Storia dell'Arte Greca

Incontro 2 - Periodi geometrico e orientalizzante

UTE Bollate

Civiltà greca

XII - I sec a.C. ca.

Periodizzazione accademica (ed è parziale…)

- ✓ **PERIODO DI FORMAZIONE O GEOMETRICO _ XII-VIII a.C.**
  - Stile protogeometrico _ 1.050-900 a.C.
  - Stile geometrico antico _ 900-850 a.C.
  - Stile geometrico medio _ 850-760/750
  - Stile geometrico tardo _ 760/750-700 a.C.
- ✓ **ETÀ ORIENTALIZZANTE _ VII a.C.**
  - Stile protocorinzio antico _ 720-690 a.C.
  - Stile protocorinzio medio _ 690-650 a.C.
  - Stile protocorinzio tardo _ 650-630 a.C.
- ✓ **ETÀ ARCAICA _ VI a.C.**
  - Stile corinzio antico _ 620-590 a.C.
  - Stile corinzio medio _ 590-570 a.C.
  - Stile corinzio tardo 570-550 a.C.
- ✓ **ETÀ CLASSICA (età dell'oro) _ V-IV a.C. (480-323 a.C.)**
  - Periodo protoclassico o Periodo severo _ 480-460 a.C.
  - Piena età classica _ metà del V a.C. (periodo di Pericle) a.C.
  - Periodo tardoclassico o Manierismo post-fidiaco _ 420-400 a.C.
- ✓ **ETÀ ELLENISTICA _ fine IV-I a.C. (323-31 a.C.)**
  - Ellenismo alessandrino _ 330-310 a.C.
  - Ellenismo post-alessandrino _ 310-150 a.C.
  - Tardo-ellenismo _ 150-31 a.C.

Periodizzazione “umana”

✓ **PERIODO DI FORMAZIONE O GEOMETRICO _ XII-VIII a.C.**

✓ **ETÀ ORIENTALIZZANTE _ VII a.C.**

✓ **ETÀ ARCAICA _ VI a.C.**

✓ **ETÀ CLASSICA (età dell’oro) _ V-IV a.C. (480-323 a.C.)**

- Periodo protoclassico o **Periodo severo** _ 480-460 a.C.
- **Piena età classica** _ metà del V a.C. (periodo di Pericle)
- Periodo tardoclassico o **Manierismo post-fidiaco** _ 420-400 a.C.
- Proto-ellenismo _ 400-323 a.C.

✓ **ETÀ ELLENISTICA _ fine IV-I a.C. (323-31 a.C.)**

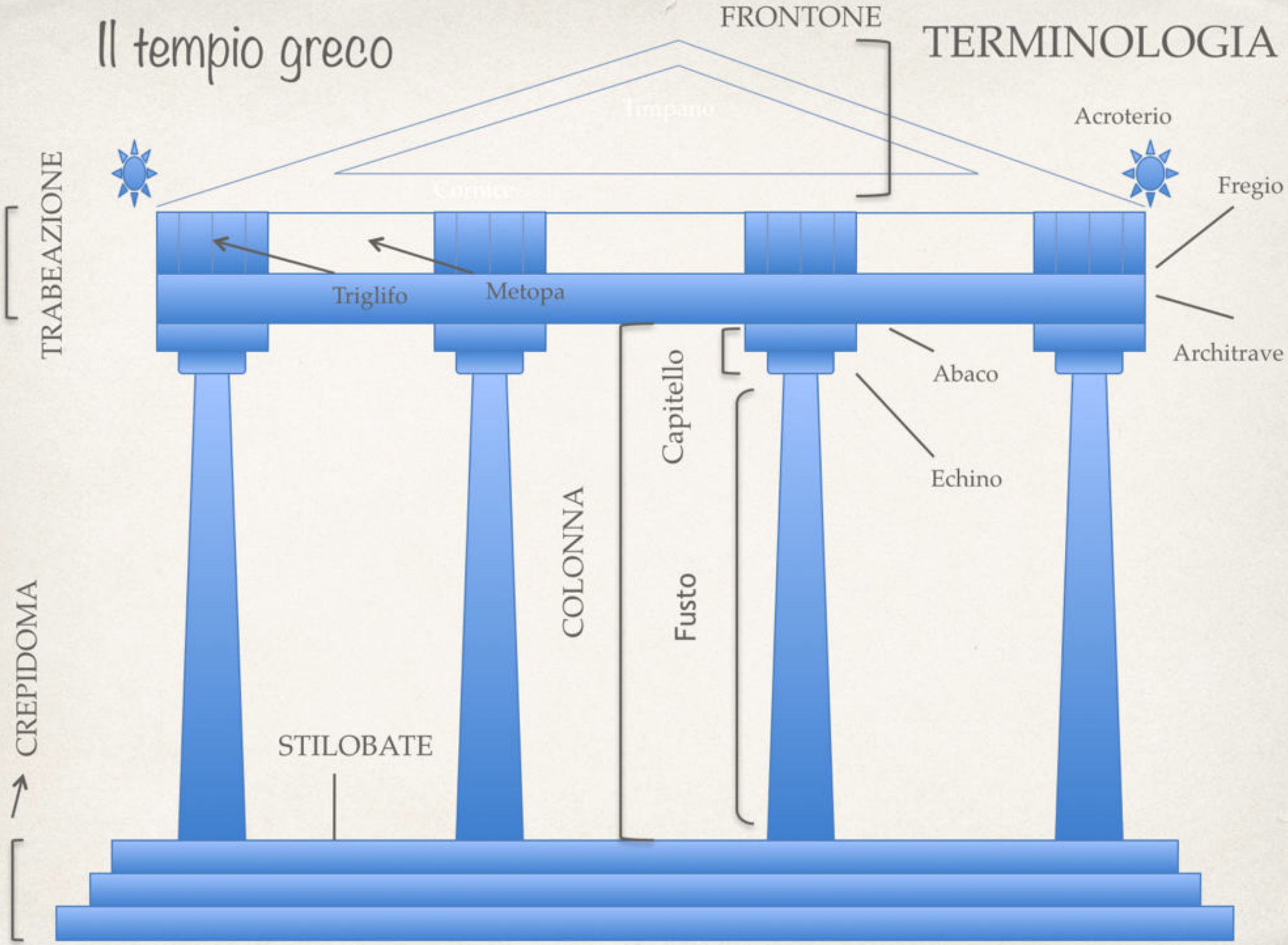
- Ellenismo alessandrino _ 323-310 a.C.
- Ellenismo post-alessandrino _ 310-150 a.C.
- Tardo-ellenismo _ 150-31 a.C.

TRACIA
Mar di Marmara
ILLIRIA
MACEDONIA
EPIRO
MISIA
Corfù
TESSAGLIA
Lesbo
Mar Egeo
BEOZIA
Smirne
Delfi
Tebe
Eubea
Raca
ATTICA
Efeso
LYDIA
Atene
ACAIA
Corinto
Samo
Mileto
Micene
Olimpia
ARCADIA
Egina
Argo
Delo
Alicarnasso
CARIA
PELOPONNESO
Pilo
Sparta
LACONIA
Milo
Rodi
Lindos
Dori
Eoli
Ioni
Popolazioni e distretti
al termine dell'età arcaica
Dori
Eoli
Ioni
Creta
Mar Mediterraneo

