

VIII. Classical and Hellenistic Greek Art

From the Birth of an Artistic Canon to after Alexander the Great

DU1701 Periods of Art History I

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Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717-1768)

Johann Winckelmanns,
Präsidentens der Alterthümer zu Rom, und Scrittore der Vaticanischen Bibliothek,
Mitglieds der Königl. Englischen Societät der Alterthümer zu London, der Maleracademie
von St. Luca zu Rom, und der Etrurischen zu Cortona,

Geschichte der Kunst des Alterthums.

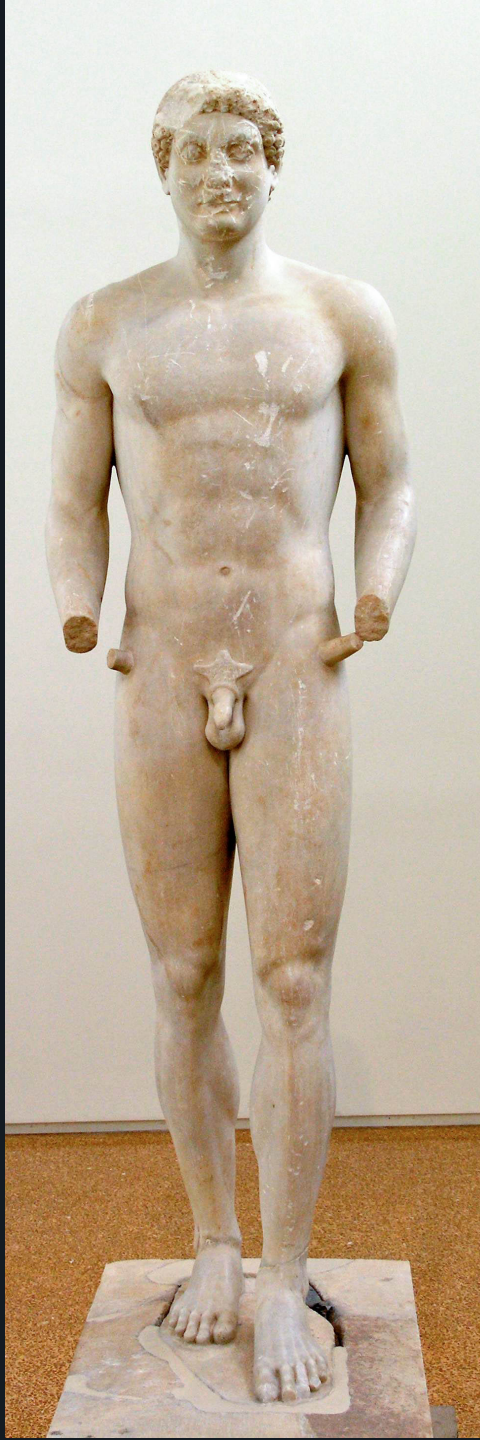
Erster Theil.



Mit Königl. Pohlnisch. und Churfürstl. Sächs. allergnädigsten Privilegio.

Dresden, 1764.

In der Waltherischen Hof-Buchhandlung.



Aristokidos kouros,
c. 510-500 BCE
Archaeological
Museum, Athens

Kritios Boy, from
the Acropolis,
Athens, c. 480 BCE
Acropolis Museum,
Athens



Myron of Eleutherae
5th c. BCE (Early Classical Period)

Phidias of Athens
c. 493–430 BCE (High Classical Period)

Polykleitos of Argos
5th C. BCE (High Classical Period)

Praxiteles of Athens
c. 400–330 BCE (Late Classical Period)

Lysippos of Sicyon
4th C. BCE (Late Classical Period)

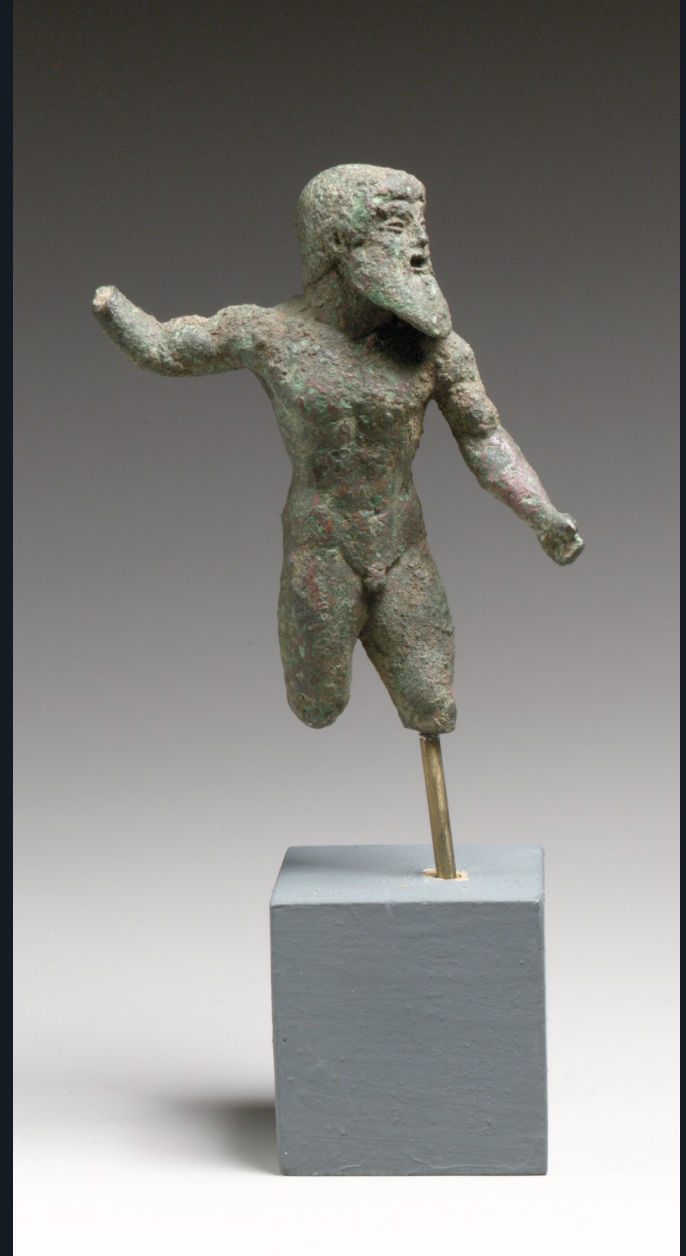




Zeus (or Poseidon), c. 470–460 BCE, bronze, 2.09 m high,
from a shipwreck off Cape Artemision
National Archaeological Museum, Athens



Zeus of Ugento, c. 530 BCE
Museo archeologico nazionale di Taranto



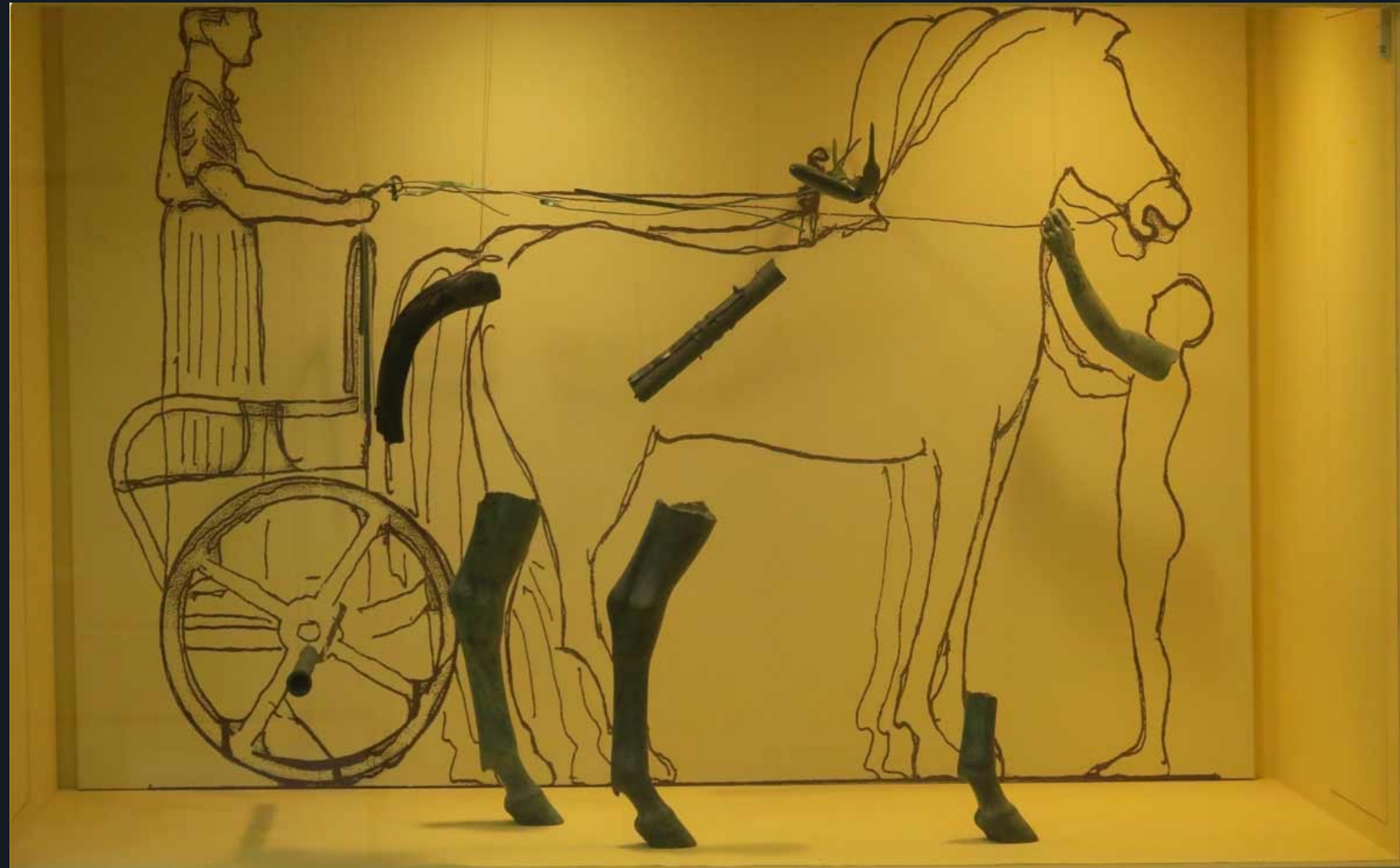
Bronze statuette of Zeus or Poseidon, early 5th century BCE
Metropolitan Museum, New York



