



Ancient Greek art: An overview.

Dimitris Plantzos
University of Athens

Course structure

1. *Techne*: what is 'Greek' about Greek art? (29/2)

Section 1: Early Greece, ca. 1200-480 BCE

1. *Sema*: commemorating the dead in Early Greece. (7/3)
2. *Anathema*: gifts to the gods in Greek sanctuaries. (14/3)
3. *Agalma*: pleasing immortals and mortals alike. (21/3)
4. *Kerameus*: the art of Greek pottery. (28/3)

No class April 4, "de-brief" class April 11

Section 2: Classical Greece, ca. 480-336 BCE

1. *Mimesis*: nature as aesthetic ideal. (18/4)
2. *Hieron*: visiting a Greek sanctuary. (25/4)
3. *Skiagraphia*: painting with shadows. (16/5)

Section 2: Art in the Hellenistic World, ca. 336-30 BCE

1. *Pathos*: sculpture in the Hellenistic period. (23/5)
2. *Eikon*: immortalising the mortals. (30/5)

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[σκιαγραφία] *skiagraphia*

Lecture 8

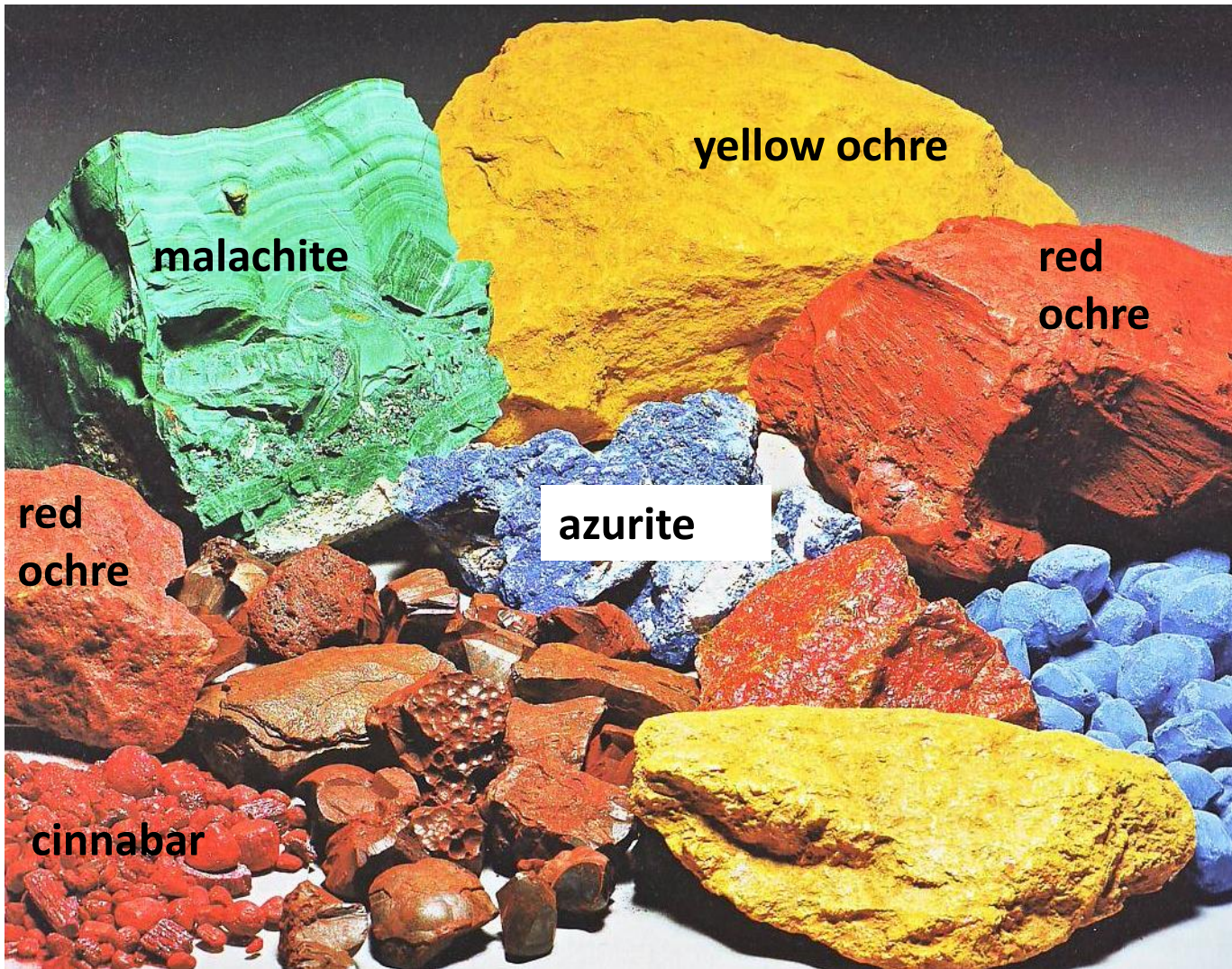
Skiagraphia:

painting with shadows.

Reading:

- Plantzos 2016: pp. 180-185, 210-214.





malachite

yellow ochre

red
ochre

azurite

red
ochre

cinnabar

Egyptian
blue









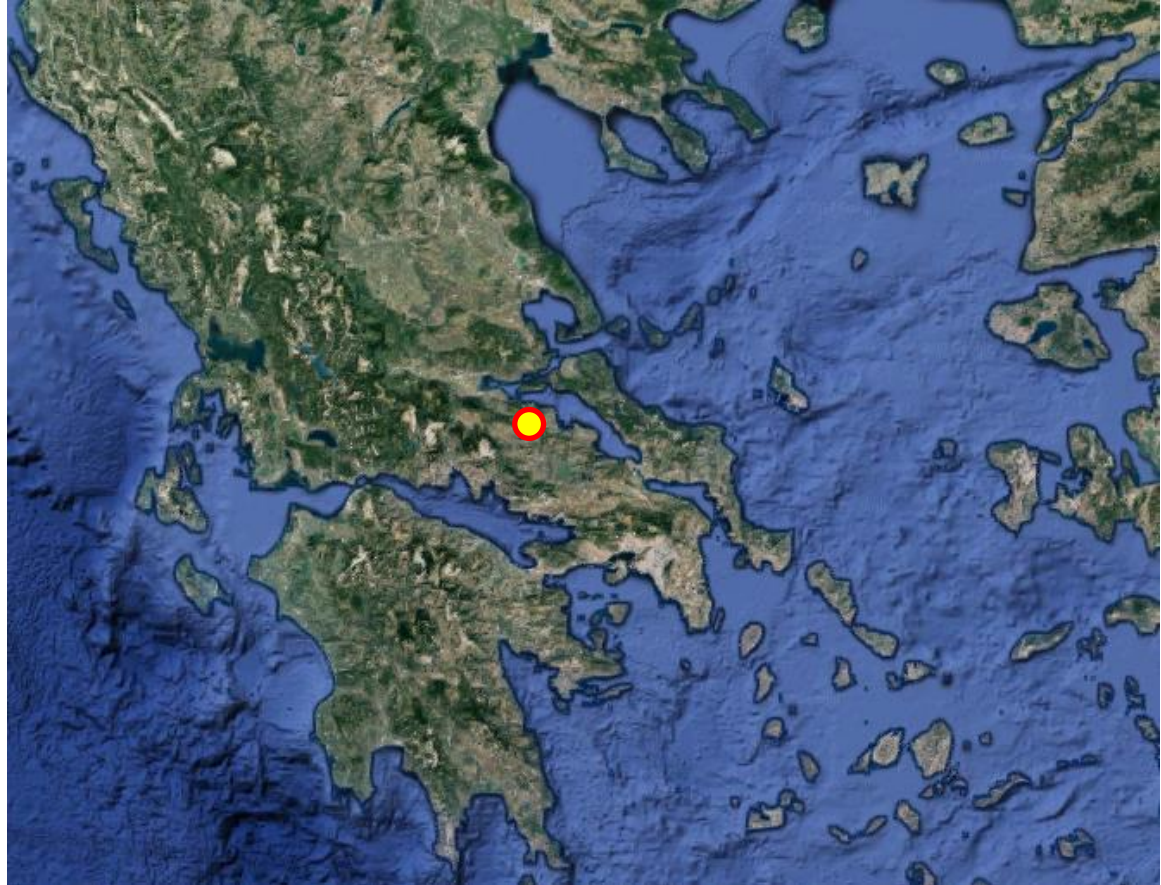


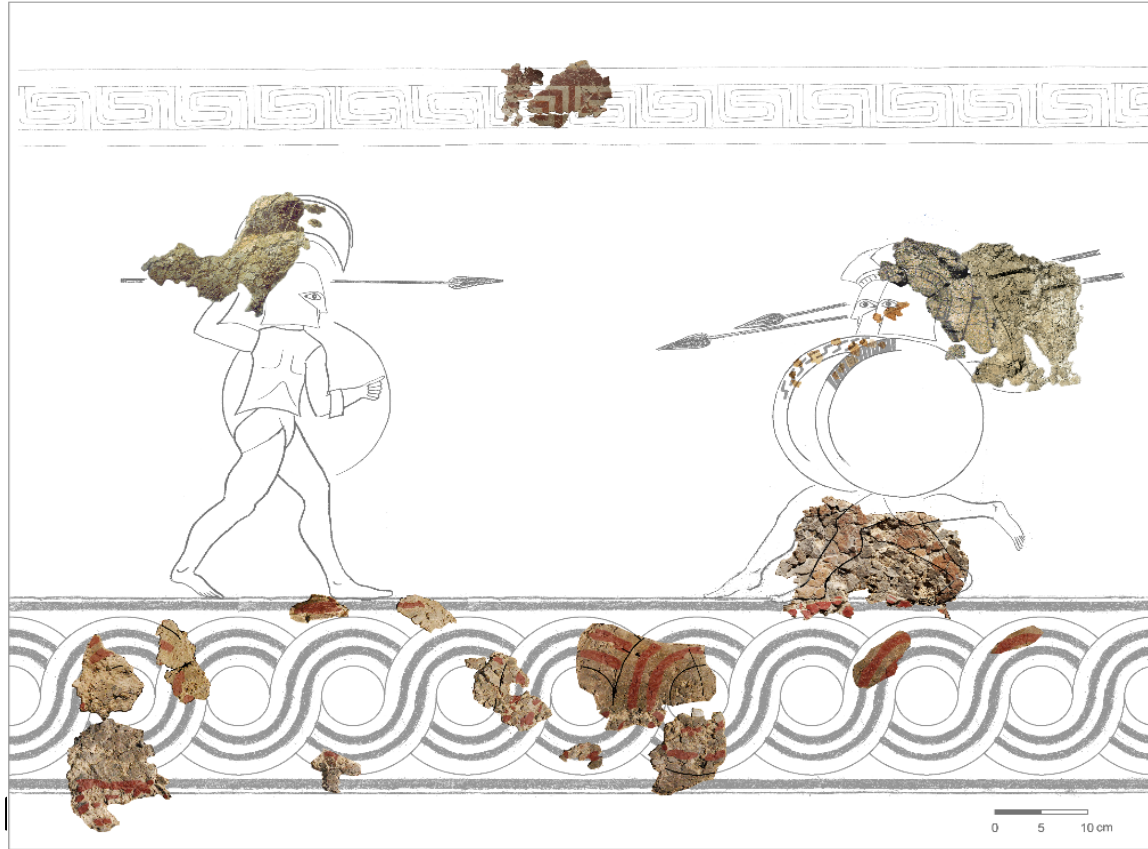




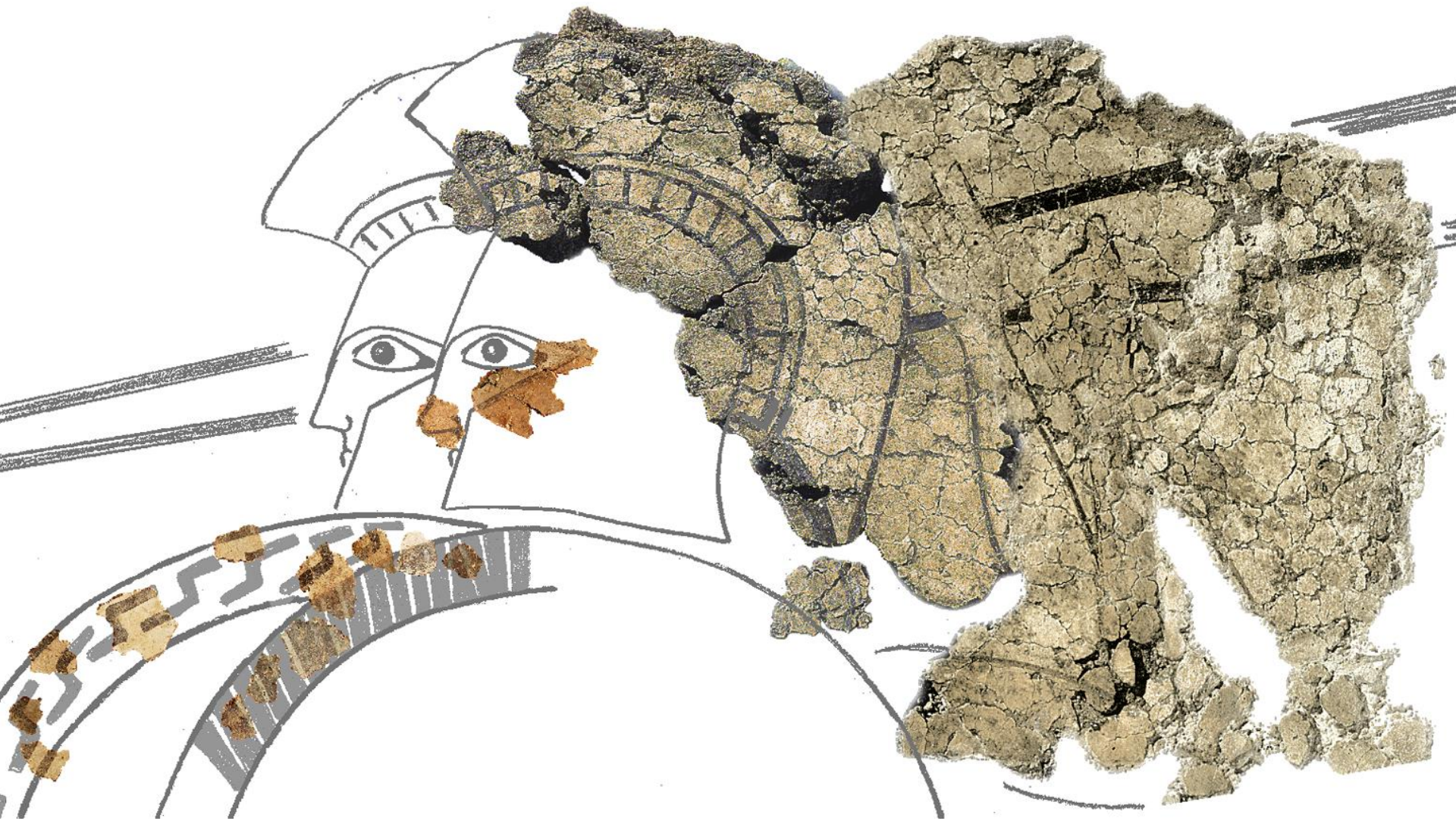
Eduard Daega,
The Invention of Painting
(1832)

Kalapodi, Phthiotis
7th c. BCE
Temple of Apollo at Abai.





Kalapodi,
7th c. BCE
Temple of Apollo at Abai.

