

CLAS202 Review Notes

Table of Contents

1	Sources for Roman Society	1
1.1	Literature	1
1.2	Art and Artifacts	1
1.3	Inscriptions	2
1.4	Administrative	2
1.5	What we don't find	2
2	Geographical Background	2
3	Early Italy	3
3.1	Beginnings	3
3.2	The Etruscans	3
4	The Monarchy (753-510BC)	4
4.1	The Founding of Rome	4
4.2	Kings	4
4.3	Classes	5
5	The Early Republic (509-264BC)	5
5.1	The Legend of Horatius Cocles	6
5.2	A New City Defends Itself	6
5.3	The Sack of Rome	6
5.4	Expanding North	7
5.5	Samnites	7
5.6	The Pyrrhic Wars	7
6	Government	8
6.1	Three popular Asemblies	8
7	Republican Ideals	9
8	Family Life	10
8.1	Paterfamilias	10
8.2	Matrona	10
8.3	Women	11
8.4	Children	12

9	Republican Literature	13
9.1	Lucius Livius Andronicus (284-204BC)	13
9.2	Quintus Ennius (239-169BC)	13
9.3	Polybius (203-120 BC)	13
9.4	Titus Maccius Plautus (254-184BC)	14
9.5	Publius Terentius (Terence) Aper (195-159BC)	14
9.6	Marcus Porcius Cato (234-149BC)	14
9.7	Gaius Lucilius (160s-103/2BE)	14
9.8	Titus Lucretius Carus(c. 99-55BC)	15
9.9	Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43BC)	15
9.10	Gaius Julius Caesar (100-44BC) (all important)	15
9.11	Gaius Sallustius (Sallust) Crispus (86-35BC)	15
9.12	Gaius Valerius Catullus (84-54BC)	15
10	The Punic Wars (264-146 BC)	16
10.1	The Founding of Carthage	16
10.2	Workup to the Wars	16
10.3	1st Punic War (264-241 BCE)	17
10.4	2nd Punic War (219-201 BCE)	18
10.5	Between the 2nd and 3rd Punic Wars	20
10.6	The 3rd Punic War (149-146 BCE)	20
11	Roman Social Structure	20
11.1	Slaves and Freedpersons	21
11.2	Roman Marriage	23
12	Agriculture	25
12.1	Agriculture Techniques	25
12.2	Farms and Farm Land	26
13	The Late Republic(146-27 BC)	26
13.1	Tiberius Gracchus	27
13.2	Gaius Gracchus	27
13.3	Gaius Marius(157-86 BC)	28
13.3.1	Sulla (138-78 BCE)	28
13.3.2	King Mithridates of Pontus (120-63 BCE)	28
13.3.3	Marius vs Sulla	29
13.4	The 1st Triumvirate	29
13.4.1	Marcus Licinius Crassus	30
13.5	Julius Caesar	30
13.5.1	Rule of Julius and Caesar	31
14	Dress and Hair Styles	31
14.1	Male	31
14.2	Women	32

15 Citizenship	32
16 Patrons and clients	33
17 Roman education	34
18 Roman Law	35
18.1 Justinians Code	36
18.2 Kinds of Law	36
18.2.1 Roman criminal law	37
18.2.2 Roman Civil Law	37
18.2.3 Lawyers	37
18.3 Police	37
18.4 Punishments	38
19 Early Roman Paganism	39
19.1 Priesthoods and Sacrifices	39
19.2 Deities	40
19.3 Temples	40
19.4 Odds and Ends	41
20 The Early Empire: The Age of Augustus (63 BCE - 14 AD)	41
20.1 The Death of Julius Caesar	41
20.2 Octavian in Rome, 43 BC	42
20.3 2nd Triumvirate (43 BC)	43
20.3.1 Cleopatra VII	43
20.3.2 The End of the 2nd Triumvirate	43
20.3.3 The End of the Antony and Cleopatra	44
20.3.4 The Octavians Political Options	44
20.4 The Creation of an Emperor	44
20.4.1 The Principate	45
20.4.2 The 4 Pillars of the Principate	46
21 The Julio-Claudian Emperors (14 - 68 AD)	46
21.1 Tiberius (14-37 AD) The 1st Julio-Claudian Emperor	47
21.2 Caligula (37-41 AD)	47
21.3 Claudius (41-54 AD)	48
21.4 Nero (54-68 AD)	49
22 Roman Entertainment	51
22.1 Gladiators	52
22.1.1 Famous Gladiators	53
22.1.2 Types of Gladiators	53
22.1.3 Hermes and Charon	55
22.1.4 The Wild Beast Hunts	55
22.1.5 Naumachiae (Sea Battles)	55

