

# Pick up your foldable from the front.

We will divide into small groups to discuss last night's reading in a few minutes.

pgs 31-43

Quiz Today



Celebrate Friday like a  
dead Etruscan!

# Trade and Geography forced the Greeks to establish colonies.

Cultural Impact?





# Early People of Italy

## – The Etruscans–

- Independent city-states
  - Cities organized in a grid pattern
    - What does this tell you about the civilization's values?



# Early People of Italy – The Etruscans–

- Established independent city-states
- Heavily influenced by the Greeks
- Significant influence on Roman culture
  - The Kingdom of Rome was taken over by the Etruscans – corruption led to their overthrow





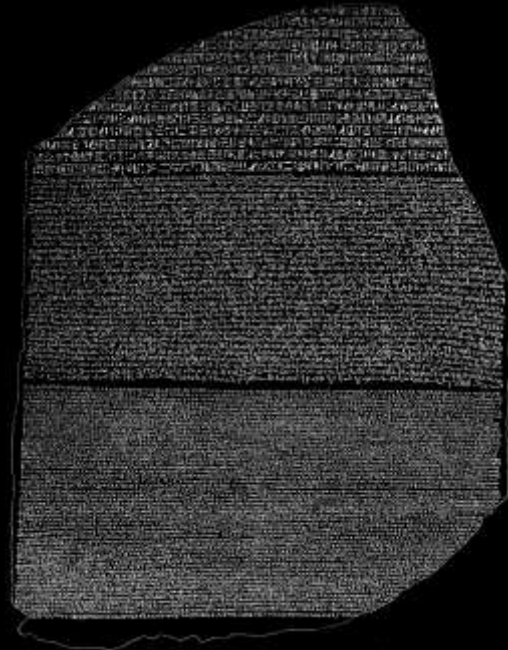
# What we lack...

- An understanding of their text
  - Allegedly the last person to understand Etruscan was the Roman Emperor Claudius



# What we lack...

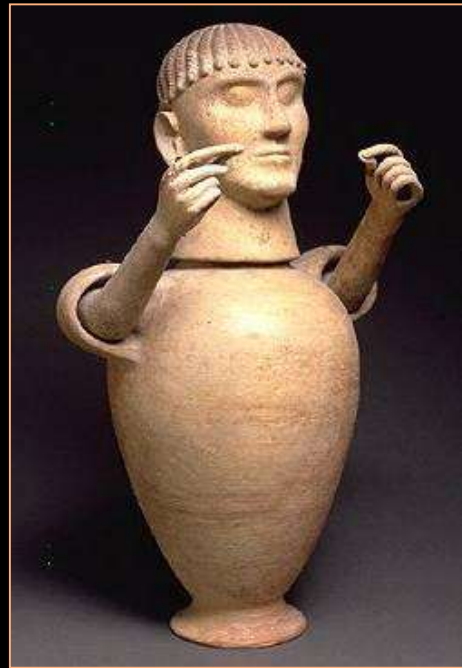
- And we lack primary documents written by others





# Role of Family

- Importance of familial lines
- Family burials



- Etruscan necropolis  
c. 600 BCE







Entrance  
(dromos), *Tomb of  
the Reliefs*,  
late 4th-early 3rd  
century B.C.E.,  
Necropolis of  
Banditaccia  
(Cerveteri), Italy

*Tomb of the  
Reliefs*, late 4th or  
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*Tomb of the  
Reliefs, late 4th or  
early 3rd century  
B.C.E., Necropolis of  
Banditaccia  
(Cerveteri), Italy*

*Tomb of the  
Triclinium*

c. 470 B.C.E.

Etruscan chamber  
tomb, Tarquinia, Italy

Tufa and Fresco







Greek c. 460 BCE



Etruscan c. 470 BCE



The Tomb of the Leopards is an Etruscan burial chamber so called for the painted leopards above a banquet scene. The tomb is located within the Necropolis of Monterozzi and dates to around 480–450 BC.





- *Sarcophagus of the Spouses.*
- Etruscan. c. 520 B.C.E.
- Terra cotta.



# The Arts

- Looks like Greek...but it is Etruscan!





# They Liked Greek Myths, Too

- “Hercules Slaying the Hydra”

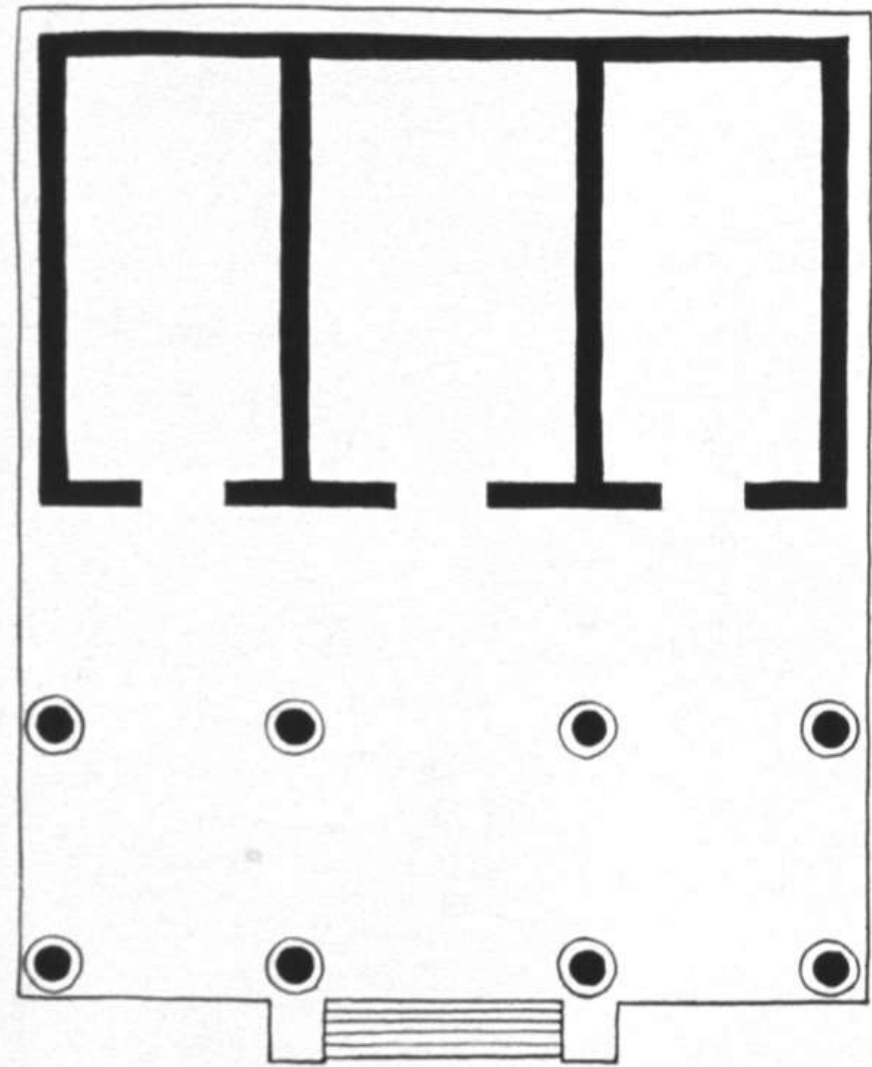


But not their architecture



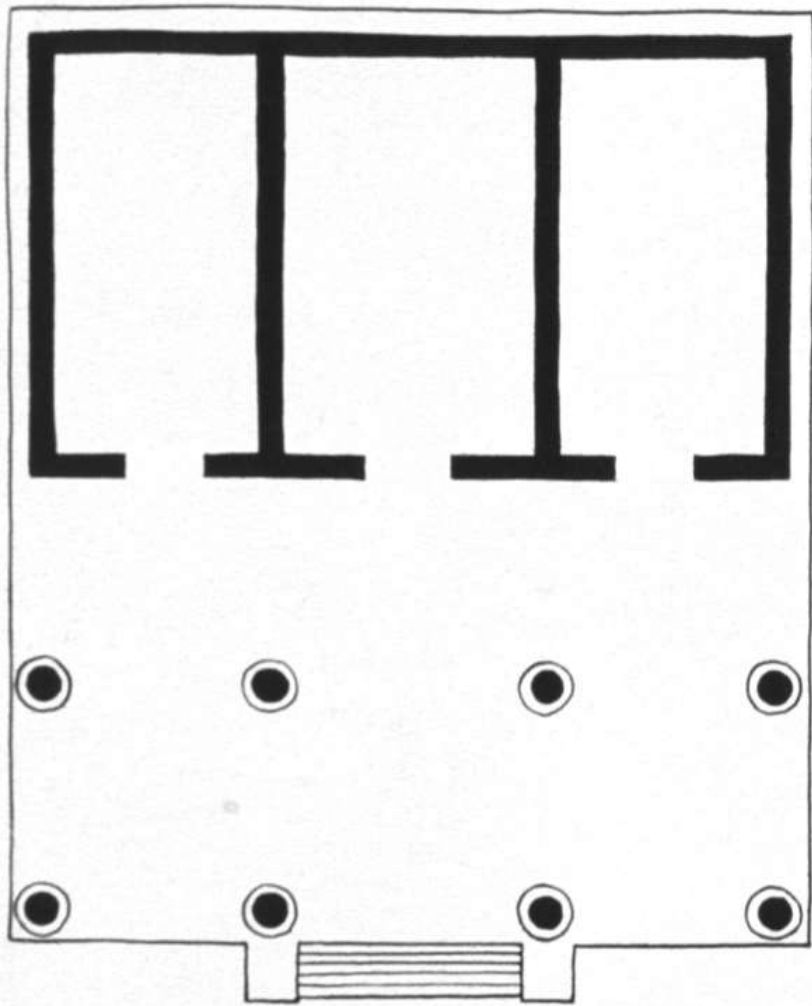


- Temple of Minerva (Veii, near Rome, Italy)
- c. 510–500 B.C.E. Original temple of wood, mud brick, or tufa (volcanic rock); terra cotta sculptures.



