
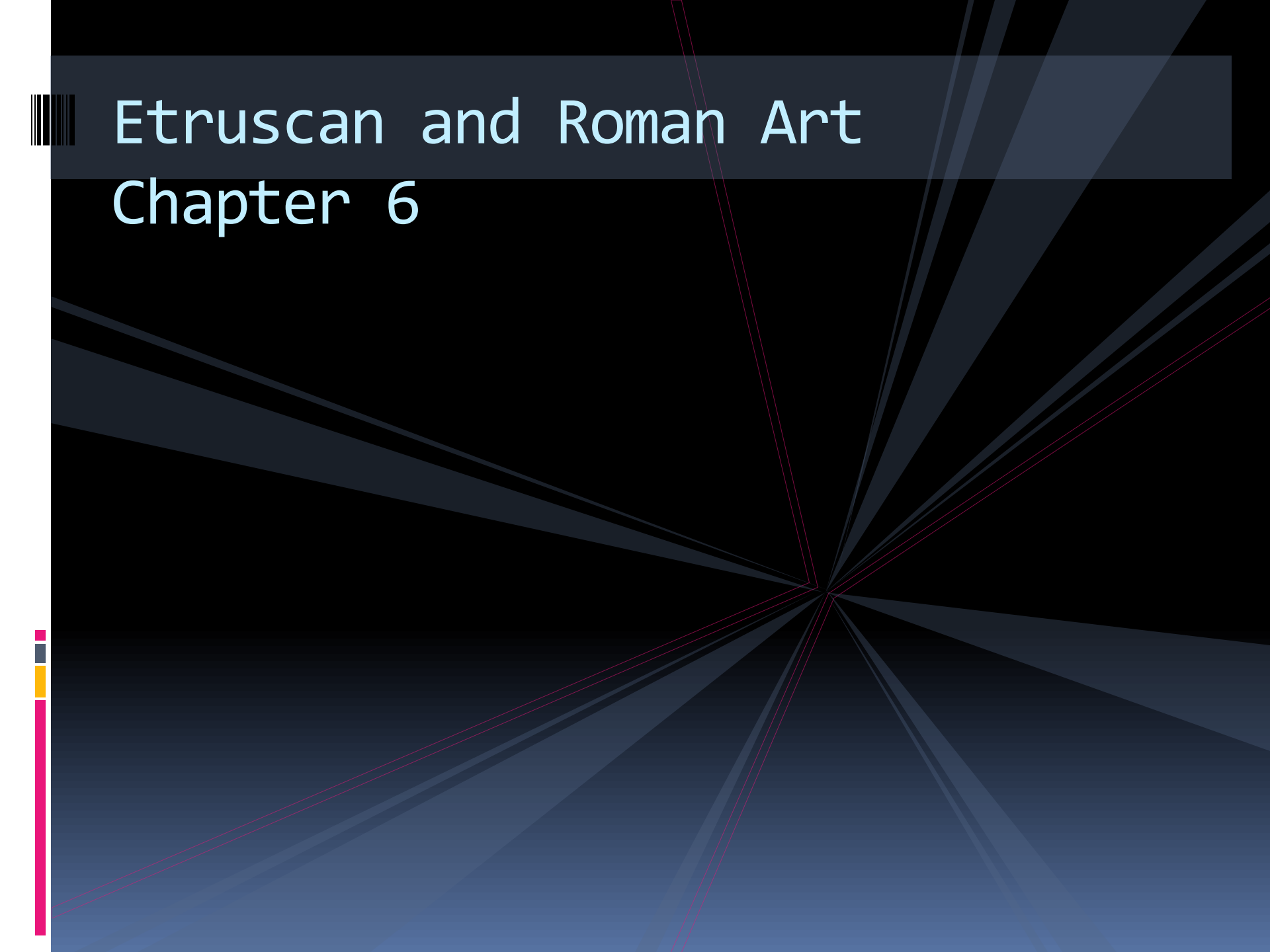


Rome 6-1



# Etruscan and Roman Art

## Chapter 6



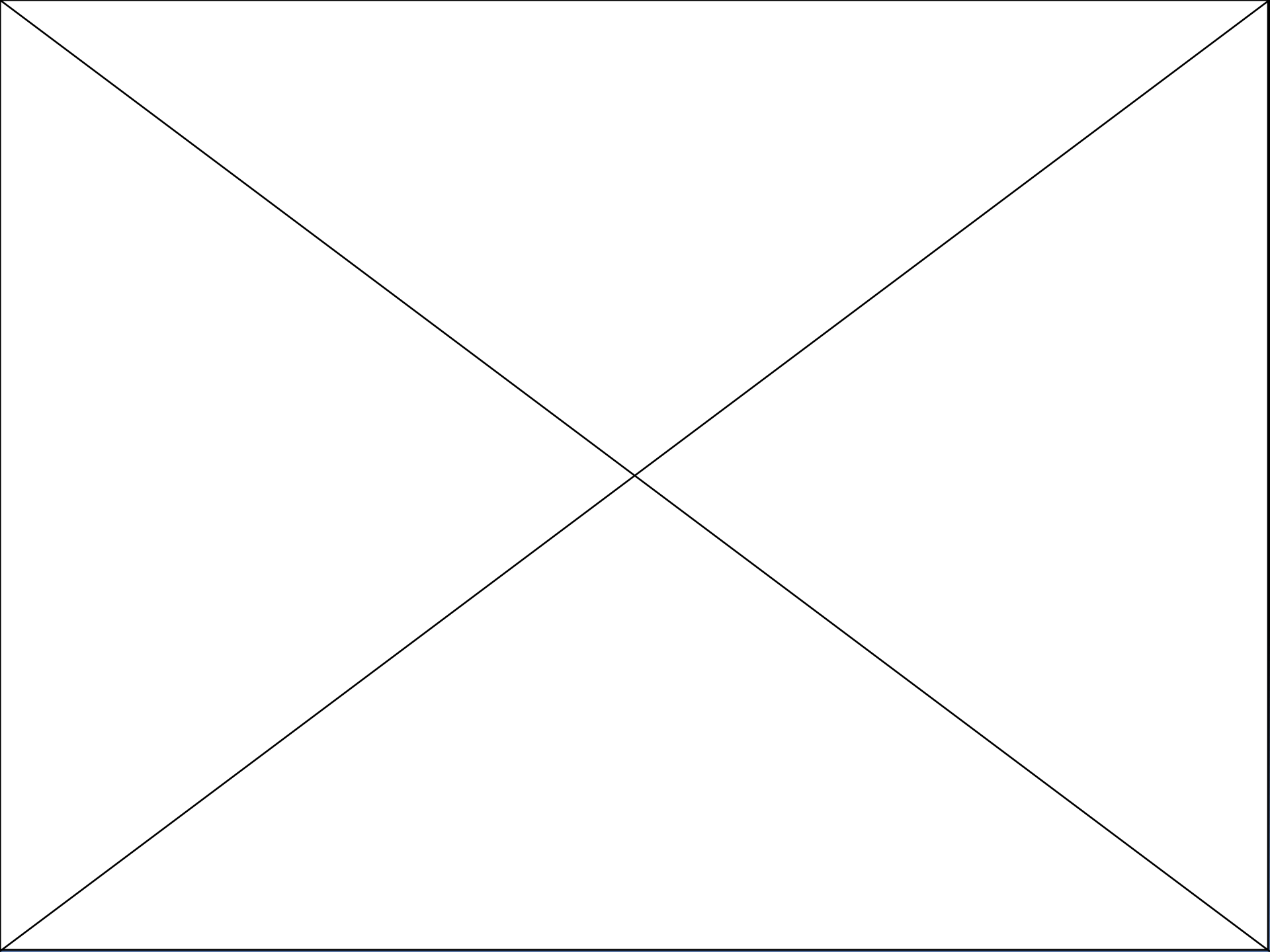
# Theme- Etruscan

- Theme: “Life in Death.”
- Because Etruscan tombs provide much of what we know about the Etruscans, the theme focuses on the funerary nature of Etruscan artifacts
- as well as on the vitality or liveliness inherent in many Etruscan figural works of art.

# Theme- Rome


Theme: "MERIT." MERIT is an acronym for

