

c.440 The Doryphoros



Figure 1: A well-preserved Roman period copy of the *Doryphoros* of Polykleitos (Image from: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polykleitos>)

Sculpted by Polykleitos around 450-440 BCE the statue is a 6.11-foot marble Roman copy of the original bronze statue that like a lot of Polykleitos' works has been lost.

"Polykleitos made The Doryphoros as a demonstration piece to accompany his treatise on the ideal statue of a nude man" (Gardner and Kleiner, 2017, p.68).

Although most Greek sculptures around this period was to honour the gods and goddesses, Polykleitos demonstrates *"the values of Greek society in the classical age"* (Lovano, 2020, p.74).

The statue originally held a spear in his left hand, hence it often being called The Spear bearer, this allows the statue to convey *"the balance of Polykleitos new system as the figure is balanced between stepping and standing still, between motion and rest"* (Tuck, 2015, p.116).

Polykleitos' aim in sculpting was *"to produce the perfect human figure using a mathematical equation"* (Megaessays.com, 2020). Polykleitos believed and proved that *"based on mathematical ratios found in nature, could produce an ideal male form"* (Spielvogel, 2019b).



Figure 2: Head of Doryphoros excavated at the Villa of the Papyri. (Image from: (Barker, 2017))

why is this a good source?

Bibliography

Figure 1: tetraktys (talk) (1797). *File: Doryphoros MAN Napoli Inv6011-2.jpg - Wikimedia Commons*. [online] Wikimedia.org.

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- Good effort. To improve:
- ① Piece is too short. Provide more discussion and analysis
 - ② Good use of scholarship but use more academic material and avoid using so many quotations
 - ③ Be critical and connect to context.

c.450 BCE – Empedocles The Four Elements

Empedocles was born in c. 495 BCE in Akragas, Sicily. He was a philosopher best known for his theory that Earth, Air, Fire and Water make up everything in the world.



Figure 1: Statue of Empedocles (image from: Wikidot.com, 2015)

This belief simply summarized by Geōrgakellos is *"The various forms are created from the endless combinations of four basic elements, the rhizomes (roots) - that is fire, water, air and earth"* (Geōrgakellos, 2019). This idea can be found in his formulated philosophical program in hexameter verse.

However, Trépanier further explains that *"Love and strife are opposites and can affect their volition"* (Trépanier, 2013). Love is the principle of unification whereas strife is the separation.

This philosophy became dogma for over two millennia. People believed these elements were the basis of all matter. It even influenced more known figures such as Aristotle who popularized and added to it. *"And so, Empedocles' four elements came to be known as the Aristotelian Elements"* (Lenard, 2015). Not only this though, as he is also thought to have influenced Plato. *"Plato knew Empedocles poetry from a number of passages that borrow from it"* (Trépanier, 2013). One theory as to how Empedocles came to this theory is that *"Empedocles moved to the slopes of the volcano (Mt. Etna) to study, to explain the phenomenon, to verify his theory of the four elements"* (Consolo, Bouchard and Massimo Lollini, 2006, p.211).



Figure 2: Diagram of the four elements (Image from: an edition of Lucretius *De rerum natura*, Ferrando (1472))

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Lenard, W. (2015). *Empedocles - Biography, Facts and Pictures*. [online] Famousscientists.org. Available at: <https://www.famousscientists.org/empedocles/> [Accessed 19 Jan. 2020].

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Good effort.

To improve:

- ① The work is too short. Use full wordcount to include analysis and discussion
- ② Provide appropriate context and engage with the ancient material.
- ③ Be critically engaged with scholarship

c.429 BCE – Sophocles Oedipus Rex

Sophocles was born in c.497/496 BCE in Colonus, Attica. Oedipus the King or also known by its Greek title of Oedipus Tyrannus is thought to have been first written around 430 BCE and first performed around 429 BCE. *hdf*



Figure 1: Louis Bouwmeester as Oedipus in a Dutch production of Oedipus Rex, c. 1896 (image from: (Wikimedia.org, 2019))

