

Lecture 1

January 8, 2018

9:29 AM

lol

Lecture 2

January 10, 2018 9:30 AM

Mycenaean Bronze Age

- Aegean Bronze Age (2700-1100 BC)
 - Lots of resources came from Britain (tin, etc...)
 - First written systems
 - Pictorial writing changes to syllabic writing
 - Palace/Temple complexes, big house for an elite person, many buildings
 - People who can read & write held under retainer by "king"
 - Very large
 - Archives or records (economic, religious, etc...)
 - Centre of power
 - First advanced Greek civilization was Mycenae
 - King Agamemnon
 - Most of what we know comes from archaeological evidence
 - And pottery
 - ◆ Helladic Pottery
 - Have written tablets called "Linear B"
 - Linear B is based off of Linear A
 - Discovered in the 1950's
 - Symbols are syllabic
 - ~1000 tablets from Pylos (near Sparta)
 - ◆ All from around 1200 BC or later
 - ◆ Pylos tablets preserved due to Pylos' destruction by fire
 - Palaces were built on hilltops and heavily guarded

Lecture 3

January 12, 2018 9:28 AM

Mycenaean Greece is believed to be a conglomeration of separate palace-states

- Their material cultural had similarities
 - o Thus they were all considered "greek"
- Had ~sophisticated~ state structure
 - o Military offices
 - o Politicians, Governors, Diplomates, etc...
- Palace central figure was the Wanax (king)
- there was also the basileus (governor)
- Collapsed
 - o Power vacuum created, transferred to local level
 - o Basileui took power of the palace-states

The Myth of Troy

- Heinrich Schliemann (1870's)
 - o Archaeological science was becoming a thing
 - o Schliemann was inspired by the poems of Ancient Greece
 - o Excavated Troy
 - Troy I sucked
 - Troy II was big and rich
 - o This proved that Homer's poems did contain some truth (or not)
 - Pottery found at Troy II indicated that Troy II was too old as compared to Mycenae
 - There was also no evidence of destruction by fire or the use of weapons
 - o Historians now believe that Troy 7a was the real Troy
 - Troy 7a was also lame
 - Now no one believes that it took Greece 10 years to conquer Troy
 - Destruction of Troy 7a syncs up with the destruction of many other Mycenaean centres
 - Unknown if these destructions are related
 - Also syncs with the collapse of the Hittite empire
 - Egyptian records reference sea people who committed raids from the coast
 - There was likely a international reason for big government to break down
 - Pottery after the fall of Mycenae sucked
 - Seems as if a large amount of population disappeared
 - Survivors conglomered in plains where agriculture was easy

Dark Ages

- No more written records (1200-776BC)
- Power reverts to the local level
- Dramatic drop in population
- Signs of Recovery
 - o Boule
 - o Proto-geometric(1050-900)
 - Some geometric designs on pottery
 - o Geometric(900-750)
 - Full on geometry on pottery
 - o Olympics(776)
 - Games for all the greeks
 - o Iron Age Chiefdoms
 - Iron smelting
 - o Nestor Cup (~750BC)
 - Cup with some writing on it
 - Showed that Greece was re-emerging
 - Greek alphabet comes from Phoenicia

- ☐ Means that connections to the near east had been re-established
- Nichoria and Lefkandi
 - Greece run by chiefdoms
 - ☐ Smaller scale than the palace states of Mycenae
 - ☐ Wealth gap is much smaller now
 - ☐ Ranking based on prestige
 - ☐ Elite performances important to keeping prestige
 - ☐ Limited long distance trade

Lecture 4

January 15, 2018 9:35 AM

Mycenae>invasion of sea people>fall of citadels>dark ages>recovery

Early Geometric & Middle Geometric period saw a rise in Greek made iron made implements and gold found in graves

Table 5.1 *Metal objects from Early Iron Age graves in central Greece (after Morris 1999: 211, fig. 6.2)*

Period	Number of graves	Number of metal objects	Iron	Bronze	Gold	Silver
SM	376	354	6%	89%	4%	1%
PG	390	446	41%	48%	11%	0%
EG/MG	392	778	27%	45%	27%	1%
Total	1158	1578	26%	55%	18%	1%

Notes:

Key: SM = SubMycenaean (c. 1150–1025 BC)

PG = Protogeometric (c. 1025–900 BC)

EG/MG = Early Geometric to Middle Geometric (c. 900–770 BC)

Nichoria

- In Messenia
 - o Near Sparta, Pylos' client maybe
 - o No habitation from 1200BC to ~1100BC
 - Became a small village at that point
 - 40-50 families
 - Rich agricultural land
 - Houses were built at odd angles to each other, not planned
 - No evidence of imports
 - Had a Chief's house
 - 10th century style house
 - 15x7 metres
 - Was slightly larger than the other houses, constructed the same way
 - Was the fanciest house in Nichoria

Lefkandi

- Abandoned then reoccupied in the iron age
- Also had unplanned houses
- Had cemeteries
 - o Had full body and cremation graves, some were very wealthy
- Similar to Nichoria but more internationally connected
 - o Also had a big house
 - Very long Chief's house
 - Constructed well
 - Structure may have been two story house
 - Was very large for the dark ages
 - Was basically built on the cemetery
 - Was intentionally demolished and buried over
 - Structure contains a horse grave as well as double human grave
 - Man is buried with iron weapons, woman buried with old jewelry
 - This could have been a 'Hero's Shrine'

The World of Odysseus

- Homer likely lived around ~700BC
 - o Wrote the Illiad and the Odyssey
 - o Served as a protohistory for the ancient Greeks

- Were rewritten and changed from Homer to now
- Stories were likely an echo of a generation or two before Homer's time, with some elements of the Bronze Age

Eighth Century Renaissance(700BC)

- Renewed communications, wealth and technology
- More trade
- Evidence of a shared culture and heritage between the "Greeks"
 - Same deities, languages, etc...
- Orientalizing style(720-600BC)
 - Animal designs (lions and sphinxes, etc...)
 - Forerunner to the classic Greek pottery
 - Early depictions of mythological figures
 - Found mainly in Corinth
- Population boom
- Phoenicians were likely a contributing factor
- More wealth
 - Tomb of the rich lady
 - Lots of jewelry
- More sophisticated social-political complexity
 - Basileus
 - Local chief
 - Megaron
 - Big room
 - Boule
 - Council of aristocrats and advisors
 - Demos
 - The people
 - Agora
 - Core of a Greek city state
- Social & Economic structure
 - Holding of land was vitally important
 - Necessary for all men to hold sufficient land holdings or they're excluded
 - Oikoi
 - Families
- Higher tensions between different societies

Lecture 5

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Political Structure

- Basileus
 - o Local chieftain
- Megaron
 - o Big room
- Boule
 - o Council of aristocrats and advisors
- Demos
 - o The people
 - o Proto-citizens/citizens
- Agora
 - o Core of the Greek city state
 - o Marketplace

Laws and Justice

- Themes
 - o Heroism
- Nomoi
 - o Laws
- Dike
 - o Justice

Social-Economic Structure

- Oikos/Oikoi
 - o The family/the house/the families property/household
- Kleros
 - o Plot of agricultural land