*The Charioteer of
Delphi, c. 470 BCE*
bronze, H: 1,80 m
Delphi Museum

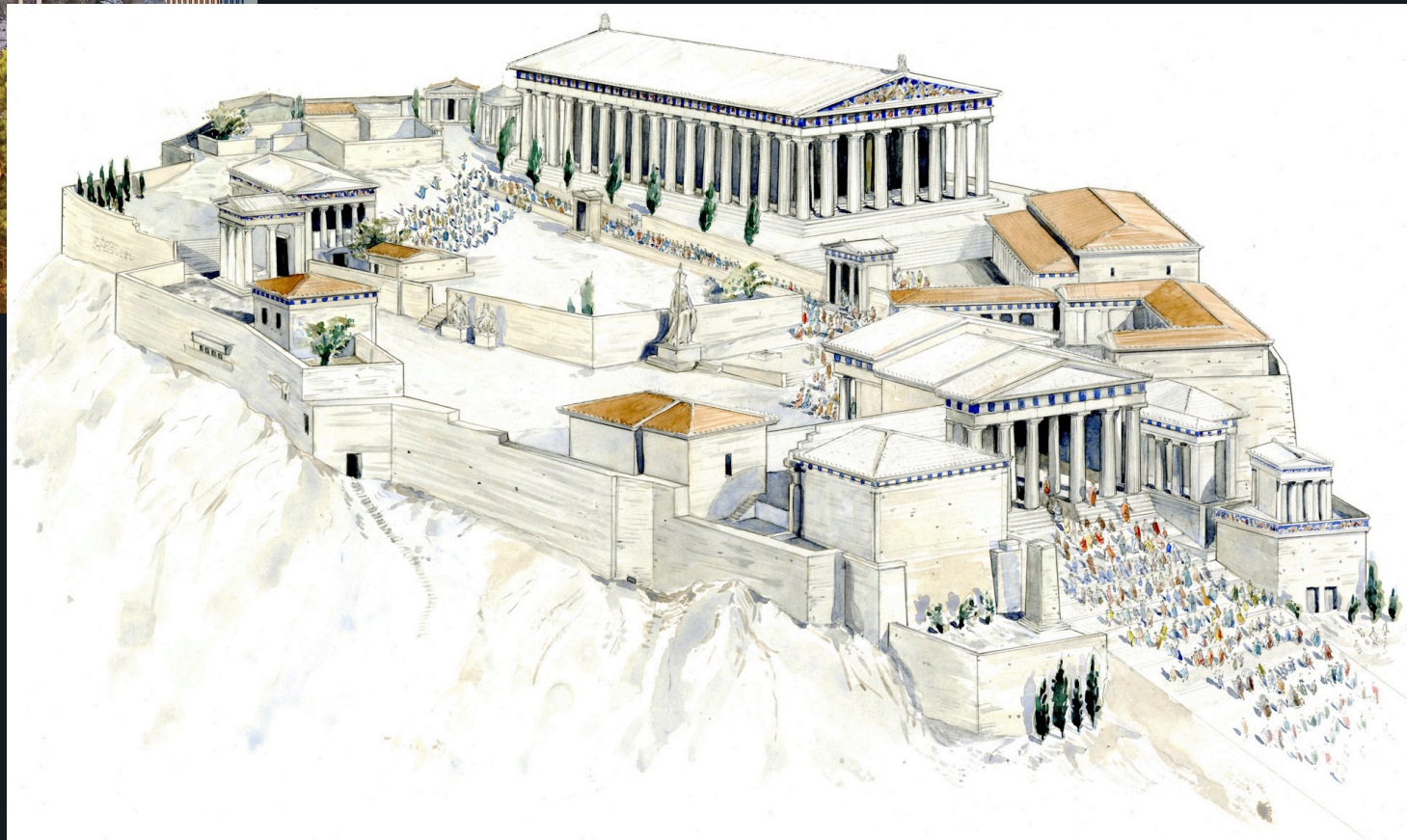


Cavalier Rampin, marble, c. 550 BCE
Acropolis Museum, Athens





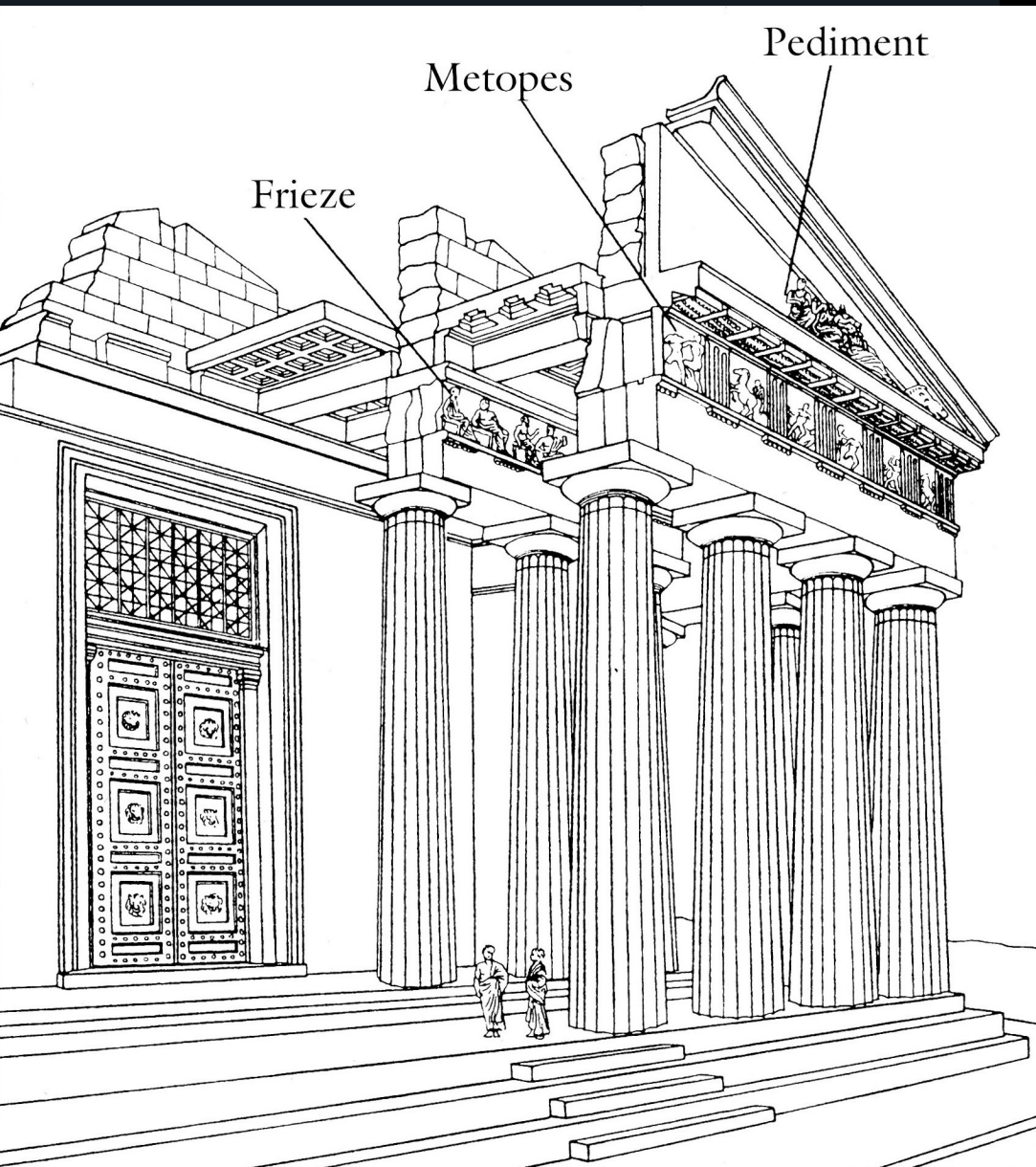
Leo von Klenze,
*Reconstruction of the
Acropolis*, 1846
Pinakothek
Museum, Munich

