

- 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

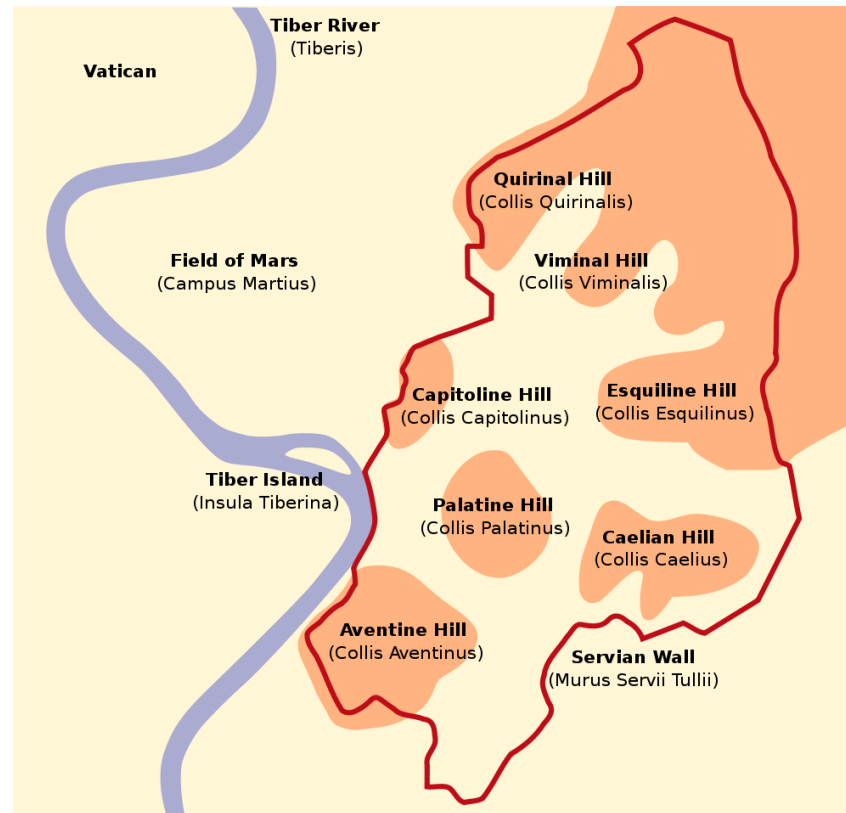


- What is haruspicy?
- The reading of animal entrails for divine signs.



- 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

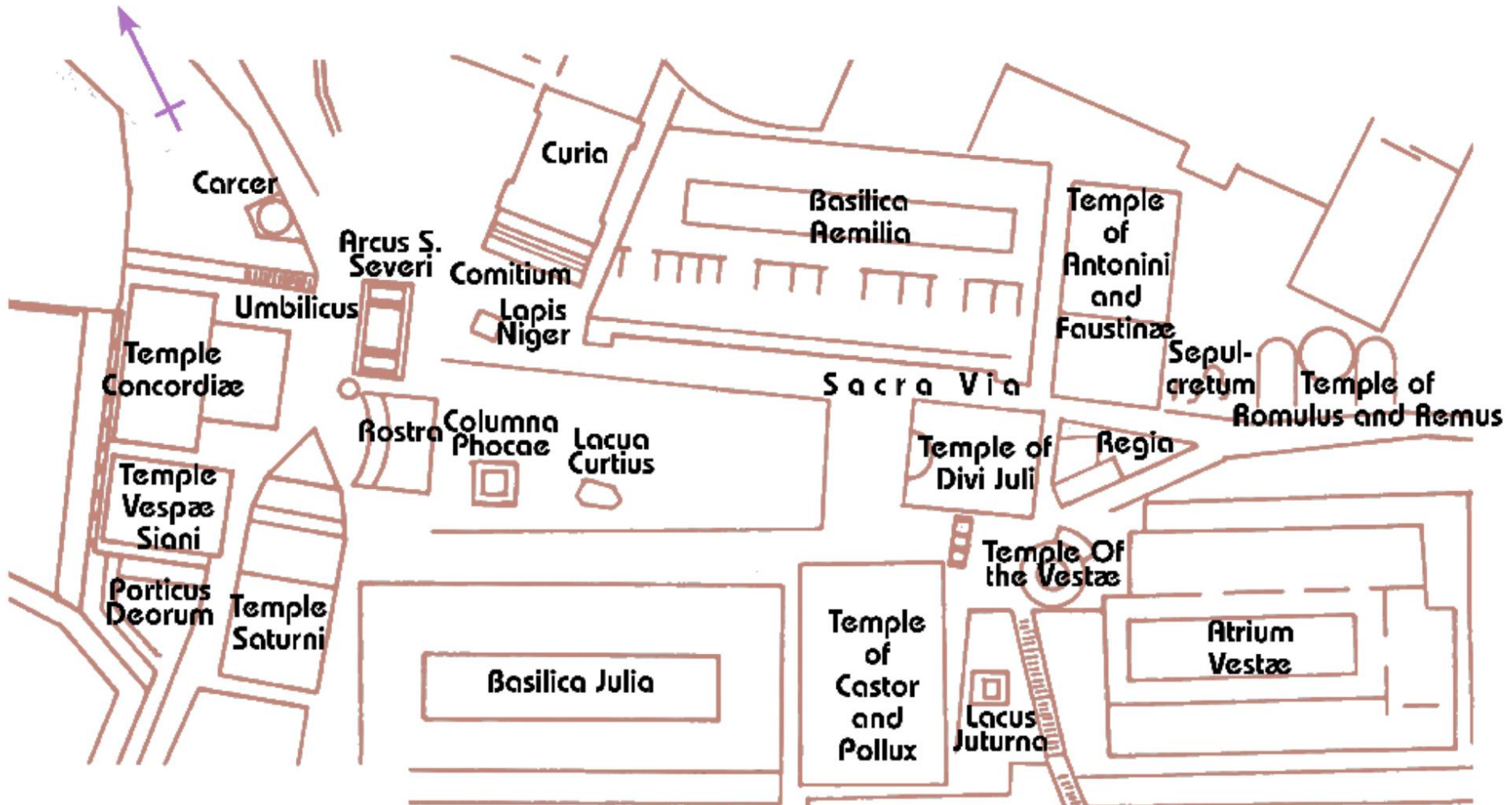
Roman eclecticism in architecture and art

