

CHAPTER 5 STUDY GUIDE- Greek Art

- 1) For the Greeks, “_____” was the “measure of all things.”
- 2) What form did the Greeks give to their gods?
- 3) Who were the Dorians and the Ionians?
- 4) List two characteristics of typical vase decoration from the Geometric period:
- 5) Give the name and function of each shape below:



Name/function:



Name/function:



Name/function:



Name/function:



Name/function:



Name/function:

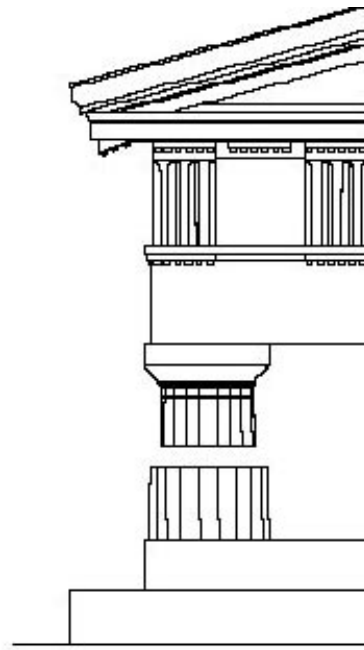
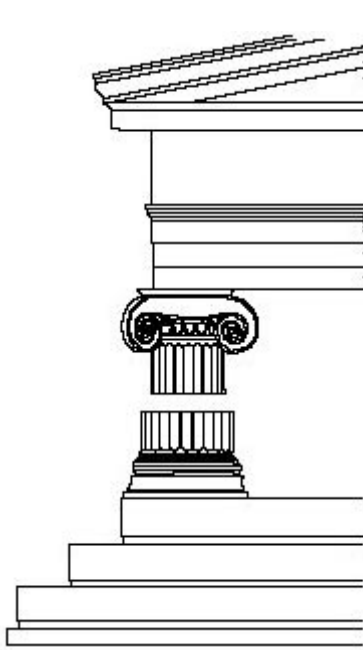
- 6) Describe the black-figure technique of pottery decoration.
- 7) Describe the red-figure technique of pottery decoration.
- 8) Monumental freestanding sculpture first appeared in Greece around _____ in the _____ period.
- 9) What characteristics do 6c kouros figures share with Egyptians statues? How do they differ?
- 10) What is the major significance of the Kritos Boy?
- 11) On what parts of a Greek temple was sculptural decoration used?
- 12) What feature of the façade of the Treasury of Siphnians at Delphi identify it as an ionic building?
- 13) What are the main compositional problems of pediment sculpture? How are they solved in the Temple of Aphaia?
- 14) What technique was used in the making of the Riace Bronzes?
- 15) Briefly describe the "cire perdue" method casting:
- 16) The Discobolos was created by the sculptor _____ in about _____ B.C. What are its "transitional" features?
- 17) The sculptures of the west pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia represent what mythological subject:
- 18) Who was Pericles?
- 19) What are two ionic elements used in the Parthenon? What was the main purpose of this building? Who were its architects? Who designed its sculptural program?
- 20) What do the metopes of the Parthenon depict?
- 21) What is represented in the Parthenon's frieze?
- 22) Why is the Erechtheion an unusual building?

23) Label the parts on the following diagram: **Practice labeling as much as you can before you look at your notes.**

shaft
capital
abacus
cornice

volute
entablature
architrave
frieze

pediment
triglyph
metope
stylobate



_____ order

_____ order

24) What is the "Canon of Polykleitos?"

25) The use of the white-ground technique was most popular on what type of vases? What were the disadvantages?

26) Who was Plato and Aristotle? What were their philosophies?

27) How did sculpture change in the "Late Classical Period?" Point out those changes in Hermes and Dionysos?

28) What innovations did Lysippos make in figural sculpture?

29) The main advantage of a Corinthian over an Ionic capital was?

30) List three stylistic characteristics that identify the Nike of Samothrace as Hellenistic:

31) Who was Laocoon?

32) Write 3 major concerns of Hellenistic artists that set them apart from earlier Greek artists?

33) In what year did the Romans sack the Greek city of Corinth, thereby completing the absorption of the Greek city-states into the Roman empire?

34) Compare the Minoan Octopus Jar with the Greek Geometric krater from the Dipylon Cemetery. How does the decoration of each relate to the shape of the vase, and what does the subject matter of each tell us about the people who made them?

35) What are the primary changes you see in the treatment of the human figure when you compare the New York Kouros with the bronze Warrior from Riace and the figure of Hermes in Hermes and Dionoysis. Note the changing proportions, the depiction of motion, and the conception of the figure in space.

***36) Select 3 figures that you think best demonstrate the development of the female figure in Greek sculpture: each from the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods. How does each illustrate the stylistic characteristics of her period?