

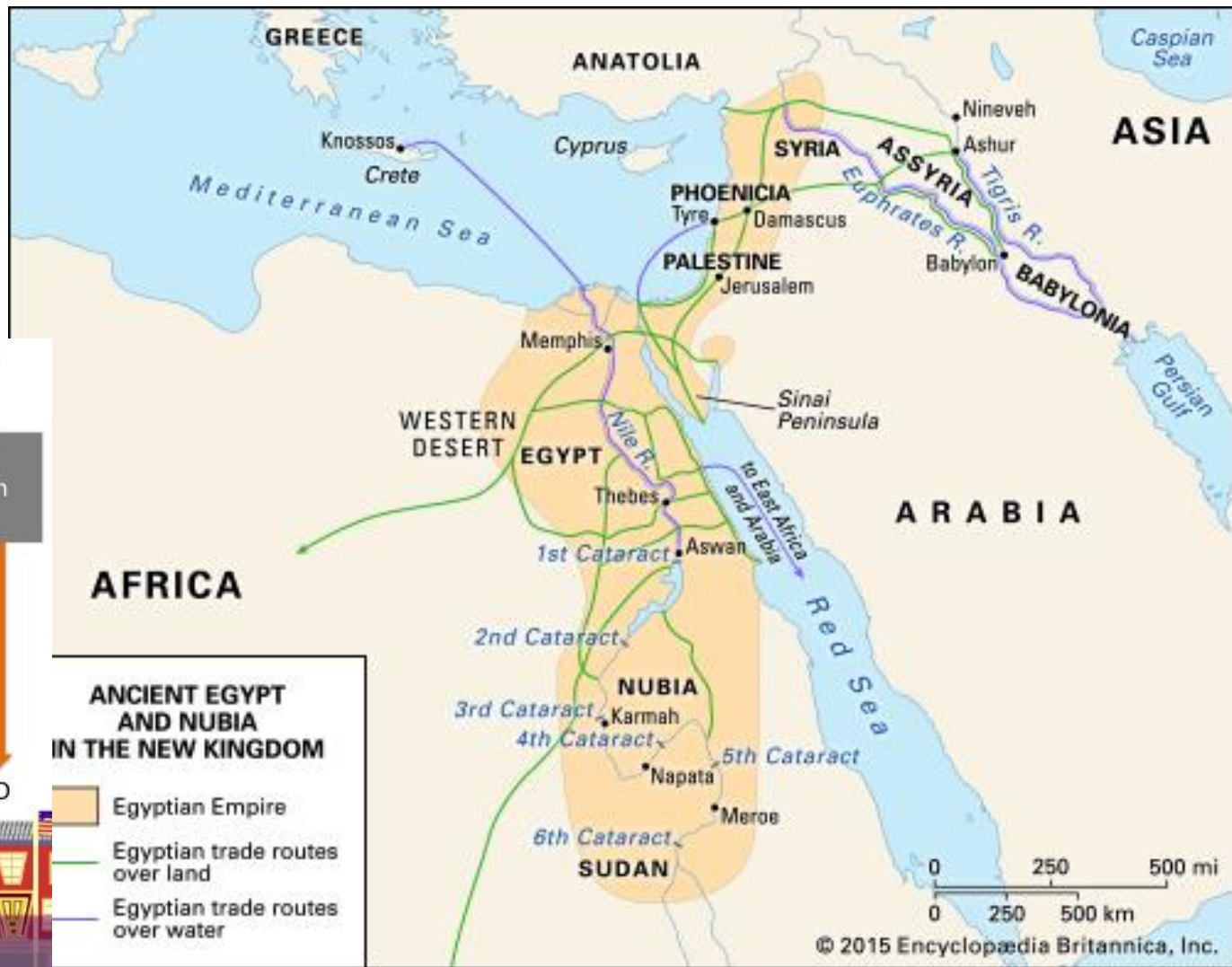
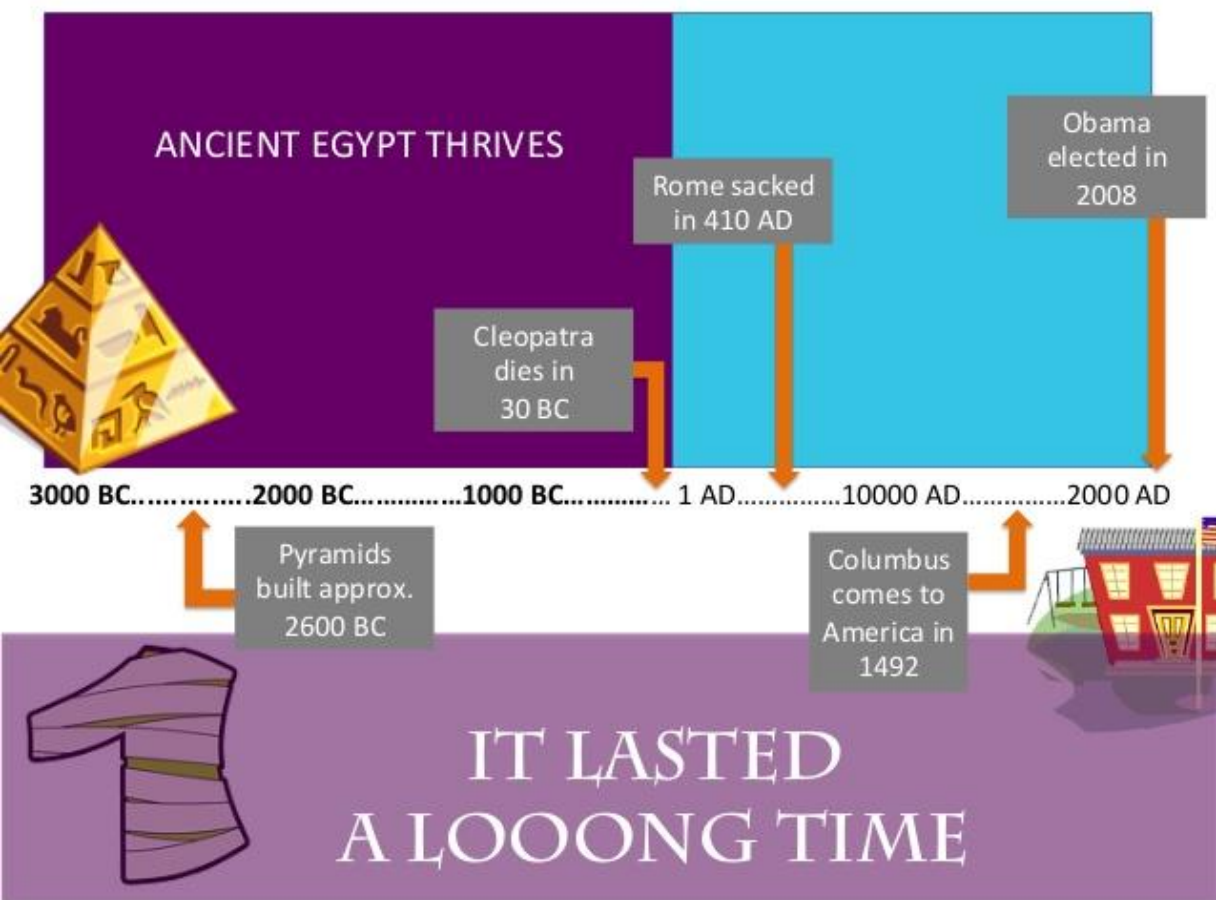
Ancient World

