

HISTORY OF ROME

JANUARY 12

Mythical History of Rome:

- pre-trojan war, wedding of PELEUS and THETIS (gods), party
- invited everyone except DISCORDIA (ERIS) who gets mad
- DISCORDIA rolls golden apple with "to the fairest" written on it, into the party
- JUNO (HERA) VENUS (APHRODITE) and MINERVA (ATHENA) enter into conflict over who the message is directed towards
- Goddesses choose PARIS (a mortal) as the judge
- Goddesses attempt to bribe him
- JUNO offers power (make him ruler of Europe and Asia)
- MINERVA offers wisdom of the world and of war (he will never be defeated)
- VENUS offers the love of the most beautiful woman in the world (HELEN of SPARTA/TROY, wife of MENELAUS)
- MENELAUS and Agamemnon (Greeks) besiege Troy for ten years to get Helen back (Trojan War)
- In Troy, general named AENEAS escapes with his family and wanders the mediterranean
- only AENEAS' son and crew survives, go on adventures and after ten years return to Italy and settles on the TIBER RIVER, he founds LAVINIUM
- the son of AENEAS, is IULIUS/ASCANIUS
- IULIUS founds the city of ALBA LONGA (long and white)
- 13th and 14th kings are twins: NUMITOR (good) and AMULIUS (evil)
- AMULIUS creates army and drives out NUMITOR
- NUMITOR's daughter, RHEA SILVIA, is made a vestal virgin but her beauty attracts MARS and impregnates her
- RHEA SILVIA gives birth to twins: ROMULUS and REMUS
- AMULIUS tells a huntsman to kill R+R
- huntsman attempts to kill them and is unsuccessful, instead he puts them in a basket and floats them down river
- the basket gets caught and a female wolf rescues them, begins suckling R+R
- a shepherd, FAUSTULUS comes by and take R+R and brings them to his wife to raise them

- FAUSTULUS and his wife never tell R+R their origins but as they get older they realise they are the heirs to ALBA LONGA
- R+R amass an army, return to ALBA LONGA and depose AMULIUS from the throne + kill him
- NUMITOR is brought back as ruler of ALBA LONGA
- R+R decide to found their own city where the she-wolf found them
- here there are two hills; PALATINE and AVENTINE
- ROMULUS wants to build on the PALATINE
- REMUS wants to build on the AVENTINE
- R+R decide to use mythical bird method to determine where to build their city
- REMUS sees six vultures first
- ROMULUS sees 12 vultures second
- both see this as a sign that they should build their city on their respective desired spots
- REMUS builds city on AVENTINE
- ROMULUS builds city on PALATINE
- ROMULUS' city is better so REMUS uses black magic by jumping over the sacred boundary (POMERIUM) that ROMULUS is building (bad luck)
- ROMULUS kills REMUS to undo the bad luck and founds his city of ROME on April 21 753 BCE

JANUARY 14:

- Judgement of Paris: Paris wears a phrygian cap
- low lying territory around ROME, cluster of hills, southeast side of Tiber River
- 7 Hills of Rome: PALATINE, AVENTINE, CAPITOLINE, QUIRINAL, VIMINAL, ESQUILINE, CAELIAN (see pg 53)
- **mnemonic device: **Can Queen Victoria Eat Cold Apple Pie****
- hills cut by small river, shallow valley (opposite this river is TIBER ISLAND)
- LATIUM (means broad or wide) is flat area of Italy, south of Tiber where 7 hills located, LATINE (people in this area) language (LATIN)
 - this area was chosen because:
 - defensible
 - volcanic/ illuvial soil (good for agriculture)
 - water supply (TIBER)
 - transportation (TIBER)

- natural resources (ex. wood, stone, metal deposits like iron, lead and zinc, salt or sal)
- TIBER ISLAND became natural crossroads for trade
- North of LATIUM/ROME lived the ETRUSCANS (civilised peoples from Asia Minor)
- South were Grecian settlements
- TIBER ISLAND provided a mid-point for trade
- earliest graves found in the valley area of LATIUM were 1000-900 BCE, sizeable population
- 830-770 BCE population expansion
- 750-725: evidence of first stone wall built around PALATINE
- buildings still made of timber, wattle and daub and thatched roofs
- stone wall and POMERIUM (sacred boundary at the back)
- 700 BCE 7km of hinterland controlled by Rome which means that Rome was starting to expand
- 550BCE Rome is a large and complex city that controls all hills, has stone buildings, market, sewers, palace with a king, CURIA (meeting hall) and unified religious practices
- Rome starts to trade further from Etruria and Greece, trading with North Africa
- army expands
- Romulus offers amnesty to anyone who has broken the law in another jurisdiction (to encourage immigration to Rome)
- this move resulted in a mostly male population
- so, Romulus decides to host a religious festival in Rome and invite the SABINE men, women and children
- many SABINES come, Romans hide and run out to kidnap the SABINE women and drive out the men/old women (RAPE OF SABINE WOMEN)
- SABINES build an army and the following spring they march on Rome, but women with babies from Roman men come out, babies in hand, demand they stop to protect their grandchildren so the Romans and Sabines unify
- Romulus allows TITUS TATIUS, a SABINE king, to become a Roman-king (joint-rule is established)

JANUARY 19:

- 7 kings of Rome (mythical/Roman stories)
- Roman kings selected by aristocracy via vote

1. Romulus (a Latin, Titus Tatius and Romulus had joint kingship, TT not considered one of the seven though, Romulus died in mysterious circumstances, stories say a cloud took him away, brief period with no king)
2. NUMA POMPILIUS (Sabine, religious king, creates a new calendar)
3. TULLUS HOSTILLUS (Latin, war king *hostile*, expands Roman territory)
4. ANCUS MARCUS (Sabine, grandson of NUMA POMPILLIUS)
5. TARQUINIUS PRISCUS (Etruscan)
6. SERVIUS TULLIUS (Latin, story that he was a slave in the house of TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, married his daughter and was a favourite of his wife so he became king)
7. TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS (grandson of TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, convinced by sister in law to murder her father, mother etc to take the throne, tyrant, mean

-son of TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS is TARQUINIUS SEXTUS, rapes LUCRETIA

-LUCRETIA commits suicide after the rape, last straw for Romans and Sextus' tyranny

-LUCRETIA's family and Romans drive SEXTUS and SUPERBUS out of Rome and abolish the monarchy (later, accusing someone of being a monarch could be punishable by death)

-Romans established a kind of democracy:

-2 consuls elected every year by the people, they had the power of the king (passing legislation, act as jurors, go to war etc, each had equal power to veto the other, one year term)

-end of Regal Period (753 BCE-509 BCE)

-500 BCE Roman territory expanded south, and slightly North, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of LATIUM (822km²)

-Ancient cities had city proper + hinterland

-Republic Period (RES PUBLICA meaning the public thing, later comes to refer to the state) begins

JANUARY 21:

-Patricians get most votes/vote first and then everyone else voted

-once there is a majority, the voting ends, vote+secret ballot but the 99% rarely got to vote

-Roman state is now run by 2 consuls

-September 13 507: Temple of IUPPITER OPTIMUS MAXIMUS (IOM, capitoline temple, dedicated to three gods IUPPITER, MINERVA, and JUNO, three are called the Capitoline Triad, OPTIMUS means best, MAXIMUS means biggest, main temple in Rome, largest temple in the Mediterranean at the time

