



The Greeks created a democracy and made contributions in the arts, science, and literature. The Greek civilization is much a part of the western civilization. The Greeks never made a single nation but did make single-state cities. The Greeks considered themselves citizens of Hellas. The Greeks gods and goddesses differ from the Greeks only in the fact that they were immortal.

The art work that we are about to journey to was made all over Greek. Athens has become the symbol for Greek culture. The Greeks owe a great deal to Egypt and the Near East. Slavery was commonly accepted in the Greek culture and ideas from the Greek were made possible by past continuators from all over the 'old" world. Greek women were not equal to the men. Both the existence of slavery and the oppression of women can be seen in the Greek art.

The first day on your trip we will be seeing the Dipylon Krator. This funerary vessel, also from the Dipylon cemetery, was also painted by the so-called Dipylon Painter, and shows a prosthesis scene. The Dipylon Krator originated around 740 BCE and was well over three feet tall.

“The nature of the ornament has led art historians to designate this formative period of Greek art AS Geometric. The earliest examples of Geometric style date to the ninth century BCE.” - (Kleiner, 102)

From top to bottom; geometric shapes, two rows of humans and animals, a few layers of lines, more geometric shapes, black, and then diagonal lines.

Personally I think the animals looks like the first cave drawing we experience on last weeks tour. This piece was found in Athens in a grave and the artist is unknown.



Well I hope you had a good nights rest because today is going to be an exiting day and we have a wonderful piece of art work for you to view and think about. This art work is made of solid bronze and does resemble a mystical man next to another man half, half beast. The man who developed this art piece had never seen a man beast before and struggle with this and came up with a man in front with a horse behind. Monsters were very popular in Egypt and Near East and may have inspired the Greek's to create this beast. The taller man was said to be some kind of hero and was most likely portrayed taller almost stating that he will be the winner of this battle between the two. Location and Artist is Unknown.



“Sculpture of the Geometric period is small scale, and the figures have simple stylized shapes. ... depicts a hero battling a centaur...” -(Kleiner, 103)

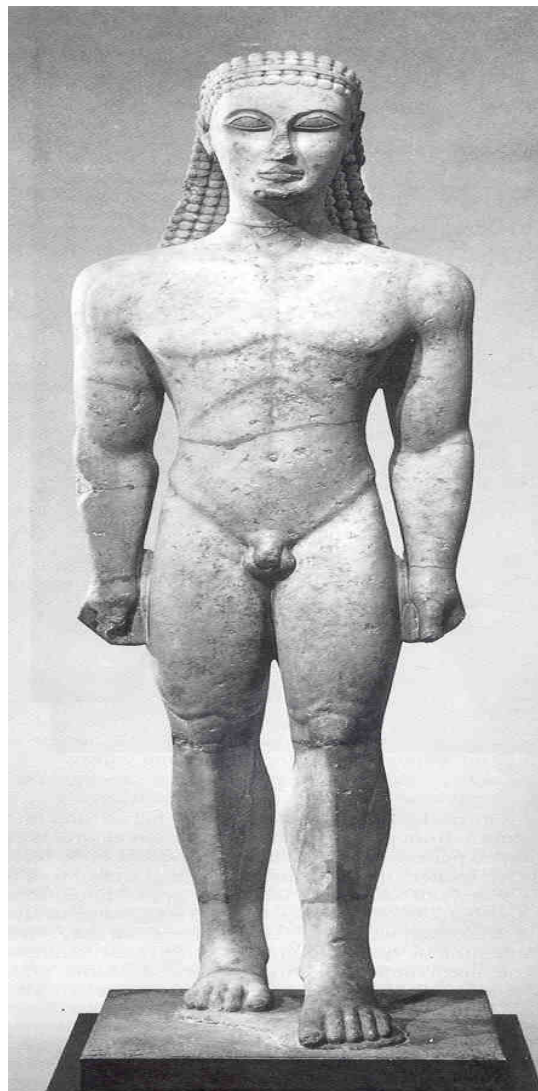
The next artwork we are about to discuss is a masterpiece of the early seventh century BCE. The artwork is named Mantiklos Apollo. This artwork was dedicated to Apollo and we know the artist by the name Mantiklos. The artist knew how to scribe and he wrote on the statue, "Mantiklos dedicated me as the tithe to the far-shooting Lord of the Silver Bow; you, Phoibos [Apollo], might give some pleasing favor in return." This artwork is from Thebes, Greece. The statue is made of bronze and sits 8' tall. The statue because of gods looking as human and you and I could be a god or could be an Image of Mantiklos.



