

L'Acropole et le culte rendu aux divinités

The Athenian people, and all other Greeks for that matter, had a polytheist religious system and believed in many gods. They would build massive temples to worship and honor the gods. If the temple was any sort of complex built on a high hill, we'd call it an Acropolis (Acropole). The most famous one is called the Acropolis of Athens, built for the goddess Athena.

They would build these temples on hills so that they were easier to protect. Despite this, the Acropolis of Athens was still wrecked by the Persians at the beginning of the 5th century BCE. Pericles (Périclès), a strategos during the middle of that century, convinced the citizens to rebuild the damaged structures, including the Acropolis. To them, it was just their religious duty. To Pericles, this displayed the power of the Athenian state.

In Greek society, all forces of nature are gods. For this reason, the Greeks put a lot of effort into honoring them. Therefore they held religious events such as the Panathenaic Games (Panathénées).

Système religieux d'Athènes

Polythéiste

Acropole

Un complexe construit sur un colline

L'Acropole d'Athènes

Un temple pour vénérer la déesse Athéna

Pourquoi nous devons construire les complexes importants sur les collines

Donc qu'ils soient protégés

L'attaque contre l'Acropole d'Athènes

Au début de 5 av. J-C par les Perses

La reconstruction de l'Acropole d'Athènes

Au milieu de 5 av. J-C par le stratège Périclès

Les divinités grecques

Des personnifications des forces de nature

Panathénées

Fête religieuse pour Athéna chaque 4 ans