

# CLAS202 Review Notes

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Welcome to CLAS202 - Ancient Roman Society. This course will have a particular focus on the earlier empire of Rome. This course also has something for everyone. It will touch on the architecture, culture, emperors, mathematicians, artists, the art the entertainment the decadence and everything in between of Roman society.

We will begin with how we have found out so much about this ancient society.

## 1 Sources for Roman Society

There is truly a staggering amount of content from ancient Rome. So much so that when Rome built their subway they had to continuously push back the completion date because as soon as they dug down they found all sorts of neat, Roman, artifacts.

### 1.1 Literature

- Massive amount of literature
  - on papyrus (in Egypt and Herculaneum Italy).
  - on parchment (Dead Sea Scrolls)
  - recopied by monks in the Middle Ages.
- Includes historians, philosophers, geographers, poets, politician's speeches and propaganda, letters, biographies and even encyclopedias.
- Lots was burned. lost or changed by Christians.
- Lots of Manuscripts.
- These guys literally wrote everything.

### 1.2 Art and Artifacts

- Sculptures (thousands).
- Paintings.
- Architecture.
- Daily life (buildings).
- Roman toys.
- Pottery
- So much content here we have not finished getting through it all.

### 1.3 Inscriptions

- On stone or metal.
- Basically invented Graffiti (*graffito* = a message scratched or painted on a wall).
- A house was literally a blank canvas, people wrote everything, everywhere.

### 1.4 Administrative

- Records on papyrus.
- Censuses.
- Coins
  - Excellent help for finding out who was the emperor and when.
  - Coin dyes are an awesome find.

### 1.5 What we don't find

- We don't find graves. Does likely to the fact that the Romans cremated their dead.
- Occasionally we find a body and get excited, we pull conclusions (is this a good idea? Probably not).

## 2 Geographical Background

- The Roman world is the Mediterranean World.
  - 7600km of coastline.
  - 4 times the size of Greece (but still smaller than Newfoundland - very small).
  - Mediterranean triad (grain, olives and grapes)... incredibly fertile land.
- Italian mountain ranges and rivers:
  - Alps to the north of Italy, forming a natural border.
  - Apennines down the center, making east/west travel a little difficult.
  - Po river in the north.
  - Tiber river at Rome. Rome has a natural crossing making is an ideal place for travel and merchanting.
- Neighbors:
  - Celts north of the Po (barbarians).
  - Greeks settling in southern Italy.

- \* 6<sup>th</sup> century BC Greeks move to the “toe” of Italy due to civil wars and over population.
- Latium (the plains surrounding Rome)
- Rome built on 7 hills. Capitoline is the highest and is where the stronghold is built.

## 3 Early Italy

### 3.1 Beginnings

- Urnfield culture in 1800BC (put their dead in urns).
- Villanovans in 1000-750BC.
- Mostly wattle and daub houses (twigs covered with mud).
- The center-most hill of Rome is settled (Palatine).
- Later on the Fossa People (buried their dead in trenches).
- Magna Graecia (southern Italy settled by Greeks).
- No need to fight, plenty of resources to go around.

### 3.2 The Etruscans

- 900-800BC Etruscans.
  - Herodotus says from the Near East.
  - Lived in North-West Italy.
  - Language unknown.
  - Famed as town planners.
    - \* Built towns in rectangle shape with roads crossing North/South and East-West.
  - Devoutly religious.
    - \* Three gods, Jupiter, Juno and Minerva.
  - Mudbrick houses.
  - **Necropolis**, burial in decorated tombs arranged,
  - Bucchero (black pottery), sold all around the Mediterranean, excellent merchants.
  - Fine metal worker and craftsmen in terracotta.
- 550BC expansion into the land around them, beginning of Hellenistic (after death of Alexander the Great, formation of Roman Empire) phase.

- Emperor Claudius (41-54AD) was the last Etruscan speaker.
  - Historian.
  - Wrote 20 books on Etruscan History.
  - All Etruscan literature lost.

## 4 The Monarchy (753-510BC)

### 4.1 The Founding of Rome

- Founding of Rome was likely very boring, probably just farmers on a hilltop who eventually began a town and then a city.
- However, to assert the divine creation of Rome, myth is invented.
- So the story goes:
  - A Vestal Virgin is impregnated by Mars and gives birth to **Romulus and Remus**.
  - Her brother is upset and wants to kill the children.
  - Like any good mother, she puts the children in a wicker basket and sends them down the Tiber.
  - They are taken in by a *She-wolf* who raises them as her own.
  - Romulus eventually in his adulthood kills Remus.
  - Romulus becomes the first Etruscan king of Rome (7 total - divine number).
  - Rome officially founded April 21, 8:05 AM, **753 BCE**.
  - **Pomoerium** is the “sacred” boundary.
  - At first there is only men in Rome, so the Romans arrange a party for their neighbors and once they are drunk, steal and rape their women.
    - \* Raped women love Rome so much, they stay.

### 4.2 Kings

- Each king (**Rex**) has two **Lictors** which are attendants of the King. Later they become magistrates (judges).
- The Lictors carried **Fasces**, bundles of rods and axes. Often seen during victory parades, which happened pretty often.

### 4.3 Classes

- The people of early Rome had a very specific class system, broken down into two categories:
  - Patricians
    - \* Social upper class.
    - \* Make up 10% - 20%
  - Plebeians
    - \* Social lower class.
    - \* Make up 80% - 90%
- **Gentes** (the family clan) became very important.
  - Your name was a compound name.
  - Given Name + Clan Name + Family Name
- **Curiate Assembly** was formed, 10 for every tribe (10 x 3). In charge of voting “democratically” (only Patricians could vote).
- Each tribe provided **Centuries** for Rome.

## 5 The Early Republic (509-264BC)

- 510/509 BC expulsion of Etruscan kings.
- Romans date this as 244 a.u.c. (*ab urbe condita* = *the the foundation of the city*).
  - $244 + 509 = 753\text{BC}$
- **Res publica**, republic, for the people.
- 2 consuls (chief magistrates)
  - Replace the Rex
- Dictator - 6 months maximum. Only when issues arose and decisions had to be made, often used less than 6 months (too much power, hand it away quickly).
- Patricians run the Senate.
- 471BC Plebian Council
  - Tribunes, representatives of the plebs.
- Twelve Tables
  - Laws posted clearly on two bronze tablets.
  - Speaks to the literacy level of the republic.

## 5.1 The Legend of Horatius Cocles

- 509BC the Etruscan king Lars Porsema of Clusium attacked Rome.
- Horatius defended the pons Sublicius bridge.
  - Cocles - one eyed. Oddly, a good thing in Roman culture (blessed by gods)
- Defends the bridge singlehandedly as his friends cut down the bridge behind him.
- At the last second jumps over and survives.

## 5.2 A New City Defends Itself

- 493BC Latin League
  - Allies with Latin tribes around them to protect against the Etruscans.
  - Rome gets between the fights of the Latin tribes, help in fights and defeat other tribes and makes them allies and eventually Roman.
  - Slowly Rome grows and has no enemies. (Divide and conquer)
- 480-396BC Veii, closest Etruscan city to Rome.
  - After defeating these guys though, they kill everyone.
- Gaul: A territory north of the Apennine mountains in modern day France.
  - Taller on average, blonde or red-haired.
  - Huge populations are armies.
  - Heroic warfare still important.
  - Fanatics would fight naked.

## 5.3 The Sack of Rome

- 390/387 sack of Rome. Brennus, Cheiftain of the Senones.
- **Vae victis.** Woe to the Vanquished. Sucks to lose.
  - 1000 pounds of gold ransom
- Capitol (Capitoline Hill) is not taken.
- Romans take advantage of the Barbarians sack of Etruscan villages on the way to Rome, following and finishing the job.

## 5.4 Expanding North

- Rome expands North following the retreat of the Gauls.
- Servian Wall (really dates to 380's, not Servius Tullius) built
- ager publicus ( land belonging to the state)
- colonies (veteran settlement in captured territories)
  - Keep an eye on things (well trained military)

## 5.5 Samnites

- Italic herdsmen, lived in mountains.
- Huge families, bred like rabbits, threaten to swamp Italy.
- Mobile experts at mountain and rough ground fighting.
- Samnite Wars (343-290BC)
- 321BC Caudine Forks: Colossal loss for Rome.
  - Pass beneath the Yolk - insult and embarrass the whole army and Romans.
  - Refuse peace treaty, give the two generals instead. Bad luck for the Samnites to accept the gift.
  - Angers Rome more and more and they decided they need to work harder on defeating these guys.
- Via Appia: Fortified road from Rome to Campania.
  - Speed, communication and supplies.
- Eventually absorb the Samnites into the Roman empire.

## 5.6 The Pyrrhic Wars

- Tarentum
  - Major Greek city state in southern Italy
  - Threatened by Italic Sabelline tribes to their north.
- Tarentum calls on King Pyrrhic (Greek - Alexander the Great's Cousin) for aid.
- Sabines call on Rome for aid.
- 280-275BC Wars
  - Pyrrhus brings 25000 pikemen and war elephants.

- First time Romans see Elephants.
- Wins three battles and leaves. Was not expecting to see the Romans, could not afford to lose key soldiers to them.
- 264BC Rome is the **Domina** of central and southern Italy. Can call up to 700000 troops if needed.

## 6 Government

- S.P.Q.R (*The Senate and Roman People*)
- Senate (Aristocratic, old Patrician families)
  - Major legislation and advise consults.
  - Foreign policy
  - Senatus consultum (*decree of the Senate*)
  - Should be of strong moral character.

### 6.1 Three popular Assemblies

- Curiate Assembly
- Centuriate Assembly
  - Contains Plebs and Patricians
  - Majority voting power is in the patricians favor.
- Tribal Assembly
  - 35 tribes, 4 in Rome, 31 in country.
  - Elect lower magistrates (Quaestor and Aediles) and the 10 Tribunes of the Plebs.
  - Plebian Council (471BC)
  - 287 BCE the Lex Hortensia made the **plebiscite** (decision of the plebs) law.
  - Magistrates:
    - \* Cursus Honorum (starts at age 30, senatorial career pattern)
    - \* Quaestor (4, eventually 20), financial, including provincial treasurer.
    - \* Aediles (4) - in charge of streets, markets, festivals and public works.
  - Praetor (8)
    - \* In charge of public law courts or governors.
    - \* Held the power of a lesser Consul.
    - \* Should be at least 39 years old and have served as a Quaestor



- Consul(2)
  - \* Chief magistrate, with legal and military power.
  - \* replaced the Etruscan kings
  - \* commanded the armies of Rome
  - \* must be at least 42 years old
  - \* each could veto (meaning I forbid) the other
  - \* 367 BCE law requires one of the Consuls to be a Plebeian
- Censor (2, every 5 years for an 18 month term)
- Tribune (10)
  - \* represent plebs
  - \* sacrosanct man of god. Cannot be persecuted by anyone.
  - \* veto
- Dictator (1)
  - \* dictator re gerundae causa (dictator to do what needs to be done)
  - \* only in emergency
  - \* only for 6 months maximum
  - \* limitless power to safeguard the state
- Lictors (2 - same as before)
- Triumph
  - \* legal wars that were won and resulted in at least 5,000 enemy dead required a Triumph
  - \* Victorious General, in his best clothes and armour, with his face painted purple, was paraded through Rome
  - \* accompanied by soldiers, captives and spoils of war
  - \* procession ended at the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus on the Capitoline Hill
  - \* general made sacrifices to Jupiter for the victory
- Ovation
  - \* lesser victories (fewer enemy dead or against lesser enemies, such as slaves) received an Ovation
  - \* an honour, but less impressive procession and celebration

## 7 Republican Ideals

- mos maiorum (ancestral customs, respect and emulate ancestral traditions)
- gravitas (seriousness - self control)
- pietas (respect for authority to the gods, state and family)

- religio (being bound to the gods by acting the way you should)
- virtus (manliness, courage)
- fides (loyalty, faithfulness, honesty, integrity)
- simplicitas (plain lifestyle)
- clementia (calculated mercy)
- frugalitas (frugality)

## 8 Family Life

- familia (family)
- Differences between Roman and modern families
  - extended family, including dependent children and slaves
  - many children lost at least one parent by age 15

### 8.1 Paterfamilias

- paterfamilias (male head of the family)
- patria potestas (authority of the paterfamilias)
  - can expose unwanted children, or give away/abandon to others
  - adultery laws of 18 BCE allows father to kill daughter and seducer if caught in the act in his own home
- genius (protective spirit)

### 8.2 Matrona

- matrona (wife of the paterfamilias)
  - virtuous and strong
  - devoted to the education and advancement of her family
  - self sacrificing
  - run household and slaves
  - make and craft with wool
  - many wives and stepmothers due to high mortality (and divorce among Patrician class)

### 8.3 Women

- bias of our evidence (written by men for men)
- role of women:
  - biological (childbirth, sex)
  - economic (dowry, household management, labour, wool-working)
  - supervise slaves, children
- high moral standard expected (otherwise could be killed)
- little involvement in public life (service to emperor or deity)
- demonstration against Oppian Law on luxury (195 BC)
- Notable women:
  - Cornelia (mother of the Gracchi)
  - Laelia, Hortensia (orators, great public speakers)
  - Iaia of Cyzicus (painter)
  - Theophila (philosopher-poet, compared with Sappho)
  - Hypatia (philosopher-mathematician, in Alexandria until bishop thought was pagan and she was killed)
  - Demo (commentator on Homer)
  - criticism of women: Juvenal's 6th satire
  - praise of women: Quintilian; eulogy of Turia
- legal dependency: male control (father, husband, guardian)
  - incl. exposure, arranged marriages
- double standard re. adultery, citizenship
- home bodies, or party animals? e.g. Livy vs. Ovid; Sabine women;
- Lucretia; Good Goddess; Papirius (all role models)
- Patrician women do not work!
- Most Plebeian women (low class) do work
- women in work force (jobs attested in inscriptions, reliefs)
  - dress maker
  - hair dresser
  - fish monger

- farmer
- taberna (bar) maid
- cottage industrie
- comfort girl for shepherds

## 8.4 Children

- (sources: Pliny the Elder, Lucretius, Soranus, Quintilian, Martial, Cicero, Plutarch)
- Augustus' legislation to encourage children
  - 9AD law giving priority to Consul with the most children
  - women remarry within 1 year if widowed, or 6 months if divorced
  - financial rewards for marriage and children
  - bachelors cannot inherit until they marry
  - short engagements
- use of contraceptives, actually did.
- strange ideas on mechanics of birth - didn't understand cycles - women are simply greenhouses for birth (plant the seed).
- Miscarriages (common and due to hysteria/pressure to have children)
- Death from childbirth common
- abortion (e.g. Domitian's niece) (not against not having children, but against the idea of getting an abortion to prevent stretch marks)
- exposure by paterfamilias
- Adoption (common and often necessary to provide an heir)
- size of families (e.g. Germanicus, Marcus Aurelius)
- illegitimate children
- Posthumous (who's the father, add Posthumous at the end of a name)
- treatment of children
- alimenta (relief scheme for farmers and needy children) started by the Emperor Nerva - baby bonus.

## 9 Republican Literature

- no Latin literature until 3rd c. BC (too busy trying to live)
- earliest forms are just copies of Greek originals translated into Latin
- "Captive Greece captured her rude conqueror" (Horace)
- Romans enjoyed many and variety forms of literature
- Golden Age of Roman literature begins in the 1st Century BCE

### 9.1 Lucius Livius Andronicus (284-204BC)

- Greek from Tarentum
- Greco-Roman dramatist and epic poet
- Translated many Greek works into Latin
- **The Father of Latin Literature**
- Most famous for his plays, and translation of Homers Odyssey into Latin

### 9.2 Quintus Ennius (239-169BC)

- **The Father of Latin Poetry**
- Only fragments of his work survive, but his influence is very significant
- The Epicharmus discusses the nature of the gods, the universe, and heavenly enlightenment.
- The Annals is an epic poem of the history of Rome in verse, written in 18 books, covering the period from the fall of Troy in 1180 CE, to the Censorship of Cato the Elder in 184 BC
- Writes history as poetry.

### 9.3 Polybius (203-120 BC)

- **Greek Historian**, soldier, general, statesman, and political hostage of Rome
- Wrote a prose History of Rome, The Histories, covering the period 220-146 BCE
- A bit biased
- Believed that Historians must write from experience
- First person accounts.

#### 9.4 Titus Maccius Plautus (254-184BC)

- **Roman comedic playwright**
- 21 of 130 plays survive (high rate!)
- Rude, crude, low class and populist comedian
- One of the first writers of musical theatre

#### 9.5 Publius Terentius (Terence) Aper (195-159BC)

- **Comedic playwright**
- Subtle humor.
- Was brought to Rome as a slave by Terentius Lucanus, a senator, was educated by him and then freed when his talent was recognized
- All 6 of his plays survive
- More refined than Plautus, but less funny (more intellectual)
- Plagiarized others?
- **Fortune favors the brave**
- **Where there is life there is hope**
- **Each man to his own opinion**

#### 9.6 Marcus Porcius Cato (234-149BC)

- a Roman statesman, surnamed the Censor (Censorius), the Wise (Sapiens), the Ancient (Priscus), or the Elder (Maior)
- **Father of Latin Prose**
- wrote artistic prose
- wrote on History, politics, agriculture and technical subjects
- disliked aristocrats

#### 9.7 Gaius Lucilius (160s-103/2BE)

- Roman Equestrian
- One of the earliest Roman **satirists** (the only literary form invented by the Romans)
- Harsh critic of people, politicians and foreigners
- Few fragments survive of his work

## 9.8 Titus Lucretius Carus(c. 99-55BC)

- Roman poet and Epicurean philosopher
- Only known work is the epic poem **De Rerum Natura**, (On the Nature of Things)
  - outlines his views on Epicurean philosophy in order to free people of the fear of the supernatural and death

## 9.9 Marcus Tullius Cicero (10643BC)

- Roman Equestrian, statesman, Consul, philosopher, lawyer, orator and constitution-  
alist
- Brilliant orator and prose writer
- **De Re Publica** (On The Republic) and **De Legibus** (On The Laws)
- Proponent of rights, based on ancient law and custom.
- 6 books six on rhetoric, parts of eight on philosophy, and 58 speeches survive.

## 9.10 Gaius Julius Caesar (100-44BC) (all important)

- Roman General and statesman
  - considered one of the best orators and writers of Latin prose
  - historical commentaries on Gallic Wars and Civil Wars

## 9.11 Gaius Sallustius (Sallust) Crispus (86-35BC)

- **historian**, politician, and Novus Homo
  - supporter of Julius Caesar and opponent of Cicero
- **The Jugurthine War, Catiline Conspiracy and Histories** (fragments)
- tried to show the connection and meaning of events, not just record them

## 9.12 Gaius Valerius Catullus (8454BC)

- A rich Equestrian from Cisalpine Gaul
- Alexandrian school of lyric poetry
- very explicit style
  - very popular with some, and despised by others , for being rude and amoral
- Influenced Ovid, Horace and Virgil
- Lesbia poetry

## 10 The Punic Wars (264-146 BC)

### 10.1 The Founding of Carthage

- The Legendary Queen Dido of Tyre founded Carthage in 814BCE
- Named Kart-hadasht (Carthage) meaning New City

### 10.2 Workup to the Wars

- 3 Punic Wars ("Punic" = Carthaginian or Phoenician)
- Carthage (near Tunis) on a promontory
- 37 km of walls
- Population of 700,000 (400,000 citizens plus non-citizens and slaves)
- Military harbor holds 220 warships
  - at her peak, she had 300-350 warships
- Merchant harbor much bigger
- Maritime trade empire, based on Tyrian purple dye
  - purple dye worth 15 to 20 times its weight in gold
  - trade by sea across Mediterranean, as well as from Britain to West Africa
  - by land trade caravans to central Africa and Persia
- Control up to 300 trade colonies around western Mediterranean
  - trade colonies seldom have more than 1,000 inhabitants
- Items Commonly Traded By Carthaginian Merchants
  - finely embroidered silks
  - dyed textiles of cotton, linen, and wool
  - Animals (especially cattle and horses)
  - artistic and functional pottery and ceramics
  - incense and perfumes
  - Items crafted from ivory, glassware, wood, alabaster, tin, bronze, brass, lead, gold, silver, and precious stones
  - Furniture, mirrors, pillows, jewelry, arms, armour, farming implements, and household items
  - A wide variety of foods, salted Atlantic fish and fish sauce (called garum by the Romans)



- Goods from their trading partners across the Mediterranean
- Very religious
- Worship old Semitic gods, ie Tanit, Melqart and Baal
- Sacrifice children in times of distress
- Carthages Military
  - Huge, elite navy for trade and protection
  - Small citizen population
  - Freely intermarried with local population
  - Large mercenary army
    - \* Carthaginian Officer
    - \* Elephants, Gauls, Celts, Greeks, Africans, Italians, Sicilians, Spaniards, Numidians, etc make up army
    - \* fought as Greek Hoplites, supported by lighter skirmishers and lots of cavalry

### 10.3 1st Punic War (264-241 BCE)

- Sicily divided between the Kingdom of Syracuse, Carthaginian trading cities, and independent Greek cities
- Mamertine (sons of Mars) take city of Messana
- Syracuse attacks
- Mamertines call for aid to Carthage and Rome
- Carthage arrives and takes city
- Mamertines call on Rome (as fellow Italians!) to get rid of Carthaginians
- Syracuse and Carthage declare war on Rome
- Syracuse then makes a separate peace treaty
- Sicily: intervention of Rome and Carthage(264-241 BC)
- Carthage (a sea power) is now at war with Rome (a land power)
- Rome suffers several losses at sea
  - captures a Carthaginian and copies it
  - slowly learn to become successful sailors and mass produce a navy
- The Corvus (Raven)

- 255 BC Regulus' expedition
  - defeated by the Spartan mercenary general Xanthippus at the Battle of Bagrahas River
- 241 Peace Treaty
  - War indemnity of 3,200 Talents of Silver over 10 years (1 Talent = 60 pounds)
  - Sardinia, Sicily and Corsica: annexed by Rome (Rome becomes an Empire!)

