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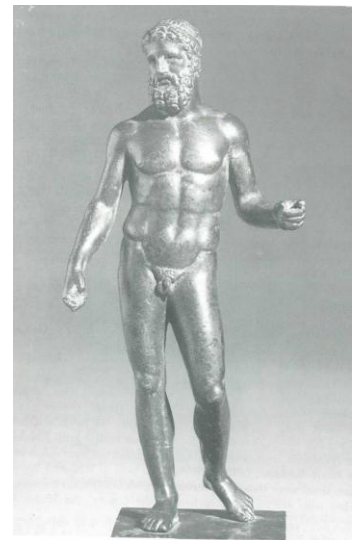
Abstract

This research paper compares and contrasts the Statue of Zeus to the Statue of Liberty in a historical and sacred perspective. It will first give a brief description of the history of both statues before starting the discussion of sacredness. Following the history, the paper will move into listing and describing factors that make each statue sacred. These factors will be based upon many items and characteristics that were discussed throughout the reflections class this year. Once these factors are discussed, individual reflections of the Statue of Liberty will be added to incorporate other views of how people see this place as a sacred site today. Based upon the factors that make each site sacred, the two locations will be compared and contrasted. From these conclusions, my personal view of why each statue is sacred will be included and a personal reflection of my own sense of sacred space will wrap up the research paper.

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Throughout time the definition of sacred space has been transformed in many ways and sacred space has impacted different individual's lives in unthinkable ways. In fact, almost every individual would have their own personal meaning of sacred space based on their culture, age, interests, and many other factors. Also, there are many places that may be extremely sacred to one individual and then have no meaning to another. Throughout this reflections course, there have been many chances to reflect upon what it means to be sacred so that we can begin to understand our lives on a deeper level. In order to continue this learning, the Statue of Zeus and the Statue of Liberty will be compared and contrasted in a sense of sacred space so that I can reflect upon my own sense of sacred space and how it has grown throughout this reflections course.

To begin this reflection of sacred space, a brief history of the Statue of Zeus is necessary to fully appreciate and understand the factors that contribute to this site being sacred. The God, Zeus who is depicted in [Figure 1], was an important figure to the ancient Greeks because he was the king of the gods and had many children, by various women, who were also important to the Greek way of life (Seton-Williams 9). Also, Zeus came to power because he defeated the Titans but this victory is won over by the importance of all his marriages (Kerenyl 91). Clearly, Zeus proved himself to be a warrior throughout the many stories and battles that have been told. Throughout the ancient Greek period, there were



[Figure 1]
Zeus, the father of the gods

many dedications and sacrifices made for Zeus and sanctuaries built for individuals to pray to him so that they could receive his guidance in various life events.

Because of the importance and power of Zeus, a sanctuary was built in Olympia that could have been referred to as the “centre of the Greek world” because of its meaning to the whole Greek society (Ashmole 5). This sanctuary is the location where the Olympic Games, that are still played today, were originated. These games included sacrifices to the gods, chariot races, foot races, and many other athletic contests and religious activities. These all occurred before the processional of the victors to the Temple of Zeus which is where the Statue of Zeus is located (Pecson). These games continued to grow and added to the importance of the sanctuaries at Olympia.

Olympia was filled with temples and altars to worship Zeus and other gods, such as his wife, Hera. Of these buildings, the Temple of Zeus, which was rebuilt from 470-456 B.C., was the largest and most powerful for many reasons. The temple was incorporated with many stories told through the east and west pediments and metopes. The west pediment tells the story of a battle and the east pediment shows the preparation of chariot races. The metopes were especially important to the Olympic athletes because they presented a model to the ancient Greeks of heroic behavior (Berringer 236). These stories of the gods that were presented on the Temple of Zeus helped to provide guidance to those competing in the games for the gods.

The most important piece of art in the Temple of Zeus was the Statue of Zeus which was located on the inside of the building. The reasoning for the Statue of Zeus being built was that “the temple alone was too simple to be worthy of the King of the gods” (Krystek). Therefore, sculptor Pheidias created the grand Statue of Zeus. This statue stood 40 feet tall and depicted

Zeus sitting on a grand throne made out of gold and ivory and was covered with jewels.