Beginning to look at artworks and genres from the beginning

Ancient Egypt pre 1100 BC



3000-1000 BC

































First few people to have written communication and to record their history



Ramses with gods of the Underworld



Hieroglyphs

 A	 B	 B	 C	 D	 E
 F	 G	 H	 H	 I	 J
 K	 L	 M	 N	 N	 O
 P	 Q	 R	 S	 T	 T
 U	 V	 W	 X	 Y	 Z

Statues: Huge during this time period

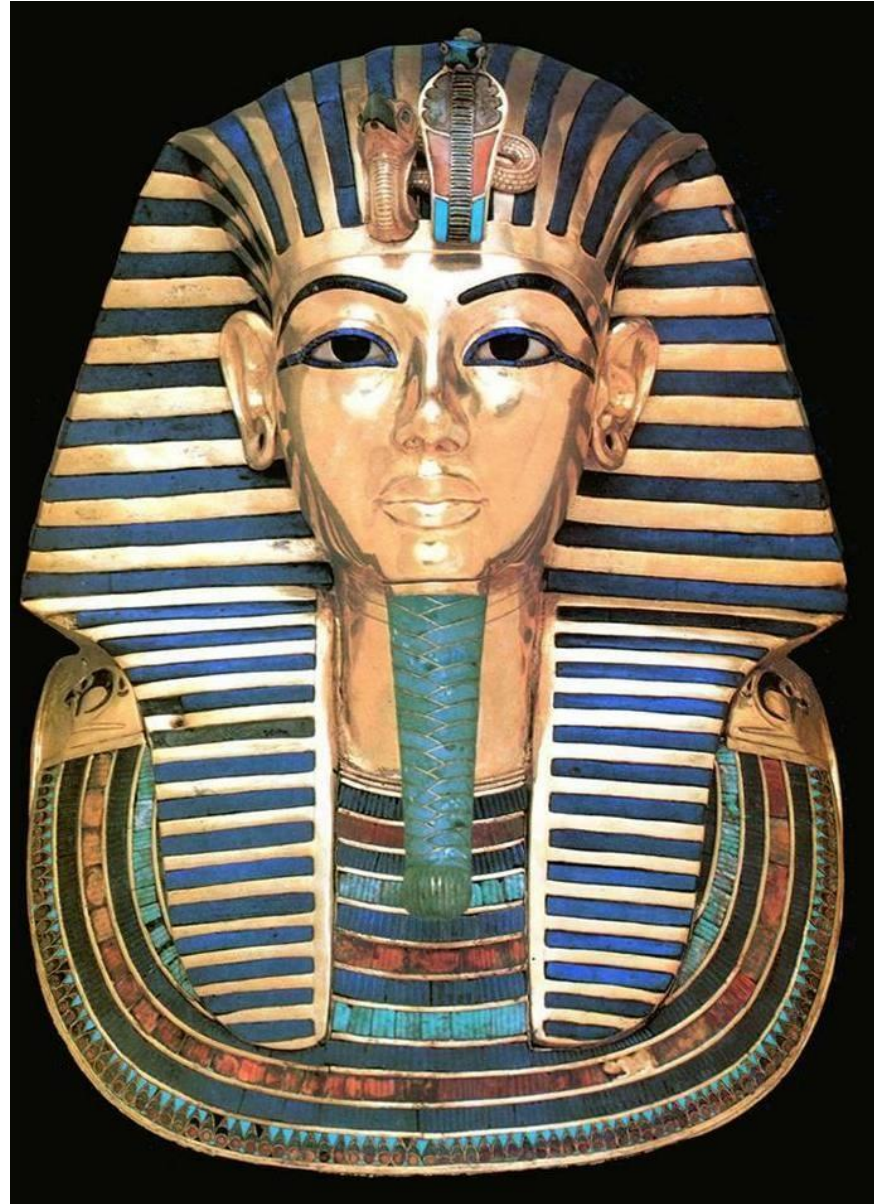
-carved, modeled, or sculpted free-standing 3-D figures, especially of a person or animal.

Khufu: was a Pharaoh of
Ancient Egypt's old kingdom





Menkaure and
Khamerernebtj



death mask of tutankhamen

Ancient Greece

1100 BC to 146 BC



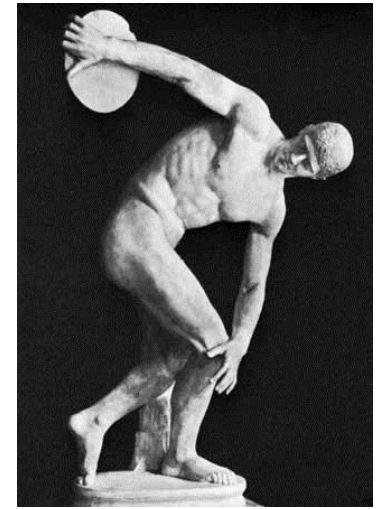
1150 BC



- Not long after the Trojan War ended
- Mycenaeans fell to invaders
- People known as the Dorians migrated to the Balkan Peninsula
- No written language



776 BC First Olympic Games



323 BC Death of Alexander the Great



146 BC Taken over by Rome



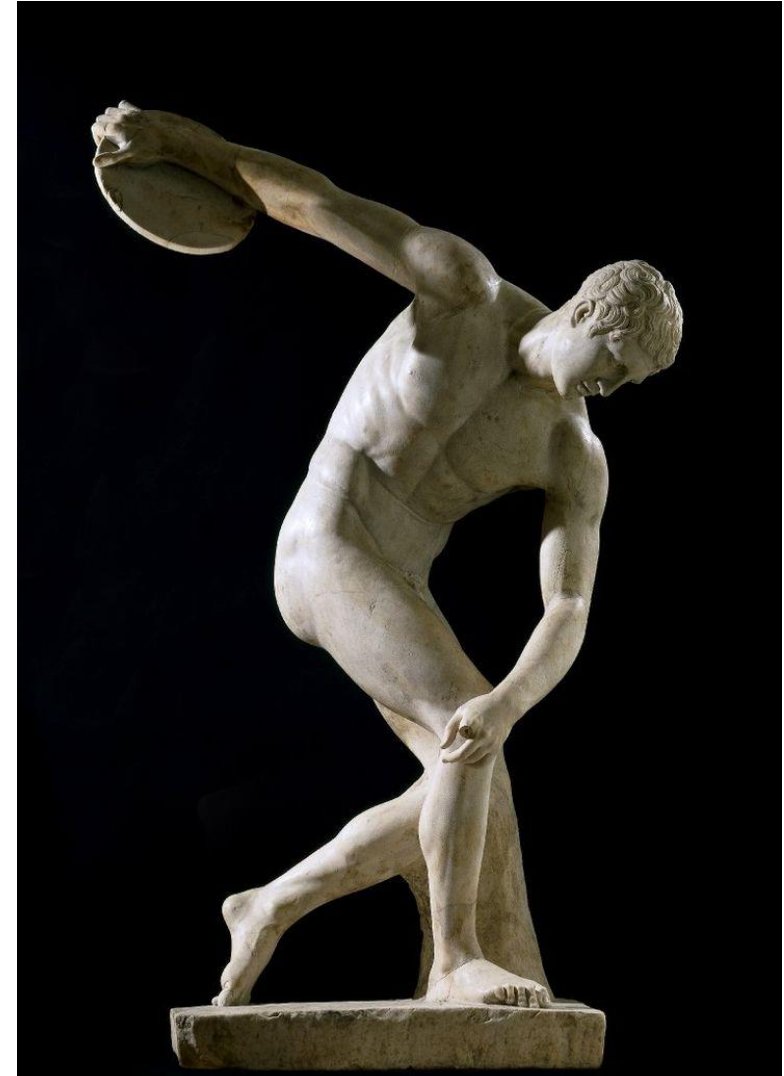
Overlaps with Ancient Rome as Rome takes over



