

History of Ancient Greece
Institute for the Study of Western Civilization
Week Fifteen: The Parthenon









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Ancient City of Athens



Lykeion
(Lyceum)

Olympieion

Acropolis

Areopagus

Pnyx

Agora

Route of the
Panathenaic
procession

Dipylon
Gate

Sacred
Gate

Peiraic
Gate

Between Athens's main gate and the Acropolis lay the Agora, heart of public life. Amid the law courts, workshops, and markets, men debated issues of the day.

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PARTHENON FACES EAST

Statue of Athena Promachos

Propylaea

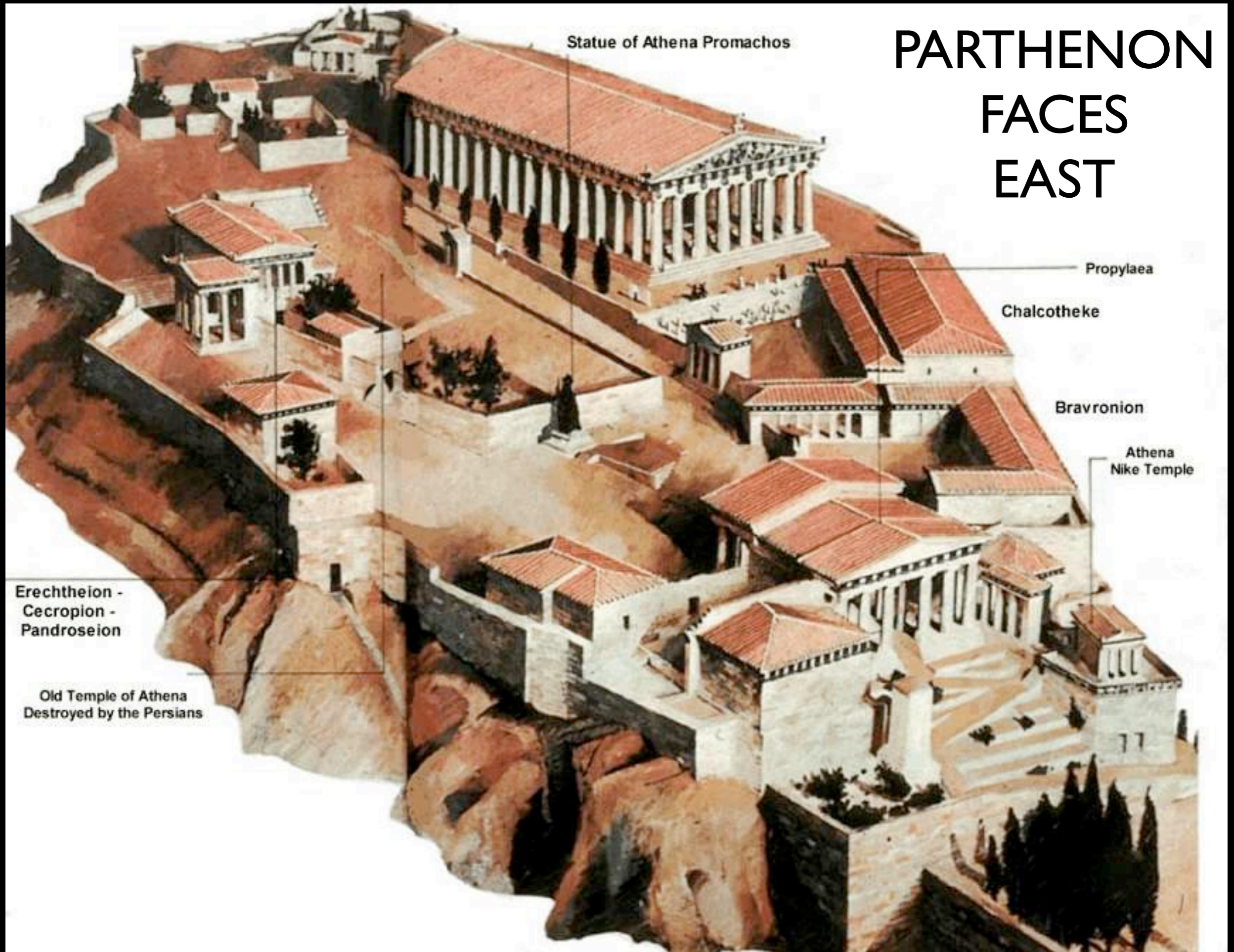
Chalcotheke

Bravronion

Athena
Nike Temple

Erechtheion -
Cecropion -
Pandroseion

Old Temple of Athena
Destroyed by the Persians



















So what is the Parthenon?

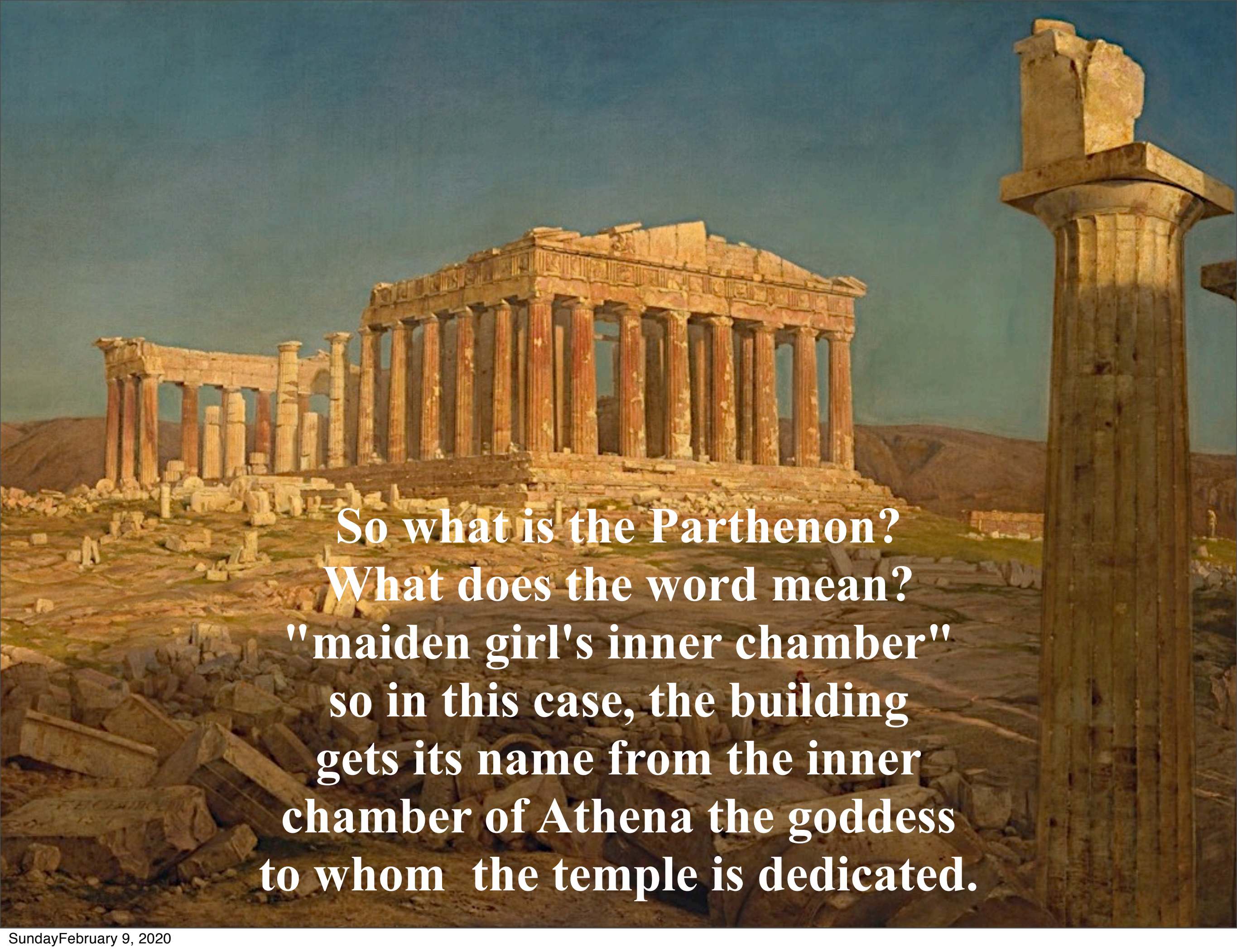


**So what is the Parthenon?
What does the word mean?**



**So what is the Parthenon?
What does the word mean?
maiden girl's inner chamber**



The image shows the Parthenon ruins in Athens, Greece, under a clear blue sky. The temple is a large, rectangular structure with many columns, some of which are still standing. The ruins are surrounded by a field of rubble and debris. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

**So what is the Parthenon?
What does the word mean?
"maiden girl's inner chamber"
so in this case, the building
gets its name from the inner
chamber of Athena the goddess
to whom the temple is dedicated.**



Athena

Athena



- Goddess of arts and crafts
- Goddess **Justice**
- Symbols: shield, helmet, owl **Olive**
- Rational, intelligent, peacemaker
- City of Athens is named after her
- Fan of Odysseus