- 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

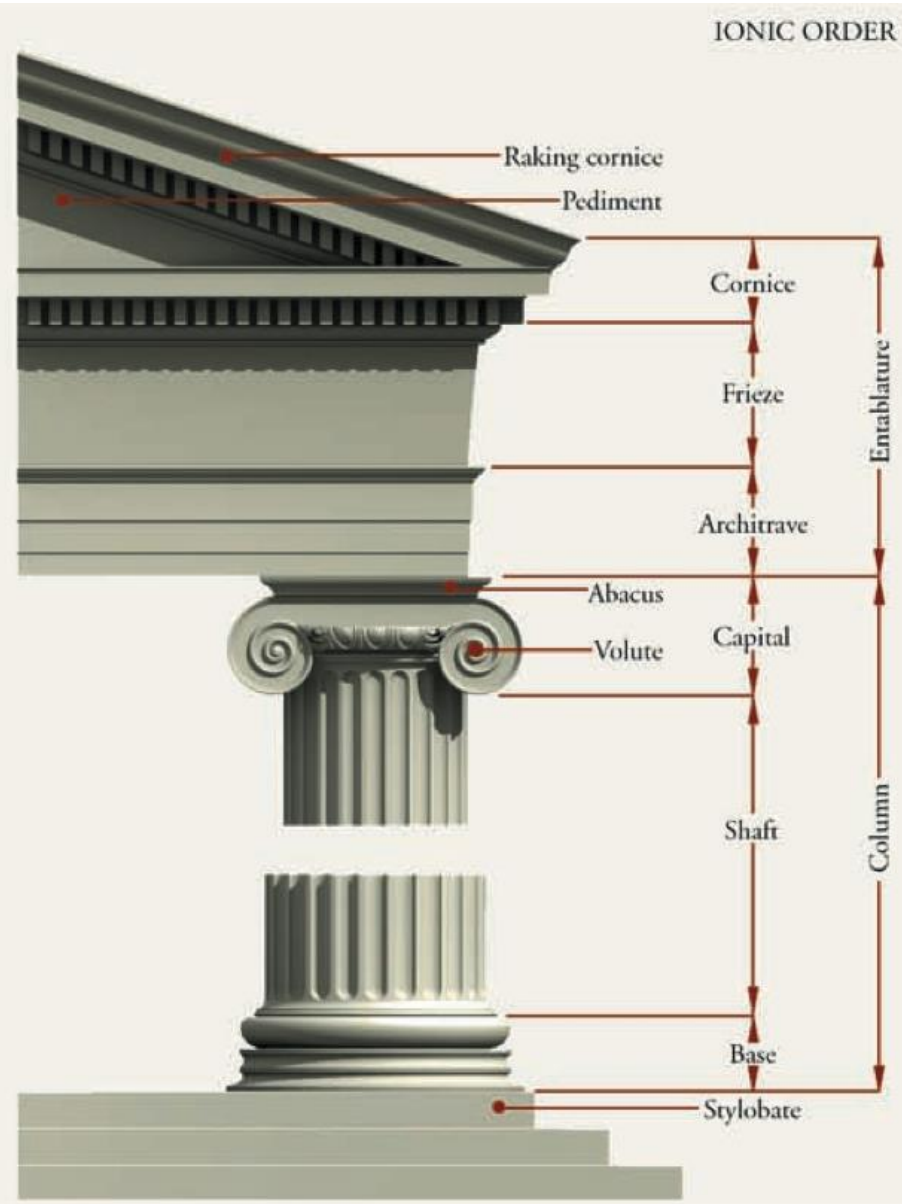
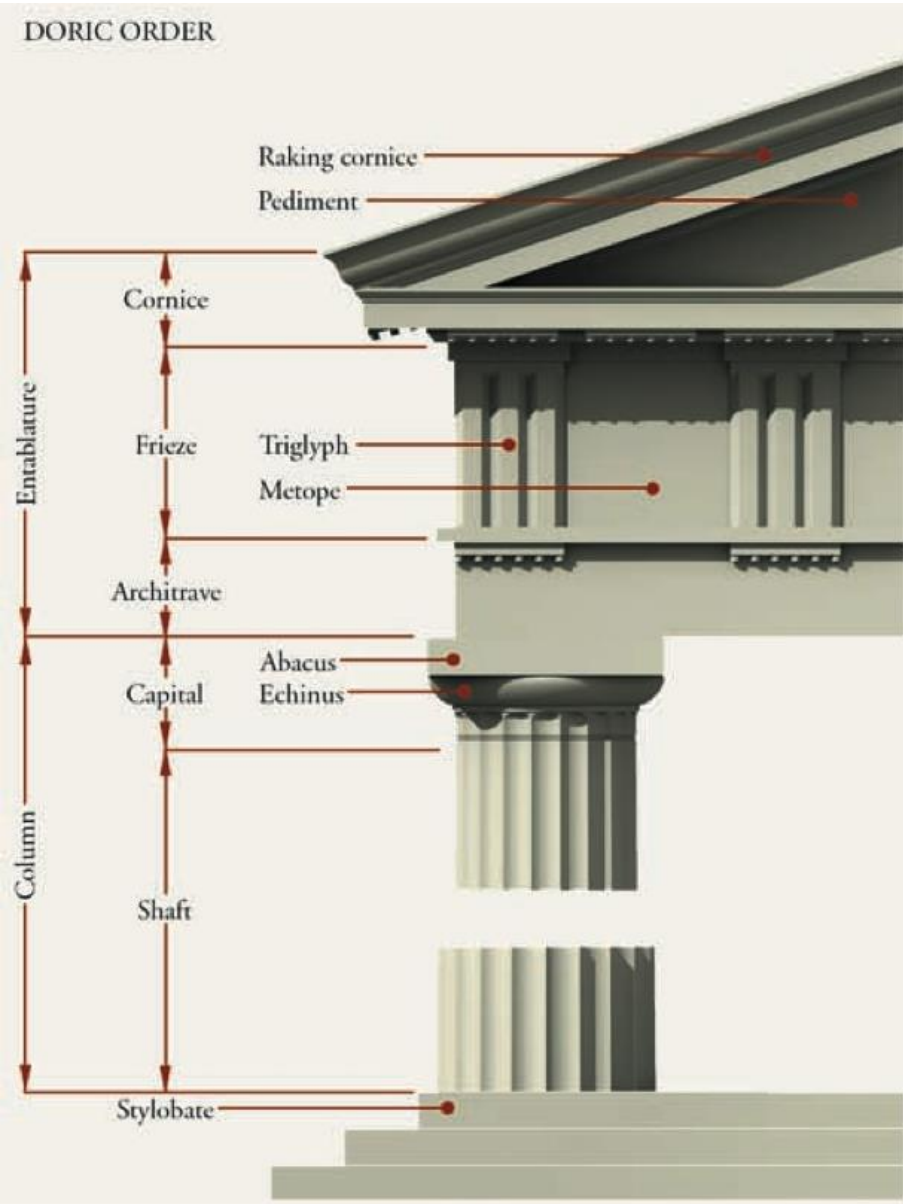
Basilica: arch

