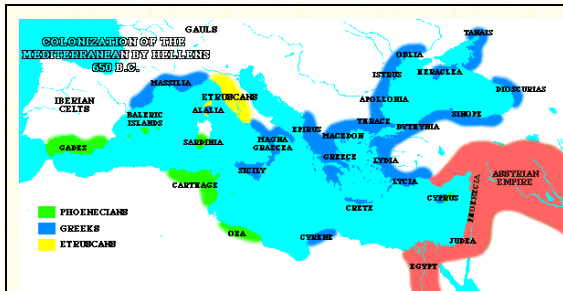


CLASSICAL STYLE





N.B. the Etruscan area in Northern Italy, which is critical for all Western civilization!

GREEK CULTURE'S 3 BASIC ERAS:

Archaic—700-480 BCE (Obvious Egyptian influence, stiff, left foot forward and hands at the side)

Classicism—480-320 BCE (Sculpture was more natural, idealized body portrayed in marble and bronze)

Hellenistic—320-30 BCE (Emotional over the top artistic statement)

GREEK CLASSICISM

- Universe seen in terms of math and geometry
- All art therefore reflected the numerical balance
- Creation of Greek artistic canon—proportion/balance
- Stylized—Egyptian...not Greek
- Realism and Idealism—both Greek and neither Egyptian

GREEK CULTURE AND ART:

Greek

1. Horizontal
2. Ever-changing
3. Experimental
4. This worldly
5. Democratic
6. Chaotic

Egyptian

1. Pyramidal
2. Static
3. Traditional
4. Other worldly
5. Autocratic
6. Unity/continuity

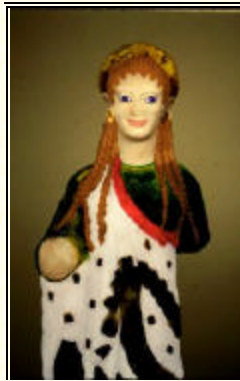
ARCHAIC—700-480 BCE

- Obvious Egyptian influence, stiff, left foot forward and hands at the side, large eyes, Archaic smile
- However, notice that Greeks sculpted nudes and preferred males over females as opposed to Egyptians

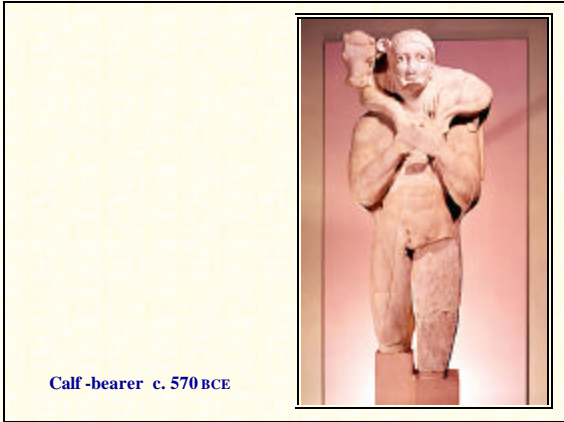


Kouros c. 615 BCE
(note Egyptian stance)





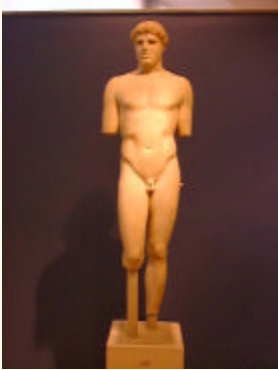
Kore ca. 530 BCE







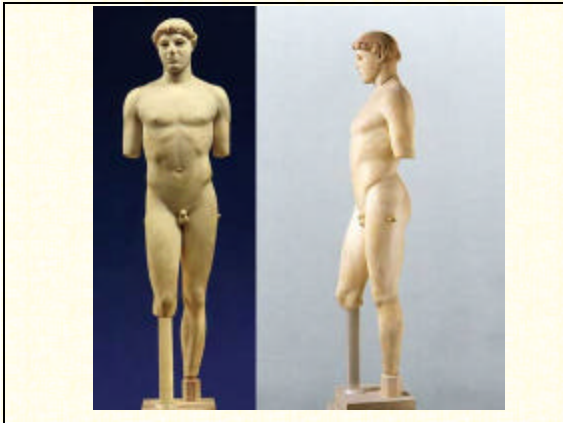
CLASSICISM—480-320 BCE)

