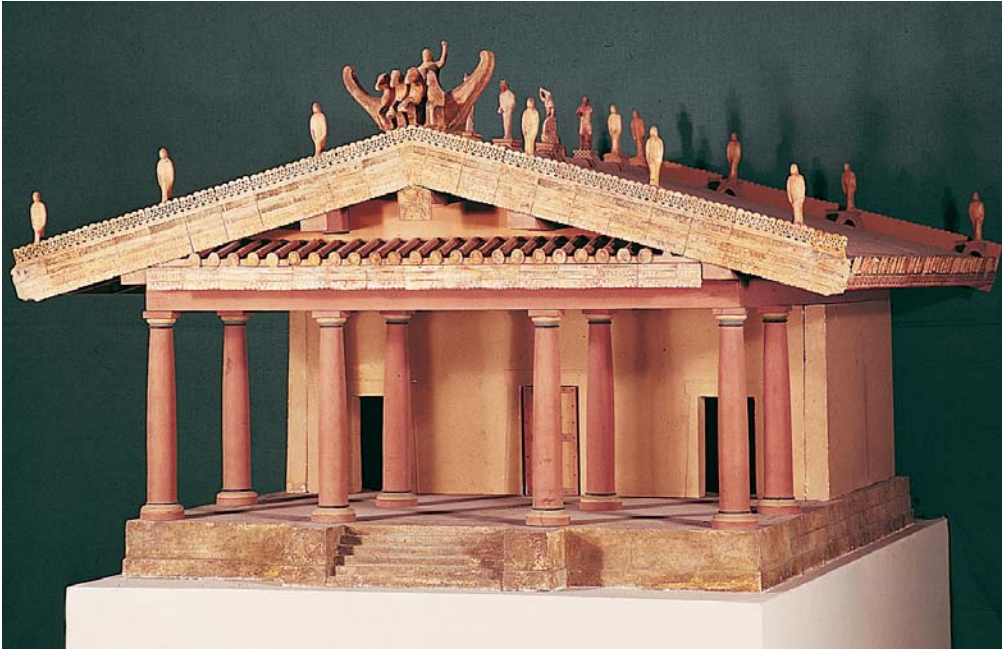


Italy in Etruscan Times



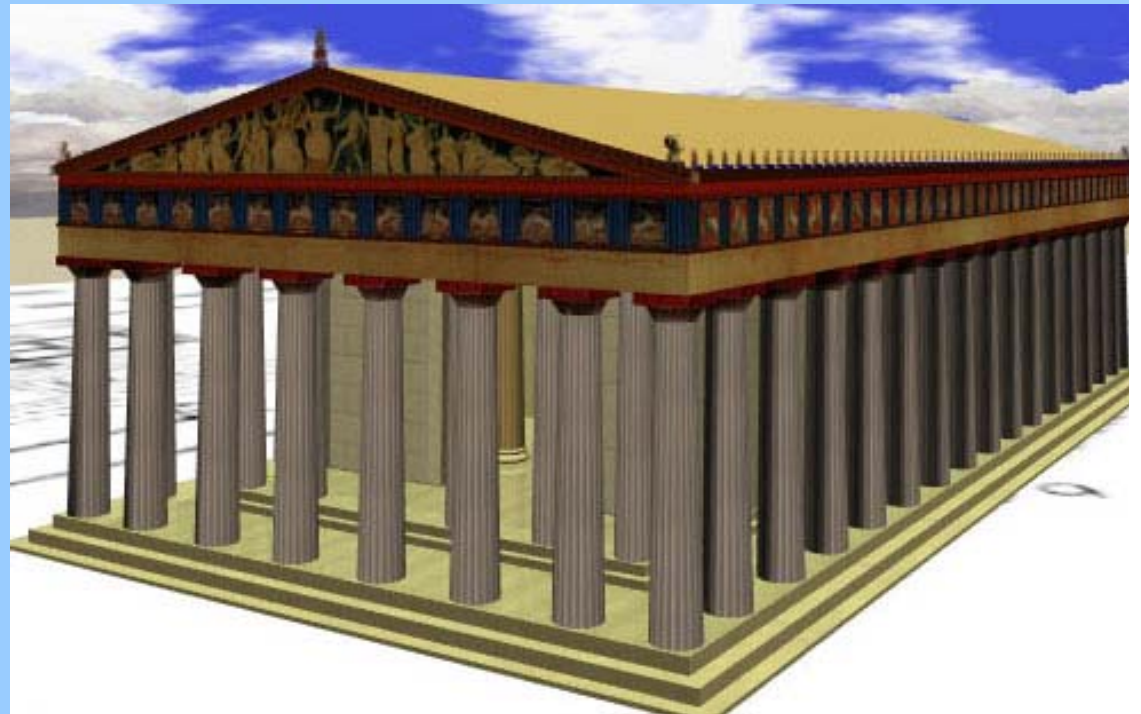
Fibula with Orientalizing lions
from the Regolini-Galassi Tomb,
Cerveteri, Italy, ca. 650–640 BCE.
Gold, approx. 1' 1/2" high.
Vatican Museums, Rome.