## 10.4 2nd Punic War (219-201 BCE)

- Hamilcar Barca (thunderbolt)
  - 248-241 Supreme Carthaginian Commander in Sicily
  - 236 sent to build Spanish empire for Carthage
  - acquired vast amounts of silver, soldiers and timber
- Hannibal Barca of Carthage
  - 221 BC Hannibal Barca, son of Hamilcar becomes general of Spain
  - brilliant tactician
  - loved by his soldiers
  - oath to never be a friend to Rome
- The Causes of the Second Punic War (226-219 BCE)
  - 226 BCE Ebro Treaty broken by Rome
  - 219 BCE siege of Saguntum
  - R. I give you war or peace H. You choose R. Then it is war
- Hannibal hopes to outflank the Romans by invading overland
- 218 BC crosses the Alps (35,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry and 60 elephants vs 700,000 Romans)
- Half survive the journey (cold and no road), actually got there.
- 217 BC only 1 elephant left The Heap
- Has never been done before, Romans are terrified.
- Early Victories
  - **Hannibal wins two quick victories at the River Trebia (218 BCE) and Lake Trasimene (217 BCE)**
    - \* open northern Italy to invasion

- \* **armies gone and leaders killed!**
  - \* **attributed to Punic Treachery!**
  - \* **Not playing fair "dirty tricks"**
  - Gauls and some northern Italian cities join Hannibal
  - Some southern Italian Greek cities join Hannibal as well
- The Battle of Cannae 216 BCE
  - 216 BCE Rome builds a massive army (80,000 men) and decides to wipe out Hannibal once and for all!
  - Maneuvers to fight Hannibal on an open plain near the village of Cannae
    - \* no place for ambushes or other Punic Treachery
    - \* yet is perfect cavalry country
    - \* able to use a tactic called the double envelopment
    - \* becomes Hannibals greatest victory and Romes greatest defeat (lose 30-60,000 men)
    - \* A plain the size of UWaterloo.
- Results of Cannae
  - 216 BC Philip V of Macedon declares war on Rome and allies to Hannibal
  - 210 BC Rome appoints Scipio (later nicknamed Africanus for his victory over Carthage) as Commander (their own Hannibal)
  - Carries out delaying tactics in Italy while he invades Spain
  - Hannibal simply does not have enough troupes to take over Rome. Walk around rome for a while taking over small cities, but slowly losing forces.
- The Tide Turns Against Carthage
  - Hannibal trapped in southern Italy
  - 207 BCE Hasdrubal (Hannibal's brother) killed in Italy
  - 206 BCE Scipio defeats Carthaginian armies in Spain
  - 204 BCE Scipio invades Africa
  - 203 BCE Hannibal recalled to Africa
  - Zama (202 BCE): major Carthaginian defeat
  - 201 BCE Peace Treaty
    - \* war indemnity of 10,000 Talents over 50 years
    - \* annex Spain

## 10.5 Between the 2nd and 3rd Punic Wars

- Macedonia (north of Greece)
  - defeated by Rome and her allies (4 wars from 216-148 BCE)
- Hannibal rebuilds Carthage, but is forced to flee to Asia Minor
  - 184 BCE commits suicide in Bithynia (Turkey)
- 183 BCE Scipio Africanus dies

## 10.6 The 3rd Punic War (149-146 BCE)

- Numidians (hostile neighbours of Carthage)
  - become allies of Rome
  - King Massinissa (240-148 BC) conquers most of Carthage's territory
  - provokes a war and calls on Rome for protection
- Third Punic War (149-146 BC)
  - Rome jealous of Carthage's growing prosperity
  - Cato: "Carthage must be destroyed!"
  - Kill everyone after getting in, salt the ground so nothing will grow. They take Carthage out.

# 11 Roman Social Structure

- Roman society is very structured and stratified
  - different rights and protections based on status
  - all know and accept this
  - still a society with social and economic mobility
- Patricians (aristocracy, upper social order) 10% of population
  - honestiores (the "more honourable" upper class)
- Plebeians (plebs) (commoners, lower social order) 90% of population
  - humiliores (the lower class)
- gentes (gens) (clans)
- Roman Upper Classes
  - Senatorials (governing body of Republican Rome)

- \* nobiles (nobility, patrician, senatorial class)
- \* senator: 1 million sesterces
- Equites (equestrians)
  - \* rich plebeians (cavalry, business class)
  - \* 400,000 sesterces
- Other Class Status Symbols
  - novus homo ("new man", without consular ancestors)
  - cursus honorum (career ladder, sequence of public offices)
  - publicani (state contractors, from equestrian class)
  - procurators, prefects (senior equestrian appointments)

### 11.1 Slaves and Freedpersons

- differences between ancient and modern concepts of slavery
- prisoners of war: cheap slaves make latifundia possible
  - Caesar took over 1 million slaves (58-51 BC)
- servus (slave) = manpower, status symbol, wealth (chattels)
- acquiring: purchase (slave market; dealers dishonest)
- vernae (slaves born on the master's estate)
- loan/rental, e.g. wet-nurses
- Purchasing Slaves
  - (prices at approximately year 1 CE)
  - General Labourer Slave = 500-1500 Denarii
  - Pretty Female Slave = 2000-6000 Denarii
  - Music Girl = 4000 Denarii
  - Skilled Vineyard Worker = 2000 Denarii
  - By comparison, the daily wages for Roman citizens were:
    - \* Farm labourer, with meals = 25 Denarii
    - \* Baker, with meals = 50 Denarii
    - \* Barber, per man = 2 Denarii
    - \* Painter, walls, with meals = 75 Denarii
    - \* Unskilled day labourer = 1 Denarius
- Slave Jobs

- agricultural (e.g. on latifundia)
- industrial (manufacturing)
- unskilled (mines, quarries, construction, docks, galleys)
- domestic (household slaves: easier life, chance of freedom)
- clerical/administrative (civil service)
- gladiator (punishment for runaway/criminal slave)
- slave can't be soldier, except in dire emergency, e.g. Cannae
- job specialization, Roman's found it better to put Slaves where they are most profitable (accountants, technologists)
- Greek slaves educated (physicians, tutors)
- slave foreman runs rural estate for absentee master
- master's powers of punishment unlimited
  - ie Vedius Pollio (who was descended from slaves), threw his own slaves into a pond to be eaten by huge eels as punishment
- ergastula (prison barracks where slave were locked up)
  - fugitive slaves could be branded on the face with FUG (for fugitivus) or be forced to wear a slave collar
  - sometimes collar has a tag attached which reads TMQF (tene me quia fugio) hold me, because I run away
- distrust of slaves: evidence under torture; masters murdered
- Slave Revolts
  - 135-131 BC Sicily (60,000 slaves)
  - 73-71 BC Spartacus (Southern Italy)
    - \* last 6,000 crucified along Appian Way
- abuses curbed by Claudius, Vespasian, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius
- Pliny's enlightened treatment of his slaves
- From the master to his slave girl (found engraved on an expensive gold bracelet on a woman's body just outside of Pompeii)
  - no proof this feeling was mutual!
- training and wealth of some slaves
- privileges: peculium (slave's savings)

- contubernium (cohabitation with a fellow slave)
- manumission (setting a slave free)
  - for long or exceptional service
  - for saving master's life
  - in exchange for peculium
- methods:
  - by the rod (before praetor or governor)
  - by testament
  - informal (don't get Roman citizenship but become "Junian" Latins), could later say that you "ran away" and have you back.
- libertus (freedperson, ex-slave)
- freed slave becomes client of former master
  - owes him several days' service each year
- Libertus (freedman): can't hold public office (but sons can)
- can't marry into senatorial class
- collegia (burial/social clubs) joined by slaves, freedpersons
- Augustus limits number of slaves that can be manumitted

## 11.2 Roman Marriage

- For the patricians, more of a legal and political arrangement vs romance
- arranged marriages (matchmakers, e.g. friends, orators)
- criteria for choosing a spouse: wealth, influence, fertility, status
- forbidden matches:
  - senator/lower class
  - Roman/foreigner
  - free person/slave
  - soldiers
- contubernium (cohabitation; marital union not recognized by law)
- Republic: father's consent only; later: father's + children's consent
- minimum age: 14 (boys), 12 (girls)

- betrothal: minimum age gradually raised to 10
- gifts, agreement, dowry, iron rings (on third finger of brides left hand), party (family lists advantages of marriage)
- calendar restrictions
  - avoid ill-omened days
  - 2nd half of June was considered lucky
- The Roman Bride and Groom
  - The day before the wedding brides dedicated their toys to their household gods
  - Exchanged their child's clothing for a wedding dress
  - Long white dress, belted at the waist with a Hercules knot
  - Flame red veil and shoes
  - Ornate hair with ribbons, and a floral headdress
  - The groom just wore his best toga
- Types of Marriages
  - A) Civil wedding:
    - \* groom wears his best toga
    - \* decoration of house (wreaths, flowers and evergreen branches)
    - \* contract, sacrifice, reception, procession to new home
    - \* threshold ceremony (Janus)
  - B) Religious wedding:
    - \* religious wedding cakes part of ceremony
    - \* hard to annul, unpopular
- dowry: recoverable on divorce
- Marriage and Divorce
  - manus (husband's legal control over wife)
  - changing attitudes ("one-man woman" vs. frequent divorce)
  - grounds for divorce: originally, only adultery; later, any reason
  - remarriage (not necessarily for love)
  - divorce especially common among upper class
  - A woman could divorce her husband by staying away from his home for 3 consecutive nights
  - child custody: father (legally at least)
  - punishments for adultery: death, exile, partial loss of dowry (usually women punished)
  - 9AD enforced under Augustus morality laws



## 12 Agriculture

- farming manuals:
  - Cato (2nd c. BC)
  - Varro (1st c. BC)
  - Columella (1st c. AD)
  - Palladius (4th c. AD)
  - Vergil, Georgics (1st c. BC)
- Patricians believed that owning land, livestock and farming are the most honourable way to make money
  - central to the Roman economy
  - rich often invested in crops and livestock, or purchased land and rented it out to farmers
- "Mediterranean triad" (wheat/grain, olives, grapes)
- Farmers tried to diversify their crops to maximize their profits and minimize the impact of poor harvests
- Taxes based on the harvest, and paid in cash or in kind

### 12.1 Agriculture Techniques

- terracing crops
- rotation of crops
- Fertilizer
- intercultivation (planting cereals between rows of trees)
- draining and irrigation
- farm animals transhumance
- animal husbandry also important for labour (oxen to pull wagons), food (meat), and clothing (hide, leather and wool)
- ard (early plough – scratched surface only)
- sickle, scythe, flail
- amphora (clay shipping container)

## 12.2 Farms and Farm Land

- ager publicus ("common" land, owned by the state)
- latifundia (sing. latifundium) (plantations, large estates)
- coloni (tenant farmers)
- villa (estate owner's residence and outbuildings)
  - includes "urbane", "rustic", and utility areas

## 13 The Late Republic(146-27 BC)

- Problems caused by long series of wars
  - decline in the number of citizen/soldier/farmers
  - creation of Latifundia(plantations or country estates) in opposition to the Licinian-Sextian Law of 367 BC (limited to 320 acres of land)
- Problems caused by long series of wars
  - massive influx of slaves from great victories results in the decline in the need for citizen farmers to work the Latifundia
  - creation of "The Mob"
  - rise of the Equestrians and their struggle for power with the Patricians
    - \* all use The Mob as a political tool, using them to boo opposing politicians and cheer themselves.
  - Patrician Governors of new provinces often corrupt
    - \* often tried for corruption
    - \* try and amass 3 Fortunes while in office, one fortune for legal council, second fortune to bribe everyone and third fortune for yourself.
  - publicani/tax-farming
    - \* breeds further corruption
  - a city-state government struggling to rule an "empire"
- Two Political Factions form in Rome
  - Populares (of the People / Popular Assembly)
  - Optimates (of the Patricians / Senate / best men)

### 13.1 Tiberius Gracchus

- Tiberius Gracchus (162-133 BCE)
  - Plebeian
  - Tribune of the People 133 BCE
  - latifundia
  - ager publicus
  - revise Licinian-Sextian Law (500 acres vs 320 + 160 for each of two sons)
- Tiberius commits 3 great irregularities
  1. Tribal Assembly vs Senate (vetoed by Tribune loyal to Senate)
    - Took to Senate (also vetoed)
  2. had opposing Tribune removed (illegal)
  3. ran for second consecutive term to save his life and legislation (legal?)
    - murdered (with 300 of his supporters) by the Senate
    - The Senate isn't seeing the results they want and officially have had to use killers to solve their problems. Government is falling apart.

### 13.2 Gaius Gracchus

- Gaius Gracchus(153-121 BCE)
  - Plebeian and brother of Tiberius Gracchus
  - elected Tribune 123 BCE
  - re-enacted brother's land reforms
  - brought many reforms
- Equites, not Senators, to judge corrupt Governors
- Stabilize grain prices for the poor
- Proposed creating new colonies outside of Italy
- proposes to extend Roman citizenship throughout Italy
- Tries to be elected for the 3rd term in a row!
- 121 BCE 1st use of the Senatus Consultum Ultimum (the final decree of the Senate) which leads to his murder, and that of 3,000 of his supporters
- Shows weakness of the Senate and how political opportunists can use the power of the Plebeian Assembly/Tribune for their own ends
  - use of The Mob for political terrorism, kill him and 3000 of his supporters.
  - the entire system of checks and balances is breaking down!

### 13.3 Gaius Marius(157-86 BC)

- Equestrian and Populares)
  - Novus Homo (non-Consular family)
  - elected Tribune in 119 BC
  - elected Consul in 107 BC
- War with Jugurtha of Numidia (111-104 BC)
  - remodels army (volunteers vs "landed" citizens, better training, equipment, pay, conditions, organization)
  - creates a full-time professional army
  - additional pay through looting defeated enemies
  - loyalty to general or the Senate?
  - cohort vs maniples legion (10 cohorts of 300 men each = 1 Legion)
  - uses army to support/intimidate Senate. Millionaire, so he equips them with the best possible armor and pays the soldiers.
  - Interesting mutual relationship flowers, the Senate needs to give Gaius their blessing, and also need him to protect them.
- Defeats Numidians (North Africa), Cimbri and Teutons (southern France)
- 104-99 BC defeats slave revolt in Sicily and pirates
- Marius a Hero of the Social War (90-88 BC)
- Made Consul 7 times in 20 years(5 times in a row!)
- Becomes Rome's first great Warlord

#### 13.3.1 Sulla (138-78 BCE)

- Lucius Cornelius Sulla "Felix"
  - Patrician and colleague of Marius (one of Marius' junior officers)
  - an outstanding soldier

#### 13.3.2 King Mithridates of Pontus (120-63 BCE)

- King Mithridates of Pontus (three wars between 88 and 63 BC)
  - a rich kingdom on the Black Sea
  - 88 BC Mithridates invades Asia and threatens Greece
  - kills 80,000 Italians in 1 day!
  - Dude is out for blood
- Both Marius and Sulla want command to attack (and plunder) Mithridates

### 13.3.3 Marius vs Sulla

- 88 BC Sulla granted command against Mithridates
  - Marius intimidates Senate to give him the command
  - Sulla marches on Rome and Marius flees to Africa
  - Sulla marches on Mithridates
- 86 BC Marius marches on Rome, is made Consul for the 7th time, kills Sullans, and dies a few days later
  - Rostra, like a hit-list (top targets that Marius wants dead and will pay for)
- 83 BC Sulla returns to Rome and defeats Marians
- 82 BC The Great Proscription (1,600 Equestrians and Senatorials killed)
  - Sulla made Consul and Dictator for life
- 79 BC retires
- 78 BC dies (a few months after retirement)

### 13.4 The 1st Triumvirate

- Political deadlock and chaos follows the death of Sulla
  - remaining Marians and Sullans continue to battle in the streets of Rome
- Spartacus (73-71 BC)
  - 79,000 slaves finally defeated by Crassus and Pompey
  - last 6,000 prisoners crucified along Appian Way
- Cicero (63 BC novus homo) and exiled in 58 BC
  - Tries to bring back some normality, no luck.
  - eloquent speaker
  - opposed the Warlords and Julius Caesar
- 1st Triumvirate (60 BC): Crassus, Pompey, Caesar (renewed in 56 BC)
  - Crassus (wealth)
    - \* The Fireman of Rome
  - Pompey (Senate) magnus at age 25
    - \* called adulescens carnifex (Butcher Boy) earlier in life
    - \* married Caesars daughter Julia to cement alliance
  - Julius Caesar (People)

### 13.4.1 Marcus Licinius Crassus

- 60 BCE joins First Triumvirate
- 55 BCE Consul and Governor of Syria
- 55-53 BCE goes to war against Parthians in Iraq (seeks military glory)
- 53 BCE killed at the Battle of Carrhae and army destroyed by Parthians
- Desires power and prestige more than anything.

## 13.5 Julius Caesar

- Caesar in Gaul (59-52 BC)
  - kills 3 million Gauls
  - takes 1 million slaves
- Caesar in Germany and Britain (55-54 BC)
  - Never been done
- Commentaries on his wars in Gaul, Britain and Germany make him a household name
  - gains wealth, fame and a loyal army by these campaigns
  - heroic to go to these wild frontiers vs Pompey in the East
- **54BC Julia dies**
- 49 BC Caesar want to run for Consul in absentia
  - They wouldn't let him so he fucking INVADES ROME. This guy.
- Rubicon (49 BC) "Alea iacta est" ("the die is cast")
- **The Battle of Pharsalus (48 BC)**
- **The Alexandrian War/Cleopatra (48-47 BC)**
- 47 BC put Cleopatra on the Egyptian throne (+ Caesarion)
  - Talented woman, not just manipulative as the common impression.
  - Egypt very strong ally of Rome.
  - Has a son who is very likely Caesar's (though Caesar never acknowledges this)
- Rule of Julius and Caesar

### 13.5.1 Rule of Julius and Caesar

- Wins Civil War and returns to Rome
- Consul 48, 46 and 45 BC
- Pontifex Maximus
  - added to the Senate, founded colonies, excused debts, Julian Calendar, loans to farmers, built temples, extended citizenship, forgave enemies(!)
- Dictator for 10 years in 46 BC (unprecedented)
- Ides of March (15 Mar. 44 BCE)
  - In fear of Julius Caesar becoming "rex"
  - Marcus Junius Brutus and Gaius Cassius Longinus hope to restore the Republic under the leadership of the Senate
  - 60 Senators involved in the conspiracy
- Caesar to Brutus: et tu Brute (Even you? - Thought he was family)

## 14 Dress and Hair Styles

### 14.1 Male

- men's wear: tunic (knee-length woollen shirt, with or without sleeves, tied at waist); could also be worn to bed
- cold weather: woollen cloak with centre hole and hood (poncho!)
- caps worn only by ex-slaves, but citizens could wear sun-hats
- formal dress: toga (woolen wrap, secured by knot)
- Senators wear broad purple stripe, Equites a thin one
- boys also wear purple stripe, until reaching manhood
- only emperor wears purple toga; purple expensive, smelly
- leather shoes with crossed straps (coloured for senators)
- indoors: slippers; hobnailed army boots (**caliga**); bath clogs
  - Caliga was a studded army sandal. Almost cleat like.
  - "The shoe that won the Roman empire"
- men's rings (gold for elite; silver for Equestrians: also signet rings)
- men: orig. long hair and beard; shaving and haircuts - 3rd c. BC (need barber)
- beards return in 2nd c. AD, disappear in 4th

## 14.2 Women

- women's wear (orig. toga?): ankle-length, long-sleeved tunic
- stola (long garment, belted above waist, worn over tunic)
- outdoors: cape or mantle; head scarves, coloured shoes, leggings (if very cold)
- handbag
- underwear: loincloth (optional); breast-band; girdle
- jewelry: bulla (child's amulet)
- earrings, necklaces, brooches, bracelets, cameos etc.
- ROMAN FEMALE HAIR STYLES
  - women: simple at first (long and straight)
  - "Octavia" look (simple bun at back of head)
  - Flavian high coiffure
  - wigs, hair dye, combs, mirrors
  - German and Gallic slaves kept to grow long blonde or red-haired wigs
  - Small girls (with small hands) are popular hair dressers

## 15 Citizenship

- cives (citizens, m. or f.) CIVIS ROMANUS SUM (I AM A ROMAN CITIZEN - very important)
- Roman citizens, Latins and Peregrines
- Full Roman citizen's rights:
  - vote and hold public office
  - marry other citizens and make a will
  - commerce (property, contracts, inheritance)
  - trial before urban praetor
  - appeal criminal case to Rome
  - wear toga
  - bear 3 names (tria nomina)
    - \* ie Gaius Julius Caesar (given/clan/family)
- Roman citizen's responsibilities:



- military service
- pay special taxes (e.g. inheritance)
- Roman citizenship by:
  - birth (parents = citizens)
  - manumission (freed slave of citizen)
  - military service (25 years in auxiliaries)
  - grant from emperor (individual Or community)
- Roman Citizenship Latin Citizenship
- ius Latii ("right of Latium") = Latin (partial) citizenship
  - 1st step to full Roman citizenship
  - no vote
  - limited political and legal rights
  - must serve in Roman military
  - hard to marry into a Roman family
  - could do business in Rome
- Emperor Caracalla gives Roman citizenship to all except slaves (AD 212)
- non-Romans, non-Latins = Peregrines
  - all provincials have this status after 90 BC
- Peregrines:
  - lack all rights of Roman citizens
  - trial by peregrine praetor
  - can marry non-citizen
  - can manumit (but no Roman citizenship for freed slaves)

## 16 Patrons and clients

- (sources: Martial, Juvenal, Pliny the Younger)
- nature of the patron-client system
  - social inferior (ie client) attaches self to a social superior (ie patron) for legal and political protection
  - Typically the homeless.
  - Used to boost up the reputation of the patron.