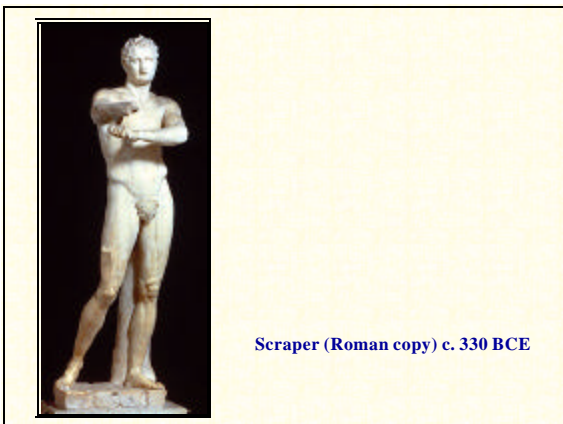


Sculptures are more natural, moving from realism to idealized body and portrayed in marble and bronze

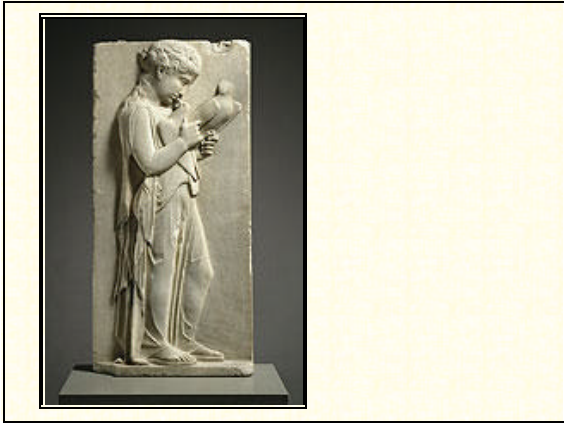
NB beginnings of contraposta (S-shaped curve)

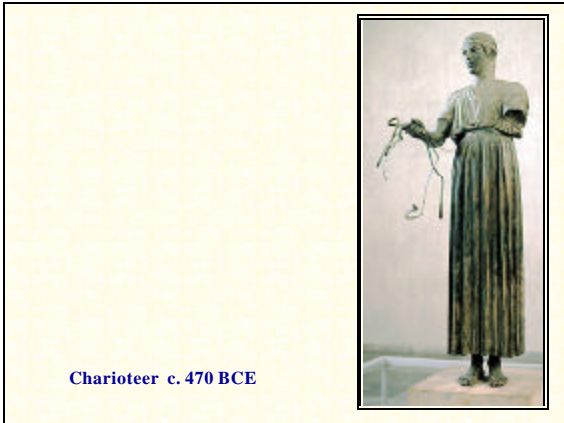
Kritios Boy ca. 480 BCE



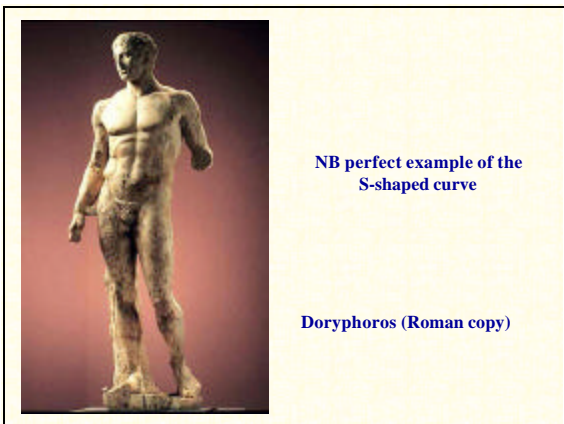


Scraper (Roman copy) c. 330 BCE





Charioteer c. 470 BCE

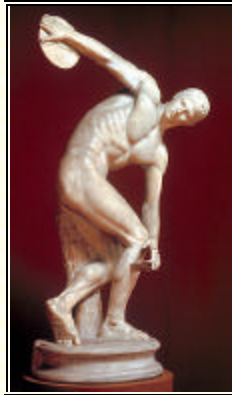


NB perfect example of the S-shaped curve

Doryphoros (Roman copy)

