

Late Classical

4th c BCE

**Praxiteles
made these.**



Cnidian Aphrodite

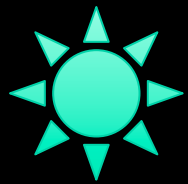
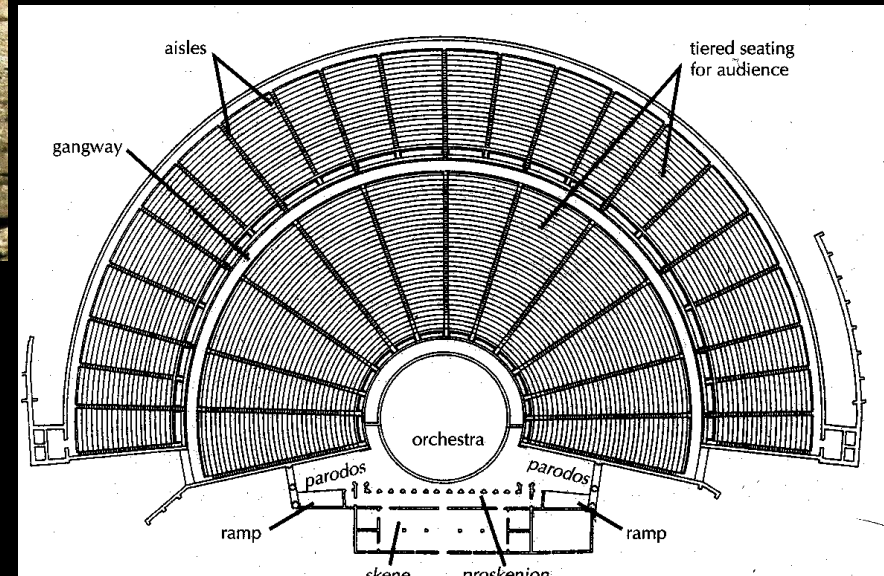
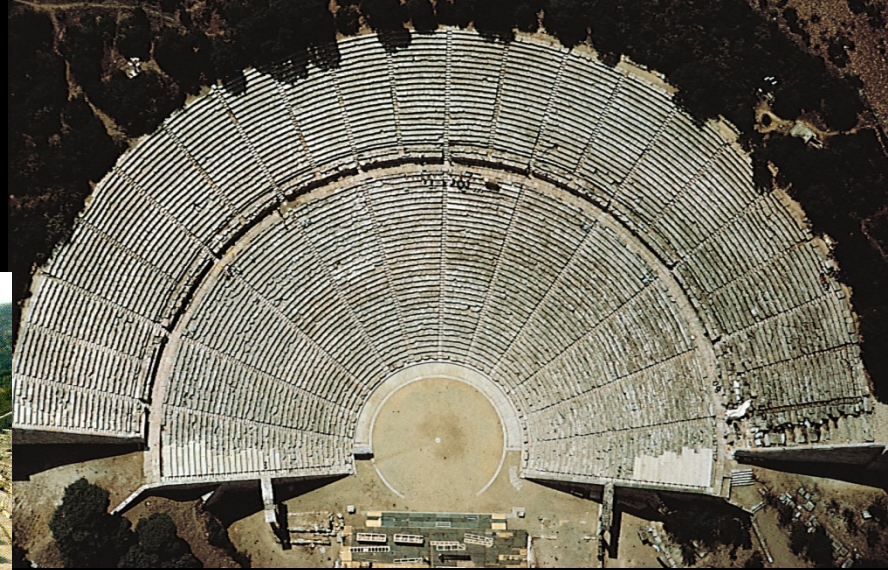


**Hermes and
Dionysus**



LYSIPPOS, *Apoxyomenos*
(*Scraper*). Roman marble
copy of a bronze original of
ca. 330 BCE, 6' 9" high.