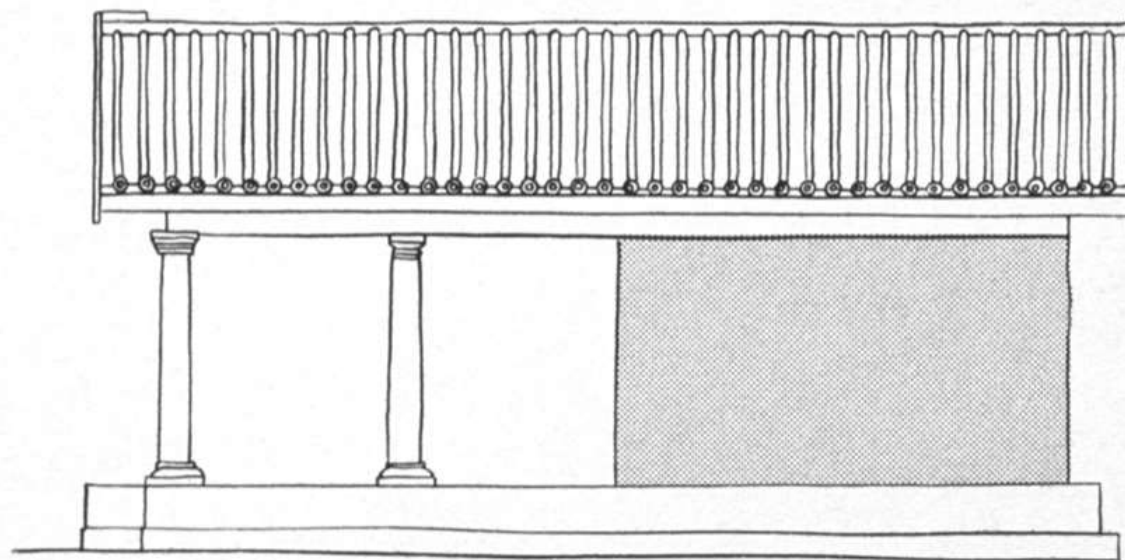
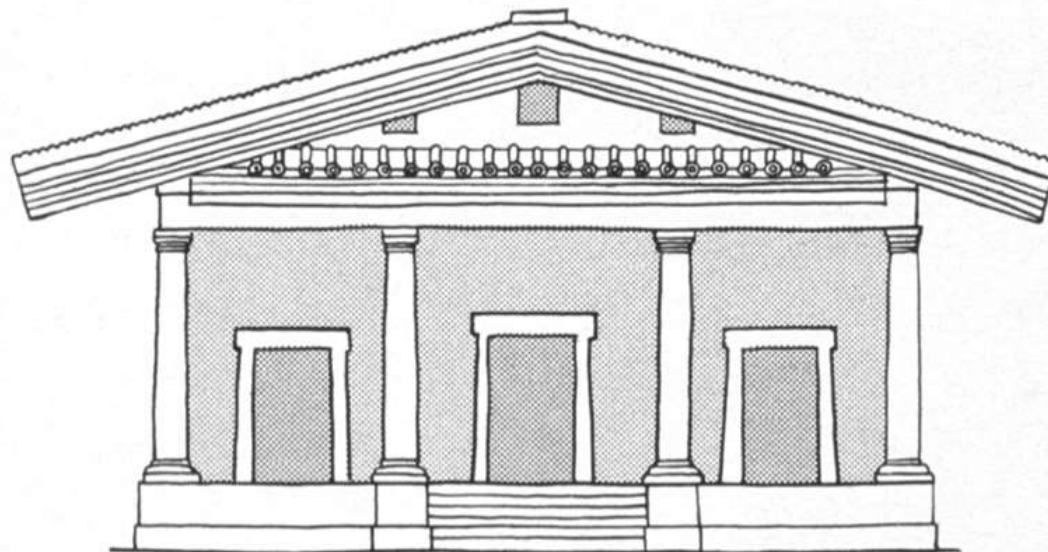
0 10 20 30 FEET

0 3 6 9 METERS



0 10 20 30 FEET

0 3 6 9 METERS





- *Apollo of Veii*
- Attributed to Etruscan sculptor Vulca.
- Terracotta, 510–500 B.C.E.







So...how do we make these bronze statues?



The Lost-Wax  
Method

*Chimera of  
Arezzo, Etruscan  
c. 400 BCE*

- Capitoline Wolf
- c. 500-480 BCE
- Bronze

These two were  
added in the 1400s





# The Roman Republic

# The Growth of Rome





# And then Julius Caesar



# The Roman Republic

- Republic – government system in which representatives are elected by citizens
- 2 Groups of Romans
  - Plebeians – farmers, merchants, artisans
  - Patricians – wealthy landowners
  - \* *Constant power struggle between groups*\*



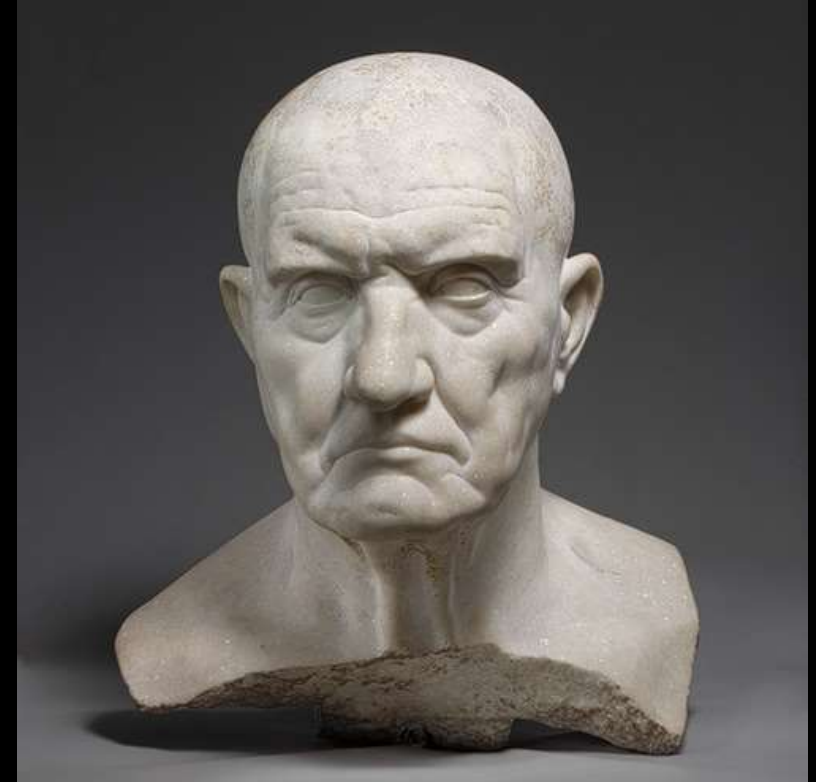
# Role of Family: Republican Rome

- Roman Class System and Importance of Ancestry
- Plebian vs. Patrician
- Old Wealth vs. New Wealth
  
- Ancestor Portraits
  - Kept in home
  - Brought out during festivals, religious ceremonies, and funerals

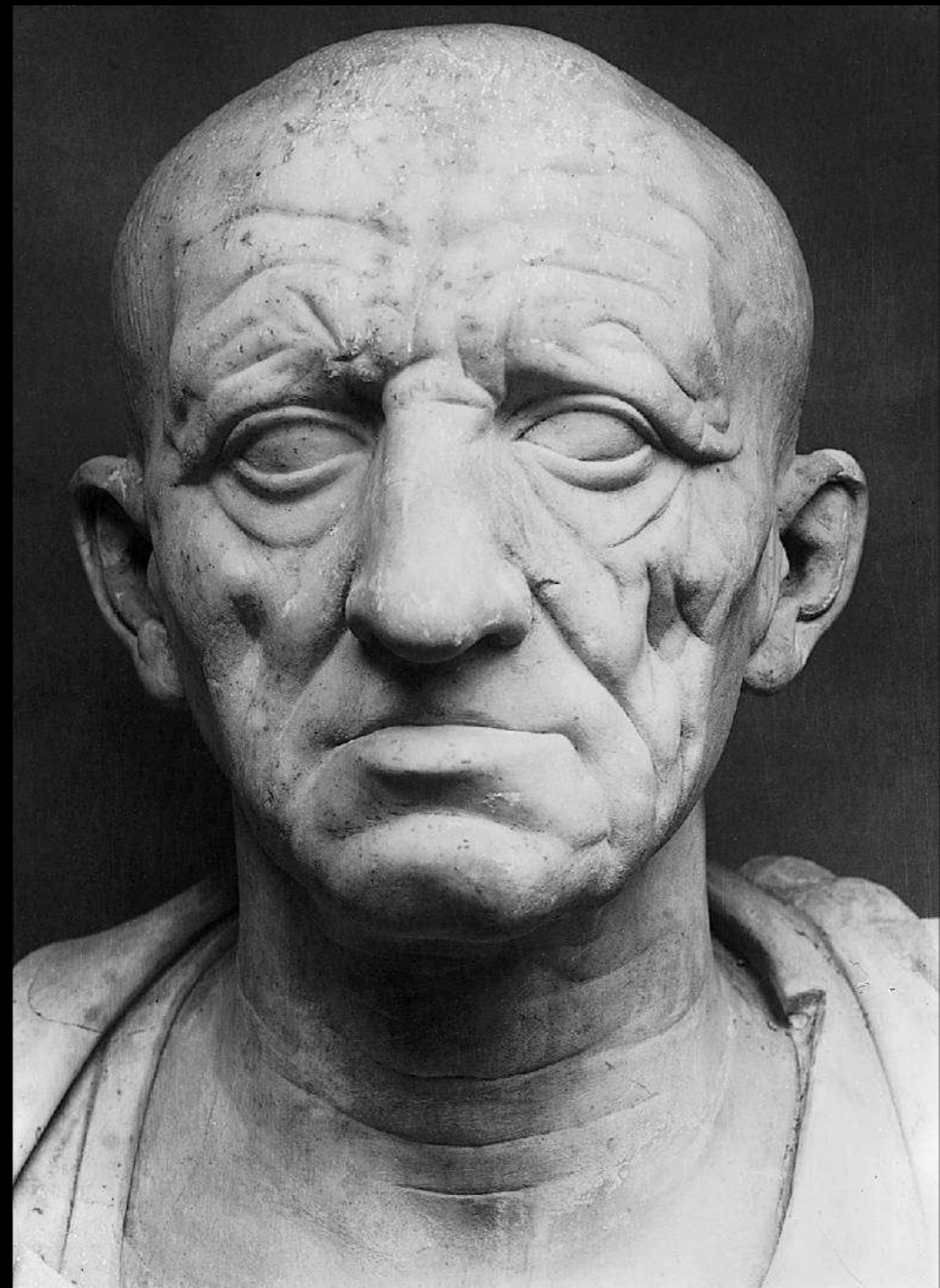


# Verism

- *Verus* (true)
  - Attempt at true representation
  - Older Men
  - Idea of republican virtue







- Julius Caesar
  - Republican Era
  - First to put his face on coins, too!