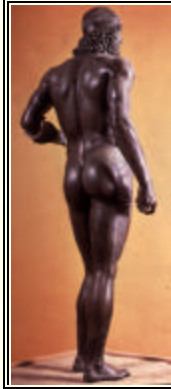
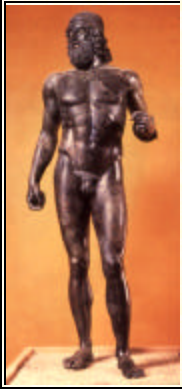
NB perfect example of the S-shaped curve

Myron's Discus Thrower
c. 450 BCE



Young Warrior
c. 460 BCE

N.B.
"S" shaped curve







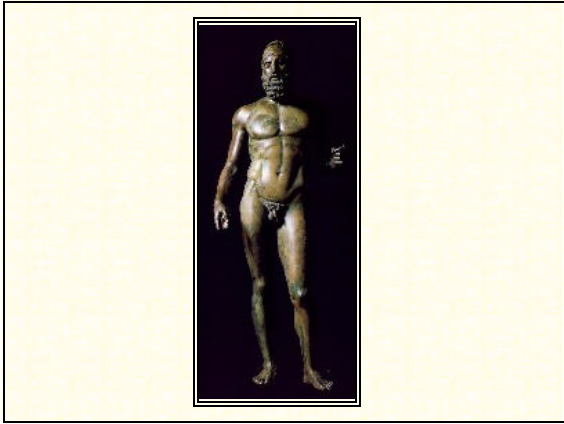
Poseidon c. 460 BCE

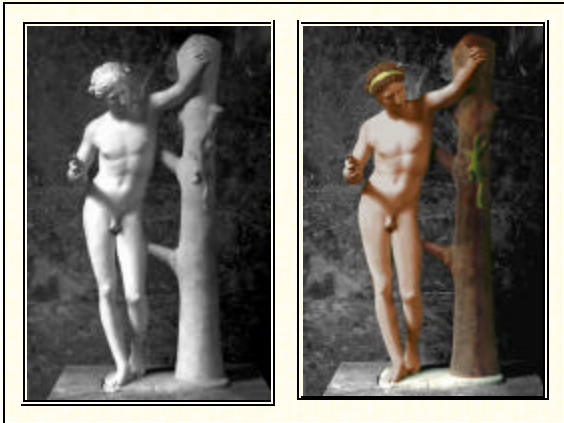


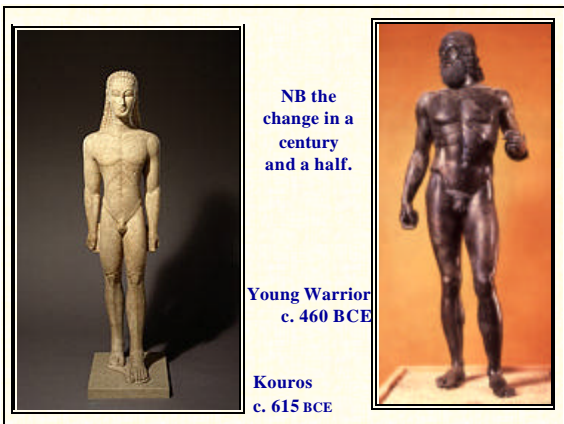
Detail of Poseidon c. 460 BCE



The Horses of Neptune by Walter Crane



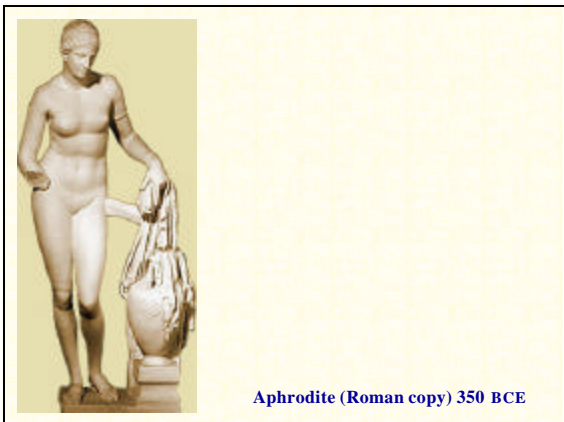


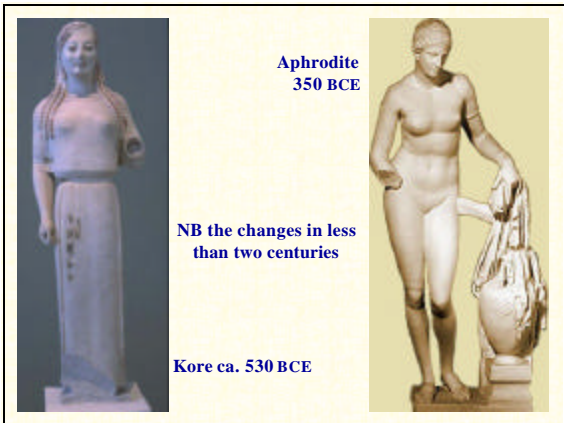


NB the change in a century and a half.

