

# The Classical Style

480 – 320 BCE

# Early Classical Period Architecture

Temple of Zeus at  
Olympus, ca. 470 – 457  
BCE



Temple of Hera II, Paestum, Italy, ca. 460 BCE.



**Figure 5-15** Temple of Hera I (“Basilica”), Paestum, Italy, ca. 550 B<sub>5</sub>C<sub>5</sub>E.



Temple of Aphaia, Aegina, Greece, ca. 500-490 B.C.E.



Hera I, 560 BCE, Archaic



Temple of Aphaia, ca. 500-490 BCE,  
Archaic transitioning to Classical



Hera II, 460 BCE, Classical





Temple of Hera II, Paestum, Italy, ca. 460 BCE.





East pediment from the Temple of Zeus, Olympia, Greece, ca. 470–456 BCE. Marble, 87' wide. Archaeological Museum, Olympia.

Seer, from the east pediment of the Temple of Zeus, Olympia, Greece, ca. 470–456 BCE. Marble, full figure 4' 6" high; detail 3' 2 1/2" high. Archaeological Museum, Olympia.



Myrtilos, betrayer  
and betrayed



# Charioteer



# Oinomaos





Section of Temple of Aphaia in Aegina, West Pediment, Archaic



Temple of Zeus, section of east pediment, classical

Athena,  
Herakles, and  
Atlas with the  
apples of the  
Hesperides,  
metope from  
the Temple of  
Zeus, Olympia,  
Greece, ca.  
470–456 BCE.  
Marble, 5' 3"  
high.  
Archaeological  
Museum,  
Olympia.





# Late Classic Period Architecture

Explore the development of late classical architecture in the Greek theater, the Corinthian capital, and the *tholos*.

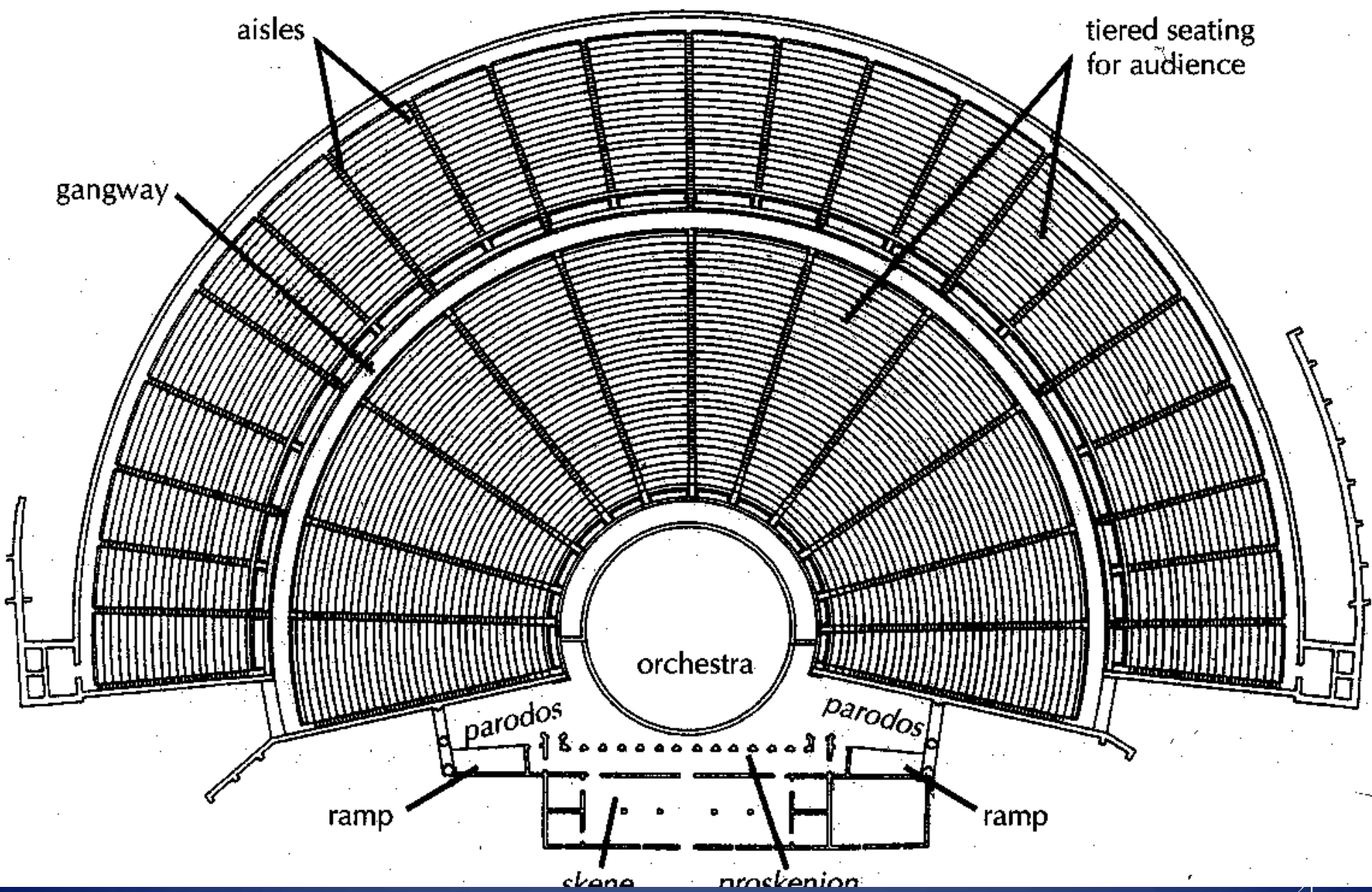
Hey, didn't we just go from Early  
Classical Greek Architecture to Late  
Classical Greek Architecture?

What gives? Isn't there something  
between them?

Yes there is. We will study the Acropolis at Athens as our High Classical Architecture Example. We will do this as a stand-alone PPT and Notes.

