

-- Why a Golden Age of Greece (ATHENS) c.454-404 BC

--The **Polis** of Athens, where everyone lived by the **Classical Ideal** –

--Athens, famous for establishing 'politics'. Home of the 1st **Democracy**, with the Greatest Leader of Classical Athens

--- Persian Wars (499-479 BC)

--- **Delian League**

--- Peloponnesian Wars (431-404 BC)

---**Thucydides**

Drama and Philosophy in Classical Greece/ Athens:

Tragedy / Drama evolves from the earlier _____ sung at Dionysus Festivals

Tragedy -**Satyrs -**

2 of the most famous Annual festivals honoring Dionysus or *Drama Festivals of Dionysus* were held in Athens, establishing Athens as the place to go for Religious festivals. Athens had competitive performances with awards for the best plays. Anyone who entered the competition had to submit groups of 4 plays, not just one play – to win a great prize!

Tetralogy -**Trilogy -****Satyr Play -**

The **Theater** area (*Theatron / Koilon*) was invented by the Greeks – using their natural hill sides outside their cities

*****Best Playwrights in the time of Classical Greece in Athens who specialized in Tragedy****A. Aeschylus (525-456 B.C.) -**

The Oresteia -

B. Sophocles (c.496-406 B.C.) wrote over _____ Plays to submit; won over _____ times

---Considered the Most prolific playwright of Athens

---Wrote what is considered the 'Classic model' of all tragedies, per Aristotle: _____

---Aristotle explains that the Tragic Hero failed because of his **HUBRIS**-

---The viewing Audience should experience a **CATHARSIS** (the religious aspect of these plays)

C. Euripides (c.484-406 B.C.) last of the 3 greatest Tragedy writers of Classical Athens

---Not too popular

---Died a tragic death

D. Aristophanes (c.445-388 B.C.) The only playwright whose plays survive today, and specialized in **Comedy**:**Philosophy in the Late Classical Period (in Athens)****A. Socrates (c.469-399 B.C.)** – The Father of Classical Philosophy, yet never _____

---Developed what we call the **Socratic Method of learning** -

B. Plato (428-347 B.C.) – Famous for his thoughts on 'Absolute forms or ideals'

---Wrote lots of books in the style of his mentor, but later developed his own philosophy

---Developed Plato's **Academy** –

C. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) – Best student at Plato's Academy. He was a foreigner from _____

---famous for developing the **Empirical Method of learning**

---Opened his own school of Philosophy in Athens to compete with Plato's Academy called: _____

---Always full of energy, Aristotle taught in a different manner and his school was nicknamed:

In **5th Century BC** – All artists (architects/sculptors/ painters) used the **Classical styles of Realism and/or Idealism**

Why did the Greeks specialize in the use of **bronze** sculpting?

Ex. *Riace Warrior*

Athens & the Acropolis -

1) The Parthenon (447-438; 432 BC) -

Who is **Athena Parthenos**?

---**Phidias** (*The Phidian Style*) – His school of Sculptors was famous for sculpting the: Pediment figures / Ionic Frieze / Metopes / Triglyphs / & the Interior sculpture of Athena, inside the Parthenon. Extremely costly people & material used.

---The Parthenon is the greatest example of the Athenians belief in the **Classical Ideal**, even in Sculpting

---Who are **Ictinus and Callicrates** –

---What are the **Elgin Marbles** -

2) The Propylaea (437-431 B.C.) -

3) The Erechtheum (c.421-406 B.C.) – a Portmanteau temple built by the end of the War, most famous for its:

---**South Porch** -

Caryatids -

Visual Arts in the 4th Century B.C. - Greece

3 most famous sculptors who dominated the 4th Century BC: Praxiteles, Scopas, and Lysippus

Praxiteles – famous for his use of Contrapposto or counterpoise; **famous for sculpting Nude women**....

---Hermes with infant Dionysus

---Aphrodite of Cyrene

Lysippus – **favorite sculptor of Alexander the Great**; sculpting over 19 Busts of Alexander's head

Architecture in the 4th Century BC Greece – think **innovation** (*many of the 7 Wonders of the Ancient World appear*)

---Tholos or 'Round Temples' 1st appear. Why so many innovations at this time?

Alexander the Great - a Macedonian Greek, who

---his death in _____BC marks the end of the Classical Period & the beginning of the Hellenistic Period

---Division of the great **Macedonian Empire, due to Alexander's death**

The Hellenistic Period (323-c.146 BC)

---**Greatest & richest city of the Hellenistic Period:**

--**Greatest city of Asia Minor:**

What does it mean to **Hellenize**? --

How is Hellenistic Art different than Classical Art? --

The Laocoon (located in the Vatican Museum in Rome, Italy)

---a statue by **Agessander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus of Rhodes**

---By far, this is considered the best example of Hellenistic sculpture. Why?

---What famous sculptor did this statue influence? _____ and the rest is History.....

Another aggressive civilization will start conquering each individual city-state, eventually taking over all of Greece by _____ BC. What is the last Greek polis to fall? _____ What great civilization will be next?