

art 100
introduction to art

temporary course packet



**This Temporary Course Packet will
only get you through the first week
or two of class. Buy the regular
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soon as possible!**

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introduction

This temporary course packet was researched and produced by professor Hudelson, ©2005. It is intended as a supplement for his Art 100/Introduction to Art students. Please purchase the COMPLETE course packet in the bookstore as soon as you can. This temporary version will only be useful for the first week or two of class. If you have any questions about this packet's use or content, please contact professor Hudelson at: **(760) 744-1150, ext. 2979** or **mhudelson@palomar.edu**

In this course packet, there are four types of materials: chapter guides, study guides, video guides and test guides.

Chapter guides parallel the material in your textbook, Kissick's Art: Context and Criticism. In class, when you see a work of art listed in a chapter guide, or when we discuss a term, put a check mark by it. That way, you'll know what we've gone over, its correct spelling, and you'll have more time in class to take notes on information about the work or term.

Study guides summarize major points that we will study in class. Other study guides compare and contrast various art styles, artists, etc. We will fill these out together in class or occasionally I'll assign them as homework to be filled out from my website (<http://daphne.palomar.edu/mhudelson>).

Video guides correspond to some of the videos I'll show in class. Rather than taking notes on the video, you can just answer the questions in the video guide as those points are addressed in the film. Although you won't see every video for which you have a video guide, we'll either fill these out together in class, or I'll assign the questions as homework. You'll probably find that you can answer most of the questions on the video guides based on the reading and lecture information.

Test guides provide you with terms to study for the quizzes, as well as hints on how to prepare for the midterms and final exam.

All of these items (chapter, study, video and test guides) will help you in taking notes and in preparing for the quizzes and exams. I hope you find this temporary course packet helpful.

the beginnings of art

chronology

prehistoric

- THE OLD STONE AGE (Paleolithic), c. 500,000-10,000 B.C.
 THE MIDDLE STONE AGE (Mesolithic), c. 10,000-8,000 B.C.
 THE NEW STONE AGE (Neolithic), c. 8,000-5,600 B.C. (later in Europe).

ancient egypt

- EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD (dynasties I-II), c. 3000-2649 B.C.
 •c. 3000 B.C.: Narmer (Menes; 1st dynasty).
 THE OLD KINGDOM (dynasties III-VI), c. 2649-2155 B.C.
 •c. 2668-2649 B.C.: reign of Zoser (3rd dynasty; had Step Pyramid at Saqqara built).
 •c. 2589-2566 B.C.: reign of Cheops (4th dynasty; built largest pyramid at Giza, the Great Pyramid).
 •c. 2558-2532 B.C.: reign of Chephren (4th dynasty; had second largest pyramid at Giza built).
 •c. 2532-2504 B.C.: reign of Mycerinus (4th dynasty; had smallest pyramid at Giza built).
 THE MIDDLE KINGDOM (dynasties XI-XIII), c. 2050-1750 B.C.
 THE NEW KINGDOM (dynasties XVIII-XX), c. 1570-1070 B.C.
 •c. 1350-1334 B.C.: reign of Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten)/Queen Nefertiti (18th dynasty).
 •c. 1334-1325 B.C.: reign of Tutankhamen ("King Tut"; 18th dynasty).
 •c. 1279-1212 B.C.: reign of Ramesses II (19th dynasty; also known as Ramesses the Great; may have been the Biblical pharaoh who dealt with Moses).
 LATE PERIOD (dynasties XXV-XXXI), c. 712-332 B.C.
 •671 B.C.: Assyria conquers Egypt.
 PTOLEMAIC (HELLENISTIC) PERIOD, c. 332-30 B.C.
 •332 B.C.: Alexander the Great conquers Persia and Egypt.
 ROMAN PERIOD, 30 B.C.-395 A.D.
 •30 B.C.: Cleopatra VII commits suicide; Egypt becomes part of Roman empire under Augustus.

mesopotamia

- SUMERIANS, c. 4000-2000 B.C.
 •c. 2100 B.C.: King Urnammu (ziggurat at Ur).
 BABYLONIANS, c. 1760-1600 B.C.
 •c. 1792-1750 B.C.: Hammurabi (Code of Hammurabi).
 ASSYRIANS, c. 1350-612 B.C.
 •c. 1000-961 B.C.: Israelite kingdom established by King David.
 •671 B.C.: Assyria conquers Egypt.
 •626? B.C.: Ashurbanipal (palace at Nineveh) dies.
 PERSIAN EMPIRE, c. 539-331 B.C.
 •525 B.C.: Egypt falls to Persia.
 •480 B.C.: Xerxes leads Persian army to Greece, burns the Acropolis.
 •333 B.C.: Alexander the Great defeats Darius III at the Battle of Issus.
 •330 B.C.: Greeks burn Persian capital in revenge for destruction of Acropolis.

ancient china

- SHANG DYNASTY, c. 1766-1111 B.C.

indus valley

- HARAPPAN CULTURE, c. 2300-1750 B.C.
 •Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, twin administrative capitals (?)
 •c. 1500 B.C.: Aryans invade, destroy, Harappan culture.

minoans and mycenaean

MINOAN CULTURE, c. 2000 B.C.-1375 B.C. (island of Crete)

- c. 2000 B.C.: several palaces built on Crete; writing system developed.
- c. 1700 B.C.: palaces at Knossos, Phaistos, and Mallia destroyed (earthquake?).
- c. 1700-1450 B.C.: palaces rebuilt.
- c. 1628 B.C.: eruption of volcano on island of Thera.
- c. 1450 B.C.: palaces destroyed again (earthquake? invasion?).

