



# **Art of Emerging Europe**

## **Part 1**



**THE GLORY  
THAT WAS  
GREECE**

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**THE GRANDEUR  
THAT WAS ROME**

THE GRANDEUR  
THAT WAS  
ROME

A SURVEY OF ROMAN CULTURE  
AND CIVILISATION BY  
J. C. STOBART, M.A.



**Integral part in European history**

## **ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS:**

**GREEKS**

**ROMANS**

- **All the way to the modern times art has been use to communicate ideologist and belief systems prevalent within there context Greek and Romans Civilizations where also known as Classical World because both cultures aimed to embody, the highest possible standard of quality in all aspects of their societies.**



## They Valued



Poetry



Drama



Philosophy



## Political Ideals

The framework for the democratic form of government in modern times.

## Art Involved



- Painting
- Sculpture
- Architecture

\*one is required to have certain skill sets and body of knowledge

## Man

The center of society and how they trained their minds could be the very foundation of how they lived their lives.



## Nature

Greeks were notably passionate about natural phenomenon and believed that nature should be in perfect order.

**ANCIENT GREECE**



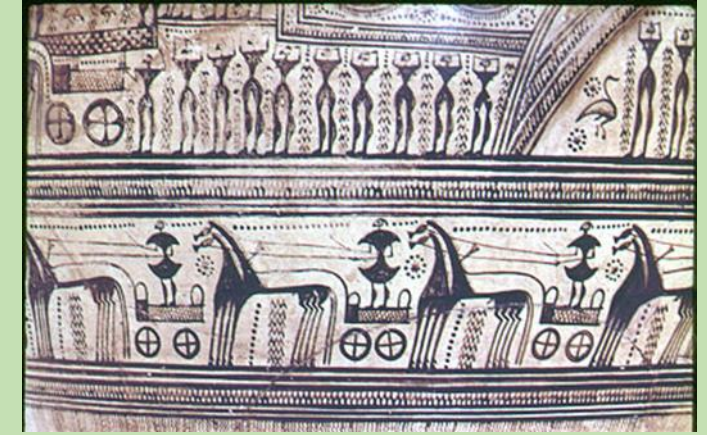
# 1. Geometric Period

- Time when Greece starting to get back from the onslaught of what seemed to be their Dark Ages
- A period when

**geometric shapes and patterns** have taken spotlight in most of the artworks.



Vase paintings told stories about gods and heroes of Greek myths.



## THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREEK Art



## 2. Archaic Period

- The period placed importance on human figure.
- This was primarily a result of Greece's trading activities with other civilizations



Kore,  
by Aristion  
(550-540 BC)

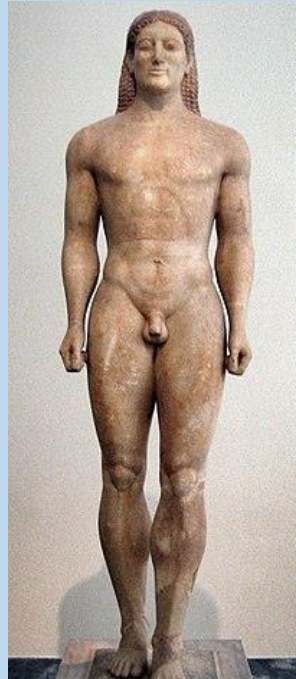
# THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREEK Art



less rigidly  
stylized  
more  
naturalistic

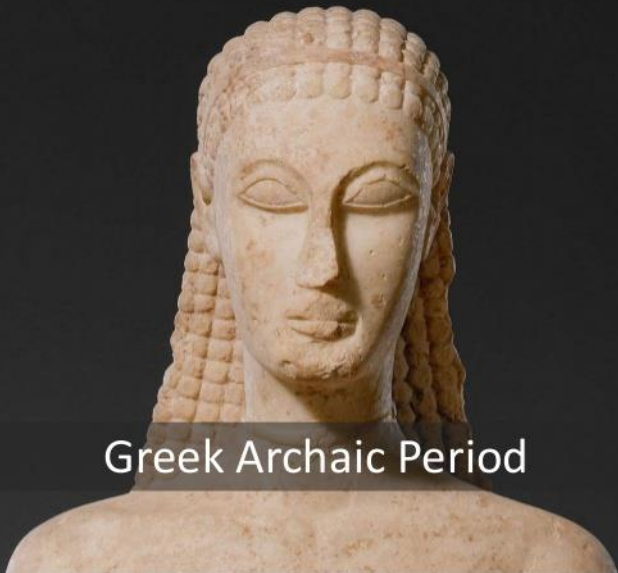
**KORE** - free-standing  
sculptures female  
figures, always of  
a young age

