

GRITTI

TYPE

SPECIMEN

Charcter 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, light red, stylized letter 'C' serves as a background for the main text. The 'C' has a thick, rounded stroke and a decorative tail that curves upwards and to the 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 covers many disparate cultures and periods. Classical antiquity may also refer to the idealized vision a Western society had of what was, in the words of Edgar Allan Poe's work "The Daguerotype of Greece, and the grandeur that was Greece".

The culture of classical antiquity was influenced by some influences from the Near East, such as the basis of Greek art,[2] philosophy, science, and medicine from the Roman imperial period. The culture was transmitted, adapted, and synthesized in various ways over the centuries, by themselves and by other cultures that came to compete with it, such as the Islamic world, which began to absorb the culture as well as Greek and Roman culture. The influence of classical antiquity on the later Middle Ages has been immense, especially in the fields of politics, law, education, literature, arts, philosophy, science, warfare, poetry, mythology, ethics, rhetoric, art, architecture, and the natural world. Surviving fragments of classical antiquity 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.