MYCENAEAN CULTURE, c. 1600 B.C.-1100 B.C. (mainland Greece)

- c. 2000 B.C.: early inhabitants enter Greek peninsula.
- c. 1450 B.C.: Mycenaean take over Crete.
- c. 1200 B.C.: Dorians invade Greece.

works of art and architecture

making images in the paleolithic age

1. prehistoric
2. Paleolithic
3. nomadic

the lascaux caves

4. Main hall, or "Hall of the Bulls." c. 16,000-14,000 B.C. Lascaux caves, France. [1.3]
5. Black bull. c. 16,000-14,000 B.C. Lascaux caves, France. Paint on limestone. [1.4]
6. solid shape drawing
7. contour drawing
8. line speed

the venus of willendorf

9. *Venus of Willendorf.* c. 30,000-25,000 B.C. Limestone, height 4 1/2". [1.5]
10. sculpture
11. female fertility figurine

securing the homefront: the neolithic age

12. Neolithic
13. Neolithic Revolution
14. civilization
15. Houses and shrines in terraces. Çatal Hüyük, Turkey. c. 6000 B.C.
16. *Image of a Hunter.* c. 6000-5500 B.C. Detail of wall painting in the main room of Shrine A.III.1, Çatal Hüyük, Turkey. [1.6]

stonehenge

17. Stonehenge. c. 2750-1300 B.C. Salisbury Plain, England. Diameter of circle 97', height 13'6" [1.7]
18. architecture
19. megalithic
20. Plan of Stonehenge. [1.7]
21. Post and lintel construction. [1.8]
22. post and lintel

prehistoric and primitive cultures

1. ○ **primitive vs. prehistoric**
2. □ Aborigine rock painting, Australia. [1.9]
3. □ Kwayep of Bamana Village. *Woman and Child*. c. 1912. Bamileke Kingdom, Cameroon. Wood, pigment, height 25 3/4". [1.10]
4. □ *Woman and Child* with lines showing circular motion of the composition. [1.11]
5. □ Neolithic plastered skull. c. 7000 B.C. Jericho, Jordan. Lifesize. [1.12]
6. □ Plastered skull. c. 19th century A.D. Sepik River, New Guinea. Lifesize. [1.13]

art and the development of more complex societies

meaning and utility in monuments

7. □ The Great Pyramids at Giza, Egypt: (right) Cheops c. 2650 B.C. (center) Chefren c. 2600 B.C., (left) Mycerinus c. 2575 B.C. [1.15; detail 1.1]
8. ○ **self-referentiality**
9. ○ **audience**
10. ○ **intent**
11. ○ **ka**
12. □ Glen Canyon Dam, Arizona. Height 710', length 1,560' [1.16]
13. □ Step Pyramid and Palace (restored) of King Zoser. c. 2700 B.C. Saqqara, Egypt. [1.17]
14. ○ **mastaba**
15. ○ **step pyramid**

the rise of egyptian civilization

16. ◇ *Ramesses II Holding Nubian, Libyan and Syrian Prisoners*.
17. □ Temple of Ramesses II, Abu Simbel. c. 1257 B.C. Sculptures' height approx. 67'. [1.18]

egyptian art and the idea of permanence

18. □ *Palette of King Narmer*. c. 3200 B.C. Slate, height 25". [1.19]
19. ○ **relief**
20. ○ **palette**
21. ○ **Upper Egypt (lotus)**
22. ○ **Lower Egypt (papyrus)**
23. ○ **hieroglyph**
24. ○ **narrative**
25. □ Wall relief from the Temple of Sethos I, Abydos, Egypt. c. 1300 B.C. Sandstone. [1.20]
26. ◇ *Fowling in the Marshes*. Fragment of a wall painting from the Tomb of Nebamun in Thebes. c. 1400 B.C. Tempera on limestone, height 81.3 cm.
27. ◇ *Musicians and Dancers*. Fragment of a wall painting from the Tomb of Nebamun in Thebes. c. 1400 B.C. Tempera on limestone, height 61 cm.

monuments to power

28. □ *The Great Sphinx* at Giza, Egypt. c. 2540-2514 B.C. Limestone, height 65', length 240'. [1.21]
29. ○ **sphinx**
30. ○ **symbol**
31. ○ **iconography**
32. ◇ *Chefren*, from Giza. c. 2500 B.C. Diorite, height 66".
33. ◇ *Mycerinus and His Queen*, from Giza. c. 2470 B.C. Slate, width 54 1/2".

1. ◇ *Akhenaten, Queen Nefertiti, and Their Daughters*. c. 1350 B.C. Limestone, width 15 1/4".
2. ◇ *Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV)*. c. 1360 B.C. Limestone, height 3 1/3".
3. □ *Bust of Queen Nefertiti*. c. 1365 B.C. Painted limestone, height 19". [1.22]
4. ◇ Throne of King Tutankhamen. c. 1340 B.C. Wood with gold overlays and inlays of colored glass and semi-precious stones, height 3'5".
5. ◇ Funerary mask of Tutankhamen. c. 1340 B.C. Gold, inlaid with semiprecious stones, height 21 1/4".

mesopotamian cultures

6. □ *Stele of Hammurabi*. 1760 B.C. Basalt, height 7'4". [1.23]
7. □ Detail of the *Stele of Hammurabi*, showing upper part of stele and the inscription of the Law Code. c. 1760 B.C. [1.24]
8. ○ **stele**
9. ○ **cuneiform**
10. □ Ziggurat, Ur. c. 2100 B.C. Fire brick over mud bricks, 210' x 150'. [1.25]
11. ○ **ziggurat**
12. ◇ Statues from the Abu Temple, Tell Asmar. c. 2700-2500 B.C. Limestone, alabaster, gypsum, height of tallest figures approx. 30".
13. □ *Dying Lioness*, from North Palace of Ashurbanipal, Nineveh. 645-635 B.C. Limestone, height 14". [1.26]

ancient china

14. □ Bronze vessel, *li-ting*. 14th century B.C. Height 8". [1.28]
15. ○ **piece mold method**
16. ○ **lost-wax method**