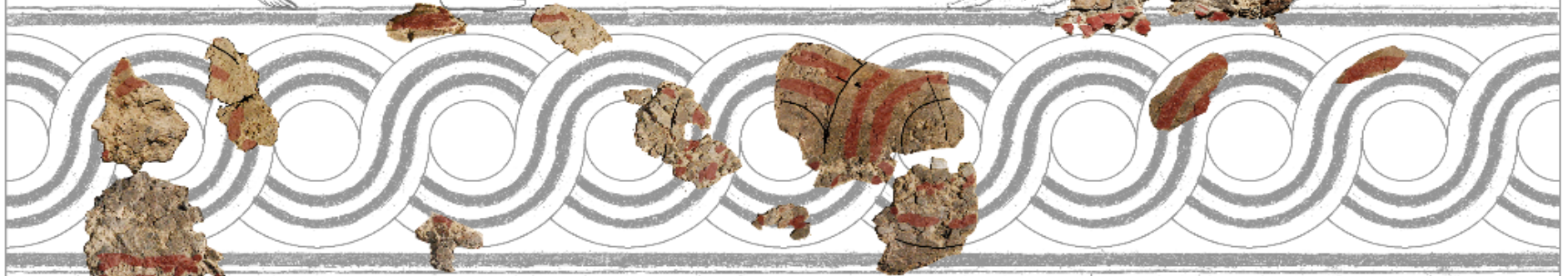
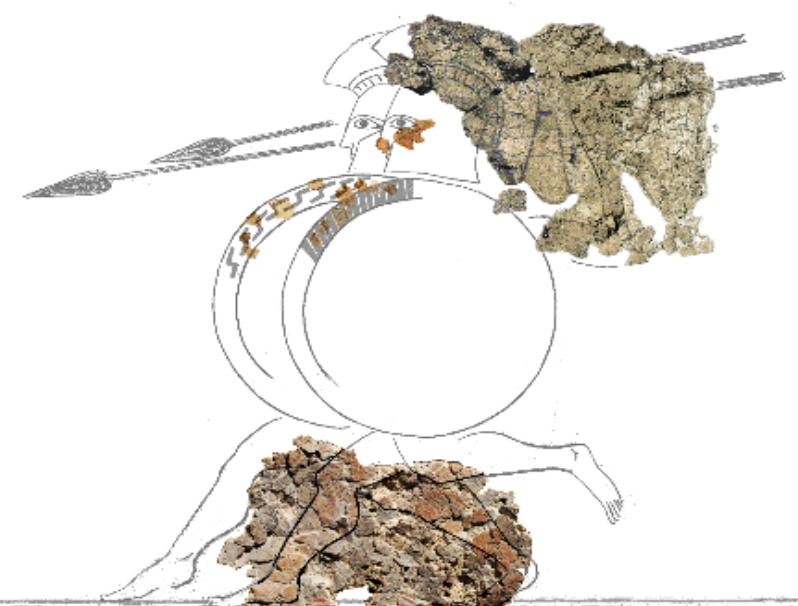


Corinth, c. 650-640 BCE

Chigi vase: a polychrome wine pitcher.

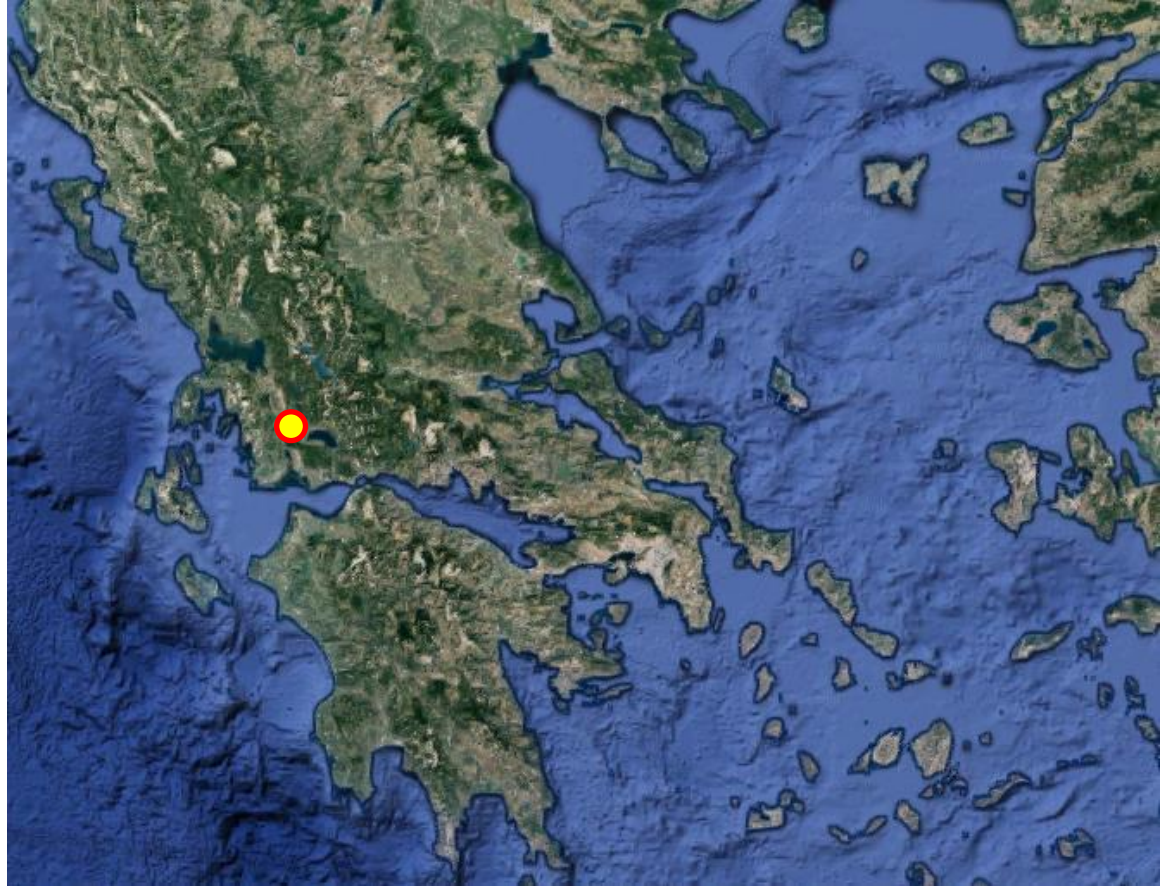


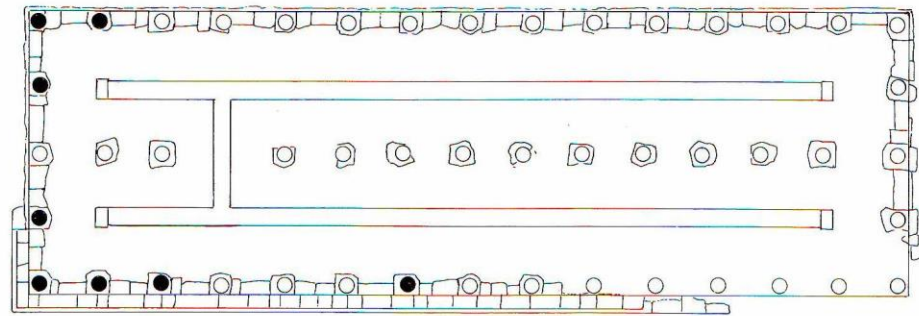
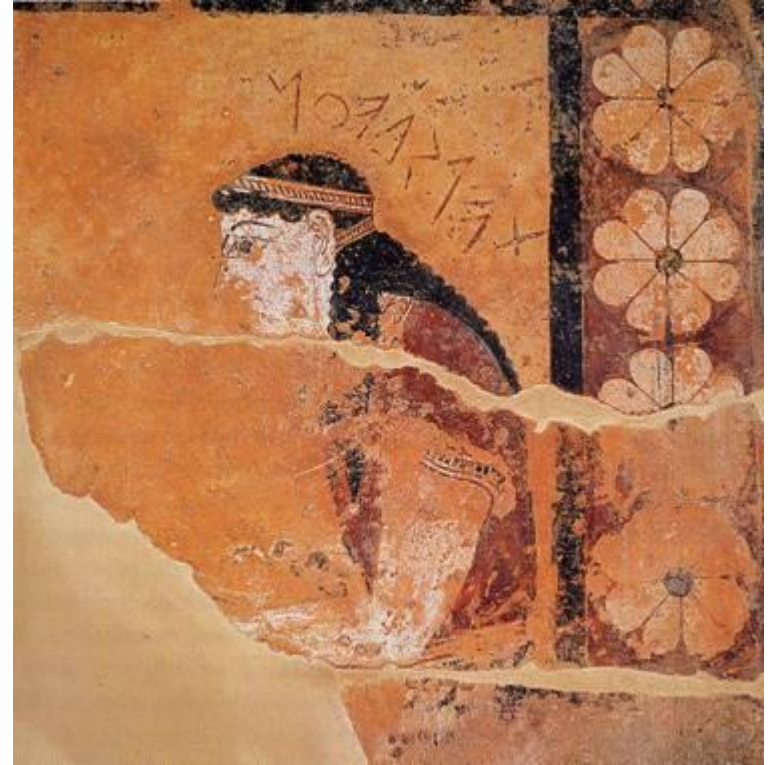
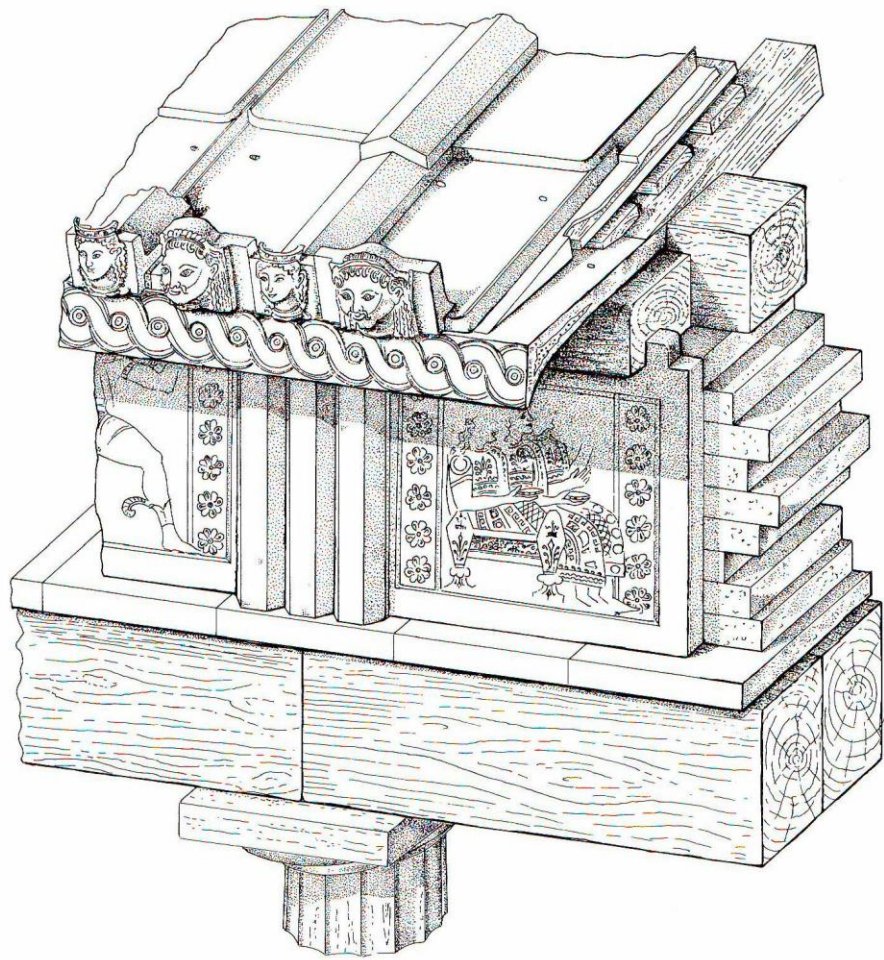




0 5 10 cm

**Temple of Apollo
Thermos (Aitolia)
7th c. BCE**





**Thermon (Aetolia),
Painted clay metopes.
Late 7th c. BCE**

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Painted clay metopes.
Late 7th c. BCE**





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Painted clay metopes.
Late 7th c. BCE**

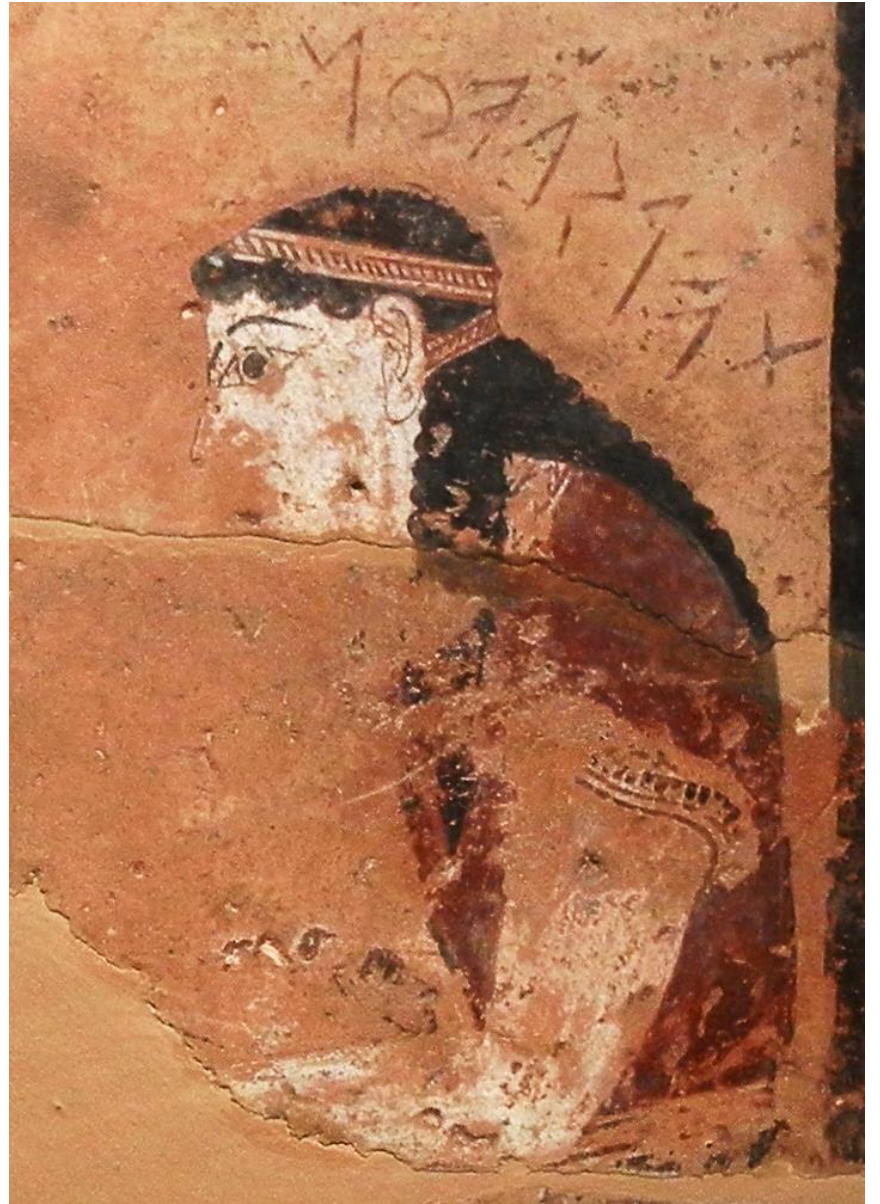
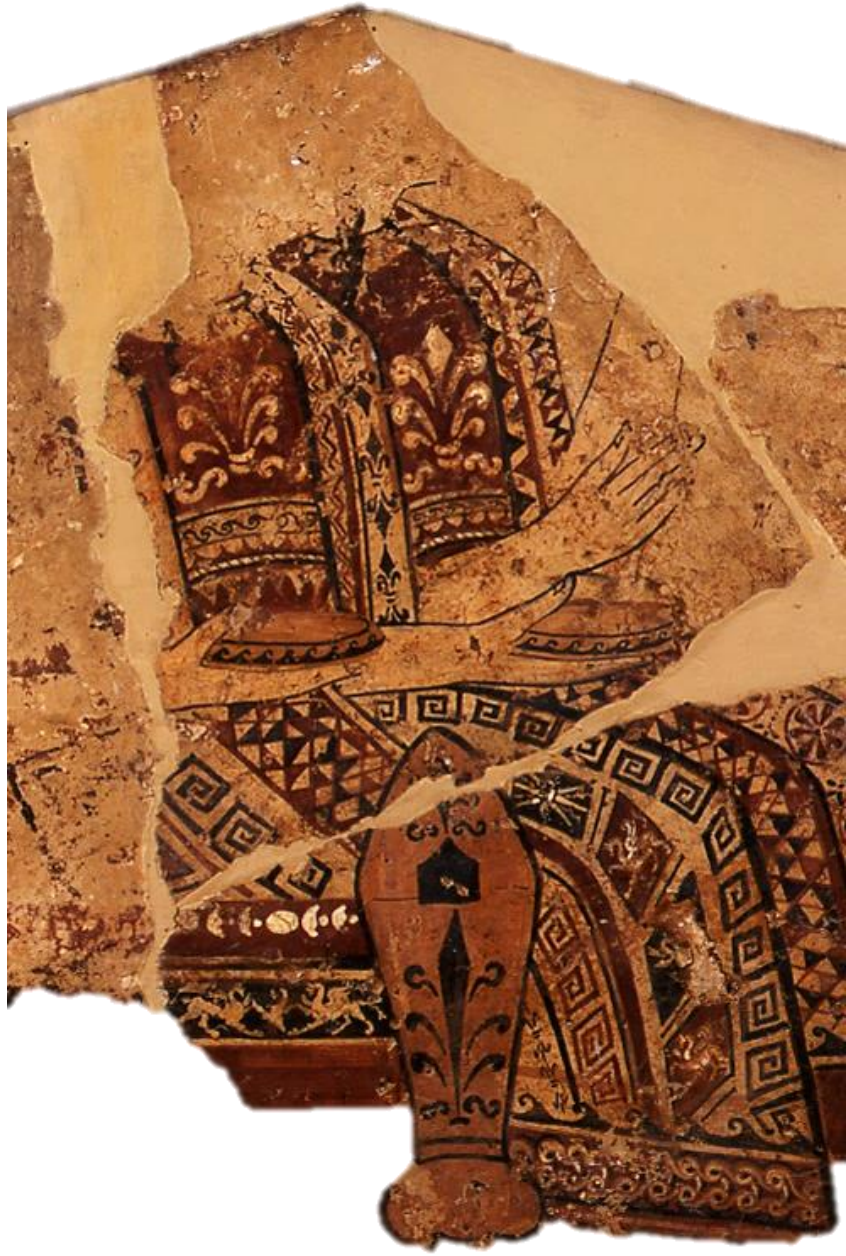




