

VII.2 Classical and Hellenistic Greek Art
From the Birth of an Artistic Canon to
after Alexander the Great



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.

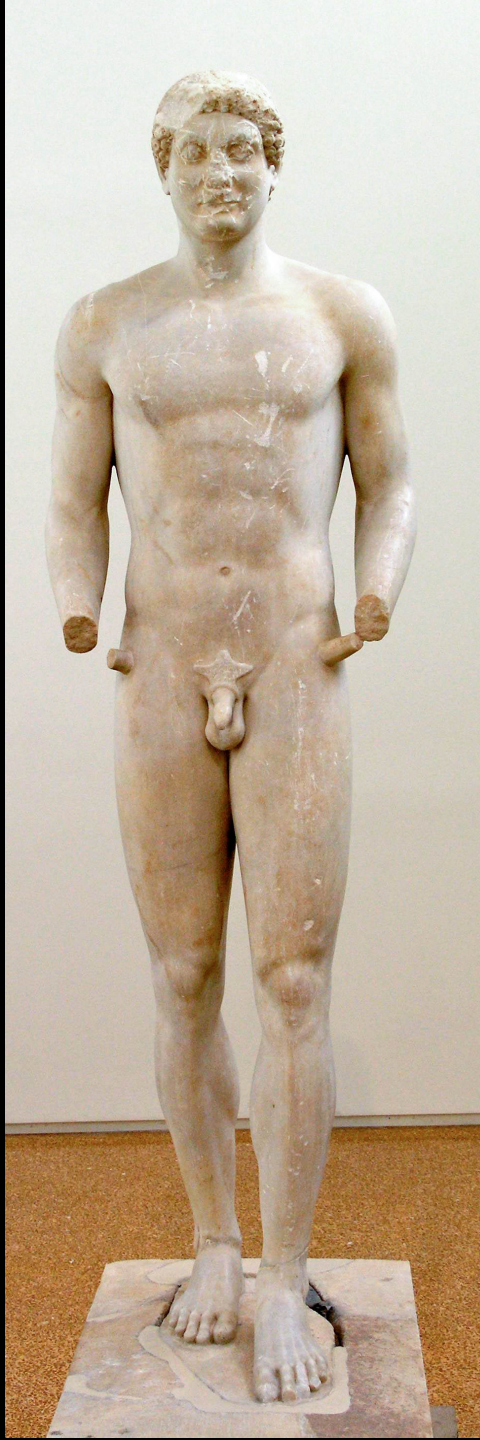
Erster Theil.