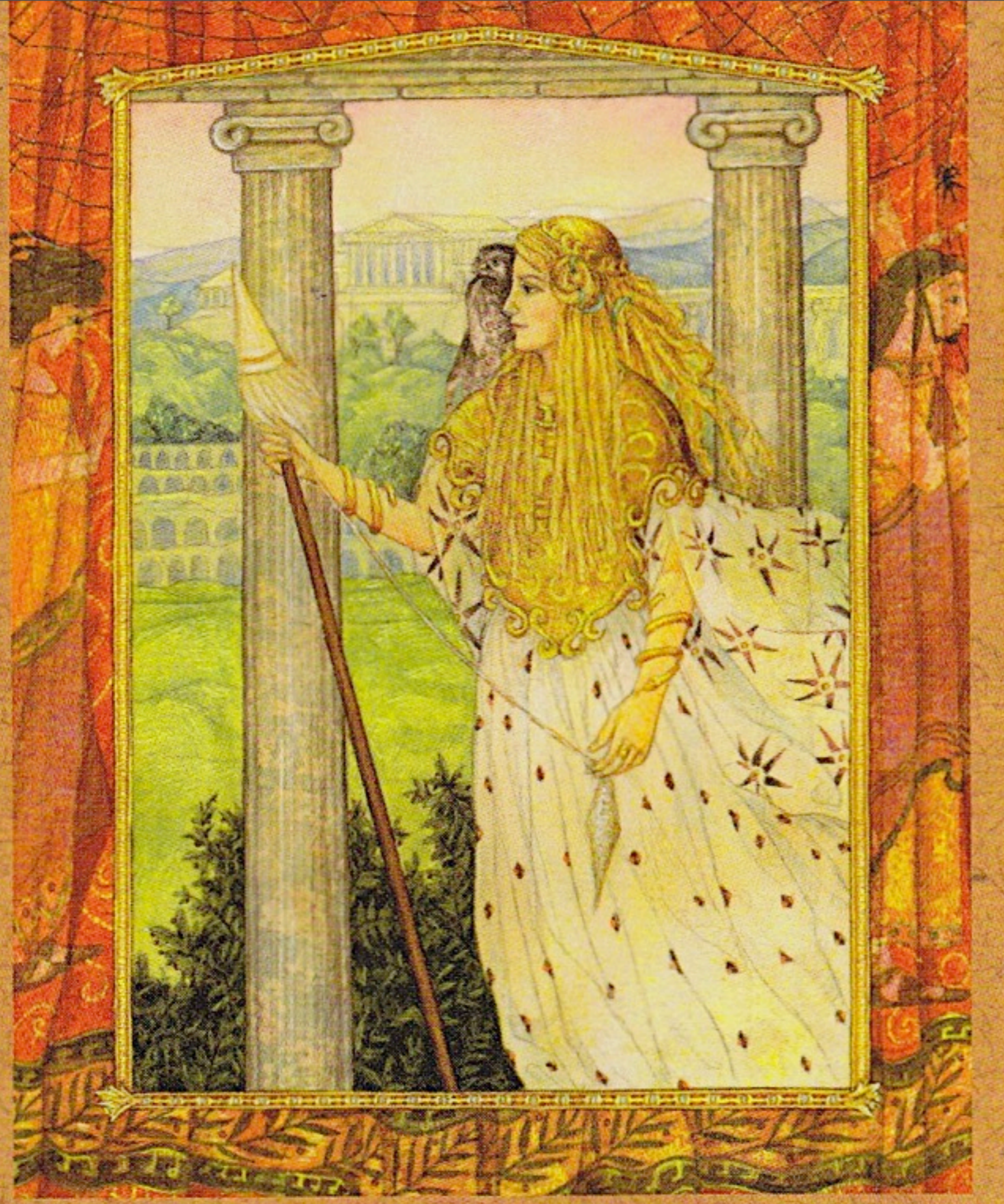
Text

PALLAS ATHENA (MINERVA)



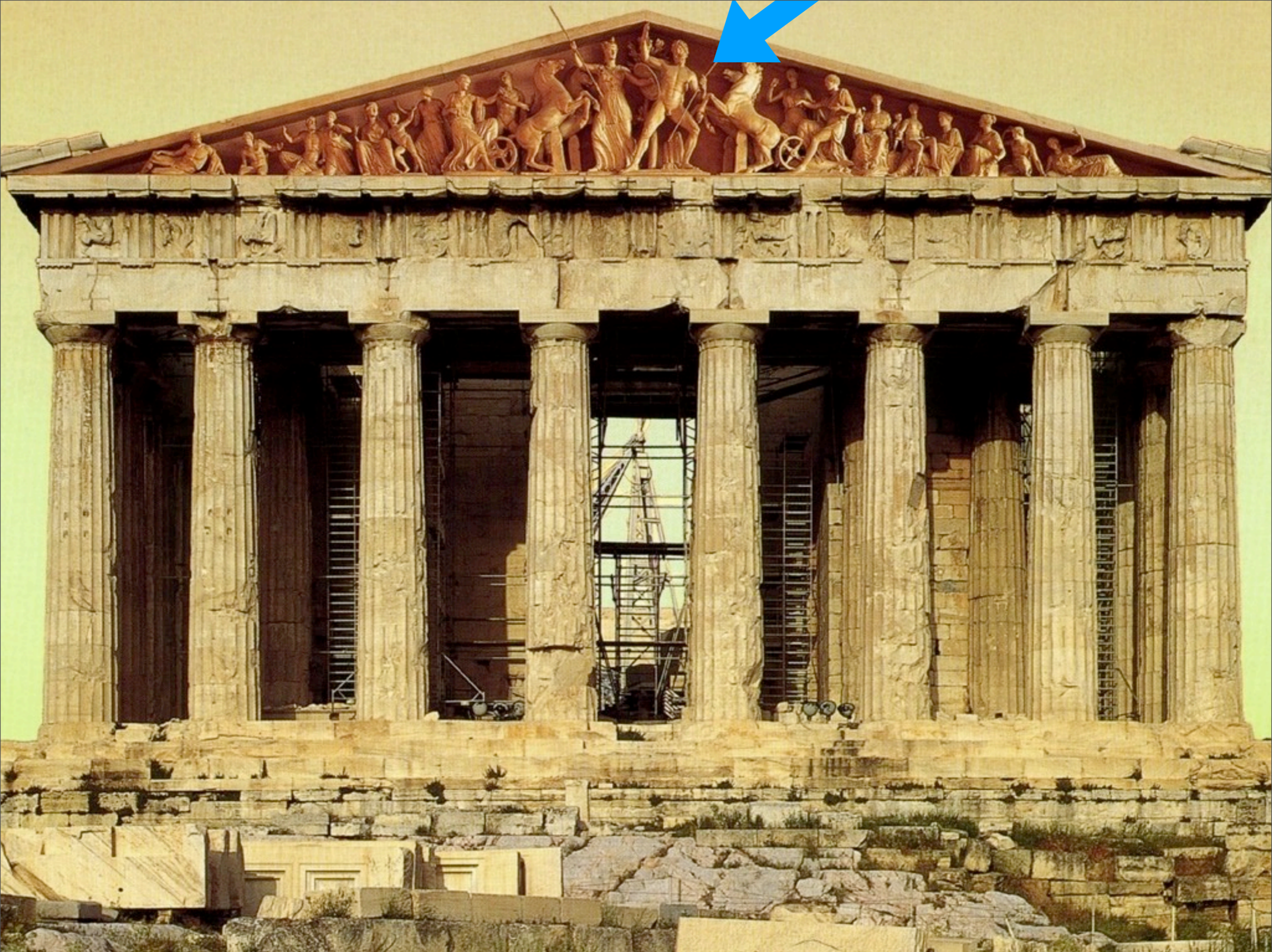
Encyclopedia Mythica
<http://www.pantheon.org/>

- Goddess of Wisdom, War, the Handicrafts, Industry and Justice
- Born out of Zeus's head, fully-grown and wearing a robe and helmet, no mother
- Zeus's favourite child
- Virgin goddess
- Athena, the grey-eyed; Athena of the flashing eyes
- Attributes: The olive tree, the owl, the aegis, the city of Athens, and Parthenon temple

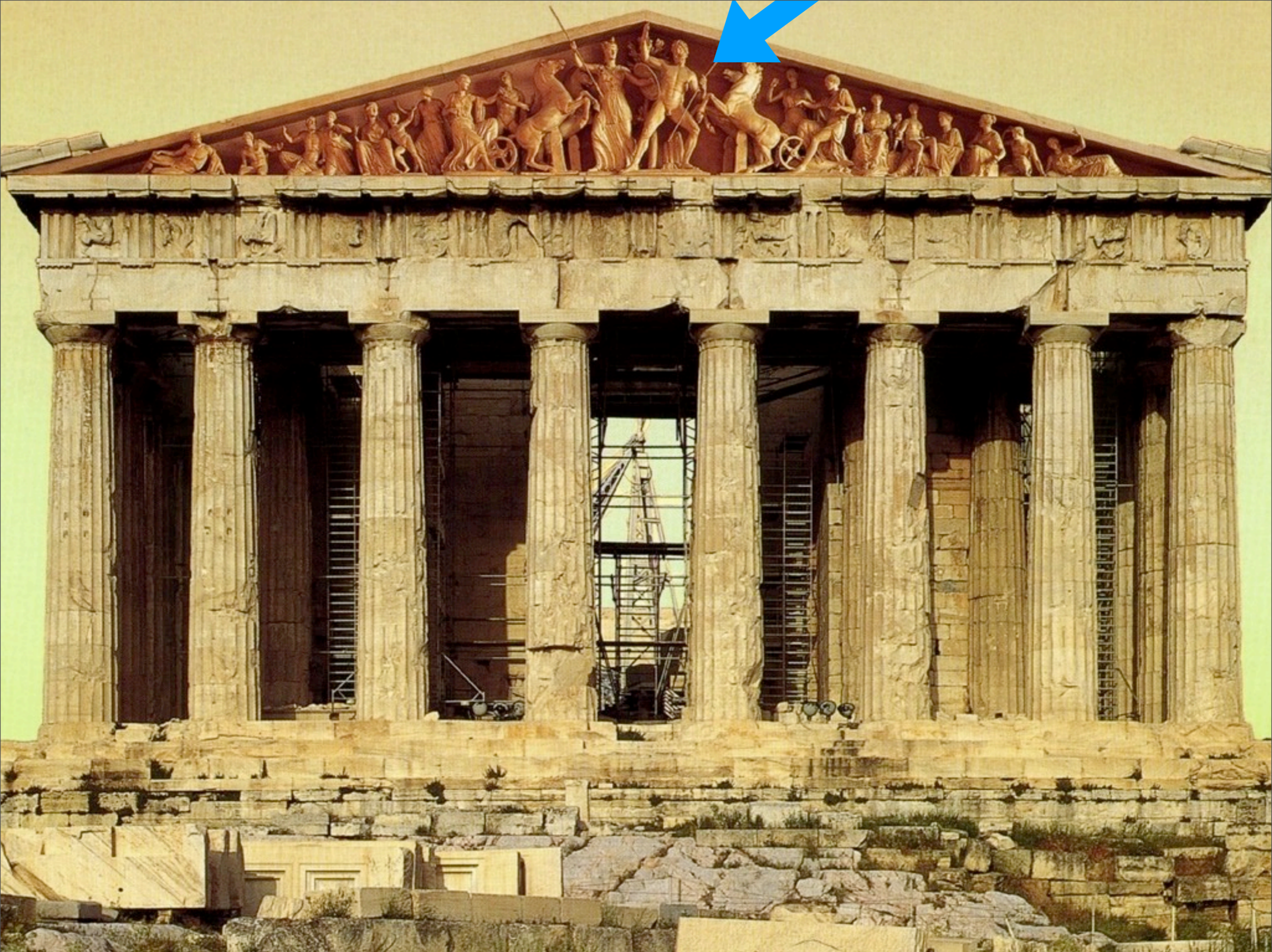


In Greek mythology, Athena was believed to have been born from the head of her father Zeus. In the founding myth of Athens, Athena bested Poseidon in a competition over patronage of the city by creating the first olive tree. She was known as *Athena Parthenos* ("Athena the Virgin")



