1. **IDENTIFICATION:** (Artist, title, date, size, country of origin, period/style)

026. ATHENIAN AGORA (plan)
Archaic through Hellenistic Greek Periods
600 BCE-150 CE

2. **FORM:** (use of design elements/principles: color, shape, value, texture, line, space; balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, etc.)

Buildings built around landscape, each building on its own is balanced, grand to show power, lots of open space

3. **MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE:** (art making processes)

Originally marble

4. **CONTENT:** (subject & genre: iconography, symbolism, the story)

Many archaeological finds (including bronze election ballot)
Temples honoring gods, Athena was the patron god of the city (hence the name “Athens”) Shows how the Greeks once lived

5. **ORIGINAL CONTEXT/ SITE/ INTENDED FUNCTION OF THE WORK:** (Overlap to #6)

Originally a burial ground in the Bronze and Iron ages, was converted into a public area in the 6th century BCE
Invaded by the Persians but rebuilt in 4-5thC BCE
Agoras served as open spaces for markets, elections, political meetings, and temples, this was the center of civilization at Greece

6. **INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION** (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?); **ARTIST’S DECISION MAKING:**

Made for the Athenian government & people
Structures built to suit the needs of daily life and politics

7. **INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):**

The center of civilization not being religious structure, rather an open space with various purposes, society is getting more complicated + democracy

**CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):**

Temples for gods/divine, planning out structures so they are balanced but needing to go around landscape

8. **THEME(S):**

Society, Democracy

**COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:** Acropolis
Both of these were constructed near Athens and portray a lot of Greek life, belief, and art.
However, this was a complex centered around an agora and road while the Acropolis was centered around its temples.