What is the traditional year given for the founding of the city of Rome?

753 BCE
• What would Greeks find most strange about this Etruscan painting?
• Women dining with men at a banquet.
What is this object called and what does it symbolize?
Fasces: the power to punish and execute
- What is haruspicy?
- The reading of animal entrails for divine signs.
• What does SPQR mean?

• Senatus Populusque Romanus [the Senate and the people of Rome]
• Which are the two most important hills of ancient Rome?

• The Palatine and the Capitoline.
• What does this statue by Bernini represent?

• The Trojan group: Aeneas, Anchises, Ascanius
Roman eclecticism in architecture and art

• 1) The Roman temple
• 2) The Roman house
• 3) Roman statuary
The Roman Temple
Civic space is also sacred space

Roman Forum
Temple: post and lintel, columns and pediment
Basilica: arch
Capitoline Hill
Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus
Components of ancient Greek temples

DORIC ORDER
- Cornice
- Pediment
- Raking cornice

IONIC ORDER
- Cornice
- Pediment
- Raking cornice

- Frieze
- Triglyph
- Metope

- Architrave
- Abacus
- Echinus

- Capital
- Shaft
- Column

- Capital
- Shaft
- Column

- Base
- Volute
- Abacus

- Frieze
- Architrave

- Entablature
- Entablature
Five classical orders used by Romans

Tuscan

Doric

Ionic

Corinthian

Composite

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acanthus
Greek Temple Plan:
peripteral columns, low continuous stylobate, limited frontality
Greek Temple of Zeus, Athens, 472-476 BCE
Etruscan Portinaccio Temple to Apollo, Veii: 6th-century BC
Etruscan Temple: frontal plan

Cella

Porch / Pronaos
Capitoline Temple, Jupiter, Juno, Minerva [Tinia, Uni, Menvra] 6th Century BC
Capitoline Triad: Jupiter, Juno, Minerva
Temple of Portunus, Forum Boarium, c 120-75 BCE
pseudoperipteral
Temple of Hercules, c146 BCE
Largo di Torre Argentina Temple complex
Largo di Torre Argentina, Republican era temple complex
Sacrifice by Marcus Aurelius in front of Capitoline temple, relief panel, 176-180 AD

Roman religious ritual
religio:
propitiatory:
gain the good will of the gods through divination, prayer, sacrifice

State religion:
pax deorum (peace of the gods)
2) The Roman House

Roman Housing: **insula, domus, villa**
Ancient Rome: 1,000,000 inhabitants
Roman **insula** [4-5 stories] by Capitoline Hill
Plan of Etruscan tomb and plan of Roman domus
Roman House (domus)
Etruscan origins and later Hellenized
**patron-client relationship**
private/public space
salutatio [salutation]
House of Sallust, Pompeii, 2nd century BCE
House of Vettii, Pompeii, 2$^{nd}$-1$^{st}$ century BCE
• Roman **triclinium**
• (dining room)
Thermopolium [hot shop] in Pompeii
3) Roman statuary
Three periods of classical Greek statuary

- **Archaic**: 600-480 BCE
  - [beginning to capture idealized fundamentals of the nude human body]

- **Classical**: 480-330 BCE
  - [idealized human form acquires realistic movement]

- **Hellenistic**: 330 to Roman conquest (2nd-1st c BCE)
  - [realism becomes expressionistic dynamism]
Archaic period 600-480 BC

Greek Anavysos Kouros, 6th century

Etruscan Apollo of Veii c. 500 BC
Classical period 480-330
Polykleitos, Doryphoros, c. 440 BC (classical contrapposto)

Mars of Todi, 5th-4th century
Hellenistic Period—330 to Roman Conquest
Laocoön and His Sons—1\textsuperscript{st} century BCE?
Aulus Metellus (Aule Metele),

Orator (arringatore),

adlocutio

90-70 BC, Cortona

Etruscan-Roman
For Aulus Metellus, son of Vel and Vesia. Statue dedicated in recognition of his service to the public
Man with portrait busts of ancestors, late first century BCE

--Roman **verism** (gravitas-age and stylized naturalism)

--pride in genealogy [*summi viri*—great men]

--**imagines** (ancestor masks)
Republican verism, physiognomy reveals character
Portait bust of a Republican veristic female

Palombara Sabina, Lazio, Italy 1st century BCE
Greco-Roman Hellenism
Head of an Athlete from Delos
100 BCE
pathos

Etrusco-Roman Verism
Capitoline Brutus
3rd century BCE
gravitas
IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER
The Penetration of Greek Art into Rome [R2 p. 49]

- **211 BCE** Marcellus’s triumph with artistic spoils from Greek city of Syracuse (Sicily)
- **146 BCE** Greece becomes Roman province (Corinth sacked)
- **31 BCE** Roman conquest of Egypt

Horace: *Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit et artes intulit agresti Latio.*

- Conquered Greece took captive her savage conqueror and brought her arts into rustic Latium.

- Cato [in Livy]: “I fear that these things will make prisoners of us rather than we of them. They are dangers, believe me, those statues which have been brought into the city from Syracuse. For now I hear far too many people praising and marveling at the ornaments of Corinth and Athens and laughing at our terracotta statues of the Roman gods.”
Romans copy Greek Art:
pointing machine
Pseudo-Athlete, Delos, 1st century BCE

Polykleitos, Diadoumenos
Roman general, Tivoli, 75-50 BCE
Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus

Pompey the Great, 55 BCE

[Alexander the Great]
Julius Caesar,
Egypt,
c. 44 BCE

Egyptian,
Green Basalt