



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

Exemplar for Internal Achievement Standard

Classical Studies Level 3

This exemplar supports assessment against:

Achievement Standard 91398

Demonstrate understanding of the lasting influences of the classical world on other cultures across time

An annotated exemplar is an extract of student evidence, with a commentary, to explain key aspects of the standard. It assists teachers to make assessment judgements at the grade boundaries.

New Zealand Qualifications Authority

To support internal assessment

	<p>Grade Boundary: Low Excellence</p>
1.	<p>For Excellence, the student needs to demonstrate perceptive understanding of the lasting influences of the classical world on other cultures across time.</p> <p>This is an extract from a larger submission of work. Within the whole submission, the student uses supporting primary source evidence of specific relevance (1) and refers specifically to several works of art from the Classical Athenian, Roman and Renaissance periods through annotations and written responses.</p> <p>The extract of student work analyses the lasting influence of the Trojan War myth cycle in art with insight (3). Patterns are established, such as the influence of religious thought on art, and the student identifies cultural expectations throughout the work.</p> <p>The comments on the nature of Athenian, Roman and Renaissance cultural values are woven throughout the text and allow the student to demonstrate perceptive understanding of the influence of classical mythology at different points in time.</p> <p>Points made regarding the increased importance of warfare after the Persian Wars in Athens, the shallow nature of Roman deities without mythology from their Greek counterparts and the detailed analysis of the proto-humanist movement during the Renaissance allow the student to develop hypotheses (4) perceptively about the lasting influence of mythology in reaction to the cultural expectations (providing reasons for similarities and differences).</p> <p>The student refers to many aspects of the depiction of the myth cycle (2), each covering more than one part of the Trojan War cycle (the rape of Cassandra, Aeneas fleeing Troy), the depiction of deities throughout the time period and connection between ideas in art and societal expectations.</p> <p>For a more secure Excellence, the student could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• show discernment when addressing limitations of sources of evidence• provide more reasons for similarities and differences to strengthen the hypothesis for the lasting influence of classical mythology in art.

Greek

Student 1: Low Excellence

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2 The myth of the Trojan War was popular to the Greeks for a multitude of reasons. Part of the myths attraction was due the many themes and morals in the story such as passion, brutality, dismay and hope, while presenting entertaining pathos and humour. The bulk of the Trojan cycle is told through the *Illiad* and the *Odessey*, two epic poems scripted by Homer. The knowledge of the myth would have been transferred orally, which ensured the survival of the tale, without texts.¹

3 Another reason why Greeks displayed scenes of this war on Greek vases was because of the importance that Greeks placed on warfare. Such examples of important wars are the Persian invasion, the battle of Marathon and the Naval battle of Salamis, which coincide with the predicted dates of the respective vases.

1 In regards to the Rape of Cassandra, seen on the Kleophrades vase, the Persian invasion of Athens could provide some explanation to why the Greeks illustrated in an antagonistic way. This may possibly be a way to show that morally, all raping and pillaging is wrong. Also the dramatic irony of Cassandra being raped is filled with entertaining pathos.² Greek myths possess great power and charm. Greek artist illustrated them with imagination and subtlety, creating works that inspired the culturally docile Roman and remain impressive to this day.³

Roman

In fact the Romans gained influence of all things Hellenistic and reinterpreted their religion, philosophy, government, mythology and art. The Greeks were far more civilised and sophisticated than the Romans and had a very rich store of tales about the origins of the world, the gods who controlled it and the heroes who had once inhabited it.⁴

In Regards to the Flight of Aeneas, the Romans may possibly have wanted to depict this scene as a way of establishing the origins of the Roman Empire, as in the myth it tells of him discovering the land on which Rome is built upon. The Emperor Augustus claimed to have been a descendant of Aeneas has commissioned works in the likeness of Aeneas to show his heritage, such as Augustus posing as Aeneas on the *Ara Pacis Augustae*. Patrons of the time would get artists to depict their features on that of the main character, to show the similitudes between them.¹

4 The most manifest example of replication by the Romans of the Greeks, is of the gods and goddesses. This may be because the Romans were not imaginative people and their tales couldn't compete to the fascination of Greek Myth and Greek Legend. This may have been why they equated Greek gods and Greek goddesses with their own colourless divinities and attached the myths that went along with the names to them. The Greeks gods had human personalities and displayed human emotions such as love, hatred, anger, greed, jealousy and spite. They had human relationships, fought battles and had vicious revenge on those who displeased them. The enthralment of various Greek gods and goddesses by the Romans could provide much explanation as to why they would portray a myth filled with the deities of the Greeks.⁵

Renaissance

The keeping of the Trojan Myth in art during what is generally termed as the renaissance period, is a tentative issue. Obviously we know that the Trojan Myth is painted during this period, but to definitely say why would be improper. Explicit statements made below are for the sake of my argument.