-Rome is now a major city demographically, militarily, economically

-TARQUINS went to the Etruscans, established an alliance, (especially) with the king LARS PORSENA of CLUSIUM, the city of VEII and the city of TARQUINII (allies)

-Romans try to keep the Etruscans on North side of the TIBER so they destroy all but one bridge

-after a bad defeat Rome has to retreat, Etruscans follow and push towards Rome, Romans afraid so a soldier named HORATIUS and his two friends tell the Roman army to cross and that they will hold off the Etruscans, HORATIUS then sends his friends across the bridge and tells them to destroy it, HORATIUS then calls out to God TIBER, jumps in the river and floats to Rome, Etruscan army trapped on the North side

-MUCIUS, a Roman, knows that Etruscans are loyal to LARS PORSENA so plan is to sneak into the camp and kill him

-MUCIUS arrives and sees two men outside a tent, one is King and the other is a scribe, accidentally kills scribe and is captured by the Etruscans

-LARS PORSENA attempts to get info from MUCIUS, MUCIUS refuses to reveal secrets, shoves right hand into coals until his hand burns, claims that all Romans are like him (have no fear and are loyal to Rome)

-LARS PORSENA realises they'll never succeed in defeating Rome so he releases MUCIUS and escorts him to Rome, decides not to continue war against Romans

-MUCIUS is now called MUCIUS SCAEVOLA (left-handed)

-Rome however is still fighting because they are expanding

-Rome is in Northernmost part of LATIUM, starts to encroach southward

-Latins get together to form the Latin League (alliance) to stop Rome

-BATTLE OF REGILLUS (496BCE): Latin League attacks Rome, ends up with draw at the end

-Rome as a single city can fend off all of these other cities, bloody battle, both sides weakened so AEQUI and VOLSCI (outside LATIUM) plan to take over LATIUM

-493 BCE: Rome and the Latin League establish a treaty, this is important because it is the basis for the operation of Rome for the rest of history (ex. under the Empire)

-The treaty was established on:

1. Eternal Peace (no more fighting between Rome/Latin League)
2. Military co-op against outside aggressors (army must be half Roman, half Latin)
3. Shared loot from military endeavours (esp slaves, divided according to population, Rome is half the army so gets half the spoils)
4. Legal force to community rights, 3 main rights:

- a. COMMERCIIUM (right to trade, no tax on imports/exports, legal protection when conducting business in another territory)
- b. CONNUBIUM (intermarriage)
- c. MIGRATIO (right to become citizen of another city by living in that city)

JANUARY 26

-Rome is fighting many wars during this time

-494 BCE, cessation of the plebeians, plebs wanted basic rights

-Plebs forced Romans to publish laws, most plebs didn't know the laws so they forced the Patricians to set up a board and to publish laws, this board is known as the DECEMVIRI (Dece-ten, MVIRI-men)

-DECEMVIRI suspended regular government and ran the state from 451-450

-they start publishing the laws but it takes time so they are elected again in 450 BCE

-laws are then known as the TWELVE TABLES (laws were written on physical tables, each one dedicated to one aspect of Roman Law)

-APPIUS CLAUDIUS (led the DECEMVIRI, started to become tyrannical/dictatorial so one day when he was conducting trials he sees a beautiful woman named VIRGINIA, he assumes he can have her, her father says he'll present her at the forum the next day, VIRGINIA and her father go with a knife, APPIUS CLAUDIUS sits on a throne, father pulls out knife and kills his daughter (believes it's better for her to be dead than AC's slave)

-this act makes everyone realise that AC is corrupt, they rise up against the DECEMVIRI, AC is so ashamed he commits suicide

-396 BCE: after siege of almost 10 years (not really, based on Homer) Rome finally defeats city of VEII, this was turning point in Roman history, doubled territory, got city and hinterland

-GAUL (now France) around the time of the expulsion of the Kings came to settle in Northern Italy 5 settlements in total by 400 BCE)

-Gallic tribes so successful in taking Northern territory actually considered their territory (TRANSGALLIC ALPS and CISGALLIC ALPS)

-GAULS want to expand south, in 386 BCE tribe of GAULS called SENONES ravage Etruria, meet Roman/Latin army at the river ALLIA (July 18 386 BCE)

-Romans and Latina are defeated, GAULS march south and find a defenseless Rome

-GAULS take everything except temple of IUPPITER OPTIMUS MAXIMUS, had to besiege CAPITOLINE hill for 7 months

- Story: there were problems in the North, so army has to leave, tell Romans that if they give them 1000lbs of gold they will leave, set-up scale in the forum, Romans bring gold, Gallic chief sees they have more gold so tips the scale on his side, Romans complain he says VAE VICTIS (woe to the conquered)
- Rome has been burned to the ground (story, no archaeological evidence)
- All cities Rome has conquered are free, Romans kicked out of these cities
- first thing Romans do is to build a wall around the city, built by 378 BCE (wall is 10km long, 4m thick, 10m high)
- wall known as SERVIAN WALL
- by 358 BCE (28years later) Rome had completely recovered all territory and re-established its treaty with the LATINS
- Rome now begins to expand, out of LATIUM toward to south, Etruscan cities in the North
- once again constant wars of defense/offense
- Central Italy (East) inhabited by the SAMNITES (4 times the territory, 2 times population) so ROME avoids them
- instead of conquering people, make “conquered” people Romans
- 385BCE start system of Roman colonies, newly established cities filled with Romans near other established cities, these colonies were centres of ROMANIZATION (spoke Latin, dress/worship etc.)
- these colonies contributed more than any other factor to the consolidation and unification of Italy
- conquered people equal to Romans (unusual for antiquity) and took Roman laws/judicial centre, allowed to participate in legal, social, religious, military etc. parts of life
- 341 BCE: Latins decide they do not want to be Roman, revolt (Romans win)
 - half of army is gone, fought in Naples
- 338 BCE: Romans dissolve the Latin League as a result of the revolt

JANUARY 28

- BRENNUS, king of SENONES who defeated Rome at the battle at river ALLIA
- when Latin League dissolved, all terms of their agreement disappeared--replaced with a new system (Rome+everyone Rome conquers)
- Rome established various levels of association:

1. CIVITAS OPTIMO IURE (full citizenship, literally citizenship with best right, full membership in Roman state, enrolled in one of 31 voting tribes, full political rights (can run for office and vote,) legislative rights, judicial rights (covered by Roman law), Duties: military service and taxes
2. CIVITAS SINE SUFFRAGIO (citizenship without vote, half-citizenship, cannot hold political office, cannot vote, duties: military service and taxes, access to Roman laws and courts, rights of COMMERCIIUM and CONNUBIUM)
3. CIVITATES FOEDERATE (allies, treaties with Rome, have to provide ½ of Roman arm, do NOT pay taxes or tribute, retain independence. Two kinds:
 - a. LATIN allies: some rights as old Latin League, CONNUBIUM and COMMERCIIUM, only have these rights with Rome NOT other allied cities
 - b. FREE states: independent of Rome, have to supply troops and follow Roman foreign policy, limited COMMERCIIUM and CONNUBIUM

-Rome ensures the loyalty of conquered cities by giving out some full citizenship, coveted, used as an incentive for loyalty

-cities can move up the ladder with these levels

-at the beginning it was mostly Latins who got these rights (CIVITAS OPTIMO IURE)but later the aristocracy of conquered territories would get these rights as well

MIGRATIO was abolished for everyone

-SAMNITES (4X land and 2X population)to the east, Rome is now powerful enough to fight them, begin the SAMNITE WARS:

