

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

027. ANAVYSOS KOUROS

Archaic Greek

c. 530 BCE

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

Archaic smile, smooth body & integration of each part, locked knees and stiff balanced pose, some movement, braided hair & nude, young male form, had paint on it at one time (polychrome)

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

Marble with remnants of paint

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

Soldier who died in a battle

A young ideal man is used to symbolize importance

Represents the youthful potential lost and the spiritual ascension



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

Grave marker

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

ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:

Patrons: An aristocratic family

Set up as a grave marker for their son who died in war

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

More realistic movement & anatomy

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Focus on human form, funerary purpose (inspired by Egyptian sculpture)

Kouros became more natural and realistic as time went on

8. THEME(S):

Human form, funerary/death

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

In comparison to the Doryphoros, this piece has less exact proportions, though still conveys realism. Also, the pose is stiffer and less natural, and there is an archaic smile which adds to the unnaturalness.