the culture of the indus valley

17. □ Figurine of a Young Woman. From Mahenjo-daro, Harappan culture. c. 2300-1750 B.C. Copper, height 5 1/2". [1.29]

the minoans and the mycenaeans

18. □ Wasp pendant from Mallia. c. 1700 B.C. Gold, width 1 7/8". [1.31]
19. ◇ *Snake Goddess (Priestess?)*, from Knossos. c. 1600 B.C. Faience, height 11 5/8".
20. □ Throne Room in the Palace of Minos, at Knossos, Crete. c. 1450 B.C. [1.32]
21. ○ **King Minos**
22. ○ **Minotaur**
23. ○ **labyrinth**
24. ○ **cushion-shaped capital**
25. ○ **tapering shaft**
26. ◇ "*The Toreador Fresco*." c. 1500 B.C. Height 24 1/2"
27. ◇ The Lion Gate, Mycenae, Greece. 1250 B.C.

building the great pyramid

khufu's/cheops' pyramid, giza

Built by slaves or paid workers? _____

Approx. number of stone blocks: _____

Average weight of each block: _____

Weight of heaviest blocks: _____

Joints between the blocks: _____

Tools used to cut the blocks: _____

Methods for moving the blocks:

1. _____

2. _____

Wheel used for transporting blocks? _____

Method for raising the blocks into place: _____

Original height: _____

Today's height: _____

Area covered: _____

Length of each side at base: _____

Orientation of sides: _____

Facing material: _____

Estimated time to finish the pyramid: _____

Napoleon's scientists calculated that with the stones from the *three* Giza pyramids, a wall could be built around all of France that would be _____ ft. wide and _____ ft. high.

time life's "lost civilizations": "egypt: quest for immortality"

1. Ancient Egyptian civilization lasted more than _____ years.
 - A) 2 million.
 - B) 1 million.
 - C) 3,500.
 - D) 350.
2. Which king's mummy lay undisturbed into the modern day?
 - A) Elvis'.
 - B) Tutankhamen's.
 - C) Ramesses the Great's.
 - D) The Scorpion King's.
3. In 1922, King Tutankhamen's tomb was discovered in _____.
 - A) The Valley of the Kings.
 - B) The Valley of Death.
 - C) Mission Valley.
 - D) Cairo.
4. Which of the following was *not* found in King Tutankhamen's tomb?
 - A) Toys.
 - B) Food.
 - C) Clay models of servants to wait on him in death.
 - D) Stone models of pyramids for supernatural power.
5. How old was King Tutankhamen when he died?
 - A) 8-9.
 - B) 18-19.
 - C) 48-49.
 - D) 89-90.
6. A small knife made out of _____ was found wrapped over King Tutankhamen's heart.
 - A) Gold.
 - B) Silver.
 - C) Platinum.
 - D) Steel.
7. King Tutankhamen's innermost coffin was made of solid _____.
 - A) Gold.
 - B) Silver.
 - C) Platinum.
 - D) Steel.
8. Where did the ancient Egyptians hope to be buried?
 - A) In Cairo.
 - B) Under the Great Sphinx.
 - C) On the western side of the Nile.
 - D) In the Nile.

9. Who is the falcon-god who brings power to the pharaohs?
 - A) Amun.
 - B) Horus.
 - C) Aten.
 - D) Falcon-Boy.
10. Ramesses the Great (Ramesses II) was the greatest _____ in Egypt's history.
 - A) Builder.
 - B) Judge.
 - C) Food producer.
 - D) Holy man.
11. Ramesses the Great (Ramesses II) fathered more than _____ children.
 - A) 8.
 - B) 23.
 - C) 49.
 - D) 90.
12. In 1798, who brought his army, as well as scientists and artists, to Egypt?
 - A) George Washington.
 - B) Alexander the Great.
 - C) King Narmer.
 - D) Napoleon.
13. What artifact, discovered by French troops, is considered one of the most significant archaeological finds of all time?
 - A) The Lost Ark.
 - B) The Great Sphinx.
 - C) The Rosetta Stone.
 - D) The Rolling Stones.
14. The Rosetta Stone, which contained the same inscription in _____ and hieroglyphic, allowed for the translation of ancient Egyptian writings.
 - A) Greek.
 - B) French.
 - C) English.
 - D) Pig-Latin.
15. The Pyramids at Giza, which were later gutted and robbed, were built as _____.
 - A) Temples.
 - B) Lighthouses for ships on the Nile.
 - C) Tombs.
 - D) Palaces for the living pharaoh.
16. What was the very first stone building in all the world?
 - A) The Step Pyramid of King Zoser (Djoser).
 - B) The Great Pyramid of Khufu.
 - C) The Great Wall of China.
 - D) The Colosseum in Rome.
17. In the Step Pyramid of King Zoser (Djoser), the king's burial chamber is located _____.
 - A) Inside the pyramid itself.
 - B) In the Valley of the Kings.
 - C) Below the pyramid.
 - D) On top of the pyramid.
18. _____ most likely raised the pyramids' stones into place.
 - A) Horse-drawn chariots.
 - B) The Egyptians' outer space ancestors.
 - C) Carts pulled by bulls.
 - D) Ramps.