**Thermon (Aetolia),
Painted clay metopes.
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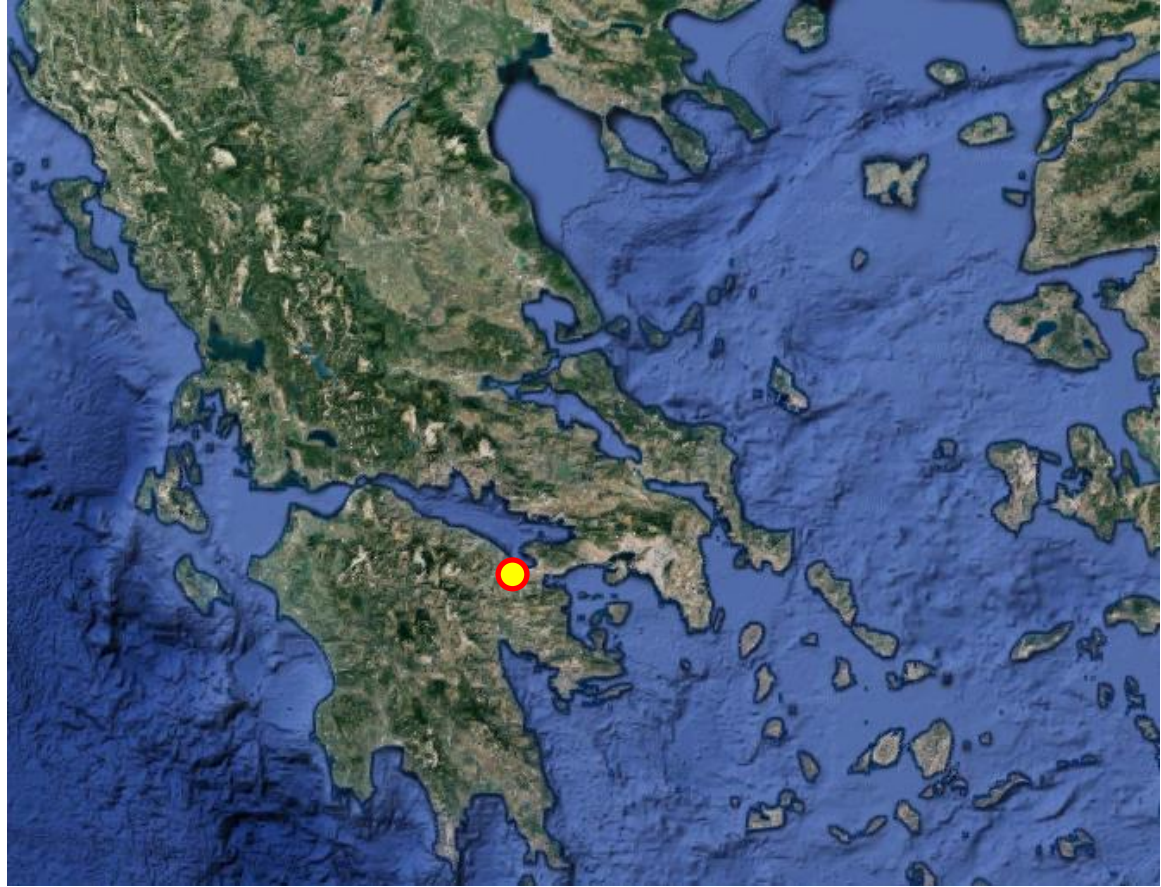






Corinthian krater.
6th c. BCE.

**Pitsas Cave
(Corinth)
6th c. BCE**





ΒΥΦΙΔΕΚΑ
ΒΥΦΟΤΕΜ

ΒΡΟΙ ΑΔ

ΠΡΕΝΘΟΝ



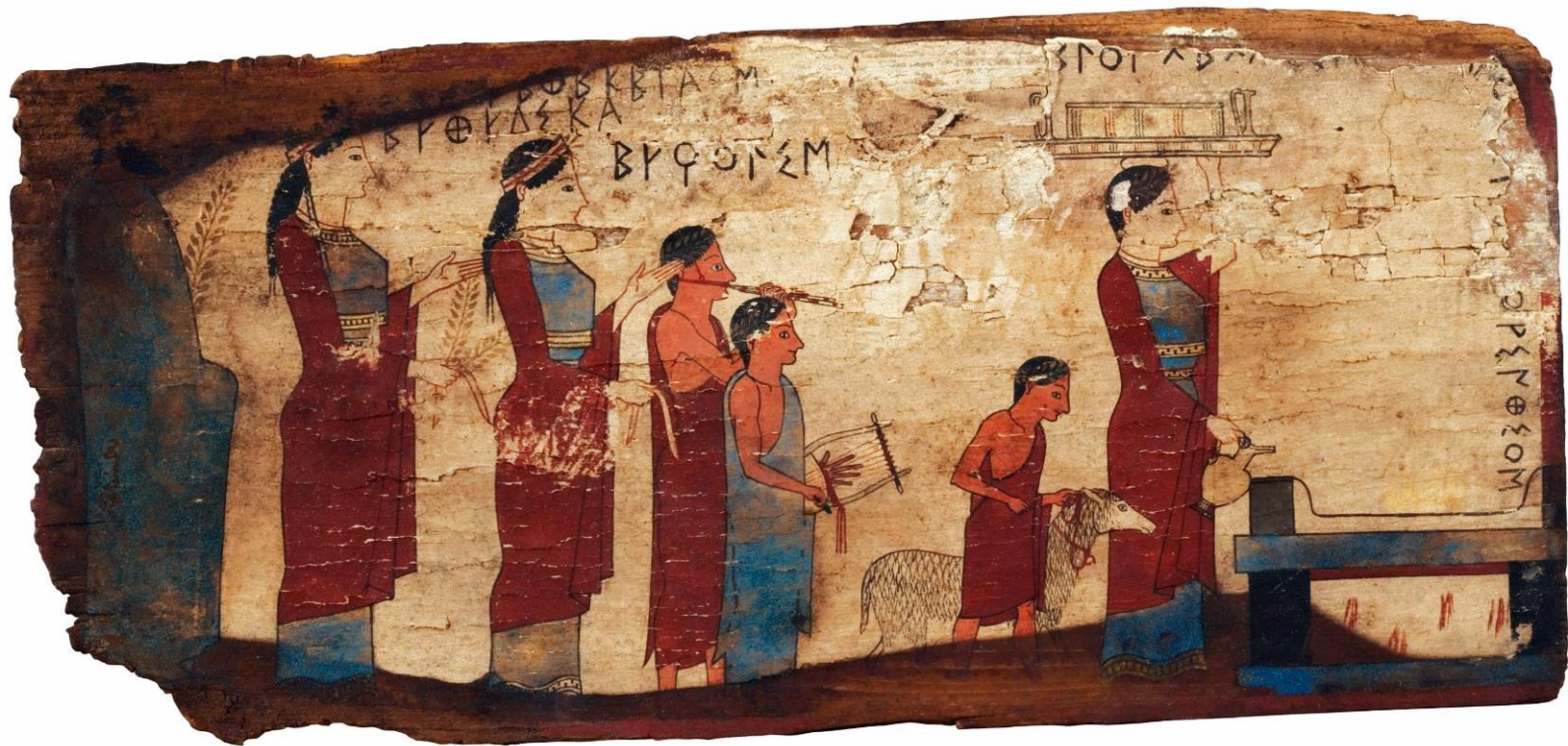
Pitsas (Corinth)
Wooden plaque
Sacrifice scene
c. 540 BCE



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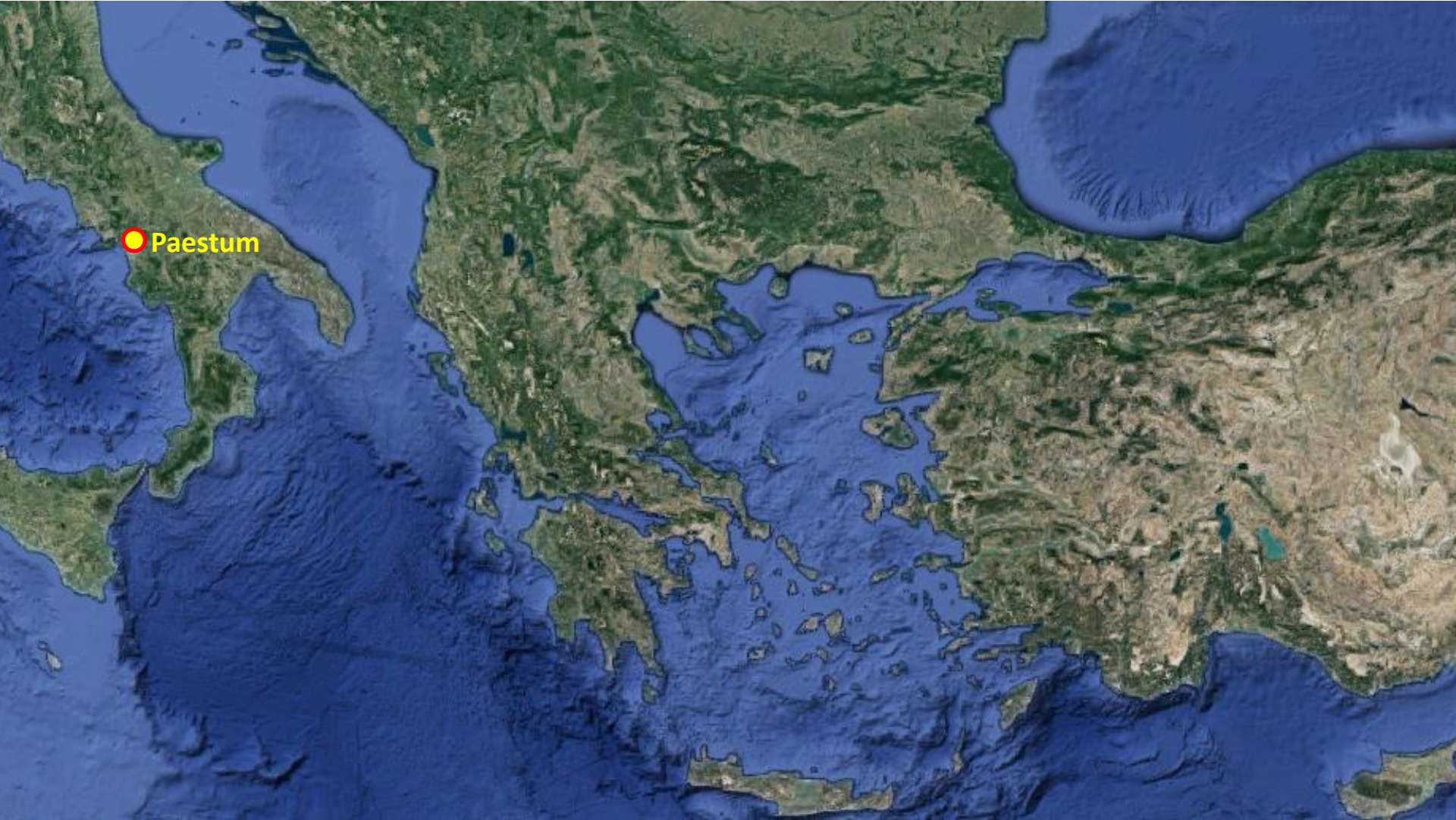
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Pitsas (Corinth)
Wooden plaque
Ritual scene
c. 560 BCE

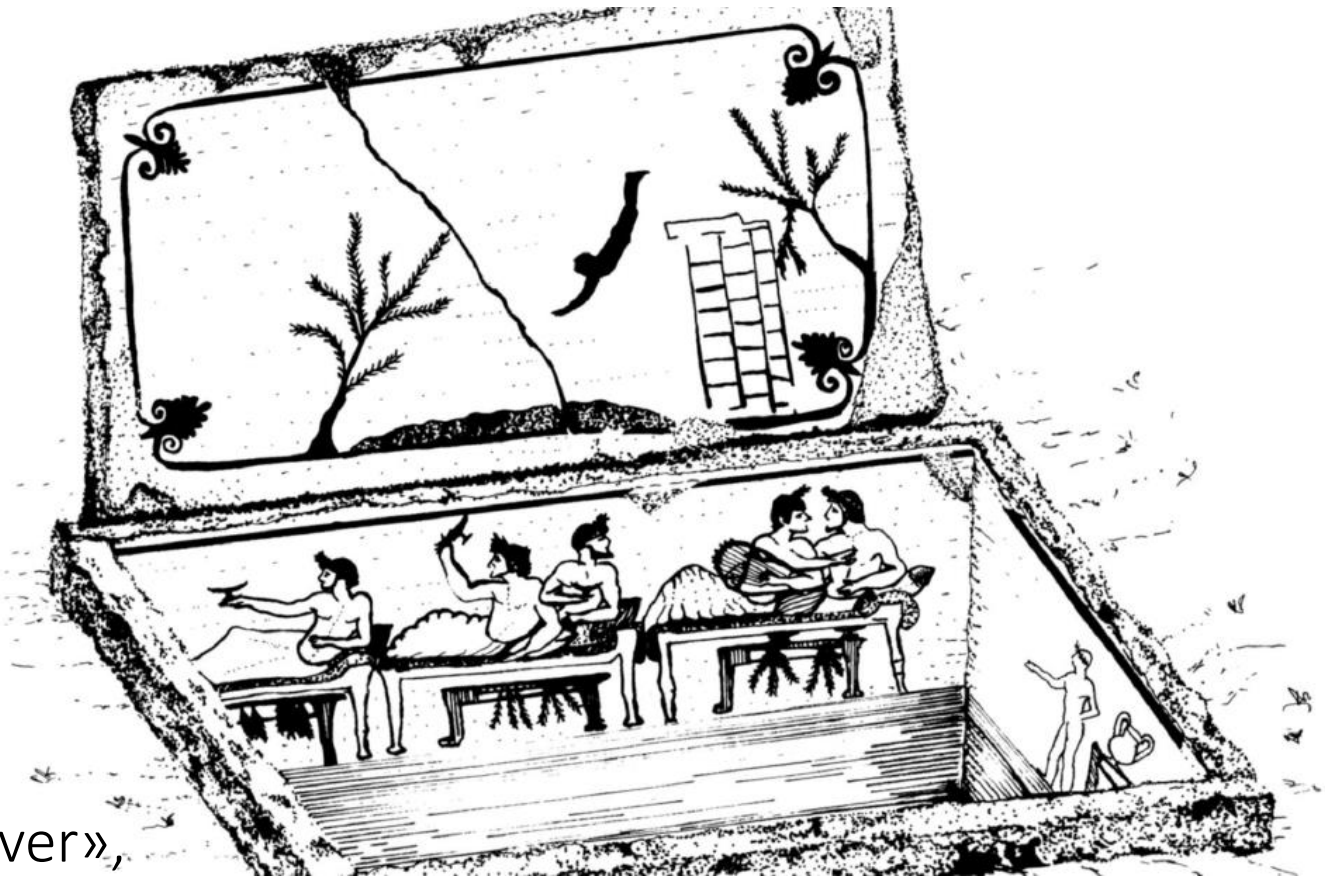








● Paestum



Tomb of the «Diver»,
Paestum (Italy).
c. 480-470 BCE.