# Theater at Epidauros



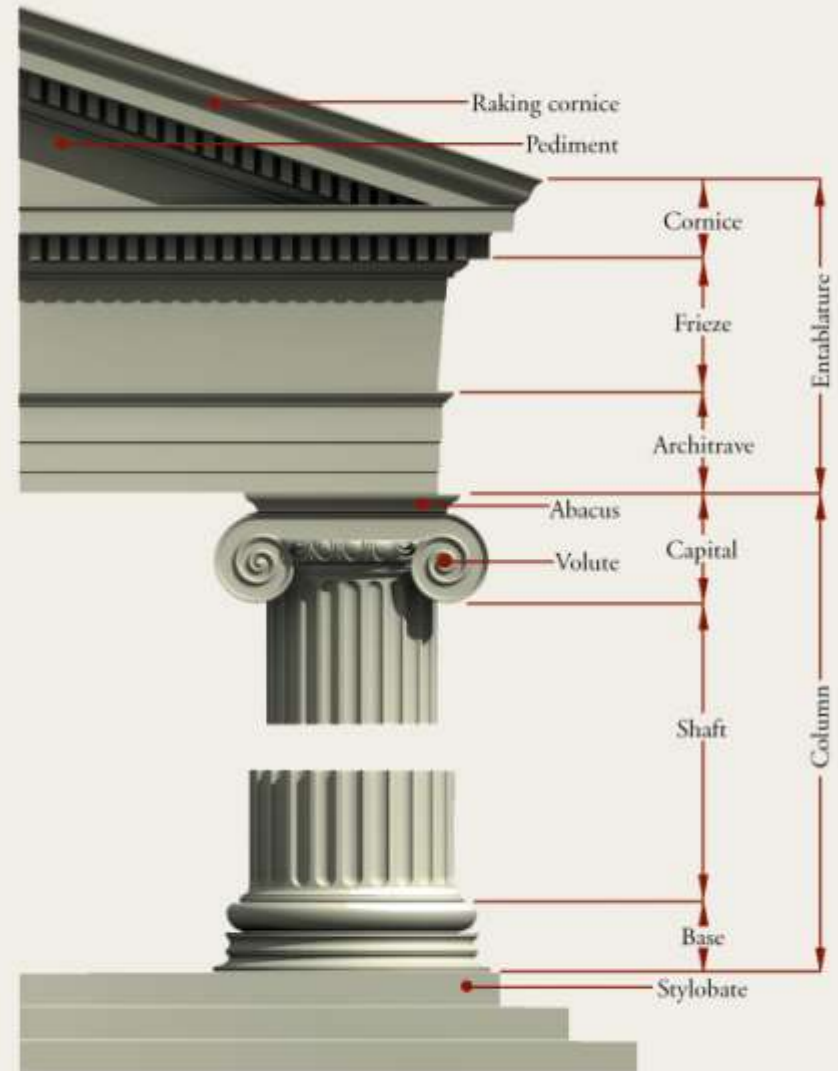
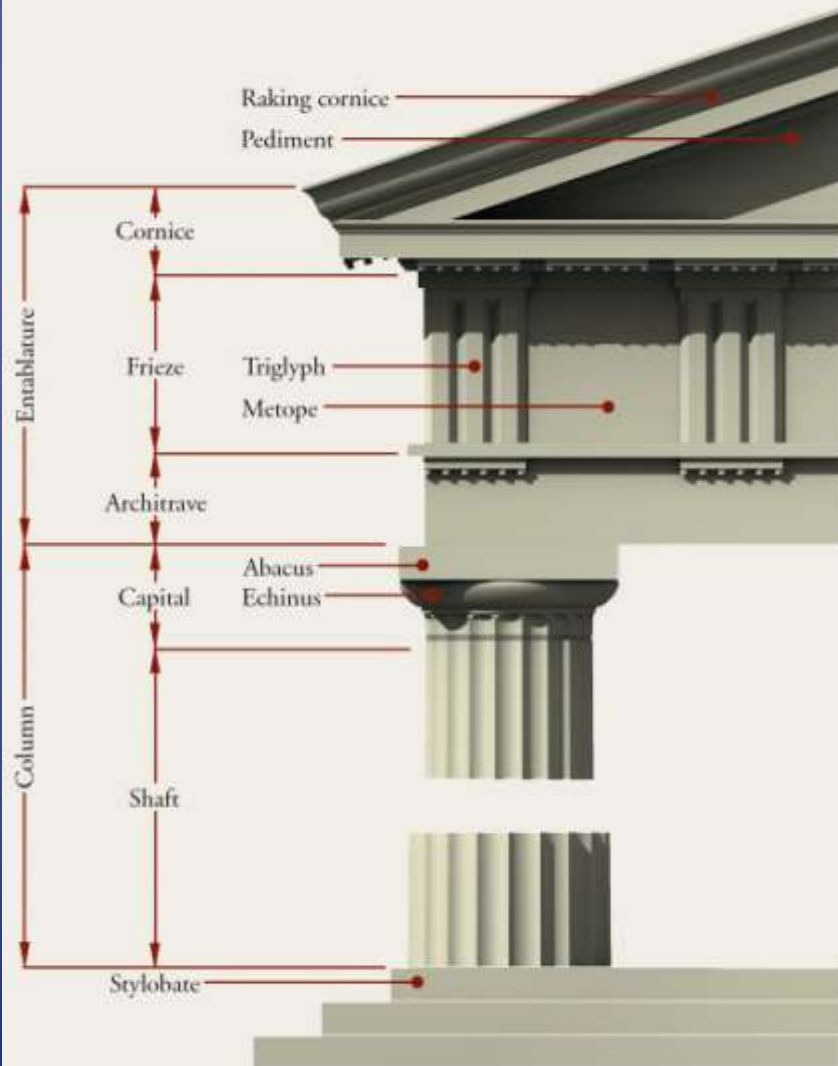




THEODOROS OF PHOKAIA, Tholos, Delphi, Greece, ca. 375 BCE. Outer ring used Doric columns and the inner ring used Corinthian columns.



POLYKLEITOS THE YOUNGER, Corinthian capital, from the tholos, Epidauros, Greece, ca. 350 BCE. Archaeological Museum, Epidauros.



**Figure 5-14** Elevations of the Doric and Ionic orders. Corinthian order is the same as the Ionic order except for the capital.



# Choragic Monument of Lysikrates, Athens, Greece, 334 BCE.

First use of a Corinthian capital  
on the exterior of a structure.



# Early Classical Sculpture

**H** eroic

**A** loof

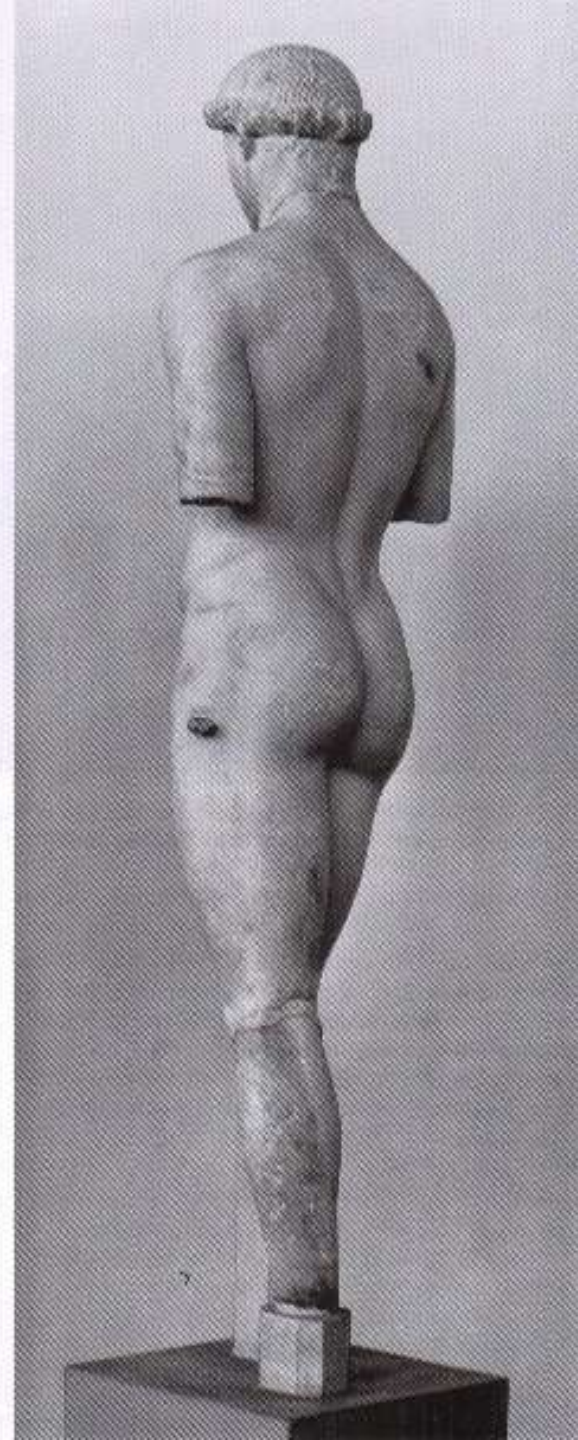
**I** deal

**R** estrained

Kritios Boy,  
Acropolis, ca. 480  
BCE, 34" high

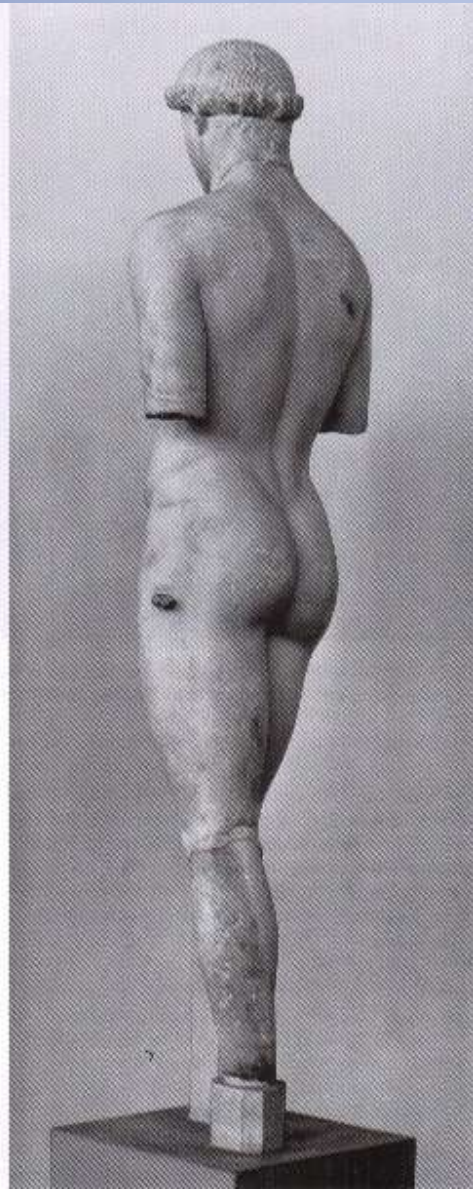






Kroisos, Archaic,  
ca. 530 BCE





480 BCE



530 BCE



Contrapposto: From Latin, *contraponere*; to place opposite

- The depiction of a standing figure in which the weight is unevenly distributed between the legs resulting in the opposite movement of the shoulders and hips to keep the body balanced.
- The human body depicted with a twisting vertical axis that results in the hips, shoulders and head moving opposite directions.

