

Hellenistic Period

Alexander the Great

(356 – 323 BCE)

- His death marks the end of the Classical Period and the beginning of the Hellenistic Period.

Head of Alexander the
Great, from Pella,
Greece, ca. 200 - 150
BCE. Marble, 1' high.
Archaeological Museum,
Pella.

Lysippian original did not
survive



Philip of Macedon



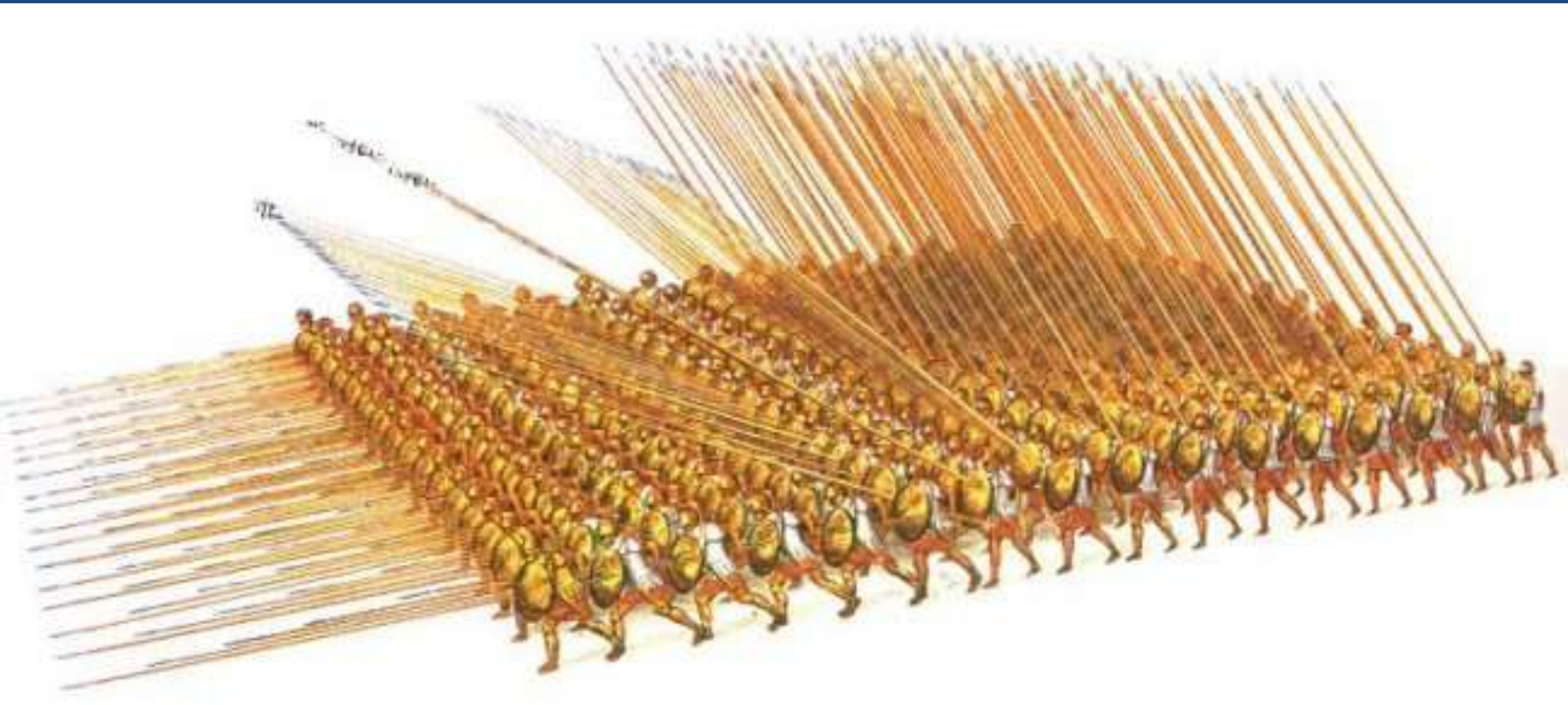




**PHILIP OF
MACEDON'S ROYAL
LEG ARMOR**



Macedonian Phalanx





Ptolemy Lagus, Alexander's half brother (Egypt and Palestine);
Seleucus Nicator (Mesopotamia and Syria);
Cassander (Macedonia and Greece);
Antigonus (Asia Minor)
Lysimachus (Thrace).



