

Where Is The Parthenon

Discover the ruins of the Parthenon, one of the most famous and beautiful places in the world! Athens, Greece, is best known for the Parthenon, the ruins of an ancient temple completed in 438 BC to honor the goddess Athena. But what many people don't know is that it only served as a temple for a couple hundred years. It then became a church, then a mosque, and by the end of the 1600s served as a storehouse for munitions. When an enemy army fired hundreds of cannon balls at the Acropolis, one directly hit the Parthenon. Much of the sculpture was destroyed, three hundred people died, and the site fell into ruin. Today, visitors continue to flock to this world famous landmark, which has become a symbol for Ancient Greece, democracy, and modern civilization. Includes black-and-white illustrations and a foldout color map!

A brilliant, glamorous and controversial young archaeologist rekindles the drama of classical Greece for a new readership and traces the history of the Parthenon and the disputed Elgin Marbles. Published to coincide with the Athens Olympics and the parallel cultural campaign for the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece, this objective and highly readable book by an exceptional young archaeologist tells the story of the Parthenon from its origins to the present day, in a sweeping narrative which combines scrupulous historical and archaeological accuracy with controversy and passion. Wide-ranging, authoritative and fascinating, Dorothy King 's book will rekindle the drama of classical antiquity and trace its later history – often highly controversial – right up to the present day. She will develop a strong case against the return of the Marbles to Greece.

The Great Pyramids of Egypt--all kids over the age of five recognize them instantly. These massive tombs were built thousands of years ago, and still no one knows exactly how the ancient Egyptians did it! In this informative account, Dorothy and Thomas Hoobler tell the story of the powerful pharaohs who commissioned the pyramids at Giza and offer a fascinating look at the culture of the afterlife in ancient Egypt, explaining exactly how mummies were made. Easy to read and scrupulously researched, this explores the mysteries that have attracted countless visitors to the pyramids for centuries.

Offers an overview of a classical monument interjected with the discoveries of modern scholarship.

Periklean Athens and Its Legacy

Where Is Stonehenge?

The Athenian Job

The Parthenon Sculptures

The Treasures of the Parthenon and Erechtheion

Among the most debated archaeological problems is the repatriation of cultural objects that have been removed from the country of origin and then dispersed in Museums around the world. The need for the return of cultural objects to their homelands is not only derived from the people they belong to, but also from those they appreciate their value and have archaeological interest in them. However, there are a number of problems revolved around most cases, which prohibit the cultural repatriation to be achieved. The case of the Parthenon Marbles is one of the best-known claims for the repatriation of cultural property, as its sculptures, which constitute an integral part of it, have been removed from the temple and are stored in different Museums. Towards the problem of cultural repatriation, Parthenon Marbles case study is used to research to what extent the Internet can be introduced as a means of providing a form of cultural repatriation through the idea of a Virtual Museum. The argument is supported by the conception, design and construction of a Virtual Museum for the Parthenon Marbles. The web site is a pilot application implementing some sides of the temple, while providing guidelines and techniques for completion of the rest. The development of the web site also provided an opportunity for evaluating tools and techniques used in virtual museums. Finally, the VR Museum concept as a means of repatriation is evaluated, discussing the areas where such an application would be beneficial and also the level of information that can provide for the specified repatriated object(s) according to specific user groups and needs.

The Parthenon sculptures in the British Museum are unrivaled examples of classical Greek art, an inspiration to artists and writers since their creation in the fifth century bce. A superb visual introduction to these wonders of antiquity, this book offers a photographic tour of the most famous of the surviving sculptures from ancient Greece, viewed within their cultural and art-historical context. Ian Jenkins offers an account of the history of the Parthenon and its architectural refinements. He introduces the sculptures as architecture--pediments, metopes, Ionic frieze--and provides an overview of their subject matter and possible meaning for the people of ancient Athens. Accompanying photographs focus on the pediment sculptures that filled the triangular gables at each end of the temple; the metopes that crowned the architrave surmounting the outer columns; and the frieze that ran around the four sides of the building, inside the colonnade. Comparative images, showing the sculptures in full and fine detail, bring out particular features of design and help to contrast Greek ideas with those of other cultures. The book further reflects on how, over 2,500 years, the cultural identity of the Parthenon sculptures has changed. In particular, Jenkins expands on the irony of our intimate knowledge and appreciation of the sculptures--a relationship far more intense than that experienced by their ancient, intended spectators--as they have been transformed from architectural ornaments into objects of art.

