

VIII. Classical and Hellenistic Greek Art  
From the Birth of an Artistic Canon to after Alexander the Great

DU1701 Periods of Art History I



Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717–1768)

Johann Winckelmanns,  
Präsidentens der Alterthümer zu Rom, und Scrittore der Vaticanischen Bibliothek,  
Mitglieds der Königl. Englischen Societät der Alterthümer zu London, der Maleracademie  
von St. Luca zu Rom, und der Etrurischen zu Cortona,

# Geschichte der Kunst des Alterthums.

Erster Theil.

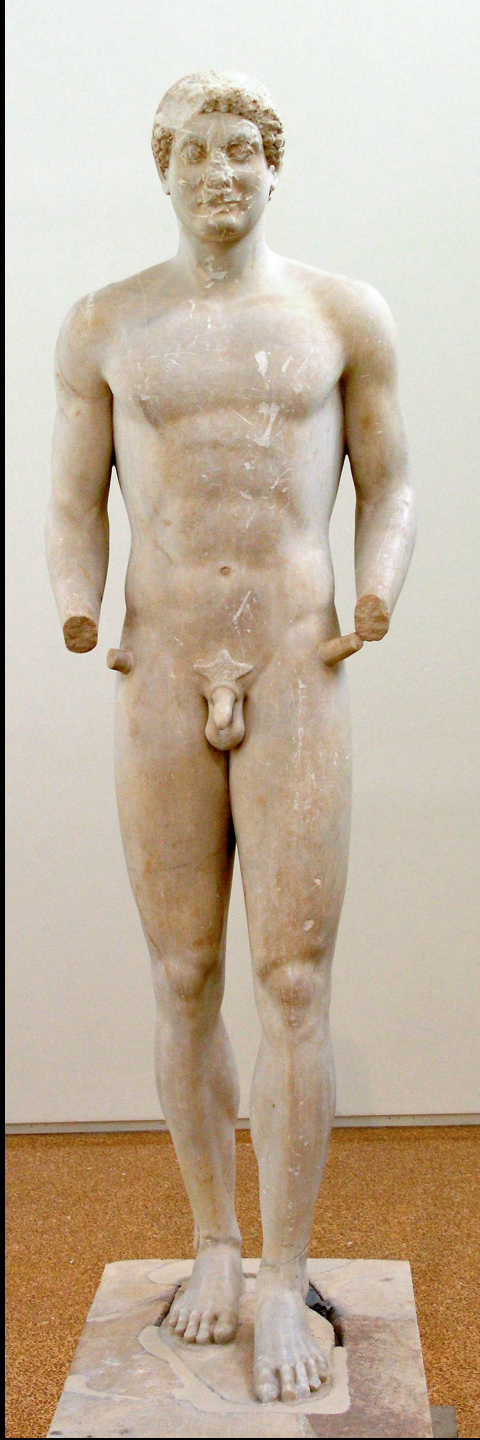


Mit Königl. Pohlnisch. und Churfürstl. Sächs. allergnädigsten Privilegio.

Dresden, 1764.

In der Waltherischen Hof-Buchhandlung.





Aristokidos kouros,  
c. 510-500 BCE  
Archaeological  
Museum, Athens

Kritios Boy, from  
the Acropolis,  
Athens, c. 480 BCE  
Acropolis Museum,  
Athens



Myron of Eleutherae  
5th c. BCE (Early Classical Period)

Phidias of Athens  
c. 493–430 BCE (High Classical Period)

Polykleitos of Argos  
5th C. BCE (High Classical Period)

Praxiteles of Athens  
c. 400–330 BCE (Late Classical Period)

Lysippos of Sicyon  
4th C. BCE (Late Classical Period)







Zeus (or Poseidon), c. 470–460 BCE, bronze, 2.09 m high, from a shipwreck off Cape Artemision National Archaeological Museum, Athens





Zeus of Ugento, c. 530 BCE  
Museo archeologico nazionale di Taranto



Bronze statuette of Zeus or Poseidon, early 5th century BCE  
Metropolitan Museum, New York