Basically, the statue was meant to overpower the inside of the building to make a statement. In one hand Zeus held a scepter with an eagle on the top of it and the other hand held a winged figure that symbolized victory, also known as Nike. Also, in the front of the statue there was a tank that was filled with olive oil in order to preserve the ivory so that it would not crack. This tank was also thought to reflect the image of the Statue of Zeus (Harpur 110-111). Since the dimensions of the Temple of Zeus were similar to that of a temple at Pheidias' workshop, this allowed him to find the correct measurements that would have best fit the Temple of Zeus to portray the statue as he wanted (Pedley 127). Overall, the detail that went into the architecture of the Statue of Zeus seems unbelievable for the time period it was built in and shows the importance of Zeus to the people of ancient Greece.

Since the statue no longer remains and there is little evidence of the statue, it was thought that the statue was either destroyed or stolen before being ruined in a fire in Constantinople (Berg). Because of the events that led to its disappearance, the actual



[Figure 2]

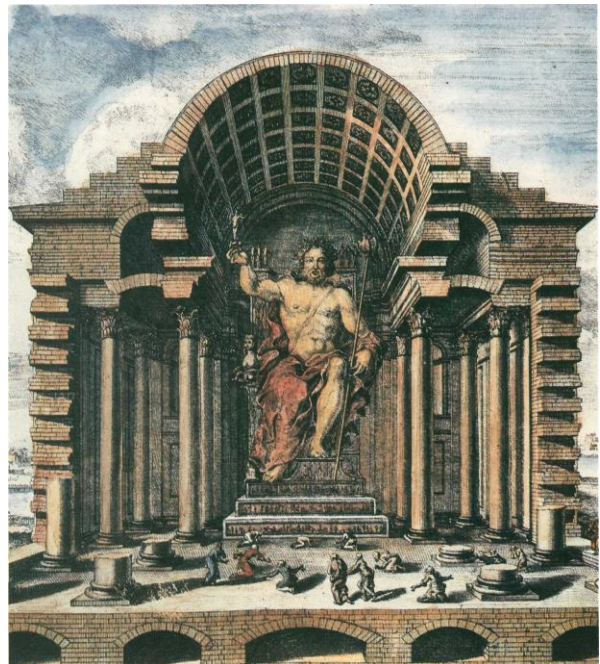
Representation of the Statue of Zeus on the Hadrianic coins

appearance and size of the Statue of Zeus is almost all left to the imagination. One major representation of the Statue of Zeus comes from coins and gems that have been found from the ancient Greek world. These coins and gems present Zeus sitting on a throne while holding the two items described previously, the scepter and Nike. Some depict him sitting while others have him standing. The best representation of Hadrianic coins [Figure 2] which present Zeus sitting on a

throne in a temple where his head is almost touching the ceiling. These coins demonstrate the idea that Zeus would tear through the roof if he were to stand up out of his throne because of his overwhelming size (Richter).

Basically, it was determined that individuals prayed to the Statue of Zeus, which is portrayed in [Figure 3], for guidance before competing in the Olympic Games. The statue was described by an ancient visitor by declaring that

the image of Zeus was so powerful that, “If a man, with a heavy heart from grief and sorrow in life, will stand in front of the statue, he will forget all these” (Krystek). This powerful feeling is what leads into the Statue of Zeus being a sacred site, not only to the ancient Greeks, but also those who learn about the history of it today. The mystery and importance of the Statue of Zeus explains why



[Figure 3]

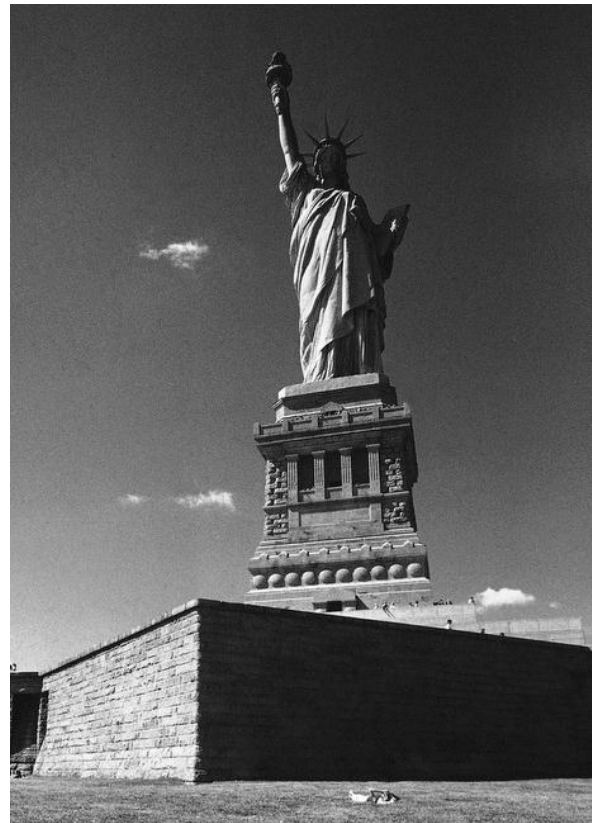
A modern recreation of the Statue of Zeus

