

IV.1 From the Aegean Civilizations to Archaic Greece
The Artistic and Material Cultures of the
“Sea in the Middle of the Earth”

AEGEAN CIVILIZATIONS

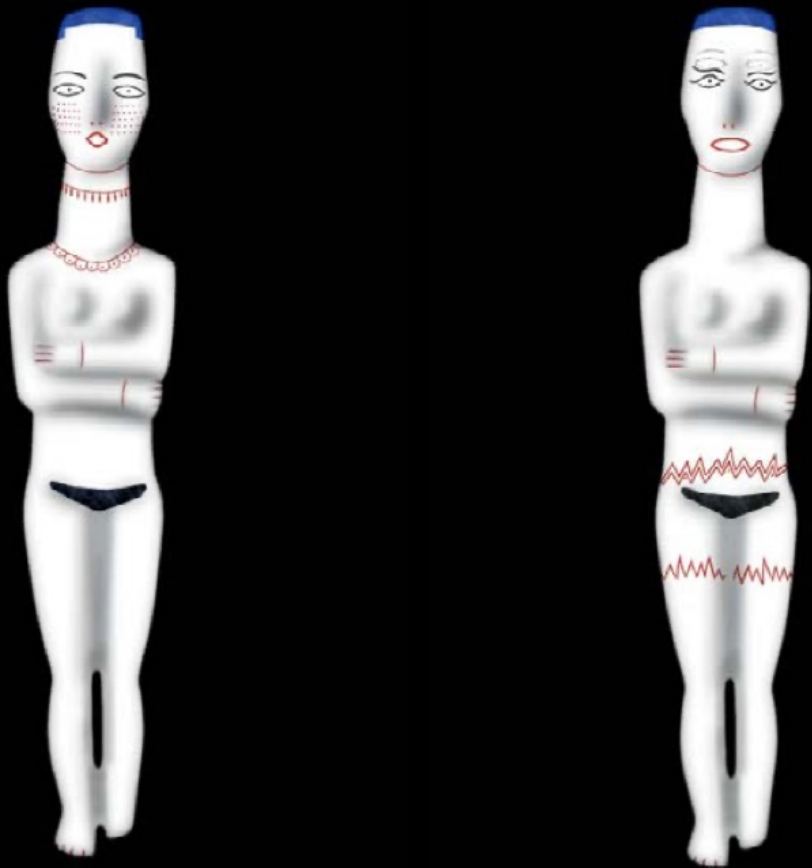
--- Northern frontier of the Mycenaean civilization at its greatest extent circa 1250 BC





Cycladic cultures, ca. 3200 – ca. 1050 BCE



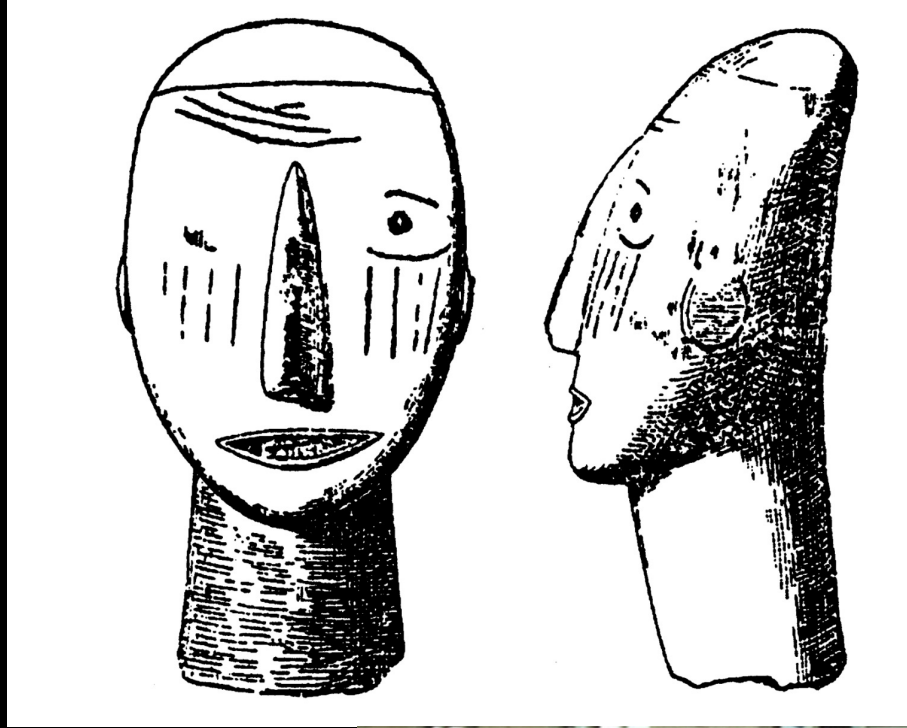


Contents of a Cycladic grave from the Island of Iralkia, ca. 2600–2400 BCE





Marble head with painted vertical striations, Cycladic II, H: 25,3 cm, marble
ca. 2800–2300 BCE, from Amorgos
National Archaeological Museum, Athens



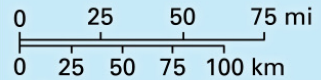
AEGEAN CIVILIZATIONS

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Minoan cultures, 3000 – 1100 BCE