- **Monuments**
  - **Engineering**
  - **Realism**
  - **Interior Space**
  - **Temples**
- 
- **MERIT is also a term connected to the idea of virtue and praise, which allows us to discuss the Roman use of sculpture and architecture for propagandistic purposes.**





# Periods in Roman Art

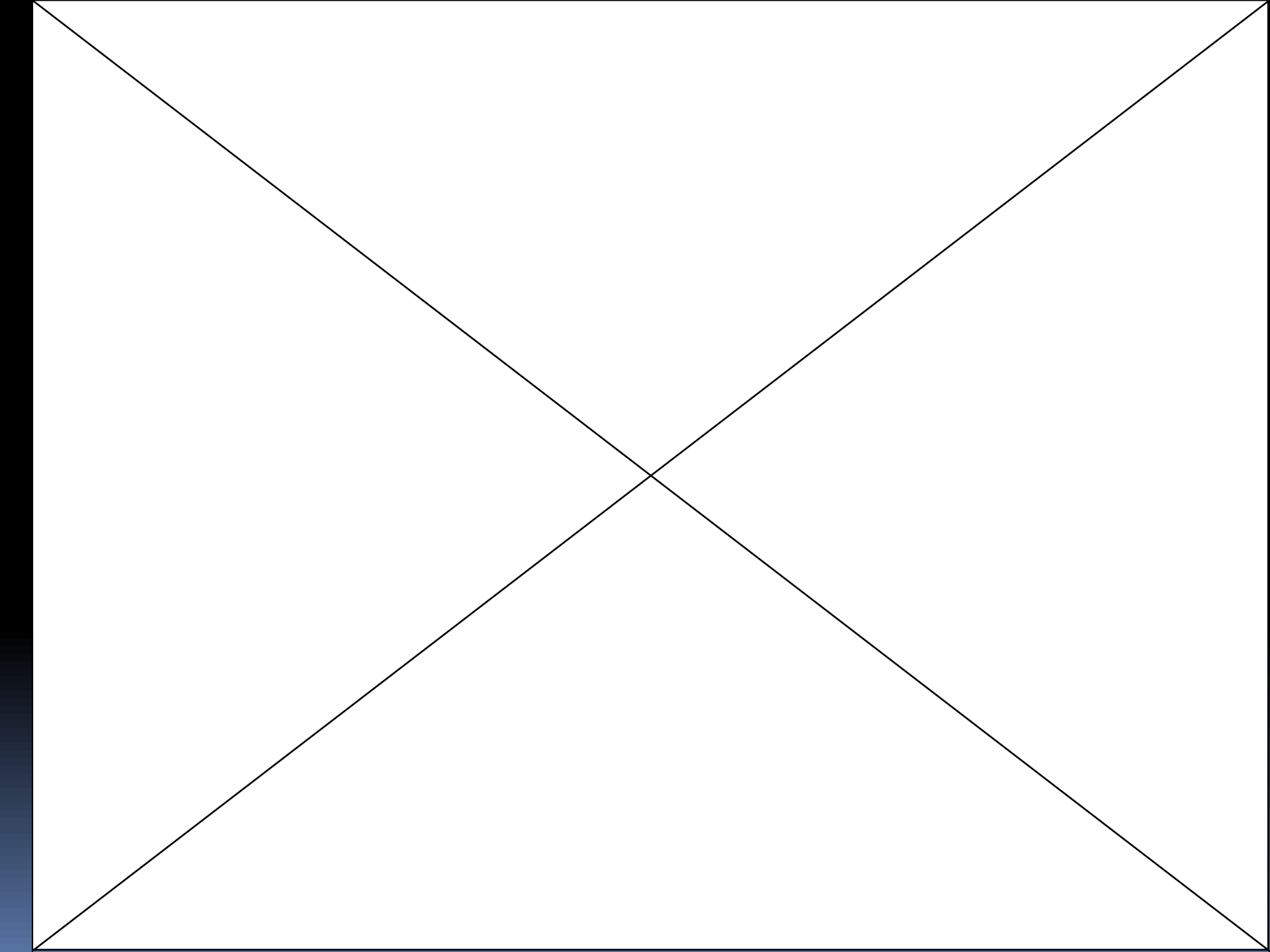
- Etruscan Art 700-509 BCE
  - Republican- 509-27 BCE
  - Augustan 27 bce-14 ce
  - Imperial 14-180 CE
  - Late Empire 180 ce-395 CE
- 



