

## **ARCH 249 - PART 2: STUDY GUIDE**

### **PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE**

#### **KEY SITES AND MONUMENTS**

Persepolis, 518 – 460 B.C. **PICTURE OF**

**VOCABULARY (REVIEW these terms from the textbook readings and lectures. You should be able to define the term in your own words, visually identify an illustration of the term, and provide an example of where we have seen the material/technique/style used. How do these terms and concepts APPLY to the monuments we have surveyed?)**

Achaemenid

Apadana (royal audience hall)

Apadana reliefs

Darius

Gate of All Nations (or “Gate of All Lands”)

Hall of Hundred Columns

hierarchy of scale

hypostyle hall

lamassu

Persia

relief sculpture

tribute

Xerxes

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW (HINT: Use the terms & concepts listed under “vocabulary” to formulate your answers?)**

1) What are the main design elements of the Persian Palace at Persepolis?

← palaces, throne room, audience halls, Terrace, square plan

2) How does the architecture (and architectural sculpture) of Persepolis reflect and reinforce important elements of Persian society and the organization of the Persian empire?

3) How does Persian architecture draw upon the knowledge and symbolism of other cultures?

Imitation architecture; The Gate of all nations includes symbols from many different cultures.;

They copied those that they conquered as well as using Egyptian buildings; -Lamassu (Assyria)-

Hypostyle Halls (Egypt)-Gate of All Nations (Babylon)-Apadana Reliefs

4) According to the article by A. Mousavi, what are some of the theories about why the Persian kings built Persepolis?

Used to celebrate new year

## GREEK ARCHITECTURE

### KEY SITES AND MONUMENTS

Architectural elements (“anatomy”) of the Doric & Ionic Orders

Temple of Hera at Olympia, ca. 600-590 BCE (Archaic Period)

Temple of Hera, Paestum, Italy, ca. 550 BCE (Archaic Period)

Athens, Greece, Temple of Athena Parthenos (Parthenon), 447-432 BCE (Classical Period)

Athens, Greece, “Erechtheion” (Temple of Athena Polias, c. 421-406 BCE (Classical Period)

Athens, Greece, Propylaia, c. 437-432 BCE (Classical Period)

Athens, Greece, Temple of Athena Nike c. 425 BCE (Classical Period)

Bassai (Bassae), Greece, Temple of Apollo Epikourios (Epicurius), c. 430 BCE (Classical Period)

Athens, Greece, Lysikrates Monument, Athens, c. 335/334 BCE

Epidauros, Greece, Theater, 4th-2nd century BCE (Hellenistic Period)

Athens, Greece: Stoa of Attalus II, 2nd century BCE (Hellenistic Period)

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES AND QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1) What are the main design elements of a “normal” (or “ideal”) Greek temple in both plan and elevation?

plans: Peripteral and Non-peripteral  
Elevation: Doric and Ionic

2) How does the Ionic order differ from the Doric order in terms of elevation? How is an Ionic column different from a Doric column? How is an Ionic capital different from a Doric capital? How is an Ionic frieze different from a Doric frieze?

#### Doric:

- capital is simple
- frieze- triglyph (vertical lines) metope (room for sculpture)
- echinus capital (plain)

#### Ionic:

- more elaborate and open frieze
- column has a base

Volute capital (scrolls on the capital)

3) How does the Corinthian order relate to the Ionic order? What natural element is the basis for the design of the Corinthian capital?

Corinthian capital (not an order)

A more ornate form than Doric or Ionic; it consists of a double row of acanthus leaves from which tendrils and flowers grow, wrapped around a bell-shaped echinuses.

Acanthus Plant

Kallimachos (Callimachus)

4) What are the primary locations for architectural sculpture on a Greek Doric or Ionic temple?

The frieze

5) In what ways can the Parthenon be considered an “extraordinary” Greek Doric temple in terms of architectural design & decoration? because although it incorporates doric designs and decor, they also intertwined the Ionic design in as well.

Why does the Parthenon have such a large cella? It was one of the largest interiors built in classical Greece.. It was intended to provide a proper setting for an enormous cult statue.

What do these details tell us about the working relationship of architects and sculptors/artists in the ancient world? It tell us that much like today, they worked together. planning together.

Who were the architects and artists who worked on the Parthenon? -Iktinos & Kallikrates were the architects -Pheidias was the sculptor-Perikles was the patron

6) What are some of the topographic and religious considerations that influenced the architectural design of the Propylaia and the “Erechtheion” on the Acropolis of Athens?

Mnesikles wasn't allowed to encroach on sanctuary of temple of Athena nike

Had to accommodate the change in elevation

7) How does the plan and design of the Temple of Apollo at Bassai (Bassae) differ from that of the “normal” Greek Doric temple? it is Doric on the exterior and Ionic in the interior.

Who was the architect of this temple? Iktinos

How does the design of this temple compare to the Parthenon? Both exteriors were Doric order and the interiors had Ionic order.

Where was the Ionic order used on this building?

What is significant about the one Corinthian capital that was used it is quite possible that this was the first Corinthina Capital used.

8) What are the main design elements (“anatomy”) of a Greek theater? theatron, orchestra, skene, and the proskenion.

How do the form and design serve the purpose of the Greek theater?

How was the theater at Epidauros built (in relationship to the landscape)? Built into the hillside 5th BC

- Theatron= seats
- Full Orchestra
- Skene= scenic backdrop
- Sophocles and Antigone
- Influenced Arzner's work

9) How (and why) does the plan of a city like Athens differ from that of a city like Paestum or Miletus?

Athens: more organic and was later modified to be more planned Paestum and Miletus: Very orthogonal grid plan

10) What are some of the buildings found in a Greek civic center and what are their functions?

-Agora: market place and civic center-Multiple Stoas: shops, meetings, and exhibitions-Tholos-shrine-Theater-Street (Panatheic Way)