

CLA 1102

ROMAN CIVILIZATION

Tuesday 4:00-5:30 MNT 202
Thursday 2:30-4:00 MNT 202

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Office Hour: Tuesday 2:30-4:00
Other times by appointment (ask after class/in e-mail)

TEXTS: 1. Class booklet of texts and maps
Available at RYTEC, 404 Dalhousie Street, just south of Rideau Street

MARKING: 2 TESTS 40% ((best x 2) + worst]/3)
QUIZZES 10% (one per week = 10)
FINAL EXAM 50%

Dates of Tests: 1. Thursday, 12 February (covers eight classes, to 5 February)
2. Thursday, 19 March (covers seven classes, to 5 March)

The exam will concentrate on the last seven classes (part A = 50%) but will also cover the entire course (part B = 50%). The tests and exams will be computer graded in the form of multiple choice, true and false, match-up, maps, and the like. It's a crappy system but there are way too many people in this class for anything else. The best test will be worth twice as much as the worse test. The quizzes will be completed on Blackboard Learn every Thursday and will be available from 4:00 until midnight. Each will consist of two multiple choice/true or false questions from the classes that week (three classes after a test). They will not necessarily involve Roman history. The policy on missed tests and absences will be discussed in the first class. If you have any 'questions of interest', please leave them until after the class or ask me via e-mail. If there's something you don't understand about what I've said in class, please ASK ME RIGHT AWAY.

COMPUTER/PHONE RULES: you can use your computer for notes. THAT'S IT. No e-mail, no texting, no Skype, no solitaire, no gaming, nothing. If you have alerts, turn them off. Remember there is someone sitting behind you who will inform on you. If you are caught twice using your computer for unauthorized purposes, you will be kicked out of the course (yes, I can do that). Phones are simply forbidden and you must turn them off before entering class.

SPQR
SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS

STUDY TIPS
OR
HOW TO GET AN "A" WITH A LITTLE BIT OF EFFORT

Some people can get 90% in this course without much effort. It's all computer-marked multiple choice after all. But on the other hand an awful lot of people don't really want to put much effort into a hard course like this and are happy with 50%: 'All I want is a pass'. So they aim for 50% and end up with 35%, an earned 'F', the worst possible mark they could have on their transcript (a real killer if they plan to do anything with this education they're paying so much for). Think I'm exaggerating? In 2014 the lowest four marks for people writing both tests and the exam were **34, 39, 39, and 41%**. On the other hand, the top four marks were **97.5, 97, 96, and 95.5%** and **30%** of the class got an A. So you've got to ask yourself one question, and it isn't 'Do I feel lucky?' Do the work or get out. You'll be doing yourself a favour and you'll open up a space for someone who really wants to take the course.

In 2014 **17 students (7.7% of the class) failed** because they didn't pay attention to the following 'keys to victory':

1. LECTURES WILL BE YOUR ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION so you MUST ATTEND EVERY CLASS and you must PAY ATTENTION and TAKE GOOD NOTES. I do not give out notes nor do I post them on the web. I suggest you get a 'study buddy' and after every class compare your notes to make sure that you have not missed anything. If you miss a class, get your buddy's notes ASAP. This will be particularly important for the quizzes: there will be no exceptions for the quizzes unless you have a medical note.

2. THERE IS NO HOMEWORK IN THIS CLASS. No reading, no prep, no nothing. All you have to do is show up for class and take notes. So don't waste that time, use it to review, to make summaries, **to start memorizing your dates and the map**. That way you won't have to study much for the tests, you'll just have to do a bit of review. Don't try to cram the night before because it won't work (remember the 7.7% failure rate).

3. THERE IS NO NUMBER THREE, because that's all you have to do: come to class, take notes, get a study buddy, and review.

4. Do not loan your notes to anyone; photocopy them and give him/her the photocopies, or if you have computer notes, e-mail them.

5. Do not lose your notes. Don't laugh; it happens every year. If you use your computer for notes, **BACK UP YOUR NOTES**: save them on a memory stick, e-mail them to yourself: I cannot help you if your computer dies/breaks/is stolen/is lost. Don't laugh; this happens all the time as well.