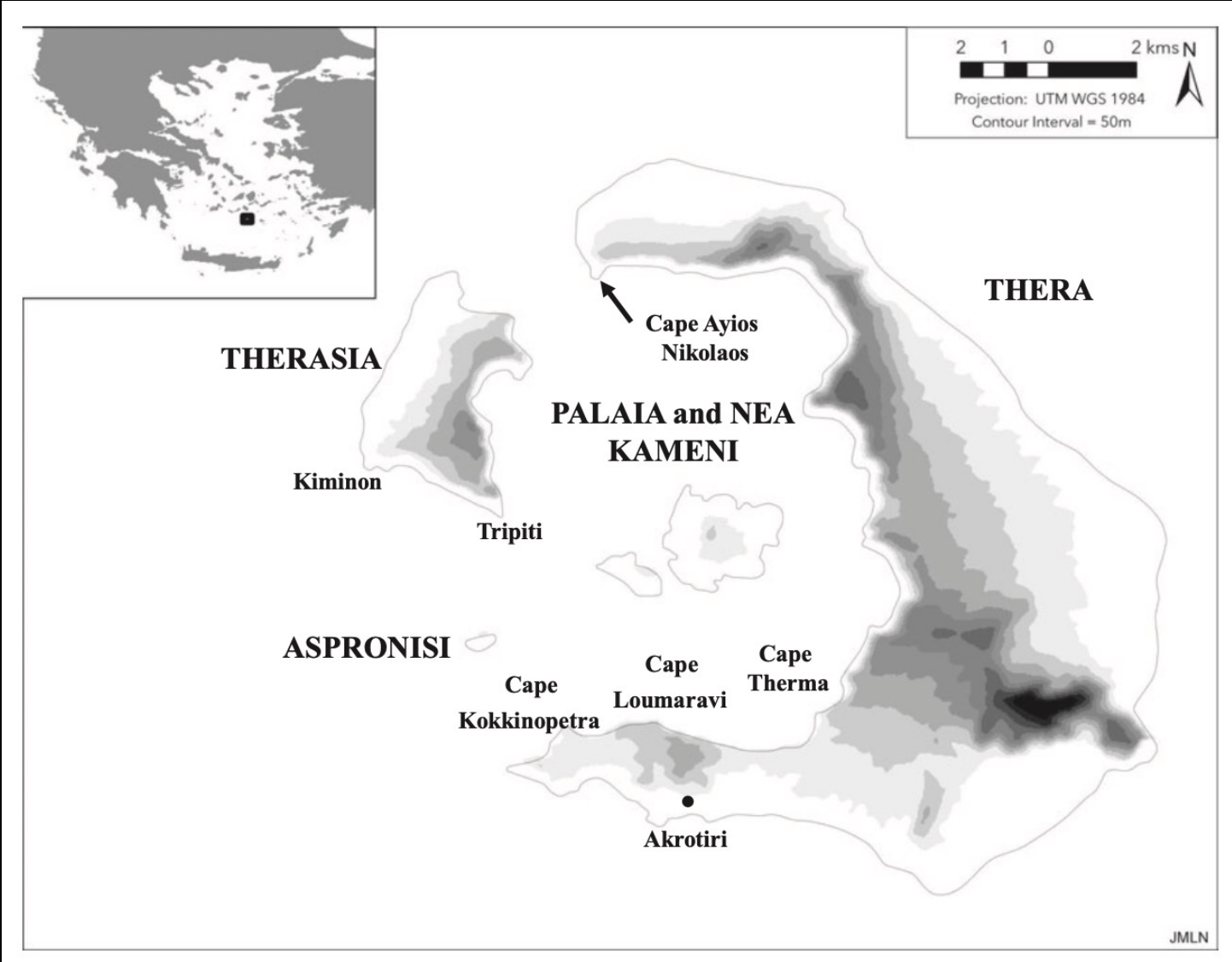
Knossos





Thera (Santorini)





