



ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

HISTORY OF INTERIOR DESIGN I PROJECT 1

LORI WOLPER

ITMD 230-350

6/27/2026



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Ancient Egypt Ch. 2 pages 3-5
- Ancient Greece Ch. 3 pages 6-8
- Ancient Rome Ch. 4 pages 9-11
- Ancient Asia Ch. 5 page 12
- Ancient Africa Ch. 5 page 13
- Ancient America Ch. 5 page 14

1 ANCIENT EGYPT

The two-faced Osiris/ Apis (Serapis) and priestesses who participate in the rite of the birth of Osiris, from Hadrian's Villa, Vatican Museums

From Tivoli, Hadrian's Villa, Canopus (1736 excavations)

Period of Hadrian 131-138 AD

Grey marble

Height 50 cm.

cat. 22807.

Bust of Osiris who is born from the lotus flower, erroneously restored in '700 with the lower part female. In the Serapeum of the Canopus Hadrian begins a courageous attempt at religious reform, deifying his lover Antinous, drowned precisely in the canal called Canopus which linked Alexandria to the main branch of the Nile, through the assimilation with Osiris, the god that dies and is reborn, in his turn associated by the Ptolomies with Serapis, Alexandrian divinity of salvation.



*Statue of
Osiris-
Antinous*

2 ANCIENT EGYPT

The primary goal of Egyptian burial customs was the survival of the ka, or soul, in the afterlife. This painted coffin was made for a person named Pedusiri. The mummy did not survive. It is covered in ornaments and hieroglyphs meant to invoke the gods to protect him. Across the midsection is the outspread wings that is the sky goddess Nut. Below this embalming bed are canopic jars, which held certain organs and are decorated with protective deities in the shape of a human, a falcon, a jackal, and a baboon.



Mummy Coffin of Pedusiri
Late Dynastic period
(712-323 BC)
Plastered, polychromed, & gilded wood

Chapter 2 Photo Taken by Lori

3 ANCIENT EGYPT



Chapter 2 Photo Taken by Lori

Statue of Horus

Late Ptolemaic
Period (ca. 150-30 BC)
Made of Alabaster

Crowned Falcon Horus

Ptolemaic Period
(323-30 BC)
Made of Bronze and Wood

The Egyptians depicted their gods with human bodies topped with the heads of animals whose characteristics symbolized the deity's powers. The statue of Horus represents one of three gods: Horus, Re, or Re Horakhty. The flattened top of his head likely supported a disc representing the sun.

The crown falcon Horus was often represented as a falcon. The power and fierceness of the bird of prey seen soaring in the sky was a symbol for the national god of Egypt. They used these sculptures giving them as an offering at a temple dedicated to Horus and would have held the mummified body of a falcon.