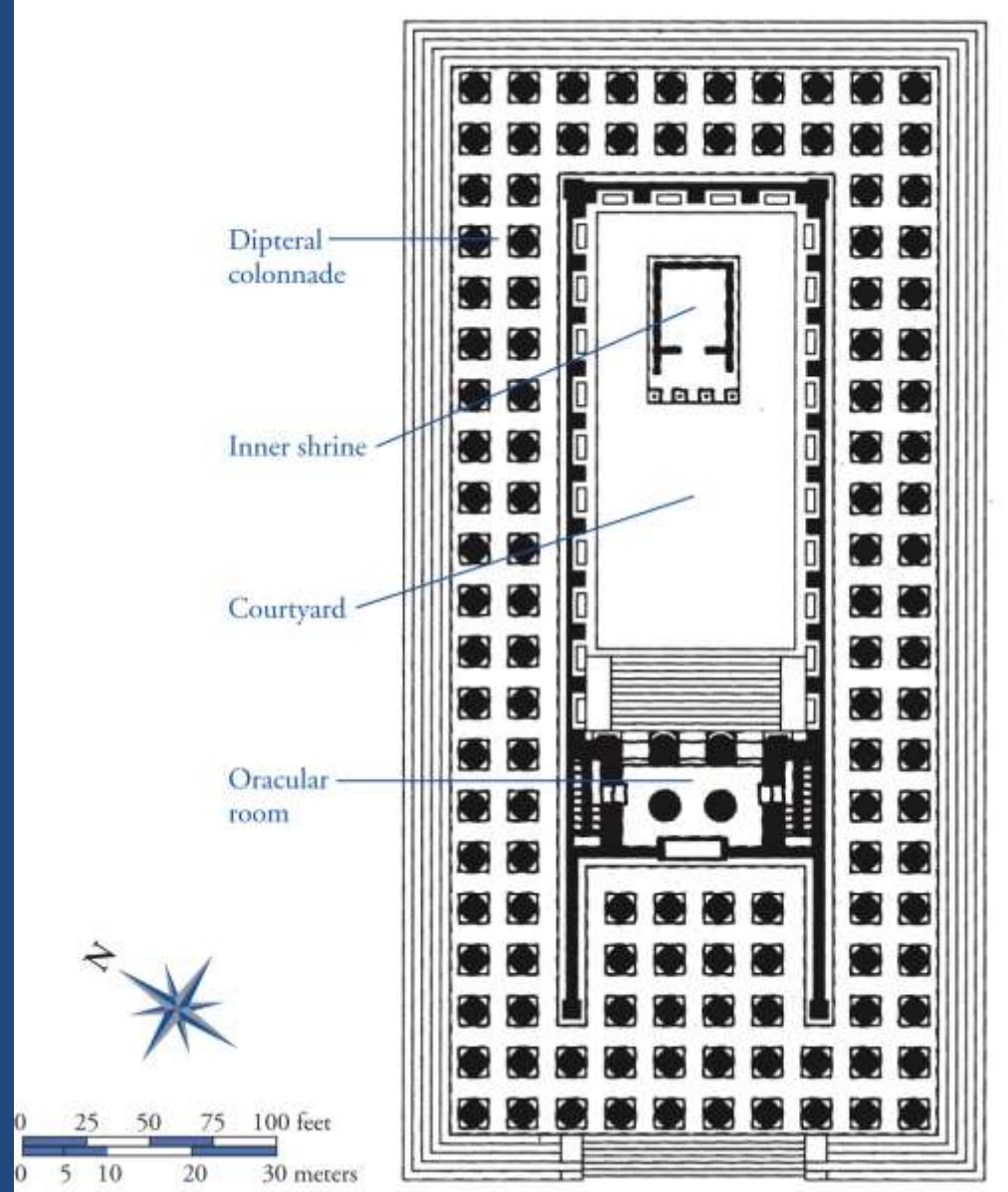
Hellenistic Art

5.5 Hellenistic Period (323 – 30 BCE)

- Begins after the death of Alexander the Great (323 BCE); lasts through the defeat of Cleopatra and Mark Anthony by the Romans at the Battle of Actium (30 BCE)
- Relate the influence on Greek architecture as a result of the expansion of the Greek world.
- Observe the different qualities and values of Hellenistic art compared to the Classical period

Architecture in the Hellenistic World

- Relate the influence on Greek architecture as a result of the expansion of the Greek world.
- Examine the architecture – and architectural sculpture – at Pergamon in Turkey.