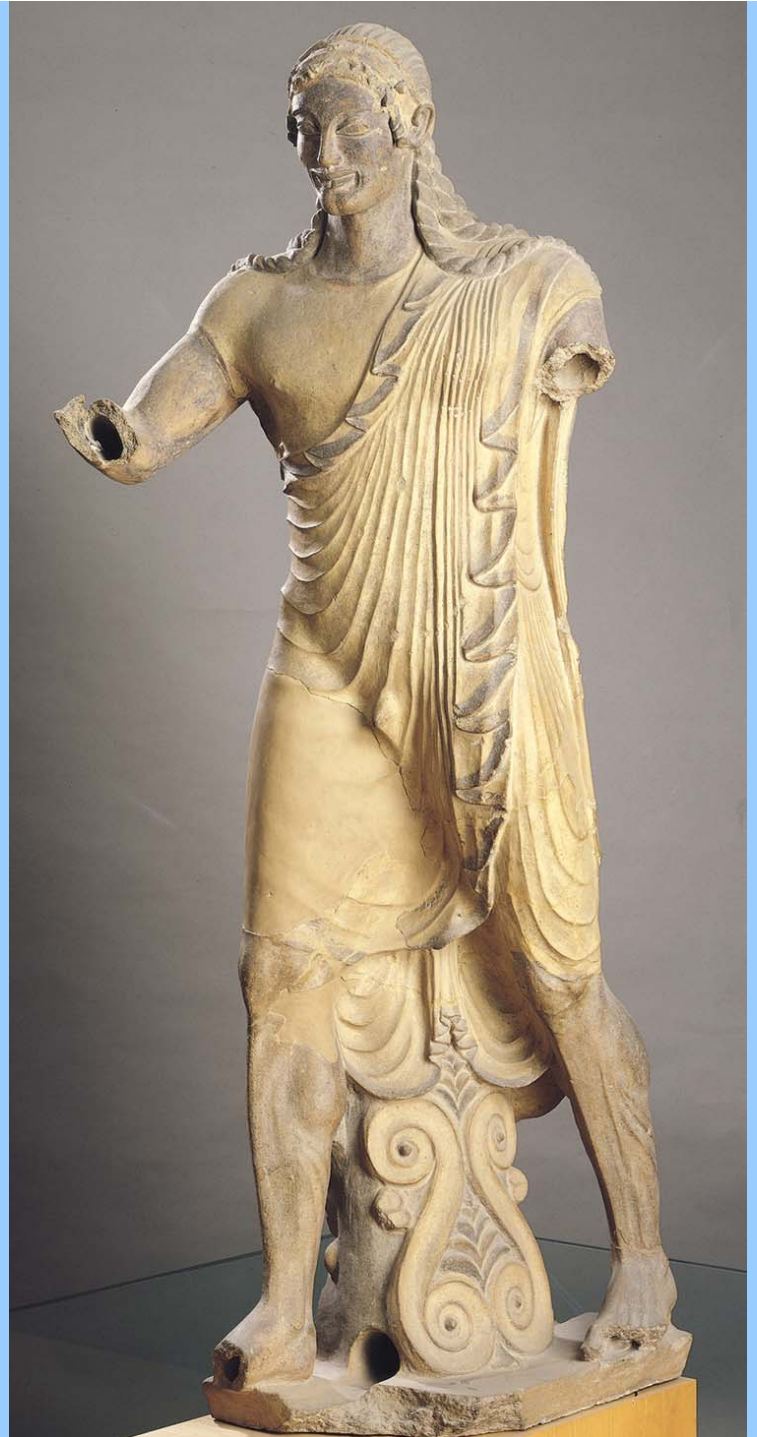


Model of a typical Etruscan temple of the sixth century BCE

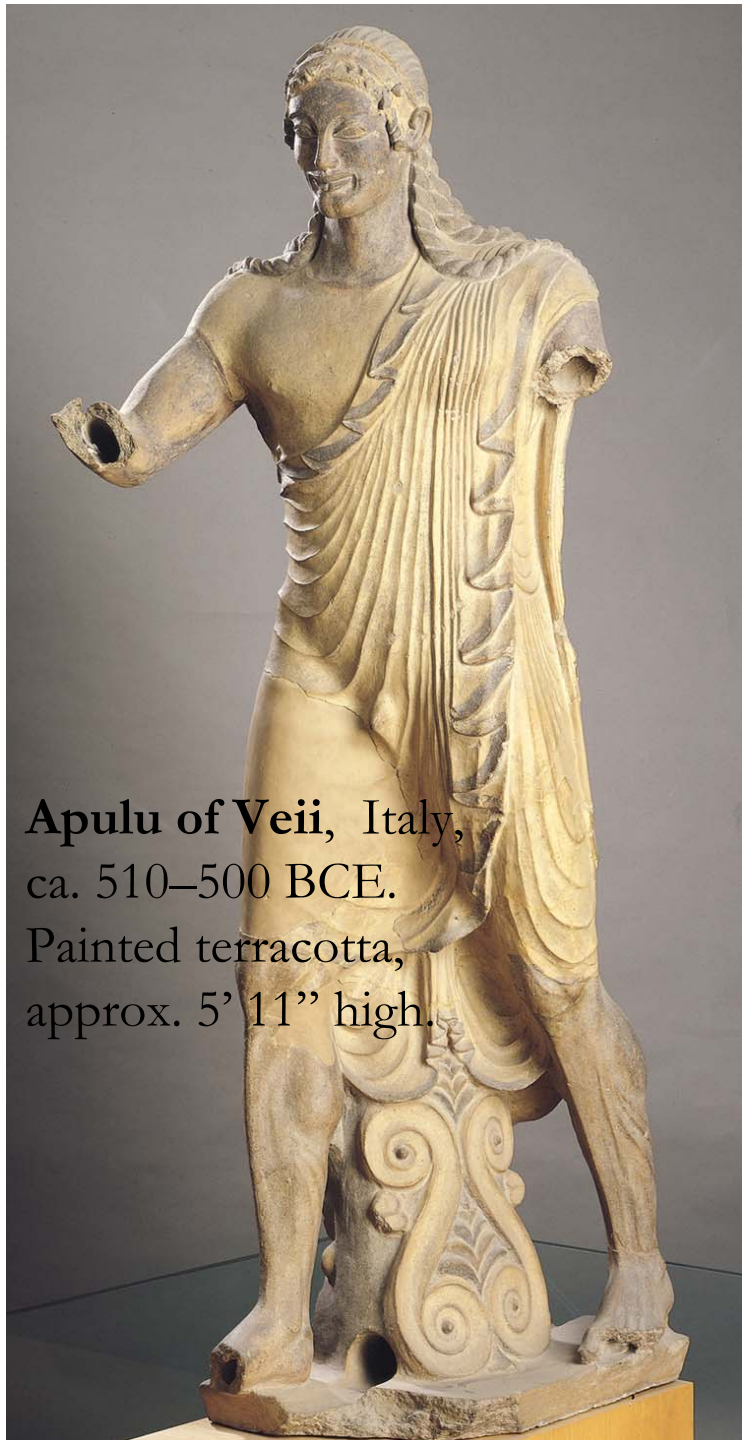
IKTINOS and KALLIKRATES,
Parthenon, the Temple of Athena
Parthenos Acropolis, Athens,
Greece, 447–438 BCE



Apulu of Veii, from the roof of the Portonaccio Temple, Veii, Italy, ca. 510–500 BCE. Painted terracotta, approx. 5' 11" high. Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, Rome.

