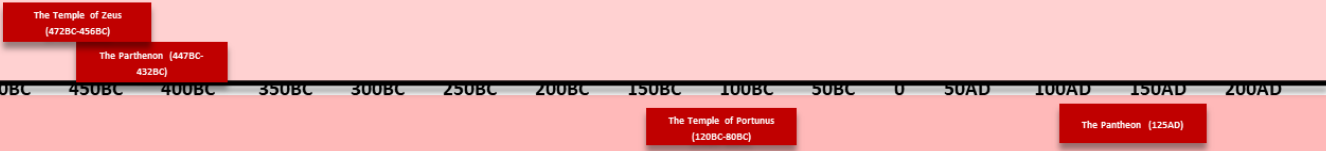


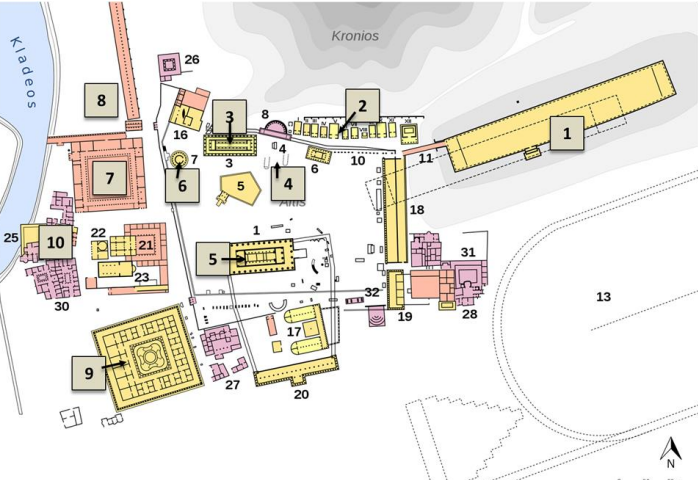
In this topic, you are required to study the design, function and importance of temples in Greece and Rome. You will also have to examine the various religious officials that existed in the Greek and Roman world and their roles and responsibilities. Finally, we will examine the importance of animal sacrifices to those who conducted them. We will be looking at four case studies: the Parthenon and Temple of Zeus in Greece, and the Pantheon and Temple of Portunus in Rome.

Greece

Rome



Plan of the Ancient Olympia



Main Buildings:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Stadium | 6. Philippeion |
| 2. Treasuries | 7. Palaistra |
| 3. Temple of Hera | 8. Gymnasion |
| 4. Alter of Zeus | 9. Leonidaion |
| 5. Temple of Zeus | 10. Baths |

The Temple of Zeus

11	Construction	The Temple of Zeus was the largest temple built in Ancient Greece until the Parthenon. It was constructed between 472BC and 456BC, taking nearly twenty years to be completed. Its main architect was Libon and the whole structure is mainly built from local limestone. It functioned as a temple and as a treasury.
12	Plan	The temple was 64.1 metres in length by 27.7 metres in width. It was orientated from east to west, it stood on a three-stepped base, it was surrounded by a colonnade (6 x 13 columns), and it had a naos and opisthodomos.
13	Design	It was a Doric temple in design. The columns were very traditional in that they had no base, and a square capital. The temple had four friezes which contained metopes that told various stories (more detail on this below).
14	East Pediment	The eastern pediment was the myth of Oinomaos and Pelops. In the centre stands Zeus. As god of justice he stands as judge in the scene. On either side of him stands the elder King Oinomaos and the younger Pelops.
15	West Pediment	The western pediment of the temple of Zeus depicts the mythical battle between the Centaurs and Lapiths called the Centauromachy. The myth came to represent the victory of human civilisation over barbarism.
16	Metopes	There are twelve metopes on the eastern and western sides of the temple and they depict the twelve labours of Heracles.
17	Statue of Zeus	Inside the temple stood the statue of Zeus, which was around 13 metres tall. The statue was designed by Phidias (who was the architect of the Parthenon). It was added to the temple in 448BC, 8 years after the completion of the temple.

Ancient Olympia

1	Stadium	The stadium is located to the east of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. It is the location for many of the sporting events at the Ancient Olympic Games. These games are believed to have been founded in 776BC.
2	Treasuries	The treasuries were a series of small temple shaped buildings that stored valuable offerings to the gods, and items won in war. Each building was dedicated to a god and had a small room, preceded by a small entrance which had two columns.
3	Temple of Hera	The Temple of Hera is the oldest temple at Olympia. Originally it was built as a temple to both Hera and Zeus but he would eventually have a separate temple built. It is from this altar that the Olympic flame is lit and carried to all parts of the world - still to this day.
4	Altar of Zeus	The Altar of Zeus is one of the oldest structures in Olympia. Due to the number of sacrifices that occur, it meant that the altar eventually grew to around 7 metres in height due to the ash that was never removed. The altar was built around 200 years before the Temple of Zeus, showing that the altar is more important than the temple itself.
5	Temple of Zeus	The Temple of Zeus was situated within the sanctuary at Olympia called the Altis. The temple building and its decoration symbolises the importance of Zeus, Hercules, Pelops, and the Greeks.
6	Philippeion	The Philippeion is a unique building on the Altis. It is a circular memorial made from limestone and marble and contained various statues to famous Greeks such as Philip of Macedonia and Alexander the Great.
7	Palaistra	The palaestra at Olympia is part of the gymnasium at the sanctuary. It is a 66m by 66m, or 4356 metre square building that is thought to be a building in ancient Greece that was devoted to the training of wrestlers and other athletes.
8	Gymnasion	The gymnasion functioned as a training facility for competitors in public games. The name comes from the Greek word <i>gymnos</i> which means 'naked'. All competitors in the Olympics had to compete naked in honour of the Gods.
9	Leonidaion	The Leonidaion was the lodging place for athletes taking part in the Olympic Games and was the largest building on the site.
10	Baths	The Greek baths were built to service the needs of the athletes, since they used them to wash after training or after the Ancient Olympic Games. In those days, athletes would rub their body with oil and then throw dust on it during training, in order to improve their performance. This was a time-consuming process, but it was necessary and followed a certain ritual.

Plan of the Temple of Zeus

