**Lesson # 6**

**Guided Reading**

**Ancient Greece**

**About Ancient Greece-**

* @ 2000 BCE- Mycenaean’s started
* @ 1100 BCE- Dorian’s took over
  + Created city-states that controlled themselves, much like the States in the US
  + Never really united…
    - Too much geographical obstacles such as mountains, rivers desserts etc.
    - Jealous of each other
    - Only became united when they had to fight together against the Persians

**The Peloponnesian War-** @ 431 BCE

* **Delian League**- city-states in Greece formed an alliance with Pericles as its leader
  + Moved the treasury of league from Sparta to Corinth
  + B/c of this, the Peloponnesian War Started
  + Plague- broke out in Athens in 432 BCE
    - Killed over 1/3 of the population including Pericles
  + Macedonians took over or conquered Greece in 338 BCE

**Parthenon-** 447 BCE

* Pericles got funding to build through Delian League
* Built in 10 years and was BEFORE Peloponnesian War
* Built in tribute to the goddess Athena

**Columns-** Used to hold up or support a roof or structure

1. **Doric-** plain or most simple

* used in the building of the Parthenon
* 
* **Ionic-** More interesting with curly q’s
  + The base or bottom of the column is plain, the capitol or top has a scroll shape
* 
* **Corinthian-** extremely elaborate and fancy or decorative
  + Capitol is decorated with Papyrus Plants and Flowers, inspired by the Corinthian People and plants found around the Nile River
  + Most light looking
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**Greek Vase Decoration-** (Pottery/Ceramics)

**Geometric Period-** @ 900-700 BCE

* Characterized by bands and geometric designs around the vases
* made of Terracotta a type of clay
* Mainly black and white in color
  + Only dealt with positive and negative shapes
* **Kraters-** added figures or people to the designs
* **Amphora-** awarded as a prize for the Panathenaic Games (think of the Olympics)
  + Used to tell a story
  + Used as an award
  + Artist signs the pottery

**Archaic Period-** @ 600-480 BCE

* **Kouros-** figure or young man on or in a sculpture in a standing or still position
  + Reminds you of Egyptian figures, very stiff and left foot is slightly forward

**Classical Period-** @

* Figures are shown in action
* Famous artist- **Myron** 
  + Shows dramatic movement in a pose
  + Look at how the body moves, but the face stays calm and surreal
  + Discus Thrower
* Famous artist- **Phidias**
  + Created statue of goddess Athena
  + Athena is located inside the Parthenon
* **Frieze**- a low-relief sculpture (a sculpture that looks like it’s coming out of a flat surface or wall) usually seen above the columns, a horizontal band that runs across the top of the structure
  + **Parthenon Frieze-** depicts a parade that happens once (1) every four (4) years for goddess Athena
    - 350 people
    - 125 horses
    - 525 feet in length
    - Brought gifts to thank the goddess
    - Started at the bottom of Acropolis and ended at the top of the hill to Athena’s temple (Parthenon)
* **Polyclitus-** Famous artist of Classical Period
  + Well known for his sculptures
  + **Spear Bearer-** created by Polyclitus
    - Statue of a man throwing a spear, originally made of marble
    - **Contrapposto-** a pose or stance that the figure (person) has their weight mostly on one leg

**The Helenistic Period-** Roman’s took control over Greece and artwork drastically changed, becoming more stylized or dramatic.

* Started by the Rule of Phillip II of Macedonia and ended with his son “Alexander the Great”
* **Main difference between Classical and Helenistic Periods**
  + Lots of movement!
  + More lines in the clothing
  + Different poses that show a shift in weight
* **The Dying Gaul-** @230-220 BCE



What is different about “The Dying Gaul” than of a typical Classical Statue? (Think about the pose that the man is in and expressions on his face)

**Dying Gaul** VS. **Classical Period**

 

**Nike of Samothrace**- @ 190 BCE

* Goddess of victory
* Possibly made in order to celebrate a naval victory