

**r**  
*by* Z D

---

**Submission date:** 28-Jan-2021 04:25PM (UTC+0500)

**Submission ID:** 1496173402

**File name:** Etruscan\_Art.edited.docx (13.36K)

**Word count:** 371

**Character count:** 2172

**Etruscan Art**

Author

Institution Affiliation

Course

Instructor

Date

## **Etruscans Art**

Etruria is an ancient italic nation identified by its language and inscriptions on their artworks. Their art falls into three categories; urban, funerary, and sacred. Most of the Etruscans art remains are funerary due to their attitude towards life after death. Although they had a distinctive artistic style, their stylistic and artistic developments resembled that of the Greeks. Around 700 BC the Etruscans established interactions with Eastern nations namely Phoenicians, Egyptians, and Greeks, marking the start of their principles' Orientalizing period. The period of orientalizing connected their art with Mediterranean culture from the east as demonstrated by Alexandra in "Etruscan Art" voice thread (Etruscan Art, n.d). During this period Etruscans art had oriental inspirations similar to those seen in Greek artwork. This included patterning, complicated designs and animals' representation, which reflected the themes and motifs from the Eastern culture.

The Etruscans were very good metalsmiths. They mined various elements including, tin, gold, iron, and copper-additionally, they smelted bronze for their work. Etruscan artists working with metal during this period were extreme and developed specialized techniques and unique skills, including repoussé and granulation. Notably, jewelry and gold ornaments portrayed both the methods indicating the Etruscan's accuracy when working with gold to create patterns and designs in good detail. These techniques are in the gold jewelry recovered from a tomb believed to be of a wealthy family known as the Regolini-Galassi tomb. The findings entail golden bracelets and a vast gold fibula that dated from 650 to 600 BCE. Similarly, the Etruscans were well known for their bucchero and impasto pottery and the local versions of red and black-figure vase painting. Impasto was a rough pottery form made from clay and contained mica, stone, or silicon chips. The Etruscans used it for basic serviceable pottery. Besides, the vessels got incised

with geometrical shapes and stylized images of animals and humans. In comparison, Etruscans developed bucchero pottery around 675 BC (Etruscan Art, n.d.). Bucchero came from fine clay and later burning it up to produce a silky dark exterior and glossy to shine. However, the decorations were limited to abstract designs, not including figures.

### **Reference**

Etruscan Art. (n.d). Italian Peninsula in Etruscan Times.

<https://voicethread.com/myvoice/thread/2141701/>

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off