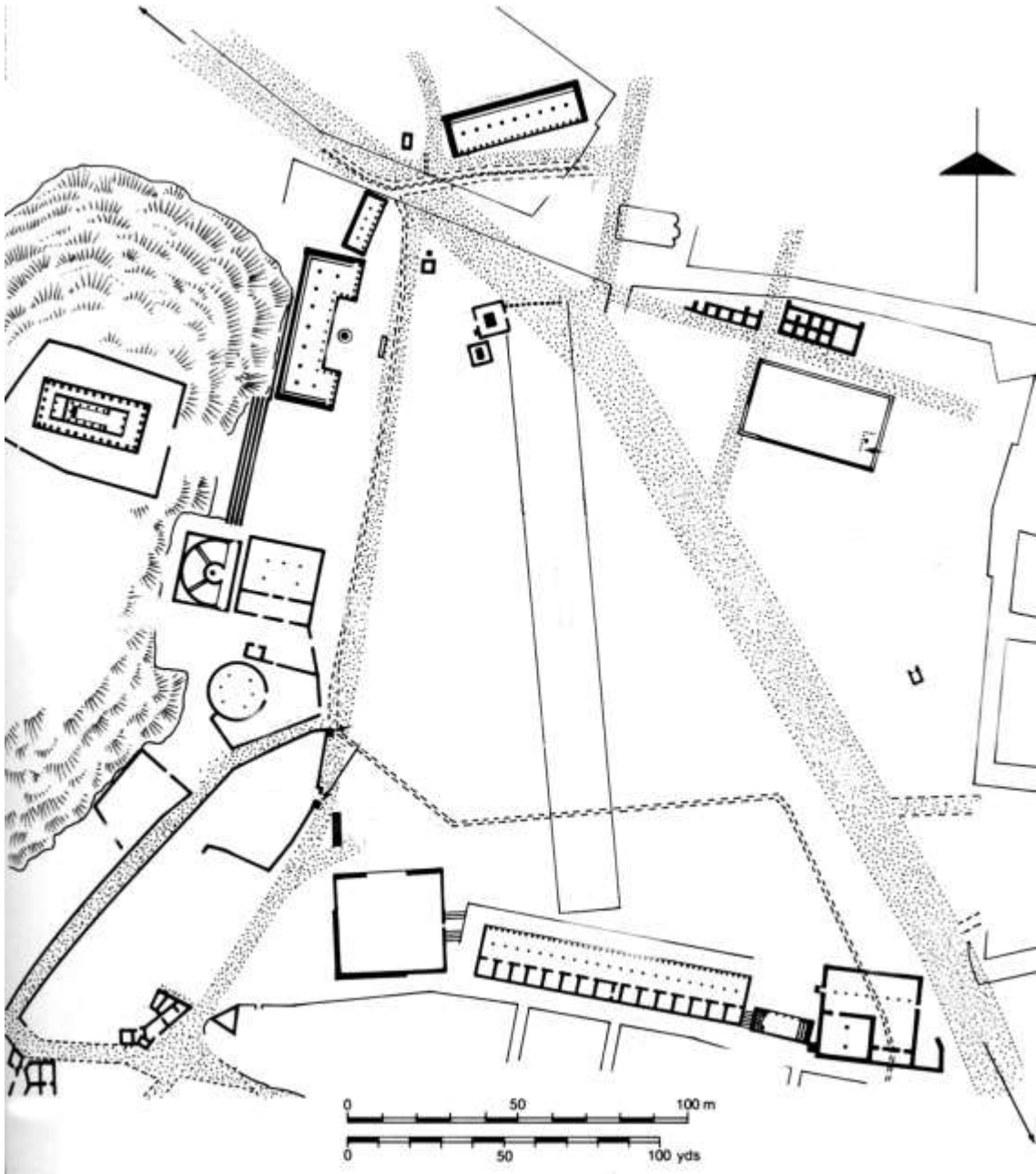


AP Art History

Unit 2B: Ancient Greece and Rome



Image Set



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Athenian agora. Archaic through Hellenistic Greek. 600 B.C.E.–150 C.E. Plan.



