

HUNT KRATER

A JOURNEY OF CULTURE



A PROJECT OF:

The British
Museum



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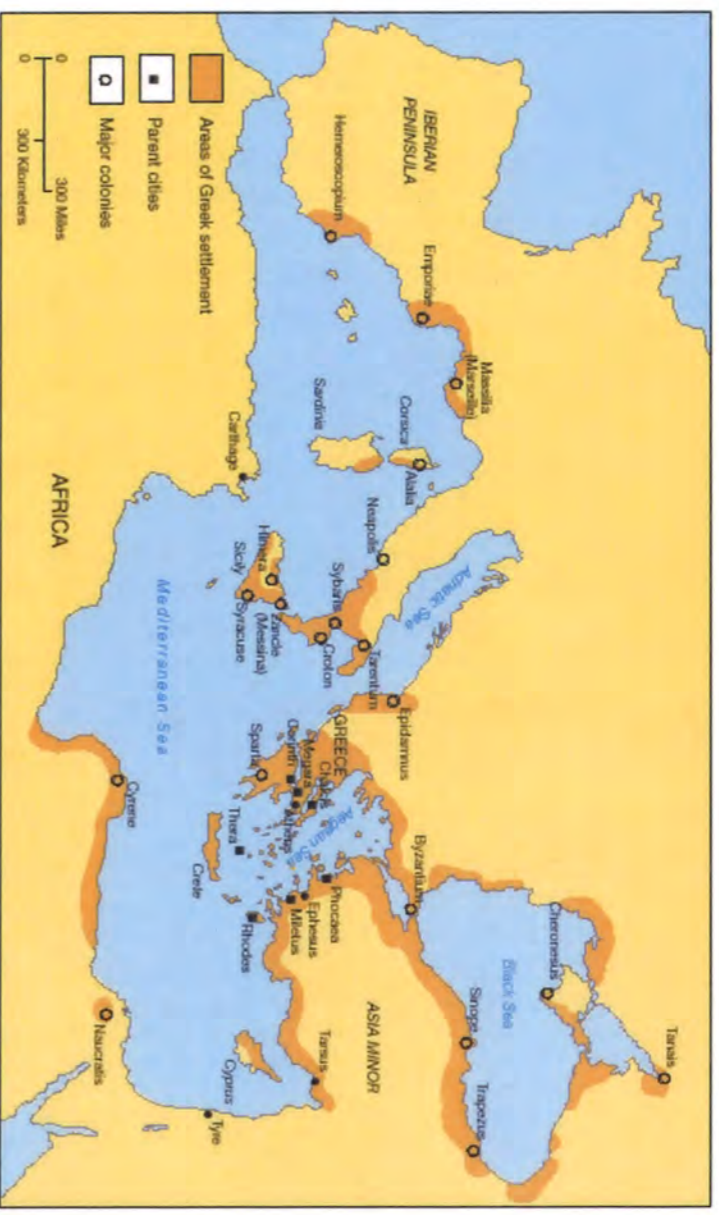
> Hunt Krater
Greek vase found in Italy
575 to 550 BC | BM Collection

GREEK IDENTITY



Ancient Greece was a civilization of small and independent city states which were in frequent contact, competition and conflict with each other.

Many of these city states were originally founded by immigrants from the Greek mainland settling in new territories.



The people of the Greek world considered themselves Hellenes by virtue of their language, the belief in the same gods and the values that they held in common.



HUNT KRATER

One of the lands settled by colonists from mainland Greece is Southern Italy (Magna Graecia).

The Hunt Krater was potted and painted in the powerful and wealthy city of Corinth around 550 BC.

JOURNEY OF CULTURE

The Hunt Krater made its journey from Corinth to Southern Italy around 550 BC shortly after it was made. Eventually, Greek colonists themselves followed in the wake of their exports to find and settle in new cities where they made pottery in regional styles.

Migration, travel, and trade allowed Greek culture to journey across the world. Their influence later ushered developments in art, writing, technology, and philosophy in both the ancient and modern world.



HUNT KRATER

575 to 550 BC

Clay | Made in Corinth

Found near Capua, Campania, Italy

Black-figured column krater (wine-mixing bowl) depicting a boar hunt.

In Ancient Greece, a krater served as a centerpiece for drinking parties (symposia) used for mixing wine with water. A symposium was an occasion for drinking, improvised poetry, and sex.

Red-figured kylixes depicting symposia in Ancient Greece.



