

**TIMELINE:**

PERIOD	DATE
Monarch and Republic	753 - 27 BCE
Early Empire	27 BCE – 96 CE
High Empire	96 – 192 CE
Late Empire	193 – 337 CE

**REPUBLIC**

1. Which two cultures' art most strongly influenced that of Rome?
  
2. What two features of the Temple of *"Fortuna Virilis"* (FIG. 10-3) were drawn from Etruscan temples?

a.

b.

From Greek temples?

a

b.

What element is distinctly Roman?

3. Define or identify the following architectural elements and draw a simple illustration of each.

Barrel vault

Groin or cross vault

Pseudo-peripteral

4. What was the major function of Roman Republican portrait sculpture?

What stylistic features differentiate Roman Republican portraits from Greek examples?

## POMPEII AND THE CITIES OF VESUVIUS

Define or identify the following terms:

Fauces
Atrium
Impluvium
Cubiculum
Tablinium
Triclinium
Peristyle

1. List a few pictorial devices used by Roman painters to suggest depth.
2. Briefly describe the following painting styles found in Pompeii and its vicinity and/or in Rome:

1 <sup>st</sup> Style
2 <sup>nd</sup> Style
3 <sup>rd</sup> Style
4 <sup>th</sup> Style

## EARLY EMPIRE

1. What stylistic sources inspired the *Augustus of Prima Porta* (FIG. 10-27)

What was the political message of the figure?

2. What was the purpose of the *Ara Pacis Augustae* (FIG. 10-29 to 10-31), and how did the iconography reflect that purpose?

3. What name is commonly used for the Flavian Amphitheater?

How many people could it hold?

What material was vital for its construction?

4. How did Flavian portraits differ from those done during the Republican period?

## THE HIGH EMPIRE

1. What major complex did Trajan build in Rome?

Who was its architect?

What was portrayed on the Column of Trajan?

Describe the technique used to create the frieze:

2. What revolutionary architectural concept finds its fullest expression in the Roman Pantheon (FIGS. 10-49 to 10-51)?

4. Define the following:

Apse
Insula
Oculus

## LATE EMPIRE

1. What type of architectural elements were used to construct Constantine's *Basilica Nova* (FIG. 10-78).

What features does it share with the *Aula Palatina* (FIGS. 10-79 and 10-80) that Constantine built in Germany?

How does it differ?

2. What is the significance of the Christogram on Constantine's coin portrait (FIG. 10-81)?

### Discussion Questions (PICK ONE)

Select an example of Roman painting representing each of the Pompeian styles (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>), and explain the characteristics of each. Note the devices used to create the illusion of space.

Name three works commissioned by Augustus and describe their political significance.

How did the Greeks and the Romans differ in their conception of architectural space? Include in your discussion the Greek Parthenon (FIG. 5-44-45), the Roman Pantheon (FIGS. 10-49 to 10-51), and the Basilica of Constantine (FIG. 10-78). How did the building techniques used by each determine the types of spaces that could be constructed?

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