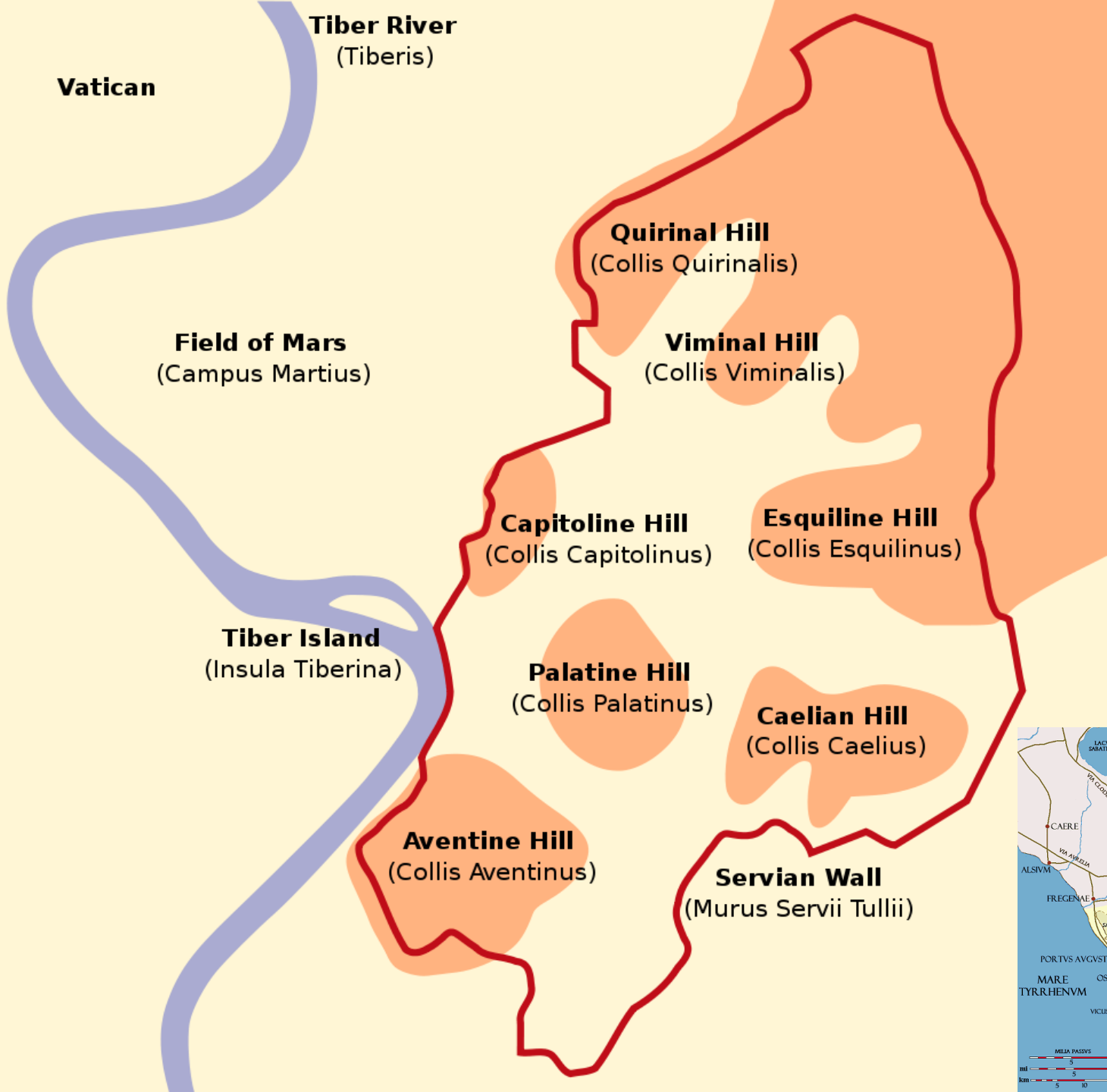