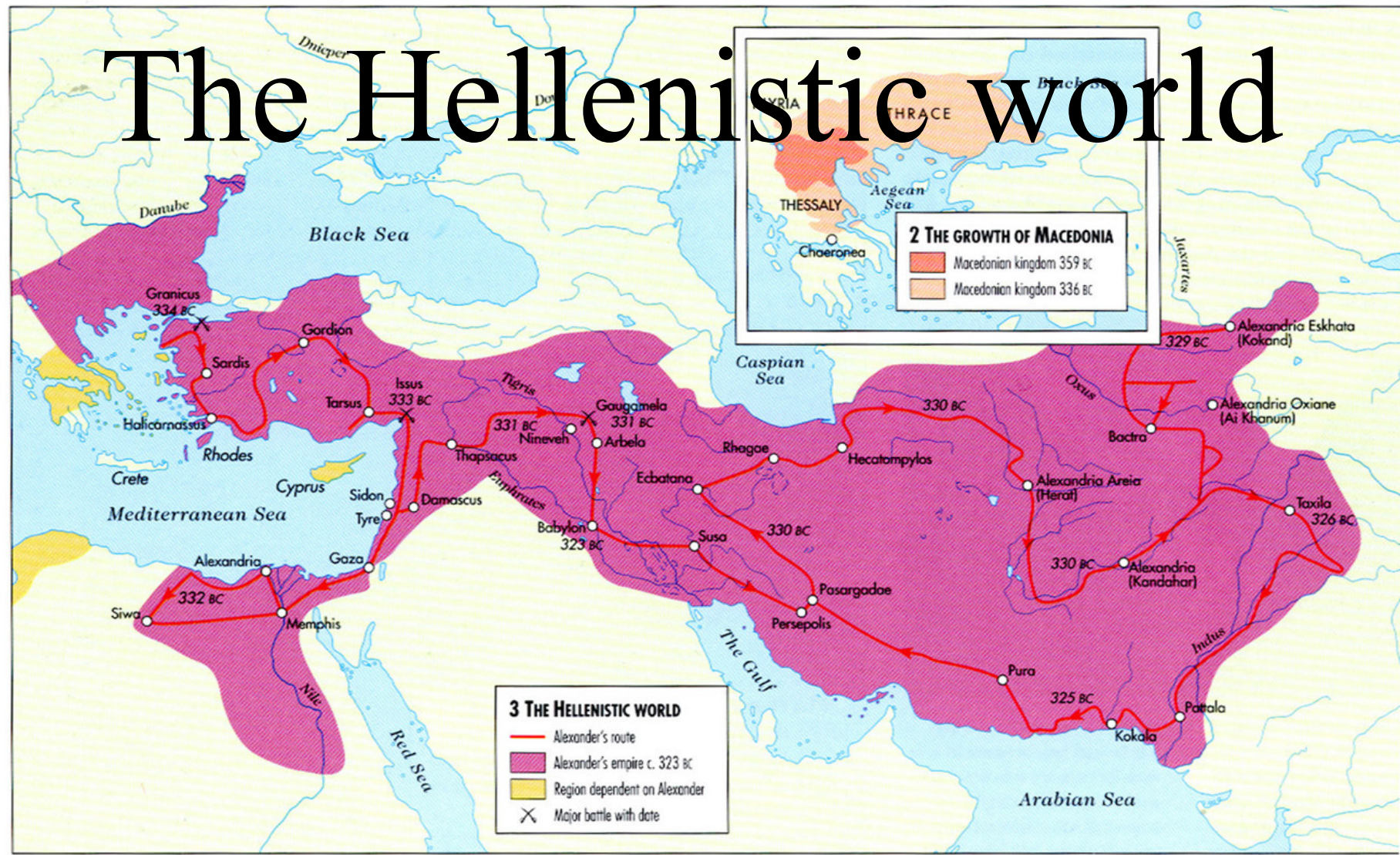
POLYKLEITOS THE YOUNGER, Theater, Epidauros, Greece, ca. 350 BCE and later.

Hellenistic sculpture

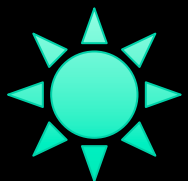
▼ On his succession in 359 bc Philip II was master of a tiny kingdom, yet he transformed the Macedonian army into a formidable fighting machine – increasing the numbers of aristocratic cavalry, introducing the heavy infantry phalanx armed with sarissas (long pikes), and mounting sieges of unprecedented efficiency. By his death in 336 bc Macedonia was a major power, dominating Greece and

threatening the Persian Achaemenid Empire. His son Alexander, charismatic leader and military genius, inherited Philip's ambitions as well as his army, and he conquered not only the Persian Empire but also lands well beyond. However, his attempts to weld his vast conquests into a unified empire under combined Macedonian and local rulers ended with his early death in Babylon at the age of 32.

The Hellenistic world









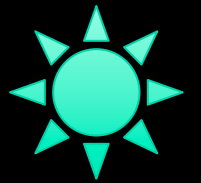
ΑΘΗΝΑ

ATHENA













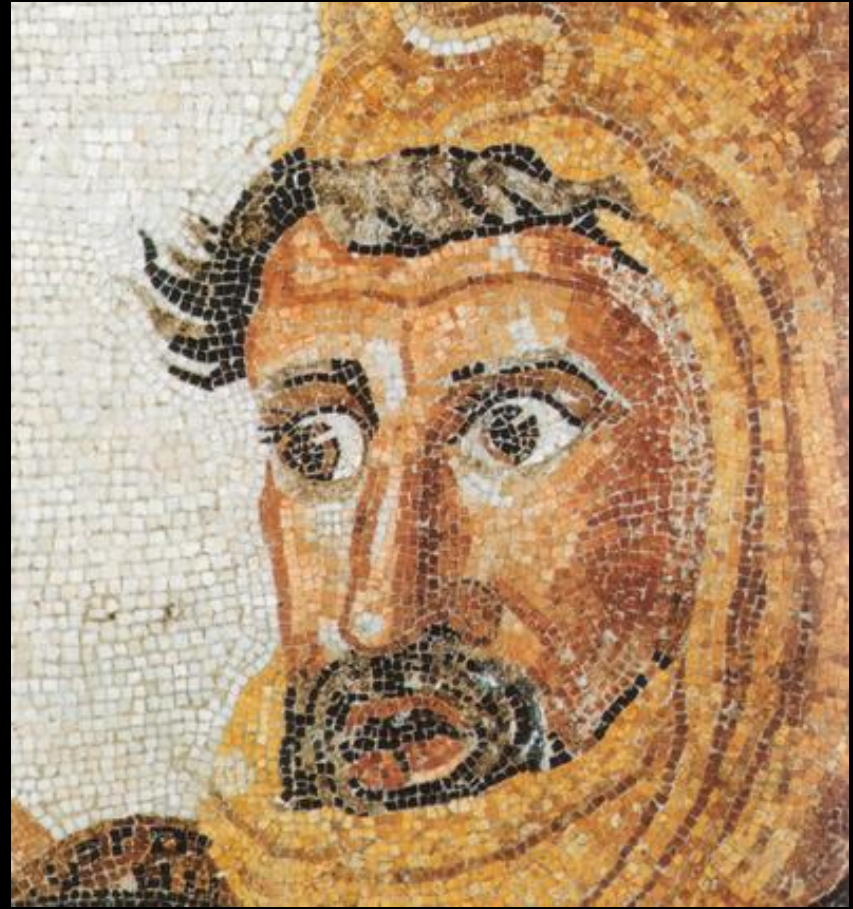
This is a long way from that, don't you think!!





















Whew!!!-the end