



This image depicts how a ceremonial shield, made of gold and ivory, appeared when it was first discovered at the Tomb of Philip at Vergina.

Believed to be from the third quarter of the 4th Century, B.C., the shield was reassembled and is now maintained at the Archaeological Museum in Thessaloniki.

The shield is also known as a chryselephantine shield because of the gold (*chrysos*) and ivory (*elephas*) used to create it. Statues of Greek deities, from the same time period, are known as chryselephantine statues for the same reason.

Archaeologists believe, for example, that Pheidias' statue of *Athena Parthenos*—which, in ancient times, was on display in the Parthenon at Athens—was a chryselephantine statue. That statue, now lost, was around 40 feet high. A model of it is maintained by the Royal Ontario Museum.

Credits:

Image online, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

See Alignments to State and Common Core standards for this story online at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicAlignment/Chryselephantine-Shield-Before-Reconstruction-0>

See Learning Tasks for this story online at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicActivities/Chryselephantine-Shield-Before-Reconstruction-0>