*The Charioteer of  
Delphi, c. 470 BCE  
bronze, H: 1,80 m  
Delphi Museum*



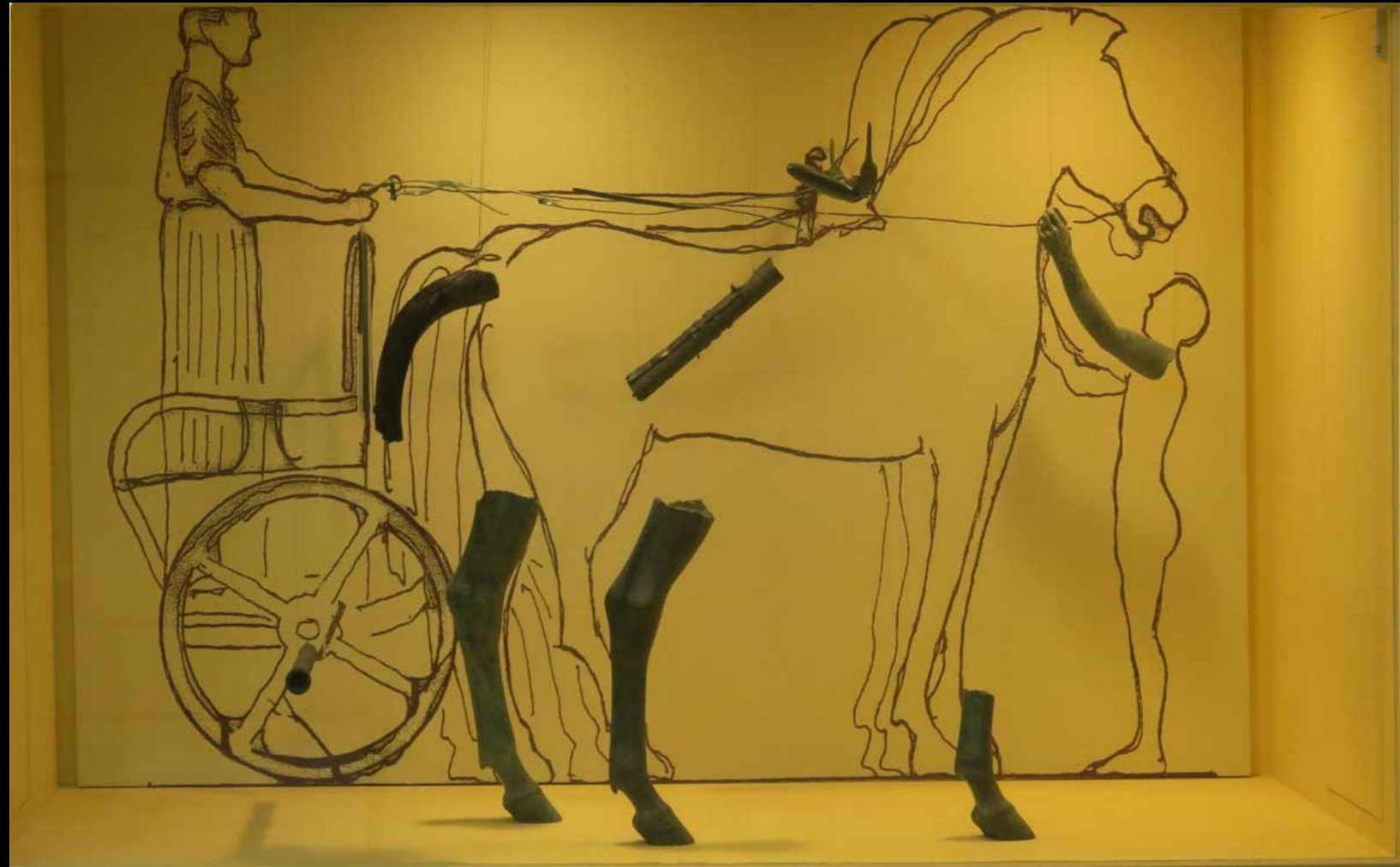


Cavalier Rampin, marble, c. 550 BCE  
Acropolis Museum, Athens







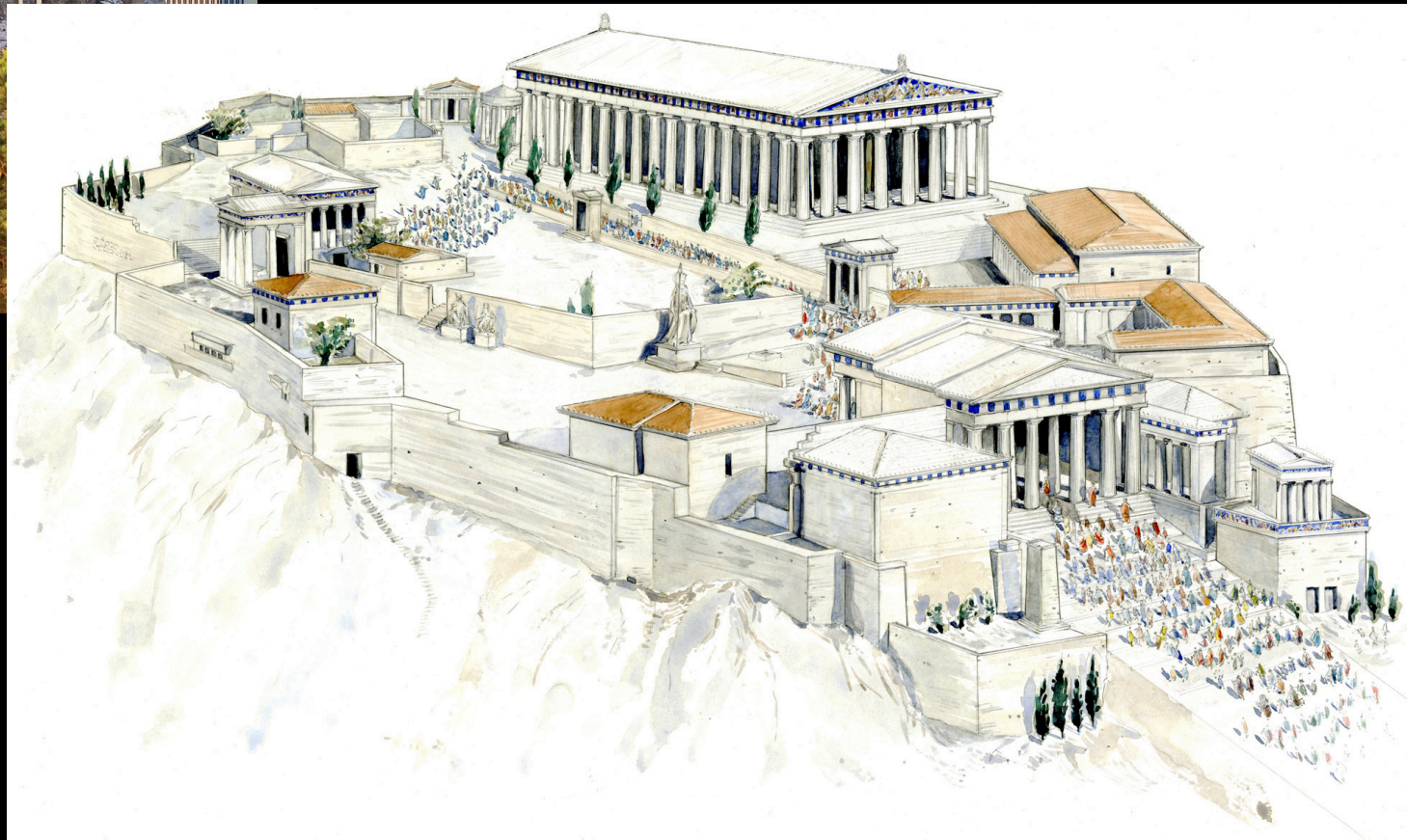






Leo von Klenze,  
*Reconstruction of the  
Acropolis*, 1846  
Pinakothek  
Museum, Munich

