

ARC 231 OUTLINE

Greece

Objectives

- Recognize monuments & archetypes; know their dates and conditions under which they were built
- Explain the main concepts behind ancient Greek religion and its impact on the development of architecture
- Interpret methods of construction in Greek architecture, especially in response to the local ecology
- Recognize and describe Greek aesthetic (decorative) traditions
- Distinguish the four main eras of ancient Greek history in reference to design developments
- Understand the role of designers (of different specialties) within monumental projects
- Understand the role of the primary patrons and the expression of their values in commissioning projects
- Interpret the cultural primacy of the temple as a building type and the cultural complexity illustrated by the several others that Greeks develop and build for permanence

Historical Context (all BCE)

Greece

1100-750	Primitive Period (Homer's <i>Iliad</i> & <i>Odyssey</i> , ca. 800)
750-480	Archaic Period (490: Darius of Persia unsuccessfully attacks Greece; 480: end of Persian wars)
480-330	Classical Period (the great philosophers & playwrights flourish ca. 470-325) (Pericles r. 461-429) (transfer of the Delian League treasury to Athens in 454)
330-133	Hellenistic Period (Alexander the Great (Greek) rises to power in 330; flattens Persepolis in 331) (Roman conquest of Anatolia in 133, ending Greek dominance/independence)

Mesopotamia

722 -705	Assyria flourishes under Sargon II
648 -331	Persian empire flourishes (Cyrus II r. 559-530) (Darius I r. 521-486) (Xerxes I r. 485-465)
627-538	Babylonian empire flourishes (Nebuchadnezzar r. 604-562)

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Primitive & Archaic

Temple of Hera I, Paestum (Magna Graecia/Italy; ca. 550 BCE)

Temple of Hera II, Paestum (470 BCE)

Classical

Sanctuary of Athena Polias, Athens (patron: Pericles)

Temple of Athena Polias (The Parthenon), (Ikkinos & Kallikrates: 448-432) with sculptor Phidias

Propylaea (Mnesikles, 437 BCE)

Temple of Athena Nike (Kallikrates, ca. 425 BCE)

The Erechtheion (Erechtheum), (ca. 421-407 BCE)

Hellenistic

Temple of Apollo, Didyma (Paeonius of Ephesus and Daphnis of Miletus; begun ca. 300 BCE)

Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens: ca. 334 BCE

Mausoleum (for King Mausolous), Halicarnassus (Bodrum, Turkey) (Pytheos & Satyros, with four sculptors: 353 BCE); patron: Queen Artemisia

Great Altar of Zeus, Pergamum (Turkey) (ca. 181-159 BCE), with *Gigantomachy* frieze

Theatre, Epidauros (enlarged 350-2nd c. BCE)

Stoa of Attalos (159-132 BCE)

History in the Recent Past, Case Study 2: The Greek Revival in America

British Museum, London (Robert Smirke: 1824-47)

Second National Bank of the United States, Philadelphia PA (William Strickland: 1818)

Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia PA (Strickland: 1832)

Grove Street Cemetery Gate, New Haven, CT (Henry Austin: 1844)

Schoenhofen Mausoleum, Graceland Cemetery, Chicago (Richard E. Schmidt: 1893)

Terms

alexemata

altis

caryatid

contrapposto

entasis

Hippodamian plan

human analogy

kouros

pediment

Pentelic marble

polis

sanctuary

theatre: cavea, orchestra, proscenium/proskenion, skene

truss

"Vitruvian Man"

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Greek Temple plan types & the Greek Orders