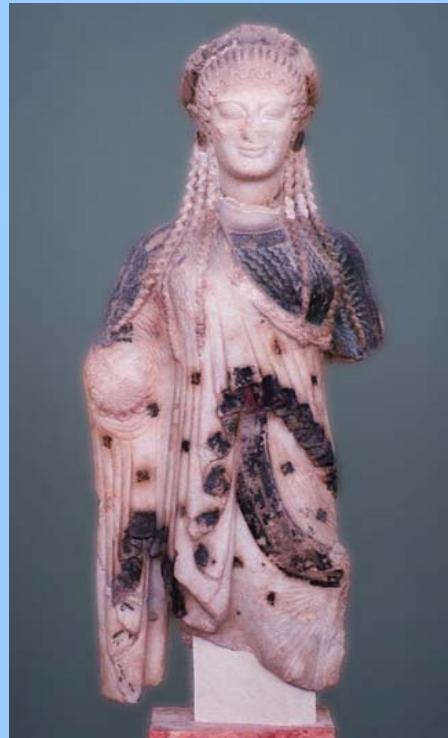




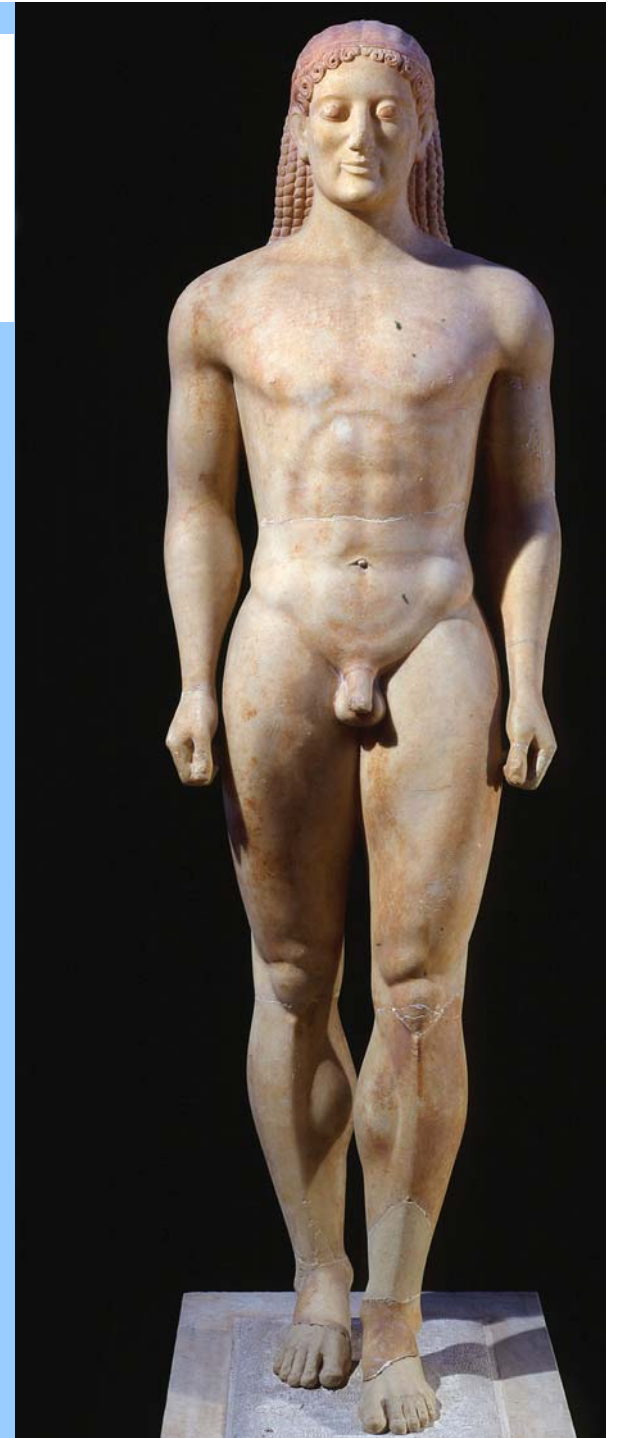


Apulu of Veii, Italy,
ca. 510–500 BCE.
Painted terracotta,
approx. 5' 11" high.

