

Ancient Greece - God's, Heroes, and Athletes

Gardner's Chapter 5

1. Define humanism.
2. What are city-states? Name three Greek city-states.
3. What event defined the first Greek-speaking states?
4. Name four important events/people of ancient Athens.
5. Why was Greek history revised after the 19th century? How was the Greek idea of democracy different in practice?
6. Why was a certain period of Greek history called the "Dark Age"?
7. Why was the 8th century BCE important?
8. What does Orientilizing mean?
9. What was the first period of renewed Greek art?
10. How was the Dipylon krater's (p. 108) figures similar to Aegean figures of the Cyclades?
11. Define meander.
12. Write out 3 stories about Hercules.
13. What is the function of a kore? Give an example of an early kore.
14. What is the Daedalus style? Who influenced this style?
15. How are the statues by Dadaelus similar to Egyptian statues?
16. What were the purposes of the koroi?

17. How were the Greek koros different from Egyptian statues? Why?
18. Why are the Archaic koroi not considered portraits?
19. How is the Peplos Kore different from previous Greek statues? Compare the differences of this statue with the Lady of Auxerre.
20. How was early Greek architecture influenced by the Egyptians?
21. Why were Greek temples elevated?
22. How does the idea of proportion dictate the structure of Greek architecture?
23. Describe how parts of Greek temples are different from Egyptian temples?
24. Describe the first Greek temple order. Why might the Greeks have created this order?
25. Why was the pediment considered a problem? How was that 'problem' solved?
26. What vase was considered an early masterpiece of black figure painting?
27. How were the figures on this vase similar to Egyptian painting?
28. Who was the great master of black figure painting? Why was he considered such a master?
29. What is bilingual painting? Who is responsible for creating this technique?
30. Define foreshortening. Describe an example.
31. What temple was considered a transition from the Archaic to the Classical period? Why?
32. Compare the two dying warriors on page 126. How is one an advancement over the other?
33. What event began the Classical Age? What was the attitude that helped determine their victory?

34. List four philosophers, dramatists and statesman from this period.
35. How was the Temple of Zeus different from the second Temple of Hera?
36. What was the narrative on the metope of the Temple of Zeus?
37. What is the significance of the Kritios (Kritian) boy? How is it different from earlier Archaic figures?
38. How is the Riace Warrior an advancement on the Kritios boy? Why is the technique of the bronze Riace Warrior important?
39. How is the bronze figure of Zeus different from the Riace Warrior?
40. Describe hollow-casting bronze statues.
41. How is the action pose in the Discus Thrower different than his expression?
42. Describe the Doryphoros. What art history terms describe this figure?
43. What is the Acropolis? Which ruler was involved in its creation? Why were the Athenians and other members of the Delphian League in opposition to the rebuilding of the Acropolis?
44. Describe the Parthenon using specific terms and the correct order. Why is it considered the 'ideal' temple?
45. What is the ratio or equation of the symmetria for the ideal Greek temple?
46. Why is the Parthenon considered irregular?

47. Why was Lord Elgin considered important for the Acropolis?
48. Describe the Athena Parthenos. What figure is she holding and why? List some of the symbols / narratives found on this sculpture.
49. Why was the Parthenon's pediment considered important to future sculptors?
50. What was the function of the Erechtheion? Why is this temple considered unique?
51. Compare the caryatids on the Erechtheion with the columns on the Parthenon.
52. How was the function of the Temple of Athene Nike different from previous temples?
53. Describe Nike Adjusting Her Sandal relief. Why was it carved this way?
54. How was the 4th c. BCE different from the 5th c. BCE?
55. Why is the Aphrodite of Knidos considered important? How is the figure different from earlier representations of women?
56. Compare Praxiteles' Hermes with Polykleitos' Doryphoros. How is the carving of the figure different?
57. Describe the Weary Herakles.
58. Why might the Roman copy of the Alexander bust considered the best representation of Lysippos' original?
59. What is a mosaic? Write out the credit line of an example.

60. Describe the Alexander mosaic's style and subject. Why might it be considered important?
61. How was Greek theater different from today's theater?
62. Describe the Epidaurous Theater.
63. Compare Corinthian column to Ionic and Doric. How are each different?
64. List the dates for the beginning and ending of the Hellenistic period. What events coincide with these dates?
65. Why is the Altar of Zeus at Pergamon considered the most important Hellenistic monument?
66. What is the metaphor of the Altar of Zeus?
67. Describe the Nike of Samothrace.
68. Describe the subject of the Venus de Milo.
69. List how Hellenistic art was different from the Classical period. Why did Hellenistic artists portray the figures that they did?
70. What makes the Laocoon Sculpture Hellenistic? What is the subject of this sculpture?

VOCABULARY: Greek Art

1. All major Greek gods: list 12 with one, two word association for each

2. Geometric period

3. Krater

4. Amphora

5. meander *or* key pattern

6. *kore*

7. Daedalic

8. *Kouros*

9. Archaic smile

10. Encaustic

11. *Peplos*

12. cult statue

13. Doric and Ionic orders: describe, draw

14. Caryatids

15. Peripteral

16. Entasis

17. Gorgon

18. Gigantomachy
19. black-figure painting
20. incise
21. red-figure painting
22. Thermopylae
23. Marathon
24. *Contrapposto*
25. bronze hollow-casting
26. Polykleitos
27. canon of proportions
28. acropolis
29. Delian League
30. *Symmetria*
31. Chryselephantine
32. Athena Parthenos