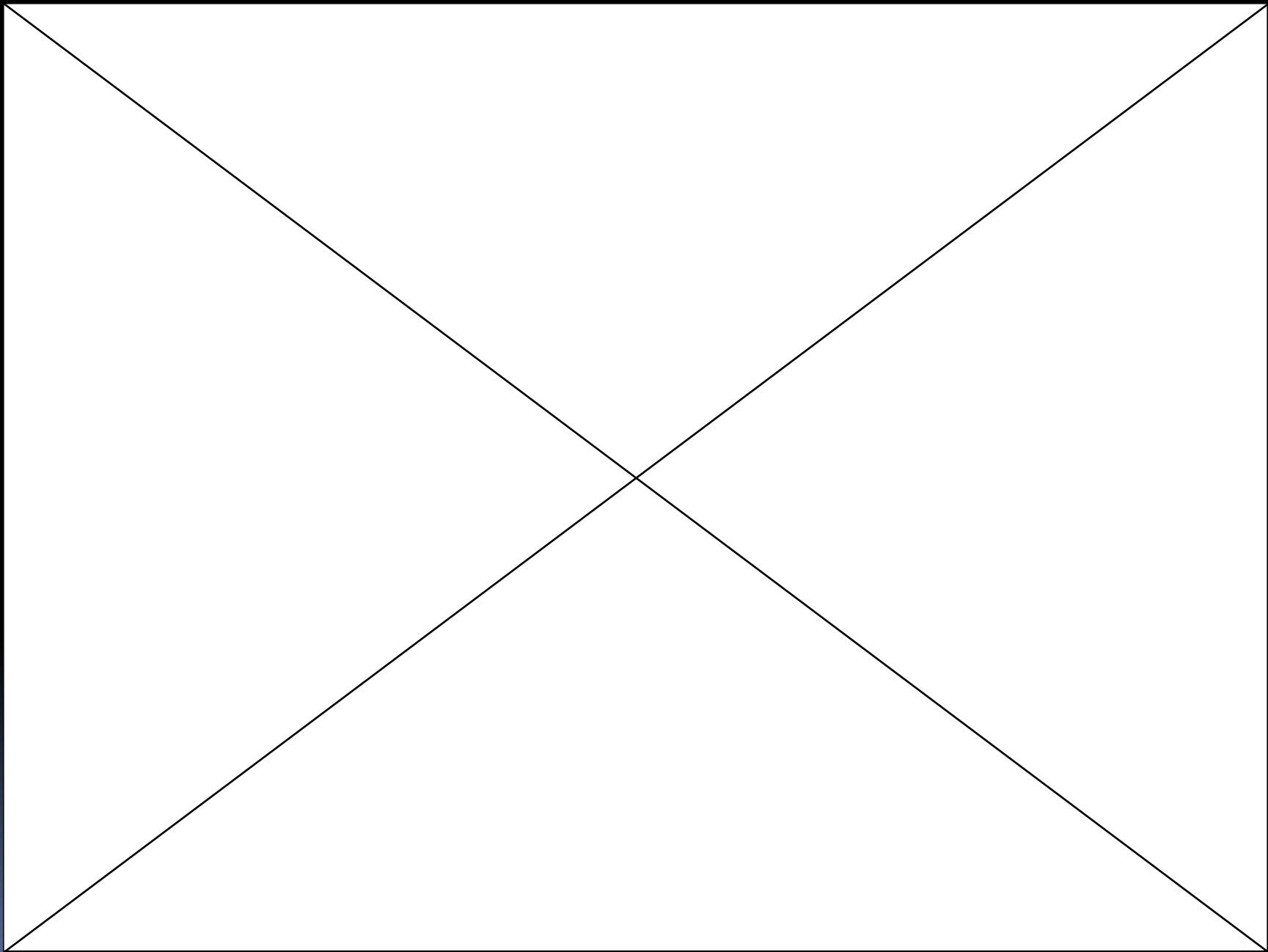


Rome 6-3





Title: Pantheon

Date: c. 118–128 CE

“all the gods” temple

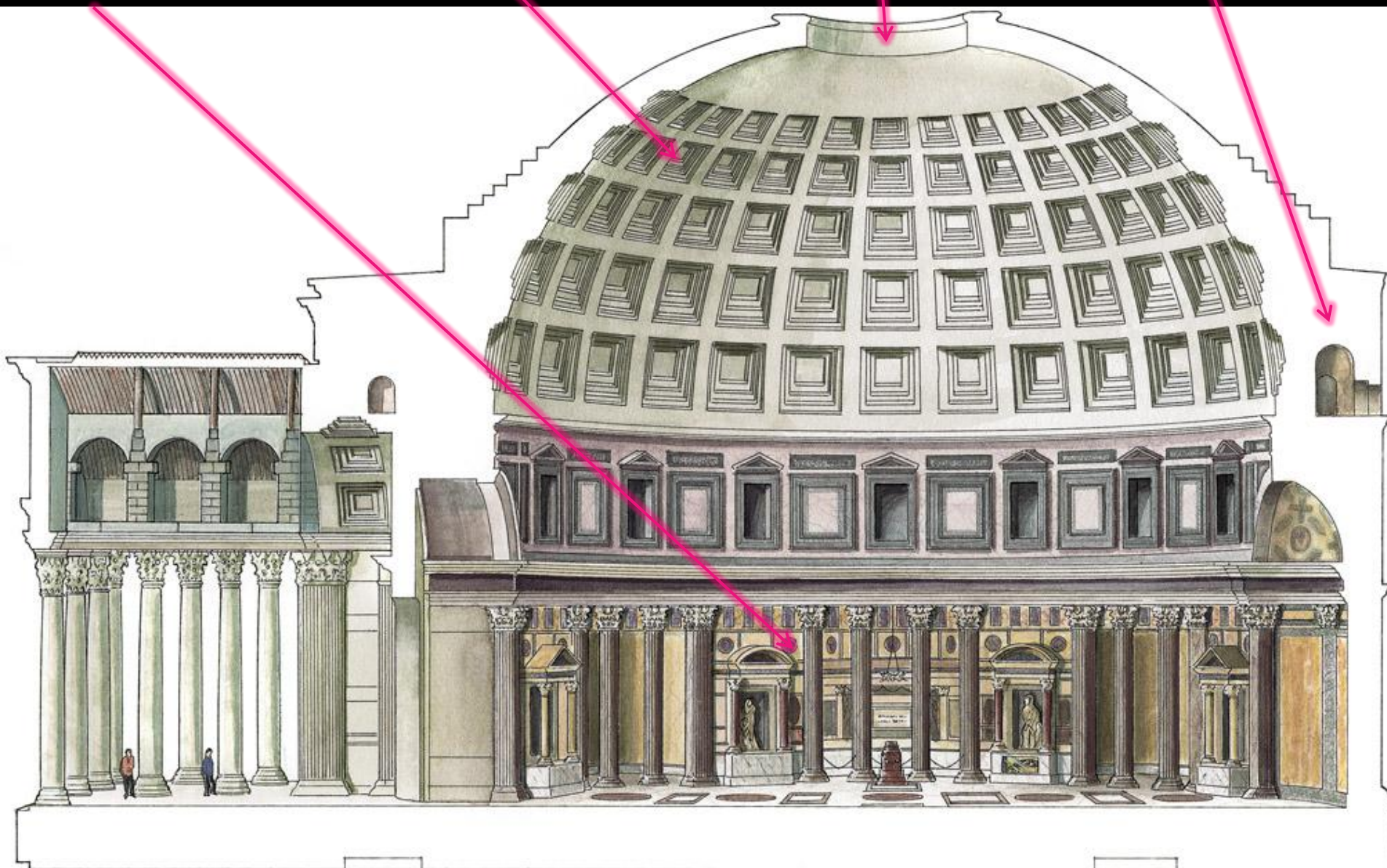
Hadrian built 125-128CE

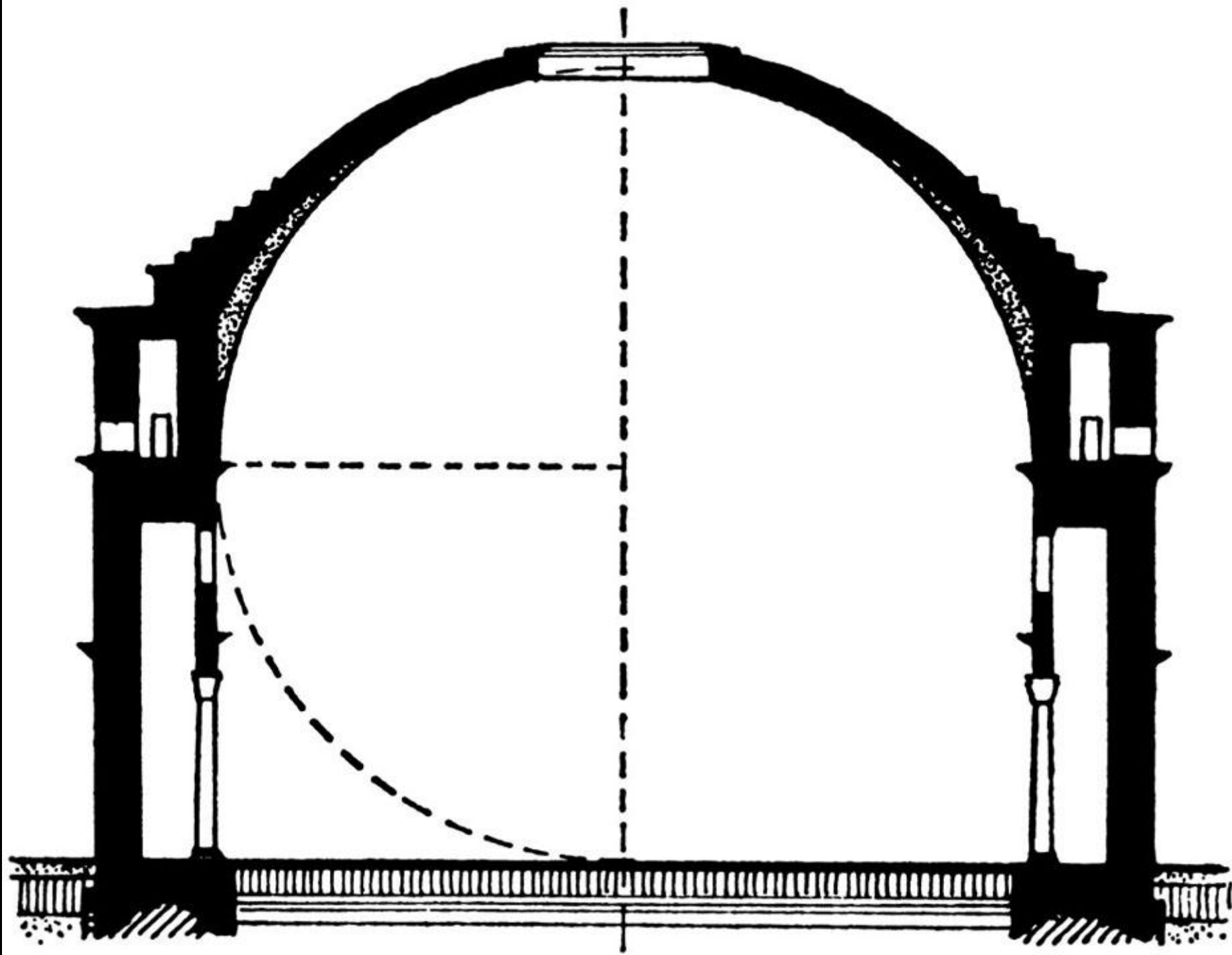
Centuries of dirt and street construction hide its podium and stairs

Normal Temple outside hide mass construction and detail inside

Coffers- sunken panels
Rotunda- round inner building
Exedrae- semi-circular niche

oculus- large central opening in dome
drum- supports and buttress the dome







Title: Dome of the Pantheon with light from the oculus on its coffered ceiling

Medium: Brick, concrete, marble, veneer

Size: diameter of dome 143' (43.5 m)

Date: 125–128 CE

- Marble Veneer
- 20 foot thick walls
- 143 feet tall at summit
- 143 feet wide
- Rain falls in, birds do fly in too.
- Drains a specifically engineered way
- Feeling it could suggest?



