

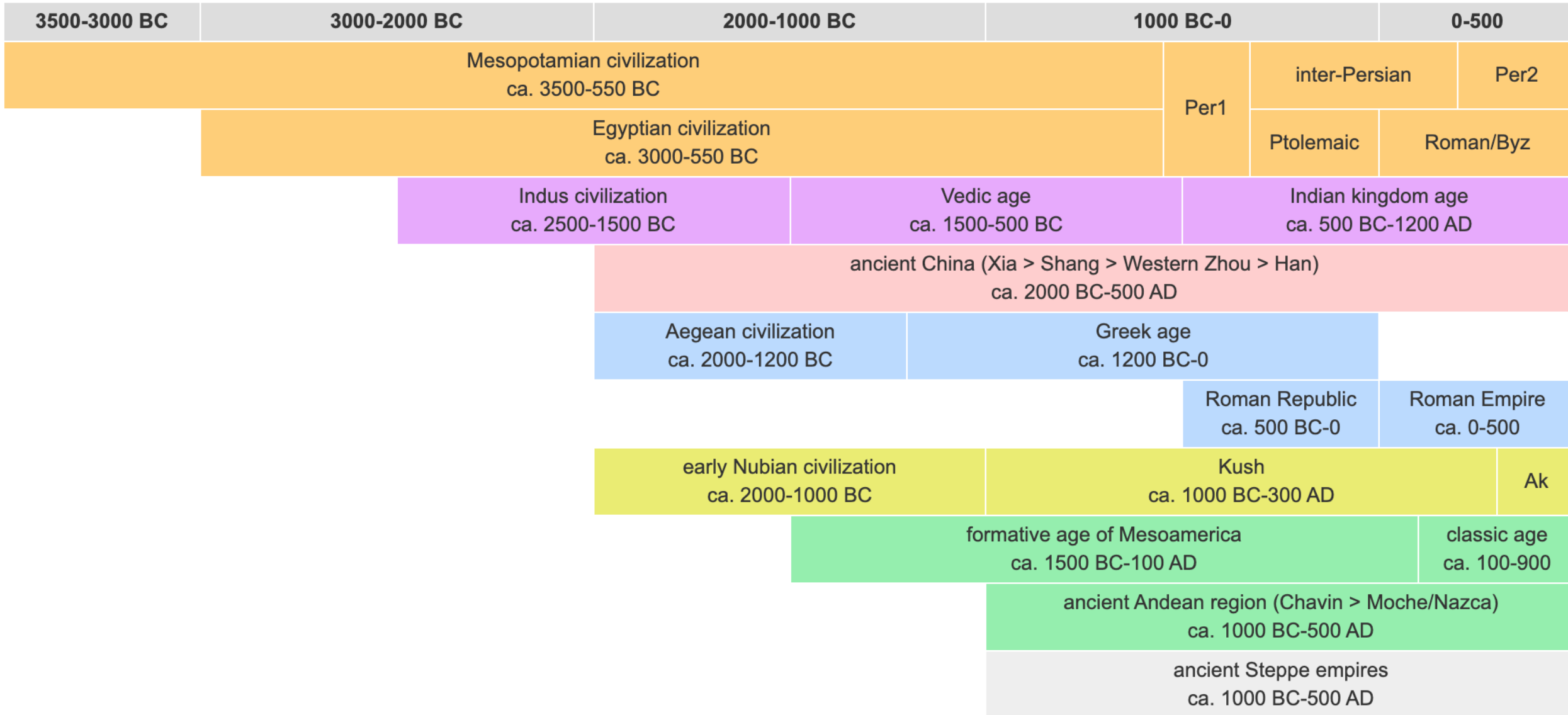
VIII. Ancient Aegean civilisation and Archaic Greece



Plan of the lesson

1. Cyclades: anthropomorphic sculpture
2. “Minoan” art on the island of Crete and Thera (Santorini)
3. Mycenae culture
4. Archaic Greek sculpture: Kouroi and Korai

TIMELINE OF THE ANCIENT WORLD



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

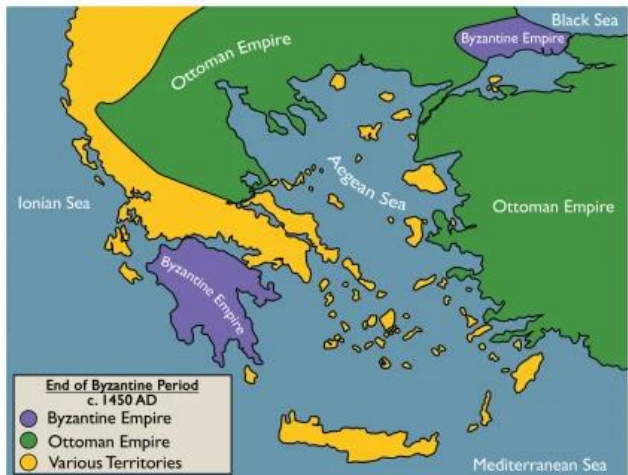
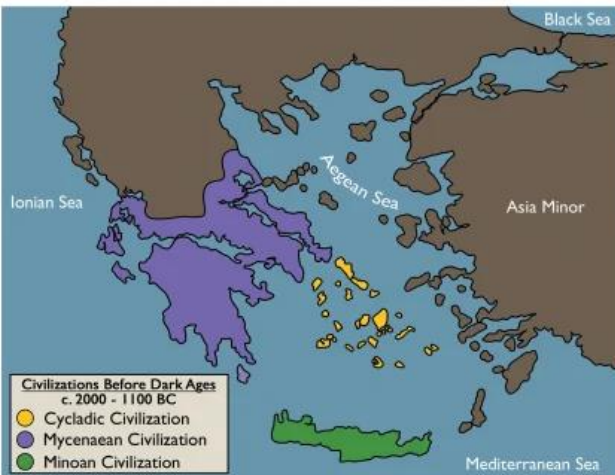
Hellenistic
323 BC - 146 BC

Roman
146 BC - 330 AD

Byzantine
330 AD - 1453 AD

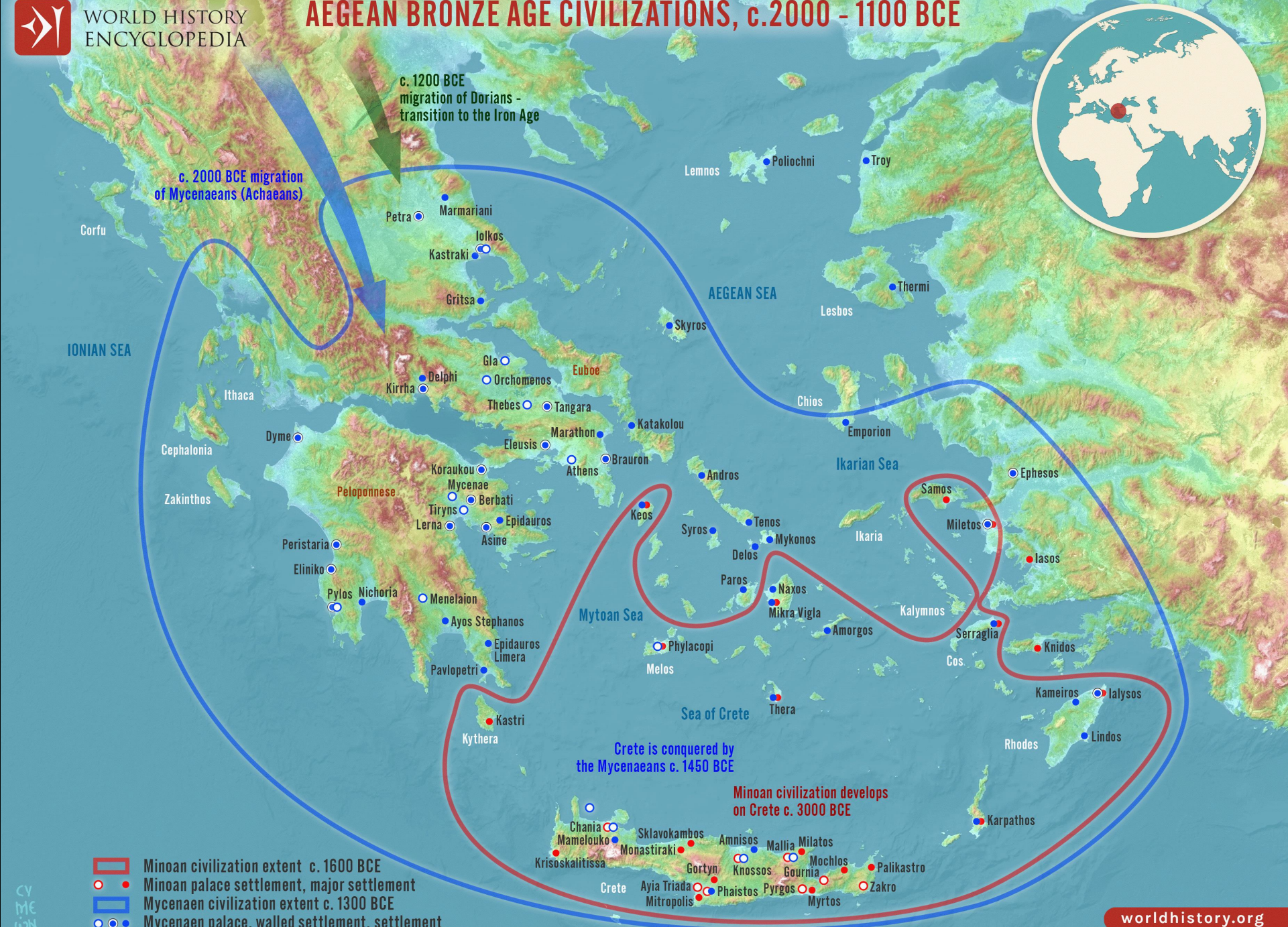
Ottoman
1453 AD - 1821 AD

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





AEGEAN BRONZE AGE CIVILIZATIONS, c.2000 - 1100 BCE



c. 1200 BCE
migration of Dorians -
transition to the Iron Age

c. 2000 BCE migration
of Mycenaeans (Achaean)

Crete is conquered by
the Mycenaeans c. 1450 BCE

Minoan civilization develops
on Crete c. 3000 BCE

- Minoan civilization extent c. 1600 BCE
- Minoan palace settlement, major settlement
- Mycenaean civilization extent c. 1300 BCE
- Mycenaean palace, walled settlement, settlement

CV
ME
GN



1. Cycladic civilisation and its sculpture

c. 3100 BCE – 1000 BCE

Jungsteinzeit
6500–3200 v. Chr.

