

МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ГИМНАЗИЯ
№5 ИМ. ЛУНАЧАРСКОГО А.В

ПРОЕКТ
Statue of Zeus at Olympia

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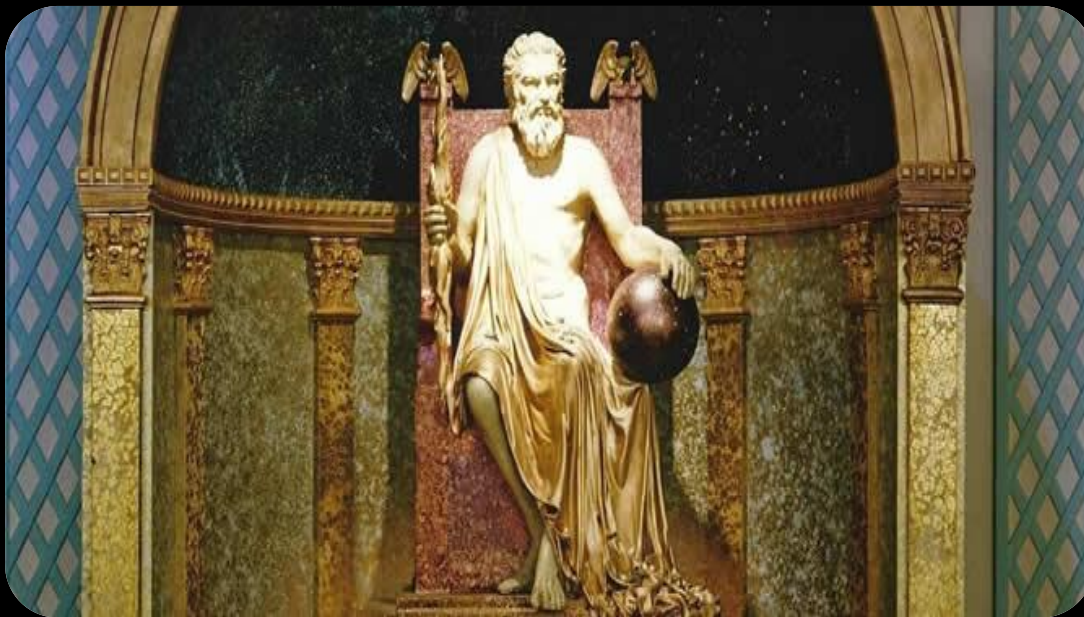
THE STATUE OF ZEUS AT OLYMPIA WAS A GIANT SEATED FIGURE, ABOUT 13 M (43 FT) TALL, MADE BY THE GREEK SCULPTOR PHIDIAS AROUND 435 BC AT THE SANCTUARY OF OLYMPIA, GREECE, AND ERECTED IN THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS THERE. A SCULPTURE OF IVORY PLATES AND GOLD PANELS OVER A WOODEN FRAMEWORK, IT REPRESENTED THE GOD ZEUS SITTING ON AN ELABORATE CEDAR WOOD THRONE ORNAMENTED WITH EBONY, IVORY, GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES. ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD, IT WAS LOST AND DESTROYED DURING THE 5TH CENTURY AD WITH NO COPY EVER BEING FOUND, AND DETAILS OF ITS FORM ARE KNOWN ONLY FROM ANCIENT GREEK DESCRIPTIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS ON COINS.

In the 2nd century AD, the geographer and traveler Pausanias gave a detailed description. The statue was crowned with a sculpted wreath of olive sprays, and wore a gilded robe made from glass and carved with animals and lilies. In its right hand was a small chryselephantine statue of crowned Nike, goddess of victory. Its left hand held a scepter inlaid with many metals, supporting an eagle. The throne featured painted figures and wrought images and was decorated in gold, precious stones, ebony, and ivory. Zeus' golden sandals rested upon a footstool decorated with an Amazonomachy in relief. The passage underneath the throne was restricted by painted screens.