In May 2014, four Oklahoma high school graduates plan to canoe the Buffalo River in Arkansas as a last hurrah together before heading off to separate colleges. But the Buffalo is dangerous that year. The powerful river drags their canoe under. Rescue teams find one of the teens drowned, but the other is missing. The next morning, Trianna Ferguson's body is discovered face-down in a smaller tributary miles from where her canoe capsized. Miraculously, she has a pulse. After three days in a coma, Trianna awakes, adamantly claiming she lived in the rural community of Parthenon, Arkansas from the winter of 1918 until the spring of 1921. The senior psychiatrist assigned her case desperately tries to unravel the mystery of what truly happened to the young woman before it is too late. Parthenon Revisited is a story about a life perilously suspended between two centuries.

Ruminates on ancient remains and antiquities, illuminating an important element of contemporary cultural life: the dynamic between loss and delight.

The Stones of the Parthenon

The Greek Revolution

Problems and Perspectives

The Parthenon and Liberal Education

The Encyclopaedia Britannica

Traces the history of the Parthenon, explains how and why its sculptures and friezes were taken to Britain, and discusses the arguments for returning them

A detailed history of the Parthenon exploring its construction and restoration.

Most visitors to the Acropolis in Athens pause to wonder how the large marble pieces were hauled up the sacred mount. In fact, even with today's far more advanced construction equipment, it would be impossible to match the precision with which the ancient builders built the imposing structures of the Parthenon in just eight years! The Stones of the Parthenon is a riveting investigation of the technological achievements of the ancient Greeks. This highly readable account explains how an 11-ton Doric column capital was quarried and transported to Athens. The author's intricate line drawings clearly illustrate the methods and tools employed in the accomplishment of this feat of ancient craftsmanship.

Built in the fifth century b.c., the Parthenon has been venerated for more than two millennia as the West's ultimate paragon of beauty and proportion. Since the Enlightenment, it has also come to represent our political ideals, the lavish temple to the goddess Athena serving as the model for our most hallowed civic architecture. But how much do the values of those who built the Parthenon truly correspond with our own? And apart from the significance with which we have invested it, what exactly did this marvel of human hands mean to those who made it? In this revolutionary book, Joan Breton Connelly challenges our most basic assumptions about the Parthenon and the ancient Athenians. Beginning with the natural environment and its rich mythic associations, she re-creates the development of the Acropolis—the Sacred Rock at the heart of the city-state—from its prehistoric origins to its Periklean glory days as a constellation of temples among which the Parthenon stood supreme. In particular, she probes the Parthenon's legendary frieze: the 525-foot-long relief sculpture that originally encircled the upper reaches before it was partially destroyed by Venetian cannon fire (in the seventeenth century) and most of what remained was shipped off to Britain (in the nineteenth century) among the Elgin marbles. The frieze's vast enigmatic procession—a dazzling pageant of cavalymen and elders, musicians and maidens—has for more than two hundred years been thought to represent a scene of annual civic celebration in the birthplace of democracy. But thanks to a once-lost play by Euripides (the discovery of which, in the wrappings of a Hellenistic Egyptian mummy, is only one of this book's intriguing adventures), Connelly has uncovered a long-buried meaning, a story of human sacrifice set during the city's mythic founding. In a society startlingly preoccupied with cult ritual, this story was at the core of what it meant to be Athenian. Connelly reveals a world that beggars our popular notions of Athens as a city of staid philosophers, rationalists, and rhetoricians, a world in which our modern secular conception of democracy would have been simply incomprehensible. The Parthenon's full significance has been obscured until now owing in no small part, Connelly argues, to the frieze's dismemberment. And so her investigation concludes with a call to reunite the pieces, in order that what is perhaps the greatest single work of art surviving from antiquity may be viewed more nearly as its makers intended. Marshalling a breathtaking range of textual and visual evidence, full of fresh insights woven into a thrilling narrative that brings the distant past to life, *The Parthenon Enigma* is sure to become a landmark in our understanding of the civilization from which we claim cultural descent.