**KOURUS** - male nude sculptures  
youth boy, especially of  
noble rank



The period of artistic  
development in Greece

Greek Archaic Period





### 3. Classical Period

The peak of  
Greek sculpture  
and architecture

The time when the  
Greeks found themselves  
rebuilding their temples  
and focusing creating  
artworks



## THE DEVELOPMENT OF

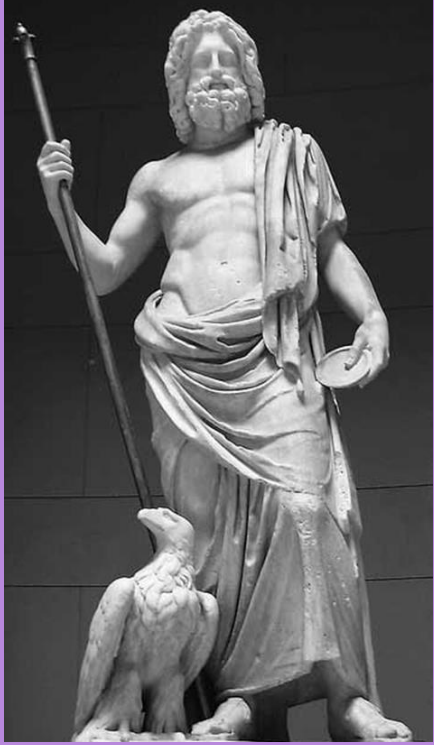


## GREEK Art



Sculptures represented  
the perfection of the  
human form

Bodies were not stiff, they looked  
fully alive and movable.



## 4. Hellenistic Period

**Art was primarily focused on showcasing emotions and depicting reality**



**The Nike of Samothrace**



## THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREEK Art



**It was created to not only honor the goddess Nike, but to honor a sea battle.**

**“Laocoon and his sons”**







**The origins of theater and drama can be traced back during the Greek civilization**

**Devotion to Dionysus—God of fertility.**



**Fusion Greek and Roman cultures can be seen in most Roman artworks**



## HELLENISTIC PERIOD

- Roman civilization came from this age



**500 BCE**

- The Roman Republic was established

- Western Europe's mightiest empire



# ANCIENT ROME

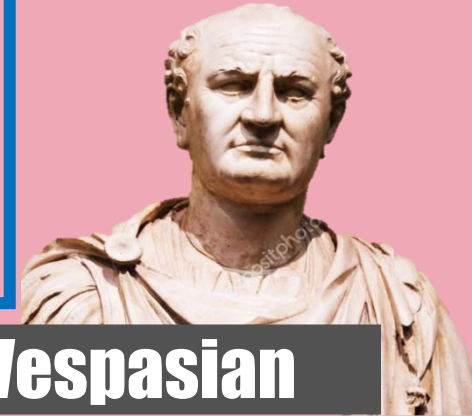
## ROMAN ARTWORKS

- Look Stern, harsh, and strong
- Invoke the principles of realism
- Highlighting the features of human being

