**Hellenic:** (5th Classical and 4th Century)

**Context History:**

1. Greeks under Athenian Leadership conquer invading Persian forces in 480 BCE
2. Athenians, under the leadership of Pericles assume a dominant role in the Delian League and create animus with other city states.
3. Peloponnesian war begins in 431 BCE through 404 BCE for the defeat of Athenians by the Spartans signifying the end of the Golden Age
4. Alexander the Great builds on his Father, Phillip of Macedonia’s, unification of Greek Peninsula.
5. He Sets out to conquer the known world. Greek political and cultural leadership established, and the empire becomes more cosmopolitan

**Context Ideas:**

1. Humanism
2. Idealism
3. Rationalism

Sophocles/ Plato/ Aristotle

Pythagoras

Pursuit of defining truth, beauty, and goodness

Universal principles through knowledge/investigation

Intellectual approach to rationalism

**Sculpture in the Round:**

1. Classical

Polyclitus’ *Canon*

Myron’s *Discobolo*s

1. 4th Century

Praxiteles*’ Hermes and the Infant Dionysus*

Lysippos’  *Ampoxymenos (Scraper)*

**Architecture:**  *Parthenon*

1. Altar outside the temple
2. Columns of temple backdrop/stage
3. Closed spacing of columns
4. Traditional post and lintel (orders) respected
5. Structural Colonnade
6. Frieze variety to monotony of colonnade

**Architectural Sculpture:**  *Parthenon Friezes*

1. Athena is the central figure and metaphorical battles depict history
2. Frieze shows unity in regularity of metope/triglyphs
3. Frieze of two figures in action on one plane restrained drama, heroic
4. Unity isocephaly of continuous frieze
5. Human Beings/ Panathenaic Festival relates to matters of fate, mythological stories become metaphors for Athenian pride.

**Descriptive Terms:**

1. Self contained
2. Universal
3. Calm
4. Balance
5. Symmetry
6. Shallow space
7. Ideal of beauty
8. Unemotional
9. Ideal/ idealism
10. Canon on proportion
11. Vertical horizontal
12. Order
13. Simple gestures
14. Grace

**Hellenistic:** (3rd through 1st Century)

**Context History:**

1. Late Classical period ends with the death of Alexander the Great 323 BCE

2. The Greek empire breaks up into separate kingdoms with Attilius I, II, and III of Pergamon.

3. Hellenistic period ends with Roman Conquest of Athens in 86 BCE and the rest of Greece in 31 BCE 4. Romans make Greece a colony in 80 BCE

**Context Ideas:**

1. Individualism
2. Realism Empiricism
3. Stoicism/ Hedonism/ Epicureanism
4. Antiquarianism
5. Practical and hedonistic approach to life
6. Practical living standards important
7. Emotions expressed.

**Sculpture in the Round: Hellenistic**

1. Epigonos’ Dying *Gaul* and *Gaul and his Wife*

2. Athanadoras, Hagesandros et al’s *Laocoon*, *Nike of Samothrace*, *Seated Boxer*.

**Architecture:** *Altar of Zeus*

1. Altar is in an enclosed space
2. Temple surround altar, depth
3. Open spacing of columns invite the viewer into his space
4. Inversion of order of frieze and colonnade
5. Colonnade is more decorative
6. Colonnade provides regularity needed for the complex

**Architectural Sculpture:** Altar of Zeus Frieze

1. Unity in continuous motion of figures in frieze
2. Many figures in action in several planes
3. Melodrama, moments of death and pathos
4. Variety of figures in a variety of poses and levels
5. Super humans- gigantomachy (rebellion between gods of Olympus and the rebellious giants who were children of the older gods)
6. Man is engulfed in storms and stresses of grim circumstances beyond their control

**Descriptive Terms:**

1. Emotion charged
2. Exaggeration
3. Melodramas
4. Movement
5. Asymmetry
6. Deeper space
7. Individual
8. Superhuman figures
9. Realism
10. Histrionic
11. Diagonal
12. Chaos
13. Theatrical gesture
14. Idiosyncratic/ specific