



Greek Art
Lexicon

A

aesthetics:

is a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of beauty and taste, as well as the **philosophy of art** (its own area of philosophy that comes out of aesthetics). It examines aesthetic values, often expressed through judgments of taste.

B

black-figure pottery:

Black-figure pottery painting, also known as the **black-figure style** or **black-figure ceramic** ([Ancient Greek](#): [μελανόμορφα](#), [romanized](#): *melanómorpha*), is one of the styles of [painting](#) on [antique Greek vases](#). It was especially common between the 7th and 5th centuries BCE.



C

Corinthian order:

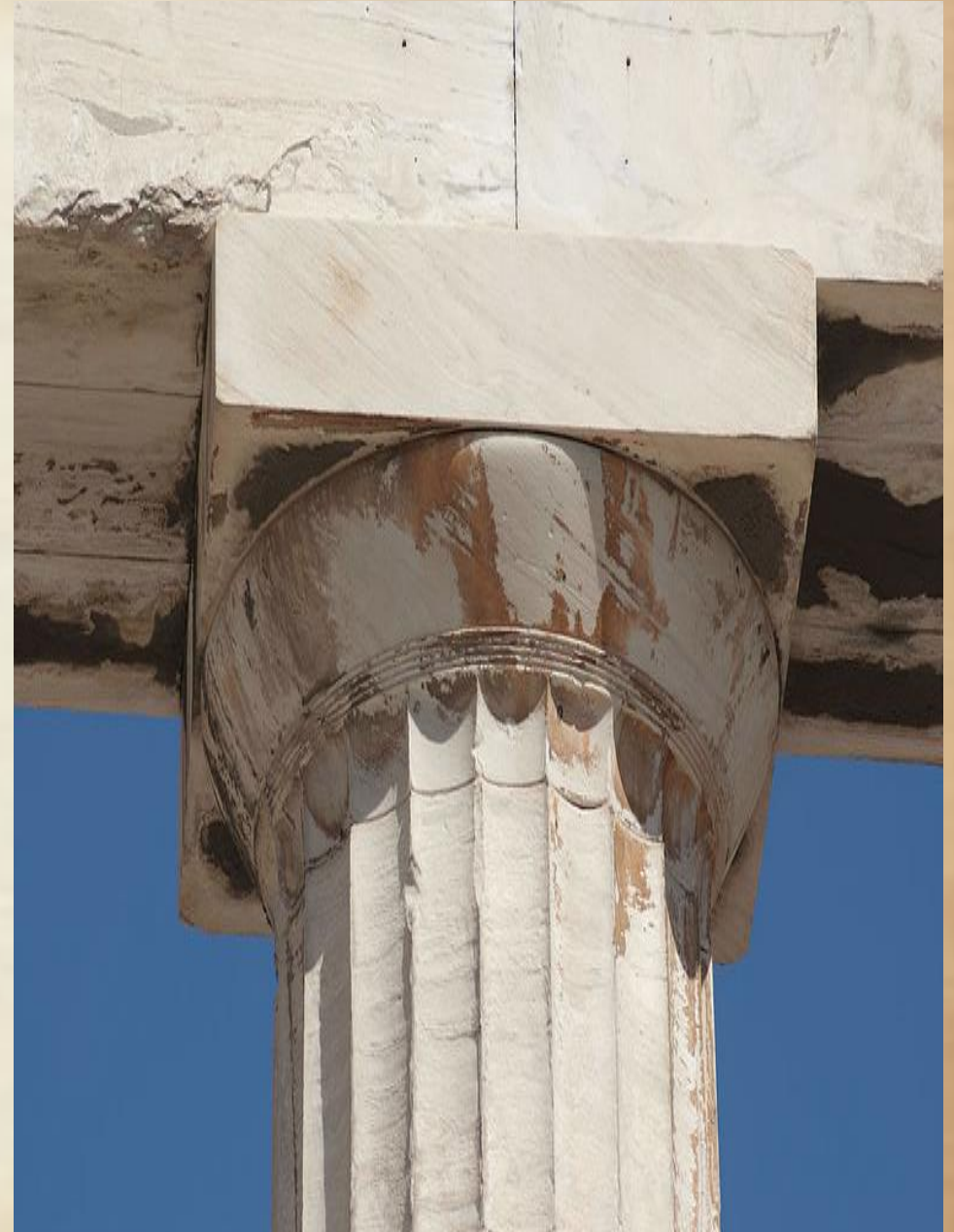
The **Corinthian order** ([Greek](#): Κορινθιακός ρυθμός, *Korinthiakós rythmós*; [Latin](#): *Ordo Corinthius*) is the last developed of the three principal [classical orders](#) of [Ancient Greek architecture](#) and [Roman architecture](#). The Corinthian order is named for the Greek city-state of [Corinth](#), to which it was connected in the period.