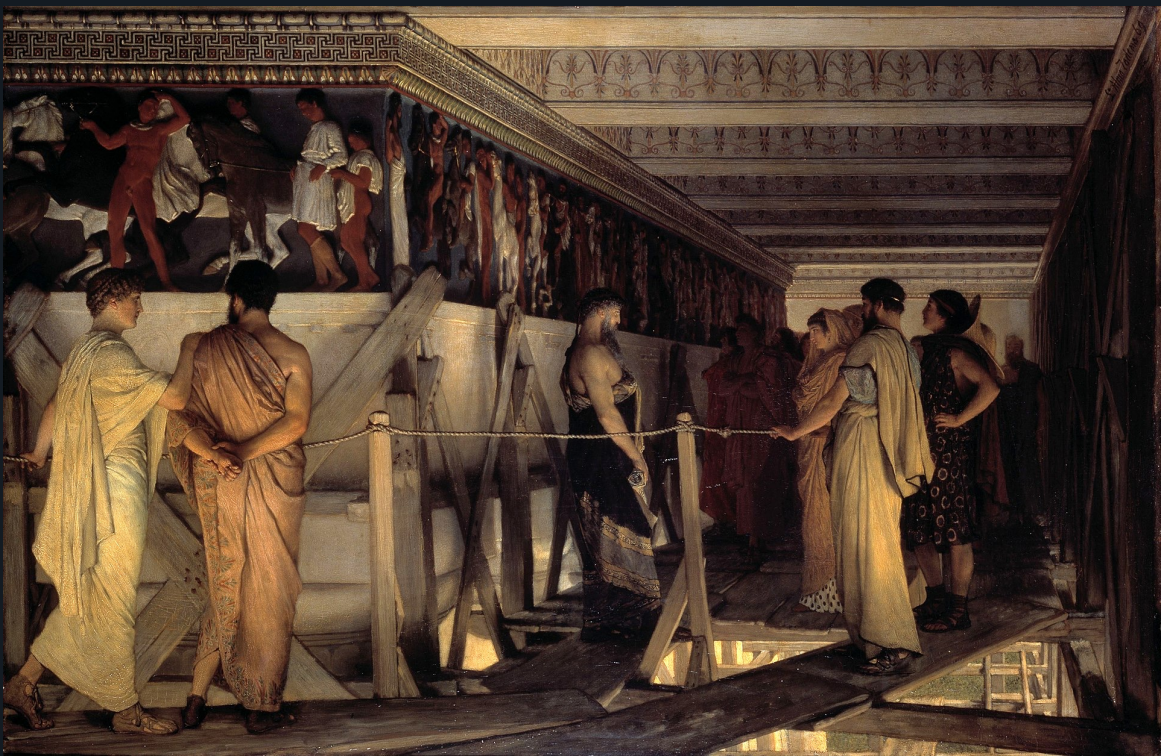






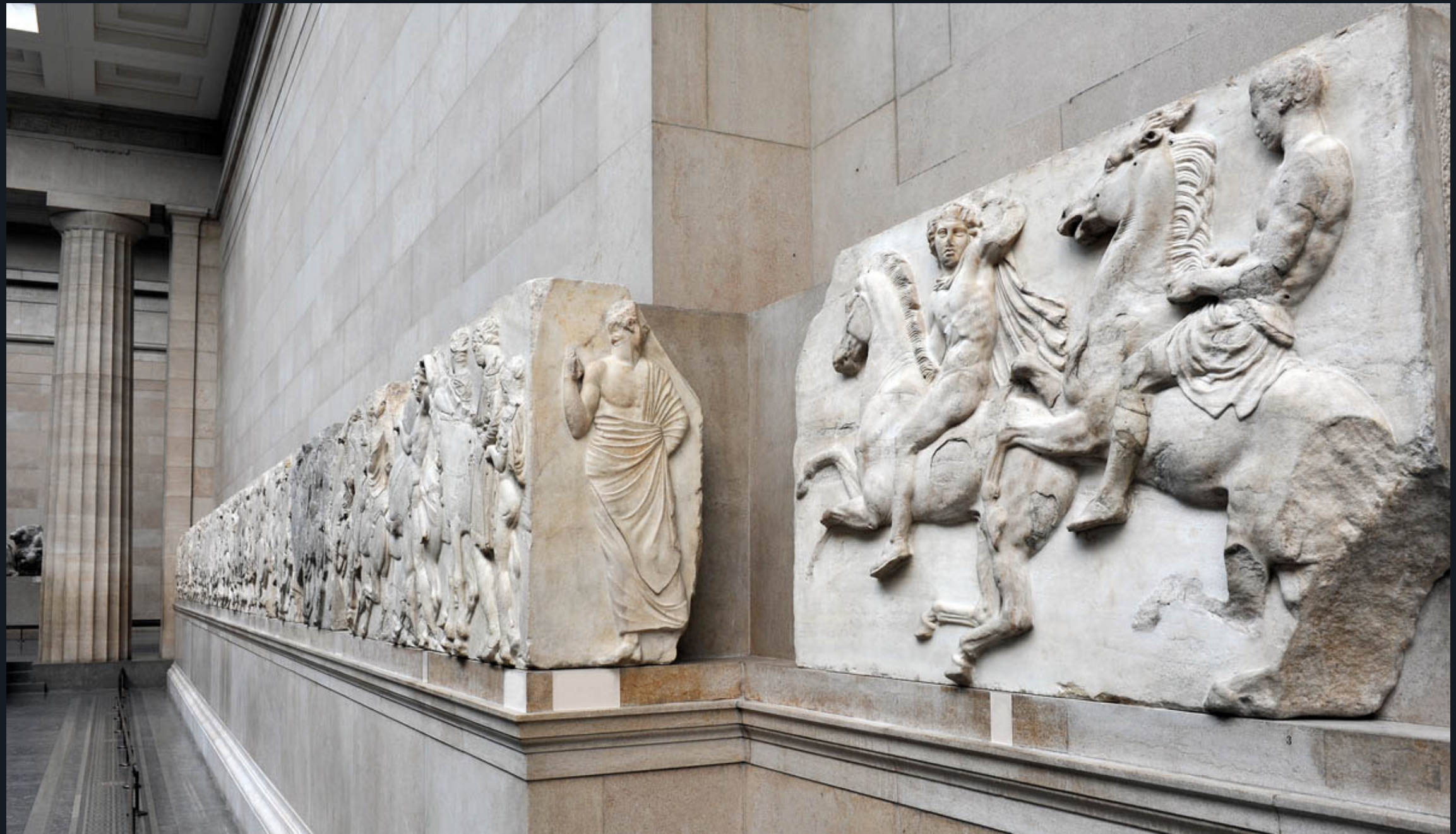
Varvakeion, Roman marble copy of
Athena Parthenos by Phidias
(438 BCE), c. 130 CE
National Archaeological Museum,
Athens





Archibald Archer, *Elgin Room*, oil on canvas, 1819
British Museum, London







North Frieze XXXVI, 111 - 112. Theoretically a rider-leader would in fact need to look back along the procession, as if he could do that he impinging behind. Compare 111 and 112 with 109 and 110. Figure 2 on the west frieze, and 102 above.

Phidias, Marble relief (Block XLI) from the North frieze of the Parthenon, 438-432 BCE British Museum, London

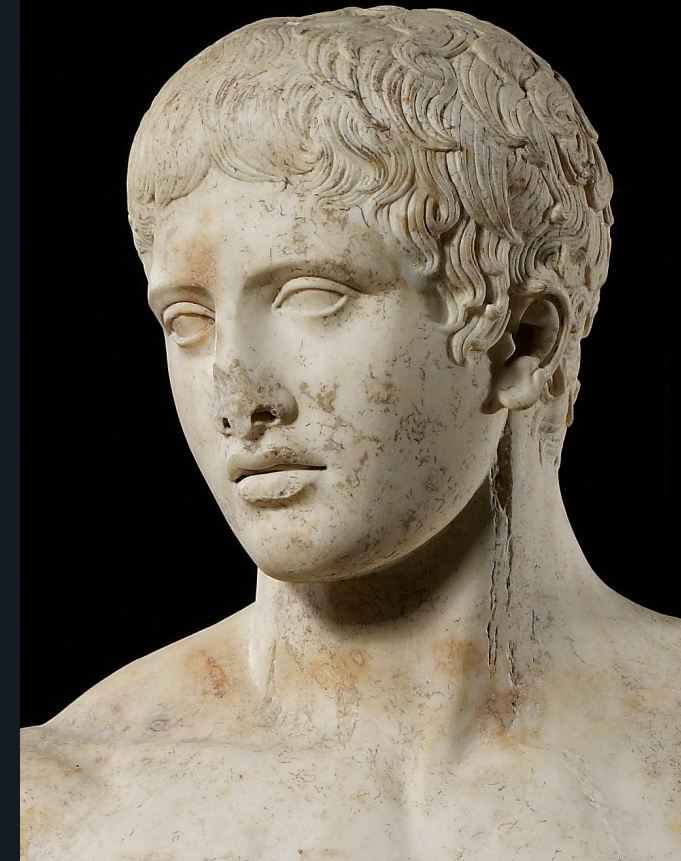


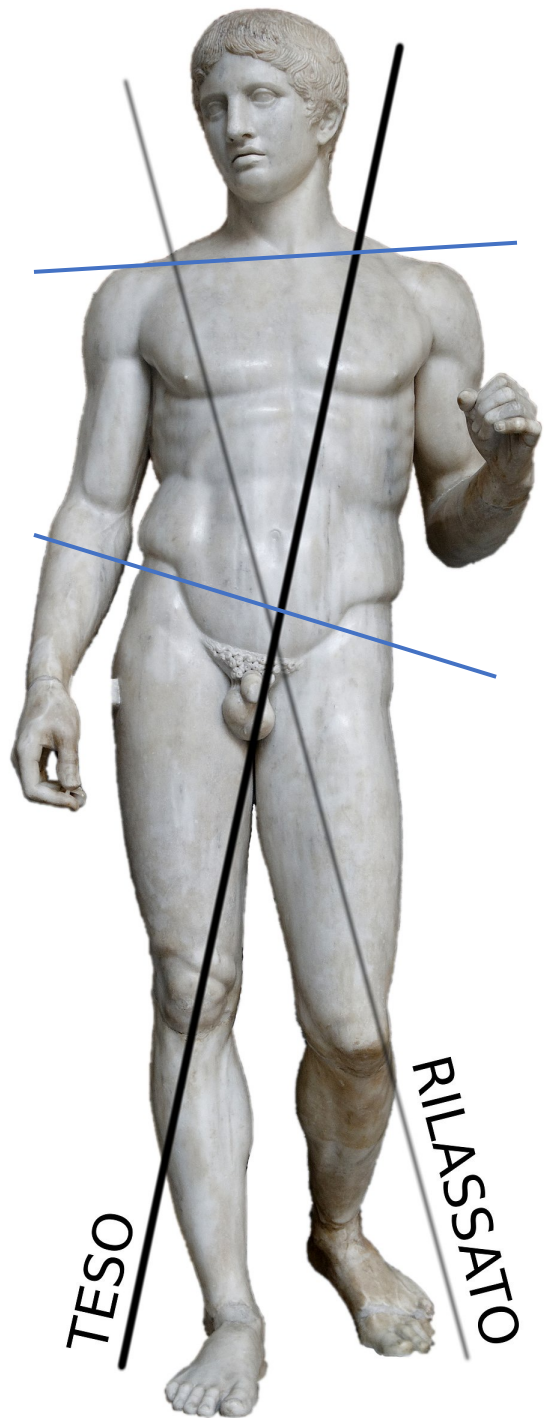


Kritios Boy, from the Acropolis,
Athens, c. 480 BCE
Acropolis Museum, Athens



Polykleitos, Doryphoros, roman
copy, pentelic marble, 198.12 x
48.26 x 48.26 cm, c. 120-150 BCE
Minneapolis Institute of Art