# Etruscan Civilization

- In Italy (Modern Tuscany or Northern Italy)
- Wealth of region came from agriculture and metal ore
- Through trade they became influenced by the Greeks
- Instead of copy the Greek style they used it as an influence, this created their own unique style.
- At the same time the Romans were developing in the South by 509 BCE Romans did not live under Etruscan Rule.
- By the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE, Etruscans became members of Roman Empire





**Title:** Porta Augusta

**Date:** 3rd to 2nd century BCE

**Source/Museum:** Perugia, Italy

Etruscan cities had huge walls and gates to create protection

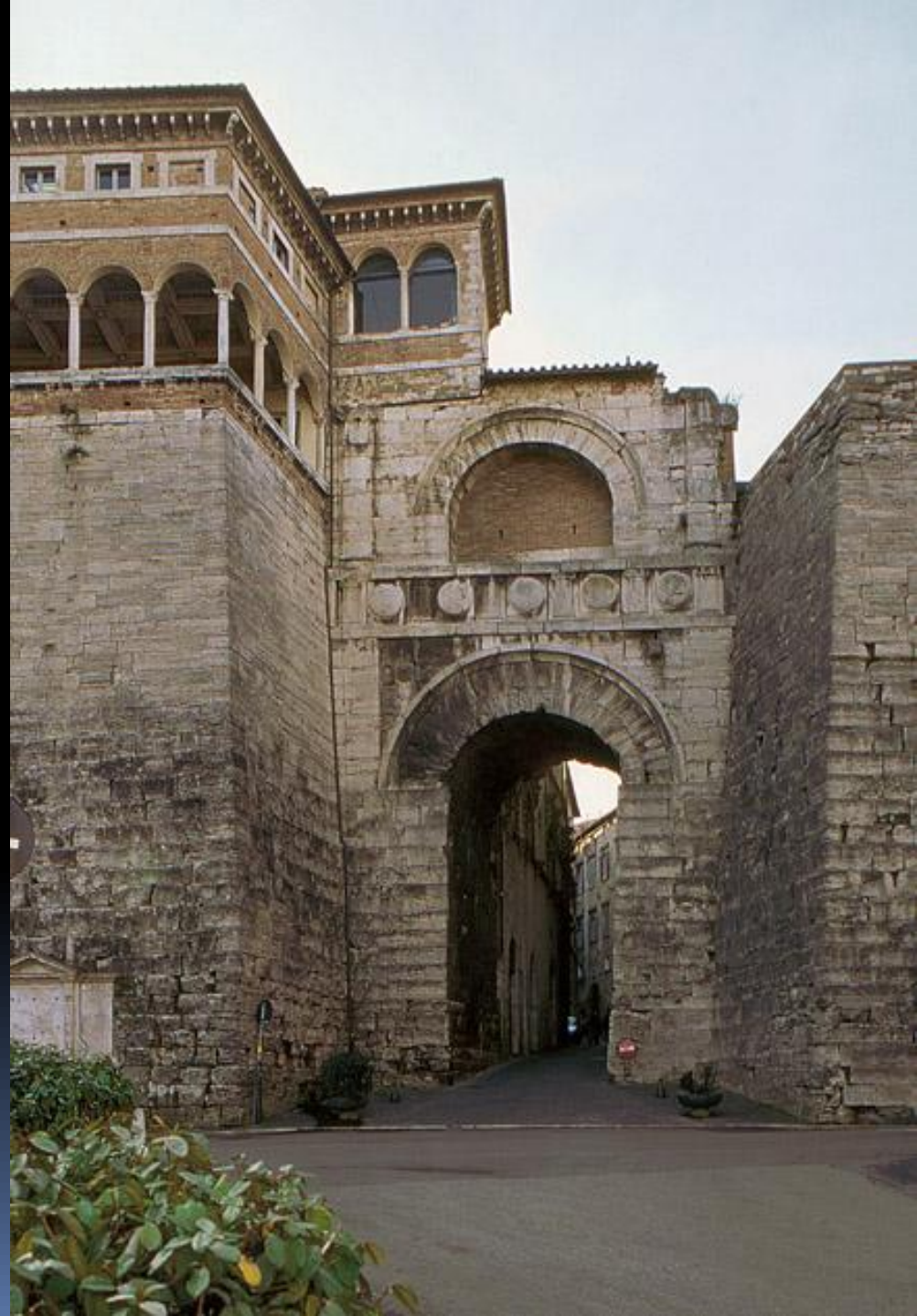
Cities had 4 quadrants, and **atriums- open central courtyards**