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

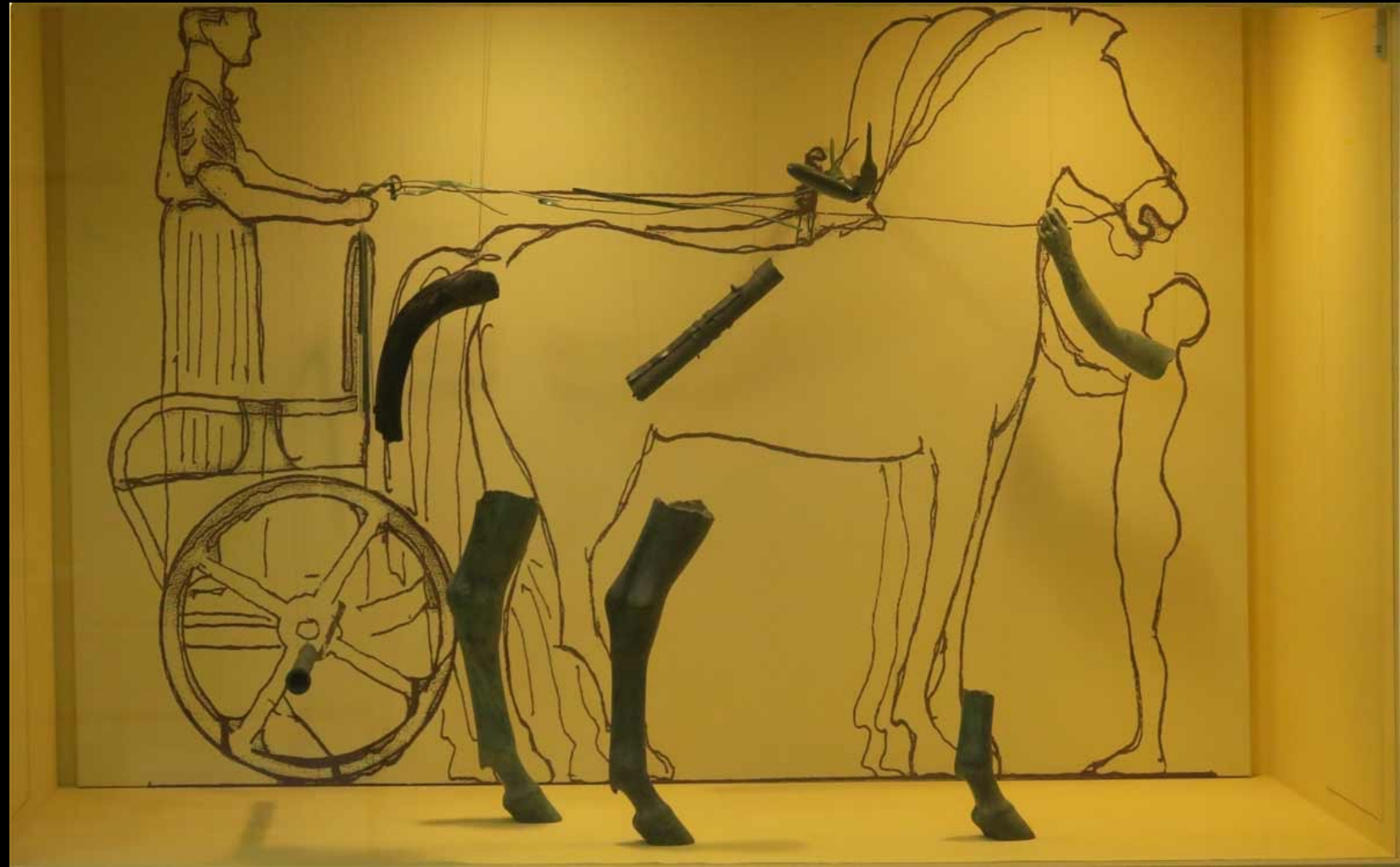


*The Charioteer of
Delphi, c. 470 BCE
bronze, H: 1,80 m
Delphi Museum*



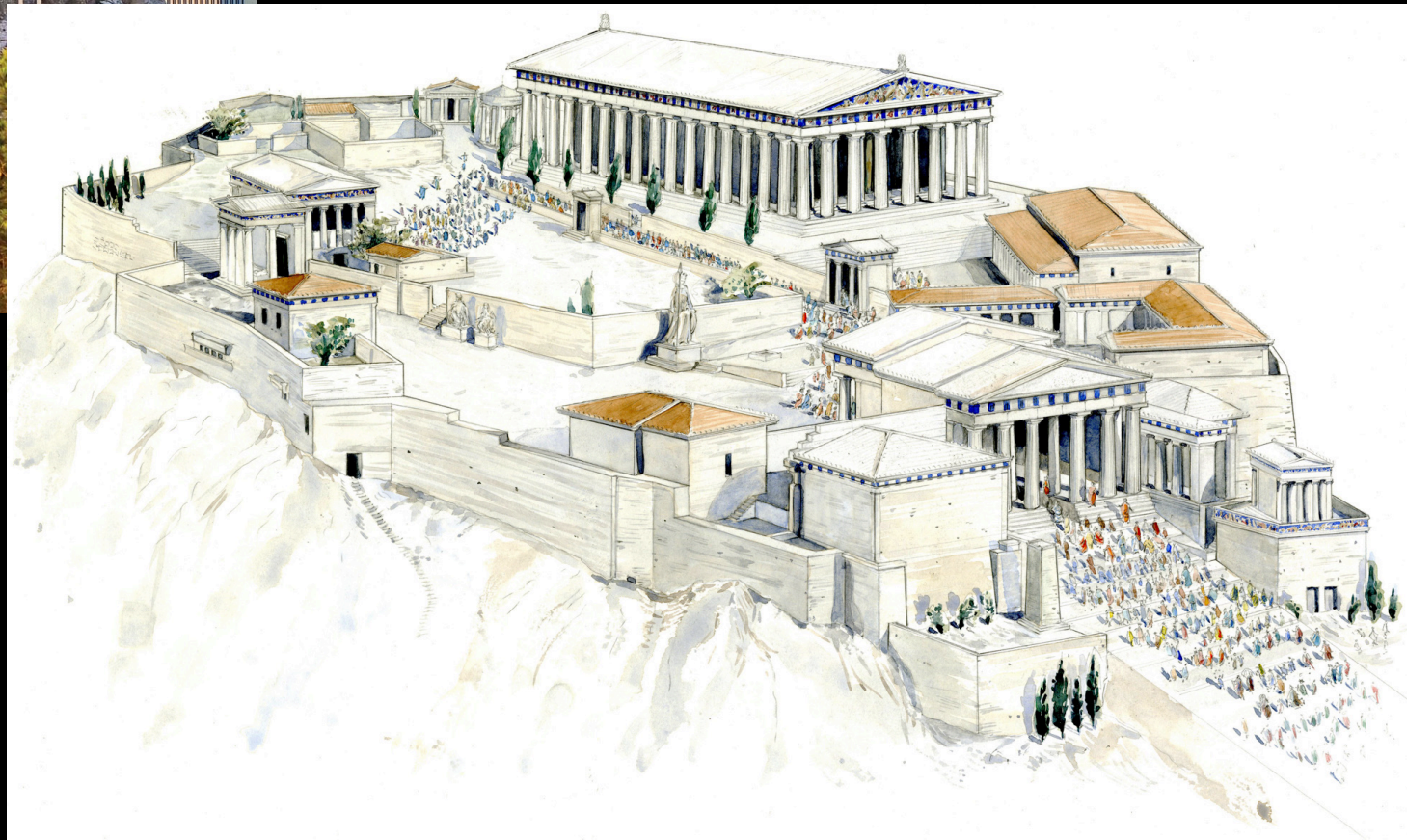
Cavalier Rampin, marble, c. 550 BCE
Acropolis Museum, Athens







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



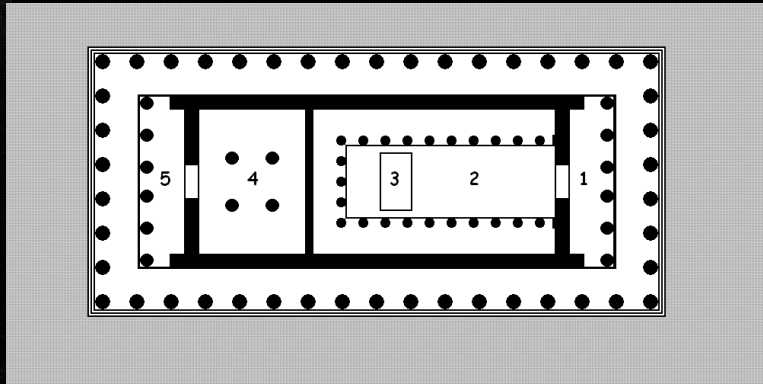




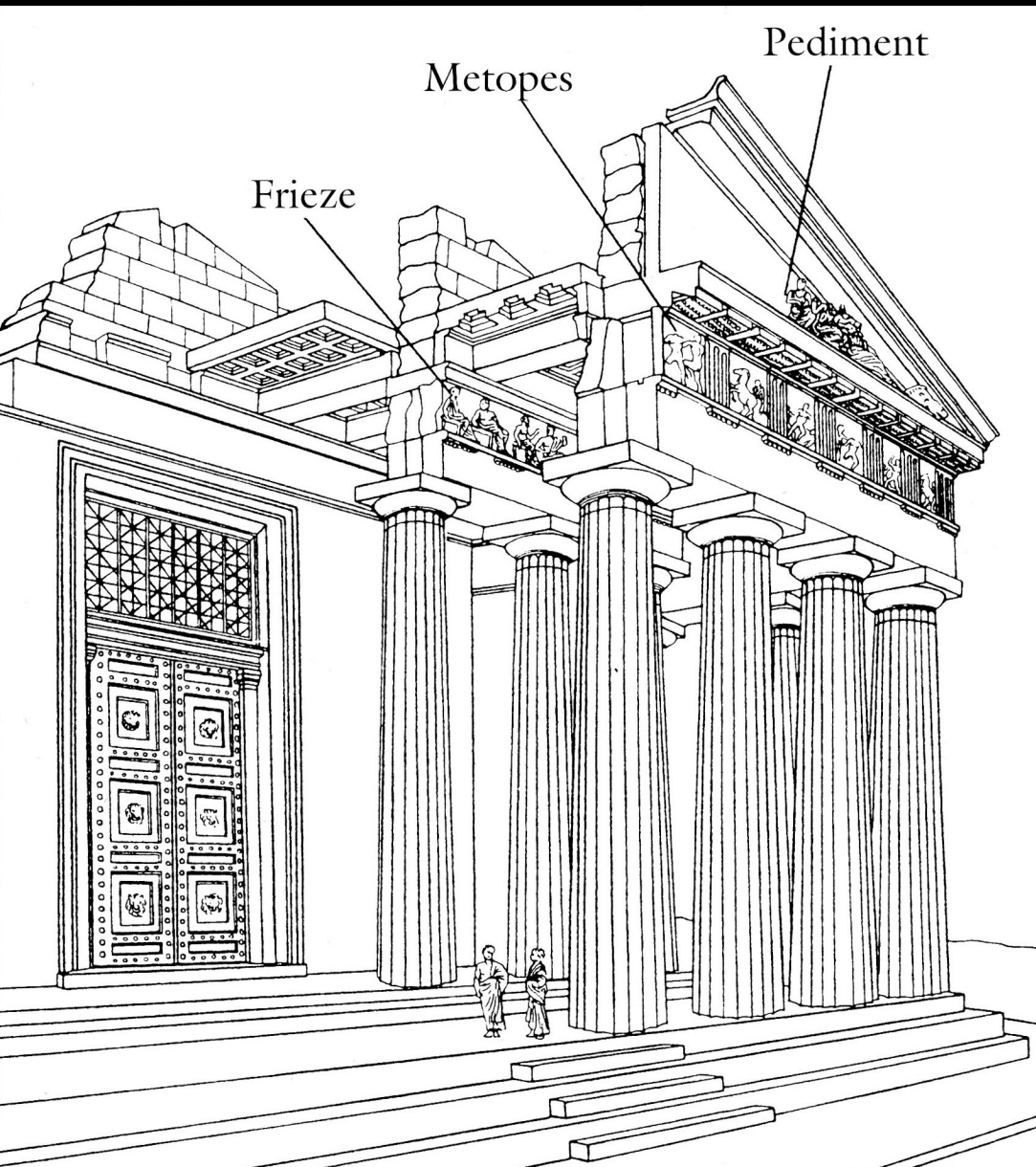
“The statue is created with ivory and gold. On the middle of her helmet is likeness of the Sphinx ... and on either side of the helmet are griffins in relief. ... The statue of Athena is upright, with a tunic reaching to the feet, and on her breast the head of Medusa is worked in ivory. She holds a statue of Victory [Nike] that is approx. four cubits high, and in the other hand a spear; at her feet lies a shield and near the spear is a serpent. This serpent would be Erichthonius. On the pedestal is the birth of Pandora in relief”