- Patronus
  - must provide support and protection to his clients as would a Pater Familias to his family members
- political use of clients (e.g. Clodius' gangs)
- salutatio (client's morning greeting to patron)
  - Expected as a social inferior to greet your patron publicly as he/she wakes.
- sportula ("little basket": a handout of food or money)
- patrons' complaints about parasitic clients
- clients' complaints: humiliation, shamelessness, double standard

## 17 Roman education

- (sources: Horace, Plutarch, Lucian, Quintilian, Seneca)
  - A proper education is the source and root of all goodness (Plutarch)
  - Bad habits distort one's nature (Quintilian)
  - The man who knows his letters has a superior mind (Quintilian)
- Education intended to shape character and achieve moral and practical goals
- wealthy went to school (ie to go into law or politics), poor learned a trade (ie family business)
- Teachers in Rome
- Anyone could be a teacher
  - the best were highly sought after and well paid
  - often Greeks
  - the worst had to bribe their students not to leave (so they could keep their jobs)
  - firm discipline
  - Horace had a teacher nicknamed The Swiper (physical abuse)
  - the average teacher made in a year what a good charioteer made in an afternoon
- The school day was dawn to mid afternoon
- Students crowded on benches, with no desks, on the sides of streets
- Took notes on wax writing tablets using a stylus

- Both girls and boys went to school, but not necessarily the same school/class
- Parents are the first teachers of their children
  1. ludus (school) for ages 7-12
    - learn 3 Rs and moral education
    - little or no math or science
    - most ended their formal education at this level
    - paedagogus (slave who escorted and tutored children)
  2. grammaticus (grammar teacher) for ages 12-16
    - Cicero, Vergil, Livy studied
    - Latin and Greek works/speeches memorized, recited and commented on
    - Patrician girls taught privately, and usually ended their education here
  3. rhetor (teacher of rhetoric) for ages 16+
    - Learn how to write speeches.
- Greek ("second language" of Roman Empire)
- Athens (world's first "university" - Ivy league of the Greek world)
- papyrus (a type of paper, made from an Egyptian plant)
- volumen (scroll: a "book" on rollers)
- palimpsest ("recycled" papyrus, with writing erased)
- Alexandria (Library)
- Varro (most versatile of ancient teachers)
- Palatine Library (Latin and Greek sections)
- Augustus, Trajan, Hadrian

## 18 Roman Law

- IUS (law) = Root of Justice
- early Rome: paterfamilias, king, consul
- legal sources:
  - Twelve Tables (450 BC)
  - Senatus Consultum
  - plebiscite
  - edicts of magistrates/emperors

- legal textbooks: Institutes (Gaius, 2nd c.),
- Theodosian Code (4th c.)
- Digest (Justinian, 6th c.) Corpus Iuris Civilis, or Justinians Code

## 18.1 Justinians Code

- Justinian I, 6th c. Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire
  - commissioned the writing of the Corpus Iuris Civilis, (Body of Civil Law, or Justinians Code ) between 529 and 534 CE
  - All the existing laws and summarizes them under one book. Amazing feat.
  - summarized all existing laws
  - create a text for law students
  - update present laws and throw out old ones
  - show precedents for current laws
  - include Justinians edicts
  - major influence in modern Western Law
- 3 major precepts underlying Justinians Code
  1. Live Honestly
  2. Injure No One
  3. Grant Each Man His Rights
  - major influence in modern Western Legal thought

## 18.2 Kinds of Law

- kinds of law:
  - public (criminal): state/citizen
  - civil (private): citizen vs citizen
  - law of nations: citizen/foreigner (common to all men)
- praetors (judicial magistrates): urban (citizens)
- peregrine praetors (foreigners)
- provincial governor: circuit court; edicts
- consilium principis (emperor's council) = legal experts who advise the emperor on interpretation of laws

### 18.2.1 Roman criminal law

- criminal case:
  - originally heard by Centuriate/Tribal Assembly
  - trial by jury (chaired by praetor)
    - \* usually 50 jurors to try a Governor
  - jury selected from pool ("college")
  - senatorial vs. equestrian
  - arraignment before praetor (trial date set)
  - jury selection
    - \* poor have no jury of their peers
  - witnesses
  - time limits

### 18.2.2 Roman Civil Law

- civil case: preliminary hearing before praetor
  - trial by judge
  - in minor cases, out-of-court settlement by arbiter
  - 30 days to pay penalty (but could appeal)
- Cicero "The Spirit of the Law versus the Letter of the Law"

### 18.2.3 Lawyers

- Lawyers: originally non-professional (patron/friend) and not cheap
  - fee limited to 10,000 sesterces (1st c. AD)
  - paid in cash, property or grain
  - courtroom tricks

## 18.3 Police

- In rome:
  - none at first
  - Augustus in 6 CE creates 3 urban cohorts (1000 men each) under City Prefect (senator)
  - deal with crime, fair prices in the markets, crowd control at the Games, and control the city gate
  - supplemented by the 3,500 men of the Vigiles (firemen)

- further supported by the 10,000 members of the Praetorian Guard
- outside Rome, local soldiers, military garrisons and policing officials
  - stationarii (post-holders) assigned to man watchtowers and strategic points along the roadways to protect against brigands
  - also protect important economic areas (ie mines, quarries, estates, plantations, ports)
  - help suppress crime, root out bands of brigands, and capture escaped slaves

## 18.4 Punishments

- punishments:
  - change over time
  - different punishments for honestiores and humiliores
  - rich can always go into exile
  - poor often beaten, scourged, burned, sent to the mines or arena, decapitated, crucified or drown
- both sides pay court fees, but the loser forfeits his
  - poor cant afford fees
- value of damages decided by assessor
  - 30 days to pay fine/assessment
  - enslavement for debt abolished in 4th c. BCE
- death penalty and imprisonment: abolished in 190's BCE (but only for Roman citizens)
  - "capital punishment" = exile, loss of property
  - wealthy can go into exile at any time during a court case and plead no contest
  - lesser penalties: fines, loss of citizenship
  - jail: not a punishment; holding cells only
- Parricide:
  - convicted sewn up in a sack and drown in a body of water
- Most severe crimes punished with crucifixion and being thrown into the arena to be torn apart by wild animals (all very public!)
- Self Defence: you could kill a thief with impunity if the thief
- was found in your home, or

- was a thief in the night, or
- was armed and you called on neighbors to witness you attacking him/her in self defence
- Slander:
  - convicted is clubbed to death
- Bearing False Witness in Court (ie Perjury):
  - death
- A judge who takes a bribe:
  - put to death
- Highway Robbery
  - Crucifixion along the same stretch of road as a warning to others
  - all cases look at aggravating and mitigating circumstances

## 19 Early Roman Paganism

- much based on Etruscan models
- gods begin as spirits
- numen (divine power)
- later, identification with Greek gods e.g. Vulcan (fire/blacksmith), Neptune (water), Mars (spear/war)
- numen: attached to gods, groups of people, emperor, family genius (spirit protecting emperor, family, etc.)
- direction of numen, e.g. Terminus (boundary marker)

### 19.1 Priesthoods and Sacrifices

- A very religious people with many different priesthoods
  - all important political and civil affairs needed to be blessed by the gods to be successful
  - if not seen to be favored by the gods, they were cancelled or postponed
- One Pontifex Maximus (chief priest) chosen for life
  - oversees religious orthodoxy and rituals

- chooses priests, Vestal virgins
- Vestal Virgins (cult of hearth-goddess Vesta; sworn to chastity)
- Augur
  - priests who examine movements of stars, flights of birds reading these signs called taking the auspices
- Haruspex
  - priests who examine entrails of sacrificial animals (the liver-lookers)
  - reading these signs are called taking the omens
- sacrifice: act of piety; worshipper hopes for favour from gods
- food or liquid burnt on altar (preferably by priest)
  - vows suovetaurilia (sacrifice of pig, sheep and bull)

## 19.2 Deities

- Early deities based on Etruscan religion, e.g. Jupiter (thunder), Ceres (grain), Janus (beginnings), Juno (wife of Jupiter and goddess of women), Minerva (goddess of female handicraft and wisdom)
- Capitoline Triad (Jupiter, Juno, Minerva): shrine is in the temple on Capitoline Hill
  - their cult combines Etruscan, Italic and Greek concepts
- Adapted/adopted Greek divinities over time
  - Ares (god of War) becomes Mars
  - Aphrodite (goddess of Love) becomes Venus

## 19.3 Temples

- temple: originally were areas for auspices; later, permanent building
  - combined Etruscan, Greek and Italic influences
- usually rectangular; contains cult statue; high podium with stairs
- temple = house of god, not a place of congregation
  - sometimes contained a treasury for offerings as well
  - altar outside for public display of sacrifice
- Temple of Portunus, 2nd century BCE
- Dedicated to Portunus, god of harbors and ports



- Combines Greek, Etruscan and Roman practices
- Small rectangular temple built on a raised platform
- Ionic columns, both full free-standing on the porch and engaged on the exterior cella walls
- Continual frieze on the entablature
- One flight of stairs leads up to one front entrance
- Entrance leads to one cella with the cult image of the god

## 19.4 Odds and Ends

- festivals (holidays): incl. Spectacles (provided by magistrates)
- Saturnalia (December): slave holiday, reversal of roles, gifts
- family religion: Lares, Penates (household gods)
- lararium (shrine of the Lares) = niche in wall for offerings etc.
- floor must be kept clean (evil spirits); spring "housecleaning (get evil out of corners of house)
- Much superstition
- Roman Paterfamilias carrying busts of his ancestors as part of annual religious celebration
- Part of his role as family priest
- Prayers and make sacrifices for family each morning and night

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END OF MIDTERM ONE MATERIAL

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## 20 The Early Empire: The Age of Augustus (63 BCE - 14 AD)

### 20.1 The Death of Julius Caesar

- 48 BC Wins Civil War with Pompey
- Consul 48, 46 and 45 BC

- Dictator for 10 years in 46 BC (unprecedented)
- 44 BC Murdered on the Ides (15th) of March
- Brutus and Cassius the leading conspirators (of 60)
  - proclaim the death of a tyrant and the restoration of the Republic
- Cleopatra and Caesarion return to Egypt
- Marc Antony momentarily holds power
- The Rise of Octavian Caesar
- 63 BC born a sickly(epileptic), but handsome, brave and scholarly child
- 44 BC adopted by great uncle Julius Caesar in his will (only 18 years old!)
  - Was studying in northern Greece at the time
  - Quickly showed a shrewd and forceful personality
  - Saw power of his uncle, and risks of claiming his inheritance
  - Saw Marc Antony (Caesars friend and second in command) as his major rival to taking his inheritance
  - Antony felt he should be Caesars heir
  - Portrait Bust of the Young Octavian Caesar
- Changes his name from Octavian Caesar to Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus
- Gathers many of Caesars veterans to him with promises of bonuses
- Marches on Rome and demands his inheritance and Caesars Consulship
- Has Julius Caesar deified

## 20.2 Octavian in Rome, 43 BC

- Senate does not wish another civil war
- Most troops wont fight against him, and people love him as Caesars heir
- Senate see ambition of Marc Antony, and wish to use Octavian against him
- Marc Antony turns over inheritance and Senate grants him a Consulship
- Both try to use Octavian for their own purposes

### 20.3 2nd Triumvirate (43 BC)

- Octavian, Lepidus, Antony create a new alliance to share power and keep the peace
- Officially called the Triumvirs for the Restoration of the State (Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae)
  - Legal alliance, ratified by the Senate
  - purpose is to bring Caesars assassins to justice
- Lepidus and Antony hope to undermine Octavian and remove him from power
  - Octavian (western and northern provinces)
  - Marc Antony (Greece, Asia and Egypt)
  - Lepidus (Africa)
  - Proscriptions held to eliminate all their enemies (300 Senators, 2000 Equestrians)
  - Cicero, who denounced Marc Antony also killed
- 42 BC Battle of Philippi (Brutus and Cassius and the last Republican army defeated)
  - civil war ends
  - 2nd Triumvirate begins to disintegrate
- 40 BC Octavians sister, Octavia the Younger, marries Marc Antony to cement their alliance

#### 20.3.1 Cleopatra VII

- 41 BC Marc Antony meets her at Tarsus
  - explain her role in the civil war
  - came on a barge dressed as Venus
- Antony spends more time in the East
- Marries Cleopatra and has 3 children
- Gives most of Eastern Roman Empire to Cleopatra and her children
- Scandalous behaviour and an insult to Octavia and Octavian

#### 20.3.2 The End of the 2nd Triumvirate

- Octavian stays in the West and builds his powerbase in Rome
- 36 BC Lepidus tries to invade Sicily, but army defects to Octavian
  - Lepidus retires and becomes Pontifex Maximus
- 32 BC Marc Antony divorces Octavia
  - Octavian convinces Senate to declare war on Cleopatra (clever move!)

### 20.3.3 The End of the Antony and Cleopatra

- 31 BC Battle of Actium
  - Antony and Cleopatra commit suicide
  - their children raised by Octavia
  - Caesarion murdered on Octavians orders (because "One Caesar is enough")
- Egypt annexed as a Roman Province

### 20.3.4 The Octavians Political Options

- 27 BC had settled all issues dealing with civil war and annexation of Egypt
- He holds sole power as Romes greatest warlord
- Now what?
  - a) retire and risk civil war or assassination
  - b) wield power openly
- He created a third option: Create the
- appearance of a Republic, by giving most of his
- power back to the Senate through a slow
- process of trial and error to see what would be
- tolerated
  - rule from the shadows, not the stage!

## 20.4 The Creation of an Emperor

- 27 BC offers to give back all power to the Senate (during his 7th Consulship) but is refused
  - "Restores the Republic" (age 35)
  - Proconsular Power
  - "Augustus" (revered one)
  - month of August
  - Consul 13 times
  - Tribune 37 years in a row!
  - Ranking Senator for 40 years
  - Censor

- Pontifex Maximus
- Imperator 21 times
- 2 BC "Father of the Country"
- Princeps ("first citizen") vs Rex

#### 20.4.1 The Principate

- The Rule of the First Citizen
- Faade of Republicanism
  - all runs and appears as it should
  - Augustus runs all from the shadows vs open rule
- Pax Romana The Roman Peace
- 25 BCE Temple of Janus closed (means the Empire is at peace)
- Aided by his wife, Livia
- Groomed a fatherly and pious image
- Imperial bureaucracy
  - slaves and freedmen in the Imperial palace
- Julia
  - only natural child
  - exiled for adultery
- Livia (Octavians 2nd wife)
  - matronly and respectable first lady
  - of the Claudian clan
- Designate heir
  - all die, only left with Tiberius (Livias son)
  - Senate allows him to designate a successor (creation of an imperial family line)
- "I found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble"
- 14 CE population of all free people in the Roman Empire estimated at 45 million
- 14 CE dies If Ive played my role well, applaud?!
- Senate deifies him, builds temples and creates a priesthood in his honour

### 20.4.2 The 4 Pillars of the Principate

- Must please 4 groups in Rome to keep power:
  - a) People
    - \* police, fire dept, peace and prosperity
    - \* public works, libraries, fountains
    - \* forums, roads, temples, jobs
    - \* schools, theatres, docks
    - \* grain supply
  - b) Equestrians
    - \* More money through building contracts
    - \* Governors of less important and more unsettled provinces
  - c) Senate
    - \* honour and respect
    - \* Governors of more civilized and secure provinces
    - \* Governors given a salary to encourage efficient rule
  - d) Army
    - \* decrease legions from 60 to 28
    - \* better pay, conditions, plus bonuses and land upon retirement
    - \* 28 new colonies of retired veterans across Empire
    - \* new conquests in Germany and the East
    - \* Praetorian Guard (9000 soldiers) created to protect Emperor

## 21 The Julio-Claudian Emperors (14 - 68 AD)

- 14 AD Augustus dies
- Senate so inspired they allow Augustus to designate an heir
- Creation of a Caesar, not Rex
- Rome accepts one man rule in the faade of Republicanism
- In reality, an Emperor who rules the Roman Empire as his own private domain has been created
- Augustus had no natural son, only Julia
  - his first four designated heirs all died before he did
  - Eventually, he had to designate Tiberius, Livias son from her previous marriage (didn't really like him)
  - Livia was pregnant with his brother Drusus when she left Tiberius father and married Octavian!

## 21.1 Tiberius (14-37 AD) The 1st Julio-Claudian Emperor

- age 52 at the time of Augustus death
  - burnt out, brooding, resentful and heavy handed, with no political finesse
  - hesitant to take power (but had been a good general and organizer)
  - lived in awe of Augustus
  - upset that he was forced to divorce a wife he loved to marry Julia
- Started well
- Deified Augustus
- consult the Senate at first
  - quickly becomes a paranoid resentful old man
  - begins treason trials against perceived enemies
- 26 AD semi retire to Capri
  - left his nephew, Caligula (by brother Germanicus) in Rome to run Empire
  - Caligula aided by Macro (Prefect of the Praetorian Guard)
- 29 AD Livia dies
- Spent most time in his "pleasure palace"(?)
  - porn collection (on pottery) and little fishes (little boys and little girls...)
  - abused Senators and their wives, would have sex with wives and then comment. Could not comment on it or face treason.
  - drinking, stripers
- 37 AD dies (stroke or murder?)
  - no heir, but Caligula and Macro are present
  - Praetorian Guard proclaim Caligula Emperor (precedent)
  - To the Tiber with Tiberius (not deified)
  - People didn't like this guy...

## 21.2 Caligula (37-41 AD)

- 25 years old (son of Germanicus, nephew of Tiberius)
- Named Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus
  - Nicknamed "little boots (Caligae)... obviously not how people addressed him.
  - nervous youth (2 elder brothers killed by Praetorian Guard)

- hid a nasty and sadistic streak, calm demeanor.
- Greeted by the Roman people with much celebration
  - Not Tiberius, not a drunkard, not a jerk.
- Immensely popular at first (Germanicus son and not Tiberius)
- Paid bonuses to Praetorian Guard (bad precedent - this will continue on to prevent revolts)
- Shared money of Tiberius and Livias will, ended treason trials
- Liked to be at the games and among common people
- Restored the authority of the Assemblies
- Campaigned with the army and held their loyalty
- October 37 AD fell ill (7 months into reign)
  - fell into a coma
  - recovered after a few months
  - saw self as the god Jove
  - Schizophrenia(?), we're not sure... coma could have pushed him over the edge. He goes nuts.
- Druscilla (favourite sister, he wanted to marry and make a goddess)
- Incitatus (favourite race horse)
- Marble stable, purple robe, wanted to make him a Senator and Consul
- Declared War on English Channel (My new favorite guy), actually got the soldiers to go to the channel and collect shells
- Brothel in Palace (to make money - senators wife become the whores)
- Spent 3 billion sesterce surplus of Tiberius
- Wanted Governor of Judea to put statue of himself in Holy of Holies (temple) in Jerusalem
  - Stalls him, of course he never builds it
- Treason trials
  - Beginning of trial, grab all possessions... so good way to make money.
- Murdered by Praetorian Guard



### 21.3 Claudius (41-54 AD)

- 51 years old uncle of Caligula
- Praetorians found him hiding in the imperial palace
- Paraded him before the Senate and proclaimed him Caesar (another bad precedent! [The fact he was made emperor by the guard])
- A physical wreck
  - physical afflictions, drooled, twitched, stuttered, runny nose, limp (club foot)
  - alcoholic
  - ridiculed by Caligula (threw walnuts at him!)
  - hidden in the palace by Augustus
  - 10/10 would hire for boss of the empire
- Great scholar
  - Had nothing better to do then learn
  - last Etruscan speaker
  - wrote on Etruscans, Carthaginians and Augustus (whom he admired)
- Britain conquered, public works, finished Augustus' wishes for the city.
- Senate disliked him for lecturing them on their duties
- No treason trials
- unlucky in love!
  - Messalina (wife of Claudius)
    - \* descendant of Augustus
    - \* bathed in donkeys milk!
    - \* bore Claudius 2 children, Ocatavia and Britannicus
    - \* 48 AD executed with her lover
    - \* she went on a public hunnymoon with another man... is she stupid.
  - Agrippina (sister of Caligula, niece of Claudius and mother of Nero from a previous marriage)
    - \* a total terror!
    - \* her fourth marriage, his third
    - \* 50 AD made Claudius adopt Nero as his principal heir (4 years older than Brittanicus)
    - \* 53 AD made Claudius marry Octavia to Nero
    - \* evil, manipulator, vicious

- 54 AD poisons Claudius mushrooms at a banquet and kills him
  - even gets doctor to put poison on the feather used to induce the vomiting.
  - deified!? (Kind of a joke... just the thing you do)

## 21.4 Nero (54-68 AD)

- 16 years old when he is made Caesar
- Born in 37 AD (a descendant of Augustus on both sides of his family)
- Very popular at first (puppet of mom)
- Guided by Agrippina, Seneca (philosopher) and Burrus (Prefect of the Praetorian Guard)
  - very artsy and dressed like a charioteer in public (a bit scandalous!)
- Agrippina tries to control Nero and be coruler of Rome
  - uses the threat of Britannicus (The "actual" heir) to keep him in check
  - Nero rebels and wants to rule alone
- 55 AD divorces Octavia and later poisons Britannicus (starts breaking free of his mother's chains)
- 59 AD has Agrippina put to deal (Stab me where I gave birth to the Viper!) (This is like the 10th time he's tried to kill her... she evades him every time)
  - marries Poppea Sabina (ruthless, ambitious, bisexual)
  - the right woman in his mind
- 62 all advisors are dead or go into retirement
  - more interested in theatre singing, arts, music and horse racing than ruling
  - performs his works in public
  - street performers considered low class (down with prostitutes etc...)
  - had to respect him fully during concert, no sleep, no peeing, even someone couldn't leave while in labor. All considered treasonous.
- 64 AD Great Fire of Rome
  - burns for days
  - 3/4 of city destroyed
  - Nero watches and composes song of the burning of Troy! (plays lyre)... hey man, when inspiration strikes.