Capitoline Hill

Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus



Components of ancient Greek temples



Five classical orders used by Romans



Tuscan



Doric



Ionic

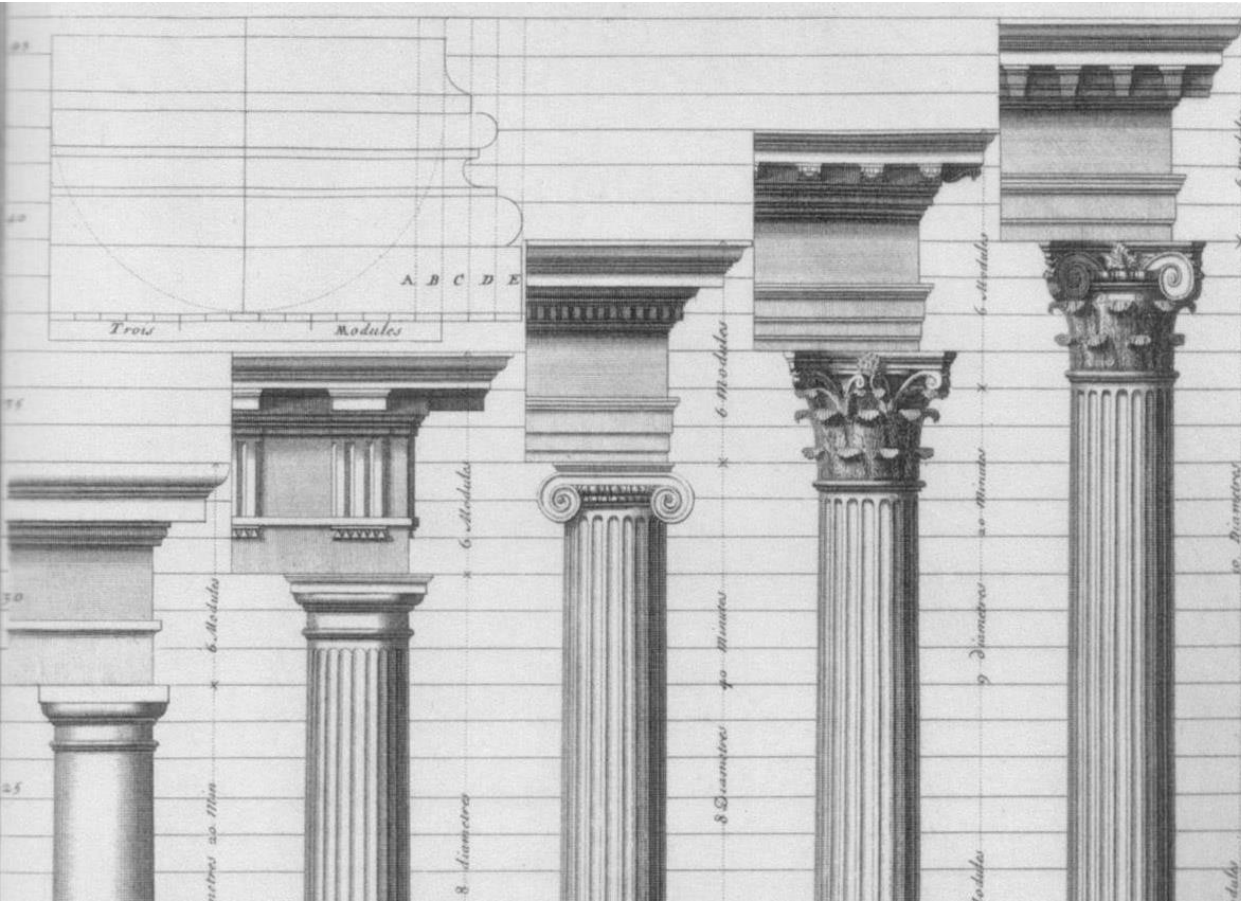


Corinthian



Composite

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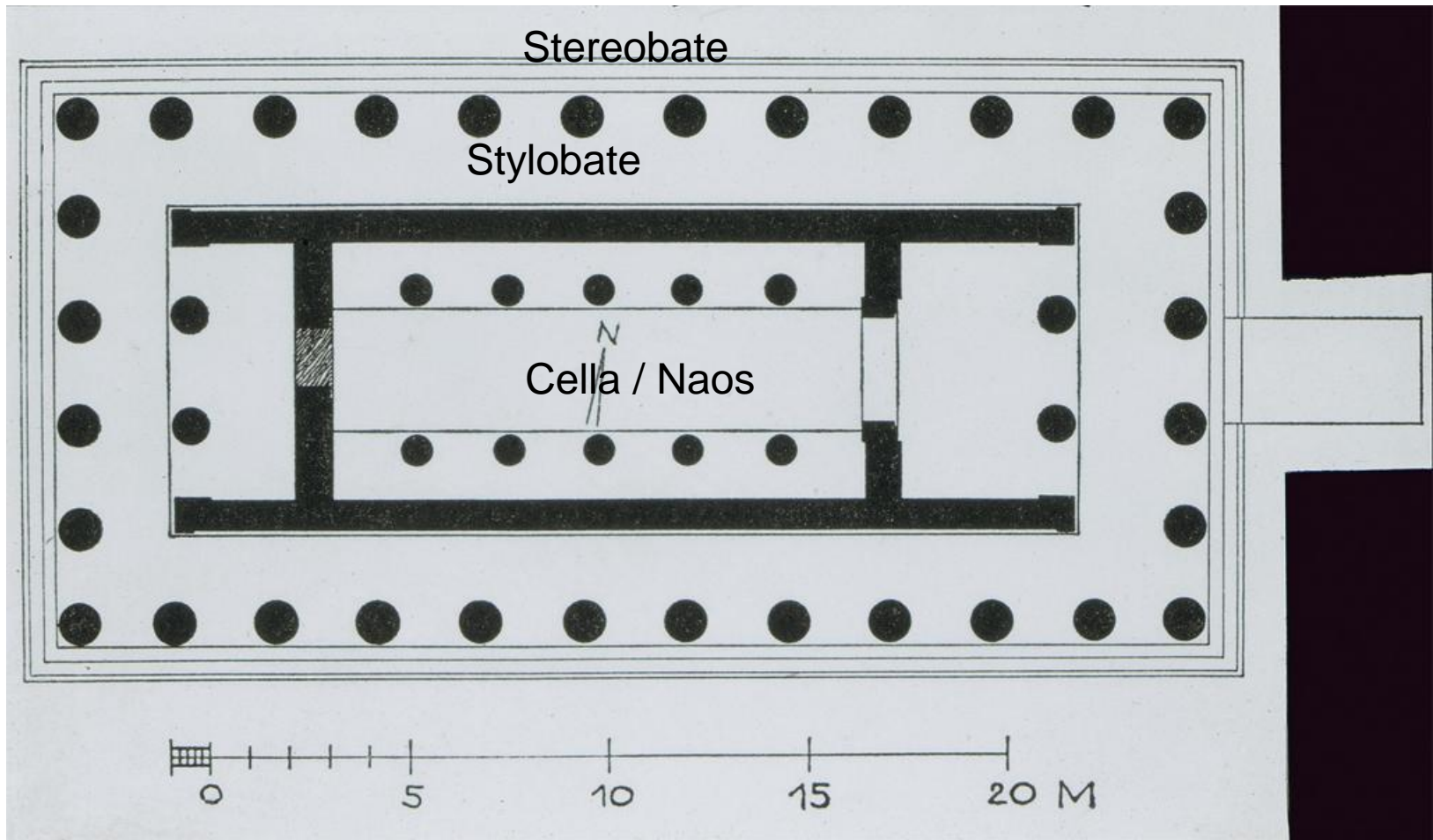


acanthus



Greek Temple Plan:

peripteral columns, low continuous stylobate, limited frontality



Greek Temple of Zeus, Athens, 472-476 BCE

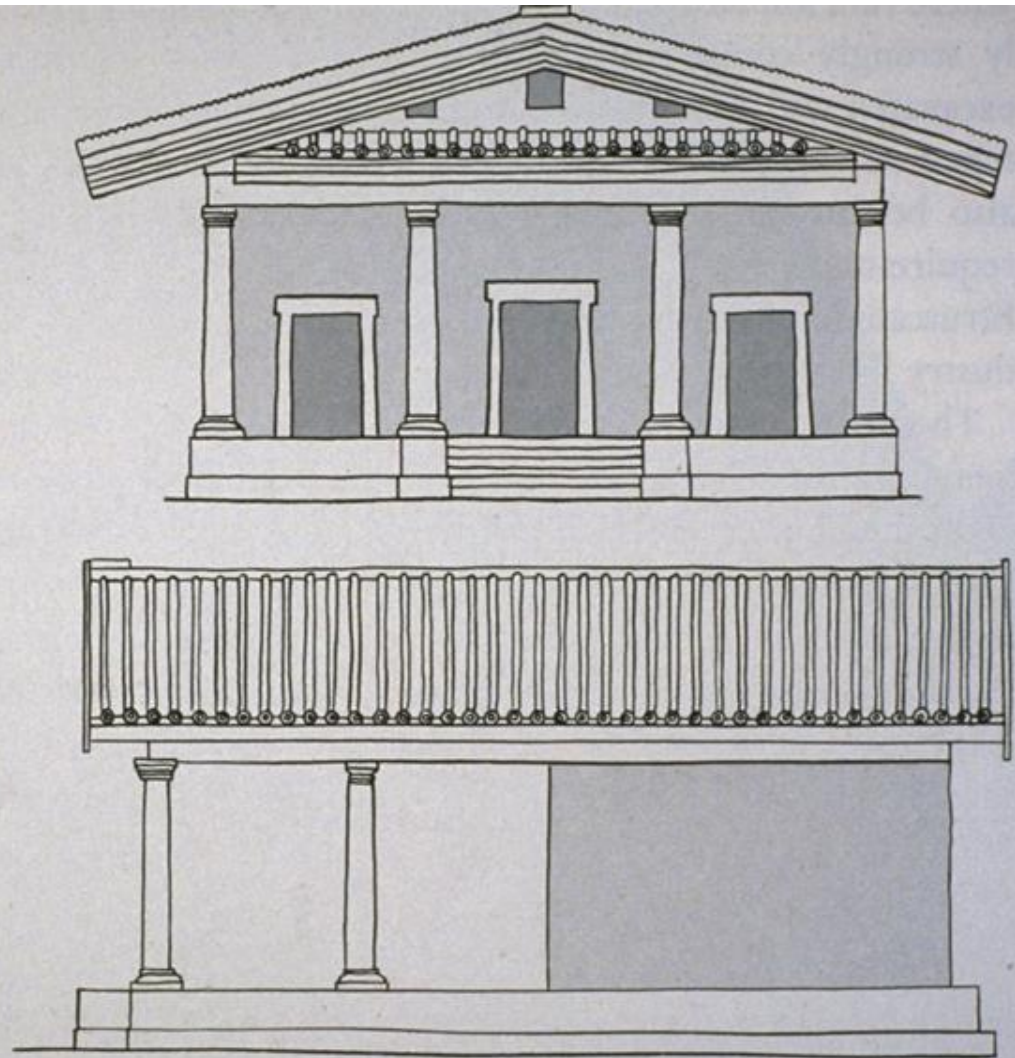
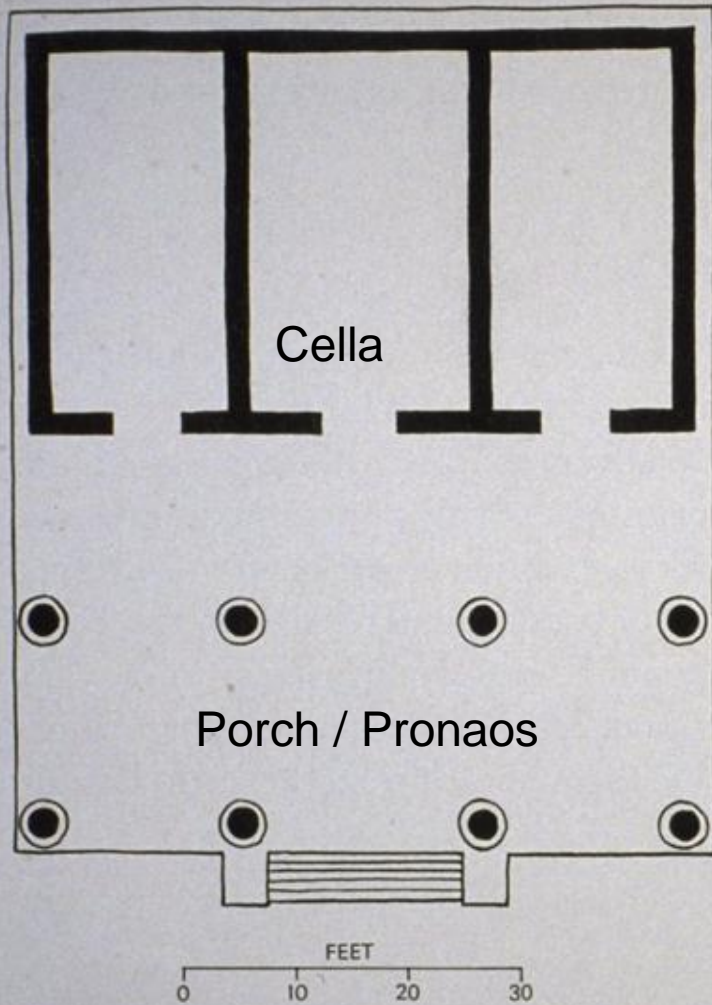




