



A NARRATIVE HISTORY OF ROME

PART 1: TO 241 BC

HIST 302 Classical Rome
1 Feb 2018
Dr DC Whalin

LECTURE OUTLINE

- Foundation myth
- Foundation from archaeology and linguistics
- The Kingdom
- Origins of the Republic
- Unification of Italy
 - The geography of Italy
- Wars with Pyrrhus and Carthage

ROMULUS AND REMUS



The Capitoline Wolf, once thought to have been 5th century BC Etruscan (now known to have been cast 11th-12th century AD, twins cast 15th century AD), now in the Musei Capitolini, Rome

THE SABINES



The Abduction of the Sabine Women, Nicolas Poussin (circa 1633-34)

The Intervention of the Sabine Women, Jacques-Louis David (1799)



NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE ITALY

- Human habitation dates to at least 700,000 y.a.
- Bronze age in Italy began *circa* 1700 BC
- Indo-Europeans arrived in waves from as early as 2500 BC to 1100 BC
 - **Terramare culture** (*circa* 1700 – 1150 BC) northern Italy
 - **Apennine culture** (*circa* 15th – 14th centuries BC), central Italy
 - **Urnfield culture** (*circa* 1300 – 750 BC), central Europe including northern Italy
 - **Villanovan culture** (*circa* 1100 – 700 BC), bridge between Terramare and Etruscan material culture

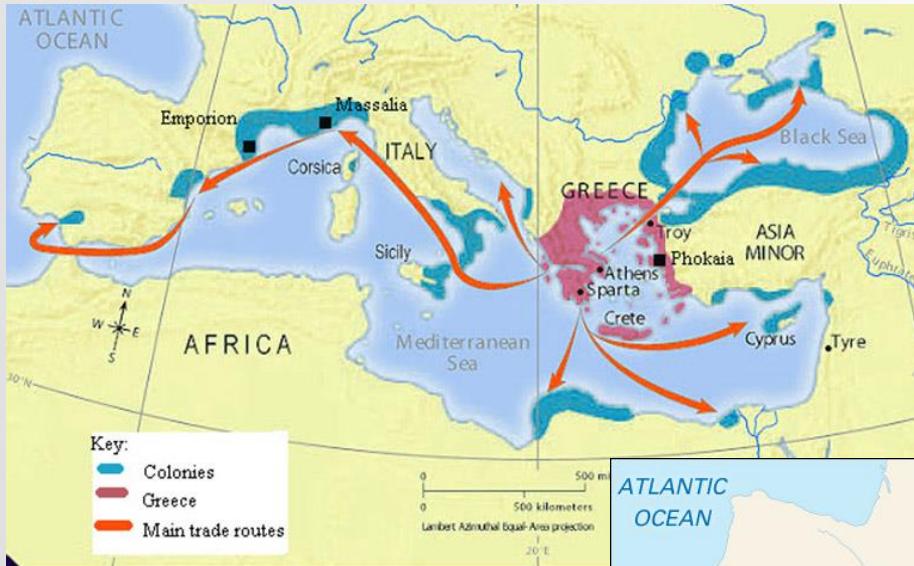
INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES



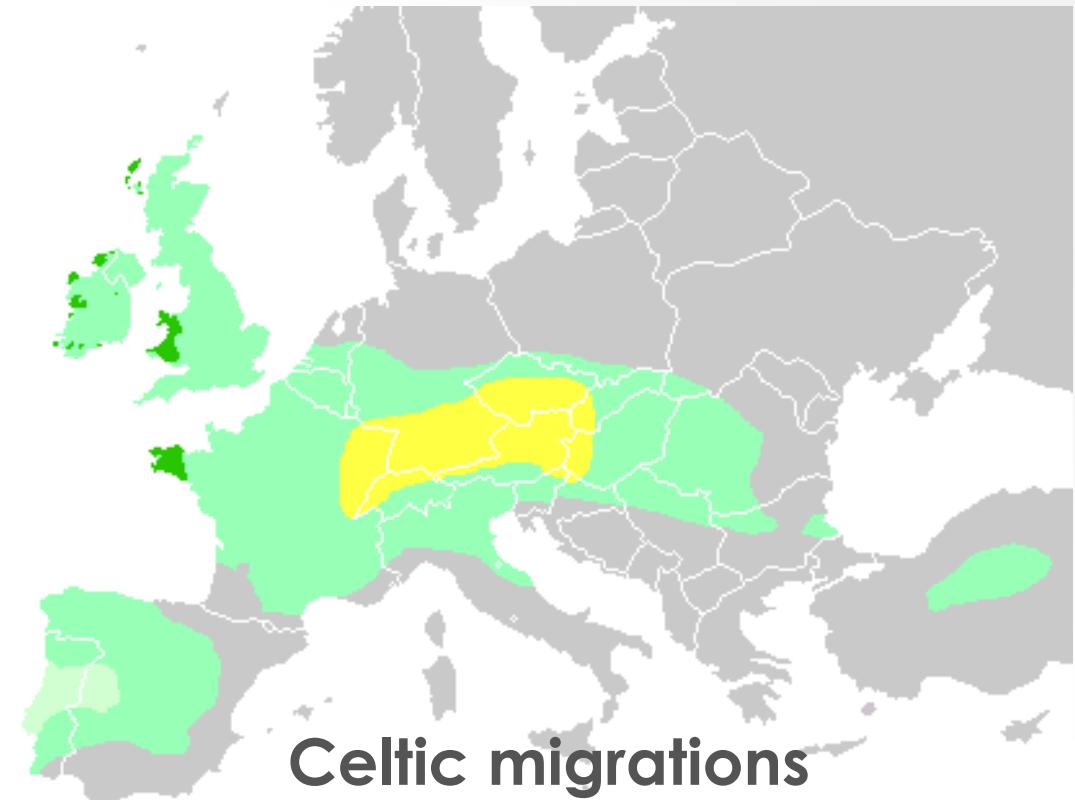
- ## Major extant branches
- Albanian (Aqua)
 - Armenian (Purple)
 - Baltic (Lime)
 - Celtic (Orange)
 - Indo-Iranian (Brown)
 - Hellenic (Yellow)
 - Germanic (Red)
 - Romance (Blue)
 - Slavic (Green)