- Eventually sends army to start destroying buildings to create a fire wall, citizens start turning.
- 64 AD beginning of Christian persecutions
  - Nero uses Christians as a scapegoat to take suspicions off of him
  - At this point, Christians were just weirdos.
  - Burned, torn to death, stolen from...
- 64 AD Golden House Domus Aurea
  - covered 100 to 300 acres along the Palatine, Esquiline and Caelian Hills
  - Suetonius describes it as "ruinously prodigal"
  - it included groves of trees, pastures with flocks, vineyards and an artificial lake
  - rus in urbe, "countryside in the city"
  - massive public amusement park and gardens, and private palace
  - Oculus in ballroom
  - over 300 rooms. but no bedrooms
- Nero commissioned the creation of a colossal 35.5 m high bronze statue of himself, called the Colossus Neronis
  - the statue was placed just outside the main palace entrance at the terminus of the Via Appia
- Prowls streets at night assaulting people
  - turns good men away and keeps scoundrels close by
- 65 AD Poppea dies
  - drunk, she's pregnant, he freaks out, kicks her.
  - one of the last checks on Nero
  - her body was not cremated, but stuffed with spices, embalmed and put in the Mausoleum Augustus
  - she was given a state funeral and divine honors.
  - has her stuffed and keeps her around.
  - good times story about finding a boy who looked like her and him becoming his boy toy.
- 65 AD Conspiracy of Piso
  - murder plot makes him even more paranoid
- 66 AD Tour of Greece (1808 first prize awards - they just let him win - ego grows)

- 68 AD Galba Governor of Spain rebels, and others turn on Nero
  - Senate declares him (Nero) an outlaw (anyone can kill him on sight, for a reward)
  - "Quolis artifex pereor" / "What a great artist dies in me - last words, suicide by slave. 10/10.
- Last of the Julio-Claudians (no heir)

## 22 Roman Entertainment

- children's games:
  - evens and odds
  - pitching/stacking nuts
  - dolls
  - "bronze fly"
  - "jar"
  - toy carts (mouse chariot races!)
  - "triangle(a ball game), etc.
- Dawn to 7th hour (mid day) is the Roman working day in summer (lots of leisure time)
- adult games:
  - ball
  - board games
  - dice
  - knucklebones
- dinner parties, banquets (show off wealth), taverns (take out food and prostitutes)
- During the reign of Claudius there were 159 public holidays/year (not all could afford to take those days off)
- forum; libraries; triumphs; Campus Martius (public military exercise field); festivals
- tourism: middle-eastern tours; temples=museums; beaches
- leaving town: villas, baths, hunting/fishing, beaches (Baiae/Capri)
  - best resorts in the south
  - only the rich could afford this
- thermae (baths): hot, warm, cold pools; heating system; mineral baths; exercise court; refreshments; locker room; toilets; strigil

- relatively cheap
- 170 Baths in Rome at the time of Augustus (clean culture)
- 4th century 1000
- Baths of Diocletian held 3000 people at a time!
  - Baths, wine and sex ruin our bodies. But what makes life worth living, except baths, wine and sex? (epitaph)
- Strigil, used to clean off a layer of skin.
- Circus (chariot racing): long track with spine; 7 laps; "factions"
- Circus Maximus is 550 metres long and holds 250,000
- 24 races a day (a race is 7 laps of the track)
- Reds, Blues, Greens and Whites (Racing Factions)
- amphitheatre (gladiator/animal fights); oval arena e.g. Colosseum (held 50,000)
- theatre (drama): semicircular; associated with festivals (both a religious and political function)
- comedies popular, especially Greek *comoedia palliata* (comedy in Greek dress), made fun of famous powerful Romans through proxy of a Greek to be politically safe.
- pantomimes; music halls (odeons)
- gladiators=slaves; training school; diff. types of gladiator

## 22.1 Gladiators

- What romans enjoyed the most
- First Gladiator games (called *Munera*) in 264 BC
  - based on Etruscan funeral rites
- By the 1st century CE, the schedule of events for most games included:
  - *Venationes* (hunts of wild beasts) in the morning
  - *Damnati* (execution of convicted criminals) follows
  - this could also include Dwarves and cripples with blunt wooden weapons
  - Gladiatorial combat at end of the day
- Usually slaves
- "Ave, imperator, morituri te salutant"

- "Hail, emperor, we who are about to die salute you!"
- Trajan held 117 days of contests, with 10,000 gladiators fighting and 11,000 animals killed
- Thumbs down = live
- Thumbs up = killing blow to the throat
- lol the thumb thing is something we have wrong, it's the opposite.
- much betting on the great shields (defensive) or little shield (offensive) factions!
- Successful gladiators became rich celebrities (could even sell sweat for perfumes and good omen), these are the guys.
- Only fought about 2 to 4 times per year on average
- A successful Gladiator could be granted a rudis (an engraved wooden training sword) as a symbol of his freedom
  - usually granted after 5 victories

### 22.1.1 Famous Gladiators

- Most died in their first fight or two
  - a very few fought up to 150 bouts
- A Gladiator named Flamma (Fire) was awarded the rudis four times, but still chose to remain a gladiator
  - his gravestone in Sicily includes his record
- "Flamma, secutor, lived 30 years, fought 34 times, won 21 times, fought to a draw 9 times, defeated 4 times, a Syrian by nationality. Delicatus made this for his deserving comrade-in-arms.

### 22.1.2 Types of Gladiators

- Various styles of gladiator and fighting developed
  - Samnite
    - \* heavy, ornate body armour, with visored helmet and greaves
    - \* large, oblong shield and sword or lance
    - \* right arm usually armoured
  - Thracian
    - \* Light and Fast
    - \* small curved sword and small round or square shield

- \* leather bands on legs and thighs
- Myrmillo the fishman
  - \* Heavy helmet with a sea fish crest
  - \* bare torso and legs
  - \* large rectangular or oval shield
  - \* dagger or short sword
  - \* greave on the left leg
  - \* wide leather or metal belt
  - \* usually paired against the Retarius
- Andabatae
  - \* fully armoured riders on fully armoured horses(cataphracti)
  - \* wore heavy helmets with no eye holes!
  - \* charged blindly at each other with lances
  - \* didn't really take off...
- Eques
  - \* cavalry with only a sword or spear and a round shield
- Velites
  - \* unarmoured men armed with a spear
  - \* erotic, titillating, I mean, these dudes are ripped and naked.
- Retiarius
  - \* the fisherman
  - \* armed with a trident or harpoon, a dagger and a fish net
  - \* wore leg or ankle bands and leather or metal shoulder piece on the left shoulder
  - \* usually paired against the Myrmillo
- Essedarii
  - \* spearmen or archers in two horse chariots
  - \* fight men on foot, other chariots, and wild animals
- Scissores
  - \* the "carvers (little is known about them)
  - \* half moon blade
- Dimachaeri
  - \* armed with two daggers or swords, and no armour
  - \* Gladiatrix (female gladiators)
  - \* no helmets
- (Boudicea?)
- Sagittarii
  - \* armed with bow and arrows

### 22.1.3 Hermes and Charon

- A character dressed as Hermes, messenger of the gods
  - poke corpses with red hot wand
- A character dressed as Charon, ferryman of the dead
  - smashed skulls of corpses with a large mallet
- Libitinarii (bearers) then drag corpses out, strip them and toss them in mass graves

### 22.1.4 The Wild Beast Hunts

- called Venationes
  - animals vs animals
  - animals vs bestiarius (animal fighters)
  - animals vs wounded/crippled humans
  - Lions, tigers, panthers, elephants, bears, wolves, bulls, etc
  - 80 AD 5,000 wild beasts and 4,000 other animals killed in one day

### 22.1.5 Naumachiae (Sea Battles)

- Naval battles where the Colosseum was flooded, or combat moved to a nearby lake
- 52 AD greatest naumachiae on Lake Fucine
  - 19,000 gladiators on two fleets of Galleys
  - Emperor Claudius declared it a draw!

## 23 Roman Dining

- Only real entertainment at night
- 2 light meals (bread, water, leftovers) for breakfast and lunch
- 1 main meal in the evening
- differences between Roman and modern menu
  - less fatty
  - olives, cabbage, beans, leaks, little meat and no sugar
  - honey, wine and fruit to sweeten their diet
  - boiled sheep lips common for the poor
  - much boiling vs baking (no ovens for the poor)



- All drank wine (heavily diluted)
- porridge replaced by bread (2nd c. BC): round loaf
- veggies and fruits (no tomatoes, potatoes or citrus fruit)
- meat = expensive, esp. beef; poor eat chicken
- fish and seafood
- sauces: sweet and sour; garum (pungent black fish sauce)
- cookbook of "Apicius"
  - 450 recipes (including Numidian Chicken, and Anchovy Delight, without anchovies!)
- breakfast and lunch = snacks (leftovers, or purchased at snack bar)
- cena (dinner): eaten in triclinium (dining room)
- 9th hour is the time for major meal (10 hour day)
- 3 couches ("U" shape) to lie on; round table for food service
- etiquette: left elbow on cushion, feet to right; plate in left hand, eat with right (fingers, unless spoon needed; no fork or knife)
- napkins (provided, or bring your own to wrap leftovers)
  - often of rich cloth
  - Catullus calls Marrucinus the napkin thief
- "mixed" dinner parties (women sit on chairs)
- waiters (fancy dress and hairdo/big perm) vs. busboys
- courses: appetizers, entrees (numerous), dessert
- Trimalchio's dinner (in novel by Petronius)
- Vomitorium
- dinner from mid afternoon to ?
- skeleton displayed: enjoy life while you can!

### 23.1 Trimalchio's Feast

- Trimalchio is a character in Petronius Satyricon
  - he is a freedman who attains great wealth and power
  - shows off his class by hosting a lavish Banquet of Trimalchio
  - golden cups and plates
  - wears a scarlet cloak as a sign of his wealth
  - wears large gold rings
  - napkins have broad purple strip (mock Senator toga!)

## 24 Death and Burial

- funerary rites = show of pietas (respect, devotion)
- dying person placed on ground; last words prophetic
- after death: mourning; body washed, anointed, dressed (toga)
- Mourning
  - for parents and children over 6–1 year
  - for children under 6–1 month
  - for a husband or wife 10 months
  - for a close blood relative 8 months
- placed on funerary couch; hearth extinguished
  - wax death mask made
  - actors hired
- flowers, lamps/candles, cypress boughs placed in front of house
- burial (for poor in mass graves) vs. cremation (for rich)
- funeral procession to cemetery (outside the pomerium)
  - originally at night (torchlight)
  - later by day, except poor, children
  - musicians, torchbearers, professional mourners, clients, ancestral portraits, clowns, dancers (strange Roman sense of humour)
- wooden coffin (poor) vs. elaborate tomb (rich)
- sarcophagus (stone coffin with lid, often decorated with reliefs)

- grave goods (pottery, jewelry, coin to pay passage to underworld)
- mausoleum (tomb building); sometimes arranged in "streets" (necropolis)
  - rich have monuments lining the road to Rome
  - poor have ashes in boxes in niches of walls of underground chambers
- tombstone information
  - name
  - age
  - origin
  - career
  - relatives
- deceased portrayed on tomb reliefs (family groups; kids with pets)
- tombs protected by curses; often found on roadside
- cremation: funeral pyre (possessions burned with deceased)
- ashes placed in urn or amphora (e.g. Ostia)
- columbarium (underground chamber with niches for urns)
- ie Roman catacombs
- collegium (social club providing funerals and banquets for its members; often based on a particular trade)

## 25 69 AD The Year of the Four Emperors

- 68 AD Galba Governor of Spain rebels, and others turn on Nero
- Nero commits suicide
- 69 AD "The Year of the Four Emperors"
- Galba
  - supported by the Spanish legions and Praetorian Guard
  - too old, mean and cheap
  - Augustus June 8, 68 AD to January 15, 69 AD
- Otho (friend of Galba)
  - supported by Portuguese legions

- friend and fellow debaucher of Nero as well (until his wife Poppaea was taken by Nero and he was sent away as Governor of Lusitania)
- thought he should succeed Nero
- losses Battle of Cremona to Vitellius and commits suicide
- Augustus from January 15 to April 17, 69 CE
- Vitellius
  - supported by the Rhine legions
  - declared by the legions, but not want the job
  - Augustus from April 16 to December 22, 69 AD
  - tried to abdicate but was beheaded by Vespasians troops and his head paraded around Rome
  - Yet, I was once your Emperor were his final words
- Vespasian
  - supported by the eastern legions in Syria-Judaea
  - acclaimed by the legions and joined by the Danube legions
  - Augustus from 69 79 AD
  - founded Flavian Dynasty

## 25.1 Titus Flavius Vespanasius/Vespasian (69-79 AD)

- Born 9 AD
- A blunt, honest soldier
- wished to make right the wrongs of previous Emperors
- Reform Rome politically, socially, and economically
- good administrator
- appoints good men and enforces competence
- Equestrians begin to replace freedmen in civil service/imperial bureaucracy (money and higher status in civil service)
- Aristocrats begin to accept money in place of land for payment (a more liquid asset)
- frugal and stabilizes economy (tax everything!)
- pay toilets
- extend Roman citizenship in the western provinces

- conquer Judea and consolidate frontiers
- began Colosseum
- "Ut puto deus fio" "I think I'm becoming a god"
- deified

## 25.2 Titus (79-81 AD)

- elder son of Vespasian
- great general
- Put down Jewish Revolt and destroyed the Temple of Solomon in 70 AD
- popular, generous and efficient
- open Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheatre vs Colossus of Nero)
- criticized for slow response to aiding the victims of the Mt. Vesuvius eruption in 79 AD
  - buried Pompeii and Herculaneum
- Died of disease while campaigning in the East
- deified

## 25.3 Domitian (81-96 AD)

- younger brother of Titus
  - lived in his brothers shadow
  - a nasty and murderous man
- tried to restore old gods
  - anti-Christian and Eastern cults
  - persecute Christians
- 89 AD rebellion flamed his paranoia
  - saw conspiracies everywhere
  - began treason trials against Senators
- 96 AD murdered by the Praetorian Guard
  - damned by the Senate and all his statues torn down
  - not deified
  - no heir
- End of the Flavian line

## 26 Provincial Administration

- Rome had c. 48 Provinces at its peak
- Roman control made use of local elites
  - much toleration of local politics, culture and religion
- client kings (run internal affairs and friendship with Rome and look like status quo in effect)
  - knew the people, provide troops, money, supplies, spies
  - mostly in East; client kingdoms later become provinces (ie Judea)
- provincial towns run by local council
  - local magistrates get citizenship, set model of Romanization (loyalty and status)

### 26.1 Types of Provinces

- Republic: provinces governed by Senatorial magistrates
- Empire: 2 main types of province (senatorial, imperial) + Emperors provinces
- senatorial: governor = proconsul (imperium)
  - usually a military man/Senator
- imperial: governor = legate (hand-picked)
  - an Equestrian
- Emperor's provinces = on frontiers
  - usually on crucial frontiers (ie Persia) or politically fragile (ie Armenia)
  - also controls Egypt (grain supply)

### 26.2 Provincial Concerns

- provincial assembly could complain to Rome (ie corrupt or harsh Governor, high taxes, forced labour, crumbling cities, etc)
- rescript (emperor's reply)
  - ie Pliny (Gov of Bithynia-Pontus) and Emperor Trajan concerning Christians
- Cursus Publicus (Imperial Postal Service)
  - checkpoints and rest stations

### 26.3 Provincial Magistrates

- Quaestor (senatorial prov.) = treasurer
  - taxes collected by publicani (Republic), later by towns (Empire)
  - pay for Governor, government and military
- local magistrates: Duovirs (judges, census), Aediles (works, festivals), Quaestors (finances)
- Procurator: looks after emperor's property in imperial provinces (land, palaces and military bases)
  - handles all finances (no Quaestor) and watches Governor (no corruption or mismanagement)

### 26.4 Benefits to Provinces

- urbanization: introduced by Rome in western provinces (few major cities before)
  - grow up around military camps
- town-country relations (rural food, urban merchandise)
  - often see each other as inferior
- colonia ("colony") a settlement of Roman citizens, veterans and surplus population in captured territory
  - security and begin Romanization.
- municipality (native town granted Latin right)
  - first step to citizenship + economic advantages
- all other towns = unprivileged
- also animosity between natives and Roman army

## 27 Roman Philosophy

- from the Greek "Philo"/lover "Sophia"/of wisdom
- guidance for life; intellectual pursuit for the leisurely upper classes
  - logically suited their legal minds
- Lower and uneducated classes stick to traditional religion and cults
- Many conservative Romans consider it impractical and a waste of time

## 27.1 Epicureanism

- founded by Epicurus (Athens, 4th c. BC)
  - all knowledge based on perception of senses
  - gods exist but don't influence human affairs
  - see religion as a fairy tale vs faith
  - open your mind to understand your world through your senses VS live in myths and misperceptions
  - live simply since luxury and possessions cause pain and stress
  - free self from unnecessary pain and anxiety
  - have piece of mind vs physical pleasure
- gods = products of atomic system, same as us
  - don't fear gods or worry about afterlife (there isn't any)
  - enjoy life while you can; strive for happiness
  - avoid pain (Carpe Diem Seize the Day)
- 173 BC Epicureans banned from Rome (for "pleasures")
- Lucretius (1st c. BC) "Nature of Things": good poetry, but fails to convert Romans to Epicureanism
- Epicureans criticized for "eat, drink and be merry" attitude, but their idea of pleasure = stress-free life, music, friends
  - some confuse Epicureanism with hedonism

### 27.1.1 The Atomic Theory of Democritus

- Philosophy included the atomic theory of Democritus (5th c. BC)
  - the universe is made up of Atoms and Void
  - Atoms and Void combine in patterns that create everything in the universe
  - Atoms are eternal and indestructible
  - Death = Atoms break apart and form something new
  - don't fear death since you will be reborn
  - gods = products of atomic system, same as us
  - don't fear gods or worry about afterlife (there isn't any)
  - enjoy life while you can; strive for happiness
  - avoid pain (Carpe Diem Seize the Day)



## 27.2 Stoicism

- founder Zeno of Citium
- taught in Athens 4th c. BC)
- taught in Stoa (porch)
- Stoicism reaches Rome 2nd c. BC; appeals to Roman temperament
- Most popular philosophy
  - emotions are irrational and harmful
  - live in harmony with nature, pursue the "good life
  - conscience, duty = keys to moral perfection (self-discipline, perseverance and steadfastness)
- universe governed by divine intellect, in which humans share
- virtue is the only good: brings man nearer to gods
  - virtue involves hardship, simple living, ignoring distractions
  - bear up under your burdens and don't complain (Keep Calm and Carry On)
  - don't let physical/bodily needs dictate the best action to take, use logic at rational thought
- if all else fails: suicide (free self from irrational constraints)
- Cato, Brutus, Seneca: famous Stoics, all committed suicide
- Brotherhood of Man = rationale for Empire
- Nero and Flavians banned Stoics
- 2nd c. AD: Marcus Aurelius (Stoic emperor), Meditations

## 28 Roman Music

- Central component to Roman religion, festivals and funerals
- Much music used in Roman comedies
- Woodwinds:
  - Tibia (orig. a shin-bone, later wood)
  - diff. Lengths, played in pairs (treble and bass)
  - sacrifices, funerals, etc.
  - Pan pipes (7+ tubes of diff. Length tied together), like harmonica

- Bagpipes; water organ (bronze pipes; played at sports events)
- Brass:
  - tuba (straight horn without valves, flared at one end)
  - cornu (curved horn, flared at one end, shaped like )
  - cornu used in Roman military
- Strings:
  - lyre (hand-held harp; tortoise shell as resonator)
  - cithara (large wooden version of same; up to 18 strings)
  - lute (has neck and bridge like modern guitar, but no frets)
  - played with a fingers or wand (no bows)
- Percussion:
  - mostly Eastern instruments
  - castanets
  - cymbals
  - kettledrums (military use in the East)
  - tambourines
  - sistrum (bronze rattle), used especially in cult of Isis
- 115 BC - ban on foreign musical instruments
  - not appealing to Roman ears
  - usually associated with strange religious cults
- Vocal:
  - chorus in theatre (mixed, but sang in unison) or solo
  - poetry was "sung" or read to music
  - voice exercises and coaches
  - often a recitation of your own work at a dinner party
- Dance:
  - originally leaping in triple time
  - Greek dancing arrives 2nd c. BC but distrusted by adult males (some orgiastic, other have men touching men)
  - involved moving body, singing, and playing an instrument
  - famous dancing girls of Cadiz (ie belly dancers)

- Proper people are not wild dancers
- Public dancers were seen to be low class entertainers
  - under Empire, less prejudice against dancing (but no touching! NO TOUCHING! NO TOUCHING!)