The approximate date of the creation of the statue (the third quarter of the 5th century BC) was confirmed by archeological works in the workshop of Phidias (1954-1958), which were able to detect due to the more or less accurate description of the place from Pausanias. Archaeologists have found there are certain adaptations needed for the processing of gold and ivory, crumb gems, bone chips, and many terracotta molds. Forms were used to create particularly complex folds of the drapery of the statue, which is then covered with a thin layer of gold. Bowl with the inscription "ΕΙΜΙ ΦΕΙΔΙΟΥ" — "I BELONG VIDIO" — was also found here.

ACCORDING TO THE ROMAN HISTORIAN LIVY, THE ROMAN GENERAL AEMILIUS PAULUS (THE VICTOR OVER MACEDON) SAW THE STATUE AND "WAS MOVED TO HIS SOUL, AS IF HE HAD SEEN THE GOD IN PERSON,"[10] WHILE THE 1ST CENTURY AD GREEK ORATOR DIO CHRYSOSTOM DECLARED THAT A SINGLE GLIMPSE OF THE STATUE WOULD MAKE A MAN FORGET ALL HIS EARTHLY TROUBLES.

THE STATUE WAS DAMAGED AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE SECOND CENTURY BC, THEN WAS RESTORED BY THE SCULPTOR DOMOFONEM.



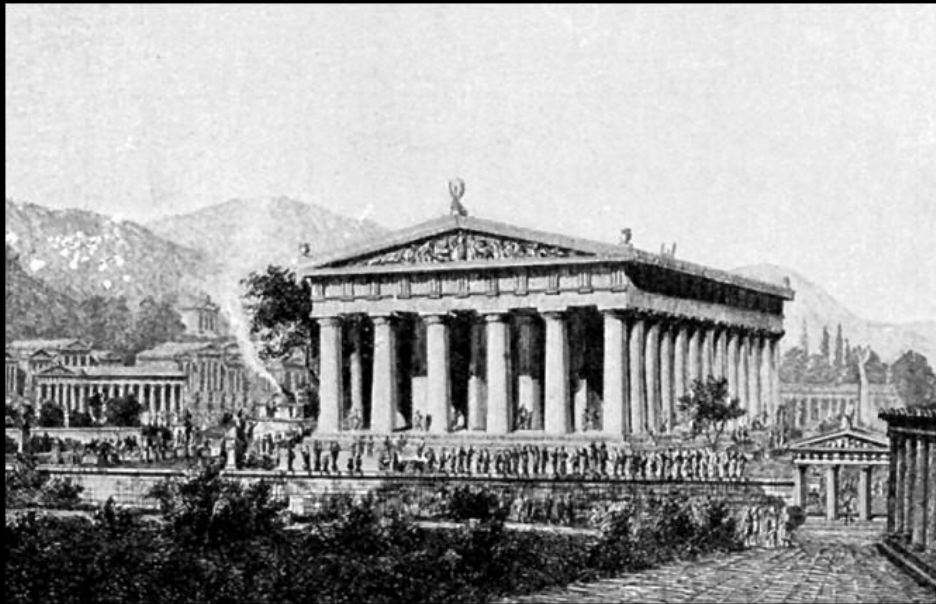
IN 391 BC THE ROMANS, AFTER THE ADOPTION OF CHRISTIANITY CLOSED THE GREEK TEMPLES. EMPEROR THEODOSIUS I, WHO CLAIMED CHRISTIANITY, FORBADE THE GENTILES NOT ONLY PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SACRIFICES, BUT EVEN JUST THE ENTRANCE TO PAGAN TEMPLES, PUNISHABLE BY DEATH. ROSE IS A VERY DELICATE QUESTION OF THE PROPERTY OF PAGAN TEMPLES, MANY OF WHICH, INCLUDING THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS, WAS VERY WEALTHY. THE FATE OF THE "FILTHY IDOL" IN SUCH CONDITIONS WAS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION. AFTER NUMEROUS WARS AND LOOTING THAT FOLLOWED THE DEATH OF THEODOSIUS, THE TEMPLE OF OLYMPIAN ZEUS REMAINED ONLY THE FOUNDATION, SOME COLUMNS AND SCULPTURES.

