

Acropolis-
Classical-high
classical

PARTHENON



Aerial view of the Acropolis looking southeast,
Athens, Greece.

Model of the Acropolis, Athens, ca. 447 - 432 BCE



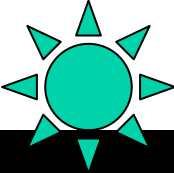
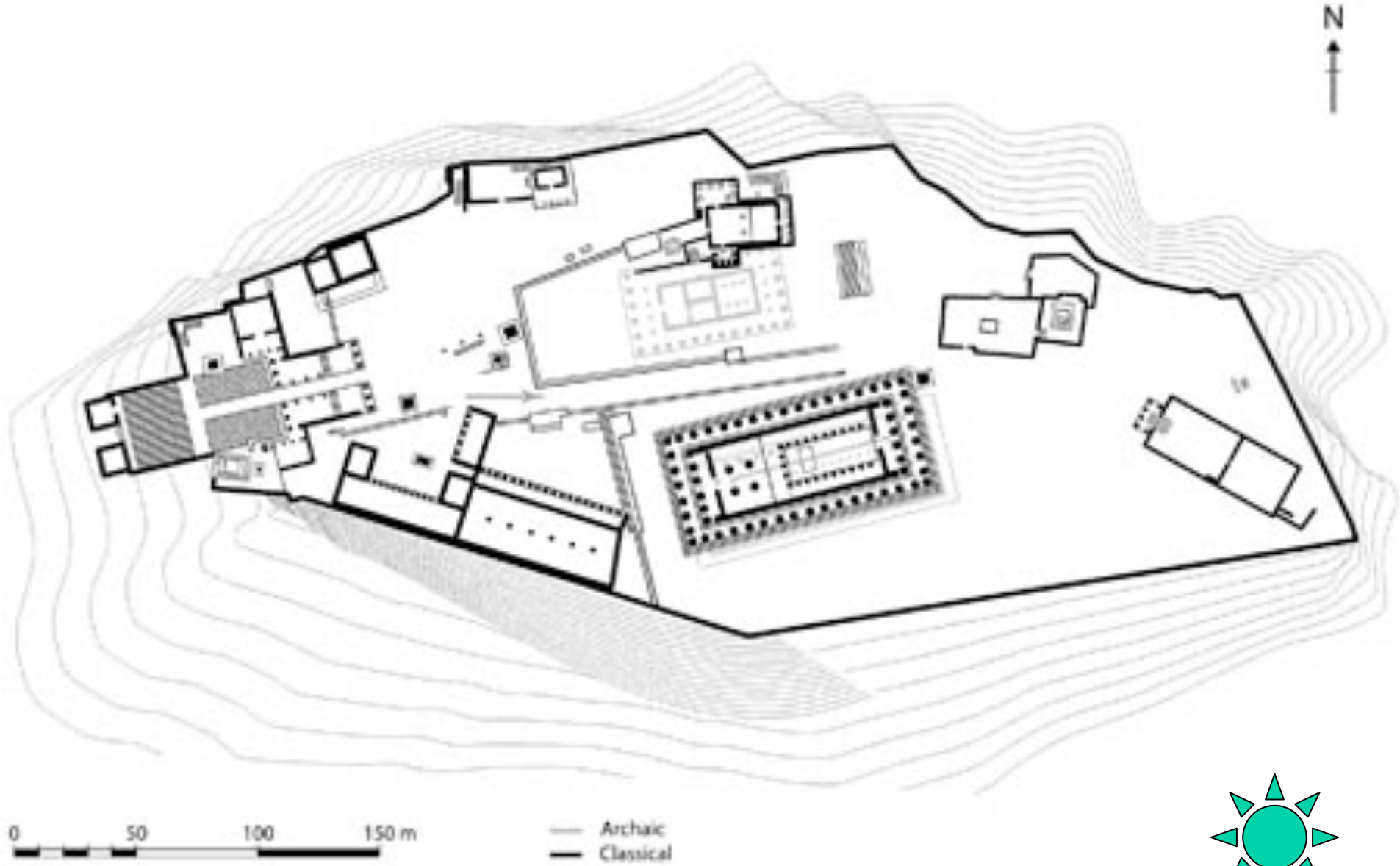
Erechtheion

