








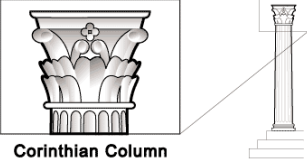
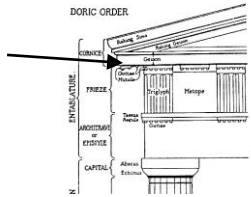
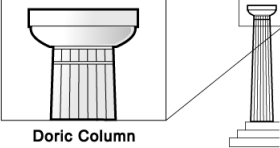





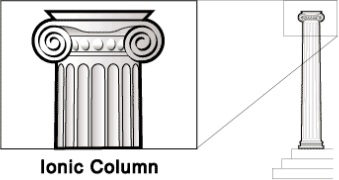

ANCIENT ART - Greece

<p>Acropolis</p>	<p>Greek, “high city.” In ancient Greece, usually the site of the city’s most important temple(s).</p>		
<p>Amphora</p>	<p>A two-handed jar used for general storage purposes, usually to hold wine or oil.</p>		
<p>Archaic Smile</p>	<p>In Archaic Greek sculpture, the smile sculptors represented on faces as a way of indicating that the person portrayed is alive.</p>		
<p>Atlant (Atlas)</p>	<p>A male figure that functions as a supporting column.</p>		
<p>Black-Figure Painting</p>	<p>In early Greek pottery, the silhouetting of dark figures against a light background of natural, reddish clay, with linear details <i>incised</i> through the silhouettes.</p>		
<p>Capital</p>	<p>The uppermost member of a <i>column</i>, serving as a transition from the <i>shaft</i> to the <i>lintel</i>. In classical architecture, the form of the capital varies with the <i>order</i>.</p>		
<p>Caryatid</p>	<p>A female figure that functions as a supporting <i>column</i>.</p>		
<p>Cella</p>	<p>The chamber at the center of an ancient temple; in a classical temple, the room (Greek, <i>naos</i>) in which the cult statue usually stood.</p>		





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<p>Centaur</p>	<p>In ancient Greek mythology, a fantastical creature, with the front or top half of a human and the back or bottom half of a horse.</p>		
<p>Contrapposto</p>	<p>The disposition of the human figure in which one part is turned in opposition to another part (usually hips and legs one way, shoulders and chest another), creating a counterpositioning of the body about its central axis. Sometimes called “weight shift” because the weight of the body tends to be thrown to one foot, creating tension on one side and relaxation on the other.</p>		
<p>Corinthian</p>	<p>Corinthian columns are the latest of the three Greek styles and show the influence of Egyptian columns in their capitals, which are shaped like inverted bells. Capitals are also decorated with olive, laurel, or acanthus leaves. Corinthian columns rest on a base similar to that of the Ionic style.</p>		
<p>Cornice</p>	<p>The projecting, crowning member of the <i>entablature</i> framing the <i>pediment</i>; also, any crowning projection.</p>		
<p>Cyclopean Masonry</p>	<p>A method of stone construction, named after the mythical one-eyed giant Cyclops, using massive, irregular blocks without mortar, characteristic of the Bronze Age fortifications of Tiryns and other Mycenaean sites.</p>		
<p>Doric</p>	<p>The Doric column is the oldest and simplest Greek style--its found on the Parthenon in Athens. This column features fluted sides, a smooth rounded top, or capital, and no separate base.</p>		
<p>Encaustic</p>	<p>A painting technique in which pigment is mixed with wax and applied to the surface while hot.</p>		




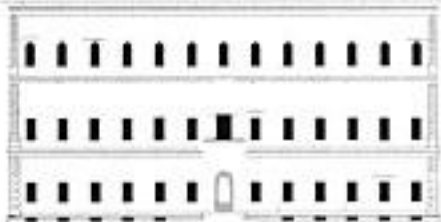


ANCIENT ART - Greece

<p>Facade</p>	<p>Usually, the front of a building; also, the other sides when they are emphasized architecturally.</p>		
<p>Fret Or Meander</p>	<p>An ornament, usually in bands but also covering broad surfaces, consisting of interlocking geometric motifs. An ornamental pattern of contiguous straight lines joined usually at right angles.</p>		
<p>Gorgon</p>	<p>In ancient Greek mythology, a hideous female demon with snake hair. Medusa, the most famous gorgon, was capable of turning anyone who gazed at her into stone.</p>		
<p>Hellenes (Adj. Hellenic)</p>	<p>The name the ancient Greeks called themselves as the people of Hellas.</p>		
<p>Hellenistic</p>	<p>The term given to the culture that developed after the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BCE and lasted almost three centuries, until the Roman conquest of Egypt in 31 BCE.</p>		
<p>Ionic</p>	<p>Ionic columns are identified by the scroll-shaped ornaments at the capital, which resemble a ram's horns. The Ionic column rests on a rounded base.</p>		
<p>Kore (Pl. Korai)</p>	<p>Greek, "young woman." An Archaic Greek statuary type depicting a young woman.</p>		

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<p>Kouros (Pl. Kouroi)</p>	<p>Greek, “young man.” An Archaic Greek statuary type depicting a young man.</p>	
<p>Lost-Wax Process (Cire Perdue)</p>	<p>A bronzecasting method in which a figure is modeled in wax and covered with clay; the whole is fired, melting away the wax and hardening the clay, which then becomes a mold for molten metal.</p>	
<p>Mosaic</p>	<p>Patterns or pictures made by embedding small pieces (<i>tesserae</i>) of stone or glass in cement on surfaces such as walls and floors; also, the technique of making such works.</p>	
<p>Order</p>	<p>In classical architecture, a style represented by a characteristic design of the <i>columns</i> and <i>entablature</i>.</p>	
<p>Pediment</p>	<p>In classical architecture, the triangular space (gable) at the end of a building, formed by the ends of the sloping roof above the <i>colonnade</i>; also, an ornamental feature having this shape.</p>	
<p>Peristyle</p>	<p>In ancient Greek architecture, a <i>colonnade</i> all around the <i>cella</i> and its porch(es). A peripheral colonnade consists of a single row of <i>columns</i> on all sides; a dipteral colonnade has a double row all around.</p>	
<p>Phidias</p>	<p>fl. c. 490-430 BC), Athenian sculptor, the artistic director of the construction of the Parthenon, who created its most important religious images and supervised and probably designed its overall sculptural decoration.</p>	

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<p>Polykleitos Of Argos</p>	<p>the most important sculptor in bronze of the 5th century BC. He wrote a manual (the Canon) and headed the first recorded major 'school' of sculptors, which lasted three generations, and he influenced not only the sculpture of his own time but also Hellenistic and Roman sculpture.</p>	
<p>Praxiteles</p>	<p>one of the most significant sculptors in ancient Greece. He worked in marble and bronze but was recognized for marble carving. None of his original sculptures survive, but his work can be seen by looking at Roman copies and in literary references.</p>	
<p>Red-Figure Painting</p>	<p>In later Greek pottery, the silhouetting of red figures against a black background, with painted linear details; the reverse of <i>black-figure painting</i>.</p>	
<p>Satyr</p>	<p>A part-human, part-goat male follower of the ancient Greek god Dionysos.</p>	
<p>Views</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>plan</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>elevation</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>section</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>cutaway</p> </div> </div>	