

- Conclusion
- Why the Trojan myth survives. The Greeks admired this myth because it had many themes that the Greeks embraced in their culture such as the warfare, hope, passion and the victory it represented to them for their win over Troy. The story was at first scripted through the epic poem by Homer called The Odyssey, which goes into great detail in various scenes. The Greeks passed on this story orally and eventually ended up being shown on Greek vases. The Greeks depicted the Sack of Troy in Kleophrades' Rape of Cassandra, most likely because of the scene illustrating warfare, which the Greeks placed great importance on.
- ① • The Greeks may have seen the Trojan war to be a historical event, and so may have considered it to be one of the greatest battles that they were ever involved in, which they could have wanted to illustrate in Vases as a manner of Greek pride.
- ① • Roman: The flight of Aeneas and the foundation of Rome may be a reason for why romans have depicted this scene from the Trojan Myth. The Romans wanted to show this scene as establishing the origins of the Roman Empire because the myth shows Aeneas discovering the land on which Rome was founded. Since the foundation of Rome was important to Romans, they had to make sure the myth stayed known, as a way of establishing their own culture indicative of Rome, not just a variation of Greek origin.
- Renaissance:
- ① • The Renaissance period gave confidence in modern artistic and moralistic achievement. The painting of ancient myth provided a challenge for commissioners as they wanted to In the renaissance period paintings of the Trojan myth to trace lineage or to appear educate. Patrons commissioned the works because it gave them great appeal and they would have commissioned the works to show their status and wealth rather than to actually spread the tale of the myth or to establish a lineage.
- Similarities and differences in renaissance art and roman art are due to the different time periods in which they are created in. The Greeks portrayed the human body to be more naked than the Romans because of contextual differences.
- The early Greek statues were stiff and flat, but in about the 6th century BC the sculptors began to study the human body and work out its proportions. For models they had the finest of young athletes. The Greeks wore no clothing when they practiced sports, and the sculptor could observe their beautiful, strong bodies in every pose. This could be why many Greek vase painters depicted the human body naked. Since in the renaissance period, they copied art of the "classics" (Roman and Greek antiquity), nakedness in the renaissance artworks would be due to nakedness in the older Greek art.
- The influences upon the development of Renaissance painting in Italy are those that also affected Philosophy, Literature, Architecture, Theology, Science, Government and other aspects of society.
- Renaissance art was more the beauty of art rather than the iconography or the storyline that went with it. For example on "The Judgement of Paris" (renaissance art), the three women, Hera, Athena and Minerva are naked and are depicted to be beautiful because they are elegantly holding up light fabric around their bodies. Contrary to this, in the Roman variation, the representation of the Judgment of Paris differs. The three women are wearing iconographic attire that identifies them, such as Athena wearing her traditional shield spear and helmet.
- Renaissance art also exaggerates the scene. This is seen in the flight of Aeneas where the Roman painting has Aeneas running from Troy in front of a plain open sky background with his father on his back and his son at his side. The renaissance version of the flight of Aeneas has a scene indoors, with broken wood everywhere and it is a scene of chaos. Aeneas is running with his father on his back and his son and wife at his side. Aeneas is Polyclietos. Aeneas is climbing over rubble which accentuates the devastation of Troy and so the renaissance version of this scene more expresses the epic escape of Aeneas, rather than just a simple guy fleeing from Troy, which the other Roman painting implies.