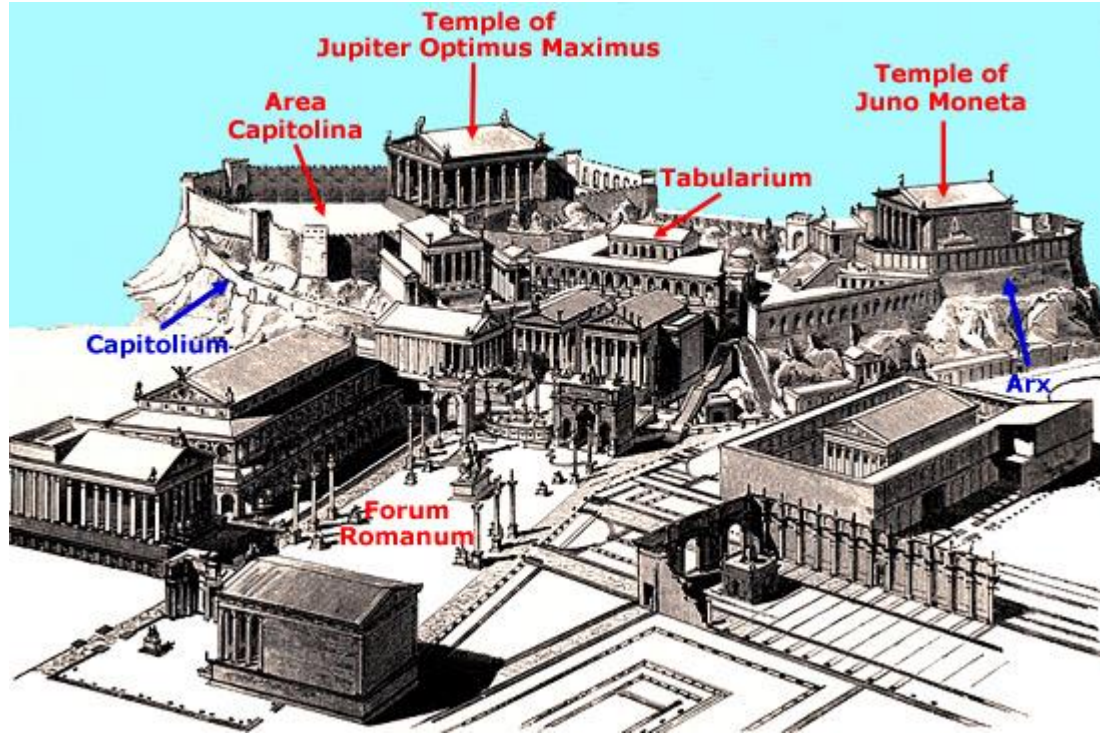