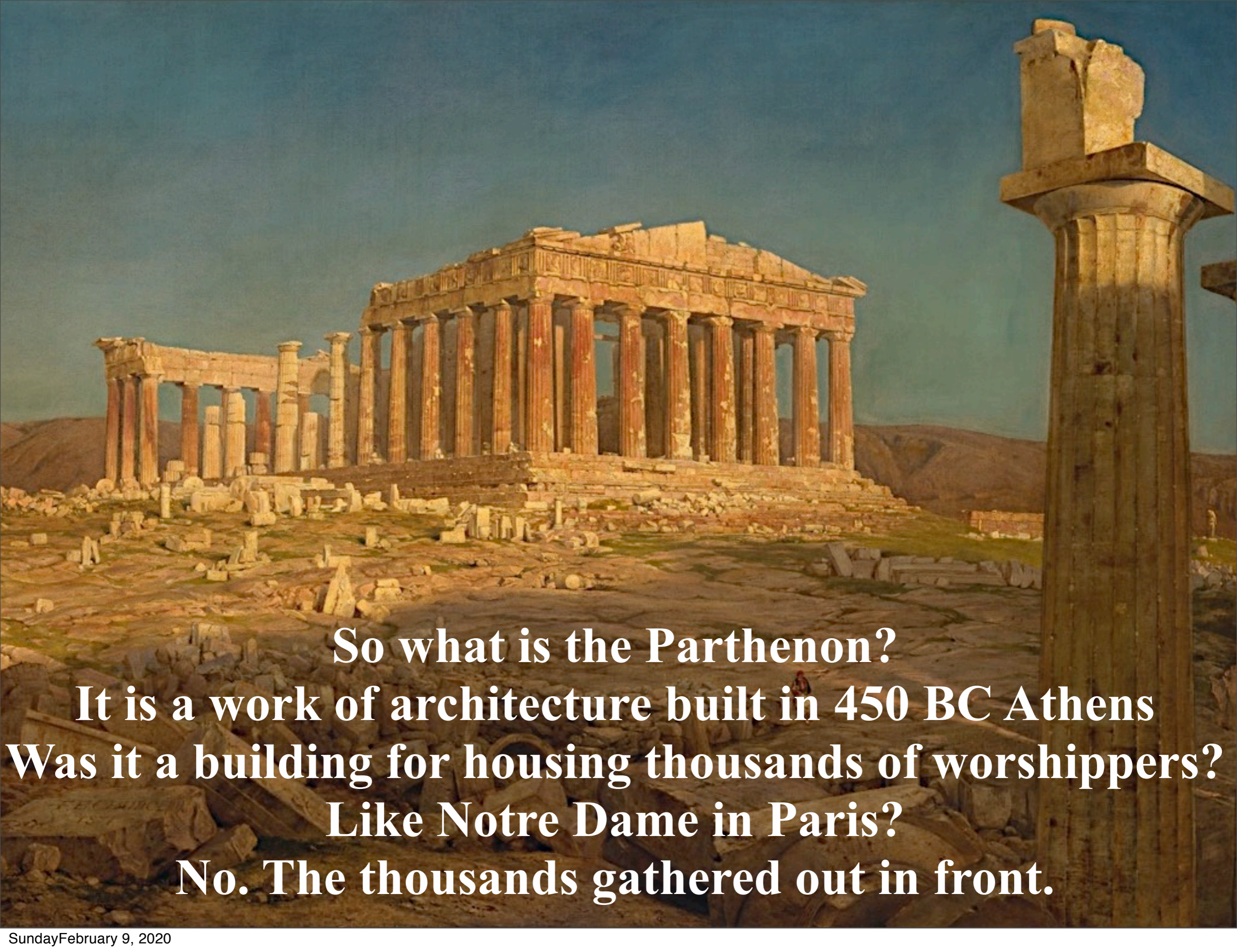






**So what is the Parthenon?
It is a work of architecture built in 450 BC Athens**





So what is the Parthenon?

**It is a work of architecture built in 450 BC Athens
Was it a building for housing thousands of worshippers?**

Like Notre Dame in Paris?

No. The thousands gathered out in front.

So it is more an object to look at, or to symbolize Athens.



A work of architecture.

The largest most perfect building of marble ever built.



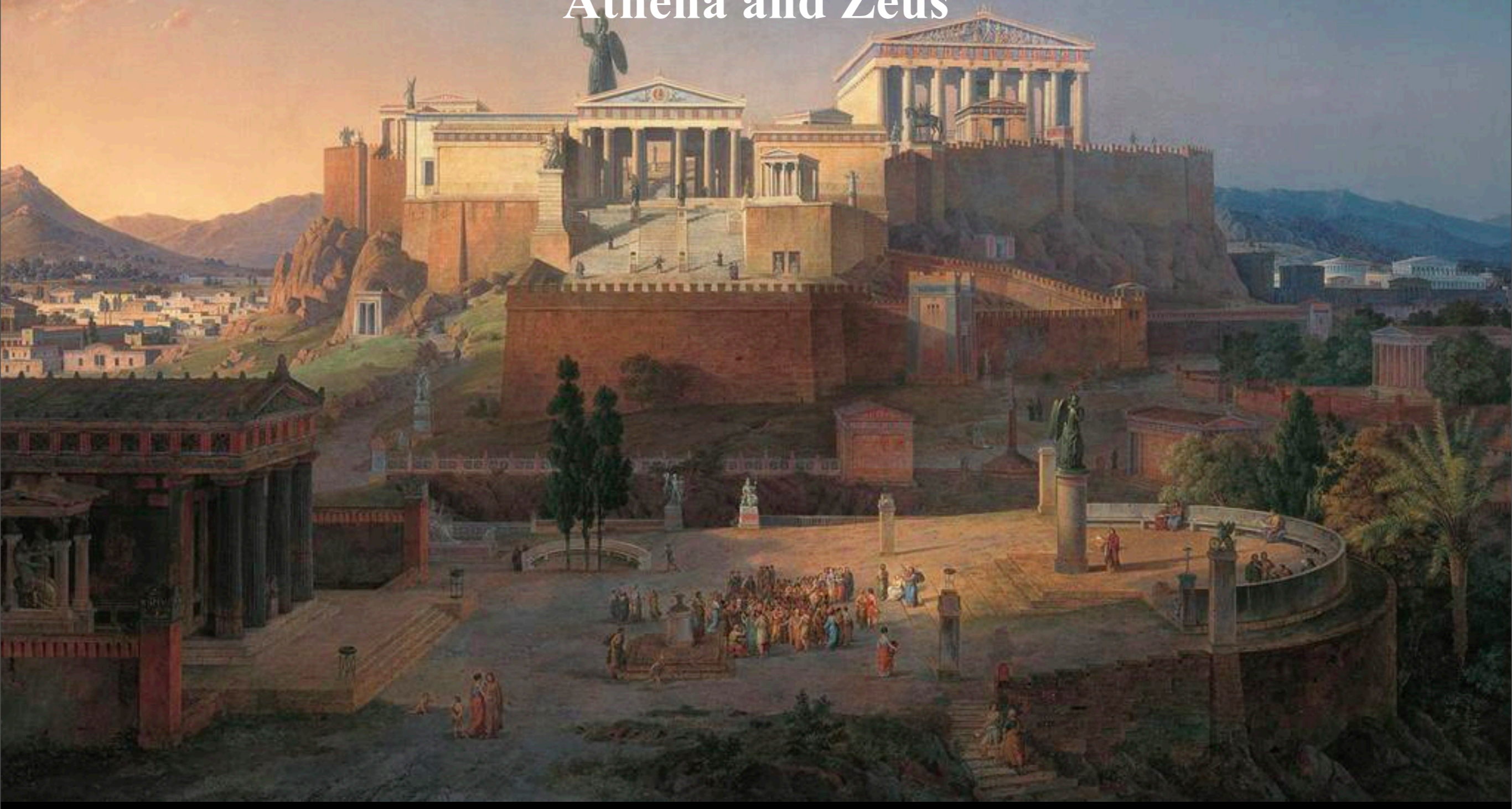
And it is a vision of order.