# Riace Warrior

# THE GREEK WORLD



Warrior, from the  
sea off Riace, Italy,  
ca.450 BCE. Bronze,  
6' 6" high. Museo  
Archeologico  
Nazionale, Reggio  
Calabria.



## Warrior

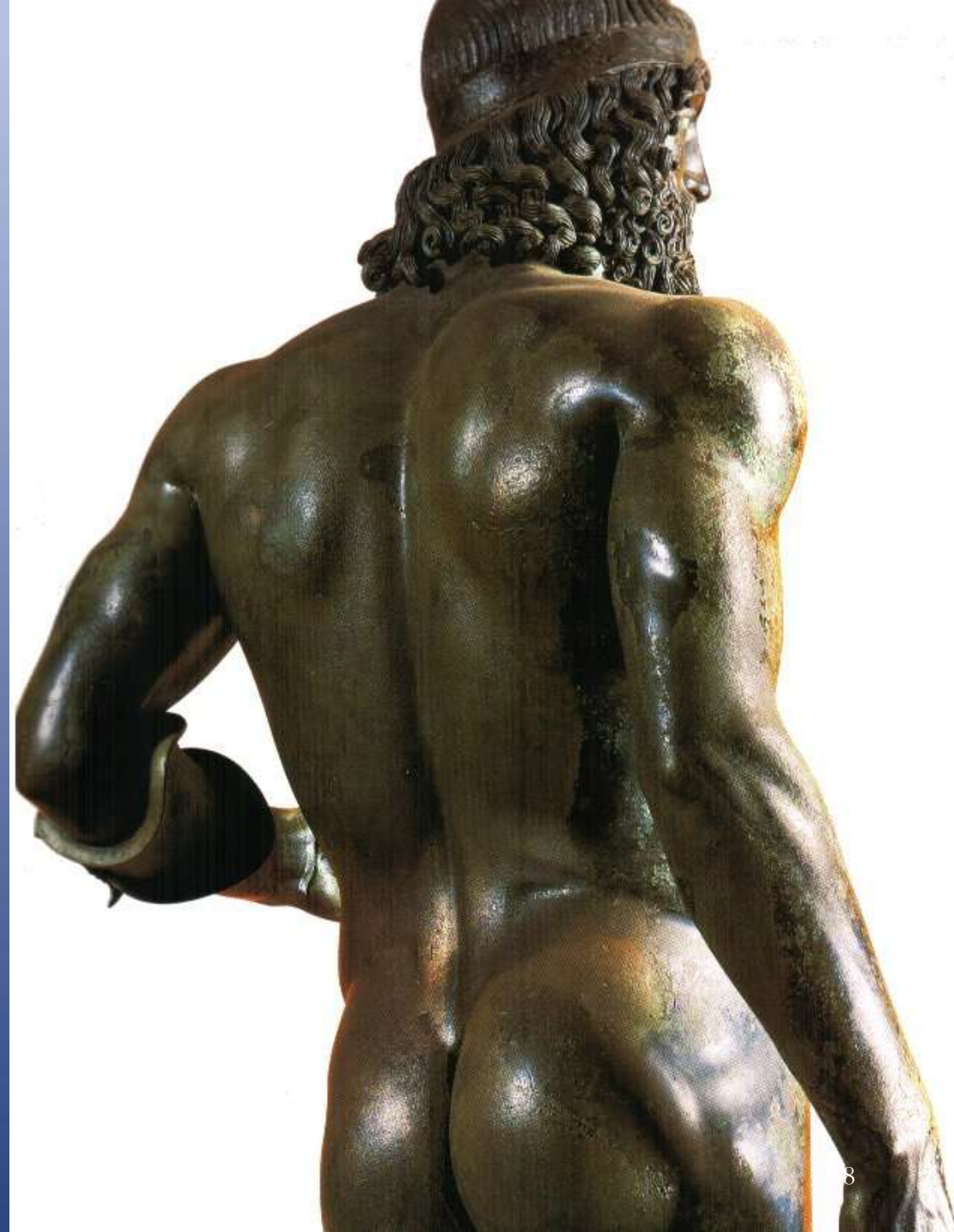
from the sea off Riace, Italy

ca. 450 B.C.E.

bronze

78 in. high













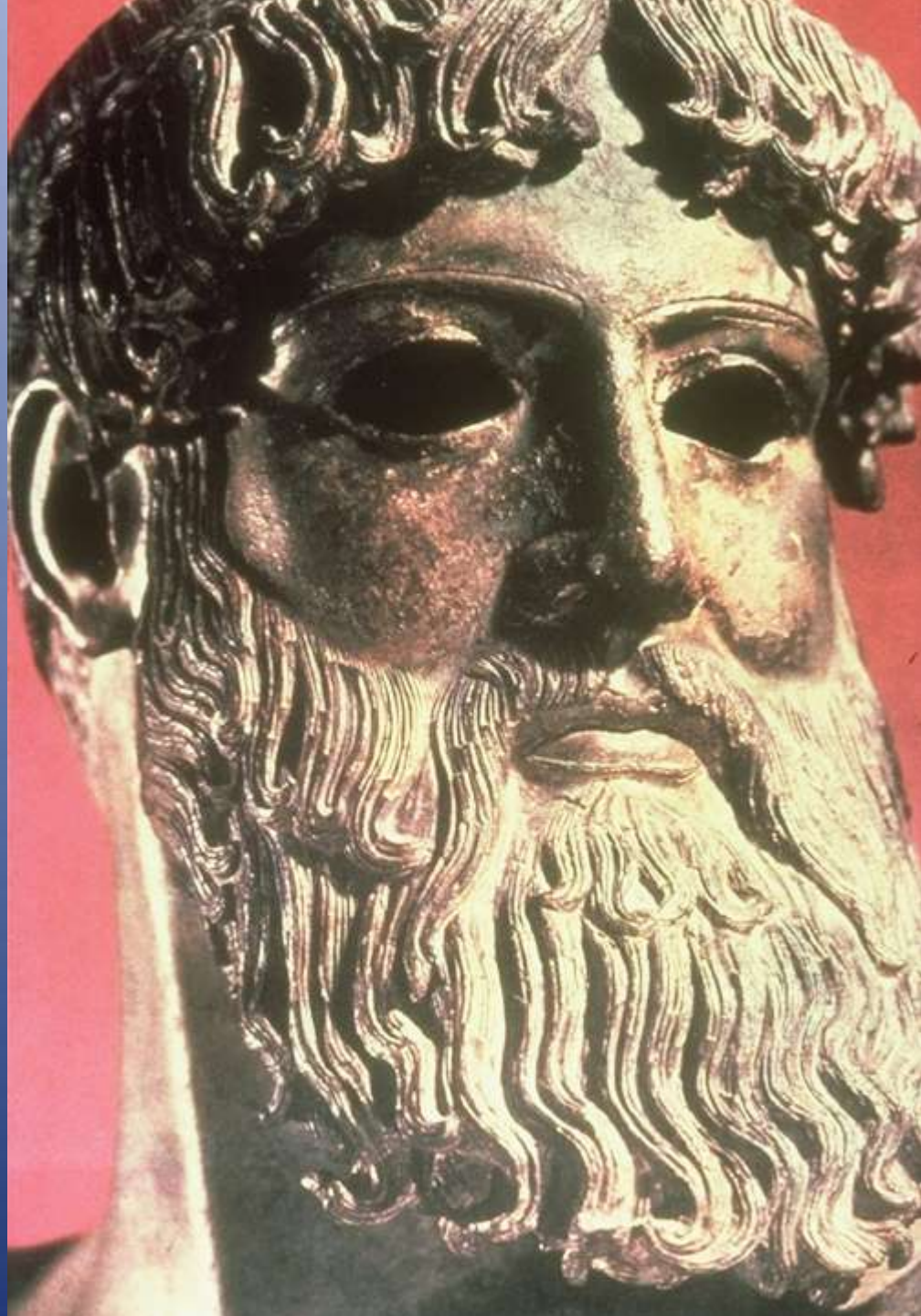
Charioteer,  
from a group  
dedicated by  
Polyzalos of  
Gela in the  
Sanctuary of  
Apollo at  
Delphi, ca. 470  
BCE, Bronze,  
approx. 5' 11"  
high

