

ARCH 2311 Exam 2 Review

- The Review images and information are formatted to fit 3x5 note cards.
- Print the review by choosing the option to print 6 per page, and you'll have the images and information ready to make notecards.
- The slides are numbered consecutively in order to help you arrange them in proper order.

ARCH 2311 Exam 2 Review

- Exam 2 will consist of 30 Identification at 2 points each, and short answer and essays.
- You must identify the images *exactly* as they are indicated in this review. *And*, you must *spell* everything correctly for full credit.



Lion Gate
City of Mycenae
Southern Greece
c. 1200 BCE



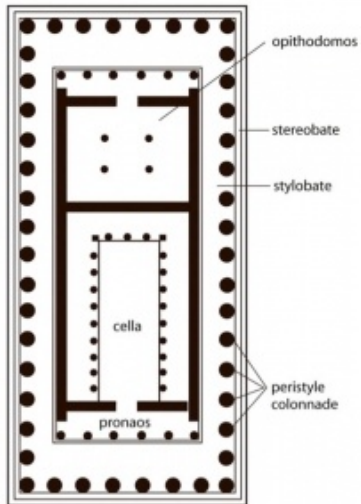
Treasury of Atreus
Mycenae, Greece
c. 1250 BCE



Temple of Hera I
Paestum, Italy
600 BCE



Early Doric Capital
Temple of Hera I
Paestum, Italy
600 BCE

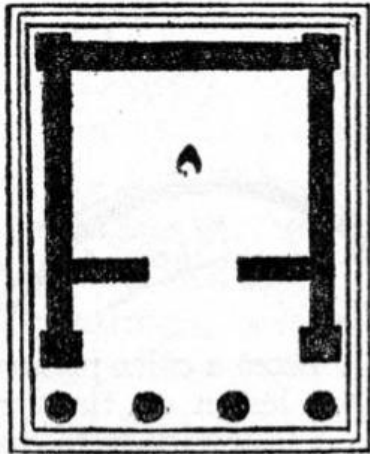


Identify the 6 features of the typical Greek temple:

1. pronaos
2. cella
3. opithodomos
4. stereobate
5. stylobate
6. peristyle colonnade



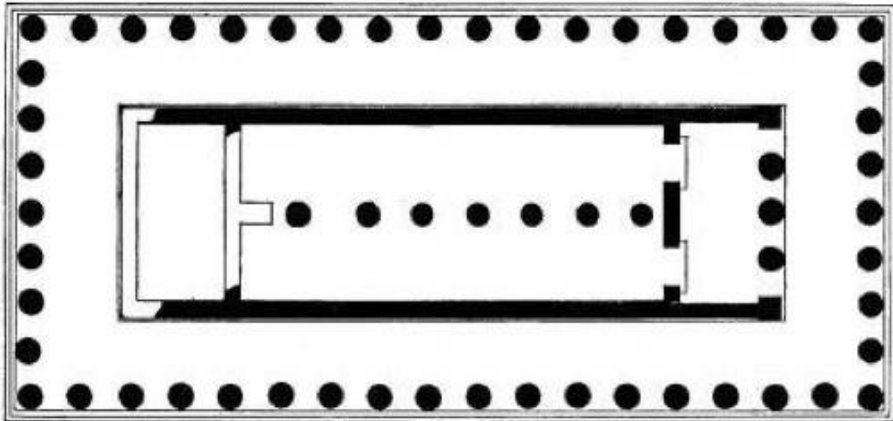
A



B

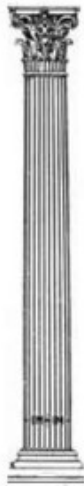
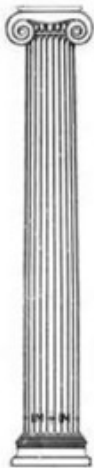
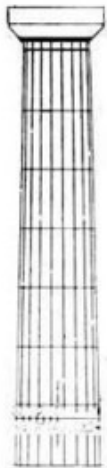
Temple Types:

- A. Columns in antis (between two walls)
- B. Prostyle (in front of the walls)