D

doric order:

The Doric order is most easily recognized by the simple circular [capitals](#) at the top of [columns](#). Originating in the western Doric region of Greece, it is the earliest and, in its essence, the simplest of the orders, though still with intricate details in the [entablature](#) above.



E

embroidery:

Embroidery is the [craft](#) of decorating [fabric](#) or other materials using a [needle](#) to apply [thread](#) or [yarn](#).



F

fresco:

Fresco (plural *frescos* or *frescoes*) is a technique of [mural painting](#) executed upon freshly laid ("wet") [lime plaster](#).



G

Grotesque style:

Since at least the 18th century (in French and German as well as English), **grotesque** has come to be used as a general adjective for the strange, mysterious, magnificent, fantastic, hideous, ugly, incongruous, unpleasant, or disgusting, and thus is often used to describe weird shapes and distorted forms. In art, performance, and literature, however, *grotesque* may also refer to something that simultaneously invokes in an audience a feeling of uncomfortable bizarreness as well as [sympathetic pity](#).



H

harmony:

The term *harmony* derives from the [Greek](#) ἁρμονία *harmonia*, meaning "joint, agreement, concord", from the verb ἁρμόζω *harmozō*, "fit together, join".

|

ionic order:

In the Ionic order, the capital is characterized by the use of [volutes](#). The Ionic [columns](#) normally stand on a base which separates the shaft of the column from the [stylobate](#) or platform while the cap is usually enriched with [egg-and-dart](#).



J

Jewellery art:

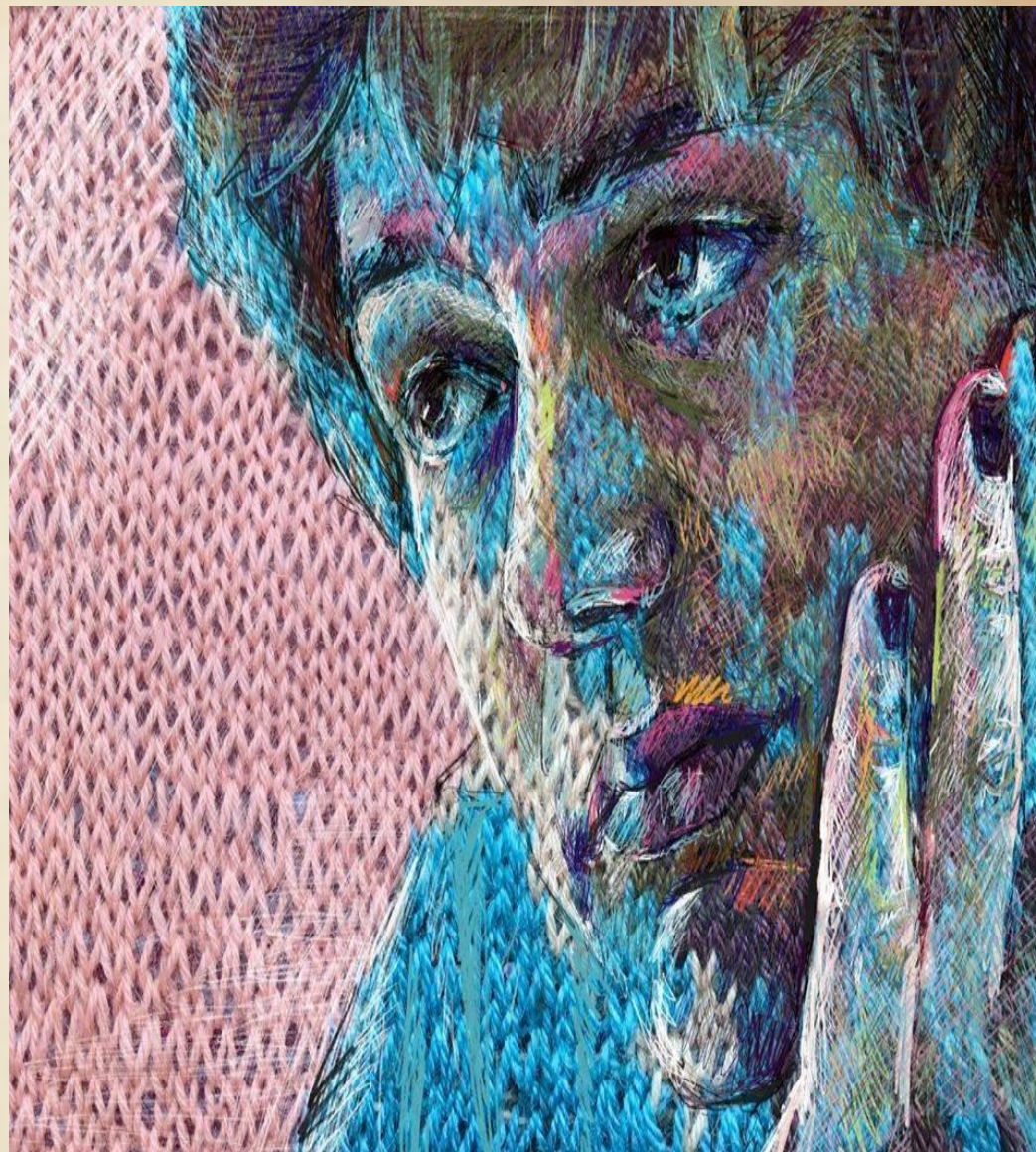
Jewellery ([UK](#)) or **jewelry** ([U.S.](#)) consists of decorative items worn for personal adornments, such as [brooches](#), [rings](#), [necklaces](#), [earrings](#), [pendants](#), [bracelets](#), and [cufflinks](#)



