**Context:** Art Across Time: Chapter 7

**Roman Art Periods:**

Republic 509-27 BCE

Early Empire 27 BCE -96 CE

High Empire 96-192 CE

Late Empire 192-337 CE

**Appropriation**: Roman draws greatly from Greek and some Etruscan ideas. They make changes and adaptations that create a purely Roman art Form. “Captive Greece made Rome Captive,” from Horace Roman Satirist and poet 65-8 BCE. Greece and Rome: two very different cultures intersected, coincided, and at times collided. The relationship between Greeks and Romans has virtually no parallel in world history. Their contact created the extraordinary fusion that encompasses politics, mythology, philosophy, literature, fine arts, architecture, and science.

**Propaganda**: Power, authority, strength, and benevolence of the government and emperors were expressed through public works of art. Portraits and narrative reliefs manipulated public opinion.

**Eclecticism:** The Empire spans from Europe to the Near East and Africa, so that variety of cultures are integrated. Therefore, Romans had a tolerant and open-minded approach to differences.

**Utilitarianism:** engineering, road building, public works to manage government and the Empire.

**Architecture:** new technological innovations in engineering including arches, vaults, domes, and concrete.

**Key works of art:**

* + *Temple of Sibyl*, Tivoli, (also known as the Temple of Vesta goddess of the hearth), 1st Century BCE, Roman Republic
  + *Temple of Portunus* ( formerly known as the Temple of Fortuna Virilis), Rome, 75 BCE
  + *Ara Pacis* (Altar of Peace), Rome, Between 13 and 9 BCE
  + *Ara Pacis*, showing a detail of a child tugging at an adult’s toga.
  + *Pont du Gard*, near Nimes, France, c. 16 BCE
  + Colosseum, Rome, c. 72-80 CE
  + Arch of Titus, Rome, 81 CE
  + Titus being carried to heaven on the back of an eagle, detail.
  + Detail Relief of the Arch of Titus
  + Atrium and peristyle, House of the Silver Wedding, Pompeii. Entry view into the domus, 1st Century CE
  + Remains of Trajan’s Market, Rome, 100-112
  + *Trajan’s Column*, Trajan’s Forum, Rome, 113 CE
  + First Century forum and Basilica
  + *Apollodorus* of Damascus, Plan of the Basilica Ulpia, Forum of Trajan, 98-117 CE
  + *Canopus*, Hadrian’s Villa, Tivoli, Italy, Built from 118-138 CE,
  + *Pantheon,* Rome, 117-125 CE
  + Giovanni Paolo Panini, *The Interior of the Pantheon*, c. 1740 Oil on Canvas.
  + Aerial view of the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla, Rome, c. 211-217
  + Restoration Drawing of the Baths of Caracalla
  + *Arch of Constantine*, Rome, 313 CE
  + Medallions, and Frieze from the *Arch of Constantine*, Rome

**Key Terms:**

Concrete

Barrel vault

Groin vault

Fenestrated groin vault

Dome

Basilica

Buttress

Oculus

Pseudo peripteral

Engaged column

Forum

Triumphal arch

Rustification

Illusionistic space

Linear perspective

Veristic

Tufa

Travertine

Revetment

Traceries

Pier

Peristyle

Pilaster

Spandrels

Domus

Cornice

Clerestory

Nave

**Concepts and Ideas:**

1. List the four Roman art periods and their corresponding dates.
2. Explain the process of mixing concrete and discuss why it is seen as an important innovation?
3. Describe Roman building types, their functions, and structure.
4. Compare ten aspects of Roman history with that of Greece.
5. Discuss the meaning, function, and features of Roman forums.
6. How does the *Temple of Portunus* differ from a Greek temple?
7. Describe the Pantheon and the Ara Pacis.
8. Explain all the Roman vaults and their uses.
9. List the names and dates of the major Roman emperors

**Due Date: \_\_\_November 3rd\_**