



PERIODS I SEMINAR

3/3

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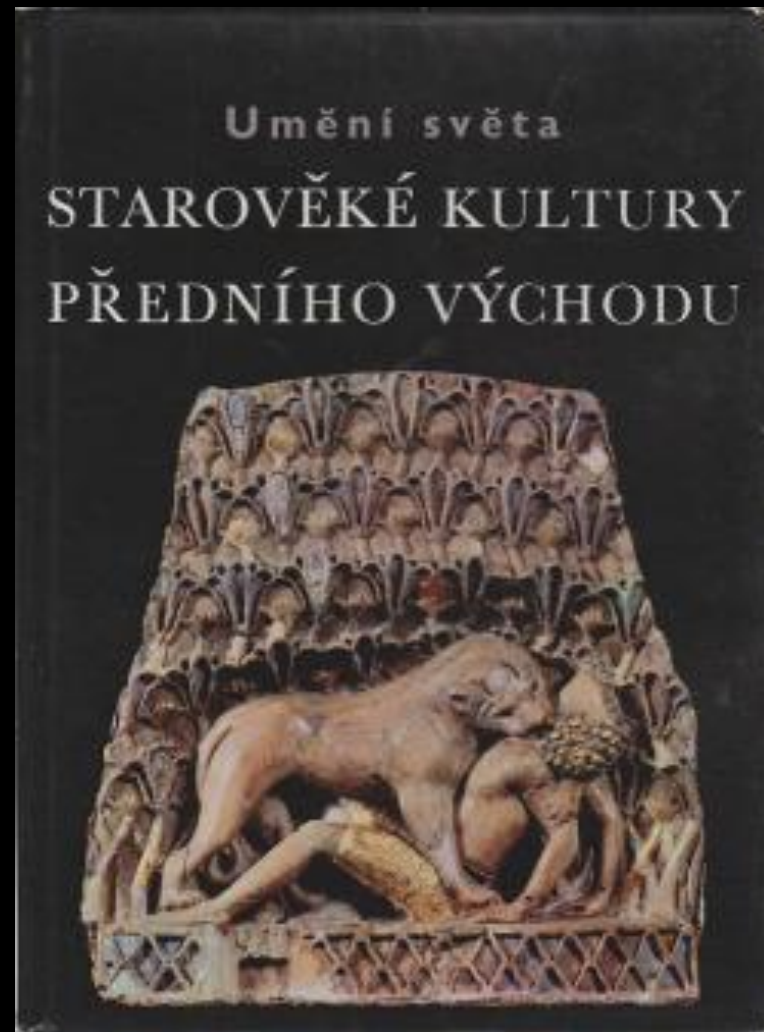
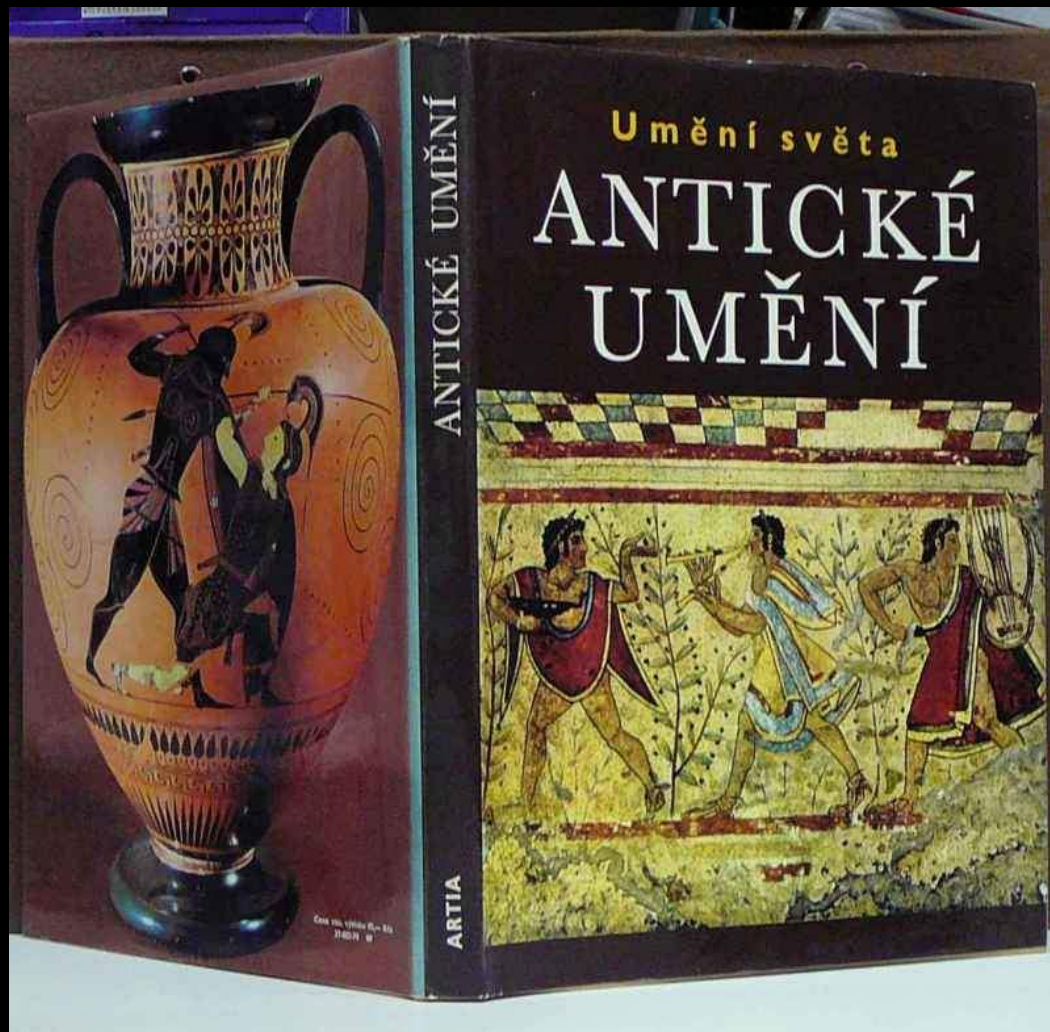
PERIODS I. EXAM

- Exam is 20 minutes in total:
- 10 minutes presentation on your chosen artifact
- 10 minutes speaking about ancient artifacts chosen by Mr. Palladino: 2-5 pictures
- It's important to recognize the culture of the artifact and what the object represents in the given culture- characteristic traits such as:
 - Material (e.g. Faience- typical for Egypt..)
 - Iconography specific to the culture (Medusa- Greek/ Roman, Eye idols- Mesopotamia..)
 - Function- funerary, ritual, apotropaic..
- The more you speak about these individual things, the less pictures you get- it's good to know general timeframe of cultures and general information about each culture (useful to recognize writing of cultures- cuneiform, hieroglyphs...)
- If you don't recognize the culture- compare it to something you know based on similarity (symbols, plants, ornaments, features of the face- beard, headdress..)