Temple Types:

Peripteral (columns surrounding cella on all four sides)



The Greek Orders

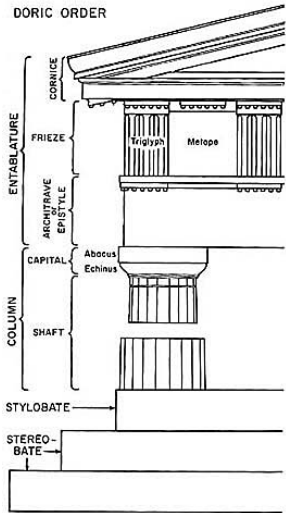
Left to Right:

Doric Order

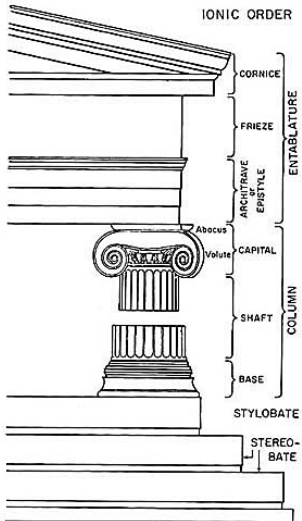
Ionic Order

Corinthian Order

DORIC ORDER



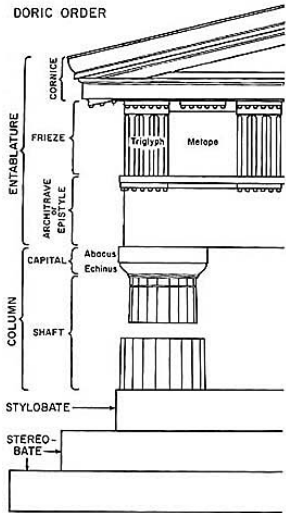
IONIC ORDER



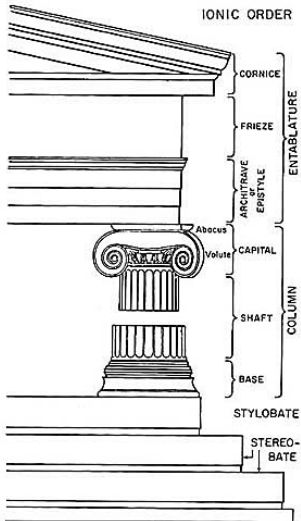
Know the Pieces and Elements of any Order:

