

**EARLY ETRUSCAN ART**

1. Be able to define or identify the following terms:

Fibula

Granulation

Necropolis

Tumulus

Chimera

2. List four architectural characteristics of Etruscan temples that distinguish them from Greek temples.

Etruscan temple

Greek temple

a.

a.

b.

b.

c.

c.

d. ,

d.

3. List three stylistic characteristics of the *Apula (Apollo)* from Veii that distinguish it as Etruscan.

a.

b.

c.

Where was it originally placed?

4. What were the favorite materials of Etruscan sculptors?

**LATER ETRUSCAN ART**

5. Why is the Etruscan *Capitoline Wolf* (FIG. 9-10) so famous?

3. In what way is the sarcophagus of Lars Pulena (FIG. 9-14) different from that of the reclining couple shown in FIG 9-4?

How might the subject on the reliefs relate to the political situation of the Etruscans in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c BCE?

4. List two features of the magnificent bronze figure of Aule Matele (FIG. 9-15) that show the influence of the Romans.

a.

b.

#### **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (answer on a separate sheet)**

1. Compare the Apulu (*Apollo*) from Veii (FIG. 9-3) with the *Riace Warrior* (FIG. 5-34). Explain how the typical Etruscan features of the former contrast with the typical Greek features of the latter.
2. Compare the Etruscan sarcophagus with the reclining couple on FIG. 9-4 and the fresco on FIG. 9-8 with the Egyptian funerary monument from Gizeh shown on 3-13 and the Greek funerary stele on 5-55. What do these monuments say about relationships between people in these societies as well as about their ideas toward death?
3. Do you think that Etruscan landscape paintings like the one on FIG. 9-9 are closer to Egyptian or Minoan paintings? Why?
4. What do art images tell us about the relative positions of Greek and Etruscan women? Select two examples from each culture to illustrate your argument.