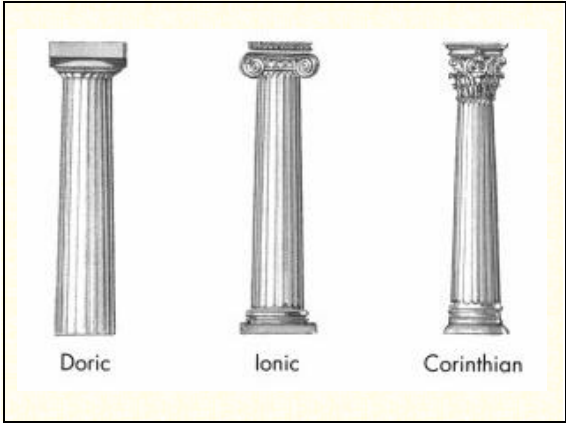
**Young Warrior
c. 460 BCE**

**Kouros
c. 615 BCE**

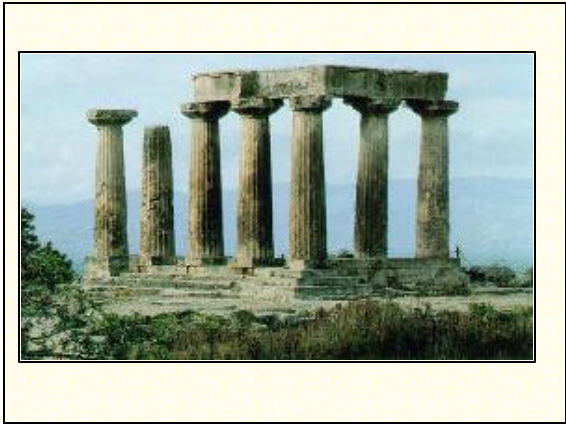






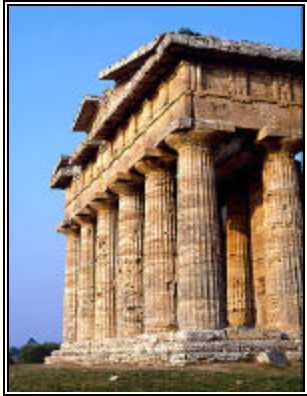




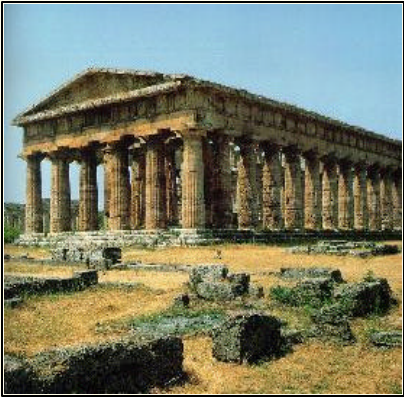




Temple of Hera c. 550 BCE

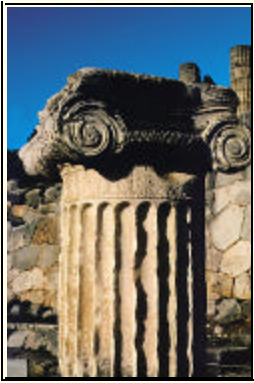


Hera II c. 500 BCE





Ionic capital

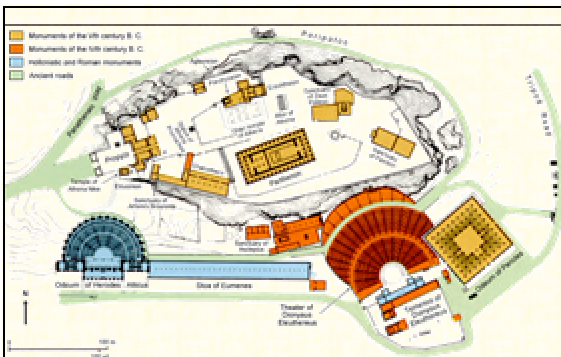