- Julius Caesar
  - Imperial Era
- Imperial Rome = Idealization of Image



# Art and the State: Imperial Rome





# Triumphal Columns



# The Triumphal Arch





# Amphitheaters



# Forum





# Roman Baths





# Forum and Markets of Trajan



# Aqueducts





# Pantheon





# Roman Basilica



# Colossus of Constantine



# Imperial Rome: Artistic Changes

- With a partner or two discuss comparisons and contrasts of the following sculptures:
  - *Doryphoros (Spear Bearer)*. Polykleitos. Original 450–440 B.C.E. Roman copy (marble) of Greek original (bronze).
  - Augustus of Prima Porta. Imperial Roman. Early first century C.E. Marble.







*Augustus of Prima  
Porta.*

Imperial Roman.

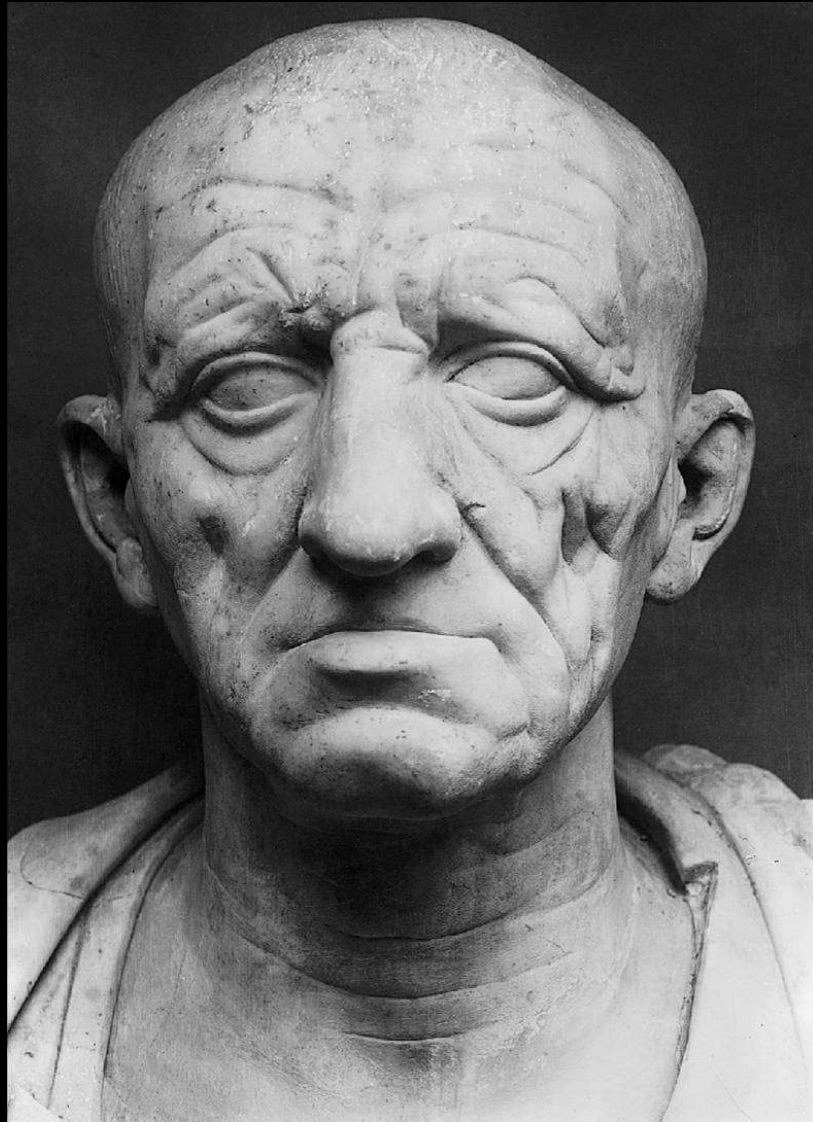
Early first century C.E.

Marble.









[Augustus of Primaporta, 1st century C.E.](#)  
[\(Vatican Museums\) 4:52](#)



# Tufa

- Local volcanic rock used throughout Roman era.
- Marble was considered a luxury during the Republic



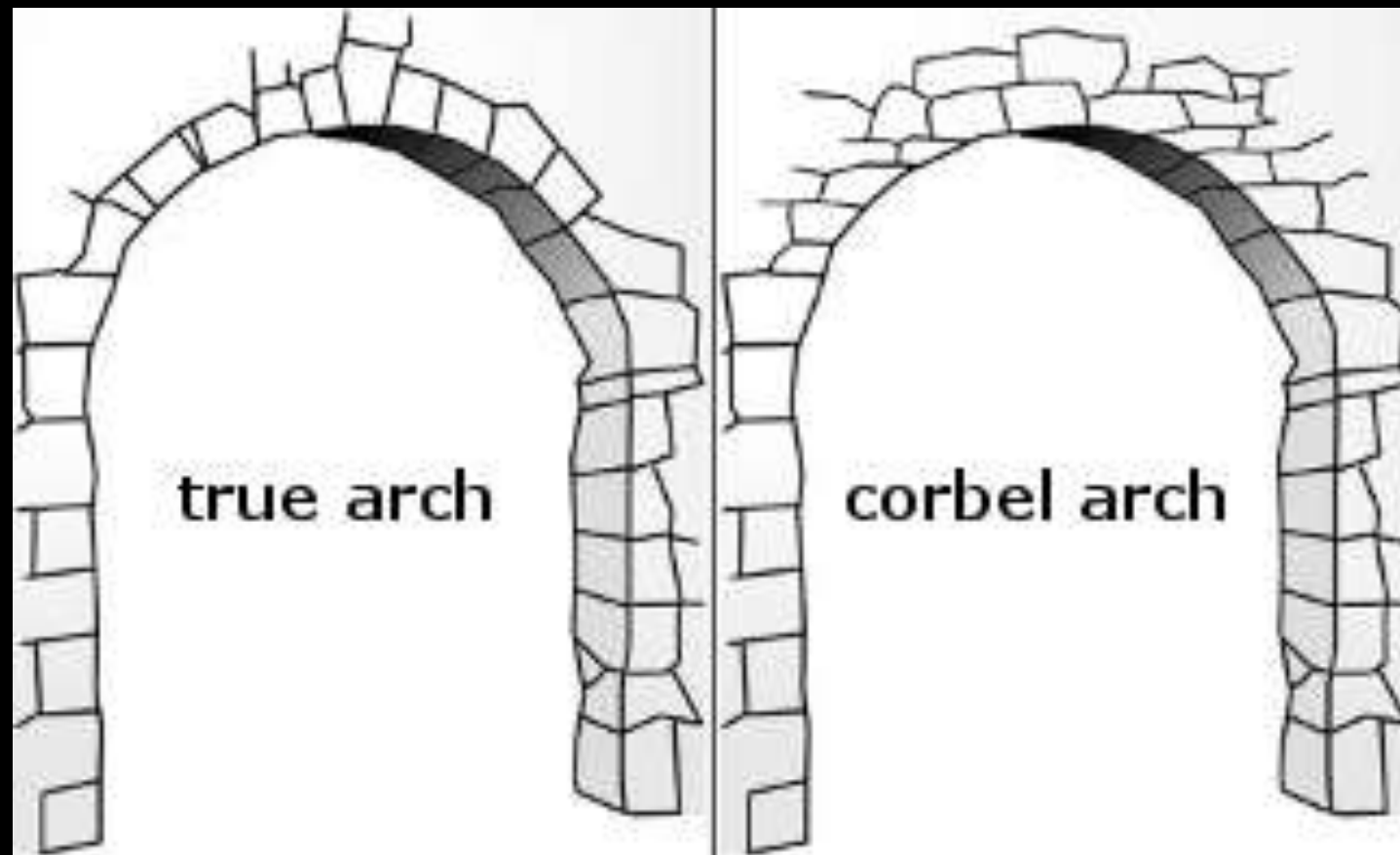


# CONCRETE!!!!

- How will this change architecture?



# Use of True Arch





# Roman Architecture

Domestic and Public

# Early Public Architecture

- Etruscan and Greek Influences
- High Podium, Clear Front and Back
- Greek Dimensions





# Average Urban Roman

- *Insulae*
  - Multistory apartment type buildings
  - Often with businesses on ground floor







# Wealthy Urban Roman

- Domus



# Pompeii and the Eruption of Vesuvius





# Stuff in Pompeii: Mosaics

- “Beware of Dog”
  - Found in the same house as the dog









Stuff in Pompeii: Alexander Mosaic from the House of Faun, Pompeii. Republican Roman. c. 100 B.C.E. Mosaic.





Alexander

Darius



Note the use of shadows  
on the ground





Anything  
interesting  
here?

