

The Visual Cultures of Classical Greece

Prof. Dimitris Plantzos

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- Introduction [3/10]
- What is "Greek" about Greek art [17/10]
- Nemea Olympia Delphi field trip [20-21/10]
- Narrativity and story-telling [24/10]
- Monumentality [25/10]
- The visual cultures of Greek pottery [31/10]
- National Museum class [10/11]
- Midterms [14/11]
- Materiality [21/11]
- Agency [28/11]
- Mimesis [5/12]
- Realism [12/12]
- Acropolis Museum class [15/12; 15:00-17:00]

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Lifelikeness:

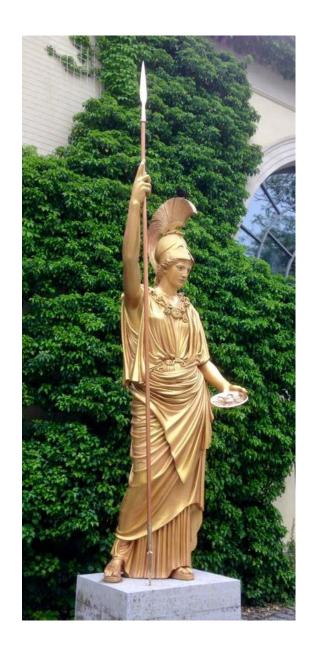
- Cicero, Pliny, Quintilian: lifelikeness a prerequisite of excellence in art (and especially painting)
- Verisimilitude art's ultimate goal after mid-5th c. BC
- Representation and its potential: mimesis
- Mimesis: an elemental artistic faculty (representational rather than mimetic)
- Philostratos the Elder (c. AD 190-230): *mimesis* in art is equivalent to the pursuit of the truth
- Plato (*Republic* 10): art produces only "the appearance of things, but not the reality and the truth"; "good" art must be more than mere imitation and good art happens only when verisimilitude ceases to be an end in itself



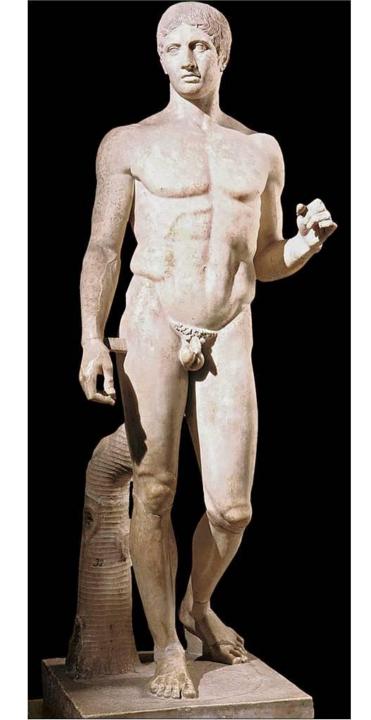
"Greek revolution":

 the reason why the Greeks turned to naturalism was none other than the narrative qualities inherent in their art – or rather their own audience's expectation of an art that would be able to sustain narrativity.





• Thucydides: for the Greeks nudity was an achievement of civilization



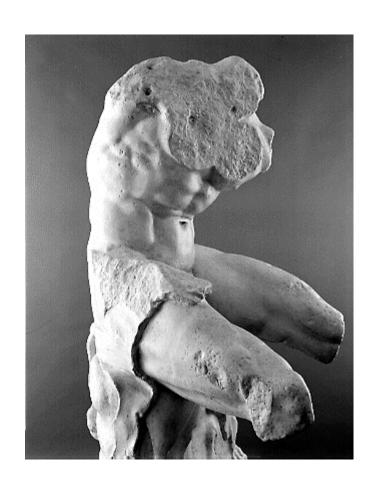
- Thucydides: for the Greeks nudity was an achievement of civilization
- Excellence in warfare and sports was what made you a Greek *man*



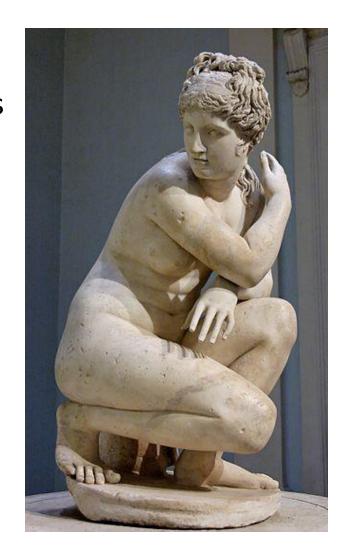
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- Social politics: Greek nudity enforces specific social hierarchies, deploy strict gender asymmetries