This is one of a few remaining examples of Etruscan architecture

**Round Arch-** semi circle spanning an open space

**Voussoirs-**preciously cut wedge shaped bricks

Unlike Corbel arch



Keystone-center stone in arch- trapezoid shaped

Centering- wooden scaffolding for building arch

Intrados- inside surface of Arch

Extrados- outside curve of arch

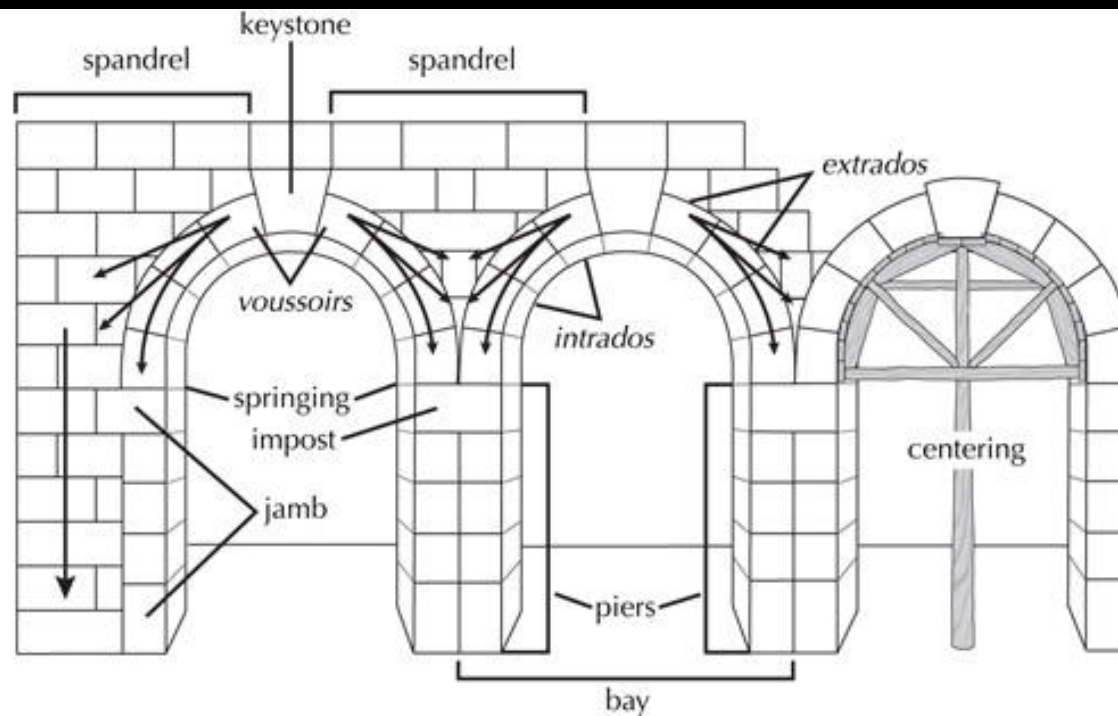
Springing- points where the arch begins to rise

