The visual arts flourished under Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic kings that succeeded him; some of our best-known Greek artworks, such as the Laocoon, the Victory of Samothrace, and the Great Altar at Pergamon, were created during this period. This period also saw the rise of Rome as an important Mediterranean power, during which time it evolved its own artistic forms that were based partly on Greek models and partly on local Italic traditions. This course will survey the art (including sculpture, painting, mosaics, and minor arts) of the Hellenistic and Roman Republican periods. We will both examine the diverse range of subjects and artistic styles found during this period, and explore broader contextual issues concerning the patronage, function, display context, and intended meaning(s) of the various works under discussion.