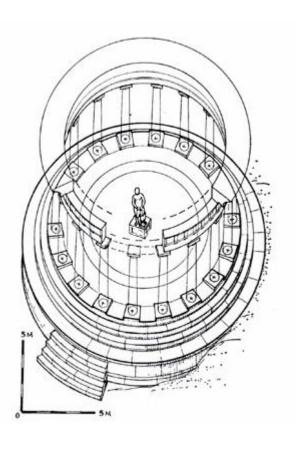


Aristotle: only men possess the right body heat; women are mentally and bodily imbalanced creatures, inferior to men

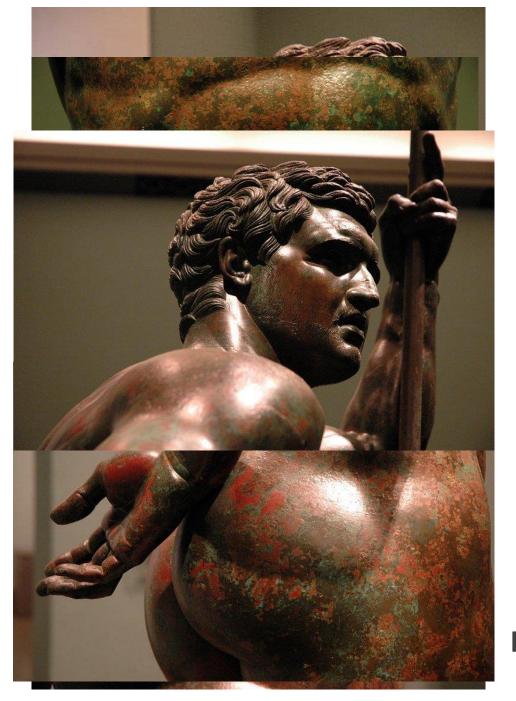






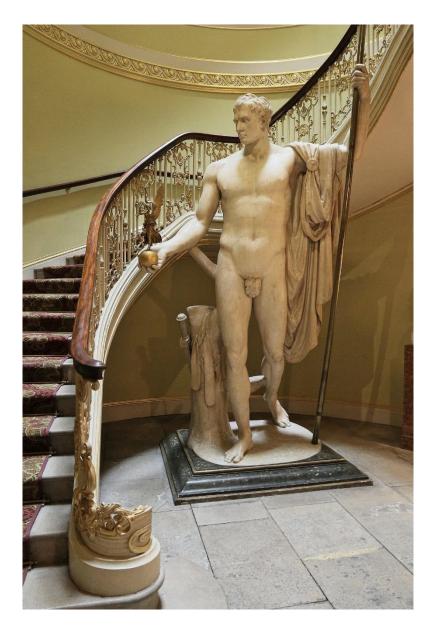


330 BC

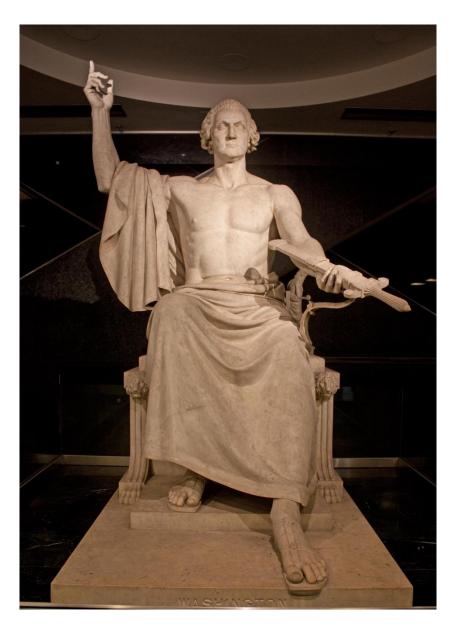




