

**1. IDENTIFICATION:** (Artist, title, date, size, country of origin, period/style)

026. ATHENIAN AGORA (plan)

Archaic through Hellenistic Greek Periods

600 BCE-150 CE

**2. FORM:** (use of design elements/ principles: color, shape, value, texture, line, space; balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, etc.)

Buildings built around landscape, each building on its own is balanced, grand to show power, lots of open space

**3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE:** (art making processes)

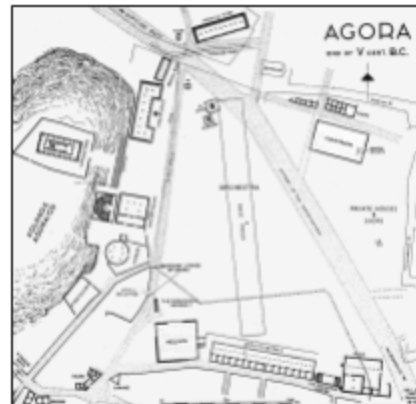
Originally marble

**4. CONTENT:** (subject & genre: iconography, symbolism, the story)

Many archaeological finds (including bronze election ballot)

Temples honoring gods, Athena was the patron god of the city (hence the name "Athens")

Shows how the Greeks once lived



**5. ORIGINAL CONTEXT/ SITE/ INTENDED FUNCTION OF THE WORK:** (Overlap to #6)

Originally a burial ground in the Bronze and Iron ages, was converted into a public area in the 6th century BCE

invaded by the Persians but rebuilt in 4-5thC BCE  
Agoras served as open spaces for markets, elections, political meetings, and temples, this was the center of civilization at Greece

**6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION** (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?);

**ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:**

Made for the Athenian government & people

Structures built to suit the needs of daily life and politics

**7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):**

The center of civilization not being religious structure, rather an open space with various purposes, society is getting more complicated + democracy

**CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):**

Temples for gods/divine, planning out structures so they are balanced but needing to go around landscape

**8. THEME(S):**

Society, Democracy

**COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:** Acropolis

Both of these were constructed near Athens and portray a lot of Greek life, belief, and art. However, this was a complex centered around an agora and road while the Acropolis was centered around its temples.