it is considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

After learning about the history of the Statue of Zeus, the history of the Statue of Liberty must also be considered before completing a comparison of the two statues in a sense of sacredness. The Statue of Liberty was originally shipped to the United States as a present from the sister republic, France. The statue was of Lady Liberty who was considered the Goddess of Freedom to the ancient Romans. Lady Liberty was the Goddess that the ancient Romans would pray to for independence, freedom and social justice (Tate 361). The French officially dedicated

this statue to the United States on October 28th 1886 and shipped the statue to New York in pieces that were originally built in France and simply assembled in its current location. Overall, it is known that the Statue of Liberty stands 151 feet tall, made of copper, and is located in the New York Harbor (Smith).

The French decided to dedicate a monument to the United States that would symbolize the immigration of Europeans to the country and was originally to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence (Smith). For this reason, the image to the right in [Figure 4], the Statue of Liberty was created as, “a testament to the glory of industrialism triumphant” and to “proclaim the supremacy of republican ideals” (Blanchet 13). Also, it is ironic that the Statue of Liberty is said to have roots to the seven wonders of the ancient world when it was created by the sculptor, Frederic Bartholdi (Smith). Basically, France wanted to use their



[Figure 4]

The Statue of Liberty pictured from the ground up

new tools to create a gift for the country that many of their people had migrated to in order to begin a new life full of opportunities. Finally, the Statue of Liberty represented and stood for the American dream of freedom. Also, a plaque was present at the statue that read, “the alliance of the two Nations in achieving the Independence of the United States of America” and

discussed their “abiding friendship” (Allen 17). This shows that France was very supportive and proud of the growth and friendship the two countries had created.

The Statue of Liberty was especially important to the European immigrants who wanted a better life in the United States. Eventually, the statue became a “symbol of promise” that was looked to as a sense of hope and pride for those who had made it to the United States (Blanchet 13). The Statue of Liberty is the first thing that immigrants see when coming to the States by ship from France and therefore it is an immediate sign of freedom and new life. Therefore, the Statue of Liberty is a place that most immigrants would consider sacred in their life because of what it represents.

Since time has passed since the creation of the Statue of Liberty, the importance of what it stands for is just as powerful and meaningful. The United States have struggled and grown and have created a way of life that any individual should envy and strive for. The Statue of Liberty continues to be the symbol of the opportunity that America received to create this way of life and represents the struggles and growth that have existed. Still to this day, individuals are excited to see the site which is supported by a 70 year old lady named Ann May who stated that she had never seen it and proclaimed how awesome it was for her (Stewart). Many individuals still see the statue as a sign of our freedom and independence and honor this site as a sacred place.

When considering factors that make a place sacred, I think back to class and consider the many conversations had about history, location, architecture, and many other items that we determined made a place sacred. Many of these items are very relatable to the Statue of Zeus and the Statue of Liberty and create a sacred feeling. Also, my definition of a sacred place

consists of a place where an individual feels a connection in a higher level based on the surroundings or ideas that are present.

To begin, one factor that makes the Statue of Zeus sacred is the grand architecture that was put into it. A Greek traveler once stated that “records fall far short of the impression made by a sight of the image” which relates to the sight that one would have seen when visiting the statue (Berg). It has become obvious that the size of the Statue of Zeus is overpowering, especially since the statue was seated and reached the top of the Temple of Zeus. It can be determined that that Statue of Zeus made an unforgettable impression on those who visited it. It is obvious that these individuals felt that a visit to the Statue of Zeus connected them to him and gave them guidance, which connects the statue to my personal definition of a sacred space.

This leads to another factor that makes the Statue of Zeus sacred: the religious affiliation. It is obvious that because Zeus was one of the gods, he is prayed to for help and guidance and individuals wanted to praise him. This was presented during the Olympic Games when the competing individuals would go to the Statue of Zeus and pray for guidance before competing. This was extremely relevant since Zeus was known to be a warrior. Also, to escape the anxiety before competing, visiting this statue would present a sense of tranquility. According to Greek philosopher, Dion Chrysostom, “If anyone who is heavy-laden in mind were to stand before this statue, he would forget all the griefs and troubles of this mortal life” (Berg). The religious factor that Zeus was present helped individuals to feel calm and have control over the problems that were ahead of them. It was this fact of religion that makes the statue have a more powerful sense of sacredness.