MS 575

Codex Armenicus Rescriptus. Palimpsest,  
Monastery of St. Catherine, Mt. Sinai, 6th c. and 1st half of 10th c.

- **Palimpsest**
- A parchment, etc. that has been written more than once, the previous texts having been imperfectly erased and remaining still partially visible.
- **Urban palimpsest**





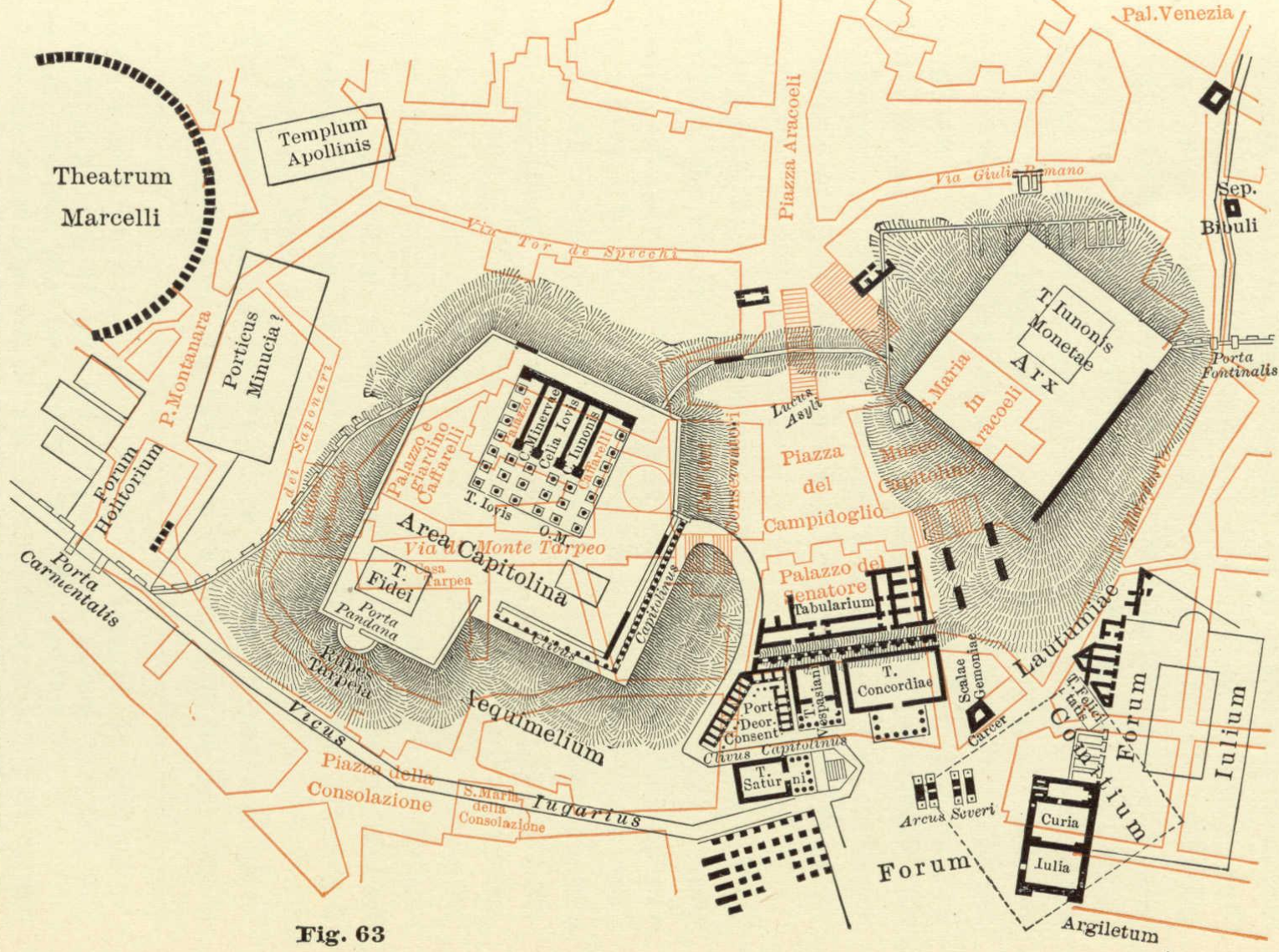


Fig. 63

MAP OF THE CAPITOLINE

# Capitoline Hill and surrounding area



## Edward Gibbon, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 1776-1788

- “It was at Rome, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the bare-footed fryars were singing Vespers in the temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the City first started to my mind.”



- ***La Dolce Vita***
  - Federico Fellini (1960)
- 
- What is the palimpsestal image in the opening scene?
  - What story is being told about Rome and what tensions does it contain?