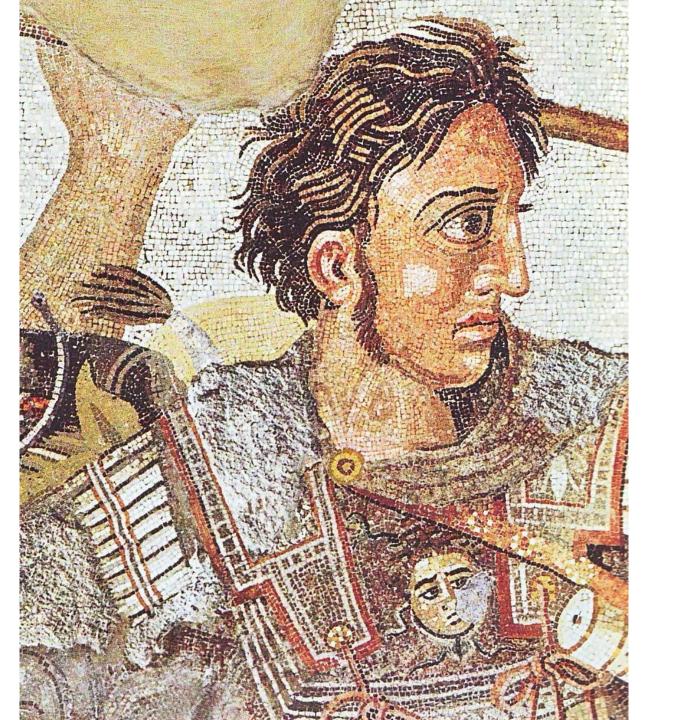
Hellenistic ruler. 3rd-2nd c. BCE.

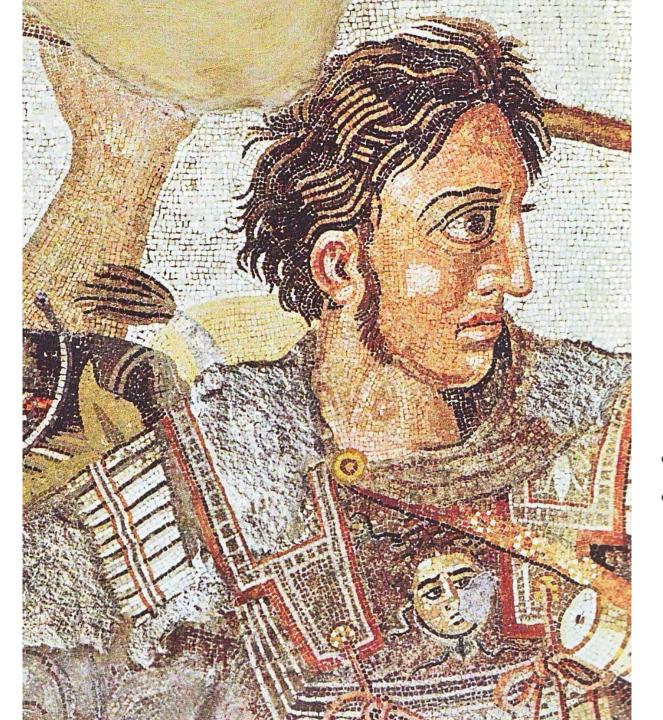


London, *Napoleon as Mars the Peacemaker* (Antonio Canova, 1806).

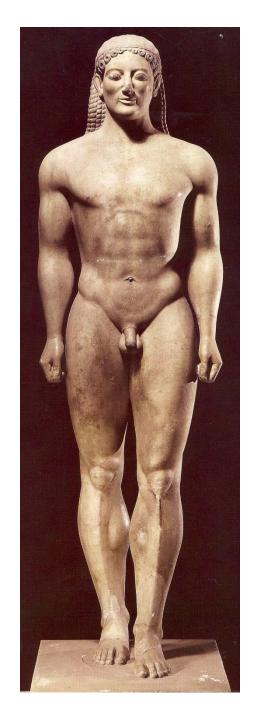


Washington, *George Washington as Zeus* (Horatio Greenhough, 1832).