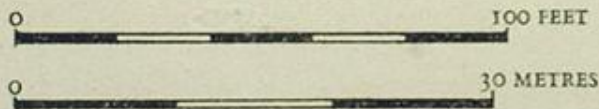
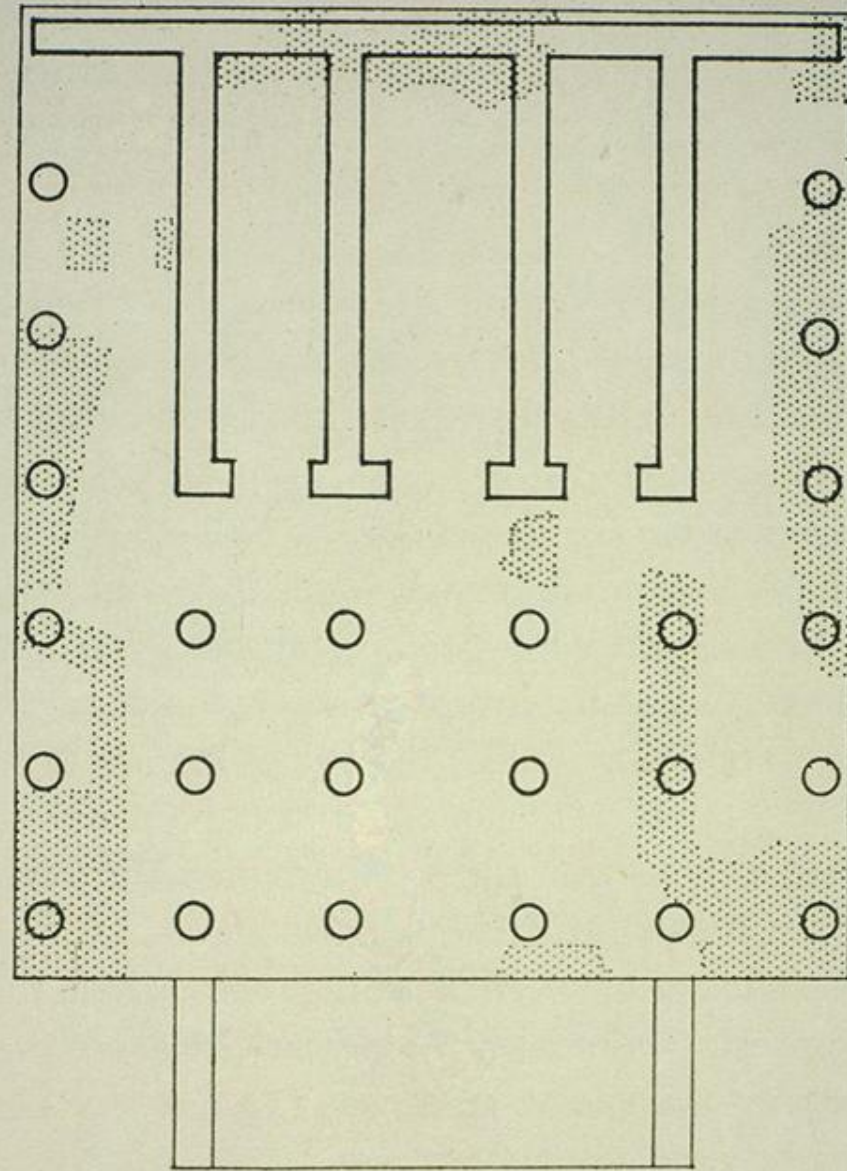
Etruscan Portinaccio Temple to Apollo, Veii: 6th-century BC



Etruscan Temple: frontal plan



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

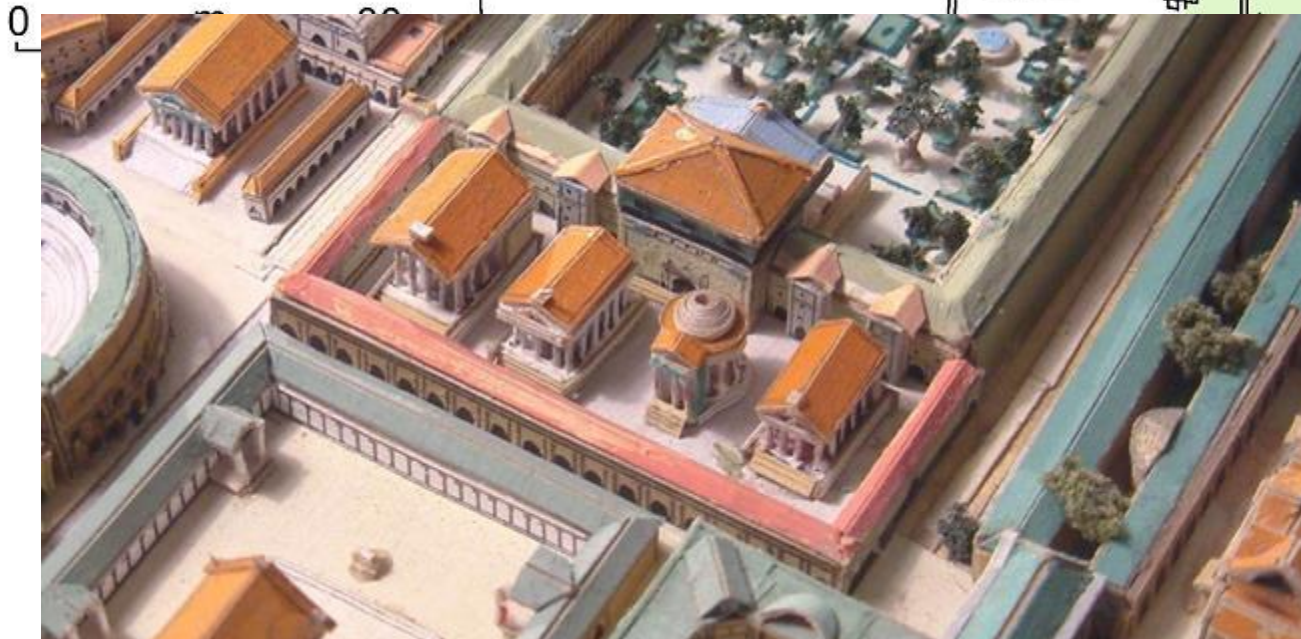
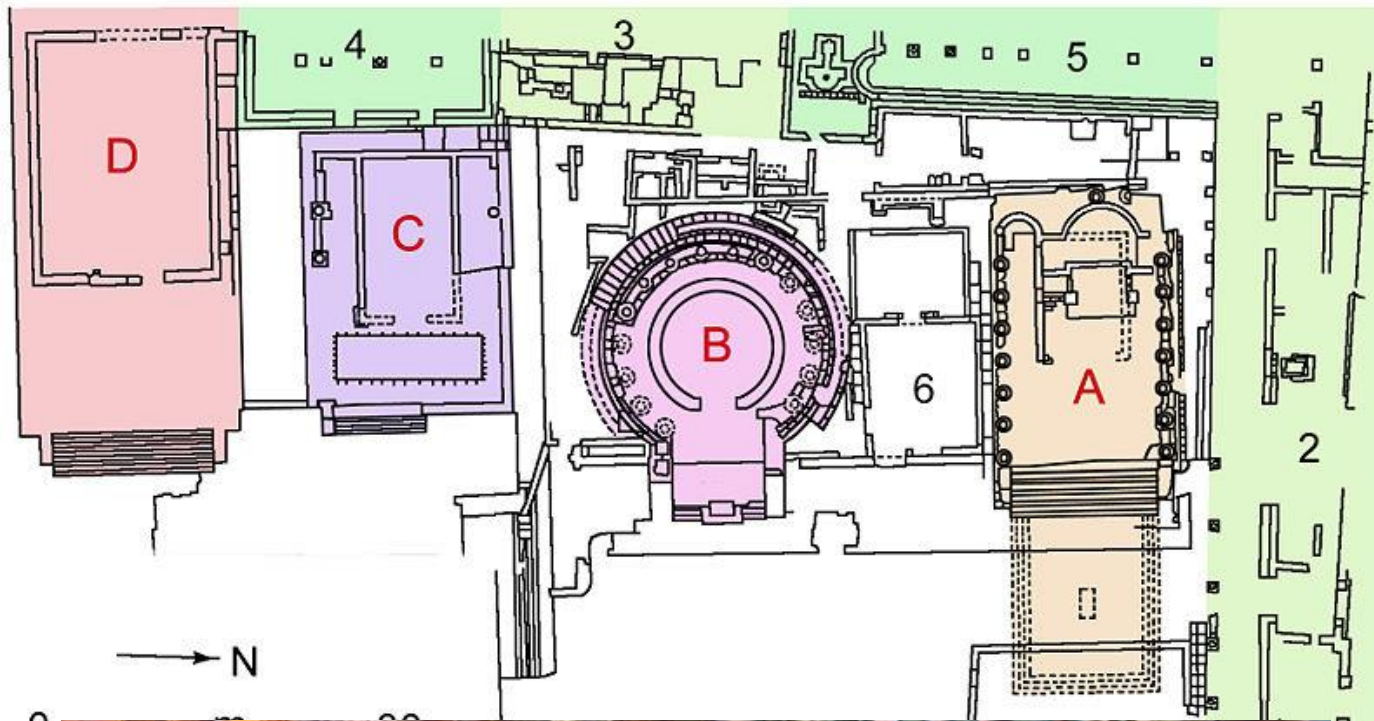
Temple of Vesta (hearth), Roman Forum