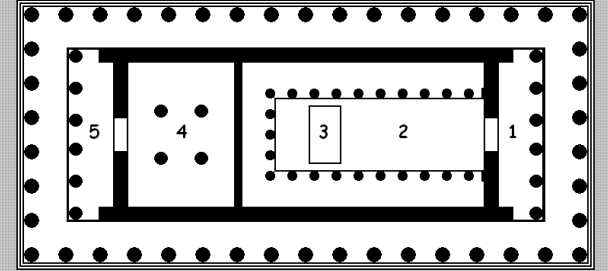






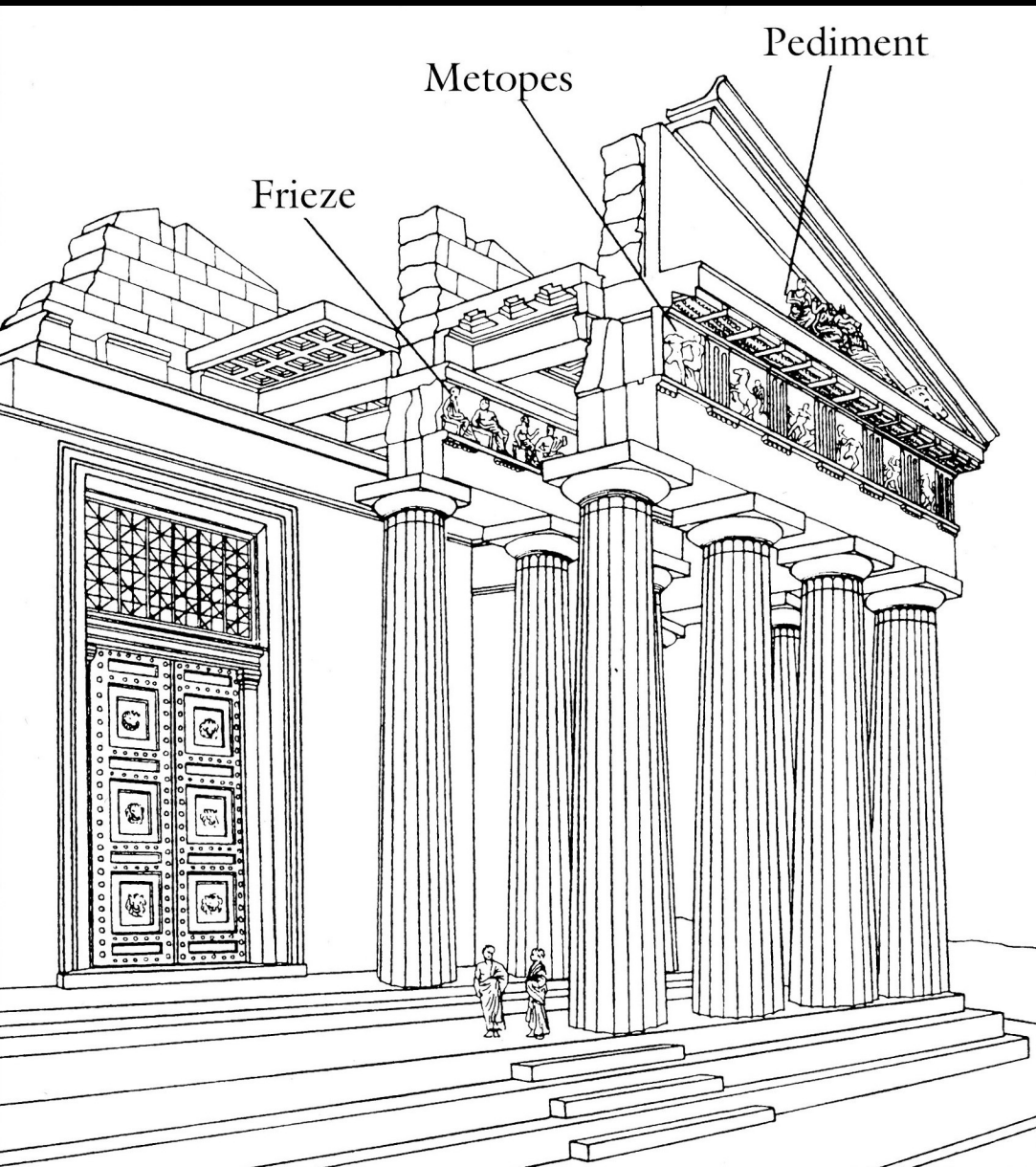




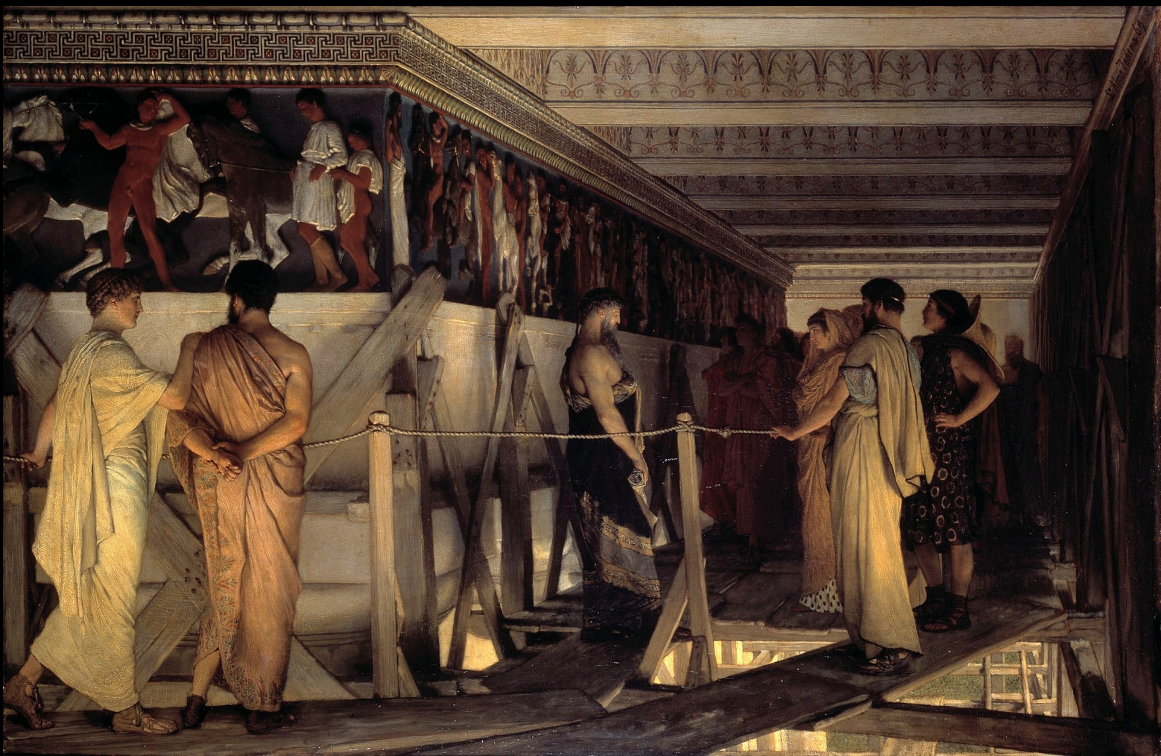


*Varvakeion*, Roman marble copy of  
Athena Parthenos by Phidias  
(438 BCE), c. 130 CE  
National Archaeological Museum,  
Athens







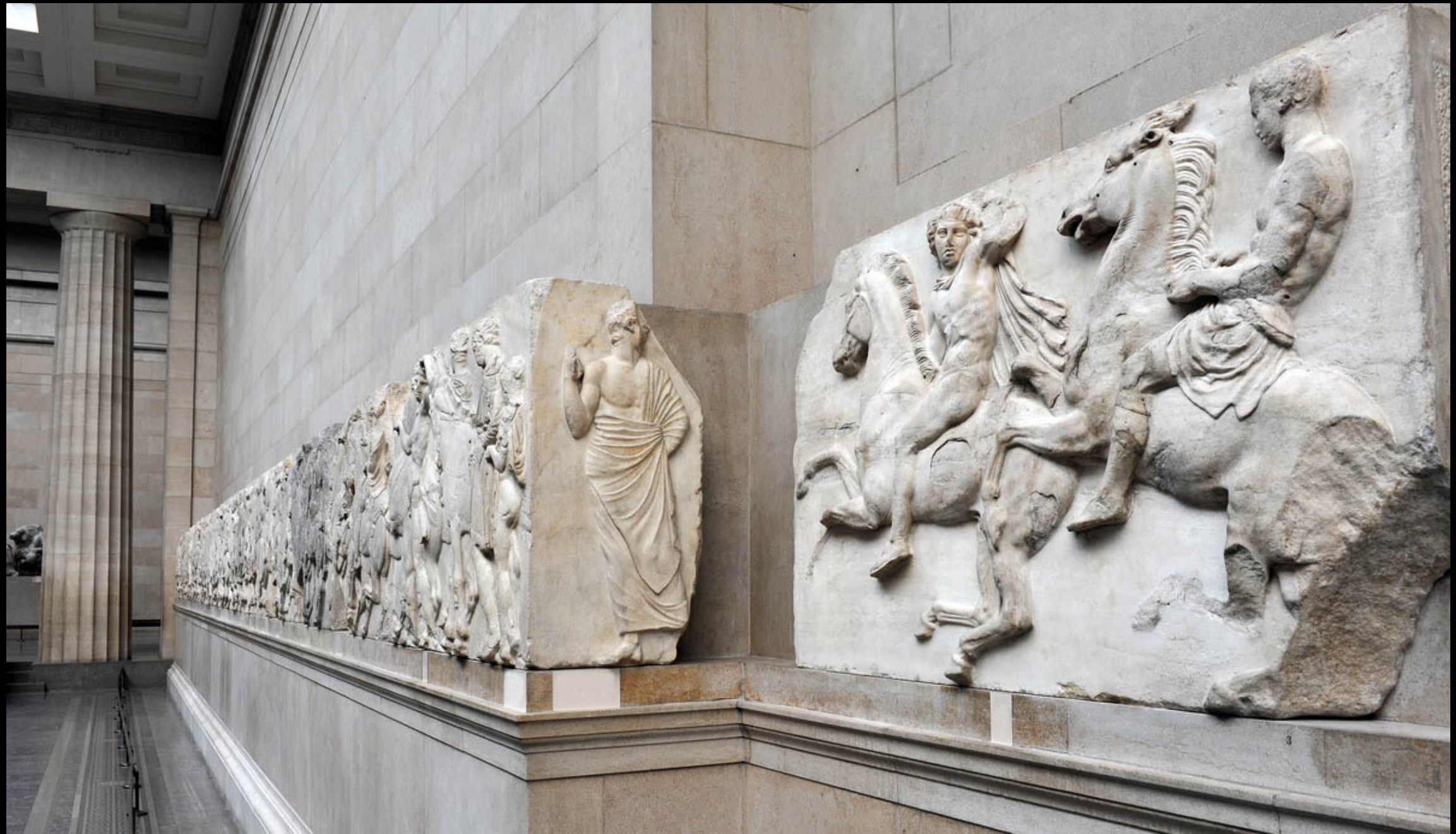


Archibald Archer, *Elgin Room*, oil on canvas, 1819  
British Museum, London













109

110

XXXVI

111

North Frieze XXXVI, 111 - 112. Illustration of a rider whose head is too small to look back along the procession, as if he could do what is happening behind. Compare 111 and 112 with 110 and 112 on the west frieze, and 112 above.

112

XXXVII 113

Phidias, Marble relief (Block XLI)  
from the North frieze of the  
Parthenon, 438-432 BCE  
British Museum, London









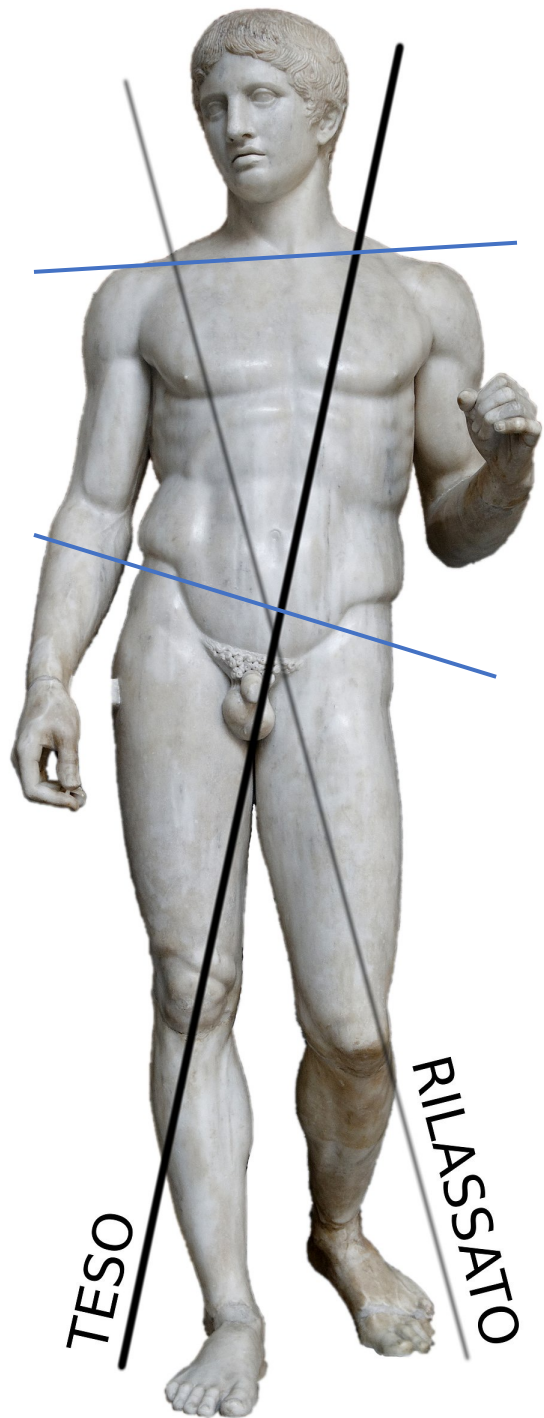
Kritios Boy, from the Acropolis,  
Athens, c. 480 BCE  
Acropolis Museum, Athens



