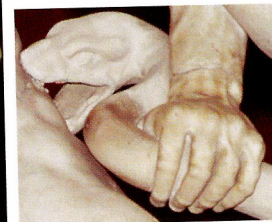


▲ **The Farnese Hercules** Hercules rests on his club after completing his labours. The original statue, now lost, was probably by Lysippus. 4th century BCE (copy), marble, Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples, Italy



VIOLENT EMOTION

Hellenistic sculpture is noted for its emotional intensity. Laocoön's agonized expression was greatly admired when the statue was found, and proved a key influence on Michelangelo and later Baroque artists.



DRAMATIC MOVEMENT

In contrast to classical art, with its calm sense of grandeur, Hellenistic sculptors tried to give an impression of dynamic movement, shown here in Laocoön's despairing attempts to struggle free.

◀ **Victory of Samothrace**

This famous statue shows Nike, the winged goddess of Victory, alighting on the prow of a ship. It was made to commemorate a naval triumph, perhaps in Rhodes in 190 BCE, and was prominently displayed on a cliff-top sanctuary. c190 BCE, marble, height 328cm, Louvre, Paris, France

INContext

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

In his short life, Alexander the Great (356–323 BCE) transformed Greece by conquering the vast Persian Empire, which extended as far as India. His victory at Issus in 333 BCE was commemorated in the Alexander Mosaic.

The Alexander Mosaic (c100 BCE)
This detail shows Alexander himself, riding into battle against the Persian King, Darius III.