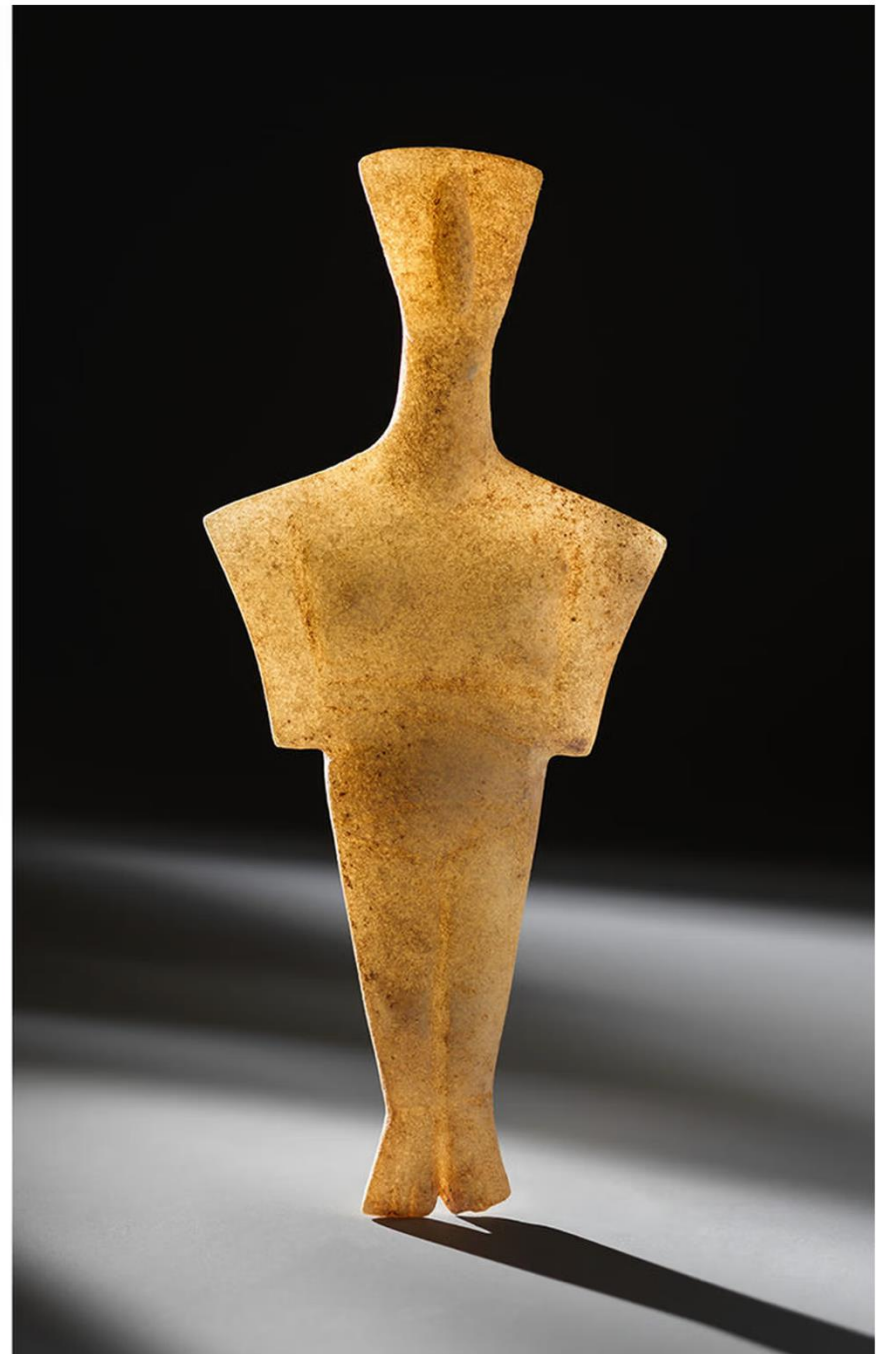
Frühkykladisch I
3200–2800 v. Chr.

FK I/II
2800–2700 v. Chr.

Frühkykladisch II
2700–2300 v. Chr.

Frühkykladisch III
2300–2000 v. Chr.



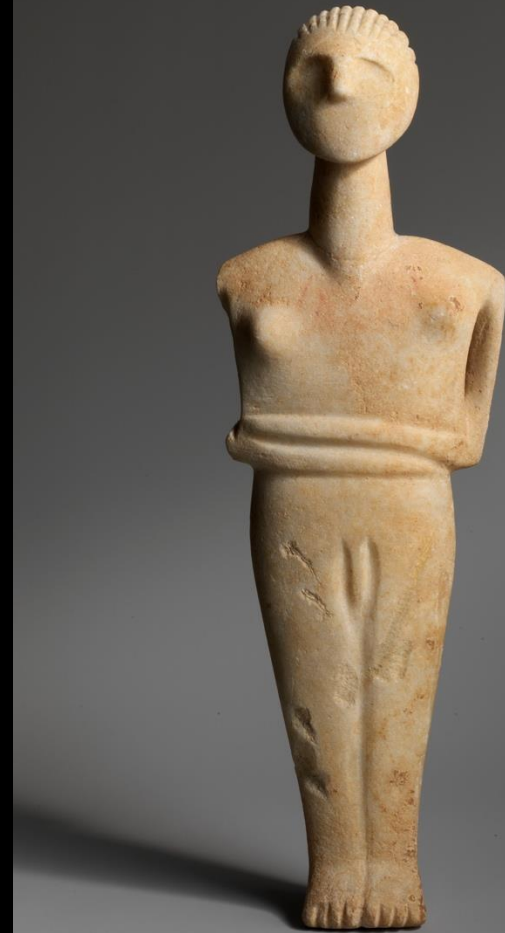


Marble female figure, ca. 2500–2400/2300 BCE. Early Cycladic II. Marble, $2 \frac{13}{16} \times 6 \frac{11}{16}$ in. (7.2 × 17 cm). Leonard N. Stern Collection, Loan from





Marble female figure, from the earliest FAF examples 4500–4000 BC, on view at The Met Fifth Avenue



Cycladic "folded-arm figure", ca. 2400 BCE, marble
Getty Museum, Villa Collection, Malibu



Marble head from the figure of a woman, Early Cycladic II, 2700–2500 B.C.E. Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Amedeo Modigliani, *Head of a Woman*, 1910/11. Courtesy of the National Gallery of



Constantin Brâncuși
Sleeping Muse I, 1909-1910
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

Jungsteinzeit
6500–3200 v. Chr.



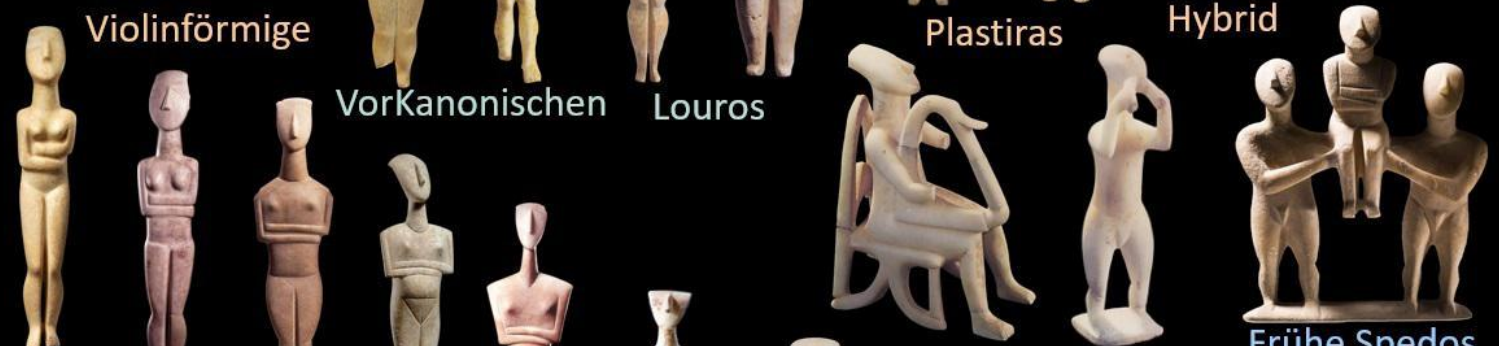
Saliagos Schinoussa Mykonos Dimini Sparta Knossos Ägina

Frühkykladisch I
3200–2800 v. Chr.



Violinförmige Plastiras Hybrid

FK I/II
2800–2700 v. Chr.



VorKanonischen Louros Kapsala Frühe Spedos

Frühkykladisch II
2700–2300 v. Chr.