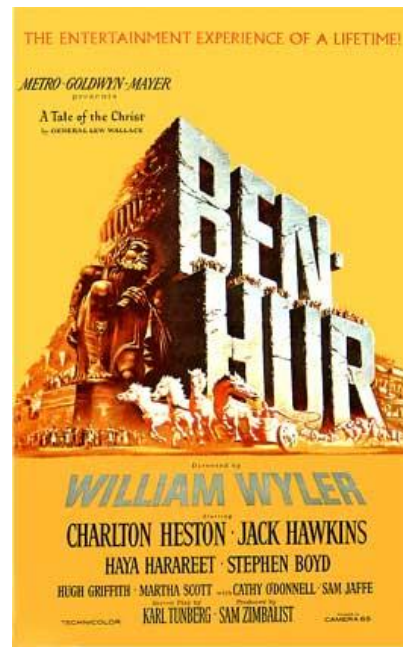
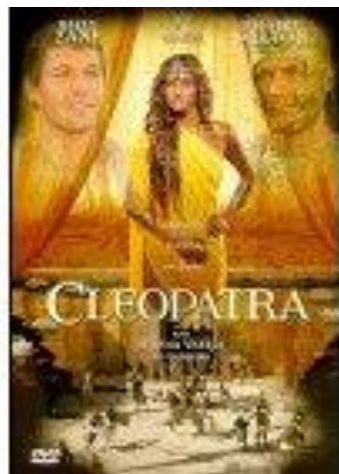
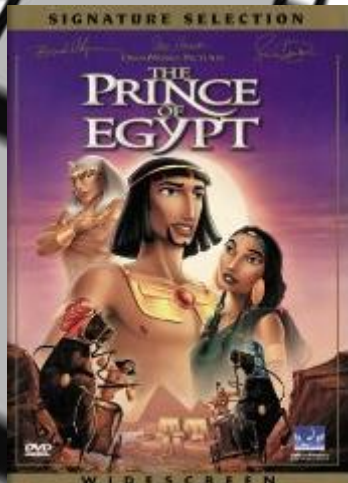
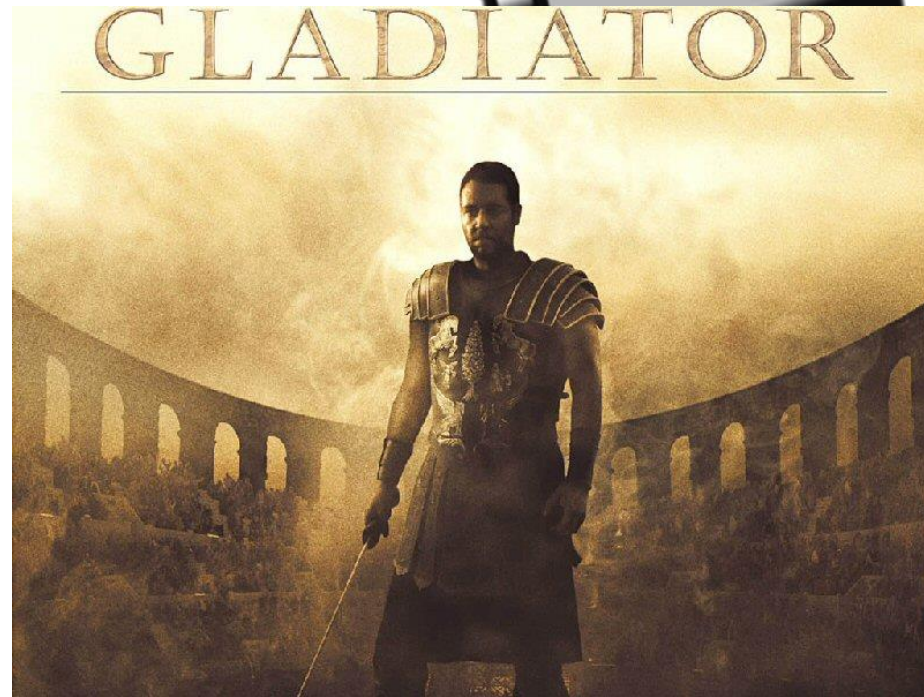
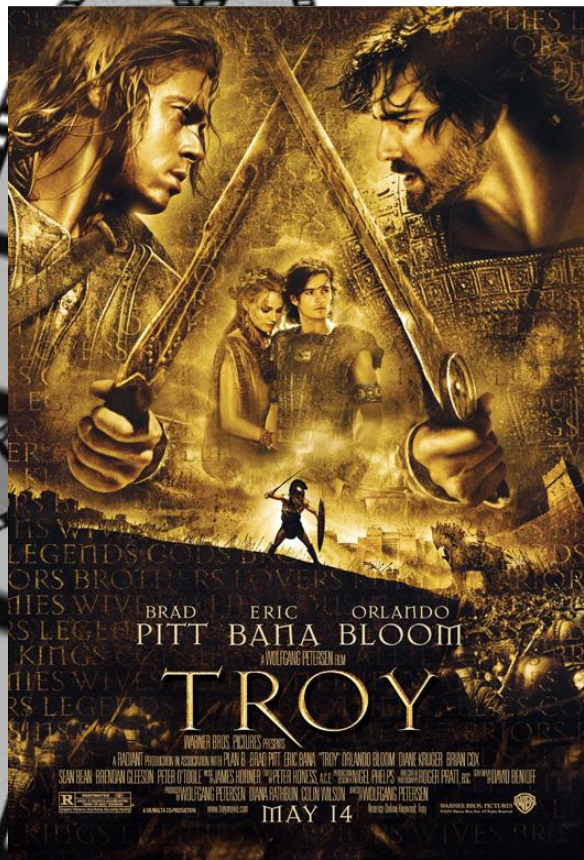
Colossus of Constantine



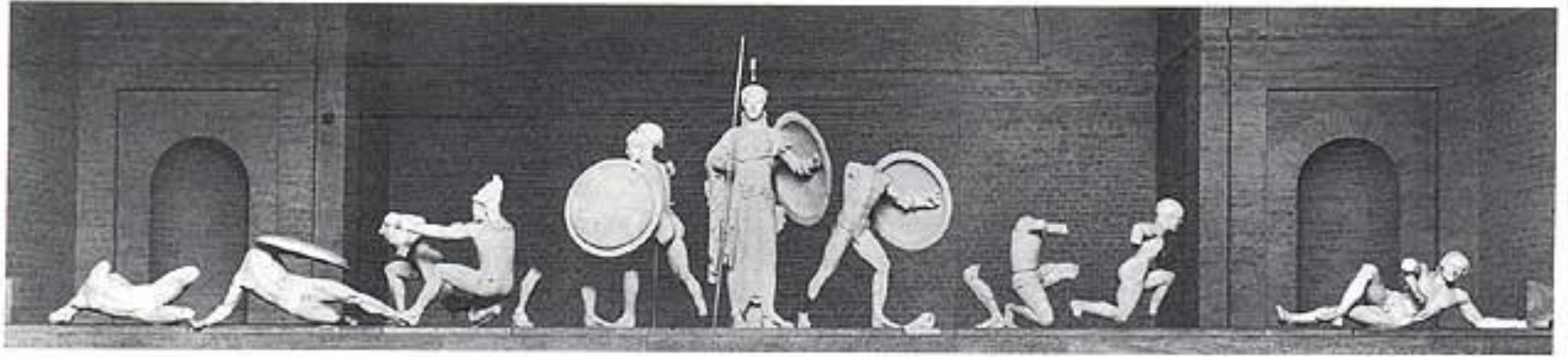
Marco Aurelio



Discus Thrower



More Sculpture during this time but now with Greek influence



5-26 West pediment of the Temple of Aphaia, Aegina, Greece, ca. 500-490 B.C. Marble, approx. 5' 8" high at center. Glyptothek, Munich.



