

Periods of Art History I: From Prehistory to Trajan

IX. Classical and Hellenistic Greek Art





Chryselephantine
(ivory & gold)
statue of Apollo
(?), c. 550 BCE,
from Delphi
Archaeological
Museum, Delphi

Periods of Ancient Greece

3000 BC - 1500 AD

3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 ← BC 0 AD → 500 1000 1500

Dark Ages
1100 BC - 800 BC

Cycladic
3200 BC - 1100 BC

Minoan
2700 BC - 1500 BC

Mycenaean
1900 BC - 1100 BC

Archaic
800 BC - 500 BC

Classical
500 BC - 323 BC

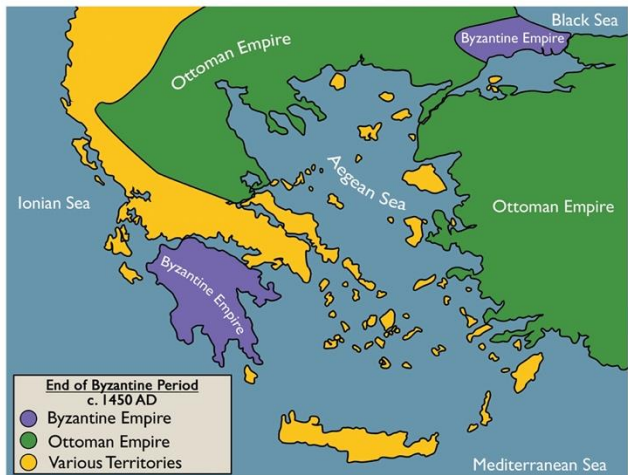
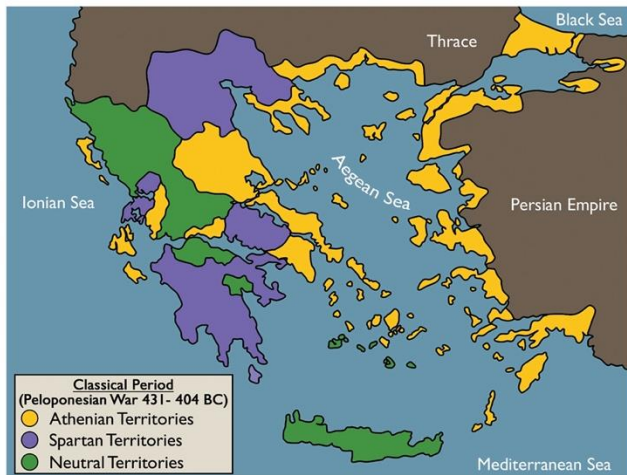
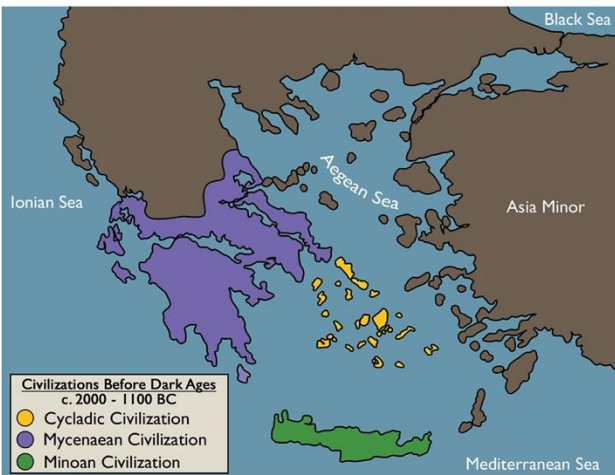
Hellenistic
323 BC - 146 BC

Roman
146 BC - 330 AD

Byzantine
330 AD - 1453 AD

Ottoman
1453 AD - 1821 AD

3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 ← BC 0 AD → 500 1000 1500



"noble simplicity and quiet grandeur"



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 Perurischen zu Cortona,

Geschichte der Kunst des Alterthums.

Erster Theil.



Mit Königl. Pölnisch- und Churfürstl. Sächs. allergnädigsten Privilegio.

Dresden, 1764.

Zu der Waltherischen Hof-Buchhandlung.

History of the Art of Antiquity (1764)

“Black figured style”



“Red figured style”



Vase signed by Exekias, Ca. 540 BCE, Vatican Museum

Vase signed by Euthymides, ca. 500 BCE, Munich Antiquarium



Janiform kantharos with addorsed heads of a male African and a female Greek, ca. 480–470 B.C.



Janiform kantharos with addorsed heads of a male African and a female Greek, ca. 480–470 B.C.

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



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



WOW!
IS
THAT
HEPTUP?

HE
LOOKS
AMAZING.

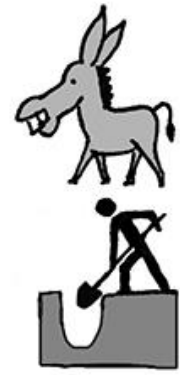
HOW WAS
GREECE
HEPTUP?

YOU
LOOK
REALLY
RELAXED.

YEAH. I GOT INTO
CONTRAPPOSTO
OVER THERE.
IT'S WHERE YOU
PUT ALL YOUR
WEIGHT ON ONE
LEG. I FEEL
REALLY
DYNAMIC.