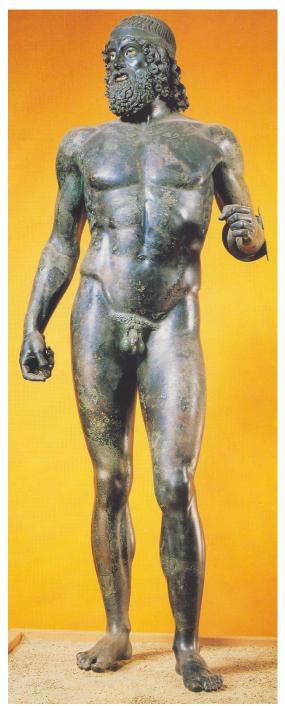


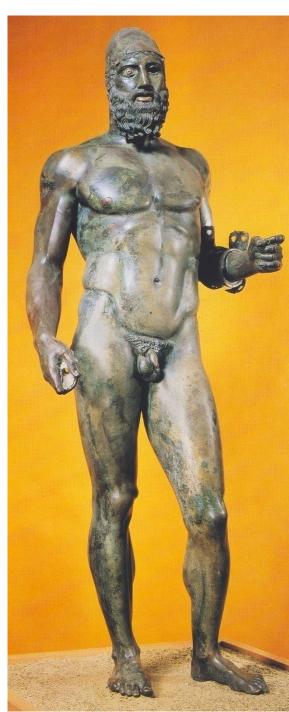


physiognomicskingship theory

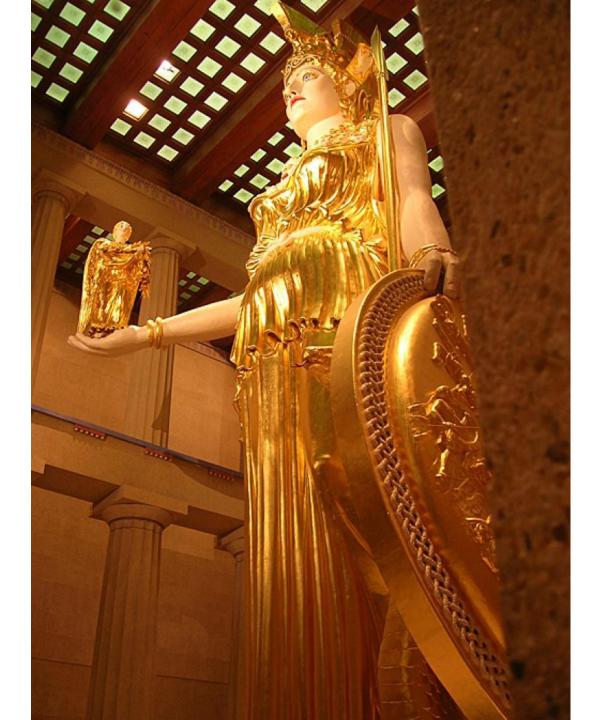


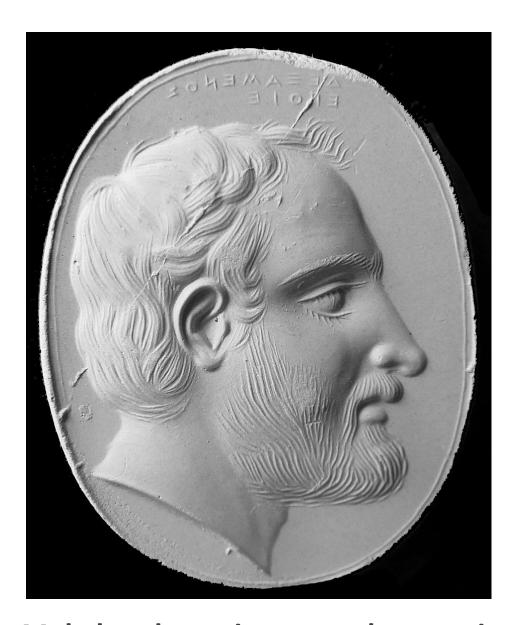








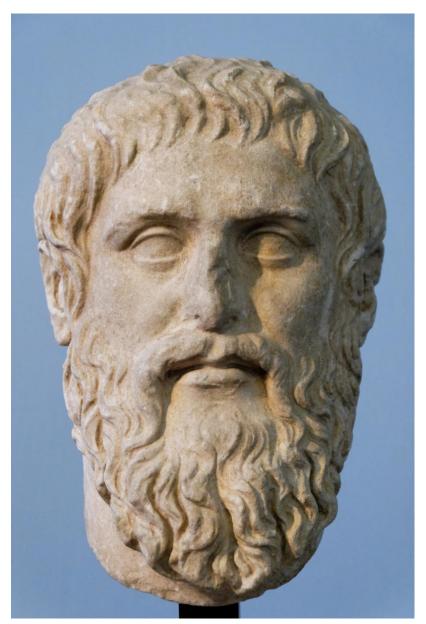




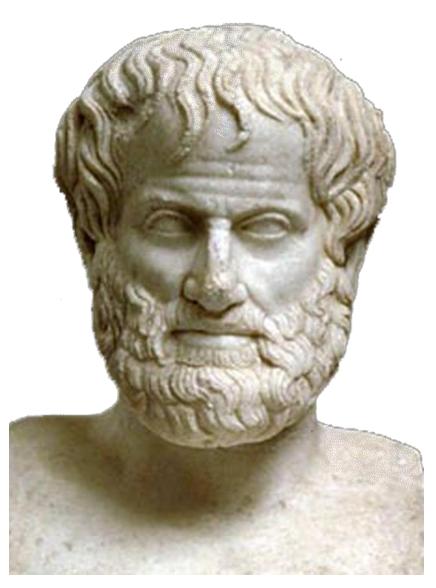