Polykleitos, Doryphoros, roman copy,  
pentelic marble, 198.12 x 48.26 x  
48.26 cm, c. 120-150 BCE  
Minneapolis Institute of Art







« contrapposto »

*Westmacott Athlete*, Roman copy of a Greek bronze original from ca. 430 BCE, 150 x 61 x 55 cm  
British Museum, London





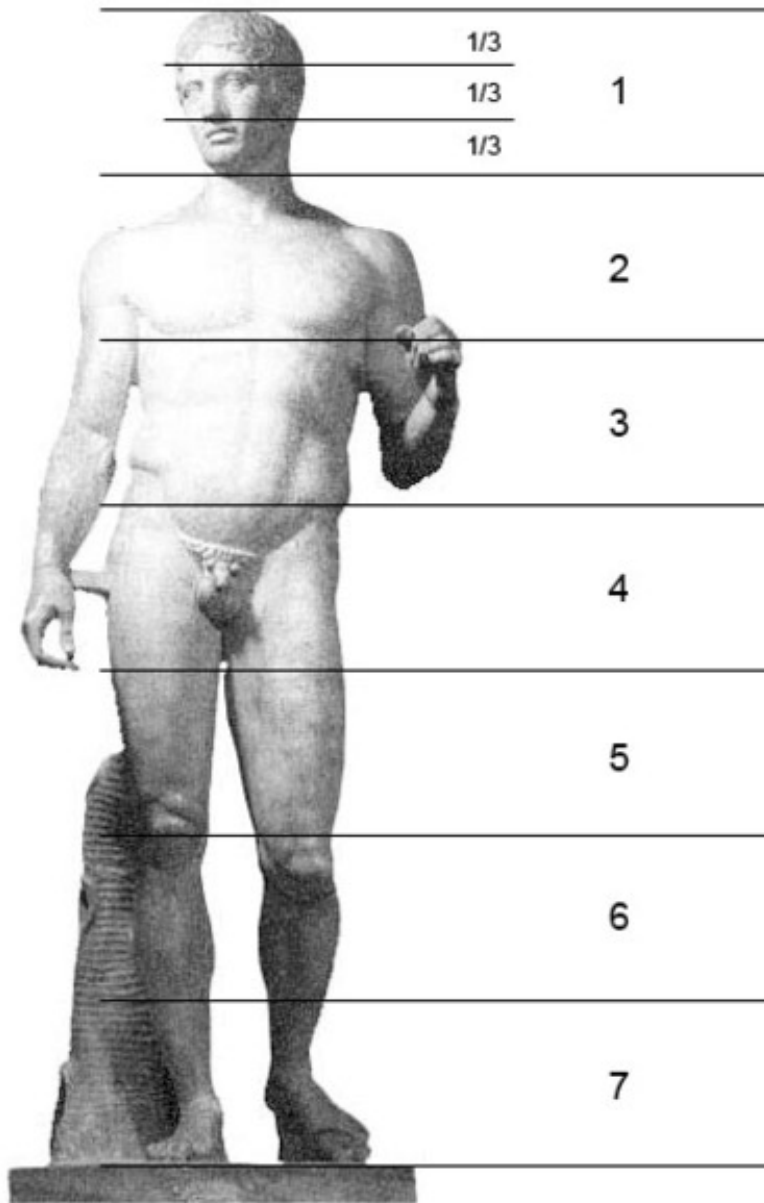
Andrea Mantegna, *Saint Sebastian*,  
tempera on canvas, 1475–1500  
Musée du Louvre, Paris



Nous ne pouvons pas afficher l'image.

Sandro Botticelli, *Birth of Venus*, 1485  
Uffizi Gallery, Florence





harmony & symmetria





Polykleitos, *Diadoumenos*, roman copy 1st century CE of a Greek original  
Metropolitan Museum, New York





Discobolus, interior from an Attic red-figured cup, ca. 490 BCE  
Musée du Louvre, Paris





# THE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

- ← Alexander's route
- Alexander's empire
- ⚔ Battle







After Lysippos, *Portrait of Alexander the Great* (356-323 BCE), c. 330 BCE  
Musée du Louvre, Paris



Alexander the Great on horseback, bronze, 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE  
H: 49 cm; W: 47 cm; D: 29 cm  
National Archaeological Museum of Naples, inv. 4996.





*The Medici Riccardi Horse Head*, ca. 350 BCE  
bronze and gold, 81 × 95 × 40 cm  
National Archaeological Museum of Florence



Detail from the 'Alexander Sarcophagus'  
ca. 312 BCE Pentelic marble  
İstanbul Archaeological Museum





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### HELLENISTIC WORLD c. 188 BCE

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
|  Ptolemaic territory |  Independent Greek states |  Hellenized non-Greek kingdoms |  City-states |
|  Seleucid territory  |  Antigonid territory      |  Independent territories       |  Cities      |



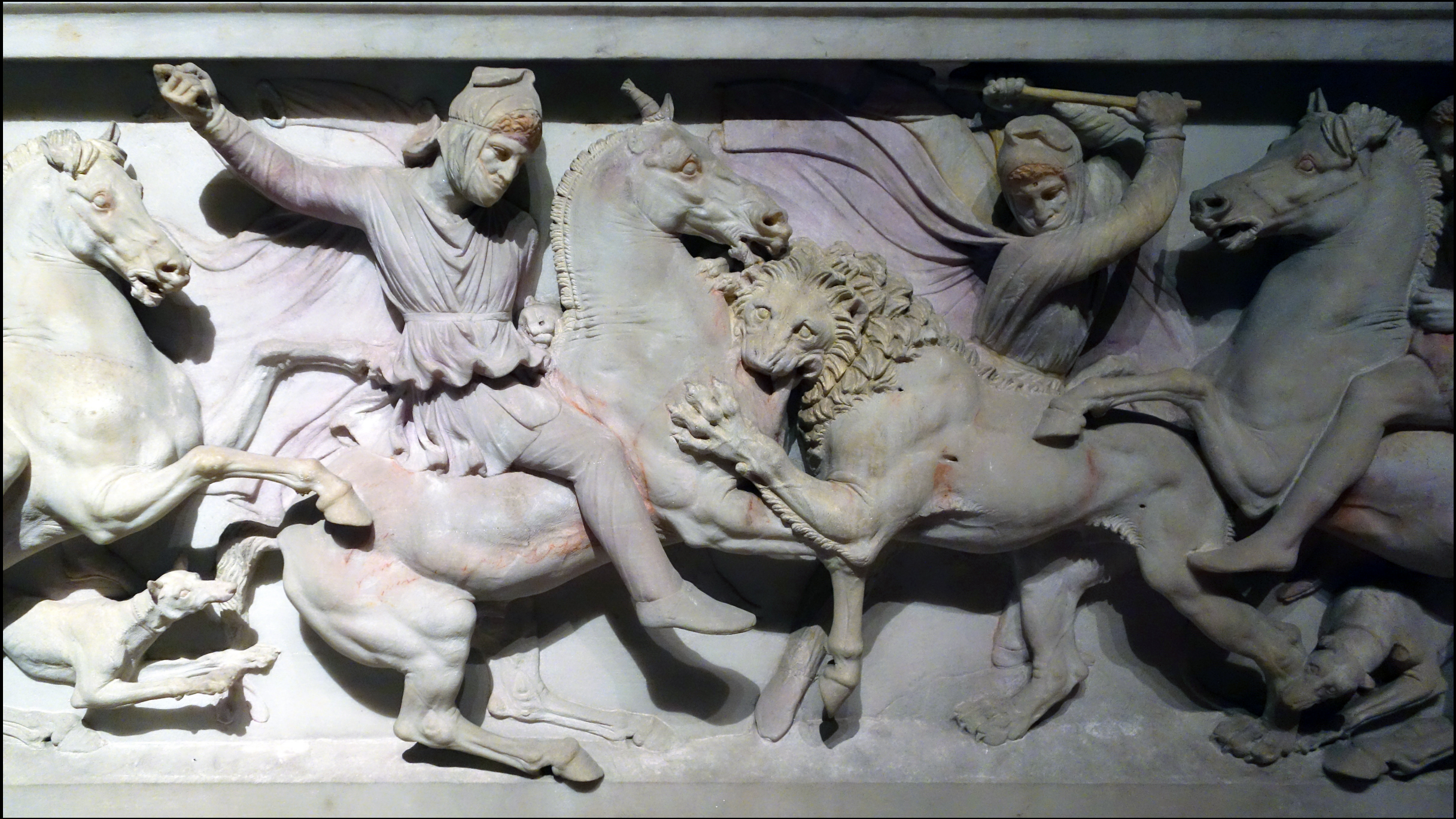


The 'Alexander Sarcophagus', c. 312 BCE, Pentelic marble and polychromy, found in Sidon, 195 x 318 x 167 cm  
İstanbul Archaeological Museum