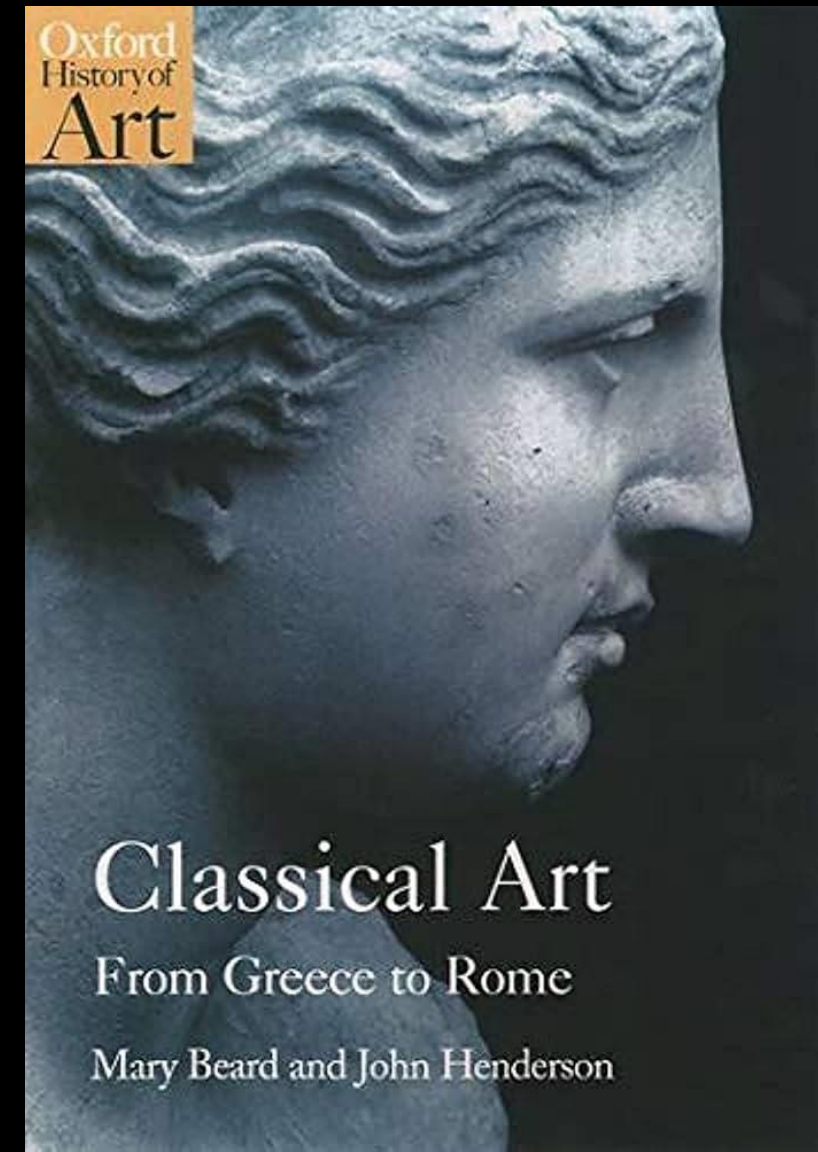
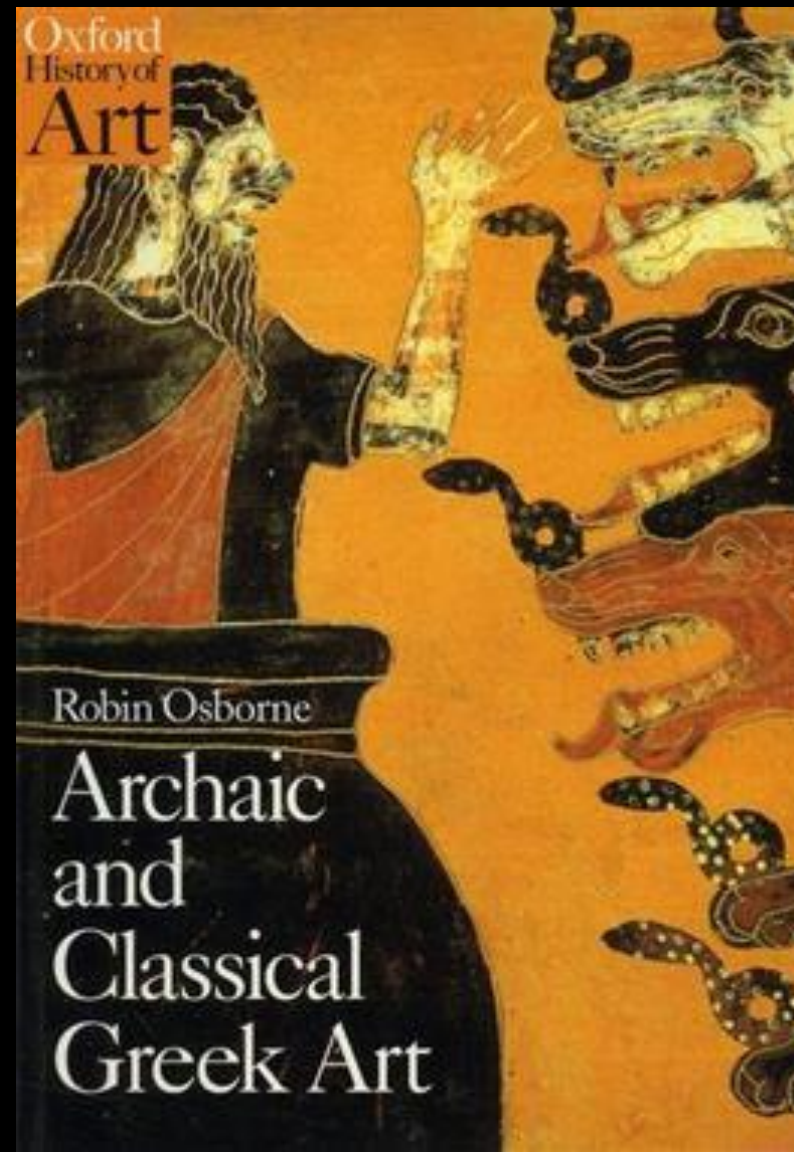
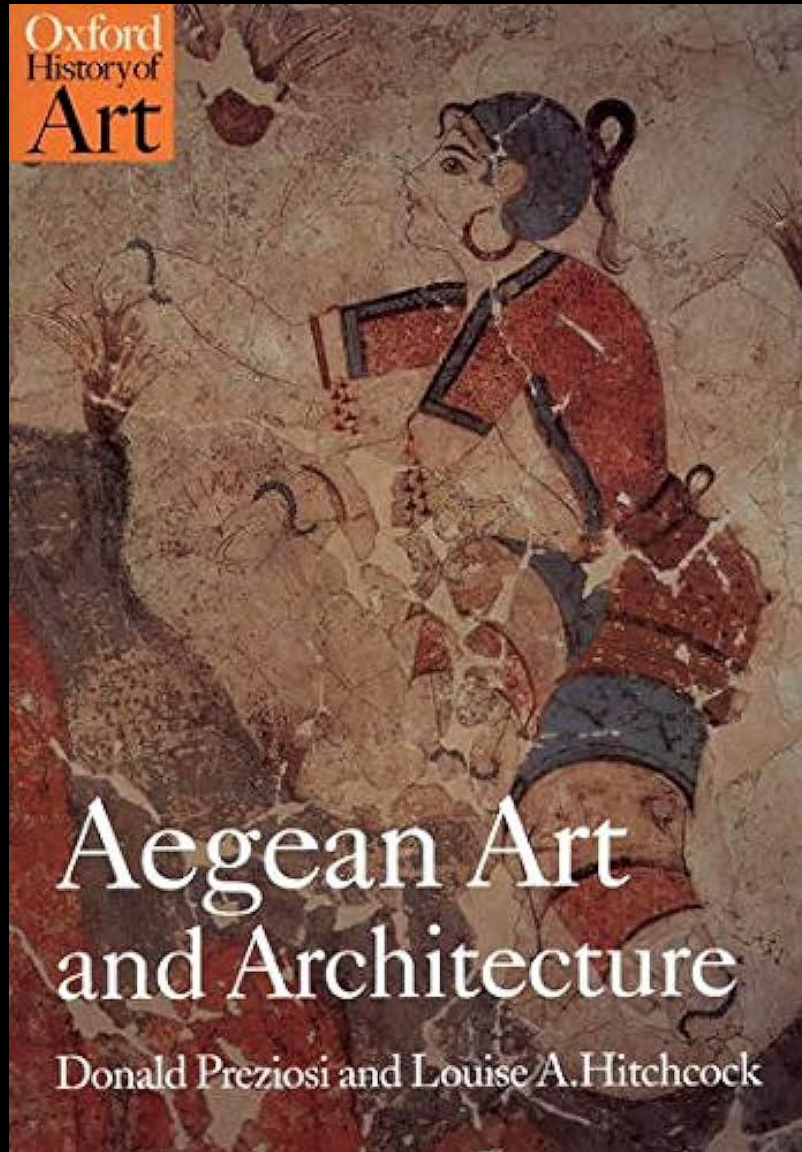
USEFUL REFERENCES

- www.metmuseum.org/art/the-collection
- <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection>
- www.artsy.net/gene/ancient-art
- <https://artsandculture.google.com/search?q=ancient%20art>
- Youtube videos: Prof. Neal's Art Appreciation & Art History: Art History Survey Part 1