-lasted 343 BCE to 290 BCE (3 wars during this time)

-Rome conquered the SAMNITES

-2 of Rome's most important roads are built:

1. VIA APPIA (runs South of Rome, named after founder APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAECUS, CAECUS=blind, built 312 BCE, extends to CAPUA
2. VIA VALERIA (built by consul, goes east)

-Rome's first aqueduct is also built, called AQUA APPIA (APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAECUS paid for its construction)

-310-280: Rome begins to expand North

-Greek city of TARENTUM, worried about Roman expansion, problem: diplomatic incident, Roman diplomats came, spoke poor Greek, Greeks were offended, sent them away and assaulted them

-280 BCE EPIRUS (king of PYRRHUS and relative of Alexander the Great) is invited by TARENTUM, comes with 25 000 infantry, 3 000 cavalry and 20 elephants

FEBRUARY 2:

-280 BCE first engagement at HERACLEA between PYRRHUS and the Romans, Rome defeats PYRRHUS

-279 BCE Battle of Asculum, bloody, wasn't much left on either side, still use the term PYRRHIC VICTORY today, PYRRHUS cannot get further than AUSCULUM because the allied territories of Rome act as a barrier

-PYRRHUS gets a message from SYRACUSE (capital of SICILY) which says that they are having trouble with the Carthaginians, he asks if they'll fight as mercenaries and that they'll pay more than TARENTUM is paying.

-So PYRRHUS withdraws from Rome, goes to SICILY with his troops, campaigns for four years.

-275 BCE PYRRHUS returns to TARENTUM and is able to penetrate as far as BENEVENTUM but here he is decisively defeated by the Romans

-PYRRHUS then returns to EPIRUS and in 272 BCE he captures the city of ARGOS, begins marching through the streets, someone throws a tile off the roof, it hits him in the head and he dies

-this is the first time anyone outside of Italy has dealt with Rome, and tout à coup everyone (ex.Greeks, Ptolemies etc) realizes that Rome is capable of defeating the Macedonian Phalanx/puts Rome on the map

-PTOLEMY II of Egypt sends ambassadors to Rome in 272 BCE asking for a peace treaty

-now Greek historians start including Rome in their history books, studying their government etc.

-272 BCE Rome defeats TARENTUM, once TARENTUM goes so do all the other southern Greek cities

-at this point Rome controls all of Italy, from toe to ARMINIUM/PISA

-in 125 years Rome went from nothing to control of all of Italy through generosity (granting citizenship) brutality (confiscating land, enslaving etc.) and luck (if GAULS, ETRUSCANS+GREEKS had allied, if GAULS had stayed and captured Rome etc.)

-breakdown of varied ethnic, linguistic and cultural aspects in Italy because of Roman homogenization so eventually everyone becomes Roman and all of Italy unifies culturally, linguistically, economically, militarily etc.

-Rome is now one of the biggest cities in the Mediterranean, first city state (in Mediterranean) to become an empire

-MIDDLE REPUBLIC

-Carthaginians have control of the Western side of Sicily, Greeks control the Eastern side

-town of MESSANA, mercenaries get besieged by Syracusans, half of mercenaries think about calling Carthage, other half thinking of inviting Rome to help

-so, both Carthaginians and Romans are called to come help fight against the Syracusans, two largest powers in Mediterranean brought face à face, neither really wanted to be there, end up fighting each other

-Reasons for Rome to go to war against Carthage:

1. Need to protect commercial interests in Greek territory/south
2. Realize that Sicily is a good base for invading Southern Italy, Carthaginians could conquer Greeks and use that as a base to invade Rome
3. Military glory (if they could defeat Carthage it would be great)
4. Spoils of War (Sicily is rich!)

-so Rome goes to war against Carthaginians and Syracusans (this is known as the first PUNIC WAR, in 246 BCE and lasts until 241 BCE)

FEBRUARY 4

-Carthage was the greatest seafaring power in the Mediterranean, Rome on the other hand had never seen a battleship before

-So, Romans found a wrecked Carthaginian ship, hired Greek shipbuilders and in 60 days built 100 ships

-the Romans used hooks on the side of their ships to catch on Carthaginian ships and had soldier on their own ships who would walk across planks and kill Carthaginians this way

-over that period there were only 2 Roman defeats:

1. Land Battle in North Africa in 255 BCE
2. Sea Battle at DREPANUM (Sicily) in 219 BCE, fought by Admiral P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER

-Romans believed in the Peace of the Gods, so they did not take any action without the Gods on their side (they attributed their success to this) so any ship/admiral going into battle get chickens in a cage and to determine whether or not the Gods are in their favour feed the grain to the chickens, if they eat it, it means the Gods are in your favour

- PULCHER's chickens do not eat the grain, in anger he throws the chickens into the water and says, "If you're not hungry, maybe you're thirsty!" and PULCHER ultimately loses, 93/123 ships are destroyed and takes the remaining ships back to Rome
- he goes back to Rome and is prosecuted for treason because he went into war without the approval of the Gods, he is acquitted but heavily fined
- Carthaginians get worried so they call in general HAMILCAR BARCA but in the end the Romans defeat him as well
- 237 BCE Romans capture Sardinia and Corsica, make them new Roman provinces, took a long time though
- Result: Carthage has nowhere to go, goes to Spain which has a great deal of mineral wealth and is far from the Romans
- Romans move North to cisalpine Gaul and into ILLYRICUM
- HAMILCAR took his 3 sons to Spain, makes them swear to never cease their hatred of Rome
- minerals in Spain make Carthage wealthy
- Carthage and Roman expansion heading towards one another so in 226 BCE the two powers signed a treaty that made the EBRO river the boundary between Roman and Carthaginian territory
- PROBLEM: SAGUNTUM ends up as an ally of Rome in Carthaginian territory

FEBRUARY 9:

- HAMILCAR drowns and dies, his eldest son decides he is going to deal with SAGUNTUM and uses it as a pretext for war against Rome
- the son (named HANNIBAL) besieged SAGUNTUM in 219 BCE
- after the 8 month siege (in 218) SAGUNTUM falls; Rome declares war
- Rome figures they will be fighting the war in Spain so they send an army to MASSALIA
- PROBLEM: HANNIBAL knew that's what they would do so he went for the unexpected
- HANNIBAL and his troops went North, past the EBRO, across the Alps, in the middle of winter with 20 000 infantry, 6 000 cavalry and 37 elephants, lost 13 000 men doing so
- HANNIBAL arrives in Cisalpine Gaul, Gauls immediately go over to his side in the fight against Rome
- the first battle is at TICINUM in 218, HANNIBAL defeats Roman cavalry, Rome withdraws, Roman allies stay loyal