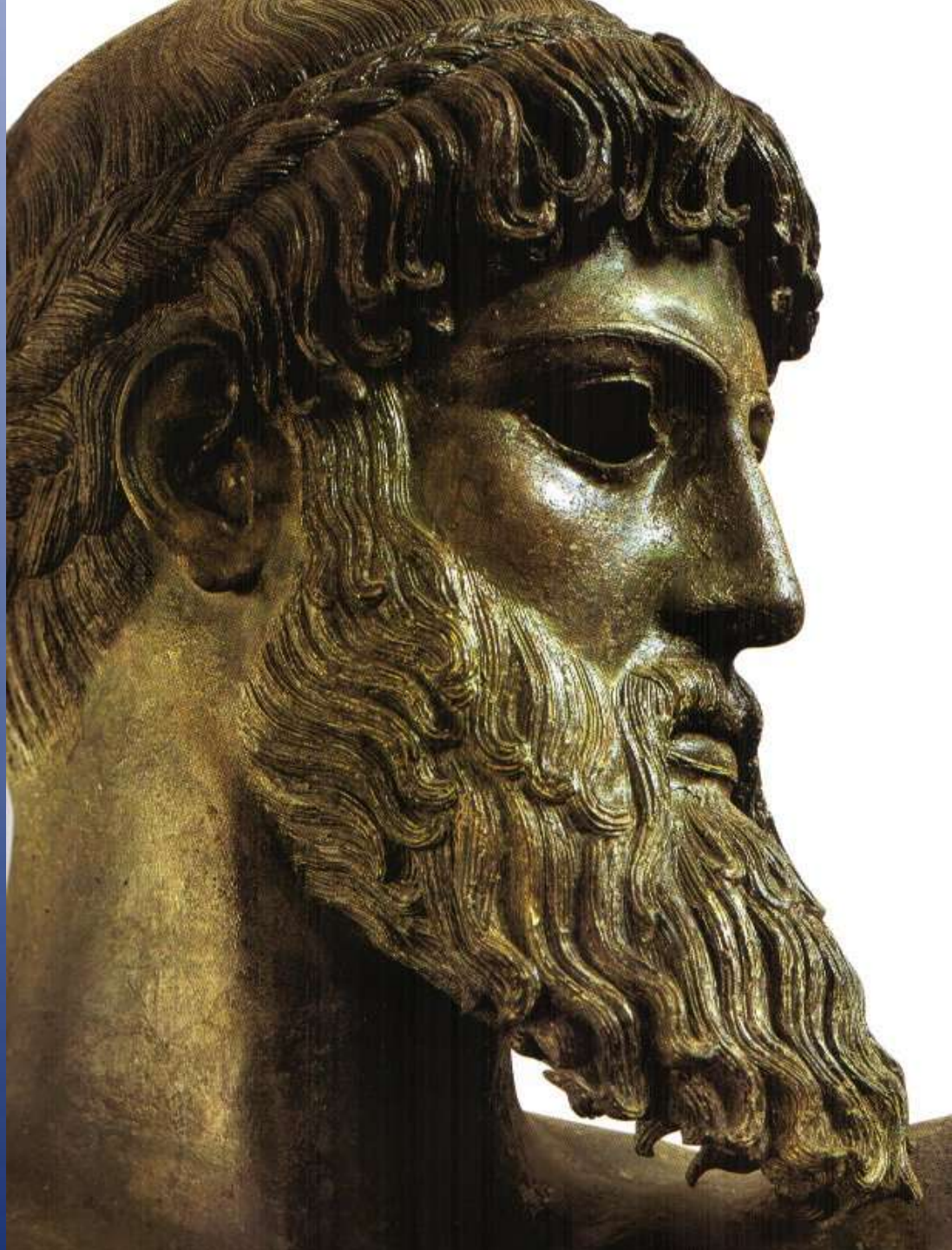




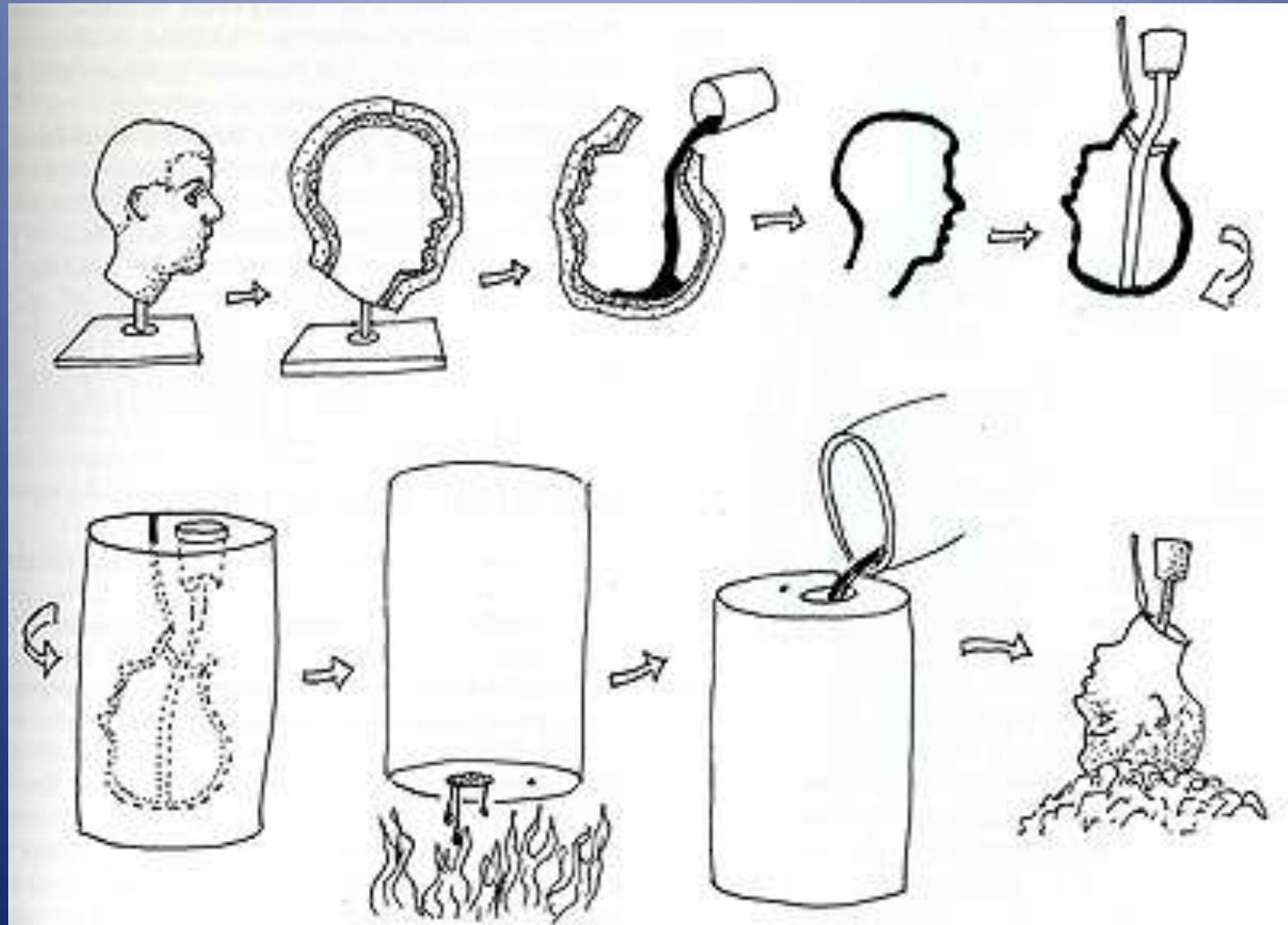
Zeus/Poseidon







# Lost-wax Casting Process (bronze