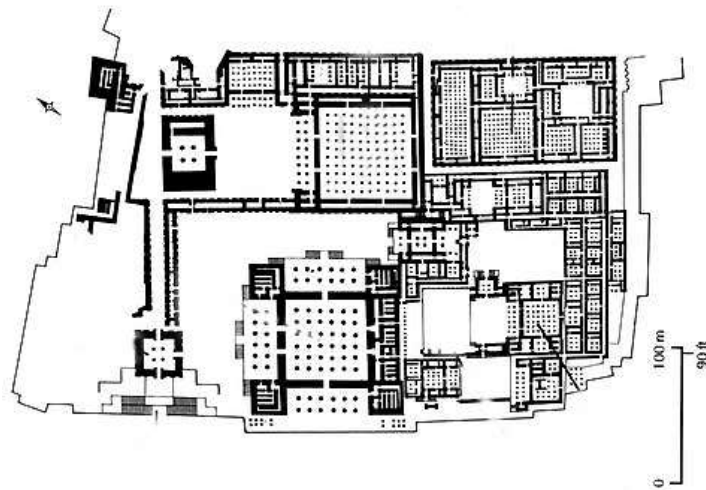
Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Anavysos Kouros. Archaic Greek. c. 530 B.C.E. Marble with remnants of paint.



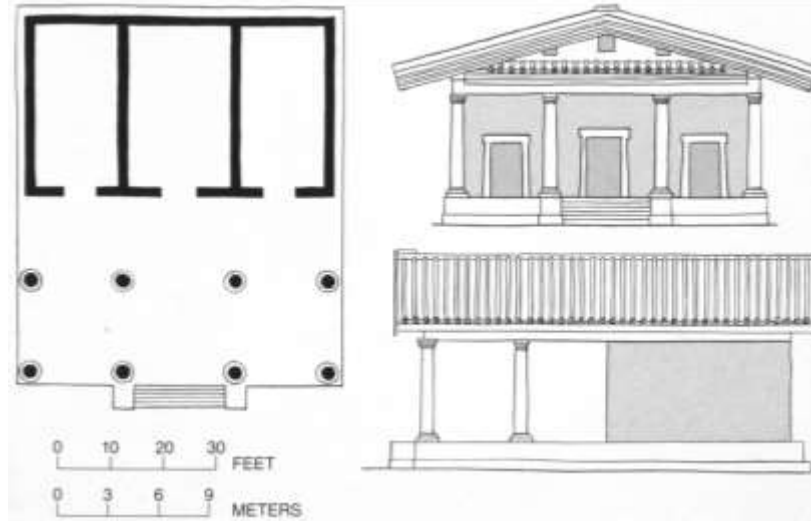
Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Peplos Kore from the Acropolis. Archaic Greek. c. 530 B.C.E. Marble, painted details.