The Secret Lives of Buildings

A Dictionary Of Arts, Sciences, Literature And General Information (Volume I) A To Androphagi

Greek Architecture and Its Sculpture

Everything You Should Know About Athens and Rome

An Introduction

*The Elgin Marbles, designed and executed by Phidias to adorn the Parthenon, are some of the most beautiful sculptures of ancient Greece. In 1801 Lord Elgin, then British ambassador to the Turkish government in Athens, had pieces of the frieze sawn off and removed to Britain, where they remain, igniting a storm of controversy which has continued to the present day. In the first full-length work on this fiercely debated issue, Christopher Hitchens recounts the history of these precious sculptures and forcefully makes the case for their return to Greece. Drawing out the artistic, moral, legal and political perspectives of the argument, Hitchens's eloquent prose makes *The Elgin Marbles* an invaluable contribution to one of the most important cultural controversies of our times.*

Assuming no prior knowledge, this book introduces the reader to a selection of sites and temples, exploring them in detail and explaining all technical terms along the way. Intended for college-level students and the interested general reader, this book aims to equip the student of Greek architecture for further study, and can also serve as a handbook for visitors to the sanctuaries. The book covers many of the most popular sites, including Delphi, Olympia and the Athenian Acropolis. In this second edition there are new chapters on Western Greece, covering the site of Paestum in Magna Graecia (South Italy), and the unique temple of Olympian Zeus in Acragas, Sicily. The book also offers a concise account of the evolution of Greek architecture, explores aesthetic ideas underlying Greek architectural design, and gives consideration to specific buildings in their social and religious context. This second edition has expanded the discussion of the most important temples and lays emphasis on architectural sculpture as part of the meaning of the whole building. Along with an updated bibliography and a glossary, an abundance of plans, photos and drawings helps clarify the text.

In this book, early fluent readers will marvel at the Parthenon while learning about its history, location, uses, and architecture. Vibrant, full-color photos and carefully leveled text will engage young readers as they learn more about ancient Greece the cultural history behind this temple. A Take a Look! infographic aids understanding, sidebars present interesting, supplementary information, and an At a Glance recap offers a map and quick stats on the historical site. Children can learn more about the Parthenon using our safe search engine that provides relevant, age-appropriate websites. Parthenon also features reading tips for teachers and parents, a table of contents, a glossary, and an index. Parthenon is part of Jump!'s Whole Wide World series.

A sweeping narrative history of Athens, telling the three-thousand-year story of the birthplace of Western civilization. Even on the most smog-bound of days, the rocky outcrop on which the Acropolis stands is visible above the sprawling roof-scape of the Greek capital. Athens presents one of the most recognizable and symbolically potent panoramas of any of the world's cities: the pillars and pediments of the Parthenon – the temple dedicated to Athena, goddess of wisdom, that crowns the Acropolis – dominate a city whose name is synonymous for many with civilization itself. It is hard not to feel the hand of history in such a place. The birthplace of democracy, Western philosophy and theatre, Athens' importance cannot be understated. Few cities have enjoyed a history so rich in artistic creativity and the making of ideas; or one so curiously patterned by alternating cycles of

turbulence and quietness. From the legal reforms of the lawmaker Solon in the sixth century BCE to the travails of early twenty-first century Athens, as it struggles with the legacy of the economic crises of the 2000s, Clark brings the city's history to life, evoking its cultural richness and political resonance in this epic, kaleidoscopic history.

Naxos. From the Precursor of the Parthenon to the Crusaders

1821 and the Making of Modern Europe

The Christian Destruction of the Classical World

From the Ruins of the Parthenon to the Vegas Strip in Thirteen Stories

City of Wisdom

The late fifth century BC was the golden age of ancient Athens. Under the leadership of the renowned soldier-statesman Perikles, Athenians began rebuilding the Akropolis, where they created the still awe-inspiring Parthenon. Athenians also reached a zenith of artistic achievement in sculpture, vase painting, and architecture, which provided continuing inspiration for many succeeding generations. The specially commissioned essays in this volume offer a fresh, innovative panorama of the art, architecture, history, culture, and influence of Periklean Athens. Written by leading experts in the field, the articles cover a wide range of topics, including: An evaluation of Perikles' military leadership during the early stages of the Peloponnesian War. Iconographical and iconological studies of vase paintings, wall paintings, and sculpture. Explorations of the Parthenon and other monuments of the Athenian Akropolis. The legacy of Periklean Athens and its influence upon later art. Assessments of the modern reception of the Akropolis. As a whole, this collection of essays proves that even a well-explored field such as Periklean Athens can yield new treasures when mined by perceptive and seasoned investigators.