casting)



# High Classical Sculpture



Myron

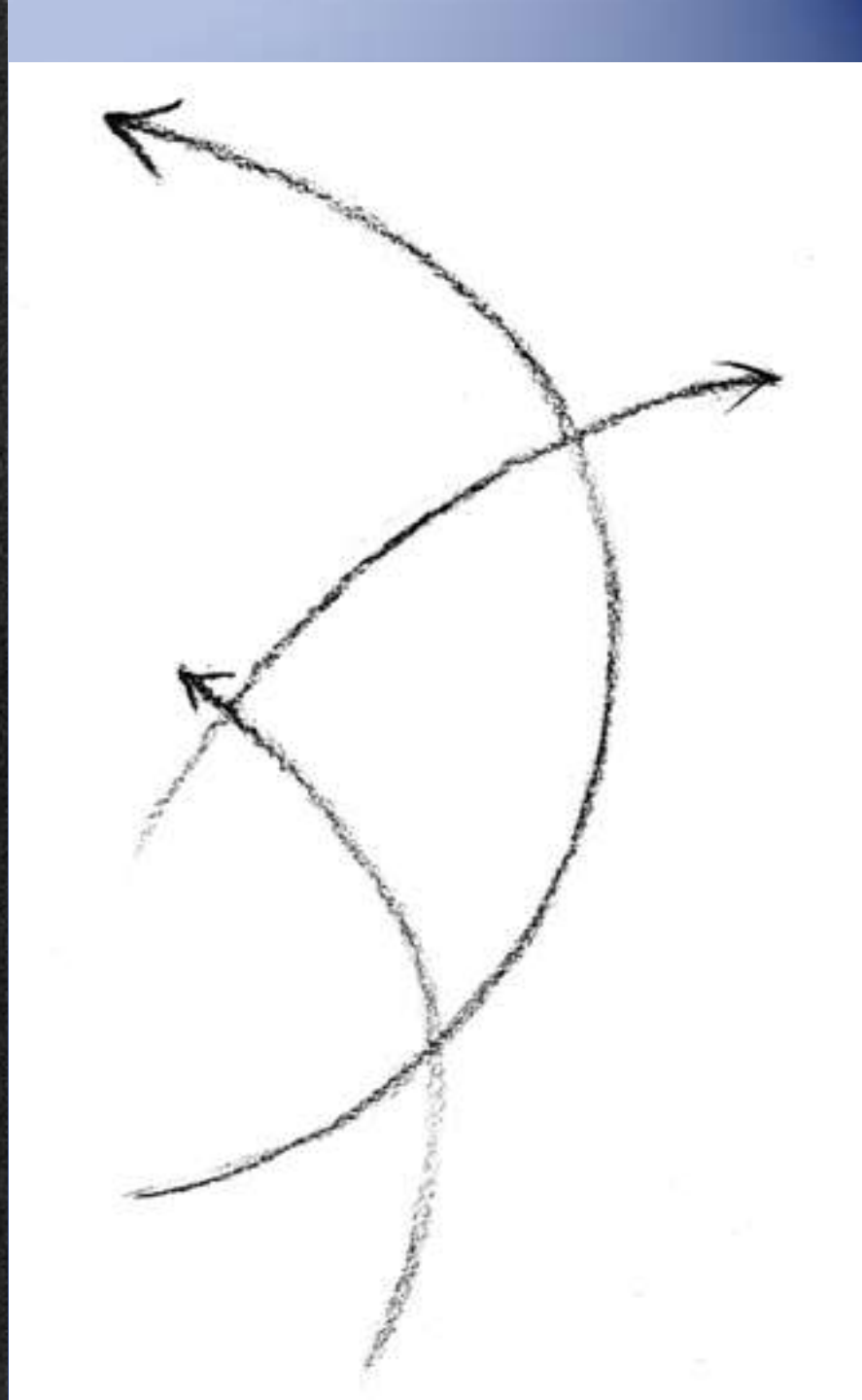
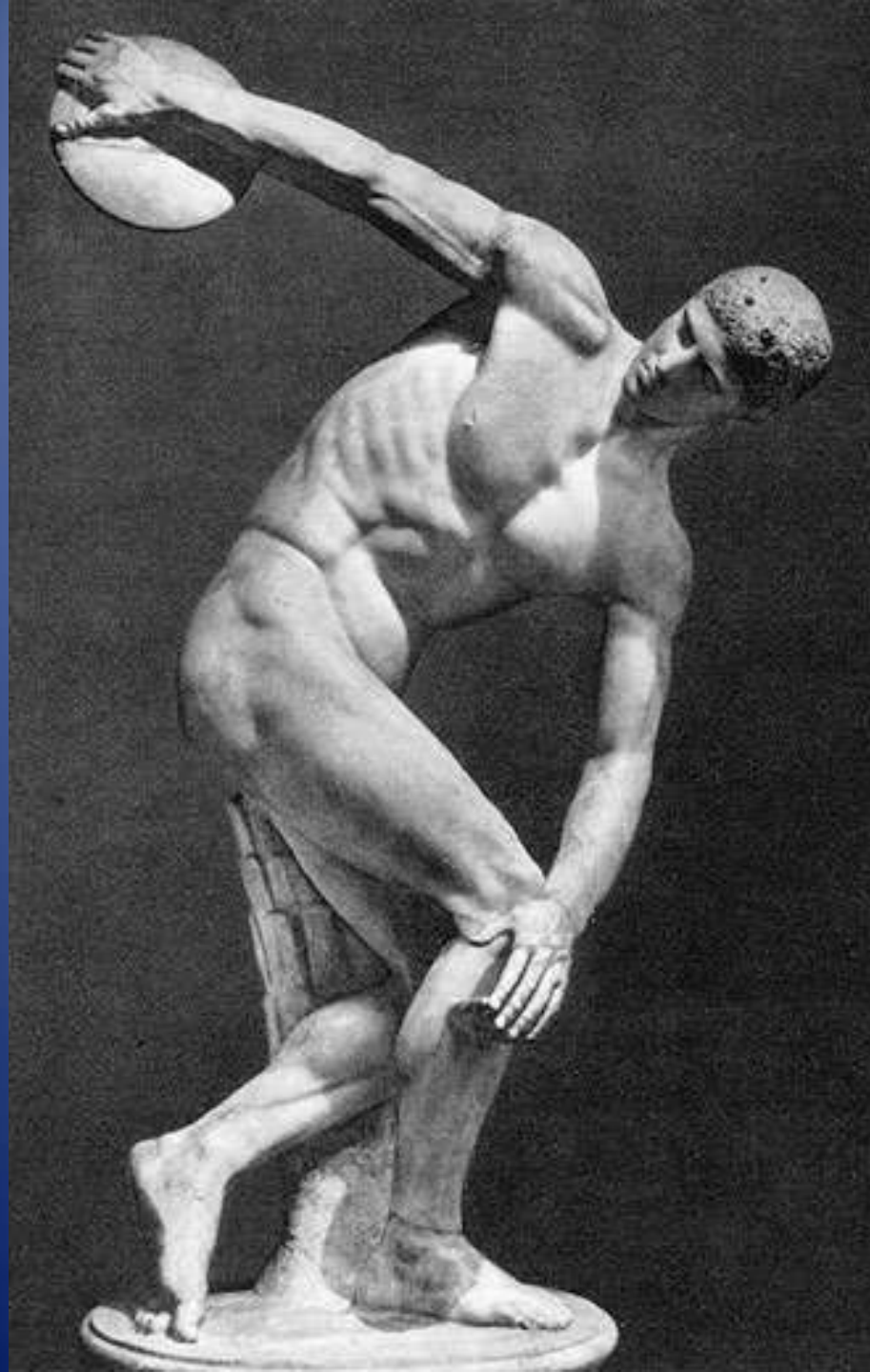
Discobolus