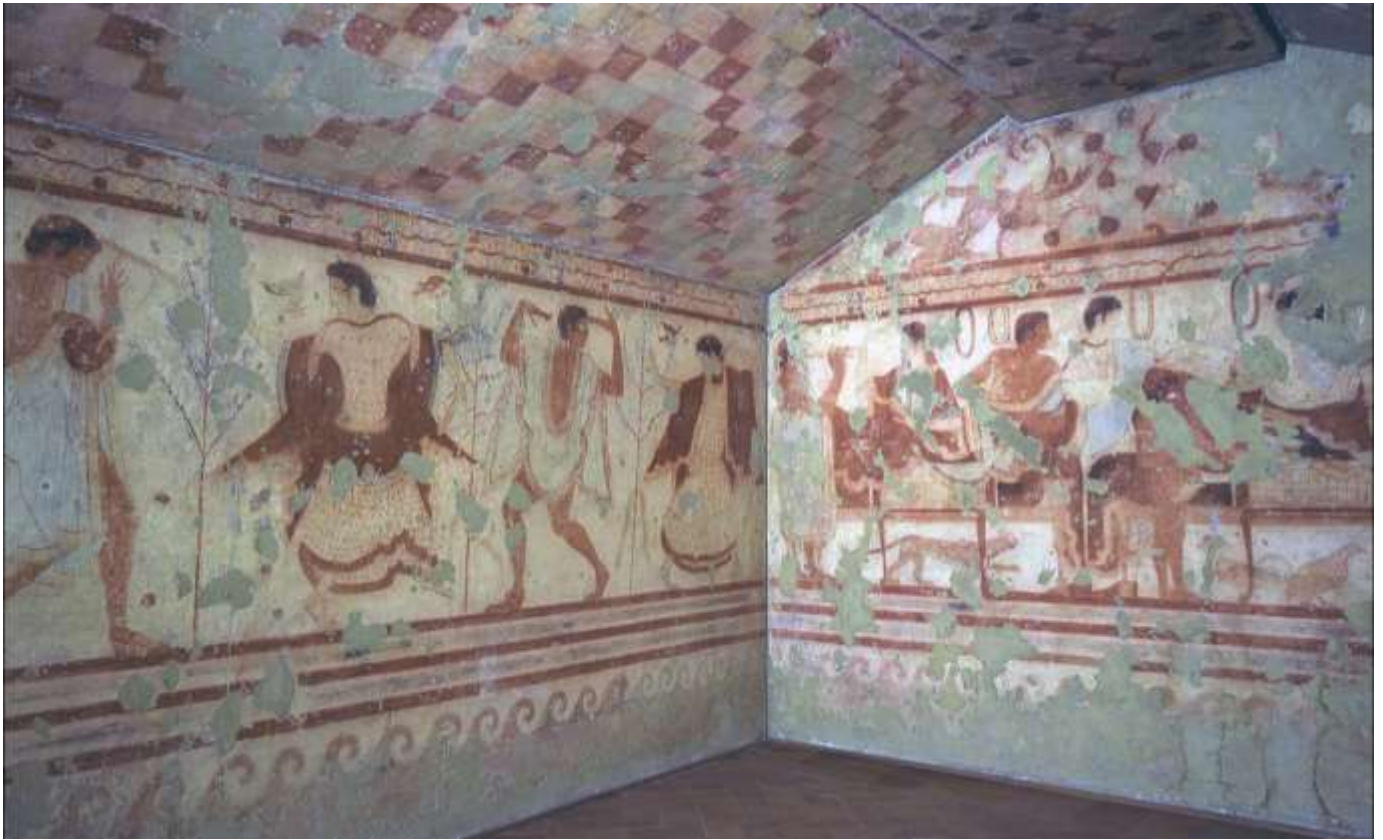
Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. *Sarcophagus of the Spouses*. Etruscan. c. 520 B.C.E. Terra cotta.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Audience Hall (*apadana*) of Darius and Xerxes. Persepolis, Iran. Persian. c. 520–465 B.C.E. Limestone.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Temple of Minerva (Veii, near Rome, Italy) and sculpture of Apollo. Master sculptor Vulca. c. 510–500 B.C.E. Original temple of wood, mud brick, or tufa (volcanic rock); terra cotta sculpture.