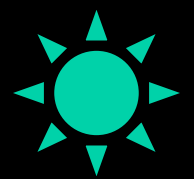
Parthenon

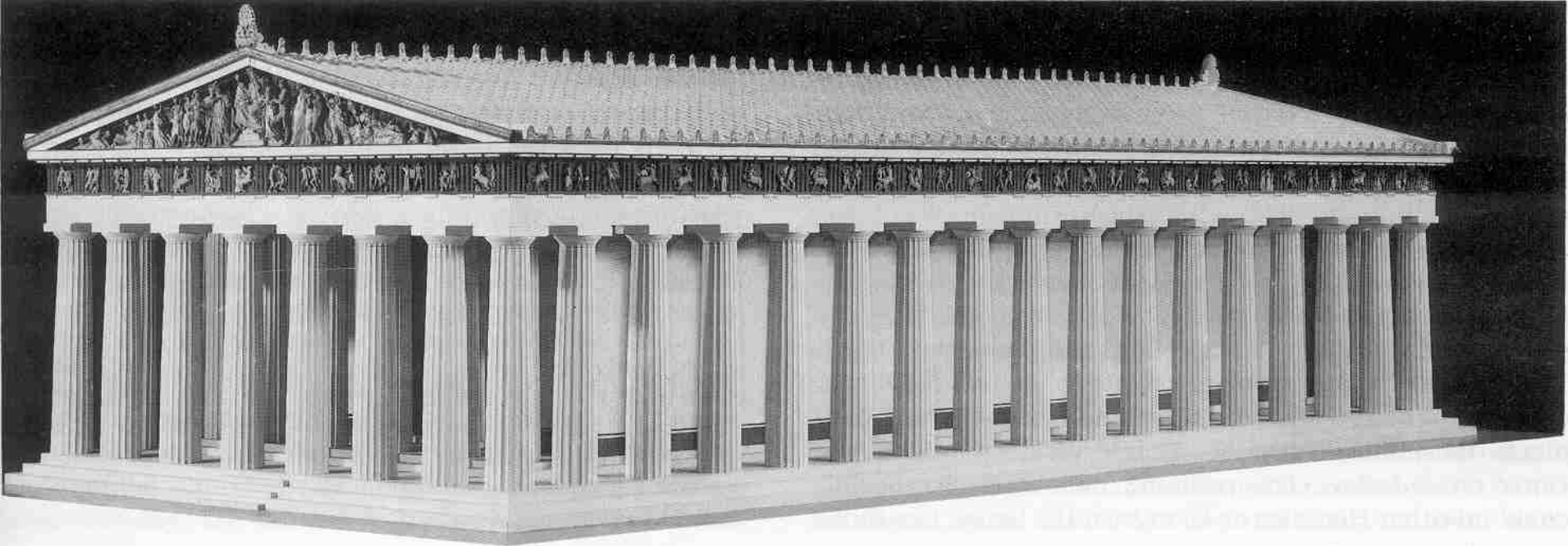
Temple of Athena

Propylaea

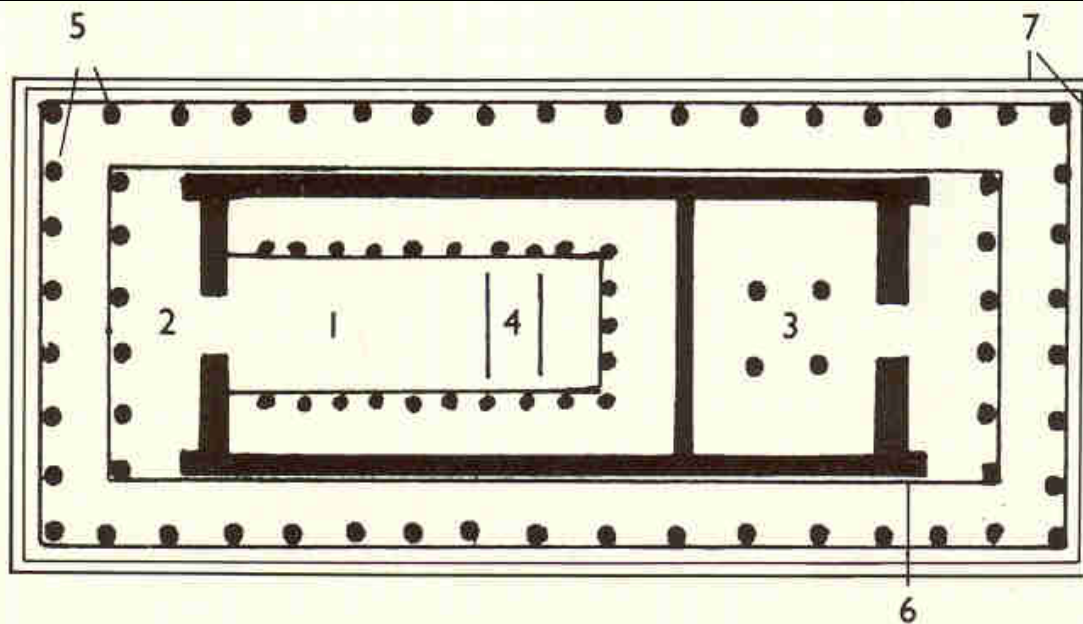
Plan of the Acropolis, Athens, ca. 447 - 432 BCE