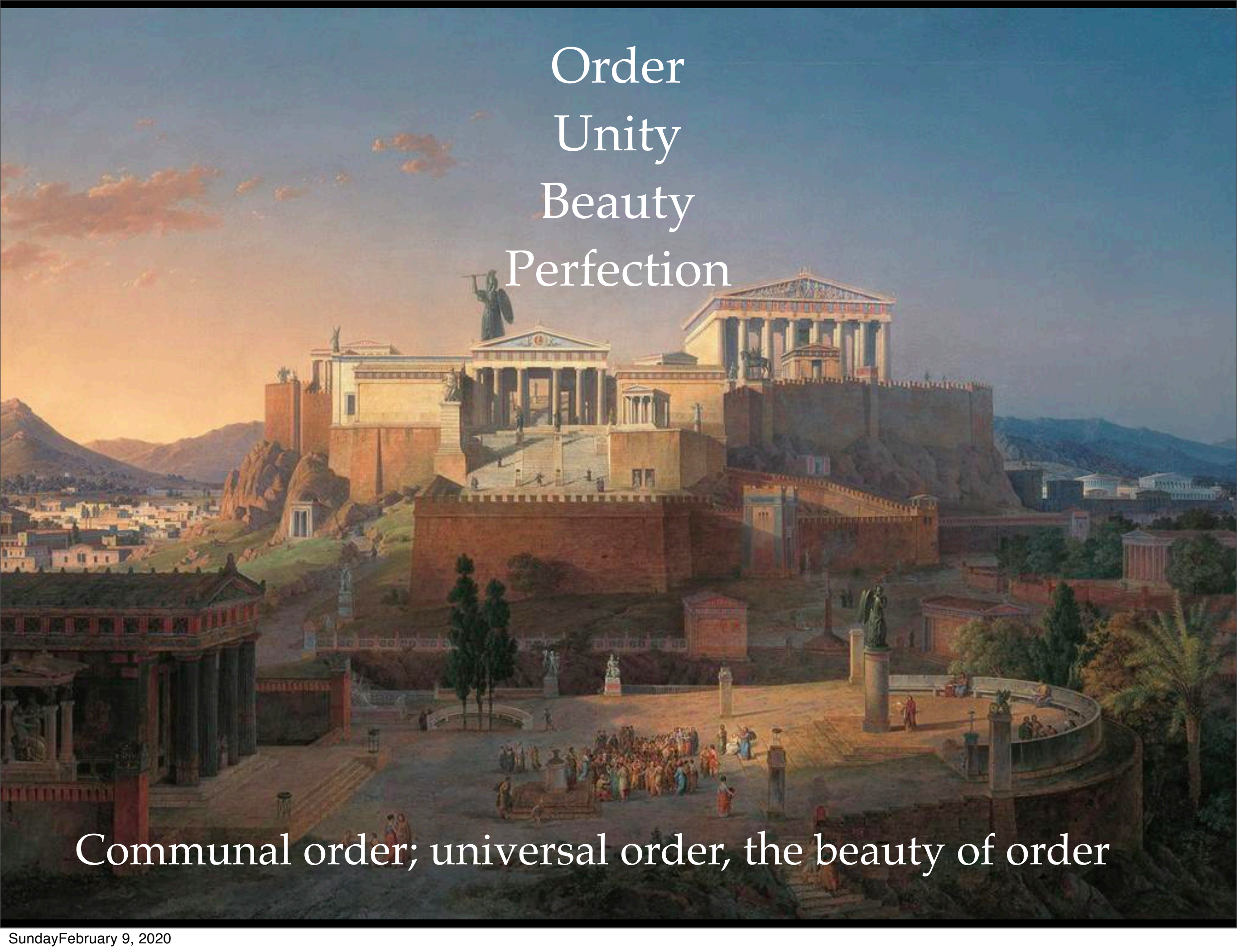


This perfect building of marble stood as a symbol of the city.



**This perfect building of marble stood as a symbol of the city.
A symbol of community.
Unity of Community and Universe
Athens and Athena
Athena and Zeus**





Order
Unity
Beauty
Perfection

Communal order; universal order, the beauty of order

Communal order; universal order, the beauty of order

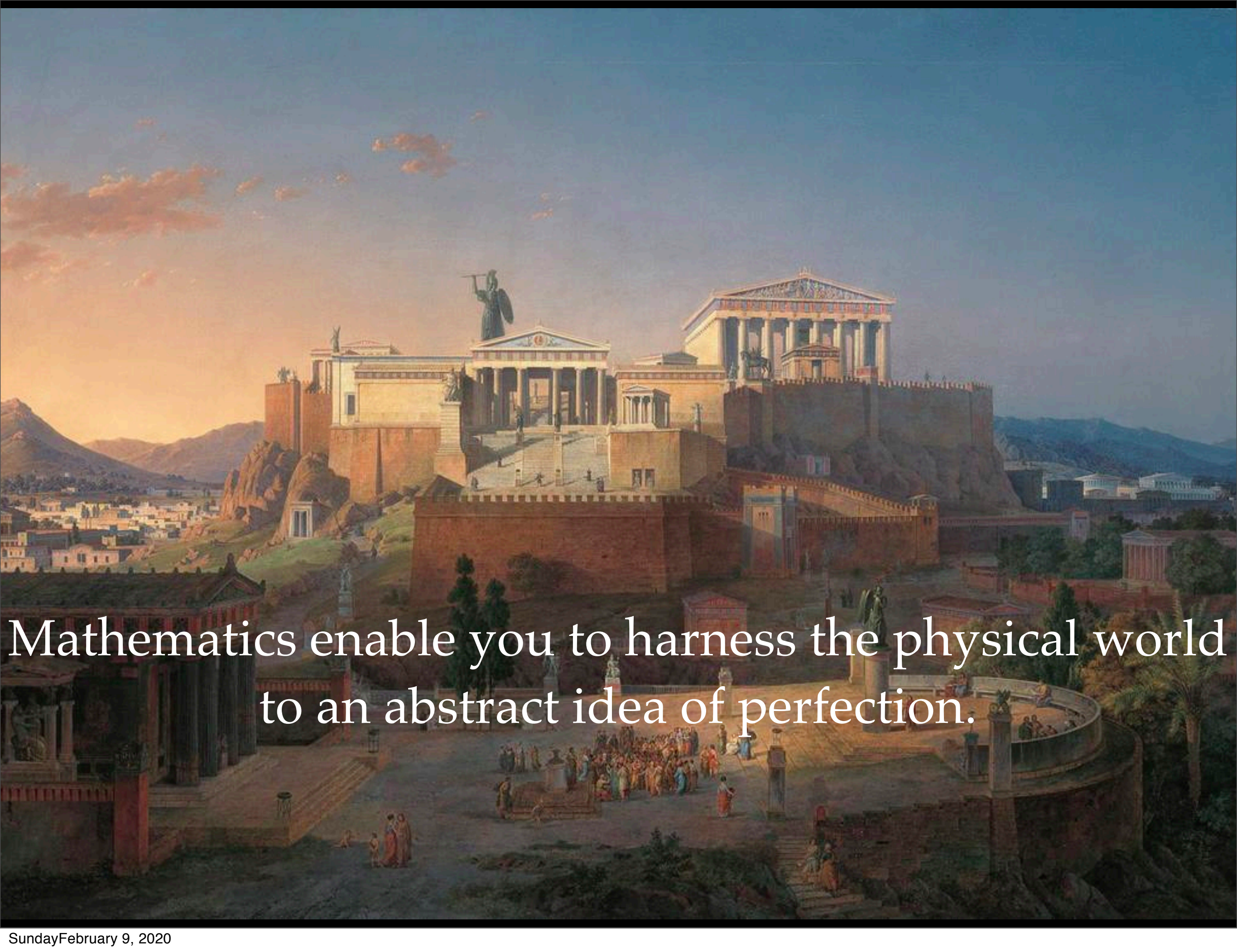


How to achieve a vision of order?
Create a physical embodiment of order

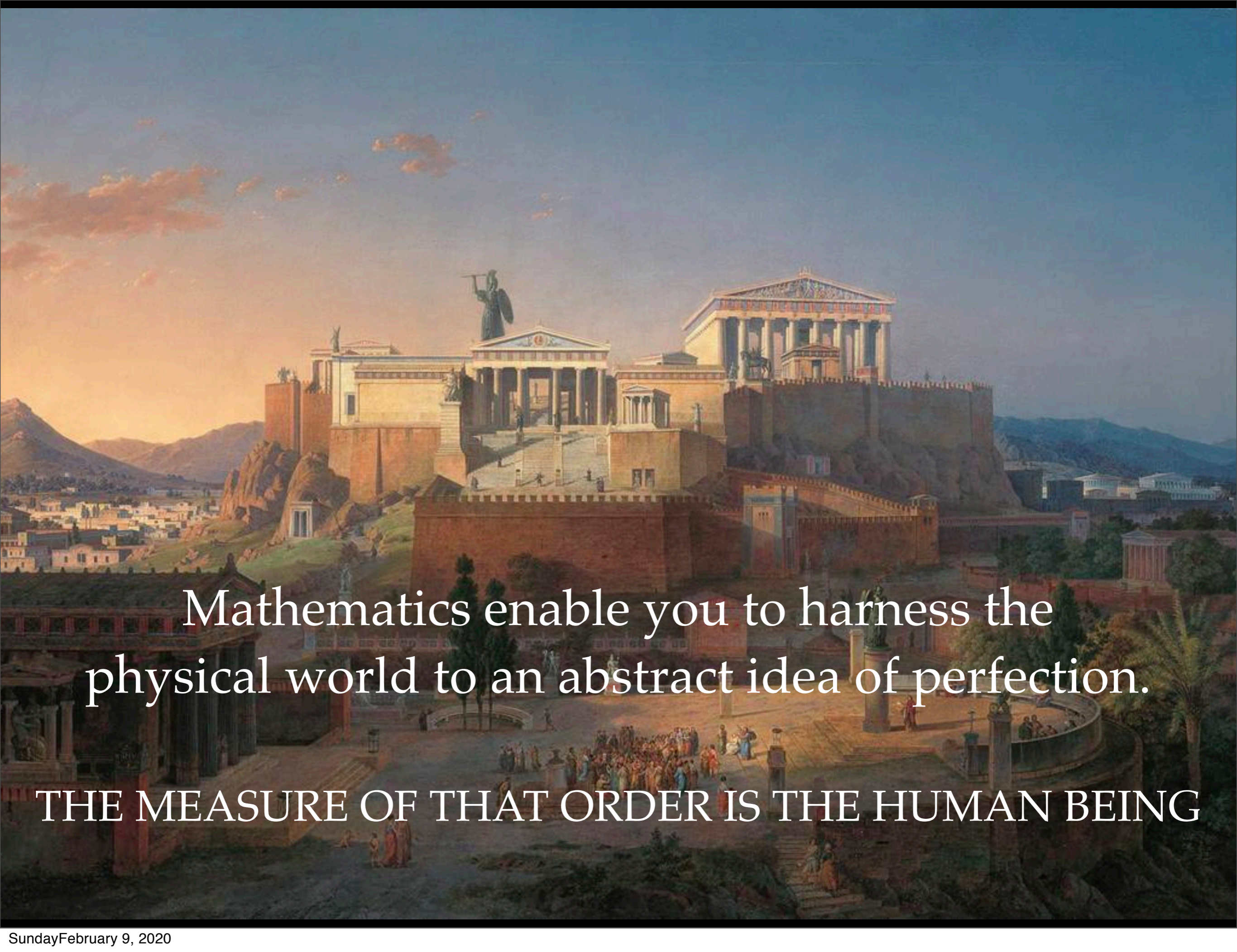
How do you create a vision of order?
Communal order; universal order, beauty of order