As Greece grew so did its internal problems, thus increasing the need for a set of laws
Agriculture was very important to the Greeks (duh)

Greek Colonization

- Oikistes (Oikist): founder
- Apoikia: colony
- Metropolis: mother city
 - o Connection between colony & mother city
 - o Colony was a separate legal community from Greece
- Emporion: trading post/factory/market
- Didn't annex, simply created new Greek communities around the Mediterranean
- 750-500BC was height of colonization
 - o Colonies appear in Sicily and Italy
 - o Later in the black sea area
- By 1000BC there were large Greek settlements on the coast of Asia Minor(Anatolia)
- Causes of Colonization
 - o Trade
 - o Weren't meant to exploit natural resources
 - o Spreads Greek culture

Cyrene

- Founded in northern Africa
- Founded by Thera
 - o They were having a hard time
 - Go to oracle to decide where to colonize
 - It was too far so they were slow
 - o They eventually settled on the coast, not on the mainland
 - Things go badly (at Thera)

- Droughts, etc...
 - Oracle is like bitch you dumb
 - They settle on the mainland
 - All is well
- Cyrenaic Story
 - Miracles and stuff
 - Same end point
 - Battus leads the colonists to Libya
 - Do pretty well at first
 - Egypt gets jealous
 - Big war
 - ◆ Egypt loses
 - Battus is good
 - Story fits
- Cyrene and Thera have a shared citizenship
- Had some rules and stuff for Cyrenaic citizens
- Foundation decree of Cyrene proves that Herodotus' story was accurate
 - Or was it? Inscription that corroborates him came in the 4th century
 - Possible that these people based the inscription off Herodotus' story instead of the other way around

Lecture 6

January 19, 2018 9:30 AM

- Development of the Archaic Polis
 - o What's a polis?
 - City State
 - First appeared in ~800BC
 - By 450BC there were ~polis'
 - Spread around the Mediterranean
 - Physical
 - Agora
 - ◆ Central town square
 - Temples and Sanctuaries
 - Asty and Chora
 - ◆ City and countryside
 - Acropolis
 - ◆ Citadel, usually built on a hill
 - Walls
 - Metaphysical
 - Demos
 - ◆ The people
 - Citizens
 - ◆ The Demos are not peasants, they are fully active participants in civic decision making
 - ◆ Not slaves, not beholden to anyone
 - ◆ Own land
 - Eunomia
 - Citizenship
 - Hoplites
 - ◆ The Greek basic infantry unit
 - Institutional
 - Ekklesia-Assembly
 - ◆ Place where democracy takes place
 - Boule-Council
 - ◆ City elites who guide the city on a maintenance level
 - Magistrates
 - ◆ Elite members of society
 - Courts
 - Laws (nomoi)
 - Cults
 - Maximum Freedom
 - Maximum Equality
 - Maximum Participation
 - o Tyranny
 - An outsider or no traditional ruler who exerts rule over a polis
 - Can be benevolent or malevolent
 - Were always overthrown
 - o Why the polis?
- Case Study: Corinth
 - o 1100BC: 11 villages
 - o 900BC: 6 villages, Bacchiadai
 - Group of families, elite caste
 - o 675BC: Temple of Hera: Urbanization
 - o 657-627-597-584BCC: Kypselos, Periander, Kypselos II

- Tyrants (Kypselos increased trade and stuff)
 - Periander became less and less popular
 - Kypselos II overthrown quickly
 - Only polis with 3 generations of tyranny
- Post Tyranny
 - Oligarchy
 - 8 Artificial Tribes
 - 70 man council (Boule)
 - 8 annual magistrates
- Case Study: Sparta
 - 950-800BC: five villages
 - 750BC: United into a single political community
 - 800-700BC: Conquest of Laconia and Messenia
 - Homoioi (Equals)
 - Perioikoi
 - Helots
 - 706BC: Colony sent to Taras (Tarentum)
 - 699BC: Battle of Hysiae
 - Lost to Argos
 - Constitution
 - Gerousia
 - 28 Elder + 2 Kings
 - 60 years old
 - Criminal courts
 - Call assembly
 - Elected for life
 - Two Kings
 - Hereditary
 - Military leaders
 - Chief priests
 - Some Trials
 - Five Ephors
 - Annually elected
 - 30 years old
 - Oversaw kings
 - Civil courts
 - Call assembly
 - Eventually took over power from Gerousia
 - Became most powerful magistrates
 - Lycurgus and the "Great Rhetra"
 - Created assembly (Apella)
 - Created elders council (Gerousia)
 - Established cooperation of kings
 - Established citizen orders
 - Organized army
 - Created system of education and way of life (Agoge)
 - Radical land reform
 - Outlawed nearly all coinage
 - Outlawed art, luxury items, etc...
 - Outlawed written laws
 - There were also the Helot cullings

Lecture 7

January 22, 2018 9:36 AM

Polis

- Citizenship became highly valued as it became harder to achieve
- A large percentage of the population took part in the decision making process
- Hundreds of independent city states
- Tyranny
 - o Tyrant seizes power
 - o Redistributes power
 - o Seeks legitimacy through religion
 - o Sponsors public works
 - o Try to establish a dynasty
 - o Become bad
 - o Get overthrown

Hoplite Warfare

- Citizens armed themselves
 - o Militias
- Hoplite phalanx
- Hoplites were citizens who fought to defend their land

Lecture 8

January 24, 2018 9:34 AM

- Archaic Athens
 - We know the most about Athens
 - Most of what we know comes from Aristotle
 - Four tribes which every citizen belongs to
 - Tensions rise between aristocrats
 - Tensions rise due to debt
 - Eupatridae
 - Group of clans and families that have a privileged position in society
 - Control the best lands
 - Control the political power
 - Lots of aristocratic infighting
 - Alcmeonid clan
 - Very powerful family from Archaic to Classical periods
 - Areopagus Council
 - Council of elders, named after the hill they meet on
 - Eventually came to be comprised of ex-Archons
 - Nine Archons
 - Very powerful magistrates
 - Selected from the elite families
 - Draco's law code (620 BC)
 - Commissioned to make a law code
 - Was very harsh (Draconian Laws)
 - Seemed to reinforce Aristocratic power
 - Reinforced debt collection
 - Solon's Archons (595 BC)
 - Was an archon, also commissioned to make laws
 - Lots of myths and stories about his creation of his reforms
 - Lay the groundwork for democracy
 - Cancelled debt
 - Repealed many of Draco's laws
 - Established our property classes
 - Weak assembly(demos)
 - Boule of 400 (100 from each tribe)
 - ◆ Allowed for participation in politics for everyone
 - Athens wasn't destroyed as much as the other states during the dark ages
 - Little late in the archaic period
 - Eventually they occupy all of Attica (end of 7th century)
 - ◆ Evidence of growth and trade, tensions, colonies abroad
- Tyranny of Peisistratos
 - Peisistratos (561, 556, 546-527)
 - 561BC fails
 - 556BC forms a marriage alliance, get woman to dress up as Athena
 - Sets himself up as tyrant
 - Doesn't sleep with the marriage lady and then the alliance breaks up
 - 546 BC seizes power with an armed force
 - Alcmeonid clan was banished
 - Hippias & Hipparchus (527-510)
 - Sons of Peisistratos
 - Driven out of power in 510 with backing from Alcmeonid clan and Spartan King
 - Exiled families return
 - Isagoras