Kapsala Frühe Spedos Späte Spedos Spedos/Dokathismata Dokathismata Chalandriani Koumasa Apeiranthos Postkanonischen

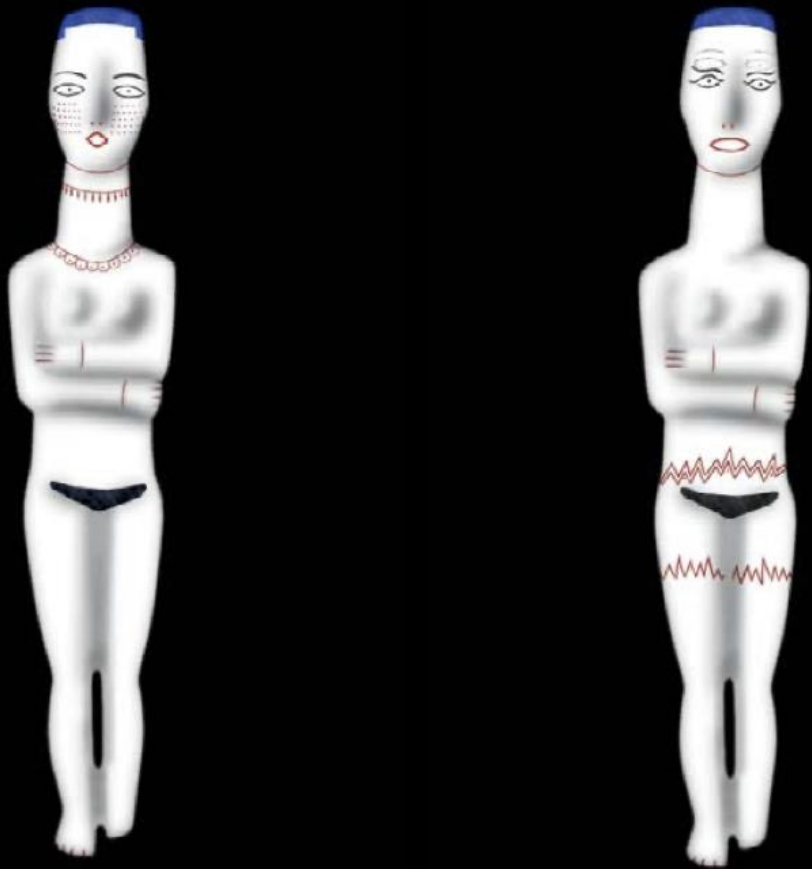
Frühkykladisch III
2300–2000 v. Chr.



Phylakopi I



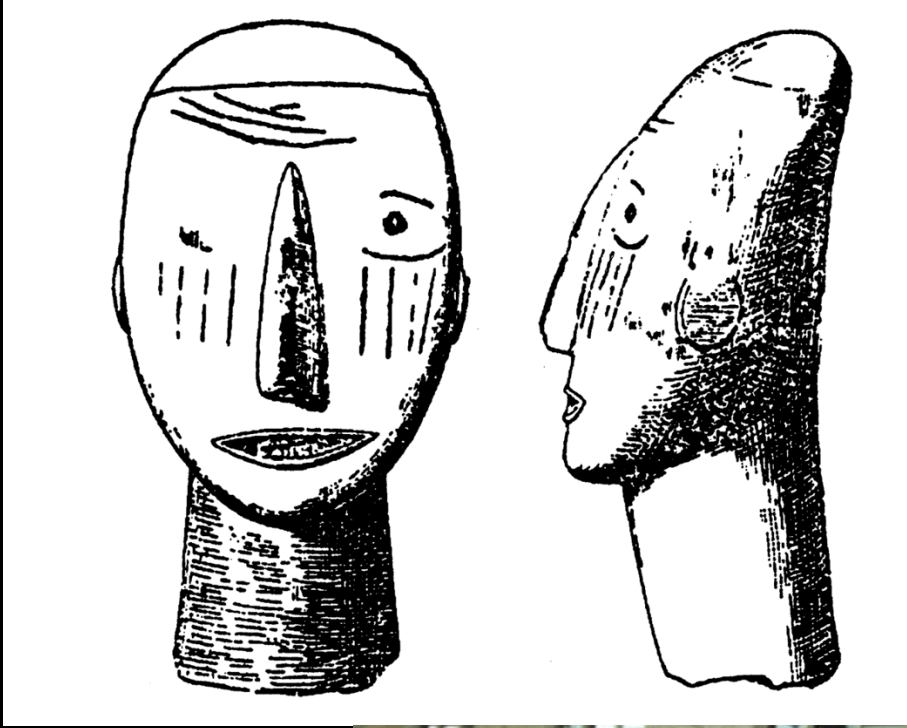
Marble seated harp player, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York



Contents of a Cycladic grave from the Island of Iralkia, ca. 2600–2400 BCE



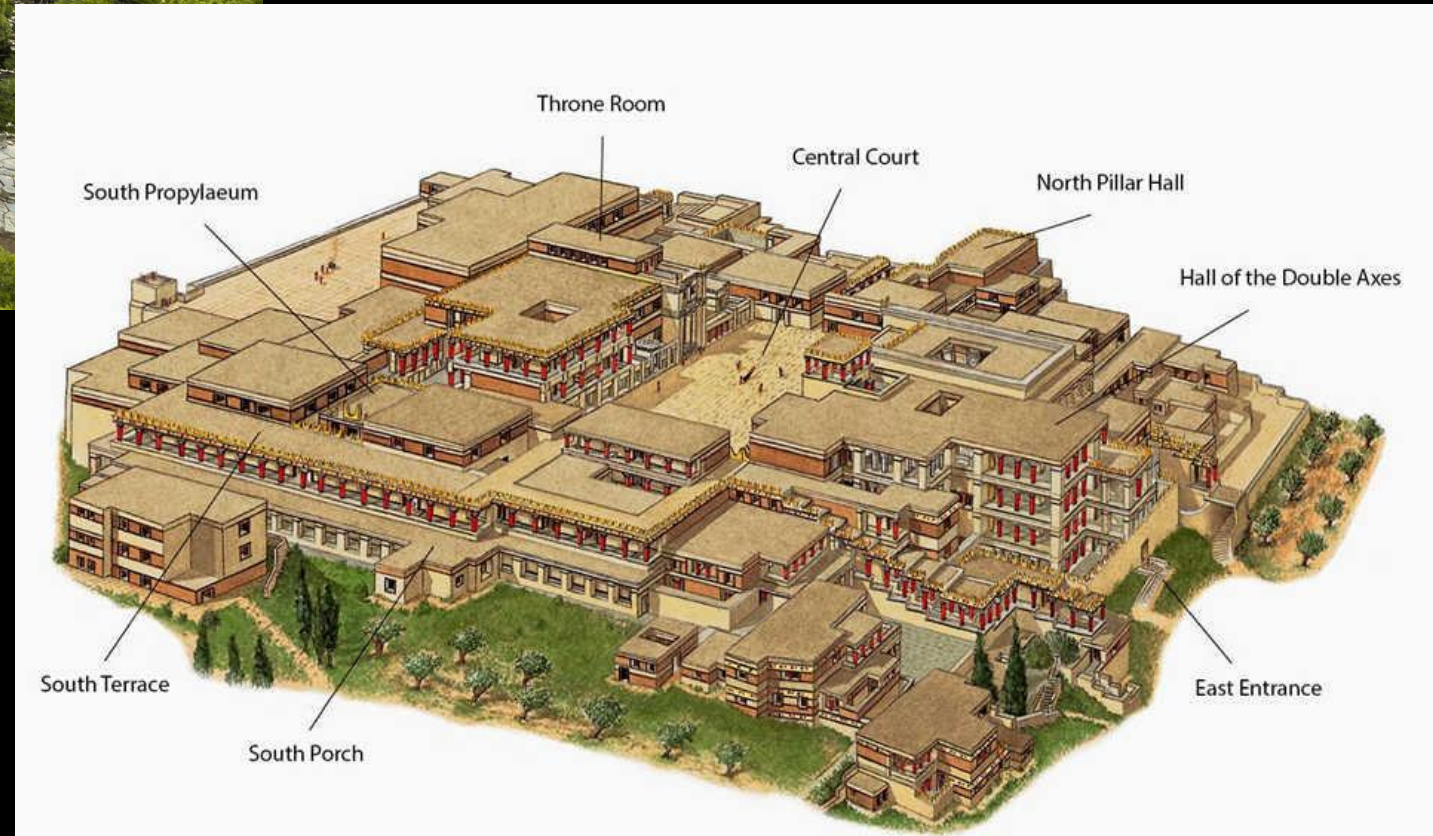
Marble head with painted vertical striations, Cycladic II, H: 25,3 cm, marble
ca. 2800–2300 BCE,
Amorgos National Archaeological Museum, Athens



2. “Minoan” culture on the islands of Crete and Thera

The palace of Knossos, built from 1900 BCE, abandoned and destroyed around 1350 BCE