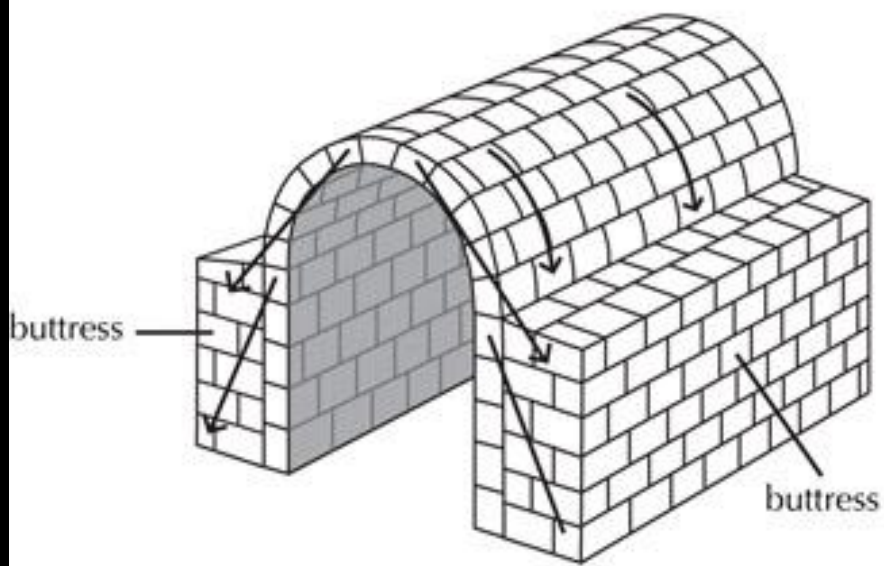
Imposts- Reinforce Springing

Spandrels- wall areas adjacent to the curves of the arch

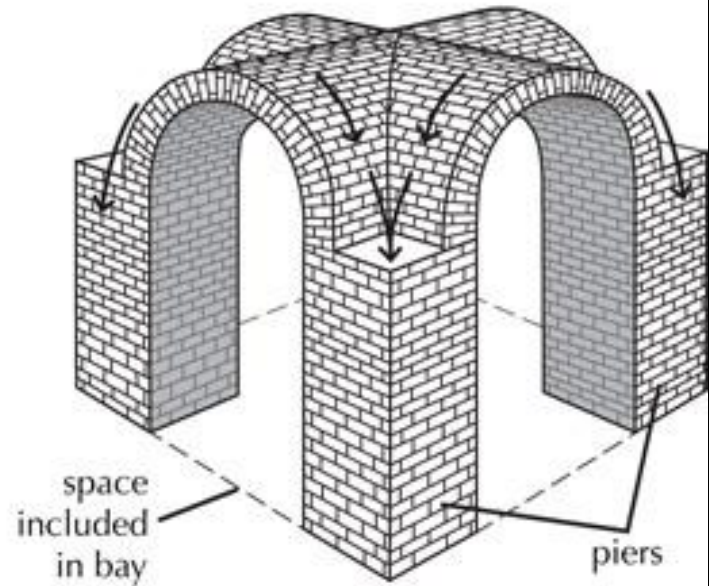
Arcade- succession of arches

Bay- space occupied by each arch





barrel vault



groin vault

## Vaults-

Barrel Vault- long continuing vault

Buttress- addition support for arches

Groin or Cross Vault- 2 barrel vaults intersect



## Title: Reconstruction of an Etruscan Temple

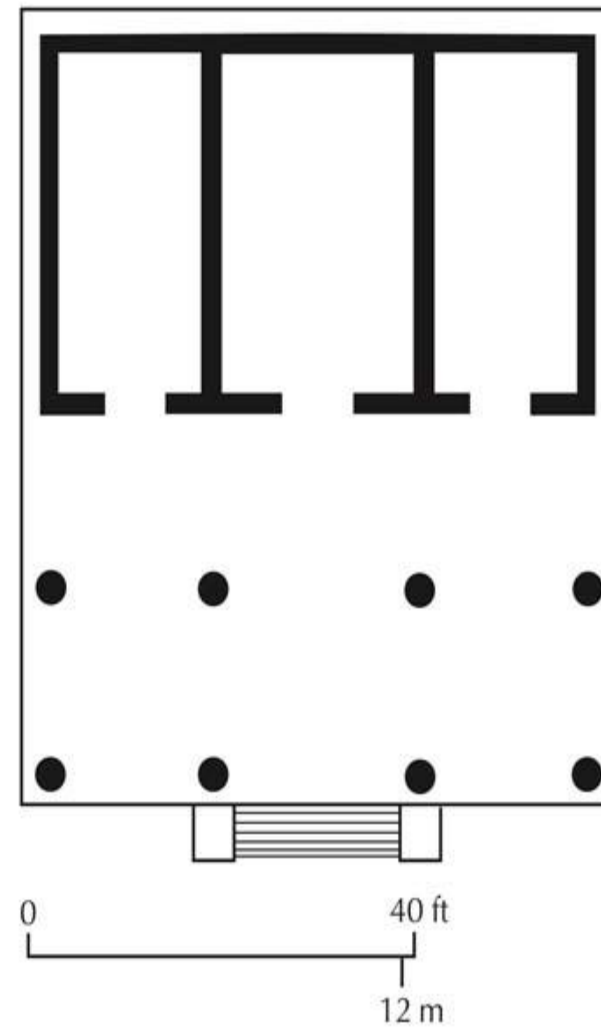


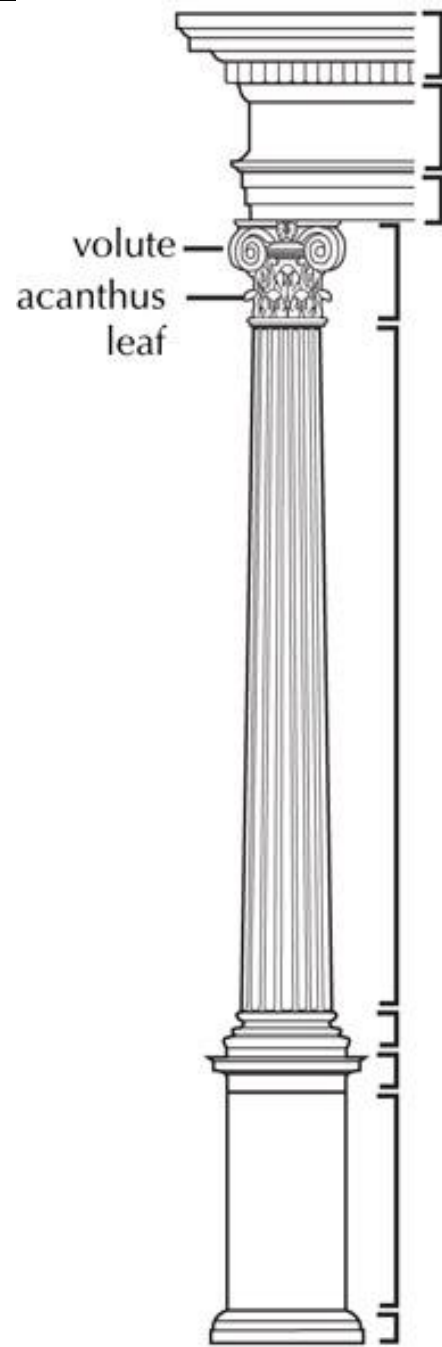
Columns were often fluted  
and a mix of 2 orders