- Aristocrat
- Cleisthenes (570-507)
 - Aristocrat (leader of Alcmeonid clan)
 - Promised the people reforms to get into power (508/507)
 - Re-organized citizens
 - ◆ 139 demes (districts)
 - ◆ 30 Trittyes (a collection of Trittyes)
 - ◆ 10 Tribes (made of the Trittyes)
 - ◇ Tribes would usually have Trittyes from 3 different regions
 - Assembly: all citizens over 20 y.o.
 - ◆ Minimum number for vote = 6000
 - ◆ Given far more power
 - ◆ Any Athenian (regardless of land holdings) could go to the assembly
 - Boule: 500 members chosen by lot
 - ◆ 50 members from each tribe
 - Magistrates mostly chosen by lot
 - ◆ Very large # of magistrates (Boule included)
 - Ostracism(507)
 - ◆ Vote whether you wanted to ostracize someone (y/n)
 - ◆ If yes, then you would vote on who you wanted to have ostracized
 - Strategos/General (501)
 - ◆ Replaced Archons as the most powerful
 - ◆ War leaders (1 from each tribe)
 - ◇ Could be elected for numerous years in a row
 - ◆ Archaic offices of power become less and less powerful
 - Election Reforms (487)
 - ◆ Elimination of the direct election of the Archons
 - Ephialtes' Reforms (462)
 - ◆ Very controversial
 - ◆ Stripped the Areopagus of their power
 - ◆ Was murdered after enacting the reforms
 - ◆ One of his supporters was Pericles (495-429)
 - ◇ Very aristocratic
 - ◇ Played the role of champion of the people
 - ◇ Makes Athens ever more democratic
 - ◇ Citizenship law(451)
 - ▶ Prove that both parents are Athenian
 - ◇ Instituted pay for jury duty
 - ◇ Instituted pay for boule duty
 - ◇ Pay for Assembly instituted later, in 390s BC
- Reforms of Cleisthenes
 - Subsequent reforms to Periclean Athens

Lecture 9

January 29, 2018 9:33 AM

The Athenian Empire

- The Persian Wars
 - King of Persia was Darius the Great (520-486)
 - Later Xerxes I (485-465)
 - Ionian Revolt against Persia (499-494)
 - Aristagoras of Miletus
 - Tyrant
 - Goes to Greece and seeks powerful allies
 - Sparta said no
 - Athens say yes (give small fleet)
 - ◆ Athens sacked a provincial capital of Persia
 - ◇ Gives Persia a reason to declare war
 - Battle of Marathon (490)
 - Athenians beat back Persians (Darius) basically on their own
 - Greeks lost 192, Persians lost thousands
 - Battle of Thermopylae (480)
 - Athenians are helped by Sparta and many other Greek city States
 - Leonidas held Thermopylae while the rest of the Greeks retreated
 - Athens is captured and burned
 - Battle of Salamis (480)
 - Naval battle where outnumbered Greeks beat Persians
 - Greeks led by Themistocles
 - Battle of Plataea (479)
 - Retreating Persian army defeated
 - Themistocles and Aristides
- Delian League and Athenian Empire
 - Empire
 - Treasury for the league was located on Delos
 - Mostly Ionian Poleis (140)
 - Some supplied ships
 - Remaining Poleis donated money
 - All the Poleis had the same foreign policy
 - States not allowed to leave league
 - League Policy: defend against Persian aggression, plunder Persian strongholds
 - League subsidized by plunder from Persia
 - Themistocles and Aristides
 - Piraeus
 - Athenian Harbour
 - Delian League to Athenian Empire
 - Revolt of Naxos (467)
 - Revolt of Thasos (465-462)
 - Treasury moved to Athens (454)
 - Peace of Callias (450)
 - Peace Treaty with the Persians
 - Use of Athenian coinage mandated (449-446)*
 - All important cases tried in Athens (449-446)*
 - League funds used for Athenian construction projects (449-446)*
 - *dates under question
 - Athens began to interfere in local politics
 - Athenian Tribute List

- Recorded the donation of league members to Athens (1/60th of what was donated to the league)
 - "First Peloponnesian War" (460-446/5)
 - Thirty Years' Peace (446/445)
- Periclean Athens (495-429)

Lecture 10

January 31, 2018 9:35 AM

Late Classical Greece

- Athens Vs Sparta
 - "First" Peloponnesian War (460-446/5BC) (~proxy war~)
 - Thirty Years Peace (446/5BC)
 - Megarian Decree (432BC)
 - Banned the people of Megara from trading within any ports of the Athenian Empire
 - The "Great" Peloponnesian War (431-404BC)
 - Caused by Athens growing power
 - First 10 years, Sparta would attack, Athens would hide and raid with ships
 - Peace of Nicias(421BC)
 - Nicias brokered the treaty
 - Rumoured that he had connections to Sparta
 - Conservative
 - Basically the same as the Megarian Decree
 - Alcibiades(450-404BC)
 - Brash politicians (relative of Pericles)
 - Well educated
 - Under him Athens began to provoke Sparta again
 - Sicilian Expedition (415-413BC)
 - Alcibiades idea
 - 130 Ships, 5000 Hoplites +5000 later
 - 50,000 rowers
 - 3 generals (Alcibiades, Nicias, Lamachus)
 - Nicias and Lamachus died
 - Alcibiades was recalled and later fled to Sparta
 - Big failure
 - Rule of 400 and 5000 (411-410BC)
 - Democracy wasn't working so 400 Oligarchs put in place
 - Oligarchy didn't work so limited democracy of 5000 put into place
 - 5000 democracy didn't work so they went back to normal democracy
 - Arginusae (406BC) and Aegospotami (405BC)
 - Arginusae was an Athenian naval victory (Persian backed Spartan fleet defeated)
 - Aegospotami was a naval loss for Athens (200 beats 170)
 - Lysander (died 395BC)
 - Leader of the Spartan navy at Aegospotami
- Aftermath: hegemony and Federalism
 - Athens becomes a puppet
 - Spartan Hegemony (404-371BC)
 - King Agesilaus II
 - Spartans set up an Empire
 - Battle of Leuctra (371BC)
 - Theban army beats the Spartan Phalanx
 - Ends the notion of Spartan land dominance
 - Theban Hegemony (371-362BC)
 - Epaminondas
 - Battle of Mantinea (362BC)
 - Thebes defeats a coalition of Sparta and Athens
 - Epaminondas killed, Thebes wanes
 - Second Athenian Empire (387-355BC)
 - Social War (357-355BC)