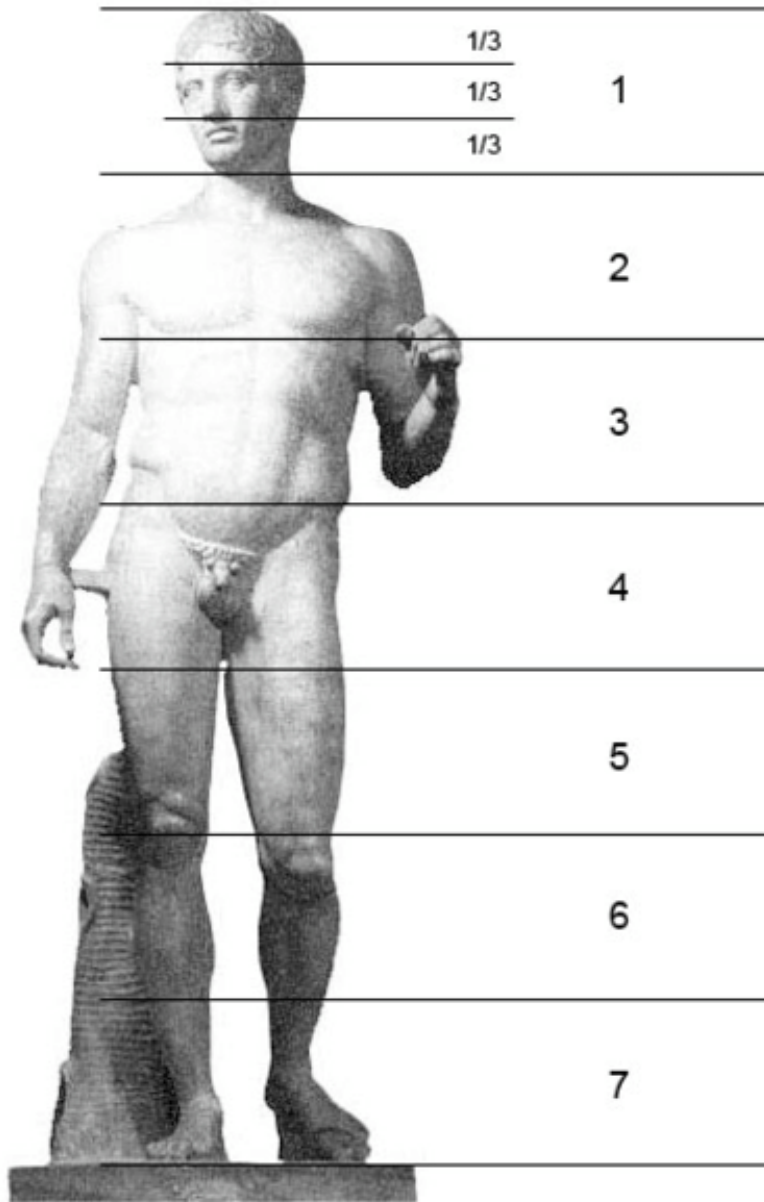


« contrapposto »

Westmacott Athlete, Roman copy of a Greek bronze original from ca. 430 BCE, 150 x 61 x 55 cm
British Museum, London

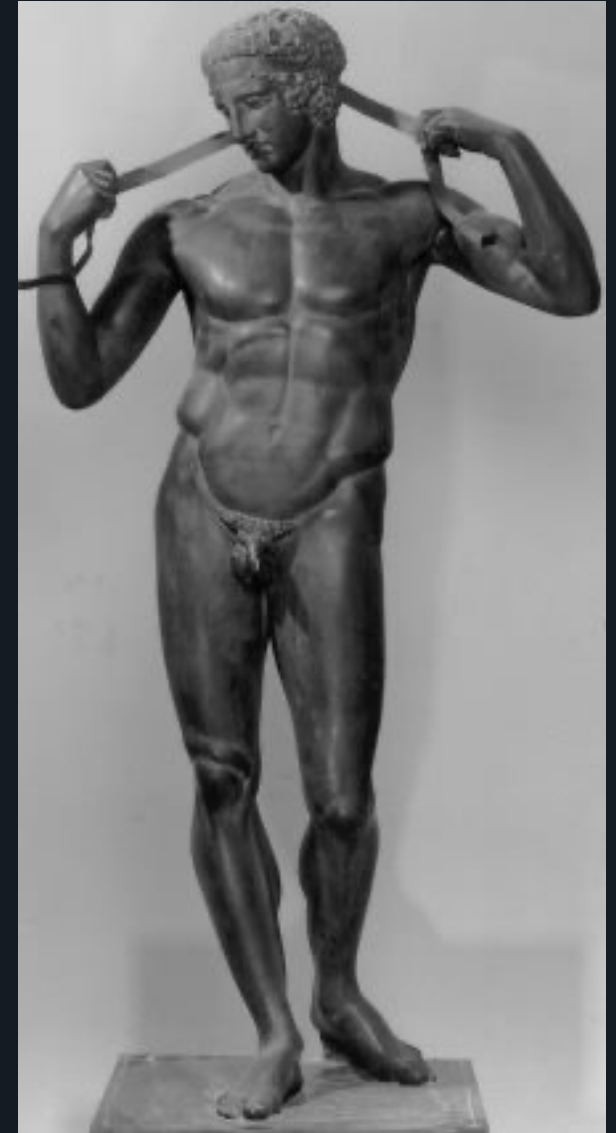


Andrea Mantegna, *Saint Sebastian*,
tempera on canvas, 1475–1500
Musée du Louvre, Paris



harmony & symmetria

Polykleitos, *Diadoumenos*, roman copy 1st century CE of a Greek original
Metropolitan Museum, New York





Discobolus, interior from an Attic red-figured cup, ca. 490 BCE
Musée du Louvre, Paris



THE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

- ← Alexander's route
- Alexander's empire
- ⚔ Battle



0 60 120 mi
0 75 150 km



After Lysippos, *Portrait of Alexander the Great*
(356-323 BCE), c. 330 BCE
Musée du Louvre, Paris



Alexander the Great on horseback, bronze, 1st century BCE
H: 49 cm; W: 47 cm; D: 29 cm
National Archaeological Museum of Naples, inv. 4996.



The Medici Riccardi Horse Head, ca. 350 BCE
bronze and gold, 81 × 95 × 40 cm
National Archaeological Museum of Florence



Detail from the 'Alexander Sarcophagus'
ca. 312 BCE Pentelic marble
İstanbul Archaeological Museum



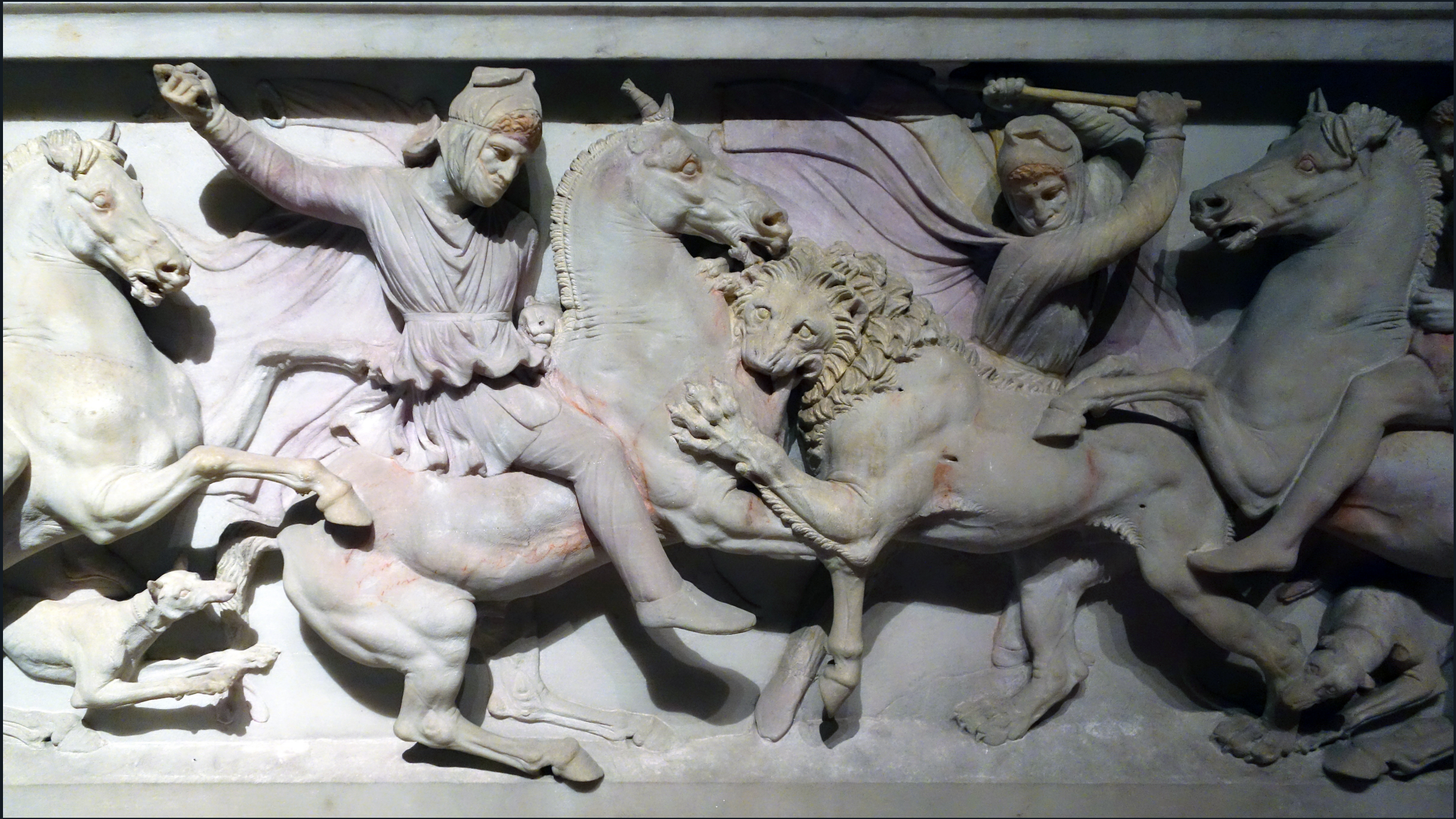
HELLENISTIC WORLD c. 188 BCE

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  Ptolemaic territory |  Independent Greek states |  Hellenized non-Greek kingdoms |  City-states |
|  Seleucid territory |  Antigonid territory |  Independent territories |  Cities |



The 'Alexander Sarcophagus', c. 312 BCE, Pentelic marble and polychromy, found in Sidon, 195 x 318 x 167 cm
İstanbul Archaeological Museum

