

Chapter 9: Etruscan (700 -89 BCE)

- The Etruscans controlled most of northern and central Italy, but the various Etruscan cities never united to form a state and, as a result, they became easy prey for the rising Roman aggressors.
- Iron, tin, copper, and silver were all successfully mined in Etruria and the mineral wealth transformed them into prosperous cities engaged in international trade.
- Etruscan women enjoyed more freedom than women from Greece. In fact, the thought of wives banqueting with their husbands on the same couch shocked and frightened the Greek men of the same time period. (Only men, boys, slave girls, and prostitutes attended Greek symposiums)
- Etruscan wives also attended sporting events, retained their own names, could own land independently of their husbands, and were also literate as well. (Greek women, were excluded from most aspects of public life)
- By the 5th Century BCE Etruria had been taken over by the expanding Roman Empire and Etruscan art became Roman art

Architecture (images)

9-2

Sculpture (images)

9-3, 9-4, 9-10, 9-11,

Etruscan Art Concepts

- Heavily Influenced by Archaic Greek, but had their own unique differences
- Known for their impressive Bronze and terra-cotta casting
- Necropoli and elaborate tombs

Vocab

Necropoli-

Cella-

Terra-cotta-

Stucco-

Questions:

How does Hellenistic Greek Art differ in comparison to its Classical Greek predecessors?

How did the rule of Alexander the Great affect the spread of Greek Art?

How is *Market Woman* quite different compared to other Greek sculptures?

Explain the 'S-Curve' in sculpture - particularly with *Aphrodite of Melo*.

How did Darius change the economic, political and architectural areas of the Persian Empire?

Compare the Etruscan *Apollo* to that of any other figure sculpture.

Chapter 9

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

9-2



N: Model of a typical Etruscan temple **D:** 6th Cen. BCE **P/S:** Etruscan
A: Architects of Etruria **Pa:** Citizens of Etruria **L:** Central Italy
C: -unlike the _____ who made their temples to be seen from all sides & to create a sculptural mass, the Etruscan temples served as a decorative _____ for the statues of their gods,

N: -similar to Greek temple design except they used _____ columns and roofs, and walls were _____ brick
-columns were only in the front, creating a large _____
-because the rooftop was _____ they could space their _____ further apart
-had three _____, instead of only one like the Greeks
-statues on top were made of _____

9-3



N: Apulu (Apollo) of Veii **D:** 500 BCE **P/S:** Etruscan
A: Unknown Etruscan Sculptor **Pa:** Unknown **L:** Veii, Italy
C: -from the rooftop of the temple in _____

N: -made out of painted _____
-huge swelling _____, fanlike _____, rising arms, and animated _____ is distinctly Etruscan
-lifesize

9-4



N: Sarcophagus with reclining couple **D:** 520 BCE **P/S:** Etruscan
A: Unknown **Pa:** Unknown Etruscan **L:** Cerveteri, Italy

C: - _____ was favored form of burial
-a _____ and a _____ sharing a banqueting couch; uniquely Etruscan, _____ would have never done this
-unlike Egyptian, they are seen _____ together and animated
-focus is mainly on _____ of body and the _____ was modeled very simply and lacking detail
-speaking with hand _____ like modern day Italians are still known for
N: -lifesize, only _____ found inside
-terracotta

9-11



N: Chimera of Arezzo **D:** 400 BCE **P/S:** Etruscan
A: Unknown Etruscan Sculptor **Pa:** Unknown **L:** Arezzo, Italy
C: -a Chimera is a _____ invention, lion head and body, with tail of a _____, and a second head of a _____ grows out of the left side of the body

N: - _____ stretched tightly over the ribcage, it is preparing to _____ and is roaring
-has a menacing gaze upward to an unseen adversary
- _____ hollow casting

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9-10



N:Capitoline Wolf **D:**480 BCE **P/S:**Etruscan
A:Unknown Etruscan Sculptor **Pa:**unknown **L:**Rome, Italy
C: -a portrayal of the she-wolf that, according to legend, nursed _____ and _____ after they were abandoned as infants
 -when the twins became adults, they fought, and _____ killed his brother, On April 21, 753 BCE _____ founded _____ and became the city's king
 -This defiant image has remained the emblem of _____ to this day
 -the infants were added later by an Italian _____ artist
 - the artist was able to render a very tense, alert eyes, _____ muscles of the legs and rib cage, _____ mouth, creating a very fierce and protective beast
N: -Bronze hollow cast

N: _____ **D:** _____ **P/S:** _____
A: _____ **Pa:** _____ **L:** _____
C: _____

N:

N: _____ **D:** _____ **P/S:** _____
A: _____ **Pa:** _____ **L:** _____
C: _____

N:

N: _____ **D:** _____ **P/S:** _____
A: _____ **Pa:** _____ **L:** _____
C: _____

N: