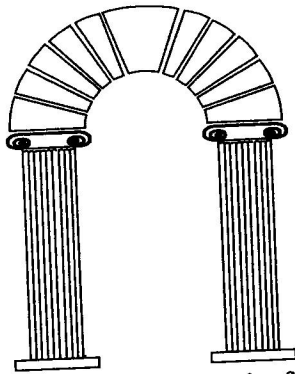


Notecards for Aspects of Culture

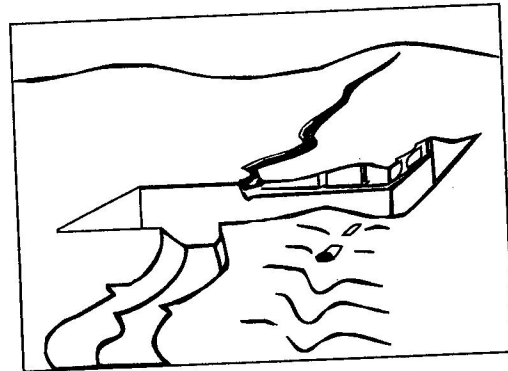
Directions: Carefully examine each transparency and complete the corresponding drawing. Then, use the information your teacher gives you to fill in the blanks on each notecard.

Etruscan Architecture



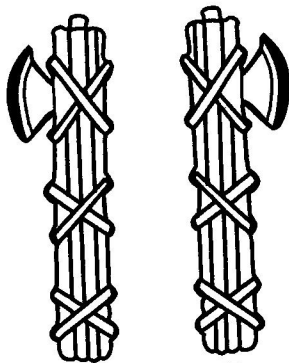
The arch was one of the main features of Etruscan architecture. Etruscan arches were constructed of **two** pillar-like bases, called **piers**, which supported several *voussoirs*, or **wedge-shaped stones**. These stones were arranged in a **semicircle** and held in place by a **keystone** in the center.

Etruscan Engineering



The **cuniculus** was a long trench cut underground, with vertical **shafts** dug downward to meet it. It was used to **irrigate** land by diverting **water** from a stream. The Etruscans also used the cuniculus to **drain** water from very wet soil, and to carry **water** to their cities.

Etruscan Government



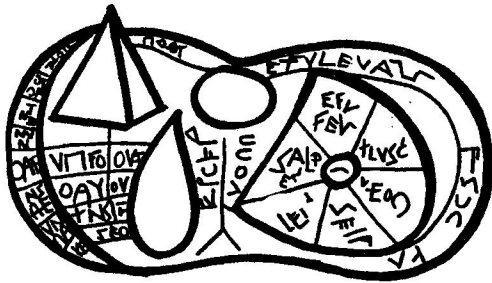
Fasces were made of **bundles of sticks** with an **ax** protruding from the middle of the bundle. They were emblems of **royal power**. The **sticks** represented the king's power to **destroy and rebuild** his city-state. The **ax** symbolized that the king could **execute** his subjects who broke the law.

Etruscan Metalworking



Etruscans used copper, lead, **iron**, tin, silver, **gold**, and **bronze** to make their metal objects. They made household objects such as **tools** and **drinking vessels**. They made religious objects such as **urns** and devotional **statues**. They also made military objects, such as helmets, from bronze, with protective neck and throat **guards**.

Etruscan Mysticism



The Etruscans believed that **the Gods** gave them signs in nature. They tried to interpret **lightning** before they went into battle, and thought they could predict good harvests by studying the **migrations of birds**. Etruscan diviners used the **stars** to plan the layouts of their **towns**, and read the **internal organs** of animals before conducting burials.

Etruscan Sculpture



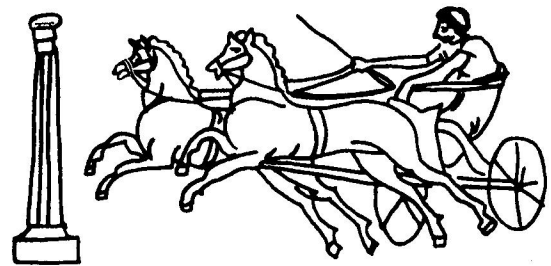
Etruscan sculpture was considered **realistic** because Etruscan artists paid close attention to nature and did not **glorify** human subjects. Large **life-size** stone figures were created for the **tombs** of the wealthy.

