Ancient Greece Review
Title, Period, Location, Artist(?)
EPIGONOS(?), Gallic chieftain killing himself and his wife. Roman marble copy of a bronze original from Pergamon, Hellenistic
Kritios Boy
Classical
Kritios Boy, Classical. The stance of this figure is an early example of __________.
Kritios Boy, Classical. The stance of this figure is an early example of contrapposto.
Who is this a portrait of?
Alexander the Great
Title, Artist, Period
Myron
Discobolus
(Roman Marble Copy)
Bronze, Classical
ID. How does this vase show some of the inventions Polygnotos developed for painting?
NIOBID PAINTER, Artemis and Apollo slaying the children of Niobe (Athenian red-figure calyx krater), Classical.

1. Figures are not placed along ground line. They indicate space by their placement.

2. Landscape elements interact with figures, such as overlapping and blocking out one of the stricken children.

3. A face is shown in \( \frac{3}{4} \) view
Name, Period, and Purpose
Diplyon Krater, Geometric Period, Used as a funerary marker
POLYEUKTOS, Demosthenes. Roman marble copy of a bronze original, Hellenistic
Who is the artist? What is the title? What is the style of the vase painting?
Euphronios, Herakles wrestling Antaios (detail of an Athenian red-figure calyx krater), Classical
Plan of Temple A
Prinias, Greece, Geometric
ID and Significance
Lintel of Temple A, Prinias, Greece, Geometric.

First known use of sculptural ornamentation on a temple.
ATHANADOROS, HAGESANDROS, and POLYDOROS OF RHODES, Laocoön and his sons, Hellenistic
NY Kouros, Archaic
What are these statues of women called? ID the building they are on.
Caryatids of ERECTHEION PORTICO, Acropolis, Greece, Classical, Ionic
PHILOXENOS OF ERETRIA, *Battle of Issus*, Hellenistic. Roman copy (*Alexander Mosaic*) from the House of the Faun, Pompeii, Italy
What does this mosaic portray?
Darius III (Persian) retreating in defeat from Alexander the Great (Greek)
Peplos Kore, Archaic
The expression on her face is an example of a(n) _______    _______. 
The expression on her face is an example of a(n) archaic smile.
Who is the artist? What is the title? What style of painting?
Exekias, Achilles and Ajax playing a game, Black-figure
What period of artwork would be contemporaneous (same time) with black figure vases?
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Archaic or early Classical.
What are two uses for a kouros or kore?
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FUNERARY MARKER

VOTIVE FIGURE
Who is the artist?  What is the title?  What is the vase painting style?
Euphronios, Red Figure Vase: Death of Sarpedon during the Trojan War
ID with period
Lady of Auxerre, statue of a goddess or kore, Geometric Period
Who is the artist? What is the title? What is the style?
Onesimos, Girl going to wash, red-figure
ID, Location, Order, Period
Temple of Hera I ("Basilica"), Archaic, Paestum, Italy, Doric, Archaic
Name THREE items in this temple that were modified in subsequent temples in the classical period.
No row of columns down long, central axis
Entasis decreased; not cigar shaped
Even number of columns on short side.
ID
Pediment from the Temple of Artemis, Corfu, Greece, Archaic
Sleeping satyr (Barberini Faun), from Rome, Italy, Hellenistic
Gigantomachy, detail of the north frieze of the Siphnian Treasury, Delphi, Greece, Archaic
Who is the artist? What is the title? What is this style of painting?
ANDOKIDES PAINTER, Achilles and Ajax playing a dice game (Athenian bilingual amphora),
Temple of Aphaia, Aegina, Greece, ca. 500-490 B.C.E.
Transition from Archaic to Classical
ID these 2 sculptures. What is the significance of them?
Dying Warrior, Temple of Aphaia at Aegina. Top figure is from the west pediment and is in the archaic style. Bottom figure is from the east pediment and is in the classical style.
Temple of Hera II, Paestum, Italy, (early) Classical
Seer, from the east pediment of the Temple of Zeus, Olympia, Greece, (early) Classical
Athena, Herakles, and Atlas with the apples of the Hesperides, metope from the Temple of Zeus, Olympia, Greece, Classical
The facial expression on these figures is an example of the style.
The facial expression on these figures is an example of the severe style.
When we talk about art from the Classical period, what does HAIR stand for?
Heroic
A loof
Ideal
Restrained
Warrior, from the sea off Riace, Italy, Classical
Athena Parthenos designed by Phidias
interior of Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens
Original gold and ivory statue (now lost)
Classical
(This is a Roman copy)
ID with artist and both names
Polykleitos, Doryphoros (spear bearer), originally called Canon, Classical
Title, Period, Location. What does this frieze depict?
Nike adjusting her sandal, south side of the Temple of Athena Nike, on Acropolis, Athens, Classical, The Battle of Marathon (vs. Persians).
Two Points!!!