- 1 Naos
- 2 Pronaos
- 3 Treasury
- 4 Base of Athena's statue
- 5 Peristyle
- 6 Solid wall
- 7 Steps (stereobate and stylobate)



PHIDIAS,
Athena Parthenos,
in the cella of the
Parthenon, Acropolis,
Athens, Greece,
ca. 438 BCE.
Model of the lost
chryselephantine (cult)
statue.



Plan of the Parthenon

The Parthenon (fig. 7.17) is constructed as a rectangle, which is divided into two smaller rectangular rooms. A front and back porch and a **peristyle (colonnade)**, supported by the three steps of the Doric order, complete the structure. The temple was made entirely of marble, which was cut and fitted without the use of mortar.

The three lines on the perimeter of the plan represent the steps. The black circles indicate columns—those comprising the peristyle number eight on the short sides (east and west) and seventeen on the long sides (north and south), counting the corner columns twice. Each corner column serves a short and a long side, making a smooth visual transition between them.

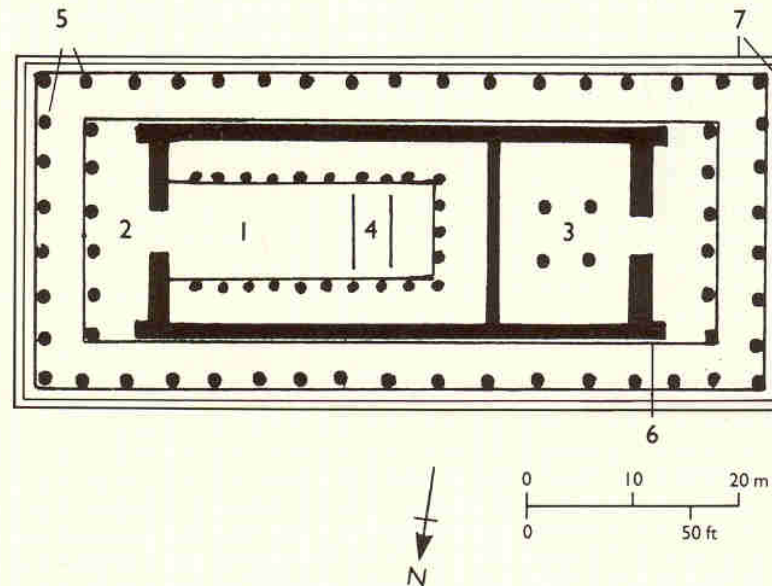
The inside wall of the Parthenon, supported by two steps, consists of six columns on a front and back porch, leading to a solid wall with a doorway to an inner room.

The walls are indicated by thick black lines.

The western entrance leads to the smaller room, which served as a treasury. The eastern entrance leads to the **naos**, or inner sanctuary. It was originally dominated by a monumental gold and ivory statue of Athena—its base is indicated on the plan by the rectangle inside the *naos*. An inner rectangle of Doric columns repeats the shape of the room and surrounds the statue on three sides.