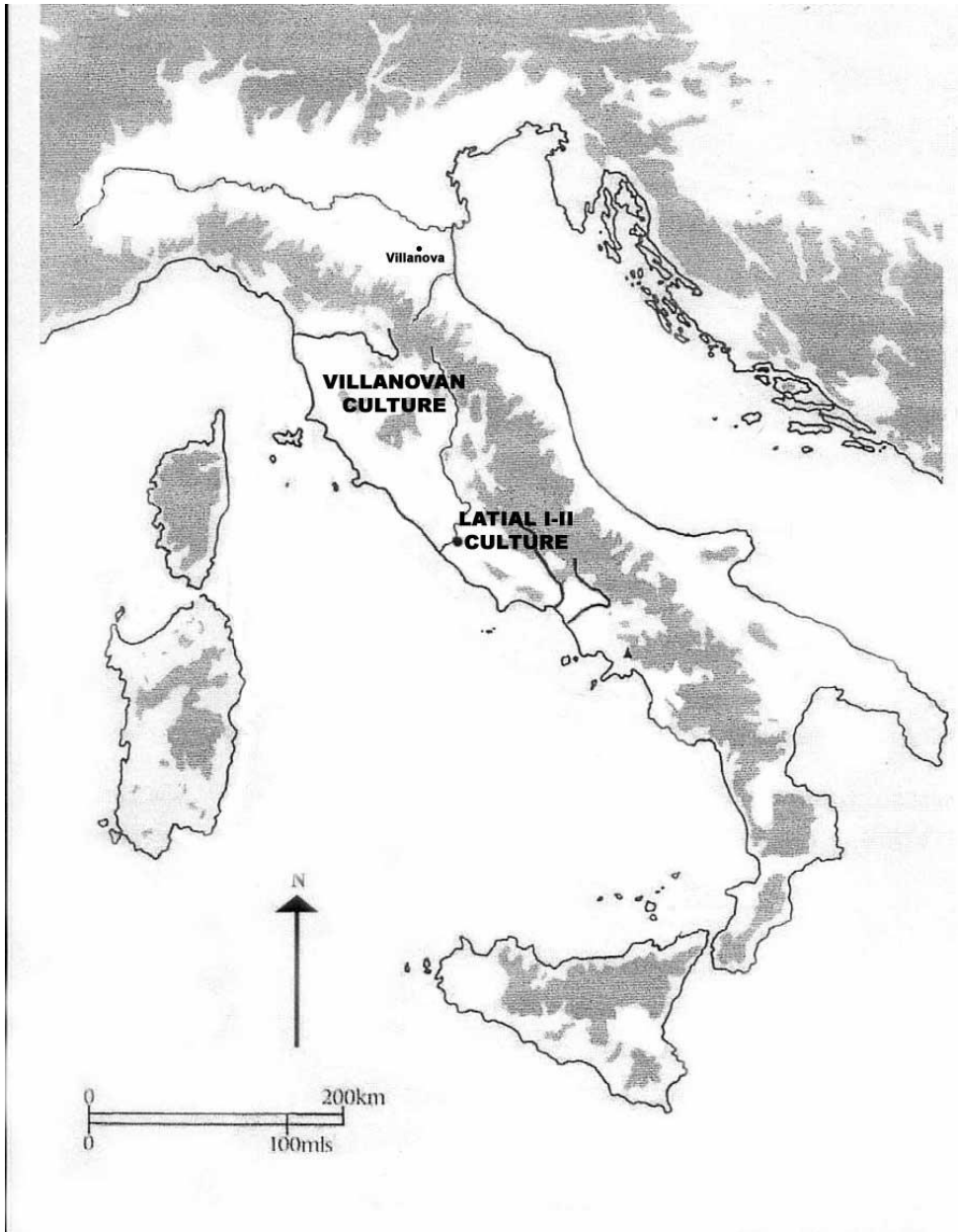
# Rome and its tensions (for Livy and beyond)

- **Palimpsest**
- **(Re)foundings**
- Problems with greatness: **ambition** and **wealth** (vice)
- **Mores maiorum** and **exemplum virtutis**: ways of the ancestors and examples of virtue (virtus, pietas, gravitas)
- **Public** vs. **private** (gender issues)
- **Conservative society**: innovation through **accretion**
- **Growth** through **incorporation** of others (tensions of a **multicultural** society).
- Horace: *Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit et artes intulit agresti Latio*





# Iron age cultures in central Italy, c. 1000- 800 BC



-development of “material  
culture”