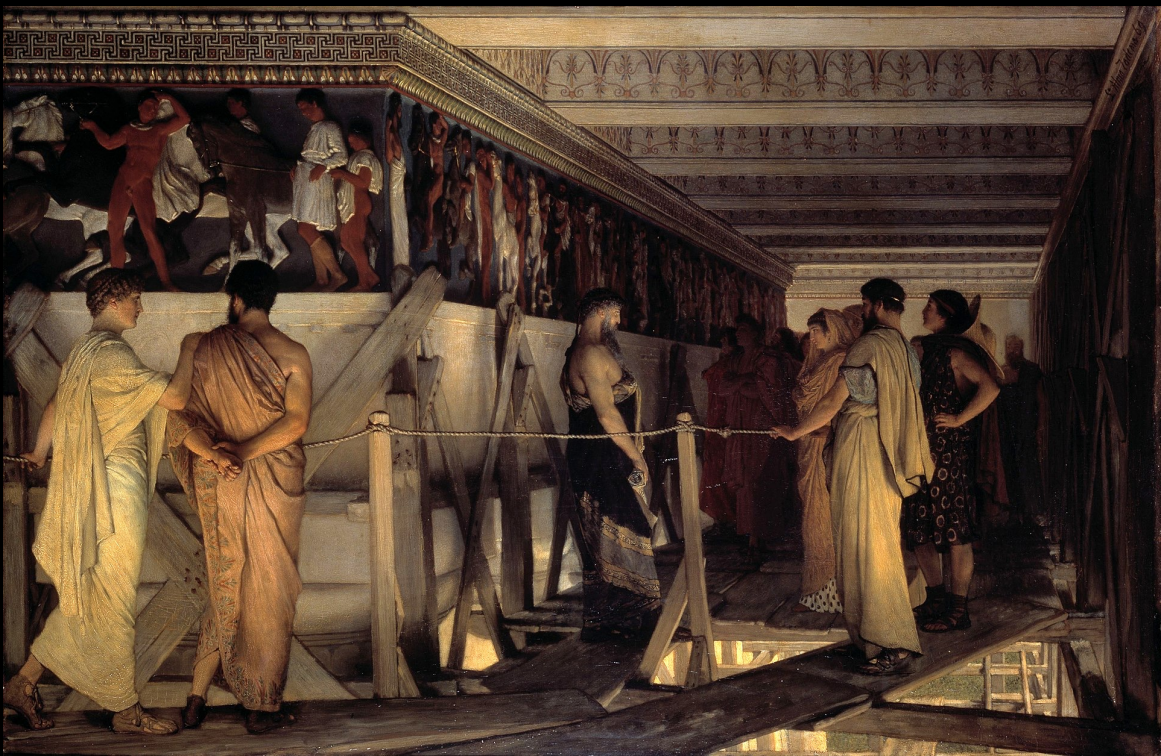
Pausanias, Description of Ancient Greece, 2nd century CE

Recreation of the lost colossal statue by Phidias,
Athena Parthenos
Nashville Centennial Park



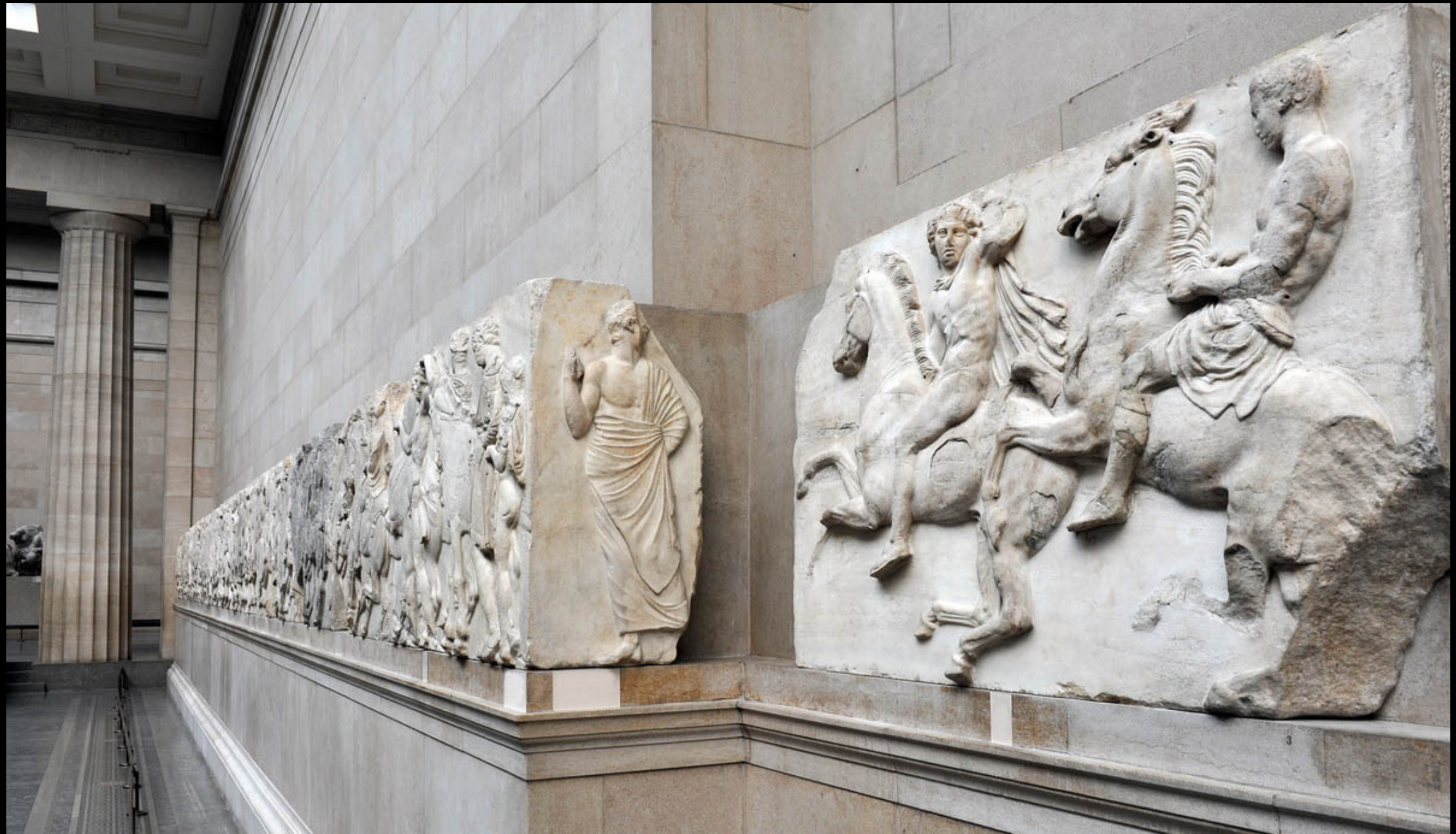
Varvakeion, Roman marble copy of Athena Parthenos by Phidias (438 BCE), c. 130 CE
National Archaeological Museum, Athens





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







109

110

XXXVI

111

North Frieze XXXVI-111-112. Illustration of a
rider leaning forward in his seat to look back along
the procession. He is shown on horseback, his
helmet, compare 111 and 112 with 109 and
Figure 2 on the west frieze, and 102 above.