MATHEMATICS

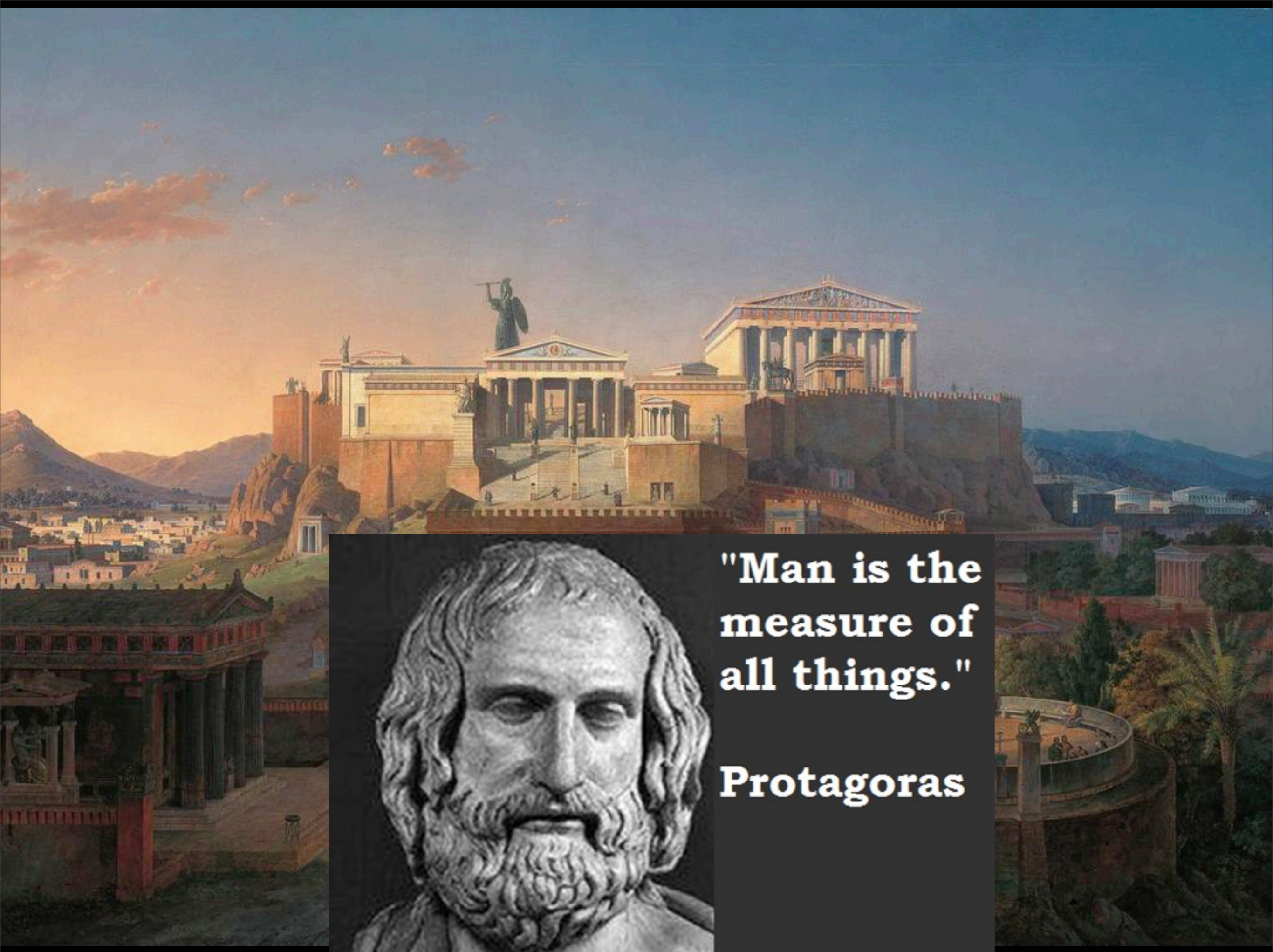


Mathematics enable you to harness the physical world
to an abstract idea of perfection.



Mathematics enable you to harness the physical world to an abstract idea of perfection.

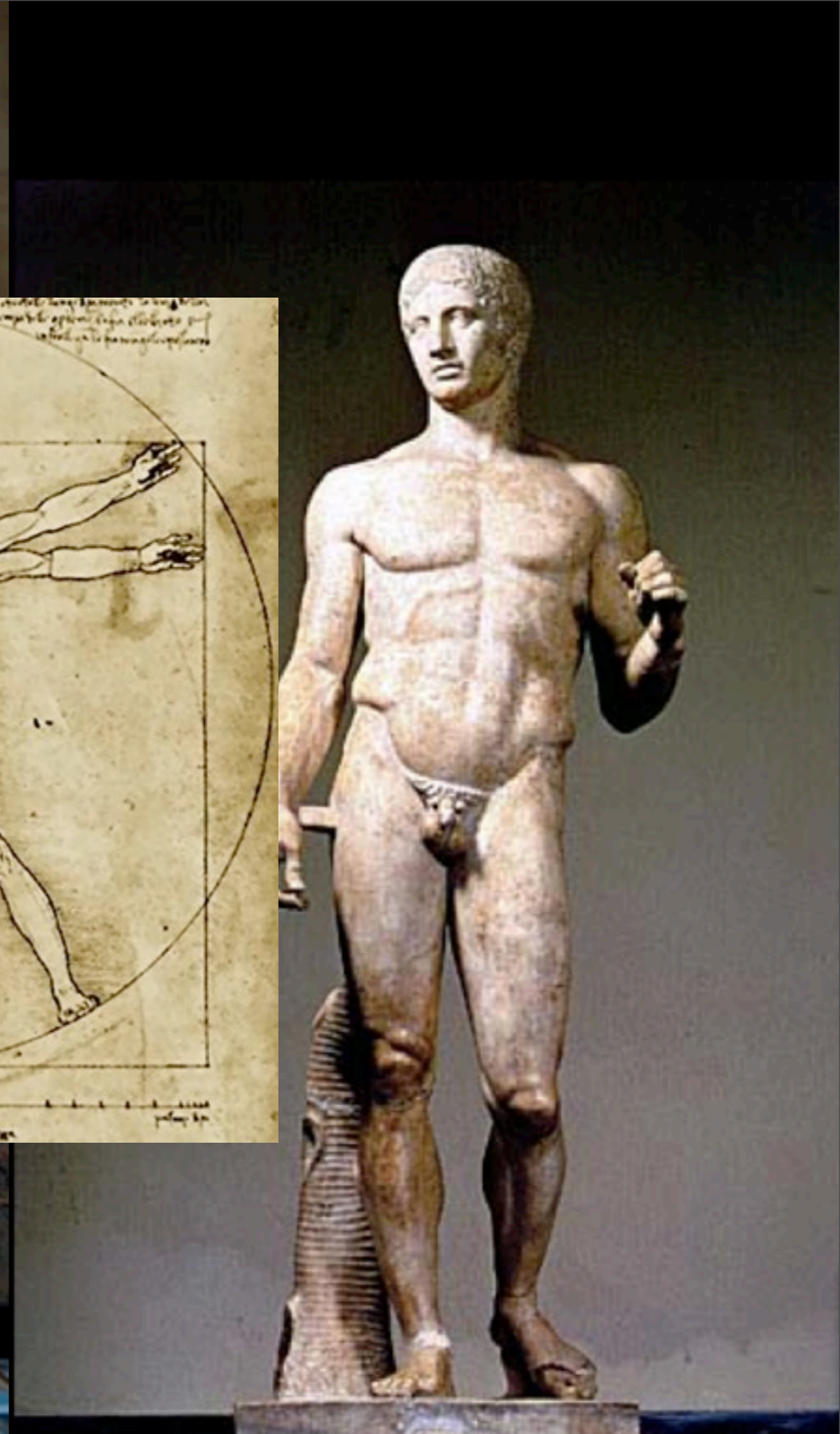
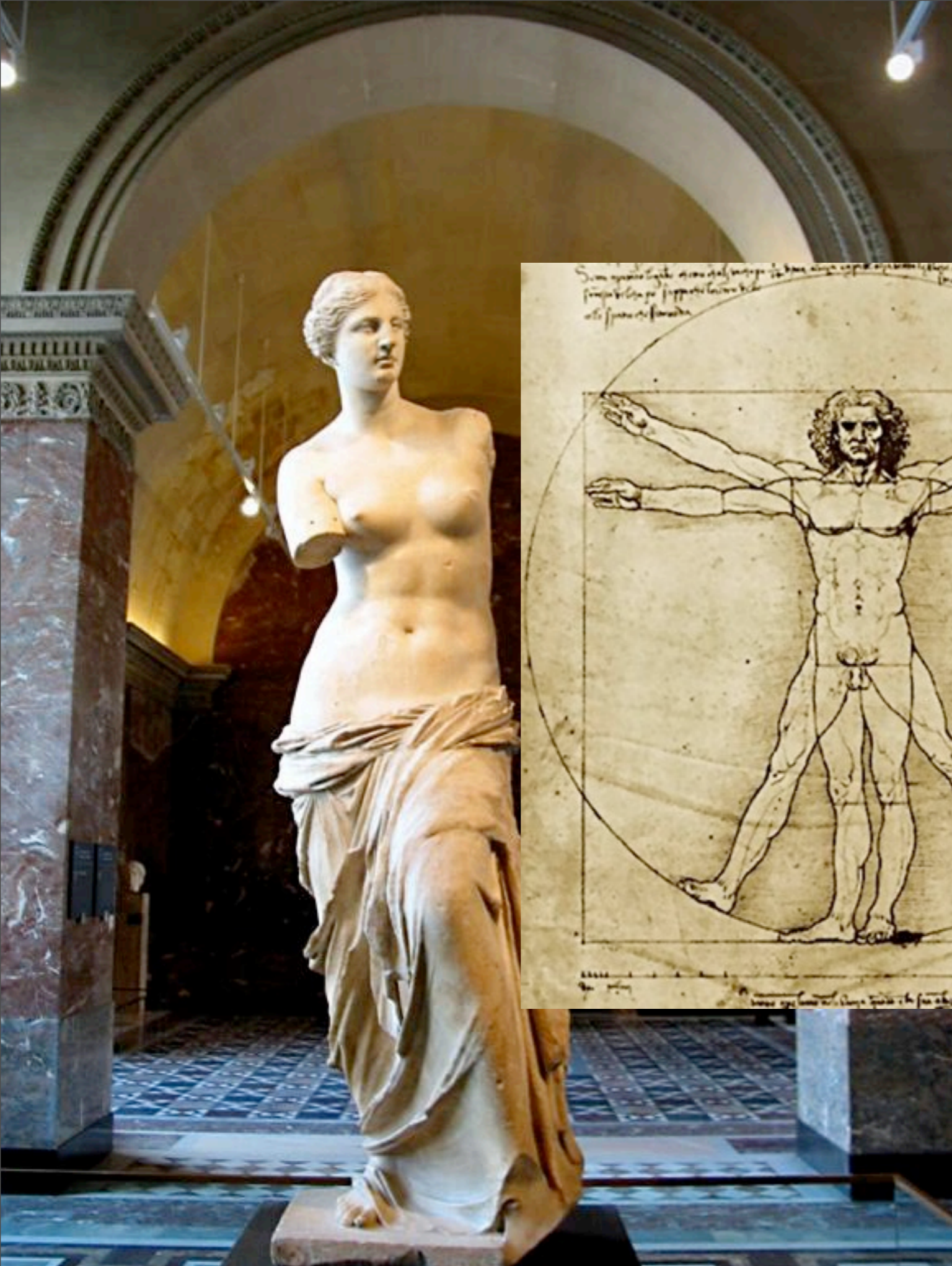
THE MEASURE OF THAT ORDER IS THE HUMAN BEING