19. Some of the pyramids' tomb robbers included members of the king's own priesthood, as well as _____.
- A) The builders of the tombs themselves.
 - B) The king's wives.
 - C) Cave dwellers from Lascaux.
 - D) Disgruntled stepchildren.
20. In 1992, thieves stole a giant stone head of _____ from a secluded temple.
- A) Tutankhamen.
 - B) Narmer.
 - C) Ramesses the Great.
 - D) Buddha.
21. In Medieval times, ground up _____ were considered a powerful medicine and aphrodisiac.
- A) Beef.
 - B) Mummies.
 - C) Cats.
 - D) Scarab beetles.
22. Although dazzling treasures and tombs survive, the things that really remind us of ancient Egypt's humanity are the _____.
- A) Gold statues.
 - B) Pyramids.
 - C) Temples.
 - D) Mummies.

pyramid vs. ziggurat

	Pyramid	Ziggurat
Producing culture:		
Function of structure:		
Material in interior:		
Description of interior:		
Material on exterior:		
Description of exterior:		
Example:		

time life's "lost civilizations": "mesopotamia: return to eden"

1. Ancient Mesopotamia lies in present-day _____.
 - A) Mesoamerica.
 - B) Israel.
 - C) Iraq.
 - D) India.
2. In 1947, Bedouin shepherds in present-day Israel discovered _____, which dated to the time of Christ.
 - A) The Dead Sea Scrolls.
 - B) The Grateful Dead.
 - C) The Great Library at Nineveh.
 - D) The Garden of Eden.
3. Which of the following artifacts, discovered in 1868 and now lost, described a battle that was also mentioned in the Bible?
 - A) *The Victory Stele of Naram-Sin.*
 - B) *The Law Code of Hammurabi.*
 - C) *The Palette of King Narmer.*
 - D) *The Moabite Stone.*
4. In 586 B.C., the armies of Nebuchadnezzar sacked Jerusalem and took the Israelite captives to _____.
 - A) Nineveh.
 - B) Babylon.
 - C) Ur.
 - D) Giza.
5. All of the following could be seen in the ancient city of Babylon *except*:
 - A) The Ziggurat of King Urnammu.
 - B) The Hanging Gardens.
 - C) The Ishtar Gate.
 - D) The Tower of Babel.
6. Babylon's written, legal code, the first of its kind, was inscribed on a stele known as the Law Code of _____.
 - A) King Urnammu.
 - B) Judge Judy.
 - C) Darius and Xerxes.
 - D) Hammurabi.
7. How was ancient Assyria described in the Bible?
 - A) "A land that never bathed."
 - B) "A land bathed in blood."
 - C) "A land of blood donors."
 - D) "A land of big, strong men who liked to fight a lot."
8. The Great Library at Nineveh, part of the ancient Assyrian palace complex, contained about 22,000 clay tablets written in _____.
 - A) Cuneiform.
 - B) Maidenform.
 - C) Hieroglyphics.
 - D) Greek.

9. In 1989, a burial chamber containing two Assyrian queens was discovered beneath the floor of the ancient palace at _____.
- A) Persepolis.
 - B) Ur.
 - C) Nimrud.
 - D) Thebes.
10. The *Epic of Gilgamesh*, which is about an ancient Sumerian hero, describes a _____ similar to one mentioned in the Bible.
- A) Crucifixion.
 - B) Flood.
 - C) Ten Commandments.
 - D) Coat of many colors.
11. Which ancient site has been referred to as the “first civilization on earth”?
- A) Sumer.
 - B) Assyria.
 - C) Babylon.
 - D) Jerusalem.
12. Sir Leonard Woolley discovered the _____, which contained 74 skeletons, all entombed at the same time.
- A) Ziggurat of King Urnammu at Ur.
 - B) Royal Tombs, or Grave Pits, of Ur.
 - C) Pyramids at Giza.
 - D) Citadel of Sargon II.
13. In the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, Dilmun is referred to as a Mesopotamian equivalent of _____.
- A) Hell.
 - B) The Garden of Eden.
 - C) Jerusalem.
 - D) The Tower of Babel.
14. The present-day island of _____, south of the ancient city of Ur, was once an “Eden-like” place with plenty of water, lush gardens, and snakes.
- A) Hawaii.
 - B) Tahiti.
 - C) England.
 - D) Bahrain.

the art of the classical world

chronology

ancient greece

GEOMETRIC PERIOD, c. 800-700 B.C.

- 776 B.C.: first Olympic Games.
- c. 750-700 B.C. (traditional dates): Homer composes the epic poems *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*.

ORIENTALIZING PERIOD, c. 725-650 B.C.

- Increased trade with Egypt and Near East.

ARCHAIC PERIOD, c. 650-480 B.C.

- c. 650 B.C.: rise of monumental architecture and sculpture in stone.
- 500-480 B.C.: the Persian Wars.
- c. 500 B.C.: red-figured vase painting gradually replaces black-figured technique.
- 490 B.C.: Athenians defeat Persians at the Battle of Marathon.
- 480 B.C.: Persian army burns the Acropolis.

EARLY CLASSICAL PERIOD (Severe Style), c. 480-450 B.C.

- 478 B.C.: Delian League formed.

CLASSICAL PERIOD (The Golden Age of Greece), c. 450-404 B.C.

- 469-399 B.C.: Socrates, philosopher.
- c. 460-429 B.C.: Pericles leads Athenian state; period of high cultural accomplishment.
- 431-404 B.C.: the Peloponnesian War; Greek city-states fight one another; Sparta defeats Athens.
- c. 423-c. 348 B.C.: Plato, philosopher.

LATE CLASSICAL PERIOD (Pre-Hellenistic), c. 404-323 B.C.

- 384-322 B.C.: Aristotle, philosopher.
- 336 B.C.: Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) becomes king of Macedonia.
- 333 B.C.: Alexander defeats Persian king Darius III at the Battle of Issus.
- 330 B.C.: Greeks burn Persian capital in revenge for destruction of the Acropolis.
- 323 B.C.: Alexander dies in Babylon.

HELLENISTIC PERIOD, c. 323-146 B.C.

- 146 B.C.: Macedonia becomes Roman province.

etruscans

- c. 850 B.C.: Etruscans enter Italy.
- 510 B.C.: Romans rebel against Etruscans, establish Roman Republic.
- 474 B.C.: Greeks defeat Etruscans in a naval battle at Cumae.
- c. 396 B.C.: Celtic invasions cause final collapse of Etruscan power.

ancient rome

(Note: The selected emperors are listed in the order of their reign; the dates in parenthesis following their names are their birth and death dates)

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, 510 (Etruscans expelled from Rome)-27 B.C.

