

Ancient Rome – From Seven Hills to Three Continents – The Art of Ancient Rome

Gardner's Chapter 10

1. How was Rome founded? What century?
2. What culture ruled Rome prior to the Republic? What Greek era was this?
3. What was the governing body in the early days of the Roman Republic?
4. During a crisis, what figure would be brought forward to lead an army or other group?
5. What great Carthaginian leader lost to the Roman armies?
6. Why was the year 211 BCE important?
7. What mix of styles was early Roman art and architecture?
8. Define eclecticism.
9. How is the Temple of Portunus considered eclectic?
10. Describe the architectural style tholos. What culture created this style?
11. Sketch out:
 - Barrel Vault
 - Groin vault
 - Dome with oculus
12. What is verism? Who was a subject of verism?

13. Why was there a demand for verism?
14. Compare these portraits to the Greek Hellenistic statues.
15. What important event was important for the understanding of ancient Roman life?
16. What structure is the center of Roman life?
17. How is a Roman temple different from a Greek temple?
18. Define amphitheater.
19. Define the peristyle of a Pompeian villa.
20. Define the first style of mural painting.
21. Define the second style of mural painting.
22. Why was the second style considered important? Which painted villa used this important element?
23. Why did these artists paint this way?
24. Define the third style of mural painting. Briefly compare this style to the second style.
25. How did the artists of Roman and Pompeian villas choose their subject?
26. How was the fourth style of Pompeian mural painting different from the third style?
27. How are the Portrait of husband and wife wall painting different from early paintings?

28. What event plunged the Roman world into a civil war? How did this event effect the future of the Republic?
29. What is the Pax Augusta? What was the cultural result of this?
30. How would you describe the portraits of Augustus? What art history terms would you use?
31. Compare the Doryphoros with the Augustus Prima porta. What was the goal of this Roman portrait?
32. What was the function of the Ara Pacis?
33. Describe one of the reliefs from the Ara Pacis.
34. Which emperor and city was Augustus trying to emulate? Why?
35. Which temple is an example of Augustus' neoclassical style? What are the similarities to earlier work?
36. Which book and by who became the bible of architecture for Renaissance artists?
37. What was the function of the aqueduct at Pont-du-Gard? How is the style considered Roman?
38. What was another name for the colosseum? Why was it called this?

50. Why is Hadrian considered an important figure in Roman culture?

51. Describe the Pantheon's structure and function.

52. What did Hadrian do that fulfilled his need for succession?

53. How does the equestrian portrait of Marcus Aurelius break with the past?

54. How did the religious practices change during the time of Trajan and Hadrian? What objects were created that reflected this change?

55. Describe the Portrait of Caracalla. What is this figure thinking? Why might he be thinking this?

56. What roles does the Baths of Caracalla play? Describe the Baths.

57. Describe one Imperial portrait. Why are they considered "soul" portraits?

58. How is the sarcophagus Battle of Romans and barbarians different from earlier classical versions?

59. Describe one late motif on late Empire sarcophagi?

60. What is the Tetrarchy? Why is it significant?

61. Who eventually came out as the leader of the Tetrarchs and why was he considered important?

62. Compare the Arch of Constantine with an earlier arch.

63. Describe the Portrait of Constantine. How is it different from the Portrait of Caracalla?

64. Compare the Basilica Nova with Trajan's Basilica Ulpia.

Conclusion:

In Europe, the Middle East, and Africa today, the remains of Roman civilization are everywhere. Roman temples and basilicas have an afterlife as churches. The powerful concrete vaults of ancient Roman buildings form the cores of modern houses, stores, restaurants, factories, and museums.

Roman civilization also lives on in law and government, in languages, in the calendar-even in the coins used daily. Roman art speaks in a language almost everyone can readily understand. Its diversity and eclecticism foreshadowed the modern world. The Roman use of art, especially portraits and historical relief sculptures, to manipulate public opinion is similar to the carefully crafted imagery of contemporary political campaigns. And the Roman mastery of concrete construction began an architecturally revolution still felt today. Indeed, the Roman Empire is the bridge-in politics, the arts and religion-between the ancient and the medieval and modern Western worlds.