

Chapter 5: The Classical Style c. 700-730 B.C.E [Note: These dates apply to the entire time period covered in the chapter. *The Classical Period in Greek sculpture runs from 480-323 B.C.E., See p. 118*]

1. Let's define what is meant by the **Classical style**. Look at the top of p. 114. The style of creative expression given the label "Classical" embodies the qualities of _____, _____, _____, and _____. These qualities (or features) are associated with _____, _____, and _____.

[Note: The standard of beauty and excellence expressed in the visual arts has a counterpart in Greek philosophy and literature.]

2. Most of the ancient free-standing sculptures of the Greek Classical period survive only as _____.

3. The Greeks, like the Egyptians, had a **canon and a module**. A module is a _____, and a canon is a _____.

4. The Greek canon use that principle of proportion known as **symmetry**, which means _____.

5. The Golden Age Greek sculptor **Polycleitus** created the famous standing male nude known as _____ or in Greek as _____. [We now only have a Roman copy.]

6. Other hallmarks of Greek art are **humanism, realism, and idealism**. Greek art is strongly humanistic because _____, and though it is realistic during the Classical period, it refines nature to create a figure that is _____.

7. Most Greek frescoes have not survived, but thanks to decorated pottery (ceramic wares), we have obtained a lot of information about early Greek painting. Because these early examples of pottery are decorated with highly abstract angular human figures and geometric designs, the period from c. 1200-700 B.C.E. is called the _____ Period.

8. The period of 700 - 480 B.C.E. is known as the _____ Period for both sculpture and pottery.

9. There are two main types of Greek pottery: **black-figure ware** (black figures on a red background) and **red-figure ware** (red figures on a black background). Black-figure ware belongs to the Archaic Period, and red-figure ware to the Classical. In which type of pottery is there more realism (fidelity to nature)? _____.

You will not be tested on this, but still take note that Socrates describes the idealizing process to the painter Parrhasius, and that idealized forms in art have a parallel with Plato's Ideal Forms. If or when you take philosophy, you might wish to remember this interesting parallel.

10. These statues of the **Archaic Period** served as cult statues, funerary monuments, and memorials to honor athletic champions. The male statues are called _____, and the female statues are called _____.

11. One statue of the Archaic Period, known as the [C] _____ prefigures the portrayal of Jesus as the **Good Shepherd**.
12. In these Greek nudes of the Archaic Period, the position of the legs and fists gives evidence that the Greeks were influenced by the _____.
13. **Kritios Boy** is a sculpture of the _____ Period.
14. A new positioning of the body occurs in sculptures of the Classical Period. The weight of the body shifts from both legs to the left leg, and the upper part of the body is slightly rotated. This new position is referred to by the Italian term _____.

*Note: In the “action” sculptures of the Classical Period, such as the bronze Zeus (or Poseidon) [Fig 5.12] and the Discobolus “Discus Thrower,” [Fig. 5.1], the sculptor shows the figures poised in the moment before the action. As our textbook says, this is “the ideal moment when intellect guides performance.” In the **Hellenistic Period**, figures will be portrayed in the heat of action and their emotion will be expressively conveyed.*

15. In contrast to the **kore** of the Archaic Period, which were always clothed, in the later Classical Period female figures such as the Aphrodite of Knidos [Fig. 5.14] by _____ are portrayed as sensuous and _____.
 [Note the inward, dreamy gaze of this Aphrodite--very Classical!]

16. Greek temples used the _____ construction technique. There were no rounded arches or domes, which come along under the Romans.
17. The great temple that crowns the Acropolis in Athens is called the **Parthenon**, because in Greek *parthenos* means ‘maiden’ or ‘virgin’ and refers to the goddess _____, who never gets involved!
18. There are three **orders** in Greek architectural design. The Parthenon features the simplest order which is called _____. Now name the other two orders:_____
19. Close analysis reveals that there are virtually no _____ lines in the Parthenon. It is believed that this fact reflects the Greek architects’ attempts to counter various optical effects.
20. The construction of the Parthenon occurred in the second half of the _____ century B.C.E.
21. **The Hellenistic Age** (323-30 B.C.E.) wraps up our examination of the Greeks and Greek culture. In the latter half of the fourth century, one figure dominates. He was _____, the son of **Philip of Macedonia** and a student of _____. His death marks the beginning of the Hellenistic Age, for his military exploits helped spread Greek thought and culture far and wide throughout the Mediterranean area and through the Near East into South Asia as far as the Indus River.
22. In order to destroy the thick, well-defended walls of cities in Asia Minor, Egypt, and so on, the army of this “great” man used _____ such as _____ and _____.
23. What happened to the empire conquered by the above Macedonian after his death in 323 .C.E.

NOTE: See last paragraph on p. 130. Understand what were the defining features of the Hellenistic age. Study Figs. 5.29 & 5.30 (Altar of Zeus); Fig 5.33 (Laocoön and His Sons). What features in these sculptures (or reliefs) are Hellenistic?