6. If you really bomb the first test, **DROP THE COURSE**. Things won't get any easier and my experience suggests that your final mark won't be much different.

7. Just to be on the safe side: don't take wooden nickels, neither a borrower nor a lender be, the early bird gets to sit down in front, never beam down to a planet wearing a red shirt, and when in doubt, bring Vera and some grenades.

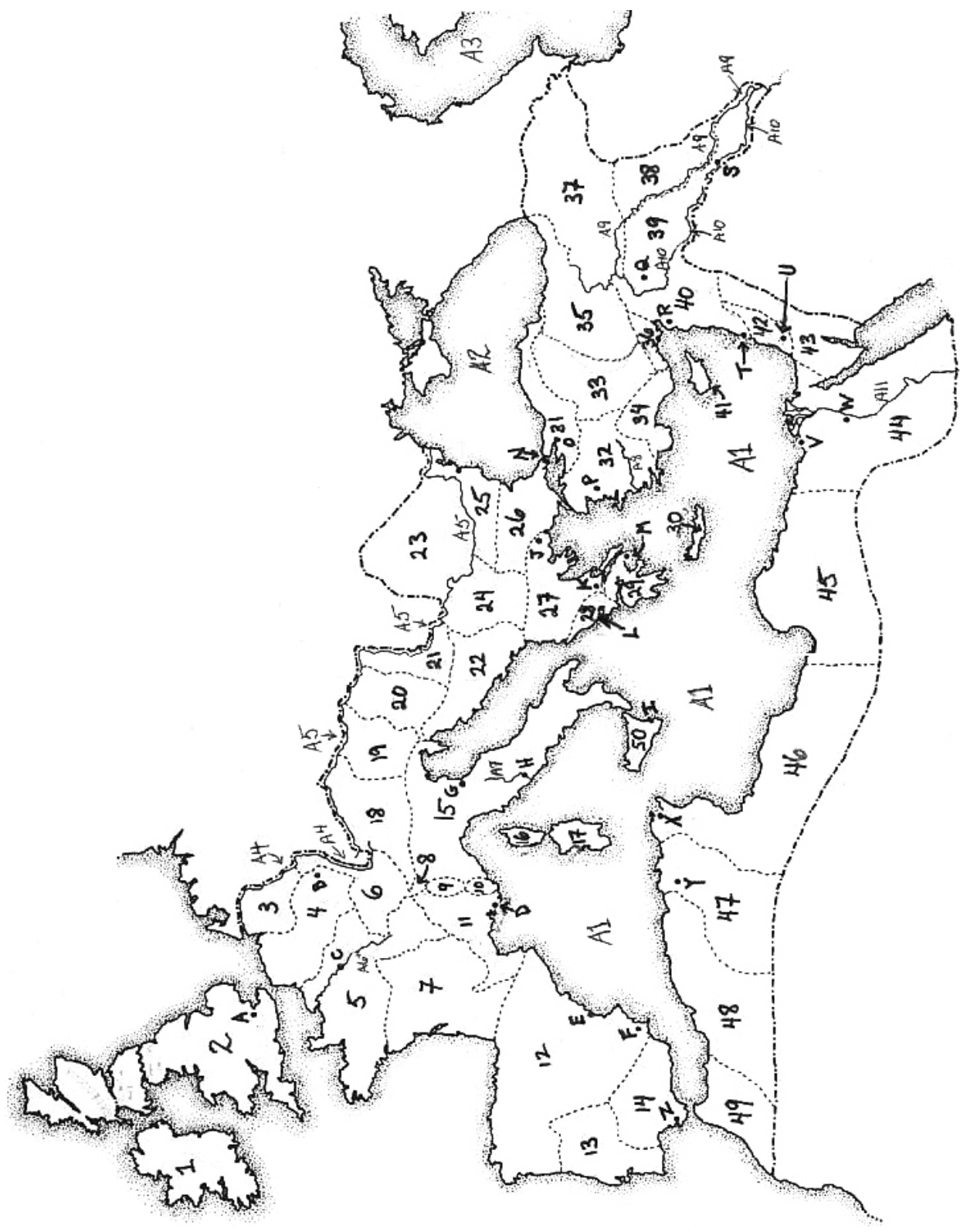
DATES TO KNOW

(you only have to know the dates as far as we get in class, no further)