E.g. “diety”: deva in Sanskrit, daeva in Persian, theos in Greek, deus in Latin, tivurr in Old Norse

MIGRATIONS IN THE EARLY IRON AGE



Greek and Phoenician Colonization,
9th-6th centuries BC



Celtic migrations

Yellow: Hallstatt culture,
6th century BC

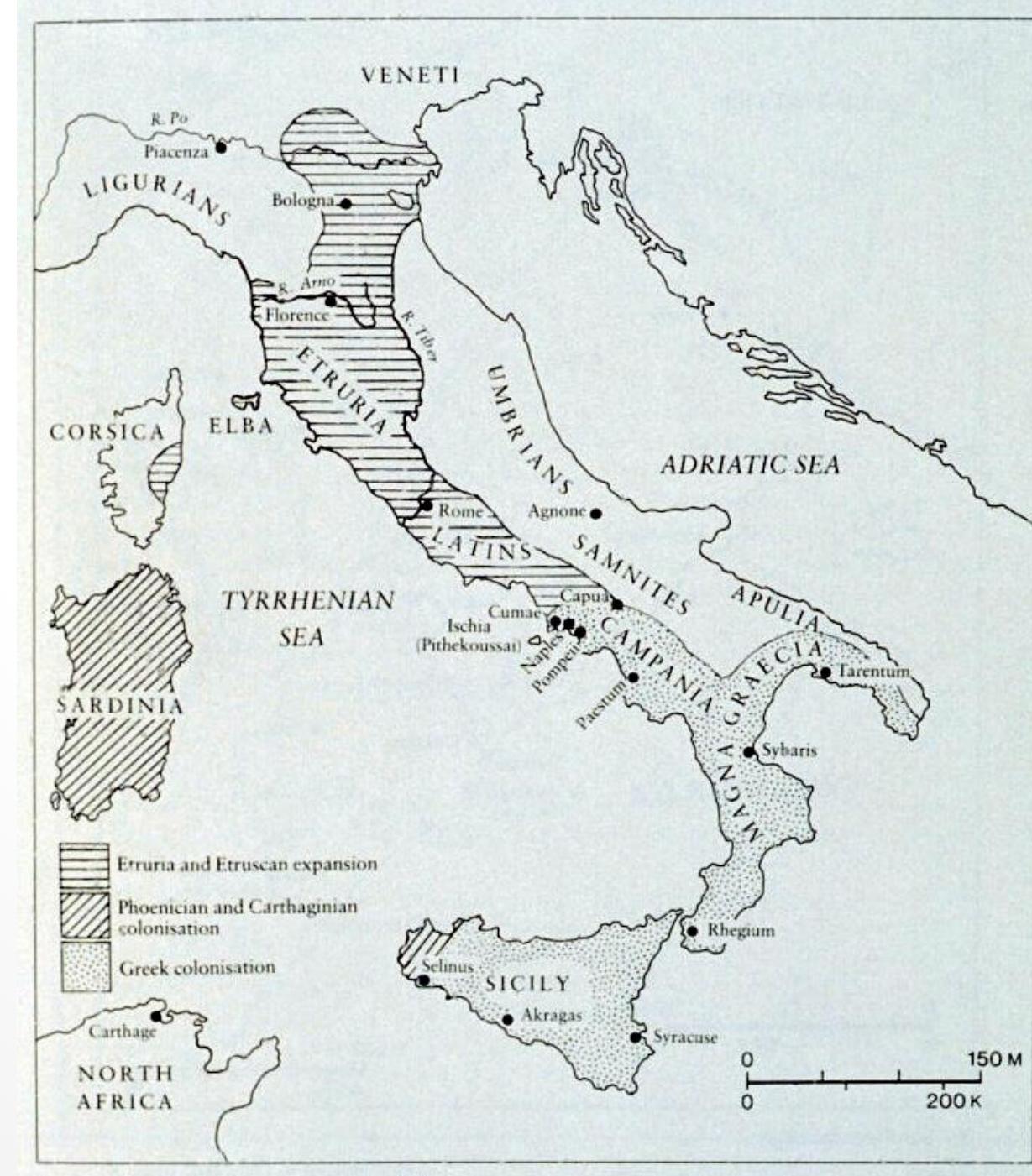
Light Green: Maximum
Celtic expansion, circa
275 BC

Pale Green: Lusitanian
area

Dark Green: 21st century

- **Ligurians** (Northwest Italy), possibly descended from Neolithic populations
- **Veneti** (Northeast Italy), spoke an Italic dialect
- **Gauls** settled in the Po valley (Cisalpine Gaul) by the 5th century BC
- **Umbro-Sabellians** (central Apennines) multiple tribes, mostly pastoral, spoke several Italic dialects. Targets of expansion in the early Republic (509-264 BC)
- **Oscans and Iaphygians** (Campania and Apulia) tribes speaking a mixture of pre-Indo-European and Italic dialects
- **Etruscans**
- **Latins**
- **Greeks**
- **Phoenicians**

IRON AGE ITALIAN CULTURES



HELLENIC COLONIES IN ITALY

“Magna Graecia”