1. Column: Base, Shaft, Capital
2. Entablature: Architrave, Frieze, Cornice

DORIC ORDER

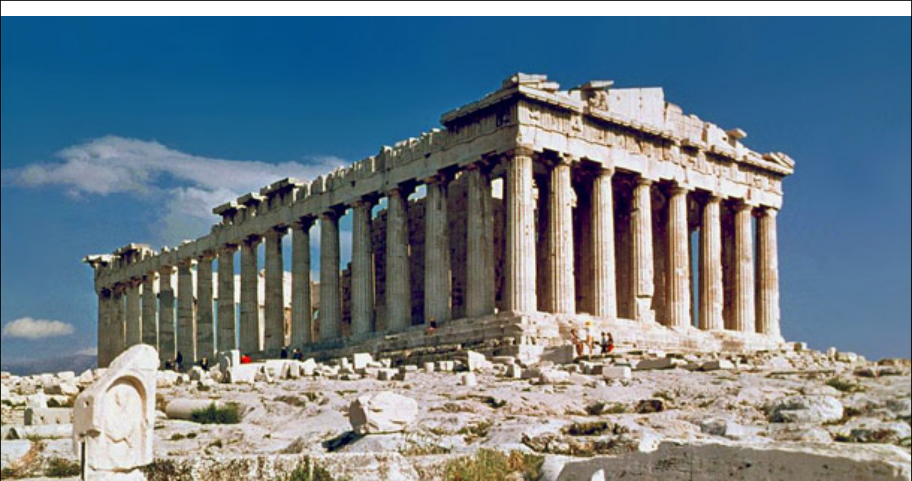


IONIC ORDER

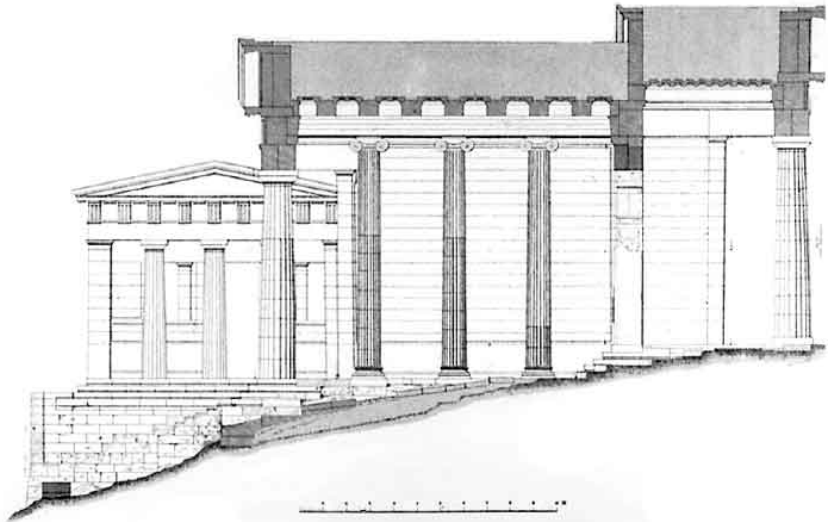


Know the purpose of the Stylobate and Stereobate:

1. Architecturally: They negotiate the way the building meets the site.
2. Symbolically: They separate the sacredness of the temple from the secular world represented by the ground.



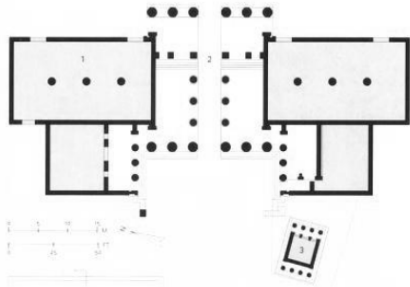
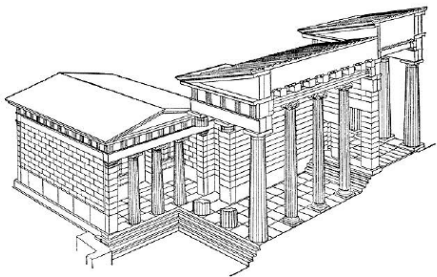
Parthenon
Athenian Acropolis
448 BCE
Iktinos and Kallikrates



Propylaea
Athenian Acropolis
437 BCE
Mnesicles

Can you explain how Mnesicles used two different orders to negotiate the change in topography?

What is the symbolic significance of the Propylaea?



Propylaea
Athenian Acropolis
437 BCE
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Erectheion
Athenian Acropolis
421 BCE
Mnesicles



Caryatids at the Erectheion

Athenian Acropolis

421 BCE

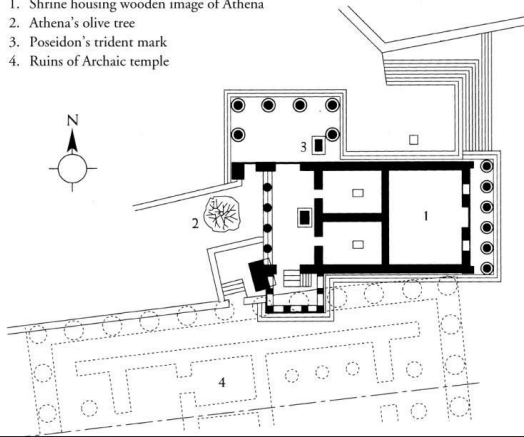
Mnesicles

Who were the Caryatids and what was their function in religious ceremonies?