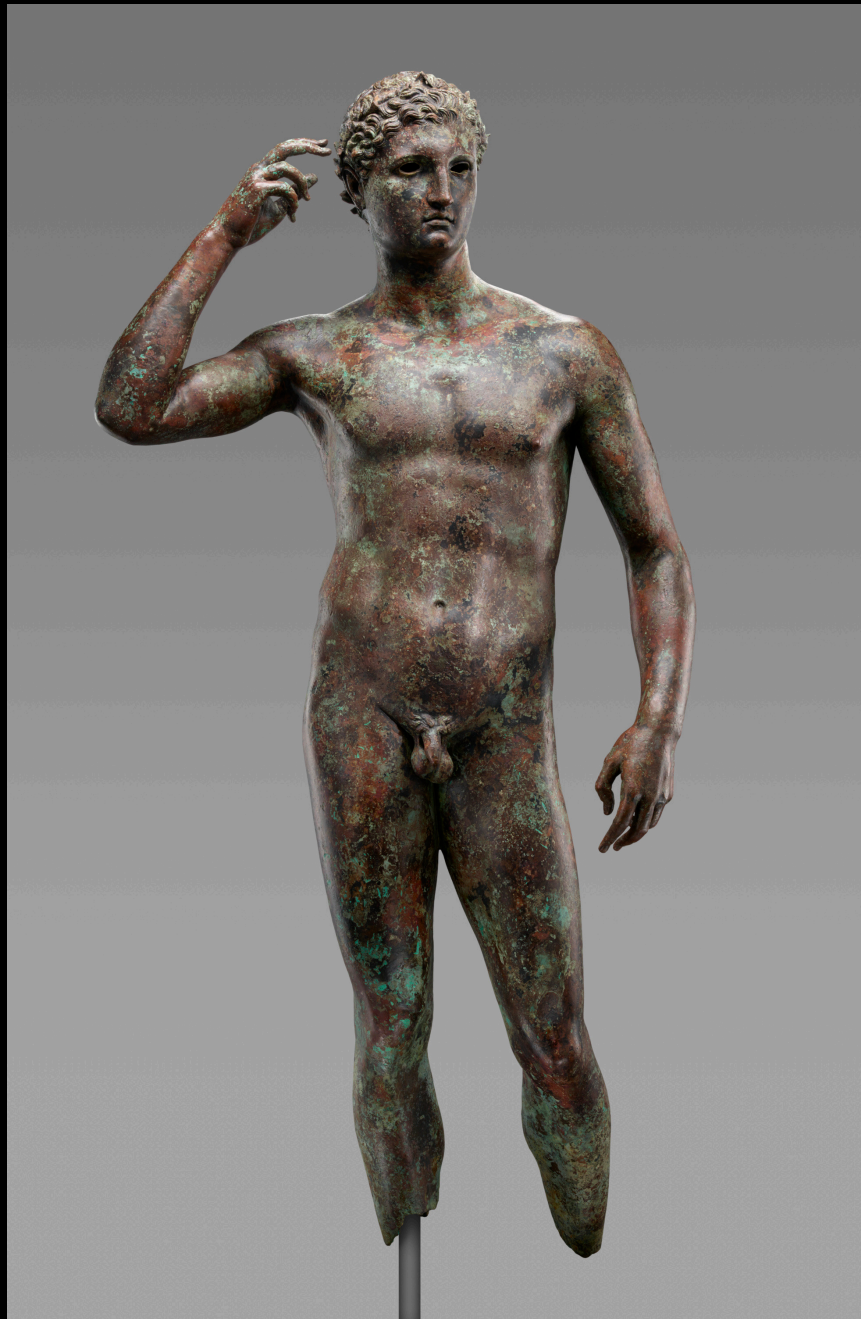
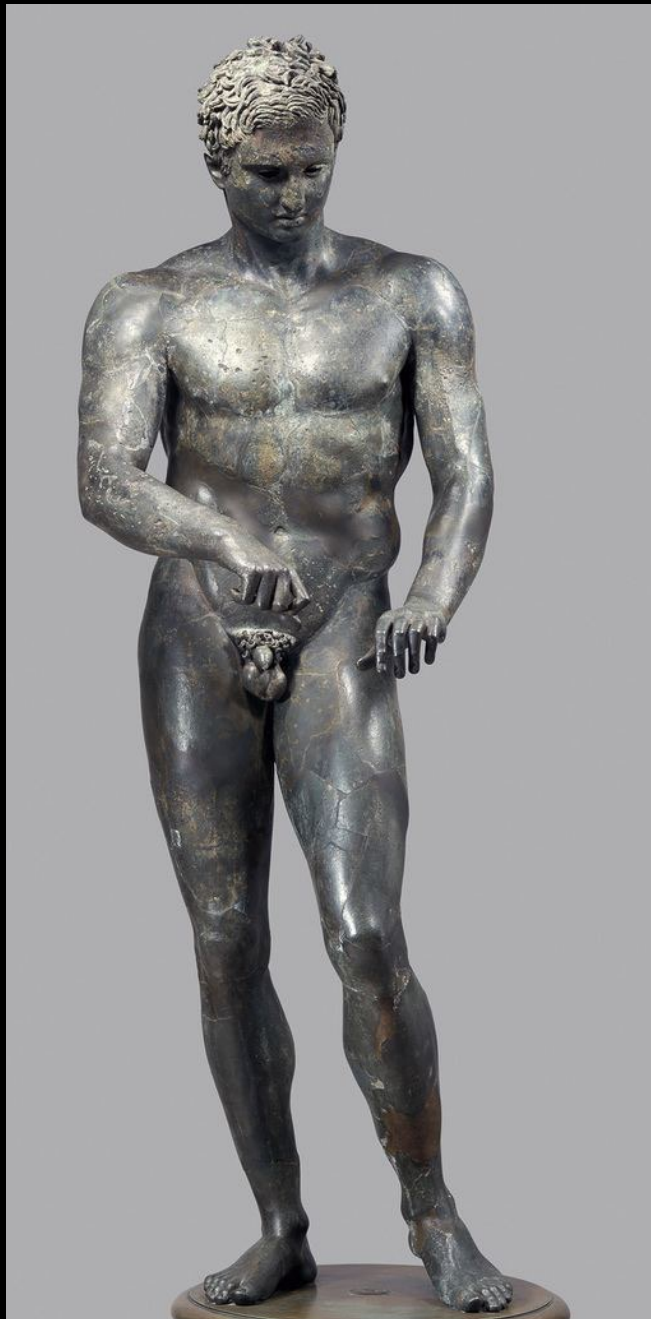


Portrait of a Hellenistic ruler, marble, Roman copy after a lost sculpture, probably of the 2nd century BCE  
British Museum, London



Statue of a prince or dynast without crown, maybe Attalus II of Pergamon, bronze, 3rd–2nd centuries BCE, H: 2,20 m  
Museo nazionale romano di Palazzo Massimo, Rome









*Apoxyomenos*, Greek original of ca. 330 BCE  
(left: Vienna, right: Croatian Apoxyomenos)