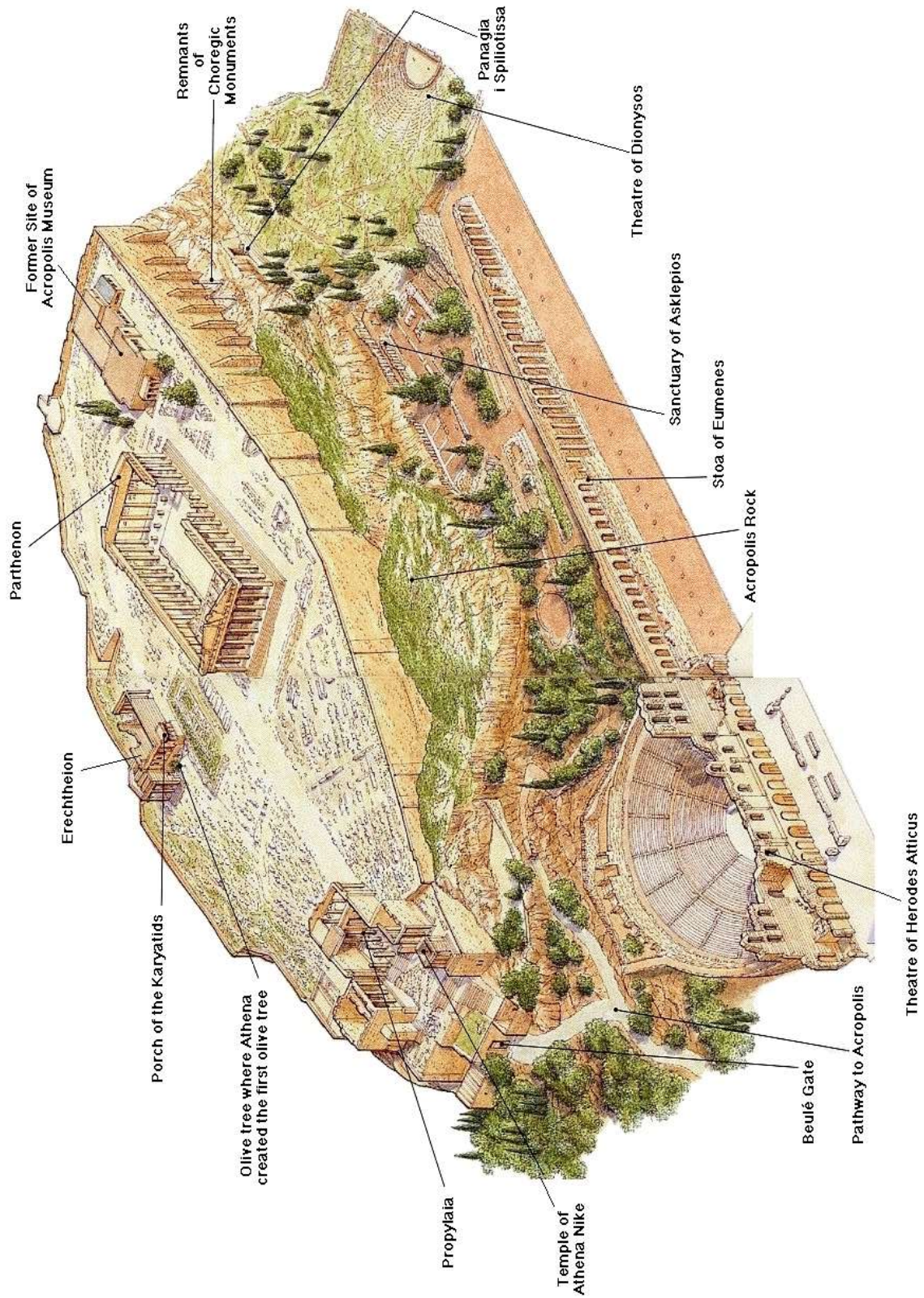
Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Tomb of the Triclinium. Tarquinia, Italy. Etruscan. c. 480–470 B.C.E. Tufa and fresco.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Niobides Krater. Anonymous vase painter of Classical Greece known as the Niobid Painter. c. 460–450 B.C.E. Clay, red-figure technique (white highlights).



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. *Doryphoros (Spear Bearer)*. Polykleitos. Original 450–440 B.C.E. Roman copy (marble) of Greek original (bronze).



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Acropolis. Athens, Greece. Iktinos and Kallikrates. c. 447–424 B.C.E. Marble.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Acropolis. Athens, Greece. Iktinos and Kallikrates. c. 447–424 B.C.E. Marble.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Acropolis. Athens, Greece. Iktinos and Kallikrates. c. 447–424 B.C.E. Marble.



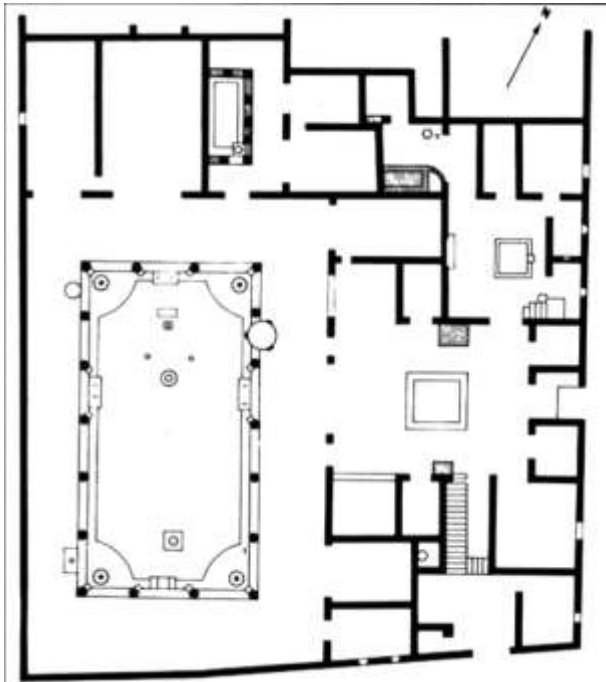
Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Grave stele of Hegeso. Attributed to Kallimachos. c. 410 B.C.E. Marble and paint.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. *Winged Victory of Samothrace*. Hellenistic Greek. c. 190 B.C.E. Marble.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Great Altar of Zeus and Athena at Pergamon. Asia Minor (present-day Turkey). Hellenistic Greek. c. 175 B.C.E. Marble (architecture and sculpture).