- The Polis in Decline?
 - Panhellenism Vs Polis localism
 - Isopoliteia (e.g. Corinth-Argos, 392/390BC)
 - Joint citizenship
 - Federalism
 - Boeotian League (led by Thebes), Arcadian League, Achaean League, etc...
 - Proxeny
 - Basically the loss of Polis individuality as larger states rise
 - Case Study: Athens
 - Thirty Tyrants (404-403BC), democracy restored (403BC)
 - Pay for attending Assembly (403BC)
 - Trial of Socrates (399BC)
 - Isocrates and Plato
 - Isocrates said that they should go back to Solons Reforms
 - Both wanted a philosopher king
 - Demosthenes
 - Against Eubulides
 - Ephebia
 - Institution that helps young men become adults
 - Basically an academy
 - Aristotle
 - Constitution of Athens
 - Epilogue: The rise of Macedon

Lecture 11

February 5, 2018 9:35 AM

Alexander the Great

- Rise of Macedon
 - o Philip II of Macedon (b. 382, r.359-336BC)
 - Smart guy
 - Grew up with a Greek education
 - Exposed to the Theban military ideas
 - Pike infantry
 - Hammer & Anvil
 - Dies under very mysterious circumstances
 - o Theban/Macedonian Phalanx
 - o Third Sacred War (356-346BC)
 - Philip helped Thebes fight the Athenians and Spartans
 - Philip didn't like Athenians because they constricted trade
 - Victory allowed Macedon to say that they were Greek
 - Amphictyonic League of Delphi
 - Phocis
 - o Battle of Chaeronea (338BC)
 - Thebes, Athens, other Greek city states are defeated by Phillips superior troops and tactics
 - o "League of Corinth" (337BC)
 - Purpose was to free the Greeks from the Persians
- Alexander the Great
 - o Initially following the death of Phillip Alexander has to quell Greek rebellions
 - Razes Thebes
 - o Darius III
 - King of Persia in the time of Alexander
 - o Battle of Granicus River (334BC)
 - Invades Persia with 37,000 troops
 - Alexander wins a close battle
 - o Battle of Issus (333BC)
 - Big victory for Alexander
 - Persian Emperor Flees
 - Alexander captures the Persian Camp
 - Following this he conquers Egypt
 - Alexander is Pharaoh
 - o Battle of Gaugamela (331BC)
 - Darius has fielded a second army and is defeated, later killed by ones of his Satraps
 - Alexander is declared Persian Emperor
 - o Ends campaigning in (325BC)
 - Begins training a new Persian army
 - Dies at 33
- Geopolitics after Alexander: The Diadochi
 - o The Diadochi (before 301BC) (his generals)
 - Antipater and Cassander (Macedon)
 - Lysimachus (Thrace)
 - Antigonus and Demetrius (Asia Minor)
 - Seleucus (Persia)
 - Ptolemy (Egypt)
 - Happy being king of Egypt

- They all start fighting each other for power
- Successor Kingdoms
 - War with each other for 50 years
 - Derived power by being past Generals of Alexander
- Case study: Demetrius
 - Antigonus "the One-Eyed"
 - Held Asia-minor (richest area)
 - Initially most powerful successor kingdom
 - Demetrius "the Besieger"
 - Led a number of campaigns under his father Antigonus
 - Restored the freedom of Athens ~310BC
 - ◆ Drives out a tyrant and declares the Athenians free
 - ◆ Declared the saviour of Athens (got the title of King)
 - ◇ Accepted the title of King, prompting other successors to style themselves as God-Kings
 - ◇ Were made into Gods
- Antigonid Dynasty
 - Had a peace treaty signed which was favourable for him
 - Wanted to reunify the kingdoms
 - Exploited freedom propaganda
 - Was very rich along with other successors
- Battle of Ipsus II (301BC)
 - Antigonus and Demetrius defeated
 - ◆ Antigonus killed
 - ◆ Demetrius fled
 - ◇ Denied asylum in his previously loyal cities
 - ◇ Cant find a stronghold to rebuild
 - ◇ Takes advantage of the death of Cassander
 - ▶ Begins to conquer Cassander's kingdom
 - ▶ Invades Attica
 - Given even greater honours
 - Gets his own special hymn (290BC)
- Hymn of Demetrius (~290BC)

Lecture 12

February 7, 2018 9:34 AM

- Hellenistic politics
 - o Ruler cult
 - Examples
 - Antiochus I Soter (saviour)
 - Antiochus II Theos (god)
 - Antiochus IV Epiphanes (shining one)
 - Hymn of Demetrius
 - o Euergetism
 - Doing good deeds
 - o Zenon Papyri/Zenon Archive
 - Rise of bureaucracy
 - o Aristocrats become less involved in military exploits
- Hellenistic States after c.280BC
 - o Antigonid Kingdom
 - o Ptolemaic Kingdom
 - o Attalid Kingdom
 - o Seleucid Kingdom
 - o Parthian Empire
 - o Bactrian Kingdom
- Hellenistic culture
 - o Koine Greek
 - Greek becomes a powerful language (almost the universal language)
 - Koine Greek is the simplified version of Greek
 - Allows Greek to be spoken by a larger number of people
 - o Lots of art and stuff
 - More literature
 - o Universal History
 - Maccabees History
 - Jewish uprising
 - o Gymnasium
 - Exercise naked
- Assimilation or integration
 - o Two models:
 - Ptolemaic Egypt
 - Seleucid Syria-Mesopotamia

Lecture 13

February 12, 2018 9:35 AM

Early Rome!

- Roman Origins
 - Etruscans to the north
 - Greek cities to the south
 - Seven Legendary Kings of Rome
 - Romulus (753-715)
 - Good kings (Roman or Sabine)
 - Numa Pompilius (715-673)
 - Tullus Hostilius (673-642)
 - Ancus Marcius (642-617)
 - Etruscan Kings (conquerors)
 - Tarquinius Priscus (616-579)
 - Servius Tullius (579-535)
 - Tarquinius the Proud (535-509)
 - Lots of problems with the 7 kings of Rome story
 - Some may have been real but there is likely lots of exaggeration
 - Lapis Niger (Black Stone c.500BC)
 - Inscribed, worked stone discovered beneath the Roman Forum, makes reference to 'rex' (king)
- Birth of the Republic
 - Tarquinius Superbus (the proud)
 - "Rape of Lucretia"
 - Lars Porsena
 - Etruscan Warlord who tries to retake Rome
 - After numerous defeats decides to give up
 - Horatius Cocles
 - Roman hero who helped stop Lars Porsenna
 - Fought on a bridge to hold back the Etruscans while romans chop down the bridge
 - Attus Clausus (Appius Claudius)
 - Founds the Claudii family
 - First Treaty with Carthage (509)
 - Battle of Aricia (504)
 - Battle where Lars Porsena is defeated by Rome
 - Battle of Lake Regillus (494)
 - Treaty of Cassius (493)
- Social Conflict in Archaic Rome
 - "The Struggle of the Orders"

Lecture 14

February 14, 2018 9:35 AM

The Early Roman Republic

- Magistrates
 - o Two consuls
 - Annually elected
- Senate
 - o Aristocratic
 - Not elected
- Assemblies