- Battle of TREBIA (218 BCE): HANNIBAL defeats Rome again, 30 000 Romans killed, all of Northern Italy falls to him
- HANNIBAL heads south again in 217 BCE
- next battle is at Lake TRASIMENE, 40 000 Romans are killed and captured, one of the consuls is killed but again the Allies stay loyal to Rome
- so HANNIBAL heads south (to get southern Italian allies)
- in 216 BCE Romans put another army together and fight at the Battle at CANNAE: one of the consuls did not want to fight, the other disagreed, on the second day went into battle, greatest defeat in Roman history, 65 000 Romans killed, Carthaginians circled the Romans
- HANNIBAL has won every battle thus far, some southern allies start to support HANNIBAL, in 215 BCE he takes CAPUA and assumes Rome will capitulate but central allies remain loyal because they see themselves as Roman!
- HANNIBAL sets up his base in CAPUA
- 215 BCE HANNIBAL gets support from PHILIP V of MACEDONIA
- by 212 BCE all major southern Italian cities have joined HANNIBAL
- New Roman general (QUINTUS FABIVS MAXIMVS) suggests to stop fighting the Carthaginians and to opt guerilla tactics instead, Romans start a war of attrition, try to cut off HANNIBAL's supplies and scorched earth policy around CAPUA
- Rome starts to work on regaining allies and these tactics work, HANNIBAL is pushed further south
- 207 BCE, HANNIBAL's brother HASDRUBAL is defeated at the METAURUS river because he secretly brought men and supplies in from the North east coast, but Roman general GAIUS CLAUDIVS NERO defeats him, sends his head to HANNIBAL by horse
- Rome is not just fighting in Italy, army in MASSALIA, in Spain, Rome opens second front
- 2 generals: SCIPIO brothers
- in 211 BCE Roman army in Spain is wiped out, SCIPIO brothers are killed, Rome decides to fight back
- so, PUBLIVS SCIPIO (nephew/son) organizes another army, goes into Spain in 210 BCE, by 206 BCE and drives out all of the Carthaginians
- Rome opens a third front, in 215 BCE Syracuse falls to Carthage, so Rome sends an army to Sicily
- ARCHIMEDES was living in SYRACUSE at the time, invents interesting devices to fight Romans, in 212 BCE SYRACUSE is captured and sacked

-Meanwhile, Rome is fighting a fourth front in MACEDONIA/ILLYRICUM between 215 BCE and 205 BCE (First Macedonian War)

-all four front required 200 ships and 25 legions

FEBRUARY 25

-Romans have defeated two Hellenistic kings (Philip V and Antiochus)

-Roman armies cannot be defeated under two conditions:

1. They have an experienced general
2. The battle takes place in a location of their choosing

-Rome could call on an almost inexhaustible supply of free men and therefore did not need mercenaries (ie. war was cost effective)

-from 200 BCE to 160 BCE, 130 000 men in the Roman army

-system of alliances was so important, Rome could use war as a cheap policy option (this is why Rome could expand)

-Rome goes to war against Macedonia for a third time, war ends in 168 BCE

-Battle of PYDNA ends the war, Macedonia is defeated

-Fourth Macedonian War, Macedonia is completely conquered and taken into the Roman Empire, made into a province in 148 BCE

-End of 2nd Punic War: Carthage had to pay war reparations, paid back in less than 50 years, starts doing well which worries Romans

-MARCIVS PORCIVS CATO says every time after a speech in the senate "CARTHAGO DELEND A EST" (Carthage must be destroyed) and as a preventative measure, Rome attacks Carthage starting the THIRD PUNIC WAR (149 BCE to 146 BCE)

-war in North Africa, after the defeat Carthaginians are killed or sold into slavery, town is sacked, burned and buried.

-fictional story: Rome salted the earth (travel brochure, no historical evidence)

-Rome turns Carthage into a province and calls it Africa

-in 146 BCE the ACHAEAN league (Greek city-states) worried about all of Rome's conquests, revolts against Rome to prevent Rome from attacking them, definitely crushed

-Corinth (largest and wealthiest city-state) is sacked and burned

-Romans combine ACHAEA and MACEDONIA into one province and call it MACEDONIA in 146 BCE, first eastern province

-with the conquest of Greece, Romans become enamoured with Greek art, architecture, culture etc and so they start to copy it!

-serious problems in Italy as a result of the 2nd Punic War

-basically since 218 BCE Rome has been involved in constant warfare

-Problems:

1. Scorched Earth Policy against Hannibal, when war ended everything was destroyed, including Southern Italian fields which Rome relied on for agriculture and animals
2. Most of soldiers are peasant farmers, have been living away from home for up to seven years, far from home, many are killed, families back home and lose their homes because they cannot afford it. So, rich aristocrats buy the land cheaply and the former tenants move to Rome/the cities. Aristocrats try to buy large plots of land to build LATIFUNDIA (giant estates, grow cash crops like grapes, olives etc and are manned by slaves, slaves are cheap because of the conquests, creates massive unemployment)
3. Huge influx of wealth from foreign conquests and LATIFUNDIA, individuals now have more money =more prestige and power
4. AGER PUBLICUS (public lands): open lands, farmers would lease and work the land for the state, could sell any extra crops to make a profit for themselves, this territory was destroyed and bought up by aristocracy as well, stealing AGER PUBLICUS

MARCH 3:

-CIMBRI and TEUTONES (germanic tribes) came down from the North, Rome is now in Southern Gaul and has to defend that territory

-in 113, 106 and 105 BCE CIMBRI and TEUTONES defeat the Romans (ARAUSIO was last big defeat)

-as consul, MARIUS leads Roman army against C+T and achieved two massive victories:

1. 102 BCE at AQUAE SEPTIMAIE over TEUTONES
2. 101 BCE against CIMBRI at VERCELLAE

-Roman army, commander CATULLUS, Northern Italy, CIMBRI come over in an attempt to strike fear into the Romans, sled down the hills on their shields, unsuccessful

-Rome is also fighting in South of Asia Minor at CILICIA, in 102 BCE CILICIA is conquered, in 101 BCE becomes a province

-now really difficult for territory as whole to obtain half/full Roman citizenship, Allies start to agitate

-allies rebel against Rome starting in 91 BCE (SOCIAL WAR)

-latin word for allies is SOCII, so "war of the allies"

-91 BCE-87 BCE SOCIAL WAR

-really only fighting from 91-89, Rome decides fighting isn't worth it and grants full citizenship to all adult freemen South of Po River

-North of Po River--given latin rights

-King MITHRIDATES of PONTUS (North of Asia Minor) sets himself up as saviour of the east, going to set people free of Rome

-MITHRIDATES marches into PERGAMUM/ON in 89 BCE and rounds up all the Romans (80 000 living there) and kills them all, one particularly wealthy man was killed by pouring gold down his throat before decapitation

-Romans want to set up army and look for a commander, MARIUS comes back on the scene after being driven out in 100 BCE, figures he is the best man for the job

-BUT L. CORNELLIUS SULLA is a young up and coming general, picked to lead the army instead, as a result there is violence and MARIUS is defeated, SULLA takes army and heads off to war

-MARIUS is defeated but his seconds in command L. CORNELLIUS CINNA, decides that they're going to take over Rome, sets gang of thugs loose, kills SULLA's supporters

-in 86 BCE elected consul for the last time

-meanwhile CINNA, institutes reign of terror in Rome through use of his thugs

-SULLA fighting MITHRIDATES, defeats him and returns in 83 BCE

-SULLA gives Greece to his men to plunder even though it is a Roman province, troops becoming more loyal to commander than to the state

-SULLA arrives back in Rome in 83 BCE, with an army allegiant to him, arrives in TARENTUM and is met by 3 astute and ambitious men:

1. M. LICINIUS CRASSUS (old, rich family, eventually gets name DIVES meaning wealthy, only way to stop fires in Rome was to buy up buildings and tear them down, after fire CRASSUS flips buildings and sells for high profits)
2. Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS PIUS (not as rich but smart guy)
3. CN. POMPEIUS (POMPEY, 18y/o, not especially rich but has a private army)

-SULLA allies himself with these men, heads to Rome

-CINNA is in Rome in 82 BCE, Rome is besieged (First time Roman army is fighting against another Roman army)