**"Man is the
measure of
all things."**

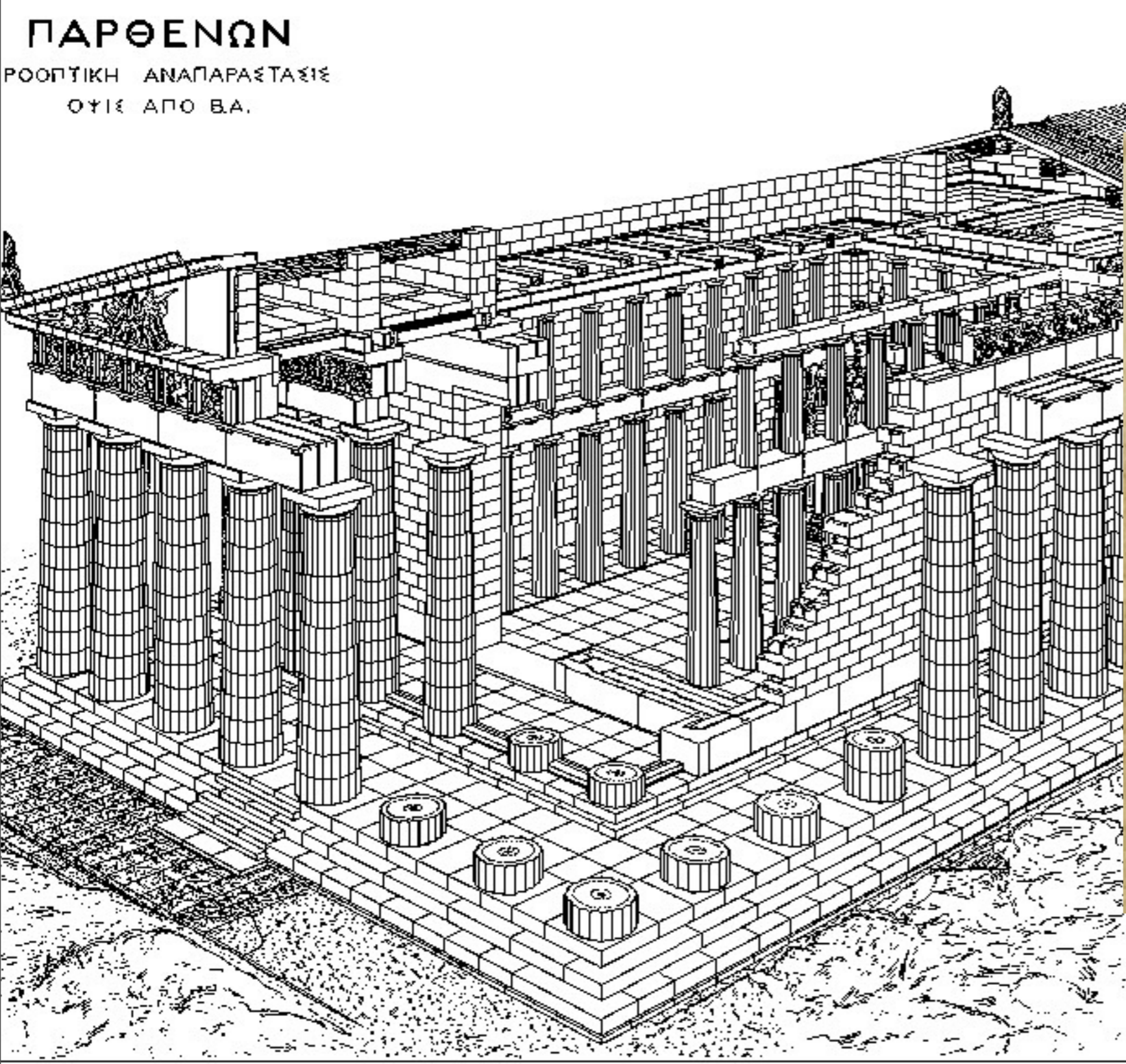
Protagoras





ΠΑΡΘΕΝΩΝ

ΡΟΟΠΤΙΚΗ ΑΝΑΠΑΡΑΣΤΑΣΙΣ
ΟΥΣΕ ΑΠΟ Β.Α.

