

## Temple of Athena Nike

Acropolis, Athens, Greece. Archaic Greece, Marble, 447-424 BCE.

Source: <http://www.sacred-destinations.com/greece/athens-temple-of-athena-nike>

### Context:

Early in history, it was a place of worship for deities associated with wars, perhaps Bronze Age “Nike” gods or goddesses

### Content:

The building was destroyed by the Persians in 480 BCE and not rebuilt until 435 BCE.

Content: In the cella is a statue of Athena Nike without wings, the temple is known as Apteros Nike (wingless victory).



### Content:

It is a temple with amphiprostyle building structure, tetrastyle (four columns), parapet to protect south flank of the most vulnerable access point and gate to the citadel.

### Content:

It was completed during the unrest of the Peloponnesian War

Content: The temple has a parapet wall around it to protect its visitors from falling off the cliff, including sculptures like the frieze on the Parthenon.

### Content:

The temple was built over the remains of an earlier sixth century temple to Athena that was demolished by the Persians in 480 BCE.

### Content:

The frieze on parapet is full of sculptures showing the battles, accomplishments, and stories of Nike Goddess of Victory.

Content: The original was destroyed along with the rest of the Acropolis by the Persians when they invaded Greece.

<http://www.sacred-destinations.com/greece/athens-temple-of-athena-nike>

<http://ancient-greece.org/architecture/athena-nike.html>

<http://www.ancient.eu/article/62/>

### Content:

It is adjacent to the Propylaia. The position of the temple, on a rocky projection of the outcropping, was particularly vulnerable to attack.