

# Roman Civ

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## Intro

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- 7 Main hills of Rome (8th century BC)
  - Aventine
  - Palatine
  - Capitol
  - Quiriinal
  - Mininal
  - Esquiline
  - Caelian
- Rome begins as a small city, then becomes the peninsula, then the empire
- Etruscans had an influence on the Romans, art, religion, and rituals. We don't know where the Etruscans came from. Language hasn't been deciphered yet.
- The greeks influenced the art: fine arts, literature, philosophy. Had an early influence on early Rome. Had the greater influence and helped them break away from the dominance of the Etruscans.

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## Lecture #1

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## Founding Legends

- 1. 4th Century BC (concerning Romulus)
  - Romulus and Remus were the offspring of the God Mars and the mortal, Rhea Silvia, the daughter of an early king (King Numitor).
  - Throne was usurped by his younger brother Amulius and had Numitor's sons killed and Rhea imprisoned.

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- Mars and Rhea had an affair and she had twin sons, Romulus and Remus. She put them in a tiny boat and sent down the Tiber river.
- The twins were raised by a she-wolf and then they went on to found Rome.
- 2. 3rd Century BC (concerning Aeneas)
  - Venus took a mortal Anchises as her husband and their offspring is Aeneas, a demigod. Aeneas marries Creusa and they have Ascanius/Julus. Aeneas has a trojan from the 12th century BC.
  - According to this legend, Aeneas and Ascanius were the founders of Rome.
  - Ascanius starts a line of kings, Numitor is usurped by Amulius and then the throne is taken back by Romulus.
- Why are there 2 founding myths? The second foundation myth gives the Romans 400 more years of history. Challenges the Greeks.

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## Monarchical System of Gov

- Rome founded by fratricide and a monarchical form of government from 753 BC to 510 BC.
  - Under this form of gov, it was headed by a king, followed by a body or elders who advised and appointed the king. Upper class during this time.
  - 2 classes: Patricians (Upper) and Plebeians (Lower)
  - There were 3 tribes, likely of ethnic origins, and divided into 10 Curiae. These 30 Curiae made up the Curiate Assembly and became the second advisory group to the king. Included patricians and plebeians.
  - Centuriate Assembly was originally based on divisions from the military. A century was a division of 300 men. Centuriate assembly included both patricians and plebeians as well.
  - The reign of kings came to an end supposedly when Lucretia, a patrician, was raped by Sextus Tarquinius, the son of the king.
  - The last 3 kings of Rome, etruscans,
    - Tarquinius Priscus
    - Servius Tullius

- Tarquinius Superbus (father of Sextus)
- Lucius Junius Brutus lead the rebellion of the patricians against the once Roman monarchy, now Etruscan monarchy, and usurped the throne from the Etruscan kings.

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- The Roman Republican Constitution

- Established in 510 BC
- SPQR: Senatus Populusque Romanus (The senate and the Roman people)
  - Senate (Senatus)—Advice and appoint the King
  - Curiate Assembly (Populusque)
  - Centuriate Assembly (Populusque)
  - Trial Assembly/Council of the Plebs (Populusque)
    - The curiate assembly lost almost all its power only voted on matters of religion and adoption. The tribal assembly was introduced to make up for that. Formed on the basis of tribes, not the original 3 tribes, but on new tribes that were artificial creations, geographical tribes (35) total: 4 urban and 31 rural.
    - The tribal assembly were exclusively made up of plebeians.
    - 287 BC the tribal assembly disappeared. Measures proposed by this group were lesser, and in 287 they were equal so there was no more need for this exclusive group.
- Voting in the Centuriate Assembly
  - All eligible voters were grouped by wealth. The highest property band had 18 centuries. Next one, Band 1, has 80. In total, 98, which presented a majority. Ergo, a majority vote could be reached with only the top 2 groups, leaving at least 4 other bands below, containing 95 centuries, out of the vote.

## Lecture #2

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### Voting in the Tribal Assembly

- All voters were grouped according, to where they lived, into:
  - 4 Urban Tribes
  - 31 Rural Tribes
  - 35 Total Tribes
- Which tribe voted first was determined by lot or rotation
- Tribal Assembly was, in organization, more democratic than the Centuriate Assembly, but there were anomalies:
  - 1 Tribe=1 Vote
- The Senate (~300 members until the end of the Republic)
  - Advisory body
  - Responsible for finances and foreign affairs
  - Authorized one consul and to nominate a Dictator in times of emergency
    - They chose the senior consul (older or more experienced) and he'd be given a list to choose a dictator
- Centuriate Assembly:
  - Elected "officers of state" or gov officials/magistrates (elected annually):
    - Censors: 2 were elected every 5 years, for 18 months
    - Consuls: 2 elected annually, equivalent to a PM
    - Praetors: Legal officials; lawyers.
    - Urban Aediles: Religious officials in charge of religious festivals and temples
- Tribal Assemblies Elected:
  - Rural Aediles
  - Tribunes: Ombudsmen of the Plebeians. Look after their rights

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- Quaestors: Financial officers. Responsible for raising money, keeping the books, balancing the budgets, keeping the money, etc.
- Cursus Honorum (The Ladder of Officers/Honour)
  - [Censor (2)]
  - Consul (2)
  - Praetor (6)
  - [Aedile (2+2)] / [Tribune (10)]
  - Quaestor (20)
    - Eligible for office at age 25, min age for consul: 42
    - Usually started after several years of military service
- Further Accomplishments:
  - 509 BC- c. 275 BC:
    - Codification of Laws: Twelve Tables (5th Century BC)
    - Subjugation of Local Tribes: Latins, e.g. Samnites (4th Century BC)
    - Final Capitulation of Etruscans (283 BC)
- Transition: 3rd Century (200s BC): Rome's Influence Expands
  - 1st Quarter of the 3rd Century BC:
    - Pyrrhus of Epirus (southern Italy 282-275 BC)
    - Greek cities in the south were growing suspicious of Rome's growing influence and they attempted to organize themselves, in Tarentum, against Rome and championed Pyrrhus for their cause.
    - They called on him to attack Rome, which he eventually did in 280 BC. Successful as a general, won many victories, and so far from home, he couldn't consolidate his losses. Therefore, south of Italy fell under the influence of Rome. This extended all the way to the Straights of Messina, between Italy and Sicily.
    - Random: Pyrrhic: won the battles, but lost the war.

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- The First punic War (264-241 BC) Sicily:
  - Had to establish a navy, which they did from 264-256 BC. In 256 BC, the navy was majorly damaged due to a storm in Sicily. By 241, the Romans were able to remake their navy and bring Sicily under Roman control.
  - Winning General: Gaius Latatius Catulus. Losing General: Hamilcar Barca
  - Terms of defeat:
    - Sicily from then on would be regarded as Roman
    - Fines were levied against Carthage, at which they balked at, therefore Rome took over Sardinia and Corsica as well.

## Lecture #3

- Second Punic War (218-202 BC), Spain and Italy
  - In 218, Hannibal launched an attack on Seguntum and captured the city. He waited to see if Rome would do anything, but they didn't do anything. This was the spur needed for Hannibal to go on to greater things.
  - The Romans could do little to nothing about Seguntum because of the distance
  - Hannibal marched his forces, 8000 cavalry and 38000 infantry, and his ace in the hole, elephants, which he used as his "ancient tank".
  - He marched his forces north, across Spain, past the Ebro river, across the Pyrenees, up the west bank of the Rhone, crossing the Alps, and into the plain of the Po valley, in the vicinity of what is now Turin. It is estimated that some 26 000 total survived the trip. About 6000 cavalry, and 20 000 infantry.
  - When the Romans got wind of what was happening, the Romans organized their citizens militia, which were untrained.
  - Trebia River (218 BC):
    - Roman citizen's militia got destroyed by the Carthaginians.
  - Lake Trasimene (217 BC):
    - The Carthaginians prevailed, the Romans were decimated.
    - These two losses in successive years were devastating for the Romans which led to the election of a dictator. Quintus Fabius Maximus (dictator 217 for 6 months)
    - He led weird tactics by setting up the army in battle formation and then retreating. He did not win any victories, but he did lead the Carthaginians away from Rome, leaving the city untouched in the 2nd Punic War
  - Cannae (216 BC)
    - It was a rout against the Romans. It is estimated that around 50 000 Romans were left dead on the battle field.
    - Fabian Tactics: Achieving the result through delay
  - Publius Cornelius Scipio (died 211 BC)

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- Decided to let the Carthaginian forces to roam in the country side, since they were south of Rome and not doing any damage there.
- He went back to Spain and attacked the supply lines to the Carthaginians.
- Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major (son of the other Scipio)
  - Was able to send the Carthaginian forces out of Italy and back to Africa.
  - Went to Africa itself to make a last stand against them.
- Zama (202 BC)
  - Romans fought and defeated the Carthaginians here.
- Hannibal
  - Exiled to Asia
  - 183 BC suicide
- Defeat Terms
  - Gave up territories to Rome
  - Handing over of the rest of their military
  - Were not to go to war in Africa or anywhere without the approval of Rome
- Third Punic War (149-146 BC)
  - Masinissa of Numidia
    - Encouraged by the gains, he tried to gain Carthaginian territories.
    - Carthage were powerless against this because of the treaty with Rome.
    - They launched a campaign against Masinissa, and regained a lot of their territories
  - In 153 BC, Rome sent an investigative committee to see what was up
  - Cato the Elder ([the Censor] 153 BC) headed this investigative committee
    - He saw that Carthage had risen from the ashes and was amazed by it
    - He told Carthage that they had violated the terms and to not do so again
    - Legend has it that Cato, from then on, whenever he made a speech in the senate ended it with "*Carthago Delenda Est!*"; Carthage must be destroyed.