Nakladatelství ARTIA, edice Umění světa



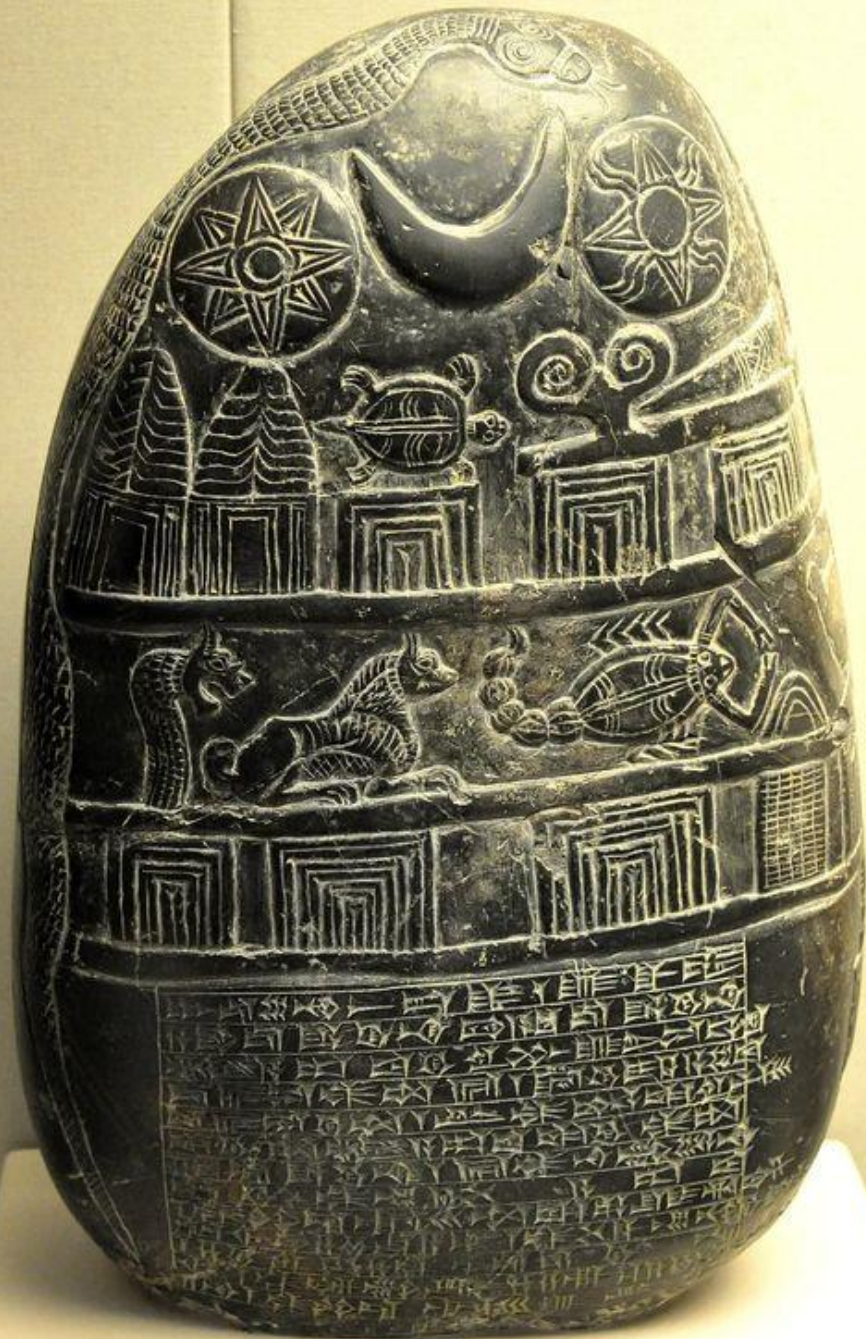
OXFORD HISTORY OF ART, IN HANS BELTING LIBRARY:







Book of the Dead for the Chantress of Amun Nauny,
ca. 1050 BC, papyrus and paint



Mesopotamian
boundary stone
(kudurru) of
Gula- Eresh,
1125-1100 BC

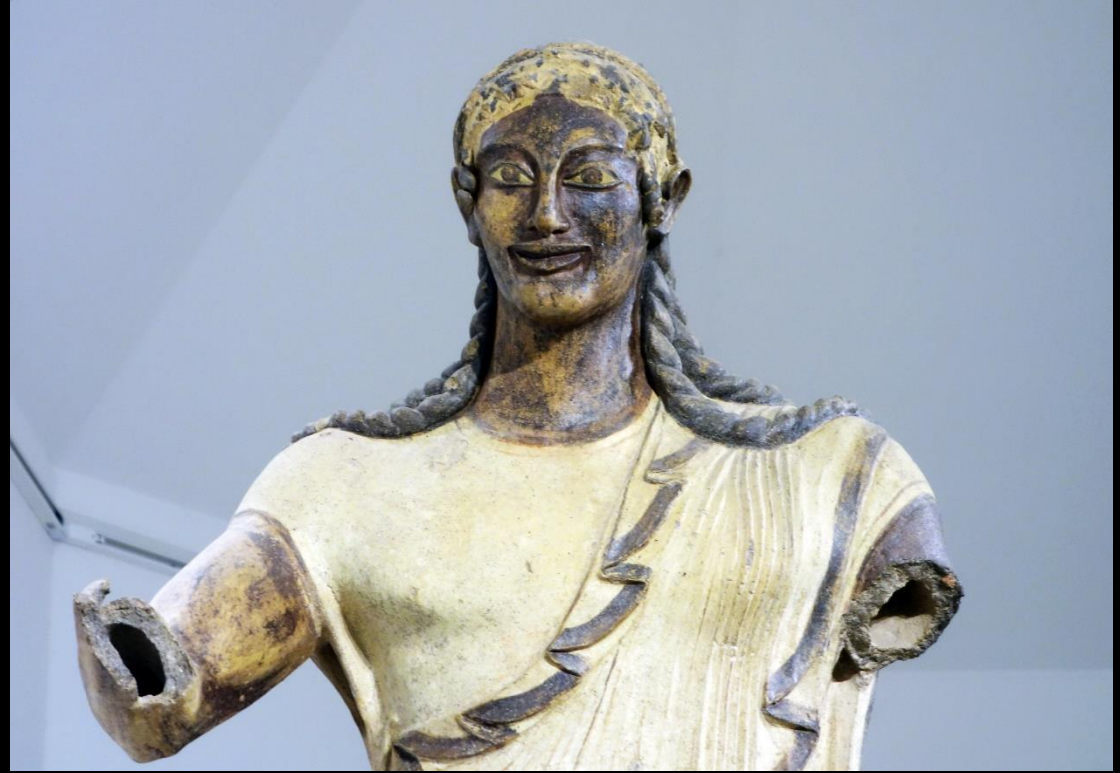






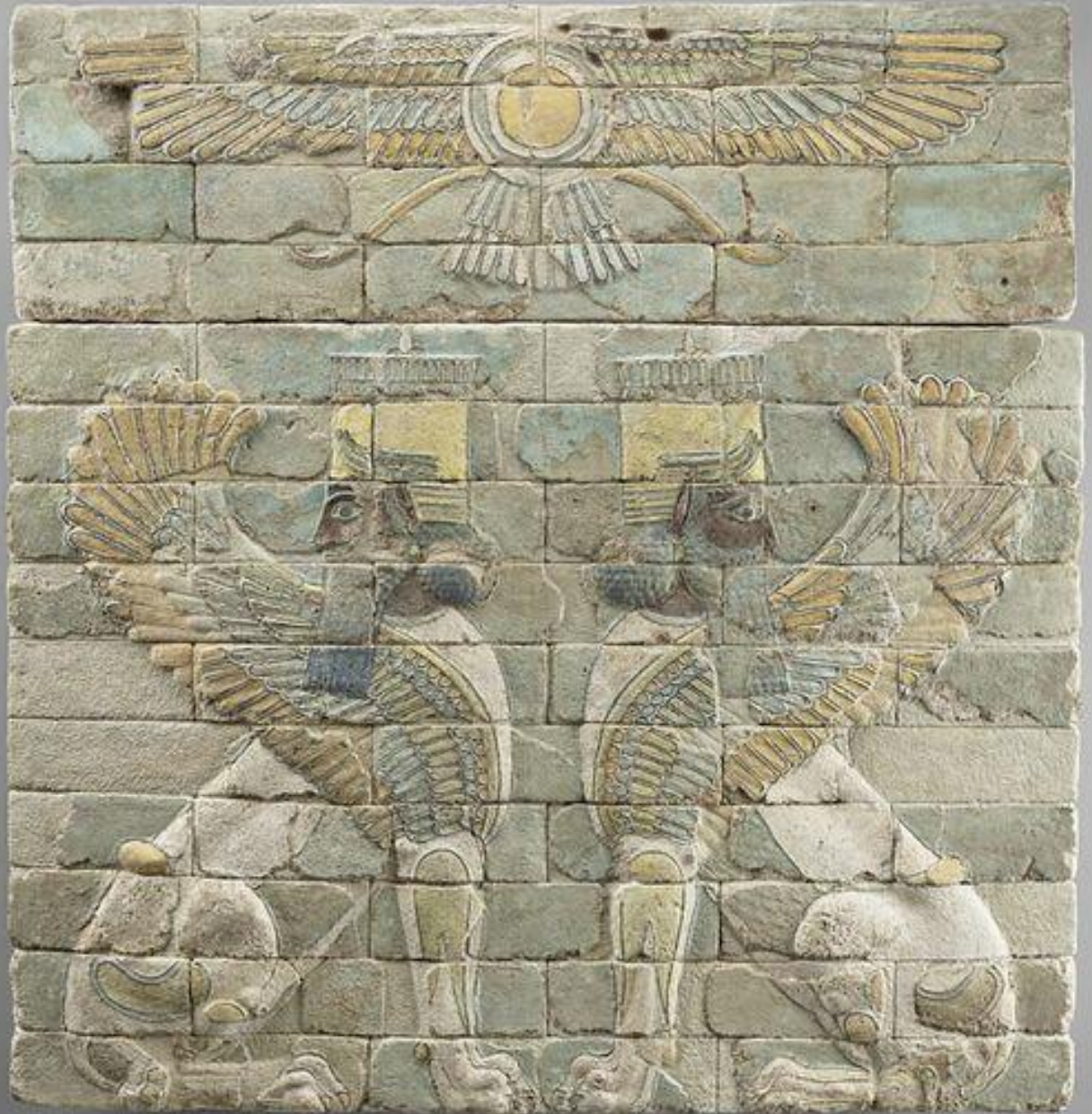
Earring with Inlays,
Achaemenid, late 400s-early
300s BC, gold enamel with
turquoise, lapis lazuli, and
cornelian



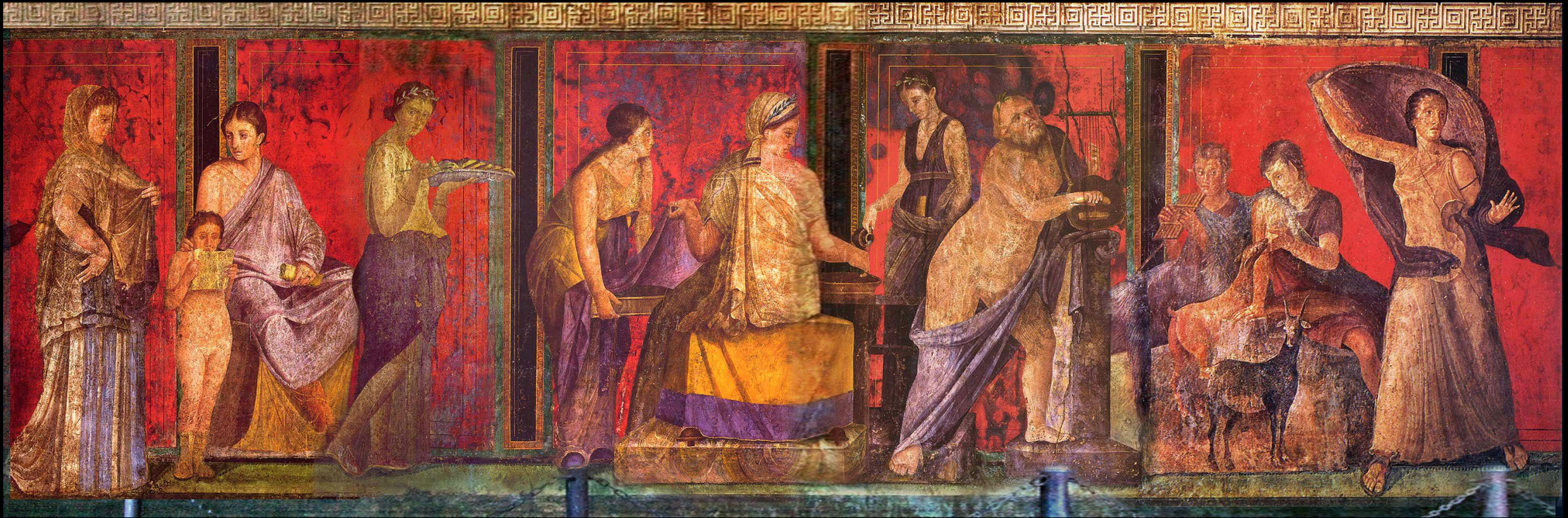


Apollo of Veii, Etruscan terracotta statue, 510-500 BC, part of a scene of Apollo and Heracles contending over the Ceryneian Hind, placed 12 metres above the ground on beams on the acroterion of the Sanctuary of Minerva

Achaemenid panel with
two androcephalic lions
under the winged disc of
the god Ahura Mazda,
around 539-330 BC, glazed
brick







Frescoes from the Room 5 in Villa of the Mysteries, Pompeii, 1st century BC, frescos in Room 5, interpreted as showing the initiation of a bride into a Greco-Roman mystery cult



Chest with a boat decorated with two heads of ibex and two figures, one of them thought to be Princess Mutnedjmet, from the tomb of Tutankhamun, probably a perfume holder or cosmetic container, 1323 BC, alabaster



1.



2.



3.



4.



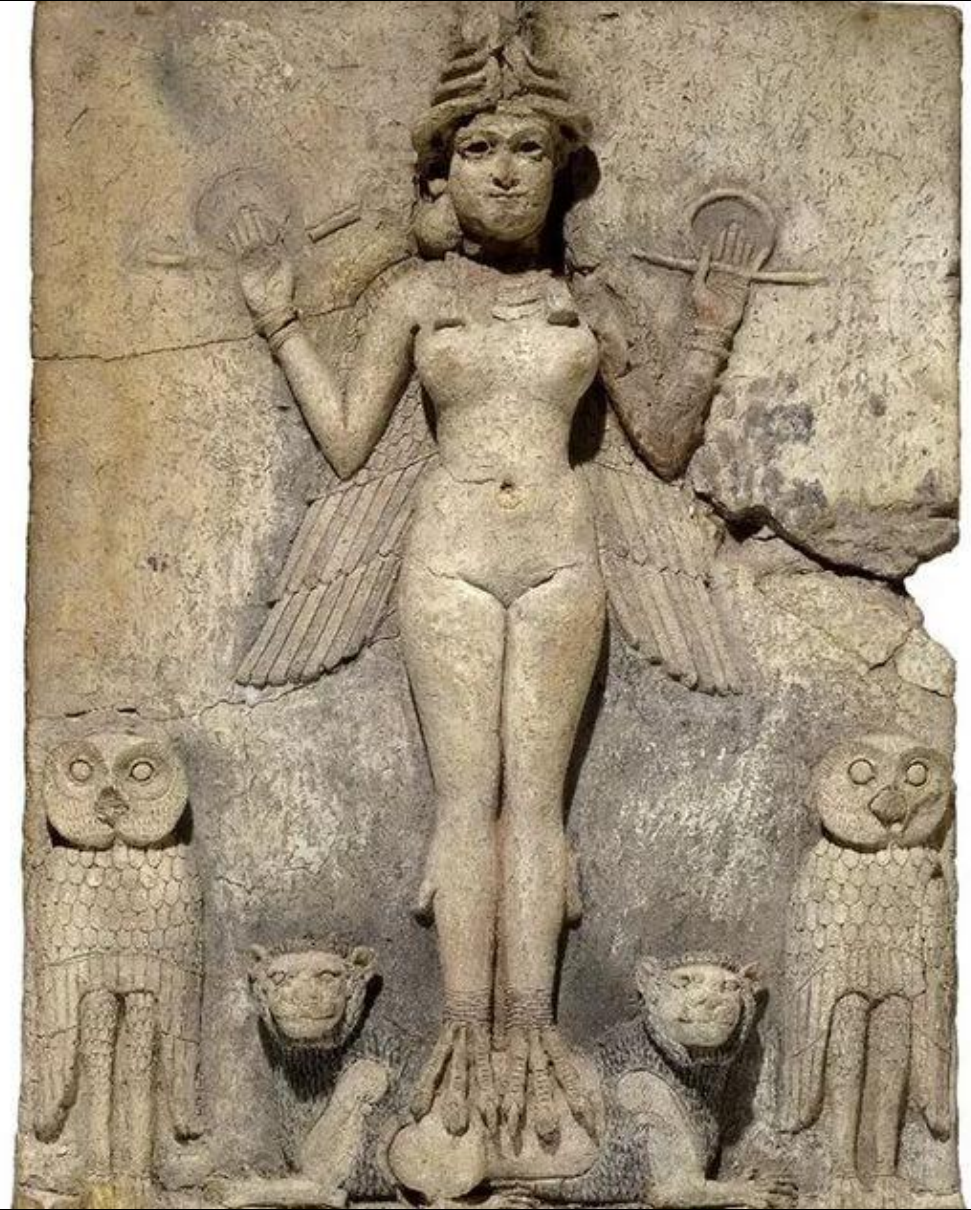




Hittite seated goddess with a child,
14th–13th century BC, gold

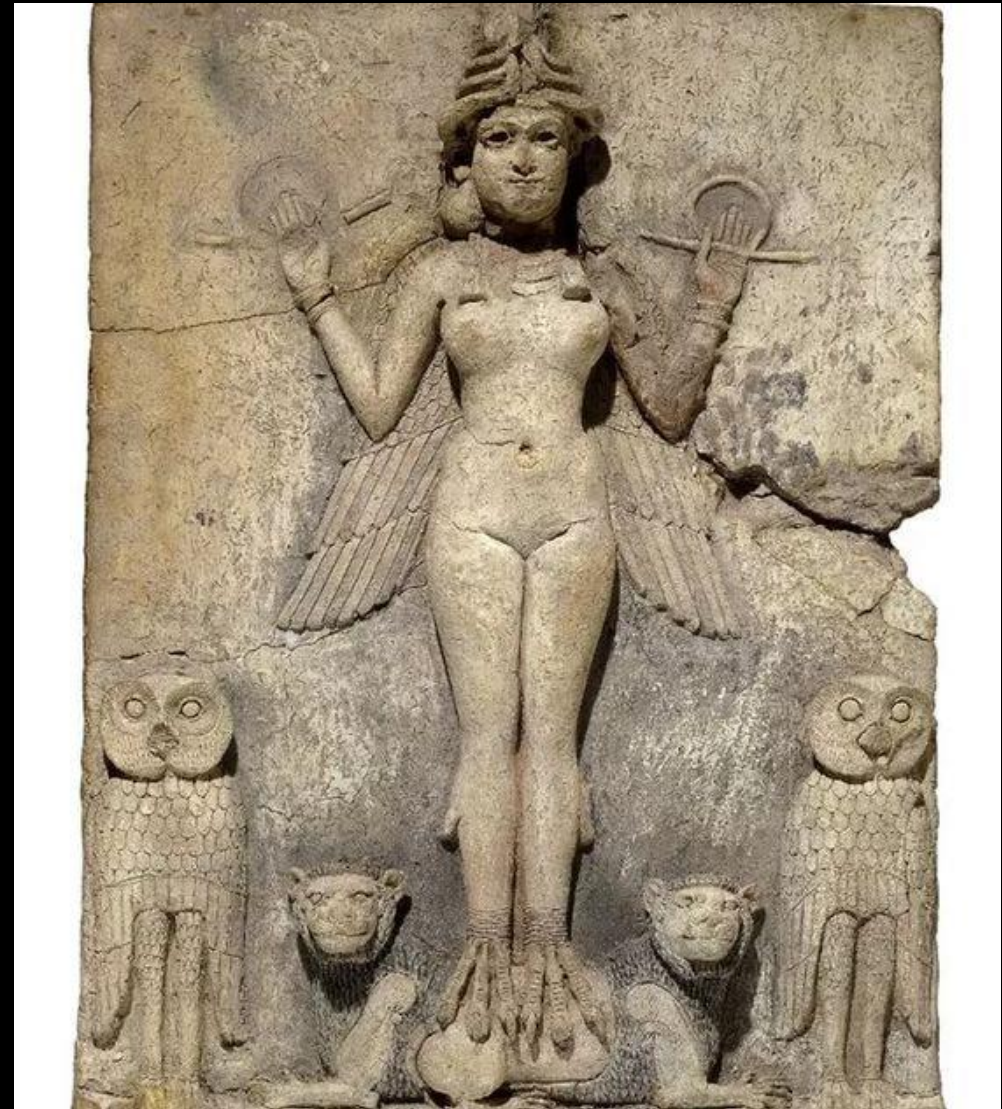


Egyptian statuette of the Goddess Isis and her
Son Horus, 332–30 BC, faience





Venus of Brassempouy, around 25 000 BC, ivory fragment



Mesopotamian relief of The Queen of the Night (also the 'Burney Relief'), 1800-1750 BC, terracotta