“The renaissance period gave confidence in modern artistic and moralistic achievement, whatever the political situation; it was placing the onus not on god but on man, and thus it had already made some advance into a rational universe.”⁶ This shift into holding artistic achievement in high esteem, may be a reason for commissioned works of various popular myths of antiquity, such as that of the Trojan cycle.

The renaissance period flourished and was concurrent to the Proto-humanist movement in Italy. These two correlating efforts may also be a causal explanation to the revival of myth in art. This movement was initially led by Petrarch in Florence, commonly known as the “Father of humanism.” When Petrarch exclaimed, “who doubts

¹ The Trojan War in Ancient Art – Susan Woodford page 7

² The Trojan War in Ancient Art – Susan Woodford page 8

³ The Trojan War in Ancient Art – Susan Woodford page 7

⁴ Roman Religion – Marion Findlay page 8

⁵ Roman Religion – Marion Findlay page 8

⁶ Early Renaissance – Levey Page 13

that Rome could rise up again were she only to know her self", and, in a more general way, hoped that the future would be able to "walk back into the pure radiance of the past", he undoubtedly conceived of this new efflorescence as a return to classical – in his opinion, Roman-antiquity.⁷

Humanism spread and became a part of the intellectual and wealthy academic society. Although still a minority, their financial influence was strong. Humanists examined texts with philological acuity, immersing themselves in Greek and Latin texts.⁸ Greek and Roman mythology had always been part of the elite culture. This gradual expansion of the humanistic universe from literature to painting, from painting to the other arts, and from the other arts to the natural sciences, produced a significant shift in the original of the process variously designated as "revival", "restoration", "reawakening", "resurrection", or "rebirth".⁹ This argues that the myths survival in art was due to the revival of general culture in antiquity.

Another reason for the continuation of the Trojan myth would have been the urge to establish tradition, much like what the Romans did. However, the Patrons of the Renaissance period would have commissioned such works to show their status as educated and wealthy, rather than to establish a lineage. The strong breakaway from Catholicism during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries also has a role in the revival of Greek gods and goddesses in art that had been forgotten in previous periods. "during and after the disruption of the western roman empire, the interrelated and overlapping processes of barbarization, orientaliation and Christianization had led to an almost total eclipse of classical culture in general and classical art in particular."¹⁰

The transition from Christianization arts to secular myths came with the interpretation of mythological scenes as Catholic, and the gradual inclusions of Greeks deities with Religious persons. For example, Aeneas fleeing may have been seen allegorically as salvation from destruction. Also Cupid in some renaissance paintings may have been seen by the uneducated pious as an angel.

"The figures of ancient mythology were not only interpreted in a general moralistic way but were quite related to the Christian faith."¹¹

Eventually the myths broke free from the subservience of catholic depictions of Jesus and Mary and returned to the past to stand away from the repressive culture of worship and the glorification of Christ. "It must be admitted that the renaissance is like a rebellious youth revolting against his parents and looking for support from his grandparents"¹² "Renaissance added something different from any simple notion of progress. It wanted to remain traditional, but chose the tradition of antiquity rather than Christianity – not at all in conscious opposition but as bringing an element of truth, nature, philosophy, that medieval Christianity had ignored"¹³

I can conclude that the lasting portrayal of the Trojan War in art throughout the ages was due to the interest in various themes and morals of the Myth itself and the great appeal it gave the patrons who commissioned the works. During the renaissance period, a vast majority of influences can be credited to the lasting of Myth in art. Although a few examples of the various influences are given above, it can be said with assurance that there are many more influences that have not been mentioned, that surely contribute to the perennial myth.