The most powerful case yet made for the return of the Parthenon Marbles The Parthenon Marbles (formerly known as the Elgin Marbles), designed and executed by Pheidias to adorn the Parthenon, are perhaps the greatest of all classical sculptures. In 1801, Lord Elgin, then ambassador to the Turkish government, had chunks of the frieze sawn off and shipped to England, where they were subsequently seized by Parliament and sold to the British Museum to help pay off his debts. This scandal, exacerbated by the inept handling of the sculptures by their self-appointed guardians, remains unresolved to this day. In his fierce, eloquent account of a shameful piece of British imperial history, Christopher Hitchens makes the moral, artistic, legal and political case for re-unifying the Parthenon frieze in Athens. The opening of the New Acropolis Museum emphatically trumps the British Museum's long-standing (if always questionable) objection that there is nowhere in Athens to house the Parthenon Marbles. With contributions by Nadine Gordimer and Professor Charalambos Bouras, The Parthenon Marbles will surely end all arguments about where these great treasures belong, and help bring a two-centuries-old disgrace to a just conclusion.

Each volume includes all the necessary materials for the comprehensive study of a work of art:An illustration section showing the complete work of art, details, preliminary studies, and iconographic sources;An introductory essay by the editor;Documents and literary sources;Critical essays from the art-historical literature.

Through the 19th century, as archaeology started to emerge as a systematic discipline, plaster casting became a widely-adopted technique, newly applied by archaeologists to document and transmit discoveries from their expeditions. The Parthenon sculptures were some of the first to be cast. In the late 18th century and the first years of the 19th century, the French artist Fauvel and Lord Elgin's men conducted campaigns on the Athenian Acropolis. Both created casts of parts of the Parthenon sculptures that they did not remove and these were sent back to France and Britain where they were esteemed and displayed alongside other, original sections. Henceforth, casting was established as an essential archaeological tool and grew exponentially over the course of the century. Such casts are now not only fascinating historical objects but may also be considered time capsules, capturing the details of important ancient works when they were first moulded in centuries past. This book examines the role of 19th century casts as an archaeological resource and explores how their materiality and spread impacted the reception of the Parthenon sculptures and other Greek and Roman works. Investigation of their historical context is combined with analysis of new digital models of the Parthenon sculptures and their casts. Sensitive 3D imaging techniques allow investigation of the surface markings of the objects in exceptionally fine detail and enable quantitative comparative studies comparing the originals and the casts. The 19th century casts are found to be even more accurate, but also complex, than anticipated; through careful study of their multiple layers, we can retrieve surface information now lost from the originals through weathering and vandalism.

An Essay on the Mode by Which Light Was Introduced Into Greek and Roman Temples (Classic Reprint)

The Parthenon Bomber

From Antiquity to the Present

Elgin's Loot and the Case for Returning Plundered Treasure

Athena and Eden

The two hundred fragments of these stelai which have survived are the only evidence for these cult objects, gifts to Athena, and treasures of the city, since the items themselves have long since vanished - either stolen, melted down, or disintegrated. This volume presents the evidence for these ancient treasures for the first time, and provides data with important implications for the

history of Athens and Greek religion. Chapters include a history of the treasures on the Acropolis, catalogues of each object kept in the Opisthodomus, Proneos, Parthenon, Hekatompedos Neos, and Erechtheion, and an analysis of the individual worshippers and allied-city states who gave gifts and offerings to their goddess, Athena.

