

ABSTRACT

Hellenes substantially inspired by the Mesopotamian cultures during 8th and 7th centuries B.C. about religion, mythology, architecture, sculpture and painting with the help of the late Hittite cultural centers. The Hellenistic art in these centuries, looked 70% like Phoenician and Hittitian. The hair style, cap, clothing, belts, accessories, warriors' helmets, chariots, saddles of Hellenes, were look like the Phoenician, Hittitian, Assyrian, Urartuian and Phrygian figures in pictures. The animal figures like lion, horse, eagle derived imaginary creatures like sphinx, syren, gryphin and genie rooted in Hittite, Urartu, Egypt and Syria. Dorian architectural organization like columns and capitals rooted in Egypt, Aiol capitals, columns, column bases and kymas rooted in Phoenicia and Hittite.

There are lots of political and economical causes of colonization era between 750 and 550 B.C. According to Platon, Hellenes imigrated to far countries because of the frequency of the quarrels and rebellions in a small land. The losers of the elections and a few adventurer went to the far countries in order to find better lives. Because Crete, west side of Anatolia and Eagean Islands was under the reign of Hellenes colonization took place in far countries; the city states with less land in Greece, but developed in sailing were pioneers of colonization.

The colonies caused by the political and economical conditions were; Corinth , Syrakusai in South Italy, Korkyra in Sicily, Akrai, Kasmennai, Kamarina in Marmara, Potideia, Miletos Abydos in Çanakkale Gullet, Kyzikos against Sestos, Khios in Gemlik Gulf, Amysos (Sinop), Kerasos (Giresun), Sesamos (Amasra), Kytoros (Cide), Abonou Teiklos (İnebolu), Kotyora (Ordu), Herakleia Pontika (Karadeniz Ereğlisi)⁶⁷. Gemlik Gulf Mirlea (Mudanya), Lampsakos (Lapseki), Phokaia⁶⁸ in Corsica Alain, Pastum near Velia, Marseille and east of Spain colonized by Colophonians. Chalcisians; in Campania region Kyme (Cumae), Naksos in Sicily, Catania and

⁶⁷ E.Eser, 2006,30, 2 189.

⁶⁸ N.Özkan, 2002,13.

Orygia, Zankle in North Sicily, Mylai and Khimera, in Italy Messina Gullet and against Zankle Region. Megaraians; in east Megara Hybleia⁶⁹ and in South Selinunte. Rhodians in south Gela and Akragas, other Ionian colonies Apollonia, Mesembria, Tomoi (Kostence), Istros, Tiras in Dinyestr Delta, Olbia, in Crimea Peninsula Teodosia, in Kimmeria Gullet Pantikapaion (Kerc), Fanagoreia, in Azov Sea Don Delta Tanais, east cost of Blacksea Dioskurias. Kyme, Side (Antalya), Aspendos (Belkis) and Perge (Aksu), in Cilicia Nagydos (Bozyazı) ve Kelenderis (Gilindere), Al-Mina(Süveydiye)⁷⁰.

While Hellenes were moving to east, Phoenicians were broading to west. Under the influence of the political developments, the social and cultural conditions changed. East and west, styles effected each other. After the bronze age, plastic arts came the first figurative sculpture era; besides the idols made of bone, ivory and wood there were also bronze idols.. Actually the refreshed and revived arts of Greece had begun under the eastern influence. Later came the effect of eastern Mediterranean carved stones, slowly adoption of the carved decorations made of marble on public buildings and adaptation of Egyptian figurative sculpture by the mathematics' of eastern presentations. But repertory of new forms was oriental. This era which was under the effect of east called *Orientalizan Era*.

The orientalizan style in visual arts in Greece, was shown until the adaptation era of bronze between 750 and 650 B.C. and kore-kros era made of marble between 650 and 550 B.C. After the usage of wood-adobe era in acheology came the Dorian buildings made of marble.

In this era, pottery trade was improved and in many centers like Corinth and Attica. Workshops had created innumerable pots and artists had decorated them in an orientalizing style. With the help of the sailor tribes, products were circulated in different regions. In Corinth and Attica where pots like aryballos, alabaston, pyksis, kotyle and krater were produced orientalizing style and fill in decorations with plants were seen on the pots within the forms of animals like oriental style and geometric

⁶⁹ R.M.Cook,1992,68.

⁷⁰ R.G.Gürtekin,1992,93.

decorations were used as separators. Corinth became a pioneer center of pottery. Many centers including Attica began to produce imitations of Corinth. Attica had created similar styles by blending Corinthian and island styles. Attica's botanical decoration style has motives like Rhodian and Mycenaean; an oriental tree of life and water lily buds in a vase. These qualifications differ it from Corinthians. Corinth was the center of decoration itself. Pots became attractive with the help of visual decoration banquet besides main figures. Protoattic and Protocorinthian between 750 and 600 B.C. with transitional era is the most productive era in archaic period.