- 264-201 B.C.: Punic Wars waged between Rome and North African city of Carthage (Hannibal).
- c. 200 B.C.: use of concrete as a primary building material occurs on a wide scale.
- 200-146 B.C.: Roman conquest of Greece.
- 146 B.C.: Rome destroys Carthage.
- 73-71 B.C.: revolt of slaves under Spartacus.
- Julius Caesar (c. 101-44 B.C.), Roman general, becomes dictator of Rome.
- 44 B.C.: assassination of Caesar by Senators fearful of his power.
- 31 B.C.: Marc Antony and Cleopatra commit suicide in Egypt after Octavian (Augustus) defeats their navy in the Battle of Actium.
- 30 B.C.: Egypt becomes a Roman province.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE, 27 B.C. (Octavian is given title "Augustus Caesar," emperor of Rome)-284 A.D.

- 27 B.C.-14 A.D.: reign of *Augustus (Octavian)* (63 B.C.-14 A.D.).
- 13 B.C.: Roman Senate votes for Altar of Peace (*Ara Pacis*) to be constructed in Augustus' honor.
- 4 B.C.: birth of Jesus Christ.
- 30 A.D.: crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
- 41-54 A.D.: *Claudius* rules Rome.
- Nero* (37-68 A.D.).
- 64 A.D.: Great Fire of Rome (beginning of persecution of Christians).
- Vespasian* (9-79 A.D.).
- 70 A.D.: Titus destroys Jerusalem.
- Titus* (34-81 A.D.).
- 79 A.D.: Mount Vesuvius erupts, covers Pompeii and Herculaneum.
- Trajan* (53-117 A.D.).
- Hadrian* (76-138 A.D.).
- Marcus Aurelius* (121-180 A.D.).
- Caracalla* (188-217 A.D.).
- By 200 A.D.: over 50,000 miles of paved road built by Romans.

DECLINE AND FALL OF ROME, 284 (Empire is decentralized between two rulers)-476 A.D.

- Diocletian* (245-305 A.D.).
- 306 A.D.: *Constantine the Great* (274-337 A.D.) defeats Maxentius and reunites Roman Empire.
- 312 A.D.: Constantine converts to Christianity.
- 313 A.D.: Constantine issues Edict of Milan, allows Christians to practice freely.
- 323 A.D.: Constantine moves capital east to Byzantium, renames city Constantinople.
- 389 A.D.: Christianity becomes official religion of Roman Empire.
- 393 A.D.: paganism declared illegal by Theodosius.
- 410 A.D.: Visigoths, under Alaric, sack Rome.
- 452 A.D.: Attila the Hun invades Italy.
- 455 A.D.: Vandals sack Rome.
- 476 A.D.: last Roman emperor in the west is murdered.

works of art and architecture

1. **classicism**
2. *Apoxyomenos (the Scaper)*. Roman marble copy of a c. 330 B.C. Greek bronze original by LYSIPPUS. Marble, height 6'9". [2.2]
3. **open-form sculpture**

the art and ideas of ancient greece *naturalism*

4. **idealism vs. naturalism**
5. *Aphrodite of Cyrene*. Roman marble copy of a 4th cent. B.C. Greek bronze original by PRAXITELES. Height 5'. [2.5]
6. *Shiva Nataraja, Lord of the Dance*. c. 1000 A.D. Bronze. [2.6]

the human form

7. Polyclitus's Ideal Proportions. [2.7]
8. **perfect proportion**

the origins of greek art: 1000-600 b.c.

pottery

1. Protogeometric amphora. c. 950 B.C. Clay, height 21 3/4". [2.8]
2. Geometric pitcher. c. 800 B.C. Clay, height 31 1/4". [2.9]
3. Dipylon vase (Attic geometric amphora). c. 750 B.C. Clay, height 59". [2.10]
4. Detail of Dipylon vase showing stylized silhouettes. c. 750 B.C. [2.11]

sculpture

5. Kouros. c. 600 B.C. Island marble, height 6'1 1/2". [2.12]
6. **kouros**
7. **closed-form sculpture**
8. Peplos Koré. c. 530 B.C. Parian marble, height 3'11 2/3". [2.13]
9. **koré**
10. **peplos**
11. **Archaic smile**

archaic art: 600-480 b.c.

sculpture

12. Anavysos Kouros. c. 530 B.C. Marble, height 6'4". [2.14]

vase painting

13. EXEKIAS. *The Suicide of Ajax*. c. 525 B.C. Black figure vase, height 21". [2.15]
14. **black-figure style**
15. *Skyphos by Hieron*, painted by Makron showing Paris abducting Helen. c. 500-480 B.C. Height 8 1/2". [2.16]
16. **red-figure style**

architecture

17. Components of the Doric order. [2.17]
18. **Doric order**
19. **shaft**
20. **capital**
21. **pediment**
22. Basilica at Paestum, Italy. c. 550 B.C. [2.18]

classical architecture and the acropolis complex

1. ICTINUS and CALLICRATES. The Parthenon. 447-438 B.C. Acropolis, Athens. [2.19]
2. **entasis**
3. Plan of the Parthenon. [2.20]
4. **cella**
5. The Erechtheum. 421-405 B.C. Acropolis, Athens. [2.21]
6. **Ionic order (double-scroll or volute)**
7. The Porch of the Maidens, from the Erechtheum. 421-405 B.C. [2.22]
8. Components of the Ionic order. [2.23]
9. Components of the Corinthian order. [2.24]
10. **Corinthian order**

classical sculpture: 479-323 b.c.

