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. Philosopher Pythagoras of Samos, believed that beauty resided in ___________ ____________. (105)

3. Many of the cultural values of the Greeks, especially the exaltation of humanity as the “__________ __ __ __________,” remain today fundamental tenets of Western civilization. (Memorize this!) (106)

4. The Greeks are mixture of ___________ and D ___________. (106)

5. When did the Greeks hold their first Olympics? (106)

6. How did the gods of the Greeks differ from Egyptian and Mesopotamian deities? (106)

7. What was the Athenian aim of achieving a balance of intellectual and physical discipline? (107)

8. Even though the Greeks invented democracy, what evidence is there that they were not democratic. (108)

**Geometric and Orientalizing Periods**

1. The huge mixing bowl in figure 5-2 is known as a K ___________. This style in early Greek Art is known as the G __________ period. Where was this found? (108)

2. Notice the horizontal bans, also known as a m ___________. (108)

3. In figure 5-3, the males are depicted ___________ just like they competed this way in the Olympic games.(109)

4. From where did the Greeks receive their inspiration during the Orientalizing period? (109)

5. How is figure 5-4 indicative of this influence? (109)

6. In figure 5-5, art historians call this type of vase decoration as __________ - __________ ___________.(111)

7. What is a kore? (111)

8. What legendary artist’s name means “the skillful one?” The Greeks attributed him to almost all great works before artist names were recorded. (111)

9. You can see that figure 5-6 looks much like the art of the _________. (111)

**Archaic Period**

1. What are the years of the Archaic period? (111)

2. What is a kouros? (112)

3. What are two major ways that the Greek Kouros such as in 5-7 differ from the Egyptian works such as Mentuemhet (figure 3-38)? (112)

4. What are some of the ways that the Greek Kouros is like the Lady of Auxerre? (112)

5. In figure 5-8, what is the unifying feature of this sculpture? (112)

6. What is the archaic smile? (112)

7. What does the sculpture do in the Kroisos sculpture, figure 5-9, to make the man look more realistic? (113)

8. What is a peplos? (114)

9. Why didn’t most of the earliest Greek temples survive? What materials did they use in later periods? (115)

10. Whereas temples in other cultures have been place for faithful followers worship, the ancient Greek temples were built ________. (115)

11. What does an acropolis mean? (117)

12. Classical Greek temples maintained a proportion of ______ : ______ length to width. (117)

13. What are treasuries? (119)

14. The treasury, figure 5-17, has had a continuous sculptured ________ around all four sides. (119)

**Vase Painting**

1. What artist was most famous for the black figure technique? (120)

2. In figure 5-20, how has he complimented the shape of the vase with the design? (121)

3. What is a bi-lingual vase? (121)

4. The black figured technique precedes the red figured technique. What is the major difference between the two?

5. What artist is the master of the red figure technique, such as in 5-22? What period of art is this from? (122)

6. In figure 5-23, how did the artist paint the torsos of the figures? (123)

7. Why is the Temple of Aphaia not as heavy as the Temple of Hera? (123)

8. It is amazing what a decade can do! 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)
Label each for a Greek Temple Plan from figure 5-12.

Label each item for the Doric and Ionic orders from figure 5-13

Draw a line down the middle of the page. Write Doric and Ionic on each side and list five examples of characteristics of the two types of order.

Draw a picture of each vase and label them.