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- In 150 BC, Carthage went to war against Masinissa, and a large part of the 60 000 man strong Carthaginian army was defeated.
- In 149 BC, Rome declared war on Carthage.
  - This declaration wasn't probably out of fear or punishment of Carthage, but of Masinissa. If they don't do it, then Masinissa most likely will, and then they'll have him to be against.
- The Romans fought the Carthaginians for 3 years, and were victorious, thanks to Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Minor, the adopted grandson of Major.
- There is a tale, though it is not known whether it is true or not, that the Romans sowed the soil with salt so that the land wouldn't be fertile for a generation.
- Sources of info for the 2nd Punic War:
  - Livy: Ab Urbe Condita-50 BC-17 AD
- Sources of info for the 3rd Punic War:
  - Polybius: Historiae/Histories-Contemporary of Africanus Minor
  - Was a greek POW, who caught the eye of Africanus Minor and almost became like a brother to him.

## Lecture #4

- Rome after the Punic Wars
  - The struggle of who would control the state: the senate or various individuals.
  - Two individuals that challenged the senate:
    - Tiberius Gracchus (d. 133 BC)
    - Gaius Gracchus (d. 121 BC)
  - Tiberius held tribuneship in the year of his death
    - He proposed a series of land reforms, and had these proposals passed without the approval of the senate
    - This led to riots where Tiberius was killed, while he was searching for a second tribuneship
  - Gaius was Tribune in 124 and 123 BC, and died in 121 BC seeking his third tribuneship
    - Like his brother, he was interested in land reform
  - The policies of land reform by the two brothers were intended to foster the number of men eligible to serve in Rome's armies, which were in continual need of new recruits.
- Gaius Marius (d. 86 BC)
  - Gaius was in his 30's before holding Quaestership.
  - Was a man of humble origins, but married into the Julius Patrician clan, which would make him a relative of Julius Caesar
  - He was a military man.
  - When he returned, he took advantage of the Gracchi's land reform laws to help create himself a personal type of army.
  - He became Consul in 107, 104, 103, 102, 101, and 100 BC. He was granted successive consulships to be able to fight against the Gauls.
  - He managed to gain power which led to whoever had the backing of the military controlled Rome.

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- In the decade after his last consulship, he ran into trouble by running into Lucius Cornelius Sulla, (d. 78 BC)
  - Served under Marius, and learned that the key to success was having control of an army, which he'd use against the people who rose up against him.
  - Sulla used his army to challenge Gaius to see who would quell the problems in the east which was invaded by Mithridates of Pontus.
  - When it became unclear who would win, Sulla marched on Rome with 5 or 6 legions (5000-6000 each) and gained command in the east.
  - Gained Consulship in 88 BC, the year of the invasion of Mithridates
  - The people wanted Gaius, but Sulla had the backing of the constitution
  - He spent 5 years in the east, and in 83 BC he marched on Rome again, to gain dictatorship, which we now know to be illegal.
  - When Sulla died in 78 BC, it was the end of an era, even though the republic still had 51 years to run.
- First Century BC
- Roman society was changing:
    - Patricians were losing their wealth and influence.
  - The roman society still continued to be divided into two parts:
    - The Optimates (Boni)
    - Populares
  - The optimates were traditionalists and more conservative
  - The populares were for the people and more liberal
  - Both parties constituted to governing party, known as the Nobilitas/Nobility
  - There was a third group as well:
    - The Equites/Equestrians
      - Known as the business class of Rome, and usually ex-military
  - The leader of the Optimus was Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus or "Pompey"
  - Quintus Sertorius championed the cause of the Popularus

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- The two had armies under their control, and eventually met on the battlefield and Pompey was the victor in 72 BC, and his reward was the consulship in 70 BC.
- There were always 2 consuls, and Pompey shared his consulship with Marcus Licinius Crassus, also an Optimate.
- Crassus had good credentials for being consul
- Pompey was not 42 years old yet, he had not even completed any of the positions on the Honour Ladder.
- While they didn't like each other, they tried to gain popularity among the people, and managed to alienate the senate.
- After their consulship, they willingly went their separate ways
- Pompey went and defeated Mithridates in 65 BC
- Crassus stayed in Rome and kept up with the political field, despite Pompey's gaining popularity due to his military conquests.
- In 61 BC, Pompey returned to Rome and dubbed the great, victorious general, but since his departure, he was out of the political loop. During his departure, Gaius Julius Caesar became a rising star.
- They gained control of Rome by joining in what historians call, the First Triumvirate in 60 BC
- Caesar knew that even though Pompey and Crassus didn't get along, he knew three heads were better than one and saw it as a way to better his army. Each one's goal was to gain personal control.
- Thus as a Triumvirate, they decided that Caesar would become a consul in 59 BC.
- Also decided that Crassus and Pompey would work behind the scenes.
- Pompey became Caesar's son in law due to marrying his daughter, Julia.
- It was normal for ex-consuls to become provincial counsellors, and Caesar decided to become one from 58-53 BC and become master of Gaul.
- Crassus and Pompey decided to come back into the limelight as Consuls in 55 BC.
- In 54 BC, Julia died, after 5 short years of marriage.
- In 53, Caesar had his term extended from 53 to 49 BC. In that same year, Crassus died in battle trying to gain his prestige back which he lost long ago.

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- In 52, Pompey became the sole consul, trying to further his army and gaining the help of the senate.
- By 49 BC, Pompey was in full control of the senate. The senate ordered Caesar to disband his army and return to Rome and account for the decade he spent in Gaul.
- Having been ordered to do this, Caesar marched south, and on the Rubicon they set camp. For 10 days he struggled whether he should march on Rome or not. On the 10th day, he told his men to take up their arms again, and led them across the Rubicon River.
  - Supposedly he uttered the words “Alea iacta est!” the die is cast, come what may.
- By crossing the river, he declared civil war on Rome.
- Pharsalus (48 BC)
  - Caesar took care of his enemies

## Lecture #5

- Pompey and his men were defeated in Pharsalus, northern Greece, by Caesar.
  - Pompey survived and escaped with some of his men. Caesar pursued
  - When Pompey stepped foot on Egyptian soil, he was beheaded
  - Caesar could've left Egypt, but stayed to survey the political situation, and became enchanted by Cleopatra
  - It wasn't long before they were having a secret love affair, and before he left, Cleopatra was bearing his child
- In 47 BC he left Egypt for home.
  - He went through through Asia, to survey the political situation, instead of going directly across the sea
  - Went up north through Asia and went to Zela, in the kingdom of Pontus
  - Caesar clashed with the army of Pharnaces at Zela in 47 BC, and this time, the Roman forces prevailed once and for all. "Veni. Vidi. Vici."
- By the end of 47 BC, Caesar was back in Rome, and it wasn't before 45 that he was able to quash Pompey's remaining supporters.
- He gained the title of dictator in 47, renewed until 44 and then proclaimed of Dictator for Life
- Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March, March 15, 44 BC.
  - Brutus was basically a son to Caesar, and he was one of the head conspirators in the assassination of Caesar
  - "Et tu, Brute" You too Brutus?
- Marc Antony and Lepidus seemed the likely successors to Caesar's throne
  - However, in Caesar's will, he had designated Octavius as his heir and adopted son as well.
  - In Rome adoption required the changing of one's name. Therefore when Octavius was adopted, he had to change his name from Octavius, to Octavianus (44 BC).
    - We call him Octavian in english.

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- Full name after adoption, Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus.
- He became the first roman emperor: Emperor Augustus in 27 BC.
- Once again, there are 3 men vying for power, and formed the 2nd Triumvirate:
  - Marc Antony
  - Lepidus
  - Gaius Octavius
- This Triumvirate was legal.
- Their first account was to avenge the death of Caesar and bring the murders to justice
- Battle of Philippi (Greece)
  - Antony v. Brutus and Cassius
  - The murder of Caesar was successfully avenged.
- The triumvirate was successful for 5 years and were given a second year term:
  - 38-33 BC.
- The treaty of Brundisium:
  - The lands were divided up into 3 domains
    - Antony had the east for his domain
    - Octavian had the west
    - Lepidus had Africa
  - As well, Antony married Octavia, the sister of Octavian
- The 2nd Triumvirate came to an end in 33 BC
  - Antony divorced Octavia in 32 BC and went in search of greater fame and met Cleopatra
  - Lepidus took an early retirement
- Battle of Actium (31 BC in Greece):
  - Octavian v Cleopatra (and Antony)

- The wording of the declaration was specific:
  - The people of Rome headed by Octavian v. Cleopatra
- This avoided civil war, by name
- A huge naval battle
- Historical sources: The Late Republic
  - Primary source: Caesar himself
    - Among his books, The civil war (Him and Pompey),
  - Another major source, Plutarch (between 50 AD and 120 AD)
    - Greek who wrote biographies
    - Many biographies including: Antony, Caesar, Pompey, Brutus, Marius and Sulla
  - Suetonius (Latin writer)
    - The lives of the Caesars
    - Gives us the biographies of the first 12 Roman emperors
    - His first one is Caesar, though he wasn't technically an emperor
- From Republic to Empire
  - Received these:
    - Power over Spain, Gaul and Syria
    - Received tax revenues from those provinces and had controls of their armies
  - Had his own personal military, should that ever be needed
  - Absolute Tribunician Power
    - Power over all the tribunes and such
  - Princeps Senatus
    - Head of the senate
    - Thus had power over senate and tribunes
    - Power over all the armies, could declare war and peace