Etruscan Social Organization



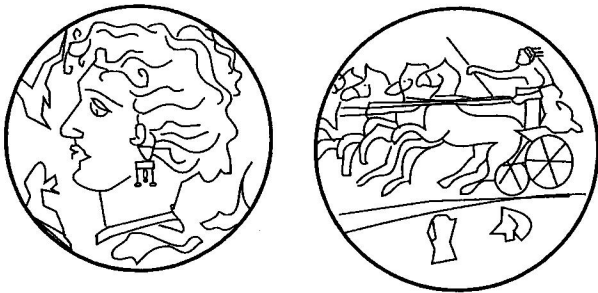
Etruria was made up of **city-states**, each ruled by a **king**. Wealthy men and women lived on large **estates** and made money by **farming** and owning **mines**. **Slaves** worked in the mines of the wealthy. Wealthy men and women had fairly **equal rights**. Both were **literate**, and they dressed alike in long **togas**. They also ate together at **banquets**.

Etruscan Sporting Events



Spectator sports in Etruria developed from **funeral practices** and **hunting** large animals. **Gladiator** combat came from a funeral ritual during which mourners watched **slaves** fight to the death. Another popular sport was **chariot racing**, which the Etruscans first saw at the Olympics in Greece.

Greek Coinage



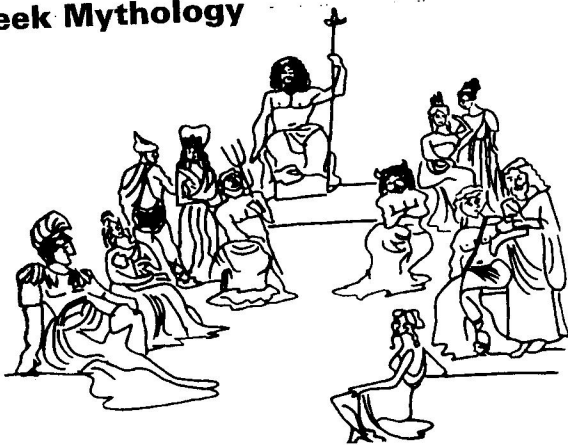
Ancient Greeks borrowed the idea of using coins from **Asia Minor**. Coins were made of silver, bronze, and **electrum**, a mixture of silver and gold. The Greeks thought coins would help their **trade** become more efficient. Scenes stamped on coins included Greek **Gods and Goddesses** and sporting events such as **foot races and chariot races**.

Greek Monumental Buildings



Ancient Greeks built immense **temples** made of **marble**. These temples were designed to represent **Mount Olympus**, the dwelling place of the Greek Gods. The monumental size of the temples was also designed to fill the people inside with **awe**. The Parthenon, a temple honoring **the Goddess Athena**, embodies the classical Greek values of **harmony and proportion**.

Greek Mythology



Myths about the Gods and Goddesses functioned as **religion** to the ancient Greeks. Greeks conducted elaborate **rituals and sacrifices** to ensure the favor of their Gods. Greek Gods and Goddesses controlled all aspects of **life**, including founding **cities**, healing the sick, and **winning battles**.

Greek Philosophy



Philosophy means "love of wisdom." Greek tutors and students would gather in outdoor **symposia**, or discussion groups, and talk about the natural world. Although it began as a branch of **science**, philosophy was developed into a system of **logic** by the famous Greek philosopher Aristotle.

Greek Pottery



Greek pottery was valued in the ancient world for its **beauty** and **usefulness**. Greek artists created ceramic **jars** for storing foods, and **drinking vessels** for water and wine. Some early pottery had **black** figures on **red** backgrounds. Later styles had red figures on **black backgrounds**, which allowed for greater detail to be shown in the figures.

Greek Science



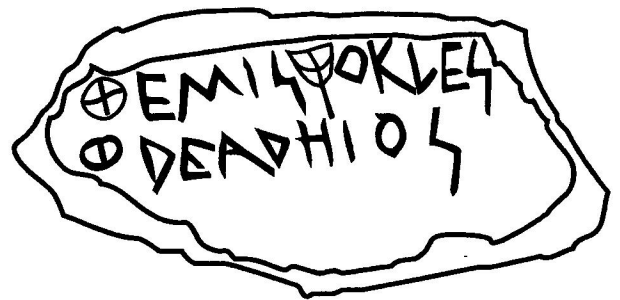
Ancient Greek science included the study of the stars, music, and **math**. Pythagoras, a religious **scientist and mathematician**, believed that **numbers** and mathematical formulas controlled the universe. His famous Pythagorean Theorem is a system used to **measure triangles**. He also discovered that **musical notes** have a mathematical progression.

Greek Theater



Greek theater developed from **religious rites** honoring the Gods and asking for successful **harvests**. These rites evolved into festivals of **song and dance** each spring. Greek dramas were performed **outdoors**, in the center of the city. Actors wore expressive **masks**, and there was music on stage, as well as changes of costumes and **scenery**.

Greek Writing



Ancient Greek writing was written in all **capital letters**. Important documents such as **laws and treaties** were carved into **plaques** made of bronze or stone. These plaques were then posted in the **public squares**. Personal writings were written on **papyrus** (pronounced puh-PY-russ), a plant-fiber paper from Egypt.