NEOLITHIC & PRE-HISTORY STAGES at Knossos

7000BC Early Neolithic people arrive on Crete

Knossos

Early Neolithic...6000-5000 BC 200-600 people

Wattle & Daub houses

Middle Neolithic...(5000-4000 BC 500-1000 people

Late Neolithic...(4000-3000) BC Dramatic population increase

Minoan Periods at Knossos

2000-1700 First Palaces Destroyed by earthquakes

1650-1450 Second Palaces Height of prosperity

Other palace sites destroyed around 1450

Knossos destroyed around 1370

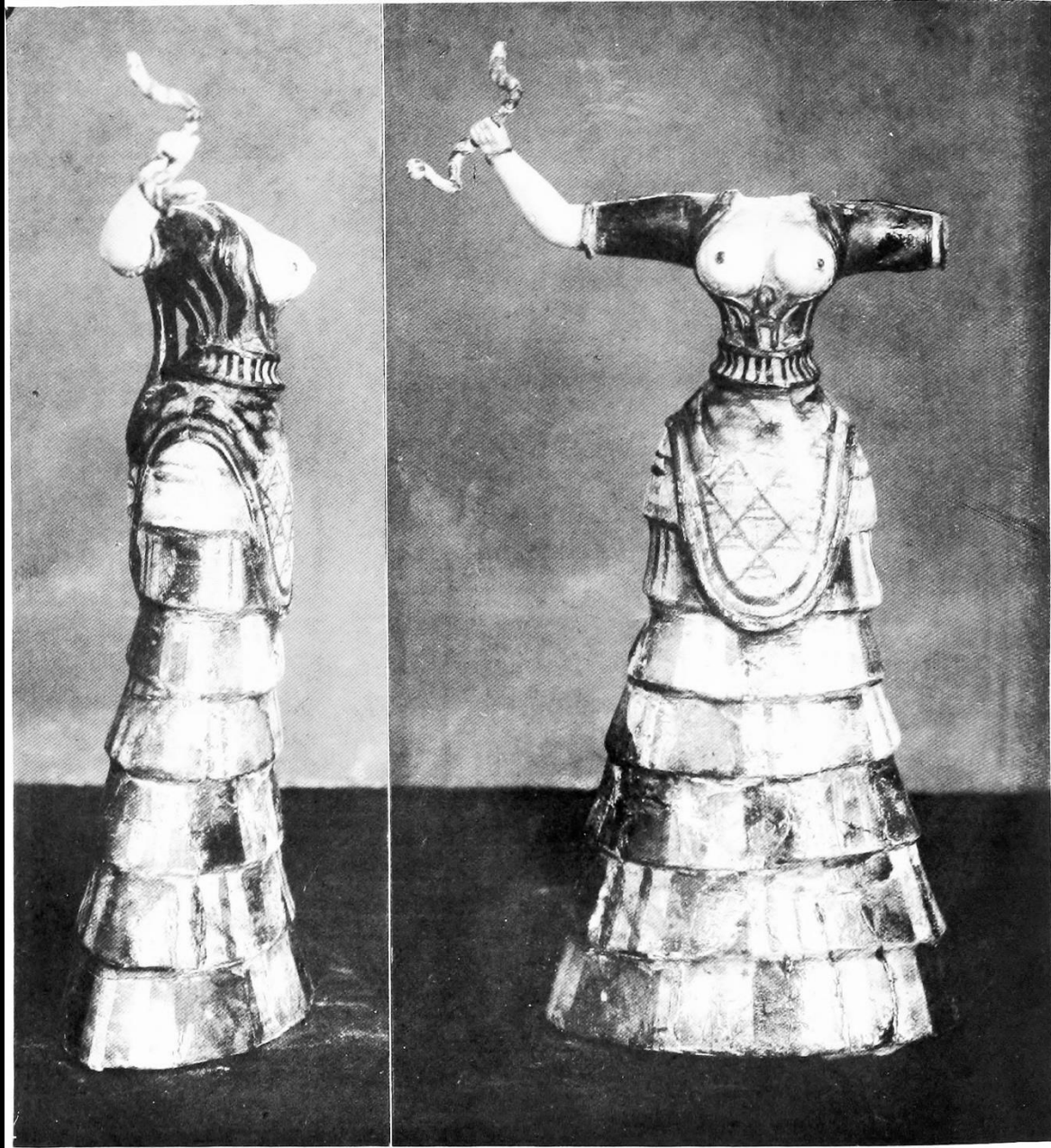


Blue monkey frieze, c. 1580–1530 B.C.E, fresco, found in the House of the Frescoes, room D (today in the Heraklion, Archaeological Museum, Crete)



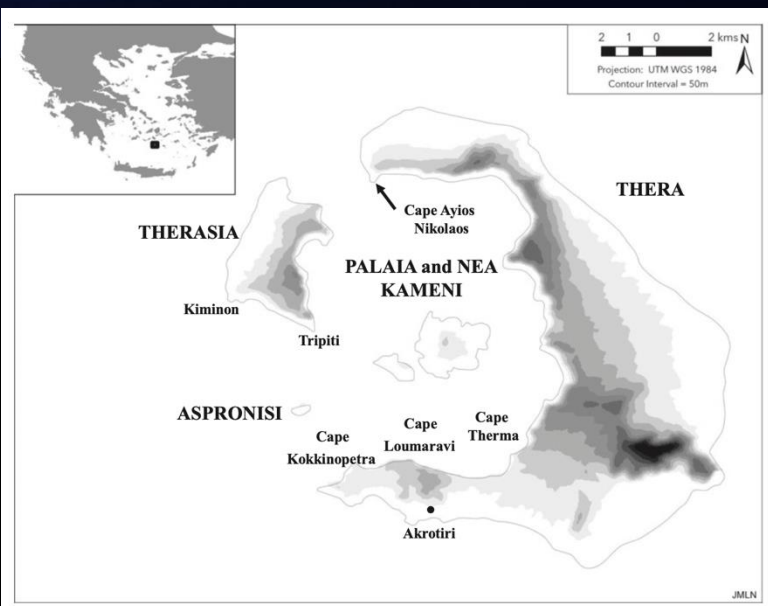
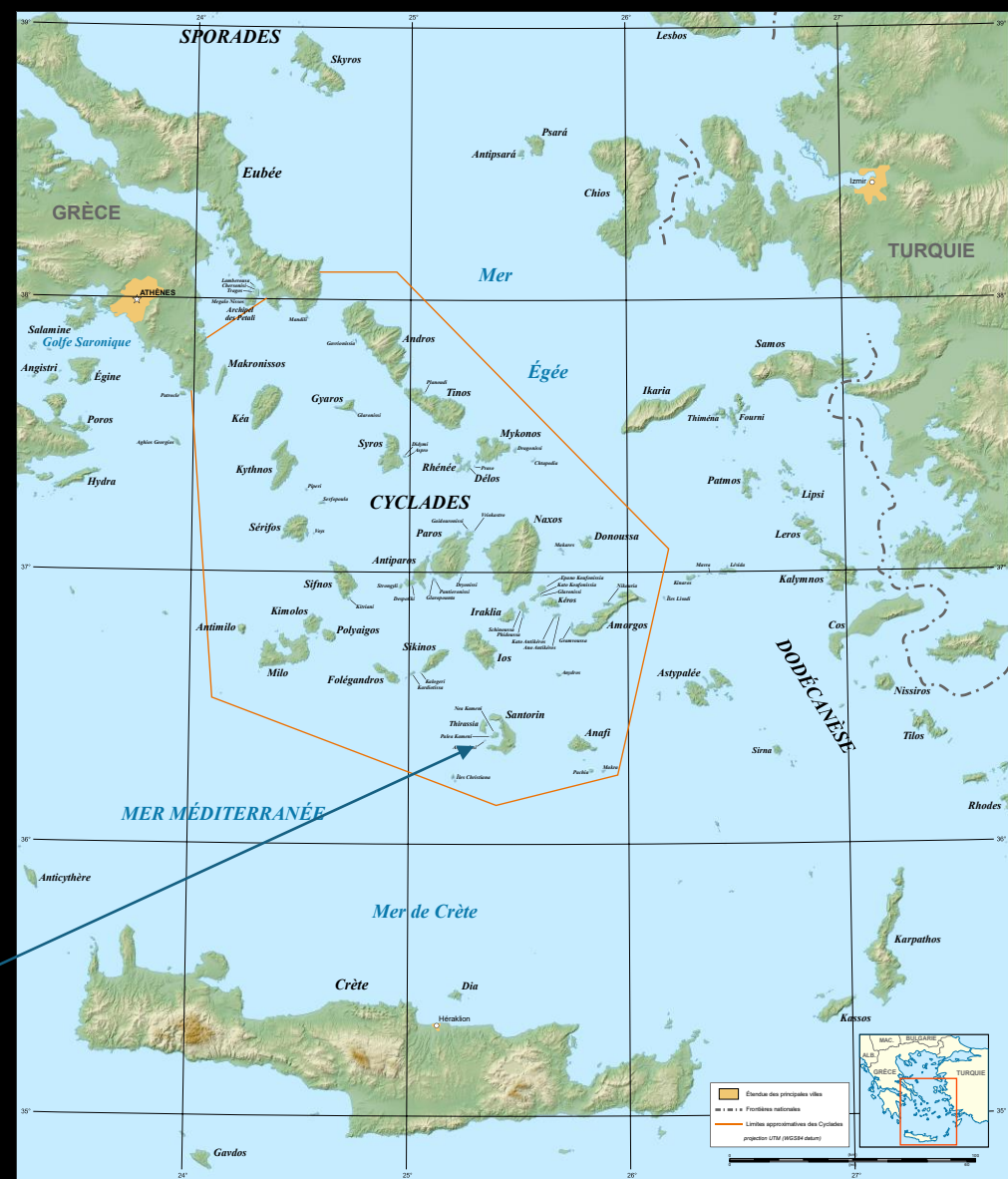
Theseus dragging the Minotaur out of the Labyrinth, red-figure kylix from c. 440-430 BC

Sir Arthur Evans (1851–1941), Portrait 1907, by William Richmond

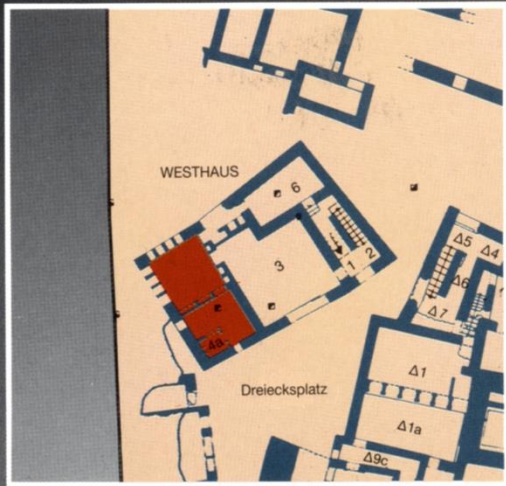


“Minoan Snake Goddess” figurine, c. 1600 BCE, Heraklion Archaeological Museum, Crete. Before and after the restoration of Evans





Thera (Santorini)



WESTHAUS



AUSGRABUNGEN BEI AKROTIRI, THERA

0 10 20 m.