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- When Augustus had the throne the era was peaceful and he restored order
  - The military had no fighting to do so they helped educate and keep order in the roman territories
- Pax Romana (period of peace)
  - He got rid of all the pirates, citizen rights were extended, roads were good, trade as well; all was golden
- Teutoburg Forest (9 AD)
  - Publius Quinctilius Varus lost legions there and committed suicide
  - Maybe covers up the failure of Augustus to take over the Germans
  - Thus the Rein/Danju river is the border of the empire
- Rome became in every way a capital in Augustus' time:
  - "I found Rome a city of bricks, and left it a city of marble"
  - He had a mosoleum built for when he and friends died
  - 82 temples in and around Rome rebuilt, and a new one dedicated to Apollo
- Just at his peak, Augustus died in 14 AD

## Lecture #6

- “Anachronisms” in the *Aeneid*
  - The battle of Actium
  - The reference to the civil war between Pompey and Caesar
  - Marcus Claudius Marcellus (d. 208 BC) hero of the 2nd punic war, and the younger (d. 23 BC)
    - Laying low the Carthaginian
    - A young man, noble in appearance
- On Virgil
  - Born in Mantua
  - Died in Calabri
  - Buried in Naples
  - I wrote poetry about Pastoral, flocks [cecini pascua] (Eclogues/Bucolics, 37 BC), Didactic, the country side (Georgics, 29 BC), and Epic, heroes (Aeneid, 19 BC).
- Aeneid, Book 1, line 1: “I sing of arms and of the/a man...”
  - 1. arms=wars in ancient Italy  
man=Aeneas
  - 2. arms=wars in Iliad  
man=Odysseus in Odyssey
  - 3. arms=civil wars in Italy  
man=Augustus
  - Dramatic Time=the Age of Troy
  - Symbolic Time=the Augustan Age
- Manipulation of Dramatic and Symbolic Time Frames
  - Virgil manipulates the dramatic and symbolic time frames of his poem in several ways, but most importantly for us he uses:
    - Two ingenious devices: Underworld visits (book 6) and descriptions of works of art (Book 8). Prophecies (human and divine) and allegories

## Lecture #7

- Epic Poetry
  - An epic poem is an extended narrative celebrating heroic feats of a legendary or traditional hero
  - Latin epic, like Greek before it, is written in the dactylic hexameter
    - Aeneid, I, 1: Arma virumque cano Troiae qui primus ab oris...
    - Dactylic Hexameter:
      - Dactyl=1 long, 2 short syllables
      - Spondee=2 long syllables
      - Hexameter=6 measure of 6 feet (each containing a dactyl or spondee)
- Early Latin Literature
  - I. History, Drama
    - Ennius (239-169 BC)
      - A man of “three hearts” (3 languages): Oscan, Greek and Latin
      - The “father of Latin poetry”
      - *Annales*: A history in dactylic hexameter from the founding of Rome down to Ennius’ own day; omitting the First, but including the Second punic War, in which he served
      - A writer of many tragedies and a few comedies, but all of Ennius’ writings survive only in fragments
  - II. Comedy
    - Plautus (254-184 BC)
      - Wrote comedies exclusively, 20 of which survive
      - His *Menaechmi* (or *Brothers Menaechmus*) is the source for Shakespeare in his *Comedy of Errors*
      - More modernly the *Menaechmi* has been the basis of *The Boys from Syracuse*, musical comedy staged in both London and NY. Several of his plays form the basis for *A Funny Thing Happened On The Way To The Forum*

- Terrence (185-159 BC)
  - Wrote his first comedy, the *Andria* (or the *Girl from Andros*), when he was only 19. When he died at age 26, he had written 5 more; all of his comedies survive
- Indo-European Languages
  - Greek
    - Ancient Greek
    - Modern Greek
  - Italic
    - Latin
      - Romance Languages: French, Spanish, Italian, Romanian, Portuguese
    - Oscan
  - Germanic
    - German
    - English
    - Dutch etc.
  - These are only 3 of the 12 major families or branches of languages (some of which only contain one language) descended from Indo-European. Other families include Celtic, Slavic and Indic languages
- Golden Age Literature
  - History
    - Caesar (102-44 BC)
    - Livy (59 BC-17 AD)
  - Oratory, Letters, Philosophy
    - Cicero (106-43 BC)
      - 60 surviving orations
      - 900 letters (from and to Cicero)
      - Some 20 philosophical works, some fragmentary. Largely derived from Greek

- Poetry as Science
  - Lucretius (c. 99-55 BC)
    - Epicurean Philosophy (Epicurus [341-270 BC])
      - Harmony of body and mind=pleasure (one's goal in life)
      - Atomic theory
    - "*On the Nature of Things*"
      - 6 books of unfinished hexameter
      - Lucretius explains Epicurus to a Roman audience
- Lyric Poetry
  - "That in which the composer presents his personal thoughts and feelings"
  - Catullus (c.85-53 BC)
    - Left us 116 poems of various lengths, including love poems to "Lesbia"
  - Horace (65-8 BC)
    - Best known for his 4 books of *Odes*
    - Poems about himself and the social life of Rome in the age of Augustus
    - Also wrote a work of literary criticism called the *Ars Poetica* (Art of Poetry)
- Pastoral, Didactic and Epic Poetry
  - Virgil (70-19 BC)
- Elegiac
  - Strictly that which is composed in a poetic metre known as the elegiac couplet (a line of hexameter, a line of 6 feet, plus a pentameter, a line of 5 feet made up of two parts, each 2.5 feet long)
  - Propertius (c. 50-15 BC)
    - 4 books
    - The last three encouraged by Maecenas
    - Inspiration for most of his poetry is his lover, a woman called Cynthia

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- Ovid ( 43 BC-18 AD)
  - Love poems
  - Also other poems, most noteworthy is the *Metamorphoses*, and epic (hexameter), which is a treasure-trove of Greek and Roman myth
  - His love poetry was an offence to Augustus (or at least his moral reforms) so in 8 AD, Ovid was banished to Tomi on the north-central coast of the Black Sea where he died

## Lecture #8

- 14 AD, Augustus died, at 76 years of age
  - His major failure was not having a successor
  - His only heir was his daughter, Julia
- The Successors of Augustus
  - 1. Marcellus (M. Claudius), his nephew, son of Octavia
  - 2. Agrippa (#1 of 4 of Kamm), Lifelong friend and supporter of Augustus
  - 3-4. Gaius and Lucius Caesar (2,3 Kamm) sons of Agrippa and Julia
  - 5. Drusus Germanicus. Augustus' step son, son of his wife
    - successful against the Germans
  - 6. Tiberius (4 Kamm) Germanicus' older brother
    - In the end, the individual to succeed Augustus
    - In 4 AD Tiberius was officially adopted as Augustus' son
- The line of Successors goes:
  - Augustus
  - Tiberius
  - Caligula (Gaius)
  - Claudius
  - Nero (d. 68)
- Hostile tradition against Livia
  - Many see Livia as a chief conspirator of the period
  - She wanted Tiberius, her favourite, to be the successor
  - She is accused indirectly or directed to be involved in the murders of Lucius and Gaius Caesar, Drusus and even Augustus himself
  - Therefore Augustus becomes the kindly patriarch
  - However Livia is supposedly the real power behind the throne

- The Julio-Claudian Dynasty
  - Augustus=Livia
    - Julia (previous marriage)
    - Tiberius
    - Drusus (Both from Livia)=Antonia (Daughter of Marc A. and Octavia)
      - Claudius
      - Germanicus=Agrippina (the Elder, daughter of Agrippa)
        - Gaius (Caligula)
        - Agrippina (the younger)=Claudius (Same one as above)
          - Britannicus (from other marriage C)
          - Nero (other marriage A)
- Tiberius (14-37 AD)
  - Lacked confidence
  - Inferiority complex
  - Was convinced by Augustus to leave the wife he loved and marry Julia (A daughter)
  - Tiberius was largely absent from Rome until Augustus died
  - After that he came back to Rome and ruled from 14-26 AD
  - Ruled from absentia in Capri until 37 at age 70(?)
- Caligula (37-41)
  - Grand-nephew of Tiberius, nephew of Claudius
  - Caligula means “Bootsy” or “Little Boots” in latin
  - His father the army man, he was an army brat
  - When he assumed the throne he was young and charismatic
  - He became ill not long into his tenure
  - After he got illusions of grandeur and deity
  - He considered himself a god and appointed his wife/sister a demigod