Bronze, ca. 450 BCE

5' 1" high







# Polykleitos

Doryphoros,  
originally called  
Canon, ca. 450 –  
440 BCE











# CLASSICAL STYLE (5th & 4th CENTURIES)



## DORYPHOROS

- \*By Polykleitos
- \*AKA: Spear Bearer, Canon
- \*Used as demonstration piece for his theory on the ideal form

- NOTE:**
- \*Flawless
  - \*Lack of emotion
  - \*Age
  - \*Physical condition



## RIACE WARRIOR

- \*Discovered by diver near Riace, Italy
- \*Closely based on Doryphoros
- \*Use of precious metals & contrapposto for lifelike impression

## ARCHAIC



600 BC  
*Kouros*

## EARLY CLASSICAL



480 BC  
*Kritios Boy*

## CLASSICAL



450-440 BC  
*Doryphoros*

## EVOLUTION OF CONTRAPPOSTO

Polykleitos,  
Diadumenus, The  
Young Athlete



**DORYPHOROS and  
DIADUMENUS, THE  
YOUNG ATHLETE**



# Polykleitos, Discophorus





# Three Goddesses from the East Pediment of the Parthenon



Three goddesses, east pediment of Parthenon, ca. 438 – 432 BCE





Nike adjusting  
her sandal, south  
side of the  
Temple of  
Athena Nike, on  
Acropolis,  
Athens, ca. 410  
BCE



Praxiteles(?),  
Wounded  
Amazon,  
Late 5<sup>th</sup> C.  
BCE

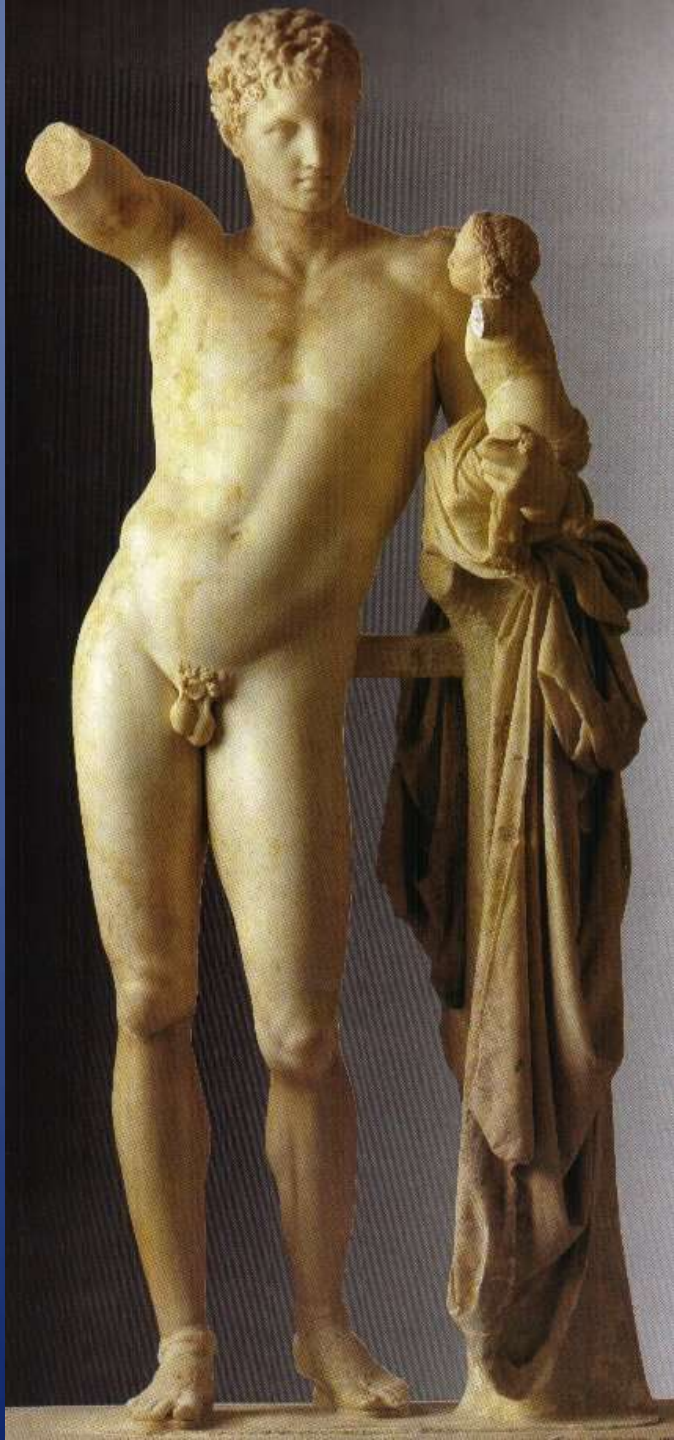




# HEGESO STELE

# Late Classical Sculpture

Praxiteles



Praxiteles,  
Hermes with  
infant Dionysos,  
ca. 350 BCE

**CLASSIC**

**CONTRAPPOSTO -**  
*Relaxed natural stance*



**PRAXITELES**  
*Hermes and the Infant Dionysos*

Aphrodite of  
Knidos,  
PRAXITELES





# Aphrodite of Knidos, PRAXITELES



- Very popular statue
- Many copies were made



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





*Aphrodite of Knidos*



*Capitoline Aphrodite*



Botticelli,  
*The Birth of Venus*,  
1483 -  
85,  
Florence

## ARCHAIC



*Peplos Kore*

## CLASSICAL



*Capitoline Aphrodite*

**ANCIENT  
EGYPT**

**ARCHAIC**

**CLASSICAL**

**CLASSICAL**

**CLASSICAL**

**PREHISTORIC**



*Venus  
of  
Willendorf* *Khamerernebtj*

*Peplos  
Kore*

*Nike Adjusting  
Her Sandal*

*Wounded  
Amazon*

*Capitoline  
Aphrodite*

Lysippos



# *Apoxyomenos (Scraper)* by LYSIPPOS (Late Classical)

- Important sculptor commissioned by Alexander the Great to create his official portrait
- Established a new canon of proportions – body is more slender and head is about 1/8 the total height (Polykleitos' was still influential)
- Nervous energy (any moment he will shift the strigil to the other hand and shift weight)
- Best viewed at a  $\frac{3}{4}$  angle (Lysippos broke the frontality of other Greek sculpture)