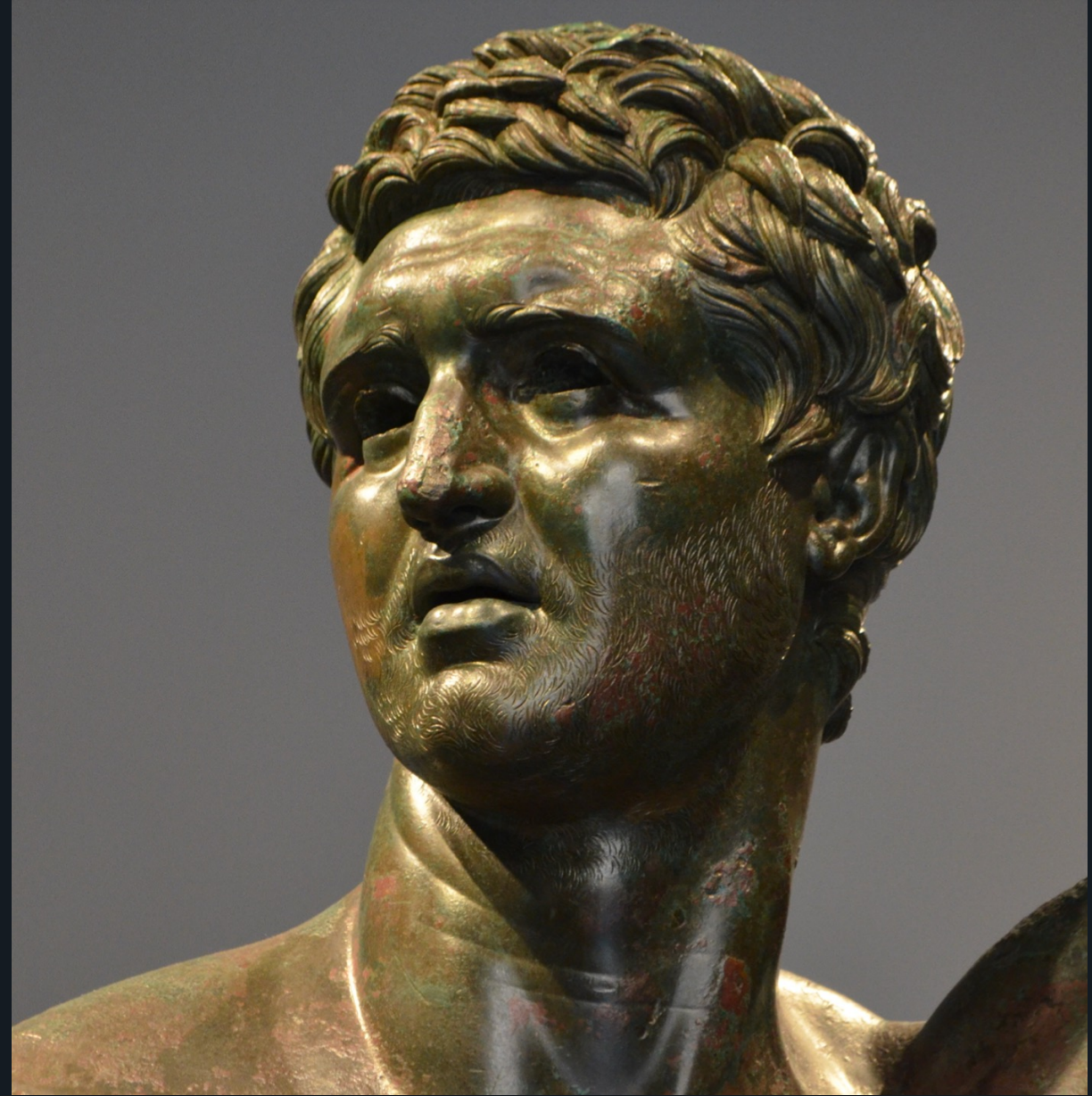




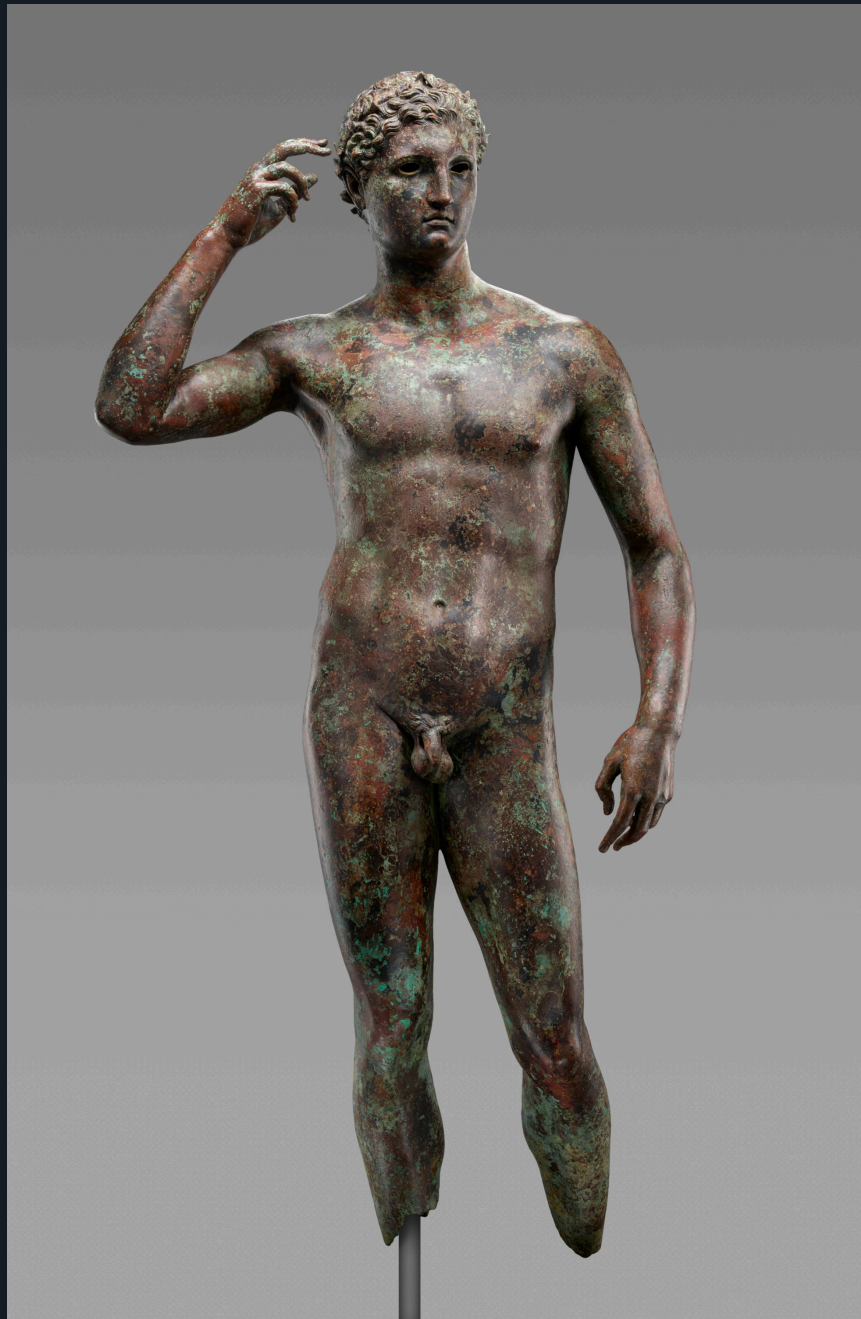
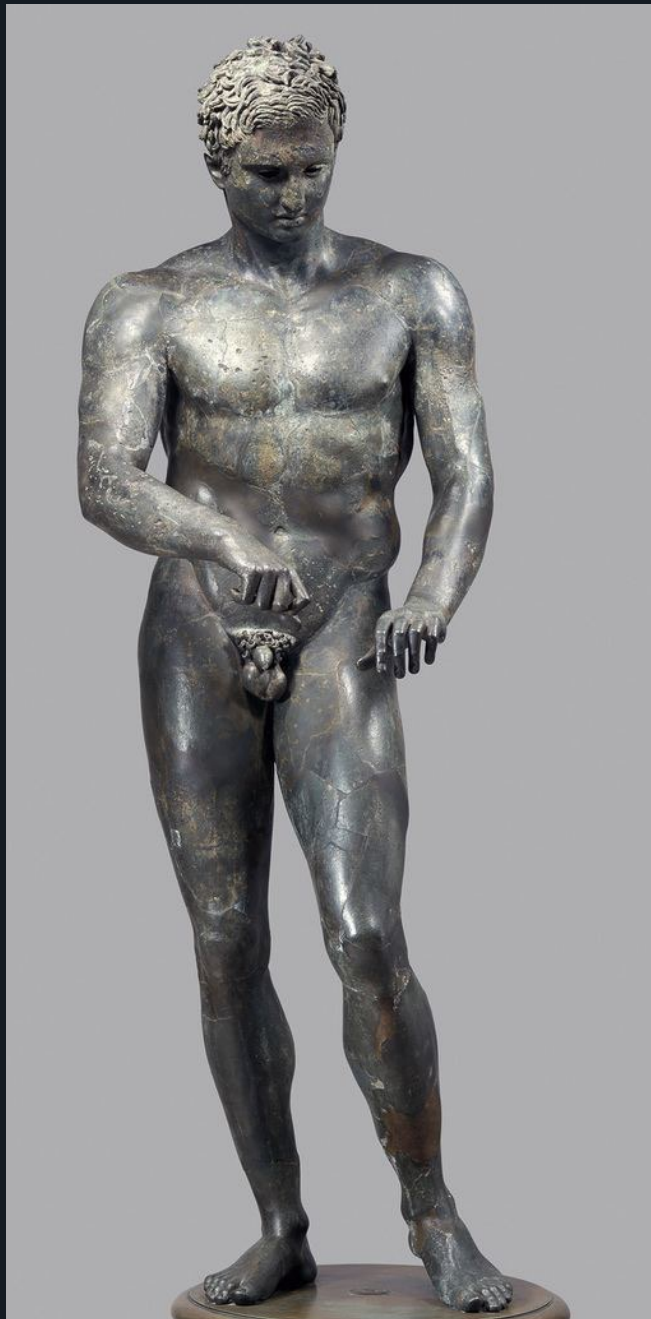




Portrait of a Hellenistic ruler, marble, Roman copy after a lost sculpture, probably of the 2nd century BCE
British Museum, London