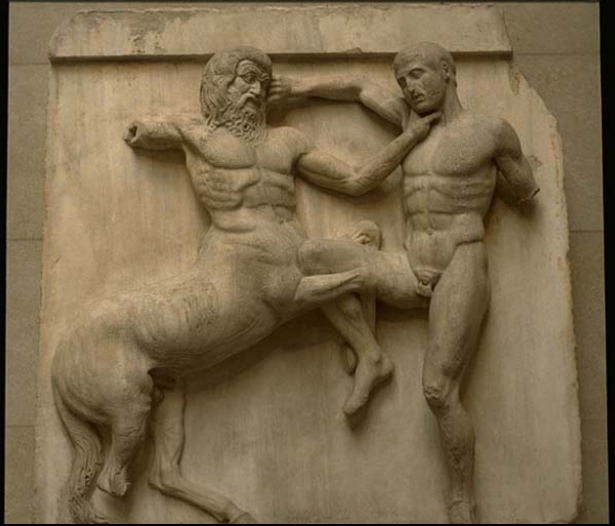
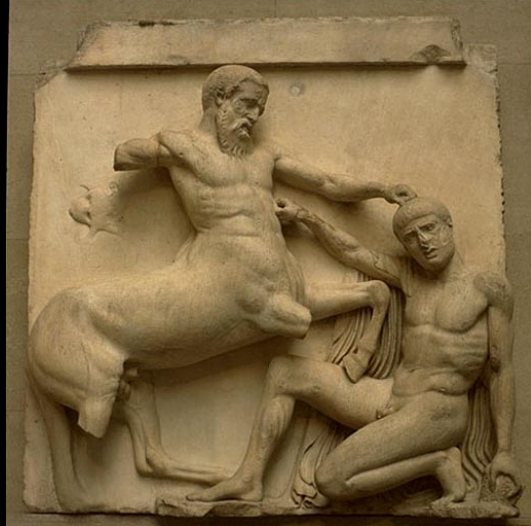
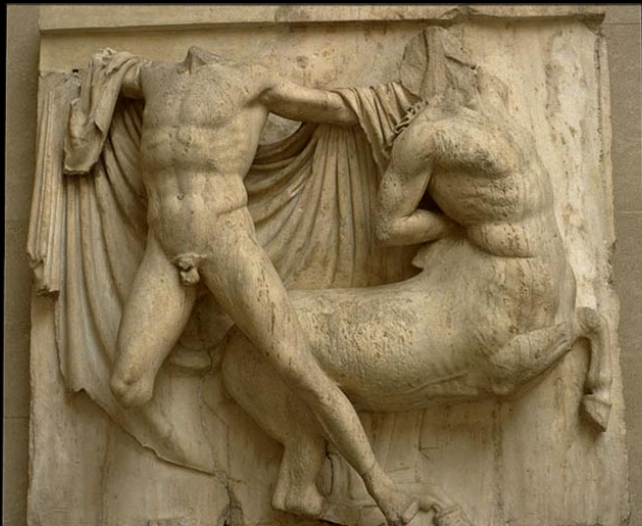
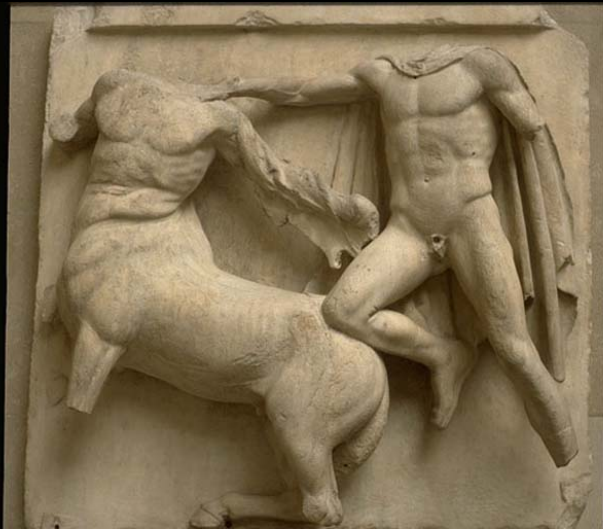
Although constructed primarily in the Doric order, the Parthenon had two features that were Ionic. Firstly, there were four Ionic columns inside the treasury. And secondly, a continuous Ionic frieze ran around the top of the inside wall, which cannot be seen on the plan. The inclusion of Ionic elements in the Parthenon expresses the Athenian interest in harmonizing the architectural and sculptural achievements of eastern and western Greece.