Social Struggles

- "Struggle of the Orders"
 - o Gens/Gentes (clans)
 - Middle name I clan name (Junii, Julii, Claudii, etc...)
 - o Patrician v. Plebeian
 - Based on birth
 - Patricians have most of the wealth
 - o First Secession of the Plebeians
 - Plebeians feel they are abused by the Patricians
 - o Plebeian Tribunes
 - Tribune of the plebs
 - o Plebeian Strike (494BC)
 - Only returned upon being granted certain things
 - The tribune of the plebs to protect the plebs
- Law of Twelve Tables (451-450BC)
 - o Decemvirs
 - Board of 10 men
 - Didn't last long
 - Allegedly sent envoys to Athens to learn info
 - Made 10 tables of laws
 - Lacking 2 tables
 - Because of the lacking tables they stay in power and begin to act tyrannical
 - o Appius Claudius
 - Ringleader of the Decemvirs
 - Eventually thrown out
- Sexto-Licinian Laws (367BC)
 - o Part of the legislation that brought the plebeians up to the level of the patricians (pretty much)
- Nobilitas
 - o Made up of Patrician families
 - Also made up from Aristocrats from plebeian families
 - o Based on wealth, family name, and achievements

Res Publica

Period	Traditional Dates	What's going on in Greece
- Regal		

- Roman Constitution
 - o Consuls
 - Authority over (most) other magistrates
 - Call assemblies
 - Execute decrees

- Enrol and lead armies
- Assembly
 - Vote in elections
 - Most courts
 - Ratify laws and treaties
- Senate
 - Control treasury
 - Oversee contracts for roads, etc...
 - Authority over public crimes
 - Embassies, foreign policy, treaties
- Aristotle's Cycle of Governments
 - Democracy (good)
 - Ochlocracy (bad)
 - Aristocracy (good)
 - ◆ Oligarchy (bad)
 - ◇ Monarchy (good)
 - ▶ Tyranny (bad)
 - Democracy (good)
- Roman culture
 - Magistrates
 - Aristocrats
 - Often from same families
 - Great deference to higher magistrates
 - Equal or higher magistrates could veto lower magistrates
 - Cursus Honorum
 - Assemblies
 - Favoured wealthy
 - Relatively few voted
 - Bloc voting limited individual's voting power
 - Had to be called by a magistrate
 - No real debate in assemblies
 - Senate
 - Great influence
 - Usually vetted all legislation
 - Controlled treasury
 - Consuls
 - Highest level of troop command
 - Praetors
 - Could command troops
 - Aediles
 - ◆ judges
 - ◆ Tribunes
 - ◇ Leftover from the struggle of the orders
 - ◇ Quaestors
 - ▶ Financial secretaries

Lecture 15

February 19, 2018 9:34 AM

Organization of Roman Voting assemblies

Assembly	Organization	Elections	Legislations
Tribal	All citizens: 35 tribes, 4 urban and 31 rural	Aediles, quaestors, lower offices	All except war declaration
Plebeian	Plebeians only: 35 tribes, 4 urban and 31 rural	Plebeian Aediles, tribunes	All except war declaration
Centuriate	All citizens by property class	Censors, consuls, praetors	Declarations of war

The Conquest of Italy (509-275BC)

- Veii (396BC)
- Gallic Sack of Rome (390 or 386BC)
- Latin war (341-338BC)
 - o Rome defeats her neighbours
- Settlement of 338
 - o Settlement following the Latin war
 - Romans reportedly reorganized their relations with Italian communities
 - Roman citizen
 - Roman citizen without the vote
 - Latin rights
 - Socius/Socii (allies)
 - o Roman army also reorganized
- Three Samnite Wars (343-341, 326-304, 298-290BC)
- Battle of Sentinum (295BC)
- Pyrrhus of Epirus
 - o Pyrrhic War (282-275BC)

Overseas conquest (264-146BC)

- Italy and the west
 - o First Punic War (264-241BC)
 - o Second Punic War (218-201BC)

Lecture 16

February 21, 2018 9:36 AM

Overseas Conquest

- Italy and the West
 - o First Punic War (264-241BC)
 - o Second Punic War (218-201BC)
 - Hannibal Barca
 - Battle of Cannae
 - o Third Punic War (149-146BC)
- Spain
 - o Ancient Afghanistan
- The East
 - o First Macedonian War (214-205BC)
 - o Second Macedonian War (200-196BC)
 - o Syrian War (192-188BC)
 - o Third Macedonian War (172-168BC)
 - o Fourth Macedonian War (150-148BC)
 - Sack of Corinth (146BC)

How did the Romans conquer the world

- Military effectiveness
 - o Roman legions (legio, legiones)
 - o Tactical flexibility
 - o Roman adaptiveness
 - o Roman discipline
- Population and manpower advantages
 - o Settlement of 338BC
 - o Relatively open citizenship (civitas)
 - o Roman citizen population (reported census figures)
 - 340BC: 165,000
 - 290BC: 272,000
 - 225BC: 275,000
 - 169BC: 313,000
 - 125BC: 395,000
- Statecraft and alliance management
 - o Socii and Latini
 - o Colonies and roads
 - o Settlement of 338BC
 - o Freedom of the Greeks
- Roman Character
 - o Battle of Cannae (216BC)
 - 48,000+ romans killed
 - Rome didn't surrender
 - Tenacity

Why did the Romans conquer the world?

- Fear and self-defence?
 - o Bellum iustum
- Roman Pathology?
- Economic Motives?
- Glory?
 - o Triumph
 - o Nobilitas

Lecture 17

February 26, 2018 9:32 AM

NOT ON MIDTERM

Transformation of Rome and Italy

- Beginning of the end of Republic (133BC)
 - o Empire and Rome
 - People were judged based on prestige
 - Military honours
 - After the second Punic war many young aristocrats died so even younger ones shot through the political system
 - ◆ E.g. Scipio Africanus
 - Manubial construction
 - Buildings that we constructed using plunder
 - Manubia
 - ◆ Means plunder
 - Lex Villia Annalis(180)
 - Novus Homo (New Man)
 - Rise of new aristocratic families
 - Men who rose to prominence through their own achievements and not through family laurels were "new men"
 - M. Porcius Cato 'the Elder'
 - A new man, not from a prominent family
 - o Empire and Italy
 - Economic transformation
 - Lose of life in wars means fewer farmers means less GDP
 - T. Gracchus' movement attempted to redistribute aristocrat owned land
 - Demographic transformation
 - As farmers go bankrupt they move into the city
 - Servile wars (slave wars)
 - First (135-132BC), Sicily
 - Second (104,100BC), Sicily
 - Third (73-71), Italy
 - ◆ Spartacus
 - o Romanization

Lecture 18

February 28, 2018 9:34 AM

Romanization

- Development of a common culture that emerges in the beginning of the 2nd century BC
- Roman military included many non-Roman auxiliaries
- Roman elites became infatuated with Greek art
- Greek language persisted for a long time but was eventually replaced with Latin

L'Arringatore (The Orator)

- Bronze statue
- 180 cm tall
- Discovered in 1566 in Lake Trasimeno
 - o (ancient Lake Trasimene, Etruria)
- Now located in Florence, Italy
- Date c.120-80BC
- Roman toga and sandals
- Roman orator's pose
- Inscription in Etruscan alphabet indicated that statue was a votive offering
- Dedicated by (or to) Aule Metelle (Aulus Metellus)