- He was assassinated by his imperial guard
- Claudius (41-54)
  - First emperor not to be born in Italy, he was born in Gaul
  - Came to the throne in a strange way
  - Claudius was the body guards' choice for emperor at age 50
  - Bright, bit of a historian, and wrote somethings on the Etruscans
  - Competent as an emperor and politician
  - Skilled on the battlefield and orchestrated a full-scale invasion of Great Britain, brought it into the empire, and gained the title Britannicus from that
  - He could well play the role of the fool and withdraw from the public spotlight and no one would know what was going on
  - He saw what had happened to Caligula and the Imperial Guard could act on a whim and his position was fragile
  - Had a very bad speech impediment and limp and was hidden because of it
  - "A" killed Claudius by serving him a generous amount of poisonous mushrooms
  - Britannicus died 4 months later at age 14
- Nero (54-68)
  - Married 4 times, 4th wife being Agrippina
  - Was only 16 when he became emperor
  - He was of average height, fair haired, with weak blue eyes, a fat neck, pot belly, skinny legs, and a body which smelled and was covered with spots
  - Artistic, sporting, brutal, weak, sensual, erratic, extravagant, sadistic, bisexual, and deranged
  - At age 16 he was a pupil and the student of Seneca, a Roman philosopher
  - Agrippina wielded considerable influence when he was still young
  - After 5 years he rebelled against his mother
  - The turning point came because his inherent lust and lack of self-control

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- 10 years into his reign, there occurred the great fire of Rome (64 AD)
- Public blamed Nero, he blamed the Christians
- In 65, there was a conspiracy led against Nero, led by Piso; a conspiracy known as the Pisonian Conspiracy
- Many prominent figures were implicated in this conspiracy and they were all put to death, including Seneca
- Things went downhill from there
- In 68, he was declared Public Enemy #1 and was sentenced to death by the Senate
- He committed suicide instead
- Livia (58 BC-29 AD)
  - one of the most powerful women in the empire
  - 1. faithful advisor of Augustan
  - 2. Mother to Tiberius, grandmother to Claudius, great-grandmother to Caligula and great-great-grandmother to Nero
  - Goddess by Claudius after her death named Augusta
    - Augustus=Emperor
    - Augusta=Empress
- We know her (and them) through
  - 1. *Res Gestae* (Things Accomplished or Accomplishments)
  - 2. Tacitus (55-117 AD)
    - *Annals*
  - 3. Suetonius
    - *Lives of the Caesars*
  - 4. Robert Graves (1895-1985)
    - I Claudius (made into a series by BBC)
  - 5. Anthony Barrett (1941- )

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- Author of a biography of Livia
  - Politically astute woman who played a big role in the development of the empire

## Lecture #9

- Galba
  - Married Lepida
  - Gov in Spain when he became emperor
  - His ascension marked the end of the Julio-Claudian dynasty
  - Upper and Lower Germany swore their allegiance to people other than Galba
  - Otho was offended by Galba's support of someone else so he bribed the imperial guard to support him
  - Imperial Guard hacked Galba to death
- Otho
  - Gov of Lusitania
  - Led a civil war against Vitellius
  - His army surrendered to the armies of Upper and Lower Germany
  - Committed suicide
- Vitellius
  - Became emperor in 69 AD, but refused the title of Caesar
  - Out of touch with what the public wanted (Day of worship on an unlucky day)
  - Eastern Mediterranean and Danube armies supported Vespian and defeated the imperial guard
  - Vitellius was tortured to death
- Flavian Emperors
- Vespian(us) (69-79 AD)
  - Restored peace within the empire
  - Waged a campaign against the Jews
  - Gave his son Titus the title of Caesar and made him his associate in government
  - Brought the Isle of Wight into the empire

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- Appointed consul suffectus and a governor
- Created a new class of civil servants
- Titus (79-81 AD)
  - Son of Vespianus
  - a lot like Nero in his youth
  - Arch of titus celebrates his triumph over the Jews
  - His death was possibly caused by his brother, Domitian
- Domitian( 81-96 AD)
  - Son of Vespian and brother of Titus
  - Kept out of the admin by his father and brother
  - Initiated the return of widespread executions
  - Assassinated
- Damnito Memoriae: Condemnation of Memory
- Deus/Divus: Title of a deified Caesar

## Lecture #10

- Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae were all destroyed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
- Pliny the Younger had a first hand account of the eruption of Vesuvius at Misenum
  - He was staying with his uncle, Pliny the Elder
  - The Elder went to investigate himself, but succumbed to the fumes and gases
- Tacitus wanted the younger to give his account of what happened with his uncle
- Pyroclastic Surge/Plinian Eruption
  - A massive eruption of ash, and not magma
- Atrium Court
  - Had a basin in the middle, with sloped roofs to let the water fall into the basin
  - Provided water for the household
- Peristyle Court
  - Colonnade
  - Plants, statuary, basically a garden where you can play on the grass

## Lecture #11

- Roman Art
  - Sculpture
  - Architecture
  - Painting and Mozaics
- Sculpture
  - The Greeks apparently had done it all (in art) before the Romans could get to concentrating on Art
  - Augustus of Prima Porta (Early first century BC)
    - Most likely done in AD 14, post Augustus' death
    - Found in 1800 in Prima Porta, where Livia resided
    - Augustus is supported by Cupid and a dolphin, indicating Augustus' decent who, like cupid, was Venus' child
  - Breast Plate
    - Peace and Prosperity Augustus brought to the world
    - Sol and Luna chariots on the top
    - Apollo, god of learning and arts; god symbolic of the time of August, and Diana
    - Two provinces/territories personified, that he brought into the empire
    - Mother earth on the abdomen-bearing the cornucopia of prosperity
    - Accompanied by two infants, probably symbolic of Romus and Remulus
    - Centre-the return of the distinct symbols, eagle or coat of arms, to a roman general
    - Depicted is Tiberius
    - Symbolism, personification, allegory, historical relief, realistic portraiture are purely roman additions to the art
    - What's not roman, the pose and his face, where he's otherworldly, which is greek

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- Polyclitus - Spear bearer/Doryphoros - British Museum - There's no original
- Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace) 13-9 BC—Awarded to Augustus by the Senate
  - Greatest Sculptural monument of the reign of Augustus
  - The walls are all that remain, the altar itself has disappeared
  - Figured Scenes on the top
    - Principal Entrance (West)
    - Aeneas (or scene of sacrifice), sacrificing a sow (West-South)
    - Imperial Family Procession (South)
      - Solemnity and Informality
    - Tellus (Mother Earth) or Pax (Peace) Scene (East-South) Sea-Wyn on a sea serpent and Land-wyn, on a swan. Personification used.
    - North Processional-Senate
      - Once again, Solemnity and Informality
    - Faces are idealized like the from the Greeks
  - Floral and Faunal relief panels
- Arch of Titus-Sculpture and Architecture (81 AD)
  - Commemorates the sack of Jerusalem
  - Reliefs-Aspects of Titus' historical accomplishments:
    - Menorah Procession (Right)
      - The romans looted Jerusalem
    - Triumph of Titus (Left)
      - Pulled by 4 horses, and he rides in the chariot
      - Allegorical figure symbolizing victory
    - Coffered Ceiling of Vault
      - Central figure of a male, riding on the back of an eagle
      - Allusion to the deification of the emperor

- Column of Trajan-Dedicated AD 113
  - Central feature of the forum of Rome
  - 2500 figures carved on the column
  - Military figures:
    - Fighting, building forts, listening to Trajan
  - 60 Portraits of Trajan
  - Propagandistic monument, militaristic power for Trajan
  - His ashes are in the column's base, by order of the senate
  - Walk around to see the Dacian campaigns
  - At the base, there's a personification of the river Danube
- Trajan (98-117 AD)
  - Spaniard by birth
  - Very competent as both Emperor and General
  - Dacian (Romania) Campaigns
  - Empire reached its greatest geographical extent under Trajan

## Lecture #12

- Architecture
  - Construction Techniques
    - Innovation started with the invention of Roman Concrete
      - A stronger and better supplement for stone
      - Made up of aggregate, water, and a pozzolona mixed with lime
      - The aggregate was the solid around which the liquid hardened to form concrete. It could have been almost anything: stone, tiles, pumice. Depending on what was used, the weight and hardness of the concrete changed.
      - Concrete eliminated the need for use of columns, and they could create arches, domes and vaults without them.
  - The basic building type is the temple
    - Steps leading up to the the platform upon which lies the temple
    - There are two parts to the temple: the porch and the temple itself
    - Romans used engaged columns. They were only half in the temple and appeared to surround the temple, when they actually didn't
  - The Doric order and ionic orders very sparsely used in the romans. They used the Corinthian order
  - Maison Carrée:
    - One of the best preserved temples still standing
    - Built by Agrippa
    - 11x6 columns, 8x6 of which were engaged
    - Steps were 13x26 meters
    - Front porch was called the Procella. Inside the temple was called the Cella
  - Forum of Augustus (Late 1st Century BC)
    - This temple is dedicated to Mars Ultor, the god of war, the avenger, in the form of Augustus

- Triangular area above the columns is called the pediment
- Pont du Gard (Mid 1st Century AD)
  - 49m high, 250m long
  - The water conduct, 1.8 meters high.
  - The gradient is 34 centimetres/km over the whole aqueduct
  - Constructed entirely without the use of mortar. Held together with iron clamps
  - Re-dated from the age of Augustus, to the mid 1st century AD
- Flavian Amphitheatre or Colosseum (72-80 AD)
  - Built entirely of Roman concrete
  - Shaped into arches and vaults to form the skeleton which supports the entire structure
  - Elliptical in shape
  - Outer wall is 48.5 meters in height and made up of 4 stories
  - On the 3 lower stories, the arch is used.
    - Lowest arch: doric column, second one: ionic column, third one: corinthian. All engaged
  - Highest story, windows every 2nd grouping, and not arches, corinthian engaged pilasters
  - 14th Century earthquake took down much of the south wall
  - The arch vault is used mainly as support
  - The floor of the Colosseum was floor and could be removed so that it could be flooded and that mock naval battles could be staged. Then the basement was turned into rooms for gladiators, cages for animals, etc.
  - There was a schematic for a retractable roof that was tied to the cables with an awning type material. Technically called a Velarium
- Pantheon (125-128 AD)
  - The 2nd Pantheon built on this site, original one was built in 27 BC by Marcus Agrippa. The second one was built during the reign of Hadrian, in about 125 AD