Western house

Xeste 3



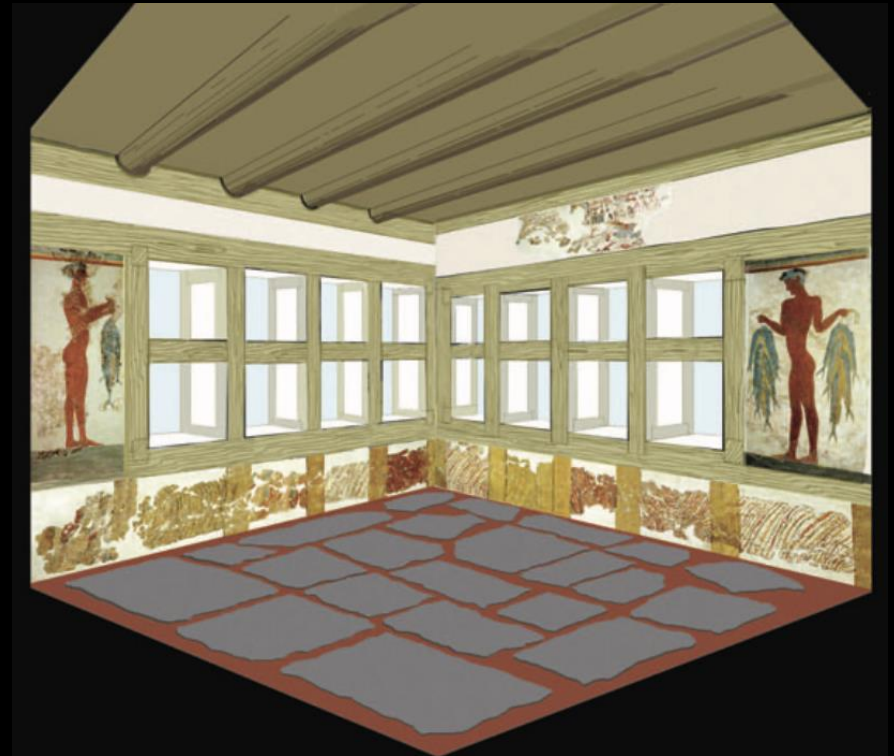




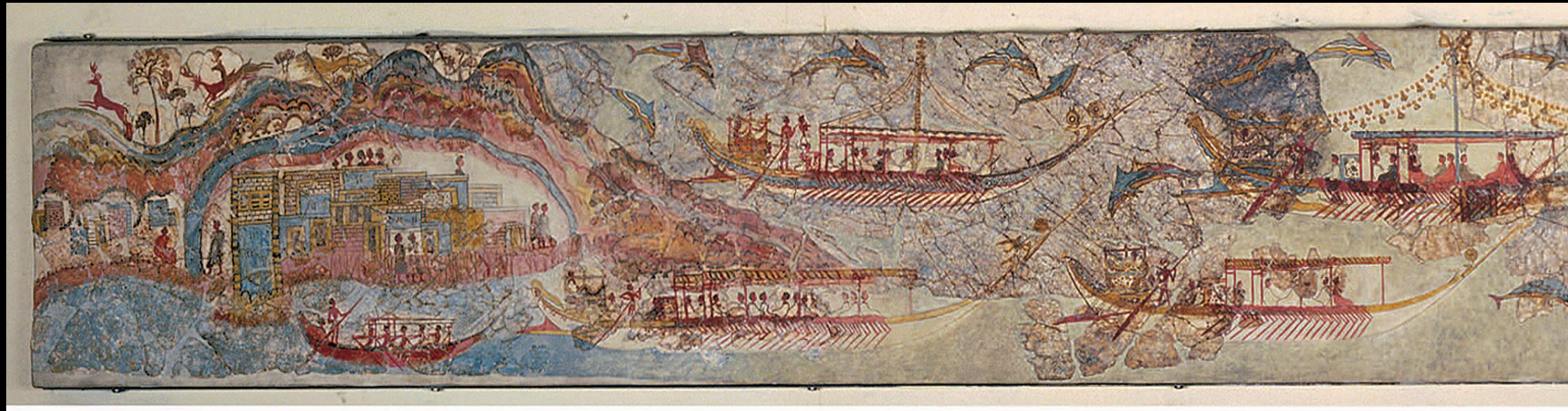
The Monkey Fresco from Room B6
in Akrotiri, ca. 17th century BCE