PAIONIOS OF EPHESOS and DAPHNIS OF MILETOS, Temple of Apollo, Didyma, Turkey, begun 313 BCE. Plan (*left*) and aerial view (*right*).



Restored view of the city of Priene, Turkey, fourth century BCE and later (John Burge).



Reconstruction of Stoa of Attalos II, Agora, Athens, Greece, ca. 150 BCE (with the Acropolis in the background).



Kingdom of Pergamon, at 188 BCE



Reconstructed west front of the Altar of Zeus,
Pergamon, Turkey, ca. 175 BCE. Staatliche
Museen, Berlin.

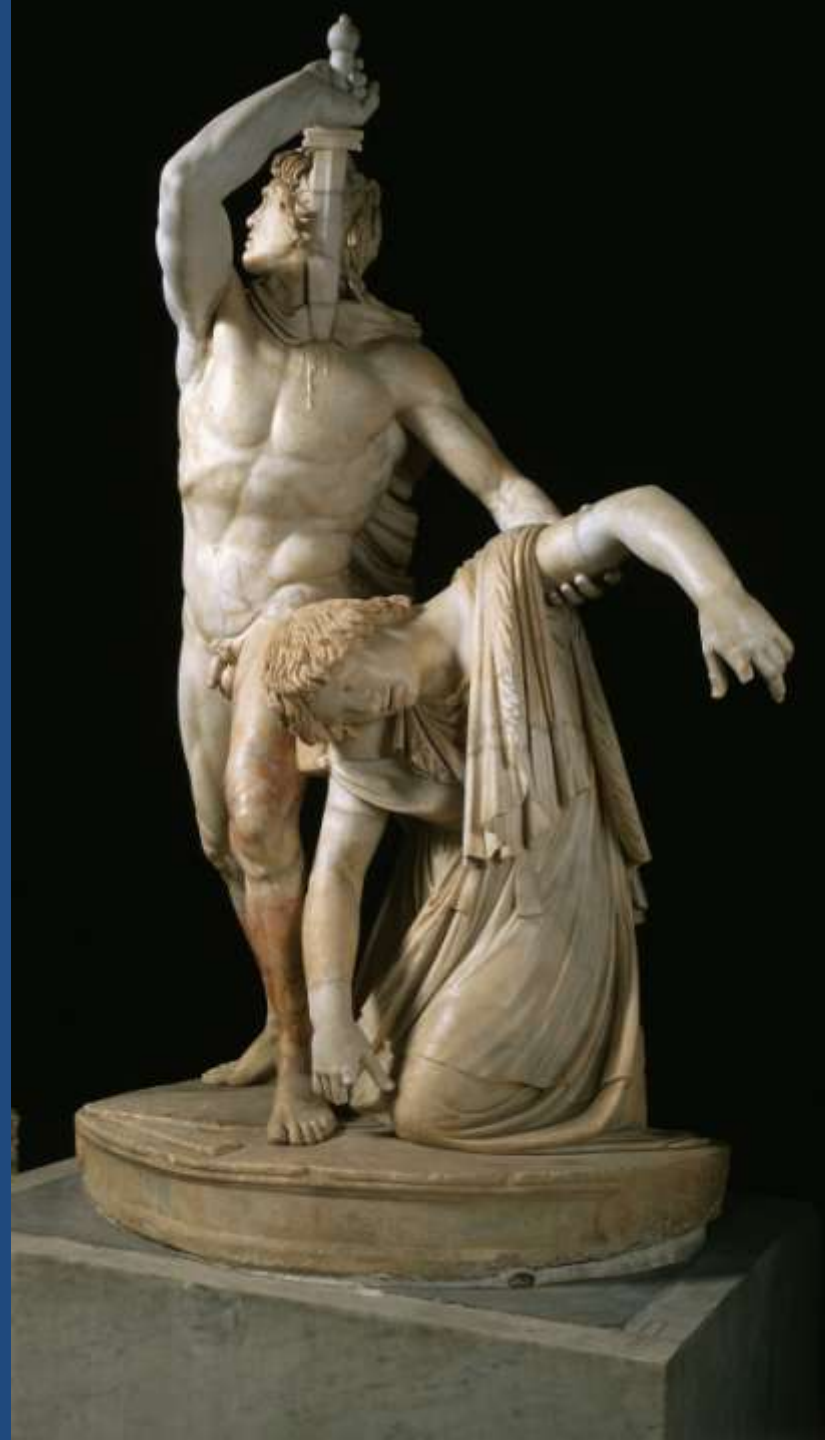


Athena battling Alkyoneos, detail of the gigantomachy frieze, from the Altar of Zeus, Pergamon, Turkey ca. 175 BCE. Marble, 7' 6" high. Staatliche Museen, Berlin.

Sculpture in the Hellenistic Period

- Examine the dynamic motion and emotion in Hellenistic sculpture.
- Understand how and why it is different from sculpture of the Classical period.