Tissaphernes on a silver coin. 412-411 BCE.

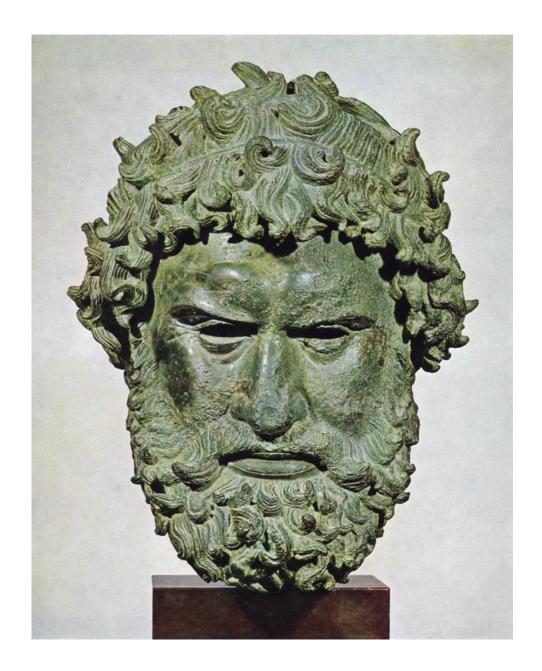
Male head on a jasper sealstone, signed by Dexamenos. c. 450-420 BCE.



Plato. 4th c. BCE.



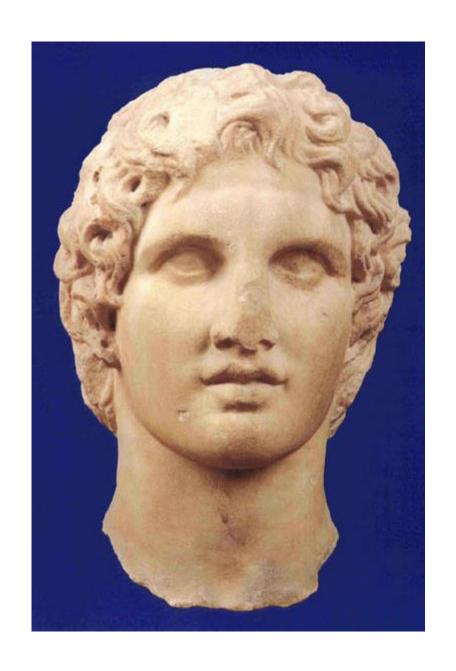
Aristotle. 4th c. BCE.



Boxer. c. 330-327 BCE.

