

AP Art History
Chapter 5 – The Art of Ancient Greece
Homework Assignments

Due Date: _____

I. Greek Humanism

A. Terms; define/Identify:

- a. Dorians
- b. Ionians
- c. Identify the role of the following Greek gods, goddesses, etc.
 1. Apollo
 2. Athena
 3. Dionysos
 4. gorgons
 5. Hera
 6. Herakles
 7. Laocoon
 8. Lapith
 9. Medusa
 10. Nike
 11. Zeus

II. The Geometric and Orientalizing Periods

A. Terms

- a. centaur
- b. kore (korai)

B. Short Answer Questions

1. List three characteristics typical of vase decoration from the Geometric Period
2. List two new subjects appearing on Greek vases at this time.

III. The Archaic Period

A. Terms

- a. contrapposto
- b. entasis
- c. foreshortening
- d. kouros (kouroi)

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What characteristics do 6th c. kouros figures share with Egyptian statues? In what respects do they differ from them?
2. Draw a simple floor plan of a typical Greek temple like one that appears on p. 116 and identify the following features: peristyle, naos or cella, pronaos, stylobate. Where did the people stand when worshipping at the temple?
3. List four differences between the Doric and Ionic orders.
4. Draw a simple Doric and Ionic temple-front and indicate the following architectural orders; columns (shaft, capital, volute), entablature, frieze, architrave, pediment, abacus, echinus, cornice, triglyph, metopes and stylobate.
5. How does the black-figure technique of pottery decoration differ from red-figure?
6. What features of the warrior from the west pediment of the temple of Aphaia at Aegina (Fig. 5-28) illustrate the new Classical model?

IV. The Early and High Classical Periods

A. Terms

- a. Pericles
- b. Lord Elgin

B. Short Answer Questions

1. In what way does the style of these figures lead scholars to call the Early Classic phase of Greek art the "Severe Style"? How did the advent of contrapposto change this style?
2. Briefly describe the lost wax or "hollow casting" method of casting bronze.
3. One of the most frequently copied classical statues was the Doryphoros (Fig. 5-38). Who was the artist and briefly describe his principle of symmetria.
4. What was the main purpose of the Parthenon? What was its basic style? State two Ionic elements.

5. Like Polykleitos, the creators of the Parthenon believed that beauty was achieved by the use of harmonious mathematical proportions. However, the architects deviated from the strict mathematical precision. List three illustrations of this deviation. What reason did Roman architect Vitruvius give for the deviations?
6. Describe the Athena Parthenos.
7. What do the metopes of the Parthenon depict, and what are they thought to symbolize?
8. What is the Propylaia and what architectural orders were used in it?
9. Why is the Erechtheion an unusual building? What explanations have been given for its unusual features?

V. The Late Classical Period

A. Term:

- a. tholos

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What effect did the changes in Greek political and social life after the Peloponnesian War have on art?
2. Discuss how the work of the sculptors, Praxiteles, Scopas and Lysippos, differed from the work of the sculptors of the 5th c.
3. Who was Alexander and why was he important for the study of Greek art?
4. What was the main advantage of a Corinthian column capital over an Ionic column capital?

VI. The Hellenistic Period

A. Terms:

- a. agora
- b. portico
- c. stoa

B. Short Answer Questions

1. List four ways the Temple of Apollo at Didyma (Fig. 5-74) differs from Greek temple types of the early and High Classical periods.
2. Discuss four stylistic characteristics that identify the Nike of Samothrace (Fig. 5-82) as a Hellenistic sculpture.
3. Discuss the stylistic characteristics and subject of the Laocoon (Fig. 5-89).

C. Discussion Questions:

1. Discuss the development of pedimental sculpture (**narrative or story and formal completeness or cohesiveness**) of the pediments of Corfu (Fig. 5-15), Olympia (Fig. 5-30), and the Parthenon (Fig. 5-46 & 5-47).
2. What are the primary **changes** you see in the treatment of the human figure when you **compare** a Greek Kouros (Fig. 5-8), the bronze Warrior from Riace (Fig. 5-34) and Praxiteles' figure of Hermes (Fig. 5-62). Note: **discuss the changing proportions, the depiction of motion and the conception of the figure in space.**
3. Discuss the development of Greek relief sculpture by **comparing** the **friezes** from the Siphnian treasury at Delphi (Fig. 5-17), the Parthenon (Fig. 5-48), and the Altar of Zeus from Pergamom (Fig. 5-79). How does each frieze **embody or reveal** the **stylistic characteristics** of the Archaic, Classic and Hellenistic styles.
4. Compare the Boxer (Fig. 5-86) with the representations of 5th c. athletes like Myron' Diskobolos (Fig. 5-37) and Polykleitos' Doryphoros (Fig. 5-38). How do they **differ in emotional impact** and what **formal differences** contribute those **effects**?
5. How did **social and political conditions** of 5th c. Athens differ from those of the Hellenistic period? In what **ways** do the figures of Dionysos from the Parthenon (Fig. 5-46) and the Dying Gaul (Fig. 5-81) reflect those conditions?