0 25 50 FEET

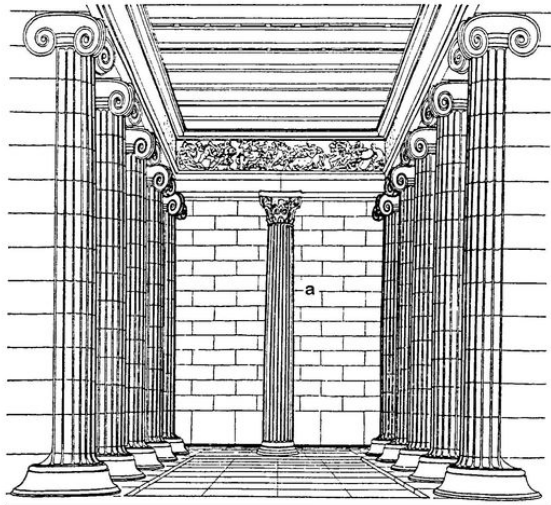
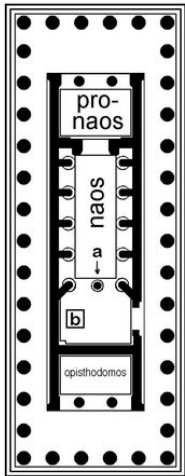
0 5 10 15 METERS

1. Shrine housing wooden image of Athena
2. Athena's olive tree
3. Poseidon's trident mark
4. Ruins of Archaic temple

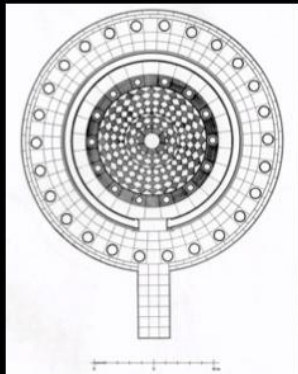
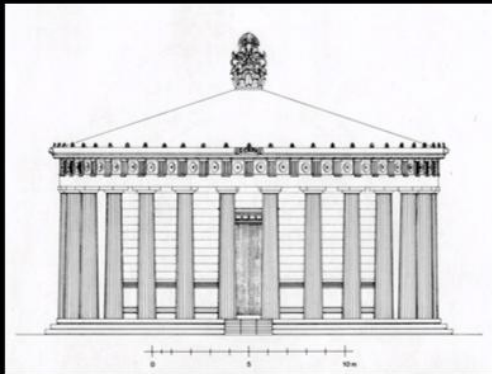


Erectheion, plan
Athenian Acropolis
421 BCE
Mnesicles

What is the story of Poseidon and Athena?