K

knitting:

Knitting is a method for the production of [textile fabrics](#) by interlacing yarn loops with loops of the same or other yarns. It is used to create many types of [garments](#). Knitting may be done [by hand](#) or [by machine](#).



L

Lyre:

The **lyre** is a [stringed musical instrument](#) that is classified by [Hornbostel–Sachs](#) as a member of the [lute family of instruments](#). In [organology](#), a lyre is considered a [yoke lute](#), since it is a [lute](#) in which the strings are attached to a [yoke](#) that lies in the same plane as the [sound table](#) and consists of two arms and a crossbar. The lyre has its origins in [ancient history](#).



M

Mosaic:

A **mosaic** is a pattern or image made of small regular or irregular pieces of coloured stone, glass or ceramic, held in place by plaster/mortar, and covering a surface.



N

neoclassicism:

Neoclassicism (also spelled **Neo-classicism**) was a Western [cultural movement](#) in the [decorative](#) and [visual arts](#), [literature](#), [theatre](#), [music](#), and [architecture](#) that drew inspiration from the art and culture of [classical antiquity](#).

□

Orchestra:

The orchestra was a circular piece of ground at the bottom of the theatron where the [chorus](#) and actors performed.



P

pan flute:

A **pan flute** (also known as **panpipes** or **syrinx**) is a [musical instrument](#) based on the principle of the [closed tube](#), consisting of multiple pipes of gradually increasing length (and occasionally girth).



Q

qanun:

The **qanun**, **kanun**, **ganoun** or **kanoon** is a [string instrument](#) played solo or often as part of an ensemble in much of the Middle East, North Africa, West Africa, Central Asia, Armenia, and Greece.

