

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

**035. ACROPOLIS- THE PARTHENON**

Artists: IKTINOS AND KALLIKRATES

High Classical Greek

c. 447-410 BCE

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

Balanced through symmetry and proportions, largest Doric temple ever created (with some ionic elements), ratio:  $x = 2y + 1$

But - slightly irregular to offset illusion of sagging  
Covered with sculptures

No altar

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

Marble

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

Grand depiction of Athena, compels people to give her offerings

Use of perfection to show power, wealth, and civilization > barbarism

Subtly asymmetrical to add life and make up for the imperfections of human sight



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

Focus on the Parthenon in the acropolis  
Marvel of architectural engineering  
Used as treasury/storehouse

**6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION** (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?); **ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:**

Expresses wealth & power

Used as a storehouse

Functions symbolically rather than through religious practice

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

Frieze that runs along the inside, a composite Doric & Ionic temple

Mastering of techniques

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Use of existing styles and techniques, dedication to Athena/ divine being

**8. THEME(S):**

Religious, society

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

The Parthenon and Pantheon are both temples, however this structure is Greek and the Pantheon was Roman. This structure was only dedicated to Athena, not all the gods. It was used symbolically and as a treasury, and wasn't built with arches but with a post lintel method.