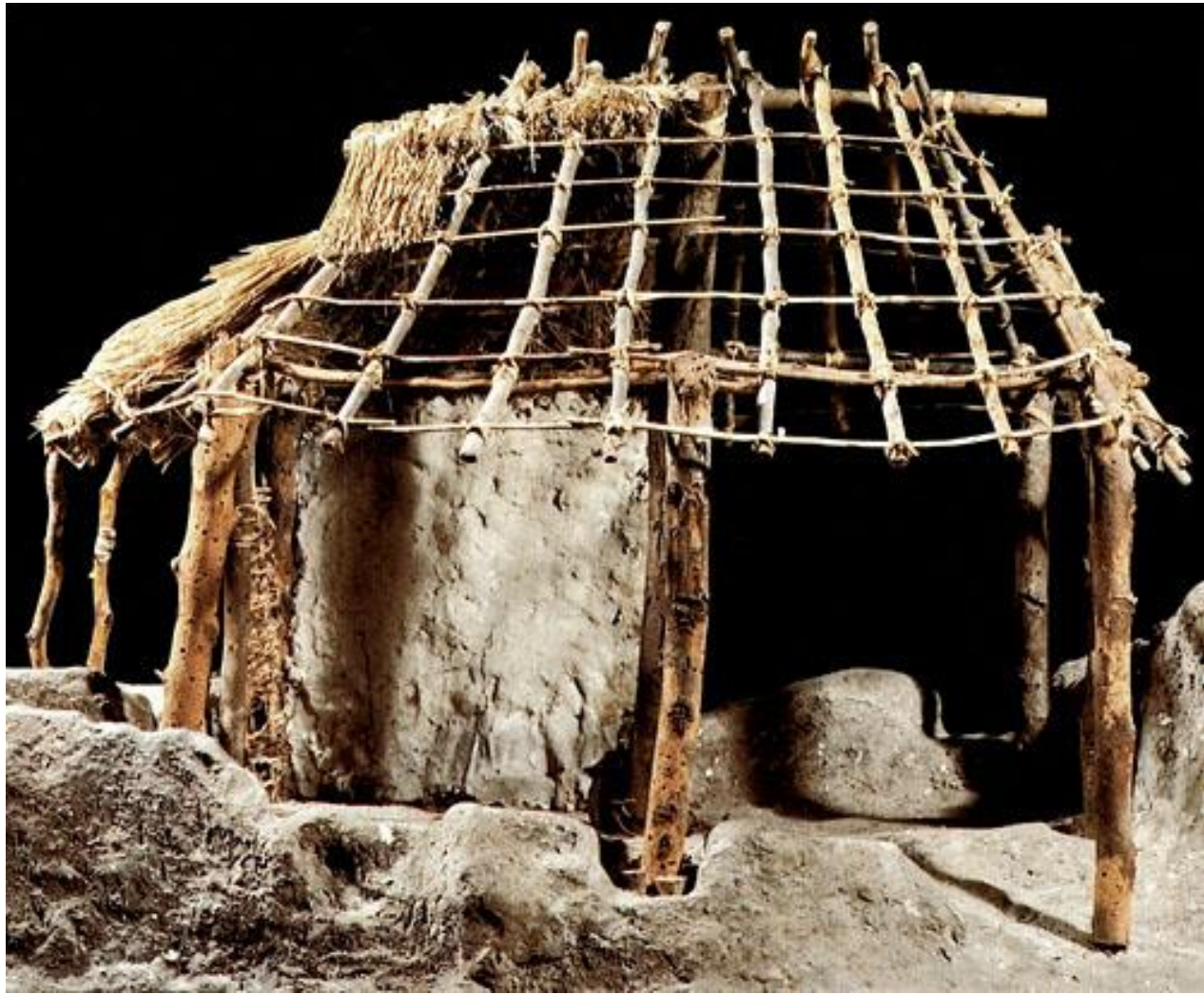
--graves = “closed find  
deposits”

Latial hut urn from Rome



# Etruscan hut urn from Vulci





# Palatine Hill, hut post holes, mid-8<sup>th</sup> century BCE



# Etruscan, Greek and Phoenician territories in 8<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> centuries (orientalizing period in Etruscan art)