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. House of the Vettii. Pompeii, Italy. Imperial Roman. c. second century B.C.E.; rebuilt c. 62–79 C.E. Cut stone and fresco.



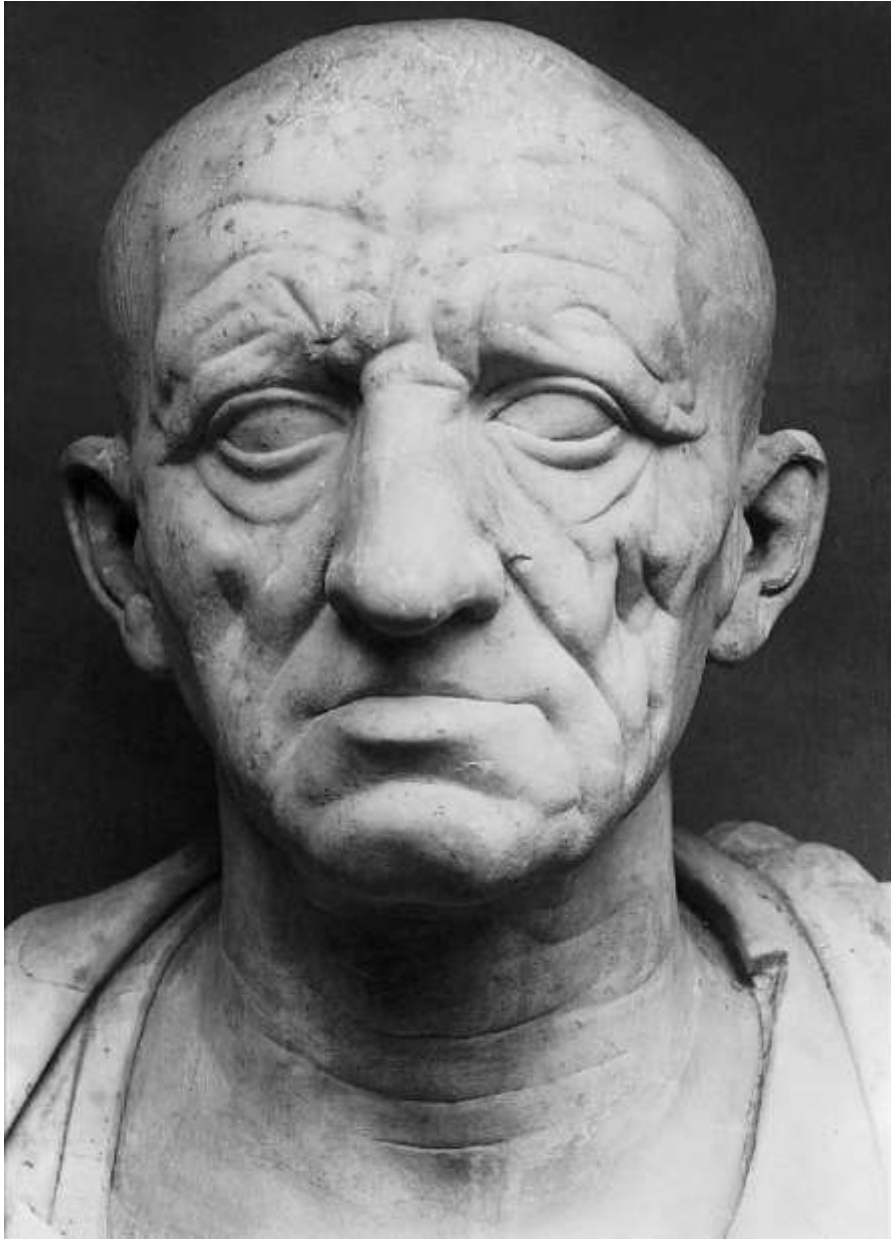
Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. House of the Vettii. Pompeii, Italy. Imperial Roman. c. second century B.C.E.; rebuilt c. 62–79 C.E. Cut stone and fresco.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. *Alexander Mosaic* from the House of Faun, Pompeii. Republican Roman. c. 100 B.C.E. Mosaic.