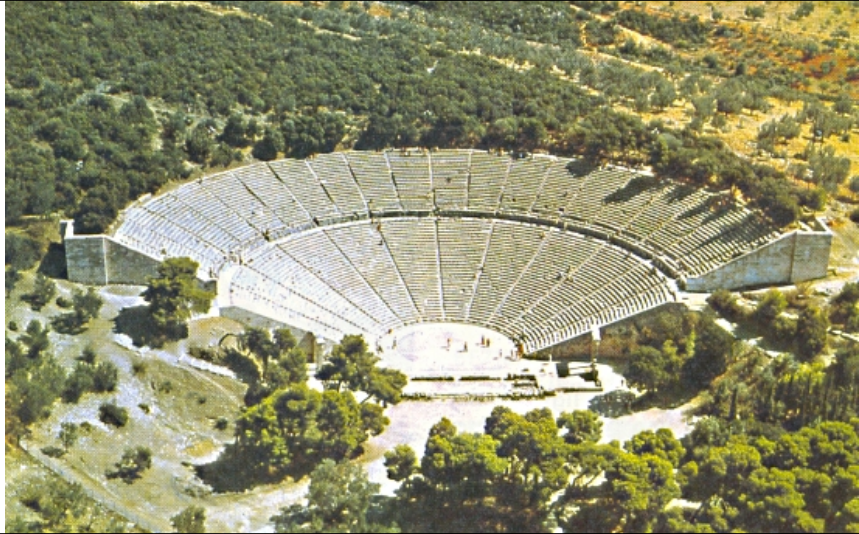
Temple of Apollo
Bassae, Greece
450 BCE



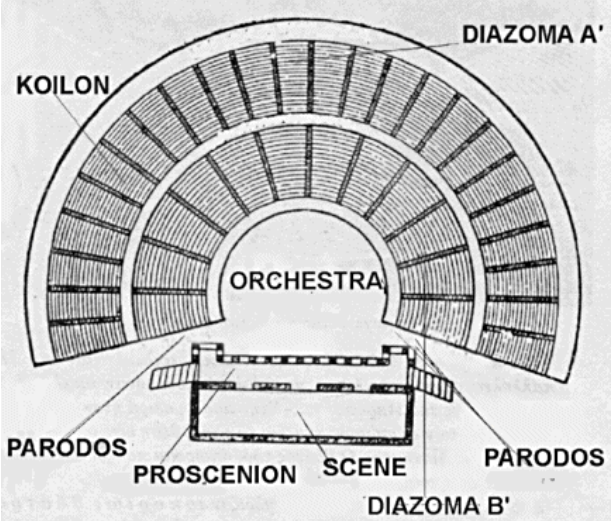
Sanctuary of Asklepios
Epidaurus, Greece
360 BCE



Choragic Monument of Lysikrates
Athens, Greece
335 BCE



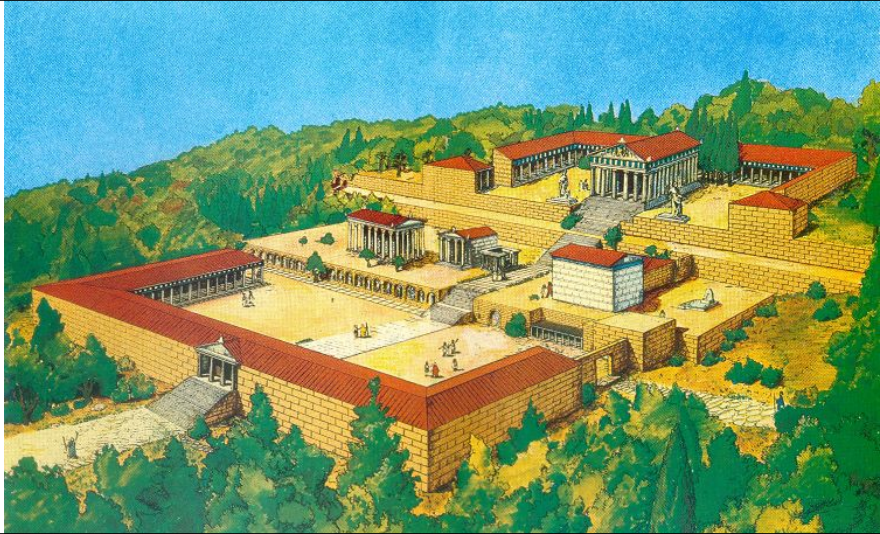
Theatre of Epidauros
Epidauros, Greece
350 BCE



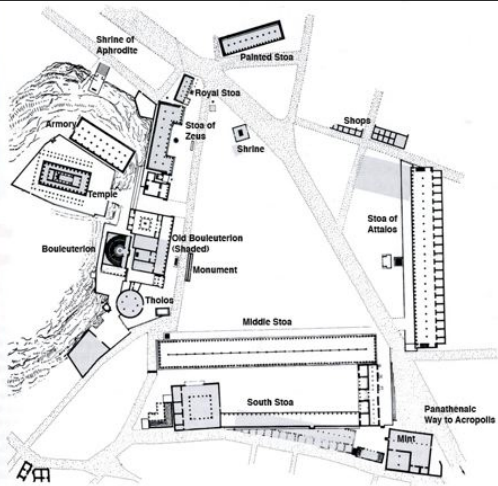
Theatre of Epidauros
Epidauros, Greece
350 BCE

Be able to locate on a blank plan these elements:

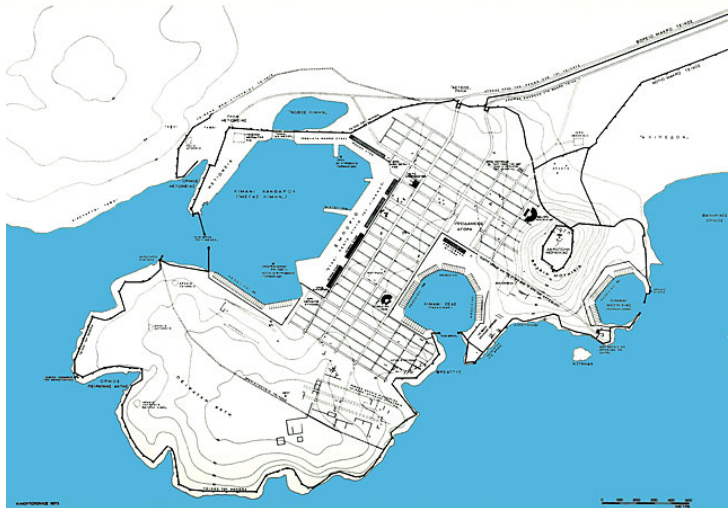
1. Orchestra
2. Proscenion
3. Scene
4. Parados



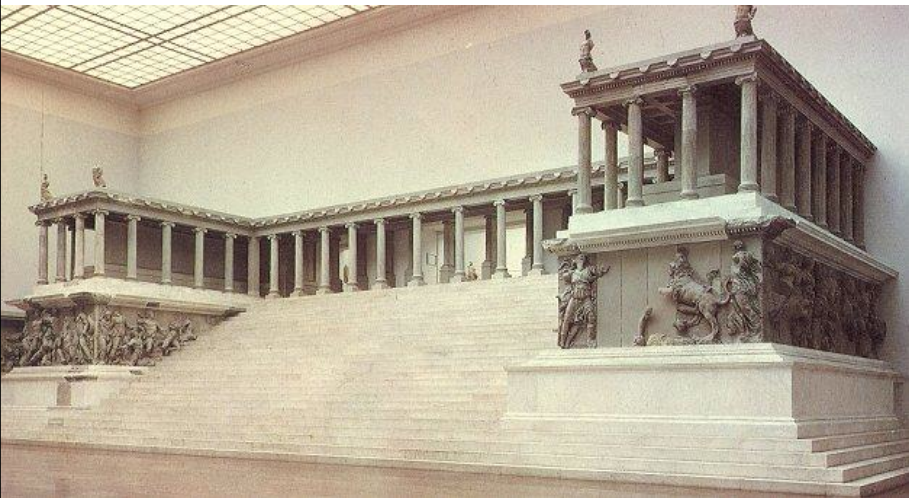
Sanctuary of Asklepios
Island of Kos
300 - 150 BCE



Athenian Agora
Athens, Greece
150 BCE



Piraeus, Greece, city plan
c. 450 BCE
Hippodamus



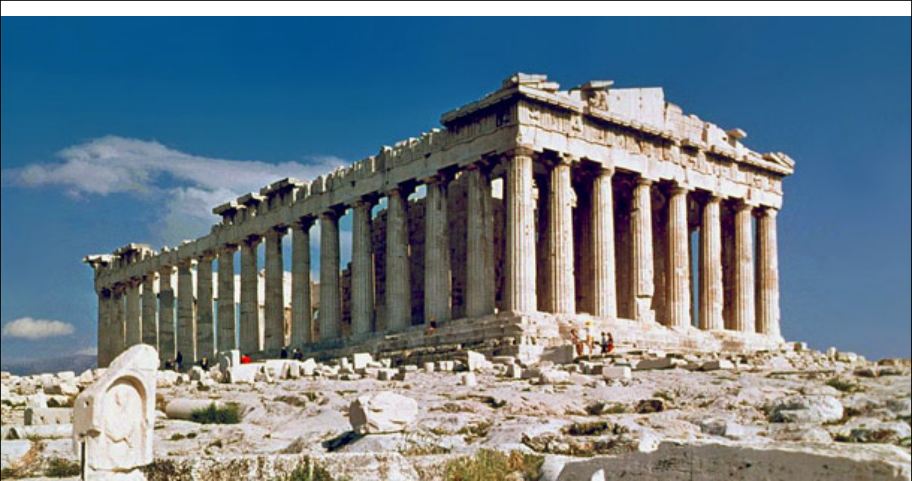
Great Altar of Zeus
now in Berlin Museum, originally at
Pergamon, Turkey
180 BCE