EPIGONOS(?), Gallic
chieftain killing himself and
his wife. Roman marble copy
of a bronze original of ca.
230–220 BCE, 6' 11" high.
Museo Nazionale Romano—
Palazzo Altemps, Rome.





EPIGONOS(?), Dying Gaul. Roman marble copy of a bronze original of ca. 230–220 BCE, 3' 1/2" high. Museo Capitolino, Rome.

Nike alighting on a warship (*Nike of Samothrace*), from Samothrace, Greece, ca. 190 BCE. Marble, figure 8' 1" high. Louvre, Paris.



ALEXANDROS OF ANTIOCH-ON-THE-MEANDER, Aphrodite (*Venus de Milo*),
from Melos, Greece, ca. 150–125 BCE.
Marble, 6' 7" high. Louvre, Paris.



Aphrodite of Knidos, PRAXITELES, Classical



Capitoline Aphrodite,
“modest Venus”,
thought to be by
Praxiteles, derived
from Knidos
Aphrodite, Classical





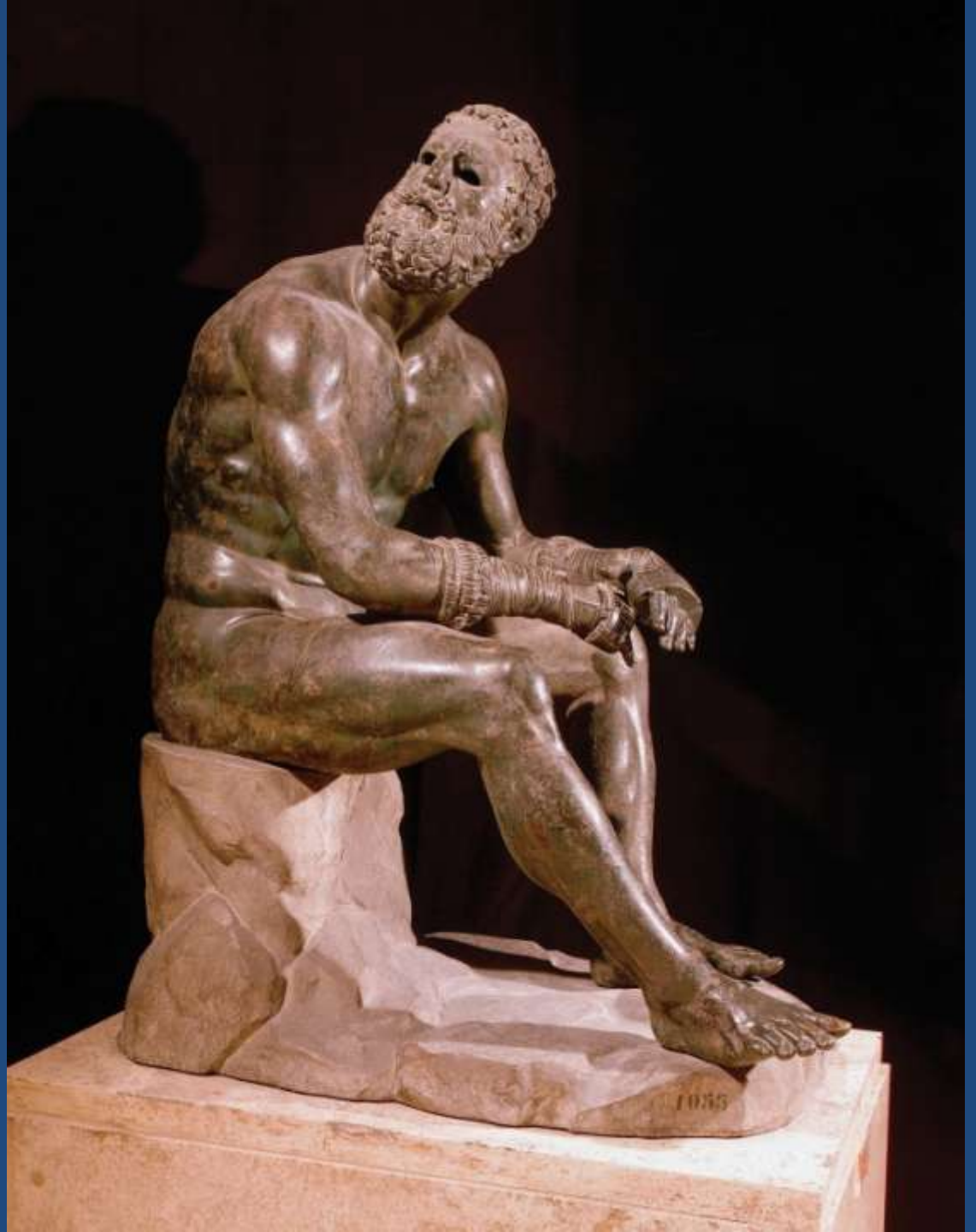
Sleeping satyr
(*Barberini Faun*),
from Rome, Italy, ca.
230–200 BCE.
Marble, 7' 1" high.
Glyptothek, Munich.