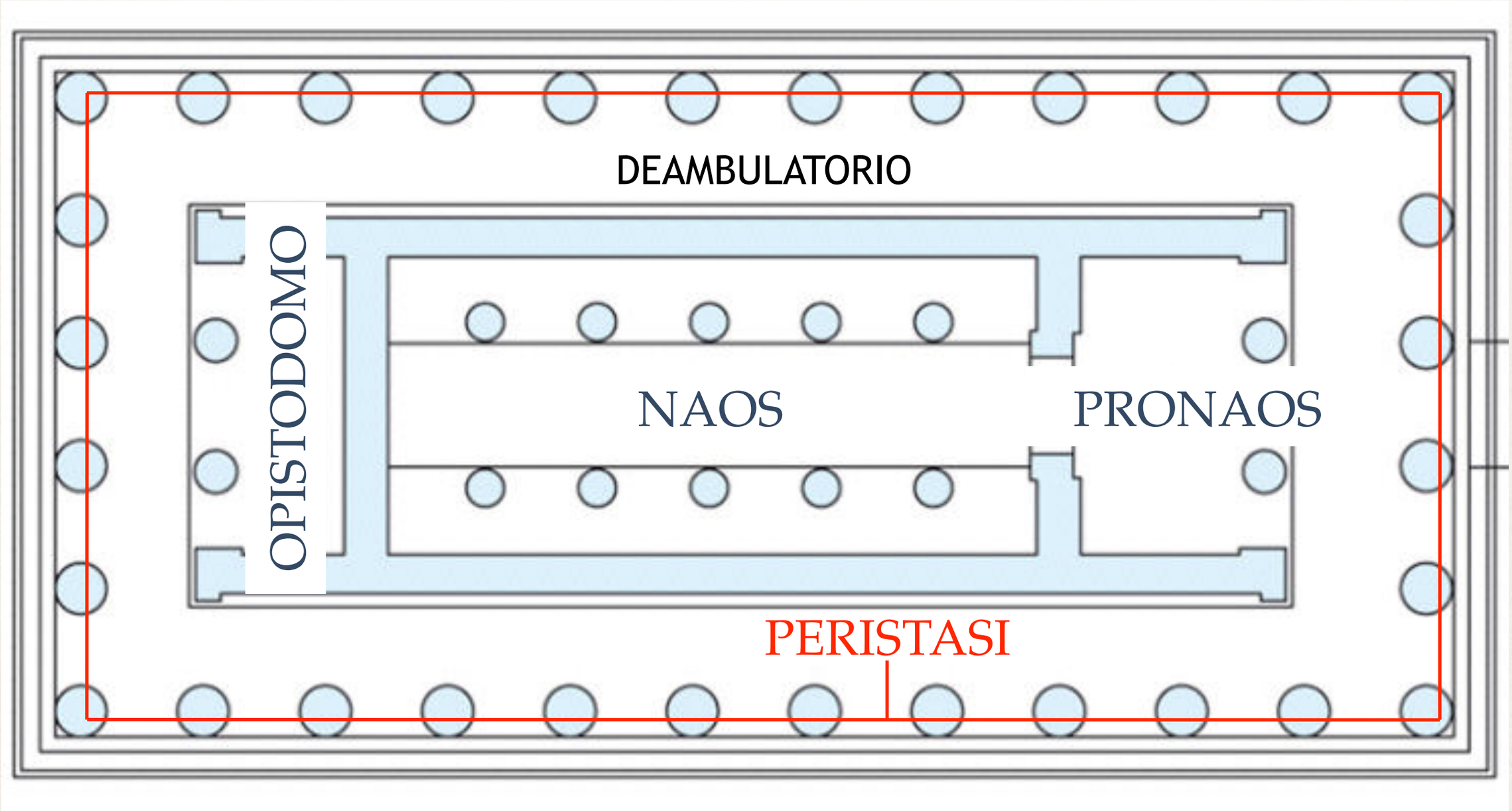
Architettura: introduzione

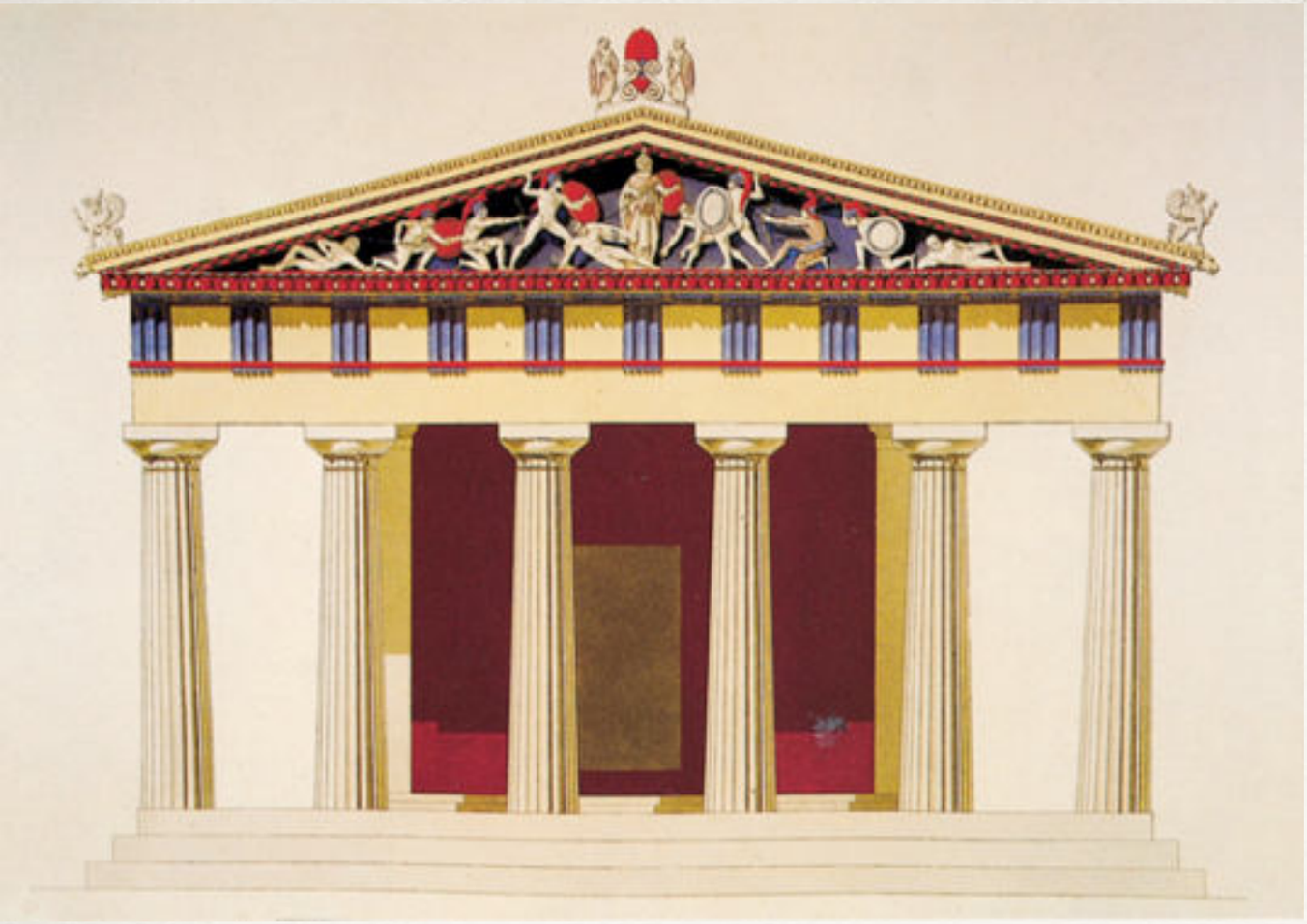
Il tempio greco

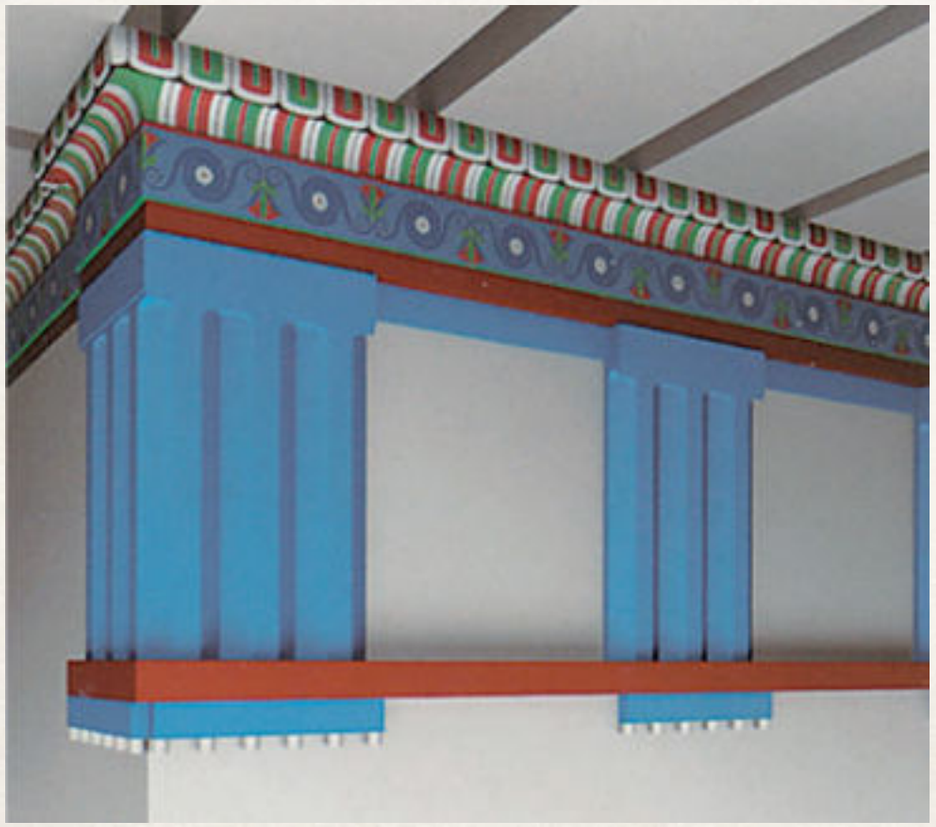
TERMINOLOGIA

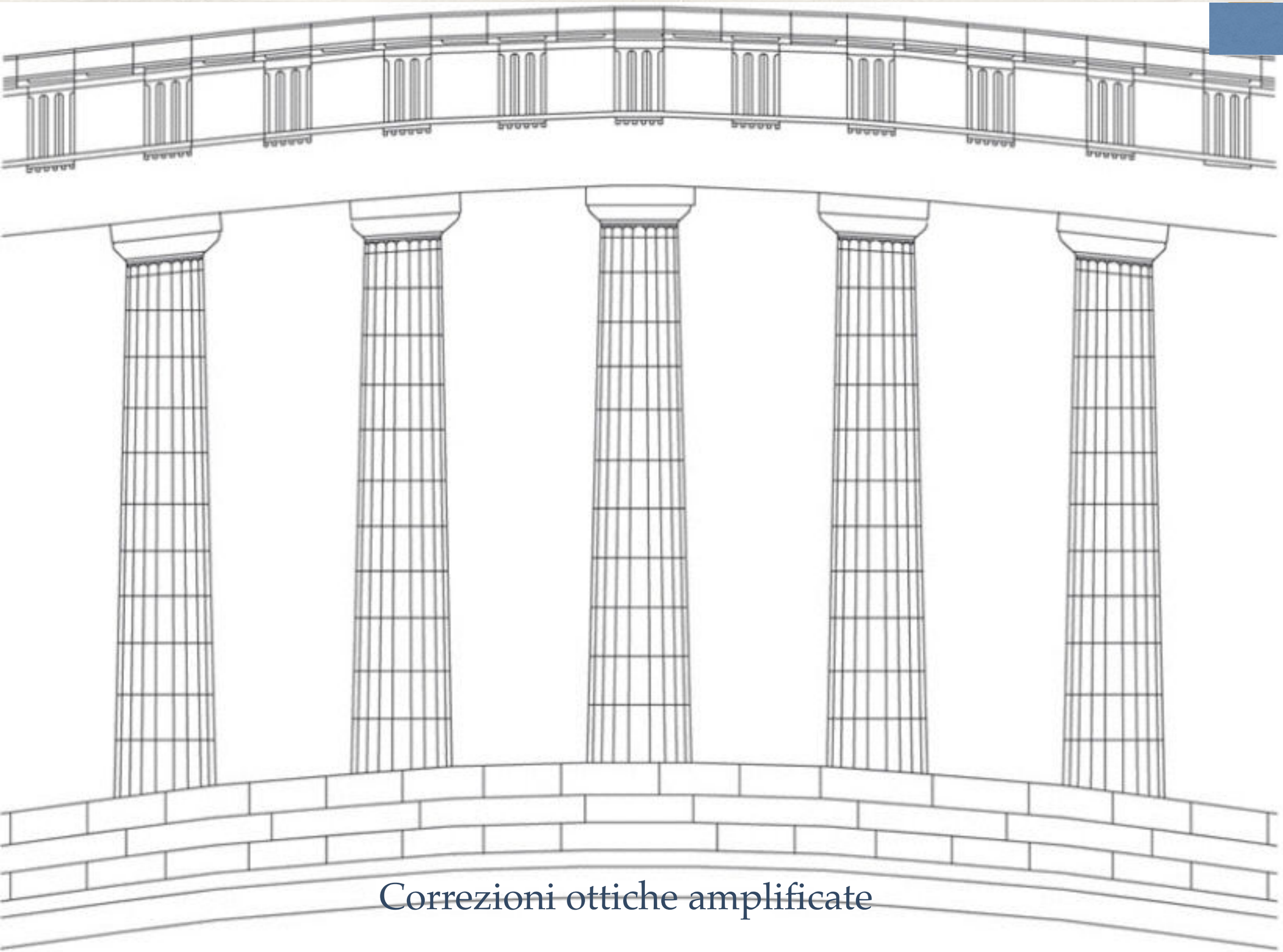


OVEST EST



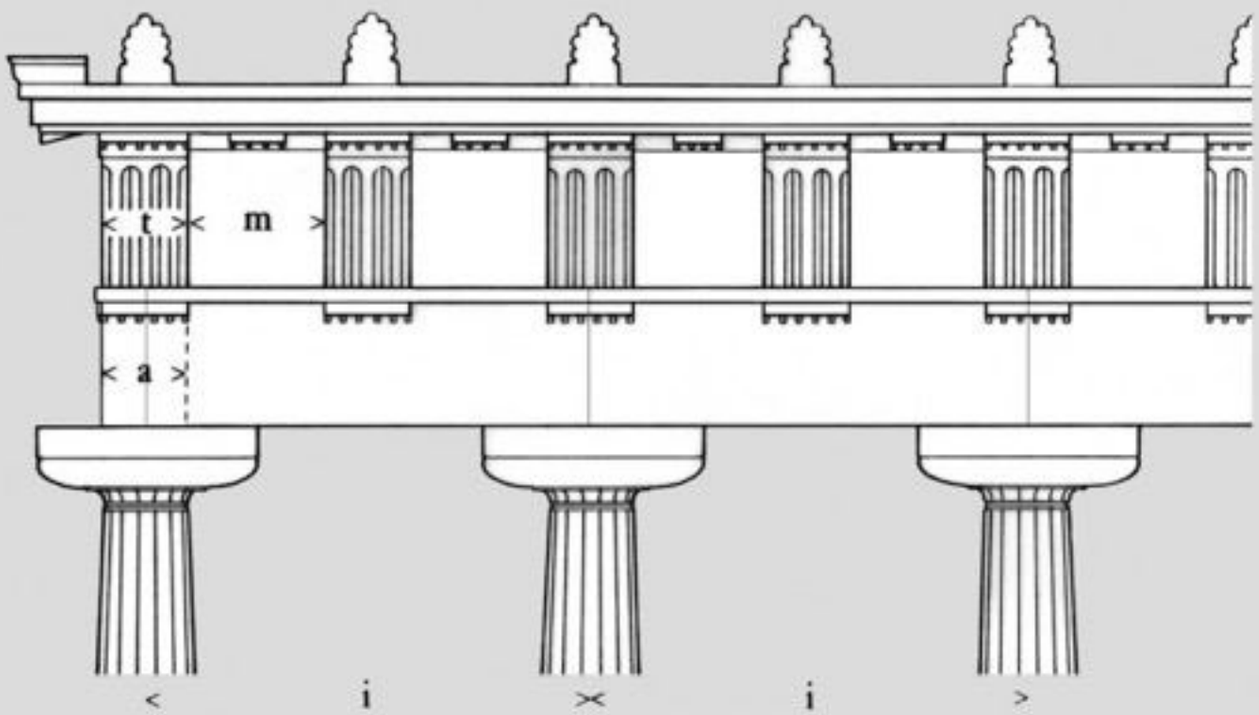






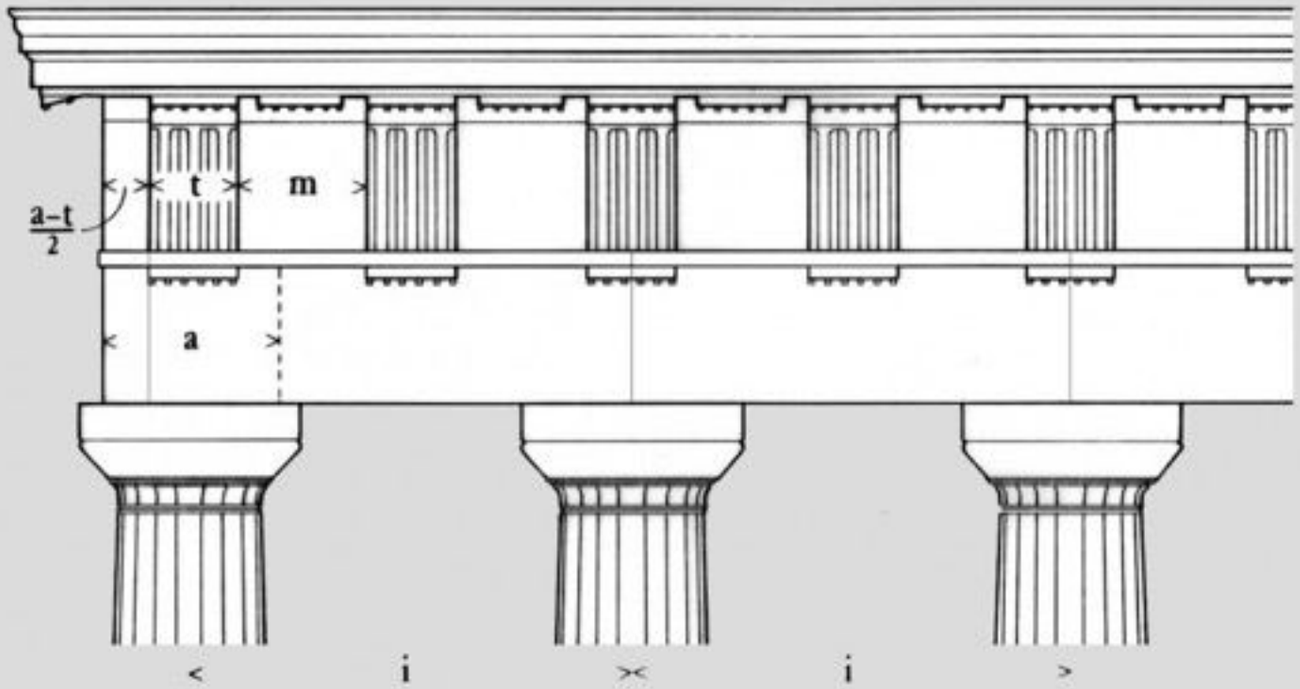
Correzioni ottiche amplificate

Il conflitto angolare



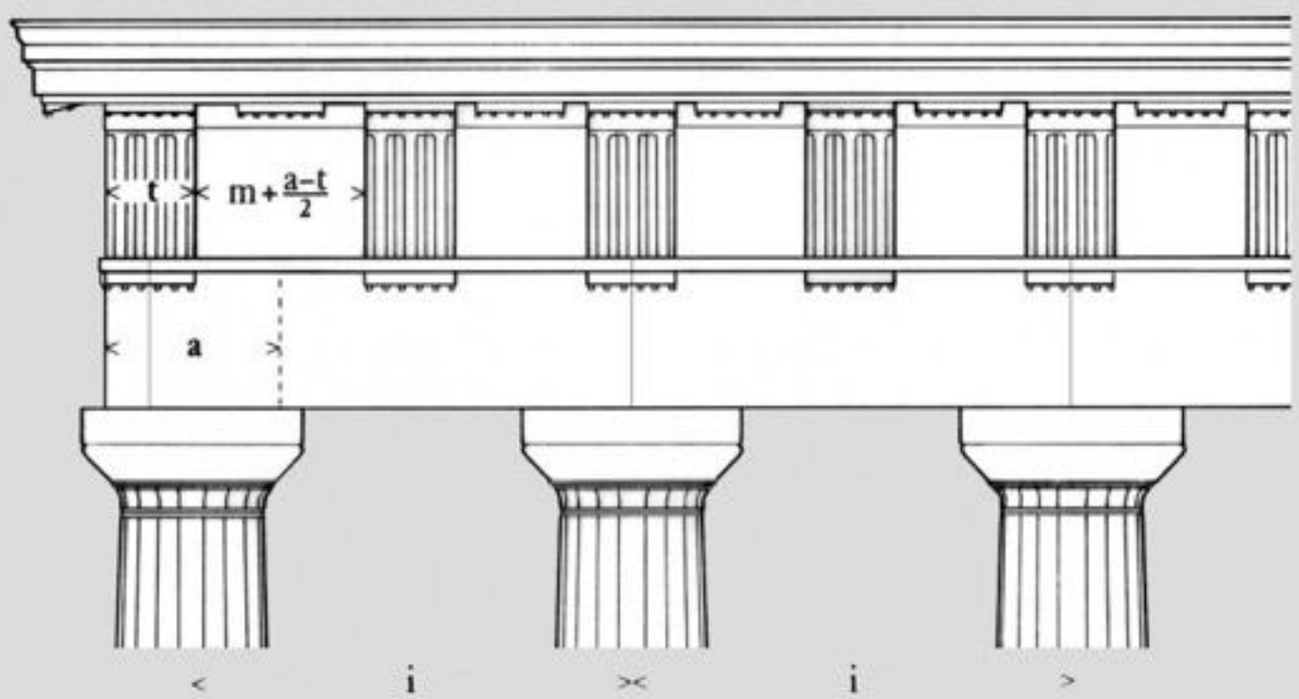
ASSENZA DEL CONFLITTO

a) Assenza del conflitto angolare in un ipotetico ordine architettonico protodorico con trabeazione lignea.



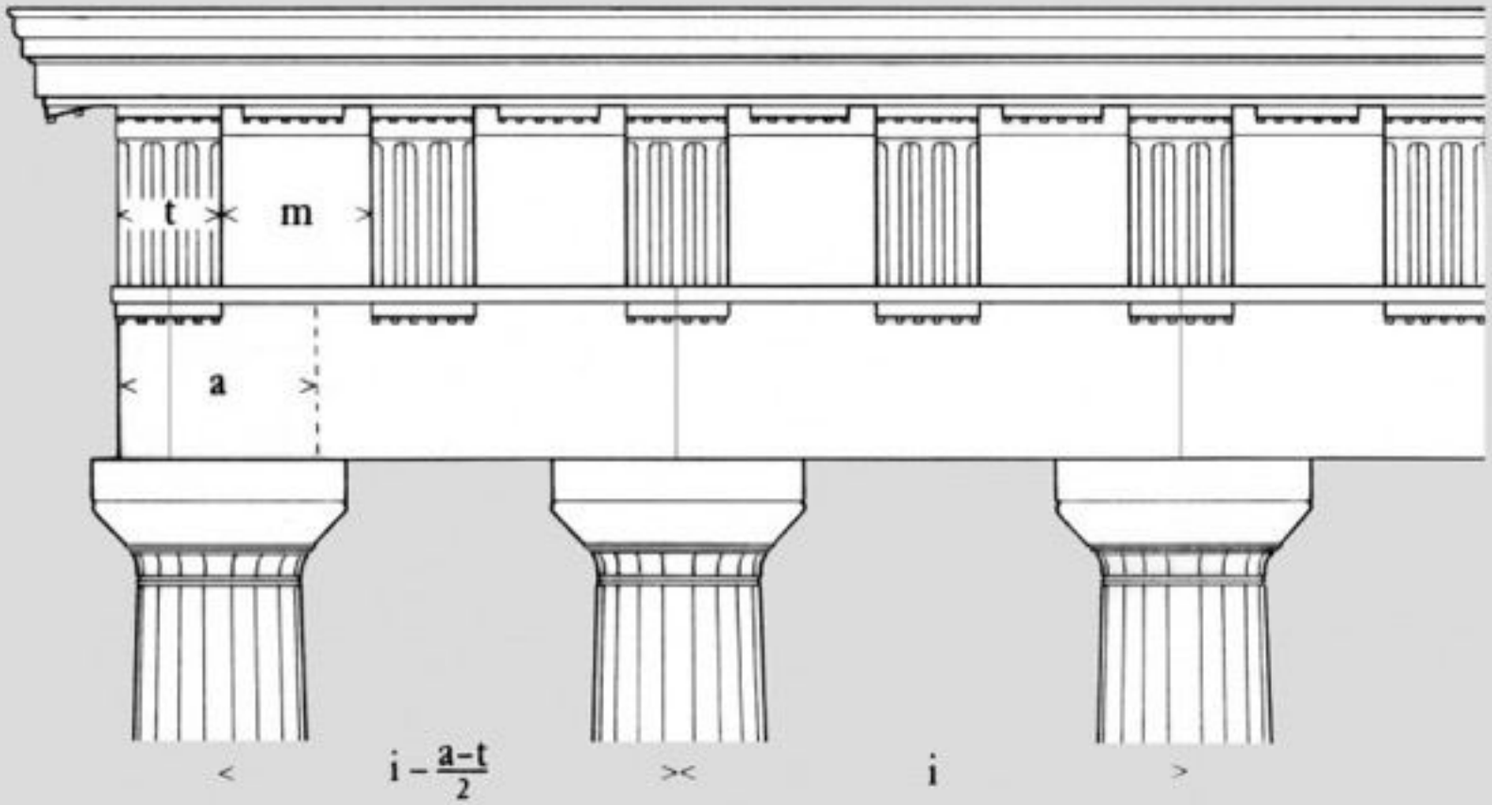
CONFLITTO caso 1:
il fregio non si apre col triglifo

b) Soluzione del conflitto angolare mediante la disposizione del primo triglifo in asse con la prima colonna.



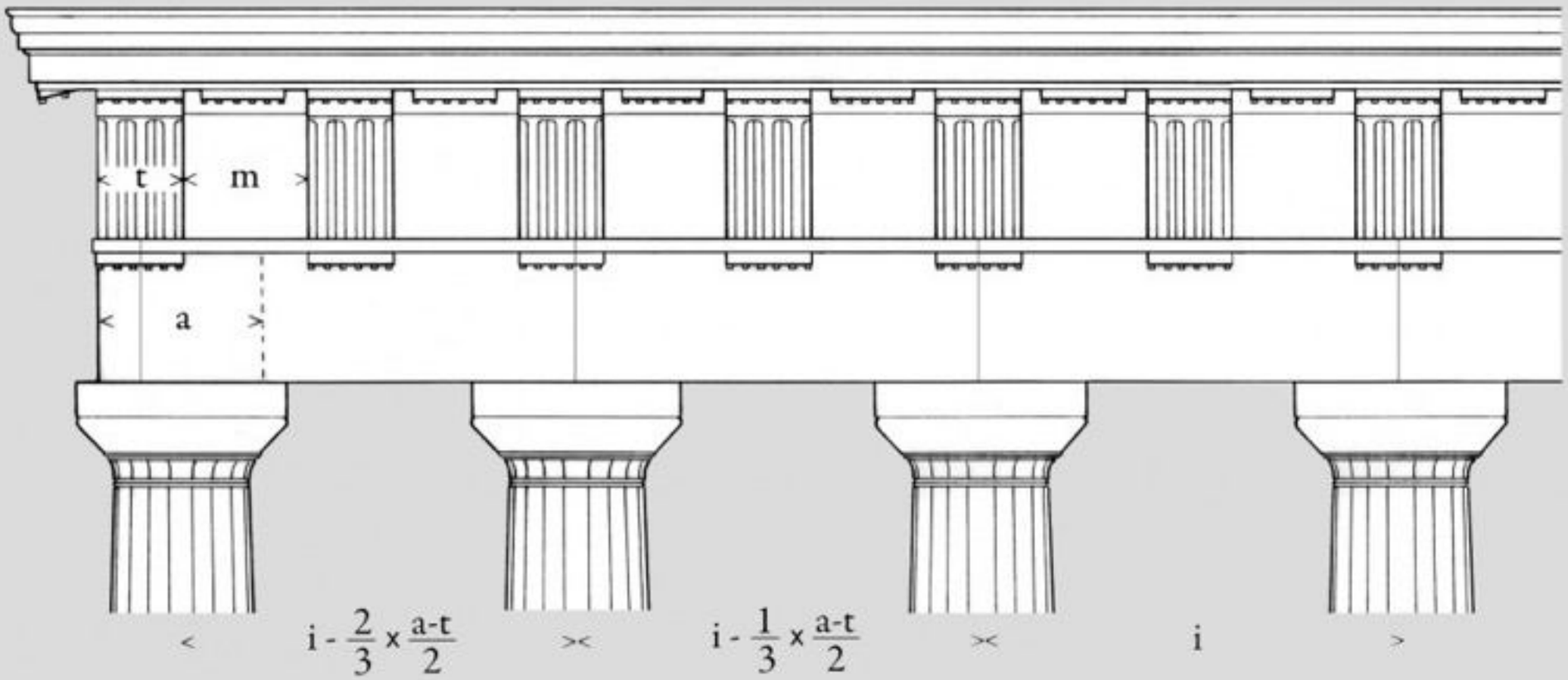
CONFLITTO caso 2:
il triglifo non è assiale rispetto alla colonna

c) Soluzione del conflitto angolare mediante l'ampliamento della prima metopa.



SOLUZIONE 1:
contrazione dell'interasse d'angolo

d) Soluzione del conflitto angolare attraverso la contrazione dell' interasse d'angolo.



SOLUZIONE 2:
riduzione della larghezza delle metope finali

e) Soluzione del conflitto angolare mediante la doppia contrazione angolare.

