

Knossos : A Complete Guide To The Palace Of Minos

The museums of Corinth, Isthmia and Sicyon.

Introduction; Historical outline; Myth and tradition; History of the excavations; Minoans and Knossos; The archaeological site; Route from Herakleion to Knossos; Tour of the palace; The main features; West court - west façade; West porch - corridor of the procession - central court; South propylaeum - west magazines - piano nobile; Throne room - tripartite shrine - pillar crypts; Grand staircase - hall of the double axes - queen's hall; Upper floor of the domestic quarter - shrine of the double axes; Royal workshops and magazines - east hall; North entrance - north lustral area - theatrical area; The dependencies of the palace; Art treasures from Knossos.

Discusses the people, places and events found in over 2,000 years of Greek civilization.

Guide [Illegible] Museum and Knossos

Aspecting the Goddess

Knossos Pottery Handbook

Creating the Vision of Knossos Minoans: A Captivating Guide to an Essential Bronze Age Society in Ancient Greece Called the Minoan Civilization Narratives Shaping Civilization and Culture

A Greek vacation takes an unexpected turn when Penny travels back to ancient Crete, where she has to use her gymnastic skills to save her life.

Ever since Sir Arthur Evans first excavated at the site of the Palace at Knossos in the early twentieth century, scholars and visitors have been drawn to the architecture of Bronze Age Crete. Much of the attraction comes from the geographical and historical uniqueness of the island. Equidistant from Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, Minoan Crete is on the shifting conceptual border between East and West, and chronologically suspended between history and prehistory. In this culturally dynamic context, architecture provided more than physical shelter; it embodied meaning. Architecture was a medium through which Minoans constructed their notions of social, ethnic, and historical identity: the buildings tell us about how the Minoans saw themselves, and how they wanted to be seen by others. Architecture of Minoan Crete is the first comprehensive study of the entire range of Minoan architecture—including houses, palaces, tombs, and cities—from 7000 BC to 1100 BC. John C. McEnroe synthesizes the vast literature on Minoan Crete, with particular emphasis on the important discoveries of the past twenty years, to provide an up-to-date account of Minoan architecture. His accessible writing style, skillful architectural drawings of houses and palaces, site maps, and color photographs make this book

inviting for general readers and visitors to Crete, as well as scholars.

A hands-on traveler's guide to the enthralling tales of Greek mythology, organized around the cities and landscapes where the events are set The Greek myths have a universal appeal, beyond the time and physical place in which they were created. But many are firmly rooted in specific landscapes: the city of Thebes and mountain range Cithaeron dominate the tale of Oedipus; the city of Mycenae broods over the fates of Agamemnon and Electra; while Knossos boasts the scene of Theseus' slaying of the Minotaur. Drawing on a wide range of classical sources, newly translated by the author, and illustrated with specially commissioned drawings, this book is both a useful read for those visiting the sites and a fascinating imaginative journey for the armchair traveler. The itinerary includes twenty-two locations, from Mount Olympus to Homer's Hades, recounting the myths and history associated with each site and highlighting features that visitors can still see today. Scholarly text, supported by quotes from primary sources and contemporary research, as well as the enticing stories of gods and goddesses, heroes and villains, enrich the reader's literal or simply literary experience of these sites, whose significance still resonates today.

A New Guide to the Palace of Knossos
Amazing Archaeologists and Their Finds
Greek and Roman
Greek Mythology: A Traveler's Guide
Guide to Iraklion and Knossos

Sir Arthur Evans and Minoan Crete

A guide for field archaeologists and for those with a significant interest in ceramics and design, to pottery from the site of Knossos dating from the 8th century BC to the 5th century AD. Each of the four chapters addresses a different period (Subminoan to Late Orientalising, Late Archaic and Classical, Hellenistic and Roman), outlining both finewares and coarsewares, with emphasis on local wares and some imports. The authors cover open and closed vessels, storage, eating and drinking vessels, decoration, fabric and techniques, including details on particular examples and their provenance.