I LOVE HOW
HIS HIPS AND
SHOULDERS
AREN'T
PARALLEL.
HE JUST
LOOKS SO...
ALIVE.

AND SO
GRACEFUL.





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



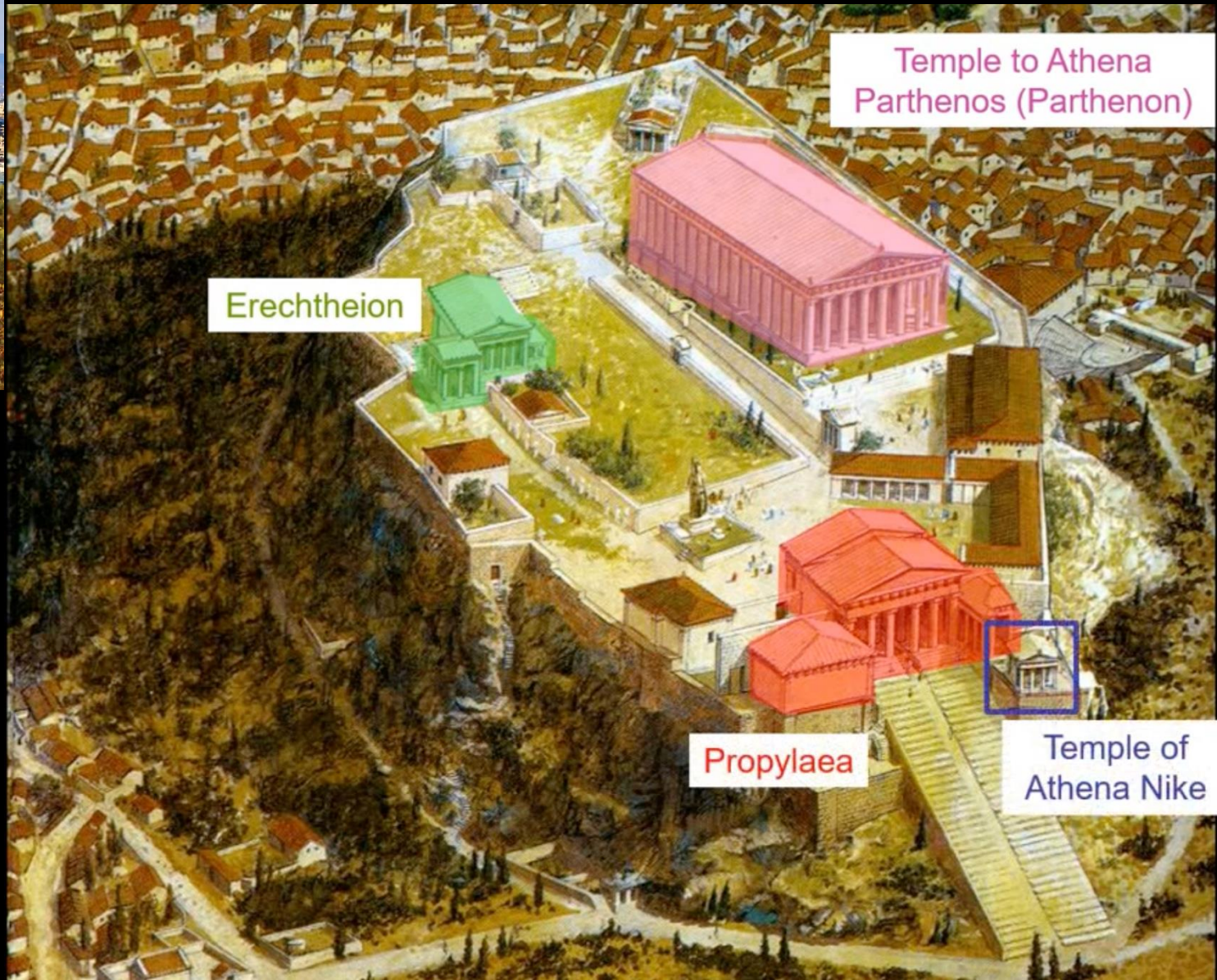
Discobolos, interior from an Attic red-figured cup, ca. 490 BCE
Musée du Louvre, Paris



Myron, *Discobolos*, 460–450 BCE



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



Temple to Athena Parthenos (Parthenon)