4 ANCIENT GREECE

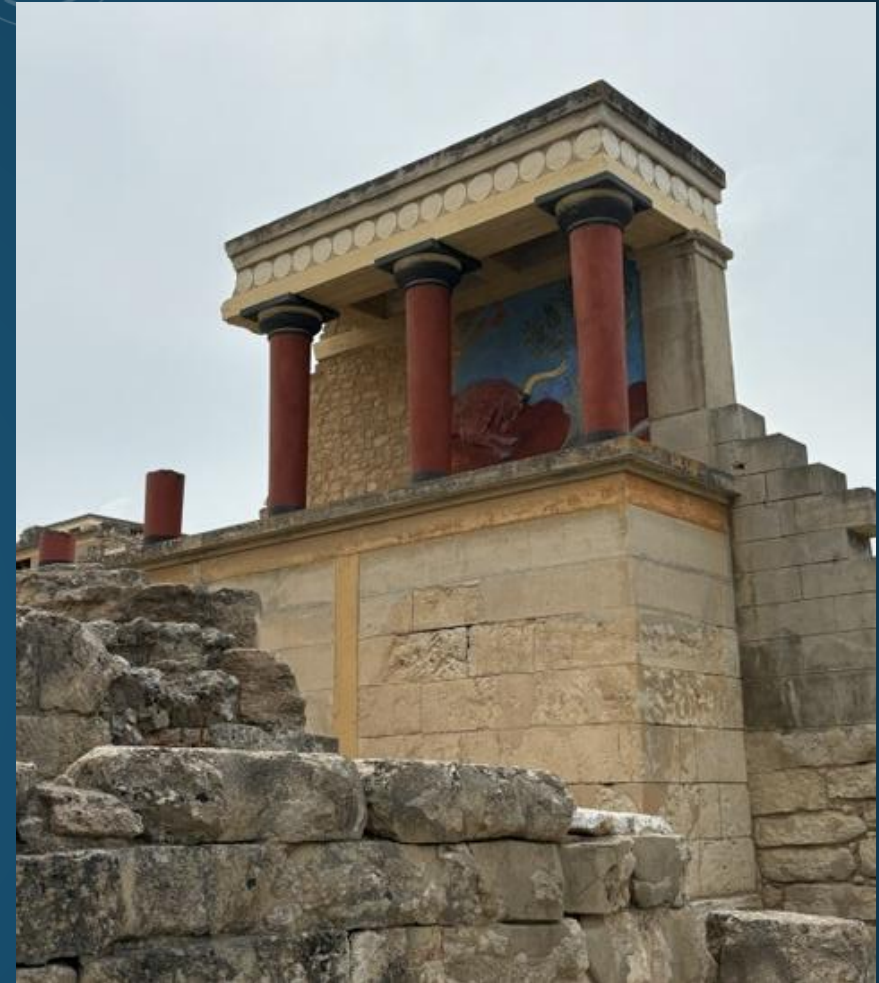
MINOAN KNOSSOS PALACE

The renowned ancient city with the palace is the largest and most typical archaeological site ever discovered on the island of Crete. It is located at 6 km SE of Heraklion amidst olive groves, vineyards and cypress forests. According to tradition, the palace was the seat of the legendary King Minos of the Minoan civilization.

The Minoan palace of Knossos, was built in two phases - first around 1900 B.C. and again from 1700-1450 B.C. - covers an area of 22,000 square meters.



Chapter 3 Photos Taken by Lori



HERAKLION CRETE, GREECE

5 ANCIENT GREECE



VENETIAN FORTRESS, RETHYMNON, CRETE, GREECE

This was from the Hellenistic era on the island of Crete. They were known for minting their own coins. The exact location is not certain, but the town is called Rethymnon. It is mentioned as the first town on the north coast to the east of Amfihimalla. This Cretan city was spoken of from the Stephanus of Byzantium. He was responsible for the second stage in the education system teaching boys basic Greek and Latin.

6 ANCIENT GREECE

These are two hydria or water jugs from Athens, Greece. I took these pictures at The Milwaukee Museum of Art. The main techniques for decorating vases is what they called black-figure and red-figure painting. The paint they used is called slip, a thinned-down clay that turns black when the piece is fired up. You can see the two different backgrounds. One vase is red-figure because the background the details are painted in with slip making the background black and leaves the figures the color of the clay.



Chapter 3 Photo Taken by Lori



Chapter 3 Photo Taken by Lori

7 ANCIENT ROME

The Roman Forum, known as *Forum Romanum* in Latin, was a site located at the center of the ancient city of Rome and the location of important religious, political and social activities. Historians believe people first began publicly meeting in the open-air Forum around 500 B.C., when the Roman Republic was founded. The rectangular-shaped area, sited on low-lying land between Palatine Hill and Capitoline Hill, was home to many of the ancient city's most impressive temples and monuments. Today, the Roman Forum is one of the most famous tourist sites in the world, attracting more than 4.5 million visitors annually.

Temple of Castor & Pollux
Dcator (Public Domain)



According to ancient sources, the temple had a single central stairway to access the podium, but excavations have identified two side stairs.

The portico of the original building, with eight large Corinthian columns, can still be seen in front of the entrance. The entire church was placed in what was once was the cella of the temple.



Chapter 4
Photos Taken by Lori



Temple of Antoninus and Faustina

8 ANCIENT ROME

The Colosseum is a free-standing structure. It derives its basic exterior and interior architecture like that of two theatres back-to-back. The actual arena itself was 272 ft. by 157 ft. The underground part was not a part of its original construction but was ordered to be built by Emperor Domitian. It consisted of a 2-level network of tunnels and cages under the arena where gladiators and animals were held before contests began. It had a wooden floor covered by sand. The Latin word for sand is *harena* or *arena* that covered an underground structure which was called the *hypogeum*. The arcades are framed by half-columns of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders. The very top or *attic* was decorated with Corinthian pilasters. Each arch in the second and third floor arcades had framed statues that honored figures of Classical mythology. The outer wall is estimated to have required over 3.5 million cubic feet of travertine stone that was held together by 300 tons of iron clamps.