If you want to discover the captivating history of the Minoans, then keep reading... The Minoans continue to be an intriguing subject for modern audiences because they are like a puzzle missing half of its pieces. Individuals have a rough idea of what it might look like, but there could be surprises no one even thinks of because all traces of the image are gone. For archaeologists, historians, tourists, scholars, fans of mythology, and students of the ancient world, the Minoans are this broken puzzle. The Minoans were an ancient civilization that built their settlements on islands in the Aegean Sea. They lived almost 5,000 years ago and left behind traces of their lives but not enough for people to create a complete picture. Ever since the early 20th century, the Minoans have been a subject of interest thanks to the discoveries and excavations by Sir Arthur Evans, a British archaeologist who found the first Minoan

*ruins and named them after the mythological King Minos and his Minotaur. Evans was able to gain almost sole access to the lands of the Cretan government for excavation by paying for it with funds generated by his supporters in 1900. He and his crew unearthed the massive palace complex of Knossos, one of the most famous archaeological excavation sites in history. From the work of Evans and others, the puzzle of the Minoans has slowly gained more pieces. Through the study of material culture, modern audiences now know quite a bit about artistic techniques, favorite subjects, fashion, daily life, gender roles, and who the Minoans traded with. An observer can tell that the Minoans were a seafaring mercantile civilization, that they built magnificent urban centers, and that they had a form of proto-writing. In *Minoans: A Captivating Guide to an Essential Bronze Age Society in Ancient Greece Called the Minoan Civilization*, you will discover topics such as *Where and When Did the Minoans Live? Known History of the Minoans before the Mycenaean Society, Culture, and Daily Life Trade and Shipbuilding on the Mediterranean Sea Language and Linear A The Potential Predecessors of Greek Religion Art Architecture Theories about the Collapse of Civilization* And much, much more! So if you want to learn more about the Minoans, scroll up and click the "add to cart" button! Each chapter discusses a major archaeological find, such as King Tut's tomb, the walls of Troy, and the city of Jericho, and profiles the key individuals involved*

Crete

A new guide to the palace of Knossos

Herakleion Museum

Ancient Corinth

Eden and the Fall

A New Guide to the Place of Knossos

KnossosA Complete Guide to the Palace of MinosEkdotiki Athinon

Section 508 Compliant This book examines the architecture of Akrotiri, dealing not only with the building technology, but also with issues of typology, form, and function. It provides an overall picture of the architecture of Akrotiri, including an outline of its town plan, a description of the individual houses, and a discussion of its relationship with Crete and its neighbours in the Eastern Mediterranean. The book is based on the author's personal observations and experience obtained over a fifteen year period (1977-1992) of work at the site of the Akrotiri excavation. This book is confined to the last phase of habitation and the uniquely preserved houses that are seen today.

Invented History, Fabricated Power begins with an examination of prehistoric beliefs (in spirits, souls, mana, orenda) that provided personal explanation and power through ritual and shamanism among tribal peoples. On this foundation, spiritual power evolved into various kinds of divine sanction for kings and

emperors (Sumerian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Indian, Chinese and Japanese). As kingships expanded into empires, fictional histories and millennia-long genealogies developed that portrayed imperial superiority and greatness. Supernatural events and miracles were attached to religious founders (Hebrew, Hindu, Buddhist, Christian, Islamic). A unique variation developed in the Roman Church which fabricated papal power through forgeries in the first millennium CE and the later “doctrine of discovery” which authorized European domination and conquest around the world during the Age of Exploration. Elaborate fabrications continued with epic histories and literary cycles from the Persians, Ethiopians, Franks, British, Portuguese, and Iroquois Indians. Both Marxists and Nazis created doctrinal texts which passed for economic or political explanations but were in fact self-aggrandizing narratives that eventually collapsed. The book ends with the idealistic goals of the current liberal democratic way of life, pointing to its limitations as a sustaining narrative, along with numerous problems threatening its viability over the long term.

Mythology, History, Guide to the Archaeological Site

A Guide to Sacred Places

Minoan and Mycenaean Art

Print and Electronic Sources

Bull Vault

Knossos and the Prophets of Modernism

A Research Guide to the Ancient World: Print and Electronic Sources is a partially annotated bibliography that covers the study of the ancient world, and closes the traditional subject gap between the humanities and the social sciences in this area of study. This book is the only bibliographic resource available for such holistic coverage.