23 Roman Dining	55
23.1 Trimalchio's Feast	57
24 Death and Burial	57

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.

- * 6th 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 Bagradas 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 women'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

=====

END OF MIDTERM ONE MATERIAL

=====

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
- Emperor 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 and little fishes
 - abused Senators and their wives
- 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)

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)
 - nervous youth (2 elder brothers killed by Praetorian Guard)
 - hid a nasty and sadistic streak
- Greeted by the Roman people with much celebration

- Immensely popular at first (Germanicus son and not Tiberius)
- Paid bonuses to Praetorian Guard (bad precedent)
- 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(?)
- 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
- Brothel in Palace
- Spent 3 billion sesterce surplus of Tiberius
- Wanted Governor of Judea to put statue of himself in Holy of Holies in Jerusalem
- Treason trials
- 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!)
- 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
- Great scholar
 - last Etruscan speaker
 - wrote on Etruscans, Carthaginians and Augustus (whom he admired)
- Britain conquered, public works//Augustus
- 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, Octavia and Britannicus
 - * 48 AD executed with her lover
 - 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 Britannicus)
 - * 53 AD made Claudius marry Octavia to Nero
- 54 AD poisons Claudius mushrooms at a banquet and kills him
 - deified!?

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
- 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 to keep him in check

- Nero rebels and wants to rule alone
- 55 AD divorces Octavia and later poisons Britannicus
- 59 AD has Agrippina put to deal (Stab me where I gave birth to the Viper!)
 - marries Poppea Sabina (ruthless, ambitious, bisexual)
- 62 all advisors are dead or go into retirement
 - more interested in theatre singing, arts, music and horseracing than ruling
 - performs his works in public
 - street performers considered low class
- 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)
- 64 AD beginning of Christian persecutions
 - Nero uses Christians as a scapegoat to take suspicions off of him
- 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
 - 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.
- 65 AD Conspiracy of Piso
 - murder plot makes him even more paranoid
- 66 AD Tour of Greece (1808 first prize awards)
- 68 AD Galba Governor of Spain rebels, and others turn on Nero
 - Senate declares him an outlaw
 - "Quolis artifex pereō" / "What a great artist dies in me"
- Last of the Julio-Claudians

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: eastern tours; temples=museums

- 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
- 170 Baths in Rome at the time of Augustus
- 4thc 1000
- Baths of Diocletian held 3000 at a time!
 - Baths, wine and sex ruin our bodies. But what makes life worth living, except baths, wine and sex? (epitaph)
- Circus (chariot racing): long track with spine; 7 laps; "factions"
- Circus Maximus is 550 metres long and holds 250,000
- 24 races a day (arace 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)
- pantomimes; music halls (odeons)
- gladiators=slaves; training school; diff. types of gladiator

22.1 Gladiators

- First Gladiator games (called Munera) in 264 BC
 - based on Etruscan fuberal 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
- much betting on the great shields (defensive) or little shield (offensive) factions!
- Successful gladiators became rich celebrities
- 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
 - Types of Gladiators
 - 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
- Eques
 - * cavalry with only a sword or spear and a round shield
- Velites
 - * unarmoured men armed with a spear
- 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)
- 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, entres (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)