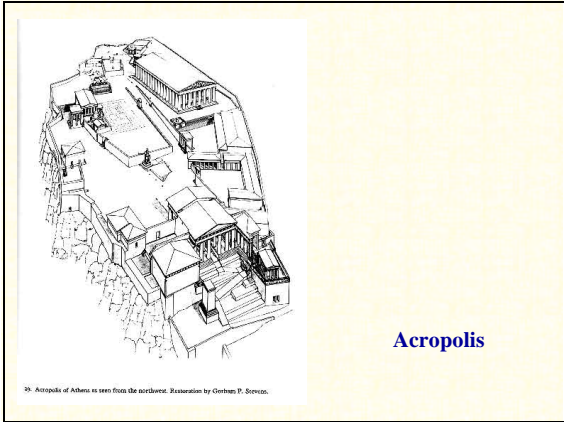


Corinthian capital





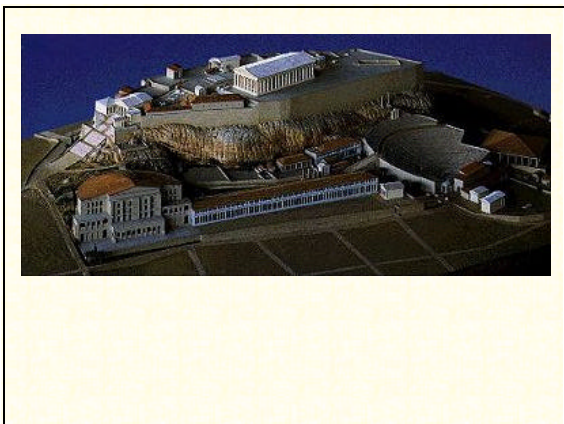
Acropolis



Acropolis



Acropolis (Greek: *akros*, top, *polis*, city)





The Parthenon, Acropolis c. 448-432 BCE



A moment of Zen



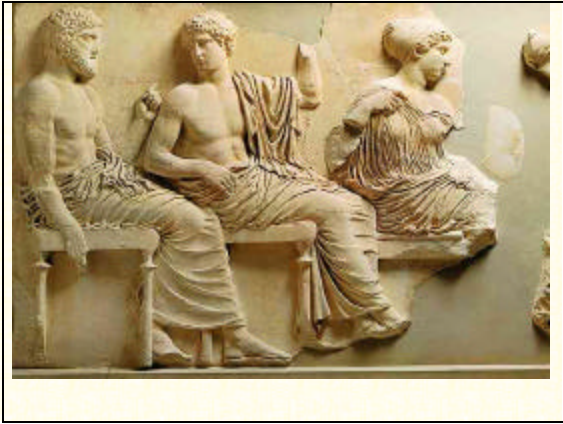
Lord Elgin took the Marbles from the Parthenon....