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- The first one was destroyed by a fire in 80 AD, then rebuilt in 125. The commemoration of Agrippa was preserved and used as a facade
- Hadrian was the first to build a circular temple. The pronaos was still rectangular, but the temple was circular.
- Pantheon means Pan (all) Theon (Gods); Temple of all the gods
- There are 8 corinthian columns, the diameter of the interior rotunda and the height are both 43 meters
- You entered the rotunda, which was a “new universe”, that of the gods
- The concrete was covered in a brick veneer, and then sometimes a marble or concrete on top of that too
- Marcus Agrippa, Lucius’ son, consul for the third time, built it
- Oculus: The eye of the dome, the eye that lets in the rays of the sun
- Plan of the Pantheon:
  - Pronaos
  - Intermediate Block
  - Transitional Element
  - Rotunda
- 1747 the interior was redesigned
- “The engineering involved in the construction of the Pantheon is still not entirely understood”
- Hadrian (117-138)
  - As with Trajan, Hadrian’s roots were in Spain
  - Liberal minded general, statesman, architect, and linguist
  - Loved by people, and quite the dandy
  - First one to grow a beard as an emperor, and since all emperors sported a beard

## Lecture #13

- Art and Mosaics
  - Mural: Villa of the Mysteries, Pompeii (Mid 1st Century BC)
    - The colour is Pompeii red, and it's a very distinct mural
    - The initiation of an individual into the mystery religion of Bacchus/Dionysus
    - It'd be pieced together in a mosaic fashion. Plaster would be used to hold it up and it'd be virtually indestructible
    - We don't know what went on in these mystery rituals, so it's an artistic glance at what it could have been
  - Mural Scene: The Mistress of the Villa (Mid 1st Century BC)
    - The Pompeii Red is once again visible and present
    - The woman is reflecting on the days past when she was initiated into the mystery religion
  - Alexander Mosaic: House of the Faun, Pompeii (3rd Century BC)
    - 3x5 meters on the floor, very large
    - Made by pressing what are known as tesserae, square stones of different colours, by pressing these tesserae into mortar, and then mortar would fill in any cracks or spaces
    - Mosaics, for the most part, were intended for floors, though occasionally found on walls and ceilings
    - One of the most fantastic mosaics of antiquity
    - Depicts Alexander the Great in battle against Darius III, king of the Persians, at Issus
    - Found in the Archaeological Museum in Naples
    - Alexander is wearing dress similar to that which is always depicted by Greco-Romans, and is very sweaty. His breastplate has Medusa on it
    - Darius is wearing normal clothes and a turban, and is reaching out to Alexander as if for mercy

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- The mosaic was remade with approximately 2 million different pieces of marbles, tesserae, and the original is estimated to have had approximately 1.5 million
- Could be a copy of a painting by Philoxenos, a Greek, circa 300 BC

Test:

1. Map Question (12)
2. Multiple Choice (26)
3. Fill in the Blanks (32)
4. Key Terms (15)
5. Slides (10)

The name of the Artist, the name of the painting

## Lecture #14

- Society and Daily Life in Ancient Rome
  - “Roman society under both the republic and empire was rigidly and recognizably structured while inherent social and economic factors ensured that inequality was maintained”
- 1. Work
  - The average Roman would get up early and work a 6 hour day.
  - This work day was the case only for working men.
  - Women stayed at home.
  - The other classes didn't work a 6 hour day like the rest of the people.
  - Traders and works men would work 6 hours and add to the hustle and bustle of the city.
  - Ostia was also a very busy place and was the port of Rome
  - There were all kinds of jobs at Ostia. Labourers to load the boats and more
  - The construction industry needed an enormous amount of workers. The monuments, apartment blocks (Insula), and the homes of the rich
    - Insula had shops on the ground floors, and top was houses
    - Lower floors were more expensive, less steps and easier to escape from fire
  - Residences (Domus)
- Occupations
  - Sons usually followed their fathers in their professions
    - Manual labourers, shop keepers, farmers, slave keepers
  - Other classes were restricted to the army, law, and politics
  - There was a large group of people that were fairly unproductive
- Bathing
  - Happened after working the 6 hours, in the afternoon. You'd bring your slave, enjoy refreshments, work out, bathe, socialize

- Everyone did it
- Baths usually had a gymnasium where one could work out
- There was a swimming pool (natatio), followed by a series of baths
  - Frigidarium with a cold bath
  - Tepidarium with a warm bath
  - Caldarium with a hot bath
- Women
  - Were discriminated against, but Roman women were the most liberated in the world
  - Oppian Law: 216 BC, repealed in 195 BC.
    - Made to reduce spending luxury. No woman couldn't have more than one ounce of gold, a dress of multiple colours, etc.
    - Women rose up and wanted it vetoed, which was proposed by the tribunes
  - The place of women was in the home. There were only a few free working women. (Some docs, secretaries, teachers, etc. but these were the exception to the rule)
  - There were, surprisingly, some female gladiators
  - *Relief of Amazona and Achilea, the two female gladiators*
- Exceptional Roman Women
  - 1. Cornelia, Mother of the Gracchi (p.113)
    - Widow early, seems to have had an influence on her sons. 3/12 lived to be adults
    - When she died, she had a bronze statue erected by the people
  - 2. [Octavia, Sister of Octavian (p.115)]
  - 3. Pompeia Paulina, Wife of Seneca (p. 115)
    - Tried to commit suicide with Seneca, but Nero didn't allow it
    - Pallor of her face and body showed how much his death had an effect on her
  - 4. Sempronia, Potential Recruit of Catiline and mother of Brutus (p. 116)
    - Behaved with the outrageous audacity of a man

- Beautiful, oversexed accessory to murder, witting, sympathetic or provocative speech. But all in all, charming and amusing
- 5. [Livia, Wife of Augustus (p. 117)]
- 6. [Agrippina Minor, Wife of Claudius (p. 118)]
- Slaves
  - The romans based much of their society on slaver. Their economic system became dependant on the work of slaves. They wokred in the mines, farms. Public work was carried out by them. Bureaucracy was dependant on the education of slaves.
  - Other slaves kept private industries going, accountants and clerks.
  - Teachers, entertainers, artist.
  - Most households had at least one slave.
  - Slaves were a central part of Roman society. Their #s grew with the rise of Rome. Salves took the children to school.
  - Not having a slave was a sign of severe poverty.
  - Ratio: 1:3 (slave to non-slave). At the height of Rome, there were 1 million people in Rome, and 43 Million people.
  - In the age of the empire, the master's power over a slave was curbed. Trajan said that the master shouldn't have choice over the life/death of a slave, and Constantine said the killing of a slave was murder.
- Education
  - Wealthy kids went to school from the age of 7, usually run by Greeks, in a room in a shop, run by one teacher, with makeshift benches. Same time of day as adults
  - Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.
  - At age 12, only some boys continued school, those with the most promise. Centred on Greek and Latin literature. The art of debating and public speaking.
  - Ironic that Greek Slave teachers influenced the literature of Rome
  - Rhetoric, the art of effective and persuasive public speaking.
  - There was a continuing attraction of Greece:
    - Cicero and Horace

- Male and Female Dress:
  - Formal dress: Toga for men, Palla for women.
  - Sheet draped over the body, leaving at least one arm revealed. Anyone who didn't want to be seen as a slave in public, had to wear a toga
  - Under the Toga/Palla, there was worn a tunic which was hidden under the men.  
Men: went to knees, women: longer, sometimes floor
  - Tunics were worn in layers, so only one in summer, and more in winter.
  - Children only wore tunics.
- Food and Drink
  - Bread, Olives and Olive oil, Vegetables (beans, lentils, chick peas, lettuce, cabbages, leeks), Basic Fruits and Nuts (and dates, cherries, apricots), fish, and rarely meat.
  - Wine (and Beer)
  - Apicius (lived during the reign of Tiberius)—*De Re Coquinaria* (4th century, Concerning the Art of Cooking) a Cookbook
- Holidays and Games
  - Theatre, Circus Games (Chariot Racing), Gladiatorial Performances, Mock Wild Beast Hunts and Sea Battles...
  - Theatre of Marcellus, semi-circle with seats, and then a rectangular stage in front
  - Circus Maximus: Used for Circus Games
  - Colosseum: Gladiatorial performances, mock wild beast hunts and sea battles.