Identify the building. Analyze how innovative elements were used in both the design and construction of the building. (10 minutes)





Title: The Arch of Titus

Medium: Concrete and white marble

Size: height 50' (15 m)

Date: c. 81 CE (Restored 1822–24)

- Relief sculpture
- Triumphal arch- distinct roman structure
- Domitian order made in 81 CE for his brother Titus for his capture of Jerusalem
- Was giant base for Sculpture of 4 horse drawn chariot. A symbol of?
- Inscription on attic says the Senate and Roman people honor Titus

Title: *Spoils from the Temple of Solomon, Jerusalem*

Medium: Marble

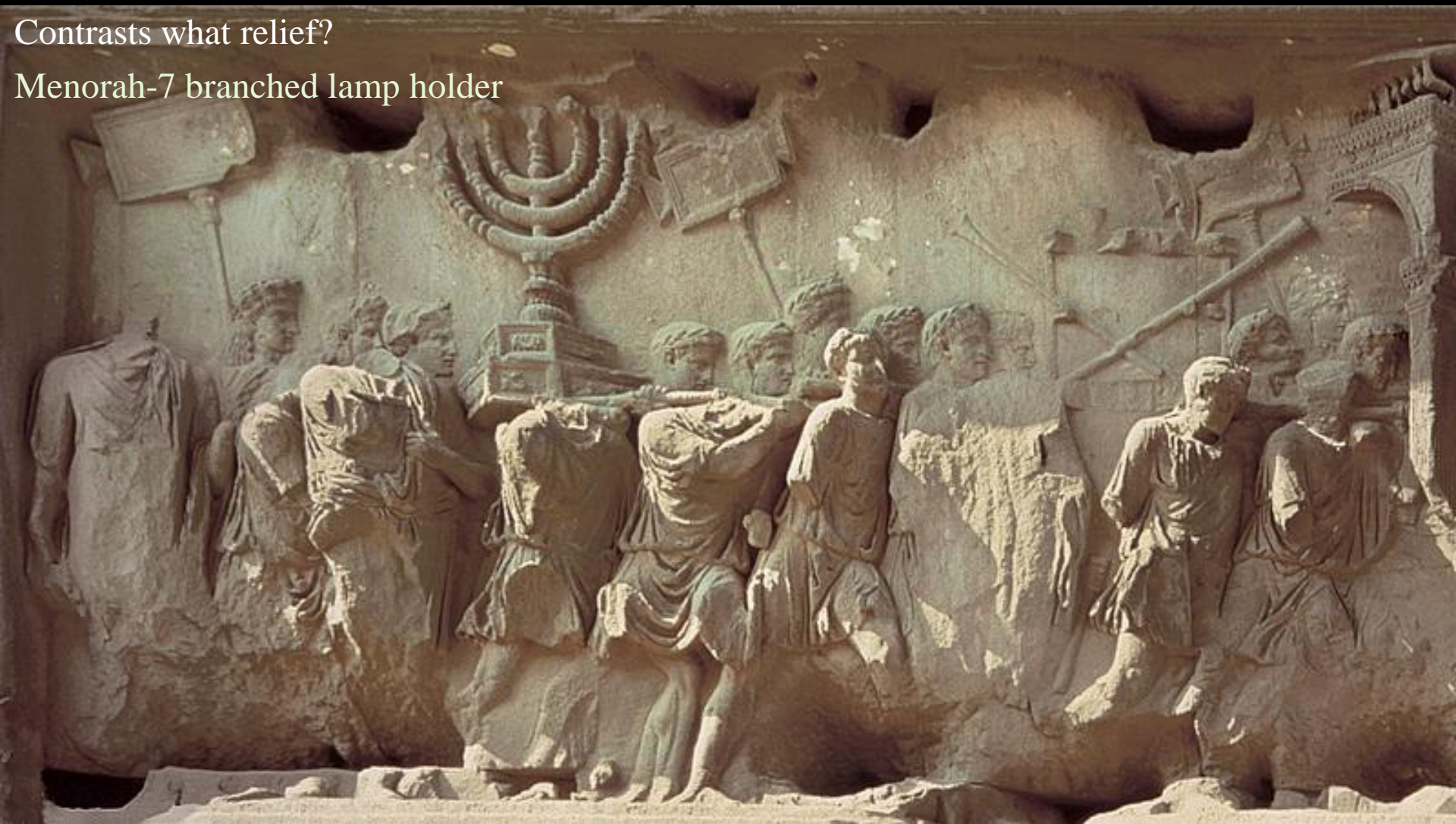
Size: height 6'8" (2.03 m)