Seated boxer. Hellenistic Greek. c. 100 B.C.E. Bronze.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Head of a Roman patrician. Republican Roman. c. 75–50 B.C.E. Marble.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Augustus of Prima Porta. Imperial Roman. Early first century C.E. Marble.



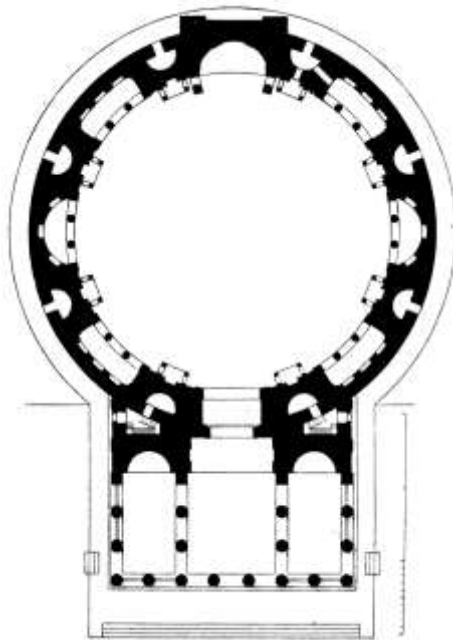
Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheater). Rome, Italy. Imperial Roman. 70–80 C.E. Stone and concrete.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Forum of Trajan. Rome, Italy. Apollodorus of Damascus. Forum and markets: 106–112 C.E.; column completed 113 C.E. Brick and concrete (architecture); marble (column).



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Forum of Trajan. Rome, Italy. Apollodorus of Damascus. Forum and markets: 106–112 C.E.; column completed 113 C.E. Brick and concrete (architecture); marble (column).

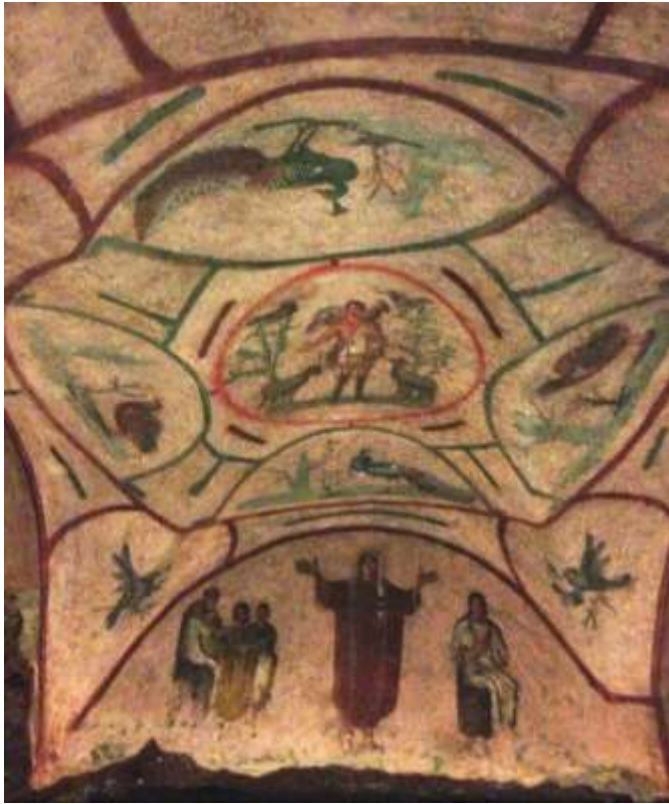


12. ROM: PANTHEON.

Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Pantheon. Imperial Roman. 118–125 C.E. Concrete with stone facing.



Content Area 2: Ancient Mediterranean. Ludovisi Battle Sarcophagus. Late Imperial Roman. c. 250 C.E. Marble.



Content Area 3: Early Europe and Colonial Americas. Catacomb of Priscilla. Rome, Italy. Late Antique Europe. c. 200–400 C.E. Excavated tufa and fresco.