ca. 1600 BCE

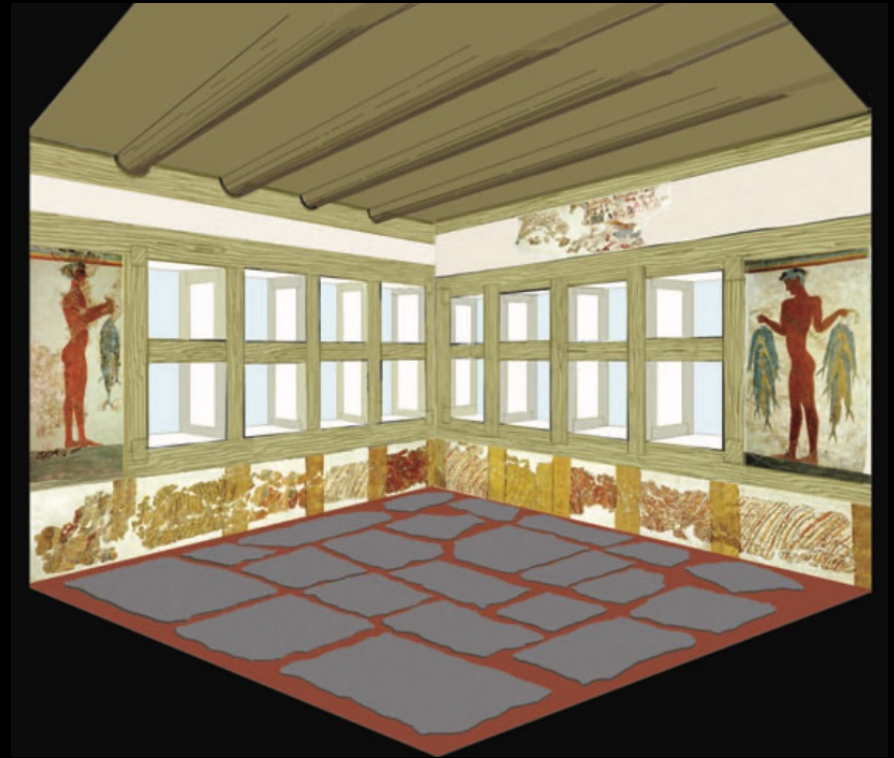


Western house

Xeste 3





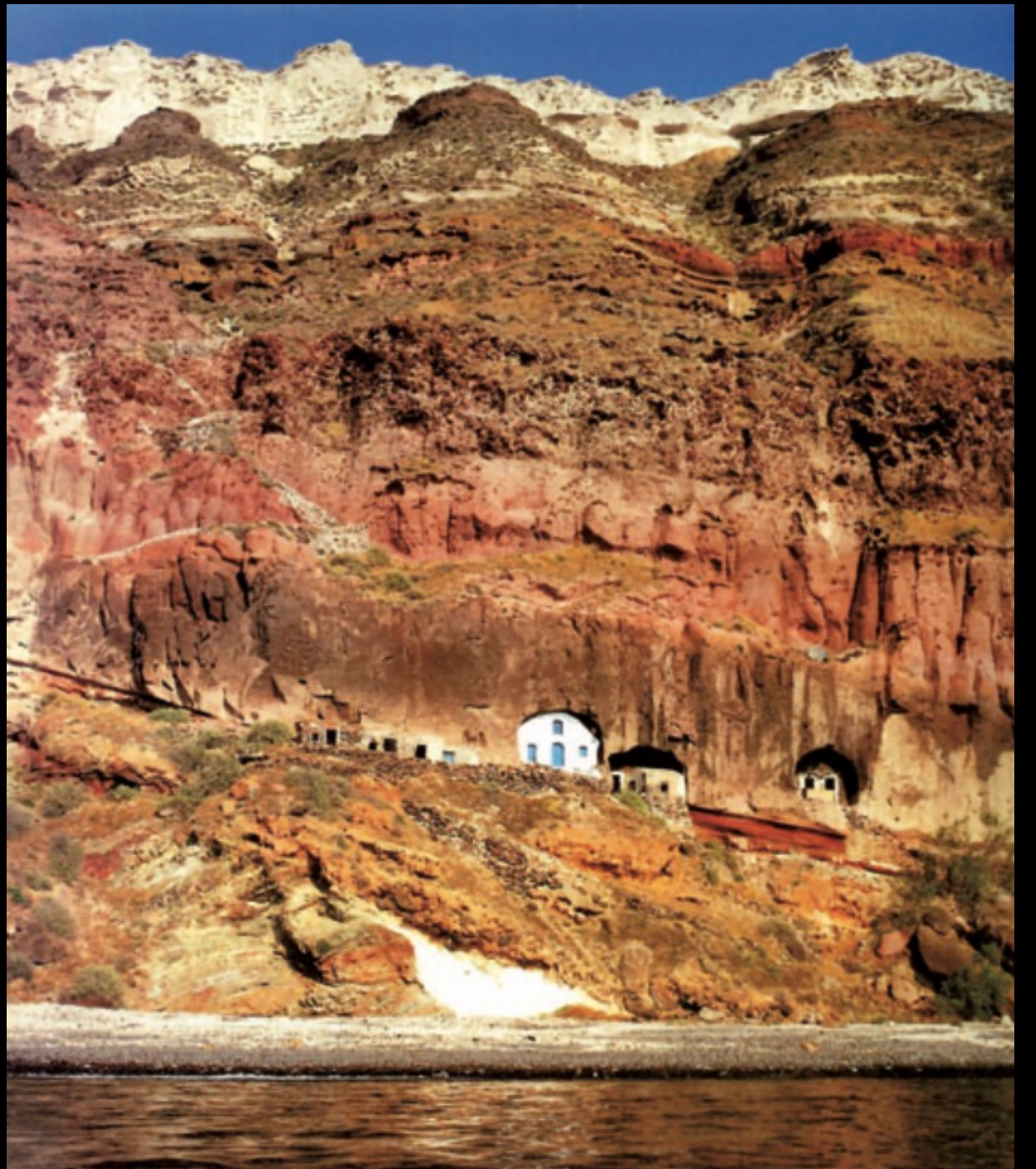


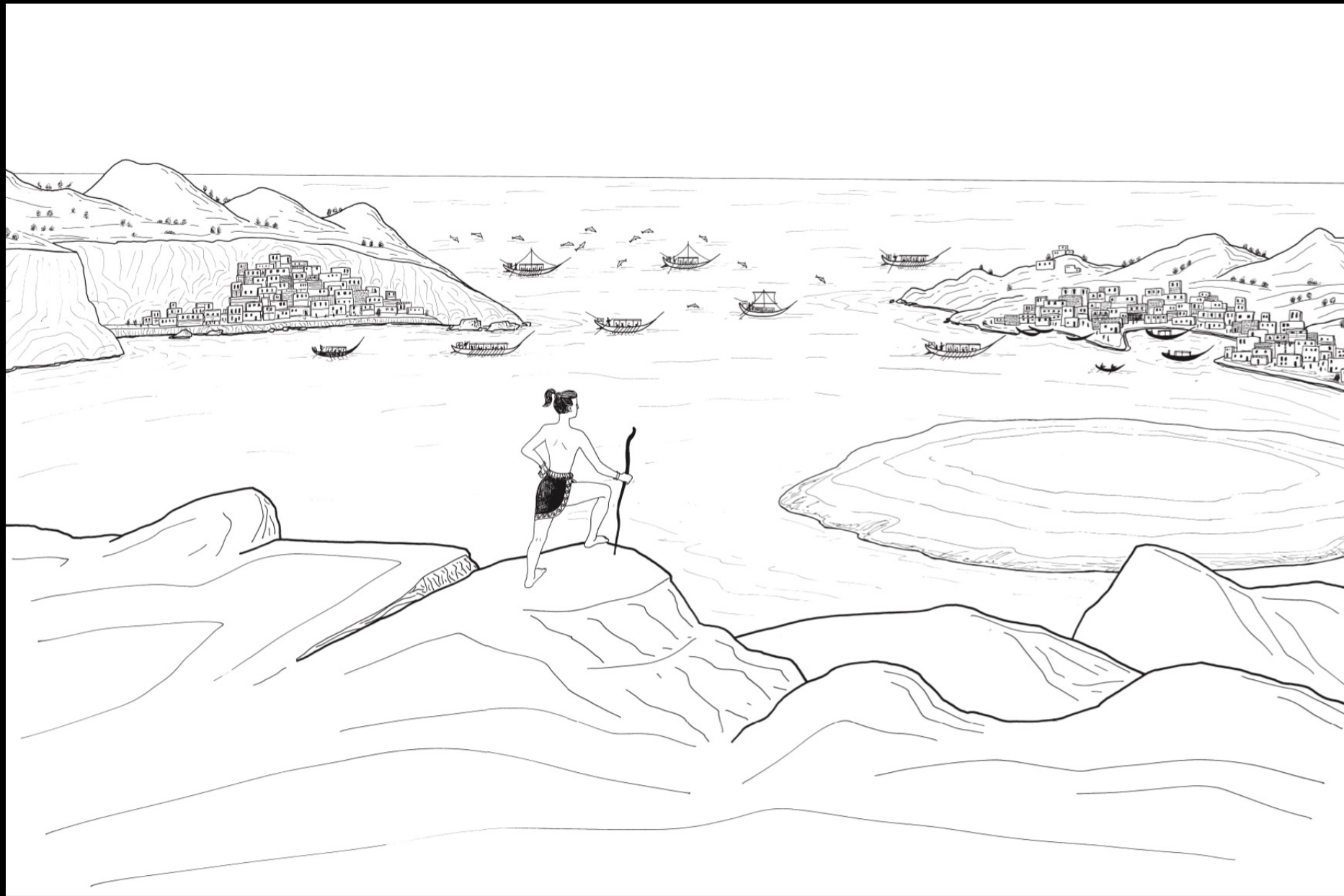
West house



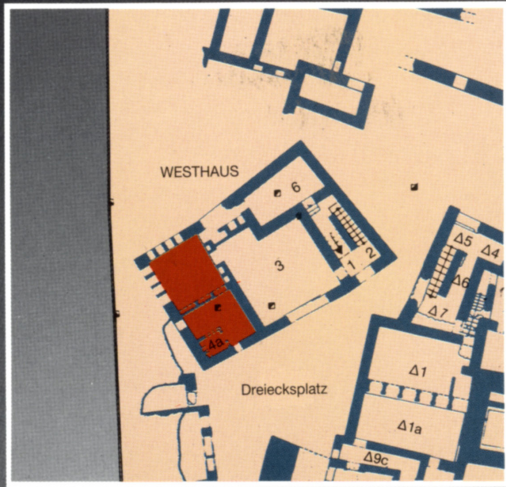








A reconstruction of the perspective proposed by Thomas F. Strasser (2010) – Thera prior to the Bronze Age volcanic eruption), with its inundated caldera as seen from its east lip. (Drawing by Doug Faulmann)



WESTHAUS



AUSGRABUNGEN BEI AKROTIRI, THERA
0 10 20 m.