Another aspect of the Statue of Zeus that relates it to sacredness is the materials that were used to build it. Because the Greeks used gold and ivory and decorated the statue with jewels, they presented their power and wealth to show how important Zeus was. They wanted to prove that Zeus was worth the expensive materials because he was such an icon for people to pray to. The expensive and detailed materials give the statue a higher meaning because they give it an effect that awes people. Most would have been so impressed by the detail that it would become a place very special to them on many levels. It is this indescribable feeling that can make a site sacred for an individual.

Finally, the history behind the Statue of Zeus is a factor that may relate most to the sacredness of the site. There are many stories that relate to Zeus throughout history that make him an important figure, such as the oracles of Zeus pertaining to the sacrifices that were made to Zeus during the Olympic Games. It is also described that there are sacrifices made to Zeus at Olympia even when the Olympic Games are not being held (Parke 182). As described before, Zeus was a warrior and accomplished many great things throughout his existence and people honored this. Overall, the importance of sacrificing and the history of Zeus have made the background of the Statue of Zeus an extremely sacred aspect.

As with the Statue of Zeus, there are many factors that make the Statue of Liberty a sacred site. First, the size of the statue is an aspect that appeals to many individuals on a sacred level since most pieces of architecture are not as grand in size. As stated above, the Statue of Liberty stands 151 feet tall and can be overpowering to see. One visitor of the Statue of Liberty, Mario Arias stated that the statue was bigger than he had thought which made it



[Figure 5]

The Statue of Liberty showing the island

even more awe-inspiring (Stewart). The size of a site can add a feeling that the place gives to a person and can make it even more sacred than just the meaning behind it.

Not only is the size of the statue a factor that makes it sacred, but the location is as well. Since the Statue of Liberty is in New York, it is amidst a very busy and compact place. However, the Statue of

Liberty is on its own island, away from the chaos of the city which is shown in [Figure 5] above.

The separation of the city and the statue give it a sense of tranquility that can allow an individual to have a relaxing experience and reflect on life rather than thinking about the commotion of the city. Also, the fact that the Statue of Liberty is the first thing that immigrants would see when coming to the United States is a powerful symbol. Below, in [Figure 6], is an image of Jewish refugee children who have come to America in 1939 and are seeing the Statue of Liberty as their first sign of freedom from the disturbing life they were forced to live ("Photos"). These immigrants will never forget that sight and will pass on the importance of the symbol forever. Because of the distinct location of the Statue of Liberty, the importance is intensified which adds to the statue being a sacred place to many individuals in the past and still currently today.



[Figure 6]

Jewish refugee children seeing the Statue of Liberty

The last factor that adds to the sacred feel of the Statue of Liberty is the history behind it and what it stands for. The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of the American dream according to Blanchet in the book *Statue of Liberty: the First Hundred Years*. In the past, individuals strived to venture to the United States so that they could have another chance at freedom and many accomplished this. One individual, Charlie Deleo, is a caretaker for the Statue of Liberty and claims that the statue is a sacred place where he can say prayers that all countries can experience the freedom that we have here in America (Dobnik). It is clear that this man respects the life he has been given and praises the Statue of Liberty as a result. A new future was created for many individuals and this statue is a symbol to all Americans of the history and reasoning for the life that we have been given. The history behind a place is one factor that definitely adds value to the sacredness of the site and can connect an individual on a higher level.

In order to fully understand how the Statue of Liberty can be considered sacred even though there is no direct religious affiliation with it, views of individuals that I know are included. One individual had been inside of the statue one time about a year ago and said that the experience was nothing like what she had expected. After defining sacred space as a place where people worship or admire something for one reason or another, she continued to state that the Statue of Liberty was a sacred place because of what it means to America. Also, she adds to this that the size of the Statue of Liberty is overwhelming and definitely made it seem more sacred to her (Damewood). This obviously proves that seeing the state can be an overwhelming and inspiring site to see.

Another individual who was interviewed about visiting the Statue of Liberty has been to New York various times, therefore seeing it every time. His definition of a sacred place was a place or a landmark that has a spiritual or deeper meaning to an individual or group of people. Basically, he thought that the Statue of Liberty did not have a religious sacred meaning but was sacred because of other reasons, such as the distinct location. The location was the most important factor that makes the Statue of Liberty sacred to him because it is the first thing that people saw when they came to the United States as immigrants and represents our freedom (Blodgett). Overall, these two individual interviews helped to define my sense of sacred space for the Statue of Liberty because they had real experiences with visiting the site. Both confirmed that the statue is a sacred place for numerous reasons and makes the connection more powerful.