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

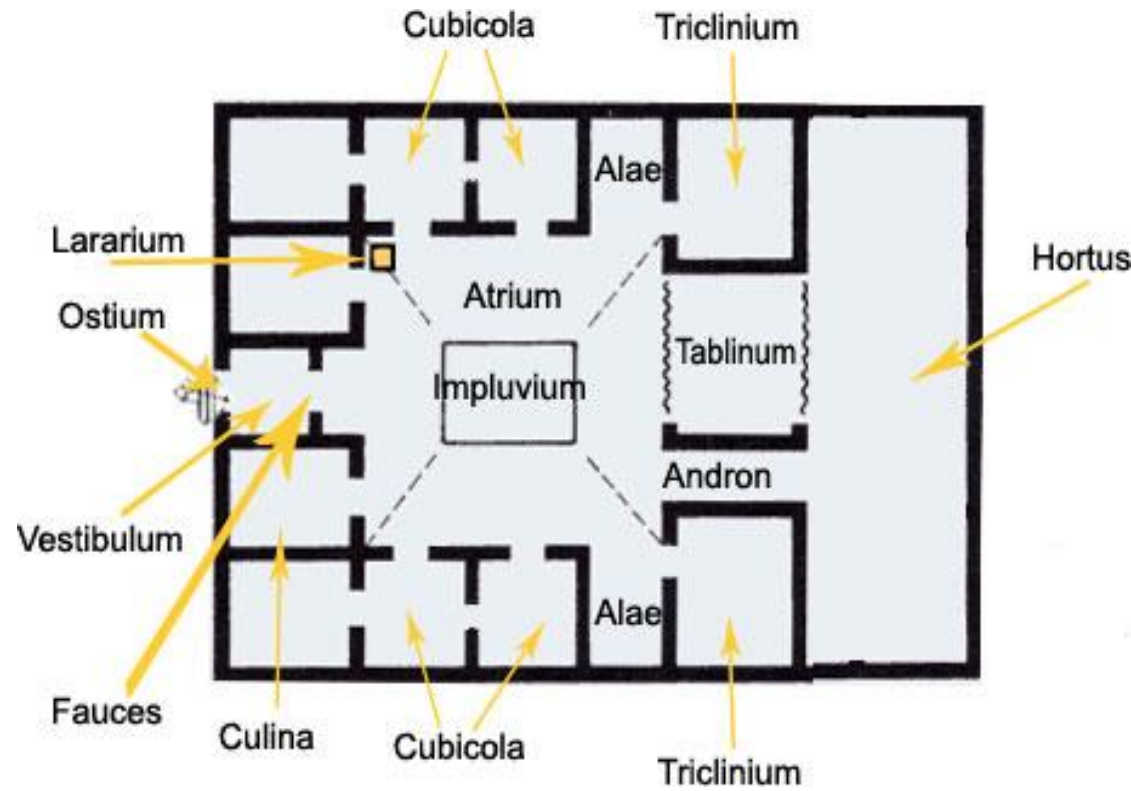
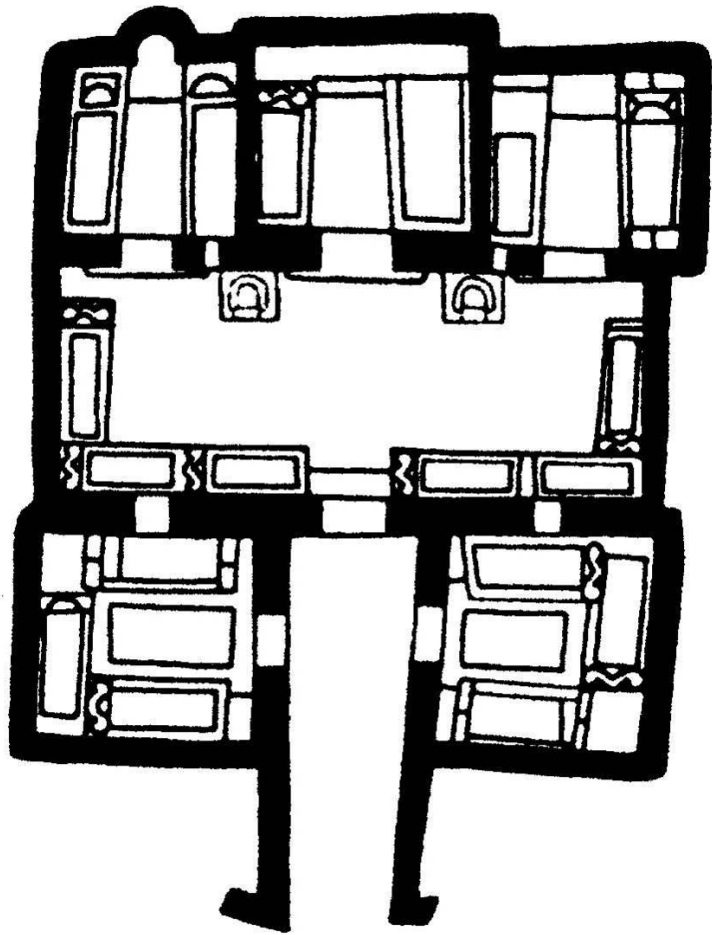
Roman Housing: **insula**, **domus**, **villa**

Ancient Rome: 1,000,000 inhabitants

Roman insula [4-5 stories] by Capitoline Hill



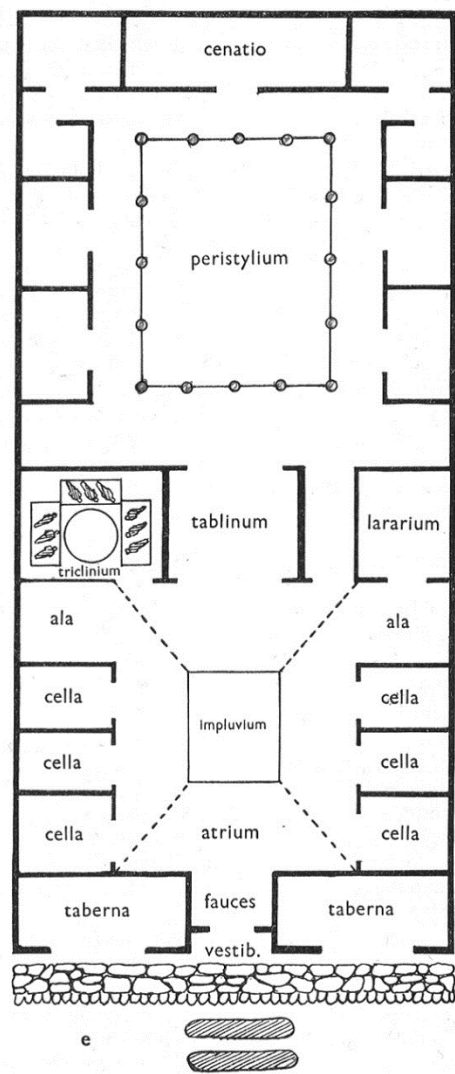
Plan of Etruscan tomb and plan of Roman domus



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, 2nd-1st 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