Regal Period	753-509 BC
Republic	509 -31 BC
Roman Empire	31 BC - AD 476
Byzantine Empire	AD 330-1453
1000-900 BC	earliest graves in the Forum area
21 April 753	traditional date of the founding of Rome
750-725	stone wall built around base of Palatine
550	Rome is a large and complex city
509	Tarquin expelled and first year of the Republic
13 Sept 507	Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus dedicated
496	Battle of Lake Regillus
493	Treaty between Rome and Latin League
451-450	Decemviri
396	defeat of Veii
386	conquest of Rome by Senones
378	Servian wall built
340	Defeat of the Latin League at Naples
338	dissolution of the Latin League
343-290	First, second, and third Samnite wars
312	Via Appia completed
280	King Pyrrhus of Epirus invades Italy, wins victory at Heraclea
279	Pyrrhus wins 'Pyrrhic victory' at Ausculum; leaves for Syracuse
275	Pyrrhus returns to Italy and is defeated at Beneventum
272	Rome captures Tarentum
264-241	First Punic War
255, 249	only major Roman defeats in First Punic War
241	Sicily is first Roman province
237	Sardinia and Corsica provinces; Carthage turns to Spanish conquest
219	siege of Saguntum
218-201	Second Punic War
218	Battles of Ticinum and Trebia
217	Battle of Lake Trasimene
216	Battle of Cannae
215	Hannibal takes Capua and is supported by Philip V of Macedon
212	defeat of Syracuse; death of Archimedes
207	defeat of Hasdrubal at Metaurus River
206	Romans conquer Spain
205	end of First Macedonia War
204	Scipio invades Africa
203	Hannibal recalled
202	Battle of Zama
201	treaty signed

197	Spain made into two provinces
197	Philip V defeated at Cynoscephalae (Second Macedonian War)
190	Antiochus III of Syria defeated at Magnesia
168	Third Macedonian War ends at Pydna
167	Illyricum made a province
149-146	Third Punic War; destruction of Carthage; Africa made a province
148	Fourth Macedonian War ends
146	revolt of Achaean League; Achaea and Macedonia made a province
133	Tiberius Gracchus, tribune of the plebs
123-122	Gaius Gracchus, tribune of the plebs
107-100	Gaius Marius, consul six times, five times in a row (104-100)
91-87	Social War
82	siege of Rome
81-early 80	Sulla dictator
73-71	revolt of Spartacus in Italy
70	Pompey and Crassus consuls
59	Gaius Julius Caesar consul
58	Caesar begins first five-year command in Gaul
55-54	Caesar's conquest of Britain
53	Crassus killed at Carrhae against Parthians
51	Gaul made a province
7 Jan. 49	senate declares martial law against Caesar
11 Jan. 49	Caesar crosses the Rubicon River, thereby declaring civil war
48	Pompey defeated at Pharsalus by Caesar
15 March 44	Caesar assassinated
42	Brutus and Cassius defeated at Philippi by Octavian
2 Sept. 31	Battle of Actium
13 Jan. 27	Octavian hands back all power to senate
16 Jan 27 BC	Senate bestows title Augustus on Octavian
AD 9	<i>Clades Variana</i> and end of major Roman expansion
14	Death of Augustus
27 BC - AD 68	Julio-Claudian dynasty (Augustus to Nero)
43-74	Conquest of Britain
69	Year of four emperors (1)
69-96	Flavian dynasty (Vespasian to Domitian)
96-180	Adoptive emperors (Nerva to Marcus Aurelius)
117	Abandonment of Trajan's eastern conquests
193	Year of four emperors (2)
193-217, 218-235	Severan dynasty (Severus to Severus Alexander; not Macr. or Diad.)
235-285	"Crisis" of the third century
270-275	Aurelian
284-305	Diocletian
293	Beginning of tetrarchy
303-313	Great Persecution
306-337	Constantine
312	Constantine sole emperor in West (defeat of Maxentius)