7 Renaissance and Renaissance in Western Art – Panofsky Page 18
8 Classical Myths in Italian Renaissance Painting – Luba Freedman Page 3
9 Renaissance and Renaissance in Western Art – Panofsky Page 19
10 Renaissance and Renaissance in Western Art – Panofsky Page 43
11 Studies in Iconography – Panofsky Page 23
12 Renaissance and Renaissance in Western Art – Panofsky Page 37
13 Early Renaissance – Levey Page 15

	<p>Grade Boundary: High Merit</p>
2.	<p>For Merit, the student needs to demonstrate in-depth understanding of the lasting influences of the classical world on other cultures across time.</p> <p>This is an extract from a larger piece of student work. Within the whole submission, the student uses supporting primary source evidence of specific relevance (1) and refers specifically to several works of art from the Classical Athenian, Roman and Renaissance periods through annotations and written responses.</p> <p>The student demonstrates in-depth understanding of the lasting influence of the Trojan War myth cycle through art. The analysis of the art work is informed (2).</p> <p>The student covers a range of aspects, linking three points in time, and makes some points to address the reasons for similarities and differences in the depictions. A hypothesis is developed to justify the lasting influence (4). This is a successful part of the student's work.</p> <p>Points made about the aspects of the myth that different cultures drew upon (such as the contemporary rivalry between east and west during the Persian Wars and the importance of the Trojan war as an echo of that struggle, the Trojan War as a justification of Roman imperialism and the renewed philosophical ideas in the Renaissance about the importance of man) allow the student to give an informed analysis of the direct and indirect influence of classical mythology at different points in time.</p> <p>Some cultural expectations of each society are covered but greater insight would need to be demonstrated to meet the criteria for Excellence (3).</p> <p>To reach Excellence, the student could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• show insight into the lasting influence by establishing themes and patterns over the different points in time• show insight into the lasting influence by more regularly providing reasons for similarities and differences• show insight into the lasting influence by analysing the cultural expectations further.

Reasons why the myth survived

These Greek vases were made and painted in Athens from the period of 580 – 400 BC. In Black Figure vases the women were portrayed as white because an Athenians role in Greek society was to stay in the house and cook and clean. The most honourable thing that women could do was to make clothes and women were often portrayed in vases to be doing such things as weaving. Around the time period of 490 – 470 the Persians were invading Greece. A number of vases depicted the Trojan War were also made around this time period, such as the Kleophrades painter Hydria and the Makron Skyphos. The Greeks may have painted these vases because Troy was located in the east and the Persians also came from the east. Maybe they showed the sack of Troy in the Kleophrades painter Hydria in bad light of the Greeks to show that a sack of a city was bad due to Athens being looted and pillaged by the Persians. Perhaps the Greeks were painting Trojan War scenes to give hope to the soldiers because they defeated the armies of the east once before, so they can do it again. The battle of Troy and the myths surrounding it were one of the Greeks favourite stories. So many painters depicted Trojan myth friezes in their vases because it was popular around that time period. Most men are depicted as nude in Greek vases. This is because Greeks often contested in sport naked and fought with barely any clothes on, so it was normal for warriors to be depicted naked. Greek painters were also interested in the human form, painting their figures naked would allow them to focus on musculature detail that would not be shown if they were clothed. Married women were portrayed with a veil as this shows modesty because Athenian women should not show her face to any man besides her husband. Greek artists would have gotten their influence from the epic poems of the Iliad and the Odyssey by the poet Homer. Scenes such as the fight between Hector and Achilles, found on the Berlin painter, are depicted in the Iliad and the poems would have been passed down orally as the Greeks did not have many written texts.

The myth survived to Roman times because the Romans copied many aspects of Greek culture into their society before and after they conquered them in 148 BC. “Greece, conquered, led her conqueror captive” is the poet Horace’s way of expressing the triumph of the Greeks over Roman art. After the Romans conquered them, they absorbed many aspects of Greek culture into their society. They even merged the Greek gods and the myths associated with them with their own gods under different names and used the mythology of the Greeks to explain their origins and other aspects of the world, this includes the Trojan War as many gods were depicted in the myth surrounding it. Another main reason that the Trojan War myth survived was because of the epic poem, the Aeneid. Virgil created the Aeneid around the time period of 19BC. It depicted the fall of Troy and how a young man named Aeneas journeyed across the oceans and after facing many perils, reached Italy, where he founded the city of Lavinium. Eventually his grandsons, Romulus and Remus, would found the city of Rome and its people. Since this book showed the origins of the Roman people more scenes of the Trojan War and the myths surrounding it began appearing on art, as it was a seen to be a major historic event of the Roman people.