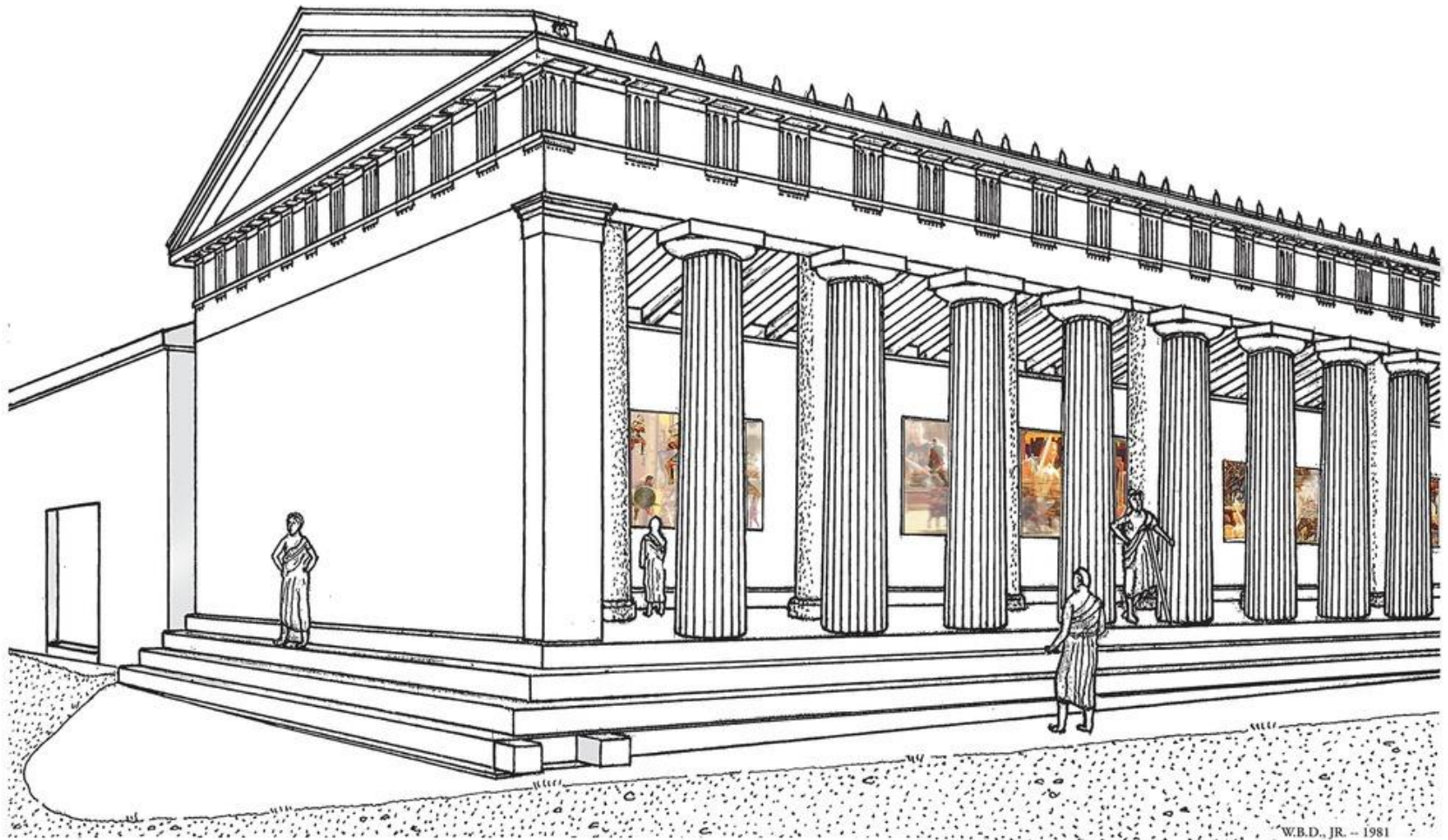




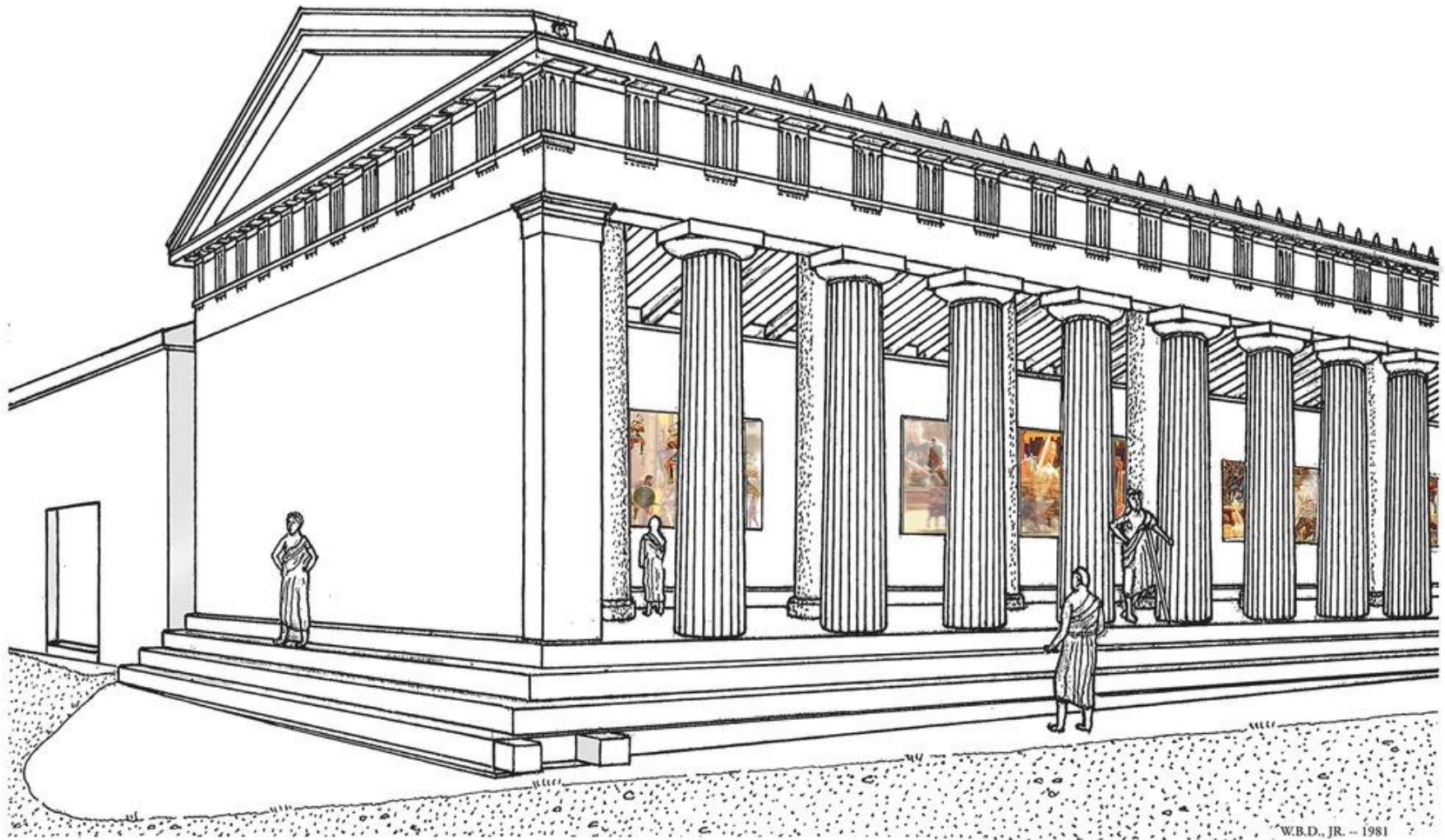


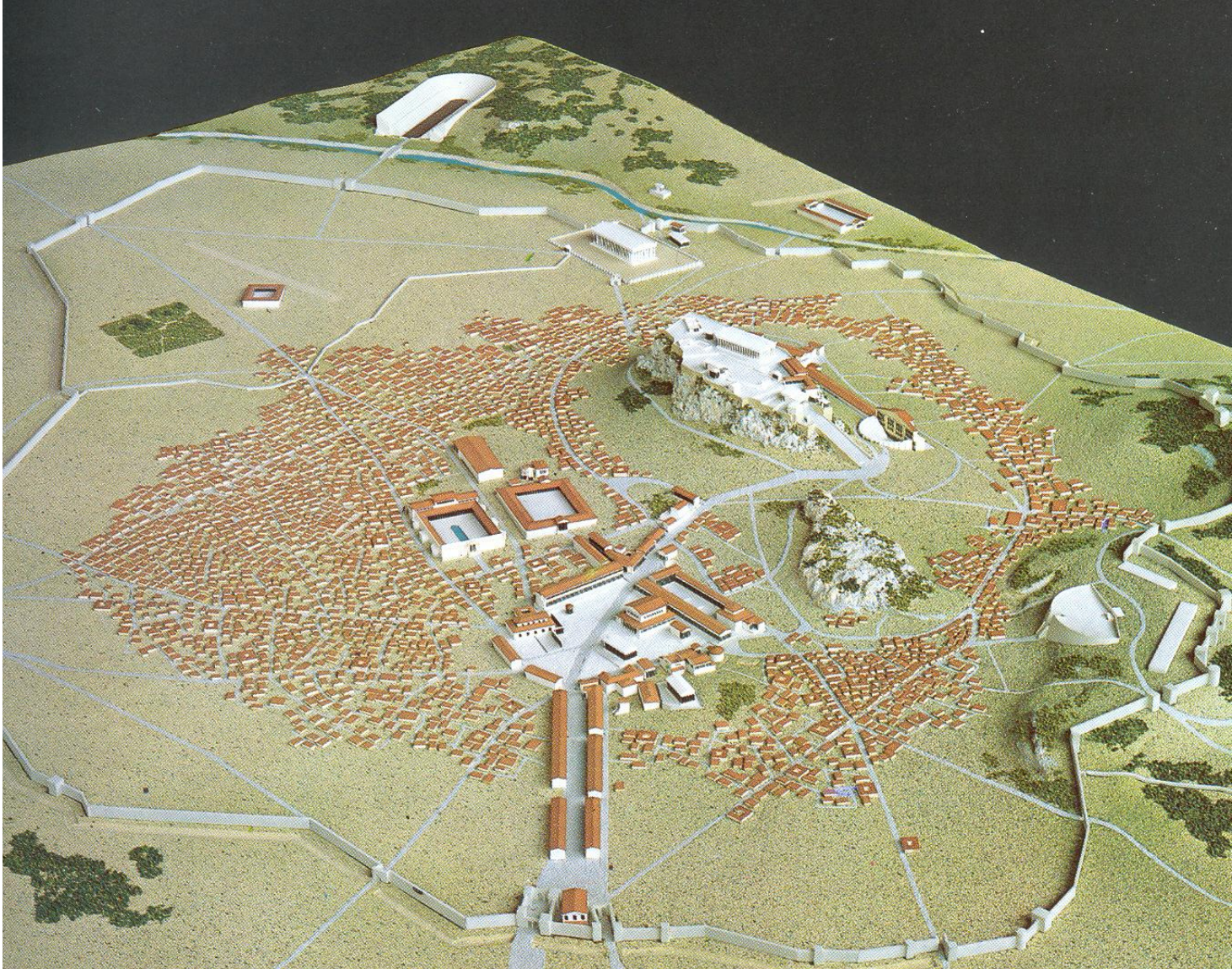


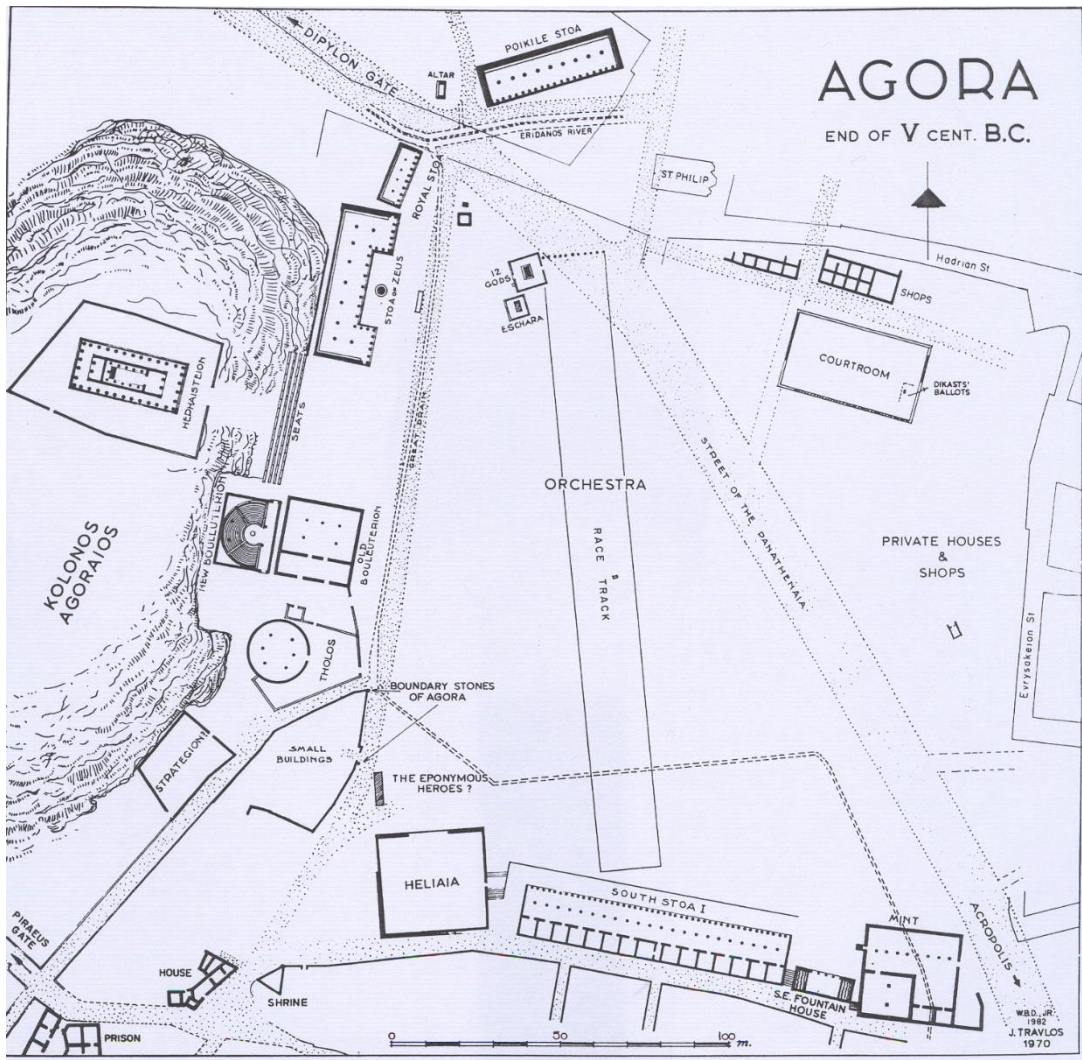
Panainos (mid-5th c. BCE):