Erechtheion

Propylaea

Temple of Athena Nike



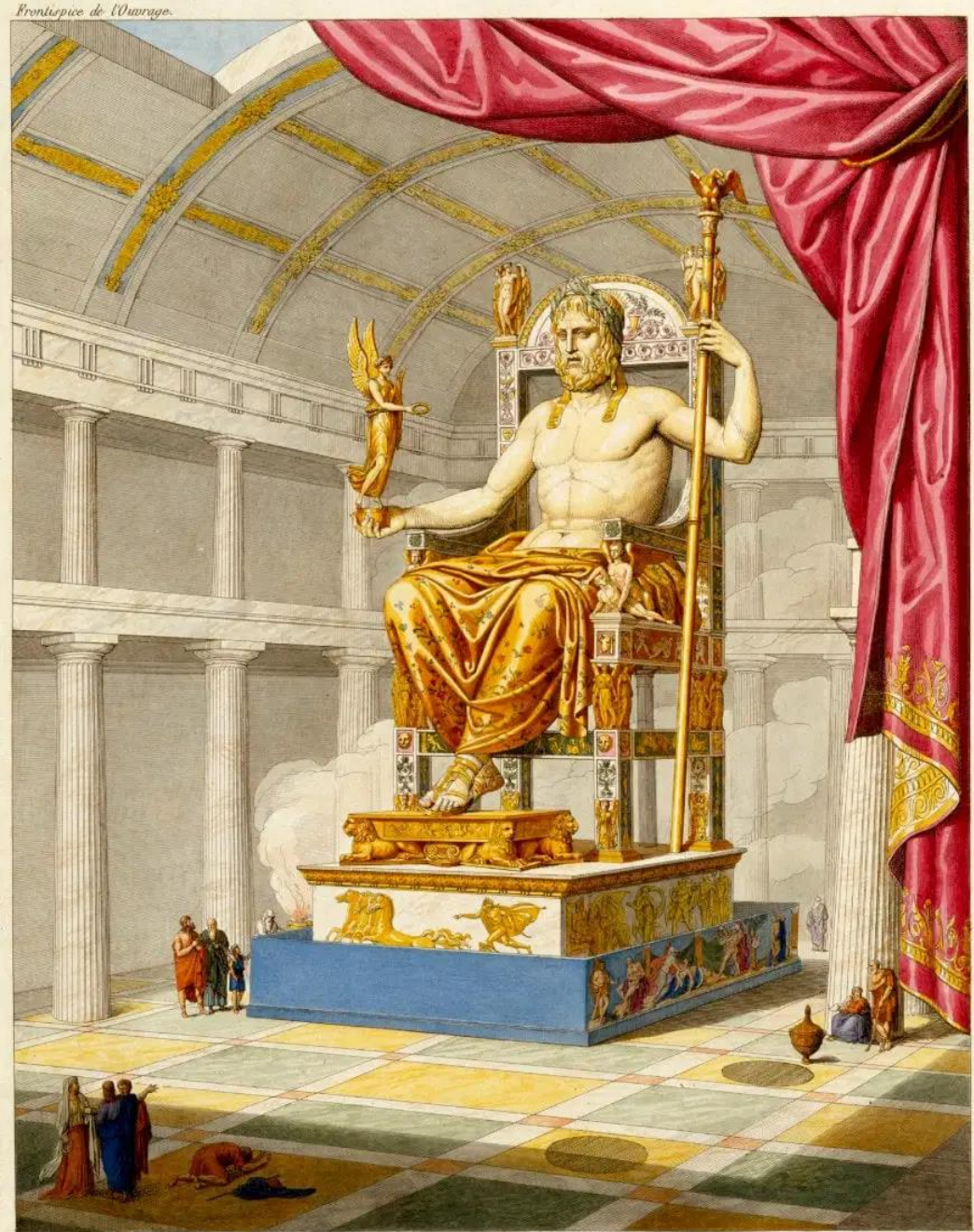
“The statue is created with ivory and gold. On the middle of her helmet is likeness of the Sphinx ... and on either side of the helmet are griffins in relief. ... The statue of Athena is upright, with a tunic reaching to the feet, and on her breast the head of Medusa is worked in ivory. She holds a statue 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 Phidias's statue by Ernest Martin, Athena Parthenos Nashville Centennial Park