The myth of the Trojan War survived in artwork to the period of the renaissance. There are several reasons why this may have happened. The artwork, such as paintings and sculptures that were discovered during the period of the renaissance, depicted several scenes of the Trojan War. Also the discovered literature, such as Ovid and the Aeneid, told stories that related to the Trojan War. These discoveries would have greatly influenced Renaissance artists to depict the myth on their artworks. Renaissance artists would have read the epic poems and seen the Roman paintings and recreated the scenes depicted in them as paintings or other types of artworks. This explains why many Trojan War scenes started to appear, as there were many

Roman artworks and stories that depicted the Trojan War. By emulating these artworks and surpassing them with new techniques some modern artists believed that they could restore the culture that was lost during the Dark Ages (2). Many artists, such as Niccolò Machiavelli, had an overwhelming passion to recreate the ancient artworks that they had found, he was even quoted saying that "I transform myself entirely to their likeness" which shows how devoted he was in his artwork. (3)

Humanitarianism played a large role in the myths survival. Humanitarianism is the study of philosophy of human values and concerns, focusing importance on humans rather than divinity. Before the renaissance, artwork was created mainly to provide religious thoughts and action; the artists did not focus on realism and often portrayed the more important figures to be bigger than the lesser important ones, thus putting the scene out of perspective. The discovery of classical artworks characterised humanitarianism as artists began to focus on human beauty and the environment, nudity was now not seen as being shameful or a sin, as is portrayed in the bible, but is seen as the height of beauty. More scenes from the classical age may have appeared because the renaissance artists could depict their figures naked and could focus on the detail of human anatomy like the ancient Greeks did. Paintings of the classical age were sought out by the intellectuals and the rich society as it made them seem cultured and knowledgeable. Therefore renaissance artists were paid by their clients to paint classical myths such as the Trojan war so that they could appear to be intelligent and rich, regardless of if they actually were or not. (2)

(3)

(4)

	Grade Boundary: Low Merit
3.	<p>For Merit the student needs to demonstrate in-depth understanding of the lasting influences of the classical world on other cultures across time.</p> <p>This is an extract from a larger piece of student work. Within the whole submission, the student uses supporting primary source evidence of specific relevance (1) and refers specifically to several works of art from the Classical Athenian, Roman and Renaissance periods through annotations and written responses.</p> <p>The student demonstrates in-depth understanding of the lasting influence of the Trojan War myth cycle through art. The analysis of the art work is informed and some points to address the reasons for similarities and differences in the depictions are made.</p> <p>The points made regarding the treatment of Creusa in the depictions of the myth briefly analyse the reasons for similarities and differences, but this is lacking the level of insight required for Excellence. A basic hypothesis is developed to justify the lasting influence (3).</p> <p>The student focuses on the influence of the classical era in-depth but does not adequately analyse the reasons for the influence from Greek to Roman cultures. The student states that the chronological proximity of the Greek and Roman cultures justifies an influence but does not expand upon this (3).</p> <p>The comments made on the lasting influence of classical myth in art during the Renaissance period demonstrate an informed analysis (2). Holistically this work is unbalanced, but there is sufficient in-depth understanding to justify a Low Merit.</p> <p>For a more secure Merit, the student could analyse the reasons for the lasting influence of classical mythology in art across different points in time in a more balanced manner.</p>

Greek Influence

Student 3: Low Merit

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The Trojan War was one that the Greeks are proud to display as their history, culture as it showed their dominance as they won the mighty war. The Trojan War is a well known story throughout Greece and the rest of the classical world. This is because the story shows the Greeks in a good light and thus makes the story popular and this continues and flourishes through to the Roman and Renaissance era of artwork. So to have Vases and Paintings of the war, word of the stories would have circulated around Greece and the triumph they had to be recorded by vases like many that have still survived till today. Many vases depict the stories and characters of the war (as shown above in task 1 and many more). It is important to know that war was a common part of everyday life in Ancient Greece. The fact that war was also around in a day to day life in Athens. It made images of such mythological battles like the Trojan War easy to create as it surrounds painters endlessly. Current events played a big part in creating so much artwork's especially the Trojan War. The Persians in the east had invaded Greece at around 490-470BC so the win over Troy was a big feat for the Greeks as it showed that they have taken a big step in the war of the east as troy was seen to have been form the East.