$\frac{3}{4}$  profile of  
the horse



# Stuff in Pompeii

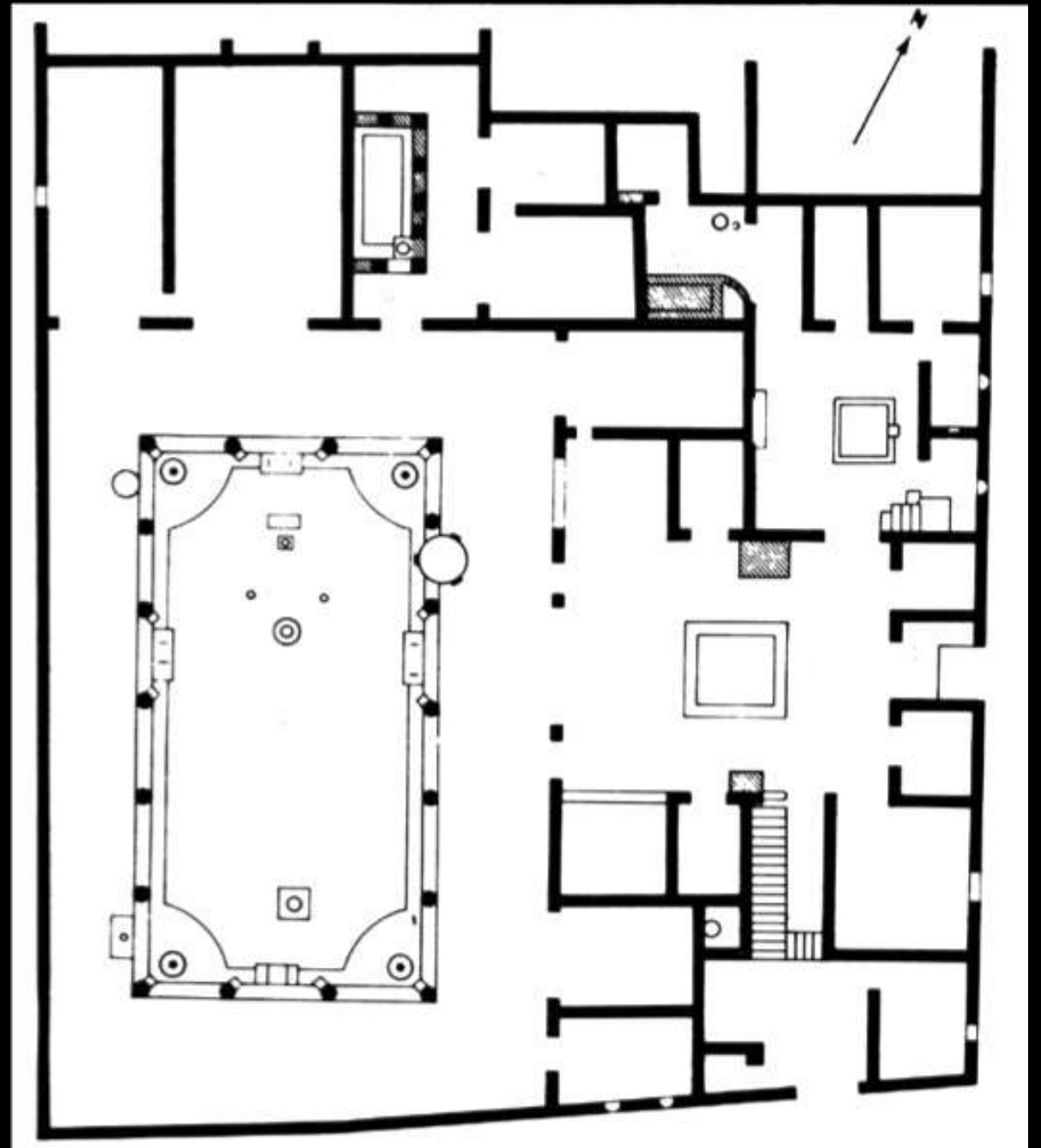
*Alexander Mosaic, c. 100  
B.C.E.*

Roman copy (Pompeii) of a  
lost Greek painting

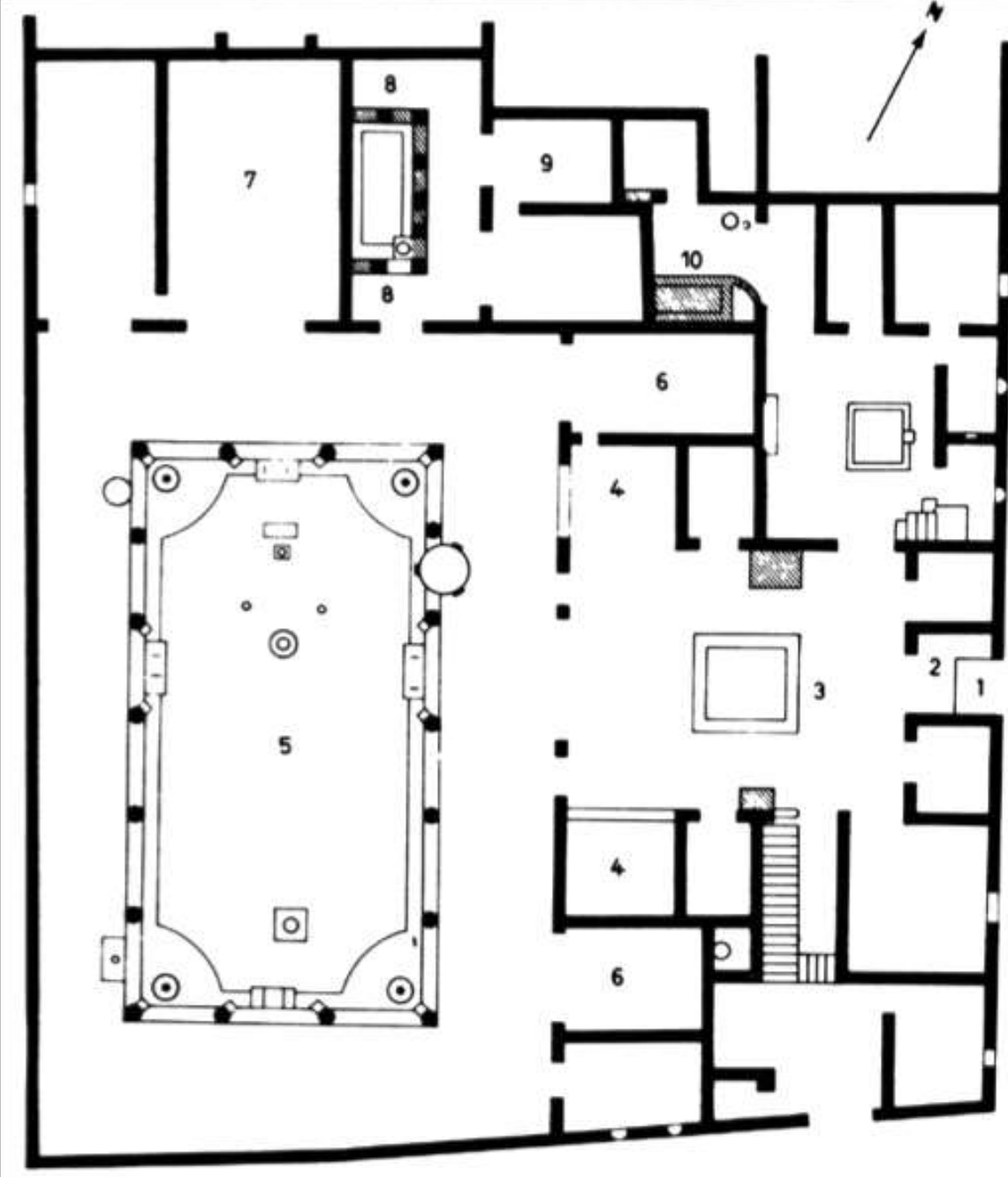
c. 315 B.C.E., Hellenistic  
Period



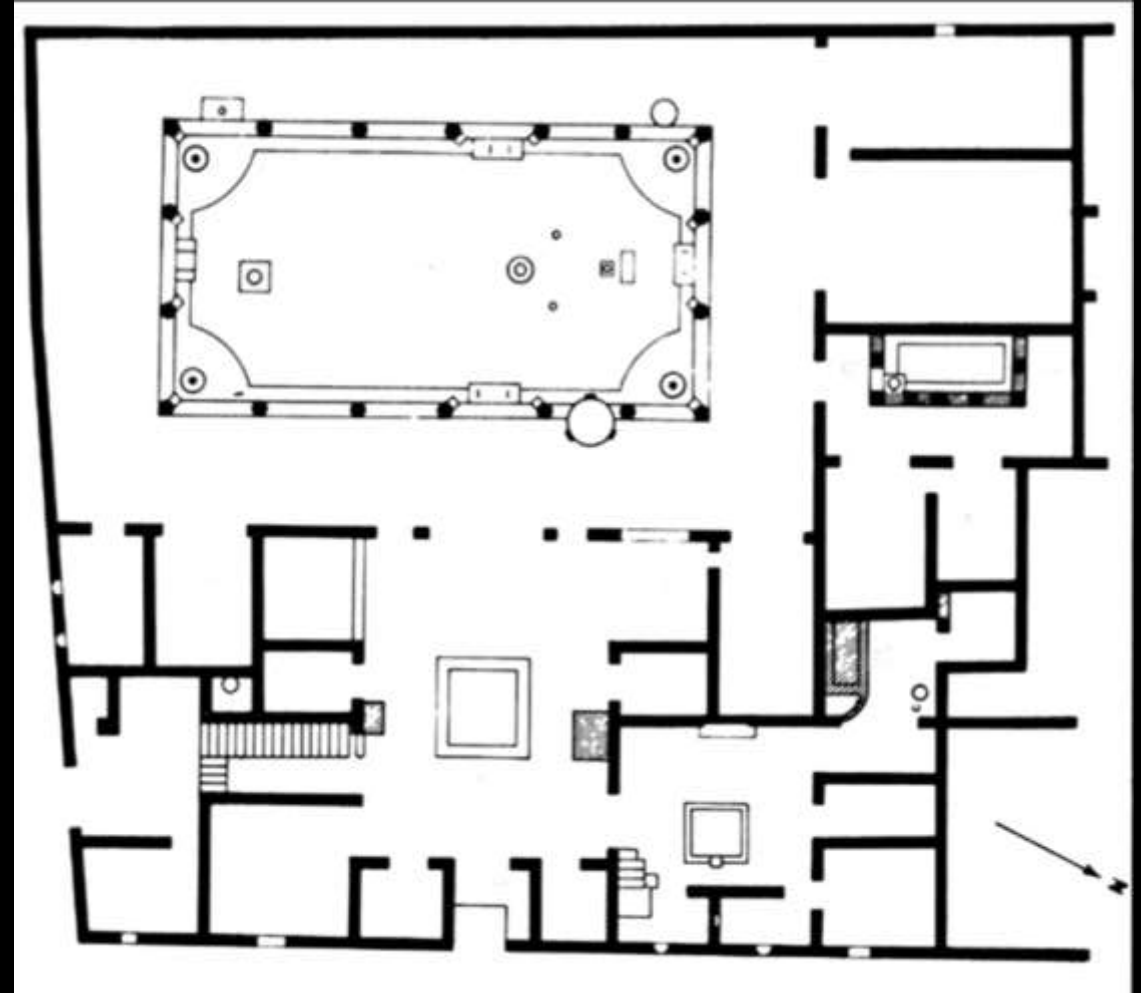
- House of the Vettii. Pompeii, Italy.
- Imperial Roman. c. second century B.C.E.; rebuilt c. 62–79 C.E.
- Cut stone and fresco.