11. *Kritios Boy*. c. 480 B.C. Marble, height 2'9". [2.25]
12. **realism**
13. **contrapposto**
14. *Discobolos* (the *Discus Thrower*). Roman marble copy of a c. 450 B.C. Greek bronze original by MYRON. Height 5'. [2.26]
15. *Doryphorus* (the *Spear Bearer*). Roman marble copy of a 440 B.C. Greek bronze original by POLYCLITUS. Height 6'6" [2.27]
16. *Dionysus*, from the east pediment of the Parthenon. c. 447-438 B.C. Marble, over lifesize.
17. *Three Goddesses*, from the east pediment of the Parthenon. c. 447-438 B.C. Marble, over lifesize.
18. **"wet drapery"**
19. *Lapith and Centaur*, metope from the south side of the Parthenon. c. 440 B.C. Marble, 4'5" square.

late classical and hellenistic art

20. PRAXITELES. *Hermes*. c. 320-300 B.C. (or copy?). Marble, height 7'1".
21. LYSIPPUS (attributed to). *The Getty Bronze (Statue of a Victorious Athlete)*. c. 310 B.C. Bronze, height 159 cm.
22. *Nike (Winged Victory) of Samothrace*. c. 180-160 B.C. Marble, height 8'. [2.28]
23. *Child Playing with a Goose*. Roman marble copy of a 3rd cent. B.C. Greek composition. Height 2'9". [2.29]
24. Roman portrait head of Alexander the Great. 1st half of the 2nd cent. B.C. Marble, height 16". [2.30]
25. *Dying Gaul*. Roman marble copy after a c. 230-220 B.C. Greek bronze original. Lifesize. [2.31]
26. *Barberini Faun*. Roman marble copy of a c. 220 B.C. Greek original. Over lifesize. [2.32]
27. HAGESANDROS, ATHENODOROS, and POLYDORUS. *Laocoön and His Two Sons*. 1st cent. A.D. Marble, height 8'. [5.37]

the transition to rome

etruscan art

1. *Apollo*, from the Portonaccio Temple in Veii. c. 520-500 B.C. Terracotta, height 5'9". [2.33]
2. Sarcophagus from Cerveteri. c. 520 B.C. Terracotta, length 6'7". [2.34]
3. Arch construction. [2.35]
4. **true arch**
5. **voussoirs**
6. **keystone**
7. The Porta Augusta, Perugia. 2nd cent. B.C. [2.36]
8. *She-Wolf*. c. 500 B.C. Bronze, height 33 1/2".
9. **Romulus and Remus**

the rise of rome: art of the republican era

10. *A Patrician Holding Portrait Heads of his Ancestors*. c. 15 B.C. Marble, lifesize. [2.37]
11. Temple of Portunus (formerly called the Temple of Fortuna Virilis), Rome. Late 2nd cent. B.C. [2.38]
12. **engaged columns**

augustus and the empire

architecture

13. Ara Pacis (Augustae), Rome. 13-9 B.C. Marble, outer wall approx. 34'5" x 38' x 23'. [2.39]
14. Detail of the Ara Pacis (Augustae) showing the procession of the Imperial family. 13-9 B.C. [2.40]
15. Plan of the Forums, Rome.
16. **forum**
17. Arch of Titus, Rome. 81 A.D. Marble, height 47'4". [2.41]
18. **triumphal arch**
19. Detail from the Arch of Titus showing the Menorah procession. 81 A.D. [2.42]
20. Column of Trajan, Rome. 106-113 A.D. Marble, height 115'7".
21. Flavian Amphitheater, also known as the Colosseum, Rome. 72-80 A.D. Concrete (originally faced with marble), height 160', diameters 620' and 513'. [2.43]
22. **Colossus of Nero**
23. The Pantheon, Rome. Height of portico 59'. c. 118-128 A.D. [2.44]
24. Interior view of the Pantheon showing the dome. c. 118-128 A.D. [2.45]
25. **dome**
26. **drum**
27. **oculus**
28. Interior of the Pantheon. [3.16]
29. Basilica of Constantine, Rome. c. 310-320 A.D.
30. **nave**
31. **aisle**
32. **apse**

roman wall painting

1. □ Ritual passage into a mystery religion. Wall painting from the Villa of the Mysteries, Pompeii. Mid-1st cent. B.C. [2.46; detail 2.1]
2. ○ **mural**
3. □ The Room of the Masks. Wall painting from the House of Augustus on the Palatine Hill, Rome. c. 1st cent. B.C. [2.47]

greek art periods

geometric (c. 800-700 B.C.)

Pottery ornamented with _____ decoration. People and animals are _____.

archaic (c. 650-480 B.C.)

Sculptures include _____ figures. Pottery includes _____ vase painting.

classical (c. 480-323 B.C.)

“High point” of Greek art and architecture. _____ (weight shift) shown for the first time. Figures are _____, with _____ faces.

