

A wide-angle photograph of the Acropolis in Athens, Greece. The Parthenon, a large ancient Greek temple dedicated to the goddess Athena, is the central focus, perched on the rocky summit of the Acropolis. To its left, the Propylaea, the gateway to the Acropolis, is visible. The foreground shows the ruins of the Theatre of Dionysus, with its semi-circular arches and stone walls. The background features a clear blue sky and distant hills. The text "ANCIENT AUTOMATA" is overlaid in the center in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

ANCIENT AUTOMATA

TALOS



Talos was an automaton in Greek mythology. He is said to have been made by Hephaestus or by the inventor Daedalus



Talos' job

Talos was indefatigably vigilant, and had been chosen by Minos, or Zeus, for the task of protecting Crete.

He had to prevent people leaving the island or strangers coming.

Talos' weapons



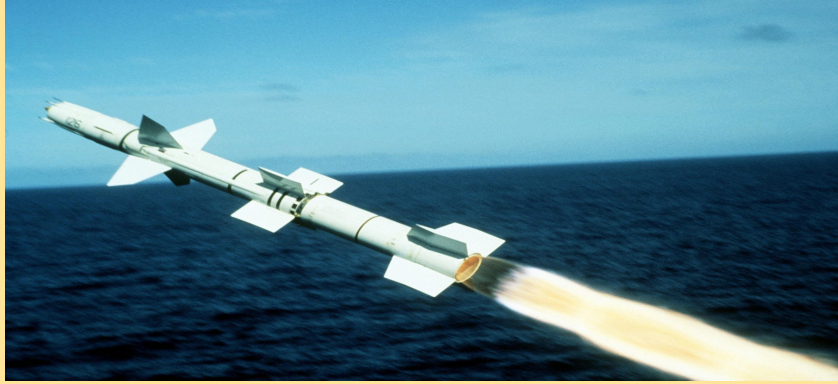
Talos' favourite weapons were enormous stones which he hurled great distances. However, if anyone got through his first barrage, Talos would leap into a fire, hugging their victims and burning them. He was invulnerable except in the lower part of his leg.

A large, muscular, bronze-colored statue of Talos stands on a beach. The statue has a helmet-like headpiece and a small tuft of hair on top. In the foreground, a group of people are running away from the statue, some carrying items. The background shows a rocky cliff and a blue sky with clouds.

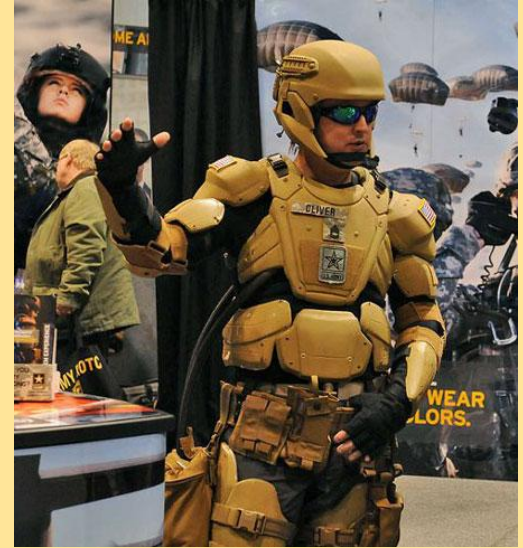
Talos' death

Unfortunately, Talos was killed by the Argonauts, when they beat Talos' heel. Talos was almost indestructible, but by that heel was located the single vein that kept Talos alive.

Echoes of Talos



Missile "Talos"



Armor Talos

Talos in a videogame





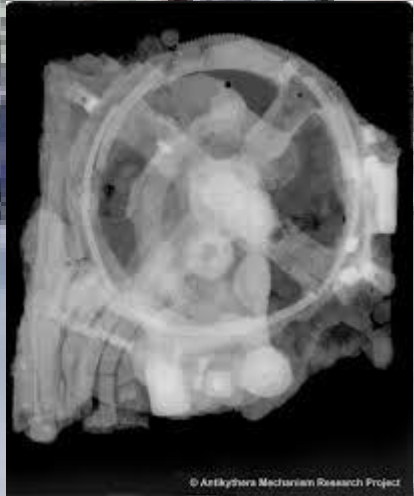
In ancient Greece, robots were also present in real world.



An artifact was recovered in 1900–1901 from the Antikythera shipwreck off the Greek island of Antikythera. Believed to have been designed and constructed by Greek scientists, the instrument has been dated either at 205 BCE

At first scientist thought it was a very simple invention, but after they have done some researches, they understood that they were completely wrong.

World become amazed about the skill of ancient people to develop convenient gadgets, like this calendar, called Antikythera



Antikythera

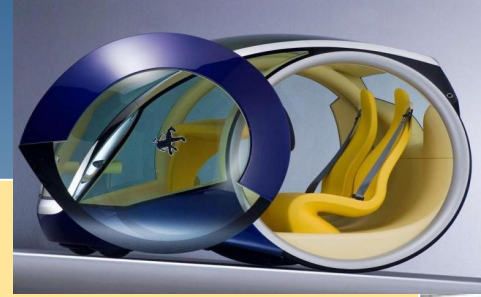
Experts think that the Antikythera was used as a type of calendar to follow stars. This mechanism is called Antikythera because it was founded in the opposite (Anti) of Kythera.





Some modern copies of the Antikythera

Future human inventions



What incredible things will we be able to develop in the future?

We don't know but it will be fascinating