Golden fibula, Cerveteri, Regolini-Galassi Tomb, 650-40 BCE









- **Etruscans (Rasenna), Etruria (Tuscany):**
- **750-500 BC period of expansion**
- --**city states** built on hill tops (Cerveteri, Tarquinia, Veii)
- --elite, **aristocratic** culture (kings)
- --**economy**: wealth based on mining (iron and copper), agriculture and **trade**
- Etruscan **women** (relative freedom)
  - (important for Livy)
- **616-509 BC** Etruscan kings at Rome
- **474 BC** naval defeat by Greeks at Cumae
- **396 BC** Veii falls to Rome



Caisra = Caere=Cerveteri  
 Tarchna = Tarquinia

--Romans borrow many features:

- **Fasces and lictors, curule chair**
- **Toga**
- **City planning** and road-building techniques [pomerium; cardo / decumanus]
- **Architecture** (arch, temples, houses)



- “Mysterious” origins
- Not an Indo-European language
- borrowed alphabet from Greeks in 8<sup>th</sup> century
- mainly short and formulaic inscriptions survive



# Etruscan religion

- --Ritualized, aristocratic, priestly: “**disciplina etrusca**”
- --local gods adapted to Greek Pantheon (temple gods)
  - Tinia=Zeus/Jupiter—thunderbolt; Uni =Hera/Juno
  - **Divination / augury** (interpreting the will of the gods): Interpretation of **lightening**, reading **flight of birds**, **haruspicy** (reading entrails of animals, especially sheep’s liver)
  - Importance of the **cult of ancestors**, afterlife and **necropolises** (cities of the dead)  
Etruscan **lars** (lord), whence Roman **lares** (ancestral guardian deities)