Polykleitos, Discophorus



Seated boxer, from
Rome, Italy, ca. 100–50
BCE. Bronze, 4' 2" high.
Museo Nazionale
Romano—Palazzo
Massimo alle Terme,
Rome.



Old market woman, ca.
150–100 BCE. Marble, 4'
1/2" high. Metropolitan
Museum of Art, New York.



POLYEUKTOS, Demosthenes.
Roman marble copy of a
bronze original of ca. 280 BCE.
6' 7 1/2" high. Ny Carlsberg
Glyptotek, Copenhagen.

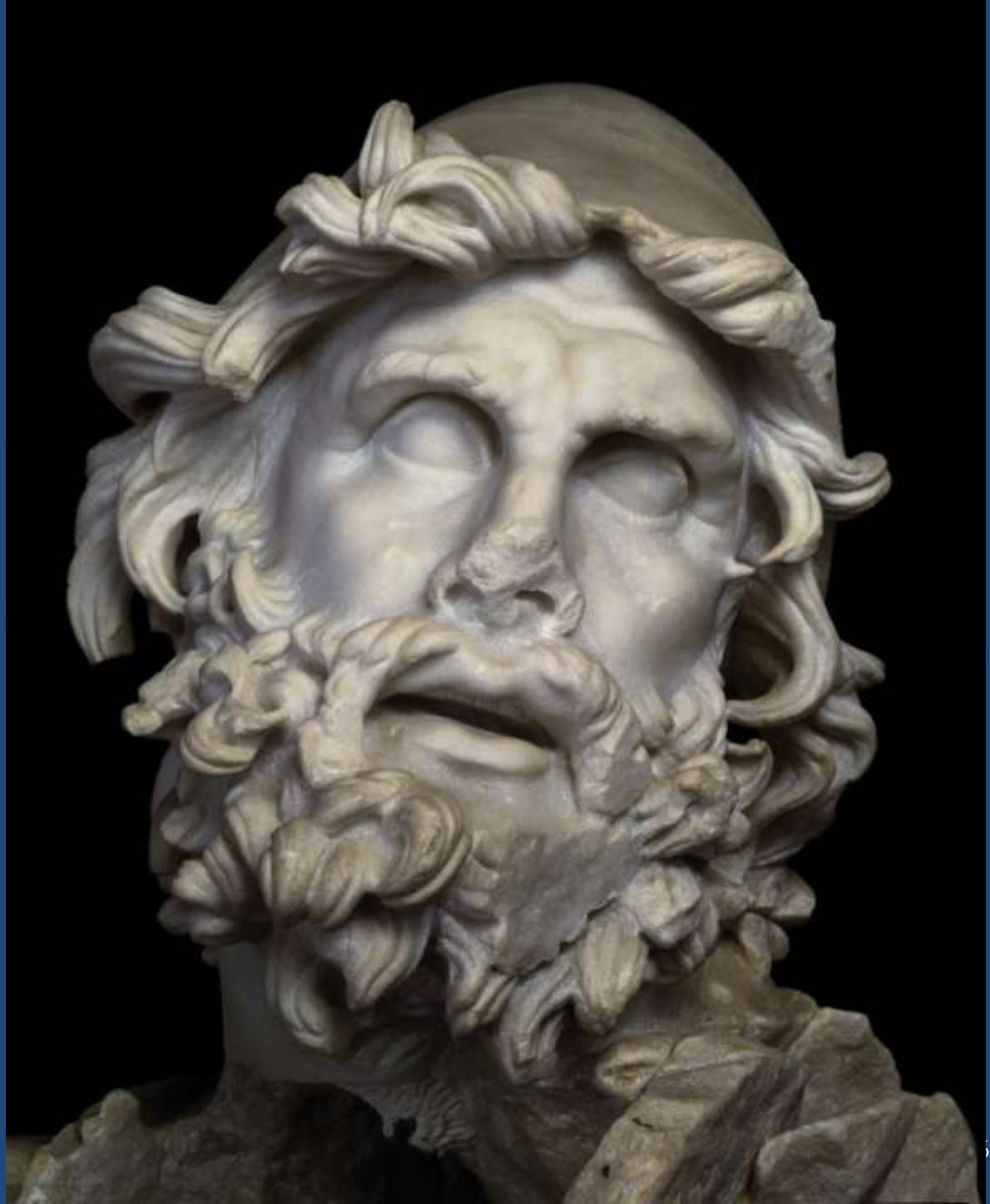




ATHANADOROS, HAGESANDROS, and POLYDOROS OF RHODES, Laocoön and his sons, from Rome, Italy, early first century CE Marble, 7' 10 1/2" high. Musei Vaticani, Rome.



ATHANADOROS,
HAGESANDROS, and
POLYDOROS OF RHODES,
head of Odysseus, from
Sperlonga, Italy, early first
century CE. Marble, 2' 1
1/4" high. Museo
Archeologico, Sperlonga.