From Athens and Arcadia on one side of the Aegean Sea and from Ionia, Lycia, and Karia on the other, this book brings together some of the great monuments of classical antiquity--among them two of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the later temple of Artemis at Ephesos and the Mausoleum at Halikarnassos. With 250 photographs and specially commissioned line drawings, the book comprises a monumental narrative of the art and architecture that gave form, direction, and meaning to much of Western culture. *Where Is the Parthenon?* Penguin

Winner of the Duff Cooper Prize • One of *The Economist's* top history books of the year From one of our leading historians, an important new history of the Greek War of Independence--the ultimate worldwide liberal cause célèbre of the age of Byron, Europe's first nationalist uprising, and the beginning of the downward spiral of the Ottoman Empire--published two hundred years after its outbreak As Mark Mazower shows us in his enthralling and definitive new account, myths about the Greek War of Independence outpaced the facts from the very beginning, and for good reason. This was an unlikely cause, against long odds, a disorganized collection of Greek patriots up against what was still one of the most storied empires in the world, the Ottomans. The revolutionaries needed all the help they could get. And they got it as Europeans and Americans embraced the idea that the heirs to ancient Greece, the wellspring of Western civilization, were fighting for their freedom against the proverbial Eastern despot, the Turkish sultan. This was Christianity versus Islam, now given urgency by new ideas about the nation-state and democracy that were shaking up the old order. Lord Byron is only the most famous of the combatants who went to Greece to fight and die--along with many more who followed events passionately and supported the cause through art, music, and humanitarian aid. To many who did go, it was a rude awakening to find that the Greeks were a far cry from their illustrious forebears, and were often hard to tell apart from the Ottomans. Mazower does full justice to the realities on the ground as a revolutionary conspiracy triggered outright rebellion, and a fraying and distracted Ottoman leadership first missed the plot and then overreacted disastrously. He shows how and why ethnic cleansing commenced almost immediately on both sides. By the time the dust settled, Greece was free, and Europe was changed forever. It was a victory for a completely new kind of politics--international in its range and affiliations, popular in its origins, romantic in sentiment, and radical in its goals. It was here on the very edge of Europe that the first successful revolution took place in which a people claimed liberty for themselves and overthrew an entire empire to attain it, transforming diplomatic norms and the direction of European politics forever, and inaugurating a new world of nation-states, the world in which we still live.

Parthenon

The Real Life of the Parthenon

A Novella

Imperial Spoils

On-line Virtual Museums: an application of on-line VR Museum for the Parthenon Marbles. Internet: a means of cultural repatriation

Discusses the importance of the early history of Greek mathematics to education and civic life through a study of the Parthenon and dialogues of Plato.

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. So that the book is never forgotten we have represented this book in a print format as the same form as it was originally first published. Hence any marks or annotations seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

National Learning Association presents: ATHENS AND ROME Are your children curious about Athens and Rome? Would they like to know what the Acropolis looks like? Have they learnt what the Parthenon is or why the Catholic Church is popular in Rome? Inside this book, your children will begin a journey that will satisfy their curiosity by answering questions like these and many more! EVERYTHING YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT: ATHENS AND ROME will allow your child to learn more about the wonderful world in which we live, with a fun and engaging approach that will light a fire in their imagination. We're raising our children in an era where attention spans are continuously decreasing. National Learning Association provides a fun, and interactive way of keep your children engaged and looking forward to learn, with beautiful pictures, coupled with the amazing, fun facts. Get your kids learning today! Pick up your copy of National Learning Association EVERYTHING YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT: ATHENS AND ROME book now! Table of Contents Chapter 1- Where is Athens? Chapter 2- What Famous People Come From Athens? Chapter 3- What is the Tallest Building in Athens? Chapter 4- What is the Parthenon? Chapter 5- What is the Erechtheion? Chapter 6- What is the Acropolis?

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A novel at once metaphorical and iconoclastic, *The Parthenon Bomber* exposes the painful and maddening paradox of contemporary Greece. "Blow up the Acropolis" was the 1944 call to action by the surrealist circle the Harbingers of Chaos. Sixty years later, a young man obliges. The Parthenon has been destroyed, the city orphaned. Is it still Athens? All eyes are on the empty hill, now smoky and ashen. Cries of distress, indifference, and fanaticism fill the air. What were his reasons? How will he be punished for this unspeakable act of violence? What does it mean for Greece, now deprived of its greatest symbol? This provocative tale reveals the unique dilemma of a country still searching for an identity beyond its past as the birthplace of Western civilization.

The Curious Case of the Elgin Marbles

The Case for Reunification

Where Is the Parthenon?