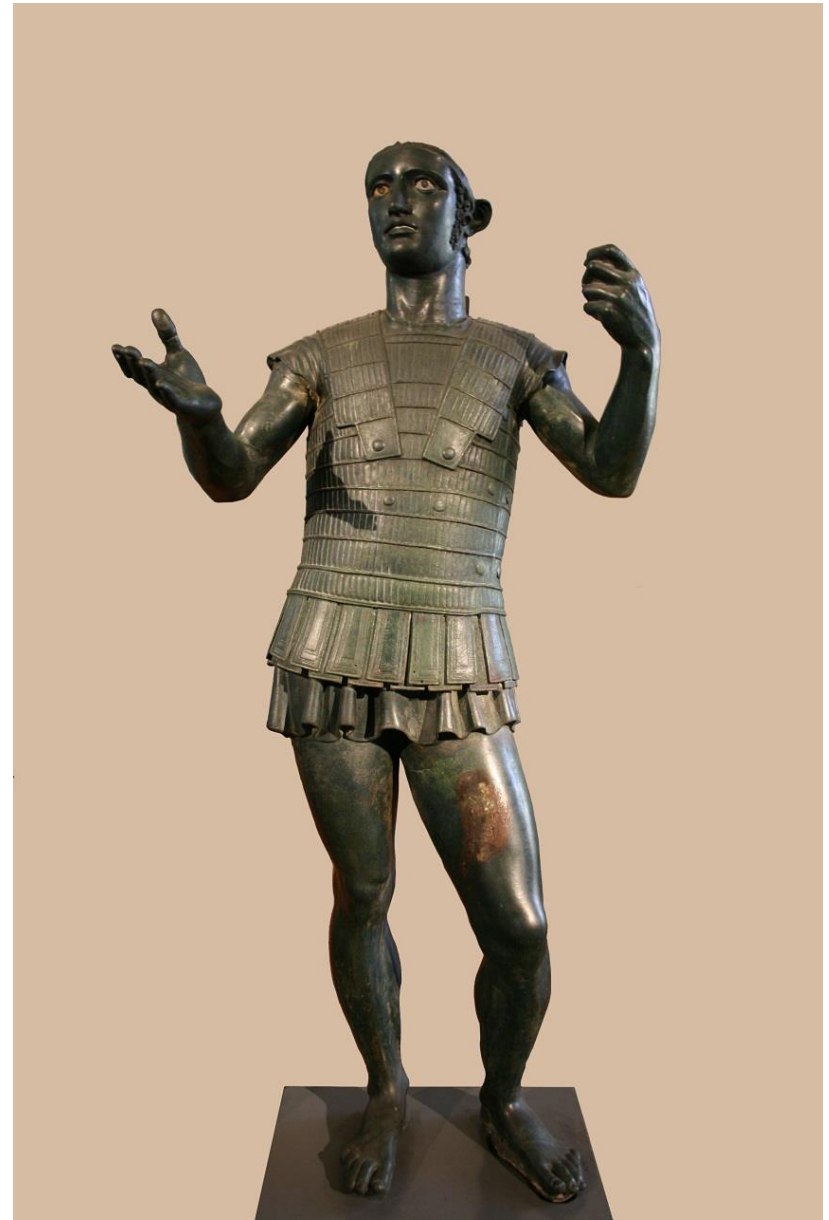
c. 500 BC

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—1st century BCE?