Xeste 3





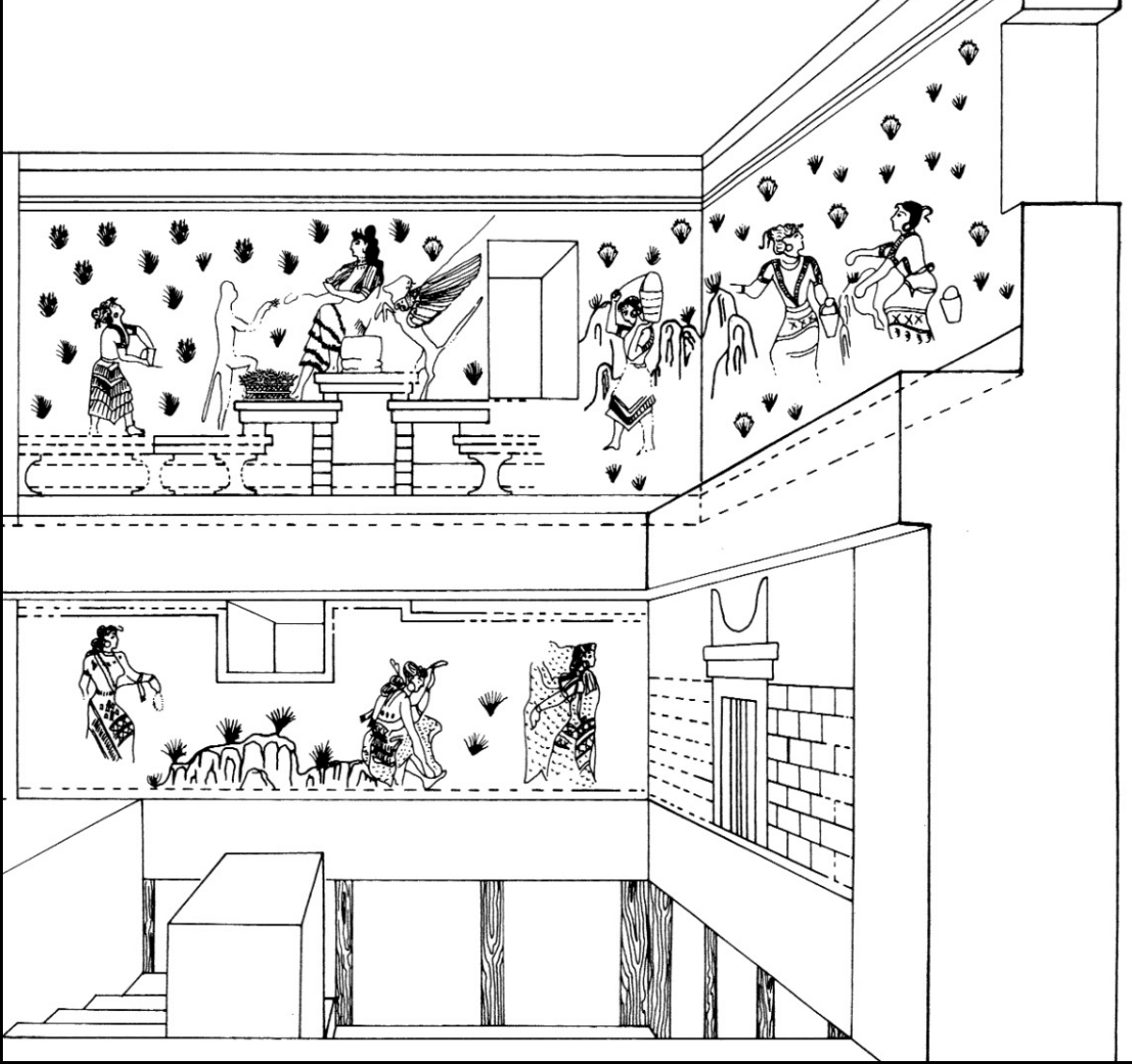
Akrotiri murals on display at the
Museum of Prehistoric Thera,
Santorini











AEGEAN CIVILIZATIONS

--- Northern frontier of the Mycenaean civilization at its greatest extent circa 1250 BC