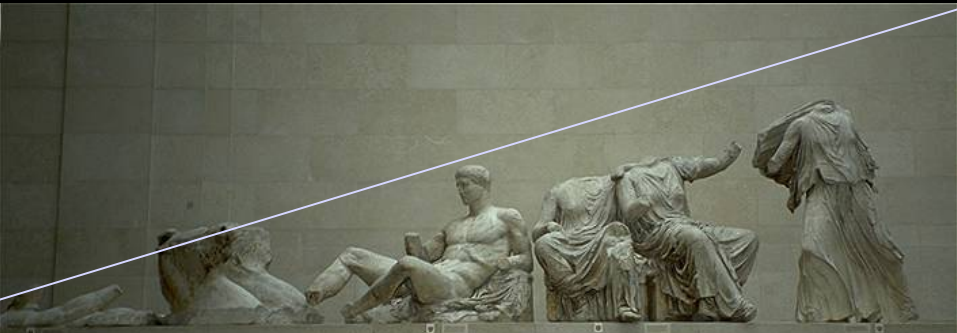
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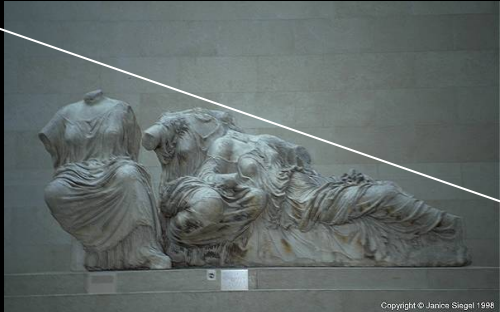
7.17 Plan of the Parthenon.



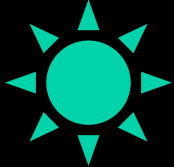
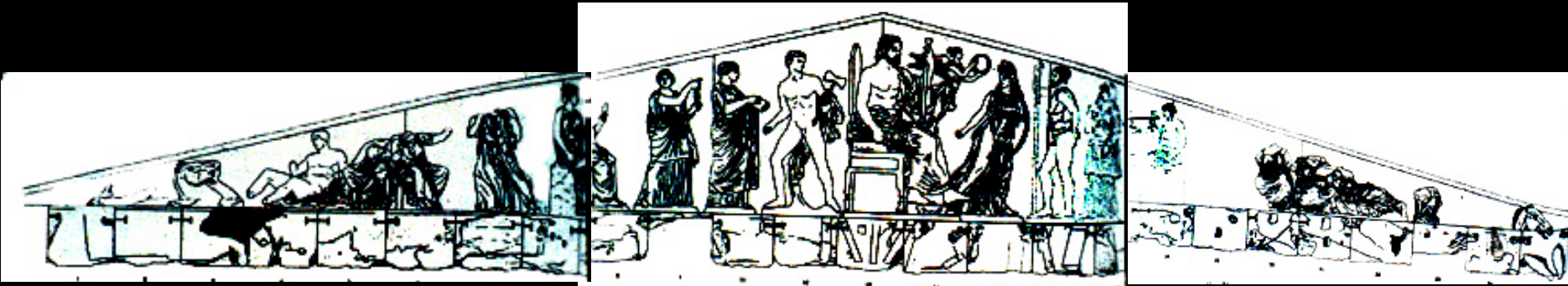




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Helios and his horses, and Dionysos (Herakles?), from the east pediment of the Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens, Greece, ca. 438–432 BCE. Marble, greatest height 4' 3".



Phidias = chief sculptor

→ "Phidias Style"





Three goddesses (Hestia, Dione, and Aphrodite?), from the east pediment of the Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens, Greece, ca. 438–432 BCE. Marble, greatest height 4' 5".





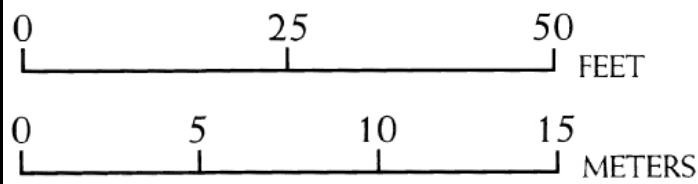
Wow! What a
difference!