Chapter 4 Photo Taken by Lori

9 ANCIENT ROME



Chapter 4 Photo Taken by Lori

The Pantheon Santa Maria Rotunda

The pantheon, a roman temple was the first freestanding unreinforced concrete dome in the world until the late 1960's. It was dedicated to all gods of Pagan Rome. The engineer/architect was Apollodorus Damascus. It was completed by Hadrian, the emperor during the Trajan reign around 125 AD. In 609 AD, it became Santa Maria Rotunda representing the Christian Church. It consists of 3 sections: a portico with granite columns, a large domed rotunda and a rectangular area connecting the other 2 sections. It measures 142 ft. in diameter and height. The upper dome is covered in plaster. It has five tiers of square coffers (28 per row). The size of them decreases as they go higher. This creates a sense of depth. The top two coffer rows contain recess, and the rest have 4 recess to carry the forces. The coffers represent the five planets known to the Romans at the time. The opening at the very top is called an Oculus. It is 27 feet in diameter. The materials used for the Oculus are made with a lighter material called pumice.

10 ANCIENT ASIAN

Known in the West as Foo Dogs, these creatures are seldom referred to as dogs in Chinese. Instead, they are Shi, or lions. The history of Chinese lion's dates back thousands of years, with the earliest record of lions coming from the Han Dynasty (221 BCE - 200 CE). Geographically, lions were not native to China, but historians believe that lions came into Chinese knowledge through trade along the Silk Route. Han imperial records also indicate that lions were brought to the Han court by emissaries from Central Asia and Persia. The word Shi, itself, is believed to be derived from the Persian word for lion, or Ser.



Chinese Foo
Bookend Dogs

Chapter 5 Photo Taken by Lori

11 ANCIENT AFRICAN



Vases in the form of heads have a long history in Greek and Roman art. This example is made in the fired-clay glaze technique developed in Greece during the 4th century BCE. Lustrous black glaze depicts the youth's skin color, in this case the primary signifier of his identity. The ears, lips, and applied curls are highlighted with red, and white enhances the eyes. This terracotta vase in the form of a Black African youth's head is from the 4th century Etruscan culture.

12 ANCIENT AMERICA

The Sacred Valley of the Incas or the Urubamba Valley, is a valley in the Andes of Peru, north of the Inca capital of Cusco. The Sacred Valley was incorporated slowly into the Inca Empire during the period from 1000 to 1400 CE. Agricultural terraces, called Andes, were built up hillsides flanking the valley floor and are today the most visible signs of the Inca civilization in the Sacred Valley. The Incas divided conquered lands into three equal parts. One part was for the emperor (the Sapa Inca), one part for the religious establishment, and one part for the communities of farmers themselves.



Sacred Valley, Cusco, Peru

Chapter 5 Photo Taken by Lori

THANK YOU!



Photo Taken by Lori

Head of a Noble Roman
Woman, Pentelic Marble
AD 96-100

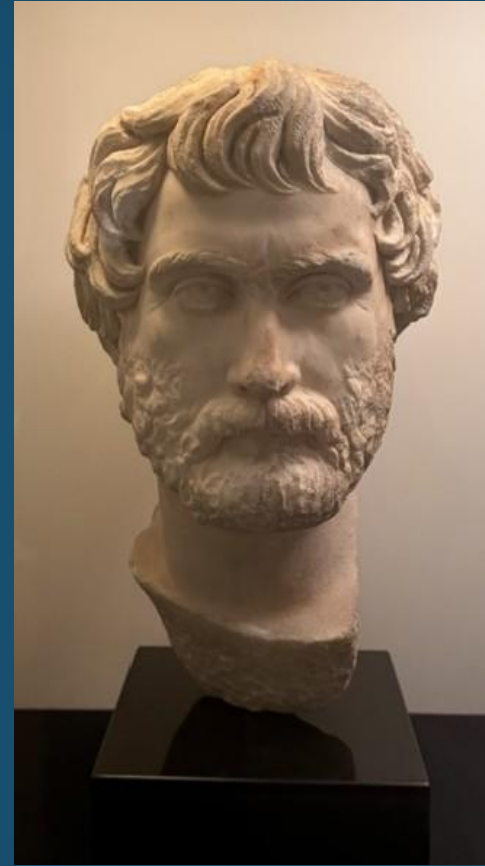


Photo Taken by Lori

Head of Roman Man, Marble
Late Hadrianic Period
AD 117-138