Name the Three Periods of Greek Culture

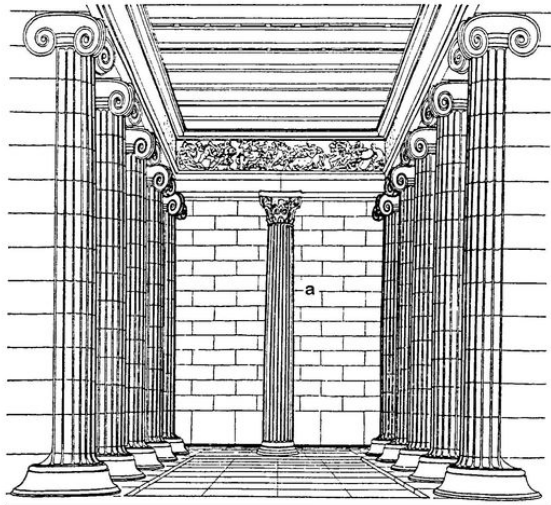
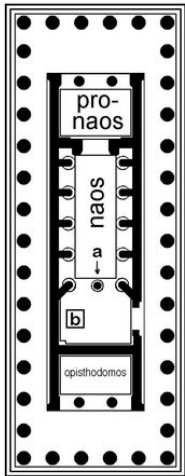
Archaic
Classical
Hellenistic



An example of the Archaic period of Greek Architecture



An example of the Classical period of Greek Architecture



An example of the Hellenistic period of Greek Architecture

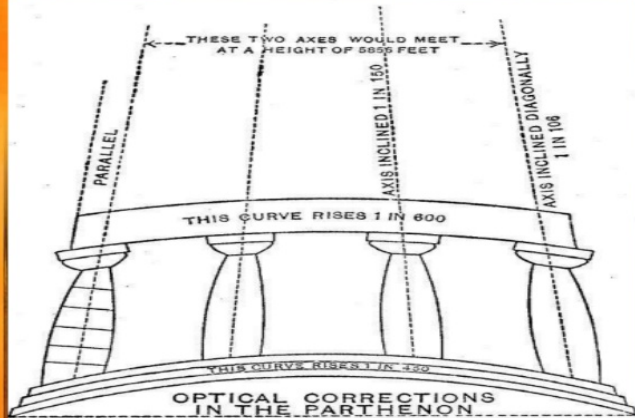


Fig. 9. Diagram showing the various optical corrections used in the Parthenon.

Can you explain the optical refinements used in the Parthenon?



Athena dressed in the *peplos*

Short Answers and Essays:

The following questions are meant to help you prepare for the Short Answers and Essays for the exam.

1. Can you write an essay explaining the architectural and symbolic significance of the Athenian Acropolis?
2. What role did the Parthenon play Athenian society?
3. What was the Panathenaic Games and Procession? Can you describe the Procession and its symbolic importance?
4. What was the *peplos* carried in the Procession?

5. What was the purpose of the frieze around the cella of the Parthenon?
6. What was the sculptural program in the pediments of the Parthenon?
7. What was the purpose of the Erectheion?
8. What was the purpose of the Propylaea?
9. Why are the buildings on the Acropolis not positioned axially?
10. The above are some of the questions you would address in an essay, or short answer. Be prepared

11. Using the Acropolis and the Sanctuary of Asklepios as examples, can you explain the difference between Classical and Hellenistic design?
12. What was the purpose of the theatre in Greek society?
13. What was the purpose of the Agora? In what way was it commercial? What way civic?
14. Can you write a short essay on the Parthenon? On the Erechtheion? On the Propylaea?
15. How did the ancient Greeks contribute to city planning?