1. *Vestibulum* (entrance)
2. *Fauces*
3. Atrium
4. *Alae* (secondary rooms opening on to the atrium)
5. Garden
6. Dining-rooms
7. Painted room
8. Small porticoed courtyard
9. Bedroom
10. Kitchen









# Pompeian Styles

Roman Painting



# Why Pompeii?

- Most complete record of Roman painting and changing styles.
- True Fresco
- “Pompeian Style”



# First Style: Republican Era (BCE)

- Attempts to imitate marble panels using stucco relief
- Greek practice adopted by Romans
- Continued until end of Pompeii







# Second Style: Late Republic-Early Imperial (BCE-CE)

- Illusion of a 3D world

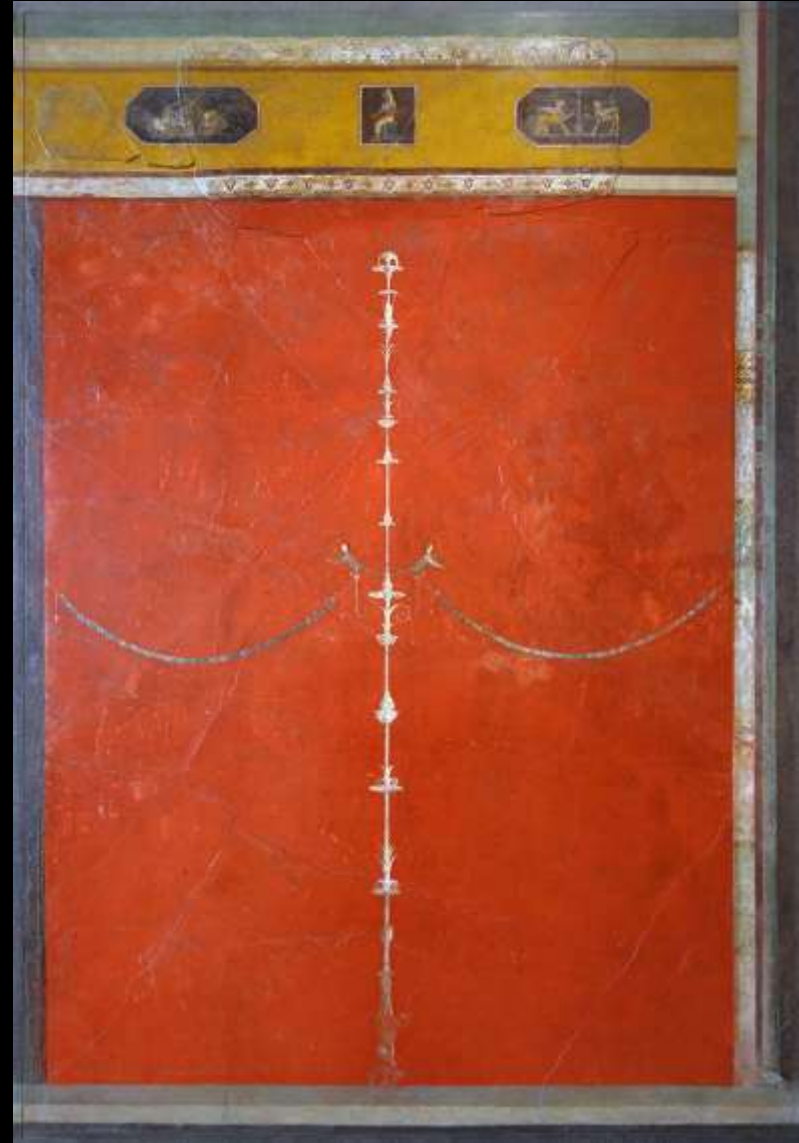






# Third Style

- Attempt to reinforce presence of wall
- Linear designs
- Monochromatic backgrounds







# Fourth Style

- Images of Vistas
- Fantasy rather than reality shown in 2<sup>nd</sup> Style
- Mixing Styles







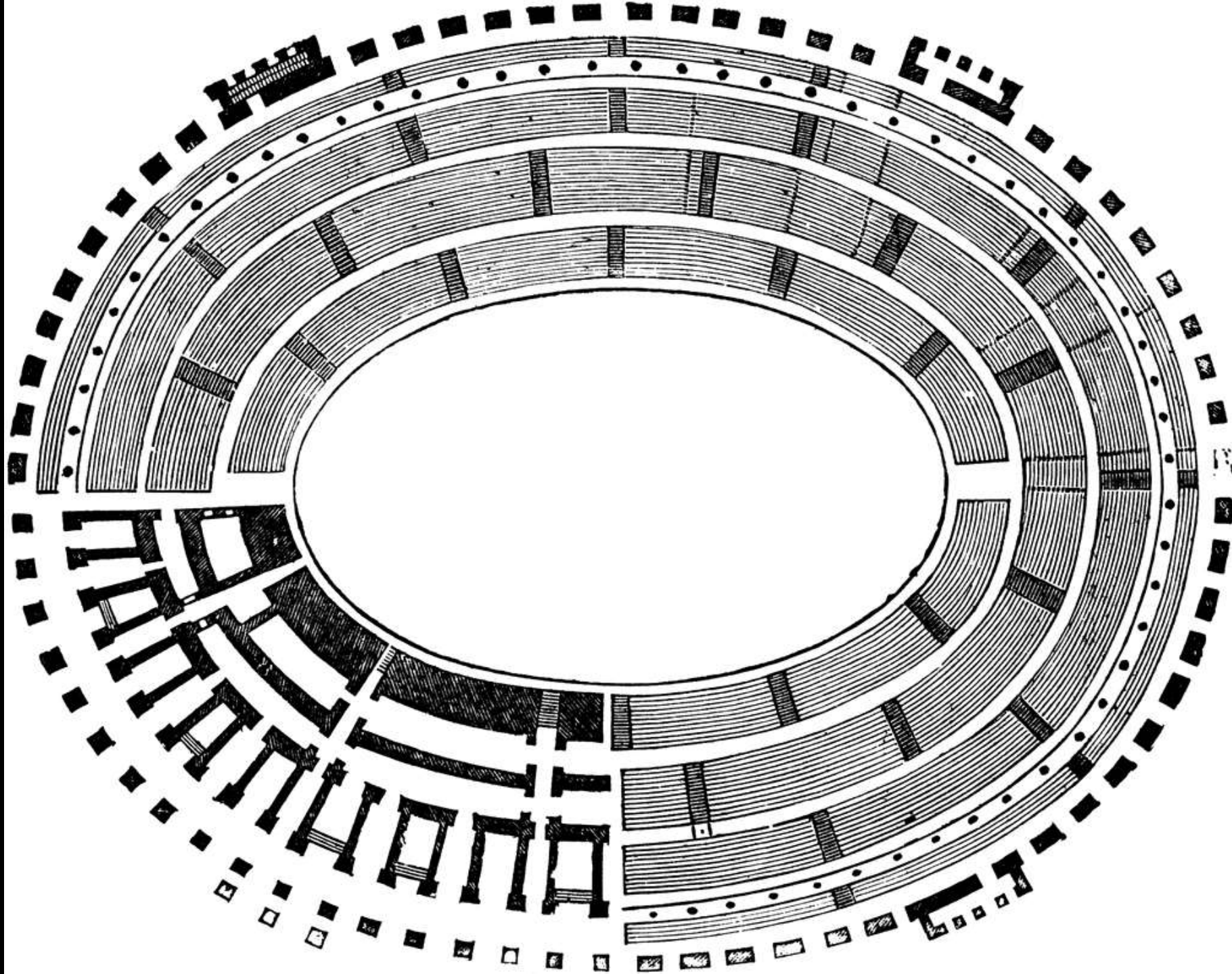
# Roman Imperial Architecture

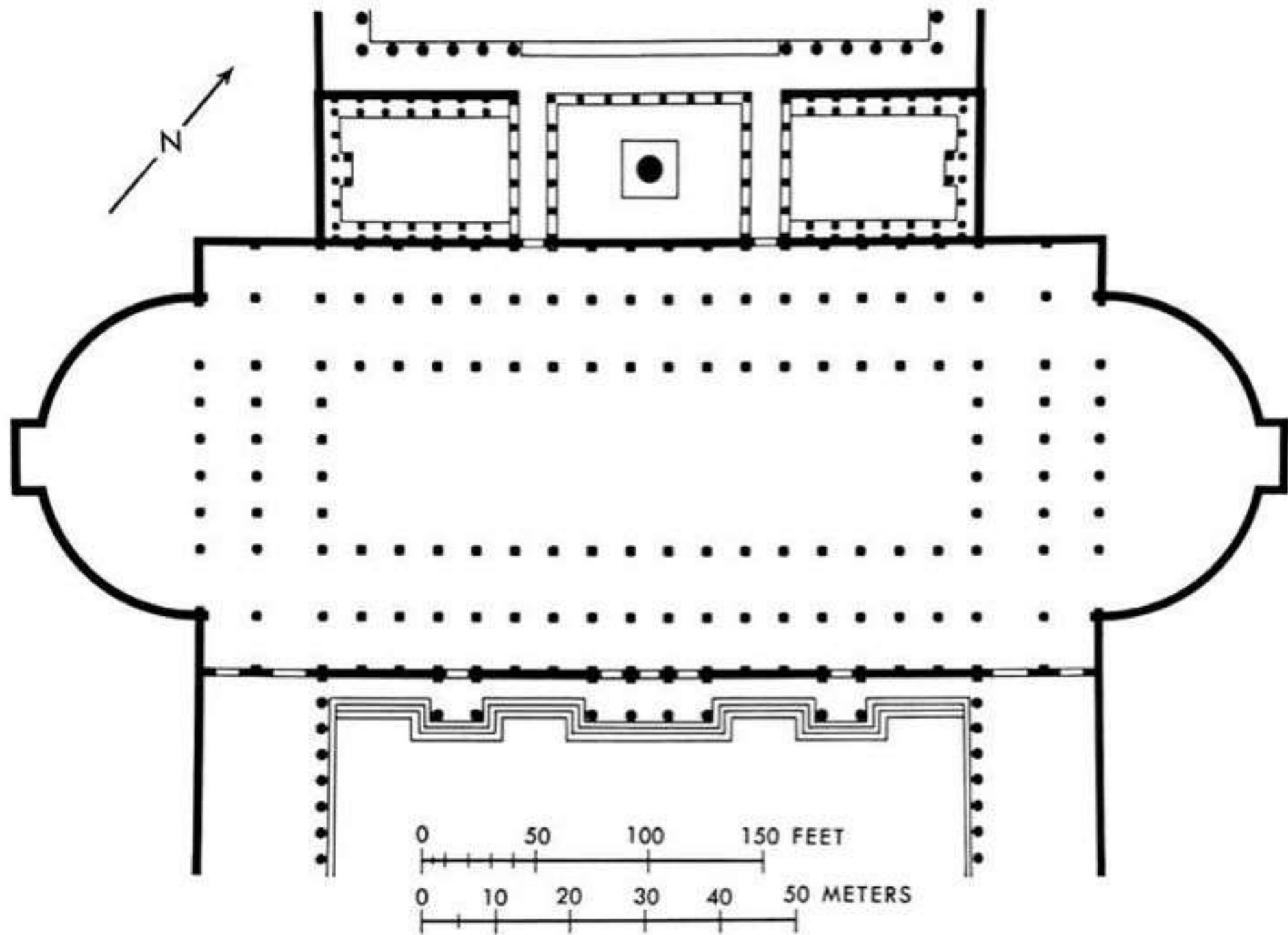
The Flavian Amphitheater (Colosseum)