Dying Warrior from the east pediment





Three Goddesses



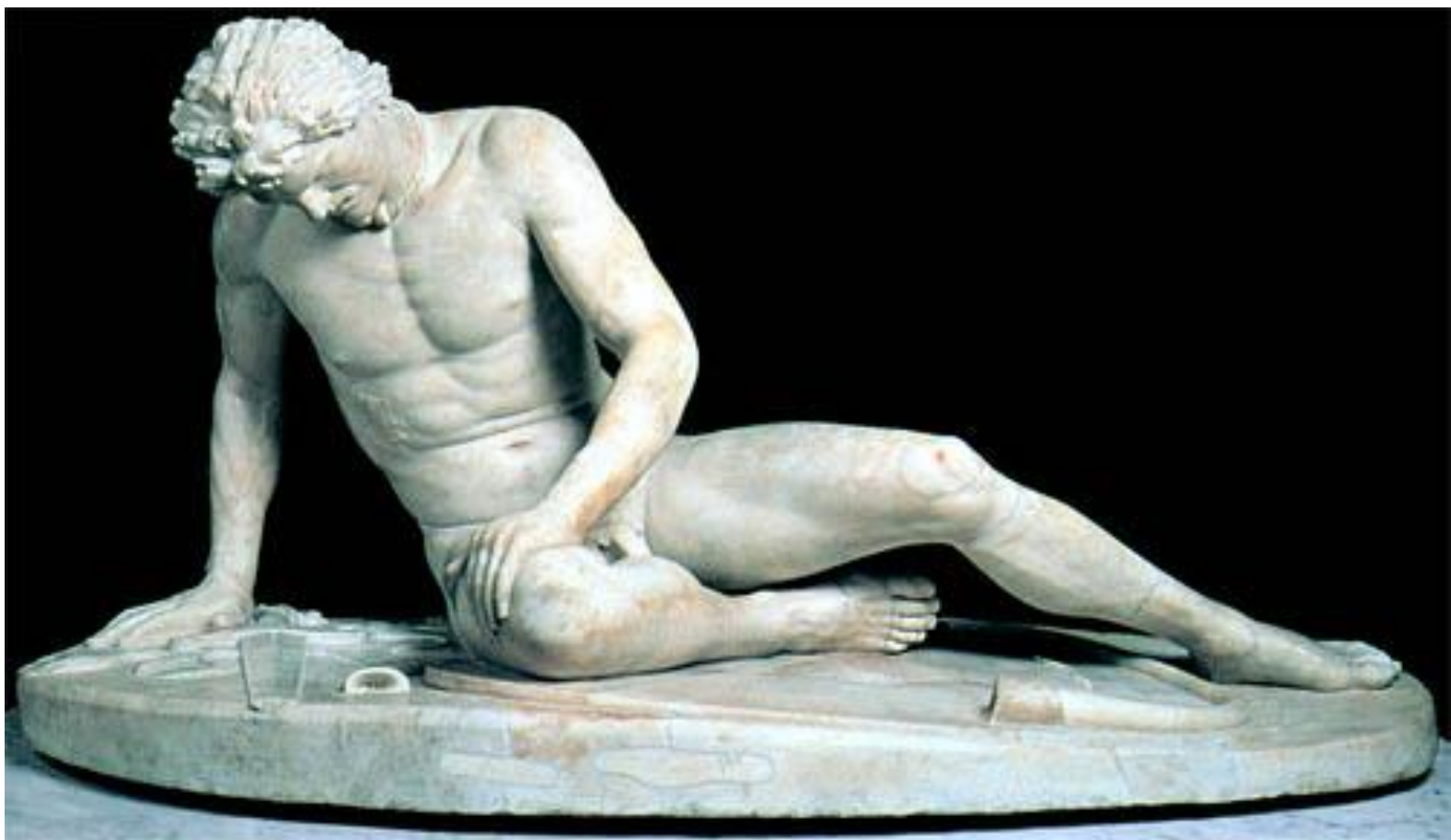
Lapith Versus Centaur



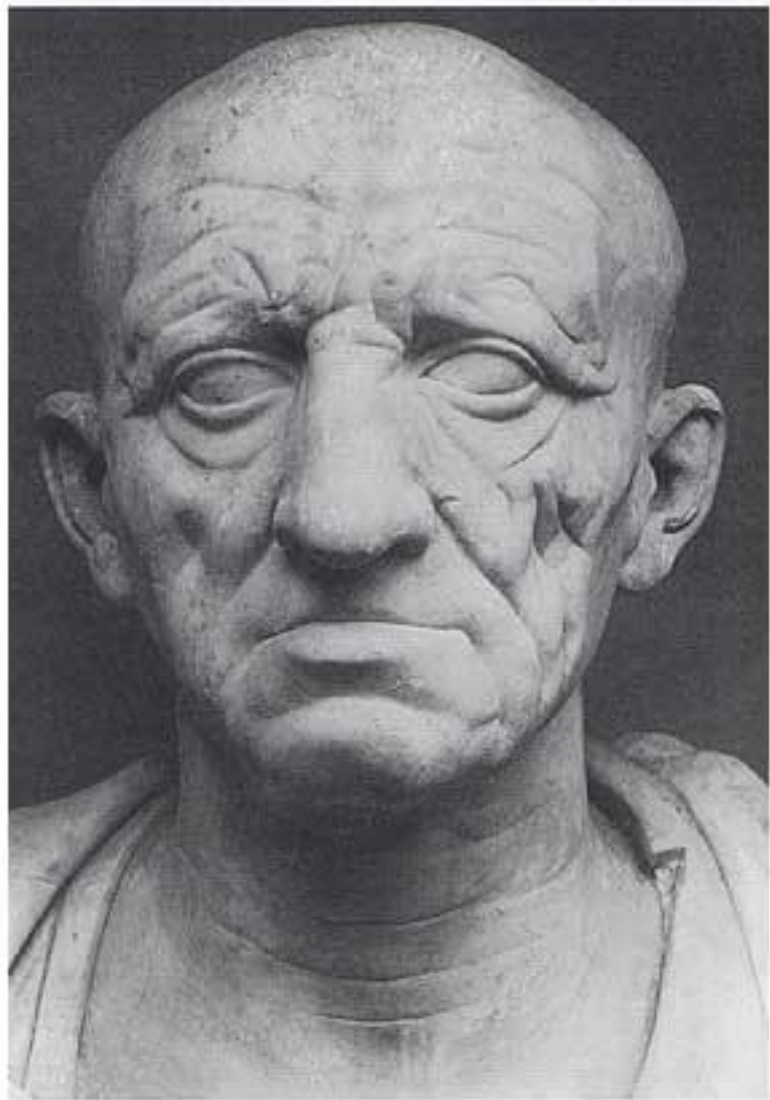
What is this stature
made of?



Nike Alighting on a Warship



Dying Gaul



10-6 Head of a Roman patrician, from Otricoli, Italy, ca. 75–50 B.C. Marble, approx. 1' 2" high. Museo Torlonia, Rome.





Greek Architecture: The Parthenon

(Athens, Greece)

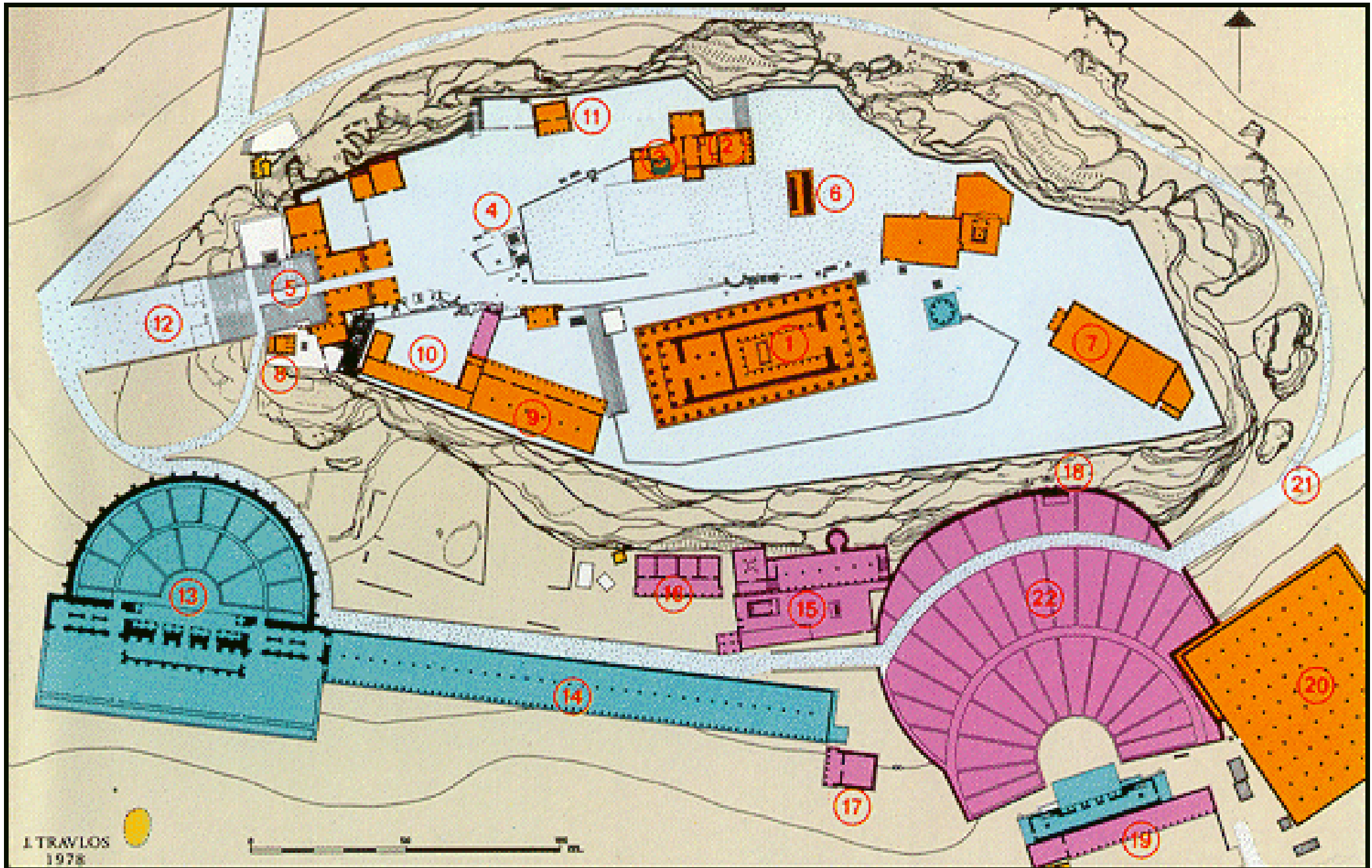
447-438 BC

- Classical architecture
- Temple dedicated to Athena, the goddess of war, patron of the arts, and wisdom
- Built out of marble





[Video](#)