Mycenian Civilization, c. 1600 – ca. 1100 BCE



Mycenae

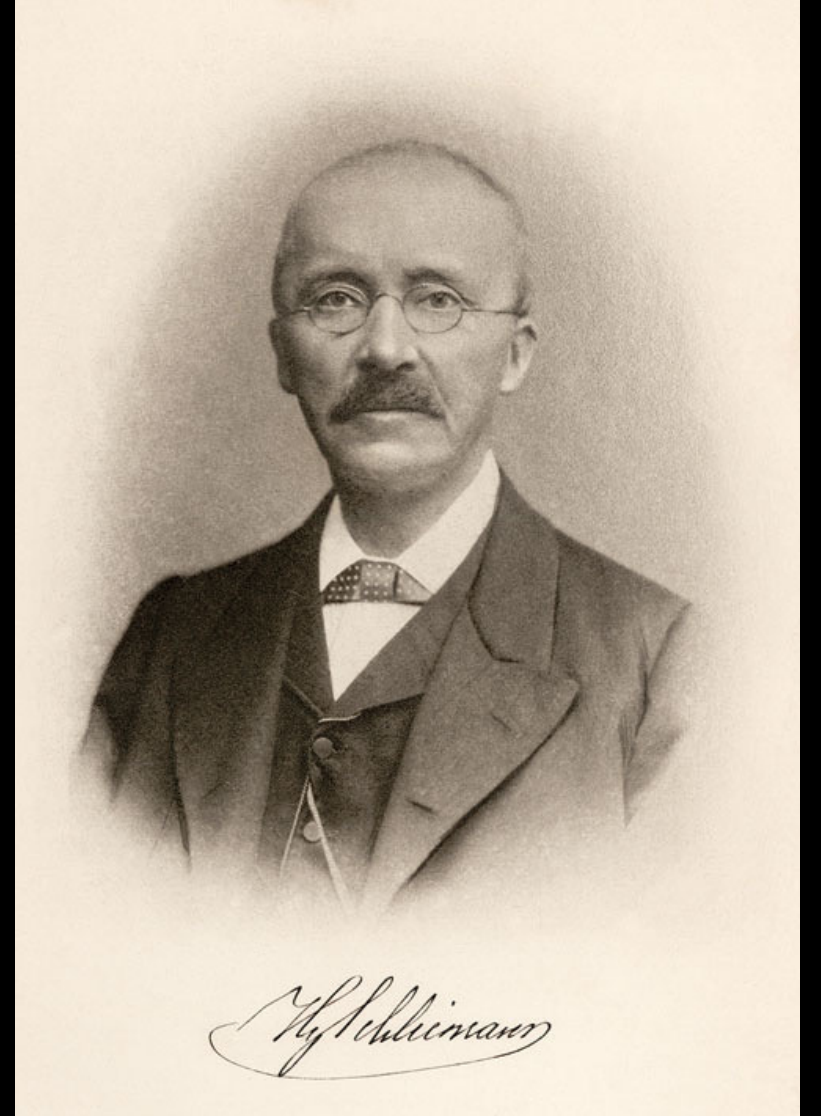


4-18 | RECONSTRUCTION OF CITADEL AT MYCENAE



Funerary masks, from the tombs of Mycenae, ca. 1600–1450 BCE










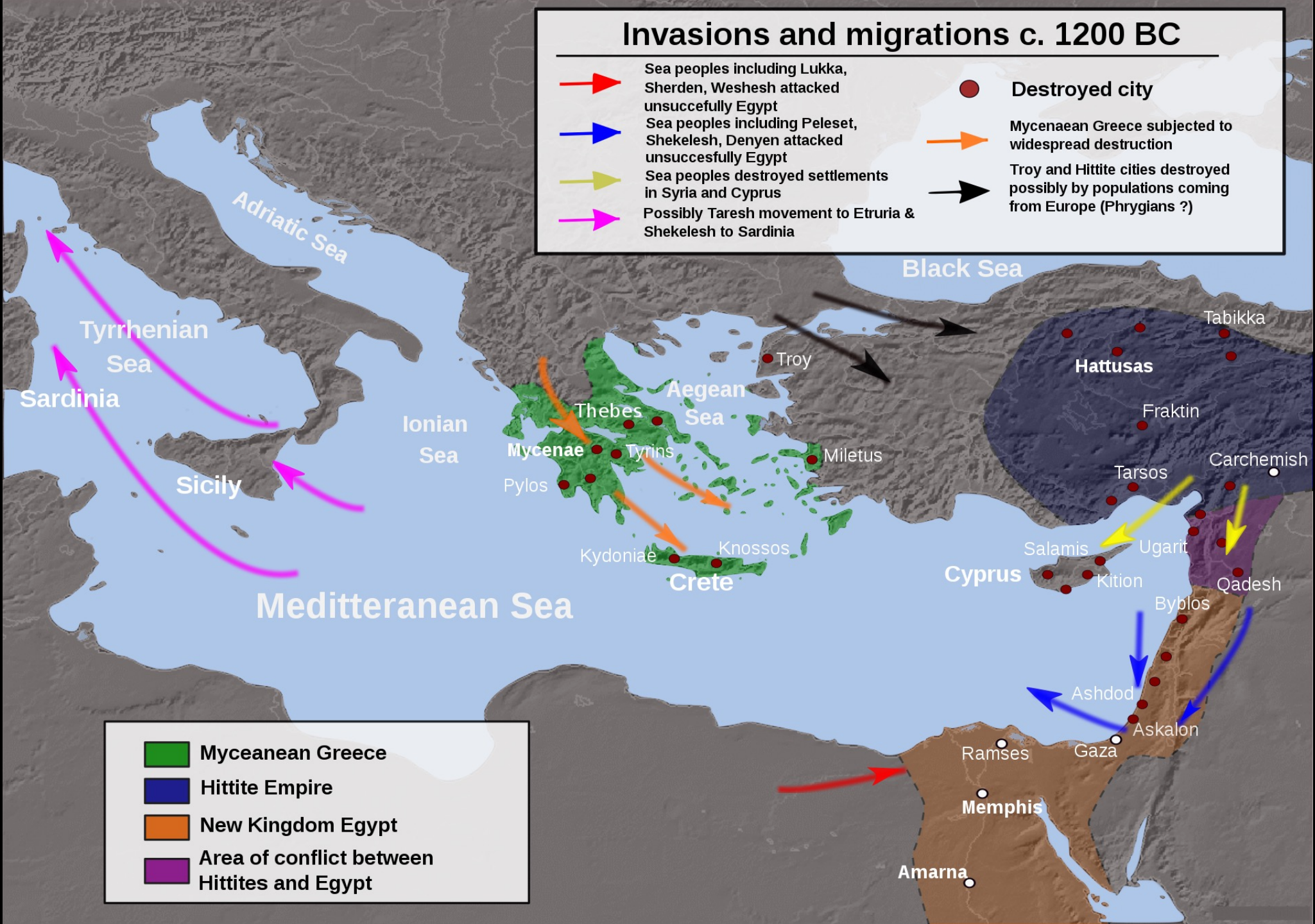


Heinrich Schliemann (1822–1890)

So-called 'Mask of Agamemnon', excavated in 1876 at Mycenae by Schliemann

Invasions and migrations c. 1200 BC

-  Sea peoples including Lukka, Sherden, Weshesh attacked unsuccessfully Egypt
-  Sea peoples including Peleset, Shekelesh, Denyen attacked unsuccessfully Egypt
-  Sea peoples destroyed settlements in Syria and Cyprus
-  Possibly Tareh movement to Etruria & Shekelesh to Sardinia
-  Destroyed city
-  Mycenaean Greece subjected to widespread destruction
-  Troy and Hittite cities destroyed possibly by populations coming from Europe (Phrygians ?)