Founded from 8th century to 6th century BC



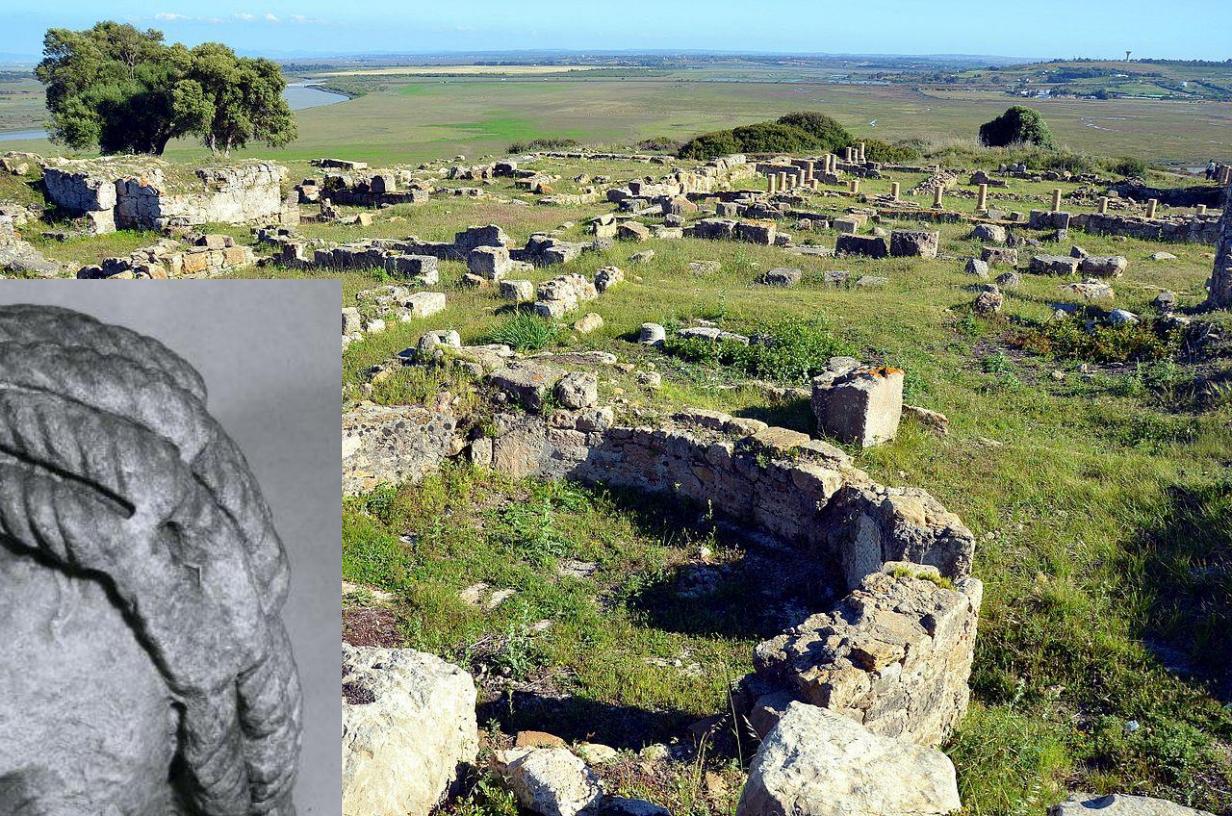
Temples of Hera at
Paestum, Campania,
circa 550 and 450 BC

Syracuse,
tetradrachma
circa 445 BC



Apulian red-figure volute krater by
the Ganymede Painter, 330-320 BC
(now in the National Gallery of
Victoria, Melbourne)

Phoenician and Roman ruins of Lixus, Morocco (founded 7th century BC)



PHOENICIAN COLONIES

Greek: "Phoinikes"
Latin: "Poeni"
Self: "Can'ani"

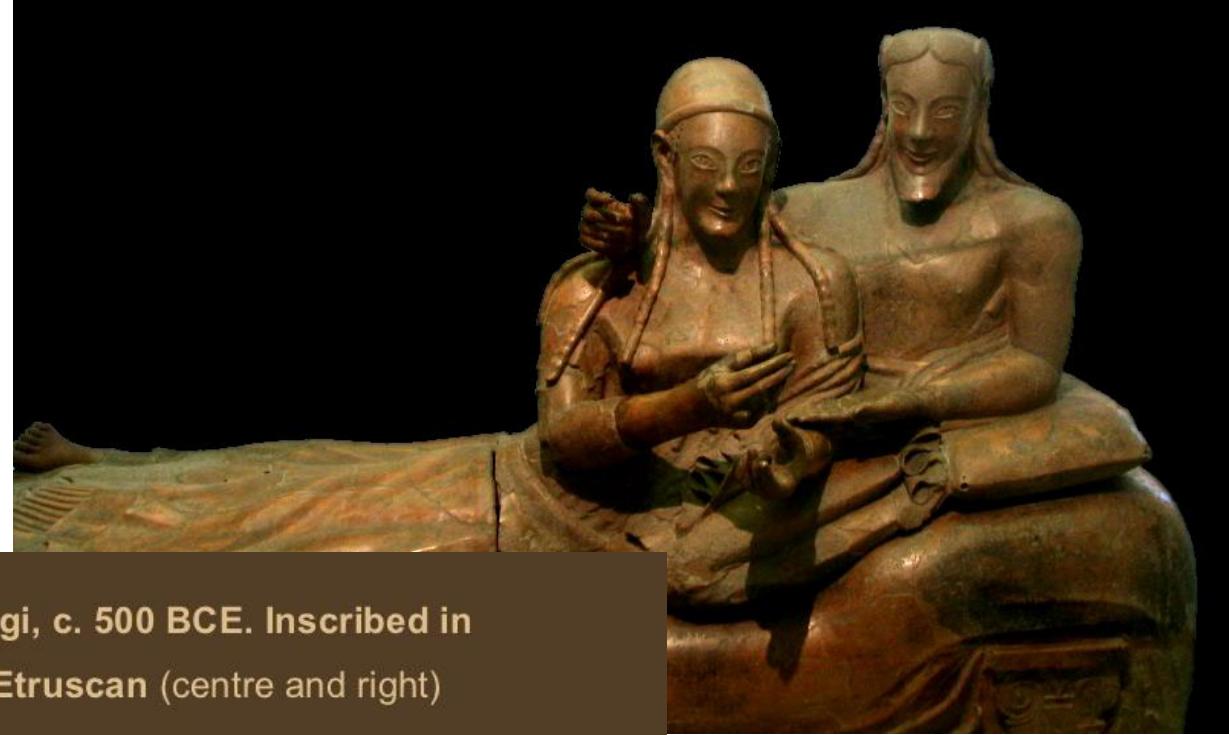


Marble bust of a
Carthaginian woman, 5th –
2nd century BC. British
Museum, London.