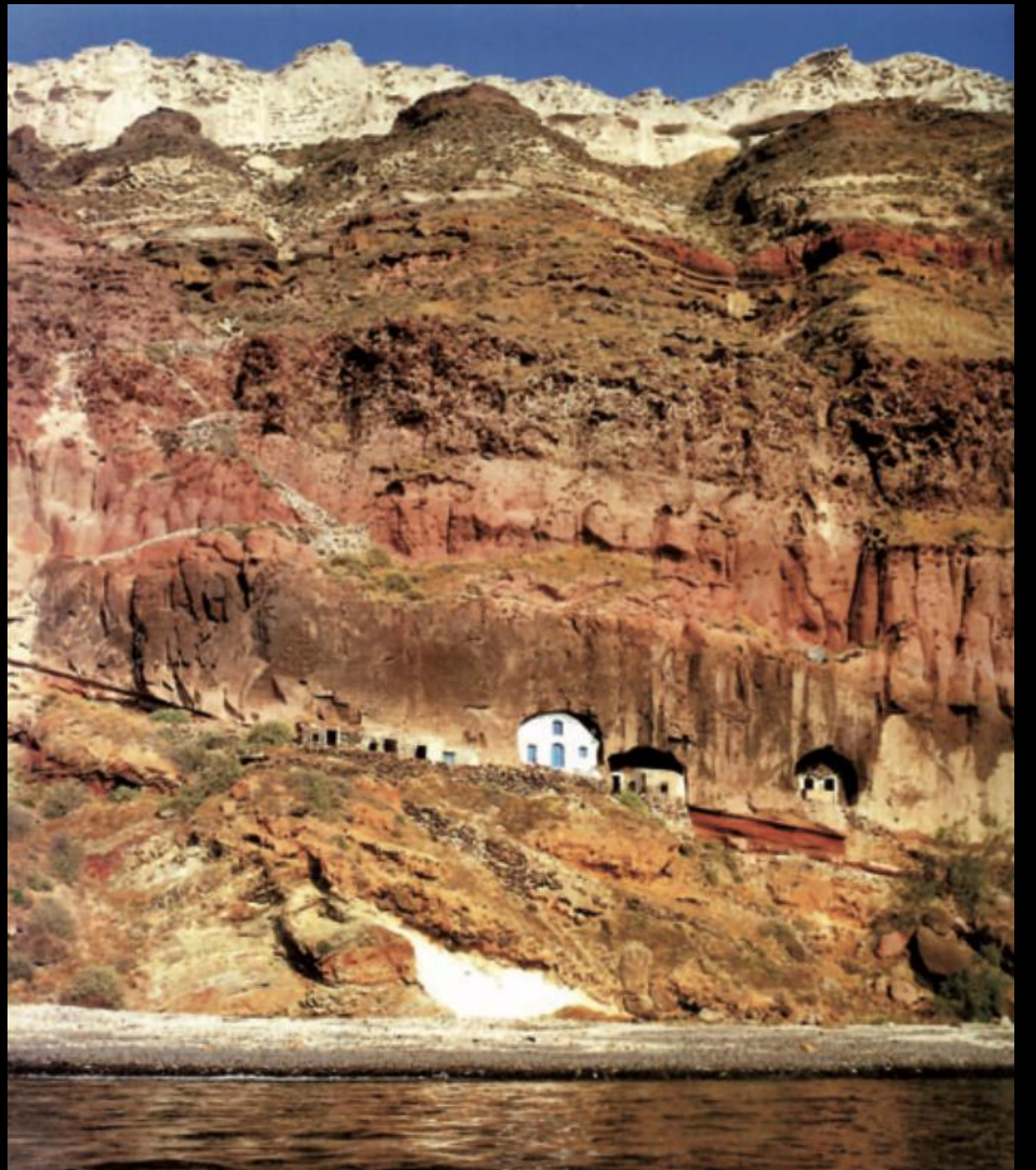
Hanuman langurs

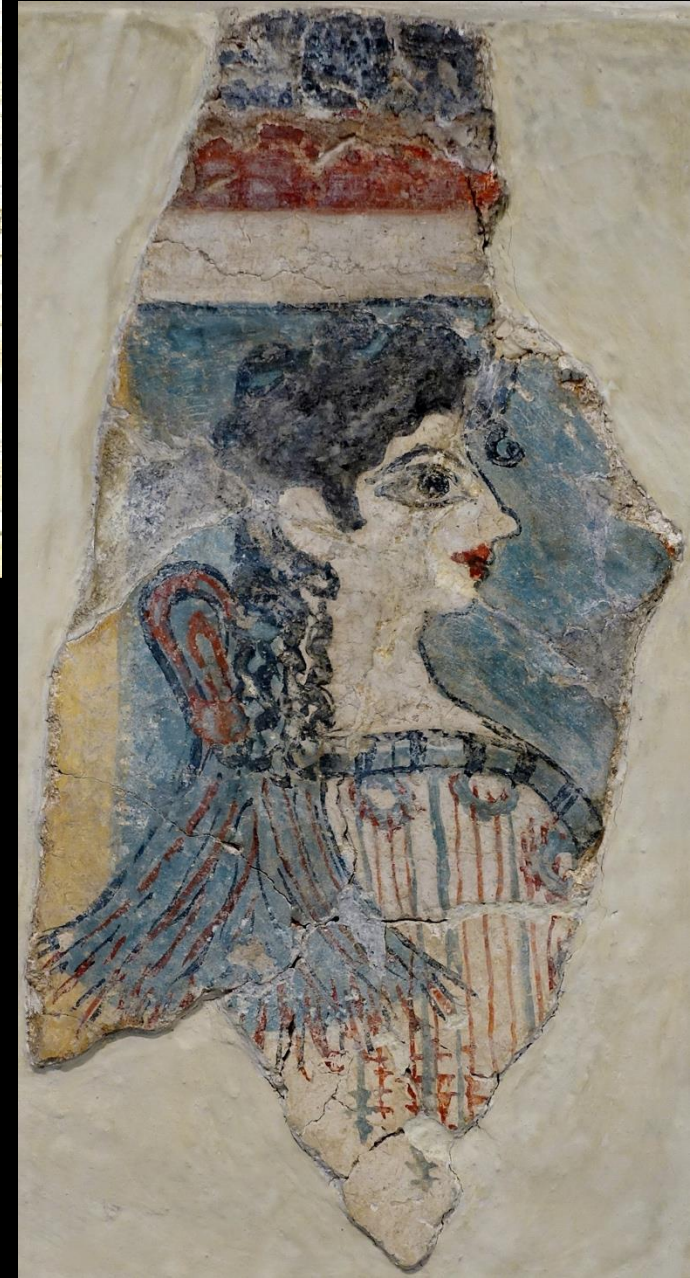
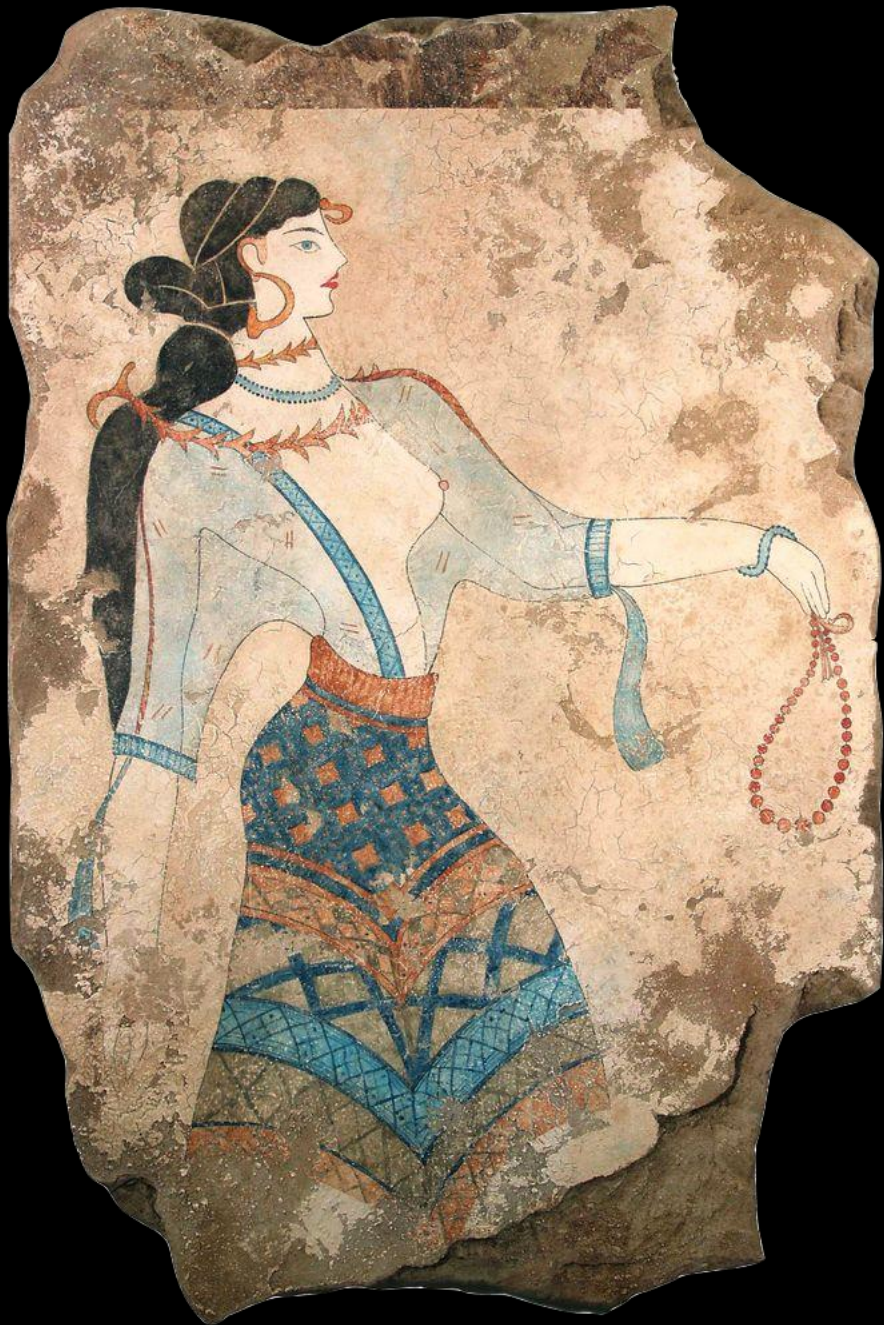


West house

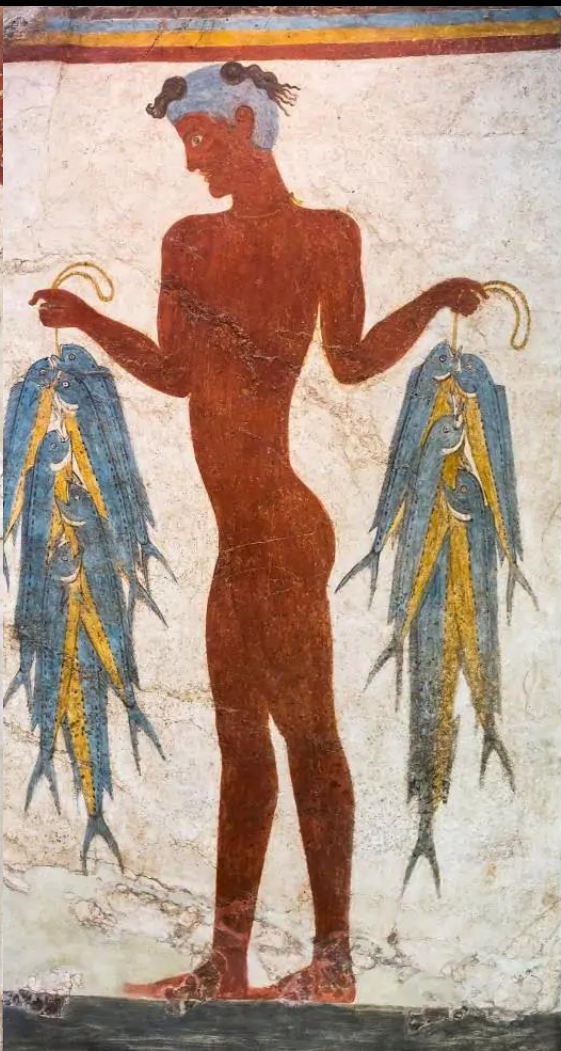




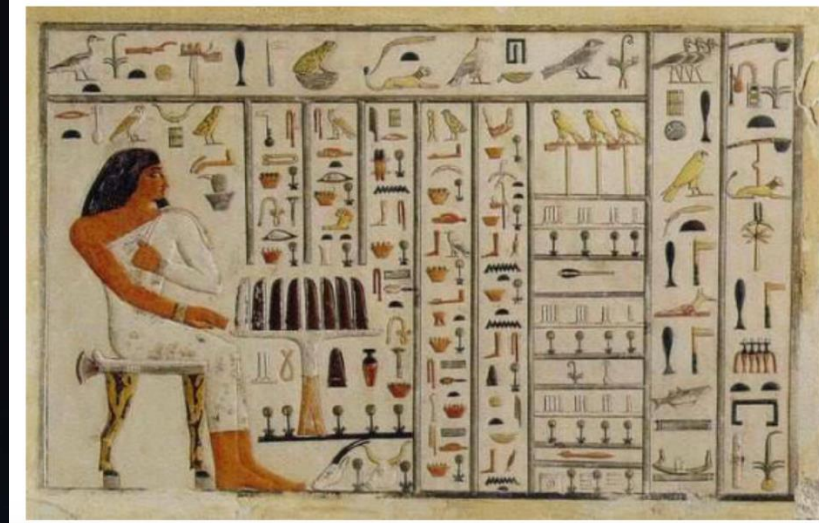
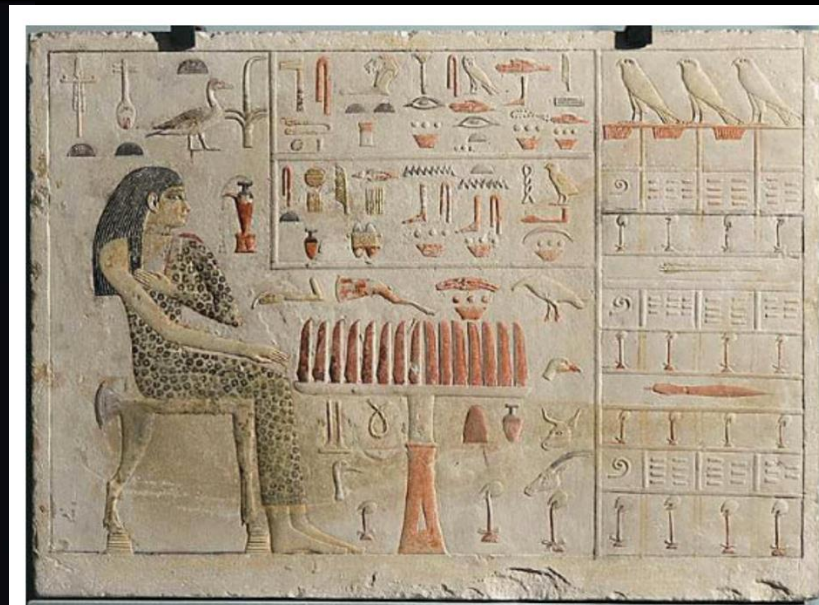