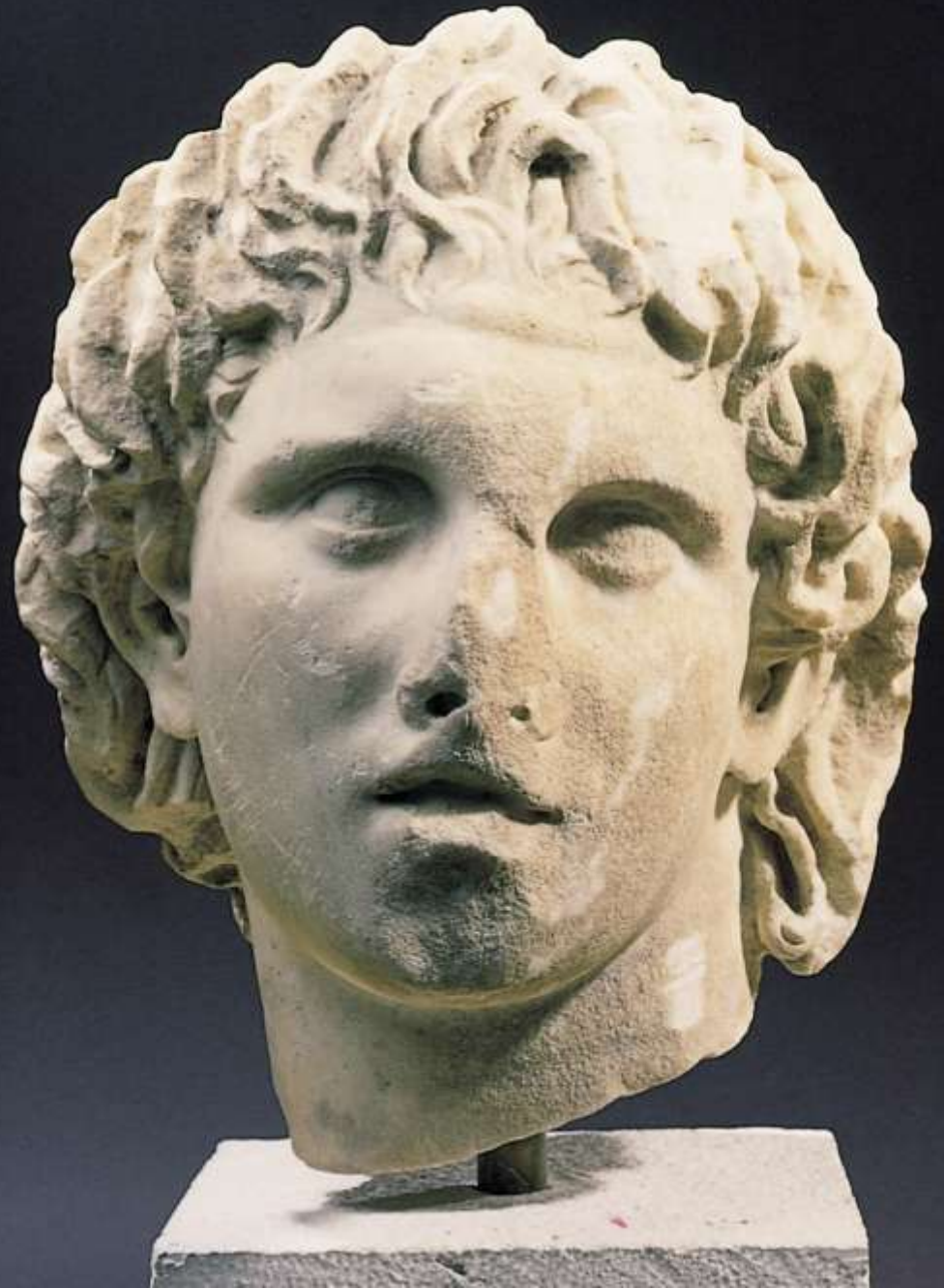


*Apoxyomenos*  
*(Scraper)*

LYSIPPOS



Head of Alexander  
the Great, from Pella,  
Greece, third century  
BCE. Marble, 1' high.  
Archaeological  
Museum, Pella.



# Weary Herakles

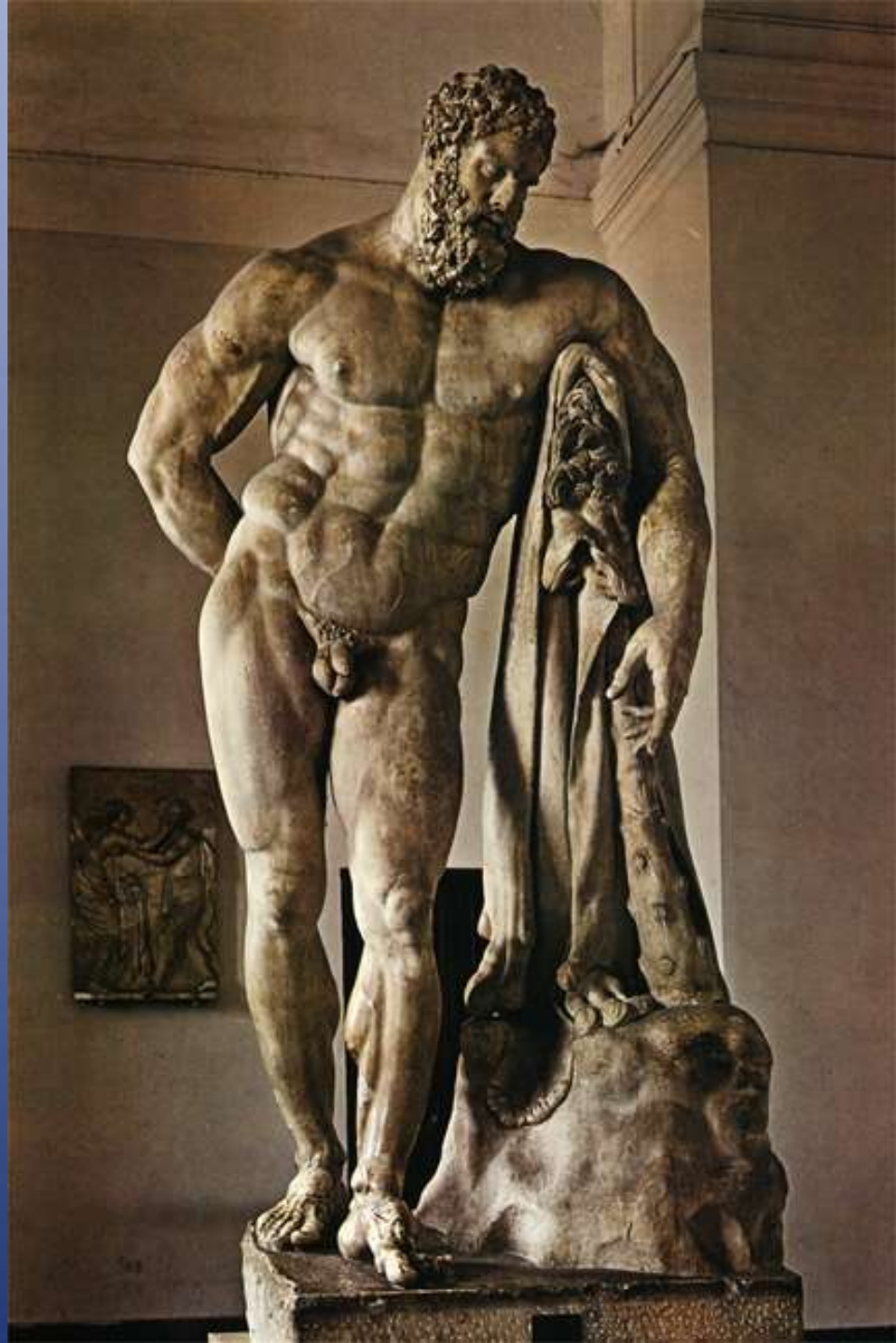
- Signed by Glycon of Athens, no mention of Lysippos (none needed)
- Found in the Baths of Caracalla (used to inspire Romans when they worked out)
- Ironic – muscle-bound hero seems barely able to stand up
- Holds Golden Apples of Hesperides (one of his 12 labors) behind his back
- Shows humanizing tendency of Late Classical works (he doesn't look satisfied but tired and dejected).



Weary Herakles  
(*Farnese Herakles*)

