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**Gold Myrtle Crown**

This wreath worn by Queen Medea is one of the most remarkable gold objects of the ancient world. With hundreds of leaves and blossoms, the myrtle is remarkably realistic and graceful.

© *Museum of the Royal Tombs of Aigai, Vergina*



**“Mask of Agamemnon” (Replica)**

When unearthed in the late-19th century, archaeologists believed this to be the death mask of Agamemnon, the mythical king of Mycenae.

© *National Archaeological Museum, Athens*



**Votive Relief Offered to Asklepios**

In the center of this relief, Asklepios, god of medicine, leans on his staff, around which a snake is coiled. This symbol still represents medicine today.

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**“Frying Pan”**

© *National Archaeological Museum, Athens*



**Tragedy Mask**

© *National Archaeological Museum, Athens*



**Female Figurine**

© *National Archaeological Museum, Athens*



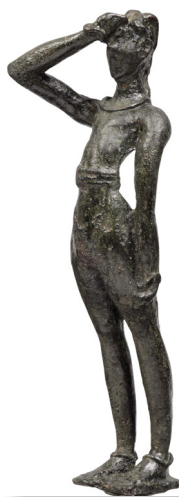
**Stone Human-like Amulet**  
© National Archaeological Museum, Athens



**Diadem of Philip II**  
© Royal Tombs of Aigai, Vergina



**Cycladic Figurine**  
Cycladic figurines, often found in burials, are among the most iconic artifacts of ancient Greek archaeology. Some were deliberately broken, suggesting a funerary ritual yet to be understood.  
© National Archaeological Museum, Athens



**Male Figurine**  
This bronze figurine depicts a young worshipper performing the "Minoan salute." Men and women assumed this pose of supplication to engage with the divine.  
© Archaeological Museum of Herakleion



**Alexander as the God Pan**  
© Archaeological Museum of Pella



**Lekythos Depicting Ajax Carrying the Body of Achilles**  
© National Archaeological Museum, Athens



**Tripartite Shrine**  
© National Archaeological Museum, Athens



**Funerary Mask**  
© National Archaeological Museum, Athens



**Oinochoe (Wine Jug)**  
© Royal Tombs of Aigai, Vergina



**Votive Kouros**  
© National Archaeological Museum, Athens



**Votive Kouros**  
© Archaeological Museum of Thebes



**Warrior's Helmet and Death Mask**  
© Archaeological Museum of Pella



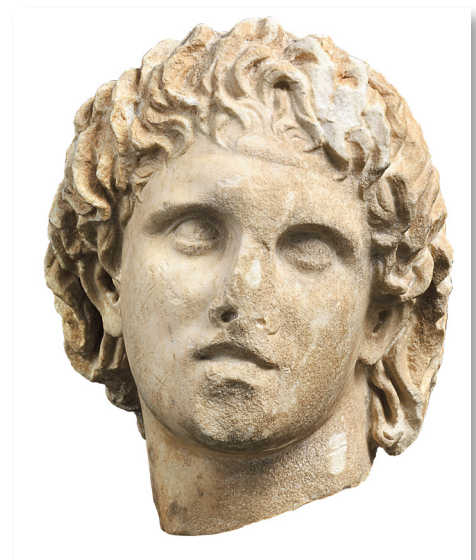
**Statue of a Soldier, Known as "Leonidas"**  
This statue is thought to depict the Spartan king Leonidas, whose troops battled the Persians in 480 BC. Grossly outnumbered, the Spartans fought valiantly. Though eventually defeated, the battle gave hope to the Greeks that the massive force of Xerxes could be beaten back.  
© Archaeological Museum of Sparta



**Relief of the "Youth Crowning Himself"**  
This relief shows a young athlete placing an olive wreath on his head. This image has become a symbol of Athenian democracy, which arose around the 5th century BC. Going forward, people would no longer be subject to the will of the gods, but instead would be masters of their own fate.  
© National Archaeological Museum, Athens



**Gorgon Head from the Cuirass of Philip II**  
One of two Gorgon heads that adorned Philip II's linen and leather cuirass, this is one of the earliest and probably the most important surviving example of this type of adornment. This ornament was thought to offer protection from evil.  
© Museum of the Royal Tombs of Aigai, Vergina



**Alexander the Great Bust**  
Sculpted shortly after Alexander's death, this marble bust depicts him in the flower of youth.  
© Archaeological Museum of Pella



**Linear B Tablet**  
© National Archaeological Museum, Athens



**Fragment of a Grave Stele**  
© National Archaeological Museum, Athens