## 29 The “Five Good Emperors” (96-192AD)

### 29.1 Nerva (96-98)

- Nerva (96-98)
- 96 AD Praetorian Guard murder Domitian
- Senate nominates him, quickly, as emperor to avoid civil war
- elderly, childless, ideal senator, he won’t be around long, he’s a nice guy.
- Prestigious and old, but no leader
- suspected by army (not a military man)
- reduces taxes, recalls exiles, gives land to poor, does a bang up job.
- alimenta (scheme to help farmers and needy children)
- 97 AD adopts Trajan (respected and popular general) as son and successor
- dies of old age after 16 months (stroke after shouting at an officer?)

### 29.2 Trajan (98-117 AD)

- Experienced general of the Rhine and Danube, no civil war to become emperor. Very popular guy.
- from Spain (first provincial emperor), up until now, always Italian.
- Put fiscal restraints onto overspending cities and provinces (try to balance the budgets)
- expanded empire to its greatest extent
- invasion of Dacia (across the Danube), extremely successful general.
- Trajan’s Column (depicts Dacian war); Dacian gold, slaves
  - gives 75 denarii to each citizen of Rome from spoils (congiaria - 3 months pay)
- annexes Arabia

- conquers Parthians (weak) = 3 new provinces (Iraq, Iran)
- eastern war drains other frontiers
- massive revolts as a result of financial strains of war (extremely expensive to go to war)
- Dies on way home from Parthia

### 29.3 Hadrian (117-138)

- Another Spaniard
- Curly hair and beard becomes fashionable
  - "adopted" by Trajan (forged will?)
  - groomed to be Trajans heir for 20 years
  - Aug 8 Trajan dies
  - Aug 9 pronouncement the Hadrian is Trajans adopted son and heir
  - Aug 11 Trajans death proclaimed
  - Mostly to legitimize what everyone wanted anyway.
- An excellent emperor
- Brings peace, prosperity and order
- Ruled with a personal, hands on style, one of the boys. (to avoid revolts)
- abandons new provinces (except Dacia which was Romanized) to shorten the frontier
  - empire becoming too large and expensive to control.
  - retire borders to defensible lines (ie Rhine and Danube rivers)
- visits provinces and frontiers: Hadrian's Wall (practical, but defensive policy)
- 2nd Jewish War(132-135) destroys remain of the Old Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem
  - replaced by a Temple of Jupiter (blasphemy?)
  - begins Diaspora, Romans see this as a victory (Jews banned from Jerusalem)
- expands Athens
  - loved Greek culture, architecture, philosophy.
  - builds the Pantheon in Rome
- rebuilds treasury
- excuse \$900 million in back taxes (stimulate the economy instead of extorting money).

- Gives money to poor and to poor Senators (so they can remain Senators = loyalty)
- 130 AD - boyfriend Antinous commits suicide to ensure safety of Hadrian, interesting to note the opinions on homosexuality in the Roman empire (divine honours and city of Antinuopolis founded)
- top civil service posts go to equites (more trust put into equites)
- bad relations with Senate (4 senators executed; jealous of equites)
- Empire run by Emperor and Advisors
  - Senate becomes more of a town Council
- adopts Antoninus Pius; Antoninus adopts Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus (secure line of succession two generations of successors to guarantee no more civil wars)
- in old age developed a nosebleed for two years, and suffered a slow, lingering death from water accumulation in the body
  - asked slaves to kill him, wouldn't because they love him so much

## 29.4 Antoninus Pius (138-161)

- insists on Hadrian's deification (his adopted son)
- excellent administrator and model of behaviour
- maintains status quo
- legal reforms
- teachers to be paid by cities
- university at Athens
- Antonine Wall (north of Hadrian's): shorter but less secure
- Does a good job, nothing flashy or overly notable, but great a great emperor.

## 29.5 Marcus Aurelius (161-180)

- reluctant emperors
  - a good man at a bad time
- insists that his "brother" Lucius Verus be co-emperor (161-169)
  - useless emperor
  - dies of apoplexy
  - Empire needs at least 2 men to run it

- Stoic philosopher-statesman, not soldier
- German tribes swarm across Danube and threaten Italy
  - “barbarians” begin to breach the Roman frontiers
- long wars
- Plague ravages Italy
  - beginning of the long decline and fall of Rome
- suffered great chest and stomach pains
  - became a “junkie” on opium
  - died in sleep (or murdered?)

## 29.6 Commodus (180-192)

- son of Aurelius
- lacked ability (worst ruler since Nero)
- addiction to pleasure
- highly unstable personality
- Praetorian Prefect rules so he can play
- abandons (a) invasion across Danube (buys off barbarians!), (b) Antonine Wall
  - upsets army
- alimenta suspended
- appoints his favorites to high court positions
- reign of terror (many plots and purges) especially against the Senate
- 192 CE started demanding that he be worshipped as a living god, Hercules Romanus
  - started his own priesthood (flamen Herculaneus Commodianus)
  - has Senate deify him while still alive!
- assassinated (poisoned by his lover Marcia, then strangled by wrestling partner and gladiator Narcissus)
  - supported by Praetorian Prefect
- memory damned
- civil war results

### 29.6.1 The Gladiator

- appeared as a gladiator 735 times (opponents are animals or men only allowed to use blunt wooden swords!)
- Excellent at throwing javelins at ostriches

## 29.7 Short-lived Emperors that follow

- Helvius Pertinax (193 AD):
  - assassinated after 87 days
- Didius Julianus (193 AD): (bust at left)
  - Praetorian Guard auctions off the throne
  - does not pay up and is murdered after a few months by the Praetorian Guard

## 30 The Severan Dynasty (193-235 AD)

### 30.1 Septimius Severus (193-211)

- a North African married into a Syrian royal family
  - first Black/Berber Emperor
  - spoke Latin with a Punic accent!
  - shows cosmopolitan nature of the Roman Empire
- declared Caesar by the Danube legions
  - replaces Praetorian Guard with his own troops
  - extends power of Equestrians (run legions, provinces)
  - alimenta restored
  - free medical care
  - soldiers allowed to marry (children can become heirs and inherit!)
  - devaluation of coinage
  - recaptures Parthian provinces
- Gains some peace and prosperity
- Made sons Caracalla (198 CE) and Geta (209 CE) co-emperor with him to train them to rule
- Dies in York, England (good Emperors are always on the move and with the army at troubled frontiers)
- last words were Get along with each other, pay the soldiers, and despise all the others

### 30.2 Caracalla (211-217)

- son of Severus and a bad ruler
- murders his brother Geta to gain sole power
- raises army pay
- increased taxes
- citizenship to all except slaves (no incentive to join army!)
- Tried to emulate his hero, Alexander the Great
  - saw himself as a second Alexander
  - took part of Alexander the Great's tomb from
- Alexandria (last mention of the tomb), and
- wore his armour
- Started a war in the East with the Parthians and traced Alexander the Great's invasion route (according to the historian Cassius Dio)
  - even re-equipped a Roman Legion with the long pikes of Alexander's phalanx (heavy infantry)
- assassinated during war with Parthians near the site of Crassus' defeat at Carrhae in 217CE

### 30.3 Macrinus (217-218)

- Praetorian Prefect of Caracalla
  - part of the plot to murder Caracalla
- 1st Moor (North African) Emperor
- Bought peace with the Parthians for 200 million sesterces
- Murdered

### 30.4 Elagabalus (218-222)

- chosen by Syrian legions (after bribed)
  - claimed to be the bastard son of Caracalla
  - 15 years old
- Controlled by the powerful and influential women of the Severan Dynasty



- puppet Emperor
- religious fanatic of the Eastern (sun) cult of Heliagabalus
- Brings big black rock of cult of Elagabalus to Rome
- imposes his religion on Rome and replaces Roman gods with the sun cult
- travelled with a harem of "300 cute young boys and 300 cute young girls"
- bloody, cruel, decadent and perverted
  - wore pearls and lots of make-up in public
- Mom, Julia, and grandmother, Julia, ruled for him
- murdered by Praetorians while hiding in a chest/privy

### 30.5 Alexander Severus (222-235)

- Praetorian Prefect becomes senator (Ulpian)
- Alexander tries to rule on his own, but is a poor warrior and ruler
  - defeats Persians
  - but bribes Germans to withdraw (insult to army, who wanted the money!)
- army revolts, lead by Maximus the Thracian
- Its Maximus or me!
- Alexander and Julia murdered by army
  - Alexander cries to mom that its all her fault!

## 31 Medicine

- real medicine developed in Greek world
  - little improvement until the 17th century
- Greek doctors came to Rome as slaves, so medicine = servile
- fees paid by patient (no OHIP)
  - some Romans believed that you should not charge a fee for saving a life
- medical schools (Alexandria etc.) optional; apprenticeship usual
  - you were a doctor because you said you were
- no licensing, or malpractice, therefore some physicians deadly

### 31.1 Origins

- Greek:
  - Hippocrates of Kos (c. 460-370 BCE)
    - \* basis of Greek and Roman Medicine
    - \* apply philosophy to medicine to create a clinical science
    - \* diet exercise and rest vs religion and magic
  - Hippocratic Corpus
    - \* 70 texts attributed to him
  - Hippocratic Oath
    - \* do no harm
- Roman:
  - Celsus (1st c. AD)
    - \* Latin medical text, based on Greek models
    - \* reliance on drugs, herbs, home remedies
    - \* outline various medical practices and procedures
  - Galen (2nd c. AD)
    - \* builds on Hippocrates and Galen
    - \* much on anatomy, Physiology and pathology
    - \* influence extends beyond Roman period

### 31.2 Causes and Cures

- epidemics, e.g. kissing disease (Tiberius), smallpox and bubonic plague (160's-180's)
- Bubonic plague said to kill 2,000/day in Rome in 189 CE (c. 10% of Roman Empire in total)
- ignorance of hygiene
  - toilet in kitchen or on shared bench
  - live in close quarters
  - ghettos/crowded insulae
  - no washing of hands
  - mice and fleas everywhere
- treatments: diet, rest, blood-letting, enemas, ointments, leeches and maggots
- pharmacy: ointments in cakes with stamped directions (many herbal remedies)
  - no antibiotics, no anesthetic (mostly use strong, warm wine)

- Temple of Aesculapius (island in Tiber):
  - dream-cures
- Rome builds hospitals
  - work on sanitation and fresh water
- spas (mineral/hot springs)
  - many still in use
- alternative = home remedies
- home remedies: Cato on cabbage (cure-all) and magic spells (ie chanting for a dislocated shoulder)
- surgical tools: lancets, scalpels, probes, forceps, clamps, saws etc. (mostly of steel/iron vs stainless steel)

### 31.2.1 Battlefield Surgery

- A mosaic from Pompeii
- Army surgeons operate on the field
- Stretcher-bearers paid by the number of wounded they bring to the doctor
- Roman Military Medics (the Medicus) was highly respected
  - learned a variety of techniques to stop bleeding, set bones, close wounds, use of medicinal herbs and amputate limbs
  - cleaning and closing a wound was crucial to a soldiers survival and stopping infection
- Medicus commonly used Spider Web Bandages
  - use a combination of honey, vinegar and cobwebs to bandage wounds
  - modern research tells us the spider silk is, based on weight and tensile strength, stronger than steel and could possess antibacterial properties

## 31.3 Dentistry

- Carried out by physicians (no dentists)
- Less sugar in diet, so fewer cavities, but worn teeth
- Believe toothache caused by worm
- Extractions, wiring, filling, bridgework, dentures

- Crowns and bridges made from gold
- False teeth taken from other people, animals, or even made of iron!
- Dental patients tied down and given wine to numb the pain
- Toothpowder: not to fight cavities, but for white teeth, clean mouth
- Brush teeth with a finger or chewed stick
- Some Roman patricians had special slaves whose role was to clean their teeth

## 32 Technology

- Very few literary sources on Greco-Roman technology have survived
  - Vitruvius (On Architecture), Frontinus (Aqueducts), Hero of Alexandria (Pneumatics and Mechanics), Cato's treatises, Pliny (Natural History)
- Science = knowledge
- scientific discoveries were made mostly by Greeks, not Romans, and borrowed from other cultures
  - ie adapt drainage systems and aqueducts from the Etruscans
  - ie adapt naval fleet technology from non-Roman Italian allies
  - ie adapt some aspects of building construction, and surveying from the Greeks
- Roman technology not fully appreciated, developed or used to its greatest potential
- Greatest successes are in civil engineering
- Romans a labour intensive people
  - use muscle (mostly slaves), water and wind power
  - not push to develop new technology
- hydraulic engineering
- water moved by siphon, pump, aqueduct (based on Etruscan designs)
- draining of Roman Forum
- Agrippa's and Claudius' aqueducts
  - provide 445 L water/person/day to Rome
- Cloaca Maxima (main sewer of Rome)
  - built 200-33 BCE

- sewage waste into the Tiber River!
- sewer workers paid 25 denarii/day + meals vs a teachers 50 denarii/student/-month
- metallurgy: coins, statues, tools etc. (stamped, cast or forged)
- mines use horizontal tunnels; ore flushed and filtered by water
- smelting furnaces and pottery kilns
- machines:
  - lever, pulley, siphon
  - water-lifting screws, treadmills, cranes, paddlewheels
- catapults: powered by sinew wound onto a windlass
- hips: powered by sail (useless if wind wrong) and oars
- animal power, e.g. to move heavy loads
- milling:
  - push mill
  - donkey mill
  - hand mill
- Romans did not have windmill, rubber, crank, big factories
- labour saving devices unsuccessful, e.g. Gallic reaper

### 32.1 Vitruvius - De Architectura On Architecture

- Wrote during the 1st century BCE (20s BCE) during the construction boom of Augustus
- wrote 10 volumes on engineering and architecture
- Only surviving Roman text on the subject
- Believed that engineers should be well-educated and well-rounded in the following:
  - liberal arts
  - surveying
  - drafting
  - history
  - music
  - some knowledge of law, writing, medicine and astronomy

### 32.2 The Haterii Family

- Family of successful building contractors during the reign of the Flavians (late 1st century CE)
- Family tomb shows an A-frame crane, using tread wheels and block and tackle
- Crane could swivel vertically and horizontally
- Lifting mechanism powered by men walking on a large treadmill that turned a drum at the base of the crane
- Drum wrapped or unwrapped the rope that pulled the weight/object

### 32.3 Water Technology: Hydraulic Engineering

- watermills from 1st century CE onwards
- water-powered saws to cut marble and other stone for building
- Hydraulic mining used to move earth, sift deposits, then break up ore with hydraulic hammers
  - mine stone, marble, gold, silver, copper and metals
- Mining of this scale not seen again in Europe until the 19th century

### 32.4 Roman Concrete

- First developed in late 3rd century BCE
  - walls built with a mixture of mortar and small stones, called opus caementicium
  - Vitruvius describes mortar as a mix of pozzolana (a volcanic ash from Puteoli), lime, water, and small (aggregate) stones
  - found that it could be shaped into any form and hardened like stone
  - no longer needed stones to fit perfectly together
  - allowed the construction of larger, broader buildings and domes
  - ability to set and harden under water allows the building of bridges and harbors quickly and easily

## 33 Occupations

- urban plebs: idle rabble, or work-force?
  - most hired as day labourers (menial work)
  - Forum as labour pool; pay 1 denarius per day

- keep poor busy and happy
- stigma against undignified jobs (manual work for wages; factories; tax collection; retailing; food services, perfume, entertaining, fish sellers, butchers, cooks, poultry raisers, fishermen, salesmen, peddlers and porters)
- regular wages are suitable only for slaves
- respectable workers are paid for the item produced or the service performed
- good jobs: art, medicine (only if you are really good at it!), architecture, teaching
- FARMING is the most noble occupation
- other factors in finding a job: training, money, talent, inclination
  - architecture and law are expensive fields to study
- taberna (shop): often a family operation
  - usually located at front of house
  - family trade
  - cottage industries
- small factories:
  - collegia (workers' associations, social clubs)
  - apprenticeships in some trades (ie weaving and sculpting)
  - collegia sometimes involved in politics, e.g. firemen
  - roots of the Medieval Guild system
- tombstones name professions or show them in relief
- 200+ different jobs attested, largely at Rome (some jobs regional)
  - ie local wines, pottery styles, fishermen and shepherds

### 33.1 Woman's occupations

- Patrician women don't work, but plebeians do:
  - work mostly in service trades (catering, nursing, prostitution, shepherd comfort girl!)
  - tabernae (barmaid, cook hostess)
  - "feminine" crafts (weaving, laundry, crafts)
  - often learned their trade at a young age
  - Epitaphs for Viccentia, a 9 year old gold worker, and Pieris, a 9 year old hair dresser

## 34 Communications

### 34.1 Roman Roads

- Rome builds 120,000 km of roads
  - communication, trade and military uses
- Appian Way (road from Rome to Capua)
  - first major military highway built in 312 BC
  - 132 miles long
  - designed for speed
  - 2.4-7.5 metres wide
- Most roads built by Marius Mules
- road construction techniques
- 1 metre trench
- 4.5 m wide, with a 120 cm foundation
- larger stones under smaller stones and cement
- Topped with gravel, flint and slabs
- 1 Roman mile = 1,000 paces
- Mile comes from the Latin milia passuum ("one thousand of paces), which was approximately 1620 yards, 1480 meters
- each mile marked by a 2-metre tall pillar, called a Milestone (miliarium)
- A circular column on a solid rectangular base is a milestone or miliarium.
  - set two feet into the ground
  - 2 metres tall
  - 20" in diameter
  - weigh about 2 tons
- Base was inscribed the number of the mile relative to the road it was on
- A panel at eye-height indicated the distance to the Roman forum
  - plus officials who made or repaired the road and when
- Rome builds many bridges as part of the road system
  - originally wooden



- later permanent stone bridges replace wooden bridges
- Roman army engineers learn to build temporary collapsible bridges and pontoon bridges
  - Trajans column depicts pontoon bridge across the Danube built in 104CE
  - Civilian and military uses
- *curatores viarum* (local officials in charge of roads)
  - look after their own section of road
- *cursus publicus* (Imperial postal system)
- *mansiones* (inns run by the state)
- *diploma* (permit to use Imperial Post)
- private inns and their facilities
- *cisium* (two-wheeled cart)
- A variety of carts, of all sizes, used to move goods, pulled by oxen, mules, horses and camels
- Ostia (seaport of Rome, at mouth of Tiber)
- Rhine, Rhone (main rivers of Gaul)
- imports and exports
- *terra sigillata* (red-gloss pottery)
- 2.5% tax on goods crossing provincial borders
  - all get a cut of profits
  - protect local industries
- precious metals leave the empire to pay for oriental goods (trade ties as far as India and China)
  - much money goes out, but less comes in as Roman expansion stops
  - creates inflation and stalled economy

## 34.2 Transportation and communication by boat

- water transport:
  - much cheaper and faster than road
  - safest to sail during the summer (April to October), vs stormy months of winter
  - sail by sun at day and by stars at night
  - most only sail by day
- Alexandria (chief port of Egypt)
  - grain freighters carry 200-3,000 tons each
  - commercial fleet (naves onerariae)
  - annona (grain supply)
  - amphoras (clay shipping containers)
- shipping hazards
- Storm
- Pirates
- Shipwreck
- Insurance fraud
- Lighthouses
  - usually travel by day
  - used to avoid rocks at night
  - strategically placed along Mediterranean coastline

### 34.2.1 How Large was Romes Merchant Marine?

- If we just consider the number of ships needed to feed Rome:
  - assume the average inhabitant of Rome ate 237kg of wheat per year
  - Romes population of 1 million requires 237,000 metric tons of wheat per year
  - average Roman cargo ship holds 250 tons of wheat
  - this requires 948 shiploads of wheat per year
  - considering the high rate of spoilage at sea and lost ships, Rome alone would require perhaps 1,300 ships of grain/year just to provide the basic needs of whea

### 34.2.2 Travel Times

- Rome to Cologne (land) - 67 days
- Rome to Carthage (sea) - Minimum 2 days, Normal 10
- Rome to Alexandria (sea) - Minimum 9 days, Normal 41
- Rome to Antioch - 124 days by land + 2 days by sea

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END OF MIDTERM TWO MATERIAL

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## 35 Imperial Literature

### 35.1 Augustan Writers (The golden age)

- covers the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius and Caligula
- A great deal of patronage
  - wish to show cultural sophistication
  - Maecenas was the greatest patron of the time
  - brought scholars and artists to court
  - friend of Augustus
  - introduced him to Vergil
  - supported poets who wrote on patriotic themes

