

Parthenon, Haris Hatzidakis, A3



The Parthenon, a temple built in honor of Athena, the patron saint of the city of Athens, was the result of the collaboration of important architects and sculptors in the middle of the 5th century.

The Parthenon is the most splendid monument of the Athenian state and the pinnacle of the Doric order. Its construction began in 448/7 BC and inaugurated in 438 BC the Great Panathenaic procession, while the sculptural decoration was completed in 433/2 BC



The architects worked was Kite, Callicrates and Phidias, who had the responsibility of the sculptural decoration.

It is one of the few full-marble Greek temples and the only Doric embossed with all its panels. The wing had 8 columns in width and 17 in length. In the narrow sides and the second series was 6 columns that

create the illusion dipteral temple. Another peculiarity was the presence of the frieze that ran around the nave along its length and is perhaps the most obvious of Ionic effects. The metopes of the east side depict the Giants. Represented in the western Amazon, southern and northern Centauromachy scenes from the Trojan war.

The frieze depicts the Panathenaic procession, the biggest religious festival of Athens. It had 160 feet long and almost a meter wide. There are indications



that the frieze was completed after the stones which were raised were in the building. Although the frieze looked like a large number of craftsmen, the overall plan was developed by a single artist.

This name is not known but it is assumed that Pheidias or one of his students. The

subject of the frieze is innovative, because it tells a mythological but a fact. It is the time of the procession and tradition of the veil from the people of Athens in patron goddess Athena. On the eastern side, where the entrance of the temple depict Athena, Zeus, Hera and other gods who came to take part in the procession and among them a child who appears to the priest delivers the veil. Drafting, the course and the end 400 forms representing humans and gods, 200 types of animals, such as sheep, cattle and horses.

In the eastern pediment above the entrance shows the birth of Athena. The west pediment, what was visible of the Propylaea, the controversy was Athena

and Poseidon for the possession of the Attic land. Athena gave the olive tree and Poseidon made me spurt sea water from the rock. People and gods decided that Athena had done the best gift and so was this patron goddess of the city.

These, and other" show" the majesty and grandeur of the Parthenon!!