Chapter Guide #6: The Etruscans

**CONTEXT:**

“The Etruscans, as everyone knows, were the people who occupied the middle of Italy in early Roman days, and whom the Romans, in their usual neighborly fashion, wiped out entirely.”

–D.H. Lawrence from *Etruscan Places*

1. Materials: Excelled in metals- iron, copper, silver, tin = huge export opportunity
2. Burials: Families along with servants are cremated and buried together 🡪 buried in multi-chambered  **tumuli** with items that showed economic status.
3. Frescos depict funerary games and banquets  a very happy people
4. Social: Woman are allowed to participate at banquets and formal gatherings unlike the Greeks
5. Last Etruscan city fell to the Romans in 273 BCE  Roman citizenship granted to Etruscans in 89 BCE

**TIMELINE:**

**800-500 BCE Etruscans**

900 BCE 1st Etruscans become a valid artistic culture

753 BCE Founding of Rome

616 BCE Etruscan king of Rome takes the throne

509 BCE Etruscan kings expelled from Rome

273 BCE Roman conquest of Cerveteri

89 BCE Completion of Romanization of Italy

**ART WORK CARDS: 3D (Yellow)**

Etruscan temple form (Architecture)

Apollo, Veii (3D)

Sarcophagus from Cerveteri (3D)

Tomb of the reliefs, Cerveteri (Architecture)

Tomb of the Leopards frescoes (2D)

Capitoline Wolf (3D)

Aule Metele (3D)

**VOCABULARY:**

**Necropolis**

**Portico**

**CONTEXT CARDS: Blue**

Etruscan

**Tumulus**

**Terra Cotta**

**Totem**

**Sarcophagus**

## Major Differences of Etruscan Temples and Greek Temples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Greek**  stone, marble  stylobate  fluting, no base on Doric, surrounded structure  stone-gable roof one cella, house deity house statues of Gods for worship, sculptural mass – perfect harmony, unified  pedimental sculptures, caryatids, metopes | **Etruscan**  wood, mudbrick podium widely spread, in the front to distinguish front and back and created porch roof statues on raking cornice, narrative  3 cellas for Tunia, Uni, Menrva shelters the gods, about the structure |