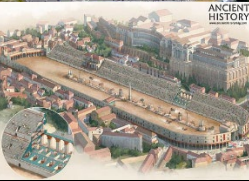






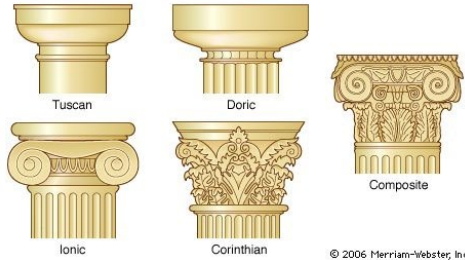
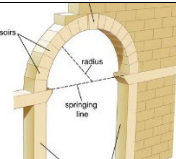
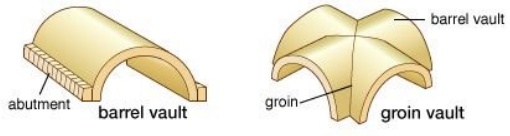



Rome: City of an Empire

Part I: Architectural Terms




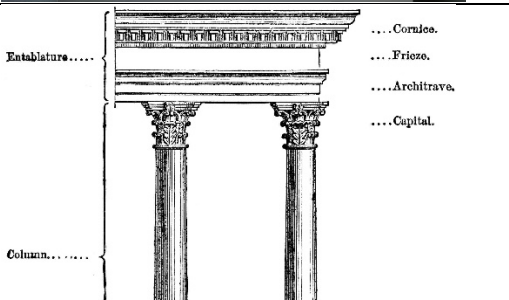
Buildings





Amphitheatre	Arena for gladiatorial games and other entertainment.	
Circus	Arena/track for chariot racing, games, and other entertainment.	
Theatre	For plays, dances, and other entertainment and public events (political meetings)	
Forum	City Centre – major buildings like temples and basilicas and the senate house surrounded it. Place for public/political meetings and markets.	
Aqueduct	Transports water across valleys and into cities.	
Temple	Place of worship holding the cult statue of a god.	
Altar	A place to make animal sacrifices – usually close to the temple.	
Basilica	A large building with open indoor spaces – used for public meetings, courts, and markets.	
Triumphal Arch	Commemorative monument celebrating a commander's military victory.	

Architectural Terms

Column	A circular pillar	
Capital	The head of a column	 <p>Tuscan Doric</p> <p>Ionic Corinthian Composite</p> <p>© 2006 Merriam-Webster, Inc.</p>
Doric/Tuscan	A column with a simple capital – a echinus and abacus	
Ionic	A column with a volute (ram-head) capital	
Corinthian	A column with carved foliage (leaves) for a capital	
Arch	A semi-circular support	
Barrel Vault	The archway elongated to create a tunnel	
Groin Vault	Two archways cross-sectioned like a cross opening up internal space	
Dome	An archway/groin-vault extended around to create a circular ceiling	
Rotunda	A circular room	
Portico	A entranceway with columns	
Pediment	The triangular front of a classical building's roof	
Peristyle	A line of columns usually surrounding a courtyard	

Decoration & Design

<p>(Free-standing) Sculpture</p>	<p>Sculpture that stands on its own weight</p>	
<p>Relief Sculpture</p>	<p>Sculpture that is coming out of a flat surface – high means deeply carved, low means shallow carved</p>	
<p>(Acanthus) Foliage</p>	<p>Relief in the shape of leaves – usually of the acanthus plant</p>	
<p>Frieze, Cornice, Architrave</p>	<p>The decorated levels of moulding (sculpture and paint) that sits above the columns or on the top of a building where the side-walls meet the roof</p>	

<p>Paint</p>	<p>Most buildings and sculptures were painted</p>	
<p>Marble</p>	<p>Most of the inner decoration, floors, and surfaces of a Roman building could be decorated with different coloured marbles</p>	
<p>Mosaics</p>	<p>Small pieces of stone/tiles were placed onto a flat surface to create a design – usual the floor</p>	
<p>Frescos</p>	<p>Wall paintings – painted onto the wet plaster to prevent it fading</p>	
<p>Inscriptions</p>	<p>Writing carved onto a building – usually onto a plaque or on the frieze</p>	