

CLST week 12- lecture 32

greek art

- tekhnē: art
- art is basically anything done with skill
- hephaestus was an artist who made the lightning rod for zeus
 - necessary but not much respected
- daidalos: clever worker
 - mythical artisan
 - well known for producing statues that were almost real people
 - also an engineer, no difference seen

pottery

- well known for pottery
- 10th century was famous for protogeometric vases
 - style based on geometric patterns was invented in Athens
- 9th century was famous for complex geometric patterns
 - cover a larger part of the vase
- 750 BCE late geometric human figures appear
 - amphora found in a tomb
 - amphora depicts a funeral
- 650 BCE new styles has representation of myths with very large figures
 - tell stories now
- later innovation as the black painting on pottery
- exekhias was a potter that depicted important scenes from myths

sculptures

- athenian sculptures now going full scale in this period
- kouros: young male
- kore: young female
- males are naked
- females are clothed
- there is a Egyptian influence , with one leg ahead to give the notion of movement
 - egyptian are clothed
- art after the persian wars; move away from static sculptures
 - became more realistic and more polished and more straight
 - there are statues of men celebrating and showing more emotion

parthenon project

- phidias as general project
- iktyon and kallikrates as architects
- not a religious place in general
- there is skilled use of devices to make it feel more balanced

- completely symmetrical
- the sculptures were more and more complex
- the reliefs depicted more naked females
- naked aphrodite b/c she is the god of fertility so showed the erotic side of it