

Unit 3: Greek Art: Hellenistic Art, 323-31 B.C.

The Hellenistic period of Greece began after Alexander the Great's conquests. His conquests spread "Hellenism," or Greek culture, to the Mediterranean basin and beyond. A vast new geographical context acted upon and changed the Greek cultural tradition while the model of the city-state declined (and Athens' prominence along with it). The period's visual arts are characterized by, among other things, an ever-increasing naturalism and a focus on representing intense emotion through the human figure. Meanwhile, new trends in architecture and architectural planning reflected a new social order. By the middle of the second century B.C., Romans had conquered a large part of Greece, and the assimilation of Greek culture and art began in earnest.

Unit 3 Time Advisory

This unit will take approximately 18 hours to complete.

- Subunit 3.1: 5 hours
- Subunit 3.1.1: 3 hours
- Subunit 3.1.2: 1 hour
- Subunit 3.1.3: 1 hour
- Subunit 3.2: 5 hours
- Subunit 3.2.1: 1 hour
- Subunit 3.2.2: 2 hours
- Subunit 3.2.3: 2 hours
- Subunit 3.3: 2 hours
- Subunit 3.4: 4.5 hours

Subunit 3.4.1: 2.5 hours

Subunit 3.4.2: 1 hour

Subunit 3.4.3: 1 hour

Subunit 3.5: 0.75 hour

Subunit 3.6: 0.75 hour

Unit 3 Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of this unit, the student will be able to:

- Trace the general timeline of the Hellenistic period of Ancient Greece.
- Explain how important historical developments and social-historical contexts had an impact on art's evolution during Greece's Hellenistic period.
- Link important historical and artistic developments of the Hellenistic period of ancient Greece to specific geographical contexts.
- Identify the important stylistic and technical developments of the art of the Hellenistic period of Ancient Greece.
- Recognize and discuss important Hellenistic artworks.