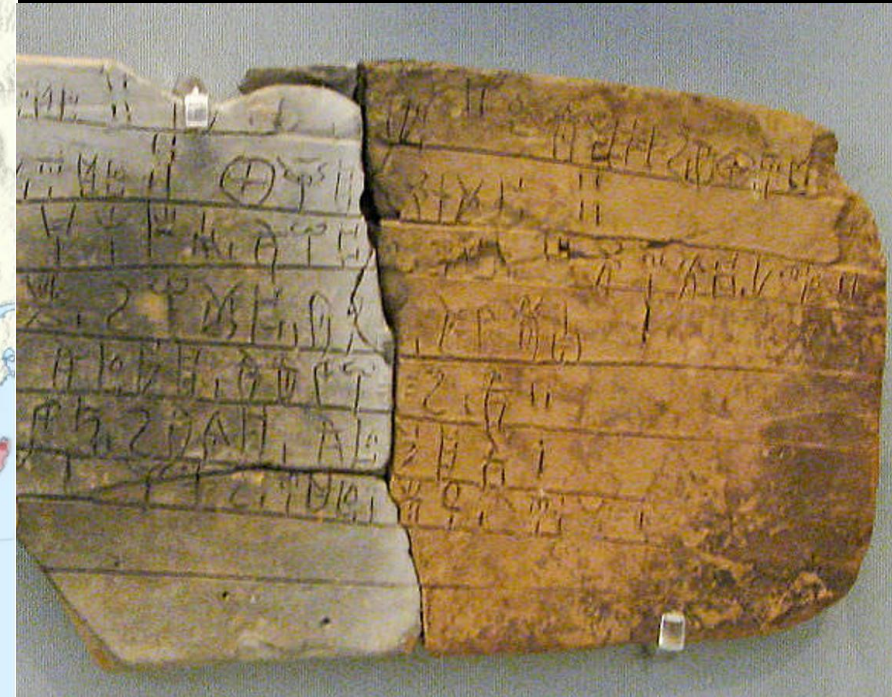
La "Parisienne" from Knossos



Skin color convention in Egypt: Old Kingdom



Mycenaean Civilization, c. 1600 – ca. 1100 BCE



Linear B script

Myceane



4-18 | RECONSTRUCTION OF CITADEL AT MYCENAE

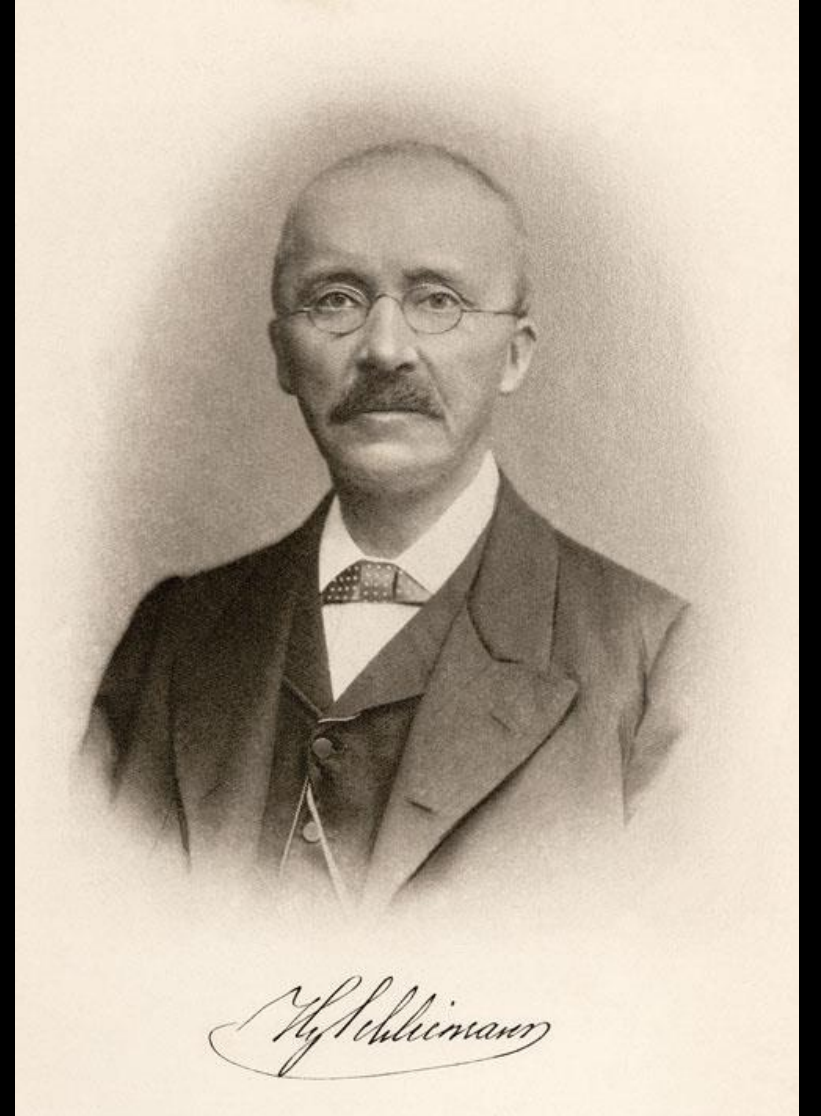


The Lion Gate in the Cyclopean walls of Mycenae, ca. 1250 BCE



Funerary masks, from the tombs in Grave Circle A, Mycenae, ca. 1600–1450 BCE



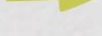






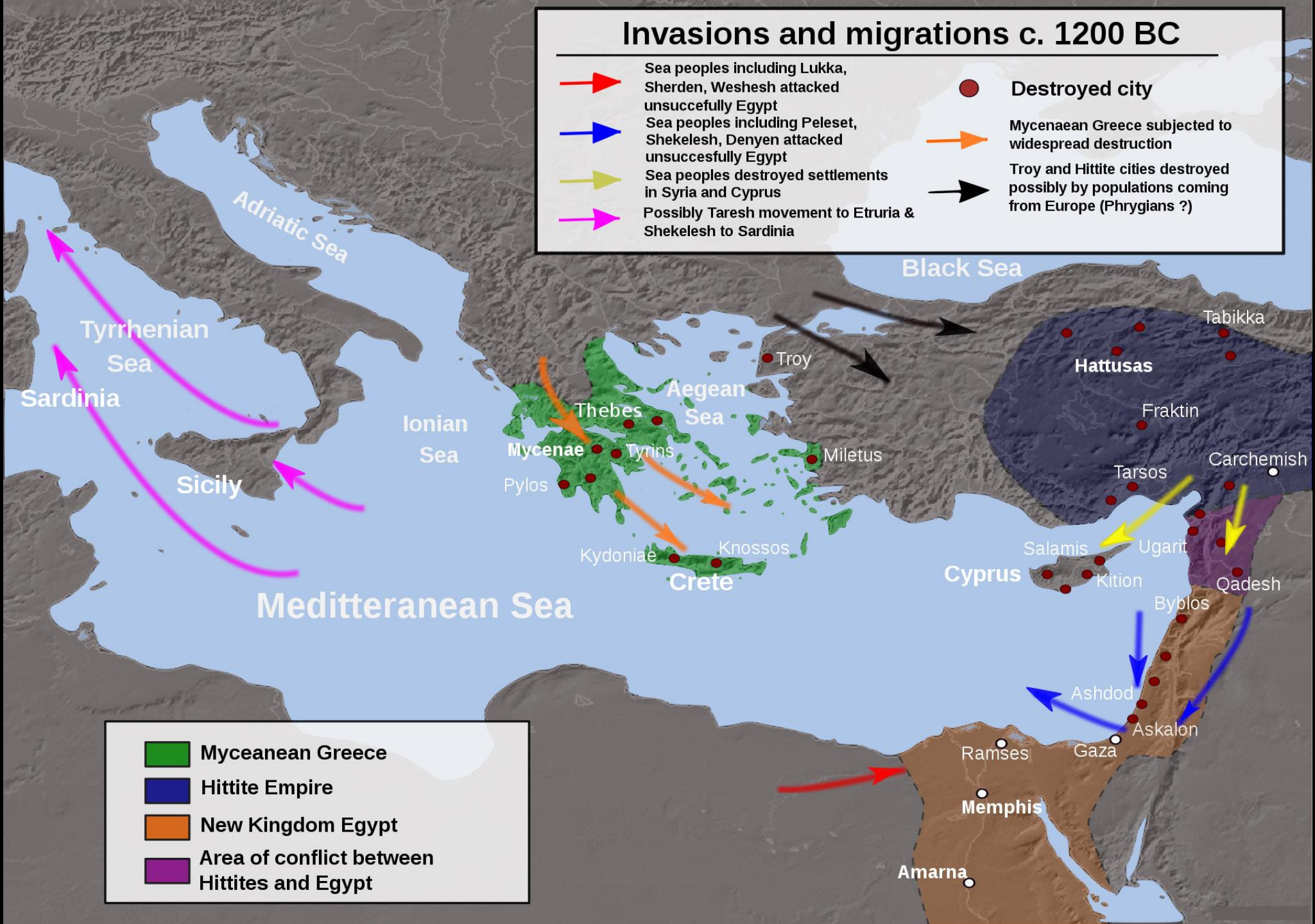


Heinrich Schliemann (1822–1890)