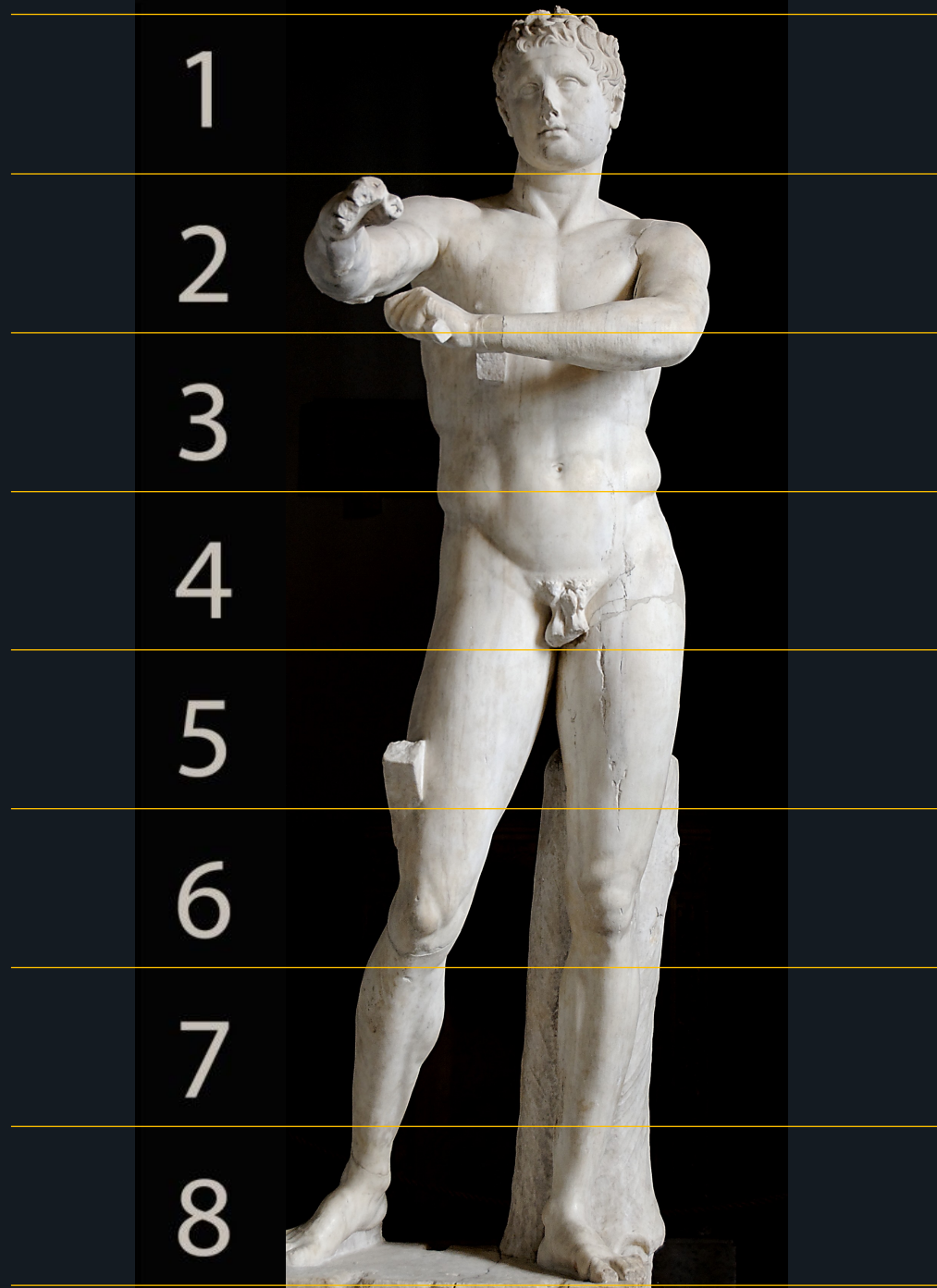


Statue of a prince or dynast without crown, maybe Attalus II of Pergamon, bronze, 3rd–2nd centuries BCE, H: 2,20 m
Museo nazionale romano di Palazzo Massimo, Rome





Apoxyomenos, Greek original of ca. 330 BCE
(left: Vienna, right: Croatian Apoxyomenos)



Apoxyomenos, Roman copy of the
1st century CE after a Greek bronze
original, marble, H: 2,5 m
Vatican Museums, Museo Pio-
Clementino



Statue of a Victorious Youth, bronze with inlaid copper,
151.5 × 70 × 27.9 cm., 300–100 BCE
The J. Paul Getty Museum, Villa Collection, Malibu



Statuette of a veiled and masked
dancer, 3rd–2nd century BCE
20.5 × 8.9 × 11.4 cm
Metropolitan Museum, New York



The Dying Galatian, Roman copy of a lost sculpture, marble, original in bronze, from c. 230–220 BCE
Musei Capitolini, Rome



Ludovisi Gaul, Roman
copy of a lost bronze,
original from c. 230–220
BCE, H: 2,11 m
Palazzo Altemps, Rome



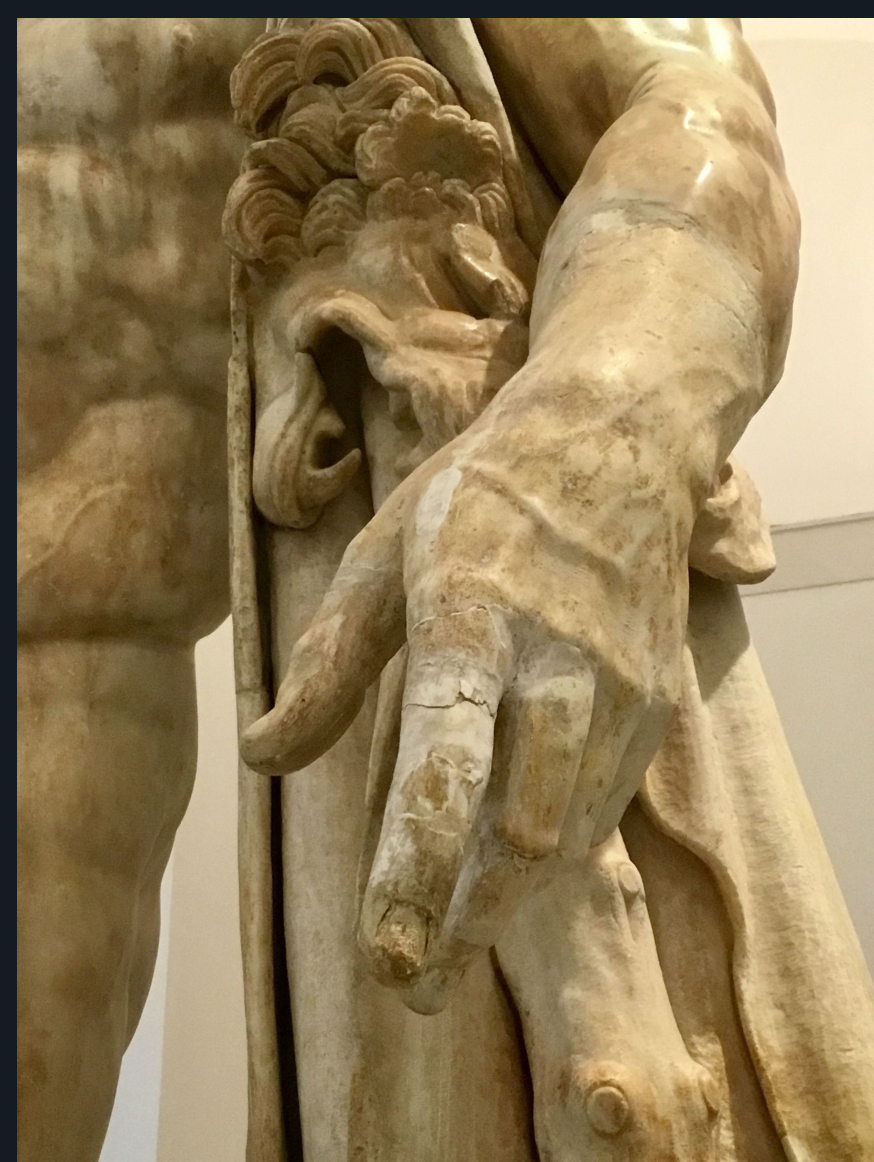
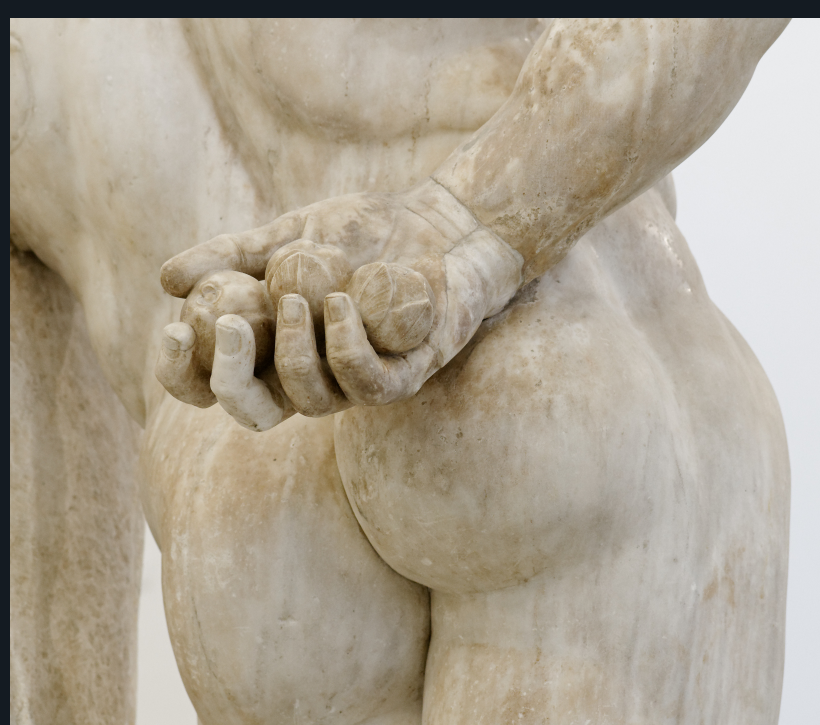
Marsyas, marble, H: 2,56 m, 2nd century
Roman copy from a bronze original,
Pergamon (?), ca. 200 BCE (?)
Musée du Louvre, Paris