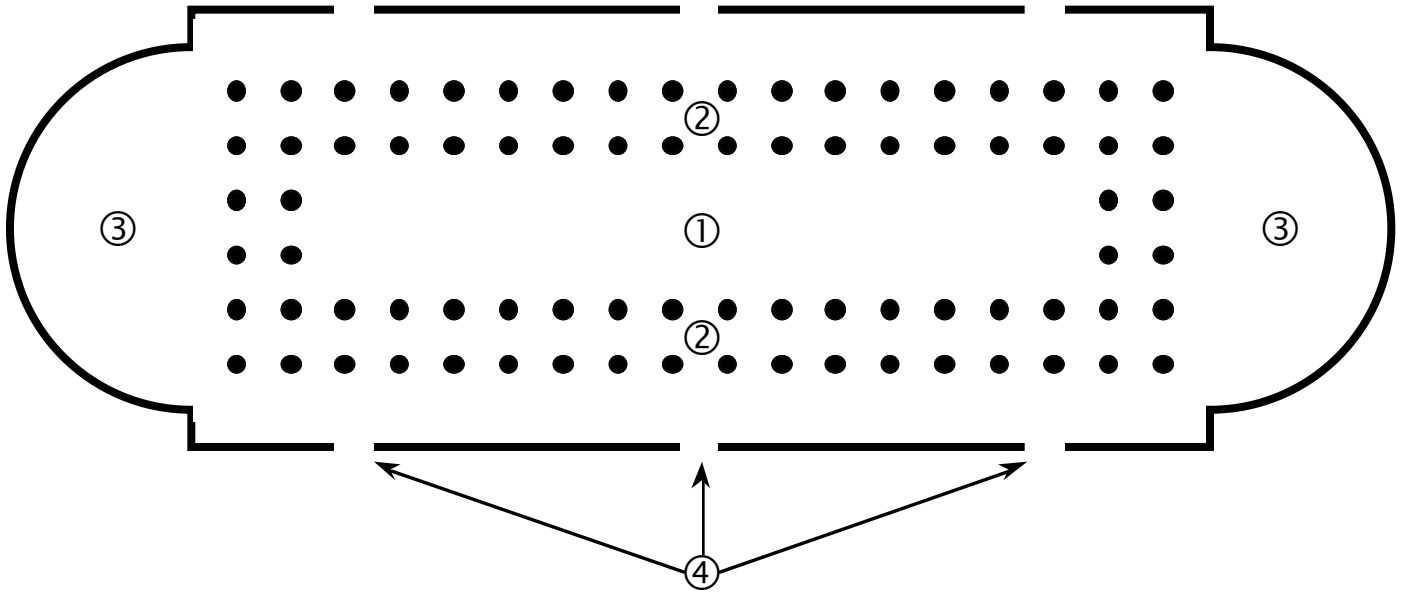
hellenistic (c. 323-146 B.C.)

Period initiated by the conquests of _____. Art of this period encompasses extremes, from works that are _____, to other pieces that are overly _____ with an emphasis on _____, violence and emotionalism.

kouros vs. kore

	Kouros	Kore
Definition:		
Nude or clothed?		
Freestanding or relief?		
Material:		
Original color:		
Original location:		
Example:		

plan of a typical roman basilica



① _____

② _____

③ _____

④ _____

greek vs. roman architecture

	Greek	Roman
Const. method/material:		
Preferred archit. order:		
Most famous temple:		
Dedicated to:		
Location:		
Ceremonies took place:		

time life's "lost civilizations": "greece: a moment of excellence"

- During the fifth-century B.C., many Greek city-states turned to Athens for protection from their mutual enemy _____.
A) Russia.
B) Persia.
C) Egypt.
D) Mycenae.
- In the Parthenon, the huge statue of Athena held a six-foot statue of _____ in her hand.
A) Elvis.
B) Zeus.
C) Defeat.
D) Victory.
- The Acropolis was rebuilt within fifty years, with monuments decorated by the greatest Greek sculptor: _____.
A) Phidias.
B) Exekias.
C) Polyclitus.
D) Gingivitis.
- Which of the following philosophers was *not* part of Greece's Classical Age?
A) Socrates.
B) Plato.
C) Aristotle.
D) Galileo.
- Although Athens was democratic, only the 30,000 _____ citizens could vote.
A) Male.
B) Female.
C) European.
D) Right-handed.
- At the Parthenon, where were sacrifices performed?
A) At the foot of the great statue of Athena.
B) In a chamber beneath the temple.
C) Outside, in front of the temple.
D) In the priests' rooms.
- In 1928, off the coast of a Greek island, sponge collectors found the submerged statue of the Greek god _____.
A) Athena (or Aphrodite).
B) Poseidon (or Zeus).
C) Aphrodite (or Artemis).
D) Dionysus (or Mars).

8. Which Greek god ruled the world, as well as the other gods?
 - A) Poseidon.
 - B) Dionysus.
 - C) Zeus.
 - D) Apollo.

9. The Great Temple of Apollo at Delphi was home to which “prophet”?
 - A) The Oracle of Delphi.
 - B) Mohammed.
 - C) Moses.
 - D) The Wizard of Oz.

10. How did the Oracle of Delphi get into her visionary trance?
 - A) By chewing hallucinogenic leaves.
 - B) By smoking pot.
 - D) By running around in circles for half an hour.
 - D) By hanging upside down and letting the blood rush to her head.

11. Which god had female followers called “maenads”?
 - A) Athena.
 - B) Aphrodite.
 - C) Dionysus.
 - D) Brad Pitt.

12. To the Greeks, a beautiful _____ was as important as a brilliant mind.
 - A) Wife.
 - B) Hair style.
 - C) Body.
 - D) Temple.

13. At Greek sporting events, men competed in the nude. True or false?

14. The most important games in Greece were held every four years in _____ beginning in 776 B.C.
 - A) Athens.
 - B) Atlanta.
 - C) Rome.
 - D) Olympia.

15. At the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, every Greek athlete had to _____ in front of the god’s statue before competing.
 - A) Pray.
 - B) Sacrifice a horse.
 - C) Chant “Zeus is great” 776 times.
 - D) Be tested for steroids.

16. In Athens, homosexuality was forbidden by law. True or false?

17. The philosopher Socrates was found guilty of _____ and was sentenced to death by poison.
 - A) Manslaughter.
 - B) Cheating on a final exam.
 - C) Corrupting the minds of the young.
 - D) Cheating in the Olympic Games.

18. In 430 B.C., a plague from _____ swept through Athens, killing one-third of the population.
 - A) Sparta.
 - B) Rome.
 - C) France.
 - D) Africa.