324	Constantine sole emperor (defeat of Licinius)
11 May 330	Dedication of Constantinople
293-363	Neo-Flavian dynasty (Constantius, Constantine to Julian)
364-455	Valentinian-Theodosian dynasty (don't need to know names)
378	Battle of Adrianople
395	Last time East and West united under one emperor
31 Dec. 406	Alans, Vandals, Sueves cross Rhine and invade Gaul
410, 455	Sacks of Rome by Visigoths and Vandals
4 Sept. 476	Fall of western empire
29 May 1453	Fall of eastern empire



KEY TO MAP

1. You must know all these FOR BOTH TESTS AND THE EXAM.

1. (trick, no. 1 is not a province)
2. Britannia
3. Germania inferior
4. Belgica
5. Lugdunensis
6. Germania superior
7. Aquitania
8. Alpes poeninae
9. Alpes cottiæ
10. Alpes maritimæ
11. Narbonensis
12. Tarraconensis
13. Lusitania
14. Baetica
15. Italia (Italy)
16. Corsica
17. Sardinia
18. Raetia
19. Noricum
20. Pannonia superior
21. Pannonia inferior
22. Dalmatia (=Illyricum)
23. Dacia
24. Moesia superior
25. Moesia inferior
26. Thracia (Thrace)
27. Macedonia
28. Epirus
29. Achaea
30. Creta (Crete)
31. Bithynia et Pontus
32. Asia
33. Galatia
34. Lycia et Pamphylia
35. Cappadocia
36. Cilicia
37. Armenia
38. Assyria
39. Mesopotamia
40. Syria
41. Cyprus

42. Iudaea (Judea)
43. Arabia
44. Aegyptus (Egypt)
45. Cyrenaica
46. Africa Proconsularis
47. Numidia
48. Mauretania Caesariensis
49. Mauretania Tingitana
50. Sicilia (Sicily)

2. Of the following you only need to know the ones that have been mentioned in class (NONE FOR FIRST TEST; CITIES FOR THE SECOND TEST; AND CITIES AND BODIES OF WATER FOR THE EXAM).

Cities

- A London
- B Trier
- C Paris
- D Marseilles
- E Saguntum
- F New Carthage
- G Ravenna
- H Roma (Rome)
- I Syracuse
- J Philippi
- K Pharsalus
- L Actium
- M Athens
- N Byzantium/Constantinople
- O Nicomedia
- P Pergamum/Pergamon
- Q Edessa
- R Antioch
- S Seleucia-Ctesiphon
- T Sidon
- U Jerusalem
- V Alexandria
- W Memphis
- X Carthage
- Y Cirta
- Z Cadiz

Bodies of Water

A1 Mediterranean

A2 Black Sea

A3 Caspian Sea

A4 Rhine

A5 Danube

A6 Seine

A7 Tiber

A8 Maeander

A9 Tigris

A10 Euphrates

A11 Nile

The Outline

It is dawn in Rome. The eastern sky begins to glow and the city begins to stir. Many storeys above the streets the family of C. Julius Astyanax slowly awakes: first Gaius' wife, Cassia Minerva; then their daughter, Julia Camilia; Gaius himself; and finally their two sons, Gaius Julius Camilius and Gaius Julius Severus. Gaius' full legal name is *Gaius Julius C. libertus Astyanax*. A Greek from Egypt, his father fell into debt and his family was sold into slavery. Astyanax worked as a *paedagogus* in the house of C. Julius Galerius Asper and was freed when his master died. He took his master's name and married another freed slave from the same household, Cassia Minerva. They have three children, Camilius 17, Severus, 15, and Julia, 10, although Minerva has been pregnant seven times. Two babies were stillborn, one died four months after it was born, and the other died in an accident when she was two. Gaius was granted Roman citizenship when he was freed and so his sons will be citizens when they grow up. The name Camilius comes from the name of Gaius' patron, M. Crassus Camilius. Gaius is now a teacher in a small school near the Forum Romanum. He is one of the hundreds of thousands of urban poor who live in Rome. Cassia is an *obstetrix*. Gaius' two sons have been attending school in Rome, but his eldest is now old enough to go into the army. His daughter Julia has finished her formal schooling and is learning how to be a good wife and mother from Cassia.