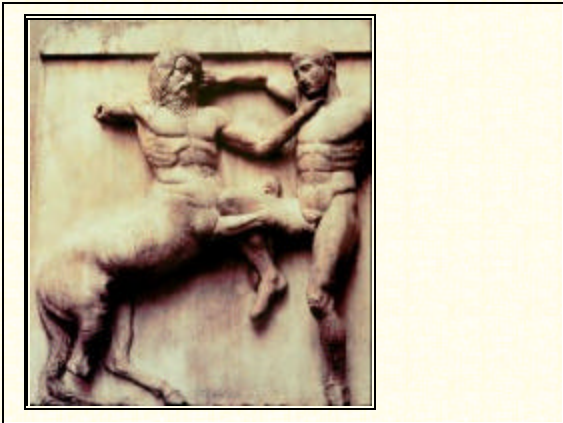
THE "ELGIN" MARBLES the pros and cons

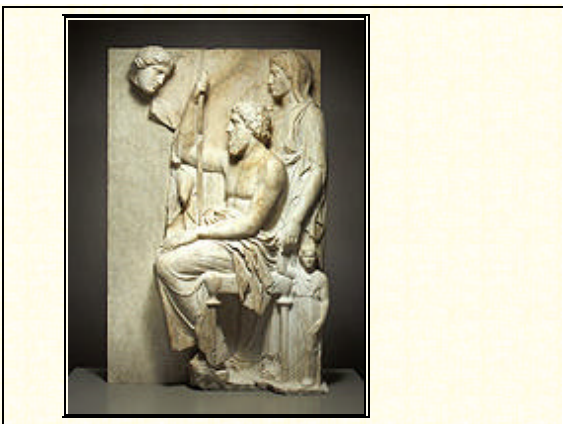
- By taking them, they were protected and more people have seen them in London than could have seen them in Athens.
- They are Greek marbles and not Lord Elgin's and should be returned to Greece as part of their national treasures.

An interesting site about the Marbles:

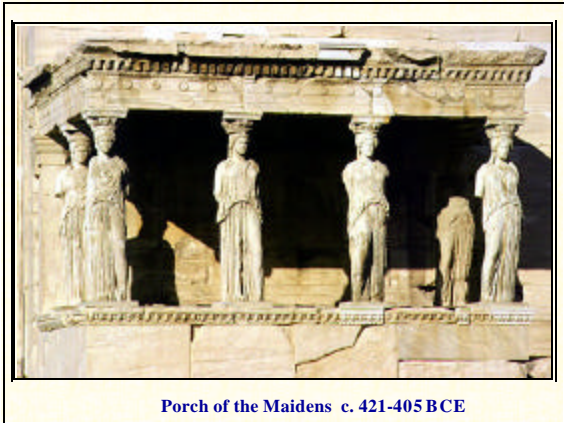
<http://dir.salon.com/travel/feature/2000/02/05/marbles/index.html>







