

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

033. NIOBIDES KRATER

Artist: Anonymous vase painted of Classical Greece as the NIOBID PAINTER

Classical Greek

c. 460-450 BCE

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

Light figures on dark background make contrast, stiff figures, not much movement, human bodies littering the scene

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

Clay, red-figure technique (white highlights)

Severe style (Archaic transitioning into Classical)

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

Calyx krater

Shows the story of Niobe, a woman who bragged about her children being better than Leto's Artemis and Apollo, so they killed them

Herakles on other side, unsure the story

Quiet & Active Side



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

Like a large punch bowl (calyx krater)

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

ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:

Made to hold/mix liquids

Shows mythical stories, may be a repainting of wall art or historical

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

Varying ground levels, advance and influence of Polygnotos

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Stiff poses from archaic period, perfect side profile for gods

8. THEME(S):

Human form, mythology/divinity

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the Standard of Ur, there is a quiet and active side. The active shows destruction, and the quiet one a peaceful moment. This pattern occurs often in art, as it provides for balance.