Source/Museum: Relief in the passageway of the Arch of Titus

Spoila- spoils Soldiers flaunt their booty to the people of Rome

Contrasts what relief?

Menorah-7 branched lamp holder



Quick Write:

Compare the Form, Content,
and function of these 2 pieces.



Title: *Arch of Constantine*

Medium: Marble

Date: 130-38 CE

After years of civil war, the victory of Constantine's army over the numerically superior army of Maxentius at the Battle of Milvian Bridge in 312 AD brought some peace to the Roman empire. To commemorate this victory, the Senate of Rome awarded Constantine a Triumphal arch. It was dedicated just a few years later, in 315 AD.



Roundel- decorative
round carvings
Hadrian hunts boar
Outdoor alter he
sacrificial offering to
Apollo

Small nature
elements large
people



Title: *Hadrian Hunting Boar and Sacrificing to Apollo*

Size: roundel diameter 40" (102 cm)

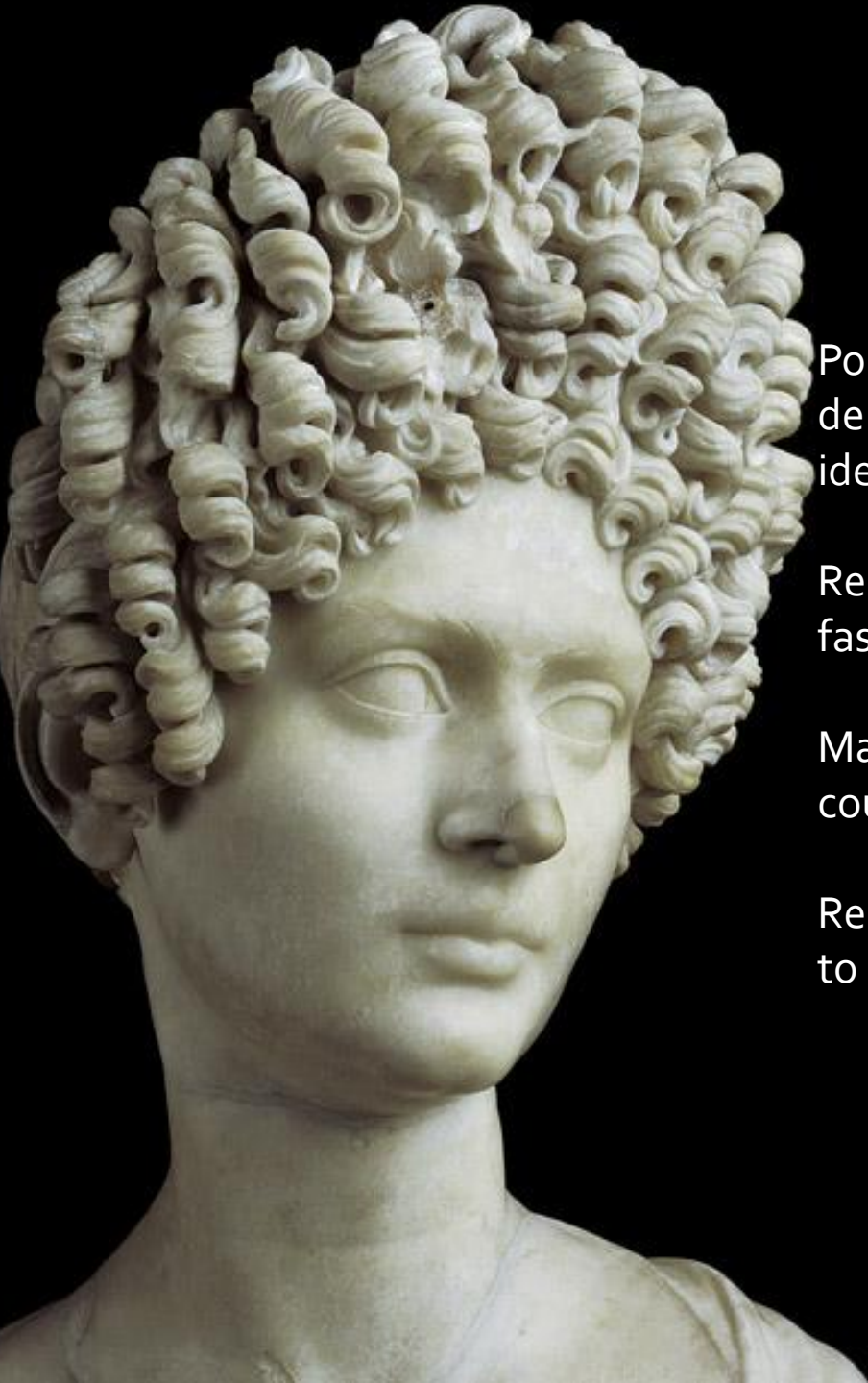
Date: Roundels made for a monument to Hadrian and reused on the Arch of Constantine. c. 130–38 CE. Horizontal panel by Constantinian sculptors 312–315 CE