-  Mycenaean Greece
-  Hittite Empire
-  New Kingdom Egypt
-  Area of conflict between Hittites and Egypt



Archaic Greece, ca. 800 BCE – 480 BCE
 (second Persian invasion of Greece)





Pomegranate vase, height:10,2 cm, diam.
8,3 cm, terracotta, 8th century BCE
Metropolitan Museum, New York

Centaur of Lefkandi, maybe
Cheiron (?), height: 36 cm, end of
the 10th century BCE
Archaeological Museum, Eretria



“Master of the Dipylon”, funerary amphora, clay,
height: 1,55 m, around 760 BCE
National Archaeological Museum, Athens



Mantiklos "Apollo", Late Geometric or Early Orientalizing Period, ca. 700–675 BCE, Greece, Boiotia, Thebes, bronze, H: 20,3 cm
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



Kleopis and Biton, twin kouroi,
attributed to Polymedes of Argos,
height: 2,16 m and 2,18 m, c. 580 BCE
Archaeological Museum, Delphi



Moschophoros (Calf-bearer), excavated at Athens, Acropolis (in 1864), marble, Height: 1,65 (restored), c. 570–560 BCE
Acropolis Museum, Athens



MET kouros,
c. 590–580 BCE
Metropolitan
Museum, New York



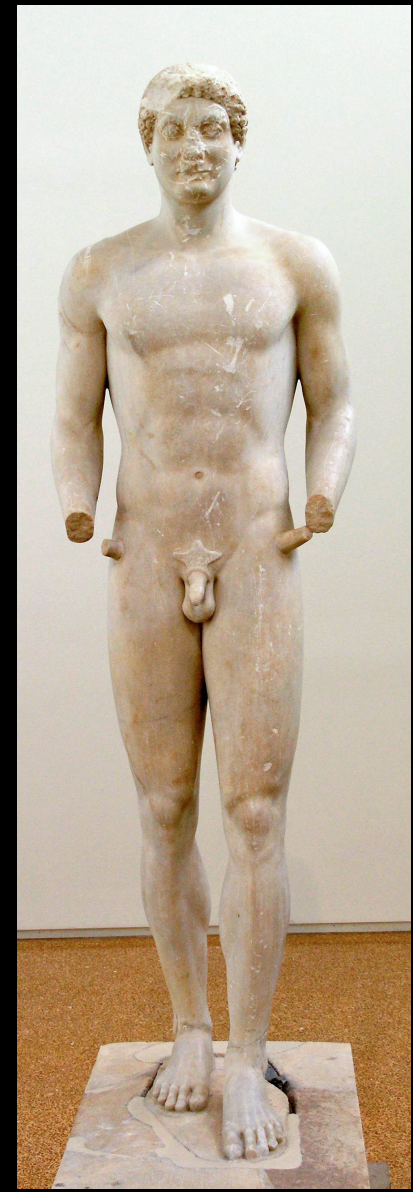
Kouros of Tenea, c.
560-560 BCE
Archaeological
Museum, Athens



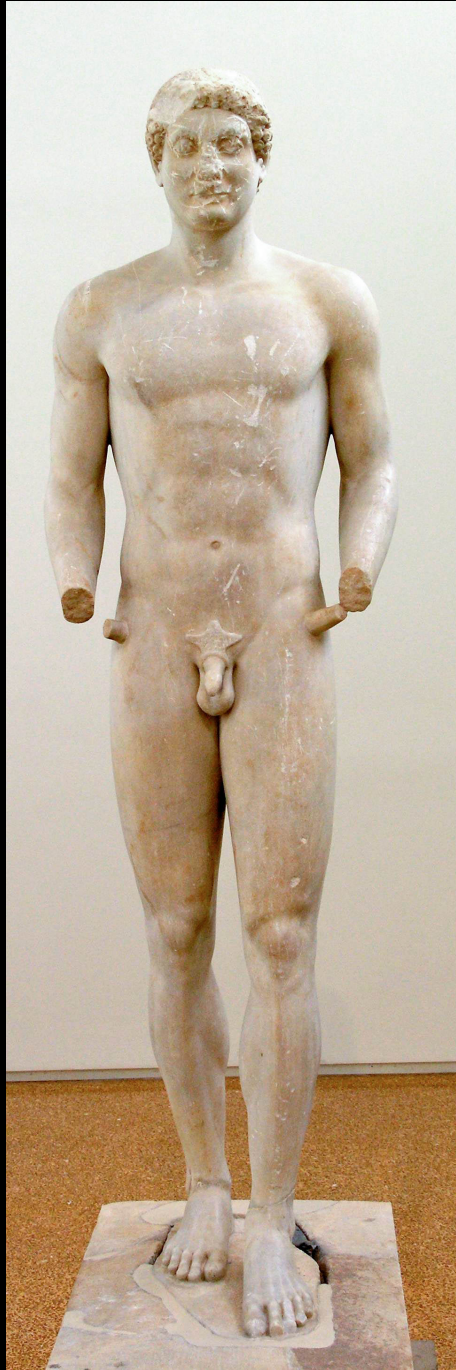
Kroisos kouros, c.
530 BCE
Archaeological
Museum, Athens



Piraeus Apollo,
c. 530-520 BCE
Archaeological Museum
of Piraeus



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



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



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



Statue of Nike, found in Delos, attributed to Achermos of Chios, height: 90 cm, c. 550 BCE
National Archaeological Museum, Athens