The Bronze Age was a time of affluence and innovation for Crete, a unique "moment" in the early history of architecture that, in a bizarre way, echos the modern world of the 20th century AD. The mythical Daidalos, with his many attributes and tasks, stands for the prototype of "an architect at work," following orders and desires set by his clients and by society. The labyrinth, as a paradigm of order, stands for the primordial idea of architecture and a metaphor of human existence. In this book, architecture is the protagonist and phenomenology the basic tool of thought. It addresses archaeologists, architectural historians, and architects alike, in the hope that it will prove useful to those interested in understanding the Minoan world through its architecture as much as those interested in exploring architecture through the Minoan paradigm.

Bull Vaulters is an absorbing novel set in 2100 B.C.E. that interweaves adventure, passion, love, and wisdom. Join Alena, Bull Vaulters from Keft, as she journeys to the Peloponnesus, meets the Kurgan-warrior, Jahal, and develops the special talents bestowed upon her by the Goddess as she embarks on an exhilarating journey to fulfil her fated destiny.

The Traveler's Key to Ancient Greece

Synopsis: An Annual Index of Greek Studies, 1993, 3

A Complete Guide to the Palace of Minos

A Phenomenological Approach to the Study of Minoan Architecture

Encyclopedia of the Ancient Greek World

Visitor's Guide

Before Sir Arthur Evans, the principal object of Greek prehistoric archaeology was the reconstruction of history in relation to myth. European travellers to Greece viewed its picturesque ruins as the gateway to mythical times, while Heinrich Schliemann, at the end of the nineteenth century, allegedly uncovered at Troy and Mycenae the legendary cities of the Homeric epics. It was Evans who, in his controversial excavations at Knossos, steered Aegean archaeology away from Homer towards the broader Mediterranean world. Yet in so doing he is thought to have done his own inventing, recreating the Cretan Labyrinth via the Bronze Age myth of the Minotaur. Nanno Marinatos challenges the entrenched idea that Evans was nothing more than a

flamboyant researcher who turned speculation into history. She argues that Evans was an excellent archaeologist, one who used scientific observation and classification. Evans's combination of anthropology, comparative religion and analysis of cultic artefacts enabled him to develop a bold new method which Sir James Frazer called 'mental anthropology'. It was this approach that led him to propose remarkable ideas about Minoan religion, theories that are now being vindicated as startling new evidence comes to light. Examining the frescoes from Akrotiri, on Santorini, that are gradually being restored, the author suggests that Evans's hypothesis of one unified goddess of nature is the best explanation of what they signify. Evans was in 1901 ahead of his time in viewing comparable Minoan scenes as a blend of ritual action and mythic imagination. Nanno Marinatos is a leading authority on Minoan religion. In this latest book she combines history, archaeology and myth to bold and original effect, offering a wholly new appraisal of Evans and the significance of his work. Sir Arthur Evans and Minoan Crete will be essential reading for all students of Minoan civilization, as well as an irresistible companion for travellers to Crete.

Aspecting the Goddess is a memoir, a workbook and an exploration of twelve different Goddess myths. Aspecting, or drawing down a Goddess, is an invitation to share our bodies and our experience with the divine feminine. Step by step, this book unfolds different levels of this practice.

Lists and annotates some 380 books, journal articles, conference papers, and other sources of information on Crete, focusing on both history and contemporary life. Most works described are in English, with a few in other languages. Only material published

since the mid- 19th century has been included, with a heavy bias towards the late 20th century. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Illustrated Guide to the Museum

An Architecture of Affluence 3,500 Years Old

A New View of the 'Palace of Minos' at Knossos

The Knossos Labyrinth

Akrotiri, Thera

The Civilization of the Goddess

Knossos, like the Acropolis or Stonehenge, is a symbol for an entire culture. The Knossos Labyrinth was first built in the reign of a Middle Kingdom Egyptian pharaoh, and was from the start the focus of a glittering and exotic culture. Homer left elusive clues about the Knossian court and when the lost site of Knossos gradually re-emerged from obscurity in the nineteenth century, the first excavators - Minos Kalokairinos, Heinrich Schliemann, and Arthur Evans - were predisposed to see the site through the eyes of the classical authors. Rodney Castleden argues that this line of thought was a false trail and gives an alternative insight into the labyrinth which is every bit as exciting as the traditional explanations, and one which he believes is much closer to the truth. Rejecting Evans' view of Knossos as a bronze age royal palace, Castleden puts forward alternative interpretations - that the building was a necropolis or a temple - and argues that the temple interpretation is the most satisfactory in the light of modern archaeological knowledge about Minoan Crete.