ETRUSCANS (TYRRHENOI; RASENNA)



Gold tablets from Pyrgi, c. 500 BCE. Inscribed in Phoenician (left) and Etruscan (centre and right)



Sarcophagus of the Spouses, 6th century BC.
Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, Rome.

Press release
from Southern
Methodist
University
announcing the
discovery of a
stele from a
Sanctuary at
Poggio Colla
unearthed
during the 2016
excavation
season

<http://blog.smu.edu/research/2016/08/24/one-of-the-most-significant-etruscan-discoveries-in-decades-names-female-goddess-uni/>

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SMU RESEARCH news

One of the most significant Etruscan discoveries in decades names female goddess Uni

One of the longest Etruscan texts ever found, the inscription's mention of Uni may indicate she was patroness of the Poggio Colla cult, with stone's language spelling out ceremonial religious rituals

Archaeologists translating a very rare inscription on an ancient Etruscan temple stone have discovered the name Uni — an important female goddess.

The discovery indicates that Uni — a divinity of fertility and possibly a mother goddess at this particular place — may have been the titular deity worshipped at the sanctuary of [Poggio Colla](#), a key settlement in Italy for the ancient Etruscan civilization.

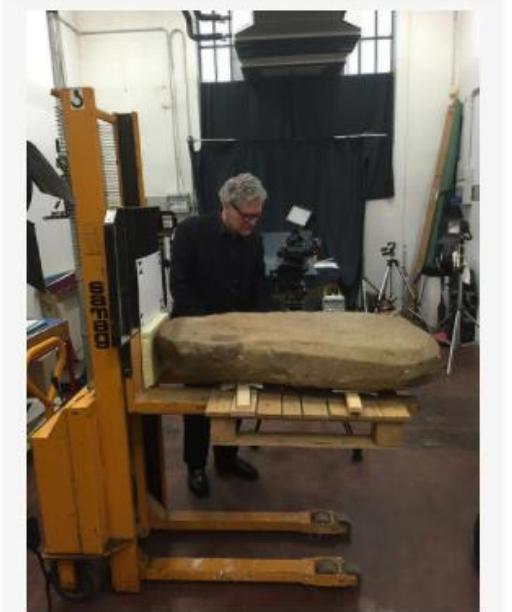
The mention is part of a sacred text that is possibly the longest such Etruscan inscription ever discovered on stone, said archaeologist [Gregory Warden](#), professor emeritus at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, main sponsor of the archaeological dig.

Scientists on the research [discovered the ancient stone slab](#) embedded as part of a temple wall at Poggio Colla, a dig where many other Etruscan objects have been found, including a ceramic fragment with the earliest birth scene in European art. That object reinforces the interpretation of a fertility cult at Poggio Colla, Warden said.

Now Etruscan language experts are studying the 500-pound slab — called a stele (STEE-lee) — to translate the text. It's very rare to identify the god or goddess worshipped at an Etruscan sanctuary.

For More Information

To book a live or taped interview with Gregory Warden, call SMU News, 214-768-7654, or email news@smu.edu.



PRE-REPUBLICAN ROME

Evidence from Archaeology

- Continuously inhabited from *circa* 1200 – 1100 BC
 - Earliest graves found in the forum date to *circa* 1000 – 900 BC, similar to other proto-Villanovan sites
 - Tiber Island made Rome the lowest place on the river where it could easily be forded
- Urbanization began mid 8th century BC
 - Clear signs of growing population (830 – 770 BC) as dwellings cover Palatine, Caiptoline and Forum and new burial grounds on the Esquiline
- The Roman state existed by *circa* 625 BC
 - Political and religious institutions took shape (kings, priests, senate)
 - Forum was paved and monumentalized
 - Kings list is legendary, but the idea of a cultural melting pot is plausible
- Republic founded in 509 BC

LUCRETIA: THE ORIGIN MYTH OF THE REPUBLIC



Tarquin and Lucretia,
Titian (1571)



Sources for the story (both 1st century BC)

Dionysus of Halicarnassus, Roman
Antiquities IV.64-85
Livy, Ab Urbe Condita I.57-60

