

GRITTI

TYPE

SPECIMEN

Character Set

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u v w x y z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

TITLE & Text

No. 72

Classical antiquity (also the classical era, classical period or classical age) is the period of cultural history between the 8th century BC and the 6th century AD centered on the Mediterranean Sea,[note 1] comprising the interlocking civilizations of ancient Greece and ancient Rome known as the Greco-Roman world. It is the period in which both Greek and Roman societies flourished and wielded great influence throughout much of Europe, Northern Africa, and West Asia.



The Parthenon



A large, semi-transparent, light red watermark of the letter 'G' is centered on the page. The 'G' has a thick, rounded stroke and a curved tail that loops back towards the bottom right.

RTL

Cortila Comes With Oldstyle Characters

Conventionally, it is taken to begin with the earliest-recorded Epic Greek poetry of Homer (8th–7th-century BC), and continues through the emergence of Christianity and the fall of the Western Roman Empire (5th-century AD). It ends with the beginning of the Middle Ages (around 500 AD), a period overlapping with the Early Middle Ages (500–1000). Such a wide range of history and territory means many disparate cultures and periods. Classical antiquity may also refer to an idealized vision of a culture that was, in the words of Edgar Allan Poe's work, "that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome".

The culture of classical antiquity was influenced by some indigenous cultures with some influences from the Near East, on the basis of which the Greek culture of the Roman imperial period developed, and spread to other cultures over the Mediterranean world, and competed with it. The Roman world began to absorb Greek culture as well as Greek literature, and Roman culture has been influenced by the Greek world on the last of these areas: politics, law, education, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare, poetry, ethics, rhetoric, art and architecture in the modern world. Surviving fragments of classical culture led to a revival beginning in the 14th century which later came to be known as the Renaissance, and various neo-classical revivals occurred in the 18th and 19th centuries.