Comparison: Kroisos
from Anavysos, Greece ca.
530 BCE. Marble
Approx. 6' 4" high.



Comparison: Kore,,
Athens, Greece, ca.
520–510 BCE. Marble,
approx. 1' 9 1/2" high.





Sarcophagus with reclining couple, from Cerveteri, Italy, ca. 520 BCE
Painted terracotta, approx. 6' 7" X 3' 9 1/2". Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, Rome.



Necropolis (city of the dead)
Cerveteri, Italy, 7th-2nd c. BCE

Tumulus (pl. *Tumuli*): Burial mound



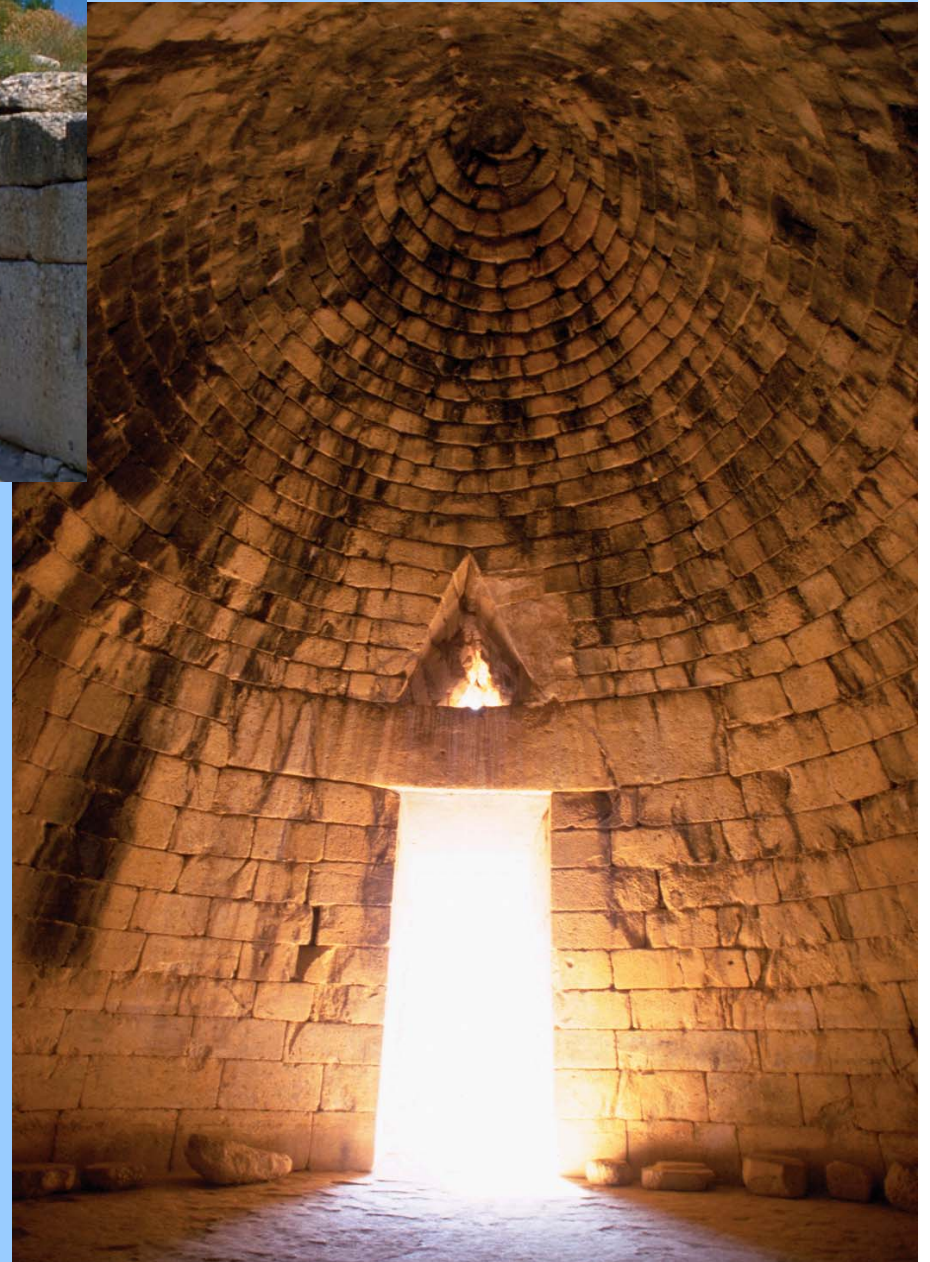