- Rome is quickly captured, all of SULLA's opponents are PROSCRIBED
- PROSCRIPTION ("wanted poster" killed everyone then put up lists of enemies of the state, if you can bring the guy/proof of his death there is a reward, % of the dead man's wealth)
- this system was open to abuse, people could come along and add names to it, way to get rid of huge numbers of opponents, blood bath
- SULLA has himself appointed dictator (which is an official temporary position in Roman government, usually when both both consuls are dead, or one dead and one in battle)
- Master of the horse (head of cavalry, not equal power to dictator) also appointed)
- Dictator position only lasts for 6 months (usually crisis is over by then and an election can be held)
- Dictator is supposed to be appointed by Senate but SULLA just takes it
- SULLA uses power to try to solve problems and to create reforms, deals with symptoms not problems though
- SULLA resigned in early 80 BCE, gets elected consul and continues to enact reforms, end of 80/79 BCE ends his term as consul and retires to Southern Italy
- problem: legislation actually gave more power to oligarchy but senate had neither will nor moral authority to enact reforms
- NOW, supreme military and political power held in hands of a few ambitious men who use the system to further their own interests, power and wealth
- military power=political power
- military/political system becomes tool to aggrandize individuals

MARCH 10:

- CAESAR has spent most of time in GAUL
- other two TRIUMVIRATES: POMPEY all alone in Rome, everyone is on his side
- everyone thinks CAESAR will return and declare civil war
- so, POMPEY acts first on 7 January 49 BCE, senate declares Martial law in Rome, allows POMPEY to prevent CAESAR's return
- CAESAR has lots of allies who quickly send message to him
- January 11 CAESAR crosses the RUBICON river which marks the boundary between cisalpine Gaul and Italy, he has no more official power in Italy
- by crossing the river he declares Civil War, says IACTA ALEA EST (meaning the die is cast)
- all out civil war in Rome

- as soon as CAESAR crosses the RUBICON, POMPEY retreats to DYRRACHIUM in Greece
- CAESAR besieges him in 49 BCE in DYRRACHIUM, POMPEY defeated but able to escape with his army, reassemble next year (48 BCE) at PHARSALUS
- 48 BCE: CAESAR and POMPEY battle at PHARSALUS, POMPEY is defeated
- POMPEY has one more ally, PTOLEMY XIII in ALEXANDRIA (Egypt) and asks him to help him
- CAESAR finds out and follows him, CAESAR treated well by PTOLEMY, PTOLEMY offers him a basket, inside is POMPEY's head
- CAESAR gets another gift, CLEOPATRA VII wrapped up in a carpet
- CAESAR first meets CLEOPATRA, she wants him on her side against her brother PTOLEMY, 47 BCE civil war in Egypt, CLEOPATRA and CAESAR win, CLEO becomes ruler of Egypt
- CAESAR returns to Rome by land
- MITHRIDATES' son PHARNACES raising rebellion against Rome, CAESAR goes up, battle at ZELA, quickly kills/defeats PHARNACES, here CAESAR says "VENI VIDI VICI" (I came, I saw, I conquered)
- POMPEY dead but his army still in ROME, so CAESAR has to deal with them by fighting two wars:
 1. THAPSUS (46 BCE, North Africa, after conquering Africa, created new province, AFRICA NOVA, near Numidia)
 2. MUNDA (POMPEY's sons, Spain, 45 BCE)
- CAESAR copies SULLA and declares himself dictator BUT Dictator Perpetuus which was not a real position, just made up!
- CAESAR's legislation is more useful than SULLA's
- next thing he does, deal with PARTHIANS (need those 3 standards back)
- 45/44 BCE CAESAR prepares massive campaign against PARTHIANS
- Perpetual dictator position bothers people in Rome, essentially king
- 15 (IDES) of March, CAESAR told signs are bad, goes to senate meeting anyway, senate house was destroyed in street fight so they met in small room off POMPEY's theatre called CURIA POMPEIANA
- first guy stabs CAESAR, second stabs neck (only fatal one) all stab him (23 stab wounds)
- last thing CAESAR does is cover his bare legs with his toga
- chief conspirators were CASSIUS and BRUTUS
- in theatre, giant statue of POMPEY, CAESAR dies at foot of statue

- once CAESAR dies, Republic did not miraculously come back, all powerful individuals taking control
- so vide de pouvoir after CAESAR's death, two of his followers: MARCUS ANTONIUS/ANTONY and M. AEMILIUS LEPIDUS took control after his death
- they tell BRUTUS and CASSIUS to leave Rome, they consolidate power
- CAESAR's will is read, has no male children so adopted his sister's grandson in will named OCTAVIUS (18y/o student in ILLYRICUM)
- OCTAVIUS adopts the name GAIUS IULIUS CAESAR OCTAVIANUS (uses name to raise an army and go to Rome)
- ANTONY is not worried about OCTAVIAN- meets him at battle of MUTINA, Antony defeated
- OCTAVIAN arrives in Rome, demands consulship for 43 BCE (he does not meet age or political office requirements but gets it anyway because of his name/army)
- OCTAVIAN tells ANTONY and LEPIDUS that they should work together, form the SECOND TRIUMVIRATE (1st official one, real official title)
- OCTAVIAN/ANTONY/LEPIDUS
- maintenant, CICERO attacked ANTONY, thought he was drunk, immoral etc but friends with CAESAR so friends with OCTAVIAN
- ANTONY says Cicero must die, OCTAVIAN disagrees but eventually sides with him to appease him
- CICERO tries to escape, dismembered, ANTONY took his head and his hand posted in the forum to show Roman people that "this is the hand that wrote against me and this is the mouth that spoke against me"
- next, they realize they must punish CASSIUS and BRUTUS

MARCH 22:

- OCTAVIAN returns to Rome in 29 BCE, over next year gradually gives up his power as triumvir
- 31-23 BCE elected consul, used consul powers to get through reforms to re-establish Roman state so it would not fall apart
- 1 Jan-elected consul, 13 Jan 27 BCE- handed powers back to the senate but they liked him/his leadership so Senate gives him limited term powers (esp. military) 5 year limits
- 16 Jan 27 Senate gives him the title of AUGUSTUS meaning the "revered one" (but this is just honorary, no powers attached to it)

- given further powers, term lengthened etc. mostly through AUCTORITAS (personal power/prestige)
- office of the emperor established under AUGUSTUS (started either 27 BCE or 31 BCE- Battle of ACTIUM)
- AUGUSTUS is emperor until AD 14
- military victory at Battle of ACTIUM (first thing he does is consolidate Rome's frontiers, defined boundary behind which Rom can settle)
- reforms every aspect of Roman life, great prosperity and social mobility in Rome
 - ex. Created Imperial curriculum for equestrians to get involved in the running of the Empire
- AUGUSTUS' reign regarded as golden age of art, literature, architecture etc. ("I found Rome a city of brick, I left it a city of marble"-AUGUSTUS)
- AUGUSTUS ended democratic process of individuals running the empire and provinces, now emperor decides who magistrates, consuls etc were
- Office by ability NOT by birth: rising up through the ranks through the Imperial administration, all real power is in the Emperor's office
- change in women's rights
- all serious provinces dirigé by the Emperor, no power in consulship
- AUGUSTUS adds 11 provinces:
 1. PHRYGIA
 2. GALATIA
 3. PISIDIA
 4. LYCAONIA (Asia Minor) ----25 BCE-----
 5. RAETIA
 6. NORICUM ----15 BCE-----
 7. ALPES MARITIMAE (14-8 BCE)
 8. ILLYRICUM
 9. PANNONIA (9 BCE)
 10. MOESIA (AD 4)
 11. PALESTINE (AD 6)
- consolidated what was already there, dealt with Gaul--- 27 to 13 BCE military expeditions in Gaul
- as a way of protecting Gaul, moved across rhine to establish a buffer zone