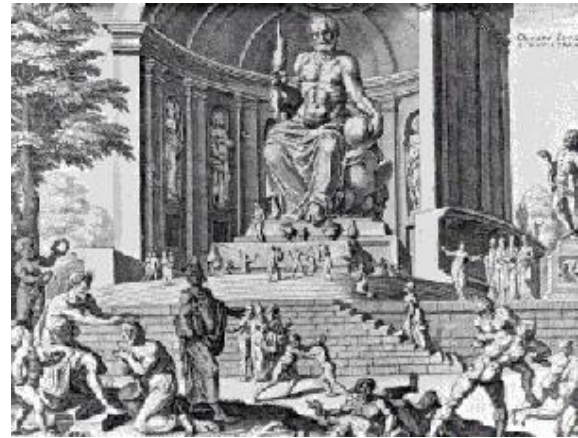
After considering the factors that make both the Statue of Zeus and the Statue of Liberty sacred, they can be compared. One similarity of sacredness of the two sacred statues is the size of each statue. Size is a factor that can definitely add to a place being sacred because it basically overpowers you and is amazing. Each statue is very large and grand in its appearance and gives off a feeling of power and awe. It is this feeling of awe that makes each statue even more sacred because the large size causes your thoughts to be consumed by the greatness of the statue and the creativity that went into it.

Another factor that is similar in making each statue sacred is that both have a strong history behind them. Both sites have strong backgrounds and both relate to gods who are looked to for certain purposes, such as freedom or the father of the gods. Both statues represent the past of both societies and have a big importance for the future of each society as

well. Also, the items that lead to the creation of each statue have continued to be important even to this day. The Olympics, which were the basis of the Statue of Zeus, are still happening today and the freedom that the immigrants experienced has continued to be a part of the American way of life. All aspects of the history make each site sacred because they are things that will never be forgotten.

Even though there are many similarities of the sacredness of each statue there are some differences. One difference is that the Statue of

Zeus has a religious affiliation where as the Statue of Liberty does not. Zeus was a Greek god and was prayed to for many different reasons at various locations, such as at Olympia which is shown in [Figure 7] to the right. In general, people went to the Statue of Zeus for the reason



[Figure 7]

Statue of Zeus shown being prayed to of praying. However, at the Statue of Liberty most people see the resemblance as a symbol of freedom rather than a place to worship. This does not mean that individuals do not feel a religious connection to the Statue of Liberty but it represents what our country stands for. In general, a place may be considered sacred, religious or not.

Another difference between the Statue of Liberty and the Statue of Zeus is that the location of the statue is much more relevant at the Statue of Liberty. The location of the Statue of Liberty stands out to make it more sacred because of its placement to immigrants coming into the United States. The location of the Statue of Zeus may be important that it is at Olympia but does not have the same powerful effect that the Statue of Liberty has to those

who it affects and believe it to be sacred. The separation that the architects were able to demonstrate provides a distinct factor that enhances that sacredness of the Statue of Liberty that is not present at the Statue of Zeus.

After researching and looking deeper into the sacred meaning of each statue previously discussed, the reason each place is sacred to me has grown. When I first began this project, I knew that the Statue of Liberty was a place that was sacred but I did not understand exactly what lead to this being a sacred space. After researching and reflecting on the different factors of the Statue of Liberty, I have realized how important of a symbol it is to Americans and most importantly, immigrants. Also, by talking with individuals that I know and researching personal opinions on the Statue of Liberty I have realized how important aspects such as locations can be to a place being sacred. It has become clear that there are an endless number of things that can make a place sacred to someone.

Similarly to the Statue of Liberty, my definition of how the Statue of Zeus is sacred has greatly transformed throughout this class and project. At first, I simply believed the Statue of Zeus to be sacred because it was so large and dedicated to a great god. After completing research I soon realized that the history behind Olympia and Zeus has a lot to do with the meaning of the statue to the ancient Greek people and this continues to make this site a mystery and sacred place. This also contributes to why the Statue of Zeus is considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The Statue of Zeus is a place that I wish I would have been able to visit because I feel that it would have made a life-long impact on me because it would have been such an inspiring and meaningful place.