Title: *A Young Flavian Woman*

Medium: Marble

Size: height 25" (65.5 cm)

Date: c. 90 CE



Portraits of the day
demanded a likeness with an
idealized twist

Resembles the touched up
fashion pictures of today

Massive ringlets was the latest
court fashion.

Real from a distance up close
to perfect to be real



Title: *Middle-Aged Flavian Woman*

Medium: Marble

Size: height 9 ½" (24.1 cm)

Date: Late 1st century CE



Revival of the verism style

All signs of age recorded on her face

Hair in the latest style



Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius
Bronze
176 CE
Propaganda
Military Power

Why beard and full head of hair?

How did it escape being melted down?

Resembles the philosopher

Wears what in battle?

Gesture?



Title: *Commodus as Hercules*

Medium: Marble

Size: height 46.5"

Date: c. 191-2CE

He claimed a relationship to Hercules and ordered many statues representing him as this Greek hero--here with the lion's skin over his head, the club in his right hand, and the golden apples in his left--all reminders of the heroic exploits and labors of Hercules. As the supposed reincarnation of Hercules, he even appeared in the arena to display his physical prowess.

Captures the his weaknesses, beard





Two Amazons (only one of which is preserved) kneel on the base beside a globe with signs of the Zodiac. On top of the globe is a cornucopia with the Amazon's shield, one large enough to almost cover her torso.

Title: Hadrian's Wall

Date: 2nd century CE

Symbolic as well as physical barrier, keep the barbarians out
17 large house held soldiers ready to defend their land



Title: Peristyle Garden, House of The Vettii

Date: Rebuilt 62–79 CE

Domestic Architecture moved into a state of bringing the outdoor in, large courtyards decorated with painted walls and columns, and sculptures





Title: Canopus, Hadrian's Villa

Date: c. 130–35 CE

Gardens to recreate Hadrian's favorite places through out the empire

Many lakes, sculptures and building over a square mile

Not large but extremely complex buildings

Mosaic floors and painting were lavish decorations

Title: *Battle of Centaurs and Wild Beasts*

Medium: Mosaic

Size: 23 X 36" (58.4 X 91.4 cm)

Date: c. 118–28 CE

Tessarae- small cubes of glass or stone

Emblemata- panels

What's going on?

What is being utilized? Poses?



Artist: Herakleitos

Title: *The Unswept Floor*

Medium: Mosaic variant of a 2nd-century BCE painting by Sosos of Pergamon

Date: 2nd century CE

Remains of Food from a party

Found in Dinning Room

Couches around table

Wealth on Display

Copies of Greek art displayed through out house