The Basilica, Markets, and Forum of Trajan

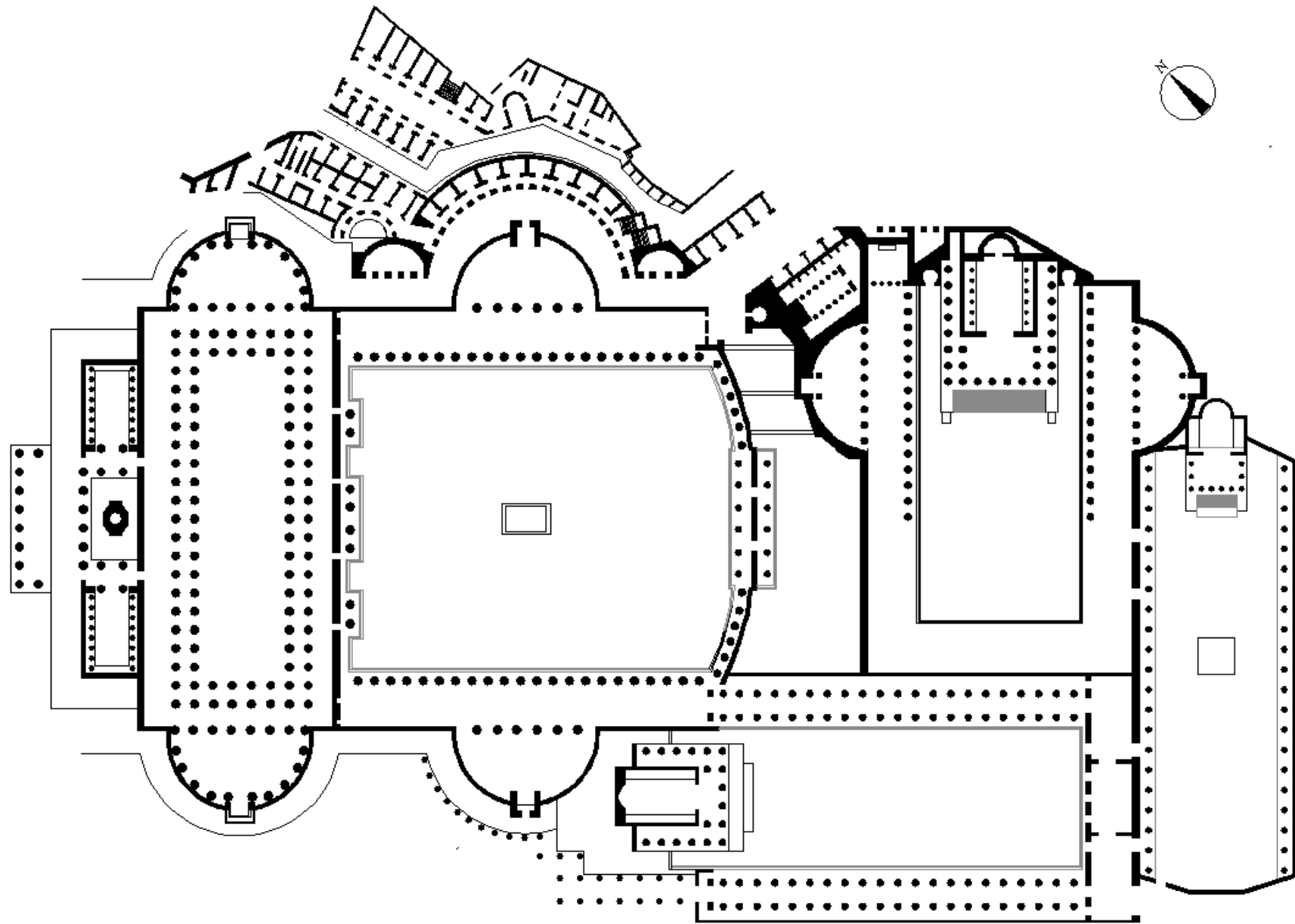
The Pantheon

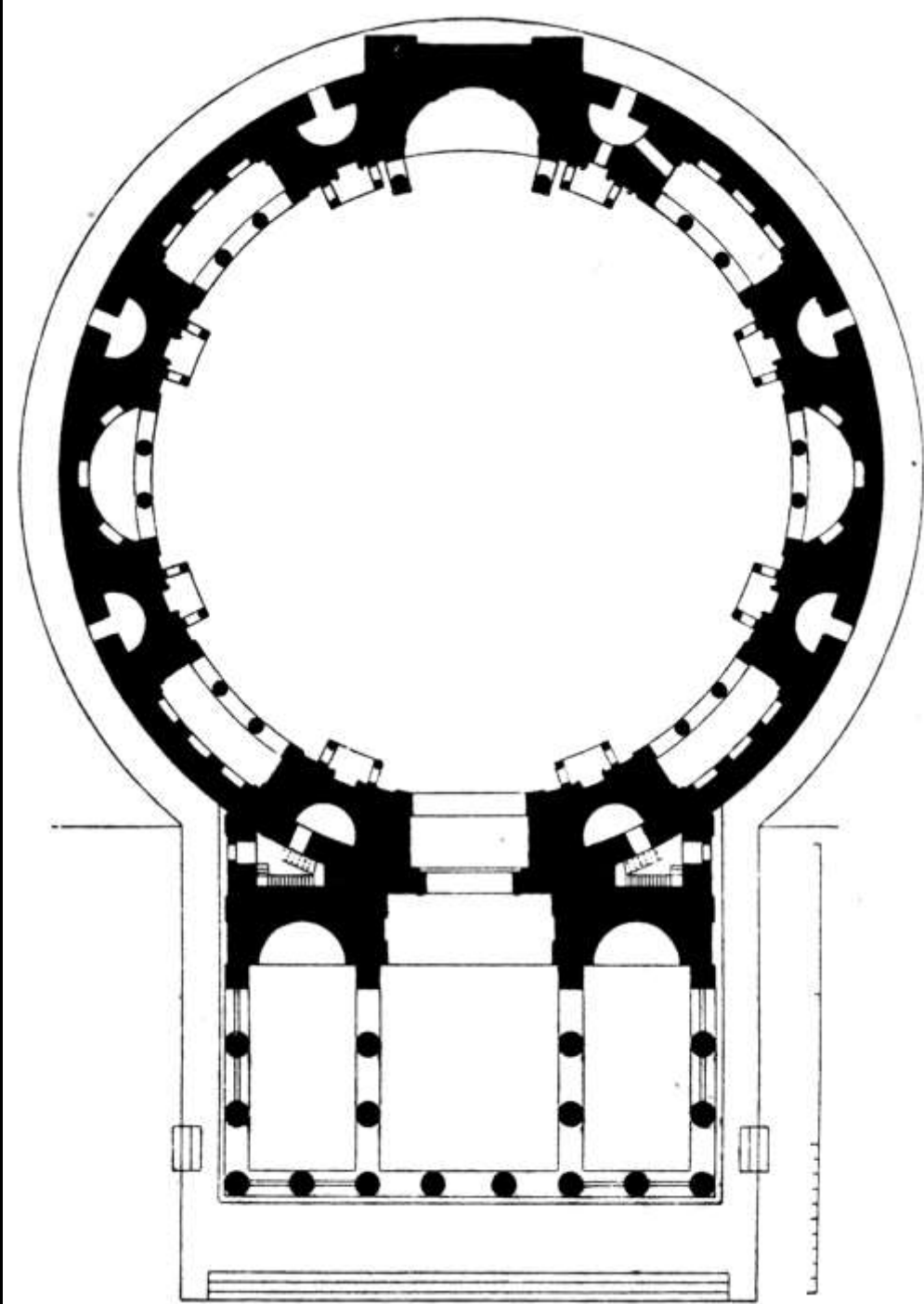




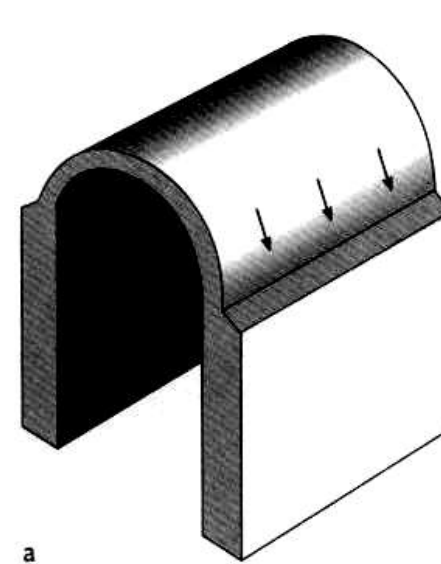
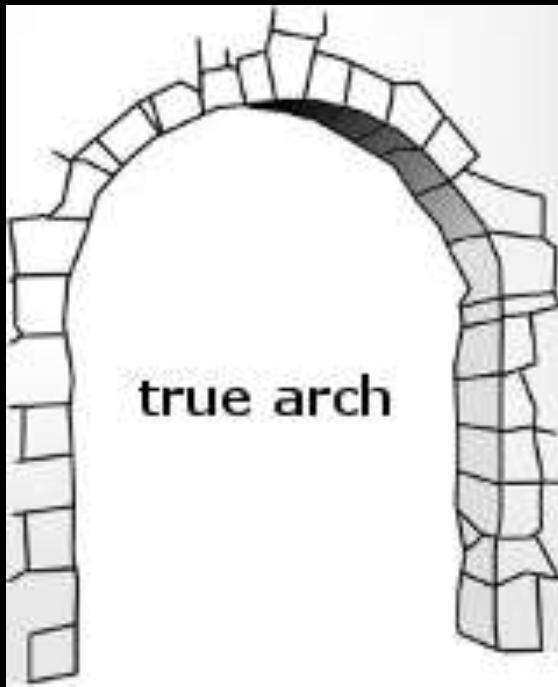




