The Parthenon

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The Parthenon is a temple of the Greek goddess Athena, whom the people of Athens considered their protector. Its construction began in 447 BC and was completed in 438 BC on the Athenian Acropolis, It is the most important surviving building of Classical Greece,. Its decorative sculptures are considered some of the high points of Greek art. The Parthenon is regarded as an enduring symbol of Ancient Greece and of Athenian democracy and one of the world's greatest cultural monuments.

• The Parthenon itself replaced an older temple of Athena, which historians call the Pre-Parthenon or Older Parthenon, that was destroyed in the Persian invasion of 480 BC. Like most Greek temples, the Parthenon was used as a treasury. In the 6th century AD, the Parthenon was converted into a Christian church dedicated to the Virgin Mary. After the Ottoman Turk conquest, it was turned into a mosque in the early 1460s, and it had a minaret built in it.

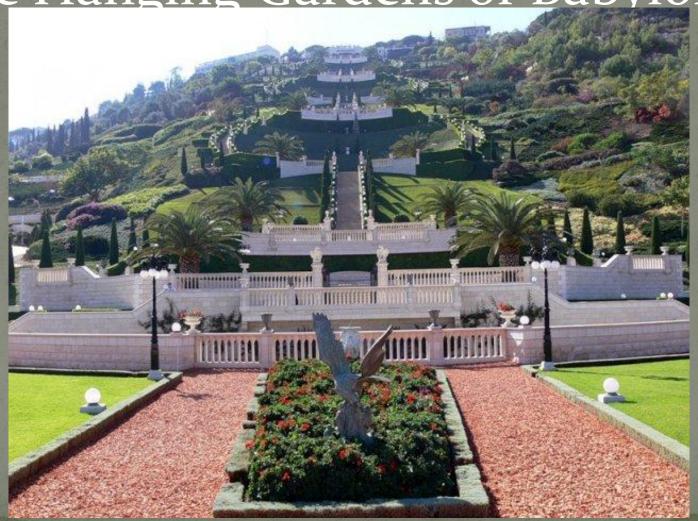


On 26 September 1687, an Ottoman Turk ammunition dump inside the building was ignited by Venetian bombardment. The resulting explosion severely damaged the Parthenon and its sculptures. In 1806, Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin removed some of the surviving sculptures, with Ottoman Turk permission. These sculptures, now known as the Elgin Marbles or the Parthenon Marbles, were sold in 1816 to the British Museum in London, where they are now displayed...



 The Parthenon in Nashville, Tennessee is a full-scale replica of the original Parthenon in Athens. It was built in 1897 as part of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.





Babylon was the largest and richest city in the Ancient East. A lot of amazing buildings were in Babylon, but most striking hanging gardens of the royal palace, the gardens that have become legend.

Gardens were built by the order of Navuhodensora for his beloved wife Amitis - Median princess. In bulk terraces, hanging gardens were defeated. The platform terrace is a complex structure.

The terrace was covered with a thick layer of fertile soil which had to keep the roots of big trees. The height reached 50 cubits (27.75 m).

Day and night the slaves spun Water-wheel with leather buckets, handing water from the Euphrates River.



The Hanging Gardens were destroyed by flooding of the Euphrates, which rose to 3 - 4 meters during floods.

Ancient Babylon ceased to exist, but its name still lives.

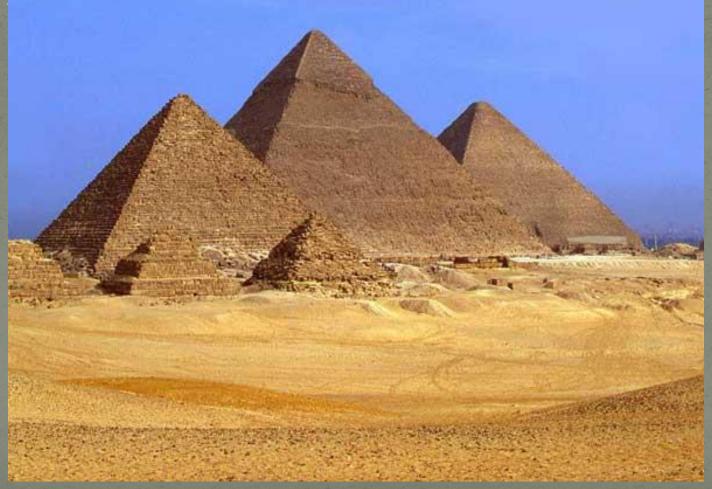
Mausoleum of Halicarnassus



Mausoleum of Halicarnassus

One of the greatest monuments of the late classical Greek architecture was the magnificent tomb of Halicarnassus.

The tomb was erected in the IV century BC by the queen of Artemis - the wife and sister of the king of Maussollos.



The most ancient the pyramid of Pharaoh Djoser was erected about five thousand years ago. Its height is 60 meters.



The builder of the first pyramid Imhotep was an architect, physician, astronomer, writer, advisor to Pharaoh.

Archaeologists have counted 80 pyramids. Not all of them have survived. The most famous three large pyramids near GIZAH: Cheops (Khufu), Chephren (Khafre), and Mekerina (Menkaure).

The largest of these, the pyramid of Cheops was built in the XXVIII century BC. Initially, it rose to 147 meters, but due to sand encroachment, its height decreased to 137 meters.



The area of the pyramid is more than 50 thousand square meters. But its domestic premises occupy a very small amount - no more than 3-4%.

The pyramid consists of two million three hundred thousand cubic blocks of limestone with a smooth polished sides. Each unit weighs from 3 to 10 tons. The total weight of the pyramid is 5,7 million tons.

«All the world is afraid of time, but time fears the pyramids»...