Today they awake in their home, which is an apartment they share with another family, and get dressed before dawn. Cassia is up first and with the help of Julia empties the chamberpots, and starts the fires to warm the rooms, boil water, and cook breakfast. That done, she leaves Julia to make breakfast and takes a large water jug down the many flights of stairs to the street where she will stand in line at the corner fountain to get water. She is able to talk with her friends while she waits in line. Because of the work she has to do during the day she will have little chance to see them at any other time. It is here that she learns of any expectant mothers in the neighbourhood.

She returns with anticipation. Today is not a regular working day but a holiday and as a result the people of Rome will be treated to free games. The entire family is planning to attend gladiatorial games and chariot races. This day is also important because it marks the last day the family will spend together before Camilius departs for his term in the Roman army. The departure of their son prompts Gaius and Cassia to remember his birth and how quickly he seems to have grown up.

Once Camilius has been dropped off at the barracks before being sent off to training camp in southern Italy, Gaius leaves the family at home and visits his old patron Crassus, who has arranged an advantageous marriage for Julia. Gaius has been saving for her dowry ever since she was born and Crassus has used his considerable powers of persuasion to arrange the son of a recently impoverished small businessman as Julia's future husband, a rare catch since Julia is the daughter of a freedman. Gaius meets his daughter's future father-in-law at Crassus' and the betrothal is formally agreed. The days' enjoyment and work completed Gaius retires to the baths for some relaxation before heading home for a late meal.

Provisional Course Outline

Rome - overview

Latin alphabet and names

class structure: slaves, freedmen, equestrians, upper classes

political system: republic and empire

houses and apartments, villas

clothing

streets, fountains, aqueducts, graffiti

calendar, holidays

leisure, spare time, and games

coins

gladiators

chariot racing

the army

growing up in the Roman world: birth and education

women's lives and marriage

baths

Further Reading on Roman History

- Angela, Alberto. *A day in the life of ancient Rome* (DG 78 .A6513 2009)
- Boatwright, Mary T., Daniel J. Gargola, Richard J.A. Talbert. *The Romans: from village to empire* (DG 209 .B58 2012)
- Cunliffe, Barry. *Rome and her empire* (DG 209 .C86 1978)
- Dupont, Florence. *Daily life in ancient Rome* (DG 78 .D8713 1994)
- Ellis, Simon P. *Roman housing* (DG 97 .E435 2000)
- Goldsworthy, Adrian Keith. *The Roman army at war: 100 BC-AD 200* (DG 89 .G65 1996)
- Grant, Michael. *Gladiators* (DG 95 .G7 1967)
- Grant, Michael. *History of Rome* (DG 209 .G725 1978)
- Jones, Peter and Keith Sidwell (eds). *The world of Rome: an introduction to Roman culture* (DG 77 .W73 2007)
- Knapp, Robert C. *Invisible romans : prostitutes, outlaws, slaves, gladiators, ordinary men and women* (DG 78 .K57 2011)
- Le Glay, Marcel, Jean-Louis Voisin, Yann Le Bohec. *A history of Rome* (DG 209 .L3613 2001)
- Levick, Barbara. *The government of the Roman Empire : a sourcebook* (DG 83 .L58 2000)
- Martin, Thomas R. *Ancient Rome: from Romulus to Justinian* (DG 209 .M38 2012)
- Matyszak, Philip. *Ancient Rome on 5 Denarii a Day* (<http://www.amazon.com/Ancient-Rome-Denarii-Day-Traveling/dp/0500287600>)
- Matz, David. *Daily life of the ancient Romans* (DG 78 .M385 2002)
- McKeown, J. C. *A cabinet of Roman curiosities : strange tales and surprising facts from the world's greatest empire* (DG 77 .M425 2010)
- Richard, Carl J. *Why we're all Romans: the Roman contribution to the Western world* (DG 77 .R53 2010)
- Sinnigen, William G., Arthur E. R. Boak . *A history of Rome to A.D. 565* (DG 209 .S53 1977)
- Treggiari, Susan. *Roman social history* (DG 205 .T74 2002)
- Ward, Allen Mason, Fritz M. Heichelheim, Cedric A. Yeo *A history of the Roman people* (DG 209 .H5 2010)