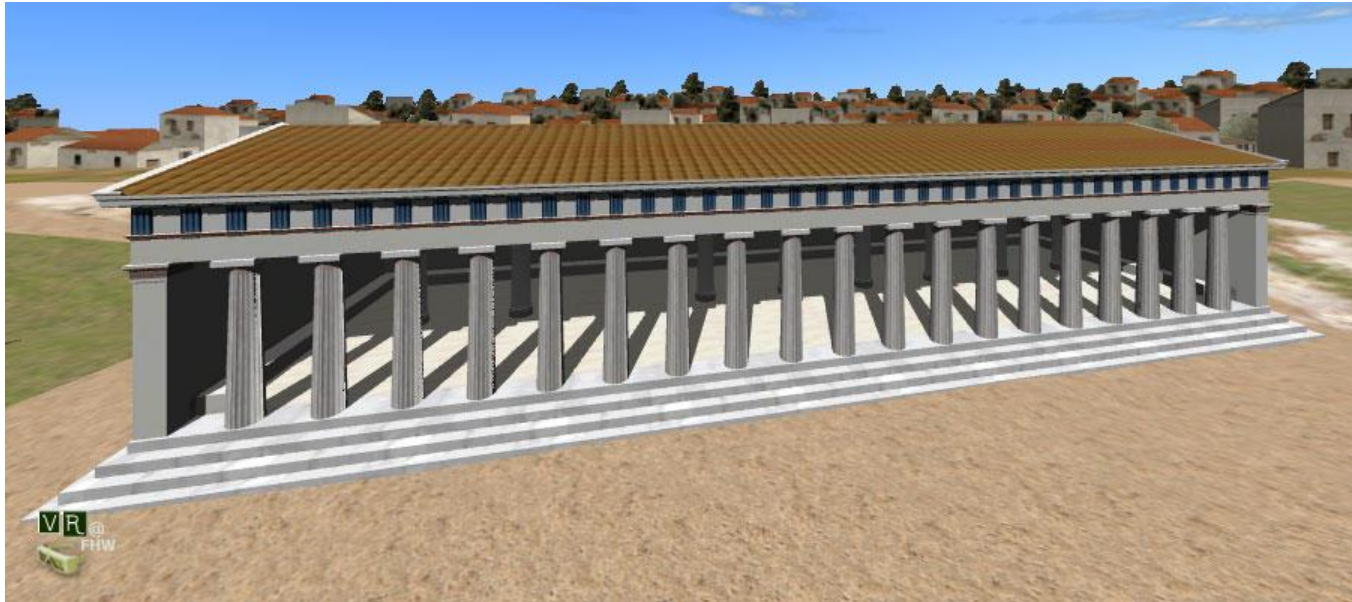
Polygnotos from Thasos:



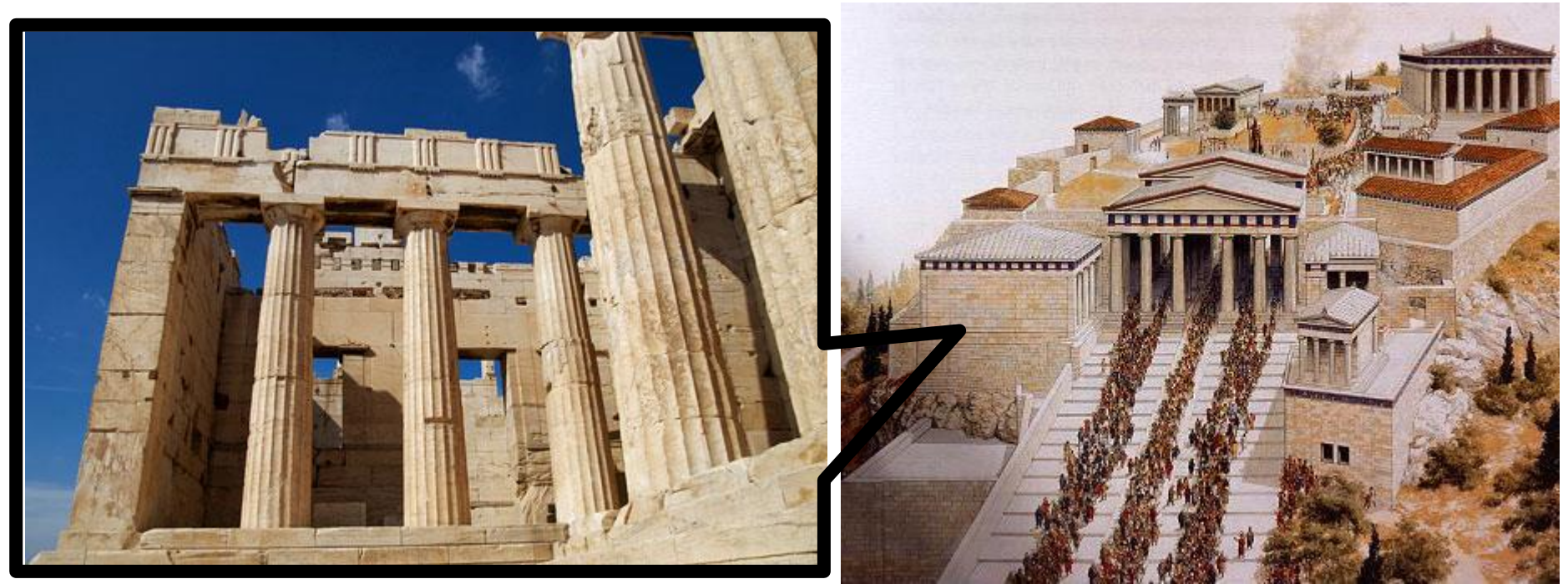


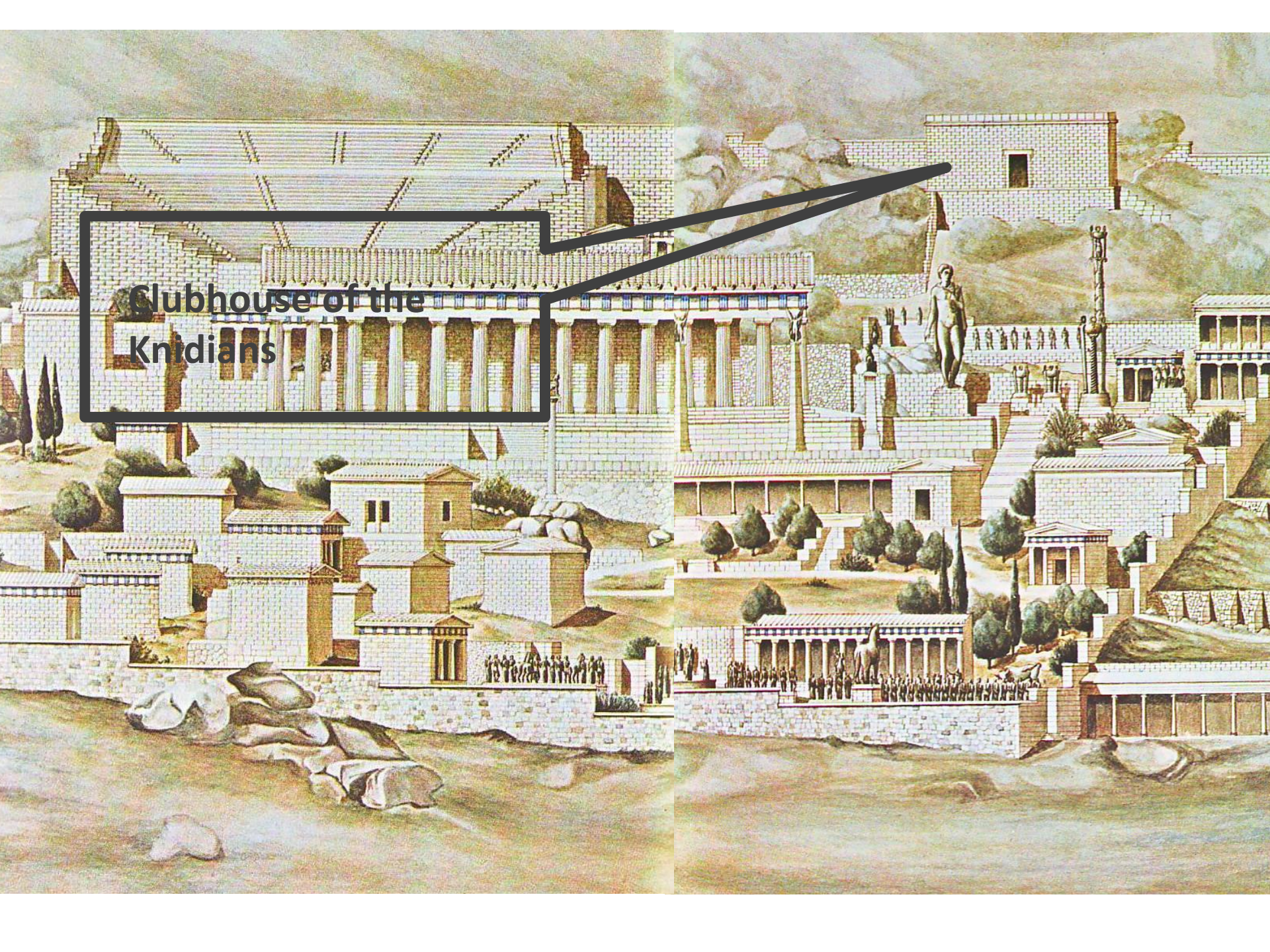




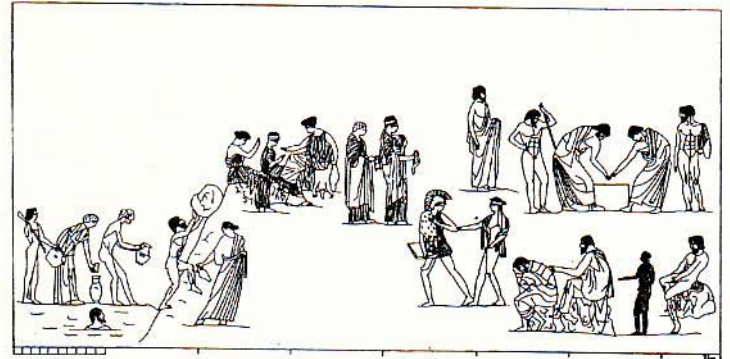
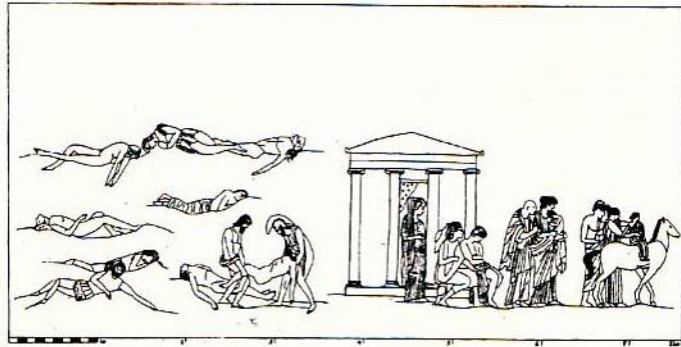
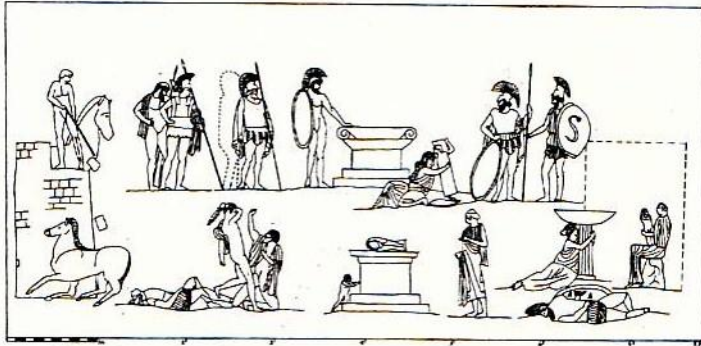
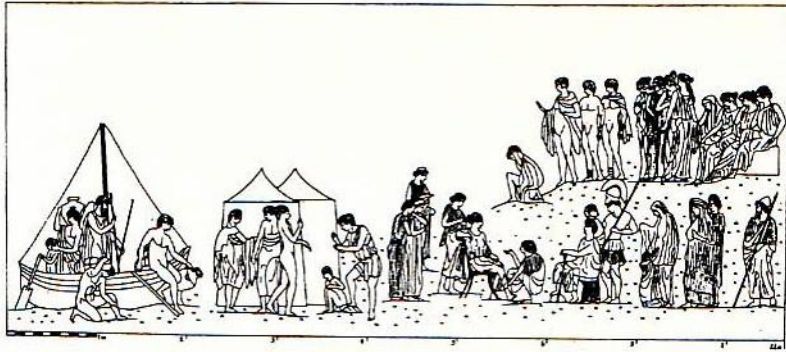


