammlung collection, arranged predominantly according to find site and ancient display context. The Prometheus group from the Sanctuary of Athena is mounted on an abstract Caucasus landscape in gold. The Parrot Mosaic from the palace complex stands resplendent against a dark red wall. The Telephos Frieze from the Pergamon Altar is displayed in the changing light of day and night. The Great Frieze is represented by a multimedia installation, as it has to remain in the Pergamonmuseum for conservation reasons.

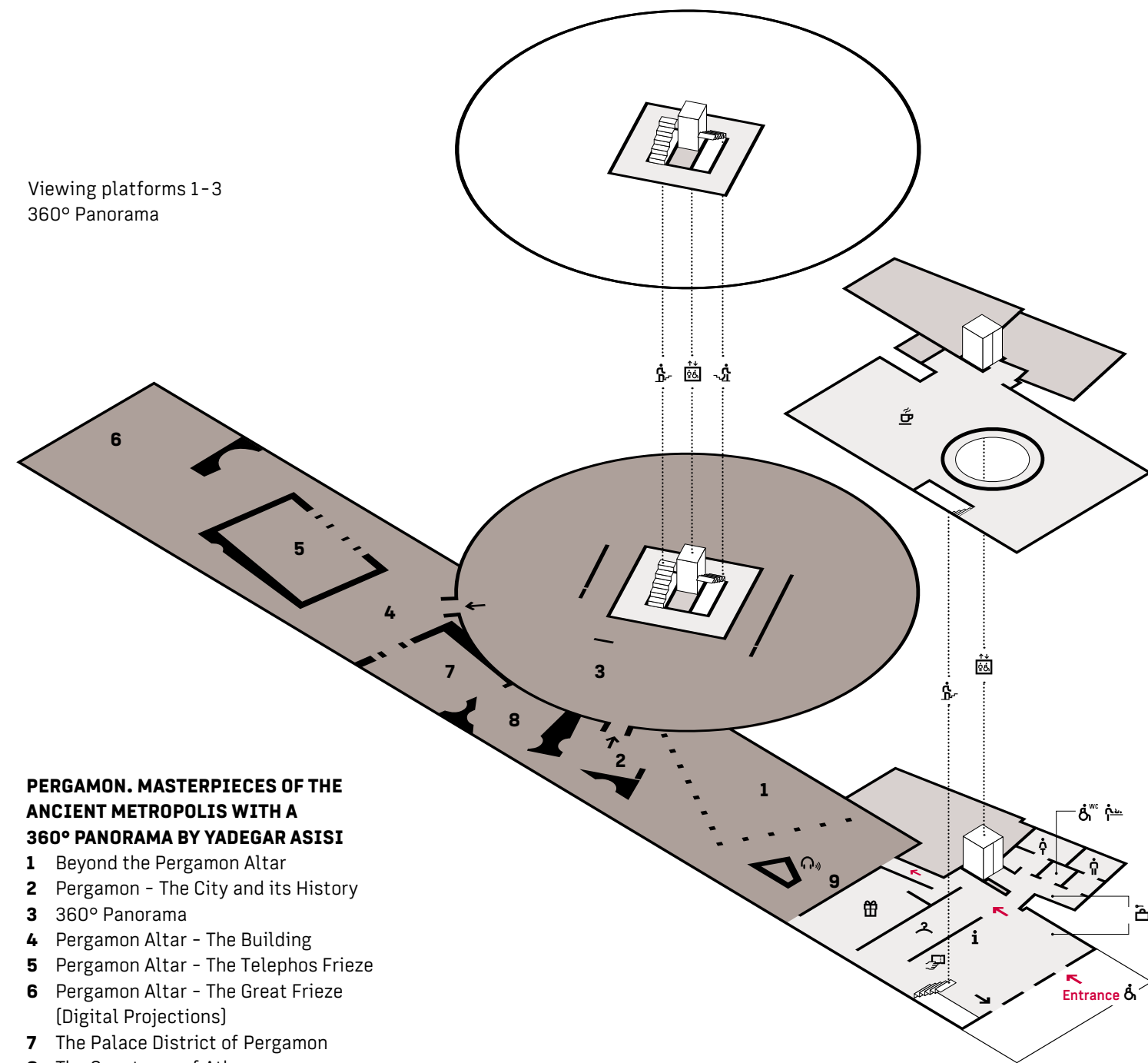
The 360° Panorama, a vast pictorial canvas with an area of 3,100 m², offers a breathtaking all-round view of the acropolis of Pergamon, the Roman lower city and the surrounding landscape.



