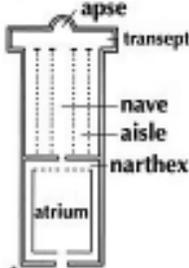
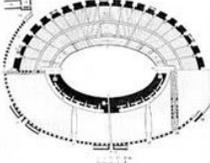
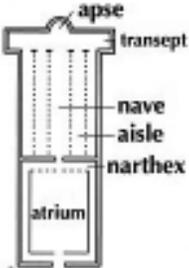
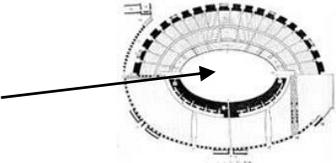
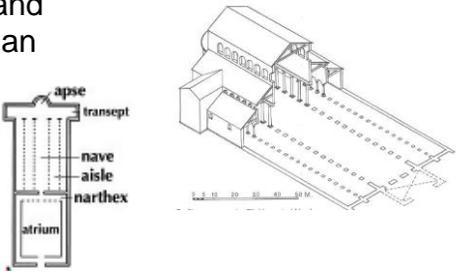
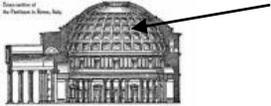
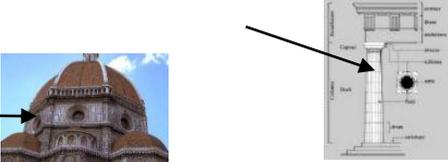


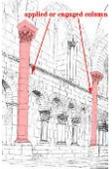
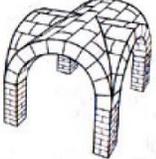
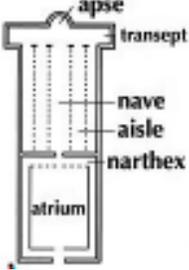
ANCIENT ART - Rome

<p>Aisle</p>	<p>The portion of a basilica flanking the <i>nave</i> and separated from it by a row of <i>columns</i> or <i>piers</i>.</p>		
<p>Amphitheater</p>	<p>Greek, “double theater.” A Roman building type resembling two Greek theaters put together. The Roman amphitheater featured a continuous elliptical <i>cavea</i> around a central <i>arena</i>.</p>		
<p>Apse</p>	<p>A recess, usually semicircular, in the wall of a Roman <i>basilica</i> or at the east end of a church.</p>		
<p>Arena</p>	<p>In a Roman <i>amphitheater</i>, the central area where bloody gladiatorial combats and other boisterous events took place.</p>		
<p>Atrium</p>	<p>The court of a Roman house that is partly open to the sky. Also the open, <i>colonnaded</i> court in front of and attached to a Christian <i>basilica</i>.</p>		
<p>Attic</p>	<p>The uppermost story of a building.</p>		

ANCIENT ART - Rome

<p>Basilica</p>	<p>In Roman architecture, a civic building for legal and other civic proceedings, rectangular in plan with an entrance usually on a long side. In Christian architecture, a church somewhat resembling the Roman basilica, usually entered from one end and with an <i>apse</i> at the other.</p>		
<p>Capitolium</p>	<p>An ancient Roman temple dedicated to the gods Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva.</p>	 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Fig. 13 — North end of the Forum, with the Temple of Jupiter, eastern.</p>	
<p>Colonnade</p>	<p>(kŏl'ə-nĕt') A thin <i>column</i>.</p>		
<p>Composite Order</p>	<p>A classical order dating from late Roman times, formed by superimposing Ionic volutes on a Corinthian capital.</p>		
<p>Concrete</p>	<p>A building material invented by the Romans and consisting of various proportions of lime mortar, volcanic sand, water, and small stones.</p>		
<p>Dome</p>	<p>A hemispheric <i>vault</i>, theoretically, an <i>arch</i> rotated on its vertical axis.</p>		
<p>Domus</p>	<p>A Roman private house.</p>		
<p>Drum</p>	<p>One of the stacked cylindrical stones that form the <i>shaft</i> of a <i>column</i>; the cylindrical wall that supports a <i>dome</i>.</p>		