## Lecture #15

- Lucius Apuleius (125-180 AD)
  - Metamorphoses (Golden Ass)
    - Hero of the novel is Lucius
    - Confusion between Lucius the Hero and Lucius the author
  - Milesian Discourse
  - Grecian Story
- The Prologue (p.7)
  - Golden Ass="Milesian Discourse"
  - Milesian Discourse is another version of embellished story telling and use of anecdotes
  - Golden Ass=Grecian Story
- Lucius of Patrae, Various Tales of of Metamorphosis (lost work known only by later reference to it)
  - Lucian (flourished 165 AD), Lucius or the Ass (attributed to, but not actually written by Lucian)
  - Apuleius—The Golden Ass (an adaptation (?) of Lucius of Patrae)
- Jean Baptiste Regnault, Cupid and Psyche
  - Occupies large part of the novel
  - Story told in books 4-6
- The Metamorphoses (Golden Ass) of Apuleius
  - Lucius, Plutarch, Aristomenes (and Socrates and Meroe), Hypata, Milo, Pamphile, Photis, Byrrhena, Thelyphron, Lamachus, Cupid, Psyche, Isis, Osiris, etc.
  - 1. Who is the speaker of the Prologue?
    - Lucius
  - 2. What is Aristomenes story?

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- Walks with Lucius and they tell each other stories to pass the time quicker on their journey
- Aristomenes fell in love with a witch and left his wife and children for the witch
- She bewitches him to sorcery and kills Socrates by pulling his heart out and leaving him dead
- 3. What do we know of Byrrhena and the house where she lives?
  - Lucius arrives in Hypata and meets with Byrrhena (pp. 22-25)
  - The town is famed for witchcraft and “Majic”
  - While walking around the town he sees Byrrhena and she is waling with an old man
  - She is a woman of means told by her gold jewelry and embroidering and offers Lucius to stay at her house because they’re both related to Plutarch
- 4. What is Thelyphron’s story?
  - Byrrhena threw a dinner party in Lucius’ honour and had a story telling put on by Thelyphron
  - He is a poor student in Hypata and didn’t have much money and took a job because he needed cash
  - The job was to watch a corpse the night before the corpse was to be buried
  - He wasn’t very happy with this but he took the job and had to protect the corpse from witches that would defile and mutilate the corpse
  - This is unique to Hypata because of all the witches
  - He couldn’t fall asleep because if he did the witches would defile the corpse right away
  - He fell asleep for only a split second and when he woke up he checked on the body and it was perfect
  - The next day the family came and gave him the money
  - While walking down the street, he scratched his nose and it fell off
  - He had the same name as the corpse and so the witches were confused and mutilated his body instead of the corpse

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- The story has a sense of confusion and murkiness, but highlights people's wonder with magic and the unknown
- 5. How are the tables turned on Lucius at the Festival of Laughter? (Book 3)
  - Some robbers fight and he kills one of them. He then goes upstairs and off to bed
  - Wakes up the next day to the police looking for him and he is adamant that it was self-defence, but got arrested anyhow and was being taken to the court house
  - As he was leaving, the whole house and city laughed at him because they pulled a really big prank and staged it all to make him think he murdered the robber when it was all just actors
- 6. What is the purpose of the stories?
  - Don't mess with witches!!!
- 7. Almost 3 books are devoted to the story of Cupid and Psyche following Lucius' transformation. Does it have any relationship to what precedes or follows? What is its purpose???
  - Lucius is turned into a donkey and then stolen by robbers
  - Later they bring in a young girl so now they've stolen a young girl and a donkey, but it isn't known what the master plan is
  - Girl is hysterical so to calm her down they begin cooking food and the cook tells the girl a story to calm her down; that of Cupid and Psyche
  - Psyche is a beautiful young girl loved by all men. She has evil sisters and a secret lover who comes into her bed at night in the dark and leaves before dawn
  - Her sisters find out and tell her that she needs to find out who it is or they'll tell on her
  - She lights a candle in curiosity one night and sees that it is Cupid, but drops wax on him and he flees
  - She goes after him and Cupid's mother Venus tells her that she can have him back if she completes a set of impossible tasks
  - Cupid helps her complete the tasks and they live happily ever after
- 8. What observations can be made about the novel in general before the story of Cupid and Psyche? What can be said of it after the story???

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- 9. Through whom is Lucius eventually changed back into human form? And who is initiated into the rites of Isis (and Osiris)???
- Isis changed Lucius back into human form and after this he becomes a her servant, as she is his saviour
- After this he is initiated into the rites of Isis and then becomes a member of the cult of Isis and Osiris
- And so in the end it turns out that Lucius Apuleius and Lucius from the book are the same person!!!
- Plutarch (50-120 AD)
  - Biographer, but more importantly for us, a platonic philosopher
  - Priest at Delphi
  - Concerning Isis and Osiris:
    - Reconciliation of platonic philosophy with religious ideas of Egypt
    - In some of his philosophical writings, Plato suggests that divinity (immortality) of the should is achieved through love
    - Cupid and Psyche=Love and Soul
      - Cupid is the god of love. Psyche translated from Greek is soul
    - Cupid is for Psyche=what Isis is for Lucius
    - Isis is love for Lucius and her salvation provided to Lucius saves him
    - Psyche=Humanity is the sense that both are, or can be, saved (the former by love and the latter by Egyptian religion/love of Isis)
    - This is where we have the reconciliation of Platonic Philosophy with Egyptian Religion
- Why would Apuleius want to reconcile/equate Platonic Philosophy with Egyptian Religion?
  - Simply: it puts 2 (Platonic philosophy and Egyptian religion) against one (ex Christianity) in an attempt to make Platonism more attractive and less feign to adherents of Egyptian religion and Platonic Philosophy in a world where the old pagan religion is no longer relevant

## Lecture #16

- Isis
  - Became a pan-Mediterranean goddess, as opposed to a solely Egyptian one, in the early Hellenistic Age (c. 300 BC)
  - She came to Italy some 200 years later
  - What Kind of goddess was she? Kamm Chap 4, p. 95
  - In Italy, Rome and Pompeii were important centres of her worship.
  - Sistrum was the symbol of Isis, sounded kind of like a tambourine
  - Situla, another symbol of Isis, used for holding the sacred water from the Nile.
- Apuleius
  - p. ix “Apuleius is the most whimsical of authors and a law to himself.”
  - “... the [Golden Ass] is a puzzle.”
  - “Apuleius is determined to confuse us.”
- Silver Age Literature
  - Epigram and Satire
    - Martial (40-104 AD)
      - Epigrams
        - Epi+Gram: On+Writing (on stone initially)
        - Used to be on stone so they were short. When turned to literature, they stayed the same.
        - Short poetic endeavours
    - Many of his epigrams are preserved
      - XXXII: I do not like you, Sabidi[us], but I'm unable to say why
      - Associated to John Fell, an English school master
      - He was teaching a Latin class one day, and called on one of his pupils to translate it, who couldn't. He then told the student to leave the class, who's wasting his time, but if he could paraphrase the Latin, he'd let the student

stay. The student came up with: I do not like thee, Dr. Fell, the reason why I cannot tell.

- Juvenal (55-140 AD)
  - Satires
  - Many are preserved, and can be hundreds of lines at a time
  - I.3: Juvenal's Satire on the city of Rome. I cannot stand the city, I'm picking up and leaving for the country side. He goes on to talk about why he hates the city of Rome
  - Samuel Johnson
    - Based his Satire on the city of London, of Juvenal's City of Rome
- The Novel
  - Petronius (d. 66 AD)
    - The *Satyricon*
      - A bisexual Odyssey of two men and their boy, round the towns of southern Italy.
      - The novel is survived in only sections
      - Best known for "The Banquet of Trimalchio". Petronius makes fun of the banquet. Can very much stand on its own
  - [Apuleius]
- History and Biography
  - [Tacitus]
  - [Suetonius]
- Tragedy/Philosophy and Science
  - Seneca (4-65 AD)
    - Philosopher and Tragedian
      - Tutor of Nero and guided him. Nero made him commit suicide after he was part of the Pisonian conspiracy

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- Author of many surviving tragedies based on Greek and Roman myth as well as treatises based on the study of Stoic Philosophy
- Because of Tacitus, Seneca's (and his wife's) dramatic demise has become immortal even if Seneca could not achieve immortality himself.
- [Pliny the Elder]
- Letter Writing
  - [Pliny the Younger]

## Lecture #17

- Roman History from 96 AD-235 AD
- The Reigns of Two “Families” of Roman Emperors
  - The 5 “Good Emperors” (96-180)
  - The Severi (or Severans) (193-235)
  - 180-192 was the reign of Commodus, who wasn’t one of the “5” or a Severan
- The 5 “Good” Emperors
  - Book X of Pliny the Younger’s book, 96 (Pliny to Trajan), and 97 (Trajan to Pliny)
    - Pliny, a governor now, writes to Trajan about his troubles with the Christians
    - Trajan writes back to punish them, but not to take into account anonymous pamphlets which would set a bad precedent
  - Known for their moderation, and encompass a far longer Pax Romana, than that of the age of Augustus
  - The 5 Good emperors were:
    - Nerva
    - Trajan
    - Hadrian
    - Antoninus Pius
    - Marcus Aurelius
  - Edward Gibbon: wrote “The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire”
    - The happiest time in the world was during that of the 5 emperors
  - Nerva (96-98 AD)
    - The senate nominated Nerva for the position of emperor
    - Already 64 when he became emperor
    - Set the precedent for succession. Set it by adopting as his successor Trajan.
    - He had not a son of his own, which probably sat well with the senators