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

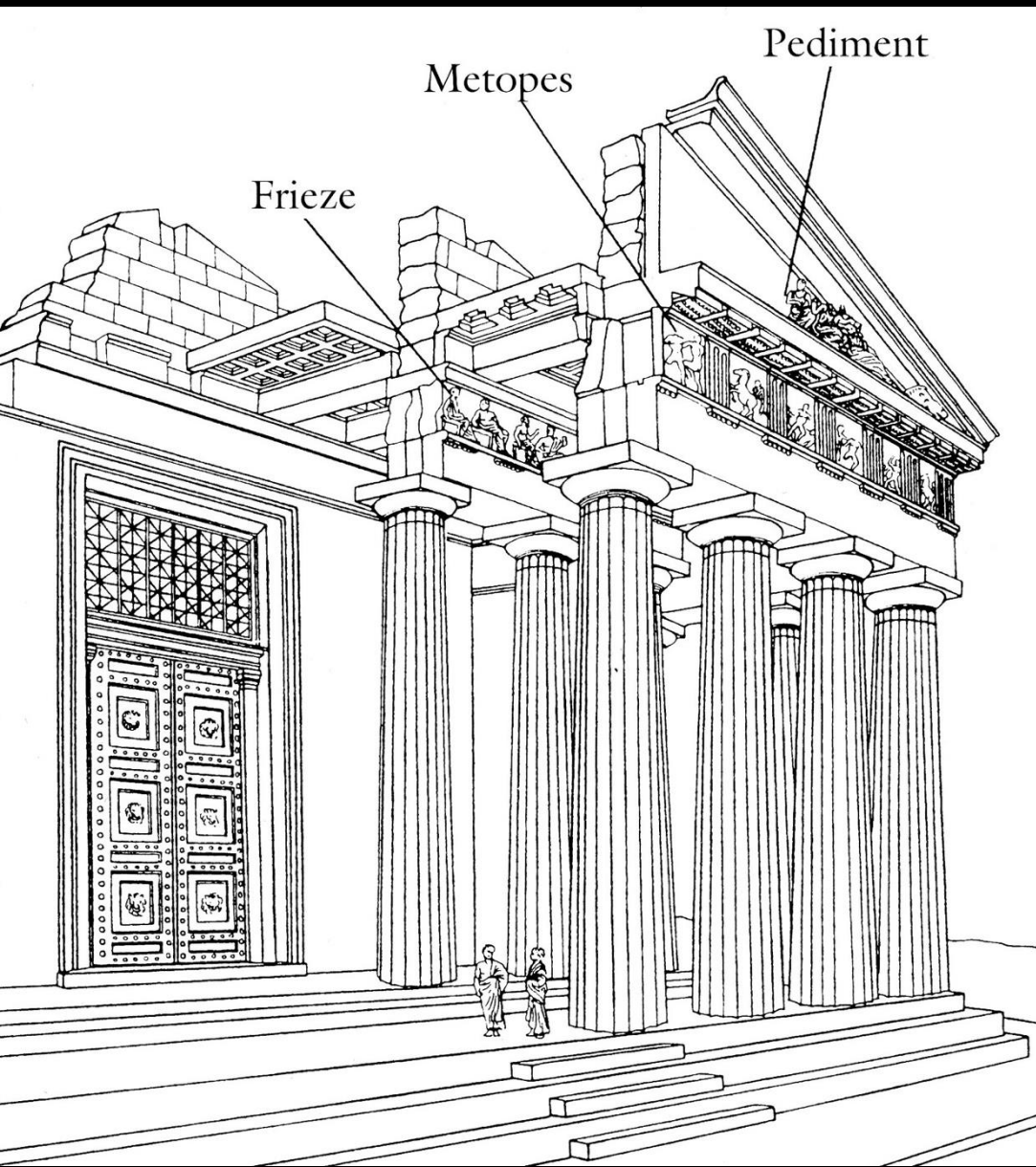


LE JUPITER OLYMPIEN,
VU DANS SON TRÔNE ET DANS L'INTÉRIEUR DE SON TEMPLE,

Reconstruction of the chryselephantine statue of Zeus in the Temple of Olympia, in the *Sculptured antique art* of Quatremère de Quincy (1815)



Temple of Zeus in Olympia, contemporary visualisation





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

Parthenon marbles

This article is more than 1 year old

Analysis

After years of controversy, could a compromise be coming on the Parthenon marbles?

Esther Addley

George Osborne, chair of the British Museum, and Kyriakos Mitsotakis, the Greek PM, seem to be talking a similar language about a deal for the sculptures

Tue 28 Nov 2023 16.43 CET

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Osborne has been energetic in trying to negotiate a 'partnership' with the Greek authorities that could see the sculptures returned, potentially on loan. Photograph: Andy Rain/EPA