HELLENISTIC SCULPTURE



The Boxer

- *Everyday People
- *Emotion
- *Expressionism



The Market Woman

Painting and Mosaics

Classical Vases and Painting

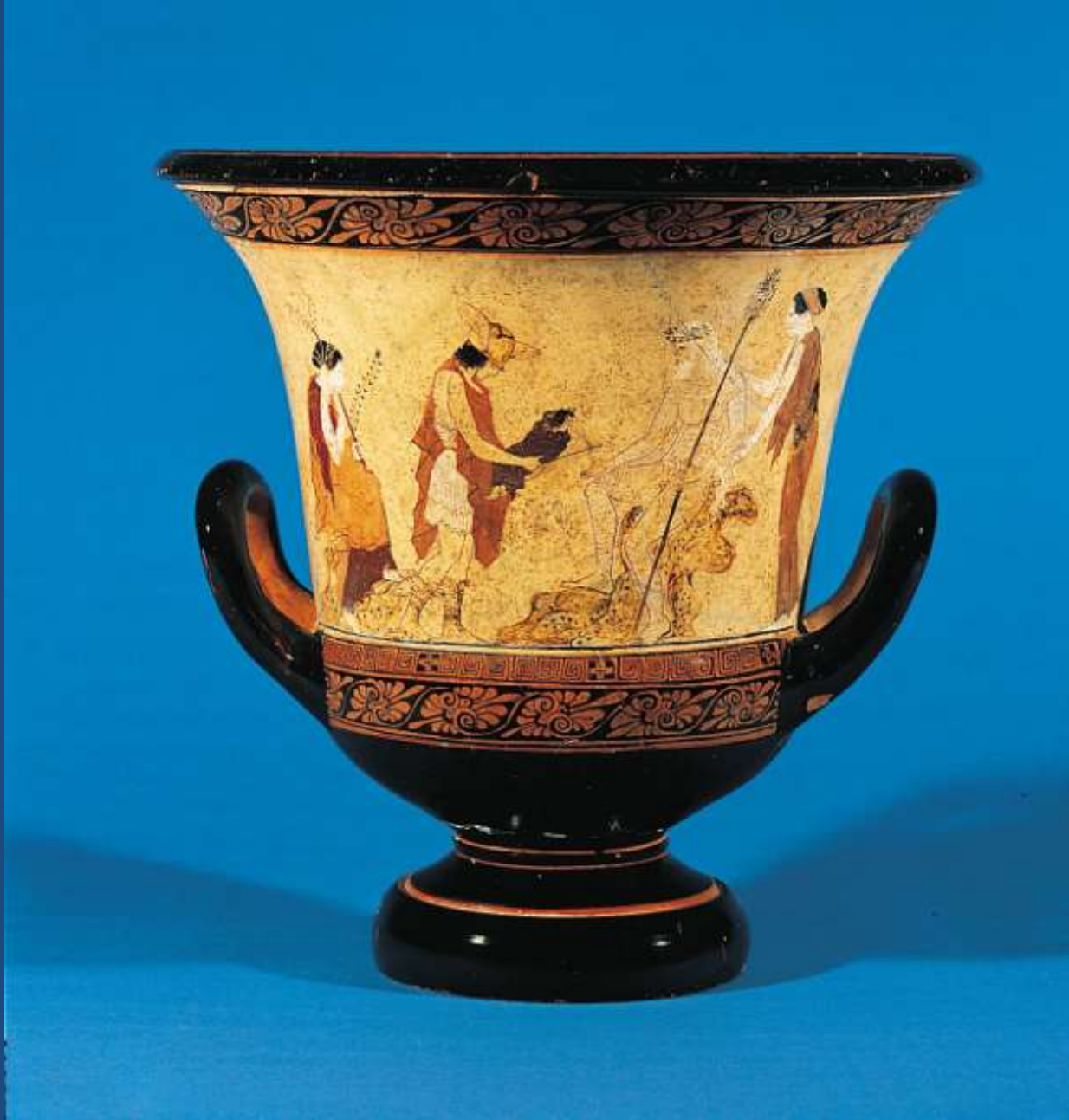
- Painters painted large wooden panels that were displayed in public buildings; these are lost today
- Classical vases provide insight into possible elements of those panel paintings
- Examine polychromy and white-ground vase painting.
- Learn about Polygnotos, landscape painting, and mosaic copies of Greek painting.

ACHILLES PAINTER,
Warrior taking leave of
his wife (Athenian white-
ground lekythos), from
Eretria, Greece, ca. 440
BCE. Approx. 1' 5" high.
National Archaeological
Museum, Athens.





NIOBID PAINTER, Artemis and Apollo slaying the children of Niobe (Athenian red-figure calyx krater), from Orvieto, Italy, ca. 450 BCE. 1' 9" high. Louvre, Paris.



PHIALE PAINTER, Hermes bringing the infant Dionysos to Papposilenos (Athenian white-ground calyx krater), from Vulci, Italy, ca. 440–435 BCE⁴²



Youth diving, painted ceiling of the Tomb of the Diver, Paestum, Italy, ca. 480 BCE. 3' 4" high. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Paestum.

Hellenistic Mosaics and Painting



GNOSIS, Stag hunt, from Pella, Greece, ca. 300 BCE. Pebble mosaic, figural panel 10' 2" high. Archaeological Museum, Pella.

Hades abducting
Persephone, detail
of wall painting
from tomb 1,
Vergina, Greece,
mid-fourth century
BCE, 3' 3 ½ "





PHILOXENOS OF ERETRIA, *Battle of Issus*, ca. 310 BCE. Roman copy (*Alexander Mosaic*) from the House of the Faun, Pompeii, Italy, late second or early first century BCE. Tessera mosaic, approx. 8' 10" X 16' 9". Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples.