Urban public spaces in urban life and urban life have played very important roles and functions in the social life in history. Social organization and economic forms of production, spatial uses and structures have been identified. Firstly, the existing spatial facilities such as waterways were used, then build roads and railways followed by highways and air routes. No spatial means of transportation is completely destroyed over time (neither walk nor ride or ride a bike). Space production is a global process. The new mode of production and society are rearranging according to their purpose, owning the pre-existing, pre-shaped space. While these transformations already penetrate into a solid space, they can sometimes overturn him. B.C. 3. The process from irrigated agriculture and the emergence of the plus product in the Nile, Dicle and Indus valleys to the present global cities makes it possible to examine the historic adventure of cities and the settlement revolution of the people from the first world circles. The concept of “public space” shaped in the classical period of the antiquity has reached to the day-to-day form differently in the process of urban history. Public space or space can be expressed as “place belonging to everyone and open to the use of all citizens”. Habermas, kamusal alan kavramının, 18. yüzyılın sonlarında Batı'daki modernizm projesine paralel olarak gelişerek, kamusal ve özel sektörre bölünmesinin bir sonucu olduğunu ve bu bölünmenin köklerinin; Antik Çağ'da Yunan şehir devletlerinde şekillendi. The public sphere is a field in which you can get out in common and talk about the truth. In this sense, we see that the first structures showing public space are in the antique period: Agora, Stoa, Theater, Stadium and Gymnasion. The structures of the city and the city are shaped according to the political socio-cultural characteristics of the period. The spaces, the structures in the spaces, and even the architectural forms and decorations of these structures are a natural laboratory feature to read the city. In the Roman period, cities and city structures reflect the administrative understanding of the central empire, and are changing in a different way from the previous periods. It can be said that the structures of the public space and the public space that took shape in the classical period of antiquity differed in terms of meaning and content with the developments of the middle ages and the recent ages and the developments of all these periods when they reached to the central or centralized form during the roman period. In this study, it is aimed to examine the concept of public space and the structures in the urban areas in which this concept is shaped by comparing it with the Roman period and today's modern urban understanding and examine them from the point of view of change, differentiation, meaning and function.