- by AD 9, consolidated all territory south of Rhine and Danube
- General P. QUINTILIUS VARUS had army marching north, tribe of Germans causing problems, ambushed the Romans, all 3 of his legions were wiped out brutally
- referred to as the CLAUDIUS VARIANA (Varianus slaughter)
- AUGUSTUS decides to give up territory between Rhine and Elba
- set up client kingdoms as buffer zone in the East
- when AUGUSTUS gets old, says army/empire is as big needs to be, tells successors they should not expand--Empire stays roughly the same size

MARCH 24:

- AUGUSTUS dies of natural causes in AD 14 at age 77 after 44 year reign
- when he died the empire was completely different from when he adopted it at age 18
- AUGUSTUS was first of the JULIO-CLAUDIUS dynasty:
 - a. next is TIBERIUS, son of Augustus' wife LIVIA, wasn't good emperor, annoyed with the senate, retired to CAPRI in southern Italy, sent his right hand man SEJANUS to rule in Rome, he established reign of terrors, eventually TIBERIUS finds out and kills him and his whole family
 - b. TIBERIUS is succeeded by his nephew GAIUS (known as CALIGULA), gets sick and when his fever improves he believes he is a God--crazy stories like his army fought Neptune and won, made horse consul--terrible emperor, suffocated TIBERIUS to get emperorship, CALIGULA assassinated by praetorian guard
 - c. CALIGULA's uncle CLAUDIUS hiding behind curtain during assassination, praetorian guard elect him emperor, speech impediment, physical disability but very clever

MARCH 29:

- CLAUDIUS had a son BRITANNICUS but when he married again he adopted his new wife's son NERO
- CLAUDIUS puts NERO first in line for succession-only time in Roman history that the emperor does not have his son succeed him
- story that his wife poisoned him with mushrooms to convince him to do this
- NERO-children brought up in palace think they can get away with whatever they want, tend to be terrible emperors (think CALIGULA)
- NERO kills mother, pregnant wife etc. but also insecure, wannabe musician/artist (lyre)

-Great Fire: "Nero fiddled while Rome burned", after fire appropriated the land and built Nero's Golden House

-Nero didn't get along with senate but did with Roman people

-AD 68 revolt by JULIUS CIVILIS which prompts another commander GALBA to rebel

-eventually NERO commits suicide by slave

-more military commanders revolt

-AD 69 year of 4 emperors (GALBA, OTHO, VITELLIUS and VESPASIAN)

-when NERO dies, end of JULIO-CLAUDIANS

-TIBERIUS is first to expand Rome outside of AUGUSTUS' additions

-CLAUDIUS adds Thrace and the two Mauritaniae and some of NUMIDIA in AD 43

-conquest of BRITAIN AD 43-74

-VESPASIAN-good emperor, started colosseum, invented public toilets, dies of natural causes, first emperor to do so since AUGUSTUS

-VESPASIAN had two sons:

1. TITUS-good emperor, good deed everyday, continued conquest of JUDEA
2. DOMITIAN-raised in palace ie. shitty emperor

MARCH 31:

-AD 69 VESPASIAN dynasty

-TITUS also dies of natural causes, in same bed as father

-DOMITIAN is last of FLAVIAN emperors

-senate appoints NERVA as his successor--adopted TRAJAN a general as his son

-NERVA died of old age, TRAJAN becomes emperor

-TRAJAN adopts HADRIAN, HADRIAN adopts someone but he dies before HADRIAN, ANTONINUS PIUS succeeds him, and both of his adopted sons are alive when he dies (MARCUS AURELIUS and LUCIUS VERUS who reign together, first time two emperors co-ruling)

-M. AURELIUS has a son COMMODUS, wife had 14 kids

-plague under reign of M. AURELIUS, things were pretty good before this

-COMMODUS grows up in palace and therefore is a shitty emperor

-as early as VESPASIAN, the dauphin is given the title of CAESAR and some power but is NOT emperor (who gets title AUGUSTUS)

-two-tiered system

-TRAJAN expands to:

-DACIA (105-106)

-ARABIA (105)

-increases the size of SYRIA and PALESTINE

-ARMENIA, ASSYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA (115-117)

-AD 117 Rome at it's greatest extent, TRAJAN dies, HADRIAN succeeds him and abandons the new provinces

-COMMODUS liked gladiatorial competitions, pitted consuls against each other, renamed all the months after himself, declares himself consul in a gladiatorial costume

-renames Roman empire COLONIA COMMODIANA

APRIL 5:

-NERVA to M. AURELIUS are the adopted emperors

-PERTINAX: commander, made emperor, assassinated by praetorian guard

-two important armies protest this assassination: in the east, proclaim PESCENNIUS NIGER emperor, in WEST SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

-another army near Britain proclaims CLODIUS ALBINUS emperor

-S. SEVERUS worried he'll be surrounded by the other two generals so he sends an envoy to ALBINUS, says he'll make him CAESAR and take care of the other guy, ALBINUS agrees

-193 Year of Five Emperors (4 ½)

-S. SEVERUS has DIDIUS JULIANIUS assassinated, deals with the Praetorian guard and consolidates power in Rome, has PESCENNIUS NIGER declared a usurper, attacks Parthians, while fighting ALBINUS realizes that S. SEVERUS might come for him

-S SEVERUS appoints his own son CAESAR

-so ALBINUS has his army proclaim him AUGUSTUS

-S SEVERUS and his army march back to Rome on foot and in 197 battle in Gaul, C. ALBINUS is defeated

-193-197 for SEVERUS to clean up everything/consolidate power

-S SEVERUS goes back to the east to fight the parthians

-now problems in Britain, lots of travel

-AD 211 S SEVERUS dies while campaigning in ABOURICUM/YORK

-his two sons are proclaimed AUGUSTUS- eldest M AURELIUS ANTONINUS known as CARACALLA (a particular military cloak) and youngest GETA (whiny shit)

- CARACALLA --bad emperor, makes quick truce with Britain so he can return to Rome, kills younger brother in his mother's arms, heads east to fight war against Parthians from 214-217, troops and generals unhappy with him, kill him
- MACRINUS succeeds him (hired assassin)
- S SEVERUS married Syrian princess from a big family, her sister had two daughters, each had a son, dynastic loyalty (MACRINUS breaks this)--mother of the eldest son says she has the true heir to CARACALLA
- ELAGABALUS (M AURELIUS ANTONINUS)-eldest son, weird af, mostly interested in religion, becomes priest eastern sun god ELAGABALA, actually giant black rock, builds temple to it in Rome
- cousin SEVERUS ALEXANDER comes on board, army sees this and assassinates ELAGABALUS and his mother
- S ALEXANDER is also eventually assassinated
- SEVERAN dynasty (193-217, 218-235, S SEVERUS to S ALEXANDER)
- 235-285 CRISIS OF THE THIRD CENTURY: 28 generally accepted emperors, 37 major and minor usurpers, one was emperor for 15 years
- 238 Year of 6 emperors

SOCIAL HISTORY AND DAILY LIFE IN ROME

JANUARY 14:

- 17th-18th century Rome has no city planning, narrow streets, disorganized
- 1st-2nd century AD, population is 780 000- 1 million (no city would surpass this until 1800's London)
- very densely populated city (730 people/hectare)
- traffic, air pollution, overcrowding, illness
- Greek slaves hired as tutors and their duties included: taking the boy to/from school, teach during the day when child was young
- when masters died slaves were freed (and the slaves' wife and children would also be freed)
- freed wife would get citizen status (not actual citizenship which was only available to men)
- midwifery (obsterix in latin) and birthing chairs

- most romans had one name, aristocracy had 3 names (tria nomina)
- PRAENOMEN: first name
- NOMEN or GENTILICIUM (family name)
- COGNOMEN/AGNOMEN (honorific/characteristic/other name)
- tribal/affiliation name
- women had PRAENOMINA at first but then lost it and just used their family names (ex. Julius Caesar's daughter's name would be Julia)
- if two daughters: Julia Maior and Julia Minor
- if three or more: Julia Prima, Julia Secunda, Julia Tertia
- Julia daughter of _____ when married changed to Julia wife of _____
- slaves had one name (usually foreign)
- when freed, slaves took on former master's praenomen and nomen and used old name as cognomen
- in legal name, freedman, said they were freedmen of someone

JANUARY 19

-SOCIAL CLASSES

- Rome is a class-based society, 3 things determine your class:
 1. Citizenship (only adult males can be citizen)
 2. Freedom (Do you have it? Did you have it? Have you ever been a slave?)
 3. Wealth (family tied to wealth because it is handed down from father to son, in the early period if you do not have money it is hard to get)
- until 1st-2nd century, Roman society divided into two sections:
 1. PATRICIANS ("haves", 1%)
 2. PLEBEIAN ("have-nots", everyone else)
- these terms became hereditary, so if you were a Patrician in the early days you and your family were always Patricians even if you lost all of your fortune
- PATRICIANS had all the rights and power
- 494 BCE cessation of the plebs, struggle of the orders, PLEBs want some rights, refuse to work or fight, chill in the mountains
- PLEBS get some rights (DECEMVIRI) but these terms start to lose their meaning so new ones develop based on political/military/economic:

1. EQUESTRIAN ORDER: group that achieved wealth through business, tended to serve in the cavalry because they could afford their own horses/equipment (hence EQUITES/EQUES,) not involved in politics because they were involved in business, requirements: property qualification of 400 000 SESTERCES ie. had to be rich)
2. SENATORIAL ORDER: only those who got (majority of) their money from land not business, must have been elected as QUEASTOR, have land qualification of 800 000 sesterces, set up shell companies to make extra money sometimes)

-if you were an EQUUS, could sell business and invest in land to become NOVUS HOMO (new man) and join the Senatorial Order (Cicero was a famous one)

-most of Rome is still poor and agrarian though, income inequality, the entire system would fall apart without PATRONAGE

-system of Patronage involved CLIENTES (those who received aid) and PATRONI (those who provided aid)

-PATRONI provide legal, economic advice, food, support etc. but client has to do something for them as well (likely support the patron during an election)

JANUARY 26

-2 ways to MANUMIT a slave (male):

1. Magistrate can say you are not a slave anymore
2. Magistrate also give him a grant of Roman citizenship (since you can't be both a citizen and slave at the same time)

-normally children take the status of their mother, so children born free are free

-majority of people get upset when foreigners start to do well--classism with these freedmen

-SATIRICON (novel about 2 slaves, famous part called Trimalchio's dinner, hosted by rich freedmen to make fun of "nouveau-riche")

UPPER CLASSES

-no jobs so hunt, read, poetry, idle life

-Romans believed those without jobs owed a debt to society that could only be repaid by time and money invested in public service (political and military)

-politicians had to be rich due to the enormous expense tied to it (Ex. military had to supply their own equipment like horses, helmet etc.)

-CURSUS HONORUM (stepping stone/ladder of honours)

1. QUAESTOR (20 of them): one year, elected, financial official, age 27-30
2. AEDILE (4 of them): one year, elected, take care of city, grain supply, games, \$\$\$
3. PRAETOR (8): one year, elected, judges who run the courts
 - a. PROPRAETOR: , picked by lot, only if you have already been PRAETOR
4. CONSUL (2): one year, elected, military, legislative, administrative, supervisory roles, age 42, proposes new laws which people vote on, presides over senate meetings, ensures there is no conflict/everything is running smoothly in government, each had equal power (vote)
5. PROCONSUL: provincial governors, picked by lot, governors of more important provinces, esp. ones that needed armies
6. CENSOR (2)- 18 month term, every fifth year, elected, census, taxes, moral oversight in the senate (decides who sits in the Senate), prestige above Consul
7. SENATE (600)- former office holders, chosen by the censors, from senatorial order, supreme decision making body in Rome, ratify elections and laws, have to have been consul, censors can remove people from Senate

JANUARY 28

-31 BCE: Augustus, Emperor looks after everything, rest of government goes back to exclusively dealing with Rome (Consul now in charge of naming the year and Consular games only)

-PONTIFEX MAXIMUS (top/biggest priest, in the Empire the Emperor takes this role)

-DUUMVIRI (2 men, city government, mayors of city)

-each city has two AEDILES

-every city has own little senate

-every 5th year, 2 special DUUMVIRI are elected

-HOUSING:

-only rich people live in houses in Rome

-most people live in apartments (called INSULAE, Latin for Island)

-normally 5 storeys maximum, but some were taller (Ex. INSULA FELICLES, written about by North African Man, says building was so high top was in the clouds)

-ground floor shops, apartments around a central courtyard, windows

- Casetta Typo (little house, typical apartment, individual rooms, one family per room, common space, up to five families in one apartment)
- windows have shutters not glass, so it's dark
- prefer that people eat out not cook inside building (Fire was a problem)
- best apartment was on main/low floor, fancy, safe etc.
- cheapest was high up (no toilet, hot in the summer, cold in the winter, stairs)
- packed, noisy, disease, squalor

FEBRUARY 2

- Houses (DOMUS)
- only rich people could afford them, POMPEIIAN style homes
- in a city they are in a block (facing inward)
- giant hole in the roof (above a pool, where their water comes from, called COMPLUVIUM)
- pool below called IMPLUVIUM
- shops facing out towards the street at the bottom level of the houses
- narrow passage between shops called FAUCES (mean throat in Latin)
- first part of passage is the VESTIBULUM (where you hang clothes)
- bedrooms called CUBICULA/UM
- ATRIUM is big central room
- at the back of the atrium there is open space with the same depth as the bedroom (called ALA/AE, Latin for wing)
- TABLINUM (office, often completely open with wooden screens)
- ANDRON (passageway to Garden in the back)
- CULINA (kitchen, if there is an indoor toilet it will be here)
- depending on social status one of two gardens:
 1. HORTUS (low social status, working garden with vegetables, trees etc.)
 2. VIRIDARIUM (higher social status, from Greek word for green, pleasure garden)
- outside the garden is a colonnade called a PERISTYLIUM (means around column)
- TRICLINIUM (3 benches, 3 people per bench, eat, lie down on their sides and eat with their right hand)
- LATRINA (toilet, often in the CULINA, sometimes if owner is rich it will be separate)
- TABERNA (latin for shop)

FEBRUARY 4:

- rich people would have a city and a country house (known as VILLA)
- uniform Roman technology across all Roman territory
- LATRINA (private toilet, kitchen or under stairs)
- public toilets were everywhere: called CONCLAVE or FORICA
- one room, circle and slot sit on circle, in front there is a place to rest your feet, underneath there is a channel with water constantly running through
- sponge+stick to clean self