112

XXXVII 113

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



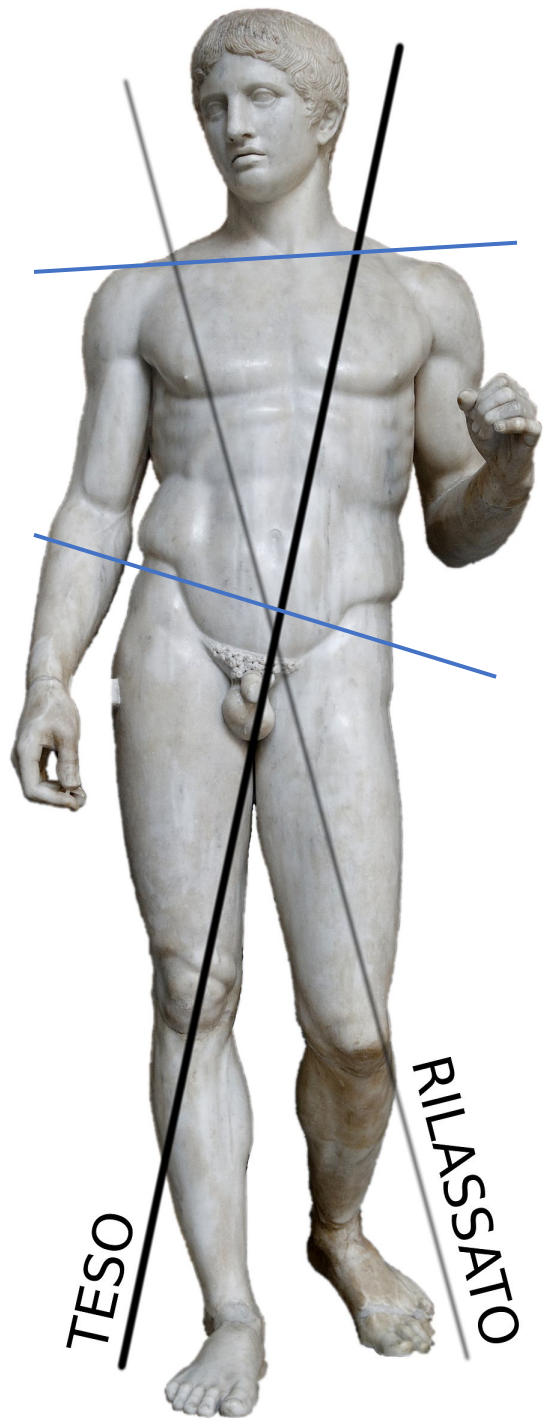


Kritios Boy, from the Acropolis,
Athens, c. 480 BCE
Acropolis Museum, Athens



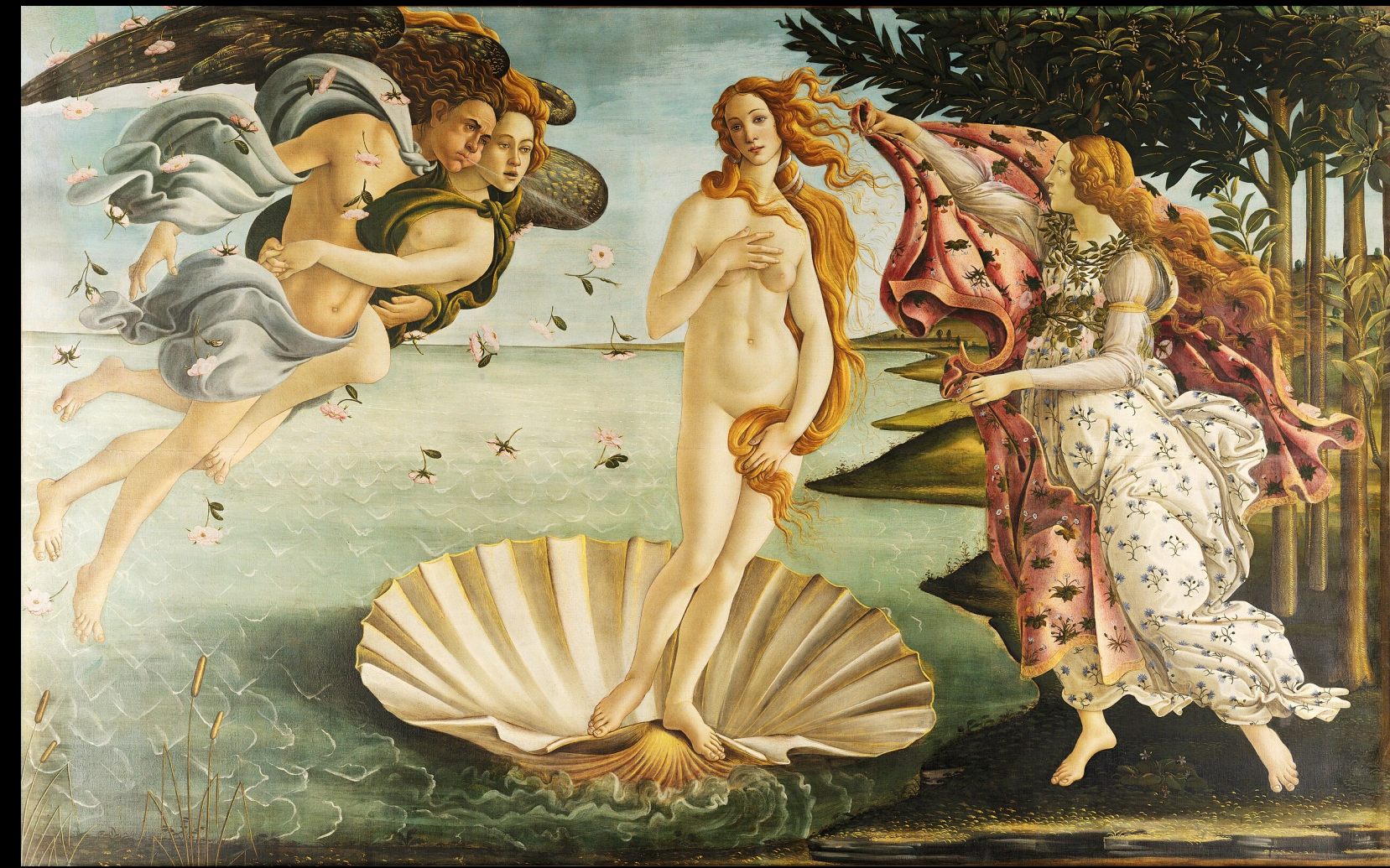
Polykleitos, Doryphoros, roman copy,
pentelic marble, 198.12 x 48.26 x
48.26 cm, c. 120-150 BCE
Minneapolis Institute of Art





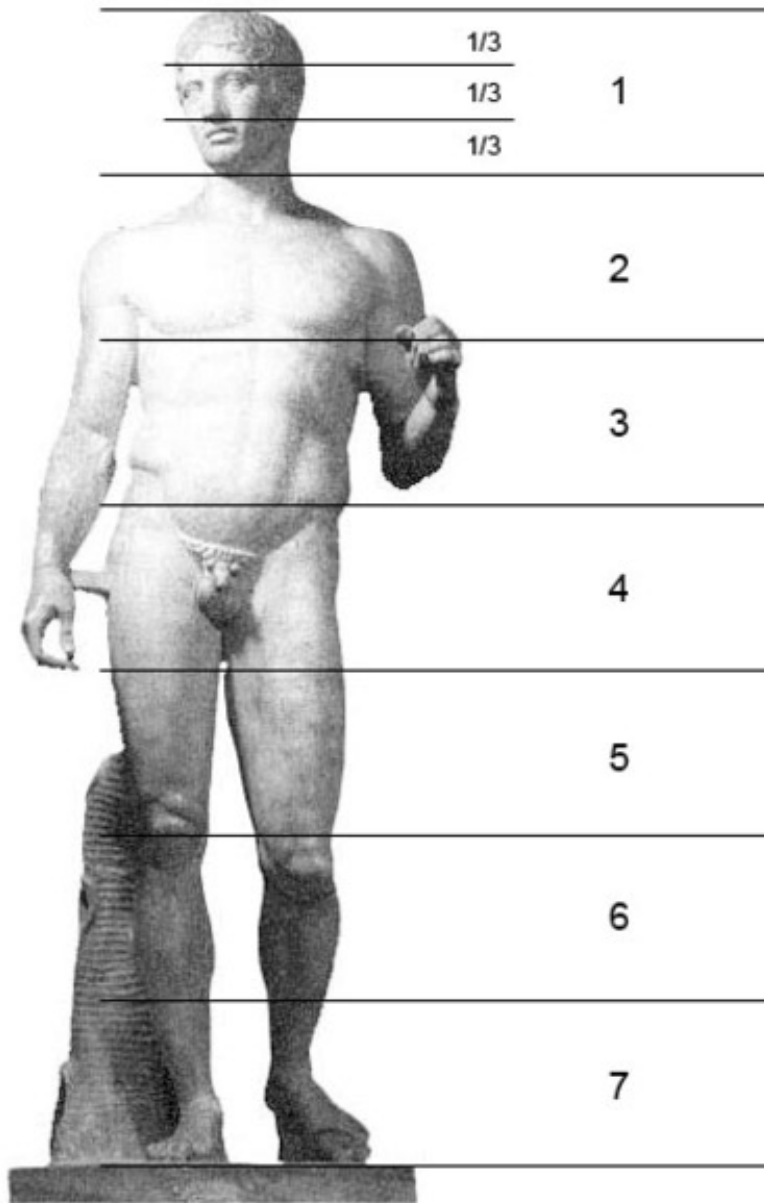
“contrapposto”

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

Sandro Botticelli, *Birth of Venus*, 1485
Uffizi Gallery, Florence



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





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



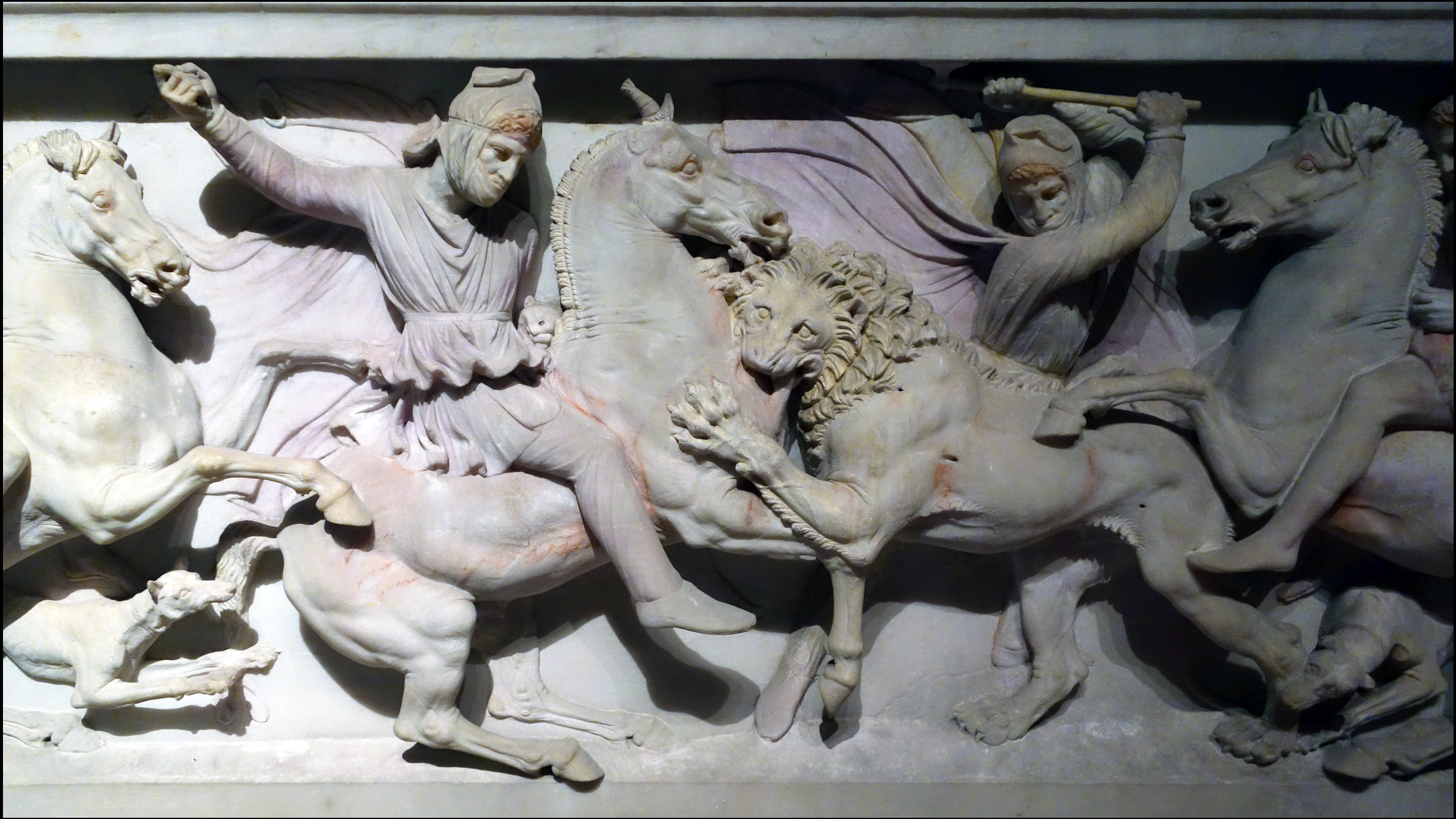
HELLENISTIC WORLD c. 188 BCE

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 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

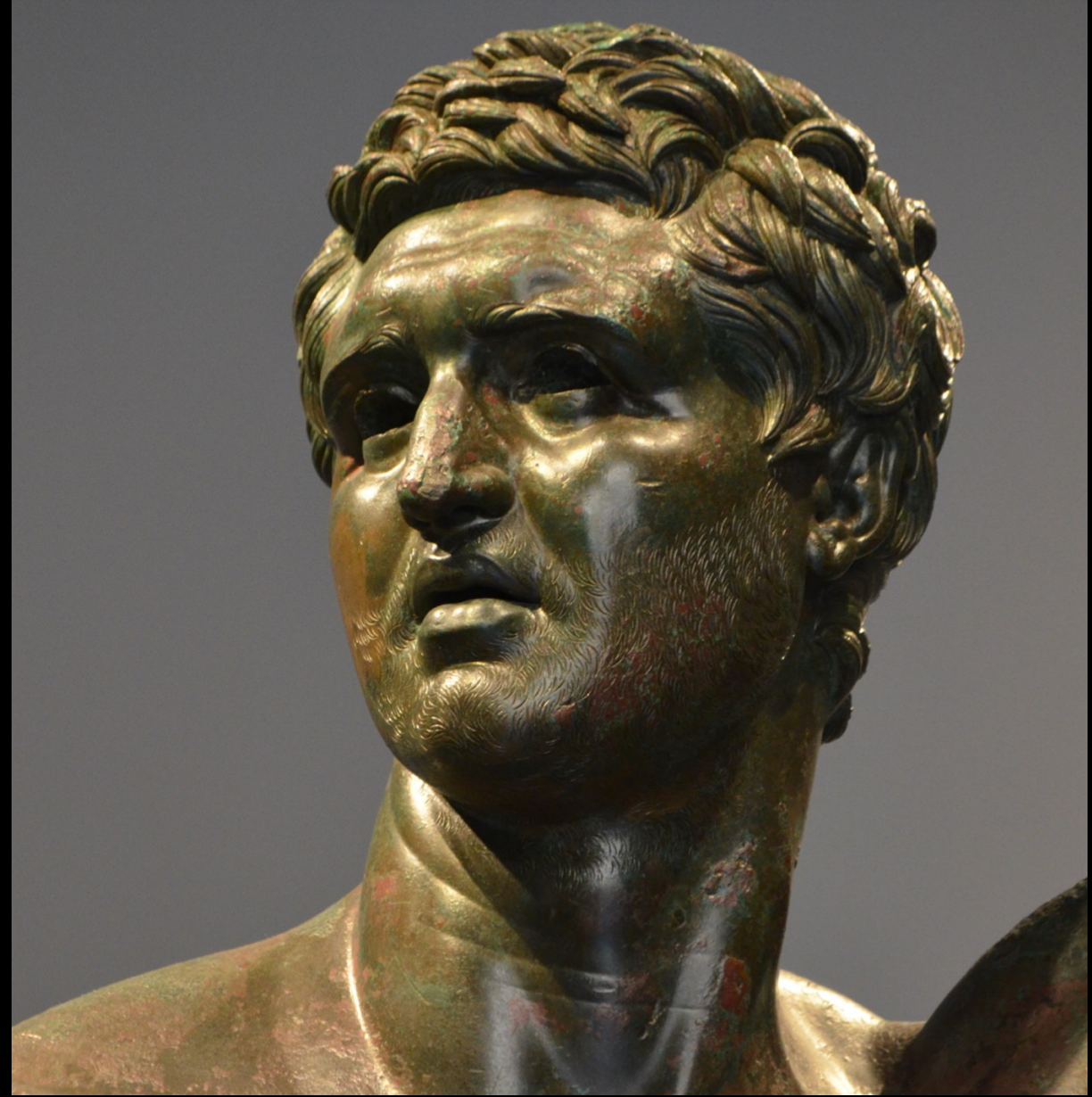




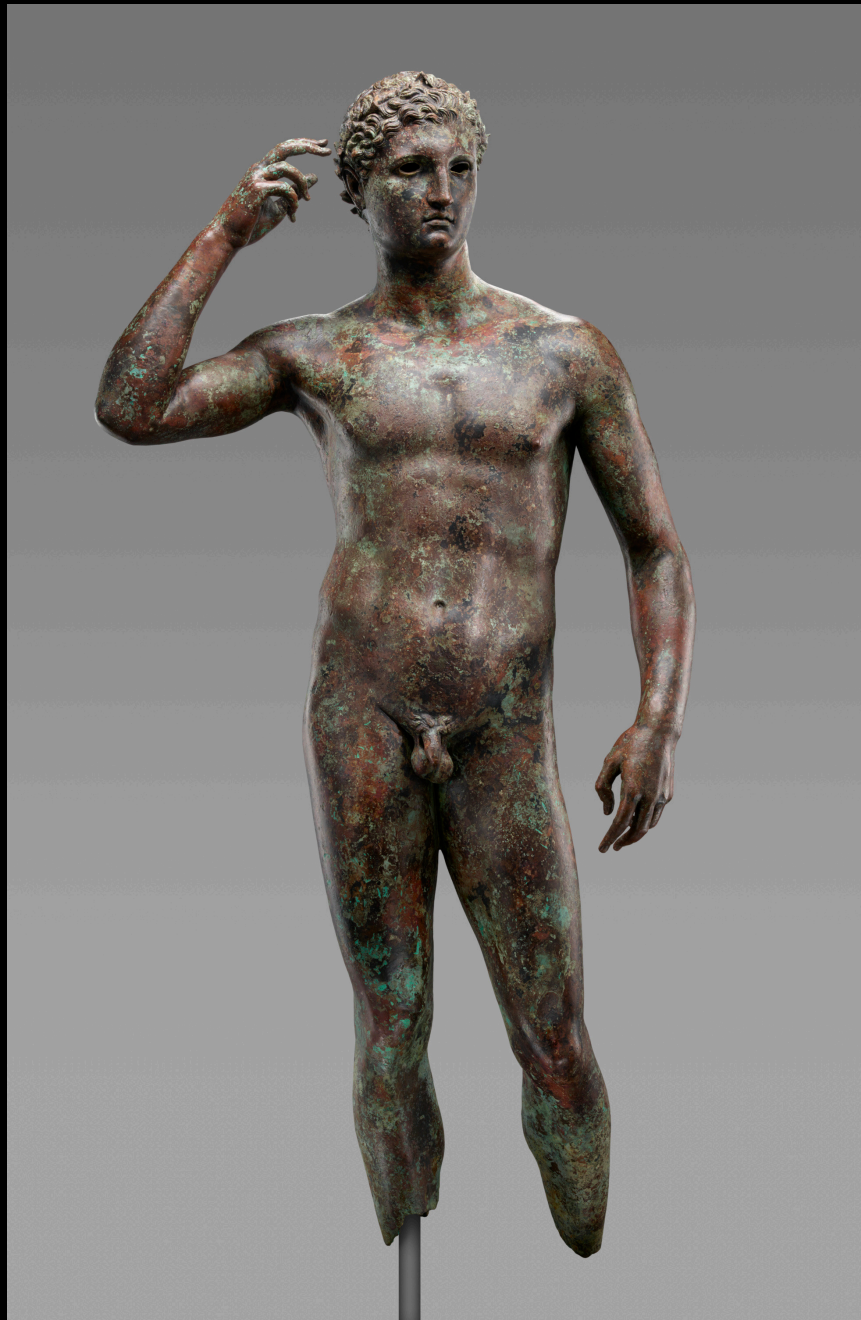
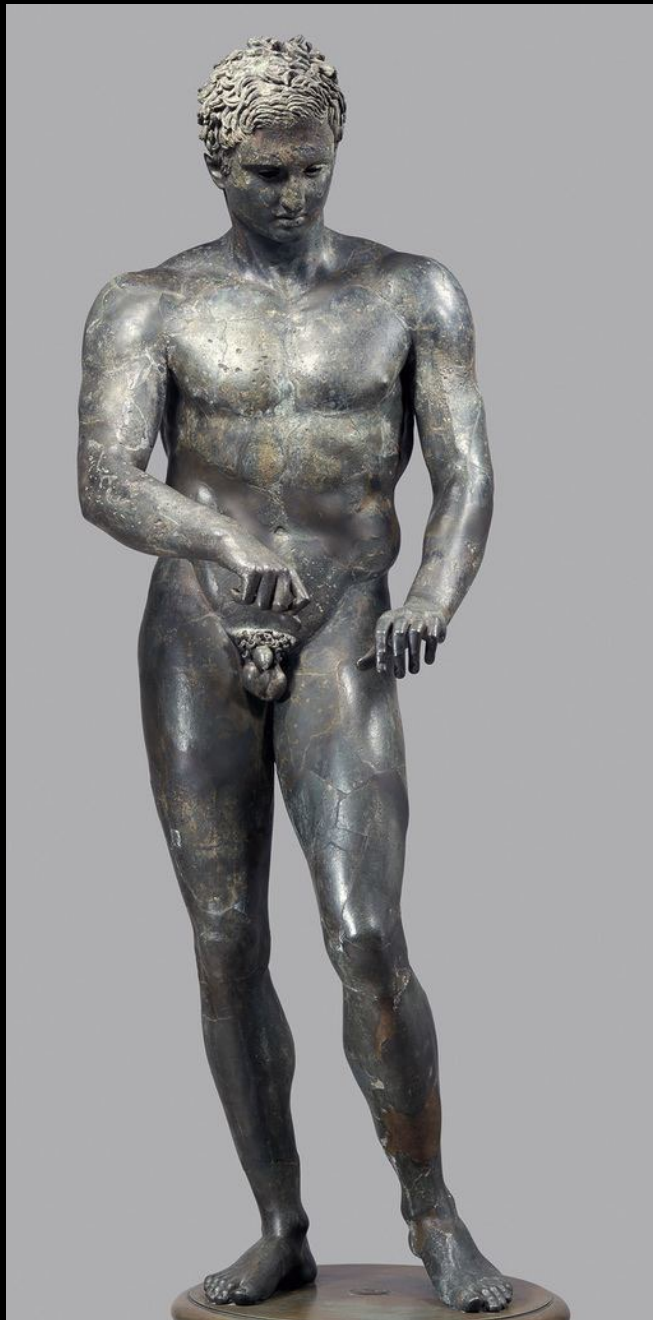




Portrait of a Hellenistic ruler, marble, Roman copy after a lost sculpture, probably of the 2nd century BCE
British Museum, London



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)



L'ApOXYOMENOS
UN ATHLÈTE



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



Pair of eyes, bronze, marble, frit, quartz, and
obsidian, 5th century BCE or later /
Metropolitan Museum, New York



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



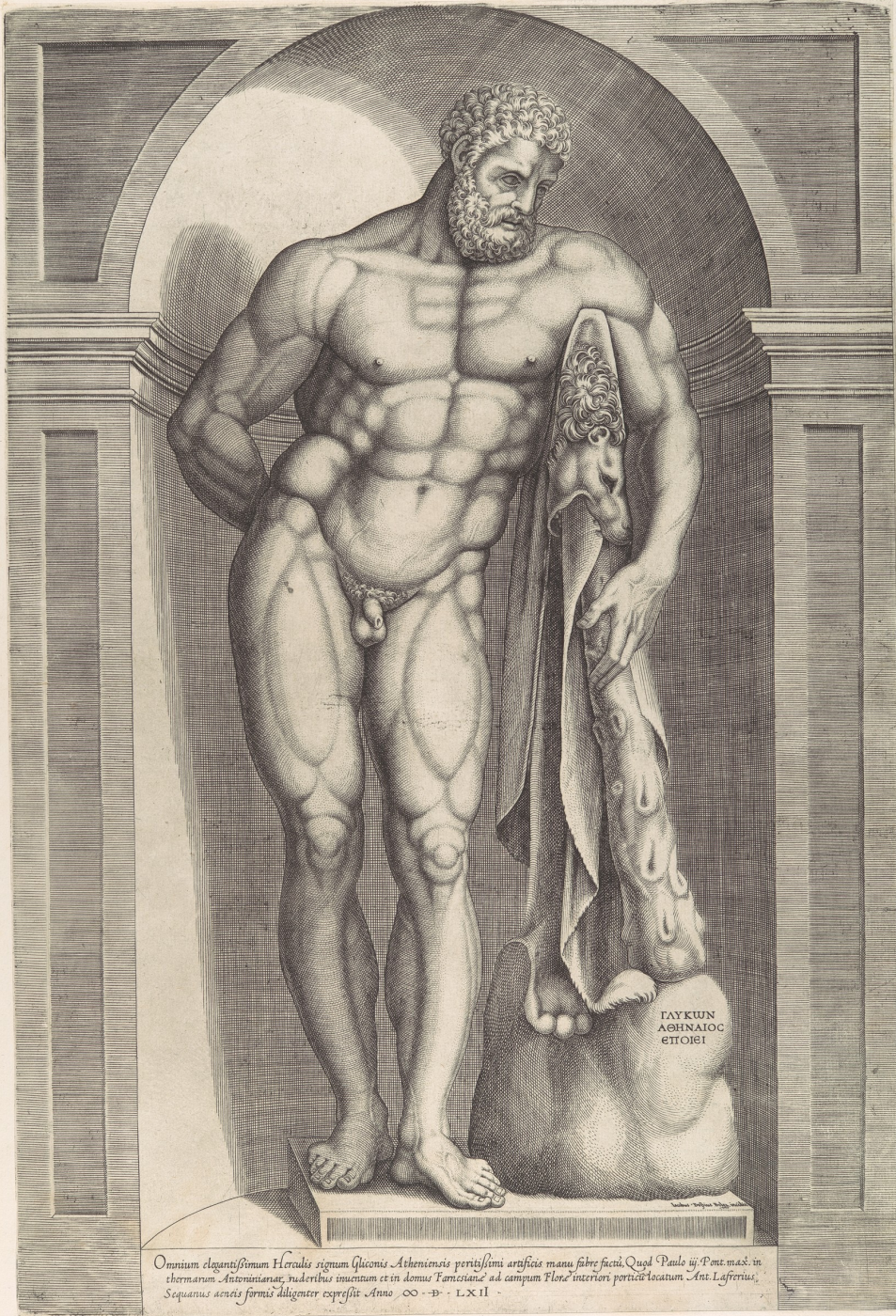
Barberini Faun, c. 220 BCE, Roman copy, H: 2.15m
Glyptothek, Munich