Comparison: Passage Grave. Loughcrew, Ireland. c. 3300 BCE



Tholos tomb: A beehive shaped tomb with a circular plan

Comparison: Treasury of Atreus,
Mycenae, Greece, ca. 1300–1250 BCE. Approx. 43' high.





The Tomb of the Reliefs, Cerveteri, Italy, third century BCE.



The Tomb of the Reliefs
Cerveteri, Italy, third century BCE.





View Looking Out





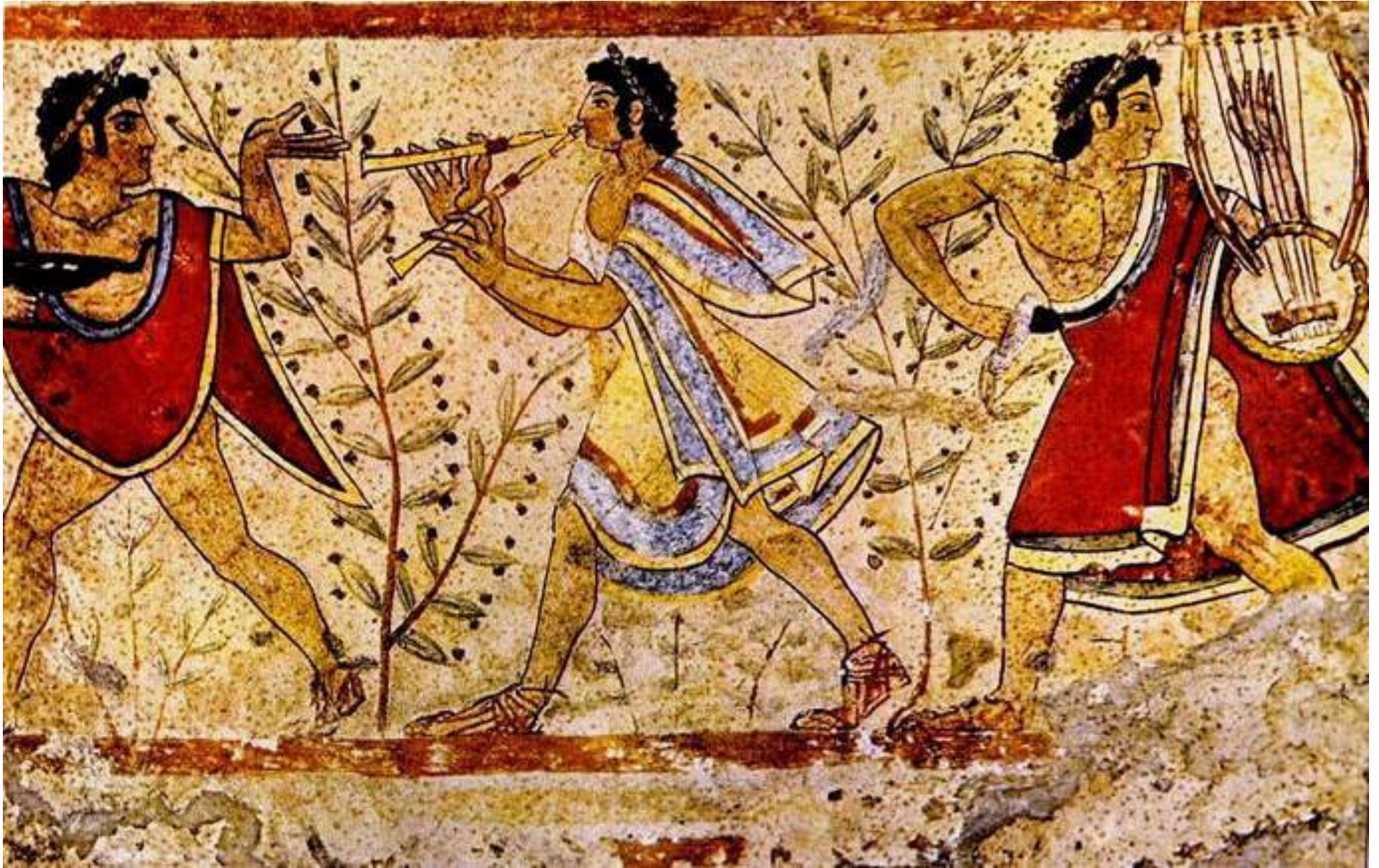
Tomb of the Leopards. Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.