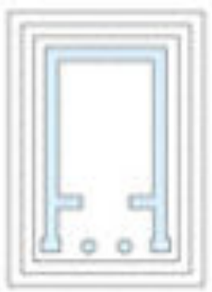
DIFFERENTI CARATTERISTICHE (Vitruvio, De Architettura)

✓ planimetria: posizione e numero delle colonne

✓ ordine architettonico di appartenenza

PLANIMETRIA: posizione delle colonne

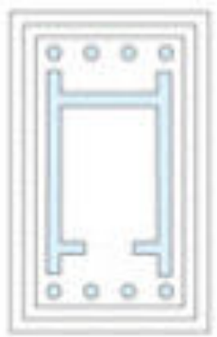
in antis



doppiamente in antis

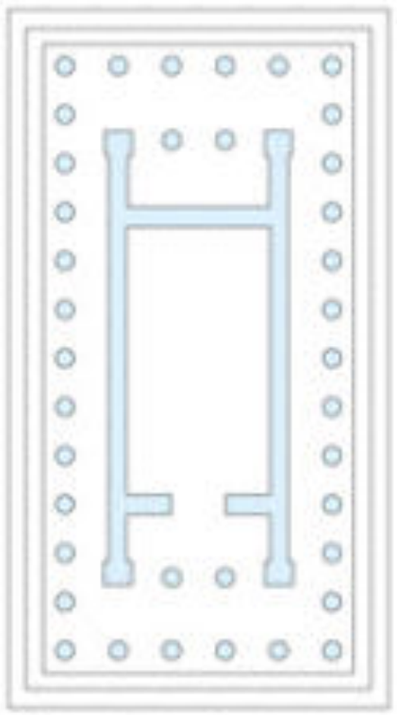
prostilo

anfiprostilo

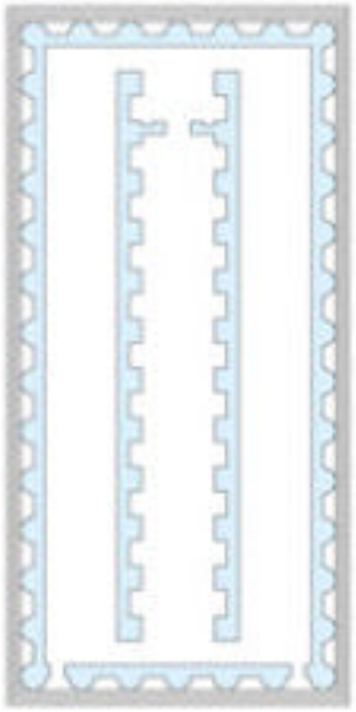


monoptero

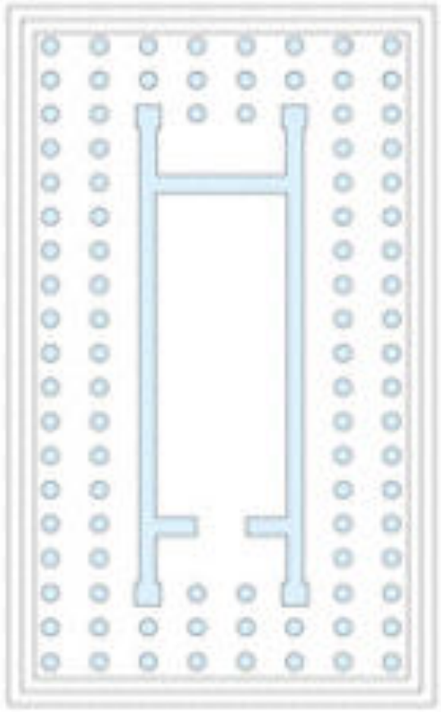
a tholos



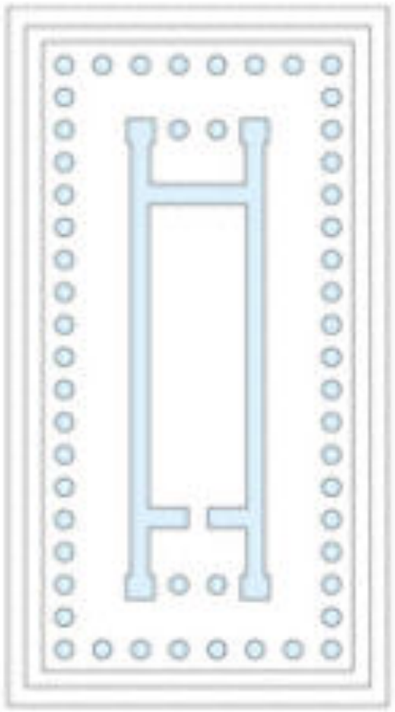
periptero



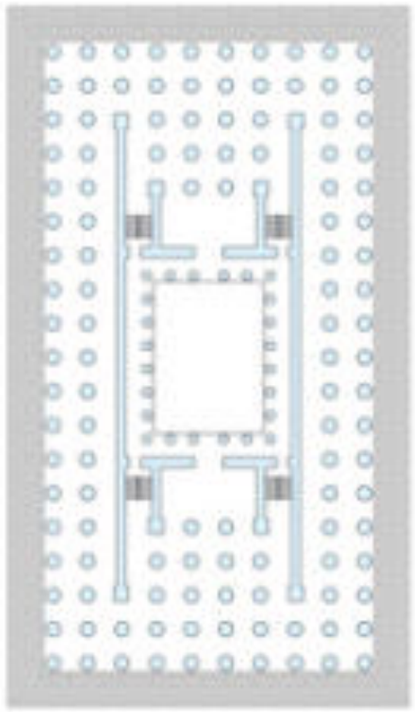
pseudo-periptero



diptero



pseudo-diptero



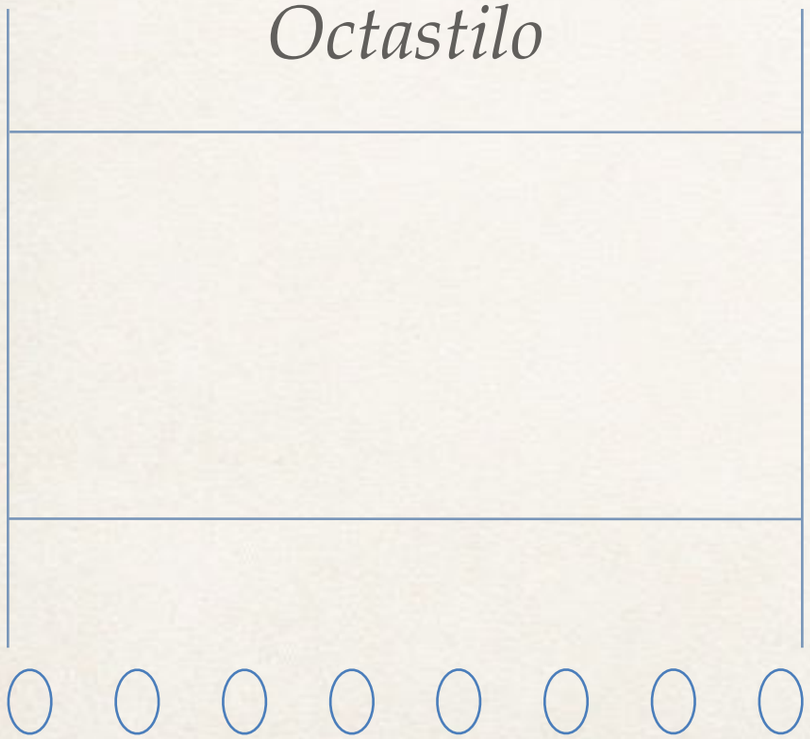
PLANIMETRIA: numero colonne frontali

Dìstilo

Tetrastilo

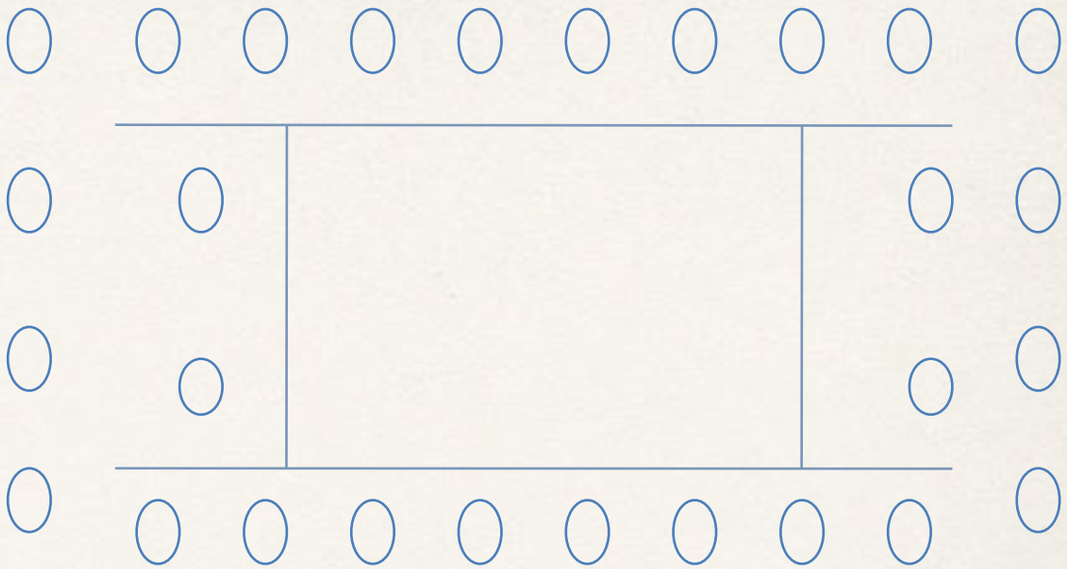
Esastilo

Octastilo

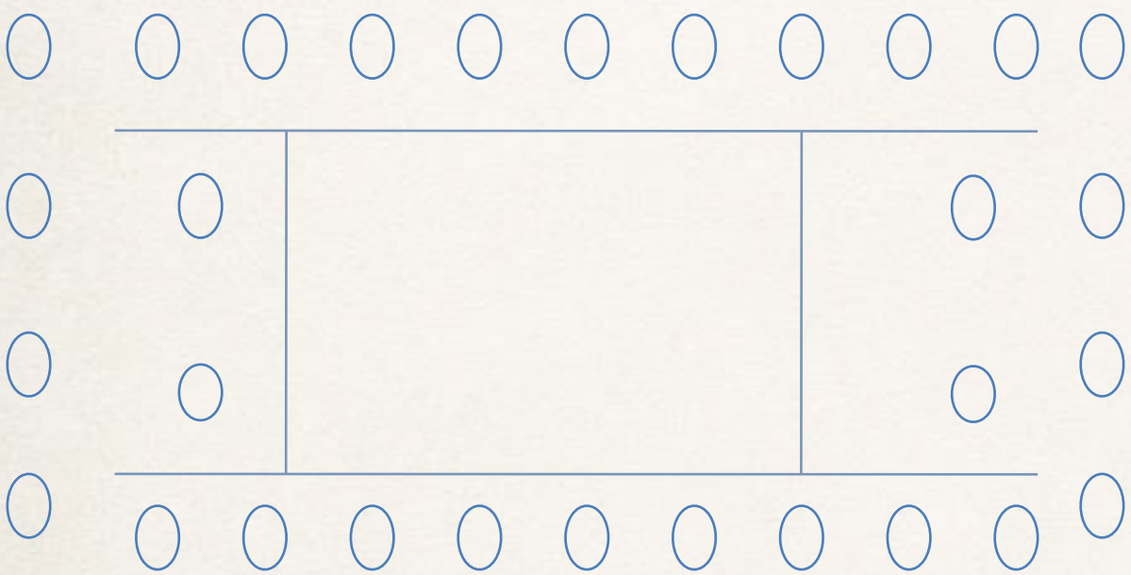


Dodecastilo

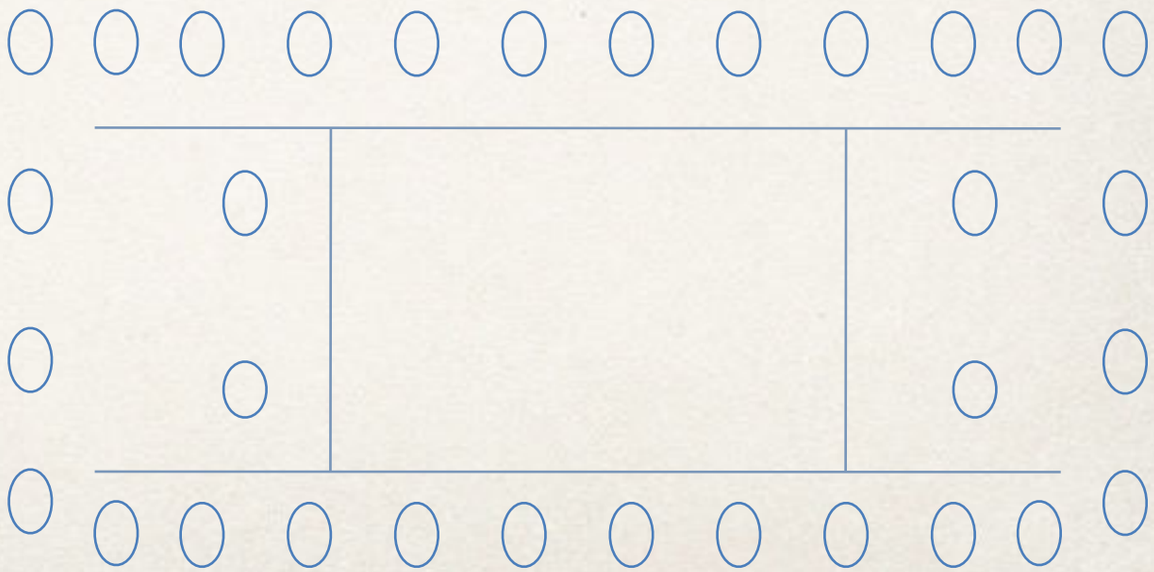
PLANIMETRIA: numero e rapporto colonne frontali-laterali



Del tipo 1:2 (es. 4x8)

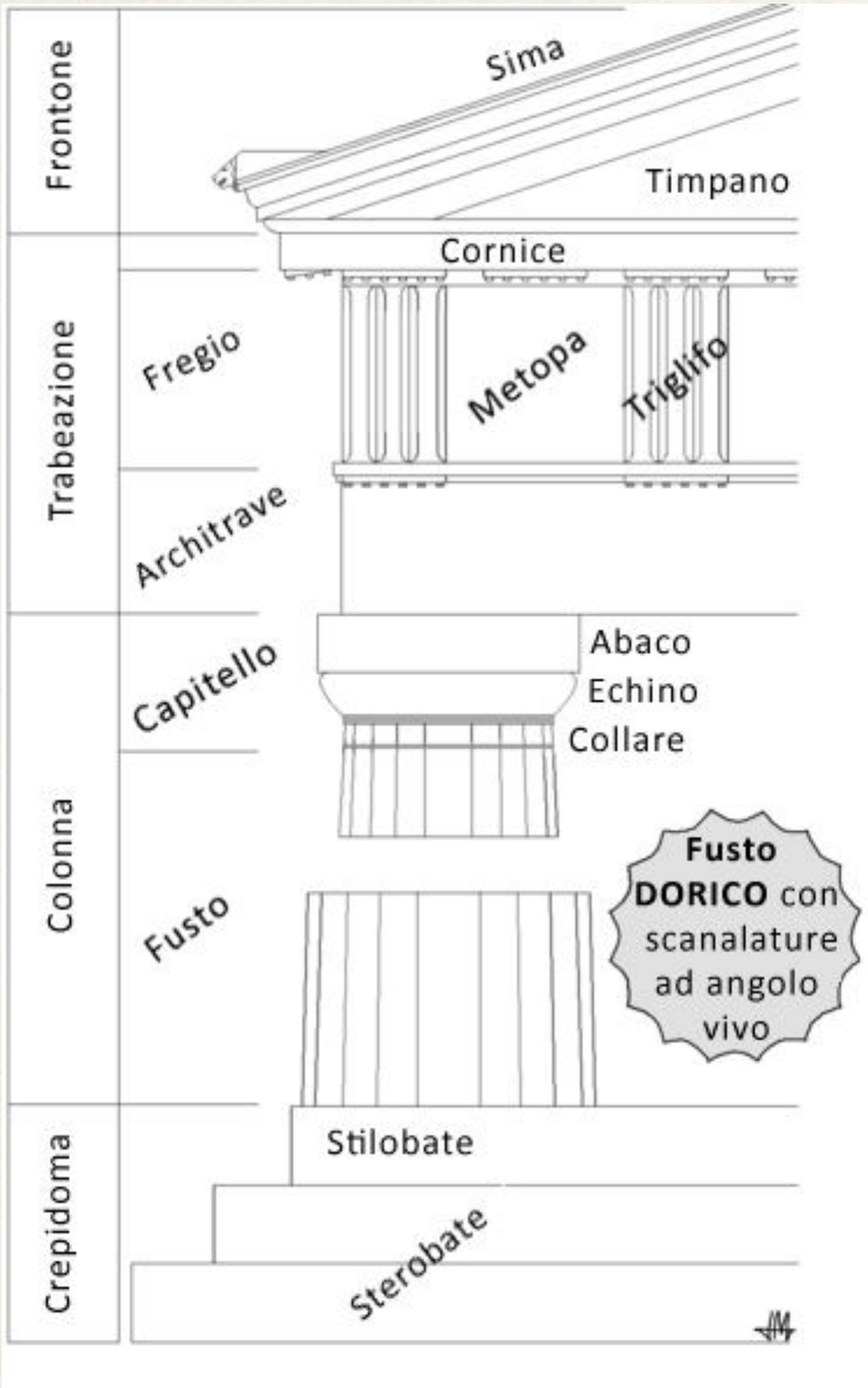


Del tipo 1:2 + 1 (es. 4x9)



Del tipo 1:2 + 2 (es. 4x10)