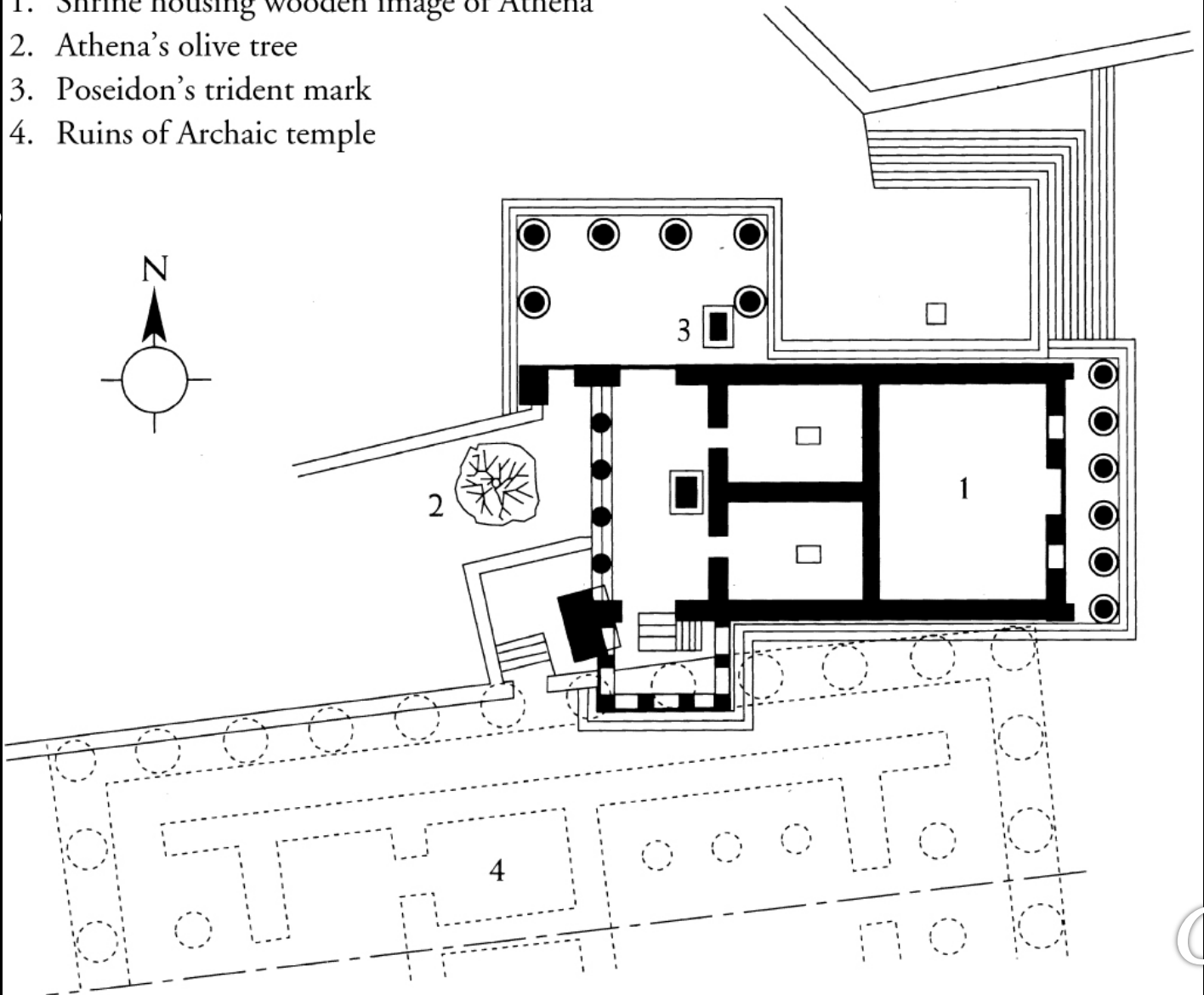
**MNESIKLES, Propylaea (looking southwest),
Acropolis, Athens, Greece, 437–432 BCE.**



Plan of the
Erechtheion,
Acropolis,
Athens,
Greece, ca.
421–405
BCE.



1. Shrine housing wooden image of Athena
2. Athena's olive tree
3. Poseidon's trident mark
4. Ruins of Archaic temple









KALLIKRATES, Temple of Athena Nike,
Acropolis, Athens, Greece, ca. 427–424 BCE.