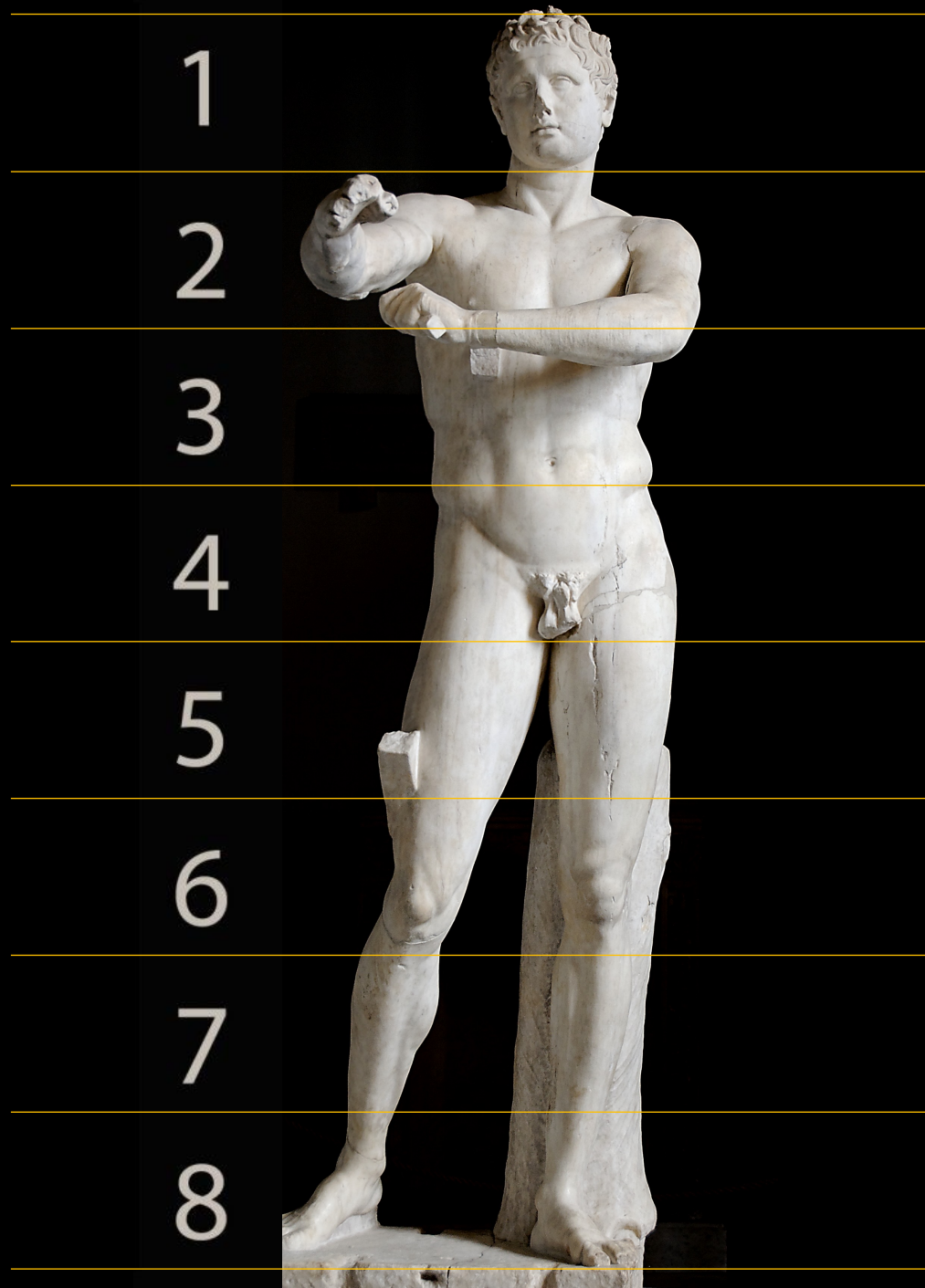
Detail of marble *Apoxyomenos*, Roman copy of the 1st century CE after a Greek bronze original, marble, H: 2,5 m / Vatican Museums, Museo Pio-Clementino





Pair of eyes, bronze, marble, frit, quartz, and  
obsidian, 5th century BCE or later /  
Metropolitan Museum, New York





Apoxyomenos, Roman copy of the  
1st century CE after a Greek bronze  
original, marble, H: 2,5 m  
Vatican Museums, Museo Pio-  
Clementino





Statue of a Victorious Youth, bronze with inlaid copper,  
151.5 × 70 × 27.9 cm., 300–100 BCE  
The J. Paul Getty Museum, Villa Collection, Malibu





Statuette of a veiled and masked  
dancer, 3rd–2nd century BCE  
20.5 × 8.9 × 11.4 cm  
Metropolitan Museum, New York





*The Dying Galatian*, Roman copy of a lost sculpture, marble, original in bronze, from c. 230–220 BCE  
Musei Capitolini, Rome





*Ludovisi Gaul*, Roman  
copy of a lost bronze,  
original from c. 230–220  
BCE, H: 2,11 m  
Palazzo Altemps, Rome





Marsyas, marble, H: 2,56 m, 2<sup>nd</sup> century  
Roman copy from a bronze original,  
Pergamon (?), ca. 200 BCE (?)  
Musée du Louvre, Paris





*Barberini Faun*, c. 220 BCE, Roman copy, H: 2.15m  
Glyptothek, Munich





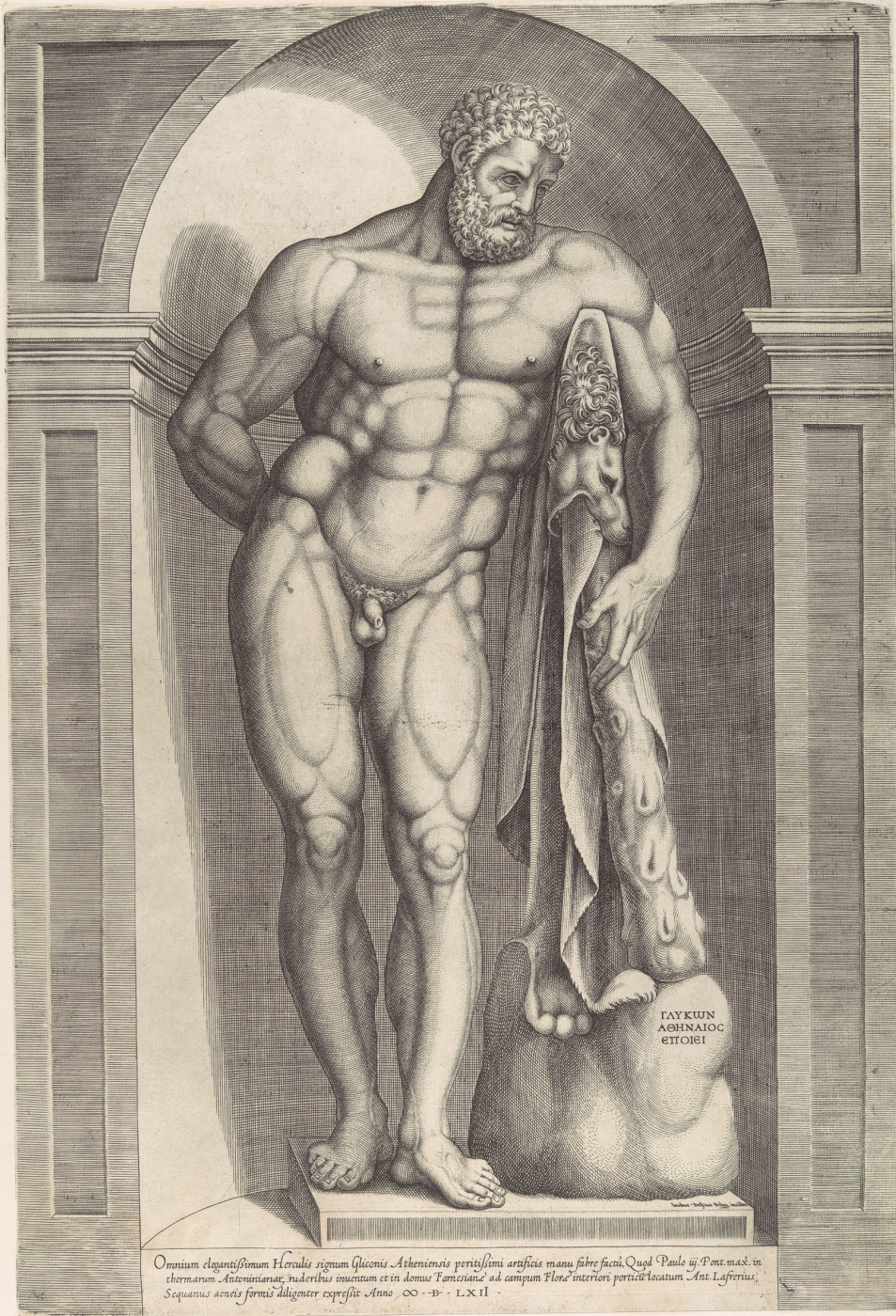
Bronze statue of Eros sleeping, 3rd–2nd century BCE  
41.9 × 35.6 × 85.2 cm, 124.7 kg  
Metropolitan Museum, New York