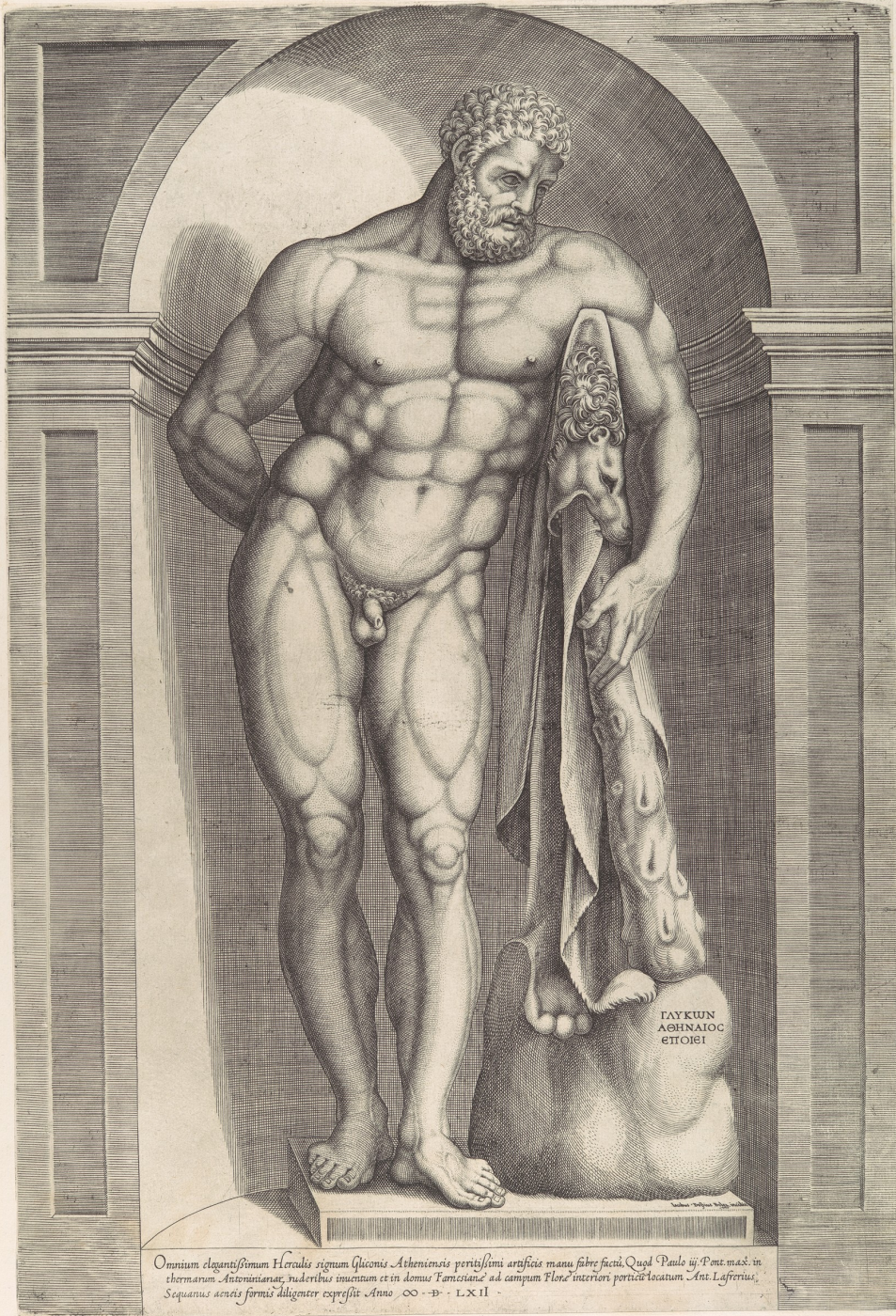
Barberini Faun, c. 220 BCE, Roman copy, H: 2.15m
Glyptothek, Munich



Bronze statue of Eros sleeping, 3rd–2nd century BCE
41.9 × 35.6 × 85.2 cm, 124.7 kg
Metropolitan Museum, New York



Glykon, from the original by Lysippos,
Farnese Hercules, Roman copy c. 216 CE,
original 4th century BCE, H: 3,17 m
Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples





The Three Graces Aglaia (Beauty), Euphrosyne (Mirth), and Thalia (Abundance), 2nd century CE, original after the second or first centuries BCE, 123 x 100 cm
Metropolitan Museum, New York



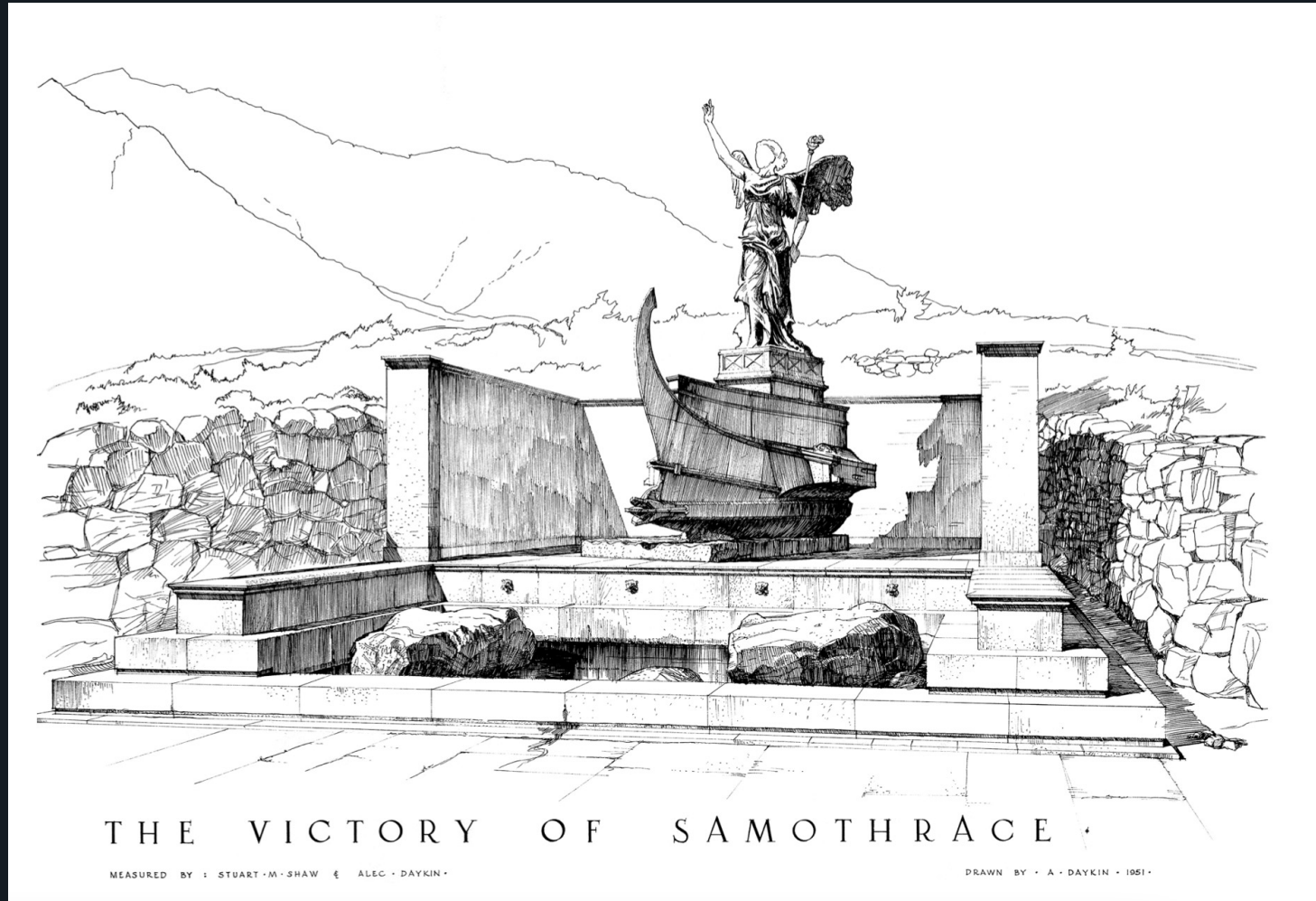
Raphael, *The Three Graces*
oil on panel, 17.1 cm × 17.1 cm, 1504–1505
Musée Condé, Chantilly



Farnese Bull, early third century CE, after an original from the 2nd century BCE, marble, from the Baths of Caracalla Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples



Nike (or Victory) of Samothrace, Lartos and Parian marbles, ca. 190 BCE, H: 3.28m
Musée du Louvre, Paris