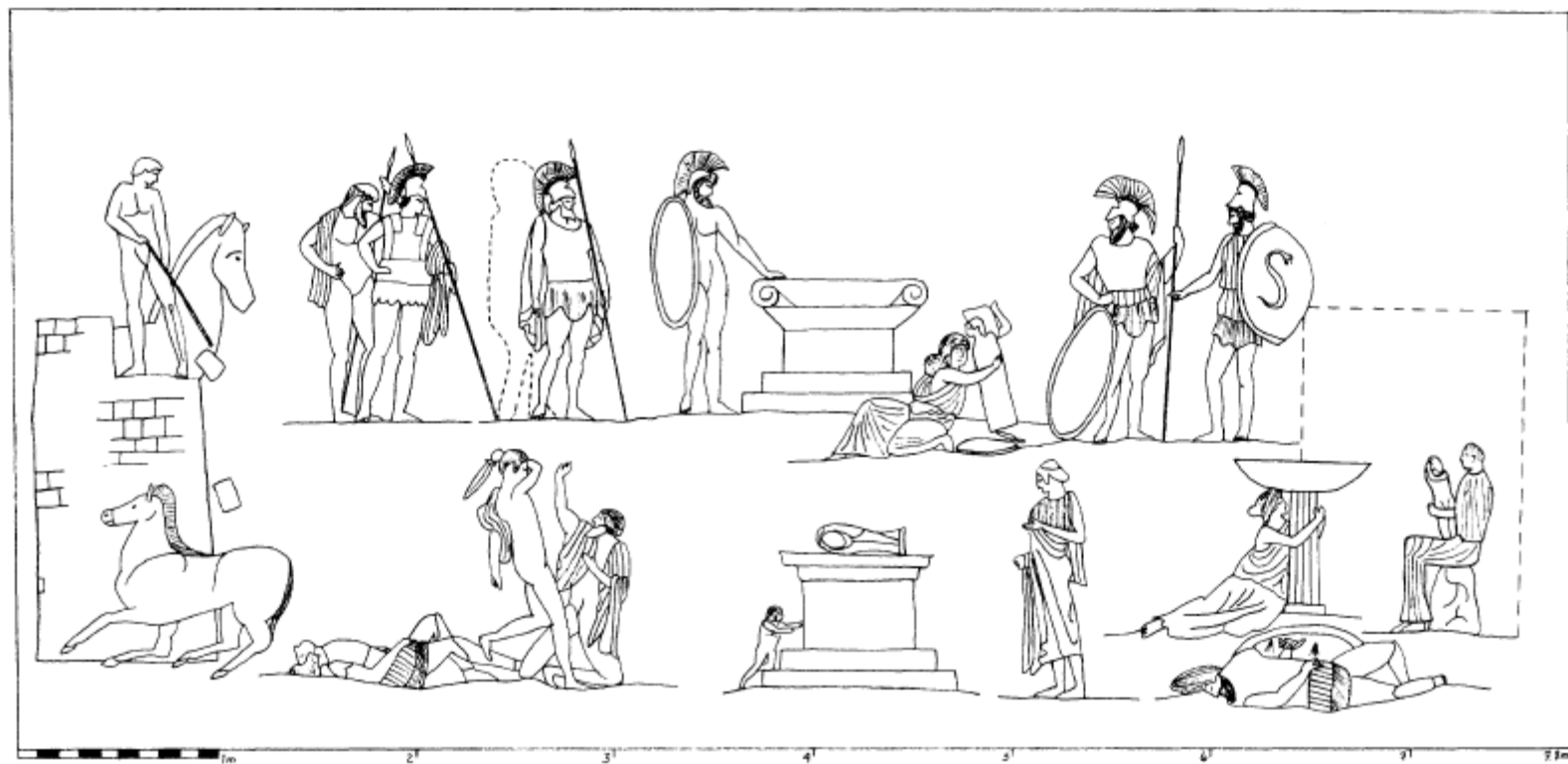
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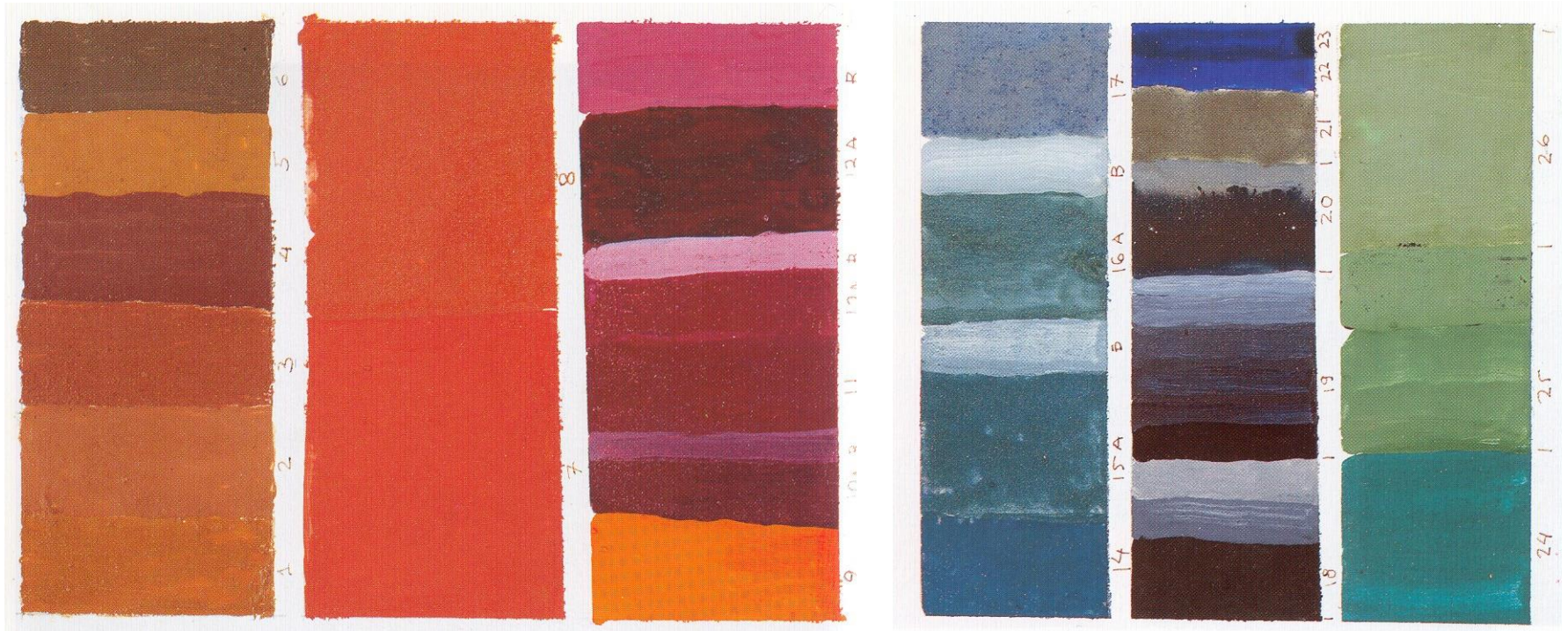


**Clubhouse of the
Knidians**

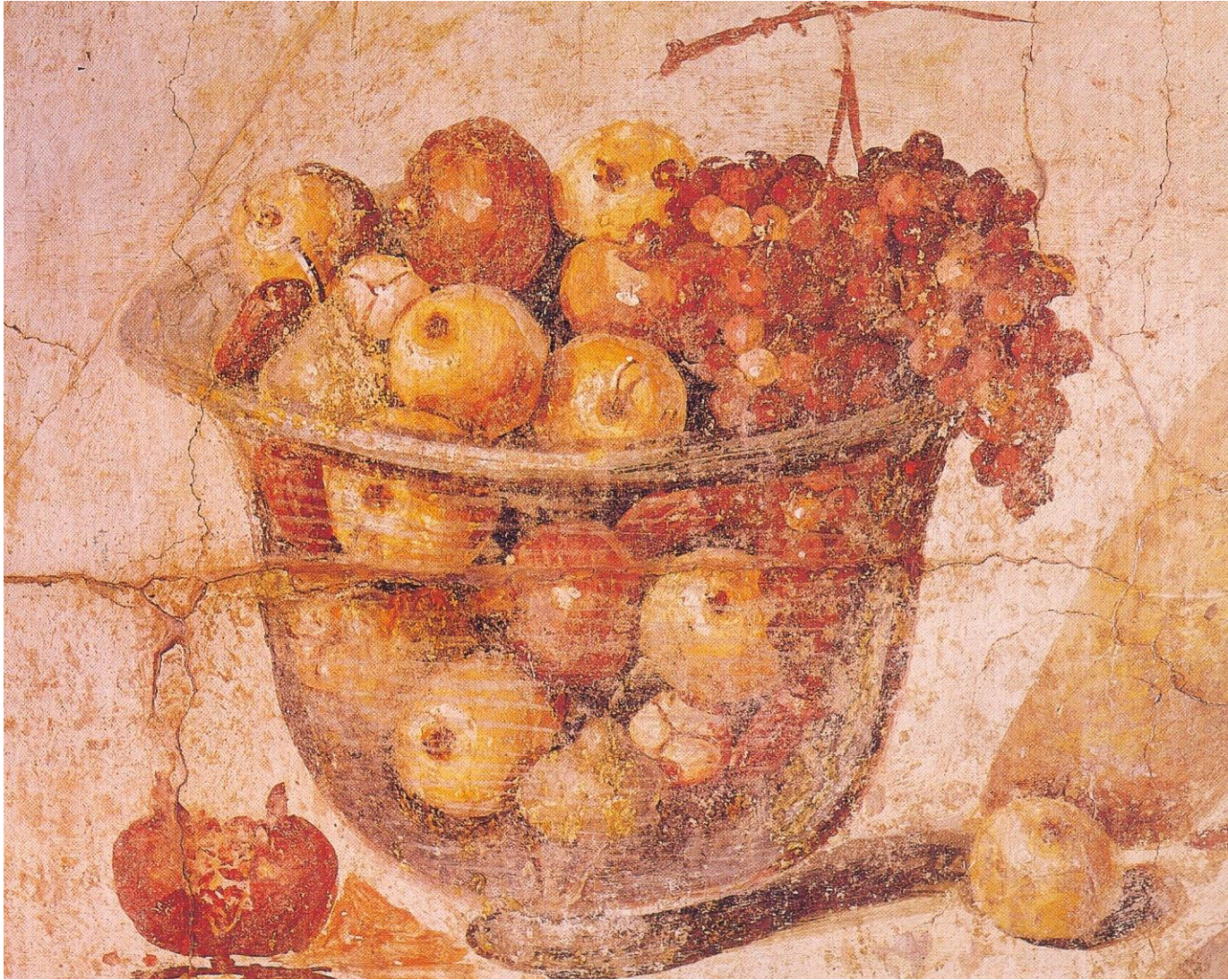




Apollodoros *skiagraphos*







Skenographia:



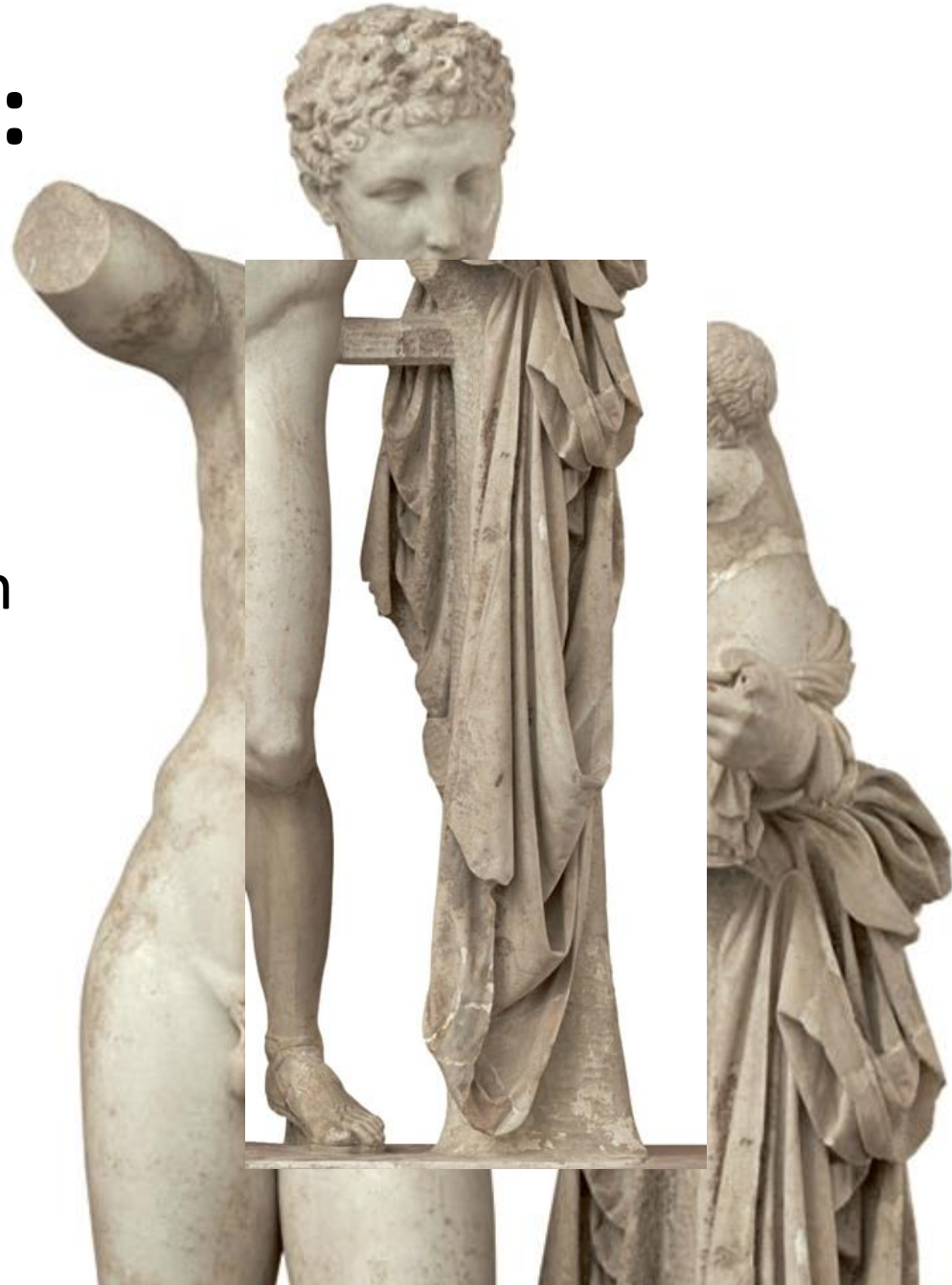


Pamphilos (4th c. BCE):

- From Sikyon or Amphipolis
- The first artist who to study arithmetic and geometry in order to perfect his art
- Charged high tuition fees
- *On Draughtsmanship*
- *On Painting and Illustrious Painters*

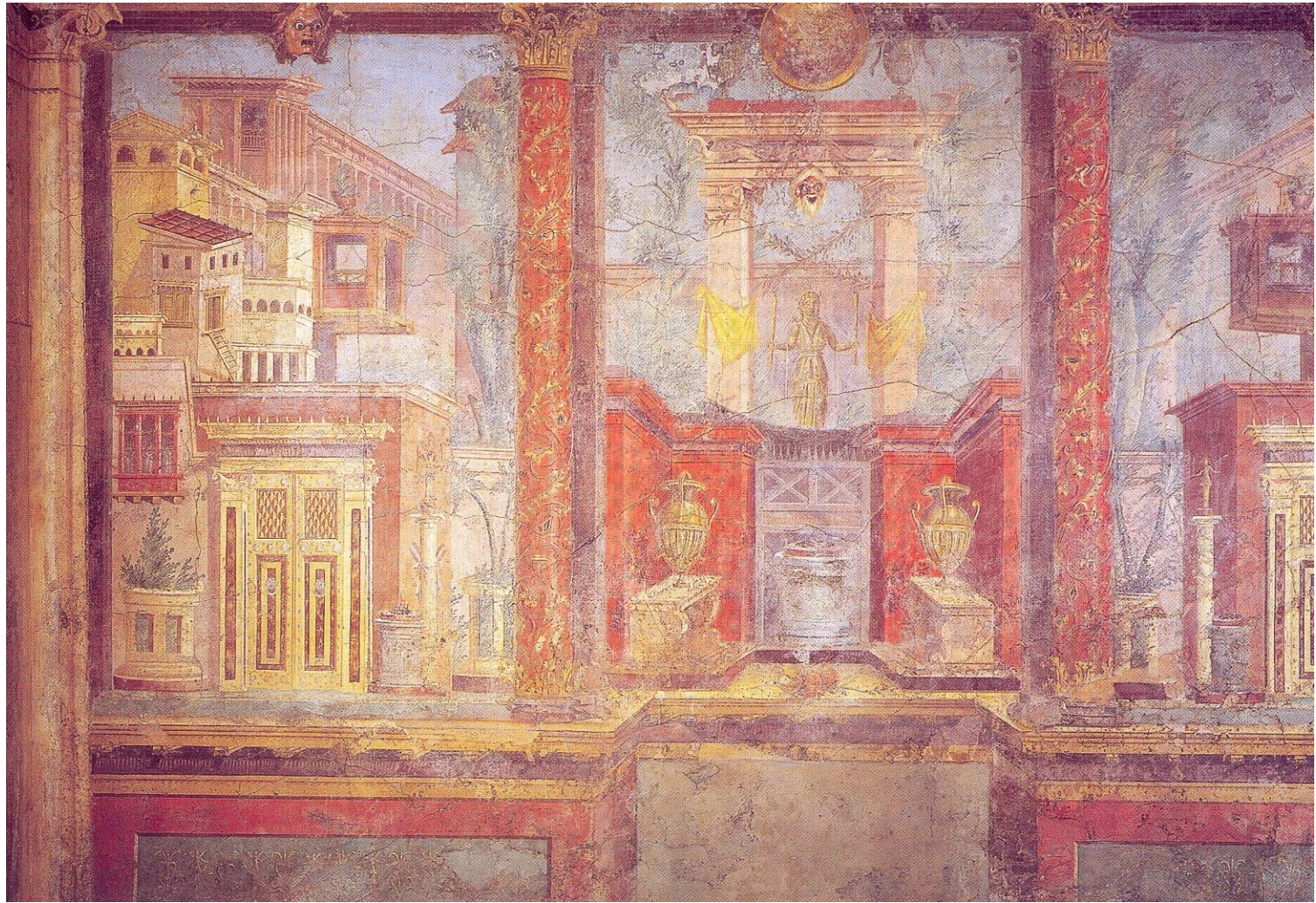
Nikias (4th c. BC):

- Pupil of the painter Antidotos
- First to use the technique of shading on the female body
- Collaboration with Praxiteles
- Hermes of Olympia (?)