#### 35.1.1 LIVY (64? BCE 17 CE)

- From northern Italy (1st c. BC)
  - greatest prose writer in Rome
  - shows great eloquence and great speeches
  - very patriotic
  - plays up Rome's enemies and plays down Roman vices
- Uses several sources, some questionable
- History of Rome (year by year) from early Republic to Augustus in 142 Books
  - arranged by Consular year, event, theme or idea (creative format)
  - left ideas/facts out if it destroyed or confused his themes
  - Biblical Historical Truth and Moral Truth

### 35.1.2 Virgil (70 19 BCE)

- poet from northern Italy
- recognized as second to Homer by his peers
- patronized by Maecenas (a friend of Augustus)
- Eclogues (pastoral poetry) ideal country people vs ugly city dwellers
- Georgics (didactic farming poetry) contrast gaudy life of city dwellers vs the simple life
  - celebrate the good old days when Rome was small, close-knit farming community (vs a huge, impersonal Empire)
- Aeneid (Fall of Troy to the rise of Augustus)
  - a national epic/propaganda value
  - story of Aeneas and son Iulus
  - love affair with Dido
  - Romes great ancestors from Venus to Augustus
  - celebrates Romes virtues
  - beautiful poetry
  - Books 1-12 // Odyssey of Homer
  - Books 13-24 // Iliad of Homer
  - theme = Romes fate/destiny (to rule the world, spare the weak, and defeat the proud)
  - Virgil wanted it burned at his death

### 35.1.3 Horace(65 8 BCE)

- freedman's son
- introduced to Maecenas by Vergil
- lyric poetry
- Odes (light, lyrical poetry on life, love, money, virtue, wine and beauty)
  - includes many carpe diem themes
- Epodes (bitter, pessimistic poems)
- Satires (makes fun of life in Rome)
  - clever turns of phrase

- only original literary form
- Epistles (sermons on morals, religion and philosophy)
- Art of Poetry (principles for writing poetry and tragedy)
  - basis for Alexander Popes Essay on Literary Criticism in the 18th century
- hymn for secular games

#### **35.1.4 Propertius(50 2 BCE)**

- writer of elegy (his joys and pains)
- affair with Cynthia
  - a great beauty
  - her rages, suspicions and infidelities drive him away
- very scholarly, but his habit of going off into tangents of obscure Greek myths (distracts from his poetry)
  - poetry as a game for intellectuals

#### **35.1.5 Ovid(43 BCE 18 CE)**

- popular poet (most sensual and sophisticated of elegists)
- Art of Love (pornographic handbook which explains all the known aspects of the heterosexual experience, from rape to incest), published 2BCE
- Metamorphoses (250 stories of Greek myths and creation myths, some of which were pornographic)
- Fasti (chief religious festivals of Rome)
- ran afoul of Augustus (involved with Julia?) and condemned for teaching adultery
  - exiled to Black Sea(8 - 18 CE)

### **35.2 The silver age of imperial literature (1st c. CE)**

- covers the reigns of Claudius and Nero
  - dangerous to be considered a contemporary or competitor to Nero in literature/arts

### 35.2.1 Petronius (27 66 CE)

- arbitrator of social graces at Neros court
- Satyricon (parody the morals of the time)
  - adventures of three young (depraved) freedmen as they tour the taverns and brothels of southern Italian port towns
  - Encolpius seeks aid of Priapus
  - Trimalchio's dinner(T's home based on Golden House of Nero)..

### 35.2.2 Seneca (4 BCE 65 CE)

- Nero's mentor
- millionaire in banking and politics
- Stoic philosopher
- letters, essays, Natural Questions, satires, and Stoic plays
- pithy sentiments and clever turns of phrase
- Moral guidance for life

### 35.2.3 Lucan(39 65 CE)

- Senecas nephew
- epic poet
- wrote on the Civil War (the Pharsallia)
  - violent and pessimistic epic poem of Caesar and Pompey
  - very pro-Republic and hostile to Caesar
  - an anti-Aeneid
- put to death for opposing Nero
  - following the Conspiracy of Piso in 65 AD, Petronius, Seneca and Lucan were forced to commit suicide(slit wrists) by Nero in 66 AD

### 35.2.4 Martial(40 AD 102 AD)

- Spanish poet and satirist
- Spectacles (attacked the shams and vices of people from all walks of life)
- Epigrams (sharp and, often, indecent short poems)
- his sharp and biting wit made him a popular source of entertainment at dinner parties
- good commentary on daily life
- Pliny stated that his poems reflected life like a mirror

## 35.3 2nd century CE Silver Age Authors

### 35.3.1 Pliny the younger (63 113 CE)

- Senator and Governor of Bithynia
- great letter writer
  - wrote letters to be published(short and polished style, covering one topic)
- Panegyric (praise of Trajan)
  - uses all of the rhetorical tricks of the trade to contrast Domitian with Trajan
- Letters (correspondence as Governor of Bithynia)
  - letters to Trajan concerning problems/concerns
  - shows his nobility and sharp eye for detail

### 35.3.2 Tacitus (56 117 CE)

- Roman Senator and outstanding prose historian
- Lived through the reigns of Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva and Trajan
- Writings cover the period from 14 AD 96 AD
- Very perceptive, based on his own practical experience
  - wished to show the dignity and moral events of history
  - he did not chronicle petty events, rumours or gossip
- lived through Domitians purges, so his works are more pessimistic as compared to Livys optimism

- Histories (Flavian period)
- Agricola (biography of a famous general)
  - married his daughter in 77 AD
  - wrote of Agricolas campaigns in Britain
- Annals (Augustus - Nero); perceptive historian
- Germania (contrasts nobility of barbarians to the corruption of Rome)
- also sees the honesty and nobility of the common man vs. the corruption and cowardice of Romes leaders
  - take moral lessons from our enemies
  - very biased against the Dynastic system

### 35.3.3 Suetonius(71 - 135 CE)

- professional scholar and civil servant (secretary) under Hadrian
- access to Imperial records
- Dismissed by Hadrian for making improper comments about the Empress
- Biographies of the 12 Caesars (from Julius Caesar to Domitian)
  - smut (simple, gossipy and to the point, with lots of room for rumours and little time for analysis of inconsistencies)
- however, he is the first Historian to quote sources, phrases and passages directly in both Latin and Greek

### 35.3.4 Decimus Iunius Iuvenalis Juvenal(55 127 CE)

- last great Roman satirist
  - great master of vocabulary, hexameter and clever phrases
  - moralist, but often lost in his bitterness
- Satires (attacks on nearly everything!)
  - cannot help to write satires of corruption in Rome
- Many of his sayings have become part of modern speech, such as bread and circuses and who will guard the guards themselves?
- only make fun of the dead, since too dangerous to make fun of the living
  - forgot his own rules and later exiled by Domitian for satirizing a court favourite



### 35.3.5 Common Themes of Silver Age Authors

- Complain of a lack of leadership, individuality, morals and manners
- Celebrate the simpler good old days of the early Republic
- Compare the good rule of the Senate/Republic with the bad rule of some of the Emperors
- Nowadays fewer noble and virtuous men, and more political opportunists
- It was the virtues of our ancestors that made us great
- Our noble past has many lessons to teach us

### 35.3.6 Philogelos (The Laughter-Lover)

- The oldest existing collection of jokes
  - written in Greek
  - attributed to Hierokles and Philagrios
  - written in 4th century CE
  - contains 265 jokes categorized into subjects such as Drunkards, Intellectuals, Gluttons and Fools

## 36 The Roman Calendar

### 36.1 Roman Time Keeping

- Day: sunrise to sunset, divided into 12 hours
  - midday in summer is the 7th hour
  - the 8th hour is 1:30 pm
- Night: sunset to sunrise, divided into 4 watches
- hours and watches varied in length at different times of year
- timekeeping: originally by observing sun and moon
  - sundial (3rd c. BC)
  - water clock used in law courts (limit time to state your case)

## 36.2 The Roman Calendar

- Republican calendar: lunar month (29 days); no weeks
  - 1st day = Kalends, 5th = Nones, 13th = Ides . -Exceptions:
- "In March, July, October, May The Ides are on the 15th day, The Nones the 7th; but all besides Have 2 days less for Nones and Ides
- lunar year 11 days too short, so extra months inserted by priests (based on agrarian calendar)

## 36.3 The Roman Julian Calendar

- Caesar's calendar: year of  $365 \frac{1}{4}$  days devised by the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes (still used today)
  - only slightly modified by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582
- calendar once began in March (December = 10th month)
  - 153 BC year begins in January to allow consuls to get to provinces
  - July=Julius Caesar (was once Quintilis, the Fifth)
  - August+Augustus (was once Sextilis, the Sixth)
  - other months kept old names

Name of Month	Named After?	What Does it Mean?	Why This Name?
January	Janus	God of Doors	This month starts the year
February	Februo	Purity	Roman month of sacrifices and purification
March	Mars	God of War	Start of year for soldiers (no fighting during the winter)
April	Aperire	Open	This is the month where trees open their leaves
May	Maia	Goddess of Growth	Month when plants start to grow/sprout
June	Juno		Queen of the Gods
July	Julius Caesar	Ruler of Rome	He reorganized the Roman/Julian Calendar
August	Augustus Caesar	1 <sup>st</sup> emperor of Rome	Thought to be as important as Julius Caesar
September	septem	Seven	7 <sup>th</sup> month (counting from March)
October	octo	Eight	8 <sup>th</sup> month (counting from March)
November	novem	Nine	9 <sup>th</sup> month (counting from March)
December	decem	Ten	10 <sup>th</sup> month (counting from March)

- unlucky days, e.g. anniversaries of disasters; no business
- market day every 8 days (different day in each town)
- 2nd c. AD: introduction of week days named after planets (Saturn, Sun, Moon Mars, Mercury, Jupiter and Venus)
- years named after consuls, or numbered from foundation of Rome in 753 BC (AUC = ab urbe condita)

## 37 The Imperial Cult

- A new element of the Roman State Religion (in addition to traditional deities)
- Imperial cult worshipped Emperors and members of their families as gods
- Emperor seen as successor to Alexander and other god-kings
  - in west, only deceased and deified rulers worshipped

- more likely to be worshipped seriously in the east where a strong god-king tradition had existed (Persian and Egyptian tradition)
- Augustus organizes Imperial Cult for worship of Julius Caesar (temples, festivals, priesthoods)
  - On Caesar's death, he was officially recognized as a god
  - the Divine (Divus) Julius Caesar
  - 29 BCE Augustus permits the Greek cities of Asia Minor to set up temples to the Divine Julius
  - begins the tradition of Emperor-worship throughout the Empire
  - a focal point to unify the peoples of a vast and diverse Empire
- Living emperor is not worshipped, only his genius (exceptions: Caligula, Domitian, Commodus)
- apotheosis (transformation into gods) on their death
- Freedmen and Provincials active in the cults
  - unifying influence on the Empire
  - public display of piety, devotion and loyalty to Rome/Empire/State
- Tradition to deify deceased emperors, but not always carried out
  - Claudius and Hadrian deified only because successor insisted
  - Apocolocyntosis ("pumpkinification" of Claudius): by Seneca?
  - "bad" emperors not deified after death (Tiberius, Nero, etc.)
  - others damned (ie Domitian and Commodus) by Senatorial decree and their memory erased (Damnatio memoriae)
- Empresses can also be deified (e.g. Livia/Augustus, Faustina/Antoninus Pius)

## 38 Mystery Cult Religions

- Traditional State religions and Imperial cult too impersonal to satisfy needs of the individual
- Common people turn to exciting Eastern religions
  - upper classes turn to philosophy
- Mystery religions offered purification, monotheism, communion, life after death
  - secret rites and levels of initiation -People want to be a part of something, this is a good way.

- Build a relationships with a single god.
- Cults come from eastern Mediterranean (exotic); often involve ecstasy (dancing, intoxication, worse?)

## 38.1 Greek/Hellenistic Cults

### 38.1.1 Cybele

- Cybele (Asian mother goddess): brings boyfriend Attis back to life
  - fertility goddess, protectress (wears walled city as crown), wild animals (lion attendants), cures and oracles
  - wild ecstatic state (feel no pain)
  - cult reaches Rome in 2nd Punic war
  - later patronized by Claudius (priesthoods opened)
- Priests (orig. eastern) could be Roman but must castrate selves, run through Rome and toss genitals at a house (counter to value system no heirs)
- festival: fasting, purification, taurobolium (bath in bull's blood) and carry around bulls genitals
- popular with women (female dominated)

## 38.2 The Cult of Isis (turrists)

- Isis (Egyptian saviour goddess)
  - puts husband Osiris back together
- Protecting and motherly. Trend among female goddesses.
- priests = Egyptian
  - use Nile water, street parade, drama, penitents, festivals, banquets, interpretation of dreams
- ideal mother (nurses son Horus)
  - cult popular among women
- Apuleius Golden Ass (2nd c.) describes initiation (ecstasy and flagellation)
- Serapis another similar god (sky/healing god)
  - state-of-the-art temple at Alexandria

### 38.3 The Cult of Mithras

- Mithras (Asian/Persian god of light, truth, and good god)
  - battles forces of darkness
  - known as Lord of Light, God of Truth, Saviour from Death, Giver of Bliss, Warrior and Victorious
- This is a god who does all the good stuff.
- comes to Rome in the later half of the 1st c. AD
- followers must be tough, disciplined; popular with army, merchants and all social classes
- bull-slaying scene, reproduced in underground shrines: meaning? (we don't know much about this cult)
  - link to astronomy
- temples built in caves or built to look like caves (bull slaying happened in a cave)
- belief in prosperity and an afterlife
- Wore a pointed cap (came from the middle east)

### 38.4 Sol Invictus Cult

- Sol Invictus(Sun Unconquered)
  - Sun God cult
- conical black stone is Syrian cult image
- Romans didn't like this cult very much due to the strangeness, dancing, noise, screaming.
- Very secretive, so heavily speculated about by the Romans and a common topic of conversation.
- weird rites (perversions?)
  - drums, cymbals and anthems sung by women
  - rites include baptism and ceremonial meal
  - rites often linked to Mithraism (Sol and Mithras... pretty damn similar)
  - Same hat, killing bulls, astronomy.

## 39 Christianity

- Christianity (Jewish Palestinian carpenter's son, claimed to be son of Yahweh)
- 30 AD crucified by Pontius Pilate (prefect)
  - came back to life after death (reign of Tiberius)
- promote love, forgiveness of sins, equality, and everlasting life, purification, community, communion
  - cult was open to everyone (and so unpopular with mainstream Judaism of the time, you were either Jew or Gentile, you don't change...)
  - attracted the poor, slaves, cripples, women, and society's outcasts at first
  - spread by travels of early disciples

### 39.1 Persecutions

- Christianity denied emperor's divinity, thus was treasonous (Caesar burning in hell right now btw, don't say this in 50AD Rome)
- Rites misunderstood
  - secret meetings in catacombs, bird and fish secret symbols, murder (eat his flesh and drink his blood), cannibalism, incest (brothers and sisters in Christ)
- Everything taken in the literal by mainstream society.
- various persecutions beginning in 64 AD under Nero
- Christians blamed for plagues, famines, infertility, crop failures, defeat in war, etc
- Public persecutions and executions (burning, crucifixion, gored to death in the arena by bulls, etc) used rally support for the State Religion and deter converts

### 39.2 Constantine's Role in Christianity

- 312 AD wins Battle of Milvian Bridge with divine aid.
- Constantine first to use Chi-Rho symbols.
- Christianity legalized by emperor Constantine (313) in the Edict of Milan. (slowly makes the world more Christian, notices that if he wants to switch the religion, needs to do so without ticking off the other two days)
- 321 AD Sunday a legal holiday (brilliant move! - Makes three religions happy with him (sun-day))
- 325 AD Council of Nicaea

- Laws passed to support Christian ideals (ie banned tattooing of a slaves face since it was made in the image of God)
- Bishops, priests (and later Jewish rabbis) exempted from magistracies and other expensive community services

### 39.3 The triumph of Christianity

- 380 AD Emperor Theodosias the Great makes it the official State religion and bans paganism
  - Christians then begin to persecute pagans!
  - take what is familiar (and pagan) and make it Christian to explain their theology
- Christianity combined the strengths of
  - Greek Philosophy (use what is familiar to explain key parts of Christianity)
  - Roman Administration (Swap pagan gods with saints, rename festivals)
  - and the Jewish faith (religious lifestyle)

## 40 Imperial Art and Architecture

- Combine Etruscan, Greek and Oriental ideas (eclectic in all things put things together and call it their own)
- Reflects the values and ideals of a culture
- Also a way to show off wealth and power

### 40.1 Sculpture

- intimately linked with Roman funerary practice
  - busts often displayed in homes or at funerals
  - portraiture both idealistic and realistic (should show them as they are)
- Glorification of the Emperor begins with Augustus
- Begins to decay in late 2nd century
  - anatomy not as well done
  - expressions more serious and troubled (art imitating life?)
- can be huge (head of statue of Constantine is 2.5 m tall alone!)
  - reflect Eastern god-like awe



- Romans could not work the stone as well as the Greeks
  - Roman copies of Greek originals are supported by a tree stump, flowing robes or other small attachment at the base of the legs
- Not nearly as good at this as the Greek
- Cameos common and popular
  - Beautiful art form held onto in the later years.

## 40.2 Painting

### 40.2.1 Mural Painting

- Found on walls, canvas and ceilings
- Roman artists were renowned for their renditions of social or leisure events, mythological themes, and nature scenes and landscapes
- Pompeiian style most popular
- House of the Mysteries in Pompeii
  - distance, space, light, expression and perspective are shown in great detail
  - painting material was very colourful and realistic
- Often paint outdoor scenes as if looking through a window
- Most interior Roman painting has maintained its colours

### 40.2.2 Portrait Painting

- Found on walls, canvas and ceilings
- Roman artists were renowned for their renditions of social or leisure events, mythological themes, and nature scenes and landscapes
- Pompeiian style most popular
- House of the Mysteries in Pompeii
  - distance, space, light, expression and perspective are shown in great detail
  - painting material was very colourful and realistic
- Often paint outdoor scenes as if looking through a window
- Most interior Roman painting has maintained its colours

### 40.2.3 Mosaics

- Located mostly on floors (massive)
- Labour intensive and expensive
- Geometric or abstract patterns with a two-dimensional design
  - commonly used materials were marble, glass paste and natural shells
  - pebbles used were mostly black and white
  - black silhouettes with white outlining was popular
  - usually contained figures of humans, animals, and mythological figures, all contained within a floral-type border
- Were placed in houses like carpets, for example, in the middle of rooms or near doors
  - Caveat Canum (Beware of Dog) in front of door in Pompeii

## 40.3 Places

### 40.3.1 The Roman Forum

- Centre of city life (Greek agora)
- Shops, statues, meeting places, public speaking podiums
- Various additions built over the centuries
  - Forum of Caesar (46 BC)
  - Forum of Augustus (2 AD)

### 40.3.2 Basilica

- Rectangular, covered building
- Courts, businesses and social gatherings
- Built to be seen from the inside (opposite to Greek designs)
- Early Christian churches were converted basilicas, or based on their design
- Cross-shaped Christian church or cathedral
  - Evolved out of the Roman basilica shape
  - Transept added to make cross-shape
  - Main tower usually at intersection of transept and nave

### 40.3.3 Temples

- Follow Etruscan, and later Greek, lines
  - built on a huge podium
  - cella, columned porch, and triangular pediment
- Quite simple design
- Romans experimented freely with it
- Temple of Castor and Pollux in Rome on a huge, concrete, landscaped podium

### 40.3.4 Baths

- Combined bath, library, gymnasium and community centre
  - enclosed gardens
  - about a penny to enter them
- Culture status to have a bath, both for home and town.
- Rooms heated through the flow of warm air through the flues in the wall
  - frigidarium (cold rooms)
  - tepidarium (warm heat)
  - laconia (sweat baths)
- Pompeii bath (75 BC) an early example
- Baths of Caracalla (217 AD) in Rome had libraries, lecture halls, gymnasiums, pools, lounges and vast vaulted public spaces decorated in statues, mosaics, stuccos and paintings
  - held 1,600 bathers in marble-lined pools (largest Roman bath)
- By the middle of the 4th century AD there were 952 operating bath facilities in Rome

### 40.3.5 Circuses

- Huge race tracks
  - elongated rectangles, curved at one end
  - spina (spine) runs down the middle of the track (horses run around)
- Rome's Circus Maximus is 2,000 feet long and hold million spectators (Rome is only a million people).