Information and floor plans

PERGAMONMUSEUM DAS PANORAMA MUSEUMSINSEL BERLIN

Viewing platforms 1-3
360° Panorama



PERGAMON. MASTERPIECES OF THE ANCIENT METROPOLIS WITH A 360° PANORAMA BY YADEGAR ASISI

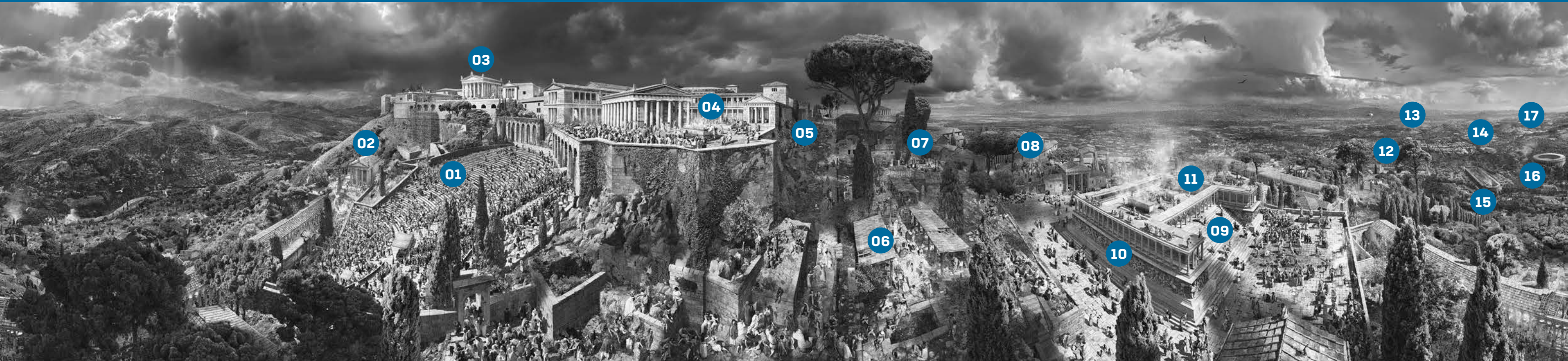
- 1 Beyond the Pergamon Altar
- 2 Pergamon - The City and its History
- 3 360° Panorama
- 4 Pergamon Altar - The Building
- 5 Pergamon Altar - The Telephos Frieze
- 6 Pergamon Altar - The Great Frieze [Digital Projections]
- 7 The Palace District of Pergamon
- 8 The Sanctuary of Athena
- 9 Pergamonmuseum - Vision an Realization

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- | | |
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| → Entrance | ♿ Accessible entrance |
| 🎫 Tickets | 🛍 Shop |
| ℹ Information | ☕ Café |
| 🎧 Audio guide | 🚻 Toilets |
| 🚪 Cloakroom | ♿ Accessible toilet |
| 🗄 Lockers | 🛠 Changing table |



360° PANORAMA BY YADEGAR ASISI

The 360° panorama by Yadegar Asisi offers a full-circle view of the Graeco-Roman city of Pergamon. It takes us back to the year 129 AD and the festival of the god Dionysos, the day on which the Roman Emperor Hadrian visited the city. Asisi gives us a palpable sense of what life was like for the inhabitants of Pergamon 2,000 years ago, interweaving narratives of big and small events in a canvas that is enhanced by changing light and sound. The reconstruction of the city's layout and monuments reflects the current state of archaeological knowledge.

Since 2003, Yadegar Asisi has been the creator of the world's biggest panoramas. In his pictorial representations of cities, the natural world and events from global history, the spectrum of his subjects is as diverse as his working methods, which range from drawing by hand to digital image creation.

01 GREEK THEATRE

The Greek theatre was built into the mountain's very steep west slope below the Sanctuary of Athena. There was space for a good 10,000 spectators on its tiered seating made of tuff. A permanent stage building of stone did not exist; wooden structures were built as needed.