## MASTER BUILDERS



- Colosseum



## Emperor Vespasian

- Amphitheater was planned and constructed during his reign

## Plautus and Terence

- Writers of comedy have patterned their works to those of Greek works



# Art of Roman Empire

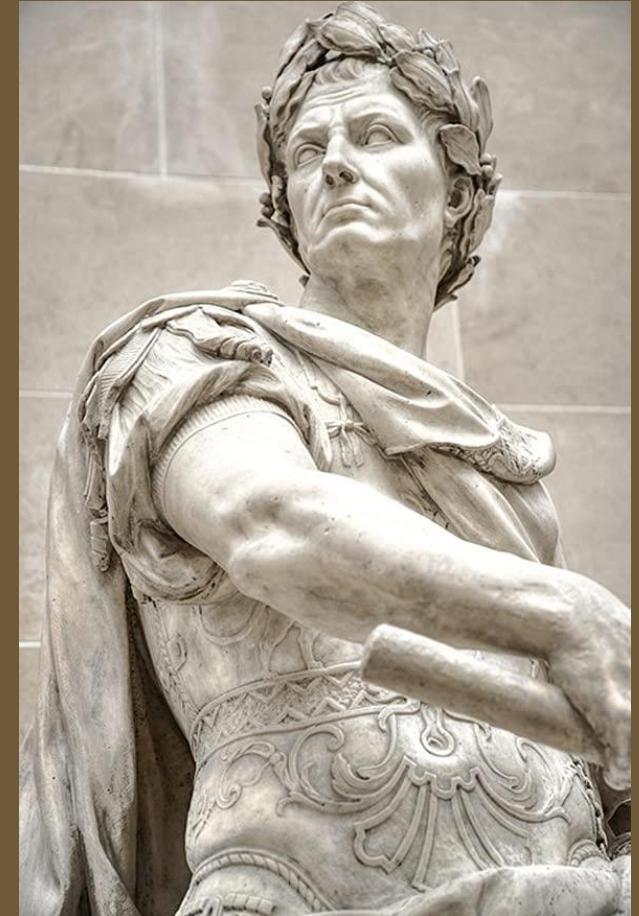
## 200 B.C.E. to 400 A.C.E.

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- ✦ Art was heavily influenced by Greek art
- ✦ Roman art is less religious and less idealized than Greek Art.
- ✦ It was more commemorative (made to memorialize)



Show off the  
power and might  
of the emperor



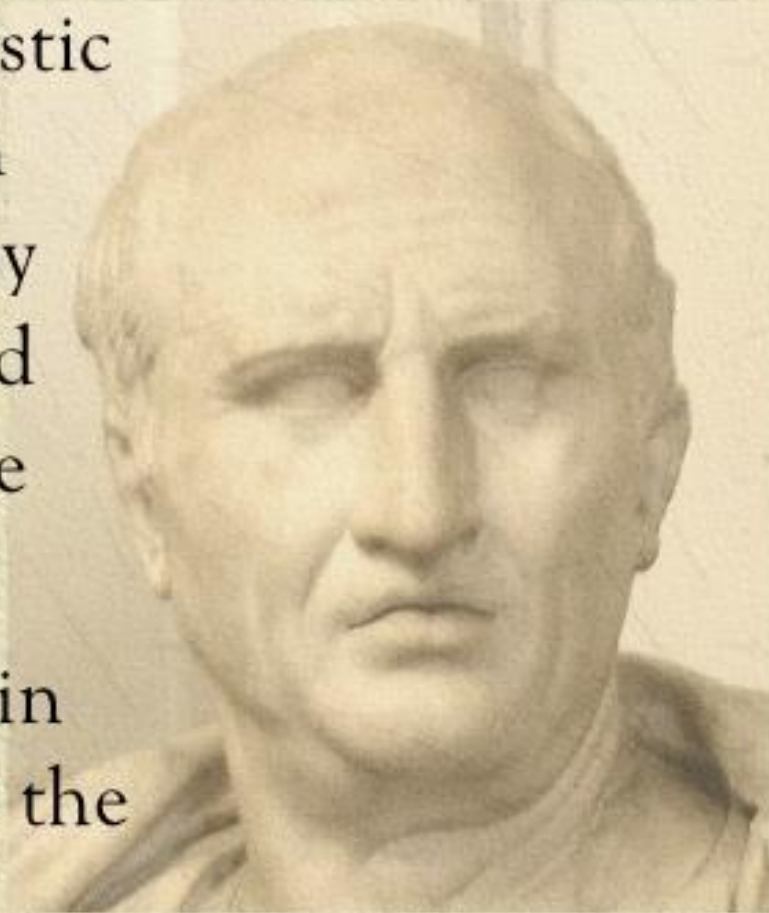


# Art of Roman Empire

## 200 B.C.E. to 400 A.C.E.

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- ✦ **SCULPTURE:** Realistic depictions of Roman leaders. Influenced by wax death masks used for memorializing the deceased
- ✦ Designed to be seen in public places all over the empire