After learning about sacred space and learning many different definitions of sacred space, I have determined that a place is sacred to me if it allows an individual to reflect on their life and gives off a feeling of overwhelming power. Also, sacred space does not have to have a religious connection but instead a personal connection. I have been able to expand my knowledge of what it means to be sacred because of many of the factors that were discussed about the Statue of Liberty and the Statue of Zeus. Both of these sites are important to understanding the definition of sacred space and have helped me to reflect and draw a conclusion as to what sacred space truly means to me.

Evaluation

At the beginning of the semester when we began talking about sacred places, I was very unsure of a place that I would define as sacred to myself. There are many places that I feel are sacred to others because of the meaning that those places have to them because of personal reasons. This reflections class really made me think about something that I had never considered before and I was able to begin connecting with many of the sites that were discussed in class. These class conversations and self reflections helped me to realize what it means to be sacred for various reasons.

When coming up with this definition of a sacred space, it became very obvious that a place did not have to be religious to be considered sacred for myself. Because of this I came to really liking the Ancient Greek sanctuary at Olympia. The connection between the sporting event and the Gods was very interesting to me because sports are and always have been a large part of my life and the Olympics are one of my greatest interests. After narrowing in on this location, the Statue of Zeus, which is located inside of the Temple of Zeus, drew my attention. The grand scale of the statue and how it was looked to for prayer and guidance before the Olympics games was very realistic and interesting to me. After learning about Olympia and hearing about the Statue of Zeus, I was sure that this was one of the topics that I would use for my individualized project.

After deciding on the Statue of Zeus, I began to think about what places could be compared to this statue and I considered comparing this sacred place with Christ the Redeemer statue in Brazil. After completing some beginning research, I decided that this sacred place did not have enough valuable information and would not provide a personal connection. After

abandoning this decision, I decided to compare and contrast the Statue of Liberty with the Statue of Zeus because this provided a personal connection for me. To me, the Statue of Liberty is a place that should be considered sacred to all Americans because it represents our freedom and way of life. After beginning research, it was obvious that there would be many good factors that can be compared and contrasted between the two statues in a sacred way.

My goal of this project is to reflect on my sense of sacred space by comparing two sacred places. To effectively do this, I included a history of each statue, listed factors that made each sacred, connected the statues on a personal level, and reflected on how these sites were sacred to me. To enhance these effects, I also added many images to portray the effect of the sacred feel. The most important aspect, or goal, of the paper was to portray how other individuals relate to each site and how they define each as sacred. By including the thoughts of individuals that I know who have been to the Statue of Liberty is an effective way to support the idea of it being a sacred landmark even though it was not made to be a religious place. From this, another goal is to show that a place doesn't have to be connected to religion directly to make it sacred to an individual.

To begin my research, I first searched the library website for books on both of my topics and found about four on each. These books included information pertaining to the basic history of each statue and also the sacred meaning behind each. Since most of these books had different chapters, I was able to narrow down the chapters that I would find information from and scan them for important facts or pictures. Another form of research that was used was articles from online scholarly databases. These articles were much harder to come by and at times were very confusing. However, I was able to pull pieces of information from these to

help come up with factors that made each site sacred. One of the best sources that I came across came from a book that was online for free. This book described the Statue of Liberty in a sense of sacredness which directly related to my project. This was very important when determining factors and giving details about why this site was sacred to many people. In the end, I finished up my research by finding online sources that related connected my topics to being sacred. I found many valuable sources that gave personal stories about the Statue of Liberty and also statement about the Statue of Zeus that discussed the grandness of it. Overall, these sources are also used to compare and contrast the different factors that were determined to make each statue a sacred place. Once all of this information was gathered and organized, I was able to use it to reflect upon my own sense of sacredness and draw even stronger sacred connections to each site.

Once I was finished with my project, I felt as though I had completed this project in a manner that truly allowed me to reflect upon the meaning of sacred space. I successfully chose two topics that had many similarities, but also many differences. This helped to prove my point that not all sacred places have to have a religious affiliation. In the end, I was able to really connect with my two topics and have more respect for the sacred meaning behind each while also understanding better what makes a place sacred to me.

Bibliography

Allen, Leslie. *Liberty: The Statue and the American Dream*. New York: Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., 1985. This source is a book that provides a lot of information pertaining to immigrants who came to the United States for freedom and what the Statue of Liberty means to them. This book gives a lot of detail of what these individuals went through and adds to the factors making the Statue of Liberty sacred. This source provides many cartoon adds that incorporate how the statue is a national symbol that I are incorporated into the project.