Man Characters

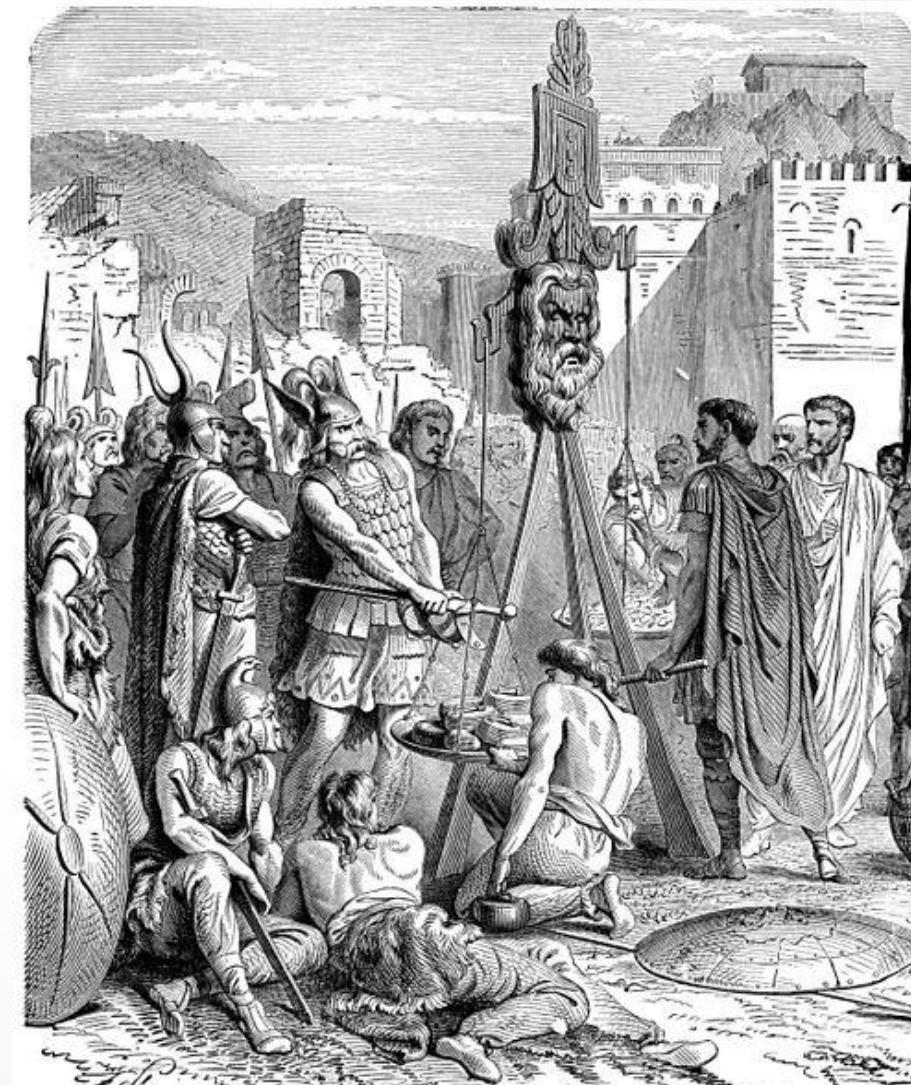
- Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, husband, first consul
- Lucius Junius Brutus, husband's friend, first consul
- Sextus Tarquinius, son of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus the last king

Lucretia, Rembrandt (1664)

THE GALlic SACK OF ROME, 390 BC

Gauls raided deep into central Italy in 390 (or 387)

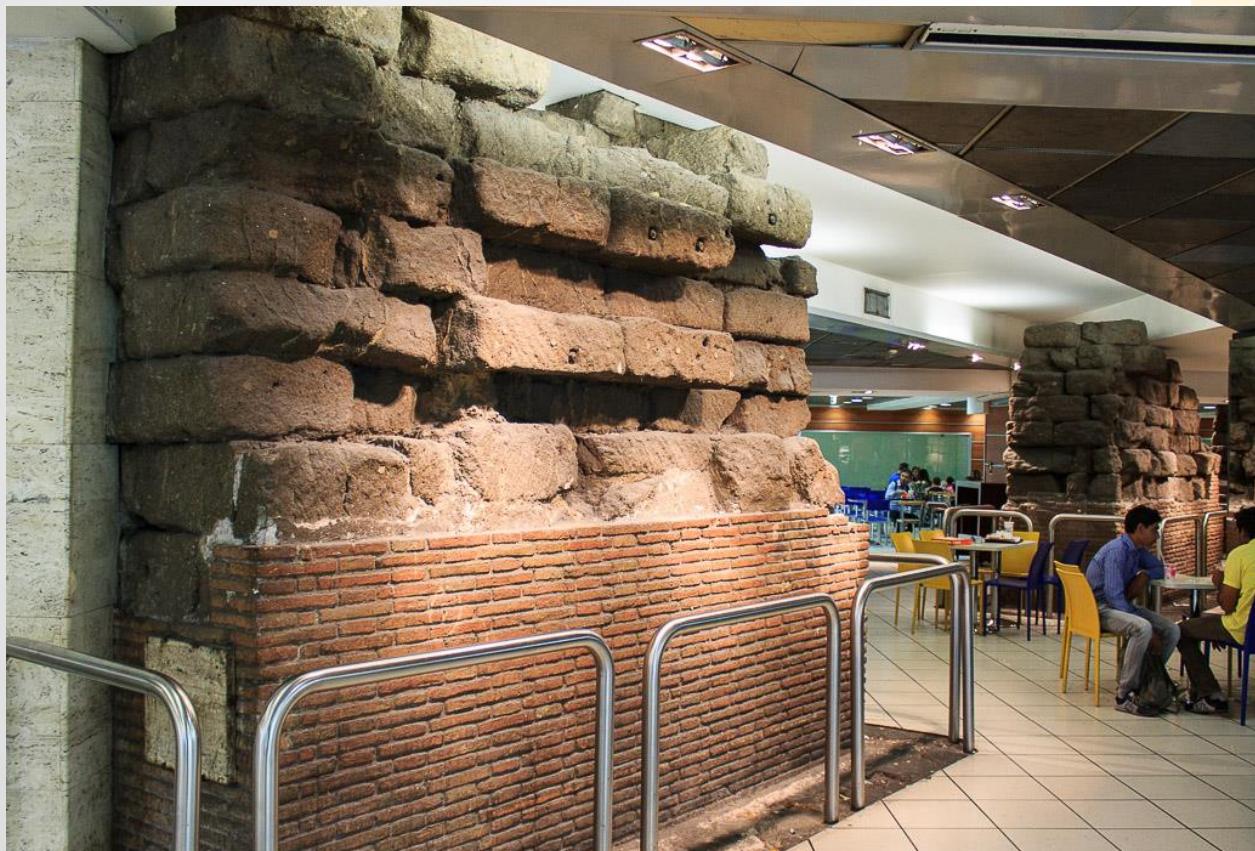
- Romans decisively defeated at battle of Allia (11 miles north of the city)
- The defeated army fled to Veii, while the Gauls captured the city except the Capitoline
- Only left the city after several months when the Romans paid a hefty ransom



Brennus and Camillus. Paul Lehugeur, *Histoire de France en cent tableaux* (1886).