The Parthenon Enigma

The Parthenon

While the sculpted Ionic frieze of the Parthenon with its galloping horsemen and classically portrayed gods is reproduced in every art history text and has been much studied by scholars, no single book has yet been devoted to all its myriad aspects. This study by classical archaeologist and art historian Jenifer Neils breaks new ground by considering all aspects of this complex and controversial monument. Although the frieze has been studied for over two hundred years, most scholarship has sought an overall interpretation of the iconography rather than focusing on the sculpture's visual language, essential for a full understanding of the narrative. Neils' study not only decodes the language of the frieze, but also analyzes its conception and design, style and content, as well as its impact on later art. Unusual for its wide-ranging approach to the frieze, this book also brings ethical reasoning to bear on the issue of its possible repatriation as part of the on-going Elgin Marble debate. As one of the foremost examples of the high classical style and the finest expression of mid-fifth century Athenian ideology, the Parthenon frieze is without doubt one of the major monuments of western civilization, and as such deserves to be understood in all its dimensions. The accompanying CD-ROM contains a virtual reality Macromedia Director movie of the complete frieze, based on the plaster casts in the Skulpturhalle in Basel, Switzerland. Developed by Rachel Rosenzweig of the Department of Greek and Roman Art of the Cleveland Museum of Art, the casts are arranged in conformity with Neils' reconstruction and enable the user to view them in succession, as if walking around the Parthenon. The CD-ROM requires a computer running either MAC OS 8.01 or later, or Windows 95 or later. *Athena and Eden* reveals the surprising identity of Athena and unlocks the long-hidden meaning of the sculptures which graced the east faade of her famous temple, the Parthenon. Greek myths tell us much about the sculptures, but the key to their correct interpretation lies elsewhere. The simple secret: Genesis and the Parthenon sculptures tell the same story from opposite viewpoints.

A New York Times Notable Book, winner of the Jerwood Award from the Royal Society of Literature, a New York Times Book Review Editors' Choice, and named a Book of the Year by the Telegraph, Spectator, Observer, and BBC History Magazine, this bold new history of the rise of Christianity shows how its radical followers helped to annihilate Greek and Roman civilizations. *The Darkening Age* is the largely unknown story of how a militant religion deliberately attacked and suppressed the teachings of the Classical world, ushering in centuries of unquestioning adherence to "one true faith." Despite the long-held notion that the early Christians were meek and mild, going to their martyrs' deaths singing hymns of love and praise, the truth, as Catherine Nixey reveals, is very different. Far from being meek and mild, they were violent, ruthless, and fundamentally intolerant. Unlike the polytheistic world, in which the addition of one new religion made no fundamental difference to the old ones, this new ideology stated not only that it was the way, the truth, and the light but that, by extension, every single other way was wrong and had to be destroyed. From the first century to the sixth, those who didn't fall into step with its beliefs were pursued in every possible way: social, legal, financial, and physical. Their altars were upturned and their temples demolished, their statues hacked to pieces, and their priests killed. It was an annihilation. Authoritative, vividly written, and utterly compelling, this is a remarkable debut from a brilliant young historian.

Examines the history of Byzantine Athens, and especially the Parthenon, which became a Christian church and major site of pilgrimage.

Should They be Returned to Greece?

The Hidden Meaning of the Parthenon's East Facade

Where Are the Great Pyramids?

The Darkening Age

The Christian Parthenon

A strikingly original, beautifully narrated history of Western architecture and the cultural transformations that it represents Concrete, marble, steel, brick: little else made by human hands seems as stable, as immutable, as a building. Yet the life of any structure is neither fixed nor timeless. Outliving their original contexts and purposes, buildings are forced to adapt to each succeeding age. To survive, they must become shape-shifters. In an inspired refashioning of architectural history, Edward Hollis recounts more than a dozen stories of such metamorphosis, highlighting the way in which even the most familiar structures all change over time into "something rich and strange." The Parthenon, that epitome of a ruined temple, was for centuries a working church and then a mosque; the cathedral of Notre Dame was "restored" to a design that none of its original makers would have recognized. Remains of the Berlin Wall, meanwhile, which was once gleefully smashed and bulldozed, are now treated as precious relics. With *The Secret Lives of Buildings*, Edward Hollis recounts the most enthralling of these metamorphoses and shows how buildings have come to embody the history of Western culture.