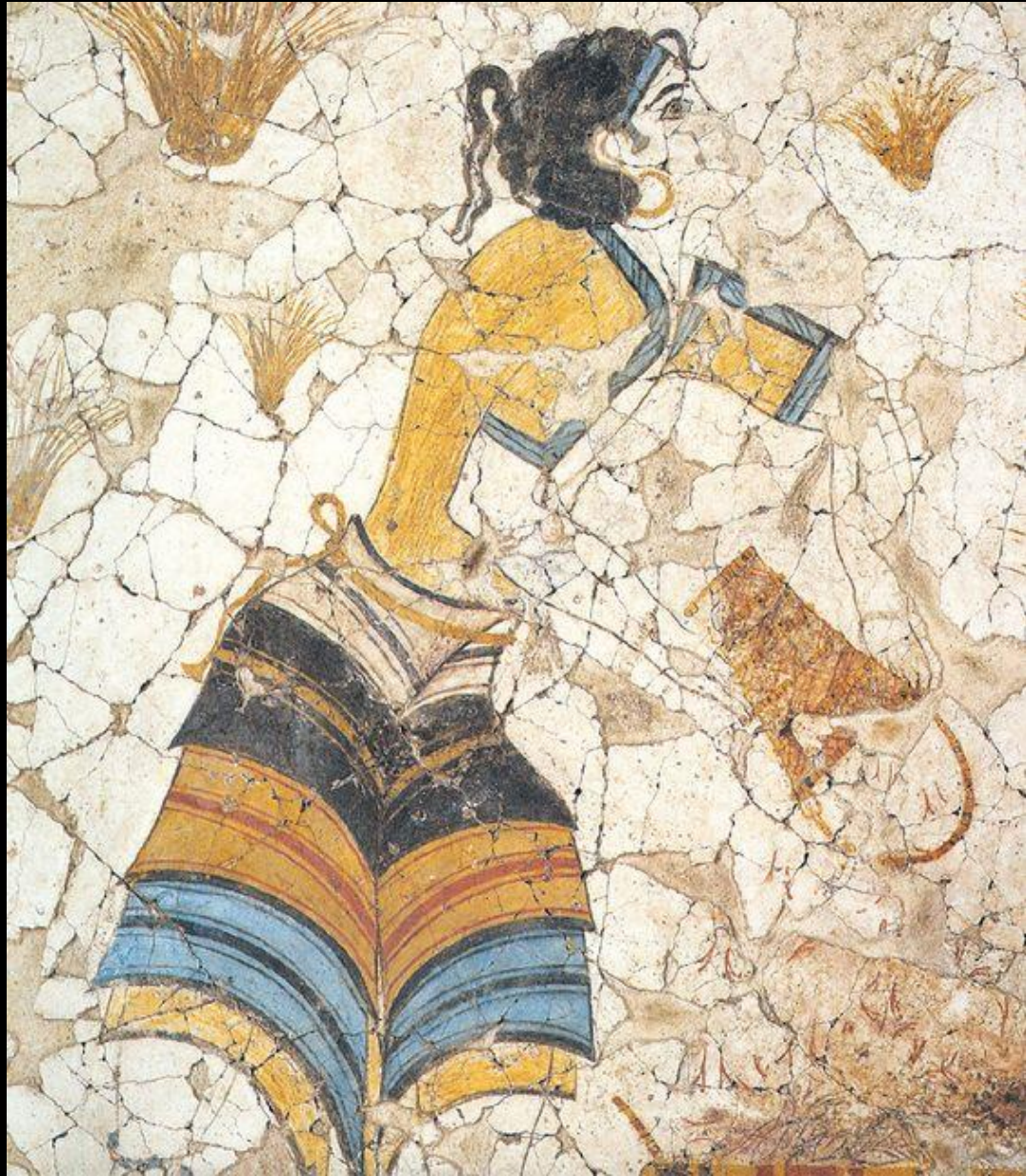


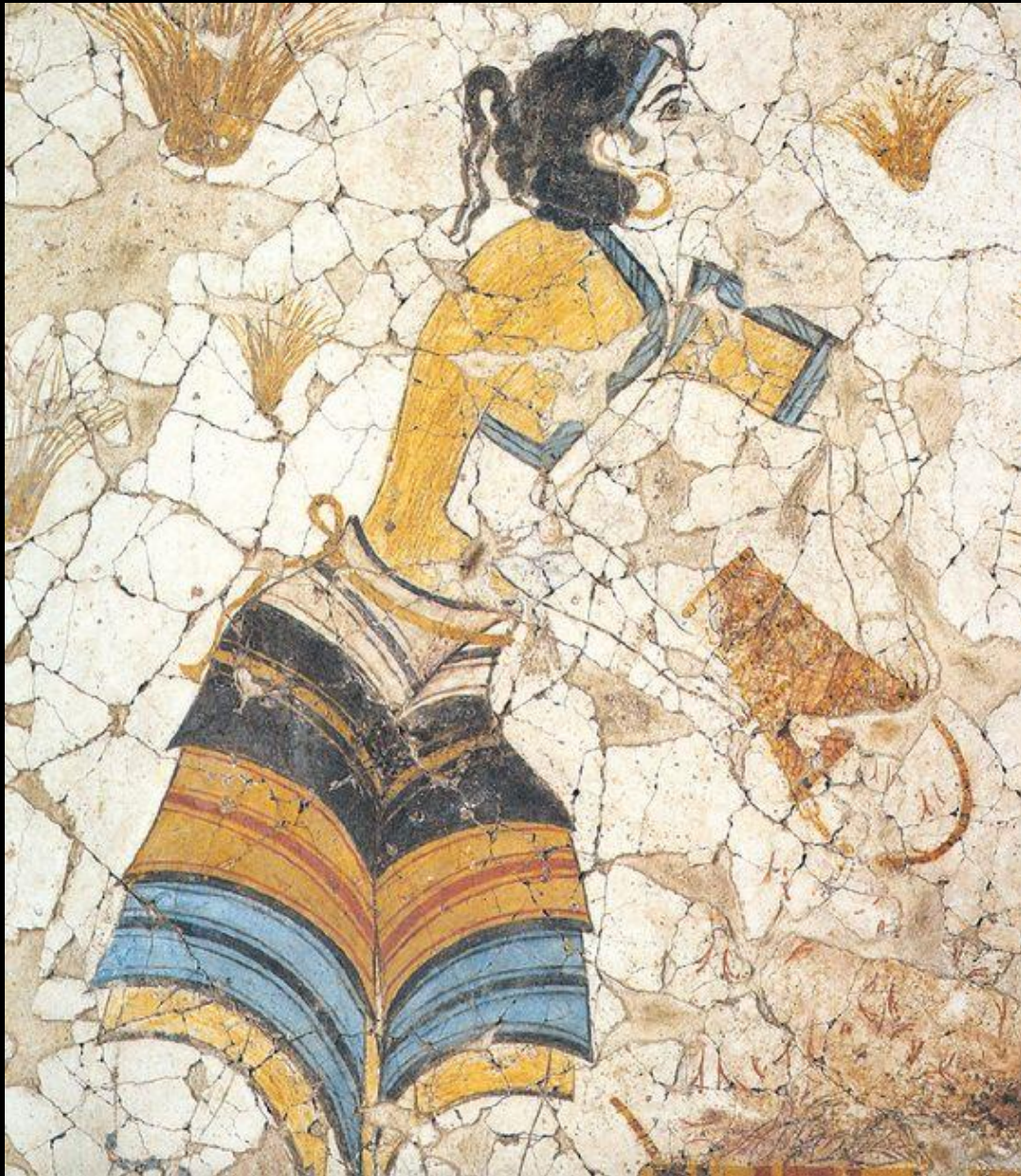


Caryatid from Erechteion, Classical Greek sculpture, 421-407 BC, marble



Achaemenid bull impost of the columns from the palace in Susa (c. 522 BC), stone





Detail of the Saffron Gatherer fresco, discovered at Akrotiri, Thera, Minoan culture, 17th century BC

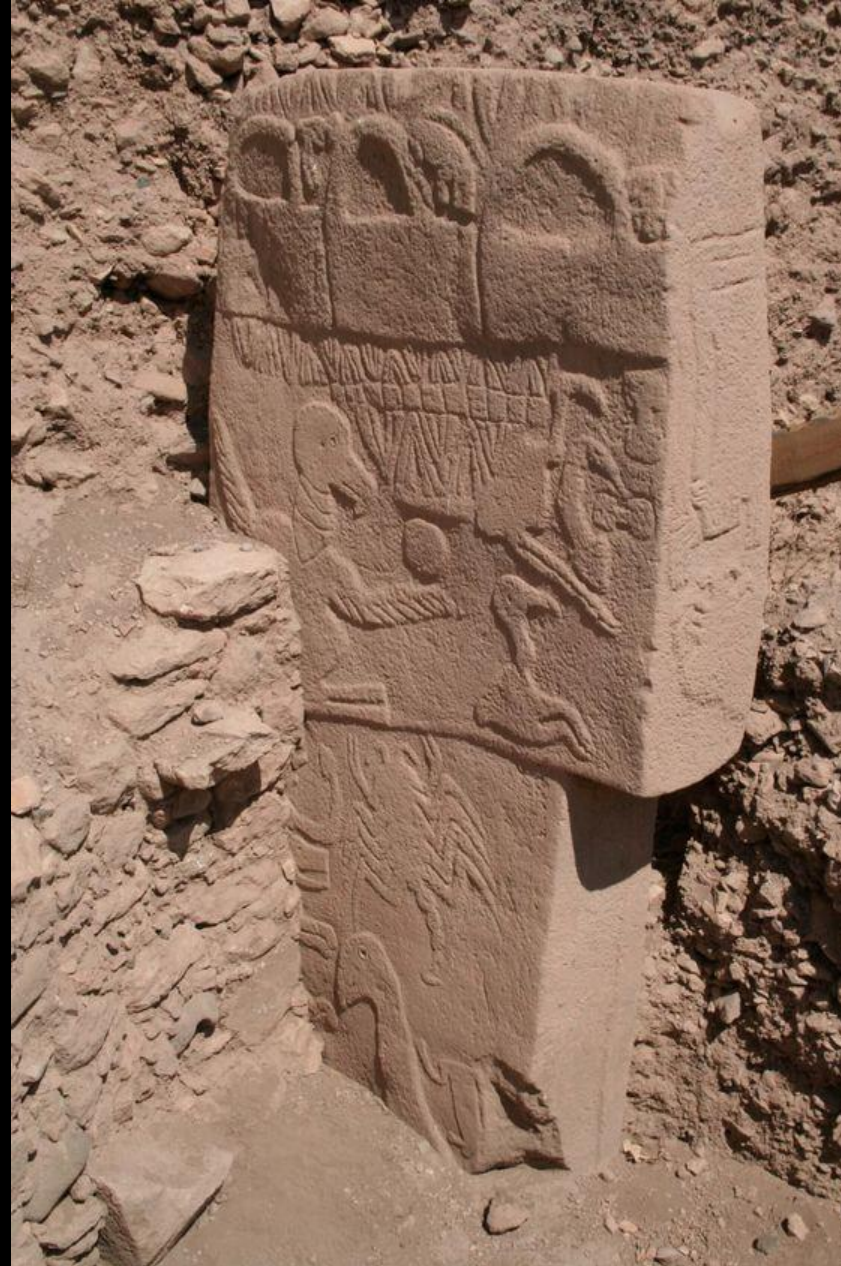


A frieze of horses and rhinos from the Megaloceros gallery in Chauvet cave, France, around 32 000 BC, charcoal