Roman Influence

Roman Artist valued the work of that of Ancient Greece and to a point where their works were copied, like how the Roman Sarcophagus, is very similar to that of the Makron Skyphos. The Roman Sarcophagus uses the same concept as the Greek Vase as is uses a line of figures all in a row (that are of similar height and simple facial expressions) to tell or depict the story of the abduction of Helen. This shows that the Greek artists were regarded very highly by the Romans. As time grew on and the rise to power of Rome grew stronger than that of Greece's, a lot of their culture was used in the Roman society. Pieces of art were taken back to Rome where it was seen by the wealthy. Many statues and wall paintings were copied by Roman artists. A lot of these pieces depicted scenes from the Trojan War, this meant that the myth was carried on into Roman culture and had a massive influence on Roman artworks, as the battle of troy is also the foundations, history and the beginnings of Rome. The Aeneid (a series of books written by Virgil) concludes that the founders of Rome were the descendants of Troy. Aeneas fled Troy with its people (as depicted in many artworks like a scene off the Kleophrades Painter Hydria "The flight of Aeneas") and travelled out to Italy and settled. His grandsons Romulus and Remus would find the city of Rome and its people. The people became fascinated with the book, because it taught them of their origins and wear they came from and I think this is an important factor and the reason why they had a lasting influence of the myth. Another reason Romans depicted the battle of Troy is that many of Roman art forms, were developed from techniques and idea's that they learnt from the Greeks and then improved on onto different media such as transporting the artworks from ancient Greek Vases onto Wall Paintings (like the Roman Wall Painting from Pompeii), and even on statues like the Roman Sarcophagus. On the Note of Pompeii, the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 AD led to the burying and destruction of the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Even if the Artworks survived, citizens and probably looters undertook salvage work after the destructions, which meant that a lot of the Artworks (including and not including Artworks depicting the myth) had been stolen, so very few have survived.

Renaissance Influence

The Renaissance Period was a cultural movement that spanned the period roughly from the 14th to the 17th century, beginning in Italy in the Late Middle Ages and later spreading to the rest of Europe. Renaissance means or translates to "rebirth or reborn". Though what is it a rebirth of? It is a rebirth of their ancestry and to go back to when times were better, when their ancestry had once ruled the majority of Europe and the East as there Empire had once claimed.

A lot had changed from the classical period to that of Renaissance Era, the speed, at which artworks were made had changed, with the invention of the printing press, which sped the production of Artworks up because during the Renaissance period, money and art went hand in hand. So to get large amounts of money, more paintings had to be created and that's what the printing press was for, to build on ones wealth.

Now in terms of, why they would continue with the myth of the Battle of Troy? Though it was understandable why the ancient Greeks and the Romans painted the war but why did the Renaissance Era do it? There are many major differences like, in the renaissance period there is a whole new time period (the Greeks and the Romans at least followed after each other) and where other countries dominate the world, lifestyle, politics and society have all changed as well. A new concept that had occurred during the Renaissance era was the idea of Humanism. In some ways Humanism was not a study of philosophy, but rather a method of learning. The

impact of humanism on the arts was enormous. With the paintings before Renaissance Art, they had would have primarily been religious. It was concerned not with the naturalistic portrayal of human life, but primarily with provoking a religious reaction in the viewer. Painters were not interested in making a picture "realistic" they didn't use perspective. The more important figures in the painting were frequently made larger than all the others, and often the element of landscape was left out completely.