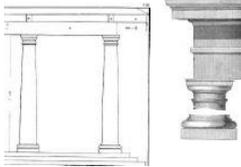
ANCIENT ART - Rome

Encaustic	A painting technique in which pigment is mixed with wax and applied to the surface while hot.	
Engaged Column	A half-round <i>column</i> attached to a wall. See also <i>pilaster</i> .	 <p>A diagram showing two red engaged columns attached to a wall. A red line with the text 'engaged column' points to one of the columns.</p>
First Style Mural	The earliest style of Roman mural painting. Also called the Masonry Style, because the aim of the artist was to imitate, using painted stucco relief, the appearance of costly marble panels.	 <p>A photograph of a wall covered in painted stucco relief, imitating the appearance of marble panels.</p>
Forum	The public square of an ancient Roman city.	 <p>A photograph of an ancient Roman forum, showing a large public square with a central building and surrounding structures.</p>
Fourth Style Mural	In Roman mural painting, the Fourth Style marks a return to architectural illusionism, but the architectural vistas of the Fourth Style are irrational fantasies.	 <p>A photograph of a Fourth Style mural, showing a complex architectural illusion with multiple levels and spaces.</p>
Groin Vault	A groin or cross vault consists of two barrel vaults intersecting each other at right angles.	 <p>A 3D wireframe diagram of a groin vault, showing two barrel vaults intersecting at right angles.</p>
Nave	The central area of an ancient Roman <i>basilica</i> or of a church, demarcated from <i>aisles</i> by <i>piers</i> or <i>columns</i> .	 <p>A diagram of a basilica or church floor plan, showing the central nave, aisles, narthex, transept, and apse.</p>
Necropolis	Greek, "city of the dead"; a large burial area or cemetery.	

ANCIENT ART - Rome

<p>Oculus (Pl. Oculi)</p>	<p>Latin, "eye." The round central opening of a dome.</p>  <p>Also, a small round window in a <i>Gothic cathedral</i>.</p>	
<p>Pilaster</p>	<p>A flat, rectangular, vertical member projecting from a wall of which it forms a part. It usually has a <i>base</i> and a <i>capital</i> and is often <i>fluted</i>.</p> 	
<p>Portico</p>	<p>A roofed <i>colonnade</i>; also an entrance porch.</p>  	
<p>Second Style Mural</p>	<p>The style of Roman mural painting in which the aim was to dissolve the confining walls of a room and replace them with the illusion of a three-dimensional world constructed in the artist's imagination.</p> 	
<p>Senate</p>	<p>Latin, "council of elders." The legislative body in Roman constitutional government.</p>	
<p>Superimposed Orders</p>	<p><i>Orders</i> of architecture that are placed one above another in an <i>arcaded</i> or <i>colonnaded</i> building, usually in the following sequence: <i>Doric</i> (the first story), <i>Ionic</i>, and <i>Corinthian</i>. Superimposed orders are found in later Greek architecture and were used widely by Roman and Renaissance builders.</p> 	
<p>Terracotta</p>	<p>Hard-baked clay, used for sculpture and as a building material. It may be <i>glazed</i> or painted.</p>	

ANCIENT ART - Rome

<p>Tetrarchy</p>	<p>Greek, “rule by four.” A type of Roman government established in the late third century CE by Diocletian in an attempt to establish order by sharing power with potential rivals.</p>		
<p>Third Style Mural</p>	<p>In Roman mural painting, the style in which delicate linear fantasies were sketched on predominantly monochromatic backgrounds.</p>		
<p>Triumphal Arch</p>	<p>In Roman architecture, a freestanding <i>arch</i> commemorating an important event, such as a military victory or the opening of a new road. In Christian architecture, the arch framing the <i>apse</i> at the end of a church <i>nave</i>.</p>		
<p>Tumulus (Pl. Tumuli)</p>	<p>Burial mound; in Etruscan architecture, tumuli cover one or more subterranean multichambered tombs cut out of the local tufa (limestone). Also characteristic of the Japanese Kofun period of the third and fourth centuries.</p>		
<p>Tuscan Order</p>	<p>The standard type of Etruscan <i>column</i>. Resembles ancient Greek <i>Doric</i> columns, but is made of wood, is unfluted, and has a <i>base</i>. The column height is normally seven times the diameter width. In comparison to the other orders, the Tuscan order looks the most solid.</p>		
<p>Veristic</p>	<p>True to natural appearance.</p>		