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91201



912010



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 Classical Studies, 2017

91201 Examine the significance of features of work(s) of art in the classical world

2.00 p.m. Thursday 23 November 2017
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine the significance of features of work(s) of art in the classical world.	Examine, in depth, the significance of features of work(s) of art in the classical world.	Examine, with perception, the significance of features of work(s) of art in the classical world.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ONE question in this booklet.

If you need more room for your answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Merit

TOTAL

06

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below, **with reference to a named classical art work(s) or building(s)**.

Art work(s) refers to works of art and/or architecture. Make sure the question you choose suits a classical art work(s) or building(s) that you have studied.

You must answer using extended paragraphs, and may support your answer with bullet points, diagrams and/or annotated sketches.

You must support your answer with relevant evidence from ONE or MORE named classical art work(s) or building(s).

Space for planning has been provided on page 3. Begin your answer on page 4.

***EITHER:* QUESTION ONE**

Explain how the methods used to create a classical art work(s) added visual appeal.

***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

Explain how the context(s)* influenced the creation of a classical art work(s).

** Context(s) may include political, religious, mythological, historic, social and/or artistic.*

***OR:* QUESTION THREE**

Explain how stylistic features of a classical art work(s) communicated a significant message(s).

***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

Explain how the design and/or stylistic features of a classical art work(s) influenced those of a later culture*.

** A later culture is one that came to prominence after the creation of your chosen art work(s), and could be classical or post-classical.*

Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from ONE or MORE named classical art works or buildings.

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Question number: THREE

Classical art work(s)/building(s): the Parthenon

Begin your answer here:

The Parthenon is one of the greatest pieces of architecture, even in today's modern society. It is an octostyle temple, designed by the architects Iktinos and Kallikrates. The Parthenon was created with Pentellic marble - which was transported a ~~long~~ 16km to the building site - and contains doric and Ionic features. The ~~building~~ temple was created to celebrate the Athenians greatness, honour their excellence or Arete, and show their superiority to other states.

such as 4 Ionic columns in the western cellae.

* there was 17 x 8 columns temple

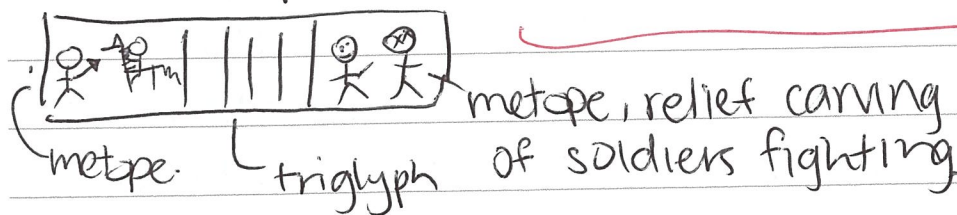
The sheer scale of the Parthenon is enough to send the message of Arete and superiority to neighbouring city-states. With it measuring 69.5 meters in length and 30.88 meters in width, it was the biggest temple ever in Mainland Greece. The ~~size~~ columns were over 10 meters tall, which means the overall height of the building would be over 20 meters. Even inside the Parthenon, we can see the sheer scale. Inside sits the Athena Parthenos, a gigantic statue honouring Athena. And

surrounding that is a double tier of small doric columns. With the building sitting atop the Acropolis, it would have been seen for miles and miles. The scale of the temple communicated not only the talent of the architects and stonemasons, but how much the building would have cost to build. The scale shows the excellence of skill, the superiority through the price of building a giant temple, and how much pride the Athenians take in their patron goddess, Athena.