- 2 During the Renaissance, all that changed. The period had a renewed interest in ancient Greek and Roman design and included an emphasis on human beings and the environment. This can be seen in the Agostino Carracci Engraving of "the flight of Aeneas".
- 1 The environment/ background in it self is highly detailed. We can see a column which may represent Trajan's column, and we can see a circular building with a domed roof. The domed roof is definitely a Roman invention, like the domed roof of the Pantheon. The thing that breaks it apart from other time period Art is the extent and depth of its devotion to Classical Antiquity. Renaissance art demonstrates how the search for the idealisation of form itself can be a spiritual exercise, making the viewer have a sense of the perfection and flawlessness when looking at the artwork (again just like Agostino Carracci Engraving, the muscles look perfect, toned, defined in Aeneas, his father and his son, even his wife Creusa looks flawless with a majestic pose even while running).
- 3 The rediscovery of classical art that built up human beauty and emphasised individual differences had a deep effect on painters of the Renaissance. For example,
- 1 the discovery of the statue of Laocoon and his two sons entwined with the sea monsters. The incredible musculature seen by Renaissance artists on this statue was then copied in their paintings – hence the highly defined musculature of Aeneas' father, Anchises, even though he is meant to be lame.
- 2 The Battle of Troy was one Famous myth that these people wanted to depict and it gave the myth a much needed boost to communicate their ancestry to those who have lost where they were from. It helped families such as the Medici in Florence establish their reputation as lovers of the arts and showed their education through their knowledge of the classical works such as the Iliad.

	Grade Boundary: High Achieved
4.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to demonstrate understanding of the lasting influences of the classical world on other cultures across time.</p> <p>This is an extract from a larger piece of student work. Within the whole submission, the student uses supporting primary source evidence and refers to several works of art from the Classical Athenian, Roman and Renaissance periods through annotations and written responses.</p> <p>The student demonstrates understanding of the lasting influence of classical mythology on art at different points in time.</p> <p>The student analyses the depiction of the Trojan War across three points in time (2) and makes valid points about the similarities and differences in their rendition.</p> <p>The points made about the changes in religious practice and the different cultural expectations and codes of behaviour justify why differences exist. The student begins to develop a hypothesis (3) for why the influence exists (tied to universal ideas of hope and the cruelty of man) but this is lacking depth.</p> <p>The student explores the influence of the classical world through specific examples (1).</p> <p>To reach Merit, the student could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• develop a hypothesis for the lasting influence of classical mythology across different points in time• provide more in-depth understanding for the lasting influence.

Student 4: High Achieved

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Explain how the artists have shown the legend of the Trojan War that suggests Greek vase influence.

When looking at the Rape of Cassandra I can see that the initial Rape is still quite brutal and graphic, from the Greek age through the Roman and the Renaissance ages. The painter has tried to keep many of the original aspects but there are still subtle differences between each time period that depict the rape of Cassandra a little bit differently. In comparison with the Greek vase and the paintings, a very noticeable difference is the statue of Athena that is present in the Greek and Roman but not in the Renaissance. I think that this is because of the religion at the time. With the people of the renaissance time period not believing in the same deities/Gods, such as Athena/Minerva, I think that is the reason that the statue is not present but I think for the people of the Renaissance time wouldn't have know the myth and therefore, the artist had made the deliberate choice to paint Cassandra naked, defenceless and helpless. ②

'The Rape of Cassandra', had held a lasting influence overtime because it showed the cruelties of war. These cruelties had been shown overtime, and held its influence. In the Greek interpretation, we know that the Persian's had pillaged Athens. The same aspects of pillaging a great city and the same cruelties of war had been painted into the vase containing the Trojan myth/ The Rape of Cassandra. In the roman interpretation of the vase, because they were a nation of war and great warriors, it would not be uncommon for them to want some sort of 'spoils of war'. So to get what they deserved as warriors they would pillage to show the might they possess. In the artwork there is not only Cassandra succumbing to rape, but to the left another soldier is pulling another naked women, most probably as his 'spoil of war.' And in the Renaissance version of the Rape of Cassandra, even though the setting has been altered and the initial scene has changed, we can still see that the paintings cruel aspects show forth. We can easily see the cruelties have been carried overtime. This painting may also have been encouraged because of the unsettling division of power, and 'mini wars' happening between the major powers in Italy at the time. So the reason the influence was so long lasting in with this scene, is that overtime the same lessons of wars bringing cruelty are still around today. ③