Greek Doric and Greek Ionic-  
sometimes referred to as  
Tuscan order

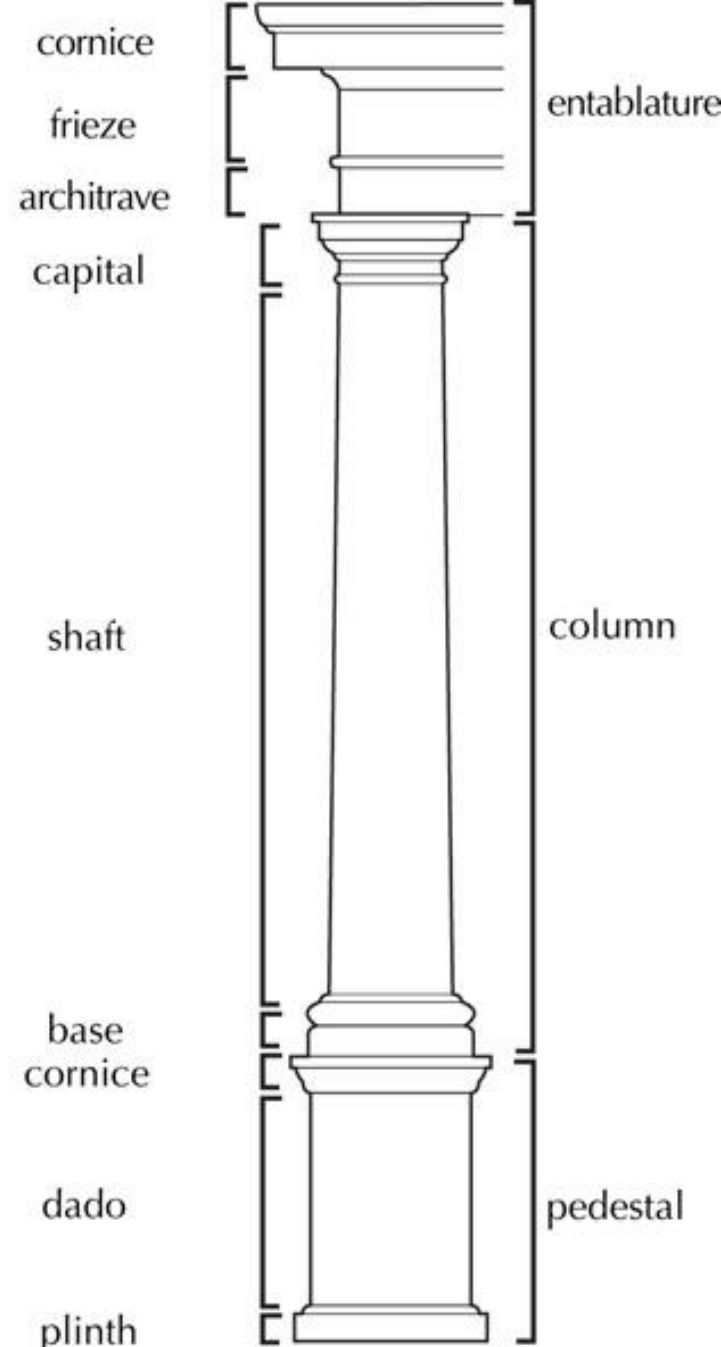
Brightly painted

Roof housed statue groups





**Composite order**



**Tuscan order**

Pedestal- lower part of column  
 Plinth-base of pedestal  
 Dado-lower part of pedestal

**Artist:** Master sculptor Vulca (?)

**Title:** Apollo

**Medium:** Painted terra cotta

**Size:** height 5'10" (1.8 m)

**Date:** c. 510–500 BCE

Part of 4 statutes, Hercules, Diana, Apollo, and Mercury

Terra Cotta difficult to make- fired clay  
- could collapse under its own weight  
- know how to regulate temperature of Kiln (oven)

Artist names are still known making them famous enough to with stand the test of time

Ridgepole- top of roof

Look Familiar?





Pair  
Share



# Etruscan Tombs

- Similar to Egyptian beliefs in the After life
- Cremation
- Cemeteries layed out like small towns
- ½ in and out of the ground
- Like little houses
- Corbelled vault ceilings





**Title:** Burial chamber, Tomb of the Reliefs **Date:** 3rd century BCE

Stucco- plaster easy to mold made up the furnishings

Carved objects into wall to do?

Who is by the post?

