Etruscan Art
I. Basic Facts about the Etruscans
   i. Etruscan civilization was eventually dominated by and subsumed into Roman Civilization. Etruscan art and artists were important to development of Roman Art
   ii. Lived in central Italy
   iii. Civilization flourished from 1000 BCE to about 200 BCE. Contemporaneous to Greeks from Archaic to Hellenistic Periods.
   iv. The Etruscan language resembles none other that is presently known and its origins are uncertain. Only a few Etruscan words, most of them names and inscriptions, have been deciphered.
   v. Similar gods to the Greeks and Romans (Chart on G-235)
   vi. Our major source of information about the Etruscans comes from their tombs which the Romans left undisturbed and which are in many cases are buried under modern Italian towns.
   vii. Love of life
Model of a typical sixth-century BCE Etruscan temple, as described by Vitruvius. Istituto di Etruscologia e di Antichità Italiche, Università di Roma, Rome.
Apulu of Veii
Sarcophagus of reclining couple from Cerveteri, ca. 520 BCE, Ill. 6-5, Gardner’s

Good for essays about family and gender.
Sarcophagus with reclining couple, from Cerveteri, Italy, ca. 520 BCE. Painted terracotta, 3’ 9 1/2” X 6’ 7”. Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, Rome.
Tumulus
from Cerveteri, Italy
7th to 2nd centuries B.C.E.
Interior of the Tomb of the Reliefs, Cerveteri, Italy, third century BCE.
Tomb of the Bas Reliefs
Interior of the Tomb of the Leopards, Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.
Banqueting Scene – Tomb of the Leopards, Tarquina, ca. 480 – 470 BCE
Diving and fishing, detail of a mural painting in the Tomb of Hunting and Fishing, Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 530–520 BCE. Detail, 5’ 6 1/2” high.
Tomb of Hunting & Fishing
Fowling Scene

from the tomb of Nebamun, Thebes, Egypt

c. 1,400-1,350 B.C.E.
fresco secco
32 in. high
Ti watching hippopotamus hunt
from Saqqara, Egypt
ca. 2,450-2,350 B.C.E.
painted limestone
approximately 48 in. high
Capitoline Wolf, from Rome, Italy, ca. 500–480 BCE. Bronze, 2’ 7 1/2” high. Musei Capitolini, Rome.
Chimera of Arezzo, from Arezzo, Italy, first half of fourth century BCE. Bronze, 2’ 7 1/2” high. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Florence.
Chimera of Arezzo
from the Arezzo, Italy
1st half of 4th century B.C.E.
bronze
31 1/2 in. high
Porta Marzia (Gate of Mars), Perugia, Italy, second century BCE.
Sarcophagus of Lars Pulena, from Tarquinia, Italy, early second century BCE. Tufa, 6’ 6” long. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Tarquinia.
Aule Metele (Arringatore), from Cortona, near Lake Trasimeno, Italy, early first century BCE. Bronze, 5’ 7” high. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Florence.