Age of the Gracchi

- Crises in the Roman Republic (c.150-90BC)
- Five Crises of the Late Republic
 - o Economic crisis
 - o Military crisis
 - o Political crisis
 - An increase of violence to solve political issues
 - A la the death of Gracchus and his followers
 - o Allied (Italian) resentment
 - Increased Roman abuse of their allies
 - Many failed attempts to grant citizenship to the Italians
 - o Provincial resentment
 - Publicani (tax farmers)
 - Private companies that would collect taxes for a profit
 - Would often give loans at very high interest rates so that the cities could pay their taxes
 - Mithridates of Pontus (135-63BC)
 - Wanted to expand his power in Asia minor
 - Incites Roman allies to rebel using their hatred of the Publicani
 - ◆ When the revolts began all Romans and Allies were killed
 - Asiatic Vespers (88BC)
 - The revolt organized by Mithridates
 - One of the first recorded Genocides
 - No differentiation between Romans and Italians
- Legislation of Tiberius Gracchus
 - o Limit public land to 500 iugera (330 acres)
 - o Excess land confiscated, distributed in 30 iugera plots for nominal rent
 - o Board of three men to distribute land
 - o Land could not be sold

Lecture 19

March 12, 2018 9:37 AM

The Atermath of Tiberius Gracchus

- Gaius Sempronius Gracchus (Tiberius' younger brother)
 - o Tribune of the Plebs 123,122
 - o Legislation:
 - Brought back the land commission
 - Proposed several colonies in Italy
 - Subsidized grain for the urban poor
 - More power to equites in the courts
 - Money for construction jobs and roads
 - Free clothes and supplies for the soldiers
 - Bids for public jobs (Publicani) made in Rome
 - Law against killing Roman citizens without trial
 - o His legislation aimed to undermine the Senate
 - o Was happy with holding the tribunate
 - o Killed in a mini civil war (121BC)
 - Consul was given emergency powers to deal with G.Gracchus
- Gaius Marius
 - o New Man
 - o Consul 107,104,103,102,101,100,86
 - o Military reforms
 - Recruited landless citizens (cancelled property qualifications)
 - Standardized equipment
 - Possible organizational reforms (eliminated light troops, etc...)
 - Promises his veterans land

The Social War (91-88BC)

- The "Italian Question"
- Marcus Livius Drusus (tribune of the plebs 91BC)
 - o Aristocratic Reformer
 - o Made legislation to extend Roman citizenship to all Italians north of the Po river
 - o Is killed (assassinated)
 - Following this the Italians get mad
 - Secede from Rome and create their own capital, coinage, etc...
- Italia (Corfinum)
- Citizenship extended to the allies!
 - o Lex Julia(90BC)
 - o Lex Plautia Papiria(89BC)

The Dictatorship of Sulla

- Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix (138-78BC)
- Consul 88BC, Dictator 82-81BC, Consul 80BC
- Marius V. Sulla
 - o First march on Rome (87BC)
 - o War against Mithridates VI of Pontus (87-85BC)
 - First Mithridatic War (89-85BC)
 - o Return to Italy and Civil War (83BC)
 - o Second march on Rome (82BC)
 - o Sulla named Dictator (82BC)
 - Dictator Rei Publicae Constituendae = Dictator for the Establishment of the Republic
 - Proscriptions

Lecture 20

March 14, 2018 9:39 AM

Sulla Cont...

- After sacking Athens Sulla basically pays for his own army
- Defeats Mithridates army but Mithridates is not killed
- Sulla returns to Rome to face an army made by the Senate commanded by Gaius Marius/son(s)
- Italian cities were forced to provide for the armies
- Sulla's private army was composed to his original troops, senatorial defectors, and allies
 - o His troops were promised land and money most likely
- Sulla invaded the Republic and was declared dictator after seizing Rome
 - o Dominates high office in Rome from 82-80BC
 - His title was likely 'Dictator for the Establishment of the Republic'
 - Came up with proscriptions
 - Lists of Roman names would be put up in public and declared them enemies of the state
 - ◆ Basically bounties
 - ◆ Caesars family was proscribed
 - ◇ Only escapes because his mother was related to Sulla
 - o Sulla's Constitution
 - New courts with juries composed of Senators
 - Senate increased to 600
 - Weakened the office of Tribune of the Plebs
 - Increased the number of Quaestors and Praetors
 - Strict Cursus Honorum (ladder up the positions)
 - Strict age limits for magistracies
 - Strict gaps between positions
 - Strict gaps between consulships
 - Overall a radical attempt at a conservative government
- Retires and dies peacefully after 'fixing' Rome

Republic to Empire

- Augustus and the Roman Revolution
- Breakdown of the Republic (78-49BC)
 - o Continued Stress on the Republican political system
 - Agrarian crisis, continued
 - Land for veterans
 - Veterans were usually promised land after serving for a general
 - To give land to the veterans, it had to be taken from Italian Roman Citizens
 - Political stalemate
 - Political violence
 - Fallout from Sulla's regime
 - Sulla's followers were prosecuted following his retirement
 - Fallout from the Social War
 - Reliance on special commands
 - Roman senate is more willing to give special commands to good generals
 - Several acute crises
 - These have greater impact
 - Spartacus' rebellion (73-71BC)
 - ◆ Defeats a Roman army led by a Praetor
 - ◆ Defeats 2 Consular army
 - ◆ Defeated by Crassus
 - Conspiracy of Cataline
 - ◆ Cataline was part of a very old patrician family

- ◆ Political career was stalled due to ill deeds during Sulla's regime
- ◆ Defeated in an election by Cicero
- ◆ Had a plot to kill the consuls, start a revolt, create chaos, then solve the problem himself and seize power
- ◆ Cicero discovers the conspiracy, Cataline escapes, his supporters executed without trials
- ◆ Mini civil war between Cataline and Cicero's co-consul
 - First Triumvirate
 - Pompey the Great was part of the first triumvirate along with Crassus and Caesar
 - Pompey goes from son of a consul > general > consul
 - Basically skipping the Cursus Honorum
- Civil Wars (49-31BC)
- Augustus and the Principate

Lecture 21

March 19, 2018 9:36 AM

The Triumvirate

- Julius Caesar married his daughter to Pompey
 - o She died in childbirth
- Pompey throws his lot in with the Senate and becomes enemies with Caesar
- Caesar was up in Gaul having raised many legions on his own dollar
- Crosses the Rubicon river in 49BC
 - o Started the civil war (49-31BC)
 - Battle of Pharsalus (48BC)
 - Caesar's Dictatorship
 - Consul: 59,,48,46,45(sole),44
 - Dictator: 49,48(one year), 46(10 years), 44(perpetual)
 - Clementia (Clemency)
 - Ides of March: 15 March 44BC
 - "Second Triumvirate"
 - Battle of Actium (31BC)
 - o After defeating Pompey Caesar has to stomp out several smaller rebellions
 - o After Caesar's assassination the second triumvirate went to civil war
- Augustus and the Principate
- Gaius Octavius 63BC-14AD
 - o Augustus (27BC)
 - o Princeps (27BC)
 - o Consular power (23BC)
 - o Tribune's power (23BC)
 - o Censor's powers (19BC)
 - o Pontifex Maximus (13/12BC)
 - o Pater patriae (2BC)
 - o Imperator Caesar divi filius Augustus
- Sources of Power
 - o Military
 - Commanded all legions
 - Soldiers swore a loyalty oath
 - o Political Offices
 - Held the consulship and many other high offices many times
 - o Family Name
 - Imperator Caesar Augustus son of the Divine Caesar
 - o Wealth
 - Funded a lot of state projects
- The Augustan Image
 - o Avenger of Caesar
 - o Restorer of the Republic
 - o Restorer of Religion
 - o Restorer of Mortality
 - o Expander of the Empire
 - o Acted as a patron
 - o Bringer of peace
- Augustus Prima Porta
 - o Shows Augustus in Military dress which highlights his accomplishments militarily and politically