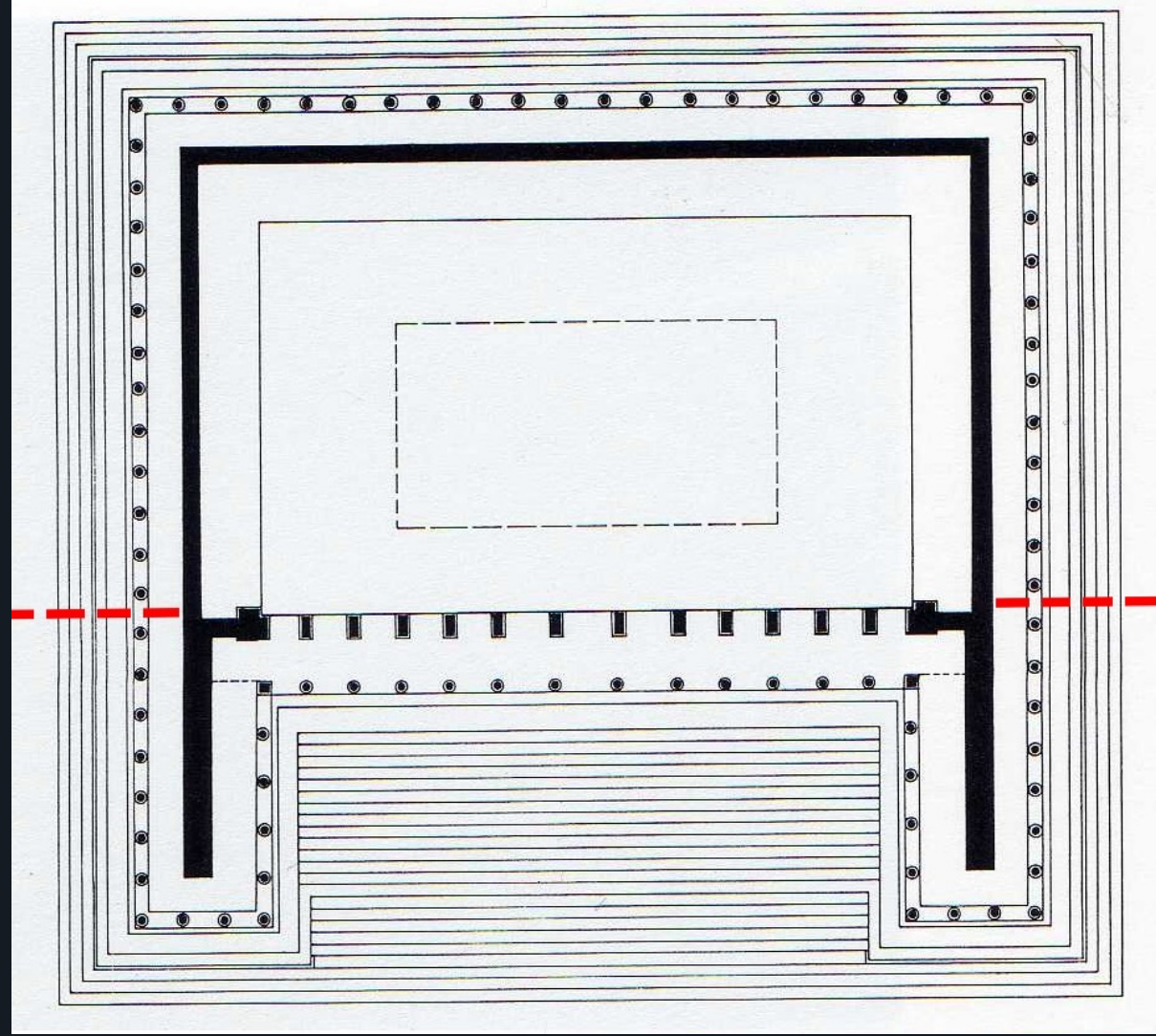
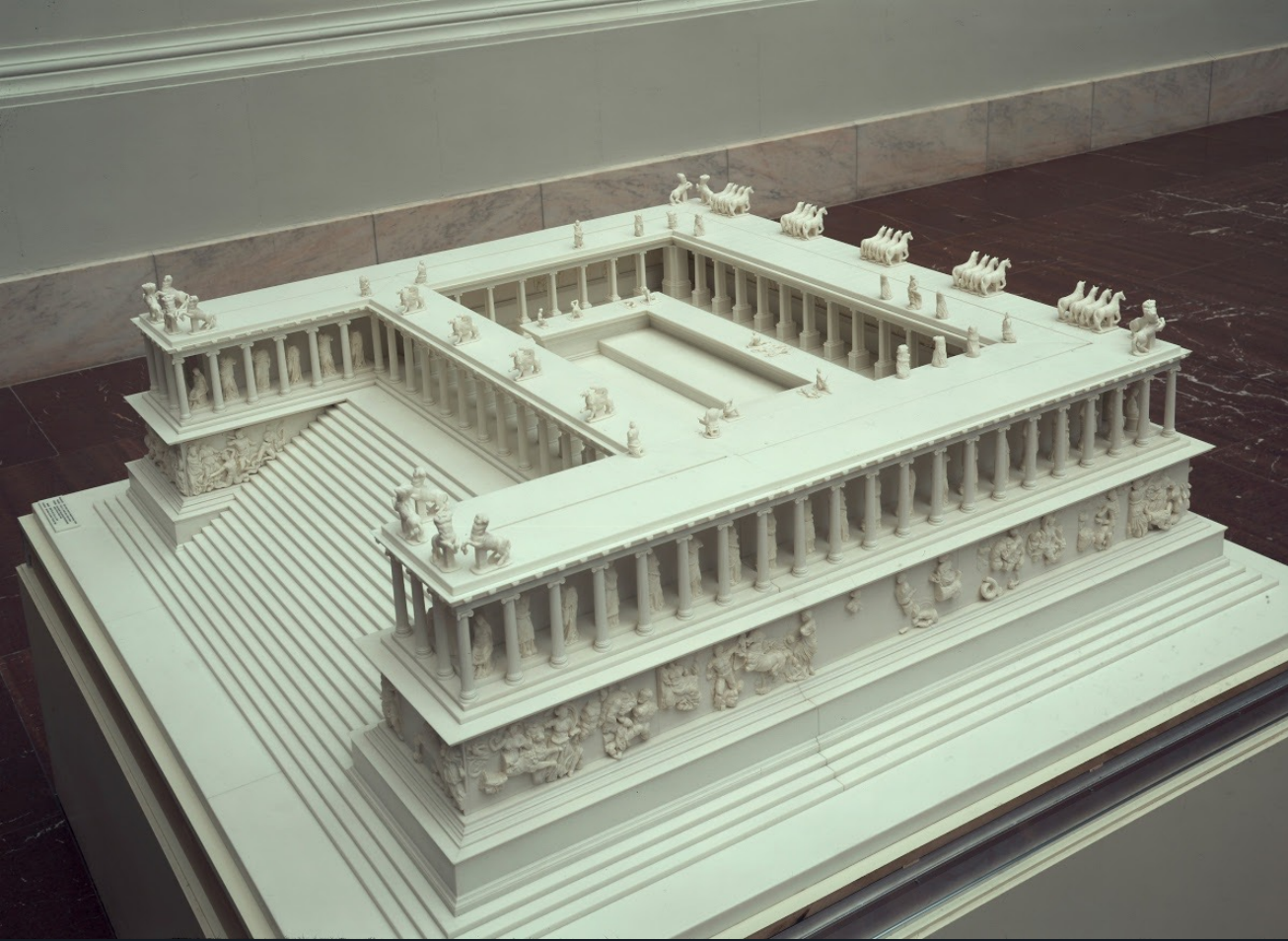


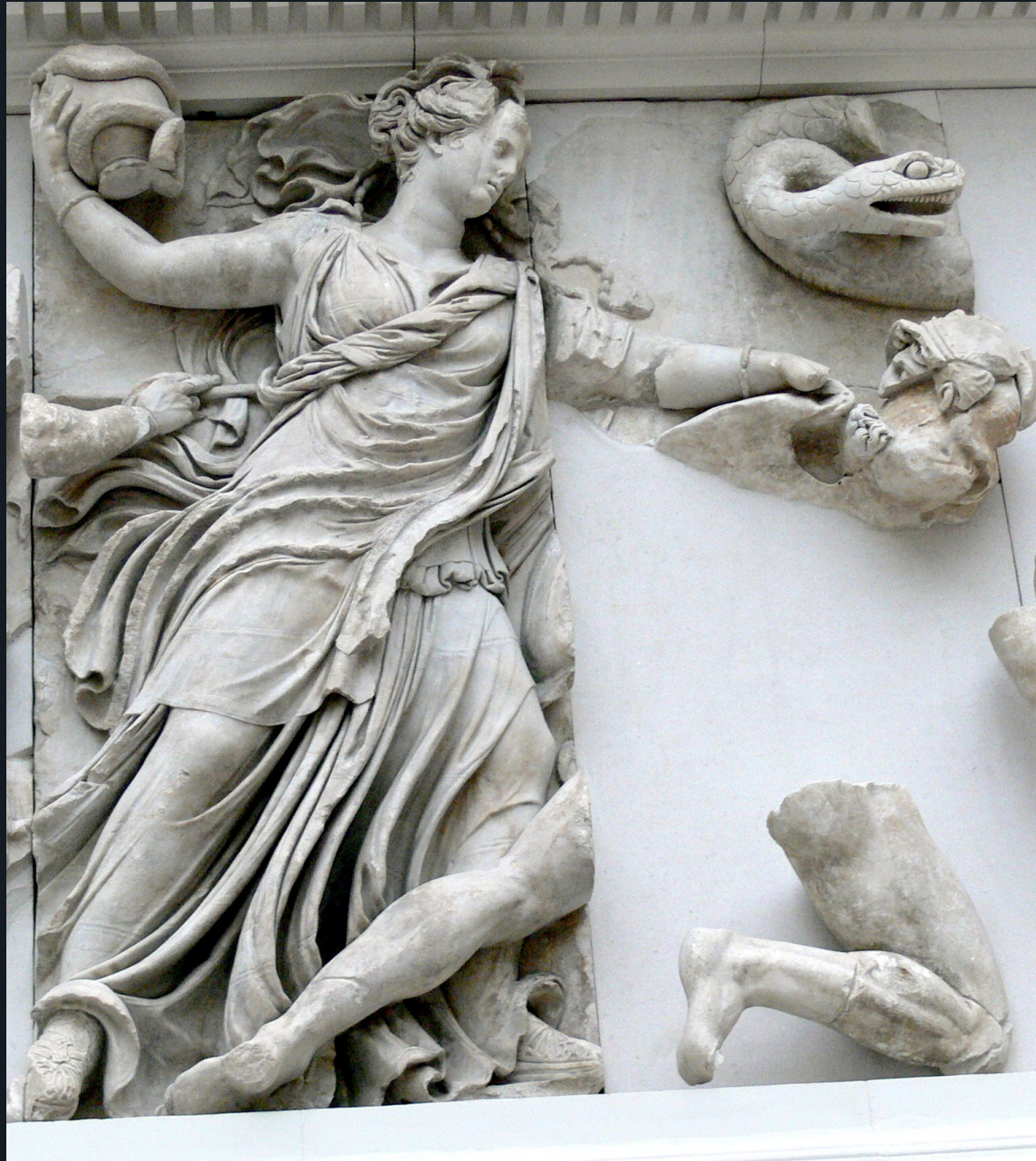
Proposed Reconstruction by Karl Lehmann





Pergamon altar, reconstruction of the western façade, with frieze panels of the Gigantomachy and original architectural elements, Pergamon, ca. 170 BCE
Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Antikensammlung







Hagesandros, Athenedoros, and Polydoros, *Laocöon and His Sons*, Marble, Roman copy after an original from ca. 200 BCE, found in the Baths of Trajan, Rome, 1506
Vatican Museums



ATHENA