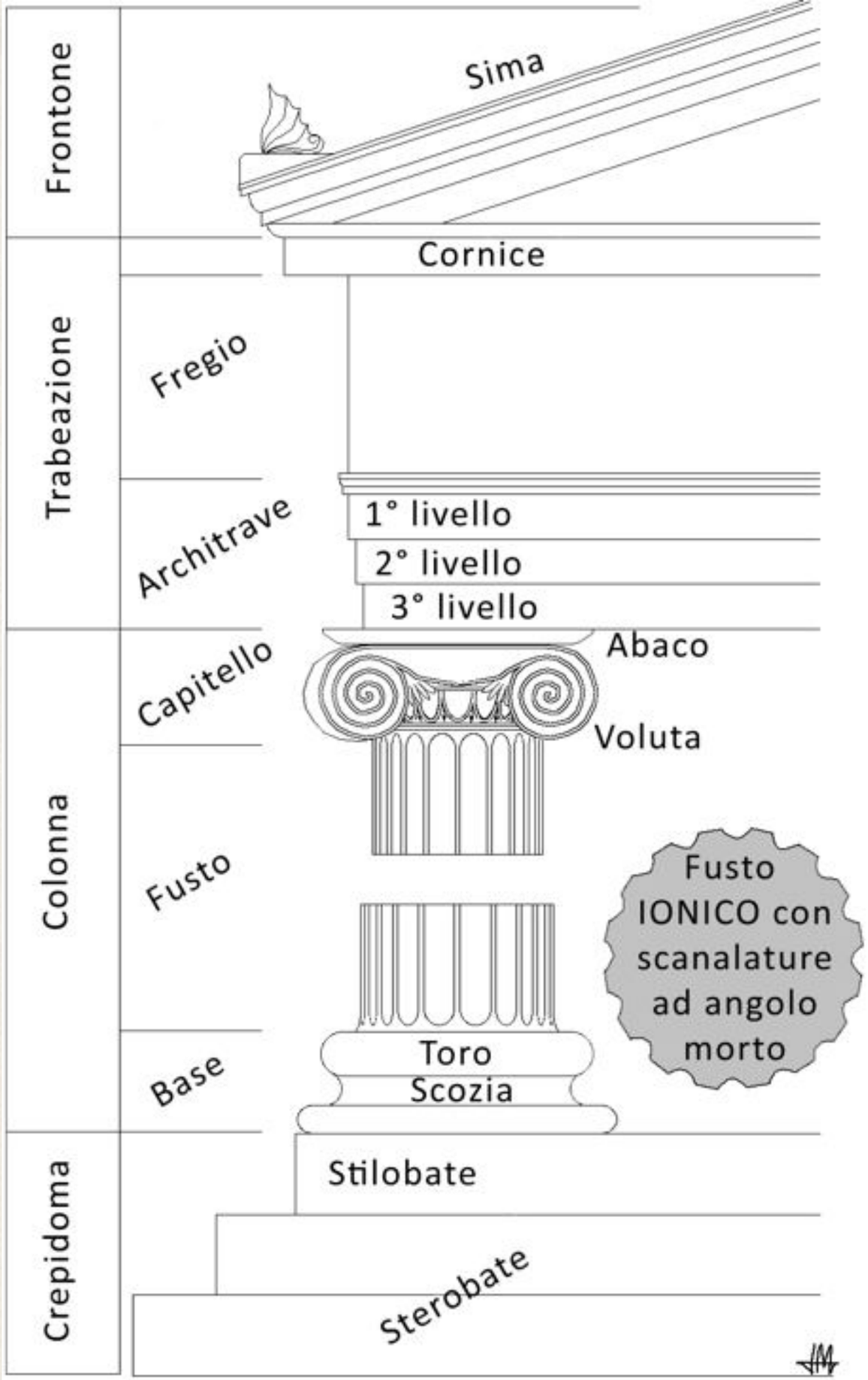
ORDINE ARCHITETTONICO



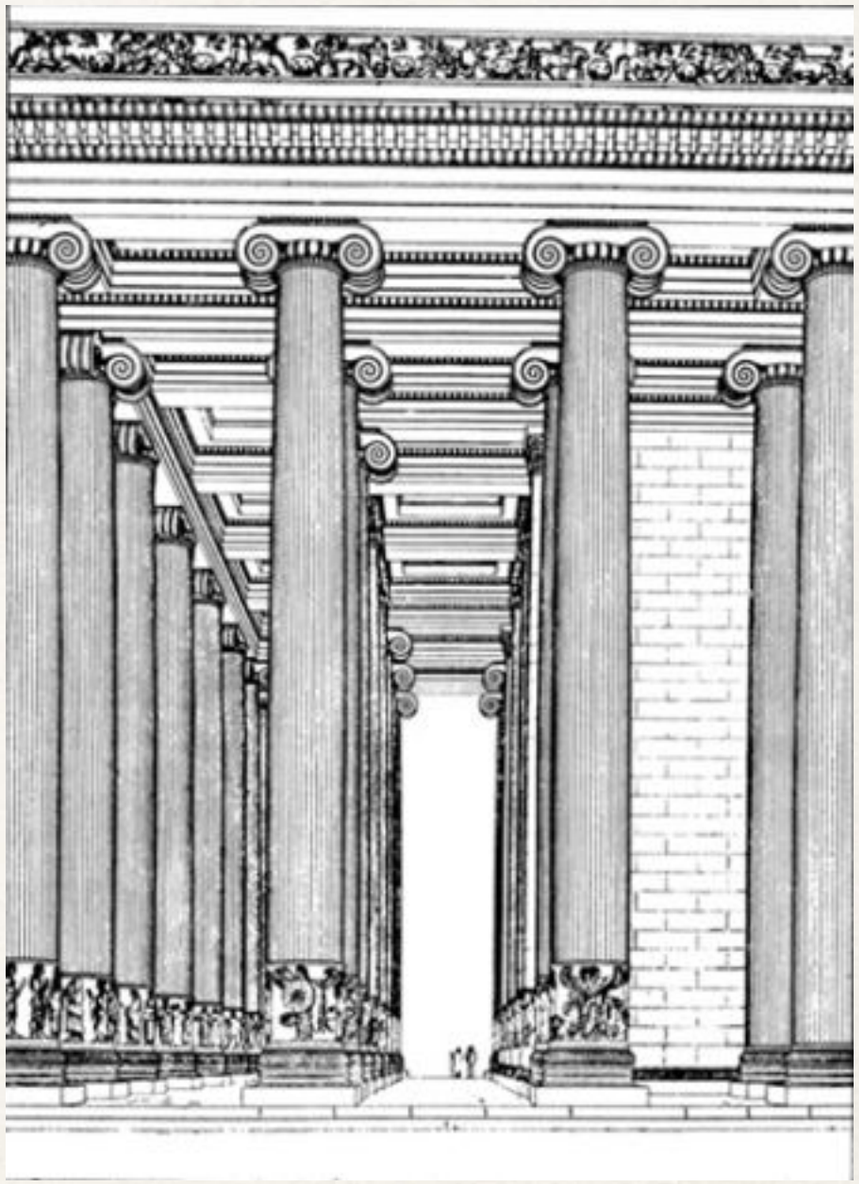
ORDINE DORICO

(dal VII -> diffusione nel VI a.C.)

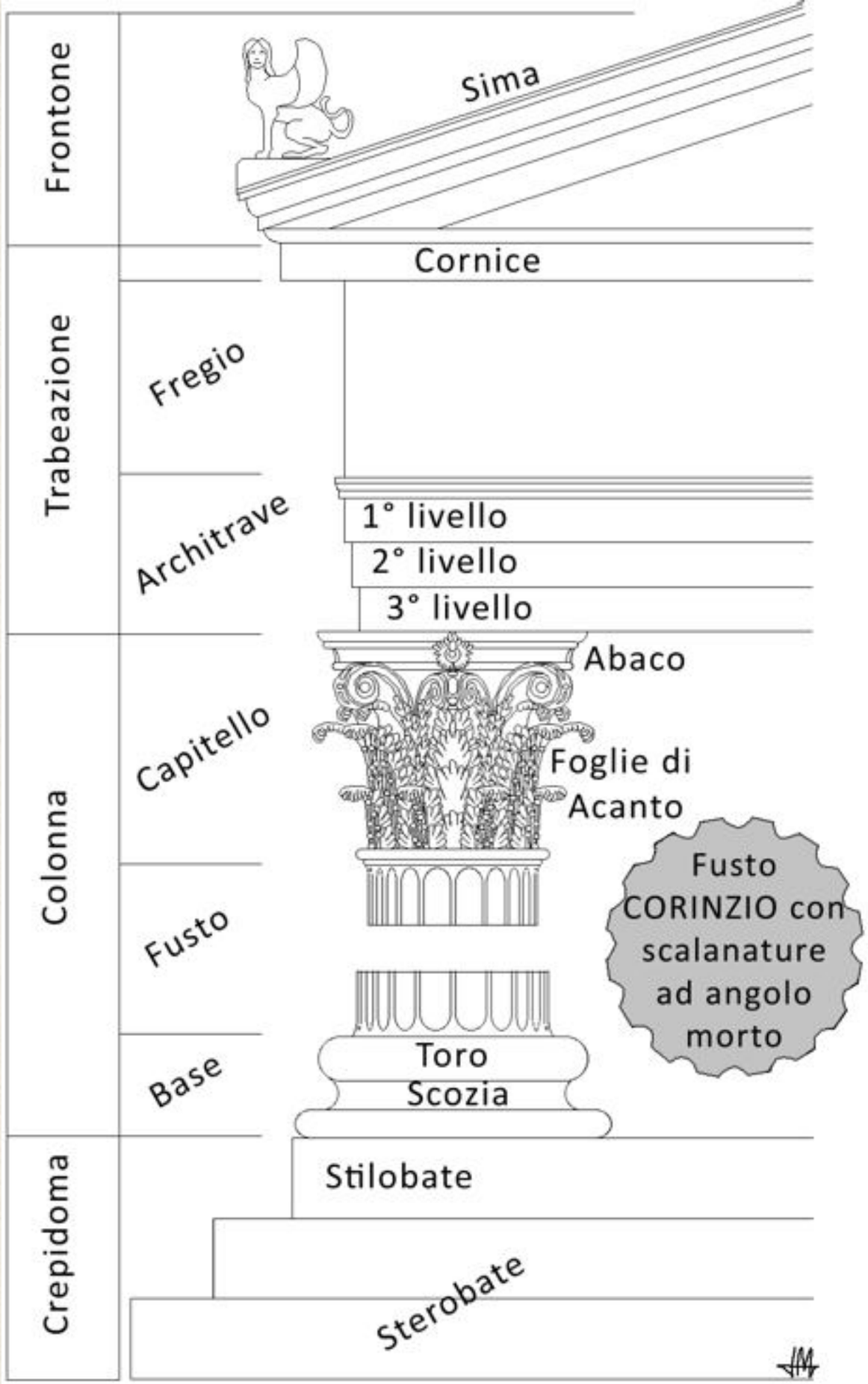
Es. l'Heraion di Olimpia, 600-590 a.C.



ORDINE IONICO
(dal VII -> diffusione nel V a.C.)



Es. l'Artemision di Efeso, 550-525 a.C.



ORDINE CORINZIO
(dal V -> diffusione nel IV a.C.)

Es. Tempio di Vesta a Roma, fine II a.C.

Capitello corinzio: kàlathos + foglie di acànto

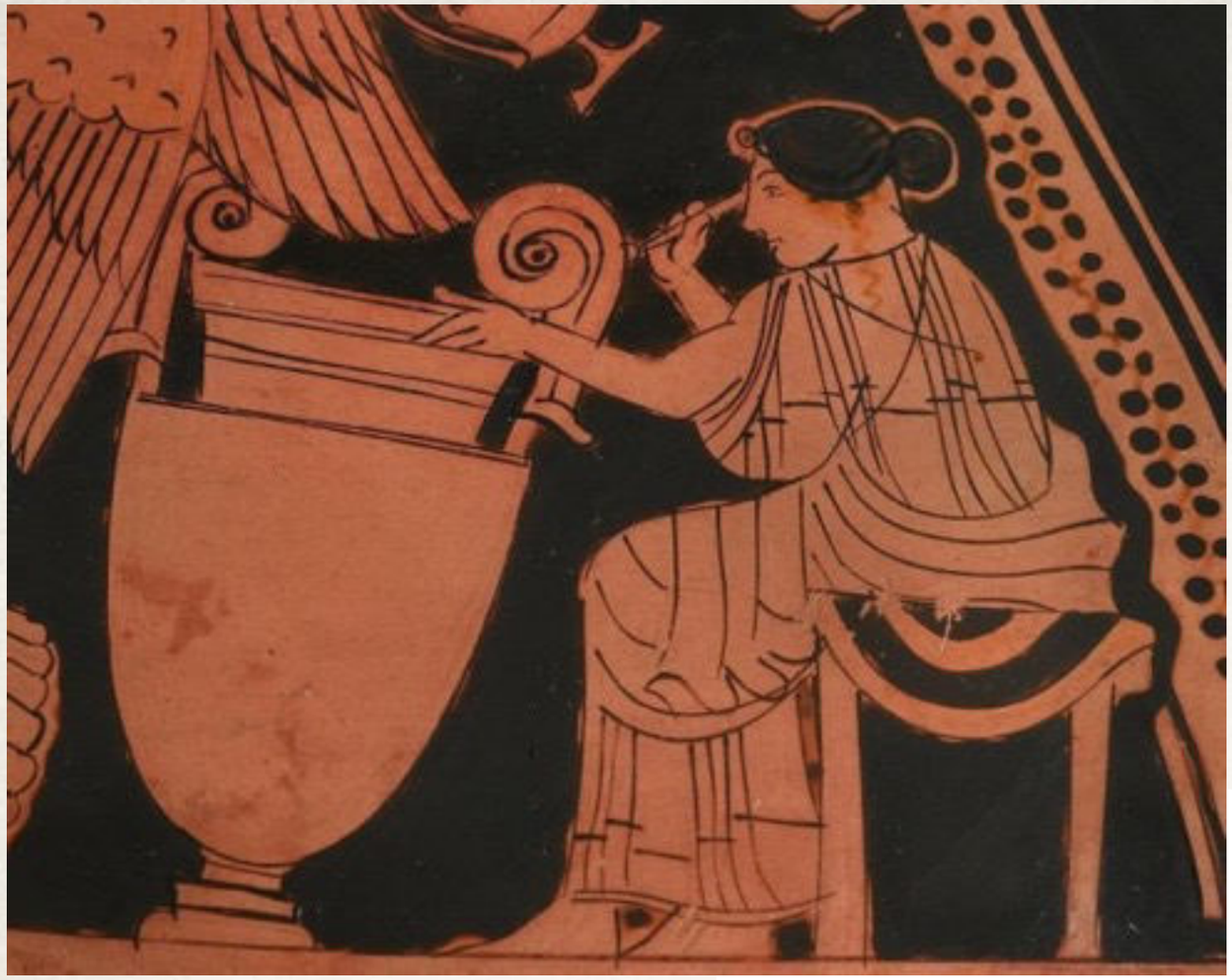
Arte vascolare: introduzione

Tecniche di decorazione

Ceramica rossa a figure nere

Ceramica nera a figure rosse

La differenza nei dettagli!



Essere vasaio,

essere pittore...