Lecture 22

March 21, 2018 9:36 AM

"The Roman Peace" - Pax Romana

1. The Principate (14-180AD)
 - a. The long shadow of Augustus
 - b. Three major dynasties
 - i. Julio-Claudian (14-68)
 - 1) Indirectly related due to lack of male heirs
 - 2) Augustus>Tiberius>Caligula>Claudius>Nero
 - ii. Flavian (69-96)
 - 1) Military leaders
 - 2) Vespasian>Titus>Domitian
 - iii. "Good Emperors (96-180)
 - 1) All pretty much unrelated
 - 2) All adopted the next emperor, sometimes making the next emperor adopt the next next emperor like Hadrian did
 - 3) Nerva>Trajan>Hadrian>Antonius Pius>Marcus Aurelius
2. Four Pillars of Imperial Power
 - a. The army
 - i. Augustus came to power in the civil war due to having more loyal legions than the others
 - ii. The army began to swear an oath of loyalty to the current emperor
 - iii. The military triumphs began to be partly credited to the emperor
 - iv. Military pay is increased and standardised
 - v. The empire had roughly 28 legions (5200 men per legion)
 - 1) ~300,000 man standing army
 - b. The bureaucracy
 - i. Social-Political Hierarchy
 - 1) Imperial Family>Aristocracy>Local elite> Poor citizens/Freedmen>Slaves
 - c. The emperor
 - i. It became more and more normal for the emperor to have special powers and privileges
 - ii. Imperial cult
 - 1) Popular emperors were deified
 - a) Similar to Demetrius
 - d. Local elite
3. Case Study: The Flavians
 - a. Vespasian (69-79)
 - i. Lower level aristocrat who later achieved senatorial status
 - ii. Was a loyal, capable commander
 - iii. Before the civil war of succession he was suppressing the Great Jewish Revolt (67)
 - b. Titus (79-81)
 - i. Finished off the Jewish Revolt after his father left him in charge
 - 1) Received a triumph for this
 - c. Domitian (81-96)
 - d. Lex de Imperio Vespasiani (69)
 - i. The law concerning the imperial rule of Vespasian
 - ii. The senate gave him all previous property and powers of the previous emperors
 - iii. "Dominus et Deus"
 - e. Tacitus
 - i. Gnaeus Julius Agricola

Lecture 23

March 28, 2018 9:34 AM

Nature of Roman Administration

- Senatorial V. Imperial Provinces
 - o Senatorial
 - Interior provinces
 - Peaceful
 - Very few legions
 - Governed by senators
 - o Imperial
 - Less peaceful and with far more armies
 - Ruled by imperial legates
 - Are more loyal to the emperor
- Pliny the Younger (~61-113)
 - o Born in Comum
 - o Uncle was naval commander under Vespasian
 - o Equestrian class
 - o Imperial quaestor, entered senate
 - o Praetor(93), Consul(100)
 - o Governor of Bithynia and Pontus (110-113)
 - o Epistulae (letters)
 - Book 10
- Jewish Revolt (66-70)
 - o Province of Judea

Primary duties of a Roman Governor

- Maintain order
- Administer Justice
- Collect taxes
 - o Main duty
- Promote the imperial cult

Urban Life and "Romanization"

- Decurion/Decurial class (100,000HS)
 - o Shared identity throughout Roman Empire
- Munera, Euergetism
 - o Good works
 - o The competition among the local elites to show their allegiance to the Roman powers
- Aelius Aristides (117-181)
 - o "Oration in Praise of Rome"
- Antonine Constitution (212)

Lecture 24

April 4, 2018 9:33 AM

LOOK AT MATHISEN 426-427 (THE ECONOMY)

Extension of Roman Citizenship in the Imperial Period

- Service in the auxilia, upon discharge
- Enlistment in the legions
- Direct grant by the emperor to individuals or communities
- Direct grant of "Latin rights" to communities
 - o Roman citizenship to all magistrates in 'Latin right' communities
- By 180 AD, most urban inhabitants of Roman empire had Roman citizenship
 - o Legal rights v. political, financial, and military obligations
 - o Antonine Constitution (212): Emperor Caracalla

Roman Religion

- Roman aristocrats everywhere had a similar Greco-Roman culture
 - o Some Greek cities were allowed to retain their autonomy after being annexed
- Paganism -> Paganus
 - o Romans didn't consider themselves pagans
- Do ut Des
 - o "I give in order that should you give"
 - o If people follow the proper practices the gods should reward them
- Imperial cult revisited
 - o Gods expected devotion
 - o General pattern of Roman Civic religion
 - Festival day set aside
 - Procession
 - Immolation
 - Prayer
 - Sacrifice
 - Extispicy (reading signs)
 - Feast
- Augustales
- Mystery cults
 - o Had entrance rites, these cults were exclusive
 - o Gods of the mystery cults were perceived as caring more about their worshippers
- Asclepius
 - o Offered healing to the members of his mystery cult
- Isis
 - o Promised eternal life to her worshippers in her mystery cult

The Early Church (50-250)

Imperial Collapse and Recovery

The Great Persecutions (250-311)

Lecture 25

April 6, 2018 9:34 AM

The Early Church (50-250)

- Romans had a grudging respect for Jews
 - o Jews were given special privileges
 - Christianity was weird (new, strange, maybe related to Judaism)
 - Earliest Christian writings in 50-60
 - Clement of Rome (Pope Celestine I), 88-89
 - Didache (80-100)
 - o Mentions procedures for choosing Catholic offices
 - o The teachings of the Apostles
 - o See references to the sacraments
 - Marcion of Sinope (145)
 - Martyrdom of Polycarp (160 or 180)
 - Bishop (Episcopos)
 - o Leader of a Christian community
 - o Given a high degree of authority over his community
 - o Evidence of letters between different bishops in different cities
 - Priest (Presbyter)
 - o Can offer the Eucharist due to priestly powers
 - Deacon
 - Laity (Laos)
 - o The people
1. Where was the Church
 - a. More in the east than in the west
 - b. More in the urban than in the rural
 2. Who was in the Church
 - a. Hellenized, educated people
 - b. Wealthy individuals (these guys became bishops)
 3. How large was the Church
 - a. Started small, got really big
 - b. Growth rate of ~3% per year
 4. What was the attraction of the Church (explanation of its spread)
 - a. Will of God
 - b. Failure of paganism
 - c. Inherent attraction of Christianity
 - i. Salvation
 - 1) Especially for the poor (which was the majority of the population)
 - ii. Ethics, charity
 - iii. Inclusivity v. Exclusive
 - 1) You had to be initiated to see the "sacred mysteries"
 - 2) Almost anyone could be initiated
 - 3) People were actually sought out to join
 - d. Non-religious/non-ethical reasons
 - i. Personal-Family factors
 - ii. Political factors
 - iii. The Pax Romana: roads, trade, connectivity, peace
 - e. Martyr accounts
 - i. Did Roman persecution slow or hasten the spread of Christianity
 5. What was the Roman reaction
 - a. Alexamenos Graffito
 - i. Graffiti scratched into plaster wall
 - ii. Discovered in Rome near palatine hill
 - iii. Dated (100-200)
 - iv. Greek inscription reads : Alexamenos worships his god
 - v. Roman view of Christians?

