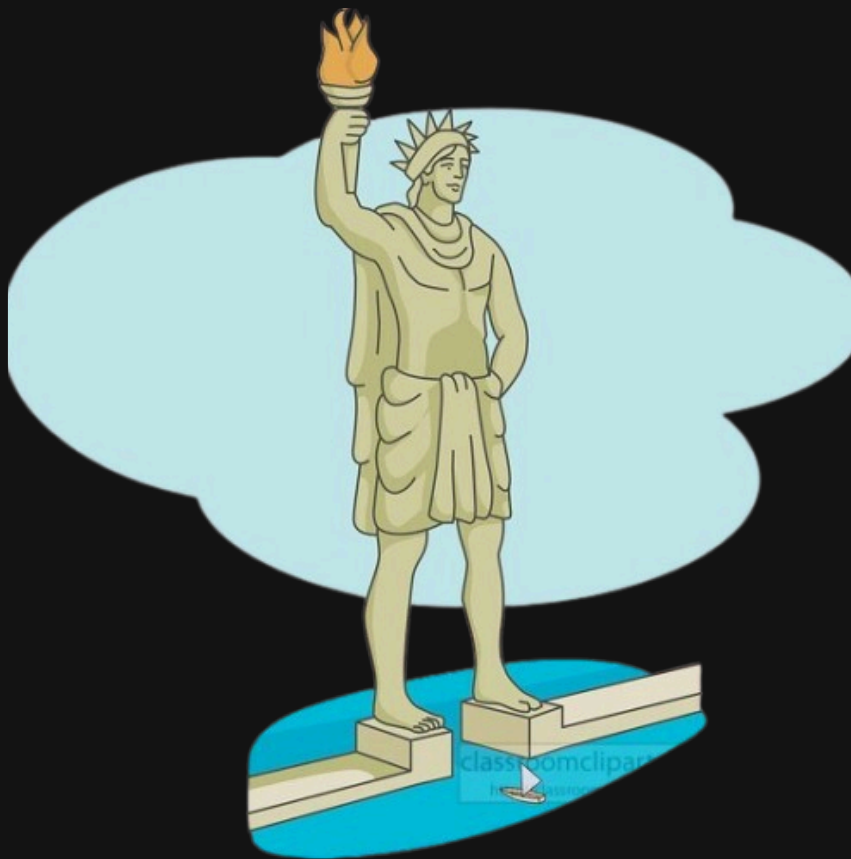


COLOSSUS OF RHODES



The Colossus of Rhodes was a giant bronze statue of the sun god Helios, standing about 110 feet tall, erected in the city of Rhodes around 292-280 BCE. Built to celebrate the island's victory over Cyprus, the statue was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The statue stood at the entrance of the harbor, symbolizing the strength and resilience of the Rhodians. It was designed by the sculptor Chares of Lindos and was one of the tallest statues of the ancient world. The Colossus lasted for about 56 years before it was destroyed by an earthquake in 226 BCE, with the remnants left in place for centuries. Despite its destruction, the Colossus remains an iconic symbol of ancient Greek art and engineering.