Plan of the Acropolis

Rome takes over in 146 BC, goes to 44 BC



Roman Sculpture 146 BC- 44 BC



The Siege of Carthage



Roman Augustus of Prima Porta

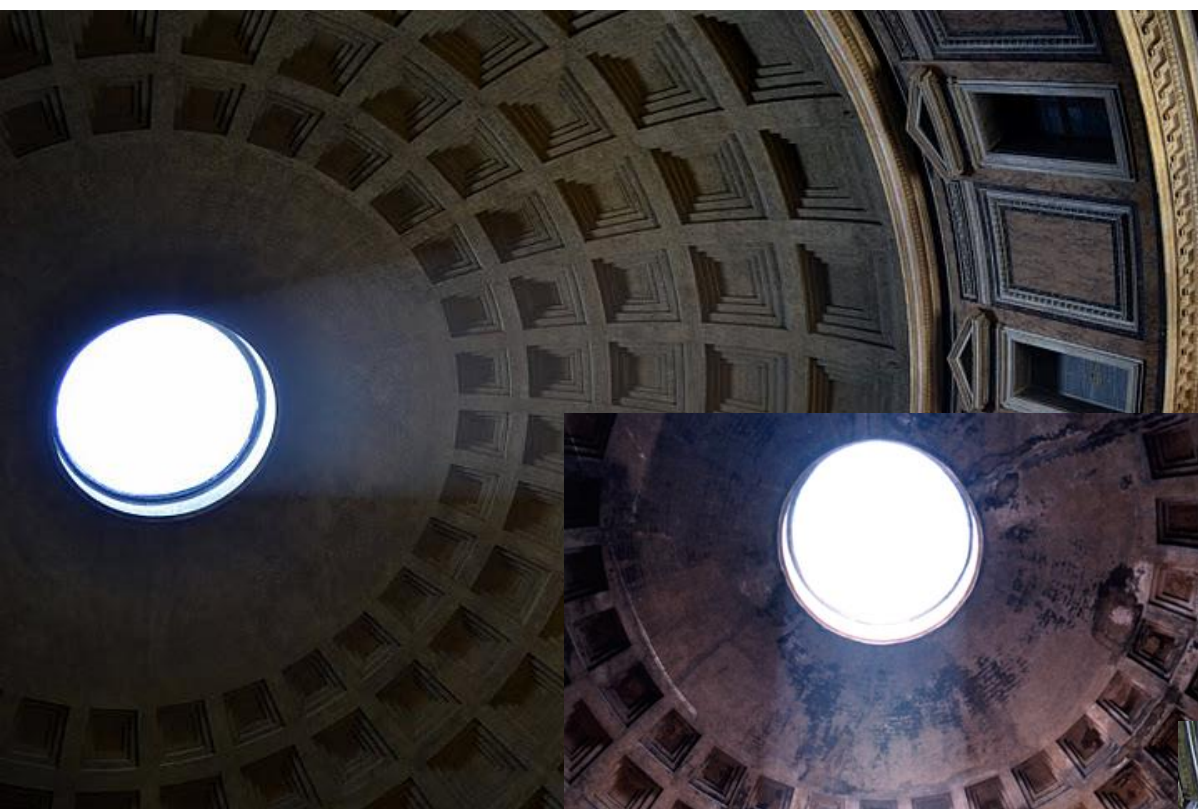


Aphrodite of Melos (Venus de Milo)

Roman Architecture: Pantheon

- Dome consist of 5000 tons of concrete
- Inscription: Marcus Agrippa, son of Lucius, consul for the third time, built this.

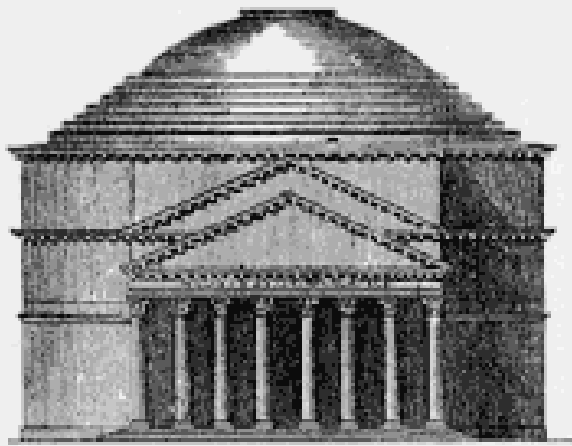




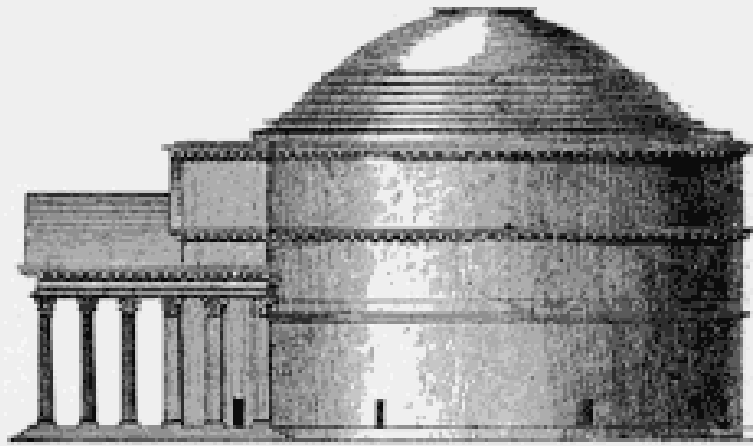
[Inside pantheon](#)

[Modern marvels](#)