Tomb of the Leopards. Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.



Tomb of the Leopards
Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.



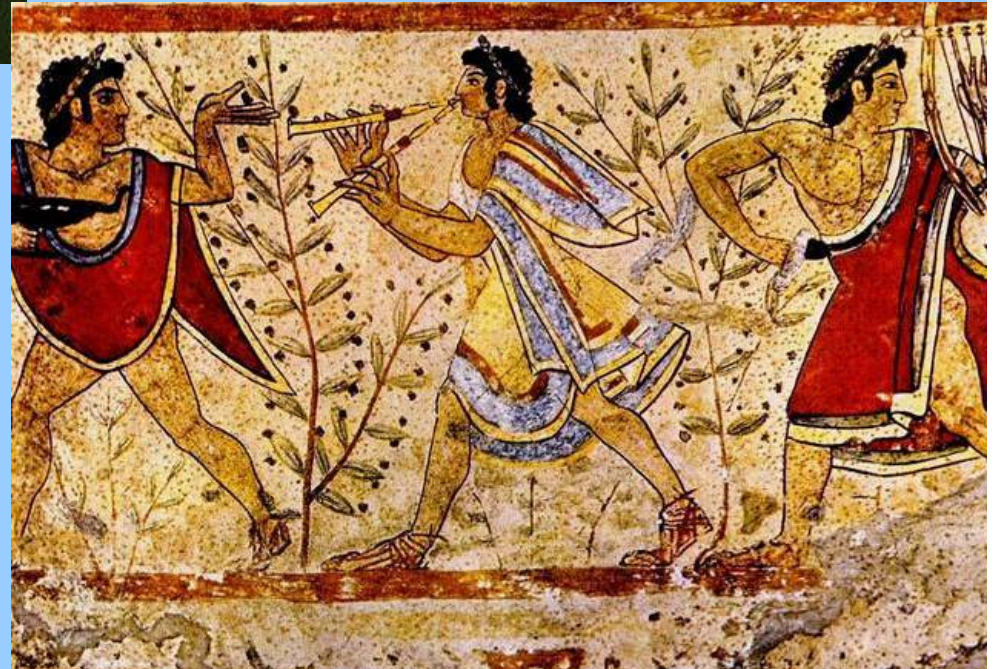
Tomb of the Leopards, Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470 BCE.



