

#### Introduction to the Etruscans



- Originated in Tuscany
  - Never unified to form a state
  - Skilled seafarers
    - Allowed for trade
  - Miners
    - Mined Iron, tin, copper and silver

## Case Study: Fibula with Orientalizing Lions



From the Regolini-Galassi Tomb, Cerveteri, Italy, ca. 650–640 B.C.E. Medium: Gold

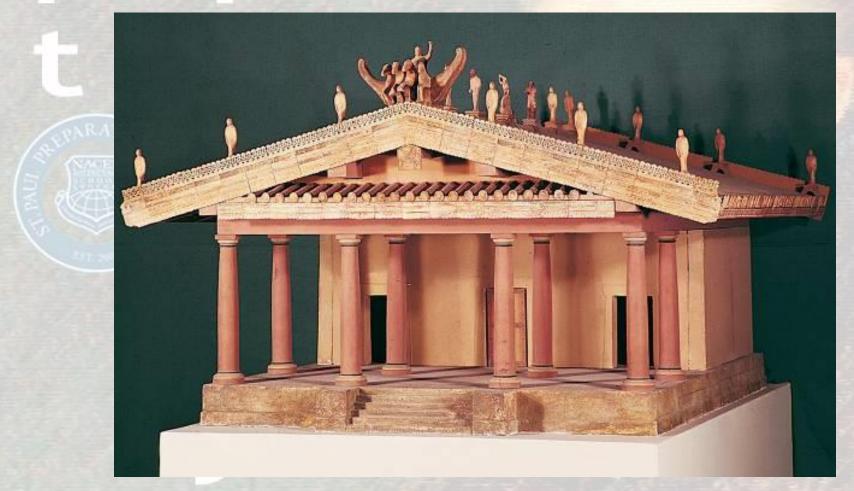
- Etruscan Sculptures
   often featured realistic
   styling
  - Rippling folds on clothing
  - Portrayed Motion
  - Emphasis on Muscles
  - Animated face



Apulu (Apollo), from the roof of the Portonaccio Temple, Veii, Italy, ca. 510–500 BCE. Painted terracotta

- Etruscan Temples resembles contemporary
  Greek stone gabled-roofed temples
  - Mostly used wood and brick instead of stone
  - Statues of Etruscan gods located along edges of roof
  - Columns widely spaced, but resembled doric styling

# Case Study: Recreation of Typical Etruscan Temple from 6<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.E.

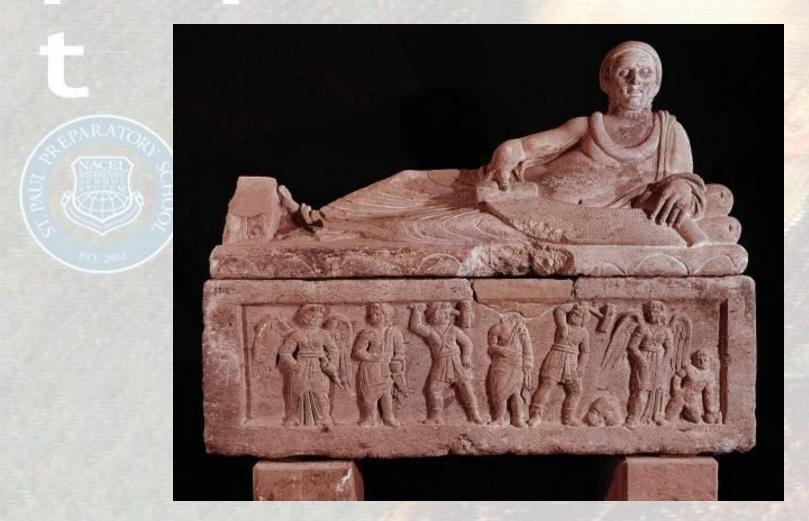


- Sarcophagi made out of 4 sections of terracotta
  - Mostly only ever contained ashes
  - Often featuring reclining figures on couches
  - Used stone in later periods

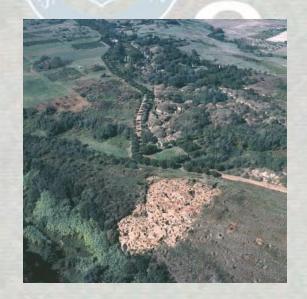
# Case Study: Sarcophagus with reclining couple, c. 530 B.C.E, Terracotta



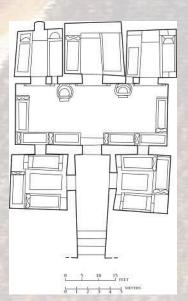
Case Study: Sarcophagus of Lars Pulena, from Tarquinia, Italy, early second century B.C.E.



- Tumuli a tomb in the form of a mound
  - Had subterranean multi-chambered tombs carved out of dark local limestone called tufa
  - Arranged in cemeteries along network of streets
    - Similar to rock-cut Egyptian tombs at Beni Hasan



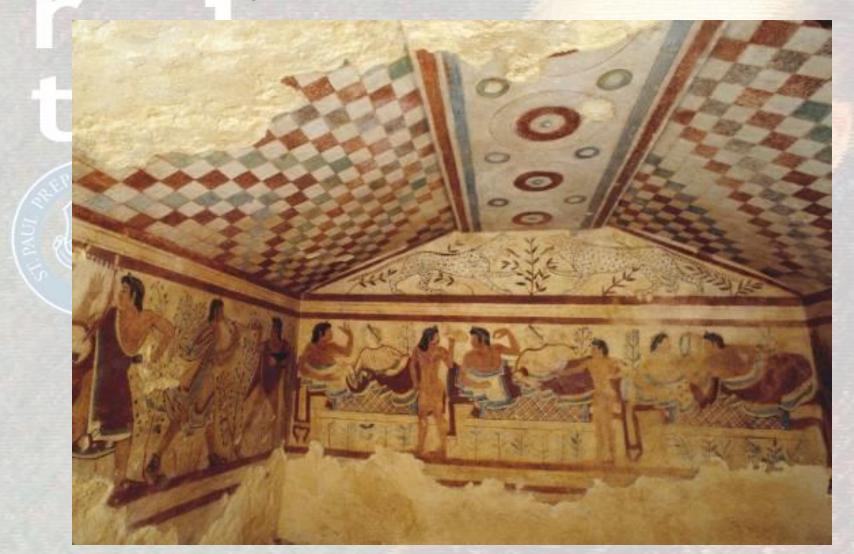




# Case Study: Tomb Paintings at Tarquinia, ca. 480-470 B.C.E.



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### Case Study: Capitoline Wolf, ca. 500-480 B.C.E., Bronze



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**Suckling Romulus and Remus added later** 

Case Study: Gate of Mars, Perugia, Italy, 2<sup>nd</sup> Century B.C.E., Stone with Bronze Figures