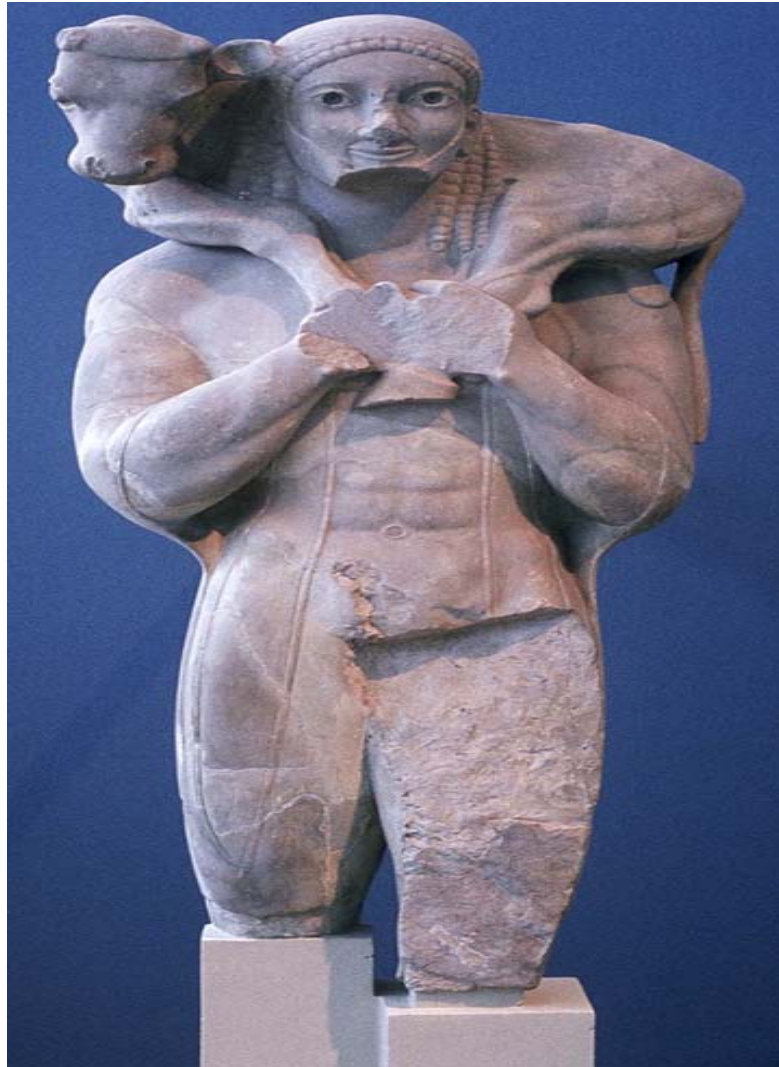
I hope you are enjoying your tour so far. Today is our fourth exhibit and marks the half way point in our tour of ancient Greek art. This artwork is titled Lady of Auxerre, most likely originated from Crete. Lady of Auxerre is made of Limestone. This a representation of a goddess popularity known as Lady of Auxerre. This is uncertain whether the statue is a mortal or a deity. The statue is clothed like most goddess of the time period but does not wear a headdress which is common with goddesses. The statue has her right hand over her chest most likely representing prayer. This work of art uses Geometric shapes to design the face, hair, and long skirt. In the time it was made the statue was painted with bright beautiful colors, however; the flesh was the natural color of the stone, which was waxed and polished. The artist is unknown.



This is the fifth day of our tour and today we will be viewing New York Kouros. This is one of the first life-size statues in Greece. The statue is made of marble. The left foot is moved forward slightly. The arms lay down the side of the body and the fists are closed with the thumbs forward. The statue stood over a grave in Athens. The body is in a V-shape and does not accurately portray a rounded shape around the hips. More fat would be more accurate. The artist is Unknown and the statue sits 6.5 feet tall. This work can now be seen in New York. Let's now take a look at the piece of artwork.



On the next stop we will be viewing the Calf Bearer, generated later than the New York Kouros. This statue was found in fragments in Athenian Acropolis. The statue is inscribed on the bottom of the statue stated that a man named Rhonbos dedicated the statue. Rhonbos is most likely the man portrayed in the statue and is most likely brings the offspring to Athens as a gift for his prosperity. He is wearing a jacket that was once painted to differ from the nude body. His left foot is forward like in the last sculpture. This originated in 560 BCE and the restored height is 5.5 feet tall the fragments were 3.11.5 feet tall. The artist is unknown.



On our seventh stop we will be looking at another statue, so I hope you like statues by now. This work is called Kore in Ionian Dress. She is wearing a cloth like dress which was painted originally the artist is unknown and stands 1.9 feet high. The dress is what makes this sculpture so life like. The waves of the dress fall on the skin and the hair is very life like as well. This statue sits in Athens and we are now going to view this piece of work.



For our eighth and final stop we are going to view something a little different. We will be looking at architecture. The Siphnian Treasury, Delphi to be exact. This is not a temple but a treasury. Greek treasuries were set up to hold offerings. Wealth from the Aegean Island's gold and silver made this building possible. The columns were dressed a lot like the last statue we talked about. That enough description lets now take a look and so you can be your own judge.