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- Didn't have enough time to really make an impression, but what's very important what that he set the precedent for succession through adoption
- Italian Born
- Trajan (98-117 AD)
  - Spaniard by birth, who became as successful an emperor as he was a general
  - Sensible, level headed approach to handling the empire
  - Military campaigns was the hallmark of his reign
    - Dacia, Armenia, Mesopotamia and Arabia were added to the empire
  - Gave Rome access to trade routes to the east, as far as India
  - At his death, the empire was at its greatest extent
  - Died en route to Rome after his campaigns in the east
- Hadrian (117-138 AD)
  - Roots were Spanish. Family had gone out to Spain during the civil wars
  - Served under Trajan
  - Left in control with the military in the East
  - Adoption was never proven, but seems likely
  - Renaissance man, liberal minded general, statesman, architect, linguist, genuine lover of Greeks and their customs, as evidenced by his homosexuality
    - Antinous, was the the lover of Hadrian, and was commemorated with statues, which Hadrian had erected
    - had a city named on the Nile in honour of him: Antinoopolis
  - Wore his beard long, and everyone followed after
  - Hadrian built the Pantheon
  - There was trouble in the east, and then Hadrian decided to abandon those territories, instead of trying to establish order once more
  - Persecuted religious minorities himself
    - In his case, it was the Jews

- Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD)
  - Born in Italy, but of Gallic stock
  - Adopted by Hadrian, shortly before his death
  - The title “Pius” was given to him by the senate, and defines his reign perfectly
  - He was a pious, dignified, and enlightened ruler
  - Ruled from Rome and with keen political authority
  - Outside Italy, he had the Antonine wall built in Britain, and had the frontiers strengthened in Germany
  - Was deified almost immediately after his death, as was his wife, Faustina the Elder, who predeceased him.
  - Granted a temple in the Roman Forum along with his wife
- Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD)
  - Nephew of Faustina, and from a Spanish Family (father)
  - He had been suggested for adoption by Hadrian
  - Like Hadrian, he spent much of his time away from the capitol, and spent much time on the frontiers
  - While on the Danube, spent his evenings writing, *Meditations* philosophical writings, stoic, that everyone should accept emotions from divine will
  - Wrote letters as a young man, and they mostly survived, written in Latin
  - Known for his strong anti-christian will
- All 5 good emperors tried to reinstate old pagan beliefs
  - Christians were strengthened from their prosecution
  - The lower class sympathized with the christians and eventually joined them
  - The bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius survived, which is rare, because of a mistake in identity. They thought it was Constantine.
- The “5 Good Emperors” +1
  - Commodus (180-192 AD)

- After MA's death, the 5 good emperors ended
- Commodus was Marcus Aurelius' son, and proved to be a disaster
- Had elder brothers that died early
- Thought of himself as a Hercules
- Latter day Nero
  - Some of his actions were deranged, and killed by an athlete (assassinated)
  - After his death, the situation in Rome was similar to that after Nero's death
- The Aftermath of Nero and Commodus: A Comparison
  - 69 AD: The year of 4 Emperors
  - 192 AD: Pertinax (head of senate ass'd after 3 months) and Marcus Didius Julianus
    - The Roman Guard auctioned off the throne to gain money, and Julianus won it
- The Severi [or Severans] (192-235 AD)
  - Septimius Severus (193-211) + Married to Julia Domna
  - Had 2 sons: Caracalla and Geta
    - Responsible for pushing Julianus aside
    - Went around eliminating others vying for the throne and strengthened his own position
    - Last emperor to establish a hereditary dynasty
    - Born in Leptis Magna in Africa, mainly a political family
    - Primarily a military man, and spent most of the early years of his reign in the eastern part of the empire, Egypt and Africa
    - 208, he led an invasion on the Scots in the north, and then died in York in 211
    - Told his sons: live in peace, enrich his soldiers, and despise the rest of the world
    - Dynasty is referred to as a military dynasty
    - Wanted both sons to succeed the throne
  - Septimius Severus & Julia Domna (d. 217): "Proud Parents"!

- Julia was from Syria, and from a fine religious family
  - Father was a priest of eastern deities
  - Wanted his daughters to be well educated
  - Julia spoke Syrian, Latin, and eastern languages
  - Stayed on as secretary to Caracalla, and became in all respects, the Empress to the Emperor Caracalla
- Caracalla (211-217 AD) [and Geta (211-212 AD)]
  - Had Geta killed in 212, after they were named co-emperors
  - Issued a damnatio memoriae with regards to Geta
  - Took his father's advice to heart by increasing the soldiers' pay by 50%
    - Last been increased by Domitian
  - By doing so, he initiated a financial crisis
  - He granted full Roman citizenship to all free men in the Empire to solve this problem (212 AD)
    - More tax money will come in
  - Murdered in Mesopotamia by some of his own discontented troops...oh the irony
- The Severi:
  - Septimius Severus+Julia Domna — Julia Maesa (Sister of Domna)
    - Caracalla
    - Geta — Macrinus (217-218 AD) [not a Severan]
    - Julia Soaemias
      - Elagabalus/Heliogabalus (218-222 AD)
    - Julia Mamaea
      - Alexander Severus (222-235 AD)
  - Elagabalus (218-222 AD)
    - 14 years old when he ascended to the throne

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- Took his name from an eastern Sun God called Elagabal (Sun and Mountain)
- Known as Heliogabalus since Helius means sun in Latin
- Tried to bring his son god, Elagabal, and elevate him above Jupiter, which enraged the Romans
- Elagabal was represented as a black stone, not human
- Elagabalus dressed as a transvestite, and worked as a prostitute...
- On the political side, he was portrayed as tyrant
- He was a complete non-entity, kept his eastern practises and ignored his duties to the throne
- Died at age 18, killed by his own body guard (pretorians), apparently Julia Mamaea was behind his assassination
- Killed after he chose Alexander Severus as his successor
- Connections to Caracalla are tenuous
  - Severan women were very powerful
  - Julia S. and Julia M. spread rumours that Elagabalus was an illegitimate son to Caracalla and that secured his few years on the throne
- Alexander Severus (222-235 AD)
  - He was a sensible, likeable lad, who knew his limitations and was prepared to take advice. Owes his success in part to his mother, who was the power behind the throne
  - This is the only matriarchy in the Roman Empire
  - After restoring order in the east, they went to Germany
  - Murdered, along with his mother, by his troops because he lost the support of his soldiers
- The Severan Julias
  - Julia Mamaea, Julia Maesa and Julia Soaemias all had their own coins
  - Domna tried to be a peacemaker in her family, but it only worked for a year

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- Septimus was right when he claimed the emperors needed the support of their soldiers
- From the death of Alexander Severus until Diocletian, military anarchy prevailed
- Historia Augusta
  - Biographies of all the other Emperors, and commences after Domitian
  - From 6 different authors from the time of Diocletian and Constantine

## Lecture #18

- Post Severan History: 235-476 AD
  - It was said that after the Severans that no emperor could hold the throne for long, not one had a memorable personality, and did not have any significant, positive accomplishments to his credit
  - The overhaul in the system began in 284 AD with the rise of Diocletian to the throne
- 235-284 AD
  - Military Anarchy (without ruler)
    - In 1 year alone, 238 AD, there were 6 emperors
    - Throughout roughly half century
      - No emperor could hold the throne for long
  - Aurelian (270-275 AD)
    - Regained the eastern parts of the empire
    - In the west, he brought it into the Gallic empire. Gaul and other parts of the west came back into the Roman control
    - Coins that had a guaranteed silver content
    - Tried to encourage his own religious identity, by trying to instate a monotheism with Elagabal, with whom he identified
    - Gave Trajan's Dacia up, instead carved out a new province, which he called Dacia, south of the Danube River
    - Further acknowledgement that Rome could no longer maintain control of all her territories
    - Aurelian Walls built to protect Rome, the first one of its sort since the Servian war in the 4th Century BC (390 BC). The most substantial by far
    - Killed in 275 AD by his own soldiers
    - Anarchy preceded him, and anarchy followed him
- Diocletian (284-305 AD)
  - Raised to the throne through the military

- He was able to secure his position and came up with a new formula to govern the empire
  - Known as the tetrarchy, or the rule of 4 emperors
- Split up the empire into 2 and set up an emperor and his assistant in the East, and one in the West
- Became Augustus in the East, and appointed his friend Maximian (Augustus in the west)
- In 292, they chose a Caesar, or a second in command
  - Diocletian chose Galerius
  - Maximian chose Constantius Chlorus (the pale)
  - All were fellow country men from Dalmatia (Yugoslavia)
- The armies and empirical boundaries were reformed with the aim of stability
- “The remarkable recovery was one of the greatest achievements in the history of Rome”
- After around 20 years on the throne, he abdicated, forcing Maximian to do the same
- The Caesars ascended to Augusti, and new Caesars were chosen
- In 308, Diocletian was living in a palace he had created for himself in Split, Croatia
- The tetrarchy soon broke down, and Diocletian was asked to return to the throne in 308 AD, but he refused and died in 313 AD
  - The situation deteriorated and became a power struggle between the son of Maximian and the son of Constantius Chlorus
- Abdication of Diocletian [and Maximian] (305 AD)
  - Maximian’s son is Maxentius
  - Constantius Chlorus’ Son is Constantine
    - Leads to Maxentius and Constantine (helped by Licinius who was married to Constantia, brother in law of Constantine)
- Battle of the Milvian Bridge (312 AD)