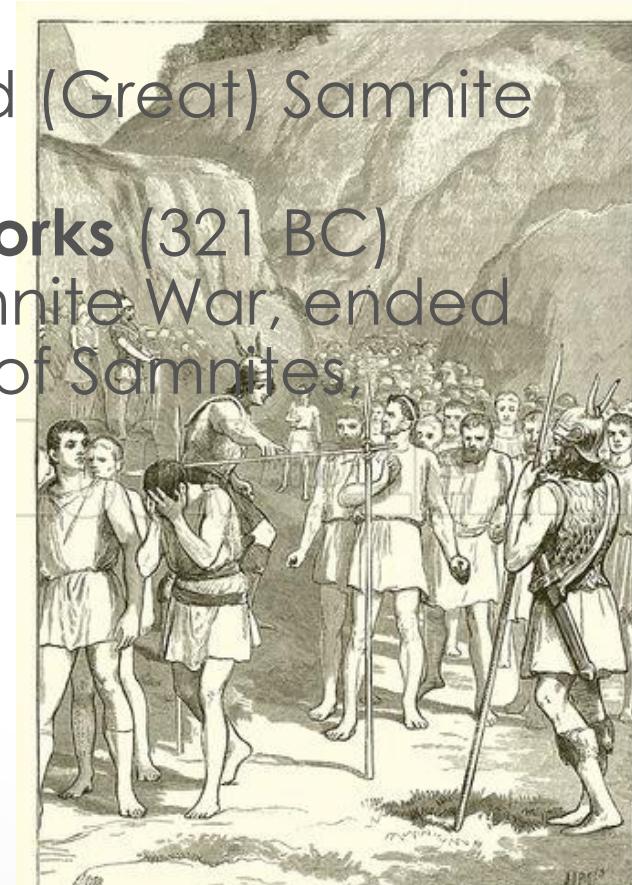
SERVIAN WALLS (4TH CENTURY BC)

In the McDonalds within the Termini Train Station





- 381 BC – Latin city of Tusculum conquered and annexed as a municipium
- circa 376 BC – full control over Latium
- 343-341 – First Samnite War, Capua brought into Roman alliance
- 340-338 BC – Latin War, dissolution of the Latin League
- 327-304/3 BC – Second (Great) Samnite War
 - **Battle of Caudine Forks** (321 BC)
- 298-290 BC – Third Samnite War, ended with total subjugation of Samnites, Etruscans, and Gauls



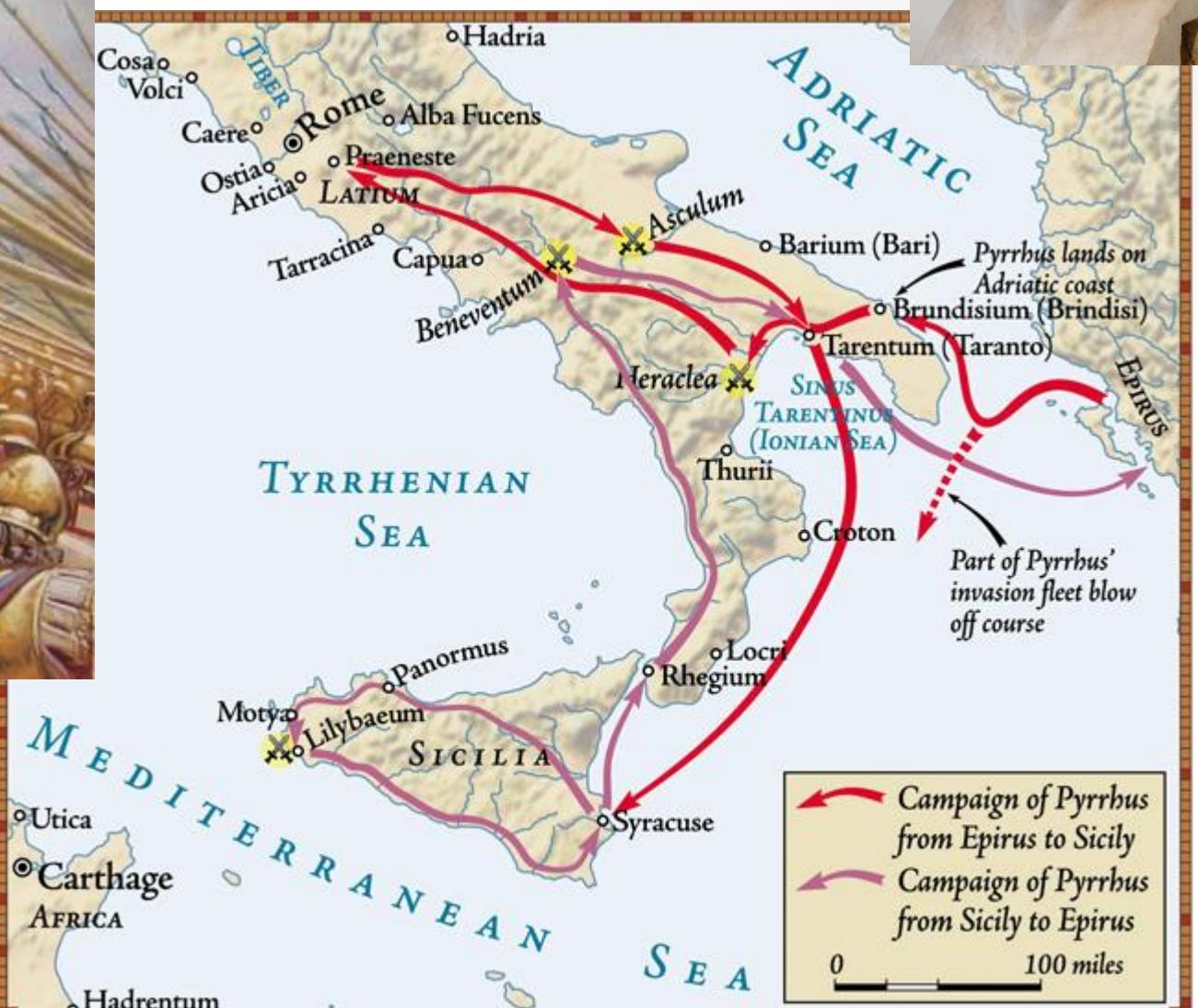
EARLY EXPANSION OF THE REPUBLIC, 509-280 BC