Wander through the labyrinth city of Knossos and lose yourself in its ancient treasures.

File Type PDF Knossos : A Complete Guide To The Palace Of Minos

Full colour photographs of original artefacts, sculptures, reliefs and frescos bring this fascinating place to life.

Black Athena, an audacious three-volume series, strikes at the heart of today's most heated culture wars. Martin Bernal challenges Eurocentric attitudes by calling into question conventional explanations for the origins of classical civilization. Provocative, passionate, and colossal in scope, this thoughtful rewriting of history continues to stir academic and political controversy.

The Afroasiatic Roots of Classical Civilization Volume II: The Archaeological and Documentary Evidence

Drawing Down the Divine Feminine

A Handbook to the Palace of Minos at Knossos

Knossos

A Research Guide to the Ancient World

Minoan Signs

The magnificent works of ancient Crete, Mycenae, and the Cycladic Islands are awe-inspiring in their richness and variety. Frescoes, jewelry, sculpture, gold funeral masks, ivories, and countless other beautiful artifacts--all the significant works of art and architecture that are our legacy from those great civilizations in the third and second millennia BC are described and illustrated in Dr.

Higgins's distinguished survey. This fully revised and updated edition includes greater coverage of the breathtaking frescoes from Akrotiri on the island of Thera. Other recent findings are also illustrated and described in detail, such as the unique ivory figure from Palaikastro, objects from the palace of Mallia, and the intriguing discovery of Minoan frescoes in Egypt.

Presents 12,860 entries listing scholarly publications on Greek studies. Research and review journals, books, and monographs are indexed in the areas of classical, Hellenistic, Biblical, Byzantine, Medieval, and modern Greek studies., but no annotations are included. After the general listings, entries are also indexed by journal, text, name, geography, and subject. The CD-ROM contains an electronic version of the book. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

This short 1933 handbook on an archaeological wonder in Crete provides an architectural history and illustrated guide to the site.

Black Athena

Constructing Identity in the Aegean Bronze Age

The Museums of Corinth, Isthmia and Sicyon

Alena of the Isle of Green

The Fallacies of Radical Ecological History

In the spring of 1900, British archaeologist Arthur Evans began to excavate the palace of Knossos on Crete, bringing ancient Greek legends to life just as a new century dawned amid far-reaching questions about human history, art, and culture. With Knossos and the Prophets of Modernism, Cathy Gere relates the fascinating story of Evans's excavation and its long-term effects on Western culture. After the World War I left the Enlightenment dream in tatters, the lost paradise that Evans offered in the concrete labyrinth—pacifist and matriarchal, pagan and cosmic—seemed to offer a new way forward for writers, artists, and thinkers such as Sigmund Freud, James Joyce, Giorgio de Chirico, Robert Graves, and Hilda Doolittle. Assembling a brilliant, talented, and eccentric cast at a moment of tremendous intellectual vitality and wrenching

change, Cathy Gere paints an unforgettable portrait of the age of concrete and the birth of modernism.

The Eleusian mysteries, the Sanctuary of Apollo, the Theatre of Dionysus, the labyrinths of Knossos, the Delphic oracle---the book leads us to such sacred sites in the ancient way of spiritual pilgrimage. "The gods have not totally vacated the holy places," says Richard Geldard. "Any 'vacating' has to do with our own lack of awareness." He brings to life the mythology that shaped the brilliance of Greek architecture and art, integrating rare historical material with the most recent archeological data. The result is a specialty guidebook comprehensive enough to be the only one you pack, with commentary on: Major and lesser sites of the palace and temple cultures; Greek drama, philosophy, art, and sculpture; Sacred geometry and architecture; Gallery collections in three major museums. Whether you're an armchair or actual traveler, Traveler's Key opens access to the fabled wisdom enjoyed by pilgrims of old and to the living mythology that still has power to transform lives.

The Minoan Linear Signs have now been explained as Niger-Congo. And some twenty five full words have been related to Fula. Problematic words of Greek have also been given tentative African etymologies. A new African language, four thousand years old, has come to light in the Linear A documents. So we claim a decipherment, or at least the beginnings of a decipherment. Only time will give us a full solution. But we can say that the "e;unknown language"e; is no longer unknown. It is African.

Architecture of Minoan Crete

Invented History, Fabricated Power

The Deadly Dance

Daidalos at Work