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



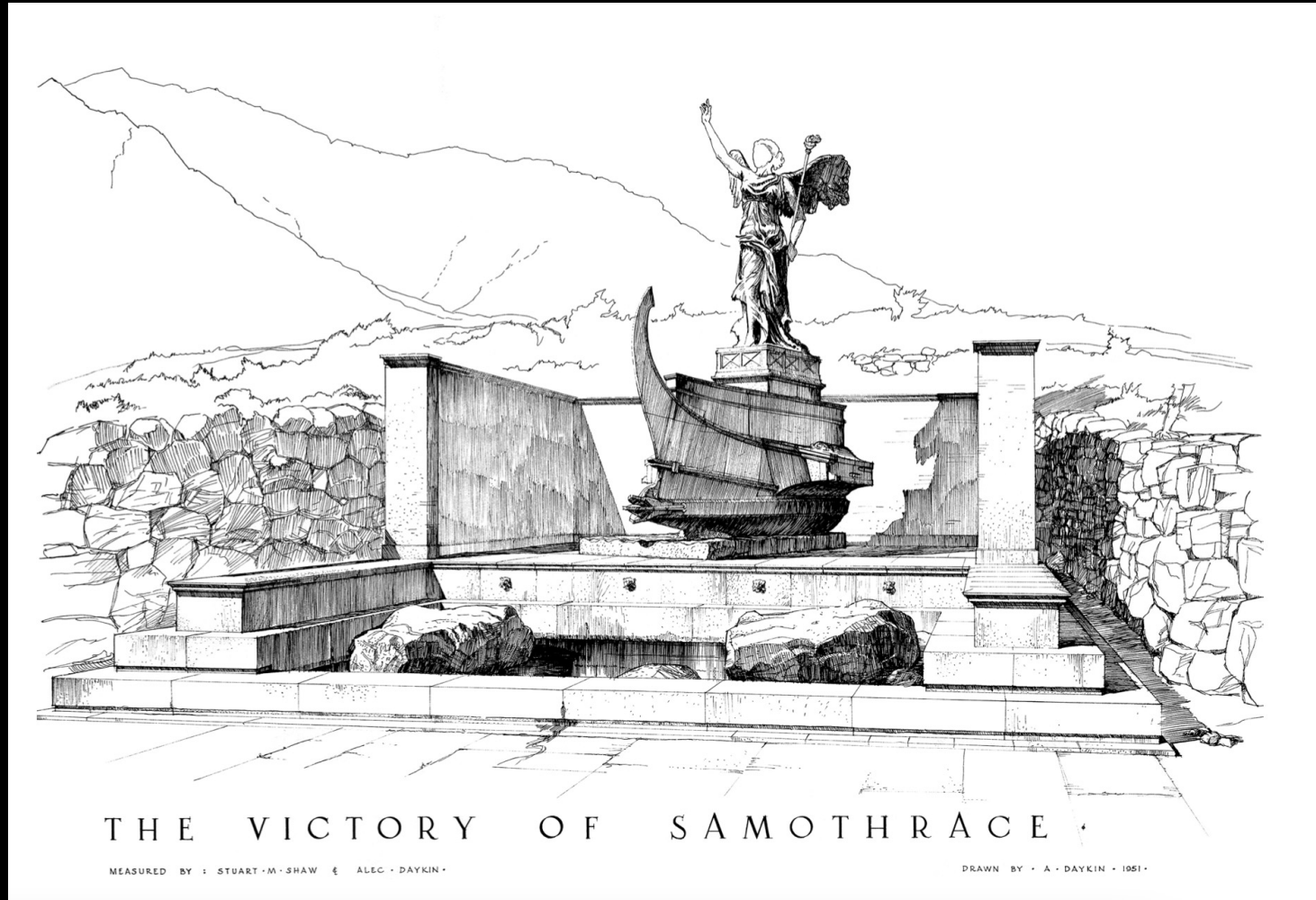
Raphael, *The Three Graces*
oil on panel, 17.1 cm × 17.1 cm, 1504–1505
Musée Condé, Chantilly