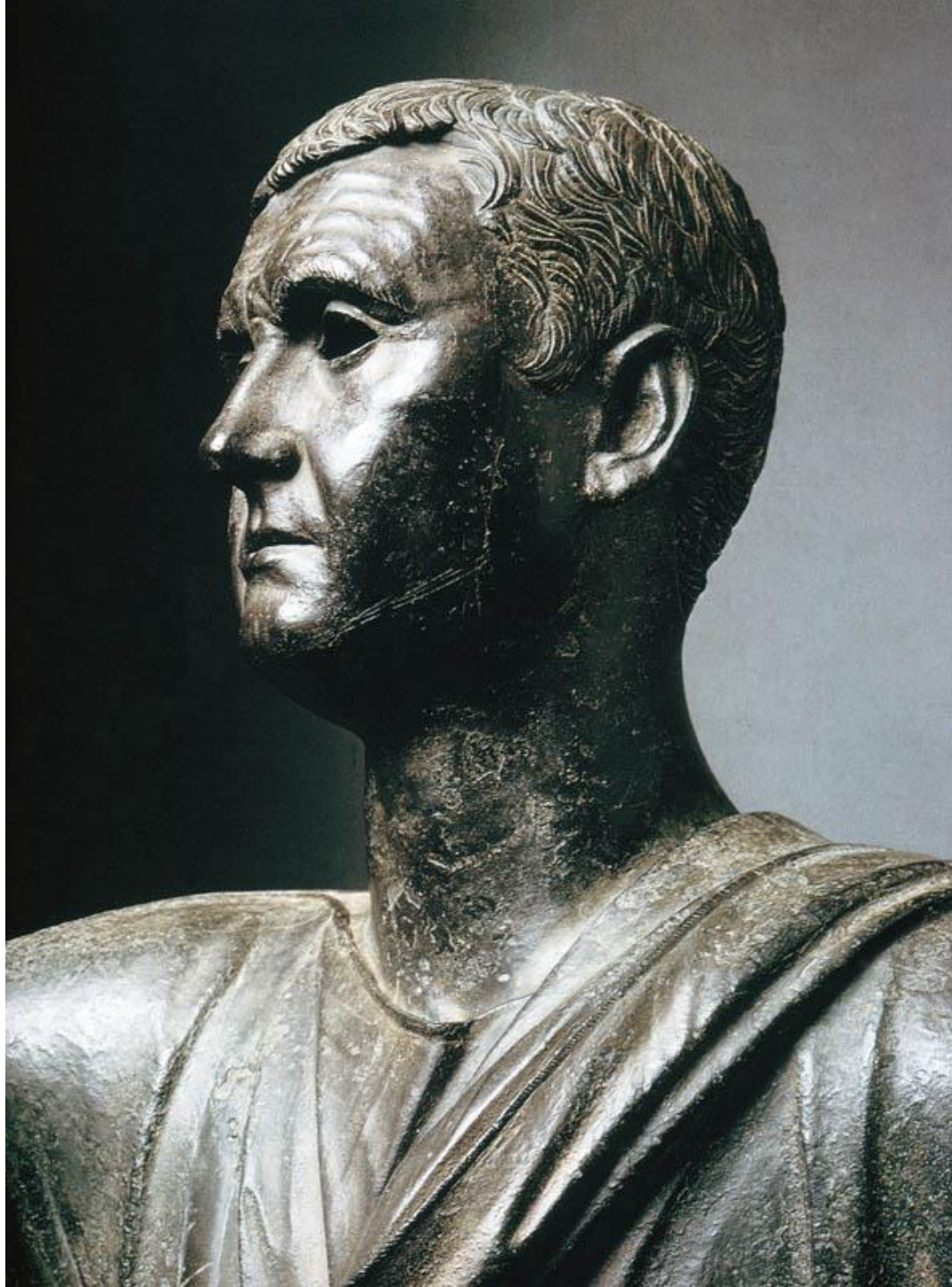


Aulus Metellus (Aule
Metele),

Orator (arringatore),
adlocutio

90-70 BC, Cortona

Etruscan-Roman



AULE-SHI METELI-SH VE VESIAL CLENSHI CEN FLERESH TECESAN-SHL
TENINE TUTHINESH XISVLICSH“

"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

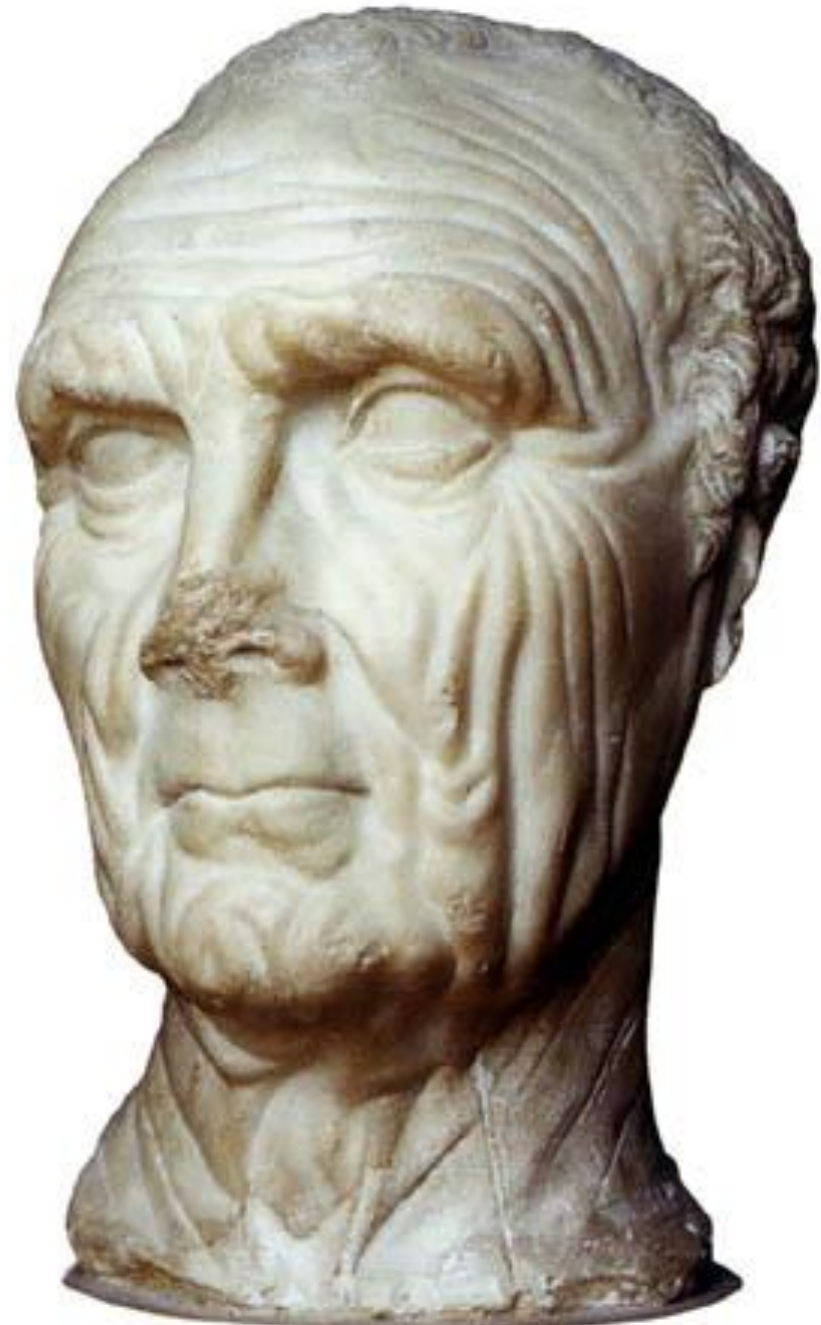
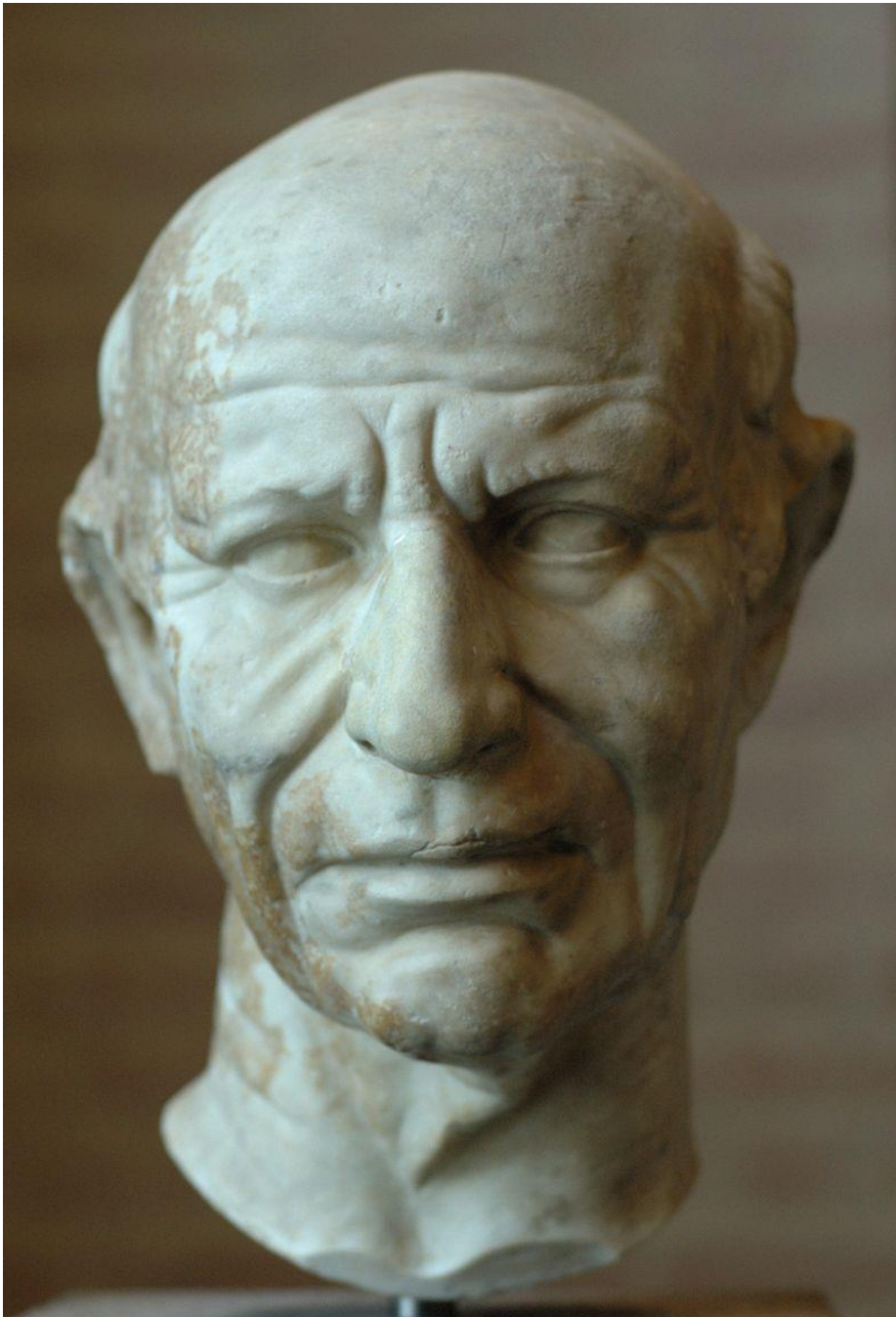
--Roman **verism** (gravitas-age and stylized naturalism)

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

--**imagines** (ancestor masks)