Glykon, from the original by Lysippos,  
Farnese Hercules, Roman copy c. 216 CE,  
original 4th century BCE, H: 3,17 m  
Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples









The Three Graces Aglaiia (Beauty), Euphrosyne (Mirth), and Thalia (Abundance), 2nd century CE, original after the second or first centuries BCE, 123 x 100 cm  
Metropolitan Museum, New York





Raphael, *The Three Graces*  
oil on panel, 17.1 cm × 17.1 cm, 1504–1505  
Musée Condé, Chantilly



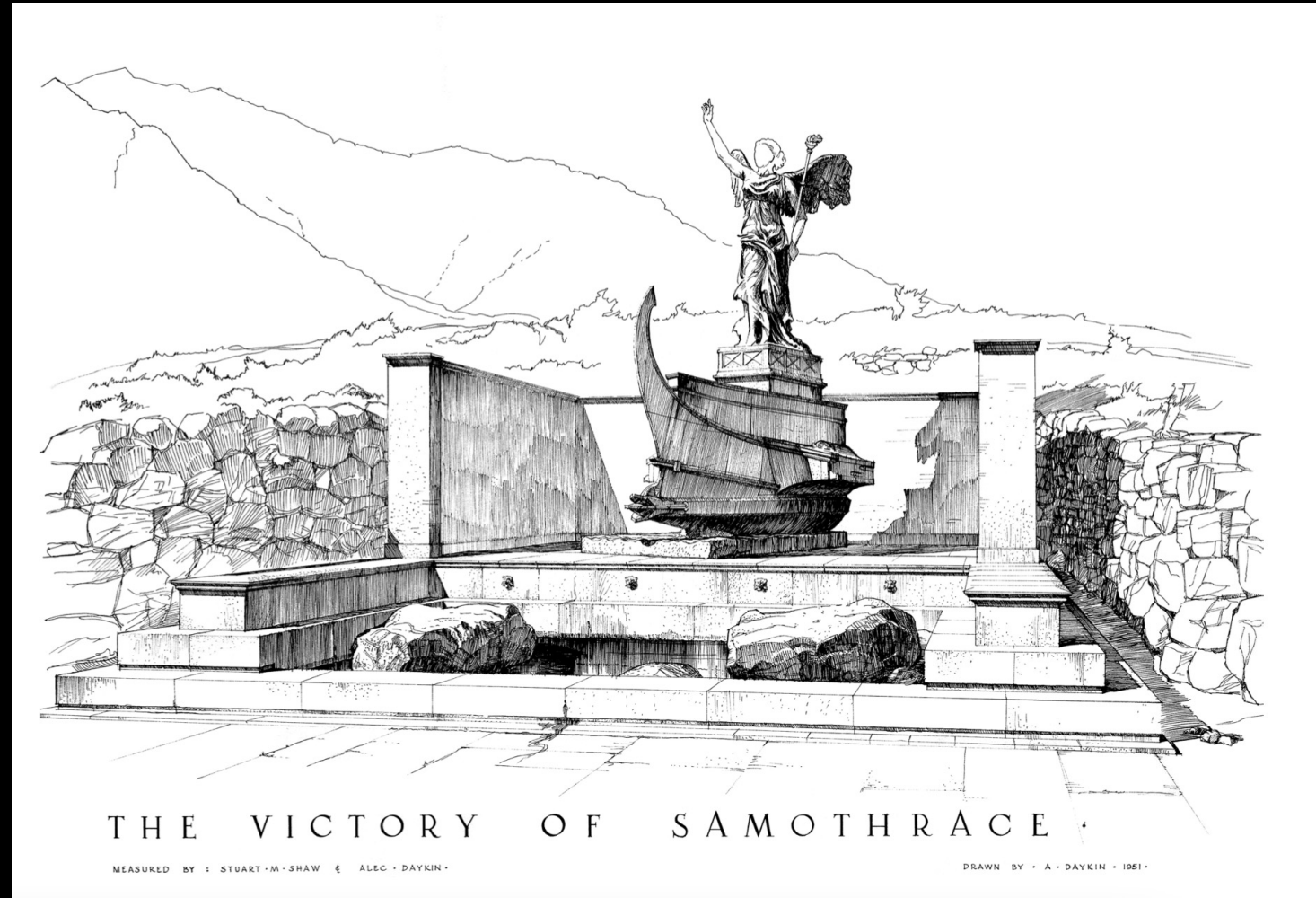


*Farnese Bull*, early third century CE, after an original from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE, marble, from the Baths of Caracalla Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples





*Nike* (or Victory) of Samothrace, Lartos and Parian marbles, ca. 190 BCE, H: 3.28m  
Musée du Louvre, Paris