So-called 'Mask of Agamemnon', excavated in 1876 at Mycenae by Schliemann

Invasions and migrations c. 1200 BC

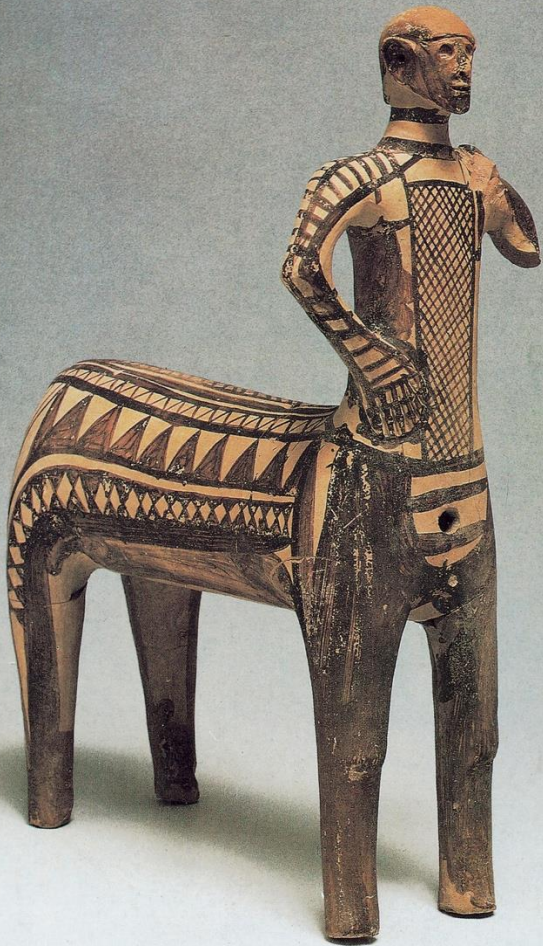
-  Sea peoples including Lukka, Sherden, Weshesh attacked unsuccessfully Egypt
-  Sea peoples including Peleset, Shekelesh, Denyen attacked unsuccessfully Egypt
-  Sea peoples destroyed settlements in Syria and Cyprus
-  Possibly Tarsh movement to Etruria & Shekelesh to Sardinia
-  Destroyed city
-  Mycenaean Greece subjected to widespread destruction
-  Troy and Hittite cities destroyed possibly by populations coming from Europe (Phrygians ?)



-  Mycenaean Greece
-  Hittite Empire
-  New Kingdom Egypt
-  Area of conflict between Hittites and Egypt

4. Archaic Greek Art

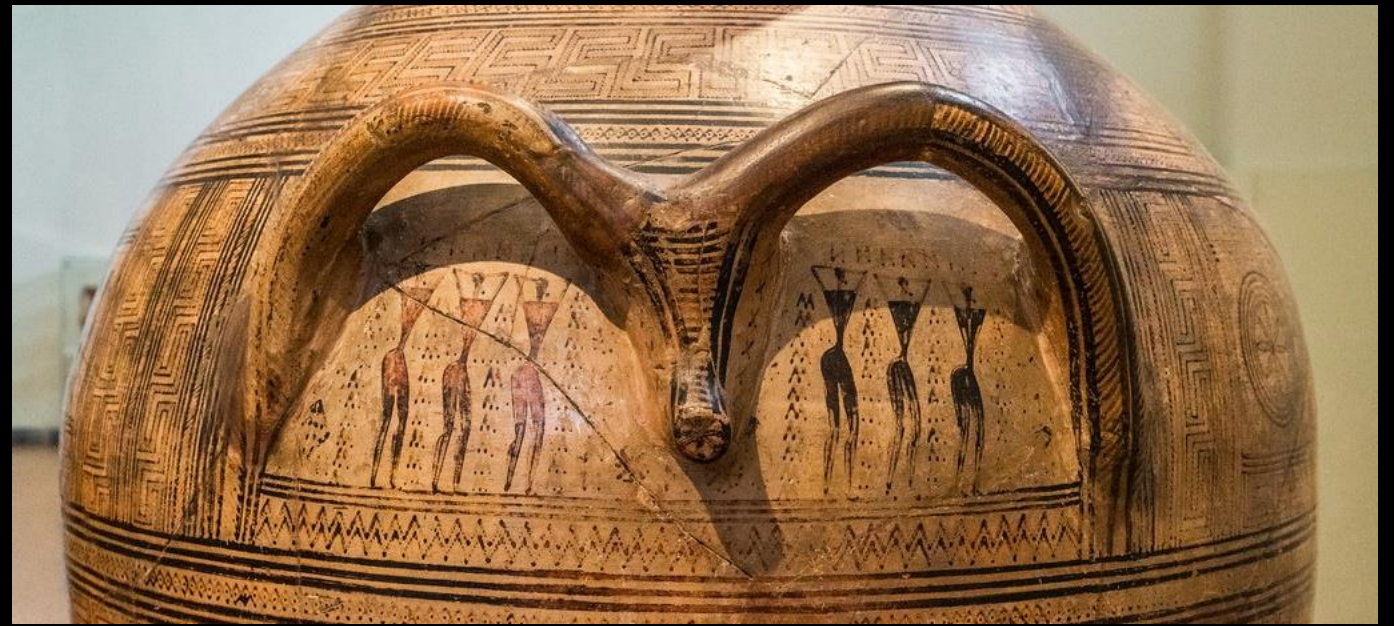
Geometric period of Greek pottery and sculpture
Ca. 1100 to 700 BCE



Centaur of Lefkandi, maybe Cheiron (?), height: 36 cm, end of the 10th century BCE
Archaeological Museum, Eretria



Man and centaur, c. 750 B.C.E., bronze, 11.10 cm high
(The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York)



“Master of the Dipylon”, funerary amphora,
clay, height: 1,55 m, around 760 BCE
National Archaeological Museum, Athens

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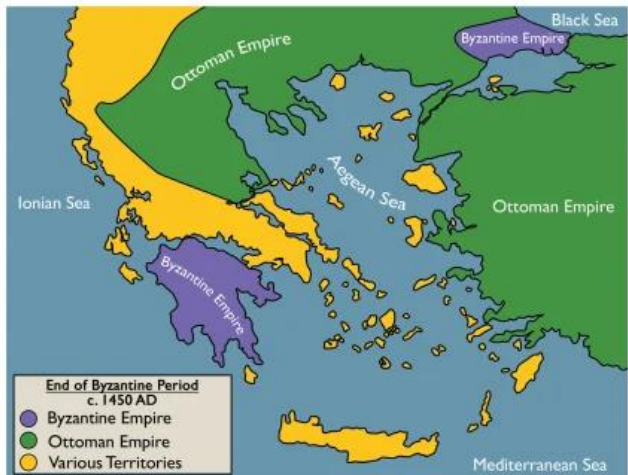
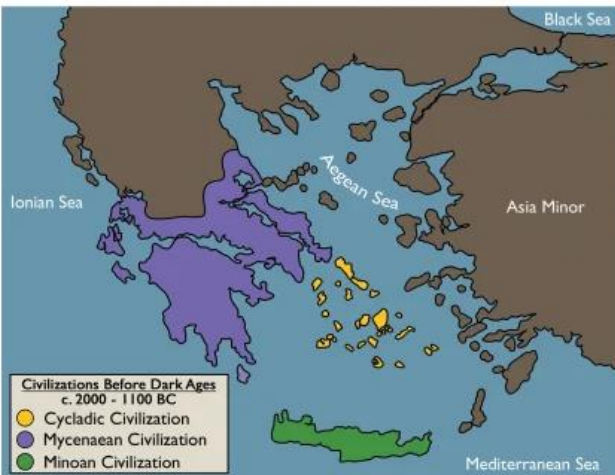
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Greek territories and colonies during the Archaic period (750–550 BC)

Orientalizing period
Ca. 700 to 600 BCE

Statue of a woman (Lady of Auxerre), c. 640–630
B.C.E., Daedalic (Early Archaic), Greek, possible
Crete, limestone, 75 cm high, Louvre



King Menkaure and queen,
2490–2472 B.C.E., greywacke,
142.2 x 57.1 x 55.2 cm
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



Marble statue of a kouros (youth), 590–580 BCE, MET



Kleopis and Biton, twin kouroi, attributed to Polymedes of Argos, height: 2,16 m and 2,18 m, c. 580 BCE
Archaeological Museum, Delphi



Statue of a Kore, ca. 520 BC, Height: 1.82 m,
Archaic Acropolis Gallery



Antenor Kore, 525–500 B.C.E.,
Pentelic and Paros marble, 205 cm
(Acropolis Museum)



Kore from the Heraion of
Samos, c. 570–560 B.C.E.,
marble, Louvre







Peplos kore, Parian marble
with traces of polychromy,
height: 1,17 m, c. 530 BCE
Acropolis Museum, Athens



Casts of the Peplos Kore with two versions of restored painted decoration, as Artemis or Athena
Acropolis Museum, Athens



MET kouros,
c. 590–580 BCE
Metropolitan Museum,
New York



Kouros of Tenea, c.
560–560 BCE
Archaeological
Museum, Athens



Kroisos kouros, c.
530 BCE
Archaeological
Museum, Athens



Piraeus Apollo,
c. 530–520 BCE
Archaeological Museum
of Piraeus



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