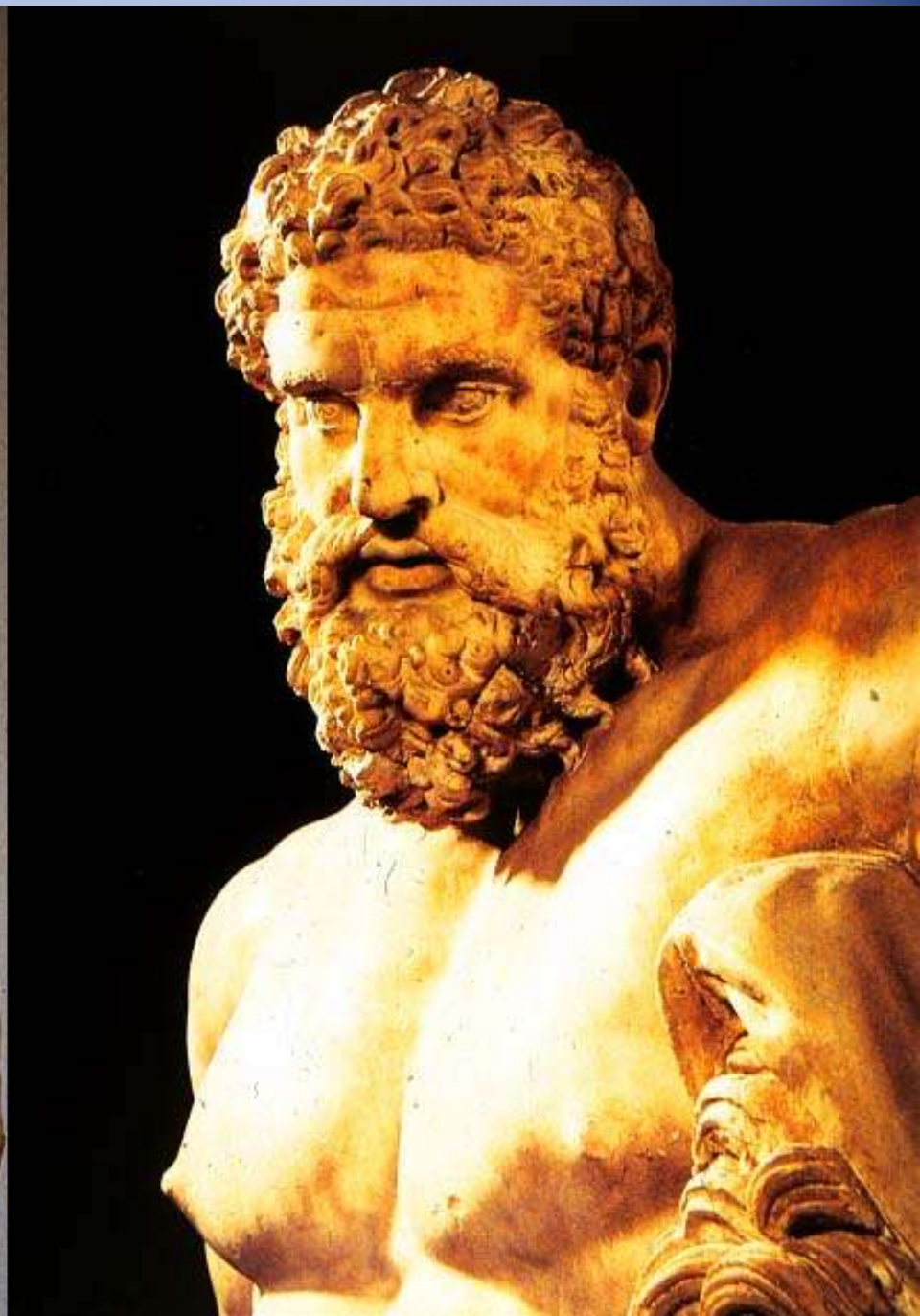
LYSIPPOS  
(original)

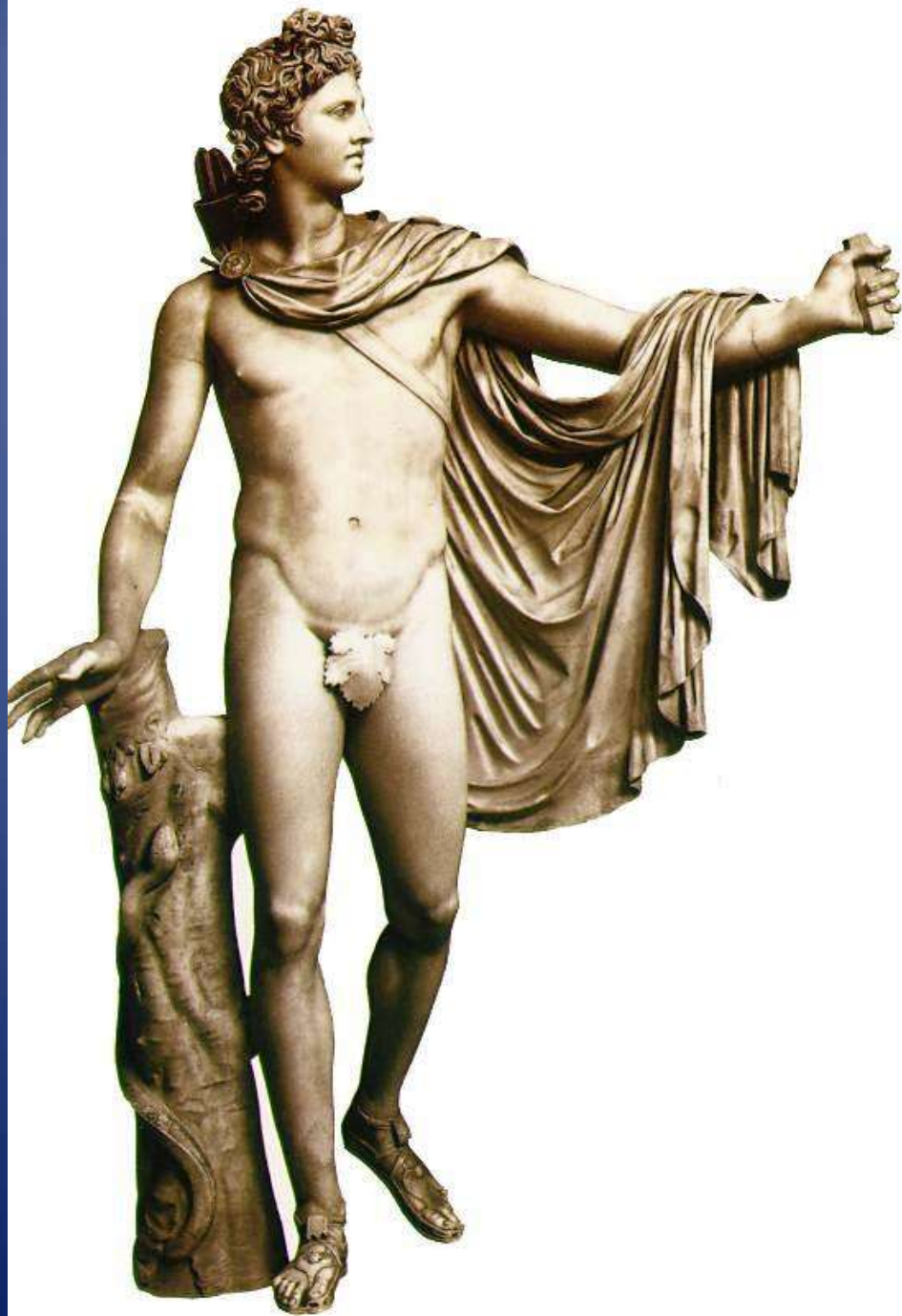
Copy by GLYCON  
OF ATHENS











## *Apollo Belvedere*

- Set the standard for male beauty for centuries
- Apollo holding his bow out before him
- Part of Vatican Museum collection



*Apollo  
Belvedere*

# Apollo Belvedere (ca. 325 BCE) and Canova's Perseus (1804-1806 CE)



# CLASSICAL



*Apollo Belvedere*

# GERMAN RENAISSANCE



Durer

*The Fall of Man*

Head of Herakles  
or Telephos, from  
the west  
pediment of the  
Temple of  
Athena Alea at  
Tegea, ca. 340  
BCE



# Late Classical Grave Stele

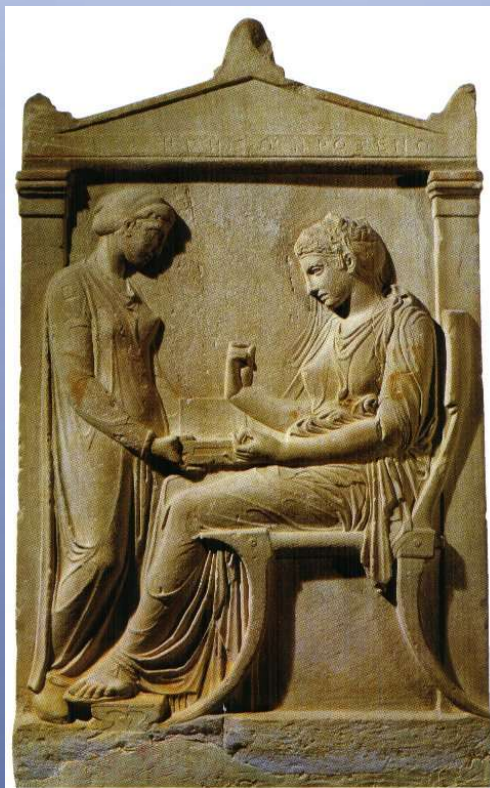








Dipylon Krater,  
Geometric



Hegeso Stele,  
High Classical



Stele of a young  
hunter, Late  
Classical

# Funerary Monuments