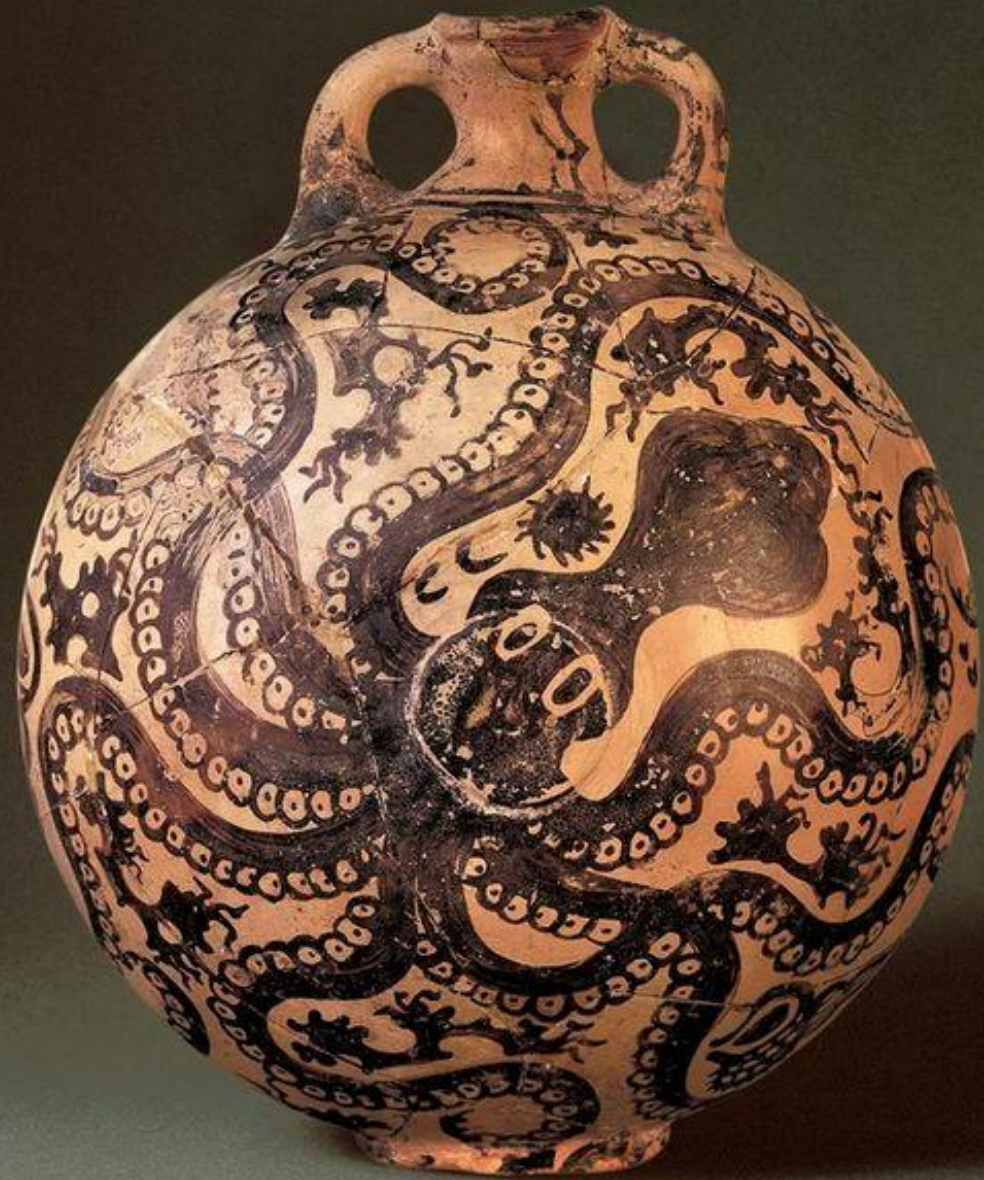




Libation Dish, depicting Ka-Arms presenting an Ankh-Sign
ca. 3100–2900 BC, greywacke stone



Pillar 43, with vultures, scorpio and mysterious bag symbols, Göbekli Tepe, 9600-8200 BC





Mesopotamian standing male worshiper
ca. 2900–2600 BC, gypsum alabaster,
shell, black limestone, bitumen