### 40.3.6 The Roman Amphitheatre

- Semicircular
- Much use of arch and concrete
- Colosseum, in Rome, begun by the Emperor Vespasian and opened by his son, the Emperor Titus, in 80 AD
  - tiers of seats surround arena
  - arena (sand) in the center, measuring 500 x 620 feet
  - rooms, passageways, and elevators beneath arena floor
- 4 stories tall, decorated in statues on the outside
  - partial retractable canopy on top
  - hold 45,000 spectators
  - buy a seat
  - can be emptied in 10 minutes

### 40.3.7 Theatres

- Oval amphitheatre with a semi-circular stage
- Built on Greek models from southern Italy and across the eastern Empire
- Intricate backdrops were contributed under the Empire
- Stage and seating area
- Theatre of Pompey (55 BC)
- Theatre at Bosra could seat 15,000 and add 6,000 standing

### 40.3.8 Arches

- Victorious sculpture
- Arch of Titus in Rome commemorates the capture of Jerusalem after the Jewish Revolt in 71 AD
- Arch of Constantine (315 AD) covered in sculpture from earlier monuments of Trajan, Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius
  - round medallions on it from Hadrian's reign
  - earlier sculpture re-worked to look like Constantine

### 40.3.9 Columns

- Popular commemorative sculpture
- Trajans Column (113 AD)
  - tells the story of the Dacian War in sculpture
  - spiral band of relief winds up the column (3 and a half feet tall and 800 feet long)
  - reads like a scroll
  - 2,500 figures on it
  - Finer sculpted figures near the bottom
  - painted, gilded and metal work

### 40.3.10 Pantheon

- Built by the Emperor Hadrian (117-138 AD)
  - House of all Gods
- Cylindrical, drum-shaped building, capped by huge dome and entered through a deep porch with Corinthian columns, incredible acoustics
- Top of dome is 110 feet tall (= to the distance of the diameter of the drum)
  - many square recesses in inside of roof to hold statues of deities (represents the heavens)
  - small oculus (eye) opening in top of dome to let in light (represents the sun)
- Originally roof gilded in gold!
- Floor slightly raised, so would self drain.

## 40.4 Aqueducts

- Water from mountain streams could be carried from 40 miles away using gravitational flow to reservoirs near cities
- Cities die without water.
- They do the math to figure out the angle and all the work, very smart.
- Channels in arches were lined with hard, water-proof cement
- Often built into bridges and supported by arches
- Water then went through smaller pipes made of lead, wood or terra cotta, into fountains, houses or public baths.

- 1st century AD Rome had a population of 1 million
  - aqueducts provided 455 L of fresh water/person/day
- Rich have running water on main floor, in kitchen and lavatory
- Many public fountains (some still used today)

## 41 Roman Life

### 41.1 Roman House and Furniture

#### 41.1.1 Housing

- The Roman house (domus):
  - compluvium (opening in roof to let in light and rain)
  - impluvium (collects rainwater from compluvium)
  - atrium (central living room surrounded by other rooms)
  - hortus (small garden furthest away from the front door)
  - lararium (shrine to household gods)
  - fauces (entrance passage)
  - tablinum (passage room)
  - triclinium (dining room)
  - cubiculum (bedroom)
  - peristylum (elaborate colonnaded garden)
  - hypocaust (heating system beneath floor)
  - rich could have running water
  - tabernae (shops) in front rooms facing the street (in wealthier homes)
- No washroom
- Very bright and airy homes
- All decoration on the inside
  - faade is plain and whitewashed
- Insulae/islands (apartment blocks)
  - built in grid blocks
- So boring looking
- Stone main floor (shops or expensive apartments)

- wood and stone filler upper floors
- Could have central courtyard (air and light)
- No limit to occupancy (issues with smell, weight)
- Cook on open braziers (fire hazard these burn all the time)
- Problem with disrepair
- Augustus limits height to 21 m (69 feet)
- 30 AD 1,790 private homes and 46, 602 insulae

#### 41.1.2 Furniture

- Few pieces of furniture
- sella (backless arm-chair)
- cathedra (high-backed ladies' chair)
- Cubile (bed) of simple frame, leather webbing and thin mattress stuffed with straw or wool
- Arca (chest for blankets or clothes)
- Lasanum (chamber pot there's the bathroom toss out the window)
  - busts, statues, decorations, lamps, tables (tables are expensive and often ornate not too much use)

### 41.2 Life in Rome

- Martial describes Rome as noisy, smelly, crowded, hot and foul!
- Flooding of the Tiber (smell, mess, health and safety hazard)
- Campus Martius ("field of Mars") People go to work out in the middle of the city
- health: Cloaca Maxima (central sewer)
- air pollution and fire hazards (cooking over open fire, fires, candles, bad air days, smog)
- overcrowding: insulae (apartment blocks) often collapse, huge issues with plagues
- unsafe streets: contrast Pompeii, Antioch
- Forum (market and business centre)
- Basilica (meeting hall, law court)

## 42 Finance

- early Rome: wealth based on property
- coinage begins 3rd century BCE (no paper money)
- The As is the smallest coin in value
  - 1 Dupondius = 2 Asses (singular: As)
  - 1 Sesterce = 2 Dupondii
  - 1 Denarius = 4 Sestercii
  - 1 aureus = 25 Denarii
- As and Dupondius are made of bronze (later copper)
  - Sesterce and Denarius is made of silver (later brass)
  - Aureus is made of gold
- Values change over time based on inflation and devaluation
- Coins are a valuable way to spread news, ideas and propaganda across the Empire
- We have millions, great circulation and huge world of finance
- Coins usually had the Emperors likeness on one side (and sometimes members of his family )
- Most information is contained on the reverse side of the coin
  - deities often portrayed if the Emperor wished to be associated with the deity (ie Minerva Pacifera the bringer of peace)
  - animal images also used to show strength or courage, or are connected to a deity (ie Augustus used a Capricorn on one coin because it represents his birth sign)
  - buildings and military buildings may also appear
  - the letters SC are also quite common, meaning Senatus Consulto (by the authority, or decree, of the Senate)

### 42.1 Controlling Finance

- Temple of Juno Moneta: mint (board of three)
- Temple of Saturn: holds aerarium (state treasury)
  - controlled by quaestors (financial magistrates)
  - under Empire, fiscus (fund controlled by emperor) is the state treasury and mint



- coin dies: anvil (heads), punch (tails)
- coins spread by government, army, and money-changers (also test coins)
- money-lenders (give credit at auctions; accept deposits)

## 42.2 Gathering Revenues

- revenues: from rentals, mines, booty
  - many small cottage industries to tax
- 51 BCE Senate limits the interest on loans to 12%
- census every 5 years (tax registration)
- provincial taxes (Italy exempt): fixed sum or part of harvest
- Republic: publicani (holders of state contracts) collect Provincial taxes
- Empire: taxes become city responsibility
- Portoria (customs duties) on goods crossing provincial or imperial borders
  - Rome's trade ties at least as far as India
- taxes on inheritance(5%), manumission, slave sales, auctions, provincial tributum (poll tax)
  - estimated total population of all free men, women and children in the Roman Empire at the time of Augustus death (14 CE) is 45 million
- tax collectors hated!(some things never change)

## 43 Roman Sexual Life

- Roman views towards sex and sexuality very different than ours
  - sex for men outside marriage (with non-citizen women) was acceptable
  - prostitution legal
  - adultery more concerning than pederasty
  - a man accused of being effeminate could defend his manhood by claiming to have had sex with his accusers son
  - images of penises and sexual intercourse everywhere
  - sex and sexuality a gift and nothing to be ashamed of

### 43.1 Roman Sexual Imagery

- Roman viewed images of sex and sexuality in common, public places daily
  - literature, law codes and public speeches speak of it
  - shown on walls, paintings, vases, lamps, amulets and mosaics (one way for the elite to show off their wealth and success)
  - found in baths, forums, the streets and homes
  - statues have water flowing through the penis into a basin
  - images of the penis everywhere (few images of female genitals)
  - sexual graffiti extremely common and graphic
- Imagery and discussion of the phallus quite common
  - a source of amusement and pride
- Phallus also considered an apotropaic object (it had protective powers)
  - demons and humans could direct the Evil Eye on individuals to harm them
  - phallus believed to be able to attract and deflect this (by the power of the divine phallus deity Fascinus)
  - images of the phallus placed in dangerous spots in the community or home

#### 43.1.1 The Fascina

- Phallic imagery often placed on jewelry or amulets, called fascina , or on rings for Infants or those considered most vulnerable
  - one more symbol of a male-dominated society
- Phallic symbol on the wall of a home to protect it from the Evil Eye
  - found in Pompeii

### 43.2 Roman Sexual Life

- In Early Rome, sex, by tradition, only in marriage
  - morality, dignity
  - marriage contract, legitimate heirs
  - economic concerns
  - political relations
  - not plow in another mans field (still old, conservative, agrarian values)
  - affairs risk offending Pater Familias
  - yet still had prostitutes

- 2nd c. BC: influx of Greek values, foreign slaves
  - much more liberal ideas
- immorality in the writings of Catullus, and Ovids Art of Love
  - use of dirty words by Catullus and Martial
  - ie Mentula (prick) and the big asparagus
  - loved to gossip about sexual escapades, affairs and mishaps
- Sexual rules: (1) only with spouse, (2) only at night, (3) woman mustnt enjoy (only prostitutes and low-class women do!)
- double standard on adultery
- Phallus is an important image of strength and power
  - active partner is dominant and masculine
  - passive partner is emasculated
- Oral sex: OK between men, and performed by women on men, but not performed by men on women
  - risk getting the Evil Eye or being viewed as the subservient partner or perverse
- Upper classes felt that falling in love considered shameful, since marriage wasnt for love
  - turned men into womens slaves
  - insane (madly in love)
  - Roman literature makes fun of men who fall in love with prostitutes and stalk them
  - lower classes probably felt differently about falling in love
- Ovid writes in a matter of fact manner about the best lovemaking positions and how to achieve simultaneous orgasm in his Art of Love

#### 43.2.1 The Ideal Roman Woman

- Ideal Roman woman was soft and smooth-skinned, with small firm breasts, a little chubby, wide round hips, and no body hair
  - large breasts viewed as barbaric
  - Martial writes of a breastband which read I fear big-breasted women
  - In order to conceive, one had to have an orgasm, which meant one had enjoyed the sex act
  - this had legal implications in cases of sexual assault

### 43.3 Alternative Lifestyles

- Bisexual and homosexual acts are socially acceptable, but being exclusively homosexual is not
- Being a homosexual did not limit one's social or political career, but:
  - one had to be discreet
  - not be a slave to one's affections
  - not be outrageous in public
  - ie Julius Caesar, Mark Antony
- bisexual males: man must not be passive (only male prostitutes and slaves may be passive)
  - shame in being the passive partner
- Cinaedi are effeminate, male transvestites
  - believed to lack sexual self-control
  - live counter to all the manly norms of society (curled hair, perfumed, bright colored clothes, provocative dancing)
  - many bi-sexual
  - society rejects their alternative sense of shame
- Juvenal's 2nd satire on gay men
  - act and dress as women
  - take passive role in sex act
  - some born with this disease, others choose it (disgusting!)
- Female homosexuality: rarely mentioned
- Tribades = aggressive lesbians who enjoy being the active partner
  - Women eager to lie with women then men and in fact pursue women with almost masculine jealousy...they rejoice in the abuse of their sexuality -Doctor Caelius Aurelianus in On Chronic Diseases
  - Caelius sees this as a mental illness
  - hard to cure
  - with age this condition causes a hideous and ever increasing lust

### 43.3.1 Pederasty

- Pederasty, pimping and pornography legal
  - Pederasty socially acceptable, within limits (a common Greek practice)
- Elite classes do not seduce elite classes, only lower classes
  - penalty for seducing freeborn boys is exile
- Many have an attraction to young, smooth-skinned, beautiful pubescent and pre-pubescent boys (but no anal penetration)
  - high prices paid for these boys (only elite could afford this)
- Poor and lower classes resort to engaging in these acts with slaves and rough hewn people in more public places
- Elite feel that their more discrete, private and expensive encounters elevated the act to one of artistic taste and style, and a higher plane of artistic appreciation
  - often kept a slave boy as you would a mistress

### 43.3.2 Concubines

- Concubine: non-slave woman kept by unmarried man
  - children free, but illegitimate
- After marriage, the wealthy often gave up concubines, but kept a pretty cup-bearer
- Horace Do you need a gold cup for your thirst?

### 43.3.3 Prostitution

- Common across the Empire
  - slaves, freemen, women and men
- prostitution cheap and readily available, so no need for risking free sex from an affair
  - they helped to avoid offending a Pater Familias or Matrona by relieving the needs of men
  - common hobby of single males
- Lower class prostitutes often found in taverns, Inns and public places (ie cemeteries, alleys, under arches, the Forum, etc) or in brothels
  - ie Lupanar (brothel) at Pompeii
  - elite looked down on this because it was too public (and noisy!)
  - elite used their homes and private rooms to be more discreet

- prostitutes cells for roadside sex (cubicle with a curtain)
  - 9 in Pompeii
- Over the door of each cell was a tablet (titulus) upon which was the name of the occupant and her price for services rendered
  - the reverse bore the word "occupata"
  - when the prostitute had a customer in the cell the tablet was turned so that this word was out.
  - the cell usually contained a lamp of bronze or, in the lower dens, of clay, a cot of some sort, over which was spread a blanket or patch-work quilt
- Prostitutes must be registered with the local Aedile, (give their name, age, prices and professional name), and wear a toga (usually light blue)
- Women wore a light blue male toga as a symbol of their trade, and to symbolize their more active, public role and male (ie active) identity
  - registered with, and monitored by, the city Aediles (married women could be prostitutes!)
  - taxed, as any other profession!
  - great source of State revenue!
- Prostitution provided a socially accepted way to escape the Roman household and norms of behaviour
  - many needed the money to survive
- Elite condemned them as base women who ought to appear in public at their best behaviour, but who actually misbehave the most in the streets
  - Dio Chrysostom

### 43.4 Sex and Religion

- sex and religion (fertility): phalluses
- tintinnabula (phalluses with bells)
  - phallic bronze windchimes!
- Priapus: fertility god with huge phallus (or huge phallus with misshapen body!)
  - child of Dionysus and Aphrodite (or a nymph)
  - ass sacrificed (embodiment of lust and stupidity!)
  - not taken very serious
  - wooden statues put in garden as a combination guardian and scarecrow
- Masturbation acceptable (but only indoors!), until the rise of Christianity

## 43.5 Sexuality and Roman Law

- Despite Rome's liberal views towards sex and sexuality, certain lines were never crossed
- Stuprum covered all forms of sexual misconduct
  - in the early Republic a father could kill a daughter for this
  - under Augustus's legal/moral reforms, stuprum covered sex with unmarried women, a divorcee, a widow, a virgin or a freeborn boy
  - a charge could be brought against both partners and punishments ranged from fines to forced marriage to divorce to death
  - maximum penalty for rape was death
  - those who committed murder while trying to stop a rape were given lesser punishments
- Adultery was a major concern and both parties were often punished
  - guilty women had to be divorced by their husbands
  - she lost half her dowry and one-third of her property
  - the male lost half of his property
  - it also limited their ability to inherit
  - in some cases they were exiled to separate islands
- Augustus reforms also allowed a father to kill both his daughter and her lover if caught in the act in his own home

## 44 Roman Imperialism

### 44.1 The Early Republic

- Rome did not at first have imperial ambitions
  - acquires territory haphazardly as result of success in wars
  - struggle against neighbours, in which Roman army usually wins (Divide and Rule)
  - leads to occupation of Italy; colonies set up for security and to settle surplus population
- 3rd c. BC: Rome, now in control of Italy
  - comes into conflict with Carthage (1st Punic war)
  - drives Carthaginians out of Sicily
  - treaty gives Sicily to Rome (first Roman province)

- Provincia: originally = "task", "responsibility" of a magistrate
  - comes to mean "province" (territory for which he is responsible)

## 44.2 The Middle Republic

- 2nd Punic war: Rome captures Spain
  - turns it into a province to keep Carthaginians from returning
  - also rich silver mines, timber and soldiers
  - also overruns Macedonia which had supported Hannibal
- 3rd Punic war: Africa itself becomes a Roman province
- by 1st c. BC, Rome is now actively expanding its borders
  - deliberate rather than accidental imperialism
  - ally to a weak state and become its protector against its stronger neighbors (a just war *bellum iustum*)
  - diplomatic continuation of the concept of the Patron-Client relationship
  - often unscrupulous and meant to give Rome the image of being the good guy/justified

## 44.3 The Late Republic

- Pompey's conquests in the Eastern Mediterranean (grid-plan conquest)
- Caesar's conquest of Gaul and raids on Britain
  - use of client kingdoms as buffer states
- Under Augustus, Rome establishes "natural" boundaries
  - Atlantic Ocean on west
  - Rhine-Danube on north
  - Sahara and Syrian deserts on south and east
  - August urges Tiberius not to expand

## 44.4 The Empire

- Changing concept of imperium
  - originally command or authority
  - later power, dominion ("empire")
- Rome needs conquests for money, slaves, raw materials, and political stability



- Romans brought up on a diet of conquest
- Augustus has greater imperium than all other provincial governors
  - policy expressed in Vergil's Aeneid: "to rule nations by imperium, to add civilization to peace, to spare the submissive and 'war down' the proud"
- pax Romana The Roman Peace
  - peace and equality, but on Rome's terms
- Empire reaches its greatest limits under Trajan
- Hadrian retreats to defensive boundaries (I.e Rhine, Danube, and builds Hadrian's Wall in Britain)

## 45 The Roman Army

- Strong army/Legion = secret of Rome's success
  - reflects Roman virtues
- In the early Republic it was composed of citizens
  - property requirement scrapped by Marius
  - later, provincials join
- Legionaries must be citizens of good character
  - present self to recruiting officers (for an interview) with a letter of introduction from father, local official, or family's patron
  - title for interview was probatio
  - usually age 16-18
  - check citizenship, health and height requirements (flexible!)
  - numeracy and literacy also desirable assets
- A Legionary's pay starts at 900 sesterces a year (before deductions)
  - pay raises with promotion
  - also bonuses; 12,000 sesterces on discharge
  - monetary rewards for bravery
- As soldiers became posted on the frontiers, tented camps give way to wooden, then stone forts
  - civilian settlements spring up outside the camp gates (London, Paris, Strasbourg)

- soldiers in private business
- many become part-time farmers to supplement their rations and income
- story of Corbulo in Syria, 58 AD

### 45.1 The New Recruit

- Vegetius (Historian) tells of preference for recruits from certain professions (ie smiths, wagon-makers, butchers and huntsmen) vs others (those associated with women's occupations, like weavers, confectioners or even fishermen)
  - some potential recruits cut off some of their fingers in order to avoid service
  - authorities decided to accept two mutilated men in place of one healthy one.
  - early Empire, recruits swore an oath (the sacramentum) and joined their unit
  - later Empire, could be tattooed, or even branded
  - enlist for a minimum 20 years service
  - until the 3rd century, could not marry

### 45.2 1st Century A.D. Legion Organization

- Legion was divided into 10 cohorts
  - each cohort was divided into 6 centuries (each of 80 men, for a total of 480 men/cohort)
  - each century divided into 10 contubernium (tent parties) of 8 men each (who shared a tent, millstone, a mule and a cooking pot)
  - in practice, the First Cohort was double size
- 120 cavalymen (divided into 4 Turma of 30 men each) attached to each legion
- With the addition of messengers, administrative and clerical staff, a legion consisted of about 5,400 men
  - like most military units throughout history, it was rarely up to full strength

### 45.3 Legion Command Structure

- Lead by example and strong leadership skills
  - often military and political men out to make a name for themselves
- Legate commands each legion
- 6 military tribunes (staff officers) were sent by Rome to assist the Legate
- Senior Centurion (like today's Sergeant-Major) was the second-in-command to the Legate

- called the Primus Pilus (first spear) and commanded the First Cohort
- Aquilifer carried the legions eagle standard
- Imagifer carried the image of the Emperor
- Centurion commands each century
  - aided by a Cornicen (musician), a Signifer (the centurys standard bearer), an Optio (the second-in-command of the century), and a Tesserarius (the third-in-command of the century)
- Praefectus Castrorum in charge of organising the legions camp
- Decurion was in command of a Turma of 30 cavalymen of the Equites Legionis (Legion Cavalry)

#### 45.4 Artillery and Auxiliary Troops

- One Scorpio / Scorpion (arrow shooting artillery piece) was attached to each century (60 per legion!)
- One Onager / Wild Ass (stone throwing artillery piece) was attached to each cohort (10 per legion)
- Auxilia is Latin for helpers
- auxiliaries (non-citizens) served as slingers, javelin throwers, archers, scouts and cavalry
- many were barbarians who fought in their native fashion(ie Balaeric slingers, Cretan archers, Numidian light cavalry)
- In many campaigns, auxiliary troops could outnumber the legions
- auxiliaries served for 25 years, then received citizenship on discharge

#### 45.5 The size

- 28 legions in 1st c. AD (later 35)
  - about half on Rhine-Danube (German Frontier)
- by the time of Constantine the Great, in the early 4th century, Rome had over 500,000 soldiers on active service
- conscription rarely needed in Early Empire
- by the mid fourth century, mercenaries and barbarians were recruited in huge numbers to make up for manpower shortages

- many Romans buy way out of service
- Legions shrink in size to 500-1,500 men
- far greater numbers of armoured cavalry, horse archers and foot archers in use

## 45.6 Army Life

- Iron discipline is the key to success
  - Centurion in Britain nick-named give me another
- train with double weight weapons
- bribe centurion to get out of worse duties (ie guard duty, latrine cleaning)
- severe punishments (ie Decimation)
- long marches (24 miles/day)
  - building camps (includes barracks, HQ, CO's house, hospital, granary) each night
  - road building and agricultural work (when needed)
- Spartan diet
- No wife
- Learn a trade (ie accountant, doctor, vet, cobbler)

## 45.7 Punishments

- General had power of life and death over his soldiers
- A series of punishments and rewards were used to instill discipline and loyalty
- Severe discipline and intense training also enabled the soldiers to hold their ground at times when other armies would have broken ranks and fled the field
- One of the key factors in the success of the Roman Army over 1,000 years

### 45.7.1 Minor Punishments

- Ascastigato
  - It was not uncommon for a Roman Centurion to hit a soldier with his vitis(vine staff) for sloppy training, poor work or insubordination. The vitis was a swagger stick about three feet long and originally made of grape vine.
- Pecunario Multo
  - Loss of pay for damaging public property or losing their equipment.