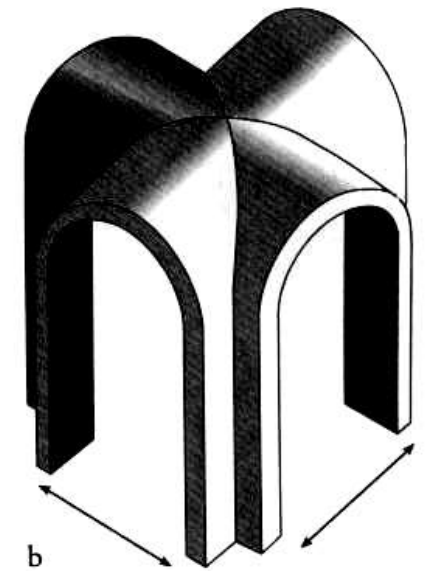




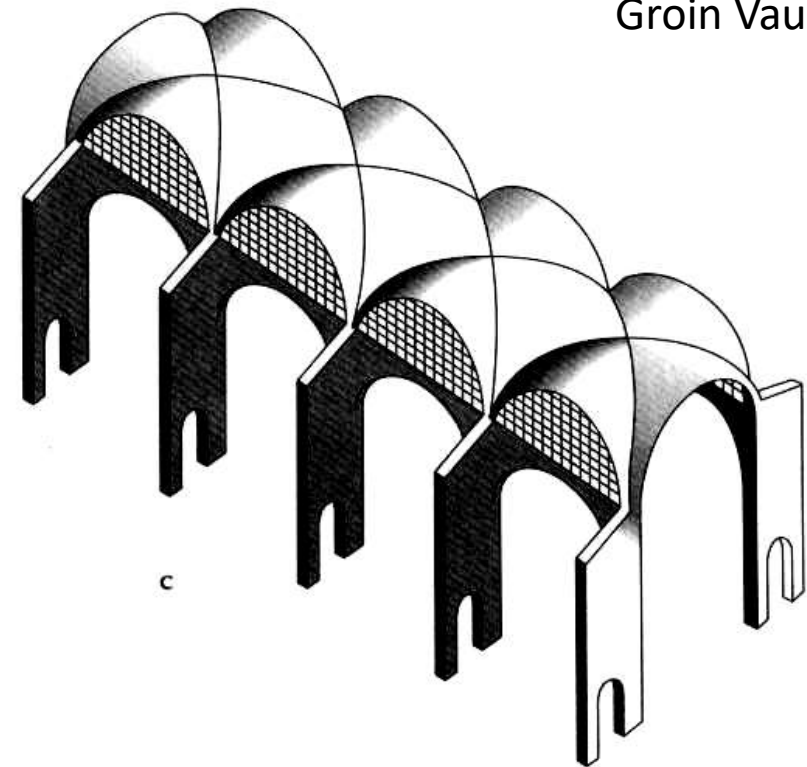




Barrel Vault



Groin Vault



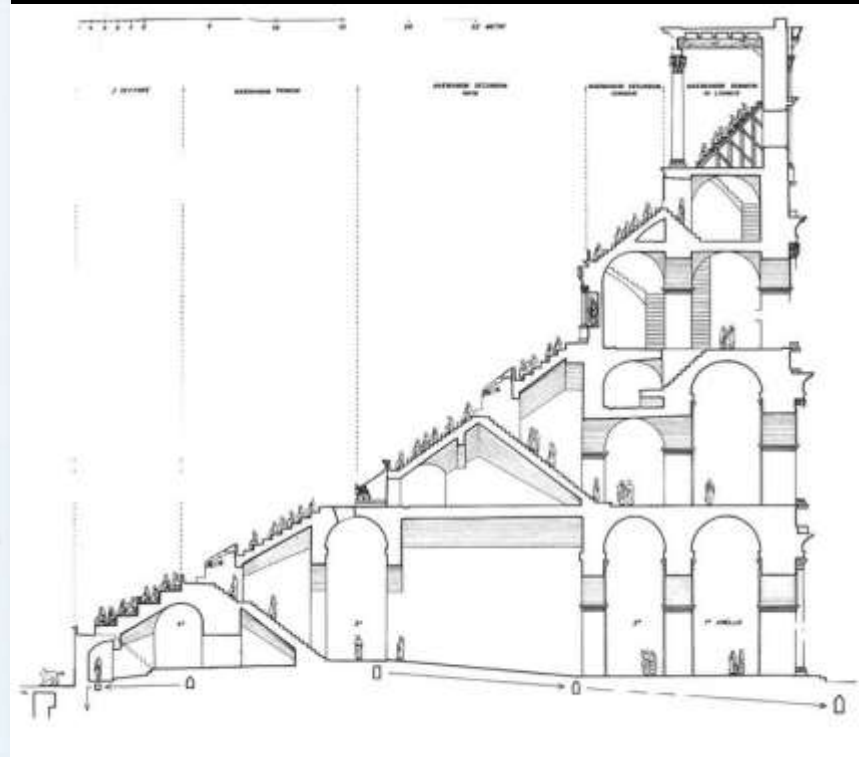
Arch: 2D

Vault: 3D

Became essential elements in  
Roman architecture



[Colosseum 8:34](#)  
[Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura 2:38](#)







Corinthian



Ionic



Doric  
(actually  
Tuscan)





Corinthian

Ionic

Doric

(actually  
Tuscan)

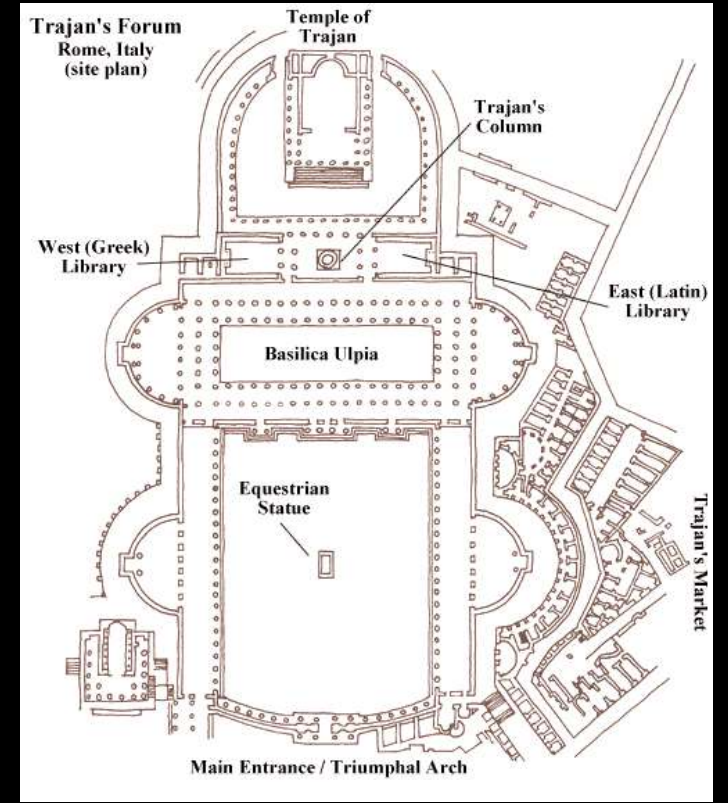
Engaged Columns:  
Attached to the  
wall, serve no  
structural purpose,  
only decorative



# Forum

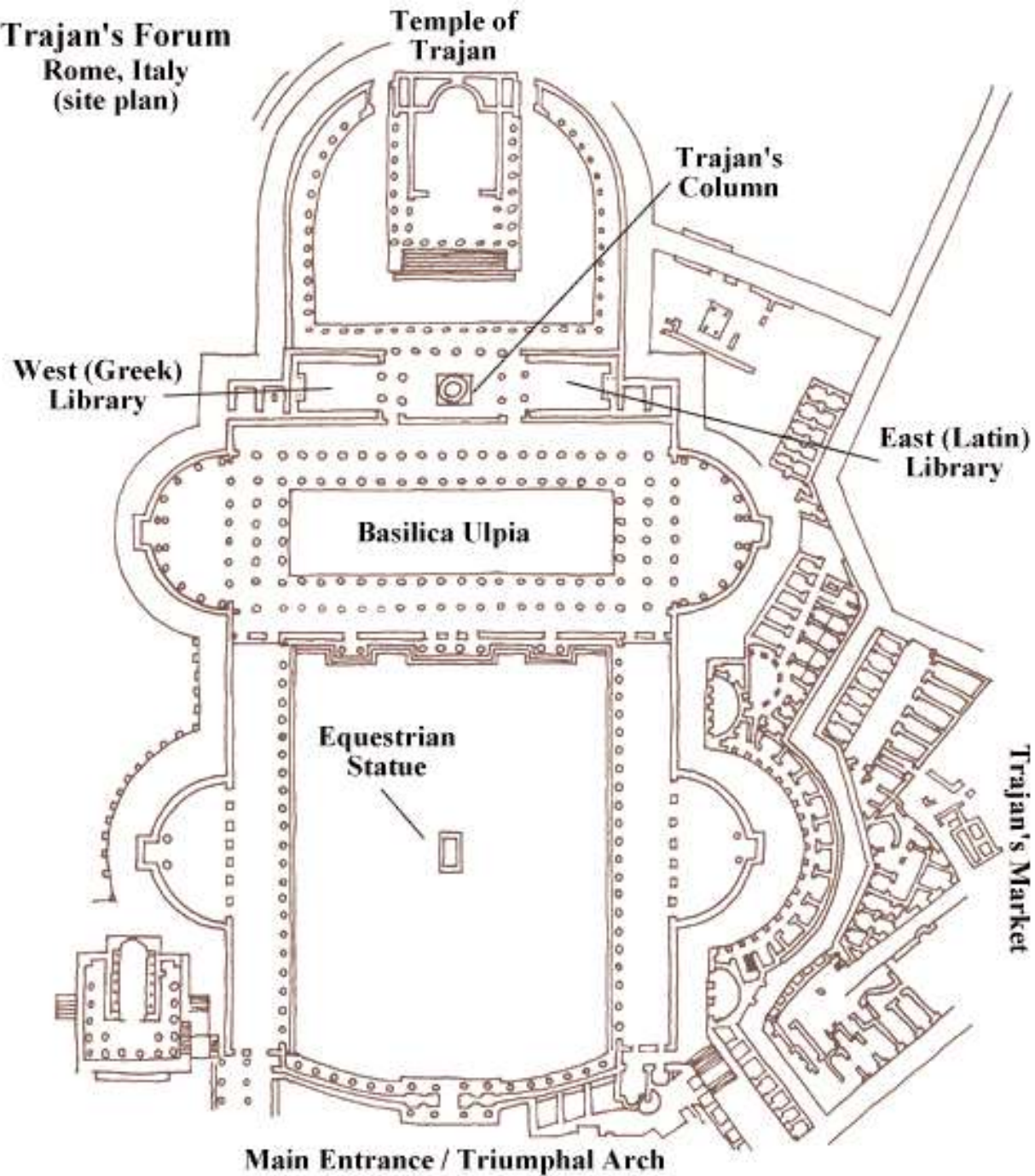


Forum of Trajan. Rome, Italy. Apollodorus of Damascus. Forum and markets: 106–112 C.E.; column completed 113 C.E. Brick and concrete (architecture); marble (column).