Cerberus

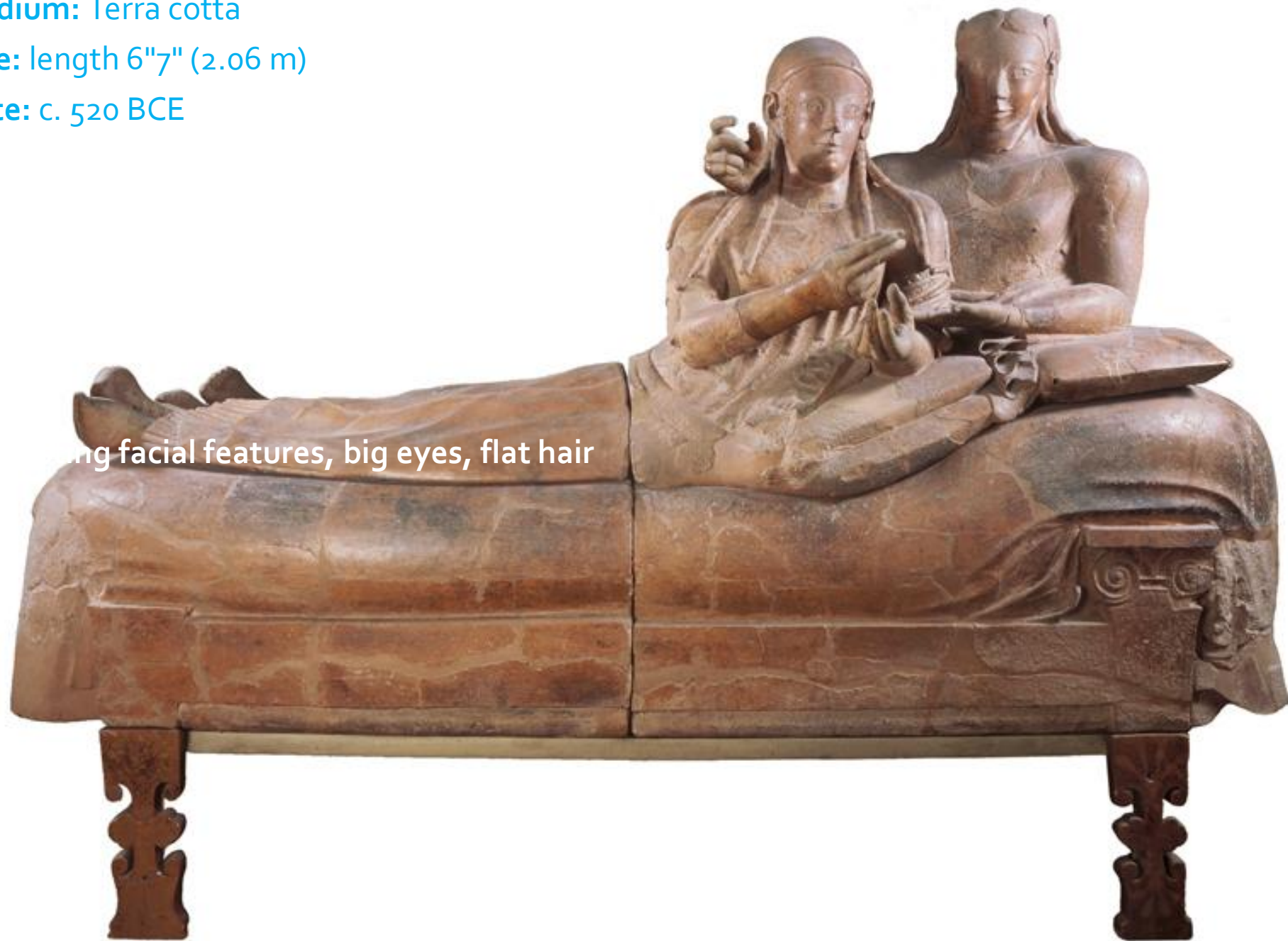


**Title:** Sarcophagus

**Medium:** Terra cotta

**Size:** length 6'7" (2.06 m)

**Date:** c. 520 BCE

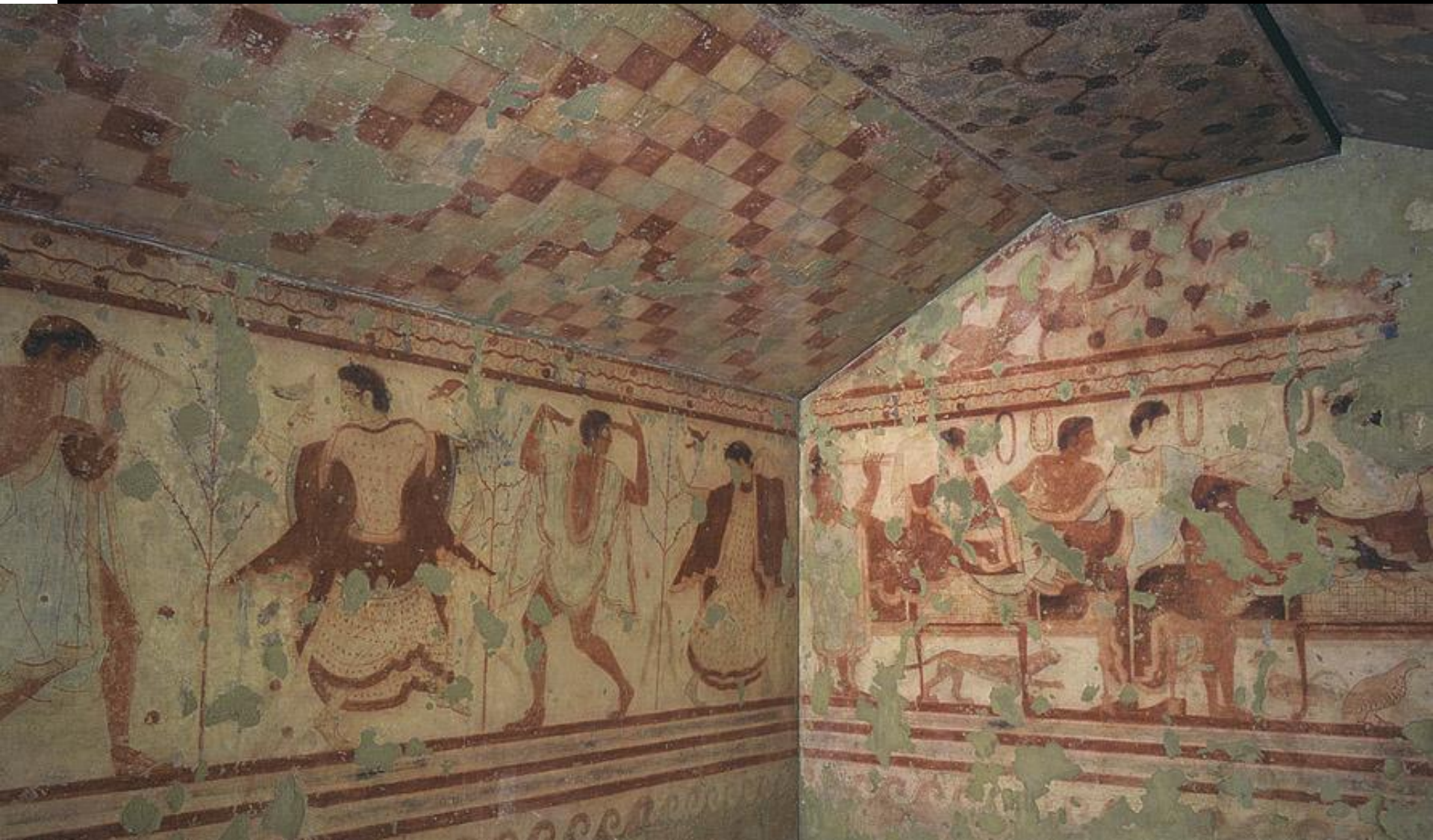




**Title:** Burial chamber, tomb of the Triclinium, Tarquinia

**Date:** c. 480–470 BCE

Brightly Painted tomb walls, people dancing, happy place, what's happening on right?