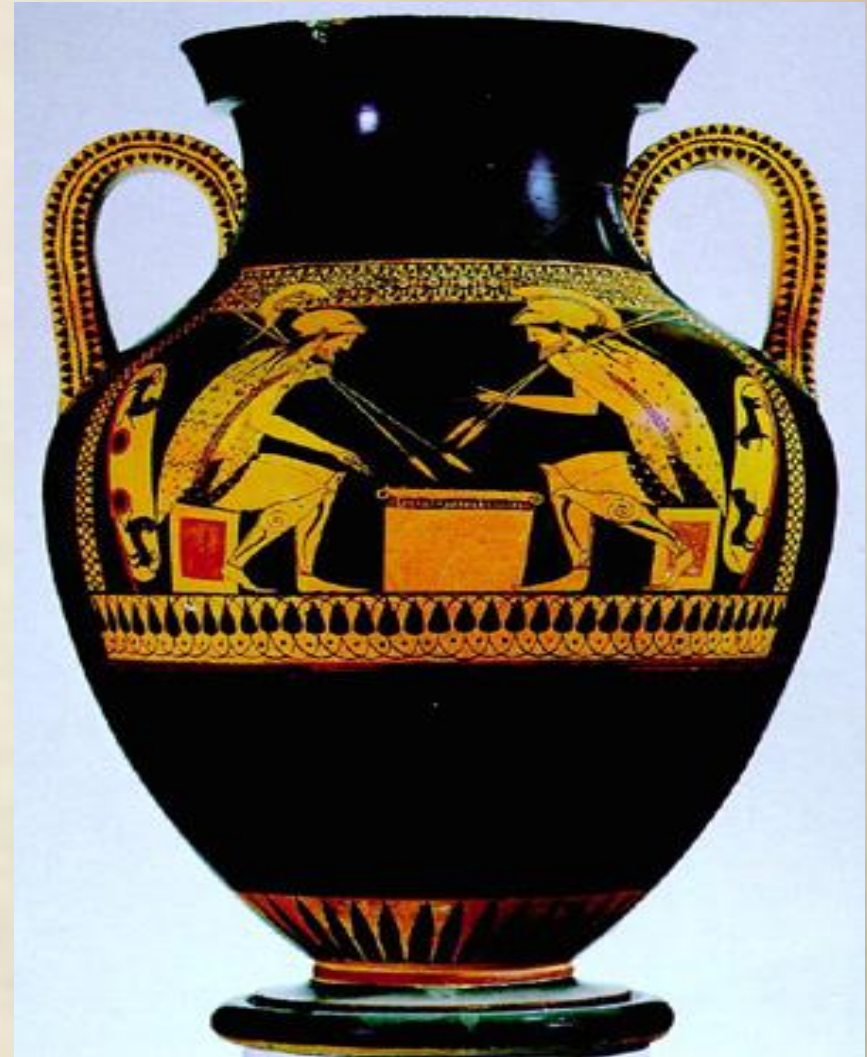


R

Red-figure pottery:

Red-figure vase painting is one of the most important styles of figural [Greek vase painting](#).

It developed in [Athens](#) around 520 BCE and remained in use until the late 3rd century BCE. Its modern name is based on figural depictions in red colour on a black background, in contrast to the preceding black-figure style with black figures on a red background. The most important areas of production, apart from [Attica](#), were in [Southern Italy](#).



S

Synthesis:

Synthesis is the uniting of different art forms into an artistic whole

T

tragedy:

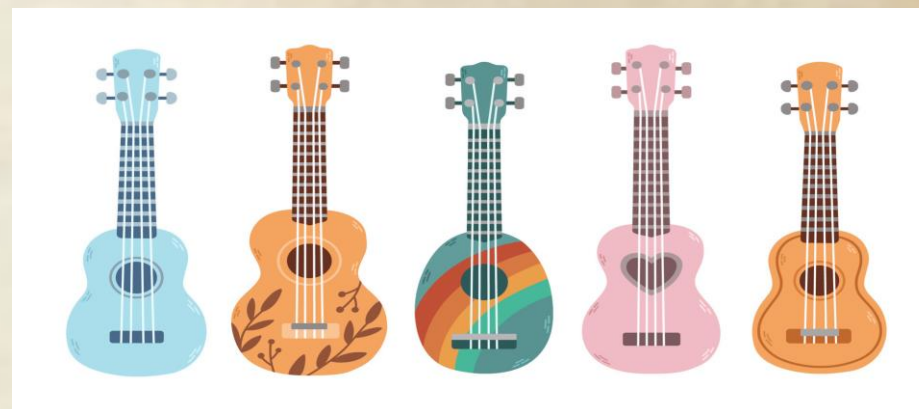
Tragedy (from the [Greek](#): [τραγωδία](#), *tragōidia*) is a genre of [drama](#) based on human [suffering](#) and, mainly, the terrible or sorrowful events that befall a [main character](#).



U

ukulele:

The **ukulele** (from [Hawaiian](#): *‘ukulele*, approximately [OO-koo-LEH-leh](#)), also called a **uke**, is a member of the [lute](#) family of instruments of Portuguese origin and popularized in Hawaii.



V

vase painting:

Painting vases have been used since early prehistoric times and can be very elaborate.



W

wood curving:

Wood carving is a form of [woodworking](#) by means of a cutting tool (knife) in one hand or a [chisel](#) by two hands or with one hand on a chisel and one hand on a mallet, resulting in a wooden figure or [figurine](#), or in the [sculptural](#) ornamentation of a wooden object.



X

xylophone:

The **xylophone** (from [Ancient Greek ξύλον](#) (*xύlon*) 'wood', and [φωνή](#) (*phōnḗ*) 'sound, voice'; lit. 'sound of wood') is a [musical instrument](#) in the percussion family that consists of wooden bars struck by [mallets](#).



Y

yuekin:

Yueqin– Moon-shaped lute, also known as sixian, moon lute, Chinese lute, moon guitar, or moon violin.



Z

zurna:

The zurna, like the [duduk](#) and [kaval](#), is a woodwind instrument used to play folk music.



The image features a dark brown, textured leather book cover with a gold-tooled border and spine. The cover is set against a background of horizontal wooden planks. The text "Thank you so much" is centered on the cover in a yellow, sans-serif font.

Thank you so much