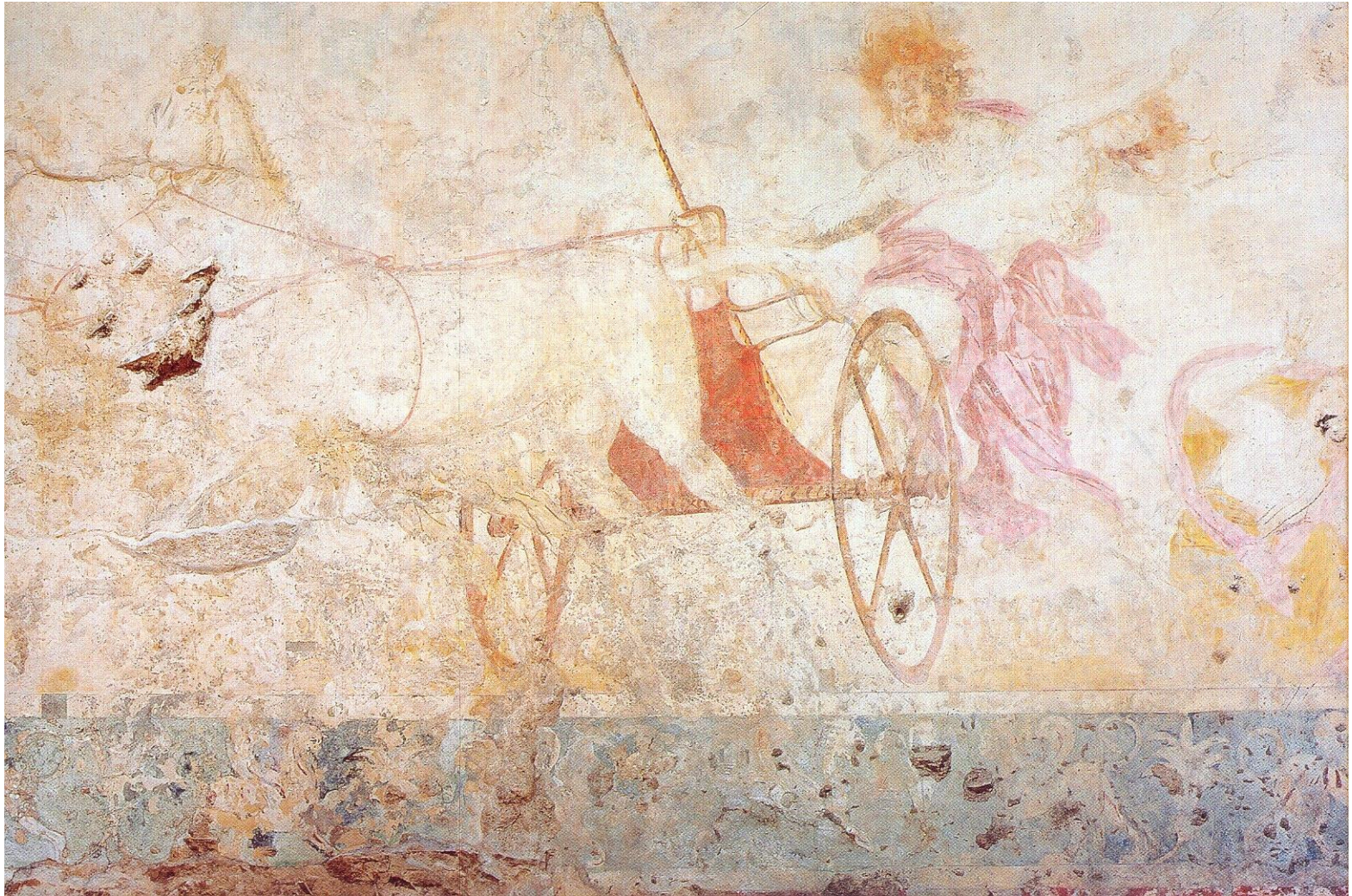


Nikomachos (late 4th c. BCE):

- Thebes
- son and father of painters
- *Rape of Persephone*







The Persephone Tomb. c. 350 BCE.















The Persephone Tomb. c. 350 BCE.

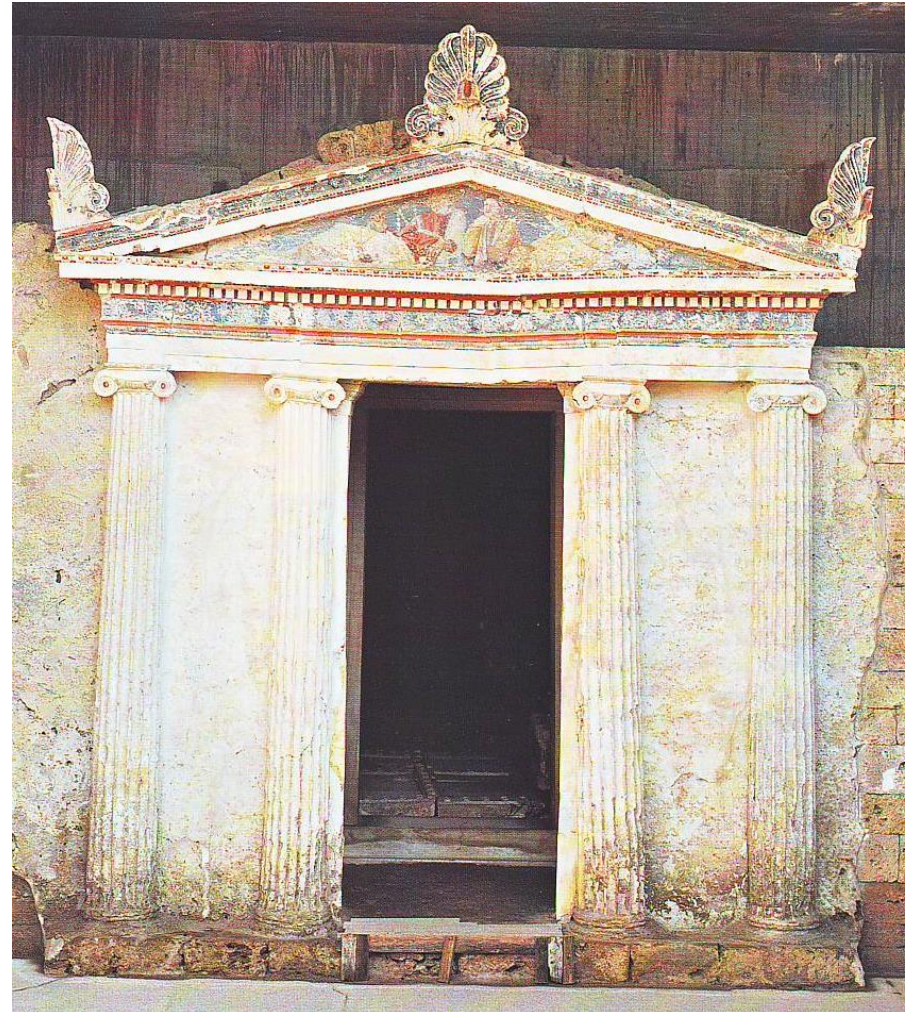
Macedonian tombs:

- Invented in Macedonia
- Appeared in the 4th century BCE and remained in use until the late Hellenistic period
- Subterranean monuments, built from local limestone, lining the roads outside the walls of the city
- Square or rectangular plan and barrel-vaulted roof
- Single or double-chambered
- *Dromos*
- Family tombs
- Monumental façades



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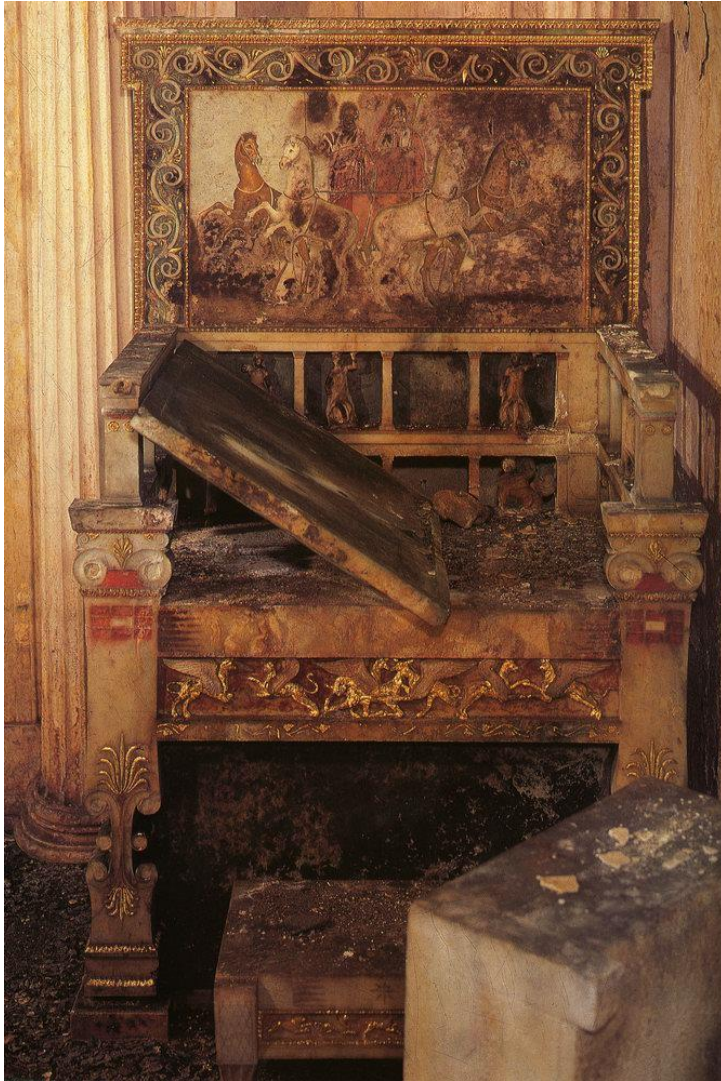








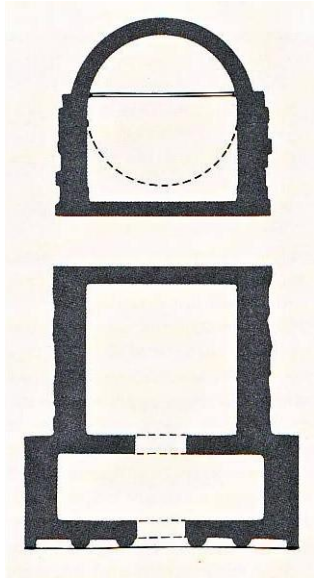


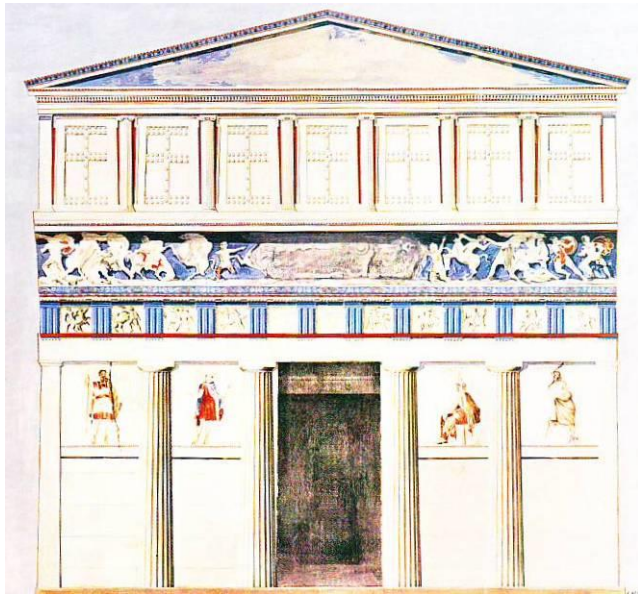


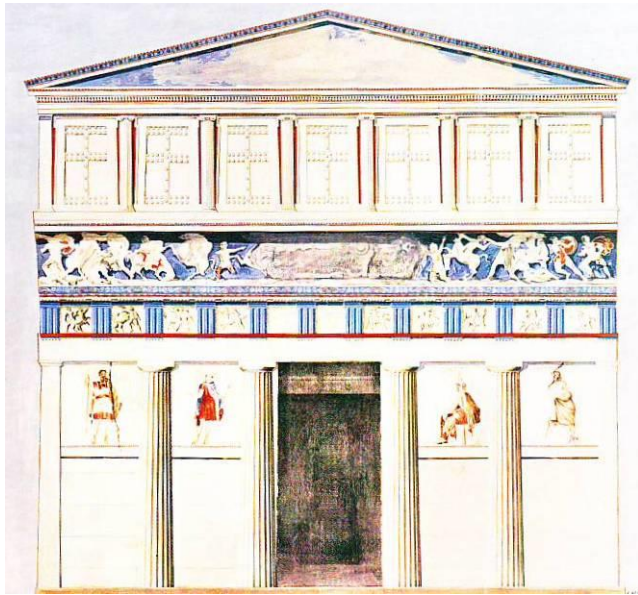
Tomb of «Eurydice», 340-300 BCE

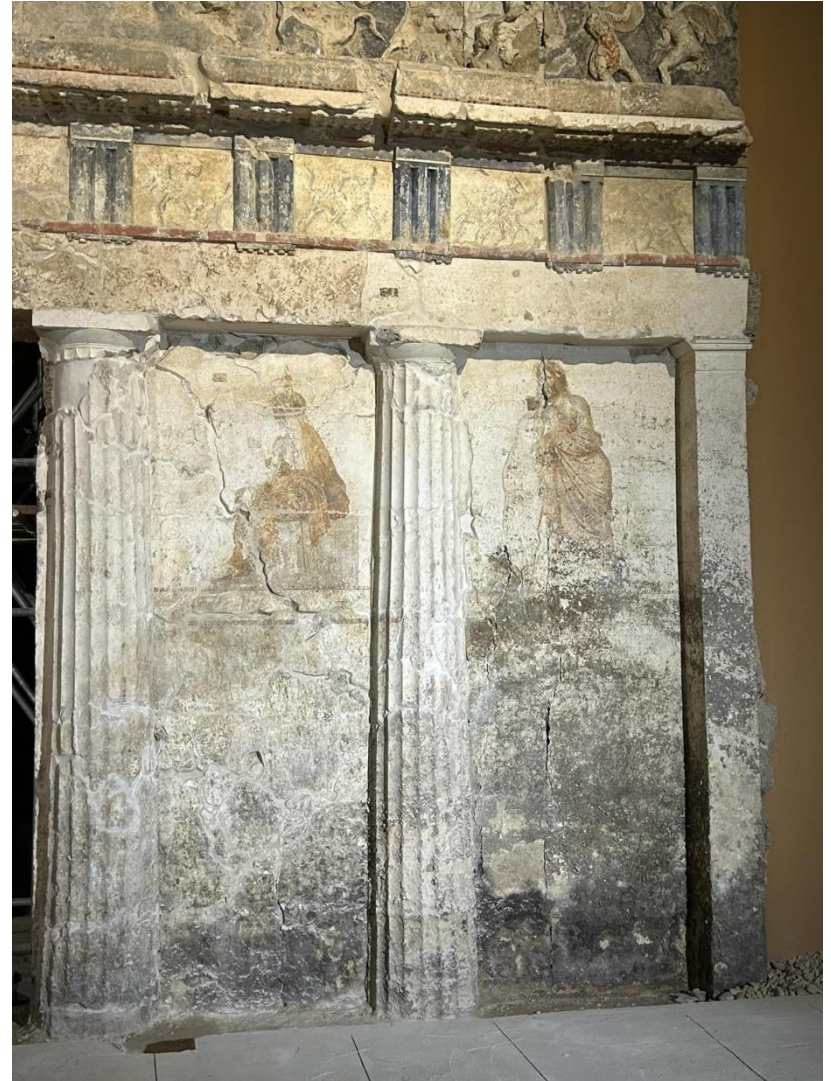
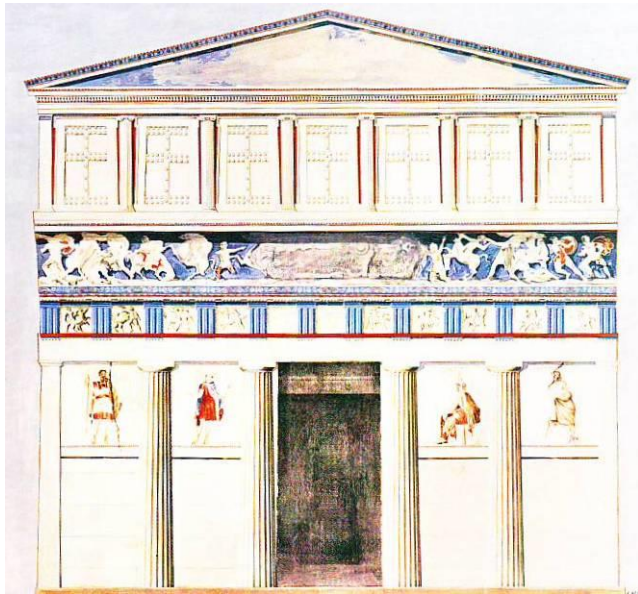


