“The architect should be equipped with knowledge of many branches of study and varied kinds of learning, for by his judgement that all work done by the other arts is to test. This knowledge is the child of practice and theory.”

-Vitruvius, 1st century ce, The 10 Books on Architecture, Preface, section 3

**TIMELINE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villanovan</th>
<th>Orientalizing</th>
<th>Archaic</th>
<th>Classical</th>
<th>Hellenistic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>900 BCE</td>
<td>700-600 BCE</td>
<td>600-480 BCE</td>
<td>480-323 BCE</td>
<td>323-89 BCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Founding of Rome, 753 BCE</td>
<td>First Etruscan king of Rome (Tarquinius Priscus), 616-578 BCE</td>
<td>Expulsion of Etruscan kings from Rome, 509 BCE</td>
<td>Peace between Rome and Tarquinia, 351 BCE</td>
<td>Roman conquest of Cerveteri, 273 BCE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary**

1. Necropolis
2. Stucco
3. Terra-cotta
4. Triclinium
5. Tufa
6. Tumulus
7. Tuscan order

**Differences between Greek and Etruscan Temples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Etruscan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • stone, marble  
• stylobate  
• fluting, no base on Doric, surrounded structure  
• stone-gable roof  
• one cella, house deity  
• pedimental sculptures, caryatids, metopes  
• house statues of Gods for worship, sculptural mass – perfect harmony, unified | • wood, mudbrick  
• podium with staircase leading to entrance  
• 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 |
Etruscan art is characterized by a pantheon of gods celebrated in large civic and religious buildings. Etruscan art is known primarily through archaeology. Etruscan art is studied as a unit, rather than by individual city-states, and it shows a number of ancient influences (Greek/ANE). The Etruscan literary tradition is mostly lost.

- From the Tuscany area of Northern Italy before the Romans. Once the Romans gained significant power, the Etruscans were assimilated into the Roman Empire and eventually given Roman citizenship.
- Influenced by the Archaic time period of the Greeks but avoid nudity.
- What we know of the Etruscans is from their tombs (tumuli) which are part of larger necropoli.
- Tumuli are round structures with a door leading to an interior that is brightly painted to reflect a domestic space.
- Death is focused on the celebration of life.
- Literary tradition is mostly lost. Vitruvius, an ancient historian wrote about the Etruscans' history.
- Temples are built of mud brick and stone, unlike the Greeks.
- Sculptures are created out of terra-cotta, stucco, and bronze

To-do List:
- Know the key ideas, vocabulary, & dates
- Complete the notes pages / Study Guides / any flashcards you may want to add to your ongoing stack
- Visit Khan Academy