

Short answers



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Greek and Roman Civilizations Trace the development of Greek sculpture from the classical through the Hellenistic periods. Illustrate the changes that take place by discussing at least three specific examples that show the

development. What were the concerns of Greeks to cause this shift in art

The Hellenistic period has ushered major transformations in Greek sculpture which are far from the styles which dominated in the classical era. This shift

in art can be explained by the political and social events which occurred

during the period. It should be noted that the Hellenistic period is marked by

the death of Alexander the Great who conquered numerous city-states and

expanded the empire to include Greece, Persia, Near East, and Egypt.

Because of the vast territory, there emerged a more global culture within the

city-states which integrates their artistic styles into a single art form which

we now call Hellenistic art (Greek Art 1).

The classical period has emphasized the shift from depicting gods and

goddesses with their ideal forms into human beings in their natural state.

This has been continued in the Hellenistic period yet " the artist of the

Hellenistic era expanded his formal horizons with dramatic posing, sweeping

lines, and high contrast of light, shadow and emotions" (Greek Art 2. From

the simple depiction of Poseidon or Zeus in the classical era, the Hellenistic

art comes up with more dramatic masterpieces such as the sculpture of

Antinous which imparts deeper emotion. It should also be noted that the "

subtle implications of greatness and humility of the classical era are replaced

with bold expressions of energy and power" (Greek Art 3). The classical

period's Charioteer of Delphi even though recognized for the severity of

movements is relatively static when compared to the Hellenistic period's Boy

Jockey which highlights tension.

2. Briefly discuss the relationship between Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.

Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are considered the three greatest thinkers in Greece. These thinkers have been influenced by one another because of their close relationship. Socrates is a man who despised Sophists and devoted his time in dialectics gaining a flock of wealthy students. Plato is Socrates' prized student who transcribed his conversations with his mentor. In the same way, Aristotle is Plato's student who opposes some of his ideas yet agrees with him in some points (Boeree 10-30).

3. What are the three most important contributions made by Rome to Western civilization Cite at least three examples - one for each contribution - to support your answer.

Unlike the Greeks, the Romans leave no significant contribution on art and abstract thought. However, I believe that the Romans should be credited for their introduction of a more efficient government, paving the way for Christianity, and the diffusion of culture. It should be noted that the Roman Republic is a political system which mimic the democracy of Greece yet is more efficient in ruling a larger population. Using Christianity to unite the empire, Rome becomes the main purveyor of the religion. Also the wide scope of the empire due to the various city-states conquered facilitated the diffusion of culture among cities thus becoming a melting pot of tradition, language, and beliefs.

Works Cited

" Greek Art." Greek Landscapes. 2007. 18 January 2008 Boeree, George. " The Ancient Greeks." 2000. 18 January 2008