19. For half a century, Athens battled _____ for dominance over Greece. In 404 B.C., Athens was defeated.
- A) Olympia.
 - B) Crete.
 - C) Sparta.
 - D) Egypt.
20. In 1803, Lord Elgin removed many reliefs and sculptures from the Parthenon. Where are these marbles today?
- A) The Louvre, Paris.
 - B) British Museum, London.
 - C) The Timken Museum of Art, San Diego.
 - D) The J. Paul Getty Museum, Los Angeles.
21. It's extraordinary that a society of only _____ Athenian men and women living 500 years before Christ could influence the world so dramatically.
- A) 700.
 - B) 6,000.
 - C) 70,000.
 - D) 6,000,000.

time life's "lost civilizations": "rome: the ultimate empire"

1. Roman armies conquered an empire from Afghanistan to _____, from North Africa to Germany.
 - A) China.
 - B) Britain.
 - C) India.
 - D) America.
2. Peoples conquered by the Romans had a choice between peaceful occupation or _____.
 - A) Bloody resistance.
 - B) High taxes.
 - C) Mandatory Latin classes.
 - D) Neutrality.
3. The _____'s opening ceremonies lasted one hundred days.
 - A) Pantheon.
 - B) Qualcomm Stadium.
 - C) Senate.
 - D) Colosseum.
4. How many people usually watched a spectacle in the Colosseum?
 - A) 50.
 - B) 50,000
 - C) 3,000.
 - D) 8,000.
5. At the Colosseum, the highlight of the day's shows were the _____.
 - A) Women's wrestling matches.
 - B) Fireworks shows.
 - C) Gladiator fights.
 - D) Free peanuts.
6. In the Colosseum, thumbs up meant _____.
 - A) Life.
 - B) Death.
 - C) Let the games begin.
 - D) More beer.
7. The legendary twins who founded Rome, Romulus and Remus, were nurtured by a _____.
 - A) She-wolf.
 - B) She-pig.
 - C) She-male.
 - D) Sheeba, Queen of the Jungle.
8. Of all Rome's monumental structures, only the _____ survives *intact*.
 - A) Colosseum.
 - B) Parthenon.
 - C) Forum of Augustus.
 - D) Pantheon.

9. Which Roman structure has the largest curved ceiling of the ancient world?
- St. Peter's.
 - Pantheon.
 - Astrodome.
 - Arch of Constantine.
10. The Pantheon was created by _____.
- The emperor Hadrian.
 - Julius Caesar.
 - Ictinus and Callicrates.
 - Polyclitus.
11. In 45 B.C., who declared himself dictator, the first of the Roman empire?
- Elvis.
 - Nero.
 - Constantine.
 - Caesar.
12. Who was Caesar's adopted son and successor?
- Constantine
 - Augustus.
 - Mark Antony.
 - Greg Brady.
13. Roman _____ built paved highways and roads throughout the Roman empire.
- Prisoners.
 - Children.
 - Legions.
 - Caltrans.
14. What allowed the Roman army to react quickly to enemy attacks?
- A network of roads.
 - Scouts in hot air balloons.
 - A primitive telegraph system.
 - Three-wheeled chariots.
15. Roman _____ were situated along trade routes to protect caravans and their goods from bandits.
- Amphitheaters.
 - Forts.
 - Aqueducts.
 - Temples.
16. The backbone of Rome's rule was her _____.
- Art.
 - Bloody gladiatorial games.
 - Senate.
 - Military.
17. The greatest military barrier of the Western world is _____.
- The Great Barrier Reef.
 - The Great Wall of China.
 - Hadrian's wall.
 - Hoover Dam.
18. At Roman forts, you would have found soldiers, as well as their _____.
- Parents.
 - Personal trainers.
 - Greek slaves.
 - Wives and children.

19. On August 24, 79 A.D., the volcano Vesuvius erupted and covered _____.
- A) Rome.
 - B) Crete.
 - C) Pompeii.
 - D) Egypt.
20. Frescoes, statues, and lots of _____ were preserved in the ancient city of Pompeii.
- A) Gold ingots.
 - B) Graffiti.
 - C) Paper money.
 - D) Clothing.
21. The two most common jobs for women in ancient Rome were working in the cloth trade or the _____ trade.
- A) Prostitution.
 - B) Cosmetic.
 - C) Medical.
 - D) Daycare.
22. By the end of the third century A.D., the Persians were pushing at the eastern frontiers of the Roman empire, and the _____ tribes in the north were moving toward Rome.
- A) Arctic.
 - B) Native American.
 - C) Chinese.
 - D) German.
23. The Peace of Augustus lasted for _____ years.
- A) 6.
 - B) 25.
 - C) 200.
 - D) 2,000.
24. Roman words, laws, and _____ still shape the world today.
- A) Architecture.
 - B) Foods.
 - C) Clothing styles.
 - D) Transportation methods.

first quiz terms

The following represents the list from which I will draw 25 terms and works of art for the first quiz, which you will take in class. You can find definitions to these terms in your readings, as well as in the glossaries at the end of each chapter (terms in the glossaries are underlined). Titles of works of art are in *italics*.

1. *Anavysos Kouros*
2. Arch of Titus
3. black-figure style
4. bronze casting
5. *Bust of Queen Nefertiti*
6. closed-form
7. contour drawing
8. contrapposto
9. Corinthian order
10. cuneiform
11. *Discobolos (Discus Thrower)*
12. Doric order
13. *Doryphorus (Spear Bearer)*
14. *Dying Gaul*
15. engaged columns
16. Erechtheum
17. Etruscans
18. Exekias
19. Flavian Amphitheater
20. *Great Sphinx*
21. Great Pyramids at Giza
22. Harappan
23. Hellenistic
24. iconography
25. idealism
26. Ionic order
27. koré
28. kouros
29. *Kritios Boy*
30. Lascaux
31. Minoans
32. naturalism
33. *Nike-Winged Victory of Samothrace*
34. open-form
35. *Palette of King Narmer*
36. Pantheon
37. Parthenon
38. Pompeii
39. post and lintel
40. prehistoric
41. pyramid
42. realism
43. relief
44. red-figure style
45. Shang dynasty
46. *Stele of Hammurabi*
47. Stonehenge
48. Sumerians
49. *Venus of Willendorf*
50. ziggurat