# Art of Roman Empire

## 200 B.C.E. to 400 A.C.E.

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- ✦ A popular way to show the emperor's might AND his image: coins
- ✦ Spread around the empire
- ✦ New coins made every time a new emperor was appointed





# Art of Roman Empire

## 200 B.C.E. to 400 A.C.E.

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- ✧ Roman relief sculptures: shallow, 3 dimensional carvings on flat surfaces (like a coin)
- ✧ Showed off the skill of the artists with many intricate carvings and figures
- ✧ Most reliefs are on architectural works and have subject matters of battles or hunts





# Art of Roman Empire

## 200 B.C.E. to 400 A.C.E.

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### ✧ ARCHITECTURE:

- ✧ Massive public buildings like courts, stadiums, palaces to proclaim the power and riches of the Roman Empire
- ✧ Other types of architecture: baths, aqueducts, bridges
- ✧ Spread these buildings and their architectural style through the empire



**Trajan's Column**

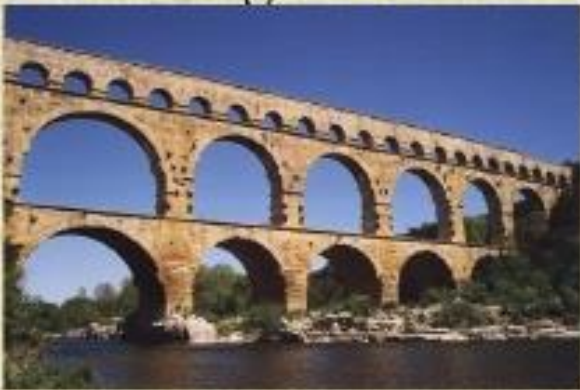


# Art of Roman Empire

## 200 B.C.E. to 400 A.C.E.

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- ✦ Romans incorporated Greek pediments and columns into their architecture
- ✦ Also popularized the use of the arch, dome and vault
- ✦ These three architectural features were made possible through the Roman invention of concrete





# Art of Roman Empire

## 200 B.C.E. to 400 A.C.E.

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✦ Work to Know: *The Colosseum, Rome, 70 B.C., concrete*









# Art of Roman Empire

## 200 B.C.E. to 400 A.C.E.

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✦ Work to  
Know:  
Pantheon,  
Rome,  
granite,  
Rome,  
126 A.D.





**Products are copied from  
Christian scripture**



## **CHURCH**

was the  
central figure  
and authority  
of the period.

**Characterized  
by ignorance  
and darkness**

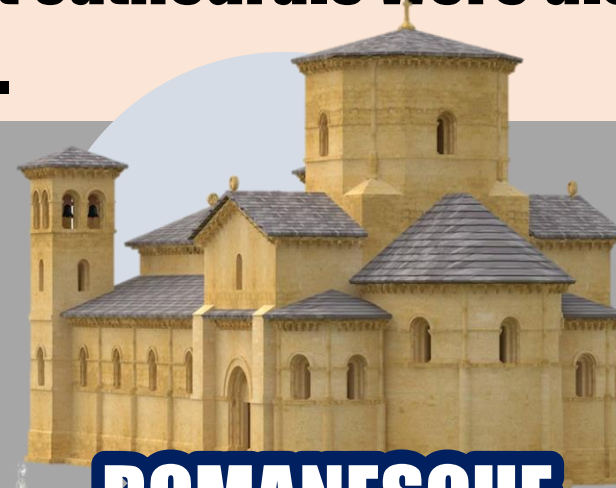
Period between  
Roman empire and  
the Renaissance



**MIDDLE AGES**

**Scriptures were done by hand**

**Great cathedrals were also  
built.**



Inspired  
by the old  
Roman  
empire

**ROMANESQUE  
1050-1200**



**GOTHIC 1200-1500**

Northern flavor from the  
Goths—vulgar and  
barbarian





**The End**