THE LAST MENTION OF THE STATUE REFERS TO THE YEAR 363 B. C. IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY THE BYZANTINE HISTORIAN GEORGE KEDRIN, RECORDED THE LOCAL "LEGEND", ACCORDING TO WHICH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE V CENTURY BC STATUE OF ZEUS WAS STILL INTACT. ACCORDING TO HIM, HER OR WAS MOVED TO CONSTANTINOPLE, WHERE SHE WAS BURNED DURING A FIRE IN 476, OR WILL NOT CARRY, AND SHE PERISHED ALONG WITH THE TEMPLE BY FIRE IN THE YEAR 425.



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OLYMPIA NOT ONLY HOUSED THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS, BUT ALSO HOSTED THE OLYMPIC GAMES. HELD EVERY FOUR YEARS, THE GAMES DATED BACK POSSIBLY FURTHER THAN 776 B.C.E. THE GAMES QUICKLY GAINED IMPORTANCE THROUGHOUT ANCIENT GREECE, REACHING THEIR ZENITH IN THE SIXTH AND FIFTH CENTURIES B.C.E. THE OLYMPICS WERE OF FUNDAMENTAL RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE, CONTESTS ALTERNATING WITH SACRIFICES AND CEREMONIES. THESE RITES HONORED BOTH ZEUS, WHO WAS SAID TO BE PRESIDING OVER THE GAMES, AND PELOPS, DIVINE HERO AND MYTHICAL KING OF OLYMPIA, FAMOUS FOR HIS LEGENDARY CHARIOT RACE, IN WHOSE HONOR THE GAMES WERE HELD. THE NUMBER OF EVENTS INCREASED TO 20, AND THE CELEBRATION WAS SPREAD OVER SEVERAL DAYS. THE GAMES WERE HELD EVERY FOUR YEARS, AND THE PERIOD BETWEEN TWO CELEBRATIONS BECAME KNOWN AS AN 'OLYMPIAD.' IN 394 C.E., THE CHRISTIAN EMPEROR THEODOSIUS I ABOLISHED THE GAMES BECAUSE OF THEIR CONNECTION TO PAGANISM.





LE TEMPLE DE ZEUS A OLYMPIE



THE STATUE OF ZEUS AT OLYMPIA IS ONE OF THE CLASSICAL SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD. IT WAS CARVED BY THE FAMED SCULPTOR PHIDIAS AROUND 435 B.C.E. IN OLYMPIA, GREECE.

THE SEATED STATUE OCCUPIED THE WHOLE WIDTH OF THE AISLE OF THE TEMPLE THAT WAS BUILT TO HOUSE IT, AND WAS 40 FEET HIGH. "IT SEEMS THAT IF ZEUS WERE TO STAND UP," THE GEOGRAPHER STRABO NOTED EARLY IN THE 1ST CENTURY B.C.E., "HE WOULD UNROOF THE TEMPLE." [1] THE STATUE WAS MADE OF IVORY AND ACCENTED WITH GOLD PLATING. IN THE SCULPTURE, ZEUS WAS SEATED ON A MAGNIFICENT THRONE OF CEDAR WOOD, INLAID WITH IVORY, GOLD, EBONY, AND PRECIOUS STONES. IN ZEUS'S RIGHT HAND WAS A SMALL STATUE OF NIKE, THE GODDESS OF VICTORY, AND IN HIS LEFT HAND, A SHINING SCEPTER ON WHICH AN EAGLE PERCHED.



ANCIENT OLIMPIA









Source of information is a book about the myths of ancient Greece.