

Pergamum/ Pergamos/ Pergamon



By en>User:Jonadab (en:Image:Seven-churches-of-asia.svg) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons



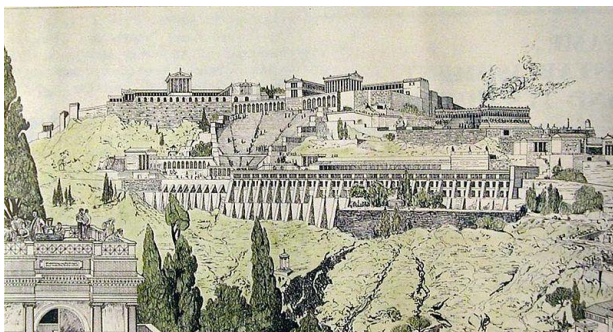
Asklepion - Wikimedia Public Domain



Model of Pergamos - Wikimedia Public Domain



Altar of Zeus – Pergamon Museum, Germany
Wikimedia Public Domain



Gods vs. Gigantes – Wikipedia Public Domain

Notes about the Asclepion and the Altar of Zeus in Pergamum
Also: the Pergamon Museum in Germany

In ancient [Greece](#) and [Rome](#), an **asclepeion** (**Ancient Greek**: Ἀσκληπιεῖον *Asklepieion*; Ἀσκληπιεῖον in [Doric dialect](#); **Latin** *aesculapīum*) was a **healing temple**, sacred to the god [Asclepius](#), the Grecian God of Medicine. These healing temples were a place in which patients would visit to receive either treatment or some sort of healing, whether it was spiritual or physical.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asclepeion>

<http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/antiquity/pergamene-school.htm>

[Pergamon Altar of Zeus](#), built by King Eumenes II of the Attalid dynasty, during the period 166 to 156 BCE.

In 1878, the German engineer [Carl Humann](#) began official excavations on the acropolis of Pergamon, an effort that lasted until 1886. The excavation was undertaken in order to rescue the altar friezes and expose the foundation of the edifice. Later, other ancient structures on the acropolis were brought to light. Upon negotiating with the Turkish government (a participant in the excavation), it was agreed that all frieze fragments found at the time would become the property of the Berlin museums.

In Berlin, Italian restorers reassembled the panels comprising the frieze from the thousands of fragments that had been recovered. In order to display the result and create a context for it, a new museum was erected in 1901 on Berlin's [Museum Island](#). Because this first Pergamon Museum proved to be both inadequate and structurally unsound, it was demolished in 1909 and replaced with a much larger museum, which opened in 1930. This new museum is still open to the public on the island. Despite the

fact that the new museum was home to a variety of collections beyond the friezes (for example, a famous reconstruction of the [Ishtar Gate](#) of ancient [Babylon](#)), the city's inhabitants decided to name it the [Pergamon Museum](#) for the friezes and reconstruction of the west front of the altar. The Pergamon Altar is today the most famous item in the [Berlin Collection of Classical Antiquities](#), which is on display in the Pergamon Museum and in the [Altes Museum](#), both of which are on Berlin's [Museum Island](#).

It was announced that on September 29th, 2014 the Pergamon Exhibit will be closed for the duration of 5 years for a complete remodeling of the exhibit hall, including but not limited to construction of a new glass ceiling and a new climate control system. The exhibit is scheduled to reopen in late 2019 or early 2020.

Probably in the 2nd century, the Roman [Lucius Ampelius](#) recorded in his *liber memorialis* ("Notebook"), in Chapter VIII (Miracula Mundi), "At Pergamum there is a great marble altar, 40 feet (12 m) high, with colossal sculptures. It also shows a [Gigantomachy](#)".^[2]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pergamon_Altar

Later representations (after c. 380 BC) show Gigantes with snakes for legs.^[5]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giants_\(Greek_mythology\)#The_Gigantomachy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giants_(Greek_mythology)#The_Gigantomachy)

Altar of Zeus went on display in 1930 in the Pergamon Museum – just in time to inspire Hitler!

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