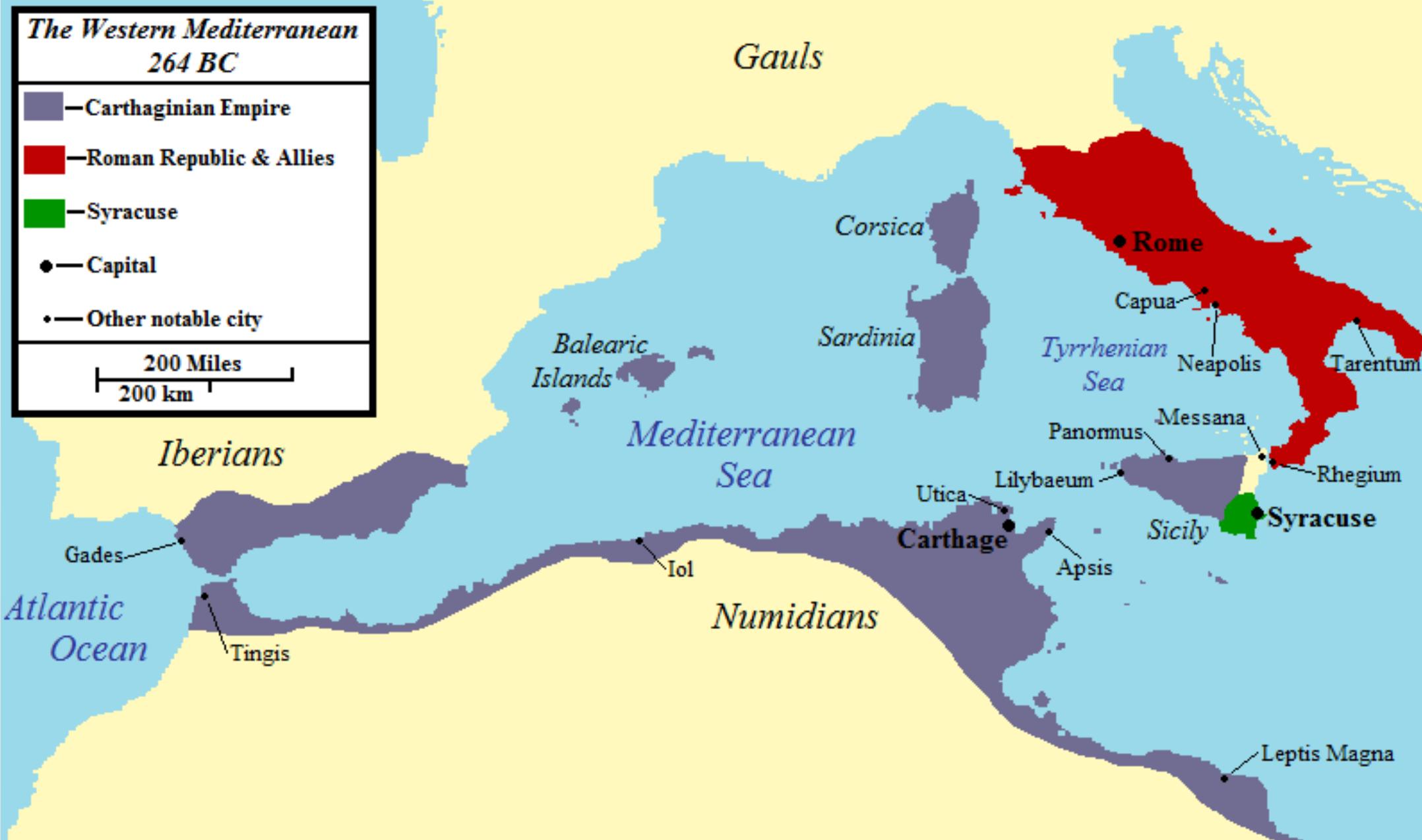
PYRRHIC WAR, 280-275 BC



Artist's impression of the Battle of Heraclea, 280 BC

Marble bust of Pyrrhus found in Herculaneum.
Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli





GROWTH OF ROME

Population of the city

350: 30,000

300: 60,000

275: 90,000

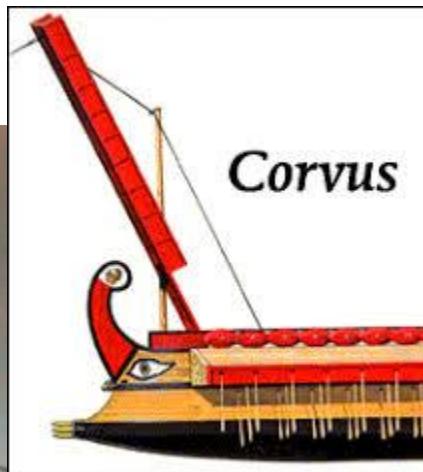
Roman land (*ager Romanus*)

338: 2200 square miles

264: 10,000 square miles (20% of Italy)