Le parti del vaso

FORME VASCOLARI

Coppe

Kàntharos

Phiàle

Kylix

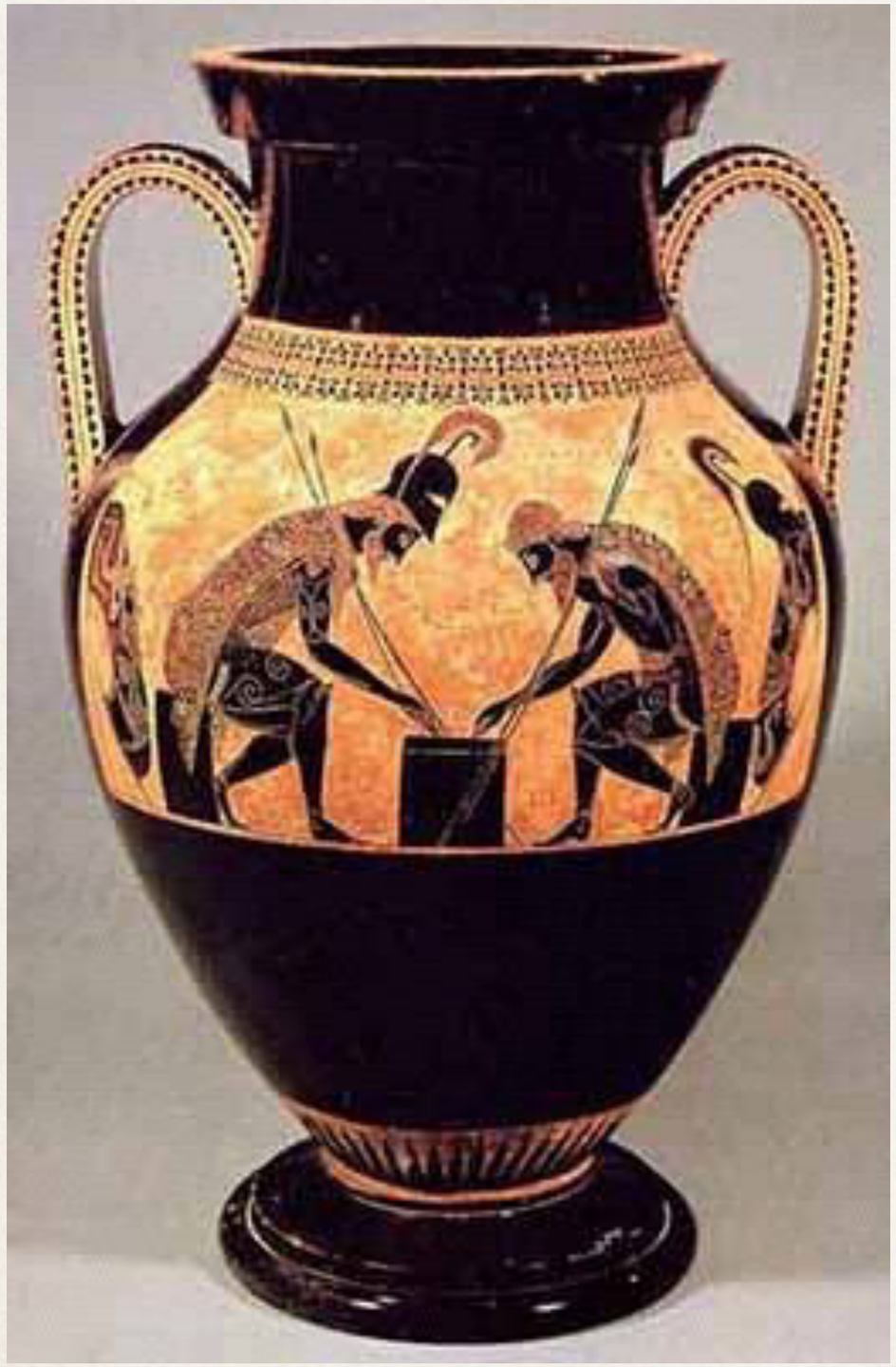
Brocche

Óinochoe

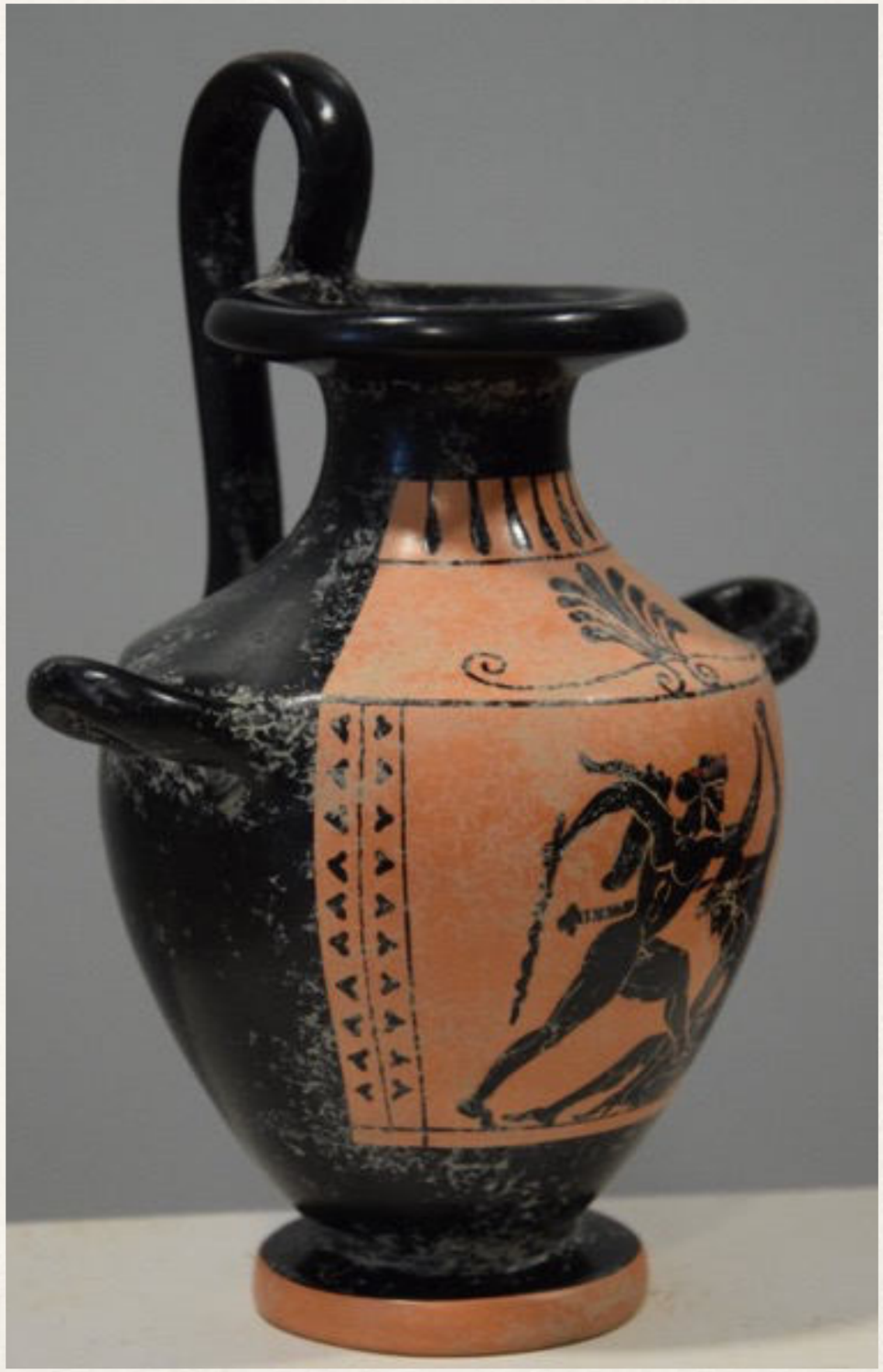
Lékythos

Olpe

Vasi per trasportare e/o miscelare liquidi



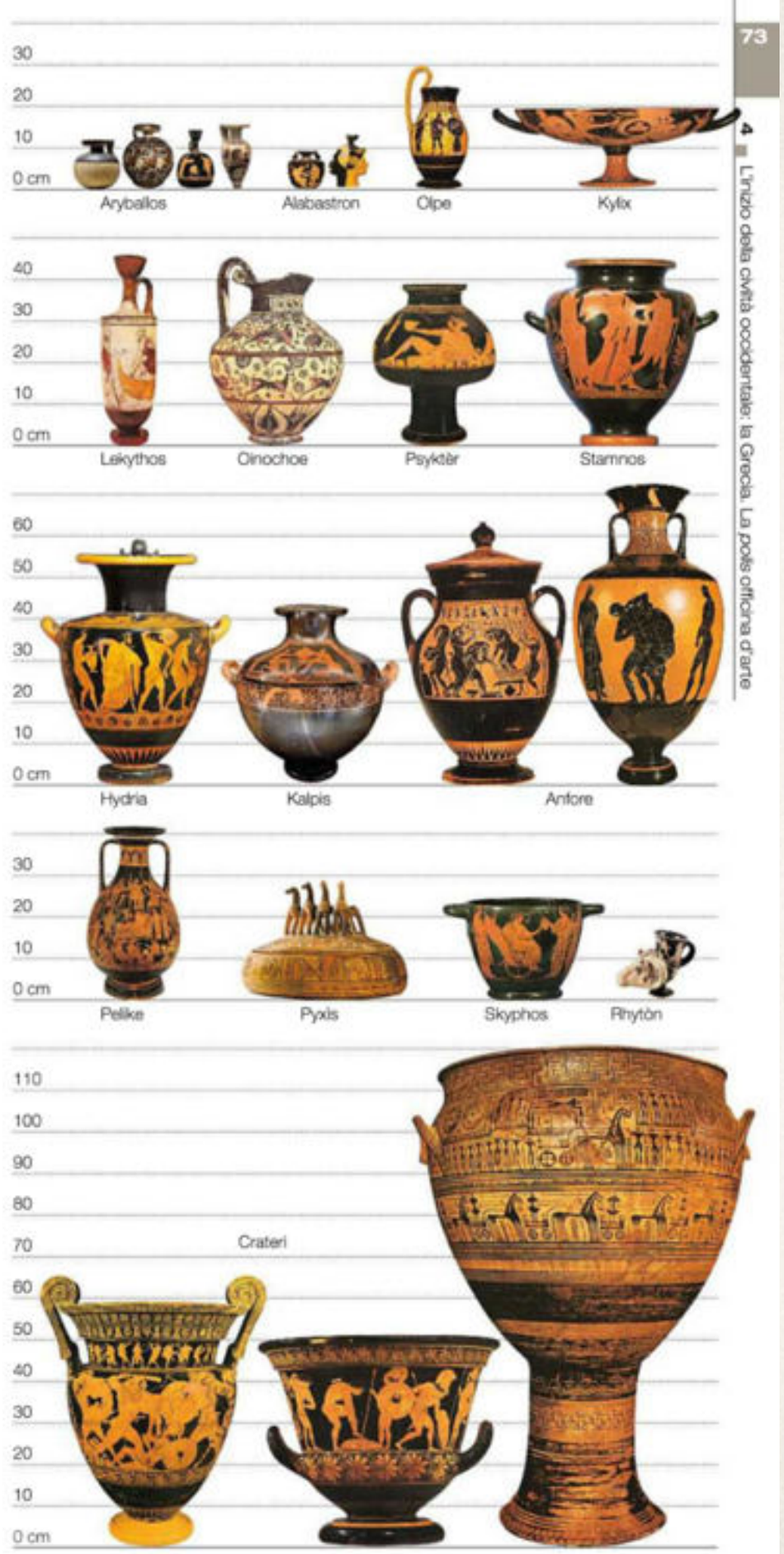
Anfora



Hydria

Cratere a volute

Cratere a calice


30
20
10
0 cm
Aryballos
Alabastron
Olpe
Kylix
40
30
20
10
0 cm
Lekythos
Oinochoe
Psyktèr
Stamnos
60
50
40
30
20
10
0 cm
Hydria
Kalpis
Anfore
30
20
10
0 cm
Pelike
Pyxis
Skyphos
Rhytòn
110
100
90
80
70
Crateri
60
50
40
30
20
10
0 cm

Il periodo geometrico

XII - VIII a.C. ca.

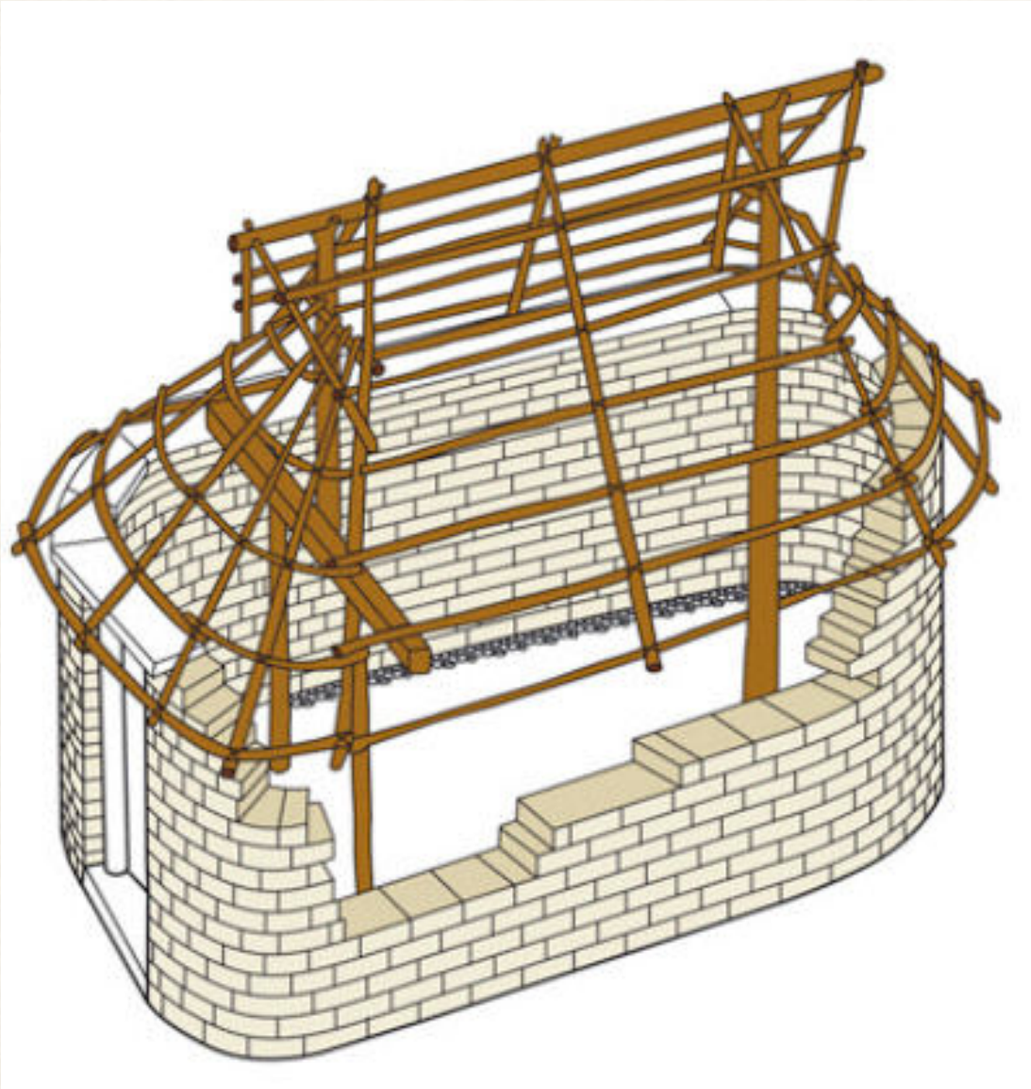
Contestualizzazione

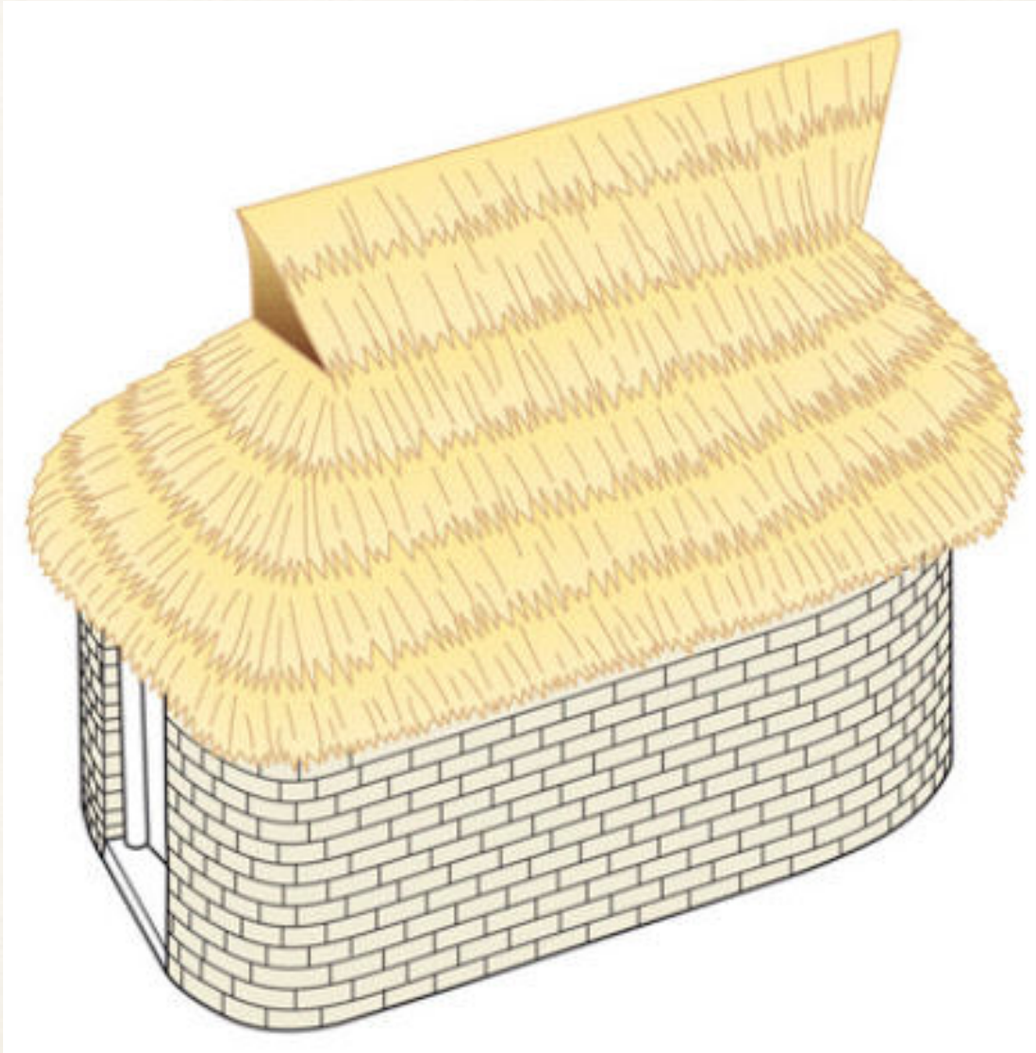
Fine II - inizio I millennio a.C. _ forti sommovimenti culturali ed economici ("i popoli del Mare")

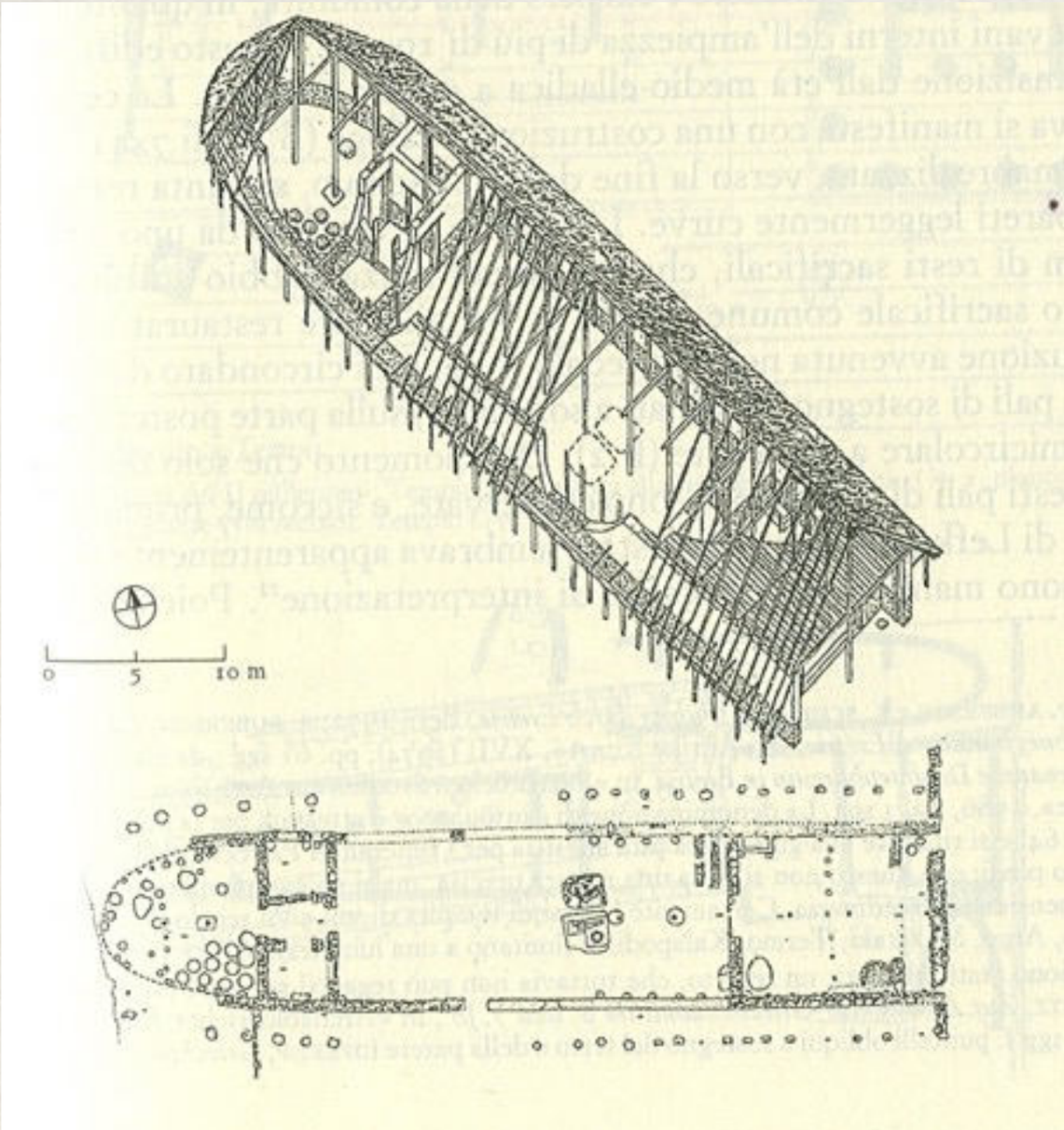
- ✓ regressione tecnica ed abilità marittima;
- ✓ regressione culturale;
- ✓ una società organizzata in poleis (un diverso senso di "cittadinanza")