- Maxentius v. Constantine
- The story goes that before the battle, Constantine had a dream he saw a cross in the sky, with the inscription below it: by this sign, conquer
- He remembered his dream, and called his troops before him and told them to embroider the cross onto their arms and armour, and to have the ligature PX underneath the cross, the first two letters of Christos in Greek
- Confronted Maxentius on the outskirts of Rome, at the battle of the Milvian Bridge
- The battle is a complete victory for the soldiers of Constantine
- Constantine
  - 307, recognized by some, 312 they were recognized by all
  - Constantine (Western emperor) and Licinius (Eastern emperor) became joint rulers in 312 AD, and continued to do so until 324 AD, when it was just Constantine who continued on to 337 AD
  - In 313, the Edict of Milan was issued, and edict of religious toleration in the empire, which included Christianity
  - 320, Licinius, he reneged on the religious tolerance, and commenced another persecution of the Christians.
    - This is a puzzling inconsistency, since his wife, Constantia (Constantine's sister), was very religious and a Christian
  - This became a challenge to Constantine in the west, which ended in a battle between the two
  - 324 AD, Constantine v. Licinius at the battle of Adrianople (in Thrace): afterwards, Constantine becomes the sole emperor
    - The battle was so large in man force that it was said another one of the size wouldn't be seen until the medieval times
    - Licinius had the Germanics, who represented the pagans
    - Constantine had the Gauls
    - Constantine's army was outnumbered, but persevered and won
    - This was seen as the last stand of the Pagans, and the first big victory for the Christians

- Constantine gained sole control of the empire afterwards
- Shared power with his sons, who acted like Caesars for him
- To differentiate himself from his sons, he gave himself the title: Maximus Augustus et Invictus; Greatest Emperor and Unconquerable
  - This designation he shared with his favourite pagan deity, the sun god
- From the battle of the Milvian bridge, he seemed to favour the Christian religion
  - Clergy didn't have to work government positions
  - Paid the Church
  - In return, they would have him judge matters for them
- Arius, who suggested that Jesus was created by God, and therefore posterior and inferior in status
  - He gained followers of this thinking
  - To his superior, Bishop Alexander, this was heresy
  - Both parties appealed to Constantine
  - He suggested that neither human should be debating such matters, but realized he had to settle this dispute
- Council of Nicaea (325 AD)
  - Held a council of Nicaea, in modern day Turkey
  - This council was the first ecumenical (world) council of the Church
  - At the council, Constantine pushed for the position that Christ was One and the same as the Father
  - This phrase, along with the Nicene Creed are still used today
- Until his death, he held allegiance to the Church and the pagan sun god
- The significance of Constantine's conversion to Christianity can never be denied
- Also moved the capital to Byzantium, calling it Nova Roma (later named Constantinople, now known as Istanbul) in 330 AD
  - Founded on Byzantium, which goes back to a 7th Century BC, Greek colony

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- Died in 337, which was shortly after he was baptized (according to Kamm)
- Achieved political and military recoveries for Rome
- His abandonment of Rome for Nova Roma was the beginning of the end for the western Roman empire
- Visigoths attacked Rome in 378 AD and 410 AD
- The Vandals attacked it in 406 AD and 455 AD
- Romulus Augustulus (475-476 AD)
  - The last Emperor of the Western Roman Empire
  - His father set him up illegally
  - Deposed by a Odoacer
  - Effectively ended the western roman empire
  - 1453 AD when Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks, almost a millenium later than the fall of the Western roman empire

## Lecture #19

- Back to Constantine:
  - A new beginning for Rome? or the Beginning of the End?
    - Roma-Nova Roma-Constantinople
    - It's easy to understand why he decided to found a new capital
    - Rome wasn't functioning as a political capital anymore in the roman world
    - Geographically, it was no longer suitable
    - More like a museum than a centre of an empire
    - Rome's pagan past permeated throughout
    - Despite that, we have to give him credit for the contributions he made for le state
  - Basilica of Constantine in the Roman Forum
    - 2 side aisles, one on the south, one on the north
    - 1 Central aisle
    - 6 vaults, 3 on each side
    - Roof of the central aisle higher than that of side aisles
    - Windows in the central aisle are the main source of light
  - Old Saint Peter's Basilica
    - Served as the main basilica of Rome until the 16th Century, when it fell into disrepair
    - Had been abandoned in the 13th Century when the Popes moved from Rome to Avignon
    - The colosseum was ordered to be taken down so that churches and the basilica could be built/repared/rebuilt
- Constantine was unpopular with the higher and lower class of the city because of his religious views
- Some of the inhabitants saw Constantine as a threat to the city
- Constantinople was a better situated place to rule the empire from

- Assessing the “Decline and Fall”
  - Rise of Christianity
    - From the late 100s on, the growth of Christianity was very rapid
    - The empire was in decline and it's suggested that it's in part due to Christianity
    - Edward Gibbon (d. 1794) Rome fell because of the combined triumph of Christianity and Barbarism
    - The loyalty of many Christians was to the church, and not the roman empire
  - Climate Change
    - Can lead to soil erosion, can change how farming is done
  - Soil erosion or exhaustion
    - Same as above
  - Shortage of manpower
    - Not enough people to support the empire
  - Levelling process in education
    - The great inflation, leads to everyone being the same and not caring
  - Failure of nerve of the so called “ruling classes” of elected officials
    - Didn't have the power of their own convictions to carry on
    - Didn't know what they were doing and what they had to achieve to run an empire
  - Loss of patriotism
    - No loyalty to the roman empire could lead to an undermining of the state
  - Even lead in the water
    - Most peculiar
    - Roman water was pumped through lead pipes, and wine vessels could contain lead, aqueducts were lined with lead
    - Could've lead to sterility and failure to reproduce
- We only know that great states do decline and are bound to fall (or maybe evolve)

- Western/Eastern Roman Empire
  - The eastern empire survived another millenium
  - An eastern emperor, Justinian (527-565 AD), famous for his codification of his Justinian Law, tried to revive the western empire
  - Charlemagne (800 AD) saw himself as the restorer of the empire when he took the title of emperor of Rome
    - His ascension marks the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire
  - Napoléon (1806 AD) he put an end to the dubious title since the Holy Roman Empire wasn't very holy, very roman, or even much of an empire
- Did 'Rome' come to an end in 476, or 1453, or 1806, or did it even fall at all?
- Survival or Roman Civilization?
  - 1. Look back...
    - Rome was alive and well when artists painted their paintings
    - 16th to 20th Century
    - Titian is the earliest, Alma-Tadema is the latest
  - 2. Look around...
    - Language
      - Though a germanic language,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of english vocab is of latin origin
      - French is the direct offspring of latin
      - Both French and English are written with the Roman/Latin alphabet
    - Architecture
      - Government Conference Centre, Ottawa
        - Perfect example of classical roman architecture
        - All kinds of roman architecture
        - Columns, arches, entablature, decorations
      - Former American Embassy, Ottawa
        - Arched ground floor

- Engaged Columns
- Balcony feature around the windows
- Entablature
- Former Bank of Montreal, Wellington Street, Ottawa
  - Engaged Columns
  - Entablature
  - Sculptured panels
- Centre Block, Parliament of Canada
  - Neo-gothic architecture for the most part
  - Has as its bases, roman vaults and arches
- Tabaret Hall, U of O
  - Stairs leading to a “Pre-cella”
  - Has a dome, Engaged pilasters
- Rideau Hall, Ottawa
  - Facade of a fine roman building
  - Engaged columns and pilasters
- Equestrian Statue of the Queen, Parliament Hill
  - Harkens back to the Equestrian Statue of M. Aurelius
- Modern Instance of Damnatio Memoriae, vicinity of the Mausoleum of Augustus
  - Inscription made out of letters affixed to the wall where “Mussolini” and “in the eighteenth year of the fascist regime” is erased
- Manhole covers
  - Have SPQR written on all of them
- Arc de Triomphe and Arch of Titus
- The Catholic Church

- Pontifex Maximus: Pontiff/Pope
- One of the major religions of Canada
- The official language of the Church is still Latin
  - Pronouncements are first written in latin, and then translated to the vernacular language
- Urbi et Orbi
  - To the City [Rome] and to the [Catholic] World
- Basilica (of Constantine) the plan for all basilicas
- Roman Law
  - Canada: a bijural legal system
    - A fundamental, but sometimes overlooked part of our identity
    - Our legal traditions go back to two places:
      - Britannic: Common law
      - Napoleonic code, which comes from Justinian Law, known as civil law
- Literature
  - Written in the Roman alphabet
  - Without a close acquaintance with latin literature, there'd be no european literature until the 1800s
  - Canadian literature has been and continues to be influenced by roman and latin literature
  - Canada's Coat of Arms
    - A Mari, Usque, Ad Mare=From sea, entirely, to sea
    - Desiderantes Meliorem Patriam=Desiring a better country
- French language, civil law, catholicism, and the roman architectural preference make Quebec Canada's most roman province
- Rex motuus est, vivat rex! (When a monarch dies, this statement is issued)
- Roma mortua est, viva Roma!

## Exam

- Final
  - Part 1 (Based on Tests #1 and #2):
    - Multiple Choice (approx. 20)
    - Fill in the Blanks (12)
    - Key Terms (5)
  - Part II (Based on Lectures and Readings following Test #2)
    - Multiple Choice (approx. 20)
    - Fill in the Blanks (50) — word bank included
    - Key Terms (10)
    - Slides (10)