Define the following terms

**Key Heroes, Gods & Goddesses:** Athena (Minerva), Zeus (Jupiter), Herakles (Hercules), Apollo, Aphrodite (Venus)

**Geometric and Orientalizing Periods** -
- **Key Terms:** krater, amphora, meander or key pattern, centaur, siren, black figure painting, slip, Daedalic Style

**Archaic Period** -
- **Key Terms:** kore (p. korai), kouros (pl. kouroi), Archaic smile, peplos, chiton, himation, gorgon, apotropaic figure, encaustic, black- and red-figure painting, bilingual painting, foreshortening, gigantomachy

**Greek Temple Terms:**
- naos or cella, pronaos, opisthodomos, anta/antai, columns in antis, colonnade (types: prostyle, amphiprostyle, peristyle, peripteral, dipteral), cult statue, treasury

**Early and High Classical Periods:**
- **Key Terms:** Severe Style, contrapposto, bronze hollow cast/lost wax process (investment, chaplets), Canon of Polykleitos, centauromacy, Amazonomachy, white ground painting, lekythos

**Late Classical Period**
- **Key Terms:** hydria, apoxyomenos, strigil, pebble mosaic, tessera mosaic, Corinthian capitals, tholos

**Hellenistic Period:**
- **Key Terms:** hypaethral, stoa, portico

**Exercises for Study:**

1. Enter the approximate dates for these periods, and identify key characteristics of the art and architecture of each:
   - Geometric and Orientalizing Art:
   - Archaic Art:
   - Early and High Classical Art:
   - Late Classical Art:
   - Hellenistic Art:

2. Compare and contrast the following pairs of artworks, using the points of comparison as a guide.
   2A. Corinthian black-figure amphora with animal friezes, from Rhodes, Greece, ca. 625-600 BCE (Fig. 5-5); Andokides Painter, Achilles and Ajax playing a dice game (Athenian bilingual amphora), from Orvieto, Italy, ca. 525-520 BCE (Fig. 5-21).
      - Materials
      - Stylistic features
   2B. Kouros, from Attica, Greece, ca. 600 BCE (Fig. 5-7); *Kritios Boy*, from the Acropolis, Athens, Greece, ca. 480 BCE (Fig. 5-34).
      - Periods
      - Stylistic Features
   2C. Temple of Hera I (“Basilica”), Paestum, Italy, ca. 550 BCE (Fig. 5-14); Temple of Hera II or Apollo, Paestum, Italy, ca. 460 BCE.
      - Periods
      - Architectural features (plan, elevation, use of Orders)
      - Stylistic features
   2D. Polykleitos, *Doryphoros* (Fig. 5-40); Lysippos, *Apoxyomenos* (Fig. 5-65):
      - Periods
      - Stylistic features
2E. Erechtheion, Acropolis, Athens, Greece (Fig. 5-52); Altar of Zeus, Pergamon, Turkey (Fig. 5-78):

- Periods
- Architectural features
- Stylistic features of sculpture
- Function & significance

2F. Alexandros of Antioc-h-on-the-Meander, Aphrodite (Venus de Milo) (Fig. 5-83); Sleeping satyr (Barberini Faun), from Rome, Italy (Fig. 5-84):

- Subjects
- Stylistic features

**Greek Sculpture Questions**

1. **What is Amphora?** (Be able to recognize its shape)
2. List four characteristics of a *dipylon vase*.
3. Why is the term “**Orientalizing**” used?
4. List three characteristics of *Corinthian pottery* from the Orientalizing Period.
5. Explain the techniques used in *Black Figure* style Greek pottery and the characteristics of *Black Figure* artist, Exekias.
6. What is the difference between Black Figure and Red Figure style pottery?
7. What development is representing figures on the curved surface of pots was *Euphronios* responsible for?
8. What is a genre scene?
9. What is a *Lekythoi*? List the advantages and disadvantages of *White Ground* vase painting technique.

**Chapter Questions**

1. The greatest Greek temple was the Parthenon, figure 5-1, it represent the effort of Greek architects to build a temple having perfect _______________. (105) Explain this concept.
2. How did the gods of the Greeks differ from Egyptian and Mesopotamian deities? (106)
3. What was the Athenian aim of achieving a balance of intellectual and physical discipline? (107)
4. Even though the Greeks invented democracy, what evidence is there that they were not democratic. (108)

**Geometric and Orientalizing Periods**

1. From where did the Greeks receive their inspiration during the Orientalizing period? (109)
2. What legendary artist’s name means “the skillful one?” The Greeks attributed him to almost all great works before artist names were recorded. (111)

**Archaic Period**

1. What are some of the ways that the Greek Kouros is like the Lady of Auxerre? (112)
2. What does the sculpture do in the Kroisos sculpture, figure 5-9, to make the man look more realistic? (113)
3. Why didn’t most of the earliest Greek temples survive? What materials did they use in later periods? (115)
4. Whereas temples in other cultures have been place for faithful followers worship, the ancient Greek temples were built _______. (115)
5. What does an *acropolis* mean? (117)

**Vase Painting**

1. What artist was most famous for the black figure technique? (120)
2. Compare and contrast black figure and red figure vase painting.
3. What artist is the master of the red figure technique, such as in 5-22? What period of art is this from? (122)
4. Why is the Temple of Aphaia not as heavy as the Temple of Hera? (123)
5. Compare the two dying warriors from the pediment of Temple of Aphaia, figures 5-27 & 2-28. Which of the two shows a less archaic and more classical figure? (124)

**Classical**

1. What historical event marks the beginning of the CLASSICAL era? (124)
2. The famous stance of this sculpture which now becomes commonplace in the CLASSICAL era is called c_____. (129)
3. Read the method in which a bronze sculpture is made on page 130. Most are not aware that it involves clay, wax, and bronze. Briefly describe stage 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this process.
3. Look at Polykleitos’ sculpture The Spear Bearer. Now read the insert on his prescription for the perfect statue on 132. What did he believe made a statue perfect? What was the Canon of Polykleitos?
4. What was the new canon of proportions for Lysippos? (147)

Hellenistic
1. Why is the Nike of Samothrace considered one of the best examples of Hellenistic art? (158)
2. Although the athlete is a common theme in Greek art, the Hellenistic era has no problem showing a very emotional and even defeated aspect to the athlete. Describe some of the flaws of the defeat on the Seated Boxer 5-86. (160)

Label Doric and Ionic orders from figure 5-13.

Label each for a Greek Temple Plan from figure 5-12.