

2.1.3 Vocabulary

ancient Greece	A period of Greek history that lasted from 1100 to 146 BC and had a strong influence on other cultures of the time. It is often considered the foundation of modern Western civilization and is characterized by a focus on math, science, and the arts.
Archaic	Pertaining to the arts in Greece from circa 800 to 500 BC. The period is characterized by a focus on the human figure and motion.
Classical	Pertaining to the arts in Greece circa 500 to 300 BC. The period is characterized by a focus on sculpture and the natural world. Also historically used to refer to the general Greco-Roman influence on later artists and movements.
Hellenistic	Pertaining to the arts in Greece from circa 300 to 1 BC. The period is characterized by attention to detail, dramatic movement, and representation of emotion.
Black-figure technique	In ancient Greece, a style of pottery painting used from the 7th to 5th centuries BC in which figures were lightly engraved and painted on clay and then fired under high heat, turning the figures black and the clay red.
Red-figure technique	In ancient Greece, a style of pottery painting used from the 5th to 3rd centuries BC in which figures were painted on clay and fired on high, medium, and finally low heat, turning the clay black and the figures red.

Exekias	(ca. 550 - 525 BC) The most famous of the ancient Greek black-figure pottery painters from the Archaic period. He is known for his attention to detail. Major work: <i>Dionysus Cup</i> , ca. 535 BC.
frieze	A scene that has been partially carved from stone, created using plaster, or painted on the tops of walls on the inside or outside of buildings.
relief	In art, a method of sculpting in which an image is only partially carved into a stone or other medium.

Euphronios	(ca. 535 - 470 BC) Ancient Greek painter and potter of the Classical period; most famous artist of the red-figure technique. Major work: <i>Sarpedon Krater</i> , ca. 515 BC.
foreshortening	In art, the illusion that objects, figures, or distances are shorter than they are, created by angling these forms toward the viewer.

panel painting	A style of painting started by the ancient Greeks in which small wooden boards were painted with tempera, though later panel paintings were created using oil paint.
tempera	Color pigments traditionally mixed with egg yolks and water to be used as paint.
ancient Rome	A period from 753 BC to AD 1453 in which Rome controlled Egypt, Southwestern Europe, and Asia Minor at the height of its power. This empire contributed greatly to law, politics, philosophy, technology, language, and art. Also known as the Roman Kingdom, Roman Republic, and Roman Empire.
landscape	A genre of art that shows a natural scene, usually in a sweeping style. Landscapes often include hills or mountains; bodies of water; or forests, farms, and gardens.

mosaic	The art of arranging small pieces of colored glass, stone, or other material to create an artwork.
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