Tinia,  
5<sup>th</sup> century



Augur Vel Saties in  
toga picta, c. 350  
BCE, Vulci

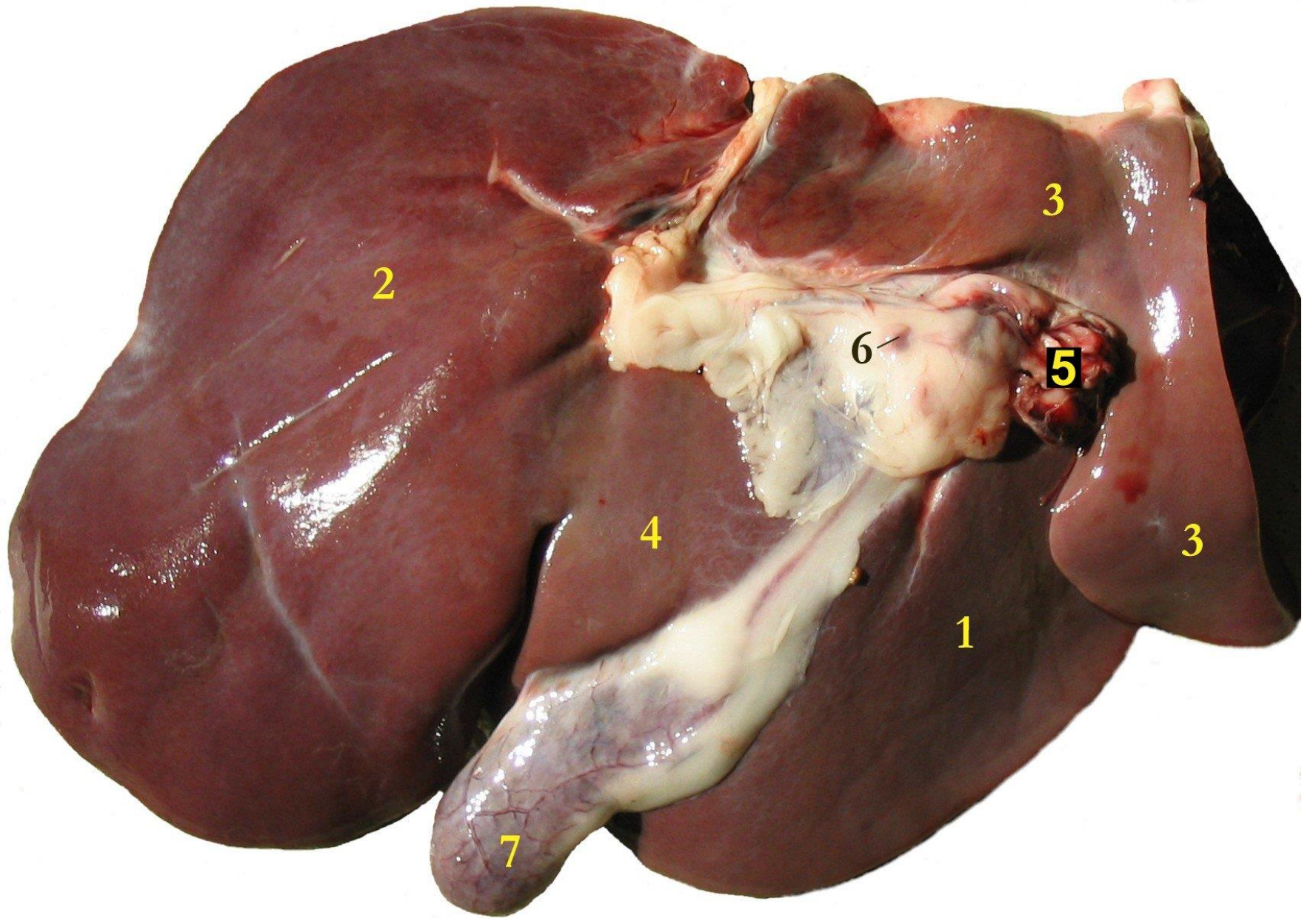






Liver of Piacenza, 3<sup>rd</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE





Aule Lecu, 2nd century BCE, Volterra



# Etruscan votive offerings



Cerveteri, Banditaccia necropolis, 7<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BCE



Cerveteri, Banditaccia necropolis, 7<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BCE