Architettura: templi

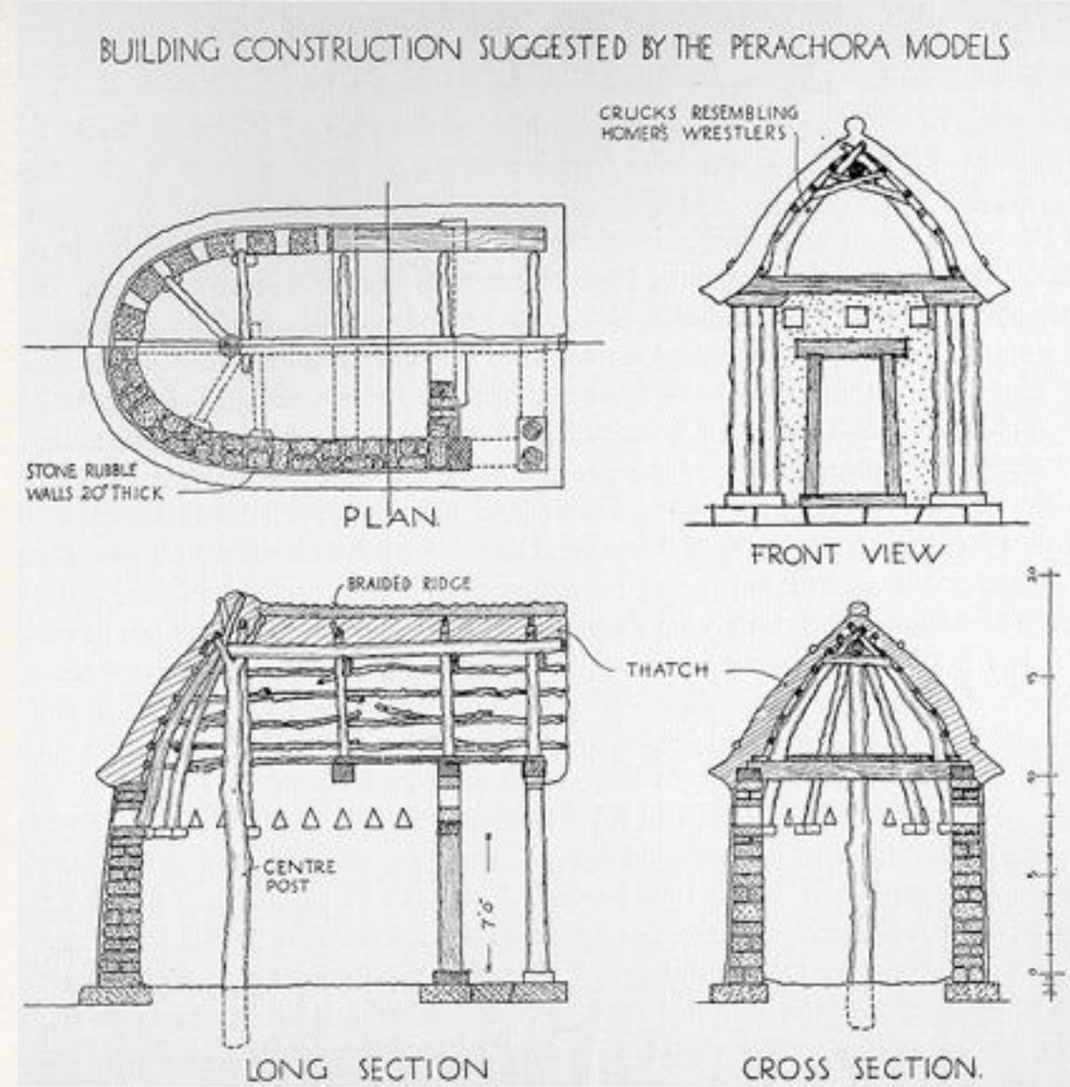
Tipologia A,
tempio absidato

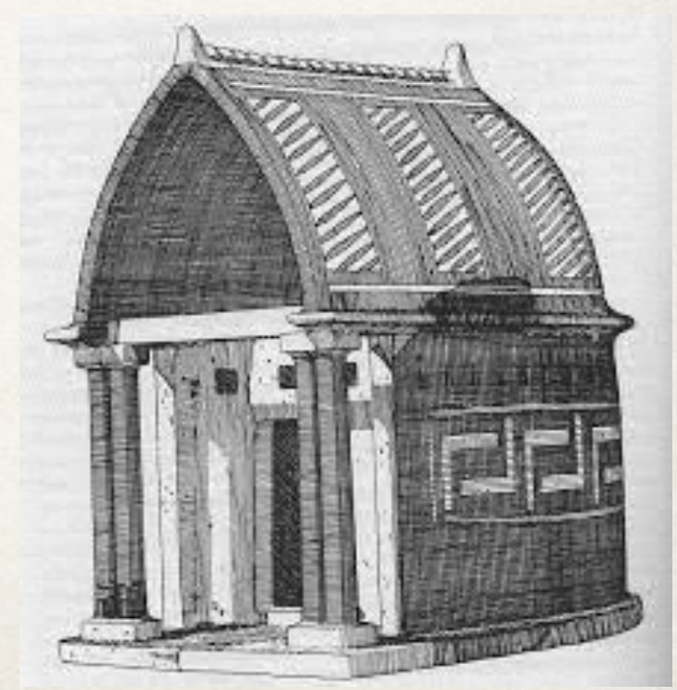






Heroon di Lefkandi, X a.C.

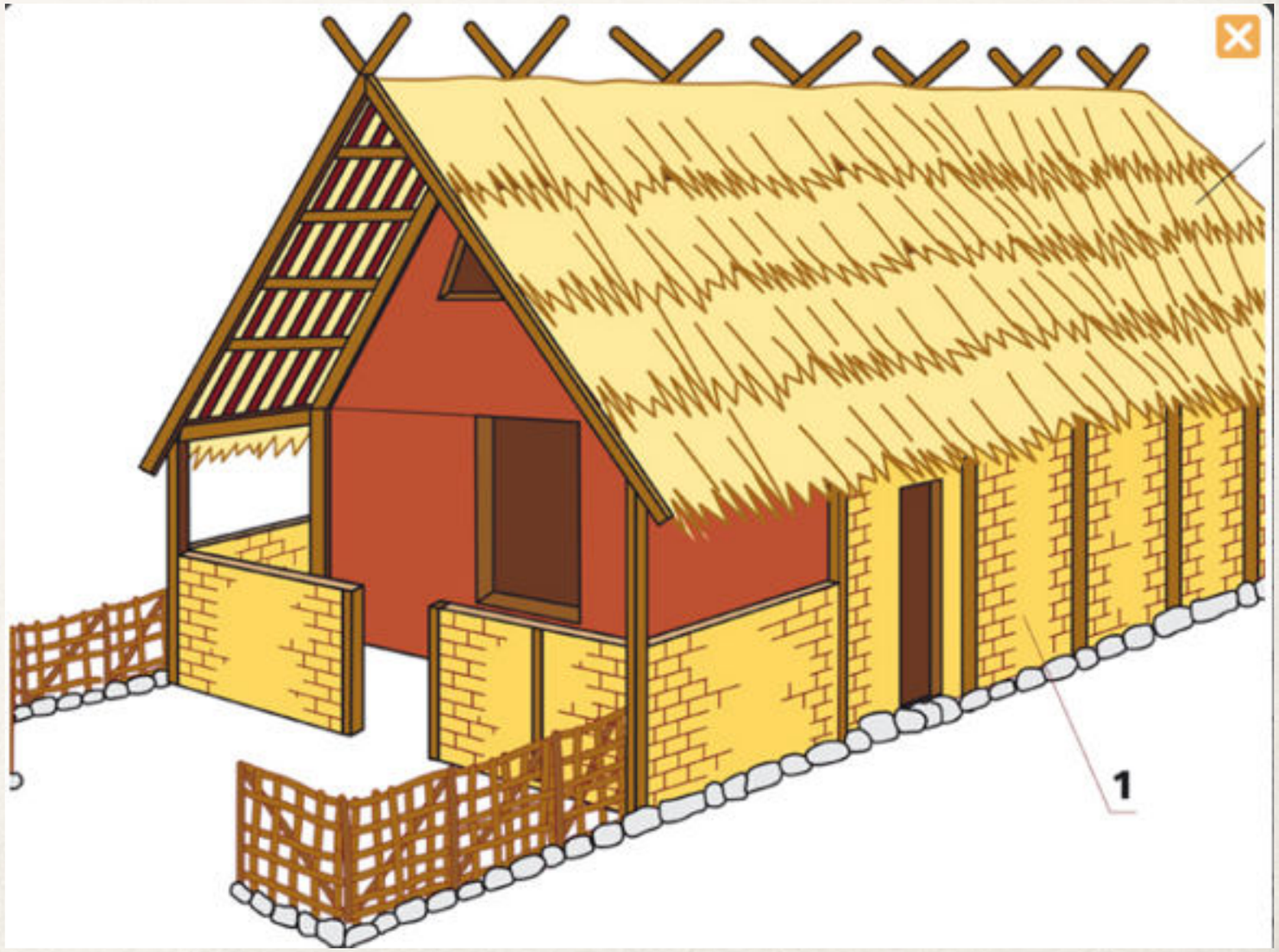




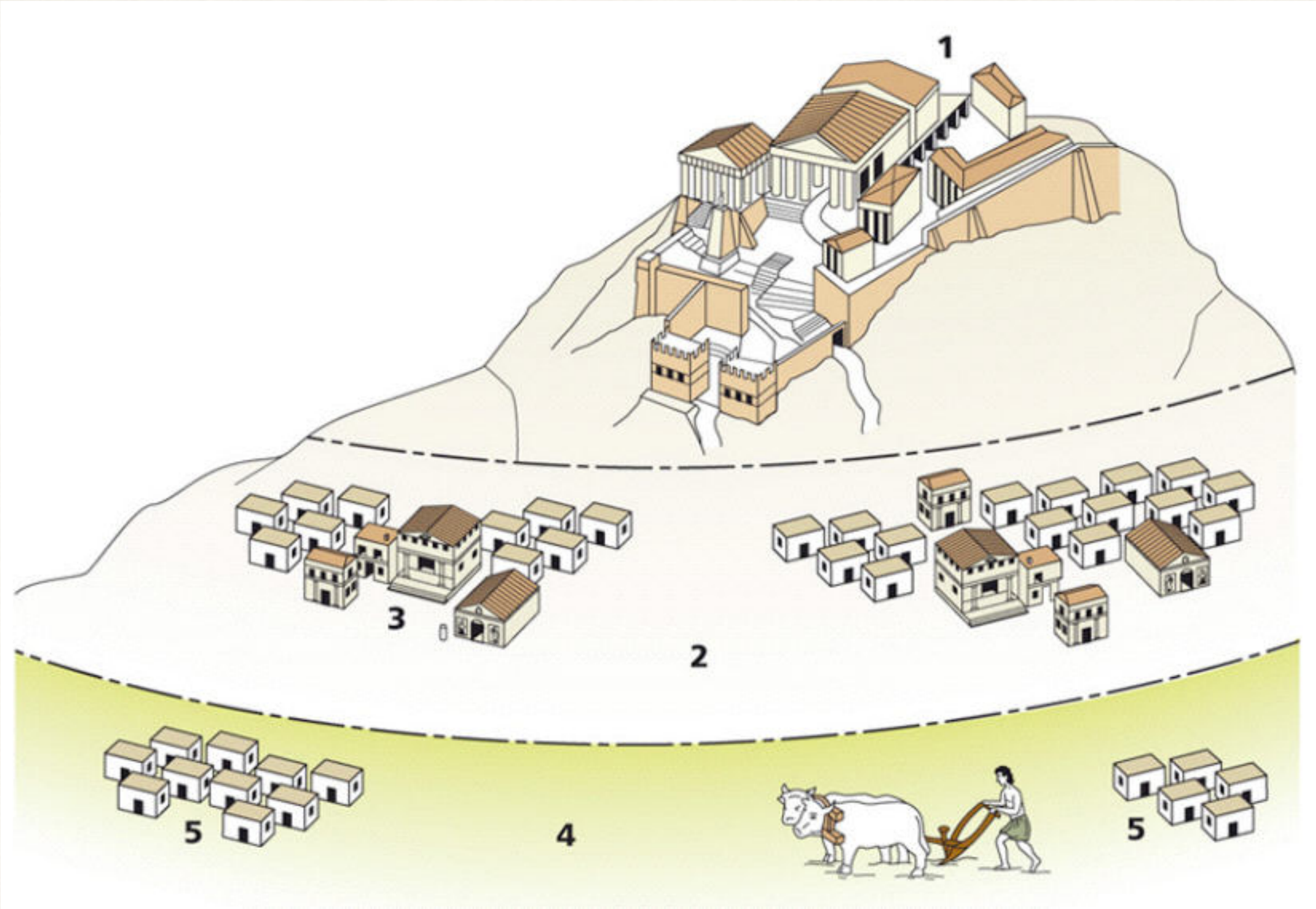
Modellino del tempio di Hera Akraia, VIII secolo a.C., Heraion di Perachora

Modellino fittile dell'Heraion di Argo, 725-700 a.C.