**Title:** *She-Wolf*

**Medium:** Bronze, glass-paste eyes

**Size:** height 33½" (85 cm)

**Date:** c. 500 BCE, or 450–430 BCE with 15th or 16th century additions (the twins)

Ferious but sympathetic

Decorative style

Whos kids?



**Title:** Head of a man (known as Brutus)

**Medium:** Bronze, eyes of painted ivory

**Size:** height 12½" (31.8 cm)

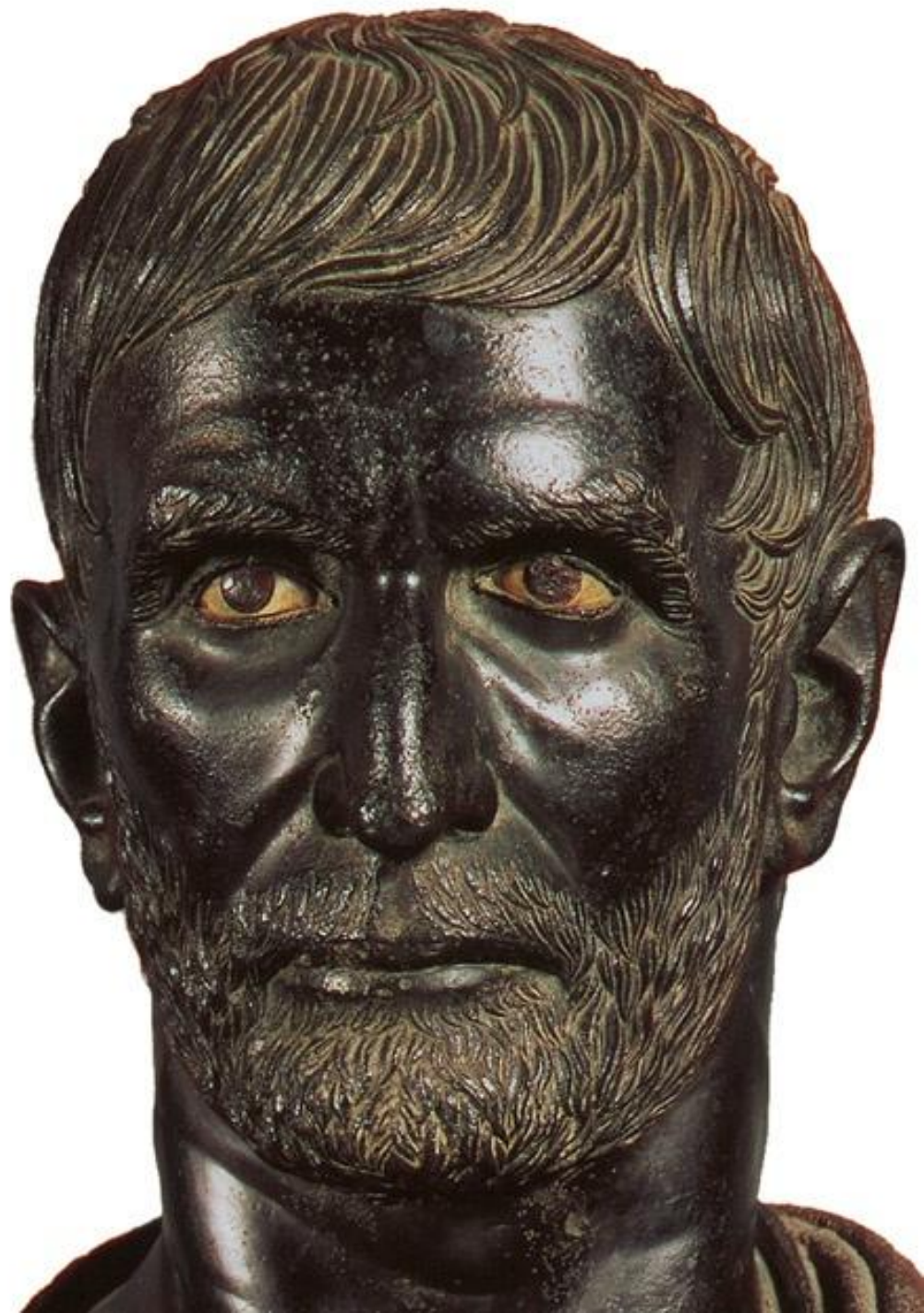
**Date:** c. mid-3rd century BCE

Etruscan went to work for the Romans

Lots of details

"World weary man"

The eyes?





**Title:** Mirror

**Medium:** Engraved bronze

**Size:** diameter 6" (15.3 cm)

**Date:** c. 400–350 BCE

Calchas- went to trojan war to help  
generals ask gods for advice.

Greeks, Romans, and Etruscans  
believed animal entrails could  
predict events.

Whats he looking at?

Why grapevines?