Nike marble sculpture, attributed to Antenor, height: 1,13 m, c. 513–500 BCE
Archaeological Museum, Delphi



Nike, bronze, 8.6 x 8.4 x 2.1 cm, c. 500 BCE
Walters Art Museum, Baltimore





Peplos kore, Parian marble
with traces of polychromy,
height: 1,17 m, c. 530 BCE
Acropolis Museum, Athens



Casts of the Peplos Kore with two versions of restored painted decoration, as Artemis or Athena
Acropolis Museum, Athens



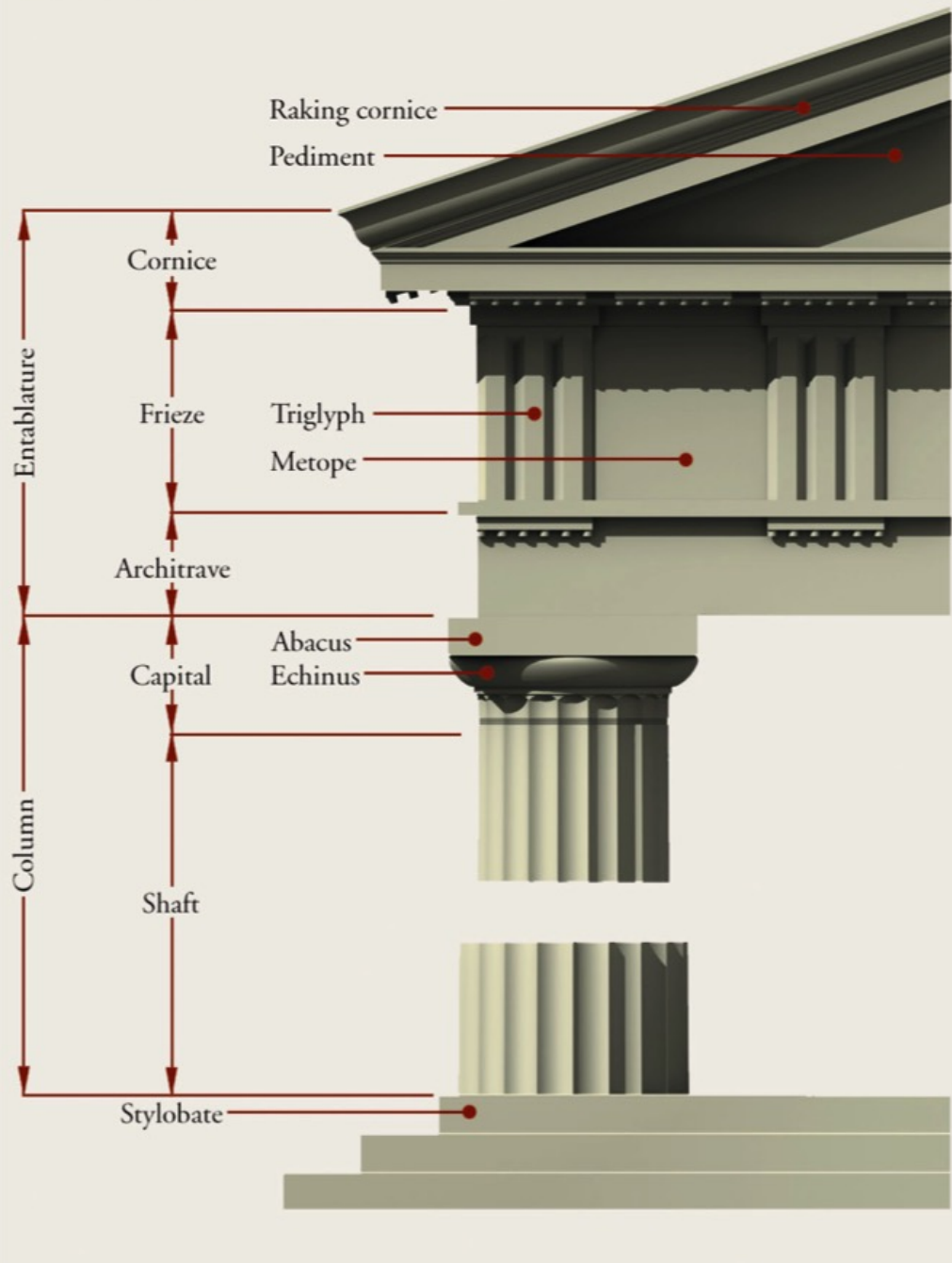
Marble stele with athlete and little girl, capital and finial in the form of a sphinx, 423,4 cm height, ca. 530 BCE / Metropolitan Museum, New York



Chryselephantine (ivory & gold) statue of Apollo (?), c. 550 BCE, from Delphi
Archaeological Museum, Delphi



DORIC ORDER



Preserved metopes from the Temple C of Selinunte, Castelvetrano, Sicily, half of the 6th century BCE
National Archaeological Museum "Antonio Salinas", Palermo







Medusa, painted terracotta plaque, 56 x 50 cm, from the
Athena Sanctuary, Syracuse, c. 575-550 BCE
Regional Archaeological Museum Paolo Orsi, Syracuse



Antefix with the head of Medusa, terracotta, 6th century BCE, from Tarentino, Southern Italy
Metropolitan Museum, New York