- Munerum Indictio
  - Giving a soldier extra duty (ie night time guard duty) or really unpleasant work (such as cleaning the latrines).
- Fustuarium
  - For falling asleep on guard duty, dereliction of duty or desertion, a soldier could be beaten, flogged or stoned to death by his comrades (usually of his contubernium) whom he had put in danger.
  - Polybius states that the fustuariumis "also inflicted on those who steal anything from the camp; on those who give false evidence; on young men who have abused their persons; and finally on anyone who has been punished thrice for the same fault."

#### 45.7.2 More Serious Punishments

- Animadversio Fustium
  - Severe flogging/beating in front of the entire unit to serve as an example to others. This was usually the punishment for disobeying orders.
- Militiae Mutatio
  - A soldier could either lose rank or his long-service privileges/bonuses, or both.

#### 45.7.3 Collective Punishments

- Decimation
  - This was the worst punishment of all, and usually applied to an entire Cohort for such cowardly acts as fleeing before the enemy, mutiny or disobeying orders. Soldiers were divided into groups of ten and drew lots. The soldier that drew the unfortunate lot was killed by his remaining 9 comrades (either by stoning or clubbing).
- Frumentum Mutatum
  - Punishing a unit by switching their diet from wheat to barley (and so feeding them like pack animals).
- Extra Muros
  - Ostracizing a unit by making it pitch its tent outside of the safety of the walls of the legionary camp.
- Misso Ignominosa
  - An entire unit could be disbanded, with the loss of all pensions and bonuses.

## 45.8 Rewards

- Many rewards to inspire acts of bravery
  - monetary bonuses
  - booty and spoils from victory (including slaves)
  - promotion in rank and/or pay
  - Missio Honesta (honorary Discharge)
  - Military Diploma (an official copy of an original bronze document issued by the emperor in Rome, granting an honorary discharge from military service, and Roman citizenship, to foreign veterans who had served for 25 years or more in the Roman auxiliary forces or navy.

### 45.8.1 Awards of Crowns for Bravery

- The Grass Crown
  - the siege crown (*corona obsidionalis*) was the highest military award, awarded to the officer responsible for delivering a besieged
- The Civic Crown
  - the civic crown of oak leaves (*corona civica*) was Rome's second highest award, and was given for an act of bravery that saved the life of a citizen
- The Naval Crown
  - the naval crown (*corona navalis*) was a gold crown decorated with a ship's prow, awarded to the first man to board an enemy ship during a naval battle
- The Gold Crown
  - the gold crown (*corona aurea*) was awarded to Centurions and senior soldiers for killing the enemy in single combat
- The Mural Crown
  - the mural crown (*corona muralis*), was given to the first man over the walls of a besieged city
- The Camp Crown
  - The camp crown (*corona castrensis*), was a golden crown awarded to the first man over the palisades of an enemy camp

### 45.8.2 Decorations and Medals

- Following a battle, a general may present awards for bravery to individuals who have distinguished themselves. These awards include:
  - Torques (gold necklet)
  - Armilla (gold armband)
  - Phalerae (gold, silver, or bronze sculpted disks worn on the breastplate during parades)
  - Hasta Pura (a ceremonial silver spear awarded to "the man who has wounded an enemy)
  - Cup of silver or gold for a variety of acts of bravery

### 45.8.3 Military Honours

- Triumph
  - legal wars that were won and resulted in at least 5,000 enemy dead required a Triumph
  - Victorious General, in his best clothes and armour, with his face painted purple, was paraded through Rome
  - accompanied by soldiers, captives and spoils of war
  - procession ended at the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus on the Capitoline Hill
  - general made sacrifices to Jupiter for the victory
- Ovation
  - lesser victories (fewer enemy dead or against lesser enemies, such as slaves) received an Ovation
  - an honour, but less impressive procession and celebration

## 45.9 A Soldiers Equipment

- Legionary carries 2 6-foot long javelins with soft points (Pilum singulat, Pila plural)
- Short thrusting sword (Gladius)
- Curved rectangular shield (wood bound in leather) called a Scutum
- Metal helmet and armour
- Bare legs (except in cold climates)
- Thick-soled hob-nailed military sandals (Caligae)
- Carry entrenching and road construction tools (Marius Mules)

- weight of all equipment approximately 90 lbs
- Auxilia usually carry lighter weapons and armour
- Tortoise formation (shield interlocked over soldiers' heads)
- Siege warfare: artillery, battering rams, catapults, onagers

## 45.10 The Praetorian Guard

- Praetorian Guard
  - 9 cohorts x 1000 men (all Italians)
  - commanded by Praetorian Prefect
  - escort emperor, guard palace
  - inner bodyguard are usually Germans
  - only soldiers in Rome
- Paramilitary Forces in Rome
  - urban cohorts (Romes city police force)
    - \* 3 x 1000 men, under the City Prefect
  - vigiles (watchmen, firemen)
    - \* 7 x 1000 men (all ex-slaves)

## 46 The Roman Navy

- First developed a navy during 1st Punic War
  - used captured Carthaginian ships as models
- 1st c AD the Mediterranean becomes a Roman lake
- Divided into Classes (Fleets), each commanded by a Praefectus Classis (Fleet Commander)
- Each ship was commanded by a Triarchus (Captain), who held the rank of a Centurion
- Their role was troop transport, escort of grain ships, policing the sea/major rivers, fighting pirates
- Two main naval bases (Misenum, Ravenna)
  - other squadrons elsewhere (Rhine, Danube, etc)



## 46.1 Roman Sailors

- Sailors can be non-citizens
- Egyptians usually recruited/drafted as sailors
- Classiarii (marines) equipped with lighter equipment, like the auxilia
- Sailors tunics and ships sails were pale blue in colour (camouflage?)

## 47 The Late Empire - The Decline and Fall of Rome (AD 235-476)

### 47.1 Barracks Emperors (235-284)

- This period marked the beginning of the end for Rome
  - most Emperors were short-lived and died violently
  - financial and military troubles
  - high, unfair taxes (rich get richer)
  - rampant inflation
  - cities go bankrupt, literally close cities.
  - robber bands on the rise
  - constant civil wars and plots to take power
  - plagues and famines
  - barbarian invasions

#### 47.1.1 Maximinus the Thracian (235-238)(First of the Barracks Emperors)

- Proclaimed by the Pannonian legions
- Murdered Emperor Alexander Severus and his mother
- An ignorant peasant of tremendous size and strength
  - reportedly drank 46 pints of wine and ate 40 pounds of meat daily!
- 1st barbarian (a Goth) Emperor, and 1st Emperor to never set foot in Rome
- Eventually lynched by his own troops when he was unable to pay them

### 47.1.2 Pupienus, Balbinus and Gordian III

- Pupienus and Balbinus (238)
  - elderly Senators
  - Seek to control them.
  - murdered by troops after two months
- Gordian III (238-244)
  - 13 year old co-emperor with Pupienus and Balbinus (they are forced into adopting him)
  - Praetorian Prefect (Philip the Arab) acts as regent
  - Goths and Persians invade
  - murdered when he gave troops choice of either Philip or me!

### 47.1.3 Philip the Arab (244-249)

- Arab sheik from Jordan
  - was Gordian III's advisor, commander-in-chief and Praetorian Prefect
  - fought Goths and Persians
  - 248 celebrates 1,000th year since founding of Rome
  - murdered in civil war against Decius

### 47.1.4 Decius, Hostilianus and Gallus

- Decius (249-251)
  - a good man who could have been a great emperor
  - killed in battle with the Goths (unusual, first non-coward emperor in a long time)
- Hostilianus (June-July 251)
  - son of Decius
  - Adopted son of Gallus
  - died of plague
- Gallus (251-253)
  - proclaimed by troops of Lower Moesia
  - murdered by mutinous troops

#### 47.1.5 Aemilianus and Valerian I

- Aemilianus (253)
  - murdered by mutinous troops
- Valerian I (253-260)
  - ran the Eastern Roman Empire
  - captured by Persian King Shapur I
  - used as a human mounting-block for his horse (used as a stepping stool)
  - on his death, the skin was flayed from his body, dyed with vermillion, and hung in a Persian temple! For future reference, great way to intimidate!

#### 47.1.6 Gallienus and Claudius II

- Gallienus (253-268)
  - son and co-Emperor with Valerian I
  - ran the Western Roman Empire
  - faced invasions by the Franks, Goths, Saxons, Jutes and Persians (Lots of battle, hard to balance troops)
  - fought off 18 rebellions against him!
  - created a mobile, elite, central reserve army to rush to trouble spots
  - murdered by jealous staff officers
- Claudius II (268-270)
  - staff officer of Gallienus
  - defeated Germans and Goths
  - died of plague
  - invasions by Franks, Goths, Persians, etc.

#### 47.1.7 Lucius Domitius Aurelianus (Aurelian)

- Aurelian (270-275)
  - Illyrian Emperor from the Balkans (the former Yugoslavia)
  - very harsh disciplinarian, whose nick-name was Manu ad ferrum (Hand on Steel)
- Gets the army back in line.
  - both Gaul and Palmyra separate from the Empire, he got them back.
  - both defeated, as were the Goths

- builds a new defensive wall around Rome
- murdered by mistake by Praetorian Guard Officers(thought he had a hit list), they messed up.

#### **47.1.8 Marcus Claudius Tacitus**

- Claudius Tacitus (275-276)
  - a Senator in his mid-seventies!
  - murdered after six months

#### **47.1.9 Marcus Annianus Florianus**

- Florianus (276)
  - maternal half-brother of Tacitus and his Praetorian Prefect
  - assumed the throne on Tacitus death
  - murdered by the army
  - ruled only 88 days!

#### **47.1.10 Marcus Aurelius Probus**

- Probus (276-282)
  - another excellent Illyrian General
  - defeats the Franks, Germans, Burgundians and Vandals
  - murdered by mutinous troops, who supported his Praetorian Prefect, Marcus Aurelius Carus

#### **47.1.11 Marcus Aurelius Carus**

- Aurelius Carus (282-283)
  - an Equestrian from Gaul
  - fought the Germans, Sarmatians and Persians
  - died in Persia from disease, a lightning bolt strike, or possibly the dagger of his Praetorian Prefect(!)

#### **47.1.12 Numerianus (283-284)**

- Son of Carus
  - had many vices (swam in cold water, and in bathes of apples and melons, deflowered virgins and officers wives, and took revenge on old childhood friends who were mean to him)

- stabbed or poisoned by Praetorian Prefect, Aper, in Persia
- kept death secret and body carried through Asia Minor in a covered litter until a smell was noticed

## 47.2 The Tetrarchy of Diocletian

- Diocletian rules jointly with Maximian
- Tetrarchy:
  - Empire divided officially into East and West
  - joint rule of 2 Augusti (Diocletian, Maximian) + 2 Caesars (Galerius, Constantius)
  - provinces regrouped into prefectures and dioceses (under vicar)
  - now grow from 50 to 100+ provinces, to distribute size and power better. Prevents a large, powerful province to have a successful revolt.
- Emperor worshipped like god
- Becomes a figurehead instead of a physically present emperor, for fear of assassination.
- Persecution of Christians
- Economy: real gold (Solidus) and silver coins
  - Edict on Maximum Prices
- People get around these rules in typical fashion, black markets, tax avoidance.
  - occupations begin to become hereditary (this doesn't always work out...)
  - some not rich or talented enough to be city magistrates, but now forced into positions
  - annual taxes vs sporadic
- Rome no longer a major city (capital and mint travel with the Emperor)
- Emotional and spiritual capital of the empire, but the real capital becomes where the emperor is.
- Legions grow in number from 39 to 65
  - legions drop in size from 5,500 to 1,000
  - more cavalry, mobility and missile troops (to react faster and to the present threat of light armoured, high mobility foes)
  - more barbarians and mercenaries hired
  - money in lieu of enlistment in army

- Dukes and Counts control/defend territories
- all very expensive
- May 1st, 305 abdicates and retires to his fortress palace at Split on the Adriatic. He thinks he did a good job setting everything up and he decided it was time to call it a day.
  - spent the rest of his days weeding turnips and cabbages in his garden
  - died in his bed in 313 AD

#### 47.2.1 End of the Tetrarchy

- Tetrarchy breaks down when Constantine (Caesar of the West) proclaimed emperor
- Civil War of 306-324 AD results in the deaths of the Tetrarchs and claimants to the throne
  - Galerius (plague crotch leprosy?)
  - Maxentius (drown in Tiber)
  - Maximinus Daia (plague/poison self?), gathers all his friends together and then poisons himself, but does a botched job and takes days to die from it.
  - Licinius (executed for treason)
  - Maximian (hanged himself?)

### 47.3 Constantine I , The Great

- Rules jointly with Licinius, Augustus of the East (until 324)
- Battle of Milvian Bridge 312 AD
  - IN HOC SIGNO VINCAS (With this sign you will conquer)
  - the first Christian Emperor! (Doesn't convert right away, because Christians can't kill. Travels with band of priests to be baptised just before death)
  - Edict of Milan (313) legalizes Christianity
  - Council of Nicaea (325): bishops assemble
  - Christians appointed to high positions
  - some privileges taken from pagan cults
- Does this slowly, as to not freak out everyone.
- Some people convert out of perceived opportunity.
- Chi-Rho symbol (for Christ) used on standards
- New Rome" at Byzantium (renamed Constantinople) in 324 (also protect the east and Danube frontiers)

- 326 AD death of son Crispus and second wife Fausta
- Occupations continue to be hereditary, in theory
  - occupations tattooed on people!
  - growth of guilds (like coop!)
- Baptized on his deathbed!
- On his death, his three sons, Constans, Constantius and Constantine II (all by Fausta) ruled the Empire until 360
- Sons kill each other off.
- In Diocletian and Constantine, we see the birth of the Middle Ages

### 47.3.1 Military Reforms

- Military reforms carried out
  - creates a two-pronged military force
  - Comitatuses are the elite, mobile field armies of the Emperor
  - better trained and equipped troops
  - more armoured cavalry
  - troops moved back into mobile reserves to rush to trouble spots along the frontier
  - Limitanei are the less well-equipped frontier armies
  - patrol and guard the frontier and call on Comitatuses when needed
  - creates a defense in depth
  - barbarians enrolled at all levels of the military

## 47.4 A Few More Emperors

### 47.4.1 Julian the Apostate (360-363)

- 357 wins Battle of Strasbourg vs Alemanni
  - cavalry forced to parade in womens clothing for running away
- Tried to re-introduce Patriotic Paganism and Ares (the God of War) into Roman worship in opposition to Christianity (failed)
- Hit in the groin with a javelin in Persia
  - dying words Take your fill, Nazarene! (Thinks god was out to get him may have been made up in the future by Christian historians)

#### 47.4.2 Valentinian I and Valens (364-378)

- Valentinian I (364-375)
  - Emperor of the West
  - made brother Valens co-emperor and Emperor of the East
  - fought in Gaul and Germania
  - died from a stroke after yelling at German envoys (the usual)
- Valens (364-378)
  - war with Goths and Persians
- 378 CE Killed by Goths at the Battle of Adrianople

#### 47.4.3 Theodosius I, The Great (379-395)

- Last Emperor to rule a united Empire
  - Empire officially Christian
  - all paganism banned (time to persecute! Because people have short memories)
  - lets Goths settle within the Empire
  - Germanization of the Roman army
  - some armies disappear when wages cant be paid
- On his death, Empire is partitioned (East and West)

## 48 The Barbarian Invasions

- Nations on the march
  - lesser tribes combine in the 1-3rd centuries and create super tribes
- Collectively finish off a decaying Empire
- Jutes, Angles and Saxons invade Britain
- Franks and Burgundians invade Gaul and Germany
- Ostrogoths (East Goths) invade Crimea, Turkey and Greece
- Visigoths (West Goths) invade Italy and Spain
- Vandals invade Italy Spain and North Africa
- Huns drive all before them
  - attack Eastern Empire, Italy and Gaul



## 48.1 The Decline of the West

- 409 AD Rome pulls her troops out of Britain to defend Gaul
  - beginning of Arthurian legends?
- 410 Goths sack Rome
- 450's Attila the Hun ravages Italy
  - Battle of Chalons (451 AD)
  - Death of Attila (453 AD)

## 48.2 The Last Caesar

- Vandals seize Africa and sack Rome in 455 AD (trash and burn everything)
- 476 Romulus Augustulus (last emperor)
  - ruled for eleven months
  - only 14 years old
  - captured by a mutinous Roman (German!) army
  - given the choice of death, or to abdicate and go into comfortable retirement on the Bay of Naples, with an annual pension of six thousand gold pieces.
- Replaced by Odoacer, a German barbarian king, who declared himself King of Italy
  - begins the Dark Ages in the West (West empire is done)

## 49 Did Rome Fall or Evolve?

- Why did Rome fall? (Multiple Causation Theory)
  - Was it too old and corrupt to survive?
  - Did plagues too greatly reduce the population to sustain itself?
  - Did civil wars weaken the Empire and leave it vulnerable to foreign invasion?
  - Did the armys lack of discipline make it an enemy within the Empire itself?
  - Did the Romans become too decadent to hold the Empire together?
  - Did the Imperial Civil Service/bureaucracy become too top heavy and inefficient, eventually causing the empire to collapse upon itself?
  - Did the Roman Patrician class become too sterile (plague, disease, in-breeding, lead poisoning) to produce outstanding leaders?
  - Did Christianity create a population more concerned with Heaven and not Earth?

- Did it fall as the result of barbarian invasions?
- Did the empire spend too much of its resources on the poor, thus drawing away precious funds from the empire?
- Was the Roman Empire just too big, making a collapse inevitable?
- or did it evolve?
- Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, based at Constantinople, survives
  - called selves Romans
  - tried to re-take the West several times
  - in decline from the 7th century onwards
  - lasts until 1453 (falls to the Ottoman Turks)

## 50 The Roman Legacy

### 50.1 4th-7th Centuries

- Collapse of Western Roman Empire leads to the Dark Ages
  - former Roman provinces, now in the hands of rival barbarian groups, disintegrate into barbarian kingdoms
  - Merovingian Franks in Gaul (France)
  - Visigoths in Spain
  - Ostrogoths in Italy
  - Vandals in North Africa
  - Angles and Saxons in Britain
- Results:
  - Financial collapse
  - Virtual end of long-distance trade
  - De-urbanization (or, re-ruralization)
  - Collapse of central political and military control
  - Several capitals, several kingdoms, several kings competing for those kingdoms.
  - Loss of high, complex culture (too busy trying to survive)
  - Romans still there, and learn to work with their new overlords
- Barbarians settle and become civilized by copying Roman styles and institutions (become Dukes and Counts)
  - Germanic Warlords wish to be seen as Kings, so create law codes/coins under Roman influence

- Churchmen provide literate scribes to illiterate kings (Latin preserved)
- monasteries preserve the wisdom of the ancients
- Co-existence of Latin written and Germanic oral traditions
- Last masterpiece from Antiquity: Boethius Consolation of Philosophy (c. 524 AD)
- Decline of education, e.g. Historian Gregory of Tours illiterate
  - Roma Aeterna (Eternal Rome) praised by late Latin poets
  - ideal of Rome continues through the ages

## 50.2 8th-10th Centuries

- Rise of Islam: conquest of Africa, Spain (622-750 AD)
  - by 750 conquer half of the old Roman Empire
- Latin replaced by German, Romance languages, Arabic
- 8th c.: pilgrims seek books in Rome
- Many in the West look to the Roman Church for leadership
- Medieval scholarship based on Latin texts and classical literature (the Trivium: Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, and the Quadrivium: Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, Astronomy)
  - texts copied by monks, thus survives the Dark Ages
  - monasteries foster Latin as the universal language of the Church, Court and educated society

## 50.3 11th-13th Centuries

- 1070 Justinians Code (Corpus Juris Civilis) rediscovered in the West (Bologna) and becomes basis of Western law
- Popes gain great political power and call Crusades (1095-1291)
  - Pope Urban II calls First Crusade
  - Christendom becomes the new Roman Empire

## 50.4 14th-16th Centuries

- "lost" works rediscovered in monasteries
- Gutenbergs printing press makes Latin literature widely accessible
  - rebirth of classical culture, art, architecture, styles
  - Renaissance, reaches height in 15th century

## 50.5 17th - 18th Centuries

- The Age of Enlightenment of the 18th century reflected many of the ideals of the Greco-Roman legal, intellectual and cultural traditions
- This is also reflected in some of ideals of the American Declaration of Independence, the United States Bill of Rights, and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man
- The concept of the authority of a Caesar is reflected in the title and role of the German Kaiser and the Russian Czar

## 50.6 19th - 21st Centuries

- 1837 - 1901 Reign of Queen Victoria
  - Victorian England copies much of Roman culture
  - heirs of the Roman Empire
- 20th century
  - Church Latin is universal until the 1960s
  - switch to Vulgate

### 50.6.1 The survival of Rome

- Imperial boundaries
- Pontifex Maximus / Pope
- Roman numerals
- Latin language
- Julian calendar / Months / Days (names)
- Alphabet
- Legal system
- Coinage
- English vocabulary
- Imperialism
- Literary tradition
- Technology/Engineering
- Town planning
- Christianity
- etc...