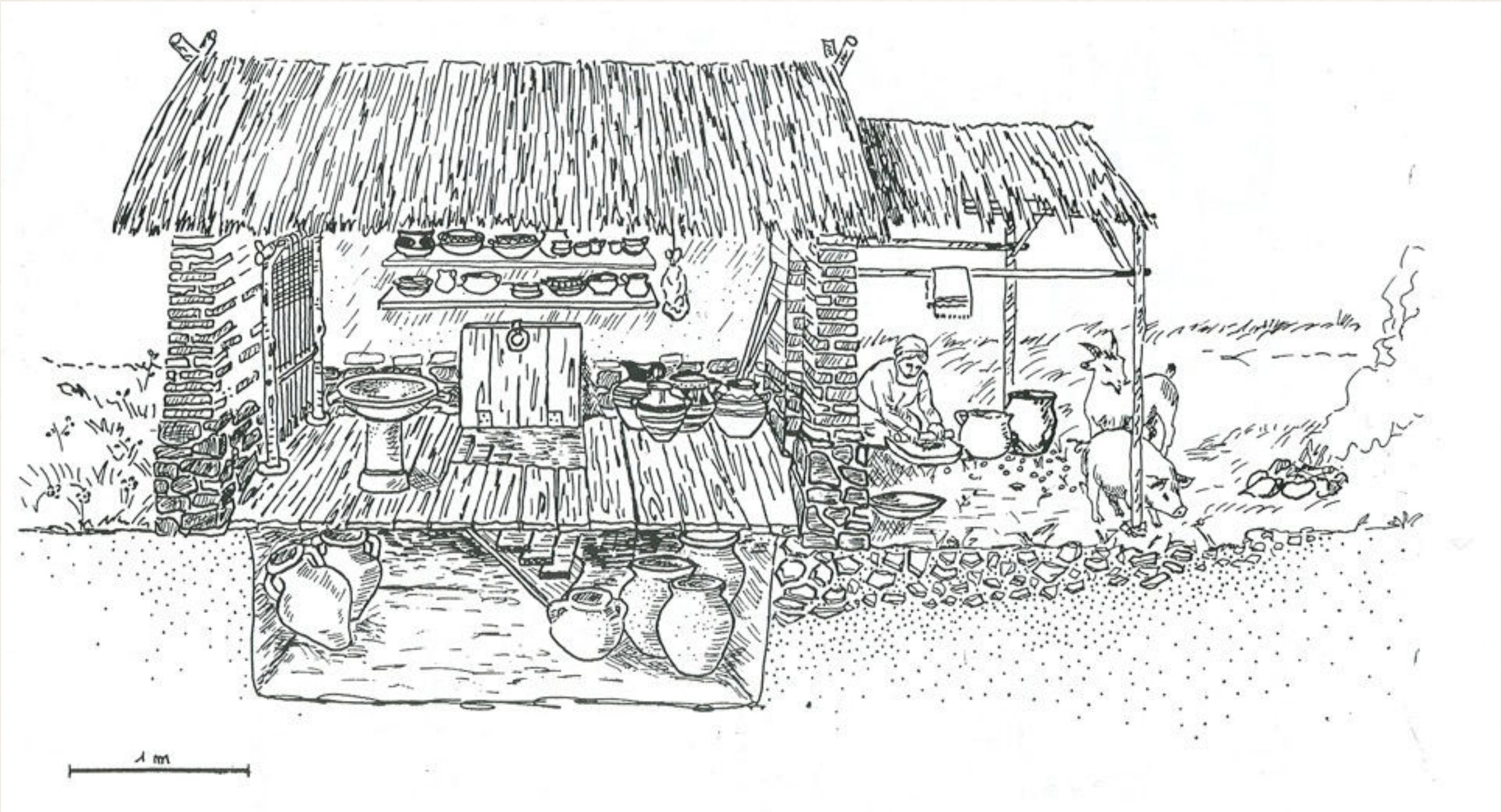
Tipologia B,
tempietto noiskos



Architettura: la città e la casa



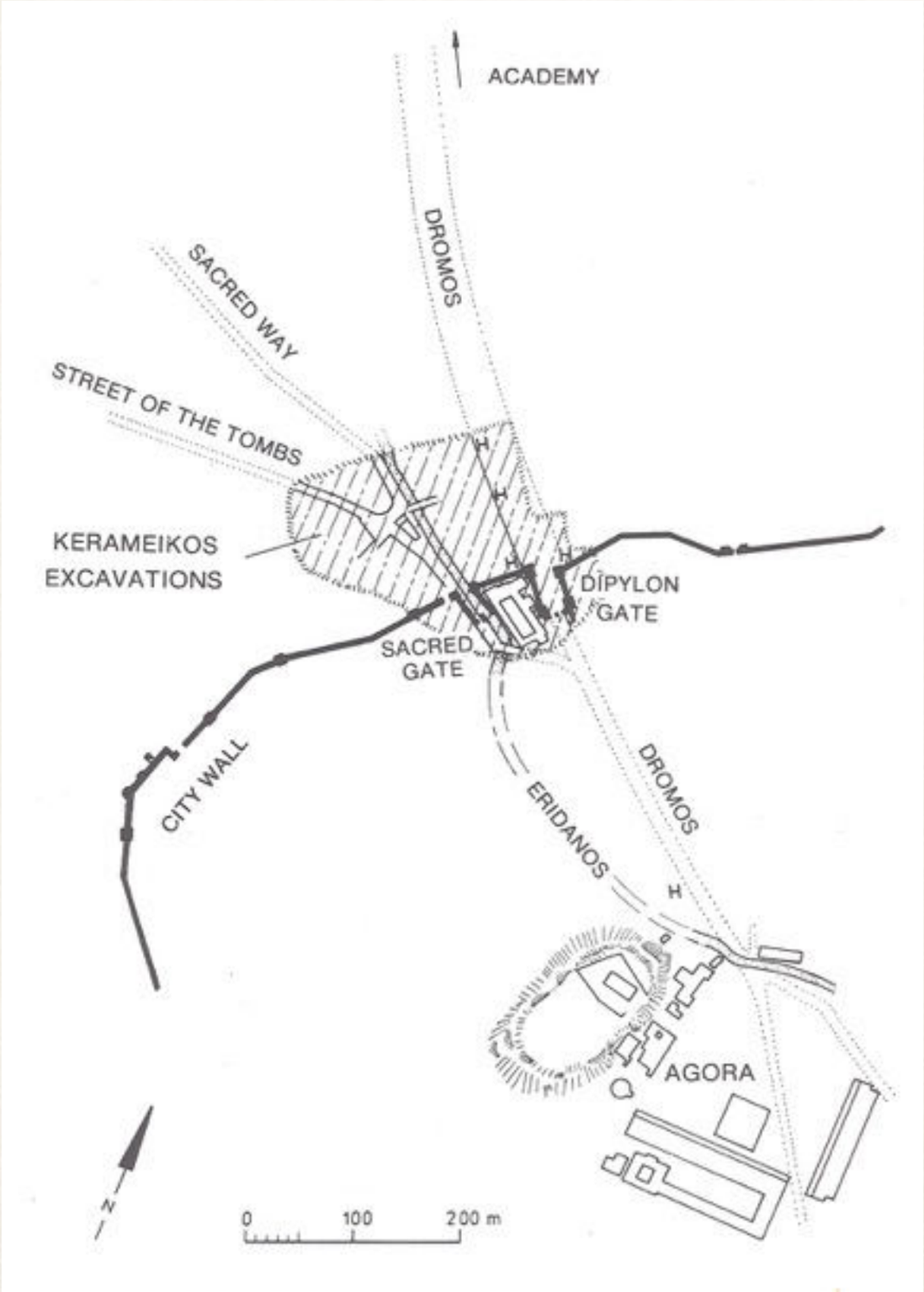
La polis: acropoli, asty, chora

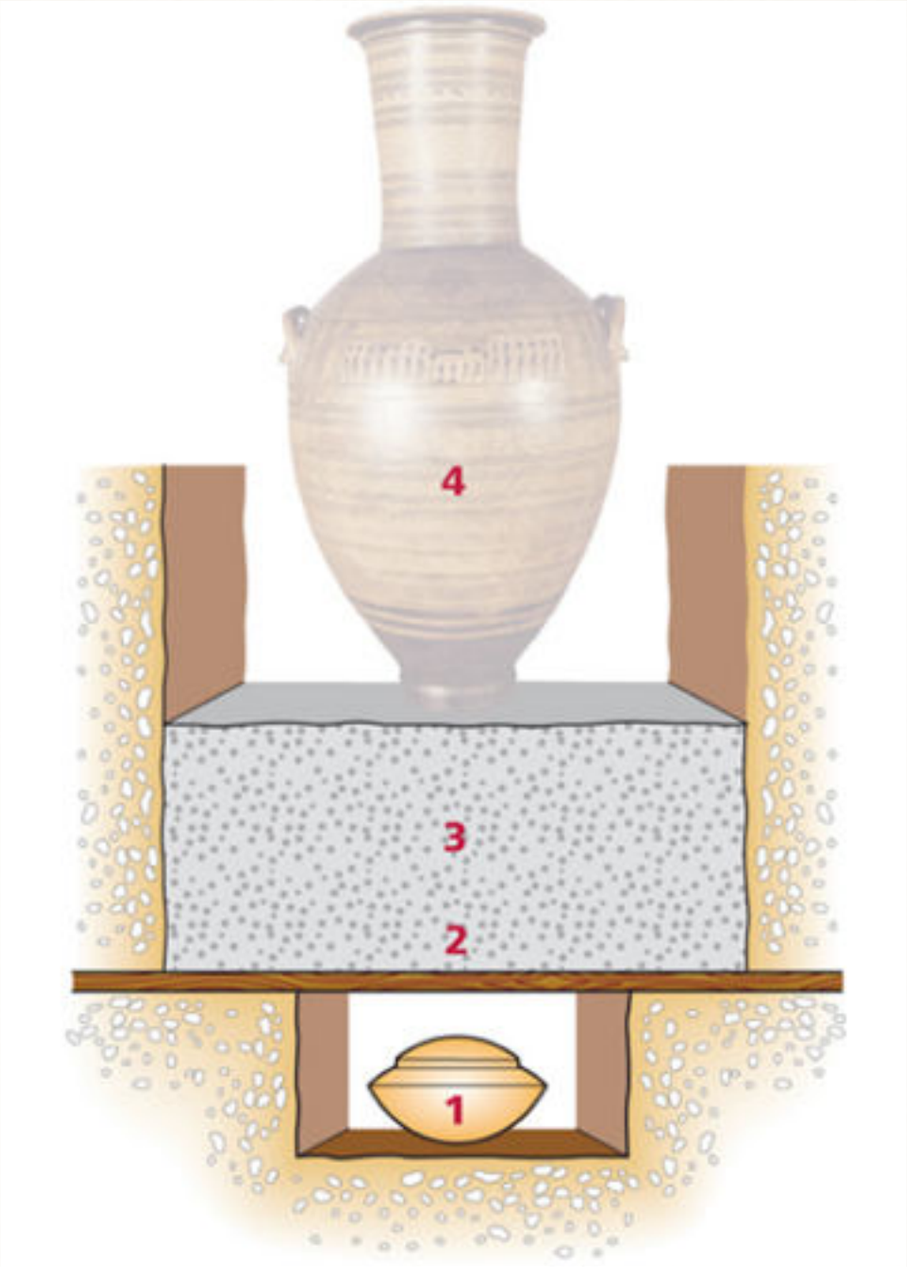


La casa greca (oikos)

Produzione Vascolare

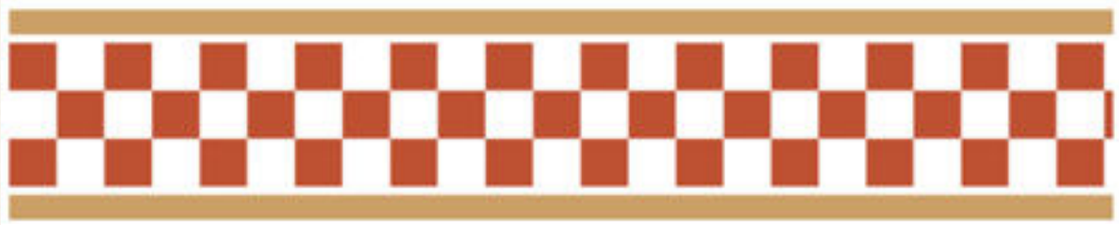
MODALITÀ DI SEPOLTURA





DECORAZIONI

losanghe



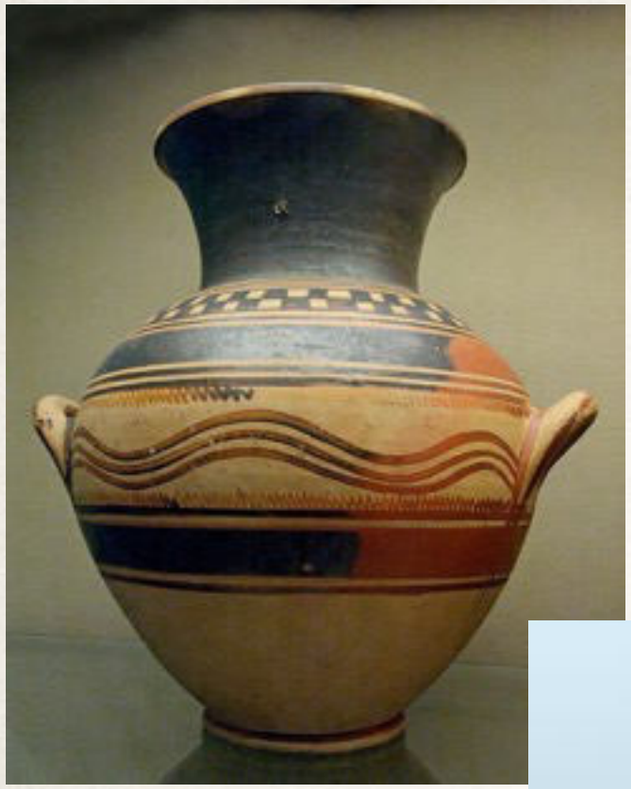
scacchi

greche

meandri (ansiformi)

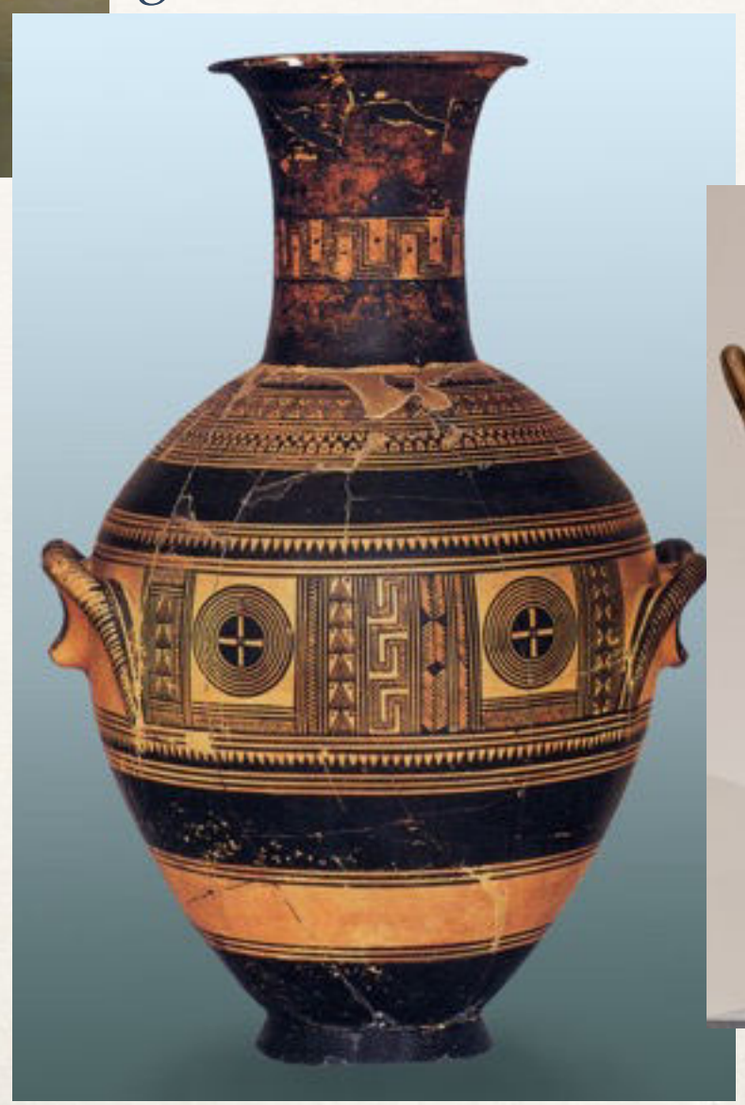
PERIODO DI FORMAZIONE O GEOMETRICO _ XII-VIII a.C.

Stile protogeometrico _ 1.050-900 a.C.
Stile geometrico antico _ 900-850 a.C.
Stile geometrico medio _ 850-760/750
Stile geometrico tardo _ 760/750-700 a.C.



proto-geometrico

geometrico antico



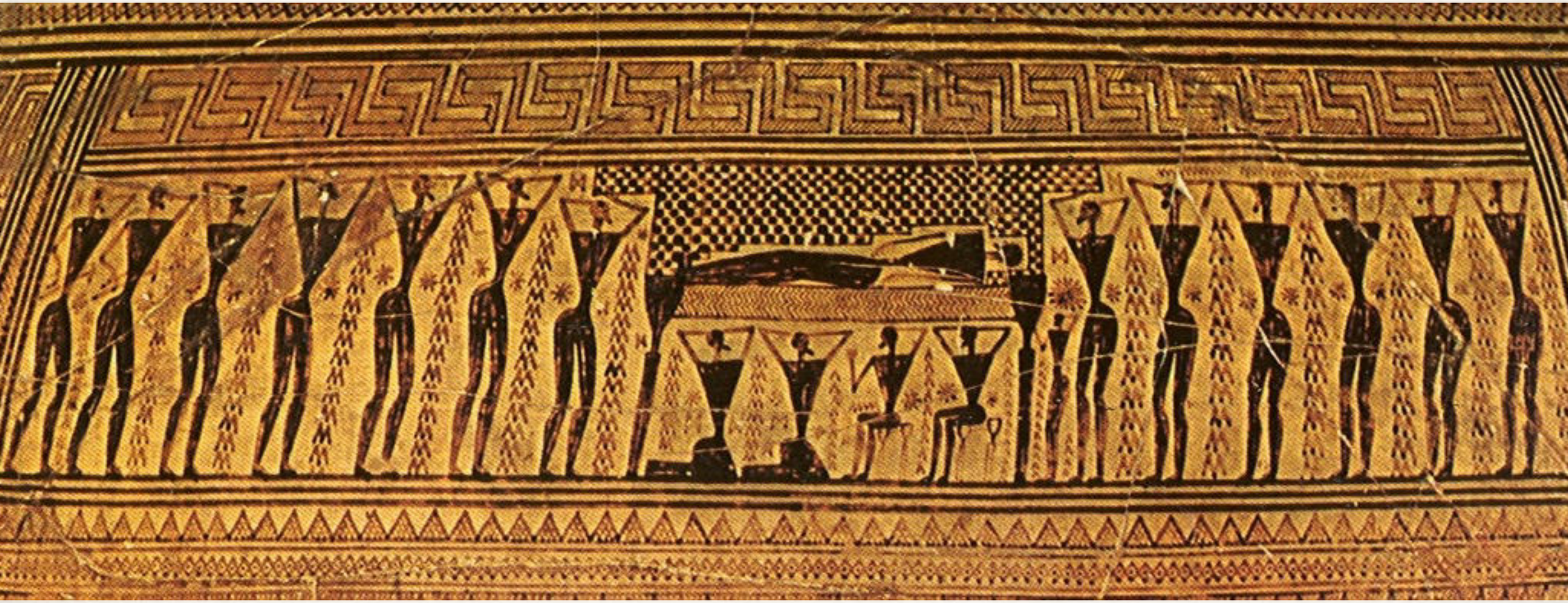
geometrico medio

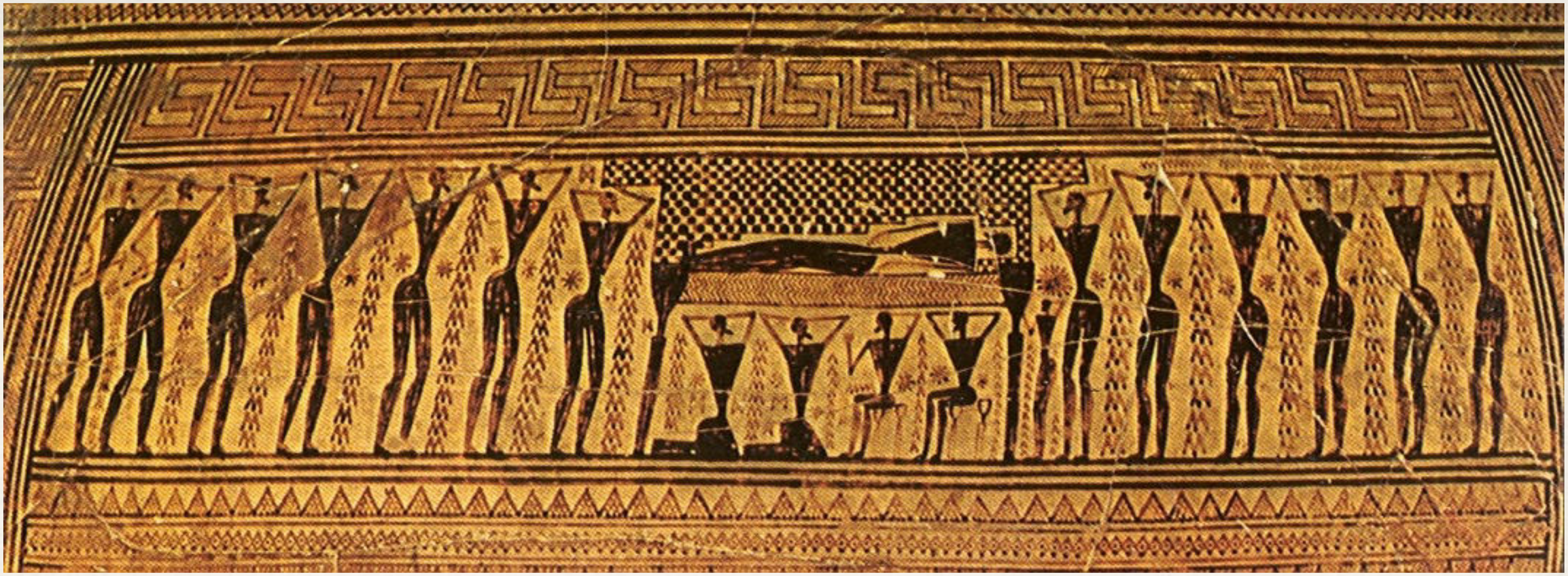
geometrico tardo

Vaso del Met,
ceramica attica a figure
nere, 800-775 a.C.,
98 cm h., Attica,
ora a NY (Met)

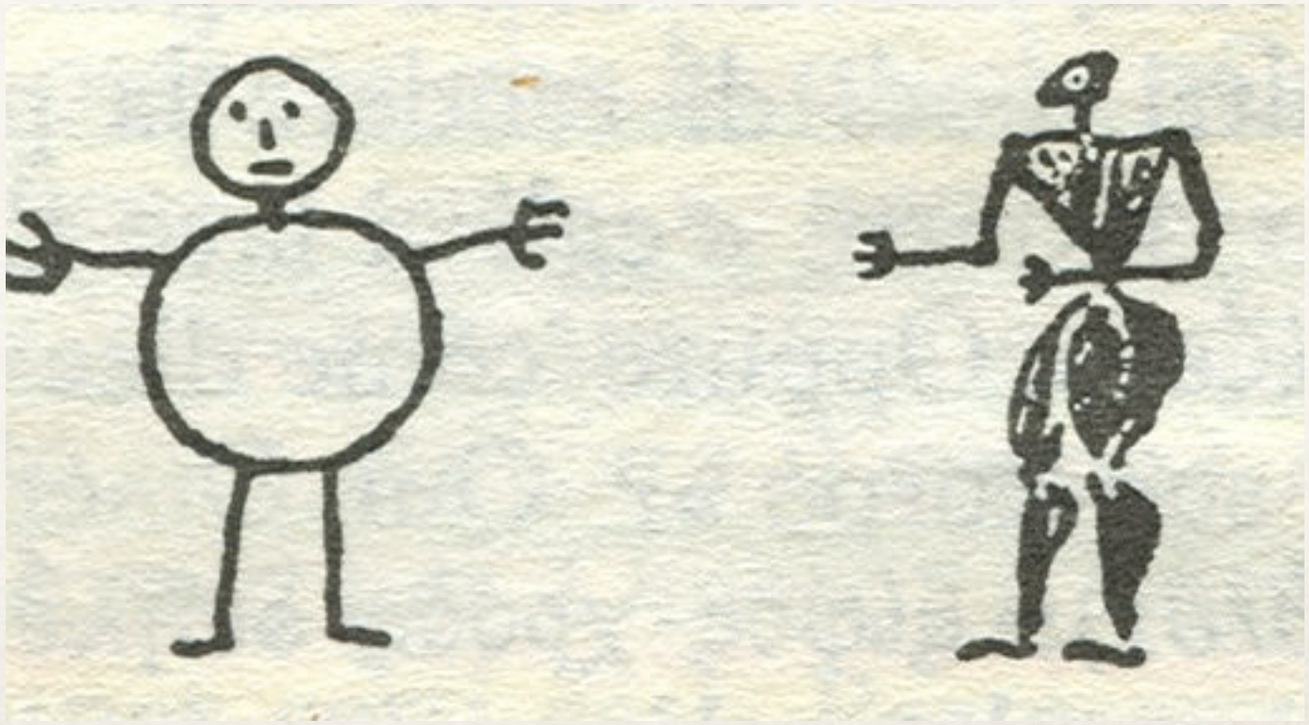
Vaso del Lamento Funebre, ceramica attica a figure nere, 760-750 a.C., 155 cm h.,
dalla necropoli del Dypilon, ora ad Atene (Museo Arch. Naz.)

la scena della *prothesis*





Uno stile... semplice?