Ashmole, Bernard. *Olympia: The Sculptures of the Temple of Zeus*. London: Phaidon Press LTD, 1967. This book about Olympia has a large section about the Temple of Zeus and in more detail, the sculptures of the temple. This book discusses many aspects of the temple and connects them through dates, architecture, and character. I may also use this book for some of the background of Olympia in general and use a few of the images that are provided.

Berg, Christopher. "The Statue of Zeus at Olympia." *Amazeing Art Maze Puzzles*. 2011. Web. 13 Apr. 2012. <<http://amazingart.com/seven-wonders/statue-zeus.html>>. This is an online source that gives a lot of good detail about what travelers have said about the Statue of Zeus. This source will be good to help portray the importance of the statue to the Greeks. It also explains how Zeus was connected to the Olympic Games. This source also has a few images that will be helpful to my project.

Berringer, Judith M. "The Temple of Zeus at Olympia, Heroes, and Athletes." *The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens* 74.2 (2005): 211-241. Web. 3 March

2012. This article is from an online journal and it outlines many of the rituals of the Temple of Zeus which I will use in my project to compare to the Statue of Liberty. This article also examines how the sculptures are connected to the activities at Olympia and what the athletes honored. This will help me come up with the reasons why the Statue of Zeus was sacred.

Blanchet, Christian. *Statue of Liberty: the First Hundred Years*. New York: American Heritage Press, Inc., 1985. This book discusses the first one hundred years of the Statue of Liberty and I feel that I will use a lot of information from this book because it discusses the reason for its creation, how it became a shrine, and many other important aspects such as these. This book also provides many images that I will most likely scan and use in my project. These images show how the Statue of Liberty has become a sacred national monument through the years.

Blodgett, Michael. Personal Interview. 13 April 2012. This source is an individual who I know who has visited and been around the Statue of Liberty many times. I want to get the view of sacredness from those who have been there to make my points even stronger. This information is helpful in proving factors that make the Statue of Liberty sacred and also in personal stories about it.

Damewood, Stephanie. Personal Interview. 13 April 2012. This source is an interview from an individual that I personally know who has been to the statue of liberty. I felt that it would be beneficial to get other perspectives as to why people think the Statue of Liberty is sacred today. This information is used in the section that lists factors that make the Statue of Liberty sacred and also to give a more relatable perspective.

Dobnik, Verena. "For Caretaker, Statue of Liberty Is Sacred Figure." *McCook Daily Gazette* 4 July

2003: 5. Print. This source gives a personal story of how the Statue of Liberty is sacred to an individual. This is a very personal story and is used to show how that Statue of Liberty is sacred in different ways. It contributes to the factors that make it sacred and also gives another perspective that the Statue of Liberty can be a religious place if it is made to be.

Harpur, James. *The Atlas of Sacred Places*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 1994.

This book provided a great description of how Olympia became a sacred place and also has a section on the Statue of Zeus in terms of being sacred to the Greeks. This book is a good source to use to compare and contrast the different reasons each statue is sacred. It also has a very good depiction of the Statue of Zeus since there are no real images or remains of the actual statue.

Kerenyi, Karl. *The Gods of the Greeks*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1951. This book is a

little different from my other sources in that it tells many of the stories about the Gods.

This information is used to portray why Zeus is looked at as a sacred individual and why I believe he is sacred. This is also used in the beginning to portray the importance of Zeus.

Krystek, Lee. "The Statue of Zeus at Olympia." *The Seven Wonders*. 2011. Web. 13 Apr. 2012.

<<http://www.unmuseum.org/ztemp.htm>>. This is information from an online database and really reflects upon the Statue of Zeus being one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. There are many descriptions of what individuals thought about the statue and reasoning for why this grand figure was built. This source seems very

insightful and will be used to focus on factors that make the statue sacred to those from the ancient world and modern world.

Parke, H.W. *The Oracles of Zeus*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967. This book gives a lot of the background information to the Statue of Zeus at Olympia and why it was created. This information is used in the brief history of the Statue of Zeus and also included in factors that make the statue a sacred place.

Pecson, Sharon, and Cathy Sutherland. "The Olympic Games." *Olympic Games: 776 BC*. 16 Mar. 2000. Web. 13 Apr. 2012.

<http://www.thenagain.info/webchron/mediterranean/olympicgames.html>. This source gave me a great insight as to a connection between the Statue of Liberty and the Statue of Zeus because of what the Olympic Games originally stood for. This source is used to build a strong connection between the importance of freedom and connections between people of America and Ancient Greece. It also describes in details the process of the Olympic Games which will be helpful for background information.