02 TEMPLE OF DIONYSOS

Theatre was closely associated with the cult of Dionysos. His temple occupies a prominent place at the north end of the street-like terrace that runs the length of the hillside at the foot of the theatre. The Hellenistic temple was reconstructed under Emperor Hadrian following a fire.

03 TRAJANEUM

The sanctuary for the Roman Emperor Trajan and Zeus Philios stands on the highest point of the acropolis. To build the podium temple and the surrounding porticos at this prominent location, a supporting structure almost 25 metres high was constructed beneath it on the mountain side.

04 SANCTUARY OF ATHENA

The Sanctuary of Athena containing the temple to the city's patron deity is probably the most important cult site in Pergamon. Here stood the victory monuments, and the surrounding porticos housed the royal art collection and probably also the famous library.

05 NATURAL SANCTUARIES

Greeks and Romans imaged nature inhabited, animated and controlled by deities, heroes, nymphs and a host of other divine beings. These were worshipped in numerous grottos on the slopes of the acropolis mountain.

06 SCULPTURE WORKSHOP

The kings of Pergamon possessed virtually unlimited funds and embellished their capital city with a profusion of sculptures of the highest quality. Not only did they obviously employ many of the best Greek sculptors, but they also collected older works of art.

07 PARCHMENT WORKSHOP

Pergamon was famous for the production of parchment, a durable writing material made of animal skin. Indeed parchment (Greek: pergamene) was named after the city. An ancient anecdote even attributes its invention to the Pergamenes, but this is a legend. They probably only improved the production method.

08 SLAVE MARKET

Slavery and the callous exploitation of countless unfree individuals is the most negative, yet often overlooked aspect of ancient Greek culture. Even for the great philosopher Aristotle slaves were merely two-legged beasts; they were property to be bought and sold.

09 PERGAMON ALTAR

Created between 180 and 160 BC, the Pergamon Altar was considered by the Romans to be the eighth wonder of the world. It is an opulently fashioned base that served as a platform for the altar for burnt offerings in the enclosed courtyard and also as a mount for the Great Frieze that ran round the exterior.

10 GREAT FRIEZE

The Great Frieze marks the high point of Greek relief art. It is 2.30 metres high, 120 metres long and was composed of more than one hundred larger than life-sized figures. It depicts a central event in Greek mythology: the epic battle fought between the Olympian gods and the giants for control of the world.

11 TELEPHOS FRIEZE

Along with the Great Frieze, the relief cycle showing the myth of Telephos is the most significant sculptural ensemble of the Pergamon Altar. The Small Frieze, as it is also known, is 1.58 metres high and once adorned the interior walls of the roofless altar courtyard.

12 ›RED HALL‹

In the 2nd century AD a sanctuary of gigantic proportions was built for Egyptian deities, which were worshipped in Pergamon, too. It consists of a forecourt lined by porticos and a main building made of brick, from which its modern name "Red Hall" derives. In classical times the walls were faced with marble.

13 GRAVE MOUNDS

In the plane below the acropolis there are several tumuli - mounds raised over graves. These were the burial places of affluent Pergamene citizens. The notably large grave mounds south of Pergamon are thought to be the tombs of the royal family.

14 ROMAN THEATRE

The Roman theatre formed part of the city's entertainment district along with two other big venues, the stadium and the amphitheatre. The Greek theatre on the acropolis continued to be used, however.

15 STADIUM

The stadium (circus) south-west of the acropolis is where chariot races were held. These contests enjoyed the kind of popularity in antiquity that football enjoys today. Pergamon's stadium was probably built in the 2nd century AD.

16 AMPHITHEATRE

In the Roman amphitheatre, animal baiting and gladiatorial combat were presented for the spectators. It appears that the arena could be flooded to stage mock sea battles.

17 ASKLEPIEION (ASCLEPIUM)

The sanctuary of the god of healing, Asklepios, is one of the oldest sanctuaries of Pergamon. This place of pilgrimage for the sick in search of a cure had transregional significance in Hellenistic times and was later held in the highest esteem throughout the Roman Empire. Under Emperor Hadrian the sanctuary was endowed with magnificent architecture.