Republican verism, physiognomy reveals character





Portrait bust of
a Republican
veristic female

Palombara
Sabina, Lazio,
Italy 1st
century BCE

Greco-Roman Hellenism

Head of an Athlete from Delos
100 BCE

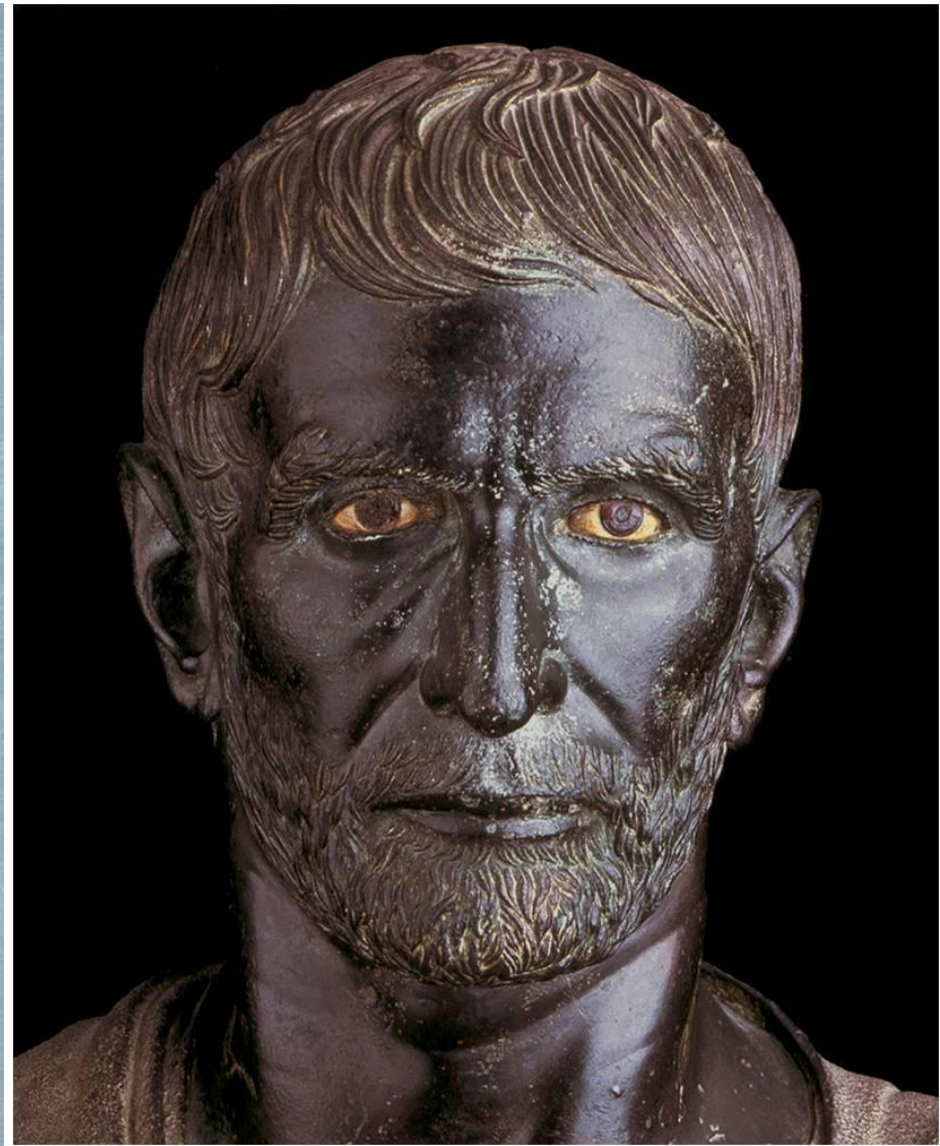
pathos



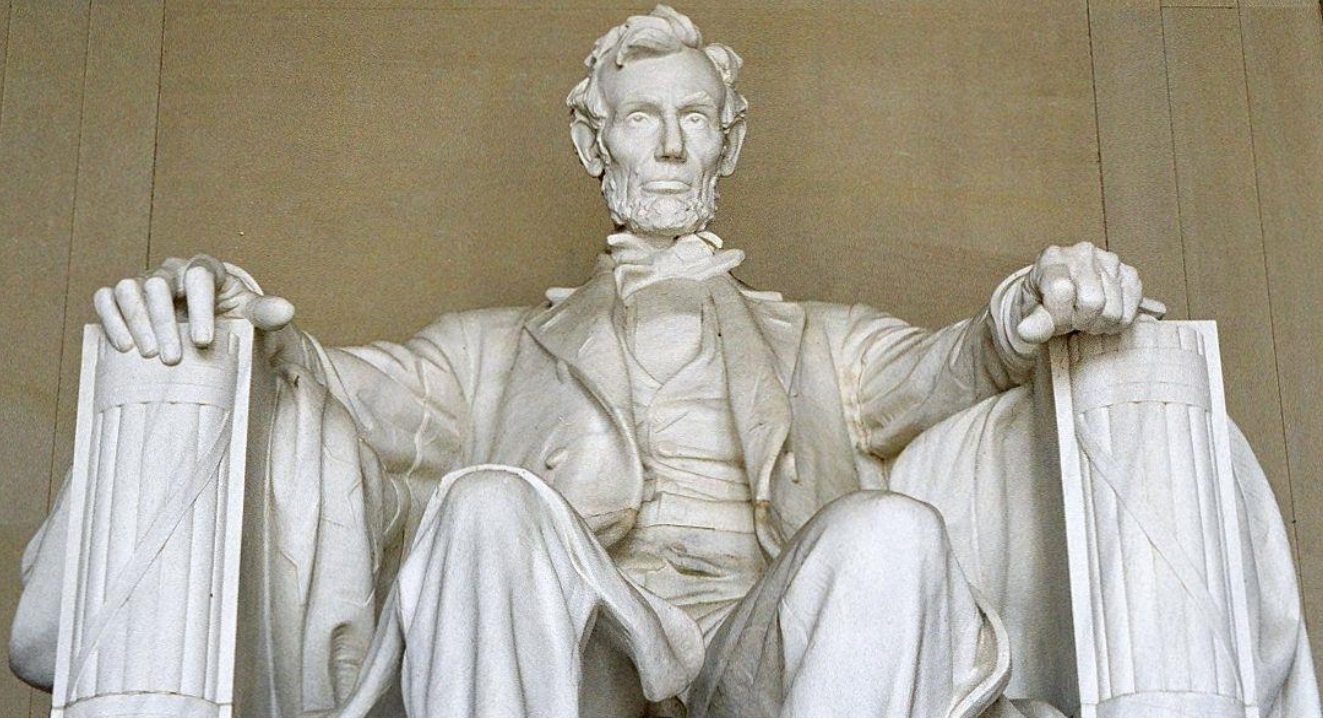
Etrusco-Roman Verism

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.*

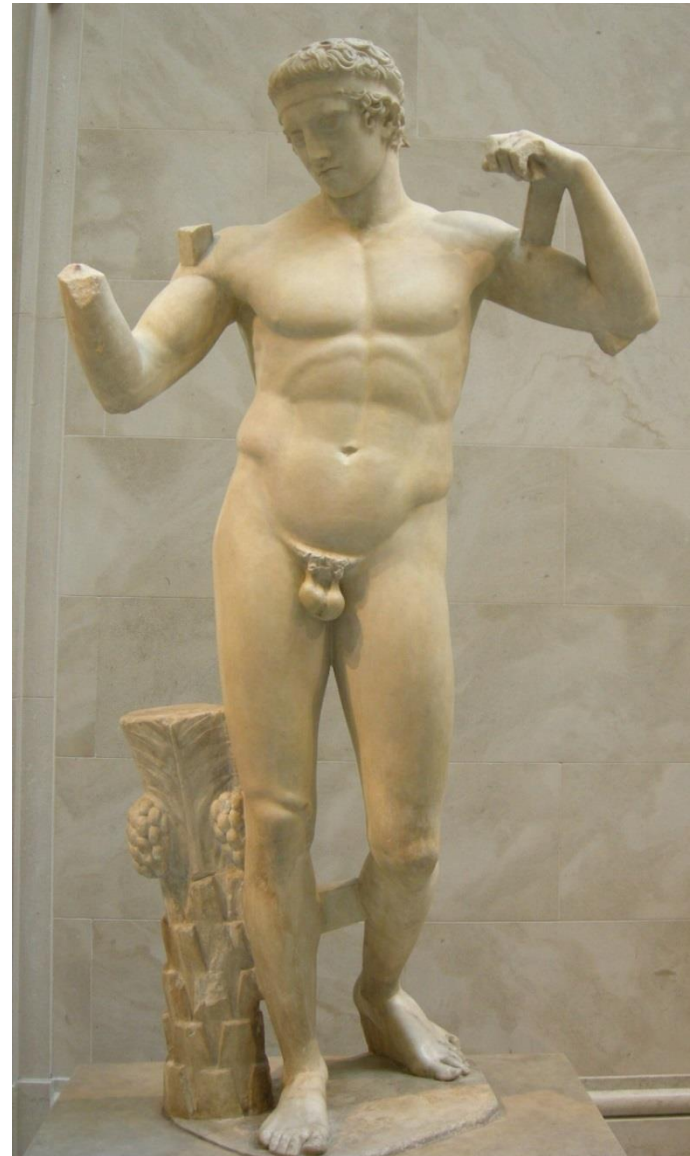
- Conquered Greece took captive her savage conqueror and brought her arts into rustic Latium.
- **Cato [in Livy]:** “I fear that these things will make prisoners of us rather than we of them. They are dangers, believe me, those statues which have been brought into the city from Syracuse. For now I hear 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

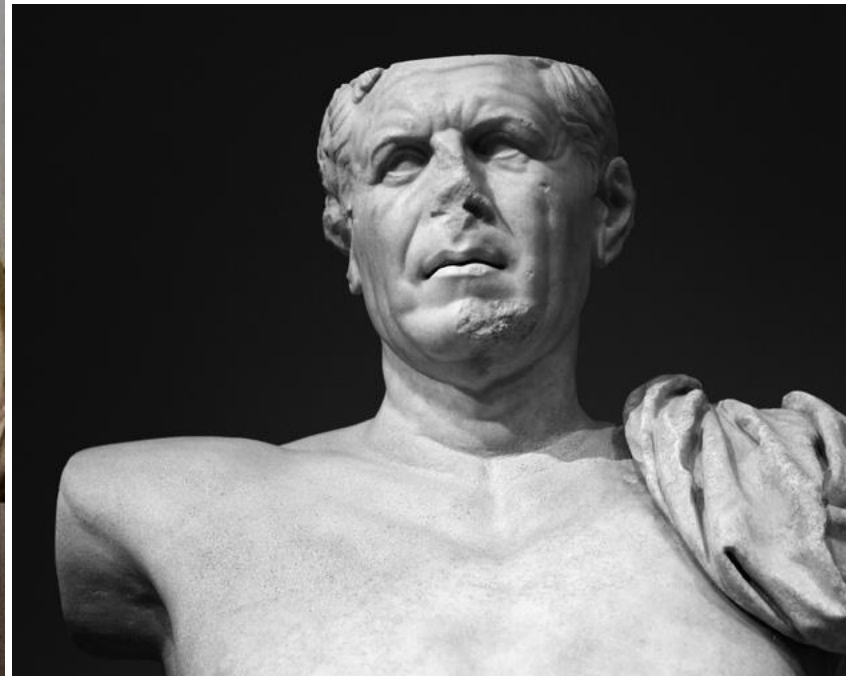
Pseudo-Athlete, Delos,
1st century BCE

Polykleitos, *Diadoumenos*





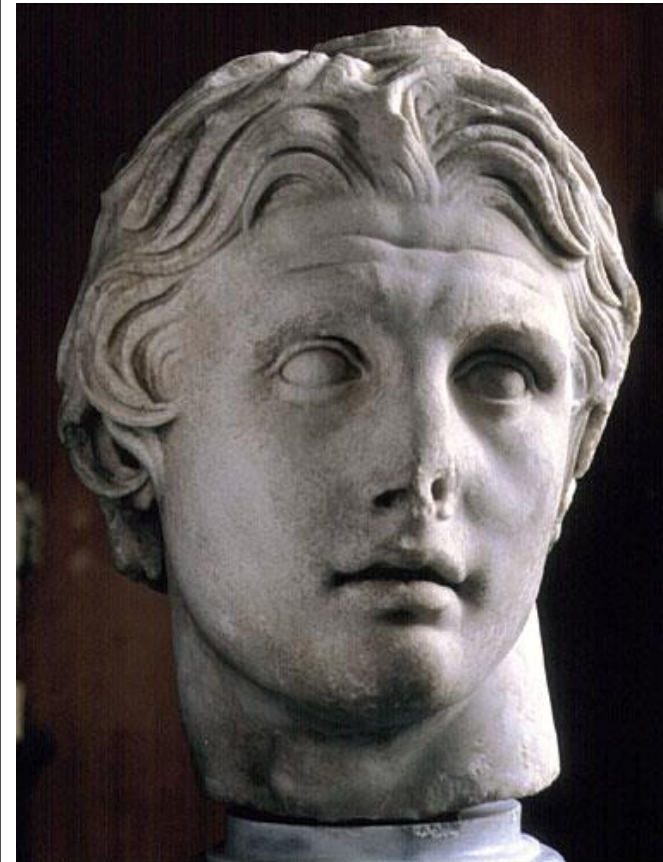
**Roman general, Tivoli,
75-50 BCE**



Gnaeus Pompeius
Magnus

Pompey the Great,
55 BCE

[Alexander the Great]





Julius Caesar,
Egypt,
c 44BCE

Egyptian,
Green Basalt