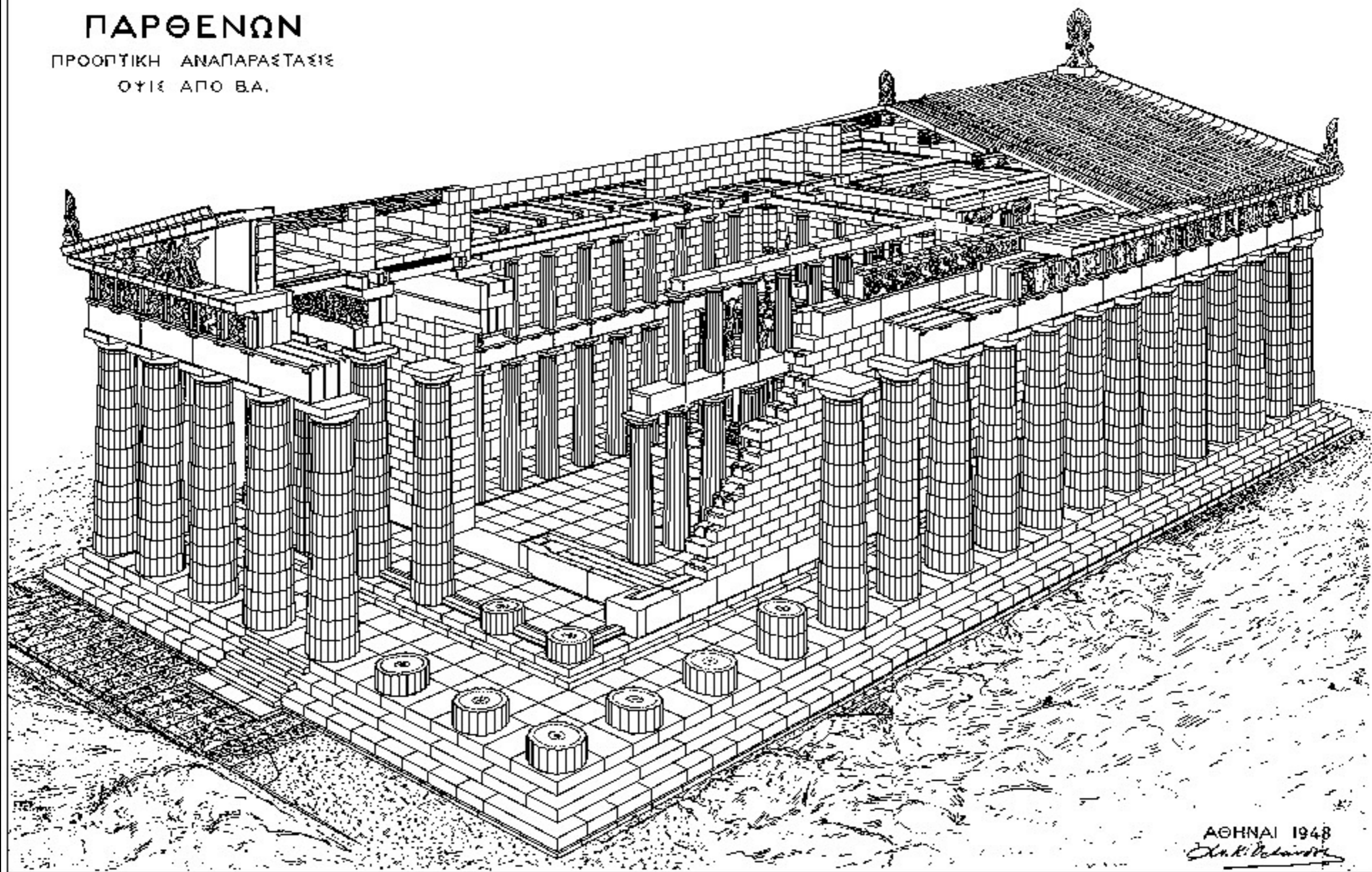


ΑΘΗΝΑΙ 1948
Χρ. Κ. Βελανδής

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΩΝ

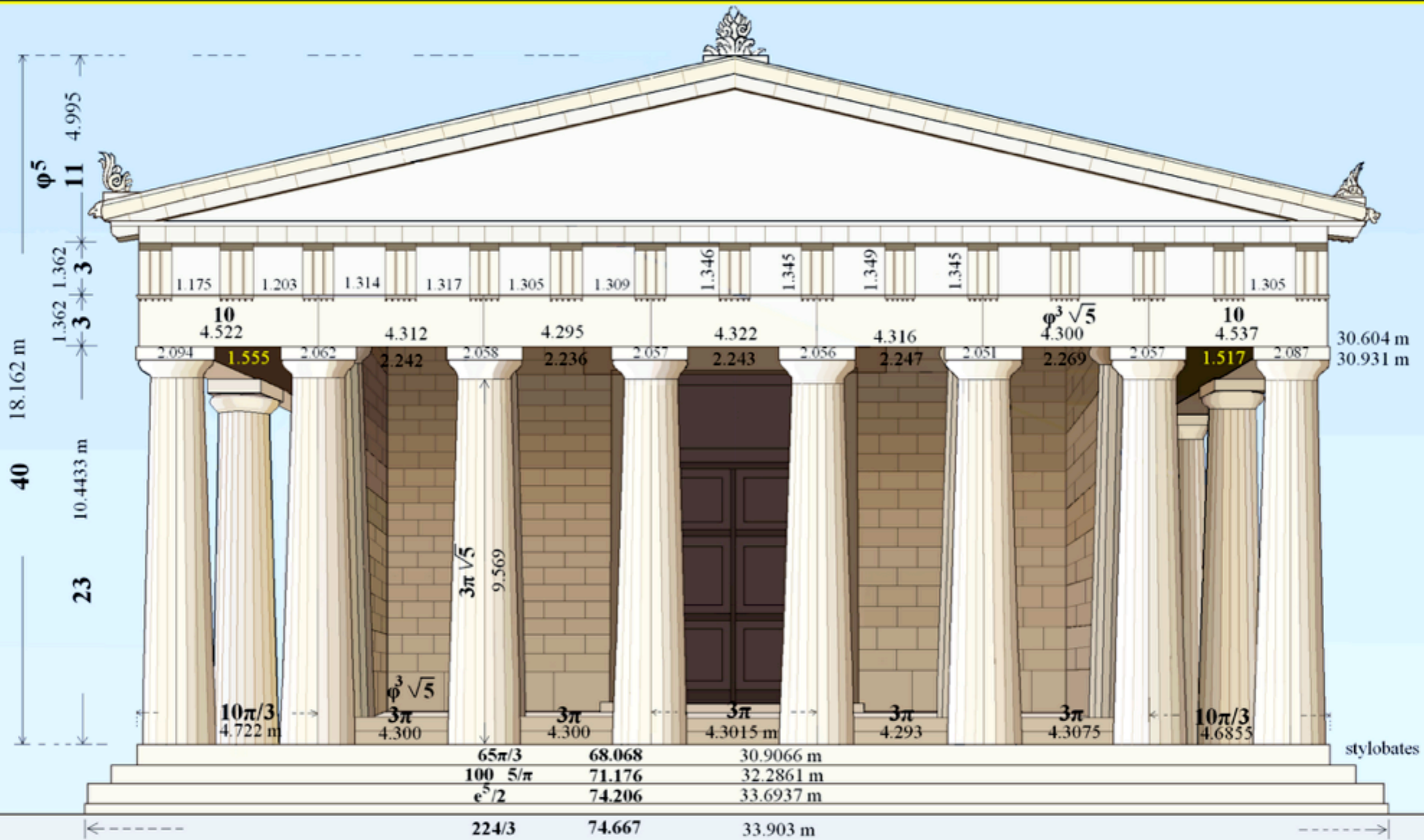
ΠΡΟΟΠΤΙΚΗ ΑΝΑΠΑΡΑΣΤΑΣΙΣ

ΟΥΙΣ ΑΠΟ Β.Α.



ΑΘΗΝΑΙ 1948

E. K. P. K.

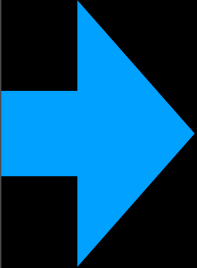


the eastern facade of the Parthenon

Athanasios G. Angelopoulos
- 15 October 2002 -

THREE
ARCHITECTURAL
ORDERS=COLUMNS

Greek Architecture
Vocabulary

- 
- Doric
 - Ionic
 - Corinthian
 - Entablature
 - Pediment
 - Cornice
 - Frieze
 - Iktinos
 - Kallikrates
 - Peristyle
 - Entasis
 - Refinements
 - Propylaia
 - Parthenon
 - Pan-Athenaic Procession
 - Erectheion
 - Pheidias





fineart
america



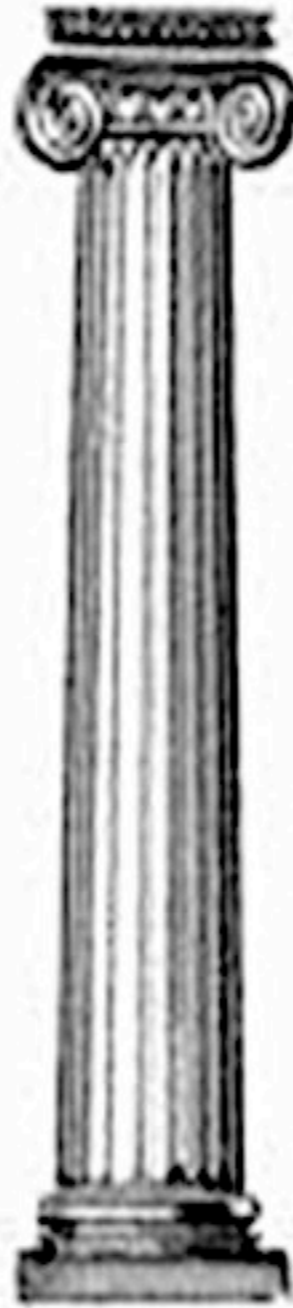




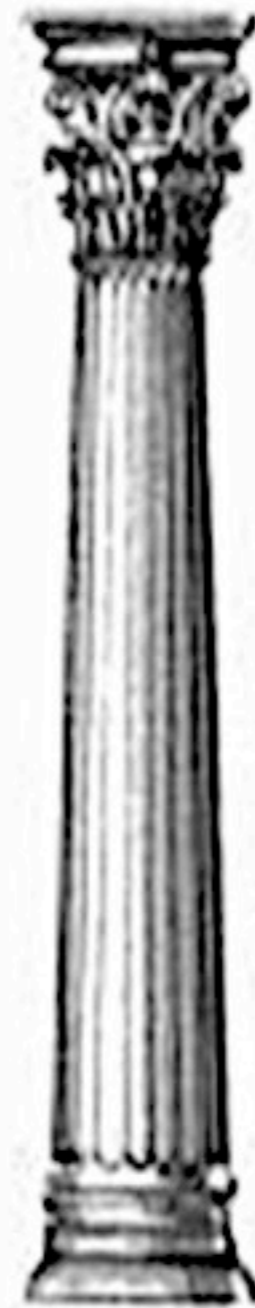
GREEK ARCHITECTURE



Doric



Ionic



Corinthian

They have three main columns. The Doric, Ionic and the Corinthian.

Greek Architecture Vocabulary

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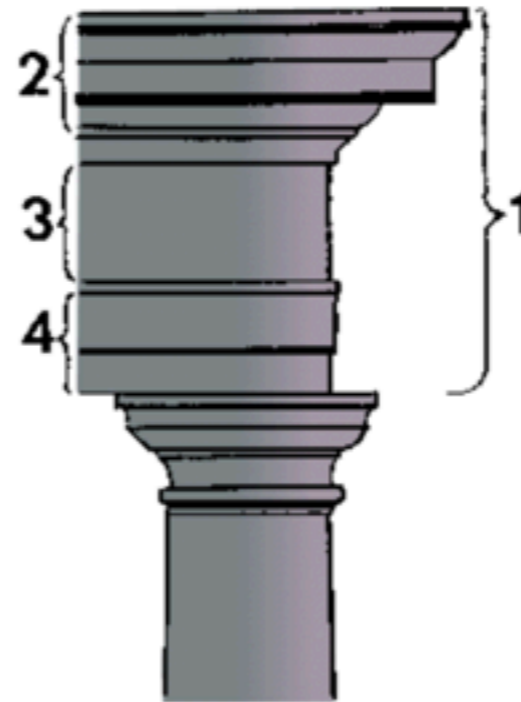
entablature noun

en·tab·la·ture | \ in-'ta-blə-'chür , -chər, -(y)ūr\

Definition of *entablature*

: a horizontal part in classical architecture that rests on the columns and consists of architrave, frieze, and cornice

Illustration of *entablature*



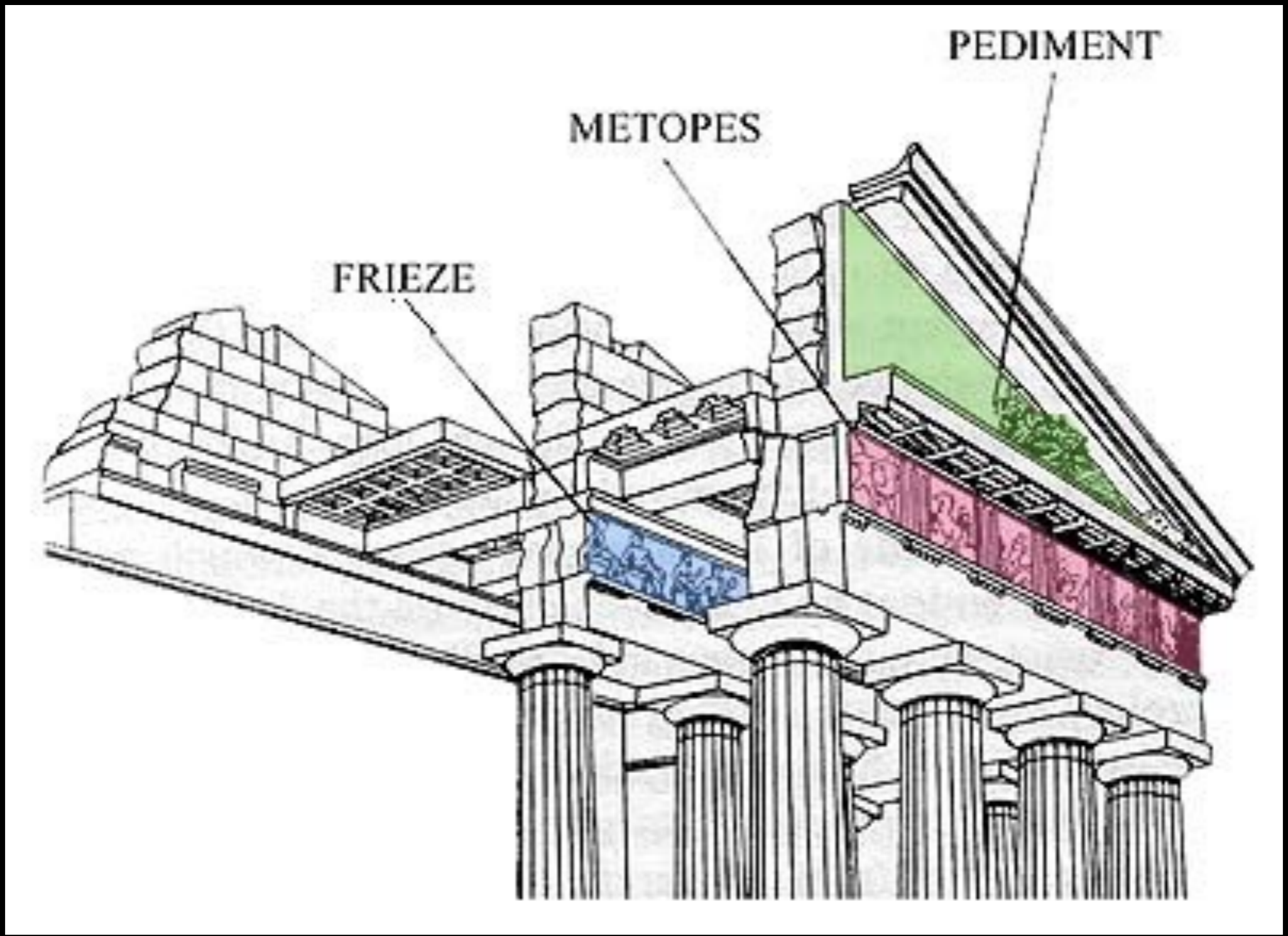
1 entablature, 2 cornice, 3 frieze, 4 architrave



pediment (n.)

