

Greece Classical Era

The Parthenon

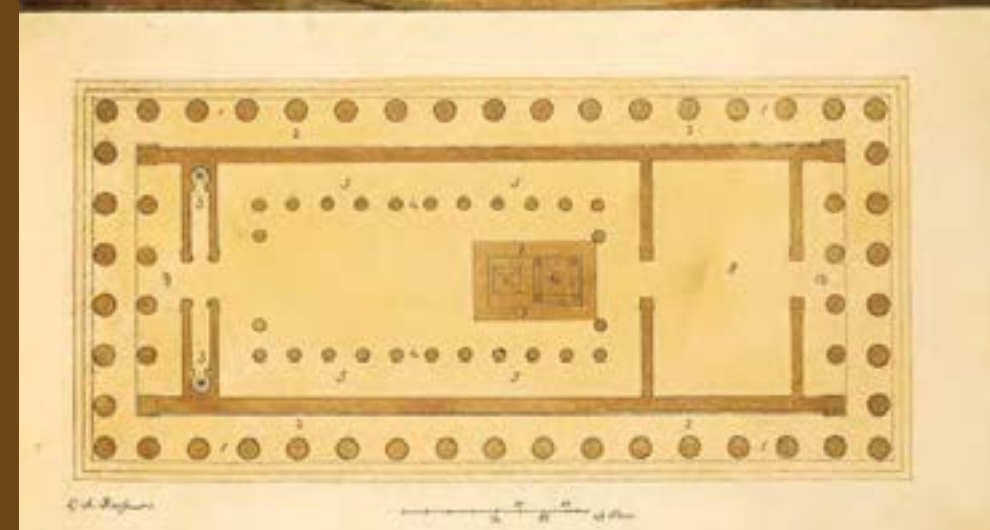


The Parthenon is easily one of the most recognizable buildings in Greece. The enormous building was built in honor of the goddess of Athena. Athena is the Goddess of War. This temple stood as the center of religious life for the Athens.

The Parthenon also showcased Greek Classical style at its best, standing on a 23,000 square foot base and containing 46 outer columns and 19 inner columns, the massive building miraculously contains no straight lines or right angles. All the columns are slightly tapered to give a symmetric appearance. This is a true feature of greek architecture.

92 metopes are located on the exterior walls of the Parthenon, these carved blocks each depict a different mythical battle.

On the inside of the Parthenon resided a 39-foot-tall stature of Athena. Although it no longer exists today, the statue was carved of wood and covered in ivory and gold.



The Greek Classical Era was a period of great innovation. They were able to achieve new heights in arts, architecture, theater and philosophy



Although this Era brought a lot of innovation. There was also a great war between the Persians and Greeks. This war lasted over half a century. Despite all odds The Greeks ended up defeating the great Persian Army. With the defeat of the Persians came the rise of the first democracy.



Pericles, a Greek statesman, was a leader during this time. Pericles consolidated all of the tribute money to serve the citizens of the Athens. He even paid good wages to jurors so that they could afford to participate in public life. With the tribute money he also gave a lot of money to Athenian artists and inventors. He promoted all of the rebuilding and construction of buildings such as the Parthenon and the Odeion concert hall.

The Great Theatre of Epidaurus

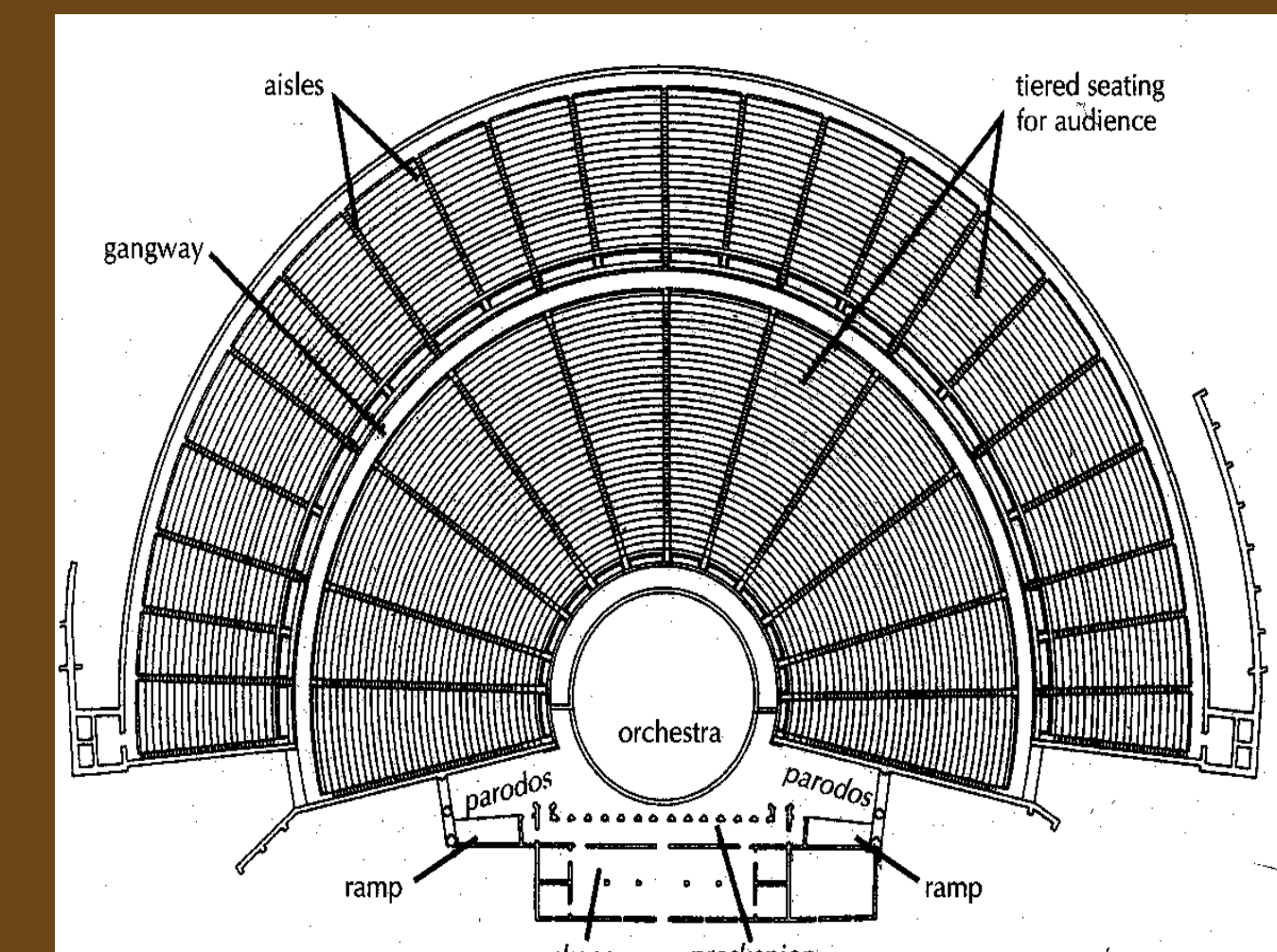


The Great Theatre of Epidaurus was believed to be the perfect theatre of all time. The theater could seat between 13,000-14,000 people.

The theatre was constructed in two separate stages and spanned across two centuries. The original design was designed by Polykleitos the Younger. The original theatre had 34 rows and later 21 more rows were added.

This theatre provided a wide range of entertainment for the Athens, including the worship of the God of medicine, Asclepius.

It is said that a man could stand in the center of the theatre and talk in a normal voice and every individual in the theatre would be able to hear them perfectly. Not only is that, the theatre was constructed with symmetry and beauty.



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