Awk.
The play itself revolves around Freytag's Triangle with the Incentive moment being at the beginning with the plague on Thebes and Oedipus's promise, then onto the Peripeteia where a messenger reveals that Polybus was not Oedipus's real father, the climax being the reveal of Oedipus being the murderer which is followed by the catastrophe in the form of the queen's suicide and Oedipus blinding. Ending with the resolution of Oedipus leaving Thebes and the Plague being lifted. *hdf*

And orphan quotes!
One of the plays most famous quotes is "Hubris breeds a tyrant" which comes from the chorus song (pg. 872). "Typical tyrant of archaic period gained power via violent coup" (2011, pp.17–31). "As Athens grew critics referred to it as tyrannical – relations to allies" (2011, pp.17–31). The message of the play from the chorus (or this case Sophocles) may have been "To Athens or its ambitious politicians" (2011, pp.17–31). *Awk*

The play has also been applied by more modern psychologist Sigmund Freud, in his 1899 Interpretations of dreams where he applies a complex, he titles the Oedipus Complex.

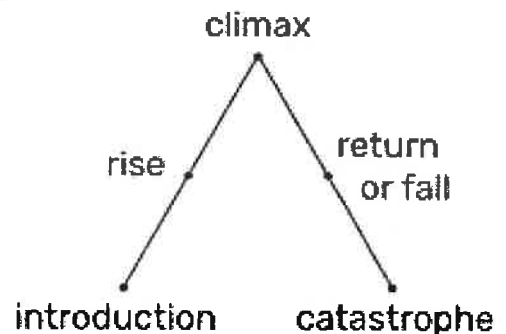


Figure 2: This is a representation of the pyramid of Gustav Freytag (Image from: (Foster, 2019))

Ref. style incorrect

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Good work

To improve:

- ① Piece is too short. Use the Au wordcount.
- ② Provide references
- ③ Stop this excessive use of quotations
- ④ Provide evidence for your arguments

c.420 BCE – The Temple of Athena Nike

"The temple of Athena Nike, a temple in the ^{Ionic} ~~ionic~~ order, tetrastyle, amphiprostyle, was constructed during the years between 427 and 424 B.C." (YSMA, 2018).

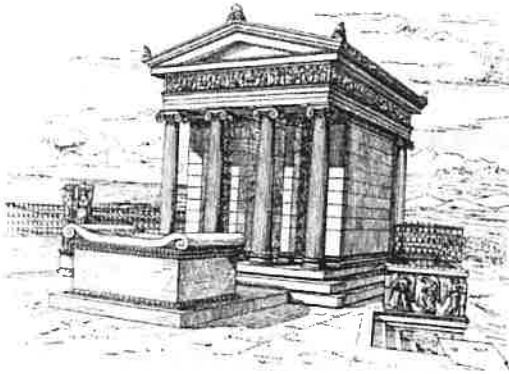


Figure 1: Reconstruction of Athena Nike
(Image from: (Robin Francis Rhodes, 1998, p.121))

The reason for this temple's construction is widely debated amongst scholars, however *"The inscription indicates that a temple to victory was planned as a thank offering and commemoration to Athens leading role in Persian Wars"* (Darling, 2004 p. 187).

It is the smallest temple at the Acropolis and placed at the southwest corner, at the edge of a

high cliff. *"This was the spot most vulnerable to attack but also well placed for defense, was very appropriate for the worship of the goddess of victory"* (Minollari, 2020).

The art style of the temple is another aspect that is debated, professor of art history and archaeology Kleiner argues that *"Part of the frieze was devoted to the battle of Marathon – a human event"* (Kleiner and Gardner, 2017). However, museum professional, and teacher Janson argues that *"The participants are winged personification of victory rather than citizens of Athens"* (Horst Woldemar Janson and Janson, 2004, p.14)"



Figure 2: Nike adjusting her sandal, from the south side parapet of the temple of Athena Nike (Image from: (Kleiner and Gardner, 2017))

*And what is your view?
And the artistic context?*

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Kleiner, F.S. and Gardner, H. (2017). *Gardner's art through the ages: The Western perspective. Volume I*. Australia: Cengage Learning.

Good effort
To improve.

- ① Stop using quotes so much.
- ② Present your views and analyses.
- ③ Avoid using sources not appropriate to University study
- ④ Use on of the word count.