Pedley, John. *Sanctuaries and the Sacred in the Ancient Greek World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006. This book provides an overall history of Olympia, where the Statue of Zeus is located. This also talks about the materials of the statue and reasons it was worshiped. This book will be used all over the paper in many aspects to draw conclusions and to provide background information.

"Photos: The 125th Anniversary of the Statue of Liberty." *Denver Post Blogs*. 28 Oct. 2011. Web. 13 Apr. 2012. <http://blogs.denverpost.com/captured/2011/10/28/the-125th-anniversary-of-the-statue-of-liberty/5059/>. This source contains many images that

portray the importance of the Statue of Liberty. There are also explanations with the photos, many of which are from the building of the statue. This source talks about the immigrants and the importance of the Statue of Liberty to them. These photos and information will be very beneficial extra touches to make the project more creative.

Richter, Gisela M. "The Pheidon Zeus at Olympia." *Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens* 35.2 (1966): 166-170. Web. 6 March 2012. This article is from an online journal and is very focused on the Statue of Zeus. It provides many of the recreated drawings of the statue and original carvings that depict the statue which helps lead to the belief of its existence and help me understand the greatness of the statue. I will present many of these drawings in my project and use them in my paper to support the fact that individuals felt this statue sacred.

Seton-Williams, M.V. *Greek Legends and Stories*. London: The Rubicon Press, 1993. This book tells of the stories of the Gods and most importantly, Zeus. This source is used to give a background on Zeus and shows his importance to the Ancient Greek people. This source is used at the beginning of the paper to show the importance of Zeus and to begin talking about why the Statue of Zeus is sacred.

Smith, N. "Classic Projects: The Statue of Liberty." *Engineering & Technology* 6.9 (2011): 112-113. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 7 Mar. 2012. This article was retrieved from an online journal and describes the dimensions of the Statue of Liberty and other details relating to the architecture. Even though this is a very small article, it is beneficial to my project. This is used to compare to the Statue of Zeus in the form of architecture and size.

Stewart, Barbara. "Tourists Line Up for Ferry as Liberty Island Is Reopened." *The New York Times* 21 Dec. 2001. Print. This is an article about the Statue of Liberty reopening after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. It shows the importance of the land mark because of the number of people who come to visit. It also lists factors that make it sacred, such as size, which are very important to the comparison of the two statues.

Tate, Karen. *Sacred Places of Goddess: 108 Destinations*. San Francisco: Consortium of Collective Consciousness, 2006. *Google Books*. Web. 13 Apr. 2012.
<<http://books.google.com/books?id=b7KbLLjzuRgC>>. This source really relates the Statue of Liberty to a statue from the ancient Greek world because it refers to her as a Goddess. This source gets into what the statue means to immigrants which an extremely important aspect that is covered in the paper. It also talks about the Statue of Liberty as a sacred symbol which is used in my factors and in other aspects throughout the paper.

Citation of Images

AP Photos. 1939. Photograph. New York. *Photos: 125th Anniversary of the Statue of Liberty*. 28

Oct. 2011. Web. 13 Apr. 2012.

<<http://blogs.denverpost.com/captured/2011/10/28/the-125th-anniversary-of-the-statue-of-liberty/5059/>>.

[Figure 6]

The Atlas of Sacred Places. New York: Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 1994. 109. Print.

[Figure 3]

Felbermeyer, J. Impressions. *JSTOR*. Web. 13 April 2012.

<<http://www.jstor.org/stable/147305>>.

[Figure 2]

Mosey, Jerry. 1976. Photograph. New York. *Photos: 125th Anniversary of the Statue of Liberty*.

28 Oct. 2011. Web. 13 Apr. 2012.

<<http://blogs.denverpost.com/captured/2011/10/28/the-125th-anniversary-of-the-statue-of-liberty/5059/>>.

[Figure 4]

Pickoff, Dave. Photograph. New York. *Photos: 125th Anniversary of the Statue of Liberty*. 28 Oct.

2011. Web. 13 Apr. 2012. <<http://blogs.denverpost.com/captured/2011/10/28/the-125th-anniversary-of-the-statue-of-liberty/5059/>>.

[Figure 5]

Ring, T. Photograph. *Olympic Games: 776 BC*. 16 Mar. 2000. Web. 13 Apr. 2012.

<<http://www.thenagain.info/webchron/mediterranean/olympicgames.html>>.

[Figure 7]

Zeus, father of the gods. Photograph. British Museum. *Greek Legends and Stories.* London:

Rubicon, 1993. 10. Print.

[Figure 1]