ID

What are THREE things can we infer about Greek society from this piece of art?
Grave stele of Hegeso, Classical Slavery was viewed as commonplace. It was a patriarchal society. Women lived separately from men.
Title, Artist, Period
Aphrodite of Knidos,
PRAXITELES, 
(late) Classical
Title, Artist, Period

Copy artist (for extra point).
Weary Herakles 
(Farnese Herakles) 

LYSIIPPOS 
(original) 
(late) Classical 

Copy by GLYCON OF ATHENS,
Apollo Belvedere, (late) Classical
Grave stele of a young hunter, Classical
Moscophoros or calf bearer, Archaic
Kresilas (Roman copy), Pericles, Classical
ID, period, and style
Temple of Athena Nike, on Acropolis, Athens, Classical, Ionic
Erechtheion (looking northwest),
Acropolis, Athens, Greece, Classical, Ionic
ID this structure. What orders were found in this structure?
ID these reliefs. What does their subject allude to?
Lapiths versus Cenaturs, Located in the metopes on the Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens. Classical. They are an allusion to the Greeks battling the Persians.
Title, Period
Old market woman, Hellenistic
Who is the artist? What is the title? What is the style?
EUTHYMIDIDES
, Three revelers
(Athenian red-figure amphora)
Helios and his horses, and Dionysos (Herakles?), from the east pediment of the Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens, Greece, ca. 438–432 BCE. Marble, greatest height 4’ 3”. British Museum, London.
Three goddesses (Hestia, Dione, and Aphrodite?), from the east pediment of the Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens, Greece, ca. 438–432 BCE. Marble, greatest height 4’ 5”. British Museum, London.
Praxiteles, Hermes with infant Dionysos, (late) Classical
ID and state specifically where it was located on the building.
Detail of the Panathenaic Festival procession, from the Parthenon, Acropolis, Athens, Greece, Classical, located on the Ionian frieze.
ID and state what it is known for.
Polykleitos the Younger, Theater at Epidauros, Classical, Harmony of Proportions
Reconstructed west front of the Altar of Zeus, Pergamon, Turkey, ca. 175 BCE. Staatliche Museen, Berlin, Hellenistic
What are THREE characteristics of Hellenistic art?
1. Portray everyday life.
2. Try to elicit emotional reaction from viewer by showing physical and emotional struggle, drama, and facial expression.
3. Show the young, old, and infirm (not idealized)
4. Dramatic, theatrical
5. Baroque
ID and to what is it alluding?
Athena battling Alkyoneos, detail of the gigantomachy frieze, from the Altar of Zeus, Pergamon, Turkey, Hellenistic, alludes to victory over the Gauls.
EPIGONOS(?), Dying Gaul. Roman marble copy of a bronze original from Pergamon, Hellenistic
ID and why is it Hellenistic?
Nike alighting on a warship (*Nike of Samothrace*), from Samothrace, Greece, Hellenistic Baroque treatment of drapery

Originally situated on top of rocks with cascading water, theatrical portrayal of sea; a theatrical placement in the same space as the viewer.¹²⁹
ALEXANDROS OF ANTIOCH-ON-THE-MEANDER, Aphrodite (*Venus de Milo*), from Melos, Greece, Hellenistic
Seated boxer, Hellenistic, Bronze.
Apoxyomenos  
(Scraper)  
LYSIPPOS, (late)  
Classical
ATHANADOROS, HAGESANDROS, and POLYDOROS OF RHODES, head of Odysseus, Hellenistic
ID. Why were vases like this primarily used for funerary purposes?
ACHILLES PAINTER, Warrior taking leave of his wife (Athenian white-ground lekythos), Classical

Many colors were painted on not glazed. Did not last long. Not a problem for putting in graves.
ID, list non-Greek influence, and what it may symbolize.
Youth diving, painted ceiling of the Tomb of the Diver, Paestum, Italy, Classical period but influenced by Etruscans. Symbolic for deceased entering the after-life.
GNOSIS, Stag hunt, from Pella, Greece, Hellenistic, Pebble mosaic
Hero and centaur (Herakles and Nessos?), Geometric Period
Zeus or Poseidon from the sea off Cape Artemision, Classical
ID and significance
Name: Detail of Panathenaic Festival
Location: Ionic frieze from Parthenon
Artist: Phidias
Significance: seated gods watch the procession, but do not take part in it, emphasizing importance of Athenians
Name: Athena Parthenos
Artist: Phidias
Classical

Significance: made of rare chryselephantine (gold-ivory); cella had to be made wider than usual to accommodate statue's large size; holds Nike in her right hand, referring to Greek victory over Persians; her sandals have centauromachy; shield has Amazonomachy and gigantomachy
Polykleitos,
Diadumenus, The Young Athlete,
Classical