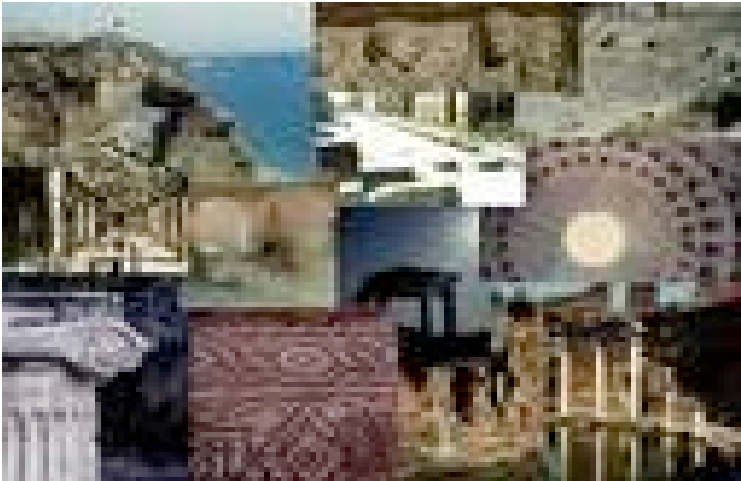


Roman Art

By Kayla

Have you ever wondered how the Romans put together a mosaic? Or where sculpture started? Have you ever wondered how the paintings lasted so long? Well if you read my report you will find out!



The Roman paintings were very common. The plebeian homes had a painting of scene from daily life. Grand homes, temples, and villas had paintings of

gods and goddesses. They were decorated with frescoes, a kind of mural that is painted. Frescoes were long lasting. The paintings stayed bright and clear.

Most Romans paid to have their portraits on wooden pallets in their homes. Some Romans had galleries of ancestors. The Romans believed that portraits contained the spirit of the person in the painting, and if the person were disgraced their face would be scratched out!





Roman mosaics are still in the best condition today as they were in Roman times. They were made very realistic. . They used highlights and shadowing to make the mosaics come and look more life like. They were made by taking cubes of stone, marble, and pottery glass and press them in to cement. Mosaic floors were mostly in palaces, temples, and villas. More elaborate mosaics were placed in wooden frames. Christians started using mosaics in churches for decoration in AD.

Greeks were amazing sculptures and when the Romans conquered them they saw all of the incredible sculpture and sent it all home. It soon became fashionable to collect Greek sculpture. Greeks set up studios in Rome. Copying other masterpieces and making their own. They started using bronze, stone, and marble. They also began making sculpture very realistic. They began to add wrinkles, double chins, warts, and etcetera. In first century AD emperor Augustus introduced a new way for leaders to be sculpted shown as handsome, calm, and commanding. Sculpture work is usually crowded and full of action. Sculpture was also a way of showing how powerful a ruler is. If armor was shown on the sculpture, it meant they were a military ruler. If gods were included in the sculpture, it meant they were involved with gods. Orator was a great speaker.



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