

The temple's main function was to shelter the monumental statue of Athena that was made by the artist Phidias out of gold and ivory.

The panathenaic procession, an annual event honoring the goddess Athena, is located on the Parthenon's ionic frieze.

The columns have a complex curvature to make an optical illusion that the building is perfectly balanced.

No brick or mortar was used in the construction of the temple. Carefully carved marble bricks were made to fit perfectly together with almost no room in between.

The Parthenon is the main temple dedicated to the deity Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom and war.

Parthenon
Iktinos and Kallikratis
Marble
Base: 228 by 101ft.
Cella: 97.8 by 63.0ft.



The Parthenon is located on top of the Acropolis in Athens, Greece.

The Parthenon was built with the post and lintel method. The columns acted as the posts while the wood beams laid across the top as lintels.

During the Persian War, the Parthenon was destroyed by fire. It was later rebuilt along with the city of Athens by Pericles.

The architects that constructed the Parthenon tried to stay clear of straight lines because straight lines are not found in nature. That way, the temple could become a little more harmonious with the surroundings.

The Parthenon is a **peripteral** temple in that it is surrounded by a single row columns. There are 46 Doric columns that make up the Parthenon.