Da *Stendalì* di Cecilia Mangini (1960, Salento), inchiesta sul Meridione

STENDALÌ - video

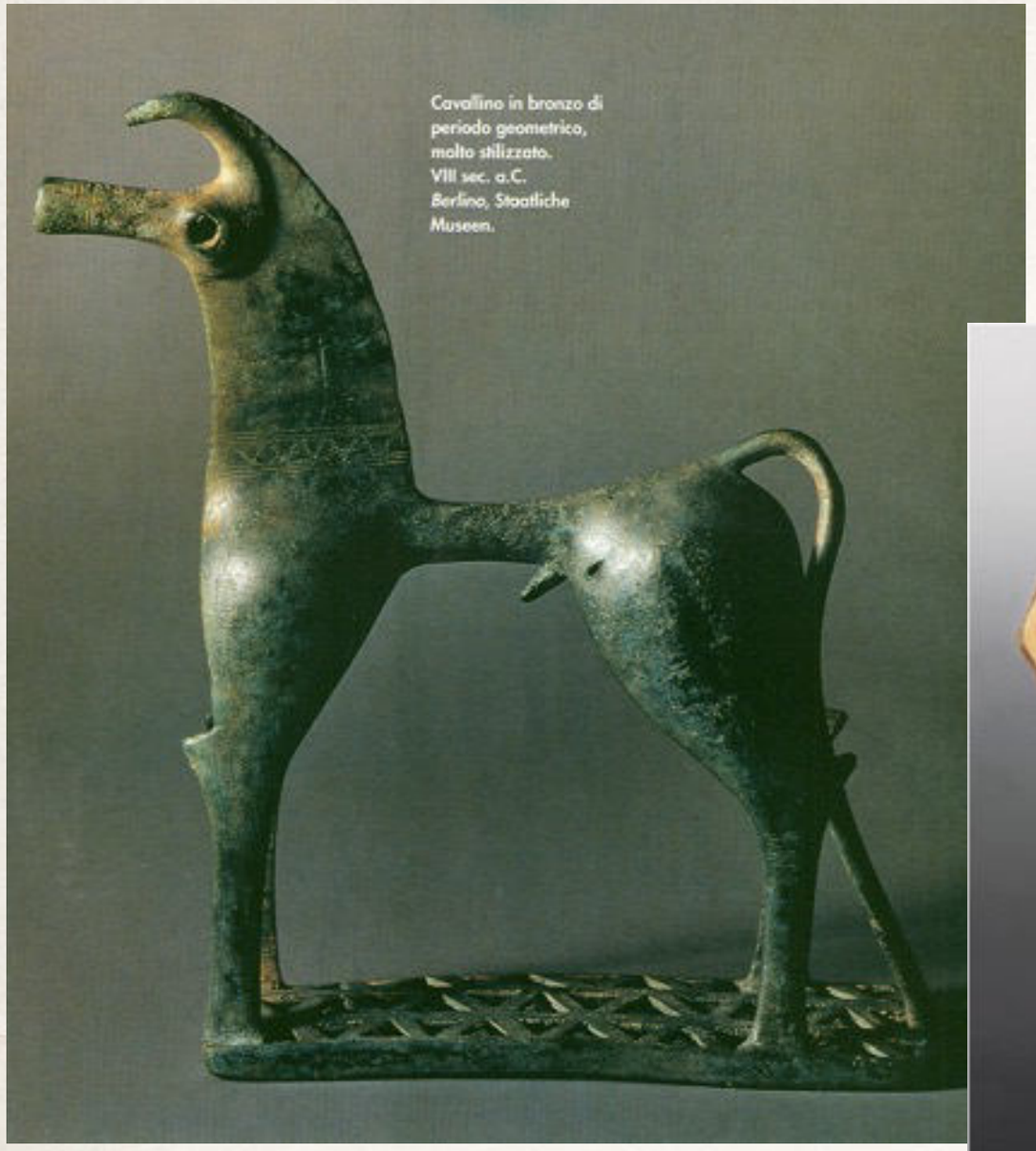
LA NARRAZIONE DEL TARDO-GEOMETRICO:
la navigazione e la guerra

Nave da guerra?, cratere attico a figure nere,
dall'area del Dypilon, VIII sec. a.C., British Museum

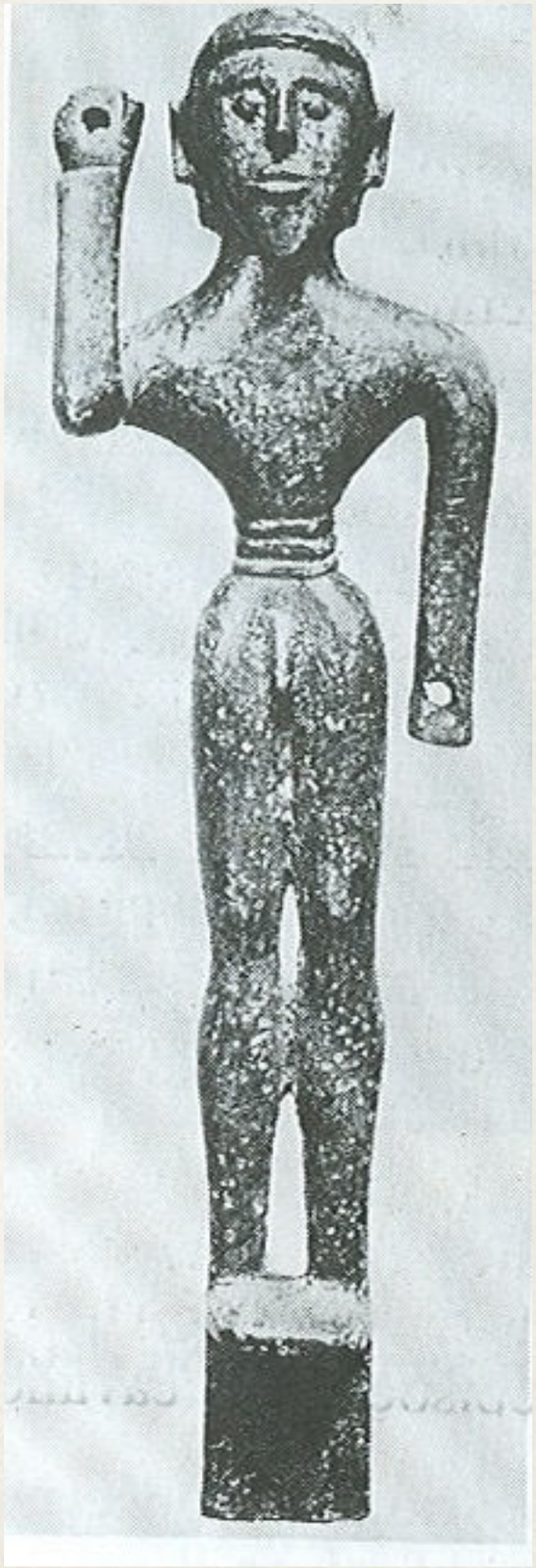
Scene di combattimento via mare, skyphos attico a figure nere, VIII sec. a.C.?, Eleusi

Naufragio, cratere euboico, da Pitecusa-Ischia,
ultimo quarto dell’VIII sec. a.C., Ischia

Produzione Scultorea



Centauro di Xeropolis, terracotta, 900 a.C., da Lefkandi, ora a Calcide



Il periodo orientalizzante

VII a.C. ca.

Contestualizzazione

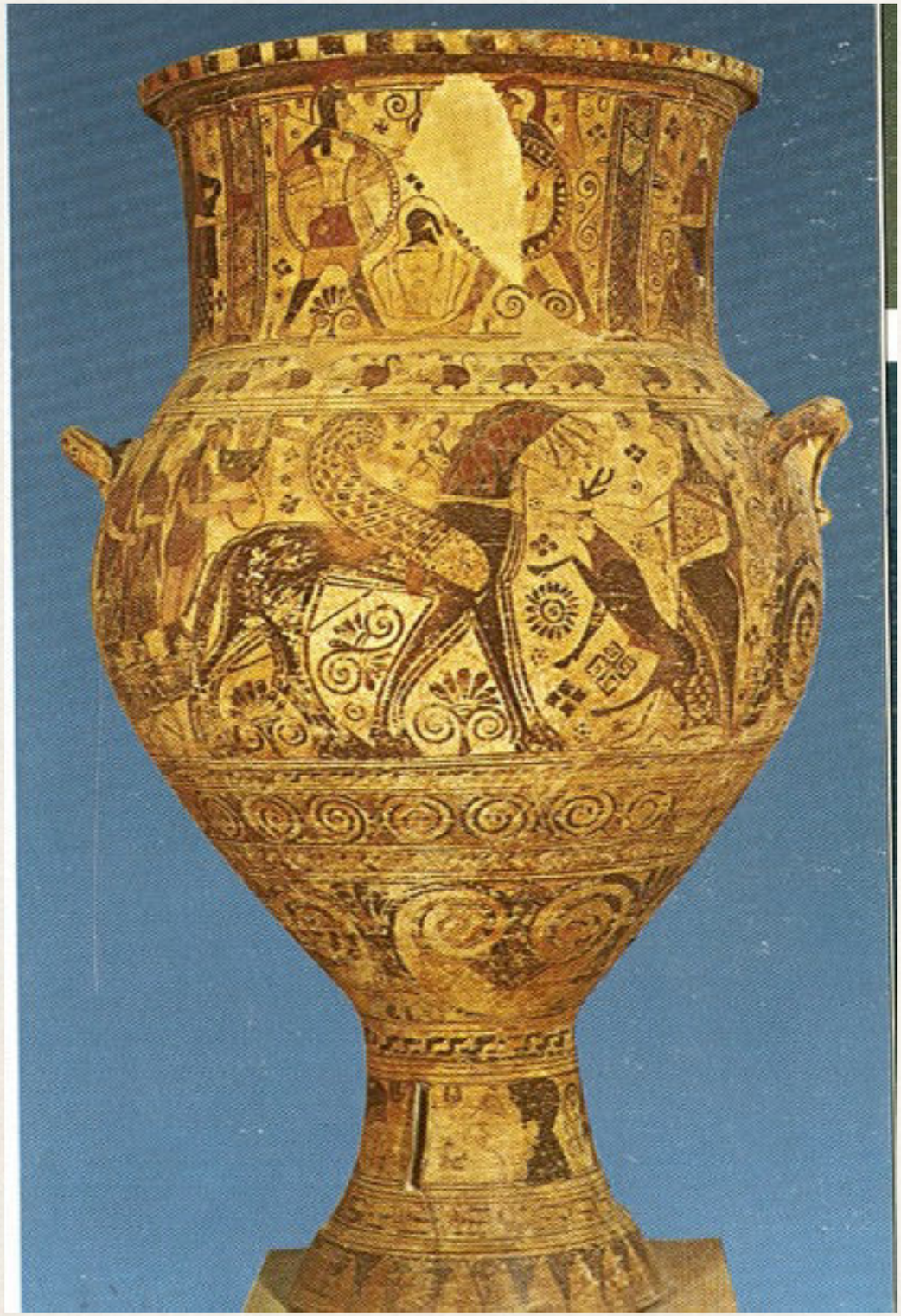
Colonizzazione

più ampia
alfabetizzazione

una maggiore
gerarchizzazione dei
rapporti sociali (Sparta:
aristocrazia militare,
Atene: tirannide)

OCEANO ATLANTICO
MAR NERO
MAR MEDITERRANEO
FENICIA
PALESTINA
EGITTO
Tana
Olbia
Tira
Panticapea
Fanagoria
Teodosia
Dioscuriade
Istro
Tomi
Odesso
Sinope
Citoro
Cerasunte
Amiso
Trebisonda
Apollonia
Selimbria
Bisanzio
Perinto
Eraclea Pontica
Calcedonia
Astaco
Cizico
Pario
Lampsaco
Abydos
Focea
Samo
Mileto
Aspendos
Sidè
Byblos
Sidone
Tiro
Agathè
Massalia
Nicaia
Olbia
Antipolis
Emporion
Alalia
Cuma
Napoli
Pitecusa
Elea
Sibari
Taranto
Siri
Crotone
Reggio
Epidamno
Torone
Mendè
Potidea
Metone
Abdera
Taso
Skionè
Ambracia
Corcira
Leucade
Calcide
Eretria
Corinto
Megara
Sparta
Cadice
Hemeroscopion
Mainake
Tangeri
Mogador
Tharros
Sulcis
Cagliari
Palermo
Mozia
Agrigento
Gela
Siracusa
Saldae
Utica
Cartagine
Tapso
Leptis
Cirene
Naucrati
Colonia greca
Zona di influenza greca
Rotta commerciale greca
Colonia fenicia
Zona di influenza fenicia
Rotta commerciale fenicia

Arte Vascolare



Near Eastern motifs and animals fill every inch of this frieze. The term horror vacui (fear of empty space) is often used to describe this style. Terracotta neck-amphora, c. 620-590 B.C.E. (Early Corinthian), terracotta, black figure, 29.2 cm high (The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York)

SIRENE E MOSTRI

Odisseo e le sirene,
aryballos corinzio,
VII sec. a.C.?,
Boston

Olpe Chigi, ceramica corinzia a figure nere, 640 a.C., 28 cm. h, da Veio (ora a Roma)

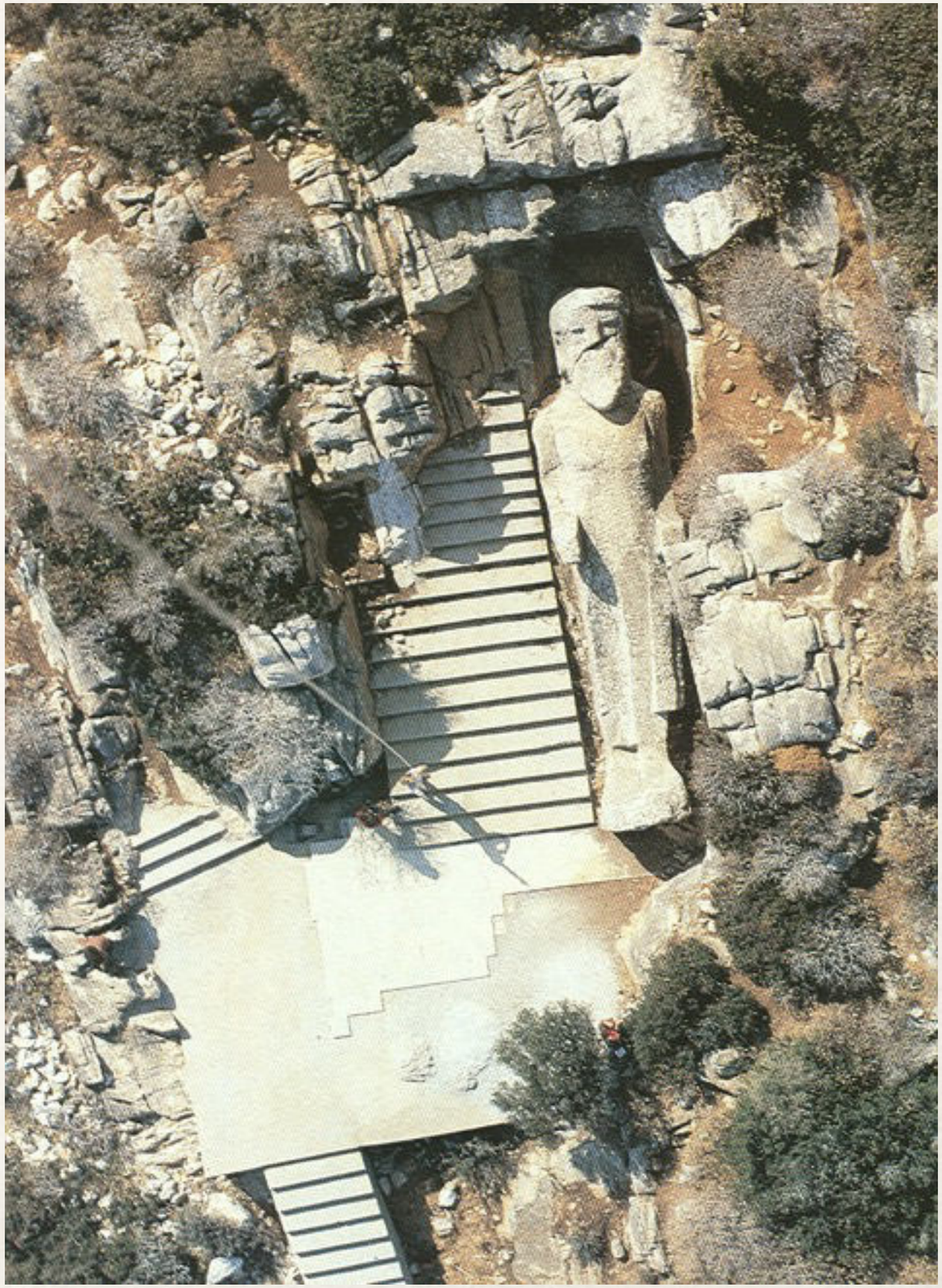
Anfora del Pittore di Polifemo (Anfora di Eleusi), ceramica attica a figure nere, 650 a.C., 142 cm. h

Architettura: i templi

Statuaria

Dama di Auxerre: arte dedalica

Kouros di Apollonas (Nasso): arte cicladica



Dama di Auxerre, pietra calcarea, 630 a.C. ca., 60 cm. h, Parigi (Louvre)