The East Pediment





Phidias, Marble relief 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

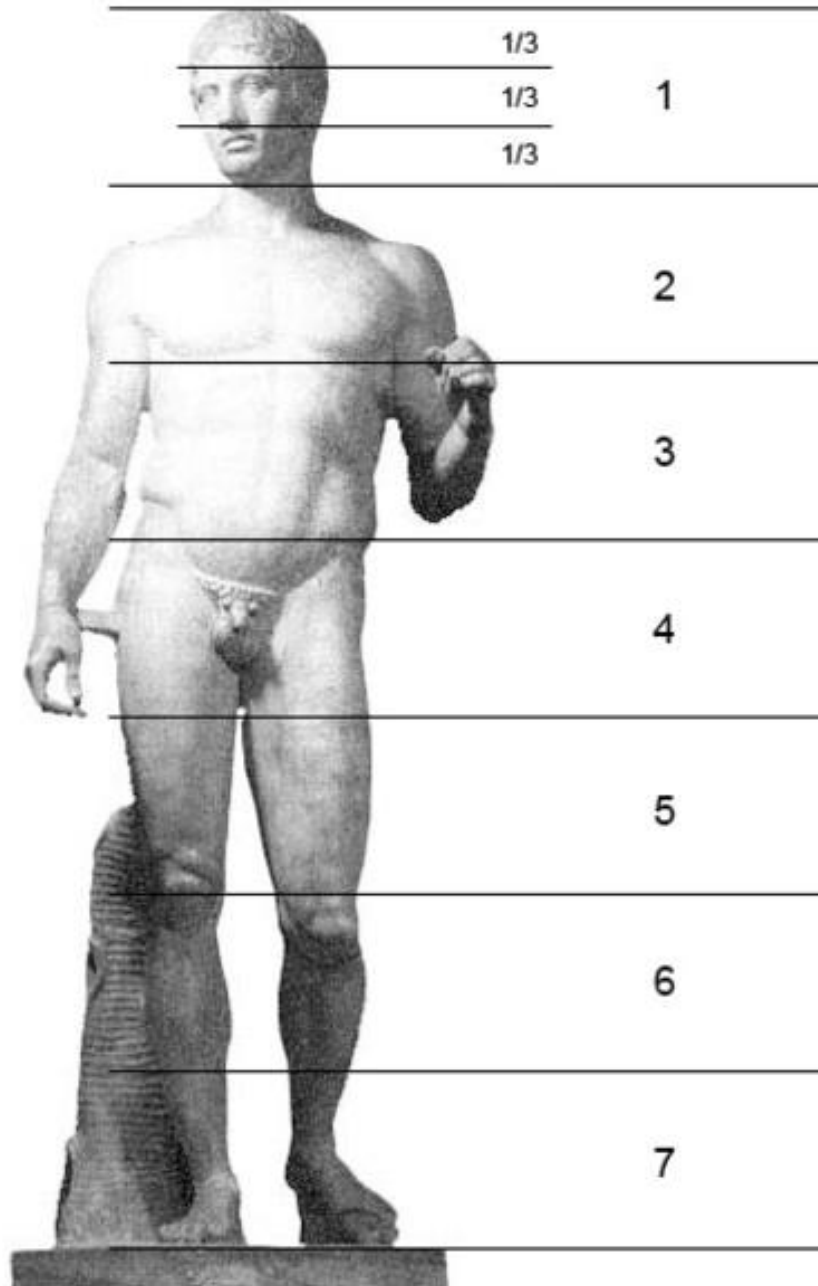


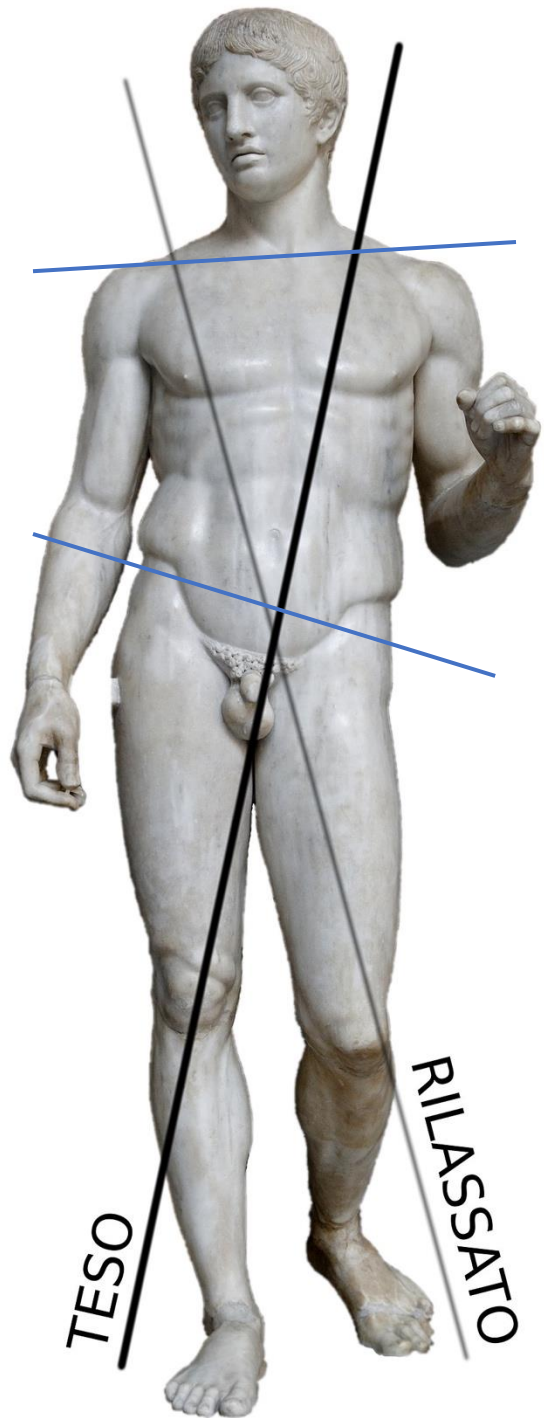
Polykleitos, Doryphoros, roman copy,
pentelic marble, 198.12 x 48.26 x 48.26
cm, c. 120-150 BCE
Minneapolis Institute of Art
(original bronze statue cast around 440)