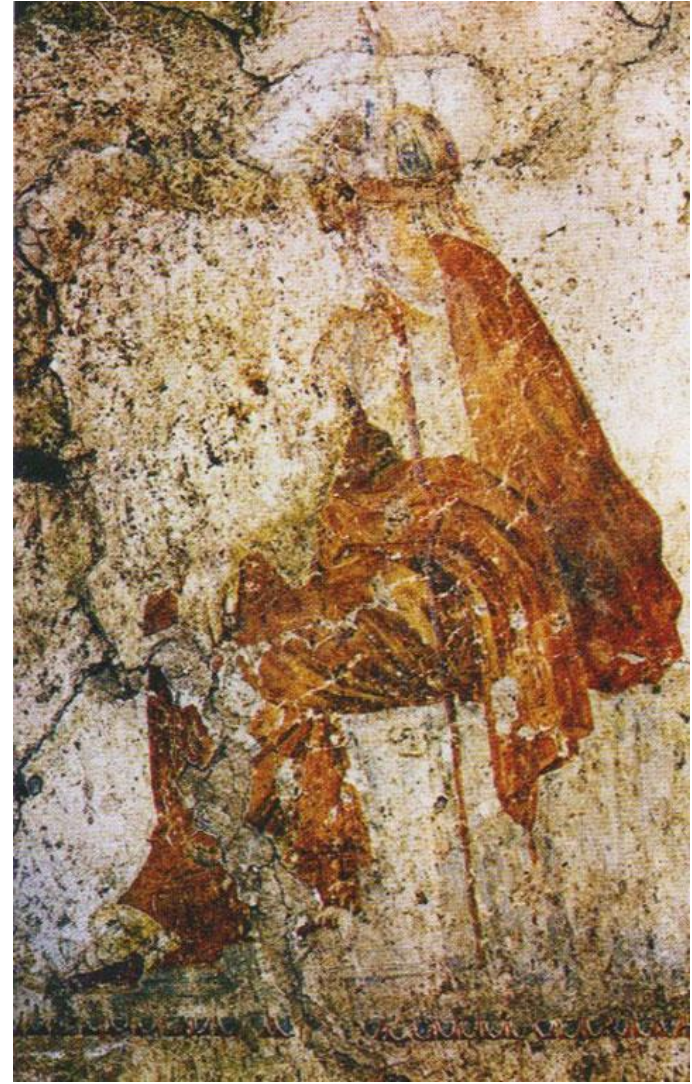
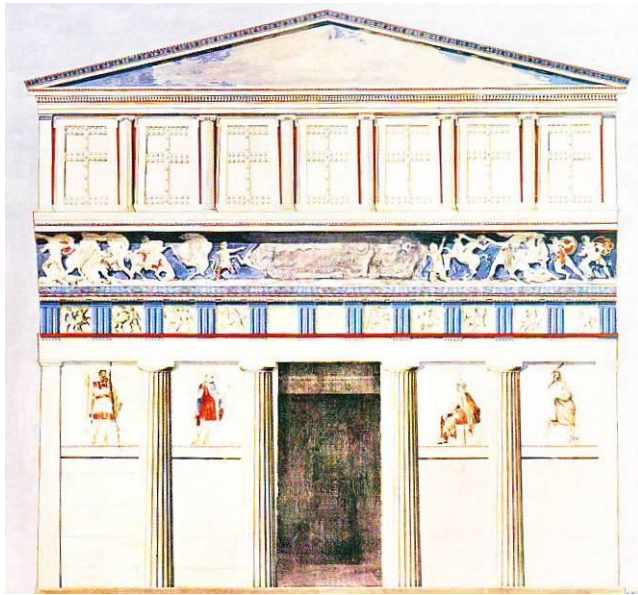


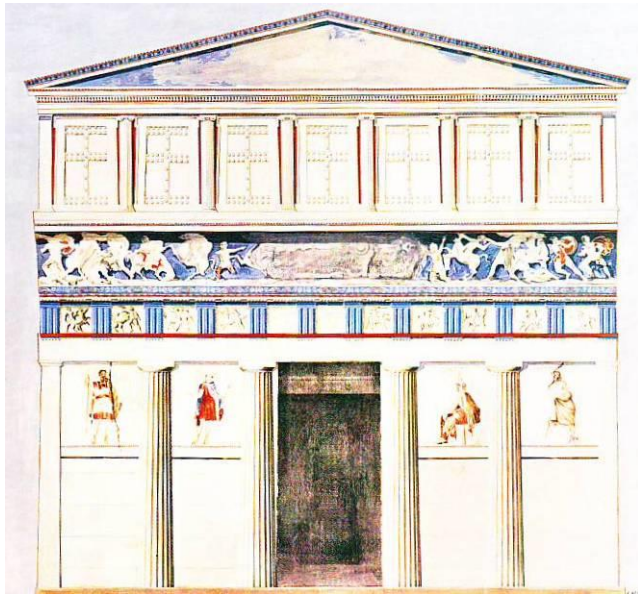


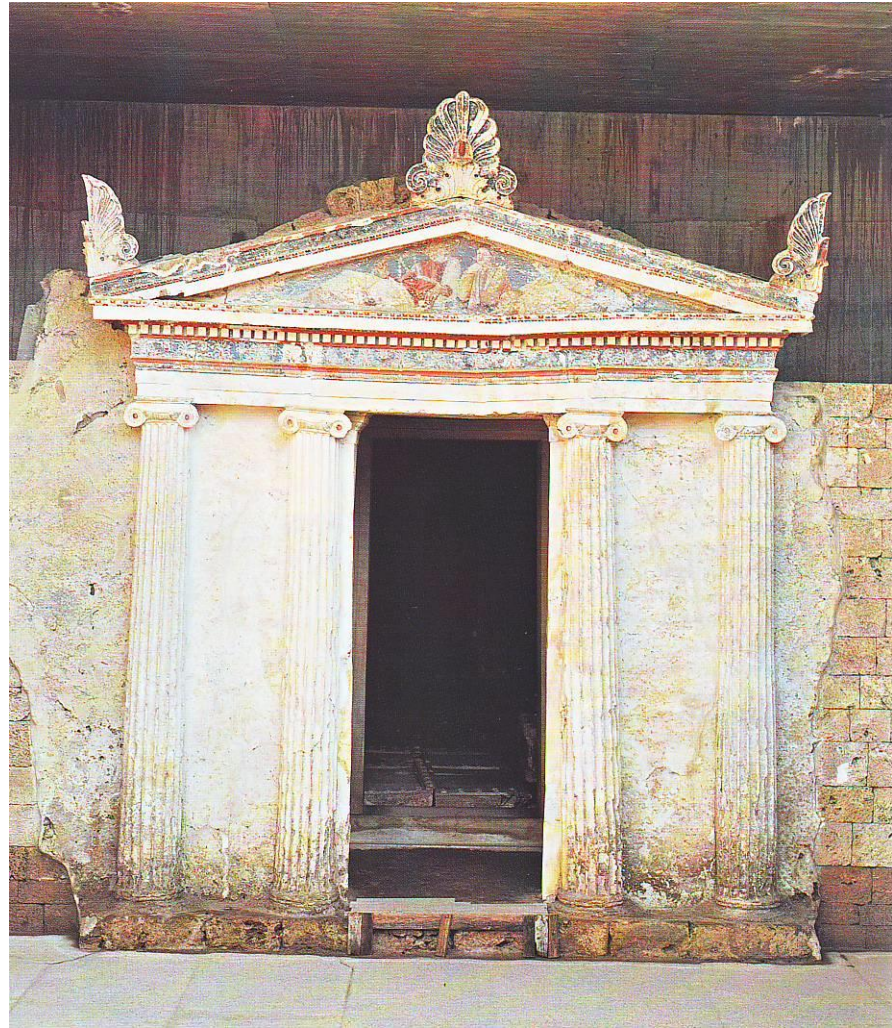
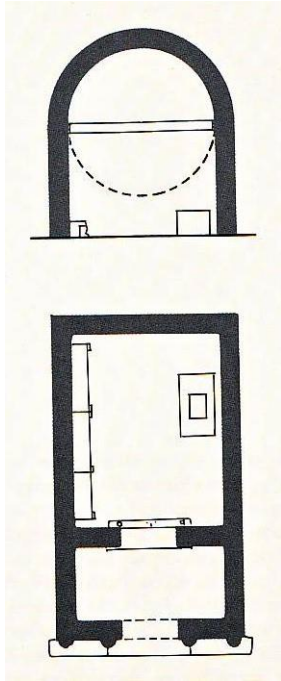




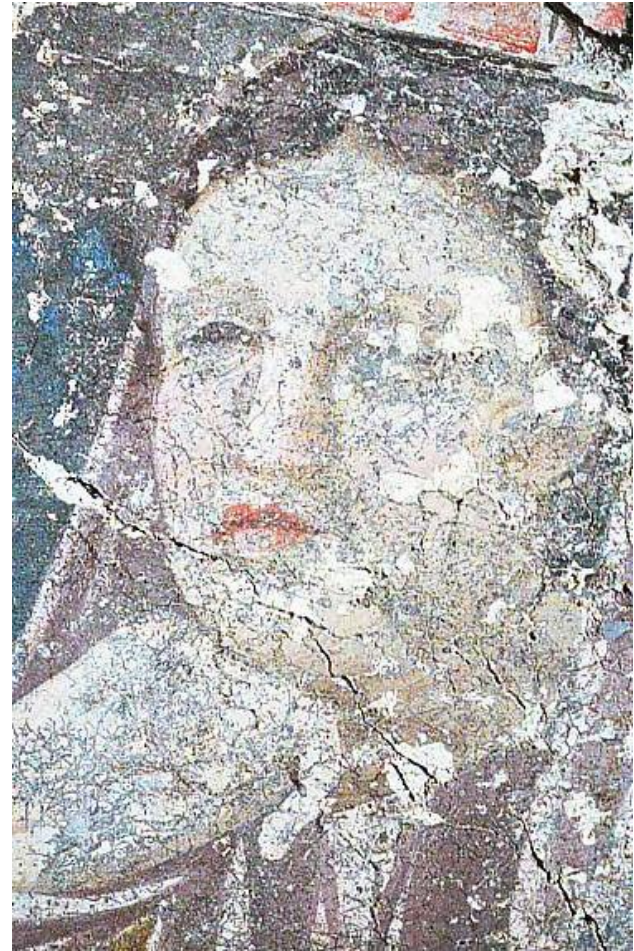




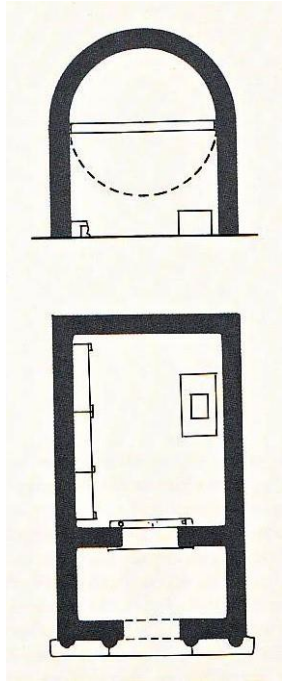




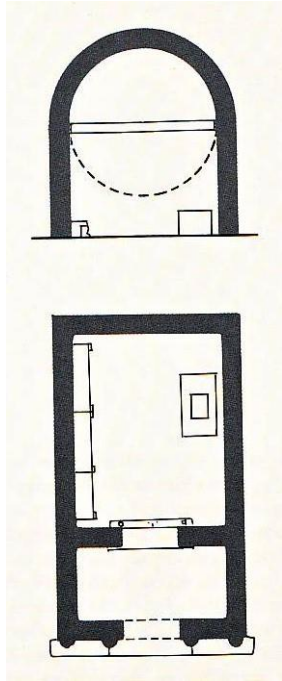
Tomb of the Palmettes (3rd c. BCE)



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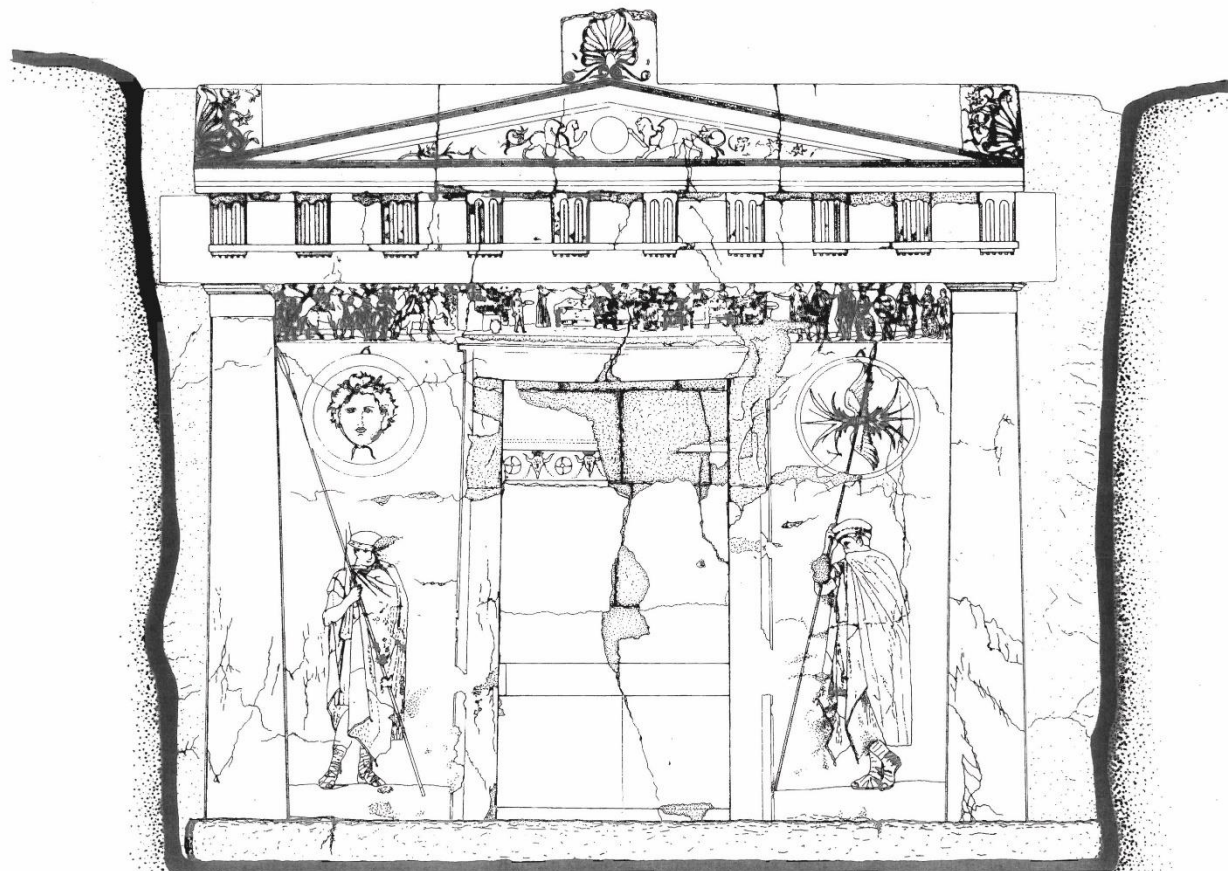


Tomb of the Palmettes (3rd c. BCE)



Ο Τάφος των Ανθεμίων (3^{ος} αι. π.Χ.)





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ΑΓ. ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΣ '94

κλίμακα 1:20

ΠΡΟΣΩΠΗ

αποτύπωση: Α.ΤΟΠΑΛΙΔΗΣ (σχεδιαστής)









