Delphi, sacred to Apollo, “bellybutton of the world”???

**CHARIOTEER OF DELPHI (470 BC)** → man presenting his chariot to the masses after winning the race, demonstrates restraint and moderation, IDEAL MASK= reason governing the emotions, no expression, thick jaw and almost straight line from forehead to the tip of nose (standard of beauty)
  - Anatomically stunning feet, probably cast from a real person
  - APOLLO’S SANCTUARY AT DELPHI: lots of mini temples for offerings, theater, many bronze statues, earthquakes eventually destroyed the temple
  - PITHEA= mouthpiece of Apollo, would sit above volcanic fumes and mumble
  - PITHEON GAMES= chariot racing, who was it that the god Apollo was smiling on, charioteer of Delphi = thank offering to Apollo for victory

**BATTLE OF THE LAPITHS AND THE CENTAURS (460 BC)** → from the west pediment of Zeus at Olympia
  - Considered to be among the greatest groups of Greek sculptures in Marble (may have been made by a group of sculptors led by Phidias as a young man)
  - Tells the story of drunk centaurs kidnapping young bride and her bridesmaids, Greeks fight them, CIVILIZED vs. UNCIVILIZED, people in the pediment= good examples of ideal mask (centaurs have distorted faces, shows that they are uncivilized)

**HIGH CLASSICAL PERIOD= 450-400 BC**

**DORYPHOROS (SPEAR BEARER) (450-440 BC)** → roman marble copy from Pompeii, after a bronze original
  - Ideal mask, CONTRAPPOSTO (weight shifting from one leg to the other, was perfected by Polykleitos), MODULE SYSTEM (constructed mathematically through the module system, applied geometry of the heavens to the human body)

**WARRIOR (460-450 BC)** → Riace Warrior A, found in the sea, classical, standing in the contrapposto stance, mature man, copper lips, silver teeth, inlaid eyes, heroic/ideal nudity

**HELLENISTIC ART: 323-31 BC**

**EPIGONOS (?), Gallic Chieftan, killing himself and his wife** (roman marble copy after a bronze original from Pergamon, Turkey, 230-220 BC)
  - Celts believed in reincarnation, death for them was just an inconvenience, made them very scary fighters
  - Sculptures were thank offerings for victory against the Gauls, people in the sculpture didn't look Greek at all (REALISM), shown as noble enemies

**TEMPLES:** 4 main temples, ¾ are doric, temple to hera 1, temple to hera 2 and the Parthenon)