**Literary Arts 9**

**ROME DVG**

* What is Roman illusionism? Where are most of the surviving Roman paintings found?
What other facts can you give about Roman painting?
* What is meant by the term “Greco-Roman”?
* What were the two most important architectural components that Rome contributed to our building vocabulary?
* Name some types of Roman structures and their purposes. Be familiar with some major Roman architectural terms.
* What were the purposes for free-standing sculpture in Roman society?
* How can depth and distance (perspective) be shown on a 2-D surface?

**Vocabulary:**

Apse

Basilica

Coffers

Encaustic

Equestrian statue

Forum

Fresco

Mausoleum

Mosaic (tesserae)

Mummy paintings

Oculus

Sarcophagus

Triumphal arch

**Roman Engineering**

*Factoids: in 2000, remains of female gladiator found in London….…The Romans rebuilt some Egyptian temples…... How to ready for a Roman banquet? …A cookbook of ancient recipes informs that many Roman dishes were garnished with a sauce called garum: place 20 mackerel in a vat with brine and leave in the sun until liquefied. (You can make something similar by mixing anchovy paste with Worcestershire sauce – but who would want to?) – Another dish? Wrap ham, honey and figs in pastry (sounds good!)…..Next perform the auspicia (auspices) to see if the gods are willing to let the banquet go forward (favorable signs would be sent, then the guests could be seated). Release live birds or examine entrails of a sacrificial animal and the banquet begins! Smithsonian 5/2010 – Philomene Offen*

* Sewers
* Surveying instruments
* Concrete – could set under water, thus has application for bridges
* Aqueducts – 200 million gallons of water a day into Rome – (more than New York city in 1985) – Roman houses had running water
* Arch – not only strong, but uses less materials than other methods
* Vaults – (cross or groin and barrel)
* Domes
* Hadrian’s Wall – built in 5 years - 73 miles long, 15’ tall – castle + tower 24’ every mile – if terrain couldn’t be used, then 2 ditches, one behind another was built – each manned with 60 troops and 5 archers - 17 forts each with hospital, barracks and storehouses manned with 1,000 troops
* Nero’s *Domus Aurea* – gold ceilings studded with gems
* Pantheon
* Coliseum – 6,000tons of concrete – cranes to lift stones – held 70,000 people – had drinking fountains and bathrooms – canvas roof used when it rained or was too sunny – could be flooded during performances of navel battles because plumbing from Nero’s lake was kept in place to provide drainage into the Tiber
* Forum of Trajan – carved away a rock hill for it – 6 story shopping mall – some shops carved into another rock hill
* Roads – could circle the earth twice – many still in use today - rounded (helps repel rain, mud, debris, etc.)
* Baths of Caracala – 10,000 people – could work out, haircuts, manicures, shops, libraries, gardens, - 5 million gallons of water a day in hot, warm or cold Olympic-sized pools.

**Etruscans – contributions to the Roman Culture**

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| Roman temples were a combination of Greek and Etruscan | Cloak worn over one shoulder | Voussoirs (stones cut in such a way as to go around an arch)  |
| Techniques to drain swampy areas | Sewer systems (some still in use in Rome today) | 1st bridge across the Tiber River |
| 28 miles of underground water systems (Etruscans were hydraulic engineers) | Cities divided into quadrants (thus organized) | Round arch in buildings (no concrete however)  |
| Ax and rods – a power symbol – as iconography (used again in Fascist Italy and used on our currency)  | Palm reading and Liver reading (mentioned in Shakespeare)  | Women had high social status and could read and write (an attitude somewhat modified by Roman society) |
| “She-Wolf” later becomes a totem of Rome (Romulus and Remus) | Pilasters in architecture  | Use of a surveying instruments  |