

Portal:Ancient Greece/Selected picture

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
< Portal:Ancient Greece

[edit \(http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Portal:Ancient_Greece/Selected_picture&action=edit\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Portal:Ancient_Greece/Selected_picture&action=edit)

Selected pictures



Photo credit: Sam Korn

The **Treasury of Athens** is a building at **Delphi**, the holiest of Ancient Greek sites and shrine to the god Apollo. It was built to commemorate the Athenians' victory at the Battle of Marathon



Photo credit: Thermos

The **Parthenon** (ancient Greek: Παρθενόνας) is a temple of the Greek goddess Athena built in the 5th century BC on the Acropolis of Athens. It is the most important surviving building of Classical Greece, generally considered to be the culmination of the development of the Doric order. Here the temple is viewed from the south.



Photo credit: Jastrow

The **Parthenon Frieze** is the low relief, pentelic marble sculpture created to adorn the upper part of the Parthenon's naos. It was sculpted between ca. 443 and 438 BC most likely under the direction of Phidias. 420 ft of the original frieze survives, some 80%, the rest is known only from the drawings made by Flemish artist Jacques Carrey in 1674 if at all.



Photo credit: ?

Ruins of the Ancient Olympic Games training grounds at Olympia. The historical origins of the Ancient Olympic Games are unknown, but several legends and myths have survived. One of these involved Pelops, king of Olympia and eponymous hero of the Peloponnese, to whom offerings were made during the games.



Photo credit: Thermos

A **caryatid** (Greek: Καρυάτις, *plural*: Καρυάτιδες) is a sculpted female figure serving as an architectural support taking the place of a column or a pillar supporting an entablature on her head. The Greek term *karyatides* literally means "maidens of Karyae", an ancient town of Peloponnese.



Photo credit: Leonidtsvetkov

Delphi is an archaeological site and a modern town in Greece on the south-western spur of Mount Parnassus in the valley of Phocis.



Photo credit: Jastrow

A **krater** (from the Greek verb κεράννυμι, meaning "**I mix**") was a vase used to mix wine and water. At a Greek symposium, kraters were placed in the center of the room. They were quite large, so they were not easily portable when filled.



Photo credit: Morn

The theater at Epidauros. The prosperity brought by the Asklepieion enabled Epidauros to construct civic monuments too: the huge theater that delighted Pausanias for its symmetry and beauty, which is used once again for dramatic performances, the ceremonial Hestiatoreion (banqueting hall), baths and a palaestra.

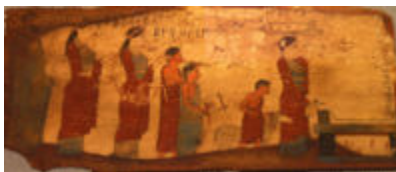


Photo credit: Marsyas

One of the Pitsa panels, the only surviving panel paintings from Archaic Greece. The most respected form of art, according to authors like Pliny or Pausanias, were individual, mobile paintings on wooden boards, technically

described as panel paintings.

Portal:Ancient Greece/Selected picture/10

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Ancient_Greece/Selected_picture"

- This page was last modified on 9 February 2008, at 19:29.
- All text is available under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License. (See **Copyrights** for details.)
Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a U.S. registered 501(c)(3) tax-deductible nonprofit charity.