architectural term created in 17th Century

triangular part of the facade of a Greek-style building, 1660s, alteration of *periment*, *peremint* (1590s), of unknown origin, "said to be a workmen's term" [OED]; probably a dialectal garbling of **pyramid**, the connection perhaps being the triangular shape. Sometimes associated with *ped-* "foot." Other possibilities include Latin *pedamentum* "vine-stalk, prop," and Italian *pedamento*, which at the time this word entered English meant "foundation, basework, footing." Meaning "base, foundation" is from 1726, by influence of Latin *pedem* "foot."xt



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Pediment

ARCHITECTURE

WRITTEN BY: [The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica](#)

[See Article History](#)

Pediment, in architecture, triangular [gable](#) forming the end of the [roof](#) slope over a [portico](#) (the area, with a roof supported by columns, leading to the entrance of a building); or a similar form used decoratively over a doorway or [window](#). The [pediment](#) was the crowning feature of the Greek temple front. The triangular wall surface of the pediment, called the [tympanum](#), rested on an [entablature](#) (a composite band of horizontal moldings) carried over the columns. The tympanum was often decorated with [sculpture](#), as in the [Parthenon](#) (Athens, 447–432 BC), and was always crowned by a raking, or slanted, cornice.

The Romans adapted the pediment as a purely decorative form to finish doors, windows, and especially [niches](#). Their pediments frequently appeared in a series consisting of alternating triangular and segmentally curved shapes, a motif revived by High Renaissance Italian designers; particularly fine examples are the window pediments of the [piano nobile](#) (floor above the ground floor) of the [Palazzo Farnese](#) (Rome, begun in 1517), built by Antonio da Sangallo the Younger.

Following a late Roman precedent, in which the line of the raking cornice is broken before it reaches the apex, the designers of the [Baroque period](#) developed many varieties of fantastic broken, scrolled, and reverse-curved pediments, an example of which can be seen on the [Church of San Andrea al Quirinale](#) (Rome, 1658–70) by [Gian Lorenzo Bernini](#).



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Entasis

In architecture, entasis is the application of a convex curve to a surface for aesthetic and technical purposes.

Their diameter is decreased from the bottom upwards and one-third from the bottom is the thickest point.



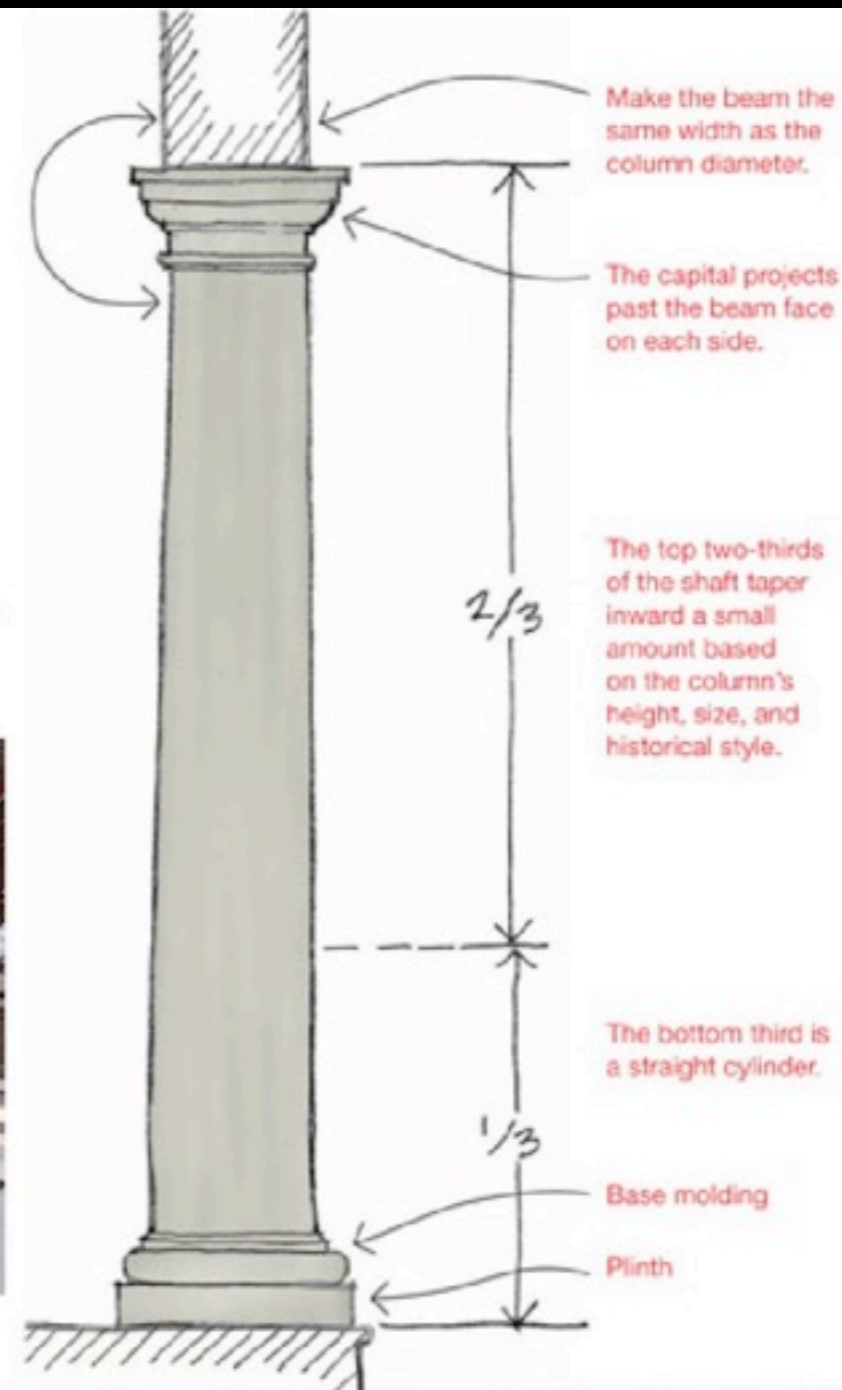
Buseok-sa, Korea

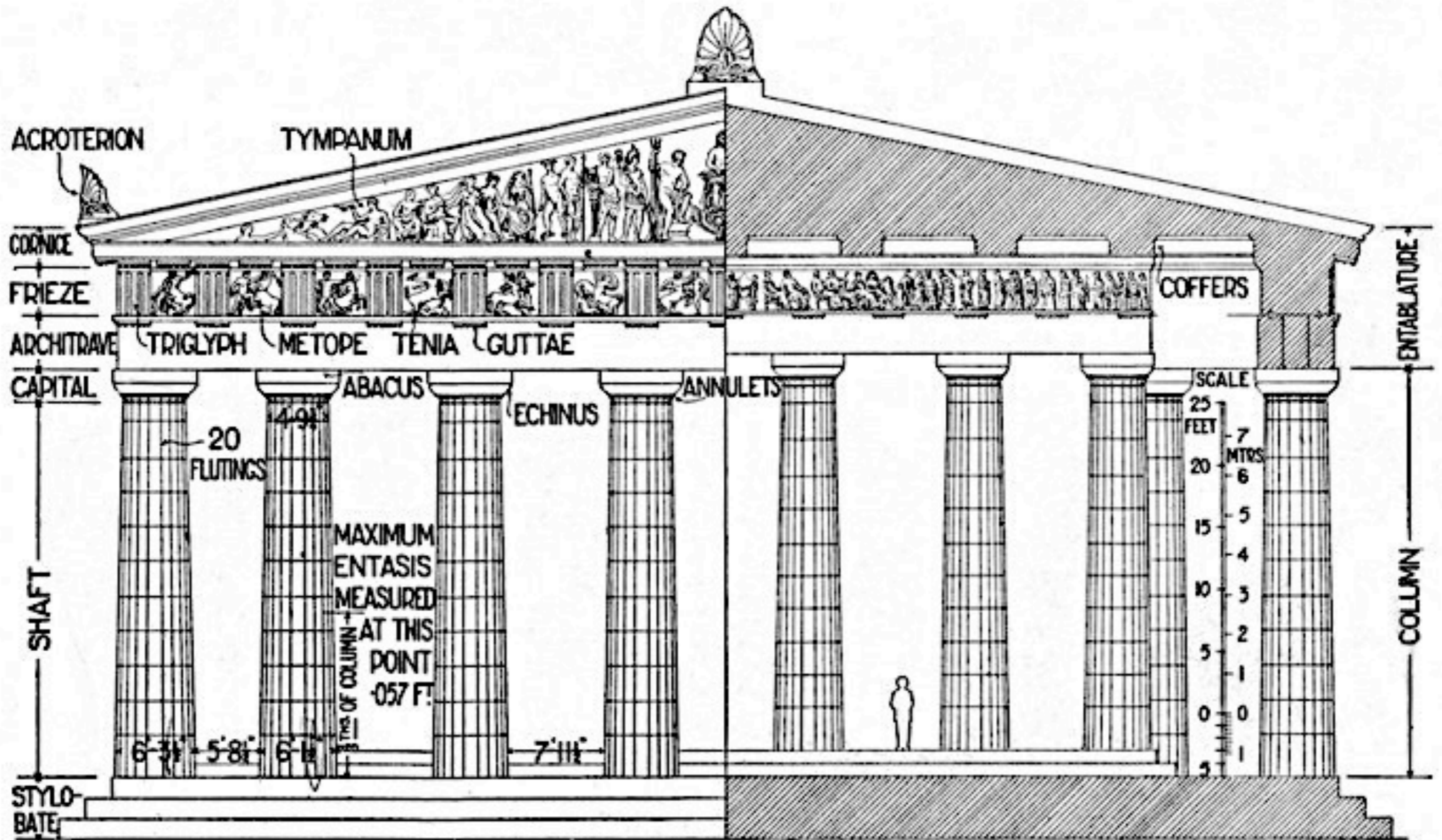
Hōryū-ji, Japan



Basilica, Paestum

Parthenon, Athens.





(A) HALF ELEVATION OF PARTHENON.

(B) HALF SECTION THRO' PORTICO.