When looking at the Judgement of Paris, the legend of the Trojan War is easily linked here. Paris's judgement of making Aphrodite the winner had started the chain events leading towards the Trojan War. The renaissance painting of The Judgement of Paris is seen as very unreligious, because at the time Christianity had no need to portray the naked figure. Even with the exception of Adam and Eve, which had revealed how valued the human body was. This made paintings of naked figures very rare. So the influence of painting divine figures naked came from Greek mythology, but with this specific case, the Greek painted vase about the judgement of Paris was all about the legend, not about the figure of the divine Gods and Goddesses. When comparing the renaissance version to the Greek version of the myth, the myth has been held to very closely. With the figures all being the same, but overtime it had become more 'Flashy' and more attractive to a viewers eye, even if they don't know the myth.

'The Judgement of Paris', had held a lasting influence overtime because it showed that love is the most treasured thing, even more valuable to man, than winning a war or even becoming a king. The Greek depiction of this scene was portrayed very modestly, using iconography to identify the Gods and Goddesses involved. Although this idea of love being all-powerful, we identify Eos as Aphrodite's child and because of the myth itself and iconography we are able to tell who is who. Because he is present it shows that Aphrodite is most likely to win because she is the goddess of love, beauty and sexuality. She could make any man fall in love with her at first sight, make other people fall in love, and make anything beautiful or lovely. In the Roman version of this scene, they were not very interested in making the scene, one about judgment but more of making it

known which characters are present in this scene. The known aspect to this would be love. The 'Want,' in Paris's eyes (top right male figure) tells the viewer that he is judging her, essentially as the winner of the apple for the 'fairest of them.' In the renaissance depiction the influence had carried throughout the many time periods because it was about how love is the most valuable thing to a man. This scene shows the idea of humanism very vastly as it gives the human figure to the Gods and Goddesses. Even though the idea of Love isn't clearly shown, only Aphrodite looks in Paris's direction, Also we can also see Aphrodite's children all around the scene (Maybe foreshadowing Aphrodite winning the competition.)

Aeneas fleeing Troy shows the legend of the Trojan War, through the background of Troy, and the myth that Aeneas flees Troy with his father and son. The artist Frederico Barocci, had painted the scene in a way that would imply real terror and destruction. But the unreal exaggeration of Aeneas's father and his calf's, which are supposedly unable to hold his body weight, seem to be extremely cut and defined. In this aspect the painting has failed to capture the inability of movement, which is why Aeneas carries his father away from the destruction of Troy. In the roman interpretation of the flight of Aeneas, Aeneas looks back at the destruction and sacking of Troy. With his withered father upon his back and his son at his side, the billowing of his cape and body positioning of his legs, indicates that he is moving away from the scene that has his attention. But I think that both of these versions are influenced by the Greek version, not only by obtaining the initial myth though it but also by putting Aeneas in the situation that looks like a dangerous scene.

The 'Aeneas flees Troy' paintings and vase, had held a lasting influence overtime because it showed new hope of 'fighting another day.' Hope was a pretty big thing in the time of Greek and even Roman mythology. Greeks had depicted the 'flight of Aeneas,' in a way that made it seem ok. But indeed it had been dishonourable to abandon Troy to its destruction but the fact that he had saved others during the 'Sacking of Troy,' was pretty honourable. We know from the myth that Aeneas' fate was to live and fight another day, in Hope of founding the new Troy. In the Roman depiction of the 'flight of Aeneas,' the myth is shown very simply. We can see that Aeneas has already fled Troy, in hope of saving his father and son. This painting shows the myth of the Trojan war through his movement. His body is moving towards the left as if fleeing somewhere and his head is turned back at (supposedly) Troy. Because Roman's are a fighting nation, they had changed the setting of Aeneas's flight, to make him seem like less of a coward, for running away from a battle. In the renaissance version, Aeneas is portrayed differently but the aspect of him fleeing Troy is still present. Although, because of the new idea of humanism (being able to think and decide more calculated decisions. The detail into how taught his muscles are, is very much exaggerated compared to other depictions of 'the flight of Aeneas.' Even though the Hope of escaping is evident because of the a-blaze buildings in the background. It is still puzzling as to why the artist would make a crippled old man's (Aeneas's Father) calves so exaggerated. So the reasoning to why this held a lasting influence would have to be, in order to be able to fight another day, sometimes retreat is inevitable. Hope would have to be the main reason to why this held such a strong influence over such a long period of time.