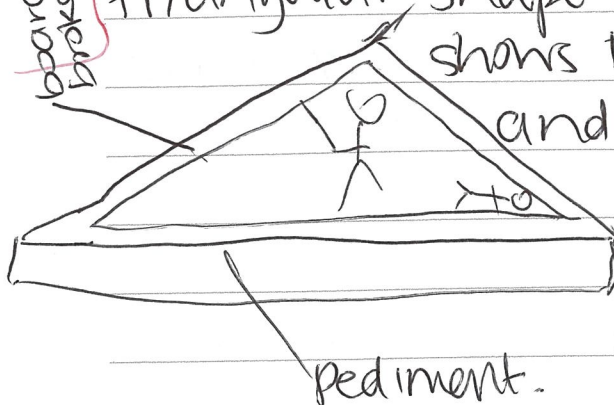
Much like the scale, the colours of the Parthenon would have communicated a message of pride. The sculptures on the Frieze, and metopes were painted bright blues, reds, yellows, and often had accents of real gold in them. These were painstakingly painted by hand, and took over two years to complete. These colours would have stood out against the stark white of the Pentellic marble, and the gold would have shone. Even the white of the roof panels, all which were marble, reflected the sun, making the Parthenon light up on the acropolis. The colours of the sculptures show a sense of Areté, ~~and~~ and the blinding white of the marble shows superiority to any visiting States or officials.

West contest
East, Birth

The sculptures and carvings that adorn the Parthenon convey a message of pride, excellence and honour. The sculptures on the metopes which look like this:



And showed scenes from the Battle of Marathon and various other battles. The sculptures were carved 20 ~~centimeters~~ centimeters in depth with a very realistic feel. They looked lifelike and with the help of the shadows, almost seem real. There was also the Frieze, which extends around the temple. It conveys scenes of the panathenaic festival which happens every 2 years. This festival was to ~~honour~~ honour Athena. Having this relief sculpture shows how much the Athenians value their state, and the pride they have in their patron goddess. Two other ~~so~~ relief sculptures are the West and East Pediments. The Pediments are the triangular shape of the roof. The West pediment shows the contest between Athena and Poseidon, where they fought to be patron god/dess of the state (Athena won). The ~~so~~ reliefs are very detailed and



show flowing drapery, movement and scale. Center, or important people, are in the middle and less important people are off in the corners, laying down. This is the same for the East Pediment, which shows the birth of Athena. She came out of Zeus's brain. These characters are obviously important, so they are the biggest and in the center of the pediment. Less important characters are off to the sides. Helios, the sun God, and his horses appear to break the border of the pediment. This creates a feel of movement and realism. The skill involved in these sculptures highlight Athenian greatness, and the fact that they are both dedicated to Athena show their pride in their state.

Lastly, a key stylistic feature that communicates Arete is Entasis. This is an optical refinement that was created by Iktinos & Kallikrates. It is used on the doric columns, and creates a slight bulge in the center, like this;



It was obviously less obvious to the human eye than this drawing. This slight bulge ~~created a~~ corrected a fault in the human vision, which makes perfectly straight lines appear to bend inwards. The Entasis of the doric columns counteracts

this. There is also a slight curvature in the temple's stylobate, which counteracts the bend if the ~~the~~ stylobate was perfectly straight. This was also used to stop rain coming inside the temple's pronaos and opithsodomos (which are like front & back porches). The fact that the architects took the time to figure out this optical refinement highlights their thrive for excellence as a state. The Entasis used on the Parthenon's columns shows the Athenians' excellence, and the pride they take in creating such a perfect temple for their goddess Athena.

In conclusion, the stylistic features of the Parthenon communicate a message of excellence (Arete, pride, superiority and honour). These four things were very important in not just Athens, but every where in Greece. The colour, scale, and sculpture and optical refinements really highlight the significant message, and as Pheidias said, "it is a testament to Athenian excellence."

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Merit exemplar for 91201 2017		Total score	06
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
3	M6	<p>The answer responds to all parts of the question. Stylistic features cover size, orders of architecture, use of colour on sculpture, subject matter and chiaroscuro (not identified by the term – not grade-critical) effect on relief sculpture, and entasis. Other stylistic features are mentioned, but not exemplified. The answer is informed by linking stylistic features to key messages, such as the visibility as a reflection of the power of the Athenians and the importance they placed on their patron goddess (p5). This aspect is developed further by information on the frieze (p6). Stylistic features are not consistently linked to important messages – comments on Helios and his horses are very good from a stylistic point of view, but not consistently linked to a specific message. The candidate uses a very good range of primary source evidence which is relevant: while it is explained on occasions, this is not done consistently. If the candidate had been able to be more precise in the description of messages and assign specific messages to specific features they might have been able to get to Excellence level. The description of messages becomes repetitive and does not show insight by being able to explain how pride in the city and its power, and pride in the goddess Athena are not exactly the same (although they are linked).</p>	