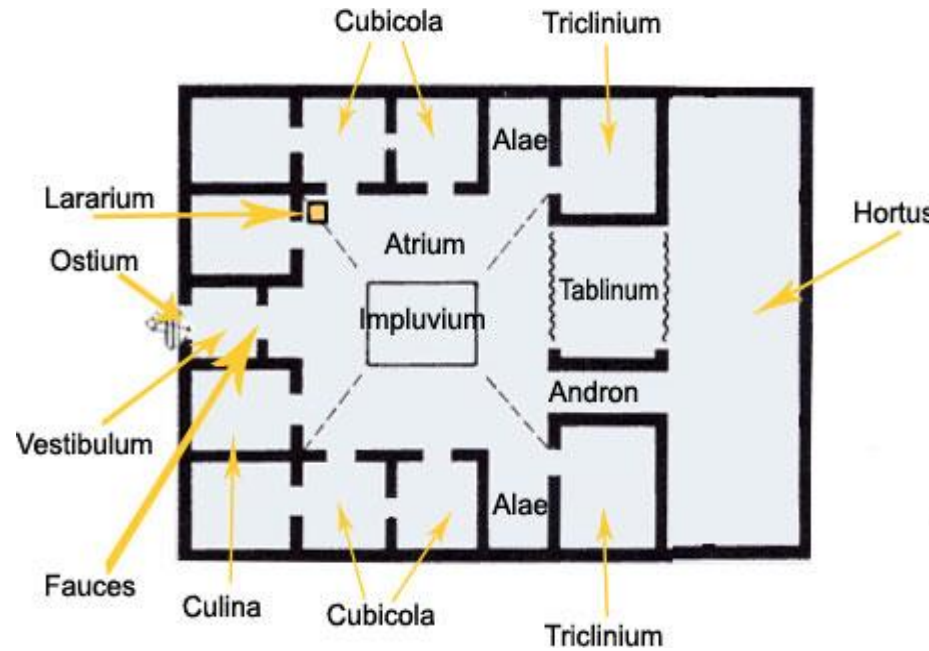
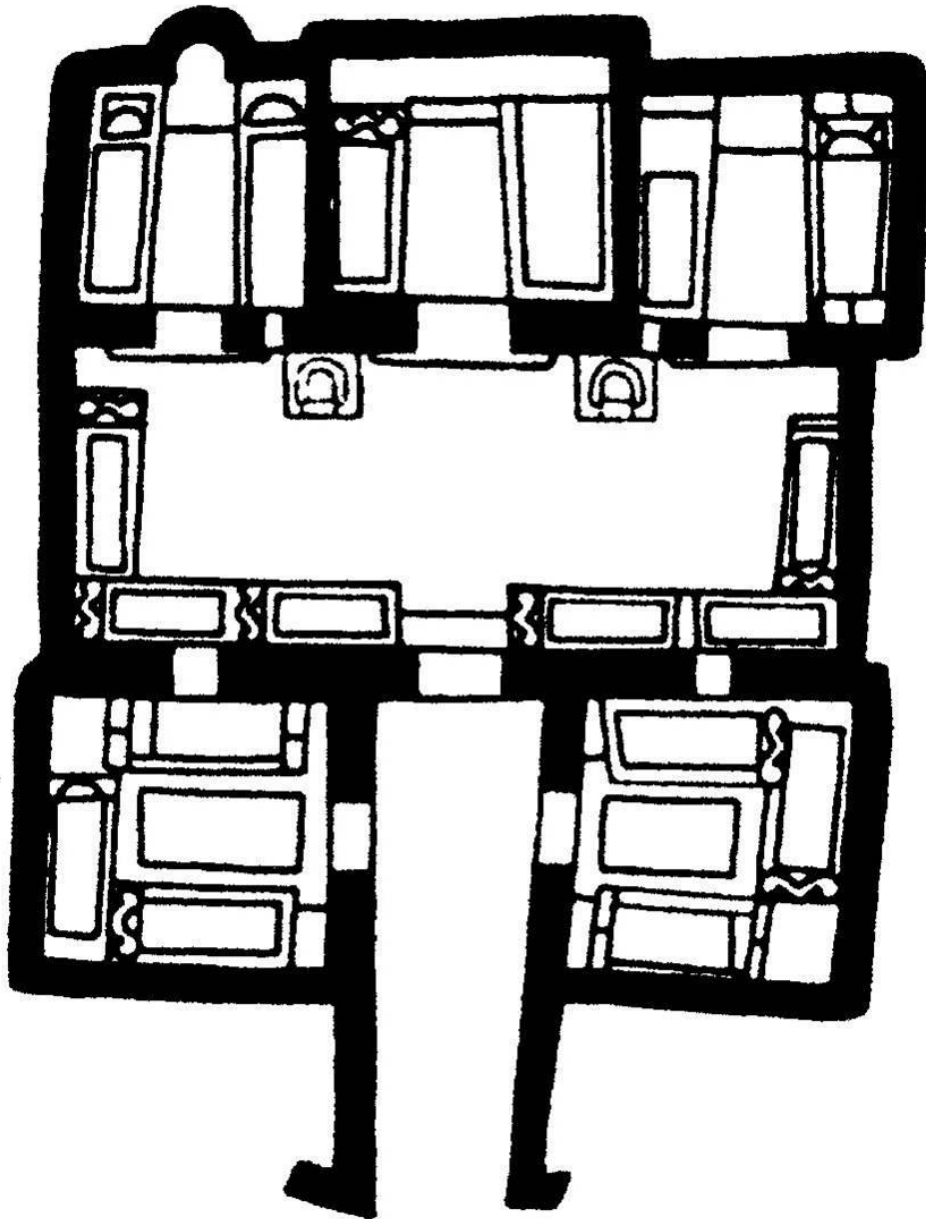


# Tomb of shields and chairs, Ceverteri, c. 520 BCE





Plan of Etruscan tomb  
and plan of Roman  
home



# Tomb of the Reliefs, Cerveteri, circa 400 BC



# Tomb of Leopards, Tarquinia, c. 480 BCE



# Tomb of the Augurs, Tarquinia, 520 BC





# Tomb of hunting and fishing, Tarquinia, c. 500 BCE