	Grade Boundary: Low Achieved
5.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to demonstrate understanding of the lasting influences of the classical world on other cultures across time.</p> <p>This is an extract from a larger piece of student work. Within the whole submission, the student uses supporting primary source evidence and refers to several works of art from the Classical Athenian, Roman and Renaissance periods through annotations and written responses.</p> <p>The student demonstrates some understanding of the lasting influence of the Trojan War myth cycle through art. The student analyses aspects of the depiction of the myth across the Greek, Roman and Renaissance periods (1).</p> <p>The values held by each culture, such as the historical aspect of the myth for the Greeks, the justification of the origins of the Roman race and the revival of the classical during the Renaissance, and the artistic techniques used to depict the myth are addressed. While the student makes valid points, these are lacking detail.</p> <p>The student's response shows some understanding of the lasting influence of classical mythology on art and reasons for the differences in how it has been depicted over time. However, this work is a Low Achieved as it only just sufficiently demonstrates this understanding.</p> <p>For a more secure Achieved, the student could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• analyse influence of classical art in more detail• analyse aspects of the Trojan War cycle more so that the influence may be more apparent.

- 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 Polycletos. 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.

	Grade Boundary: High Not Achieved
6.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to demonstrate understanding of the lasting influences of the classical world on other cultures across time.</p> <p>This is an extract from a larger piece of student work. Within the whole submission, the student uses supporting primary source evidence and refers to several works of art from the Classical Athenian, Roman and Renaissance periods through annotations and written responses.</p> <p>The student demonstrates limited understanding of the lasting influence of classical mythology on art at different points in time.</p> <p>The student makes general statements about the intent of Greek, Roman and Renaissance art (1) but does not link these to the depiction of the Trojan War cycle across time.</p> <p>Some valid points are made to analyse Renaissance renditions of parts of the myth cycle (2) but no connection is made to their classical counterparts.</p> <p>Holistically there is a lack of understanding of the influence of classical mythology on art and not enough use of primary source evidence.</p> <p>While one or two valid points have been made, there is insufficient evidence to award an Achieved overall.</p> <p>To reach Achieved, the student could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• analyse influence of classical art across time• analyse aspects of the Trojan War cycle more so that the influence may be more apparent.

- Conclusion

1

- Art was also a huge difference between the Greeks and Romans. Greek art is what you imagine when you think of ancient art, but Roman art was exceedingly realistic and was not rivaled until the Renaissance. The Romans had already accomplished three-dimensional art, and by the early third century Roman sculpture was so realistic, one could swear it was a real person they saw. Sculpture was a Roman mastery; Greek sculpture was good, but it couldn't compare with Roman sculpture. Especially official portraits of officials; they were usually a marble bust, and they were considerably impressive. The Romans also had mass production that the Greeks didn't have; for example: if a gentleman wanted a life-size statue to be done of him, the artist would sculpt his head, and then mount it on top of a mass-produced body, probably of concrete. Many of the headless bodies have been excavated. The Romans also adopted Greek theatre, but the themes of the play were much different. Roman plays were at times very debauched, whilst Greek plays were much more classical. In arenas is where the Greeks would perform their plays; the Romans did too, but usually the Romans held gladiatorial games in arenas and executions, etc. Never, ever consider ancient Greece and Rome as being the same, for they were not and those are only some of the differences--you know I can't type all day! They were exceedingly different cultures adopting from one another, but no civilization is original. The Greeks, in fact, adopted from the Egyptians and one can see in their early art the similarity quite clearly. No civilization in all of history is original, and Greek and Roman culture is no exception.
- The portrayed the human body to be more naked than the Romans because they were more interested in the human body.
- 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.
- 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.

2

- 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 rather than the storyline characters of the Roman art of the same Judgement of Paris scene except the three women are wearing cloths that symbolize who they are such as Athena wearing her traditional shield spear and helmet which she is traditionally depicted with and is formulaic with her in it.
- Renaissance art also exaggerates the theme. 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 climbing over rubble with his father on his back which makes it look a lot more impressive and so the picture on this scene more expresses the epic escape through destroyed passages rather than just a simple guy fleeing from Troy which the other Roman painting implies.