

TIMELINE: Etruscan Art c. 800-500 BCE

VOCAB TO KNOW:

Necropolis
Stucco
Terracotta

Triclinium
Tufa
Tumulus (pl. tumuli)

Tuscan Order

EARLY ETRUSCAN ART

Define the following:

Necropolis
Tumulus

1. Name the four important Etruscan settlements.

2. List four architectural characteristics of Etruscan temples that distinguish them from Greek temples.

Etruscan temple	Greek temple
a.	a.
b.	b.
c.	c.
d.	d.

3. List three stylistic characteristics of the Apula (*Apollonia*) from Veii (FIG. 9-4) that distinguish it as Etruscan.

a.

b.

c.

Where was it originally placed?

4. What were the favorite materials of Etruscan sculptors?

LATER ETRUSCAN ART

1. Why is the Etruscan *Capitoline Wolf* (FIG. 9-11) so famous?
2. In what way is the sarcophagus of Lars Pulena (FIG. 9-15) different from that of the reclining couple shown in FIG 9-5?

How might the subject on the reliefs relate to the political situation of the Etruscans in the 2nd c BCE?

3. List two features of the magnificent bronze figure of Aule Metele (FIG. 9-16) that show the influence of the Romans.
 - a.
 - b.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (pick one)

Compare the Etruscan sarcophagus with the reclining couple on FIG. 9-5 with the Egyptian funerary monument of Menkaure (3-13) and the Greek funerary stele of Hegeso (5-57). What do these monuments say about relationships between people in these societies as well as about their ideas toward death?

What do art images tell us about the relative positions of Greek and Etruscan women? Select two examples from each culture to illustrate your argument.