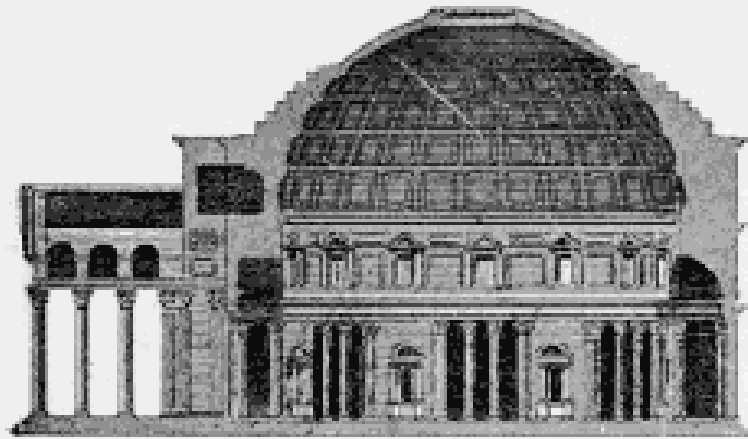




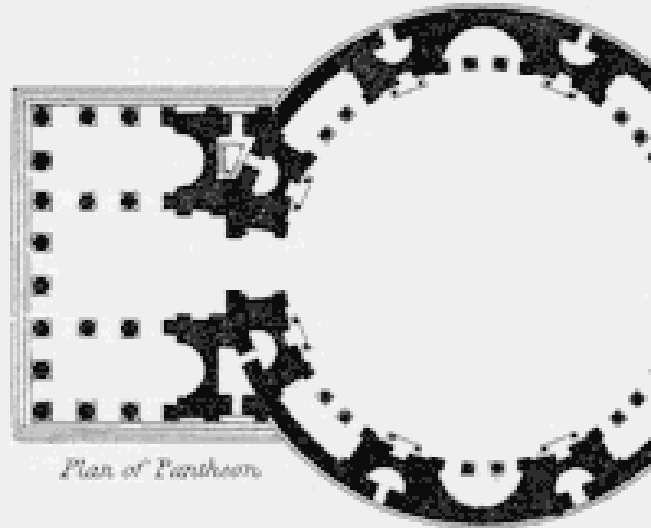
The Pantheon, Rome. Front Elevation



The Pantheon, Rome. Side Elevation

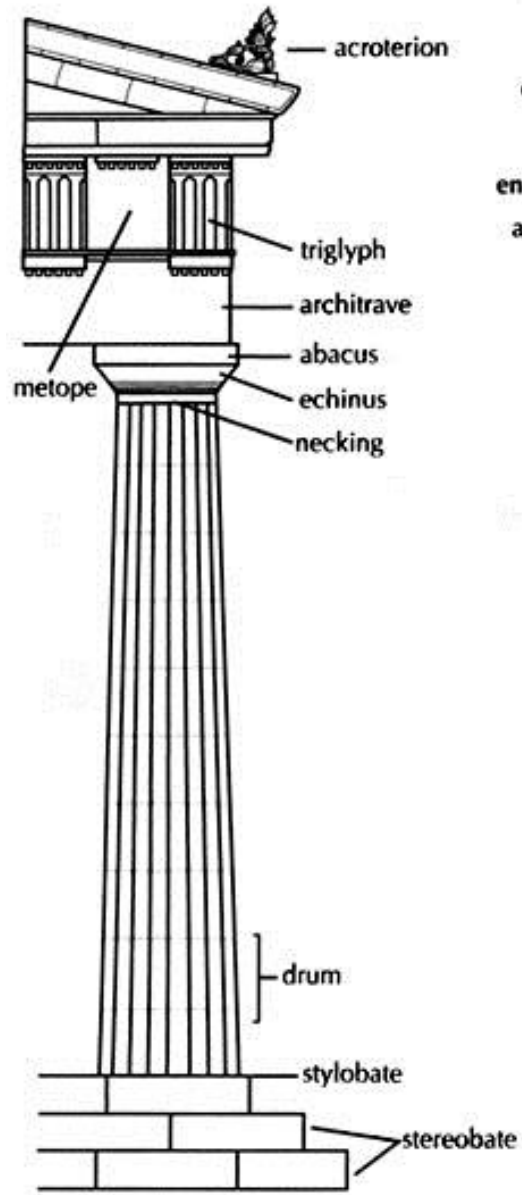


Section of Pantheon

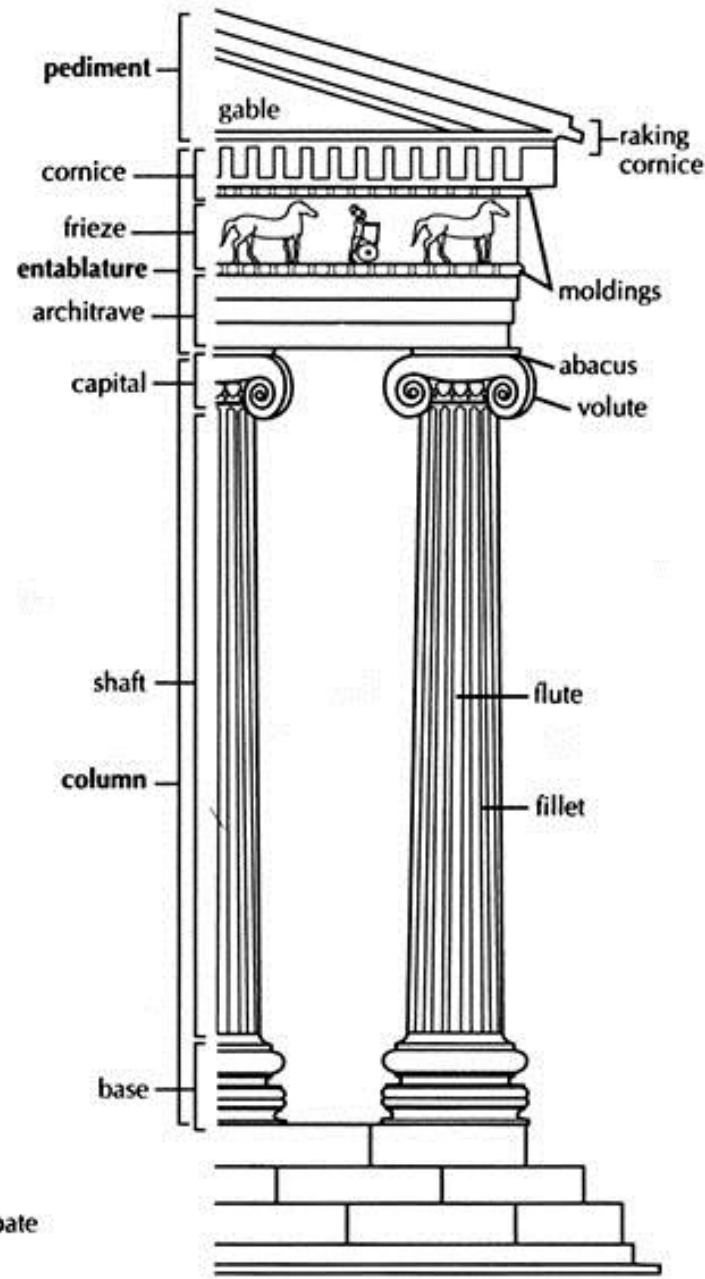


Plan of Pantheon

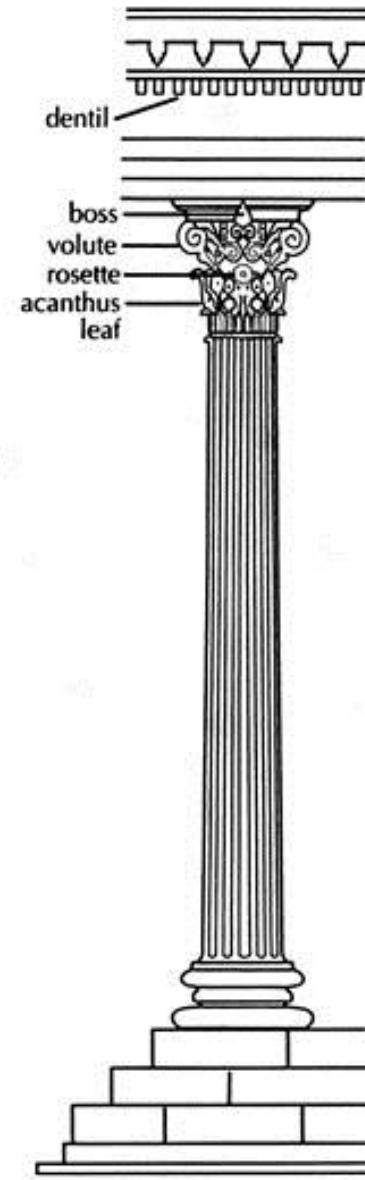




Doric order

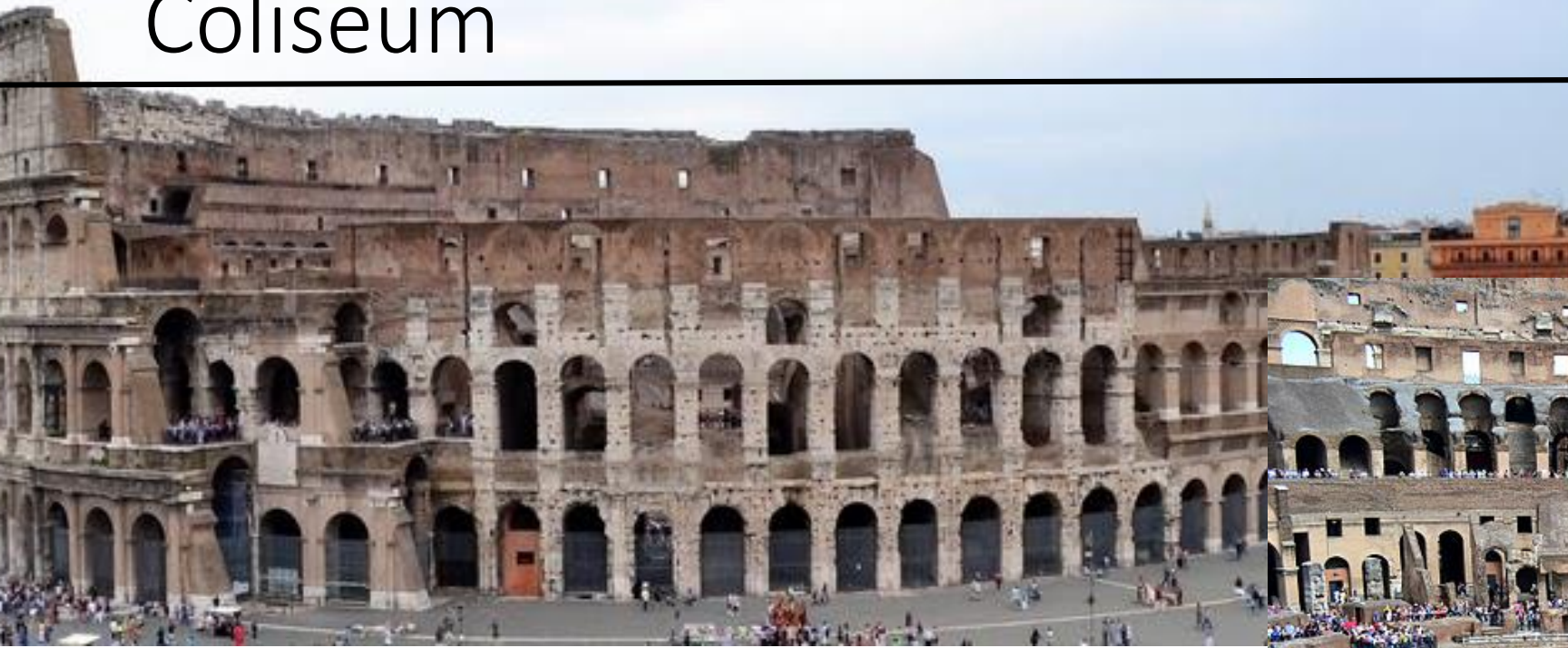


Ionic order



Corinthian order

Rome, Italy: Coliseum





[History of the Roman Coliseum](#)



Medieval Era

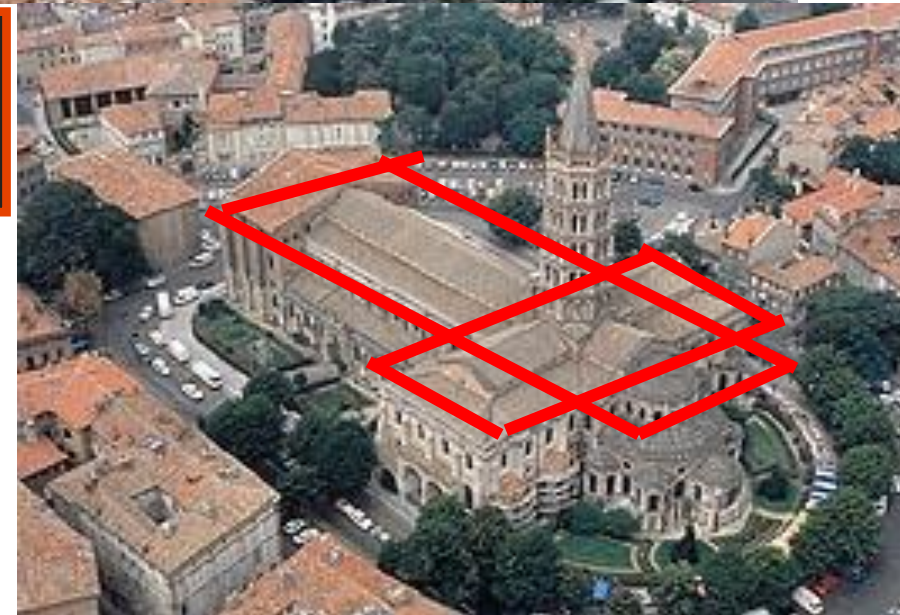
Began with the fall of Rome



Architecture:

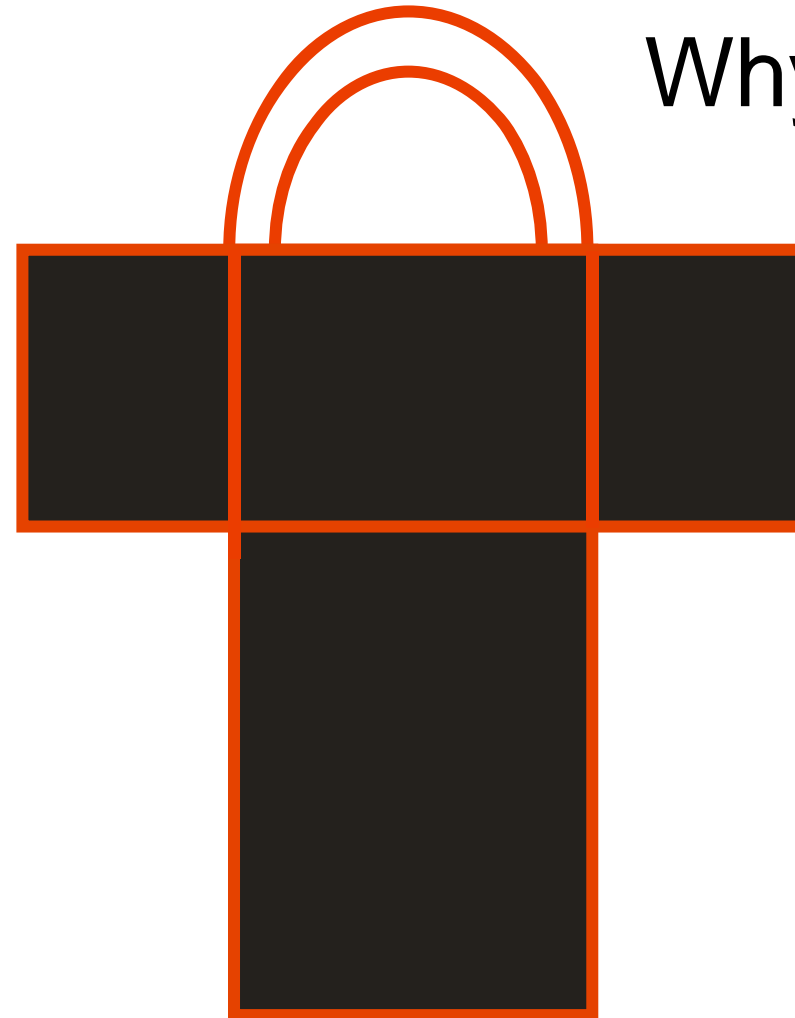
Romanesque

- “In the Roman manner”
- A word used to describe European church architecture of the 11th and 12th centuries.
- Plain, undecorated wall surfaces
- Large, simple geometric divisions of church



Characteristics of the FLOOR PLAN

- Generally use a **CRUCIFORM PLAN** – simply the shape of a cross
- Broken down into simple **GEOMETRIC** divisions



Why a cross?

Gothic Architecture:

Gothic (12th – 16th Centuries)

- Time period that was a clear break from the CLASSICAL period
- Gothic cathedrals served as a focal point for the urban community – dominated the town
- Important characteristics
 - Pointed arch
 - Rib vault
 - Stained glass windows





Stained Glass Windows

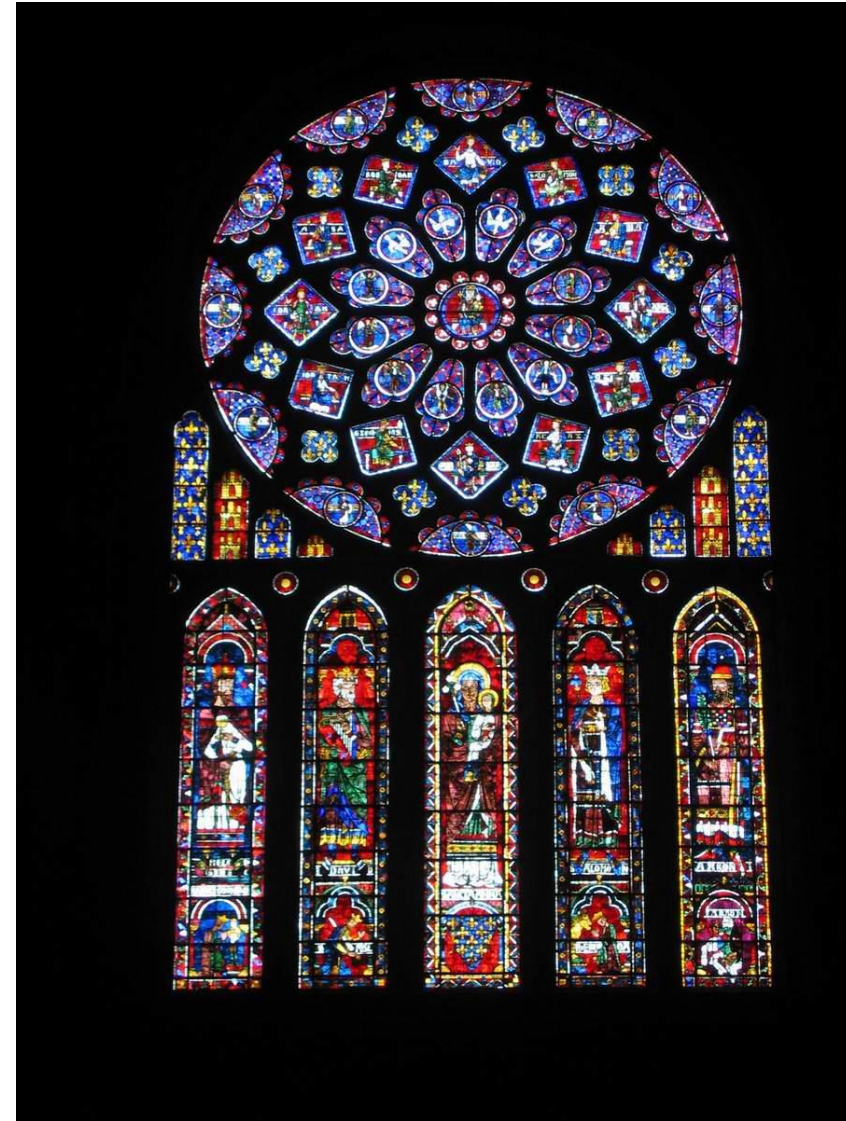




Amiens Cathedral begun
1220



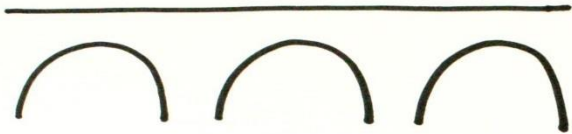
Chartres Cathedral, France



Architecture Terms

Arch –in architecture, a curved structural element that spans an open space.

Arch Design (draw and label)



