Roman artists most certainly did copy Greek art. The Romans admired the Greek culture and Greek art. Greece was a wealthy, status-driven stable city full of opportunities, basically the opposite of Rome, and everything Rome strived to be at the time. Most Greek art was created with bronze, and although the replicas or copies of Greek art, by the Romans, were also made with bronze, most of the copies were made using marble. Which in turn made the Roman copies of Greek art last throughout history, because “most ancient bronze statues have been lost of were melted down to reuse the valuable metal” (*Department of Greek and Roman Art*). After researching this topic, it’s actually best that the Romans did copy so many works of art, since a lot of the Greek originals were melted down for gold, a lot of Greek art can only been seen through the Roman copies today, “All in all, we are lucky the Romans did so much copying; many original Greek bronzes were long ago melted down (to make things such as weapons and armor) and therefore much of our knowledge of Greek art comes from Roman copies” (*Department of Greek and Roman Art*).

The first example I am using to support my answer is the marble Roman sculpture of Diadoumenos, attributed to Polykleitos. It is from the Early Imperial, Flavian time period and is made from Stone/Marble. The original copy was created around 430 B.C. and was a bronze statue (*Department of Greek and Roman Art).* The purpose of this piece was to portray the nude human body and all of its parts.

The second example I am using is the Marble statue of a Wounded Amazon. It originated in the 1st-2nd century, A.D. and is from the Imperial period. It is a stone/marble statue representing an Amazonian woman. The original Greek copy was made from bronze around 450-425 B.C. (*Department of Greek and Roman Art*).

Both pieces represent Roman interpretation and copies of original Greek art. In both pieces, some of the parts of the sculpture had to be restored due to wearing of the material overtime, but some are originally intact.

Works Cited

*Department of Greek and Roman Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art*, Oct. 2002, www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/rogr/hd\_rogr.htm.