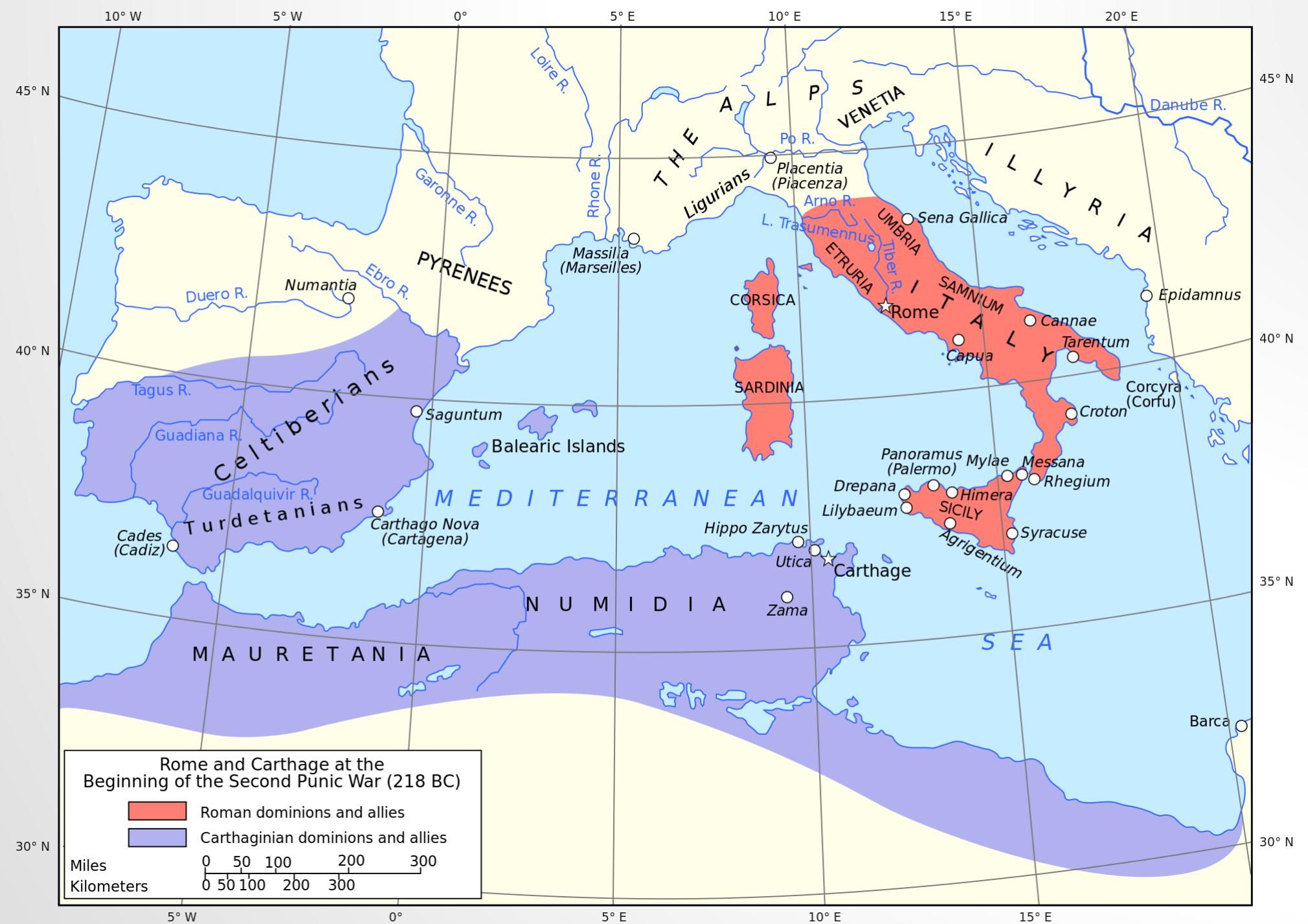
19 Latin colonies founded between 334 and 263, settling 70,000
Roman and Latin colonists

FIRST PUNIC WAR, 264-241 BC



Carthaginian ram, sunk at the Battle of the Egadi Islands (241 BC), discovered in 2010

“We pray to Ba’al that this ram will penetrate the enemy ship and make a big hole”



PLINY, NATURAL HISTORY III.5.38-39

Next comes Italy, and we begin with the Ligures, after whom we have Etruria, Umbria, Latium, where the mouths of the Tiber are situate, and Rome, the Capital of the world, sixteen miles distant from the sea. We then come to the coasts of the Volsci and of Campania, and the districts of Picenum, of Lucania, and of Bruttium, where Italy extends the farthest in a southerly direction, and projects into the [two] seas with the chain of the Alps, which there forms pretty nearly the shape of a crescent. Leaving Bruttium we come to the coast of [Magna] Græcia, then the Salentini, the Pediculi, the Apuli, the Peligni, the Frentani, the Marrucini, the Vestini, the Sabini, the Picentes, the Galli, the Umbri, the Tusci, the Veneti, the Carni, the Iapydes, the Histri, and the Liburni.

I am by no means unaware that I might be justly accused of ingratitude and indolence, were I to describe thus briefly and in so cursory a manner the land which is at once the foster-child and the parent of all lands; chosen by the providence of the Gods to render even heaven itself more glorious, to unite the scattered empires of the earth, to bestow a polish upon men's manners, to unite the discordant and uncouth dialects of so many different nations by the powerful ties of one common language, to confer the enjoyments of discourse and of civilization upon mankind, to become, in short, the mother-country of all nations of the Earth.



Regions

Group 1: Gallia Cisalpina, Liguria, Venetia
Group 2: Etruria, Umbria
Group 3: Corsica, Sardinia
Group 4: Latium
Group 5: Picenum, Samnium, Sabina
Group 6: Apulia, Calabria
Group 7: Campania, Lucania
Group 8: Brutium, Sicily

- What is the physical geography? Major natural features?
- What were the major ancient industries?
- What are the major Classical cities?
- What important ancient persons came from or are associated with this region?
- What major events took place here in the classical period (500 BC – 300 AD)?

Start with *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, use your computers/phones!

