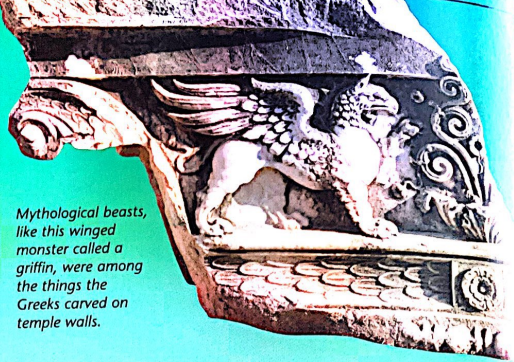


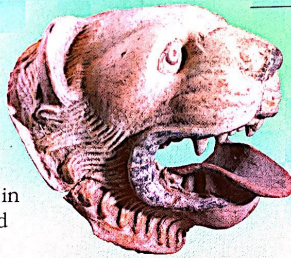
# BUILDING

The Greek city-states commissioned architects and sculptors to construct magnificent public buildings and monuments. Most of them were made of marble or limestone, with wooden beams to support the roof, which was covered with tiles made of marble or terracotta (a type of baked clay). The insides were decorated with sculptures and the outsides with panels of carved stone, called reliefs.



Mythological beasts, like this winged monster called a griffin, were among the things the Greeks carved on temple walls.

This Greek head, shaped like a lion, would have decorated the side of a temple. There are still traces of paint attached to the stone.



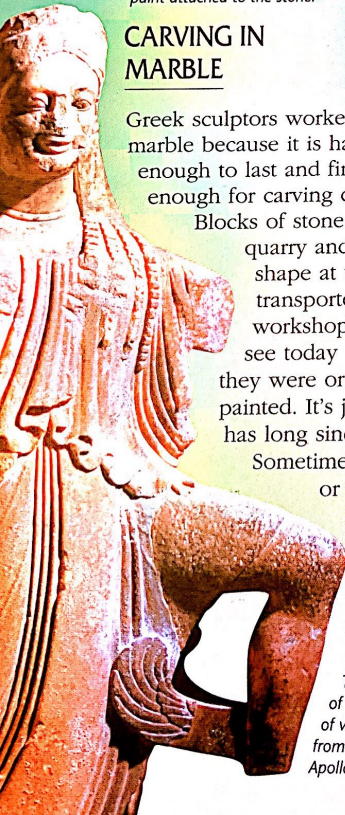
## CARVING IN MARBLE

Greek sculptors worked in marble because it is hard enough to last and fine enough for carving detail.

Blocks of stone were dug out of a quarry and carved into a rough shape at the site, before being transported to the sculptor's workshop. Most statues we see today are bare stone, but they were originally brightly painted. It's just that all the paint has long since worn off.

Sometimes bright glass, stone or metal was used for eyes, and details such as jewels or weapons were made of bronze.

This sculpture of Nike, goddess of victory, came from the temple of Apollo at Delphi.



## BUILDING A TEMPLE

Temples were the most important buildings in ancient Greece. They were the focus both for religious feeling and local pride. Here you can see how the Greeks constructed a temple, without the help of cranes or cement.

Workmen cut the stone into cylindrical pieces for the columns, leaving stone handles on the sides so they could be lifted with ropes. The handles were chipped off later.

Metal rods known as dowels joined each block to the one above and below.