The Canon of Polykleitos

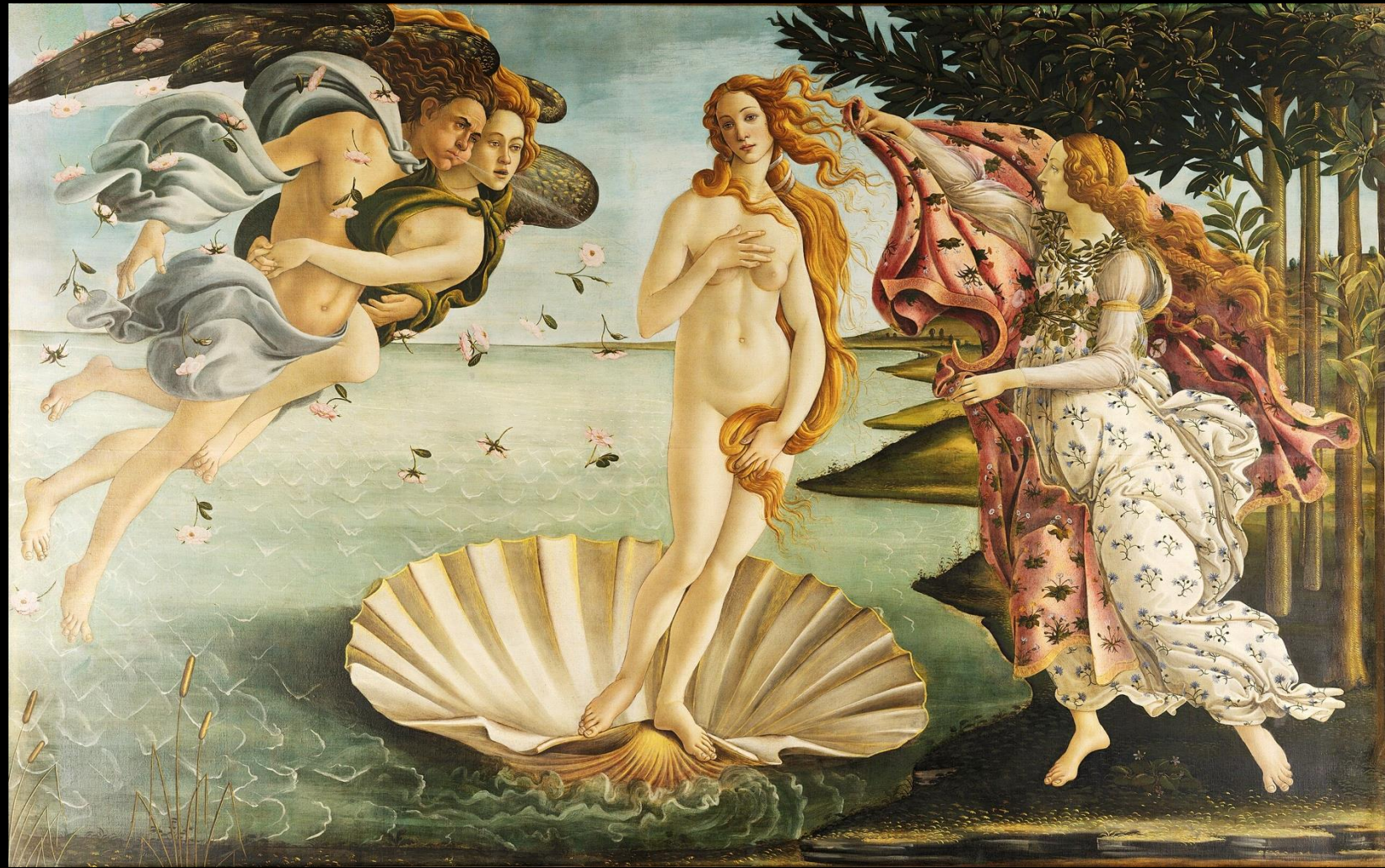
symmetria





“contrapposto”

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



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

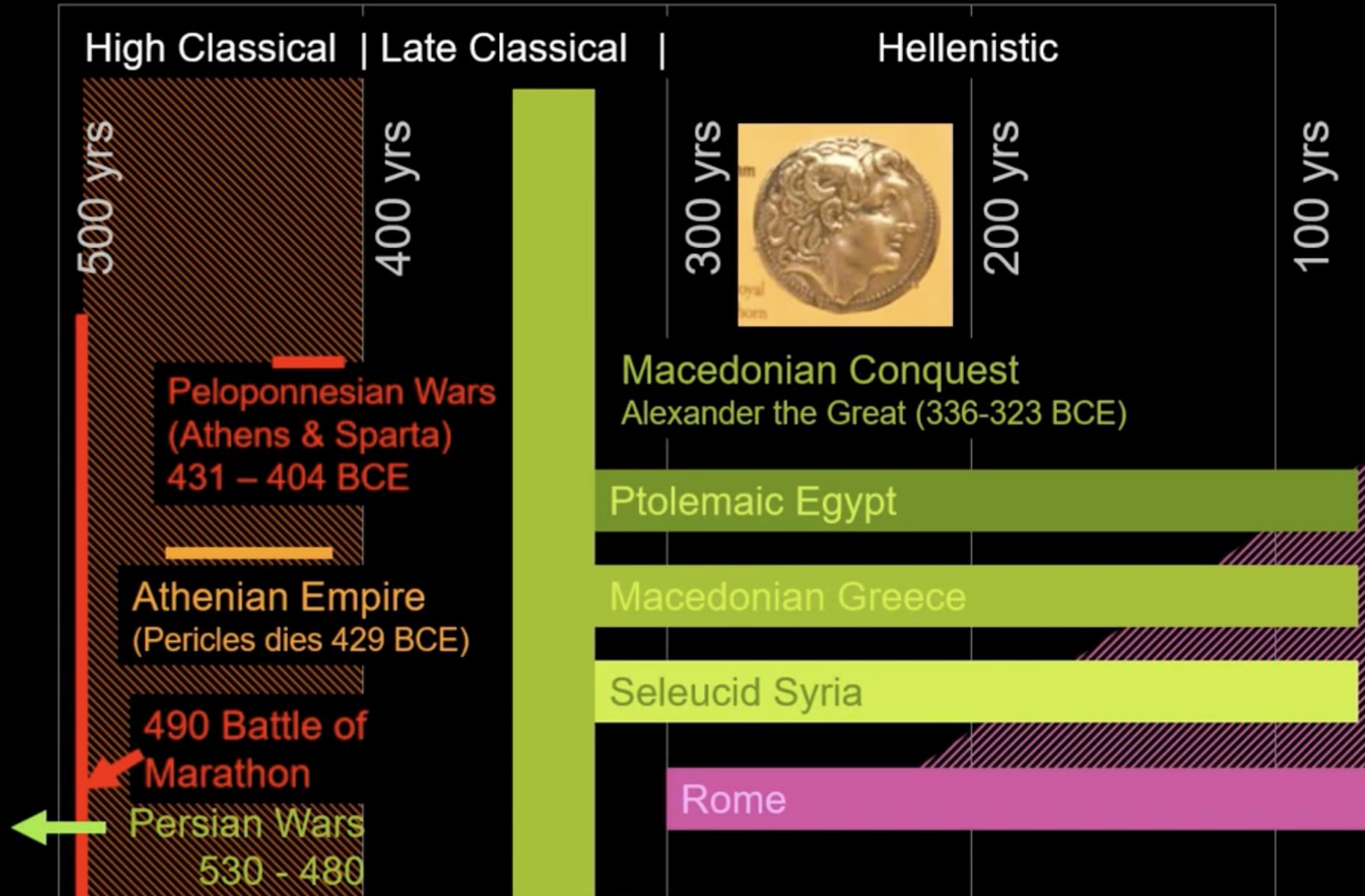
Donatello, *David*, 1440, Museo di Bargello, Florence