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

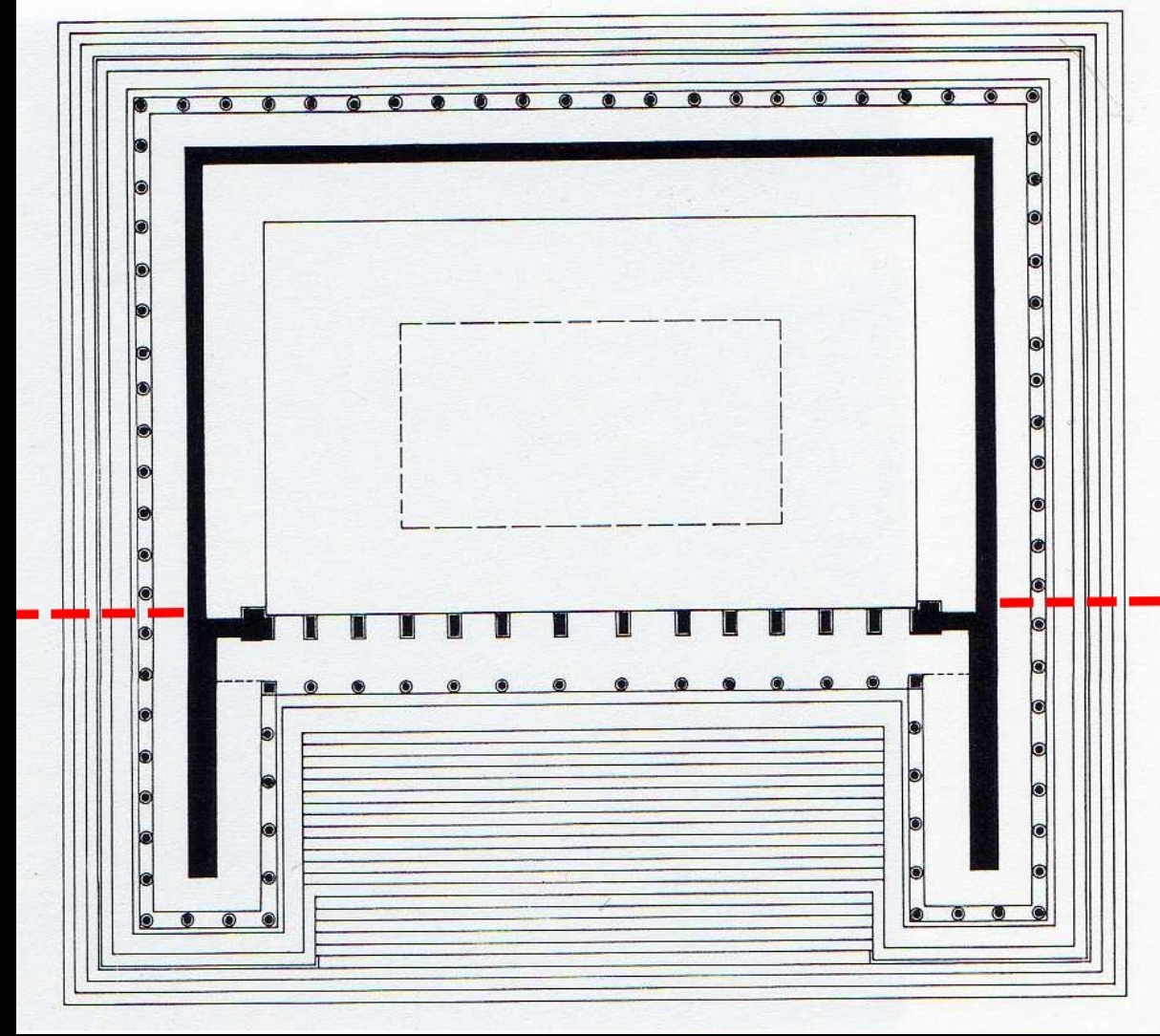
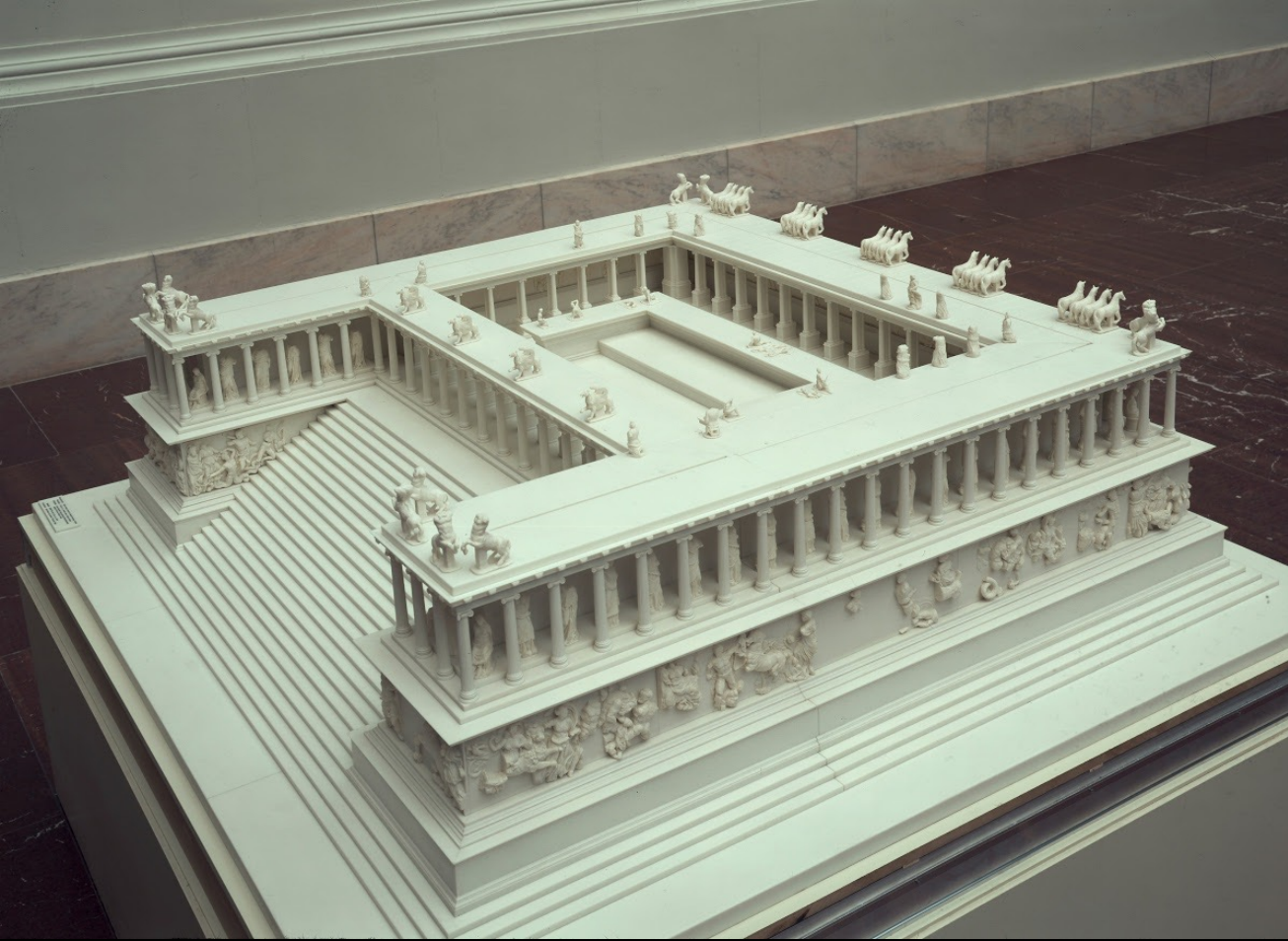


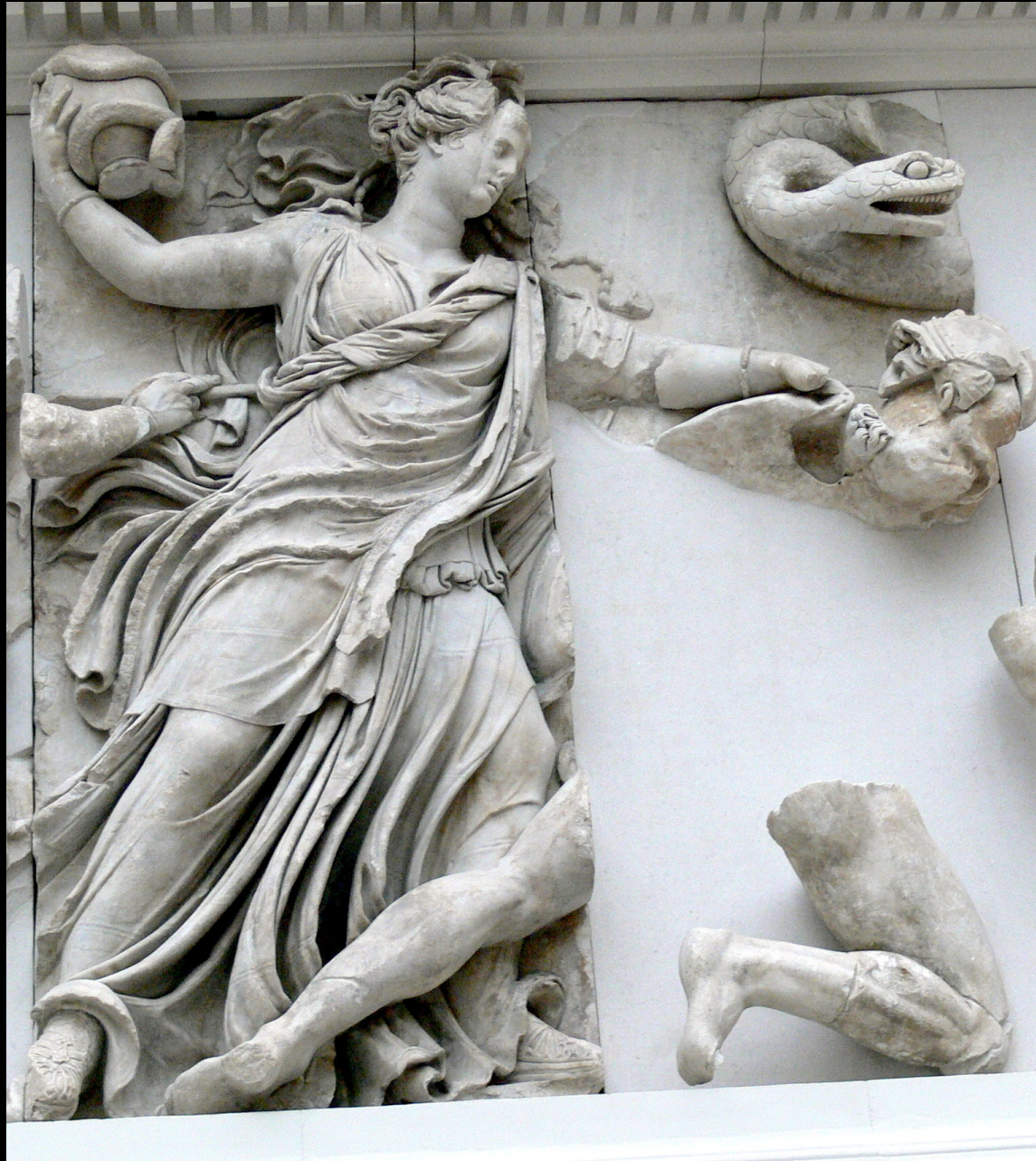
Proposed Reconstruction by Karl Lehmann





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