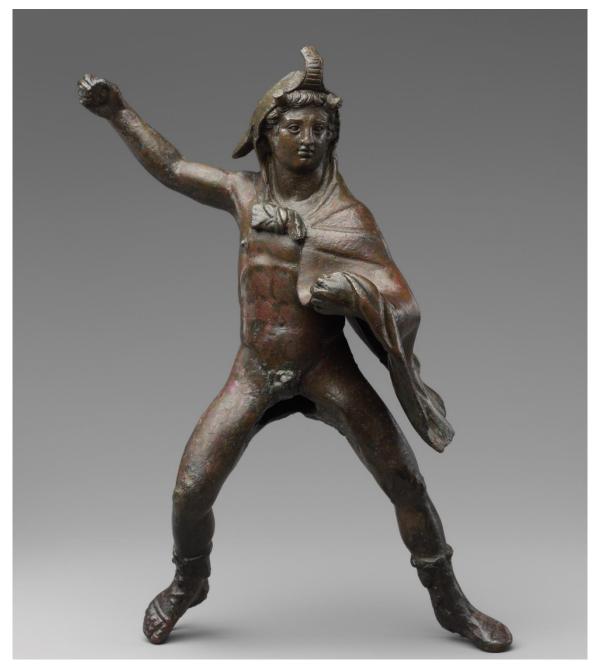






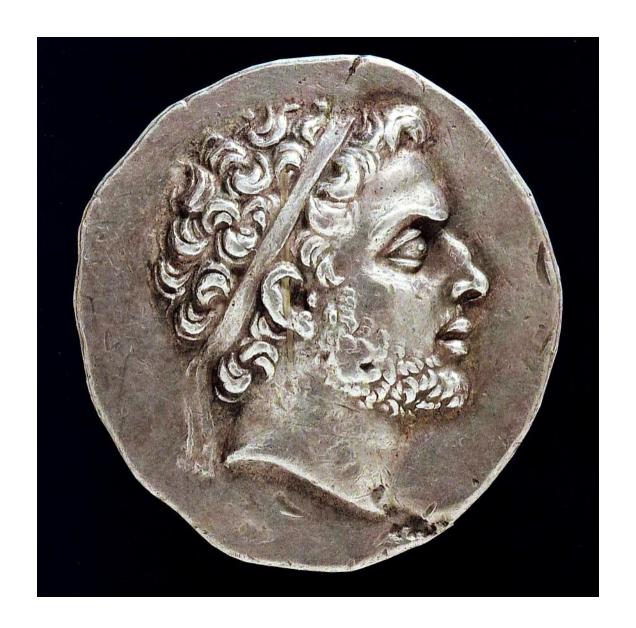


Alexander the Great. Late 2nd c. BCE.



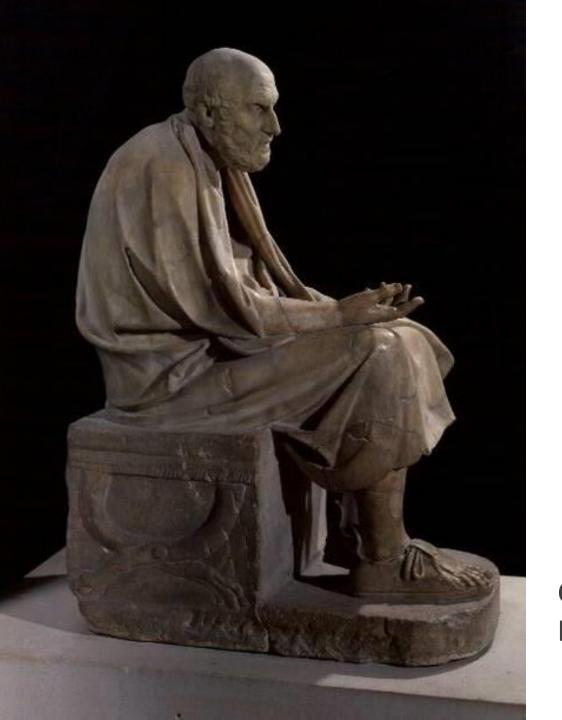


Alexander figurine. 3rd c. BCE.





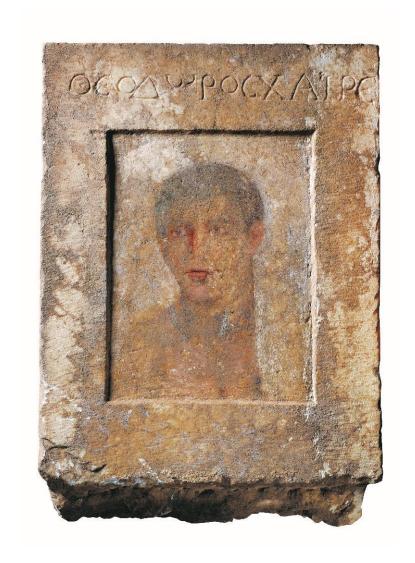




Chrysippus. Late 3rd c. BCE.

