**Lesson # 5**

**Guided Reading**

**Ancient Rome**

**Etruscans-** civilized and powerful people

* Little is known because their language has not completely been understood
* Originally came from Asia Minor
* Came as early as 1000 BCE
* Culture, writing, hydraulic engineering
* Formed powerful city-states
* Taken over by the Roman Revolt @ 509 BCE

**Etruscan Artworks-** mainly paintings, gold work, jewelry and clay pots

* Etruscan Tomb Painting-
	+ @ 480 BCE
* Etruscan Sarcophagus of Bride and Bridegroom-
	+ @ 6th Century
* **Terracotta-** type of clay used in most Etruscan Pottery

**The Republic-** @ 509-27 BCE

* Roman control stretched from Britain to Mesopotamia
* Decline: caused by the move of the capitol
	+ Moved from Rome to Greece called Constantinople @ 330 ACE (After Common Era)
	+ @ 410 ACE Alaric, King of the Visigoths invaded Rome
	+ At the same time, barbarians were attacking from the north
	+ By the 5th Century, the Roman Empire ended

**Influences on Roman Art-** Roman and Greek art are VERY similar

* Greek Artists were commissioned, paid money, to create works of art in Rome
* Major differences from Roman and Greek Art is seen in Architecture

**Sculpture-** favored realism, statues and sculptures that looked life-like

* **Lost Wax Relief-** sculpture made out of wax, then made into a mold
	+ Wax was heated up and melted out of mold, they then could pour bronze or any metal into the mold and get the same sculpture they started with
* **Characteristics of Sculpture-**
	+ Exaggerated or emphasized facial expressions; they look like a certain emotion
	+ Looked like the person they were trying to recreate

**Murals-** pictures or images that were painted directly on the walls

* Most all walls were covered with murals
* Usually were of landscapes or imaginary windows
* **Pompeii-** Not a lot is known about Pompeii because the city was destroyed by a volcano, Mount Vesuvius, that left the city buried in ash and pumice in 79 ACE
	+ See examples of Pompeii on link

**Architecture-** Romans built roads, harbors, aqueducts, sewers, temples and other buildings

* Most all construction was made out of stone or concrete
	+ The Romans did not invent concrete! They just use it in their architecture
* **Round Arch-** Replaced the post and lintel system
	+ Made of stone or concrete and held together by a keystone, the center stone at the top middle
	+ 
* **Barrel Vault-** used to cover a large straight area
	+ Imagine if you stacked round arches back to back until it made a tunnel
	+ 
* **Groin Vault-** When two barrel vaults meet or make a “t”
	+ These are used when there is a corner in a building
	+ 
* **Niches-** a “cut out” or recess in a wall
	+ Usually held sculptures or murals
	+ 
* **Basilicas-** large rectangular halls
	+ Used for courts of law or meeting areas
	+ Usually had columns lining each side
	+ 
* **Nave-** center aisle, think of a church where you sit.
	+ Similar to basilica
* **Apse-** semi-circular area at the end of the nave
	+ 
	+ Imagine you are looking down on a building. The APSE is labeled and on the far right side
* **Aqueducts-** a system used to carry water into towns and cities from country streams and rivers using gravitational flow
	+ ****

**Temples-** Major Temples include Pantheon and Parthenon

**Pantheon-** Temple that was built by Romans for ALL gods

* @ 118 BCE -25 ACE
* Shaped like a large cylinder with a massive dome on top
* No windows in entire building
	+ Light enters through holes in the dome that illuminate or light the entire building
	+ 
	+  See the large hole letting light in?

**Parthenon-** Temple that was built by Greeks in honor of ONE god Athena

* @ 447-438 BCE
* 
* All the Black dots are columns
* A sculpture of Athena is located in the center of building