The most powerful case yet made for the return of the Parthenon Marbles The Parthenon Marbles (formerly known as the Elgin Marbles), designed and executed by Pheidias to adorn the Parthenon, are perhaps the greatest of all classical sculptures. In 1801, Lord Elgin, then ambassador to the Turkish government, had chunks of the frieze sawn off and shipped to England, where they were subsequently seized by Parliament and sold to the British Museum to help pay off his debts. This scandal, exacerbated by the inept handling of the sculptures by their self-appointed guardians, remains unresolved to this day. In his fierce, eloquent account of a shameful piece of British imperial history, Christopher Hitchens makes the moral, artistic, legal and political case for re-unifying the Parthenon frieze in Athens. The opening of the New Acropolis Museum emphatically trumps the British Museum's long-standing (if always questionable) objection that there is nowhere in Athens to house the Parthenon Marbles. With contributions by Nadine Gordimer and Professor Charalambos Bouras, *The Parthenon Marbles* will surely end all arguments about where these great treasures belong, and help bring a two-centuries-old disgrace to a just conclusion.

Helen's dismay molded a perplexed scowl on her face and then it dawned on her. Why aren't these in Greece? They have a brand new state-of-the-art museum in Athens. It's called the Acropolis Museum. This is where the Parthenon Marbles belong, she told herself and there was no other reason in her mind that could sway her otherwise. In 1805, Lord Elgin, the British Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, stole the majority of the Parthenon sculptures from Greece, and by doing so, he pulled off the biggest heist known to man. Nearly two hundred years later, after visiting the British Museum's Parthenon exhibit for the very first time, Helen Eleutheria, the daughter of a notorious Greek gangster, becomes infuriated and sets the stage for the second biggest heist in history. Meanwhile on the other side of the world, Interpol's Antiquity and Art Investigator Jimmy Takis is fed up with his job and is ready to throw in the towel, when his last investigation aboard a cargo ship gets hijacked by pirates. His partner Frankie Russo does everything she can to save his life, but it is to no avail and she barely escapes with her own life. However, Frankie learns all too late that Jimmy survives and that he gets recruited by Helen to steal the Parthenon Marbles from the British Museum. It's now a race against time to stop the thieves, as well as a second chance for Frankie to save her partner, but not everything is as it seems. This satirical British crime romp openly calls out the British Museum for the age-old controversy associated with the Parthenon Marbles.

Unravel some of the riddles of Stonehenge, one of the most famous and mysterious monuments in the world! Where is Stonehenge? That's an easy question to answer. It sits on the Salisbury Plain in Southern England. But what is the meaning of these strange circles of stones? Was Stonehenge a religious site to honor the dead? Or a sacred place of healing? Or perhaps an astrological calendar? These are much harder questions to answer. However, in an engaging and easy-to-read account, True Kelley puts forth all theories--past as well as current ones--about Stonehenge and the people who four thousand years ago managed to build this amazing monument.

The Elgin Marbles

Greek Sanctuaries and Temple Architecture

Athens

The Parthenon Frieze

The biggest question in the world of art and culture concerns the return of property taken without consent. Throughout history, conquerors or colonial masters have taken artefacts from subjugated peoples, who now want them returned from museums and private collections in Europe and the USA. The controversy rages on over the Elgin Marbles, and has been given immediacy by figures such as France's President Macron, who says he will order French museums to return hundreds of artworks acquired by force or fraud in Africa, and by British opposition leader Jeremy Corbyn, who has pledged that a Labour government would return the Elgin Marbles to Greece. Elsewhere, there is a debate in Belgium about whether the Africa Museum, newly opened with 120,000 items acquired mainly by armed forces in the Congo, should close. Although there is an international convention dated 1970 that deals with the restoration of artefacts stolen since that time, there is no agreement on the rules of law or ethics which should govern the fate of objects forcefully or lawlessly acquired in previous centuries. *Who Owns History?* delves into the crucial debate over the Elgin Marbles, but also offers a system for the return of cultural property based on human rights law principles that are being developed by the courts. It is not a legal text, but rather an examination of how the past can be experienced by everyone, as well as by the people of the country of origin.