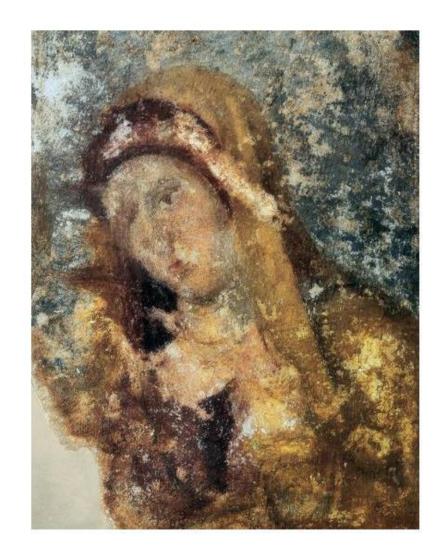
Thebes (Boeotia). Painted grave stele. Portrait of young man.

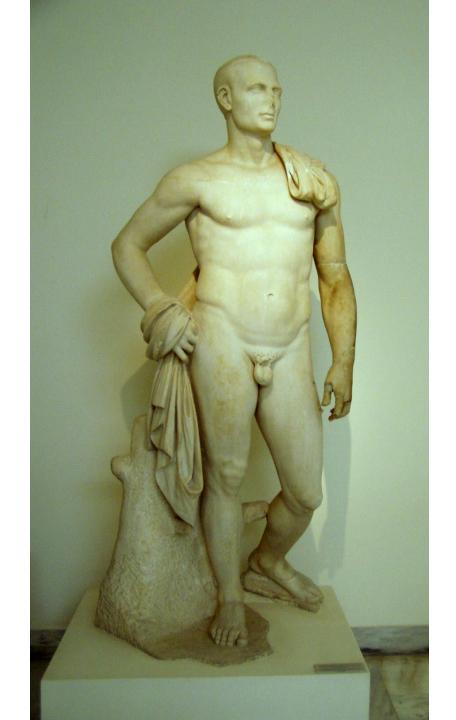
2nd/1st c. BCE.



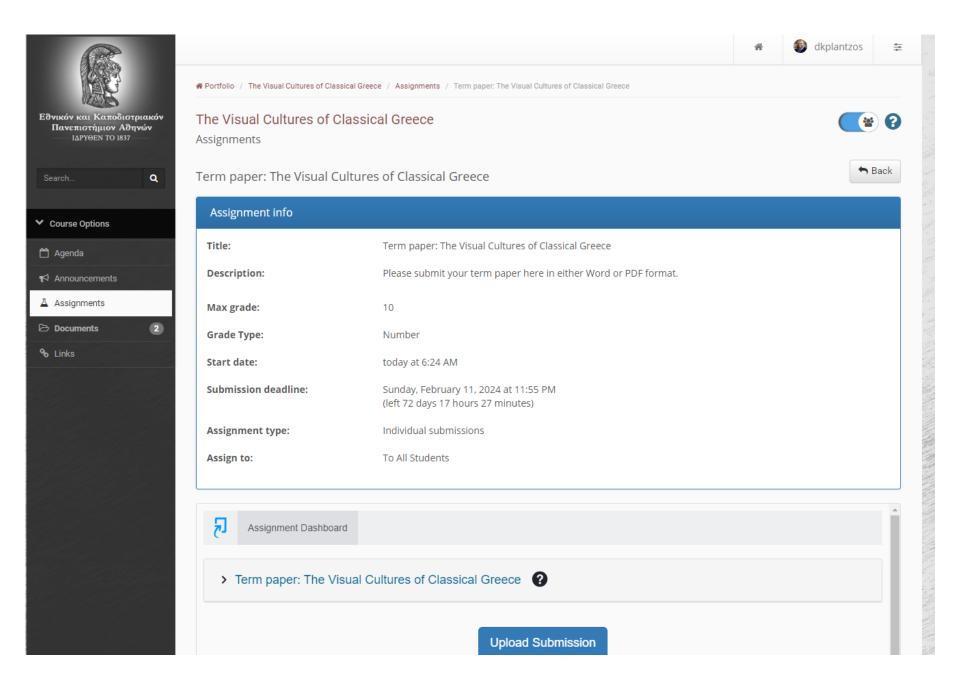


Vergina, Macedonia.
Painted marble stele;
Portrait of a woman.
c. 330 BCE.





Athlete. 1st c. BCE.



Key dates:

- Beginning of semester: October 2
- Delphi-Olympia field trip: October 20-21
- Midterm test: November 14
- Term-paper topics chosen: by November 24
- Cut-off date: January 14
- Term-paper deadline: February 11