Trajan's Forum  
Rome, Italy  
(site plan)



The Forum of Trajan  
Brought to you by your  
favorite art historians

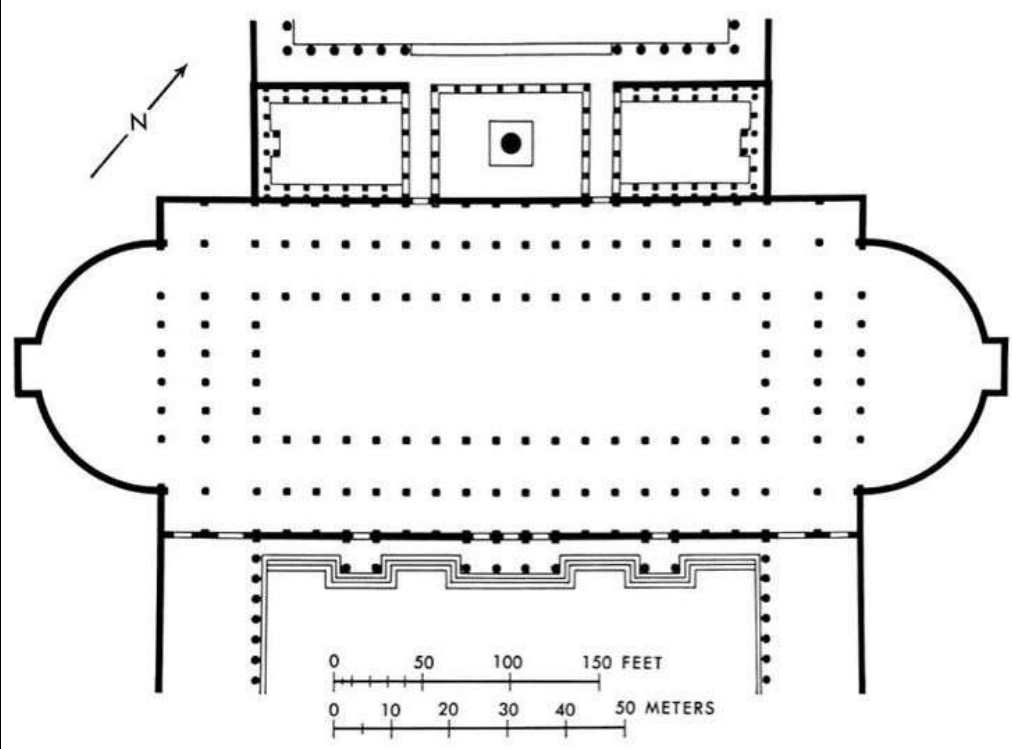
The Markets of Trajan  
Brought to you by your  
favorite art historians

The Column of Trajan  
Brought to you by your  
favorite art historians

# Forum and Markets of Trajan







[Animations of the Forum of Trajan](#)



[Column of Trajan 4:56](#)







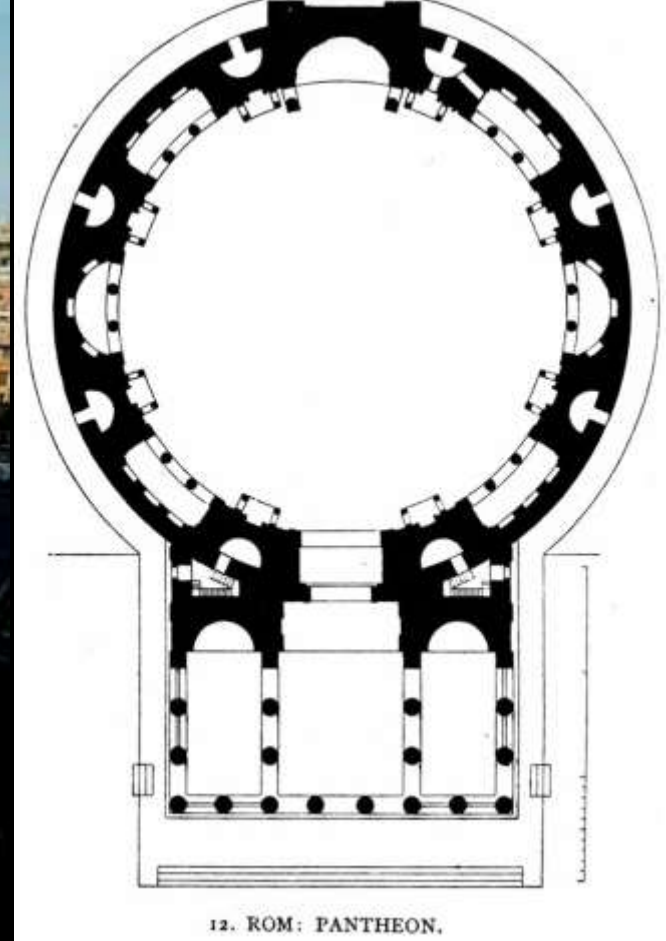




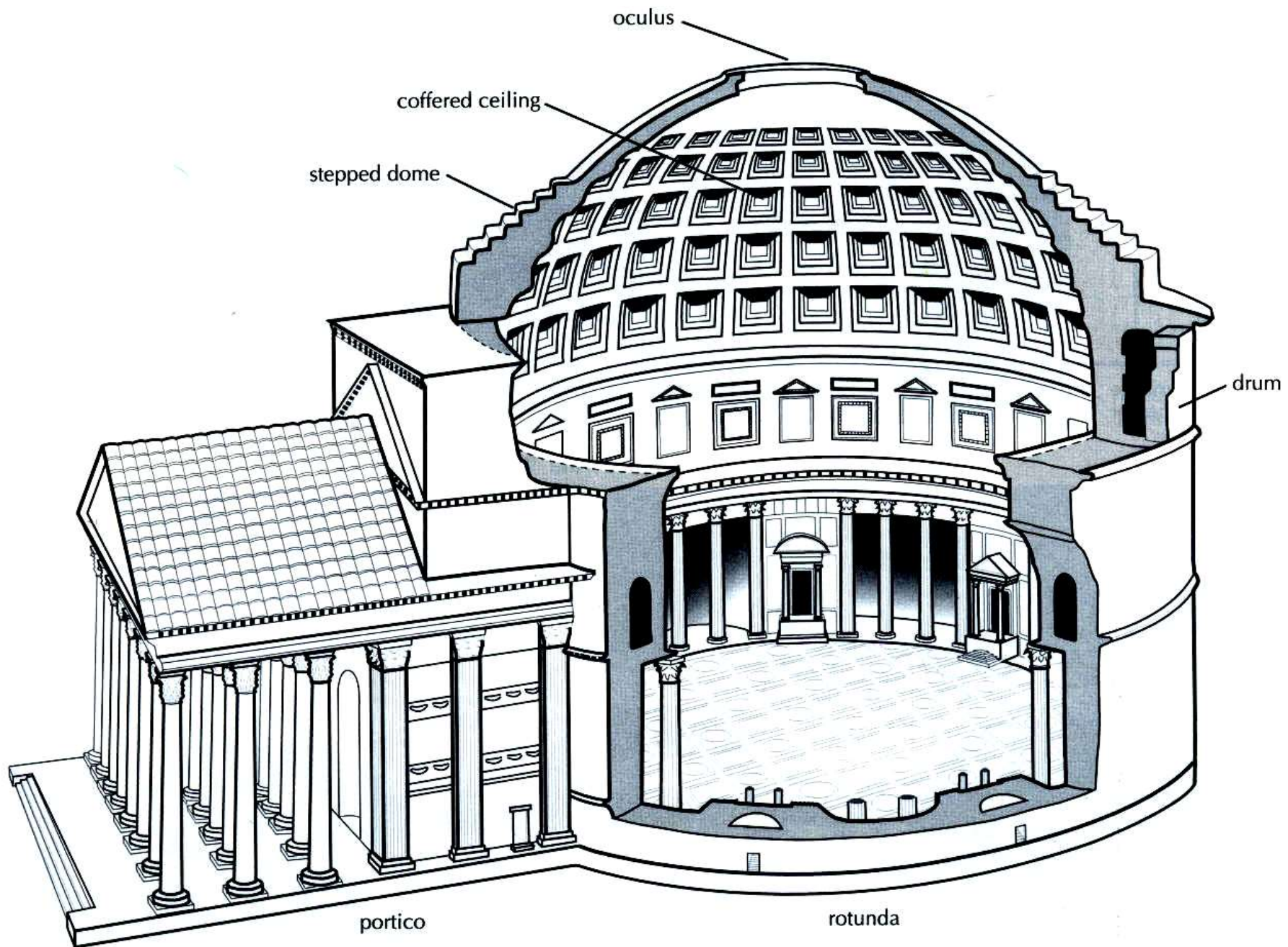
Pantheon. Imperial Roman. 118–125 C.E. Concrete with stone facing.



Them  
again????















Ludovisi Battle Sarcophagus.

Late Imperial Roman.

c. 250 C.E. Marble.







Dr. Beth Harris and Dr. Steven Zucker







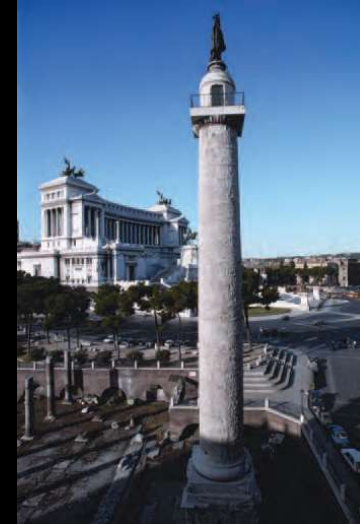














# Early Christian Imagery

- Continued use of Greco-Roman Imagery
  - Sarcophagi
    - Images and storytelling
    - Non-Christian Examples?
    - [Ludovisi Battle Sarcophagus](#)
      - c. 250s CE



# Early Christian Imagery

- Continued use of Greco-Roman Imagery
  - Sarcophagi
    - Images and storytelling
      - Christian storytelling through imagery = clear, simple, descriptive
      - Becomes more simplistic with time
      - Images have a clear, sacred aim in early Christian Art
    - Christian Example
      - Church of S. Maria Antiqua c. 300s CE





# Christian Symbolism, Roman Methods

Jonah and the Whale

The Muse

The Poet

The Good Shepherd

John the Baptist



# Early Christian Imagery

- Catacombs
  - Underground Cemeteries
    - [Catacombs of Priscilla](#) c. late 100s-300s CE
      - Christ as the “Good Shepherd”
      - Other ancient examples?



Anyone Know This Reference?





# Greco-Roman Imagery

- Representation of Christ
- “Good Shepherd”
- Drapery
- Foreshortening