Excerpt from *The Parthenon: An Essay on the Mode by Which Light Was Introduced Into Greek and Roman Temples* The only architect of eminence who subsequently has adopted De Quincy's proposal of a circular roof to Greek temples is Edward F. Falkener. In his 'daedalus'² he adopted a semicircular roof for the Parthenon, employing in its defence the same arguments that were used by De Quincy, but adopting them mainly because, except by means of a vault, he fancied he could not find room for the colossal height of the statue of Minerva as described by Pliny.³ This however is a difficulty entirely of his own raising. He assumes that the 26 cubits of Pliny apply only to the statue of the goddess, exclusive of the pedestal on which she stands, while the description, taken as a whole, seems to imply that Pliny included the pedestal with its sculptures as part of the group, and that his measurement of height was taken from the floor line. But even if this were not so there are other means, without resorting to the extreme expedient of vaulting, by which the statue, with a moderate pedestal, could be accommodated under a properly designed roof. But of this hereafter. Meanwhile it is curious to observe how much our knowledge of the details of Greek architecture has progressed during the half-century that has elapsed between the publication of these two works. Instead of the weak mean vault of De Quincy we have one of great architectural beauty and strength; but this only serves to bring out more forcibly the defects of the system. To leave an opening in the eye of a dome is mechanically correct. It relieves the vault of weight, where weight is injurious to stability, and, with a circular rim round it, its form is constructively correct in every respect. But on the other hand to cut a square opening in a wagon vault - to remove the keystone in fact - is an architectural solecism which we may feel sure the sense of architectural propriety in a Greek would never have tolerated in any vault, either in stone or wood. Besides this, the wandering light from a naked skylight would have been most inartistic and disagreeable; not only because of the glaring sun that must have shone on the worshippers at mid-day, but of the rain and snow against which, on this system, it was impossible to provide any protection. Everything, in fact, combined to render this mode of lighting the temple most objectionable, while the gain in height was insignificant. In the section, Plate III. Of this work, the thickness from the summit outside to the under side of the beam is 7 feet. In Mr. Falkener's section (page 18) it is 5 feet, with difficulties of construction which seem almost insuperable. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

You want to discover the treasures of one of the culturally richest and yet mostly unknown Greek islands? This is the book for you! (look also for the colour edition) This book describes, through a travel story and a large number of black and white photos, the known and unknown treasures of one of the culturally richest and yet not enough known islands of Greece. Having been the cultural and political centre of the Cyclades from ancient times to the Middle Ages, Naxos boasts a wealth of cultural treasures, covering a wide time range. The island's spectacular beaches resulted in the treasures of the hinterland remaining unknown to the wide public. This book endeavours to cover this omission and give a glimpse of this cultural richness to the visitor who desires to discover it. Among other things, it presents the most impressive kouroi of ancient Greece, temples that are considered the precursors of the Parthenon, unique iconoclastic and other Byzantine churches that compose what is called the Mystras of the Aegean. Also, one of the best preserved fortified medieval settlements of the Aegean composing an islet from Greece of Latin domination that made it to our days, monasteries that housed schools of international fame, feudal towers and picturesque villages. Although these treasures are presented through a hiking tour, also those who don't hike can see them, since

they are also accessible by car. The author of this book holds a PhD in Architectural History from the National Technical University of Athens and a master in heritage preservation from the Ecole de Chaillot of Paris. He is a professor in the University of the Peloponnese, where he teaches these subjects. He is also a fervent cultural hiker. His travel books (mostly about Greece) are addressed to a public with a special interest in cultural sites. In order to help the readers better understand and remember these sites, they are written as a guided tour, including encounters with interesting people and other personal travel experiences which could help the readers organise their own trip beyond the tourist clichés.

The ruined silhouette of the Parthenon on its hill above Athens is one of the world's most famous images. Its 'looted' Elgin Marbles are a global cause celebre. But what actually are they? In a revised and updated edition, Mary Beard, award winning writer, reviewer and leading Cambridge classicist, tells the history and explains the significance of the Parthenon, the temple of the virgin goddess Athena, the divine patroness of ancient Athens.

The Parthenon Marbles

Parthenon Revisited

Who Owns History?

Classicism and Pilgrimage in Byzantine Athens

Casting the Parthenon Sculptures from the Eighteenth Century to the Digital Age