Lecture 26

April 9, 2018 10:15 AM

Imperial Collapse and Recovery

- End of the Pax Romana
 - o Commodus (180-192)
 - o Severan dynasty(193-235)
- Third Century Crisis
 - o "Barracks emperors" (235-284)
 - Valerian(253-260) and Gallienus (253-268)
 - Aurelian(270-275)
 - Aurelian's Wall
 - ◆ Defensive wall built to defend against barbarians (built around Rome)
 - ◆ Showed the lack of Roman security
 - Sol Invictus
 - ◆ Made it kind of a state religion
 - o Increased Military Pressure
 - New barbarian groups
 - Sassanid Persia (Shapur I)
 - Antonine Constitution(212)
 - o Financial crisis
 - o Demographic crisis: population decline
 - o Political instability
 - o Breakdown of imperial unity, increased localism
- Tetrarchy
 - o Diocletian (284-305)
 - Edict on Maximum Prices (301)
 - Tried to fix inflation by modifying the money system and setting price caps
 - ◆ This failed obviously
 - Shows the high level of autocracy in the late Roman Empire
 - Great Persecutions
 - Split Rome in half (west V. east)
 - More bureaucracy
 - Had field armies placed in the interior to stop barbarians who broke through Rome's borders
 - Came up with the Tetrarchy
 - o Four emperors
 - Two senior (Augustuses)
 - Two junior (Caesars)
 - o Four (or more) imperial residences near the frontier
 - o Large number of smaller provinces
 - o Enlarged bureaucracy, more levels of administration
 - o Military command and civil administration separated
 - o Adoption of elaborate court rituals

Lecture 27

April 11, 2018 10:01 AM

The Great Persecutions (250-311)

Christian responses

1. Immediate: What to do in the face of persecution?
 - a. Flee, accept martyrdom, or apostasy
 2. Pastoral: How should church leaders respond to realities of persecution
 3. Intellectual: How should church leaders respond to imperial pressure
 - a. Apology (apologia)
 4. Theological: How can persecution be explained within Christian framework
 5. Structural: How does persecution reshape Church organization, structures, practices
-
- Constantine's Conversion
 - o Constantine (306-307)
 - o Usurped the western half of Rome after being hailed Augustus by his troops
 - o Battle of Milvian Bridge (312)
 - Maxentius was the legal Augustus of the West (he lost the battle)
 - After the battle Constantine was now a Christian
 - o After this Constantine became the Emperor of the West
 - o Edict of Toleration (311)
 - Galerius and Constantine both pass this edict which tolerated Christianity
 - o Edict of Milan (313)
 - Constantine promised to restore the seized property of the Christians
 - o Constantine's policies and the Christian Church
 - Legal toleration of Christianity (Edict of Milan)
 - Funded major basilicas
 - St. Peter's in Rome
 - St. John Lateran in Rome
 - Granted privileges to Christian clergy
 - Tax exemption
 - Elevated Christians to high office
 - Oversaw church councils and adjudicated disputes
 - Donatist Schism (314-317)
 - ◆ Was against bishops who had performed sacrifice
 - Council of Nicea (324)
 - ◆ First Ecumenical Council
 - ◆ Arianism
 - ◇ Believed that Jesus was subordinate to God
 - ◆ Nicene Creed
 - ◇ Minimum number of theological tenets that a Christian must follow

Lecture 28

April 16, 2018 9:35 AM

Constantinople: The new Rome

- Licinius defeated (Constantines co-emperor guy) (sept 18, 324)
- Refounded Byzantium as Constantinople
 - o Set up as a new/alternate Rome
 - o Inaugurated (Sept 18, 324)
 - o Consecrated (May 11, 330)
 - "Seven hills"
 - Same as Rome
 - Senate
 - Second one, same authority as the one in the west
 - Hippodrome (horse racing track) and palace
 - Elaborate monumental works
 - Lots of Christian stuff
 - Decorated with artwork from around the empire
 - Church of the Holy Apostles
 - Constantine "Isoapostolos" (Equal to the Apostles)

End of Paganism? (In Rome)

- Constantine's Dynasty (Neo-Flavian Dynasty)
 - o Constantine II (337-340)
 - o Constantius II (337-361)
 - o Constans (337-350)
 - o Julian "the Apostate" (361-363)
 - Was openly Pagan
 - Attempted to re-establish paganism as the state religion
 - Persian War
 - Had a number of success but was then killed in a retreat
 - After his death you have the dual Emperors for the next ~100 years
 - Shapur II
 - Leader of the Persians

Theodosius I "the Great" (379-395, 392-395 alone)

- 378 Battle of Adrianople
 - o Visigoths forced to migrate into Rome by Hunnic pressures
 - Sold supplies at very high prices
 - o Romans lose the pitched battle to the Barbarians and their emperor is killed
- Theodosius named emperor of the East
 - o Settled the Visigoth dispute by allowing them to settle on Roman land but they promised loyalty to the Romans
- 380 State support of pagan worship ended
- 381 Council of Constantinople
 - o Arianism outlawed (again!)
 - o Arian priests, bishops expelled or punished
- 389-392 Series of edicts
 - o Blood sacrifice outlawed
 - o Fortune telling outlawed
 - o Pagan Temples closed
- 392 Theodosius sole emperor of the entire empire
- 393 Pagan sacrifice outlawed
- Throughout his reign, Theodosius tolerated the destruction and looting of pagan temples
- 395 Theodosius died, empire divided between his two sons

End of Rome? End of Antiquity?

- "Shadow Emperors"

- Incapable of dealing with the problems in the west
- Stilicho v. Alaric
 - Germanic commander used to check the Barbarian Alaric
 - His armies were primarily barbarians
 - Assassinated because the Emperor was jealous
- Gothic sack of Rome (410)
 - Sacked by Alaric after Stilicho is gone
- Vandal sack of Rome (455)
 - African barbarians raise a fleet and sack Rome
- Flavius Aetius
 - Defeated the army of Atilla the Hun
- Battle of Cautalonian Fields (451)
 - Modern day France
 - One of the last major military victories
- Odoacer
 - Deposes the last Roman emperor of the west
 - Didn't assume the western emperorship, instead pledged allegiance to the eastern Roman empire
- Romulus Augustulus (476)
 - Deposed and sent to a monastery