**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
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* **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