Comparison

**Greek, Red Figure:
Polygnotos. Athletes
practicing to flute
music. Ca. 440-430 BCE**

**Tomb of the Leopards,
Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 480–470
BCE.**

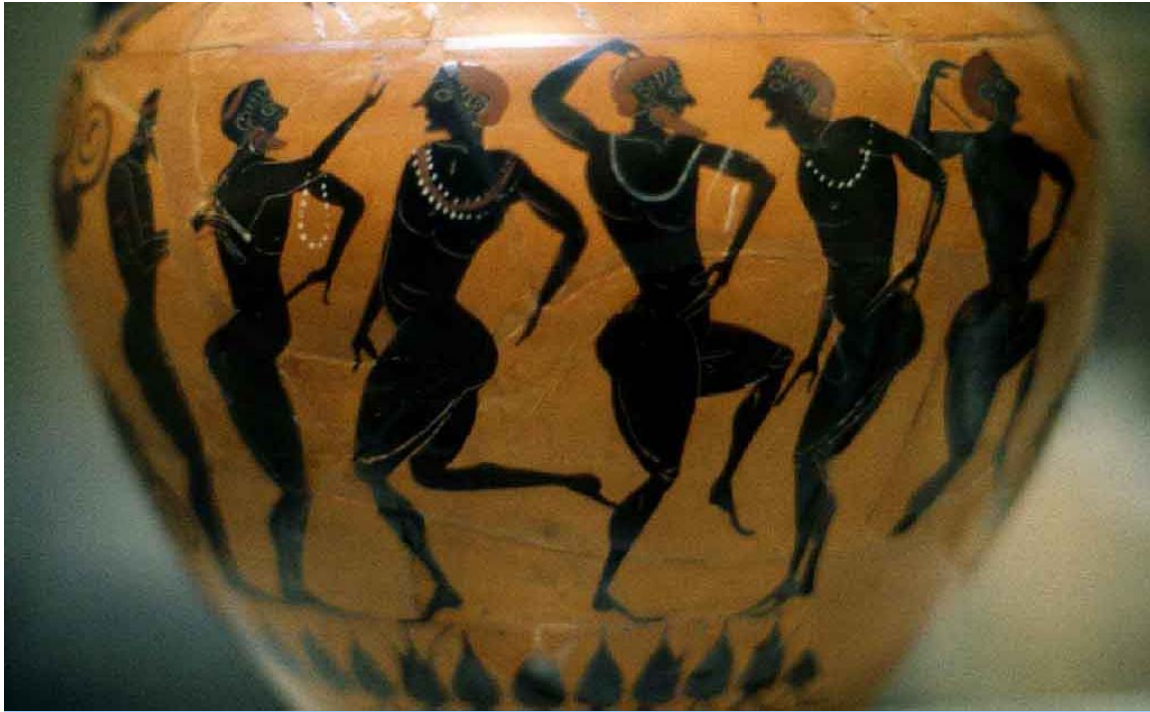


**Tomb of the
Lioness. 520 BCE**



**Tomb of
Triclinium 470 BCE**





Tomb of the Lioness. 520 BCE

**Comparison
Greek Black Figure
Recovery of Helen with
Dancers. Ca. 550 BCE**



**Tomb of Triclinium
470 BCE**



Tomb of Hunting and Fishing. Tarquinia, Italy, ca. 530–520 BCE.



Comparison

Minoan: Landscape with swallows
from, Akrotiri, Thera, Greece
ca. 1650 BCE. Fresco, approx. 7' 6"
high. National Archaeological Museum,
Athens.

Comparison

**Greek: Fresco from the Tomb of the
Diver.** Ca. 470 BCE. Paestum. Italy

**Tomb of Hunting and
Fishing.** Tarquinia, Italy,
ca. 530–520 BCE.





Capitoline Wolf, from Rome, Italy, ca. 500–480 BCE. Bronze, approx. 2' 7 1/2" high. Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome.



Capitoline Wolf

(The infant twins Romulus and Remus were added by Antonio del Pollaiuolo in the 15th c.)

The mythical Chimera was defeated by Bellerophon with the help of Pegasus, the winged horse.

Chimera from Arezzo, Italy, 4th c. BCE. Bronze. Approx. 2' 7 1/2" high. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Florence.





Chimera from Arezzo, Italy, 4th c. BCE. Bronze. Approx. 2' 7 1/2" high.
Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Florence.



Sarcophagus of Lars Pulena, from Tarquinia, Italy, 2nd c. BCE.
Tufa, approx. 6' 6" long. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Tarquinia.

Sarcophagus with reclining couple, from Cerveteri, Italy,
ca. 520 BCE
Painted terracotta, approx. 6'
7" X 3' 9 1/2". Museo
Nazionale di Villa Giulia,
Rome.



**Sarcophagus of Lars
Pulena**, from Tarquinia, Italy,
2nd c. BCE.
Tufa, approx. 6' 6" long.
Museo Archeologico
Nazionale, Tarquinia.