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



Hellenic Period

Hellenistic Period



The Empire of Alexander the Great

and his conquest course from Greece to India to Babylon (334-323 B.C.)





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



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



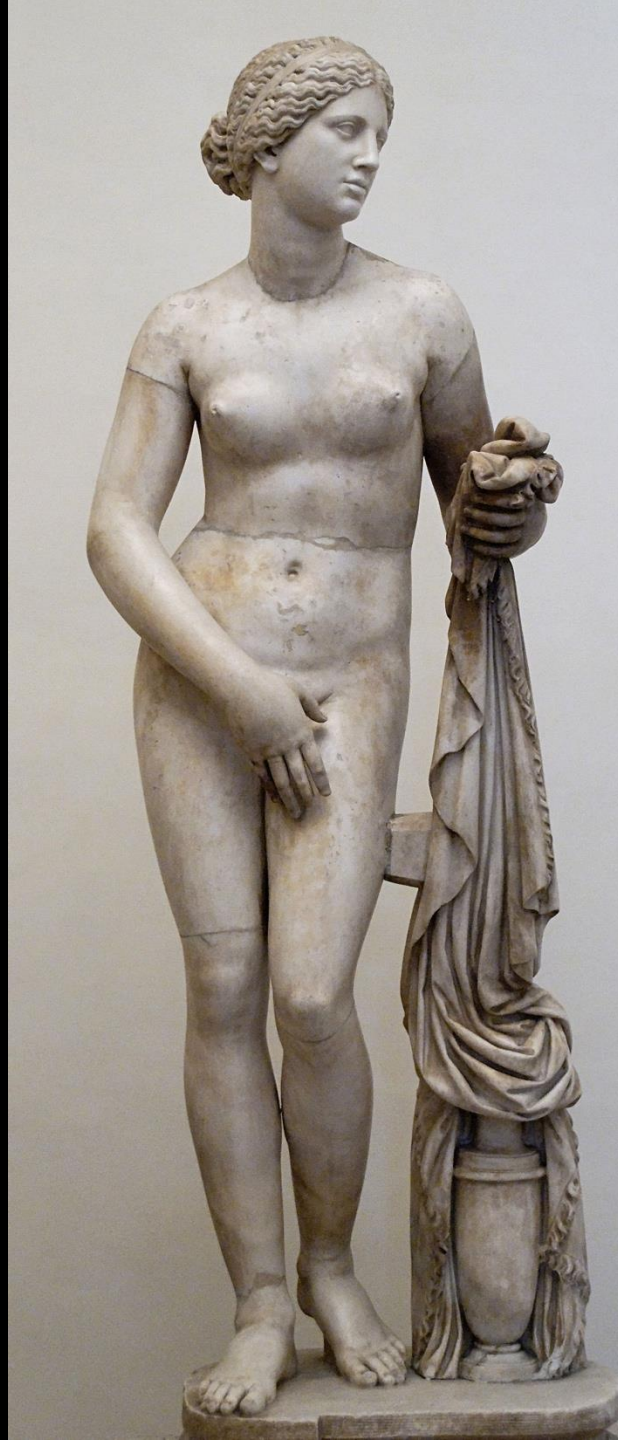
Pair of eyes, bronze, marble, frit, quartz, and
obsidian, 5th century BCE or later /
Metropolitan Museum, New York