Proposed Reconstruction by Karl Lehmann



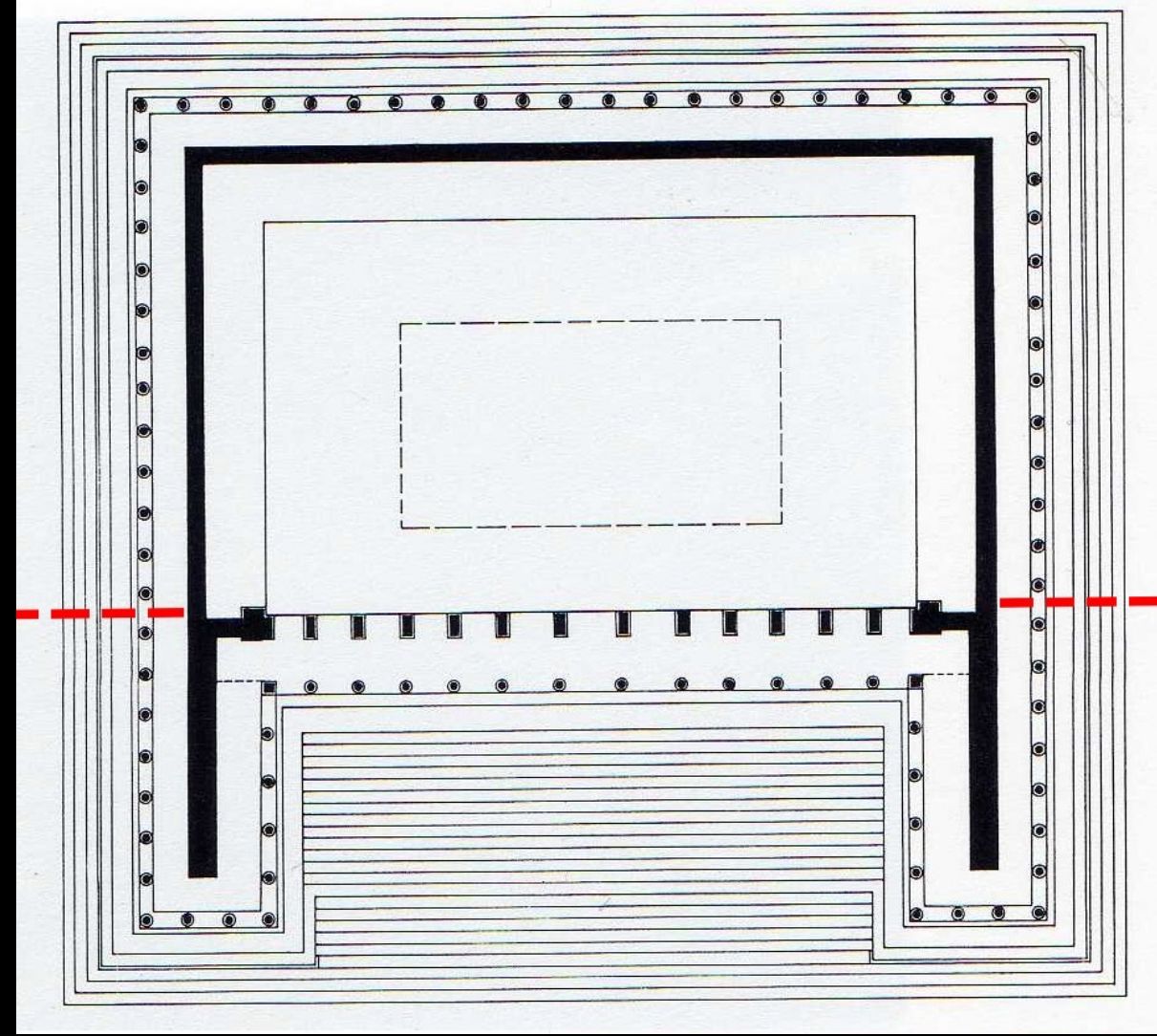
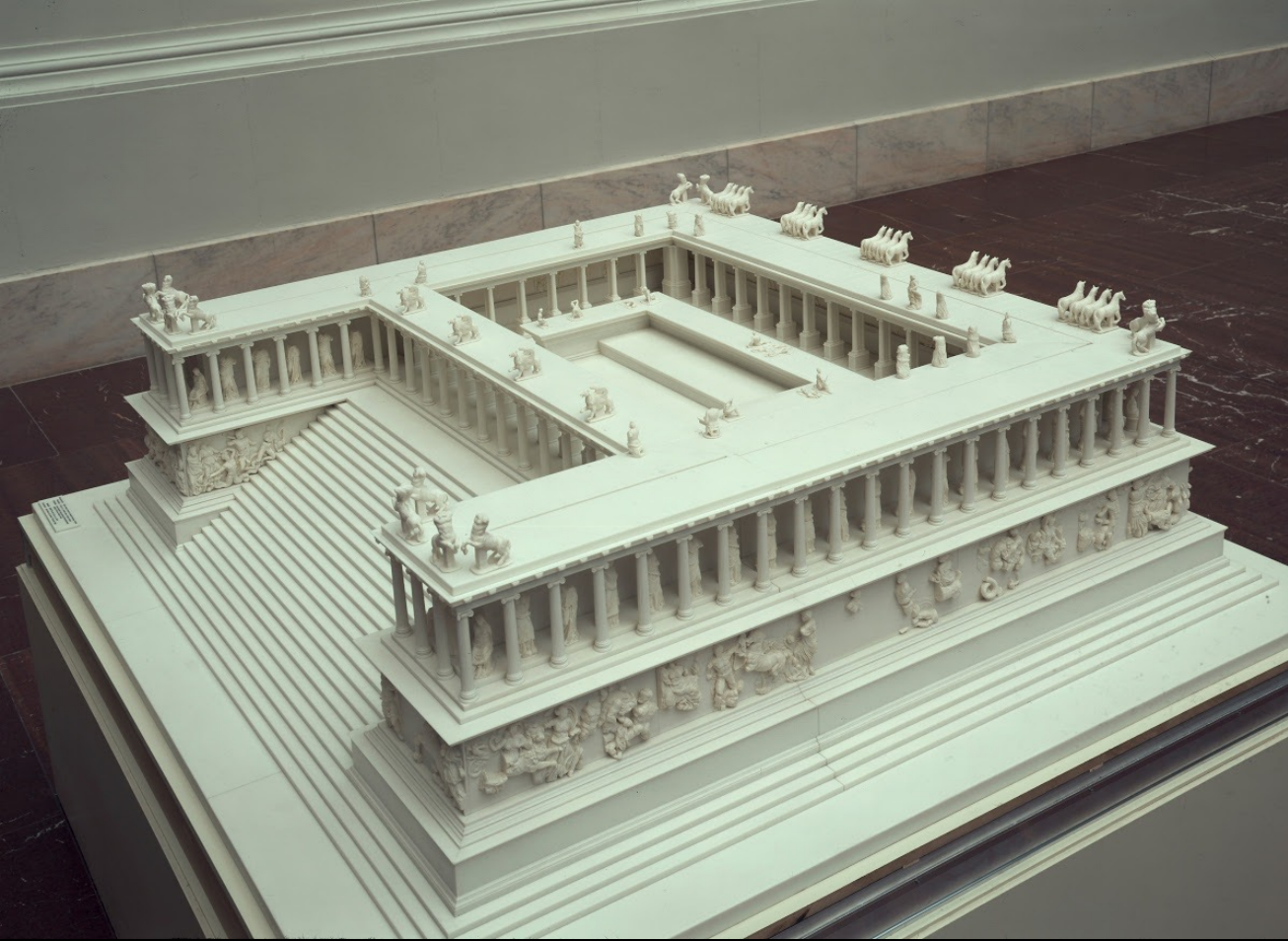




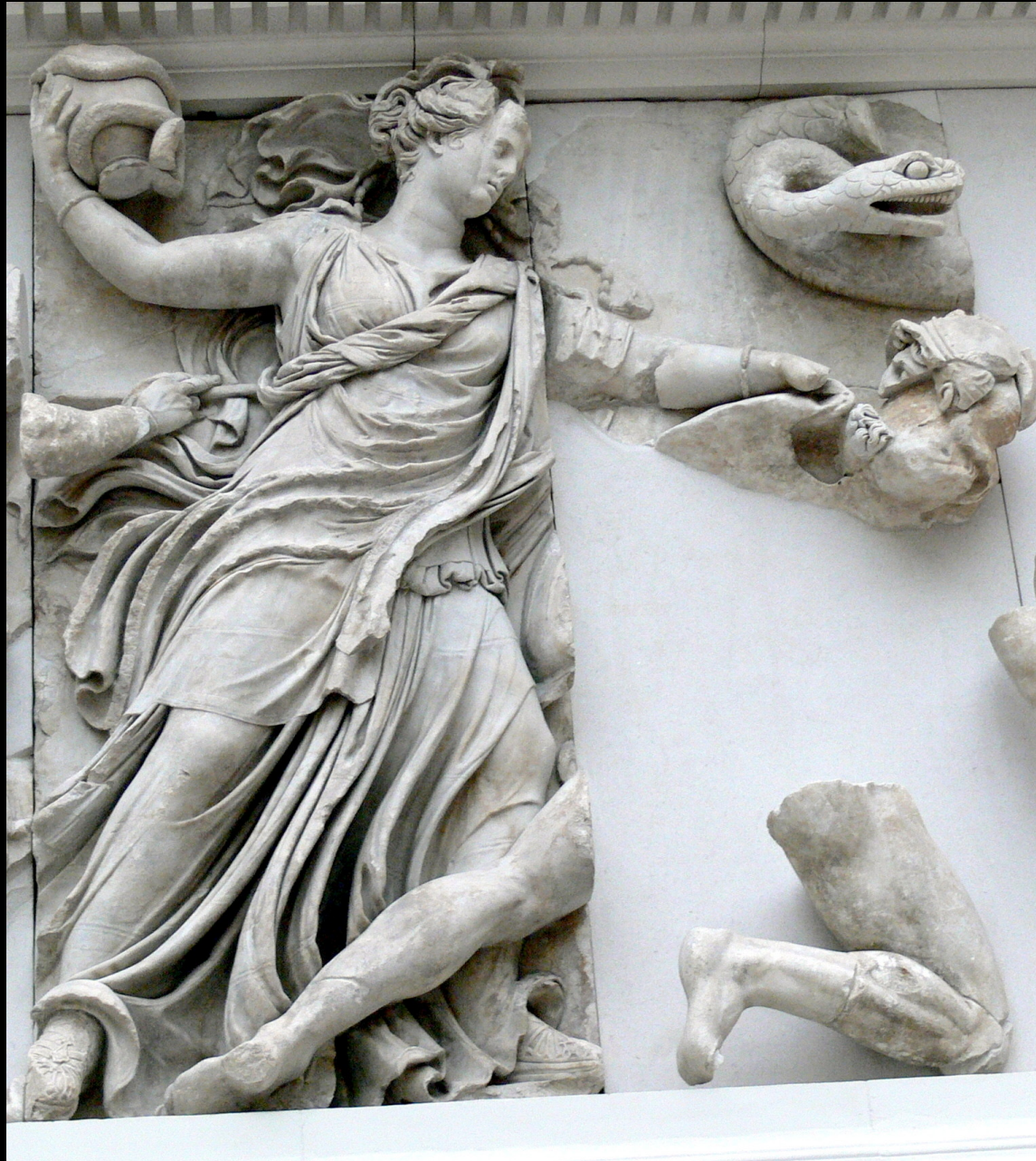


Pergamon altar, reconstruction of the western façade, with frieze panels of the Gigantomachy and original architectural elements, Pergamon, ca. 170 BCE  
Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Antikensammlung













Hagesandros, Athenedoros, and Polydoros, *Laocoon and His Sons*, Marble, Roman copy after an original from ca. 200 BCE, found in the Baths of Trajan, Rome, 1506  
Vatican Museums





ATHENA





