Roman Art History

The Roman Empire, lasted for nearly centuries. They conquered surrounding enemeies and expanded into all parts of Italy and the neighbouring territories. The Roman Republic eventually grew into a vast Roman Empire. One big factor in Rome's ability to conquer the vast territory of an Empire was their
<u>Aqueducts</u>
The ROMANS not only had sewer systems but used series of arches to build their water pipelines. By using the in much the same way as a bridge spanning a river, the Romans built elevated AQUEDUCTS (water pipelines) to These arched waterways carried water over hills, valleys & river gorges for miles into the public fountains so every citizen had access to fresh drinking water.

The Colosseum

Roman <u>innovations</u> used in building the Colosseum are:

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The Colosseum façade (outside facing walls) was limestone, brick & concrete with marble facing. The façade was decorated with PILASTERS of the 3 orders placed one above another:



PILASTER:

Triumphal Arches

Used for:





The Pantheon

The PANTHEON was ______. It's most distinctive feature is the massive domed cylinder that forms the main part of this remarkable structure.

The <u>circular interior</u> of the Pantheon features inlaid marble floor, Corinthian columns and ______, recesses in the wall that contained altars or statues of the gods. Today the Pantheon is used as a _____.





The ______ is 30 feet in diameter is designed to let in light as the Pantheon had no windows. Rain water that comes in through the open oculus drains way because the Romans designed a drainage system in the floor.

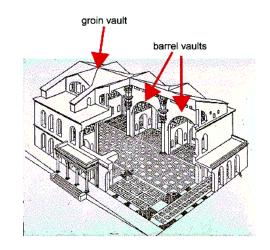
The ceiling of the dome is _____ (decorative sunken panels) which

creates a effective geometric design of squares within a vast circle and
______of the dome without weakening

the strength

The Basilica

To accommodate the large groups of people that would fill their law courts & meeting halls, the Romans designed the BASILICA. These large rectangular buildings featured a long central hall called the ______ & semi-circular areas known as the ______ at the ends of the nave. Using ______ vaulting, this functional design would become the model for Christian churches.



The Roman Bath
In Ancient Roman times, very few people had baths in their homes. However,
elaborate were constructed by the emperors to provide
the public with places for recreation as well as cleansing. The small admission fee
allowed men and women to use these bathhouses frequently. Every Roman town
had a Bath that was a combination pleasure palace, public health facility &
community centre. Some contained
There were also shops, art
galleries, restaurants & libraries. People met with friends, strolled the gardens, ate lunch, exercised,
relaxed with a book, did business, got a haircut or a massage and of course, took a bath in 3 pools of
different temperature, hot to cold.
<u>Sculpture</u>
In terms of style, the Romans were greatly influenced by the Greeks. They "adopted" and "borrowed" the
Greek's artistic concepts but also added their own "Roman" flavour.
Romanwere created to glorify those in
charge of Roman generals
astride their horses were placed in public squares. Statues of the Emperors
or famous senators adorned public buildings. The Romans were big on civic
pride.
pride.
Description:
Roman artists carved (sculptures of just the
Roman artists carved (sculptures of just the head or head & upper torso) & rather than
idealized. What you saw was what you got!
Painting
Wall murals were created by working on fresh using the
technique. The paint was applied while the plaster was wet. Once the plaster dried the paint pigments
became permanently bonded to the wall.
Roman murals depicted, & heroic deeds
like those of Hercules.
Interior walls were painted with vibrant colourswas used to create
the illusion of real space.
the musicin of real space.

<u>Mosaic</u>

Besides decorating with frescos, the Romans, favored mosaics to beautify the cement they used so extensively in their buildings. Mosaics were pictures or designs created by