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



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



Praxiteles, *Aphrodite of Knidos*, 4th Century BCE

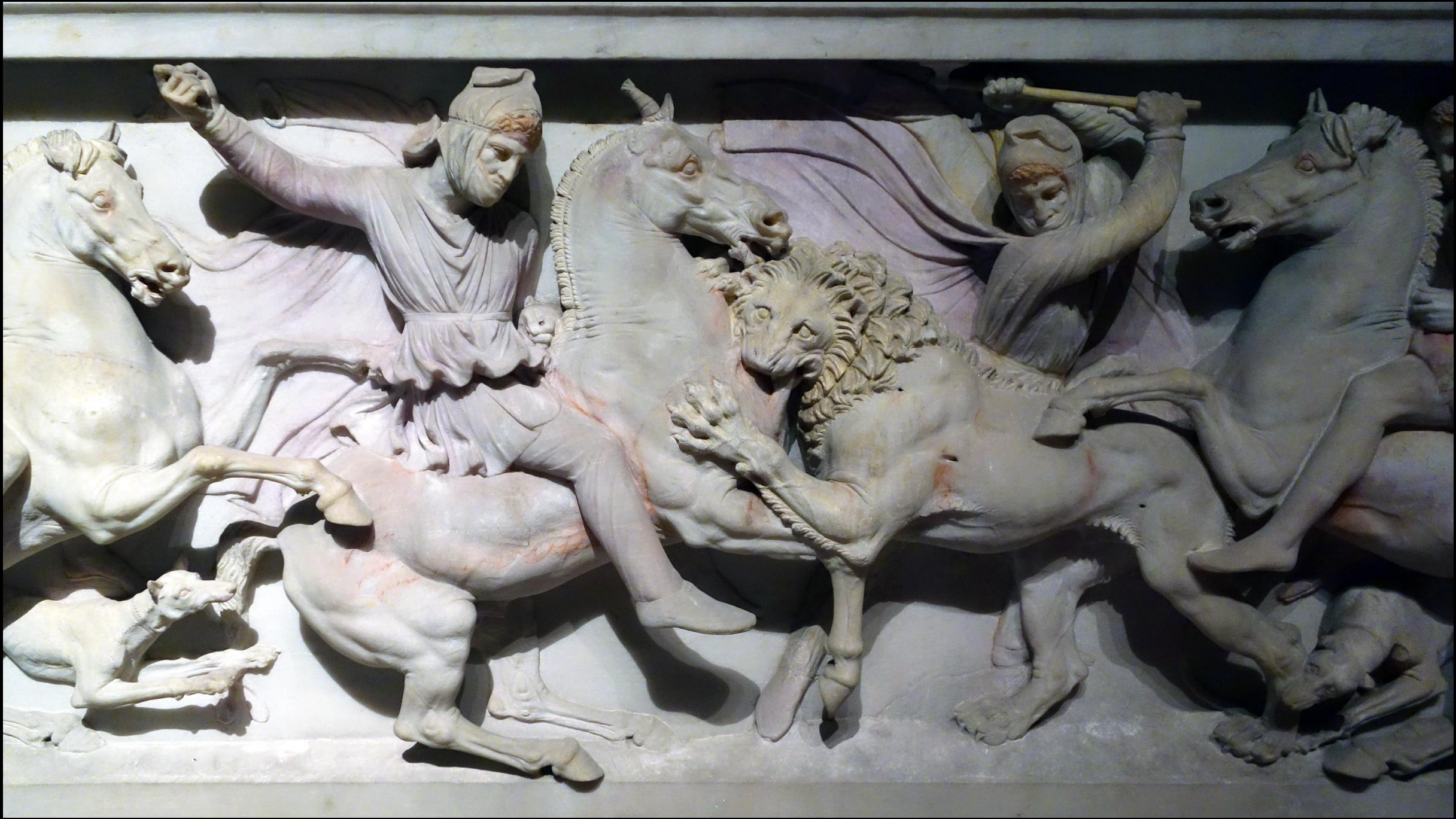


Statuette of a veiled and masked
dancer, 3rd–2nd century BCE
20.5 × 8.9 × 11.4 cm
Metropolitan Museum, New York



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









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



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



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HELLENISTIC WORLD c. 188 BCE

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



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





ATHENA





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



Pair of gold armbands, ca. 200 BCE, MET



Golden bracelet with Heracles knot, 3rd–2nd century BCE, MET

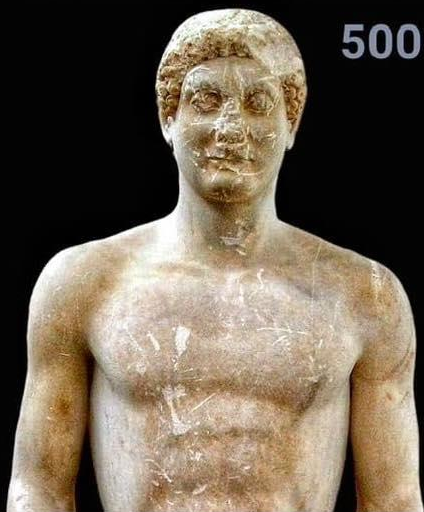
600 BC



540 BC



500 BC



430 BC



340 BC



2nd BC



1st AD