Minoan octopus vase from Palaikastro,
1500 BC

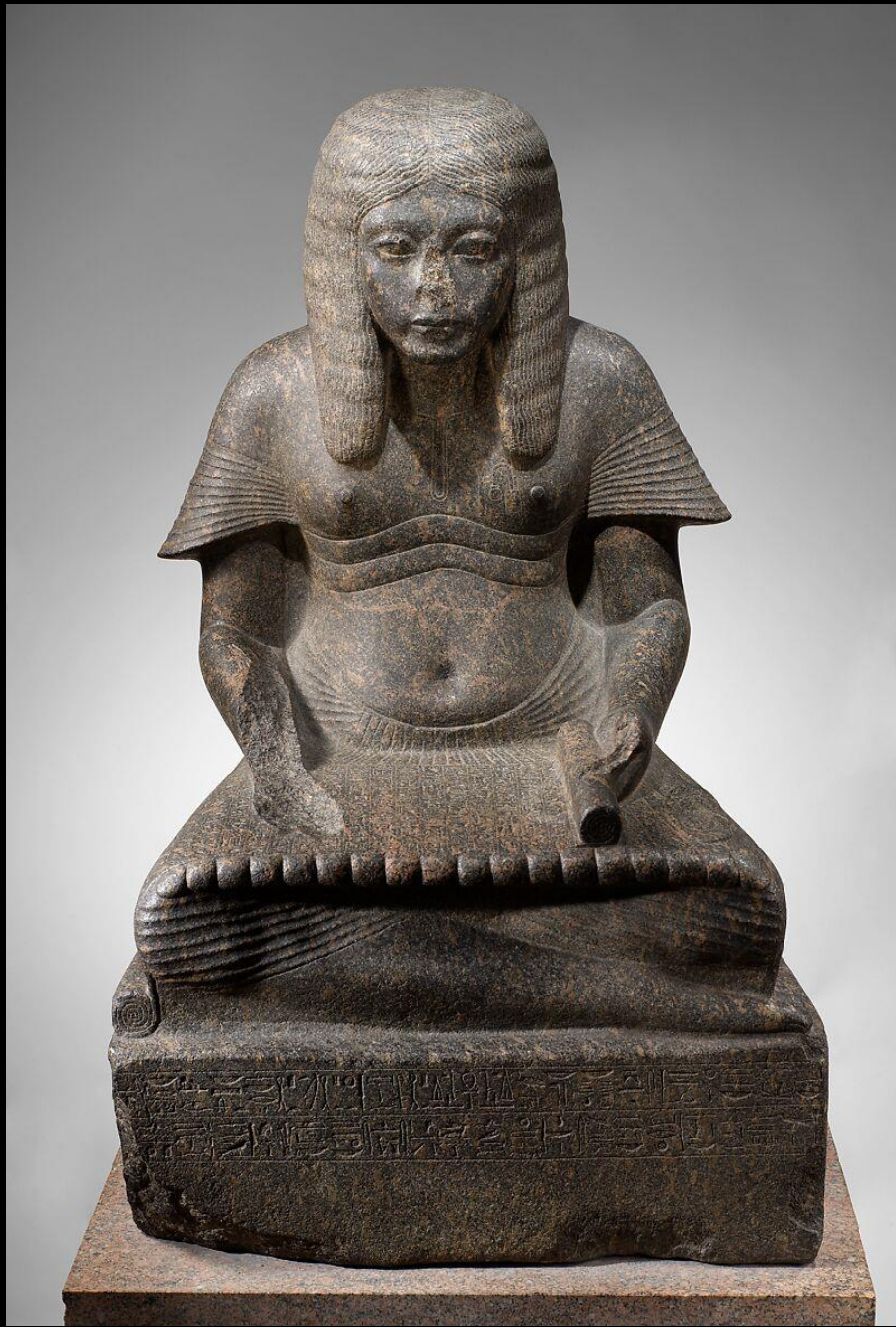


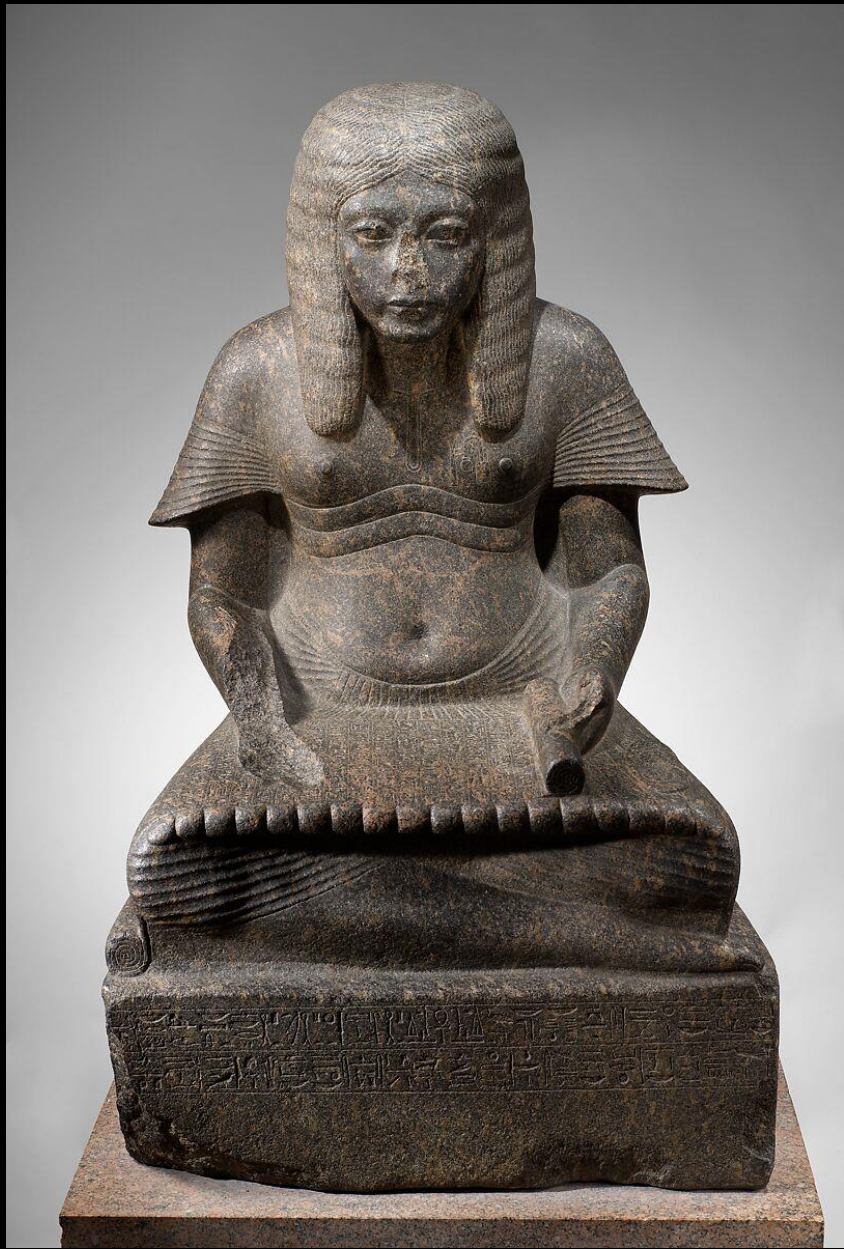


Lycurgus cup, Roman cage cup made of glass with nanoparticles of gold and silver- changes color when lit from behind, around 4th century AD



Seal of Tarkasnawa, King of Mira, circa 1220 BC, silver

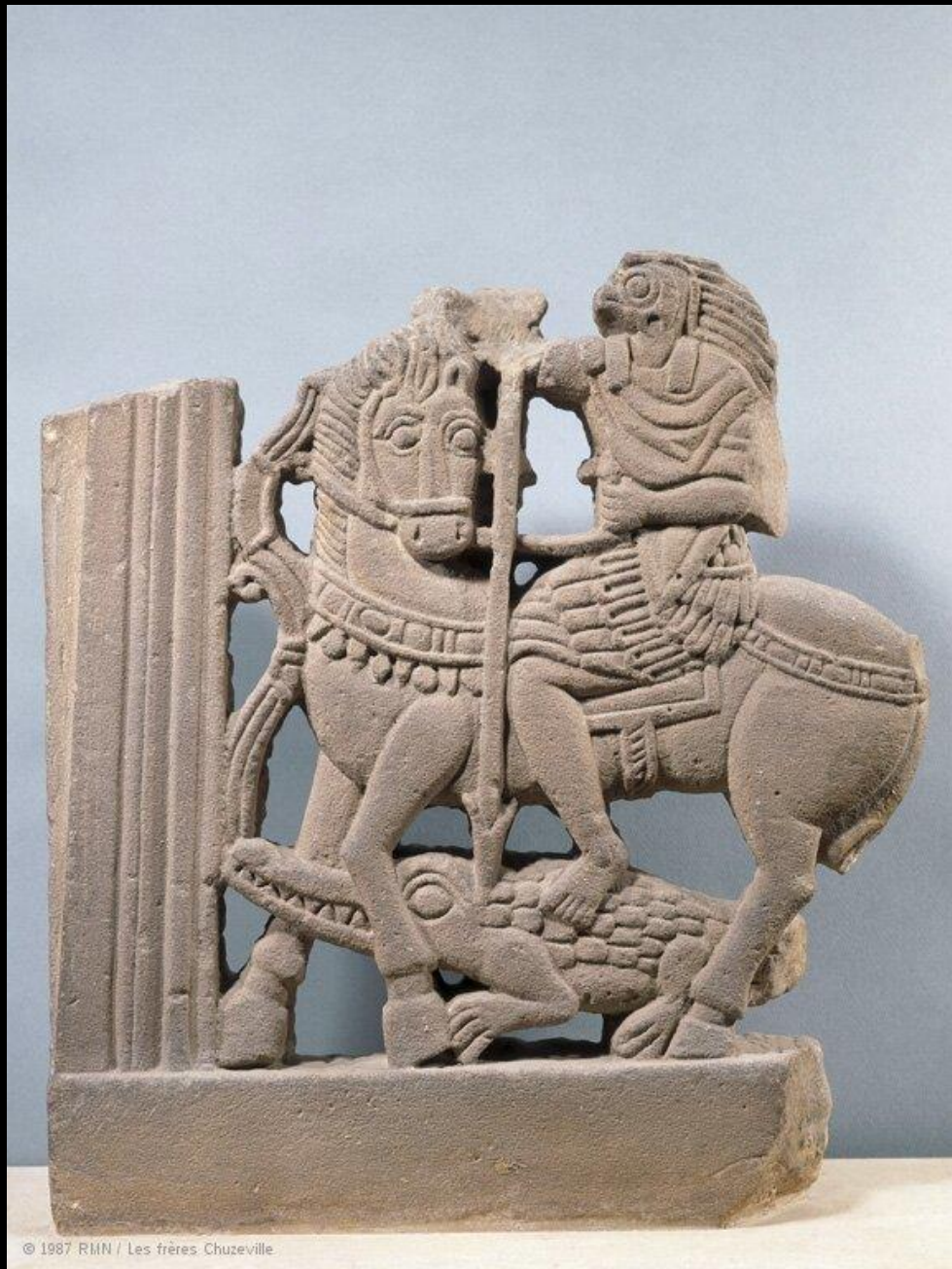




Egyptian statue of Haremhab as a Scribe of the King, ca. 1336–1323 BC, Granodiorite



Mesopotamian ivory plaque of a lioness devouring a boy, from the palace of Ashurnasirpal II, Nimrud, 9th-8th century BC,



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L. 1 Statue



Horus killing a crocodile, Coptic Egypt, around 275 BC-400 AD, limestone



Two-Headed Statue from Ain Ghazal, around 7500 BC, lime plaster, reed, bitumen

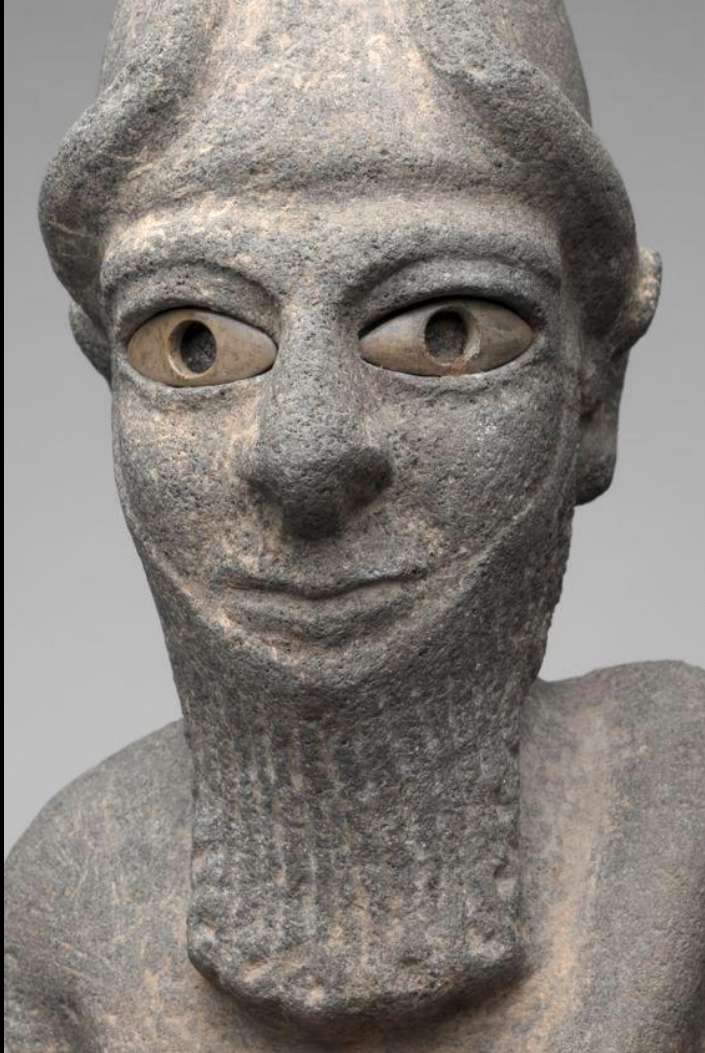
Moschophoros, archaic
Greek sculpture of the calf-
bearer (a man carrying
sacrificial animal), ca. 560
BC, marble and limestone



Achaemenid

Hittite

Mesopotamian



1.



2.



3.