← **Roman Arch**



← **Islamic Pointed Arch**



← **Islamic Horse-shoe Arch**



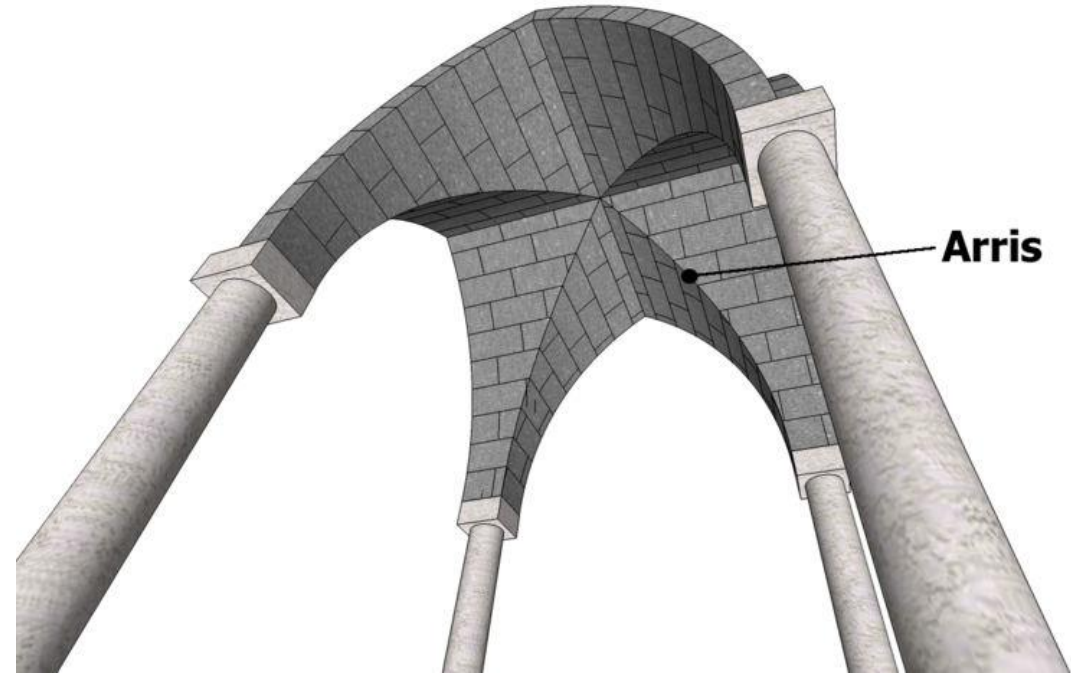
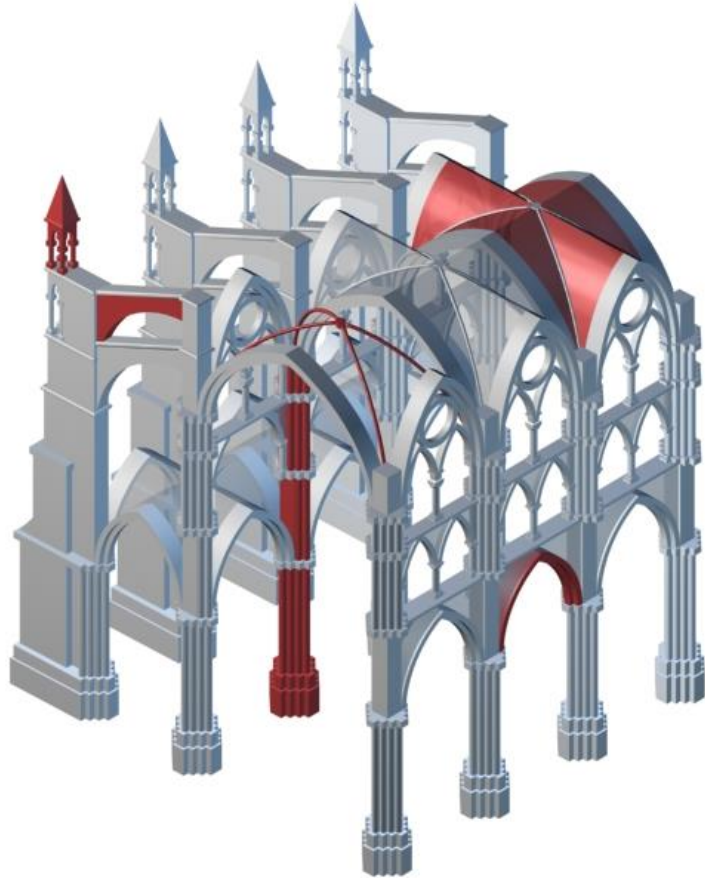
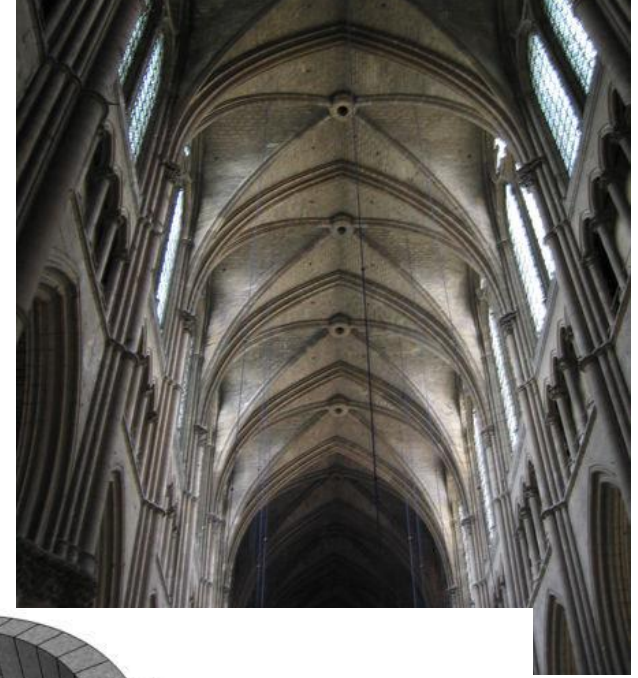
← **Tri-foil Arch**



← **Multi-foil Arch**



Vault –in architecture, a curved structural element that is used to provide an open space with a ceiling or roof. Basically, arches back to back.



Dome – a type of vault that is supported by a circular wall, such as the Pantheon. It usually has a circular opening called an oculus.



Atrium houses

- unroofed interior courtyard or room in a Roman house.
- Sometimes it has a pool, garden, or is surrounded by columns.

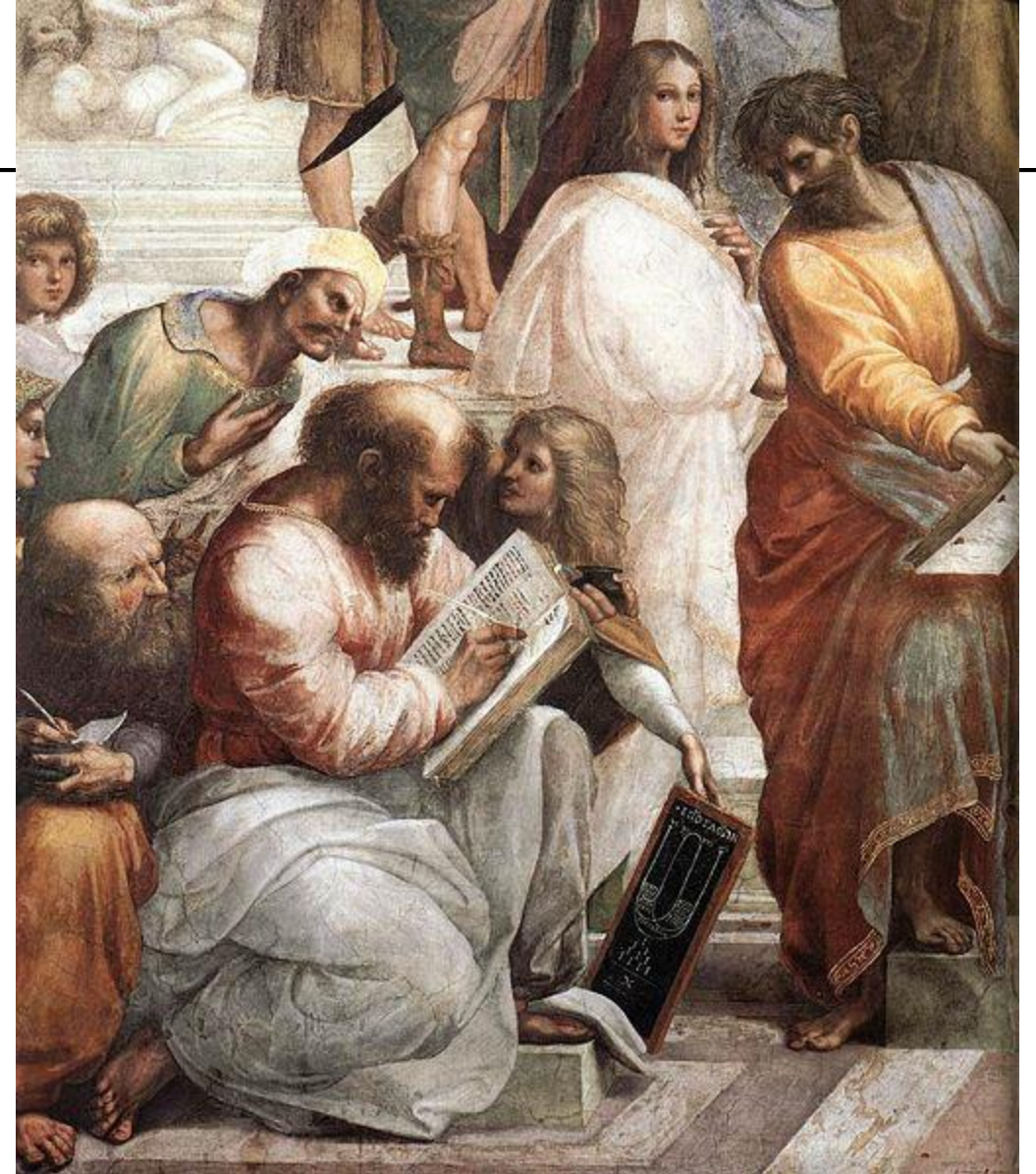


Roman Music

- Pythagoras

Mathematician and musician,
he was very interested in music and
is said to have found the musical scale

A B C D E F G



Gregorian Chant

- chant of Western Christianity that accompanied the celebration of Mass and other ritual services. This vast repertory of chants is the oldest music known as it is the first repertory to have been adequately notated in the 10th century.



[Listen Here](#)

Greek and Roman Theatre

- Greek- The center is Athens, 3 genres; comedy, satyr and tragedy.
- Roman- less influenced by religion than Greek Theatre, war is a common theme.



Morality Plays:

a type of theatrical allegory in which the protagonist is met by personifications of various moral attributes who try to prompt him to choose a godly life over one of evil.

