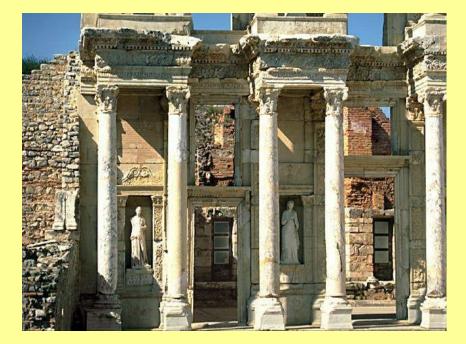
### The Wonders of the Angent Kort

The Temple of Artemis

#### What is the Temple of Artemis?

#### • The Temple of Artemis,

- was a temple dedicated to Artemis completed in its most famous phase, around 550 BC at Ephesus (in present-day Turkey).
- It was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



#### Location



- The Temple of Artemis was located near the ancient city of Ephesus, about 50 km south from the modern port city of İzmir, in Turkey.
- Today the site lies on the edge of the modern town of Selçuk.



Artemis was a Greek goddess, the virginal huntress and twin of Apollo, who supplanted the Titan Selene as goddess of the Moon.



# Eult and influence

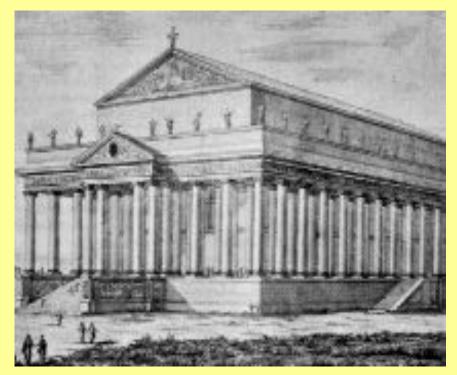
The Temple of Artemis was located at an economically developed region, attracting merchants and travellers from all over Asia Minor.

• The temple was influenced by many beliefs, and can be seen as a symbol of faith for many different peoples.

• The cult of Artemis attracted thousands of worshipers from far-off lands.

#### Herostratus

- The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus was destroyed on July 21, 356 BCE in an act of arson committed by Herostratus. He dreamed to be famous.
- Herostratus planed the burning of the temple of Artemis so that through the destruction of this most beautiful building his name might be spread through the whole world.
  - The Ephesians, outraged, announced that Herostratus' name never be recorded.





## The ruins of the Temple



- The temple was restored in 323 BCE.
- This reconstruction was itself destroyed during a raid by the Goths in 262, in the time of emperor Gallienus.
- The Ephesians rebuilt the temple again.
- In the fourth century, perhaps the majority of Ephesians did convert to Christianity; all temples were declared closed by Theodosius I in 391.
- In 401, the temple was finally destroyed by a mob led by St. John Chrysostom, and the stones were used in construction of other buildings.
- Some of the columns in Hagia Sophia originally belonged to the temple of Artemis.

 After sixty years of patient searching, the site of the temple was rediscovered in 1869 by an expedition sponsored by the British Museum led by John Turtle Wood; excavations continued until 1879 few further fragments of sculpture were found during the 1904-06 excavations directed by D.G. Hogarth. The recovered sculptured fragments of the fourth-century rebuilding and a few from the earlier temple, which had been used in the rubble fill for the rebuilding, were assembled and displayed in the "Ephesus Room" of the **British Museum.** 

Today the site of the temple which lies