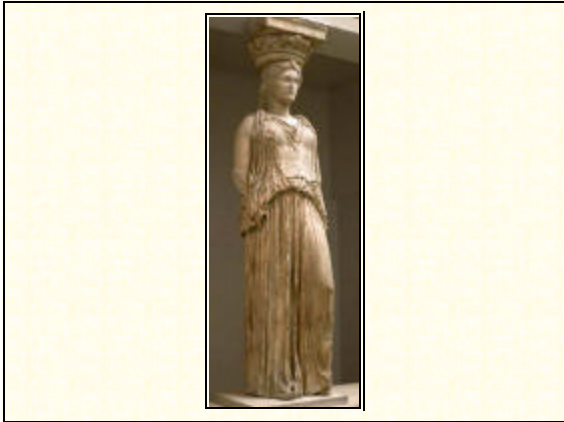


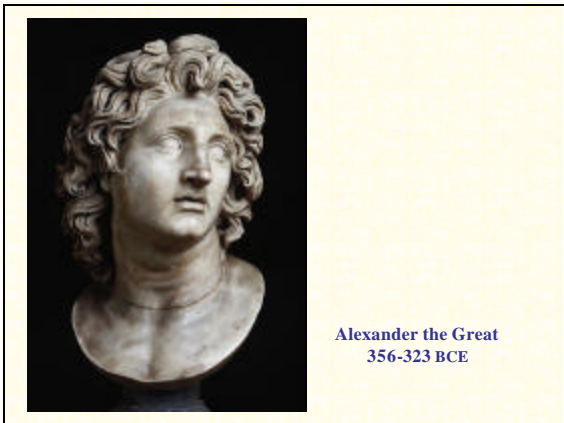


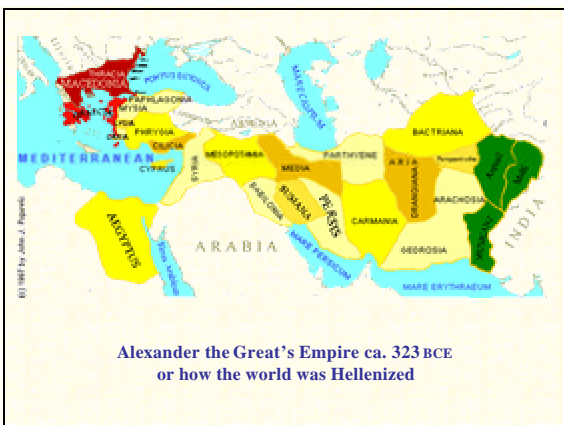
Porch of the Maidens c. 421-405 BCE



Erechtheum , Acropolis c. 421-405 BCE



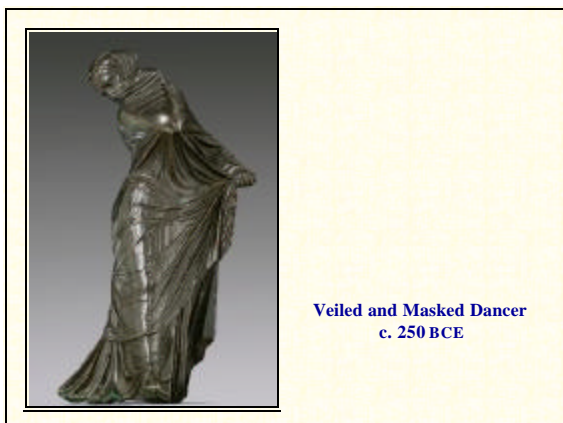




HELLENISTIC AGE—320-30 BCE

- Emotional over the top artistic statement
- Multiple influences from the East and Africa
- Monumentality in art
- Idealism
- Art for affect







Venus de Milo c. 130-120 BCE



**Market Woman
c. 2nd century BCE**



**Winged Nike
c. 190 BCE**



Nike c. 190 BCE



Winged Nike c. 190 BCE

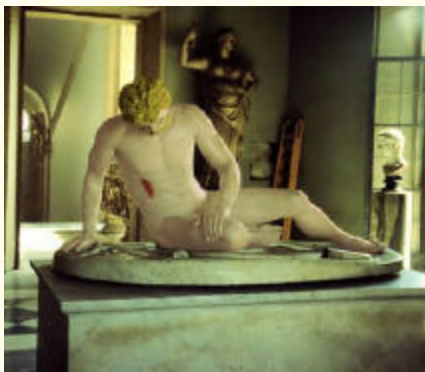


***Nike Adjusting Her Sandal*
c. 410-407 BCE**





Aphrodite and Pan 100 B.C.E.



Dying Gaul c. 223 BCE



Laocoon and His Sons
ca. 175-150 BCE



Four and a half centuries of change

For an interesting world timeline:

<http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hm/04/hm04.htm>
