

1. IDENTIFICATION: (Artist, title, date, size, country of origin, period/style)

032. TOMB OF THE TRICLINIUM
Etruscan, from Tarquinia, Italy
c. 480-470 BCE

2. FORM: (use of design elements/ principles: color, shape, value, texture, line, space; balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, etc.)

Stylistic paintings, single chamber, alternating colors, side view of people, very detailed, animated flowing lines and poses

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

Tufa (volcanic rock) and fresco

4. CONTENT: (subject & genre: iconography, symbolism, the story)

named after the formal dining room (triclinium) in the fresco scenes

The tomb itself and the banquet paintings show Etruscan funerary practices



5. ORIGINAL CONTEXT/ SITE/ INTENDED FUNCTION OF THE WORK: (Overlap to #6)

Where people were buried as well as their grave goods

6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?); **ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:**

Painted to represent the funeral banquet

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

Etruscan style unlike the Greek's, women participating and having some freedom, showed the unique way of living

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Art may have Egyptian influence, men showed as darker and women lighter, animated poses of the Etruscan style

8. THEME(S):

Funerary

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the art in the Last Judgement of Hu-Nefer, this art is for funerary purposes and the human forms are facing to the side. However, the scroll shows their belief of what happens in the afterlife, while these wall frescos show the funerary practices and daily life.