ROMAN CLOTHING

- 3 main differences between modern and Roman clothing
 1. Men and women's clothing was essentially the same, only difference is that women's tunics are usually floor length and tend to be more colourful
 2. Fashion rarely changed
 3. Most clothes spun and made at home by hand and the average person had one or two tunics

- tunics usually made from linen or wool (togas)
- silk and cotton was also somewhat available (rare)
- wore underwear called SUBLIGAR (could be made of linen or leather)
- TUNICA INTIMA (wool under tunic, inner coat)
- TUNIC is a rectangular piece of cloth sewed on sides with holes for arms and head, summer tunic (narrow) winter (wide)
- if rich, get tunics bleached and get coloured stripes, equestrian order had narrow purple stripes
- if senatorial order, tunic with two wide stripes with LATUS CLAVUS (wide stripe, purple)
- narrow strip called ANGUSTUS CLAVUS)
- CALCEI (standard outdoor shoes with Toga these must be worn, business shoe)
- SANDALIA (basic/closed toe sandals, also worn outside, ordinary people)
- SOLEAE (look like our sandals today, almost like flip flops, often worn indoors)
- TOGA (official and formal garment of the Roman citizen, any state or religious business you must wear the toga)
- when you became a citizen two main things you did: erect a statue of yourself and wear a toga
- Toga made of white wool, 18ft long, 7ft wide, cut in semi-circle
- UMBO (belly button, bunched up bit of toga in front, acts like pocket)

- SINUS (curve under right arm)
- religious ceremonies/in a temple, have to pull back of toga over your head
- children (boys and girls) wore togas
- prostitutes wore togas (only adult females who could)

FEBRUARY 9

- different kinds of togas for different classes/ages
- TOGA VIRILIS (normal toga, plain, yellow-ish, worn by everyone, “manly toga”)
- TOGA PULLA (dark brown toga, worn by really low class people, those in mourning, and people accused in court)
- TOGA CANDIDA (bleached white toga, worn by people seeking office and so those wearing it were referred to as CANDIDATES)
- TOGA PRAETEXTA (white toga with a thick purple stripe along the straight edge, worn by highest ranking officials like censors, consuls and praetors, priests, eventually emperor gets an entirely purple one, and children)
- women wore same SUBLIGAR as men
- STROPHIUM or MAMILLARE (bra)
- basic outerwear item is a TUNICA
- womens clothes tended to be derived from the Greeks, 2 kinds of tunics:
 1. PEPLOS- $\frac{1}{3}$ of top folds down, pinned with two brooches at shoulders, belted under the breasts
 2. CHITON-tunic, similar to peplos, rectangular tube, left open across top, either brooches or buttons holding it together, also belted under the breasts
- when a woman gets married she wears a special kind of PEPLOS called a STOLA, bleached white and worn over a CHITON
- HONORIUS (emperor from 393-423, thought pants were for barbarians, banned them from Rome)

FEBRUARY 25

- end of the Republic, no real state religion, lot of people don't believe in Olympian Gods, trend towards atheism or start to believe in mother gods/small private religions

AUGUSTUS (first emperor) tries to restore the state religion, becomes responsibility of every emperor, held position of PONTIFEX MAXIMUS

-Emperors can use legislation to enforce religion (ex. enforce sacrifice)

-at beginning of Empire, Imperial Cult began, came from the East, deification of leaders, eventually emperors accept it and allow temples to be built in honour of "the emperor"

-worship his GENIUS (individual guardian spirit), sacrifices and prayers made to Emperor and his family

-eventually special games, holidays etc decreed for emperor, especially in 3rd century (when VOTA PUBLICA-public vows, expression of loyalty to the emperor)

-Imperial Cult is less religious than political, kept far away parts of Empire connected to Rome and the Emperor, loyalty and allegiance to Emperor

-when an emperor dies (if he is good and well liked) he can actually become deity (called DIVUS divine, similar to canonization of a saint)

-DIVUS distinction starts with JULIUS CAESAR

-it was regarded as so unusual and important that AUGUSTUS referred to himself as DIVI FILIUS (son of the divine)

-realizes that Greek and Roman gods are the same but just have different names, so as Rome expands they realize the world's religions are basically the same and accept them (called SYNCRETISM)

-attached Roman names to local God names, sex of God didn't matter

-Judaism (monotheistic) did not fit into this idea though

-private religion in the home, most people were removed from the state religion/Gods

-most basic religion revolves around LARES and PENATES (represented by small devoted statues kept in a LARARIUM-cupboard, in the atrium, LARES are GENIUS of dead ancestors, special for household)

-PENATES (protector spirits of home and larder, abstract spirits, worshipped at hearth 3X per month, important at family events like weddings and funerals)

-because it is at the hearth, VESTA is somewhat involved as well

-Latin word for house is DOMUS but home is FOCUS/LARES

-Romans had trouble understanding monotheism, and did not understand Jewish dietary restrictions or circumcision but understood that Judaism was around for thousands of years and antiquity was respected in ancient world, so mostly left Jewish people alone, gave them privileges to maintain their religion and exempted them from partaking in state worship

-Jewish people don't suffer (much) Roman persecution until Christianity and were the only people to revolt against the Roman empire

MARCH 3:

-Rome interested in PAX DEORUM

-everyone had to take part in state cult, in general Jews were exempt

-to Romans, religion was antiquated and a new religion was seen as an oxymoron (i.e. little sympathy and understanding of Christians)

-Christians have slightly different view on religion, consider it to be a matter of what you believe whereas Romans see it as a matter of what you do (ex. sacrifices, libations etc.)

-Christians cannot do that which is contrary to their beliefs, want the same exemptions as the Jews, Romans refuse

-so, a lot of Christians are executed because they won't partake in sacrifices (not just because they are Christian)

-letters of PLINY (governor, encountered Christians who would not sacrifice, sends letters to TRAJAN, he says he must execute them BUT not to seek out Christians)

-these letters become basis for Roman law on how to deal with Christians

-Romans had some interesting ideas about Christians (Ex. thought they were incestuous because they call each other brother and sister, cannibalism, body of christ/communion, bad reputation for Christians)

-under NERO, early persecution, 66 BCE Great Fire, center of Rome burned, Nero appropriates the land destroyed by the fire, builds a palace, people of Rome think he started the fire to build the palace and so Nero blamed the Christians to absolve himself (looks like maybe this wasn't true, especially because there were hardly any Christians at this time?)

-DOMITIAN (Emperor, persecution of Christians under him)

-M. AURELIUS (localised persecution, almost certainly true, emperor from 138-181)

-3rd century persecutions under DECIUS and later VALERIAN

-DECIUS (249 BCE-251 BCE): wheels start to fall off Roman Empire, political/economic/military problems, DECIUS thinks it is because of breakdown of the PAX DEORUM so he issues an order that everyone must sacrifice (not thinking of Christians specifically though)

-Christians start getting fake sacrifice certificates

- VALERIAN wants to launch a campaign against the King of Persia (east) in 257 BCE, realizes Christian church is rich and since he needs money for his campaign and no one really likes the Christians he takes it from them
- 257 BCE VALERIAN does this, leads war against PERSIA in 260 BCE, defeated and captured alive (First Roman Emperor to do so)
- son GALLIENUS, issues law which grants toleration and restitution to Christians
- AURELIAN (270 BCE to 275 BCE) called in to help disputes among bishops and actually helps
- DIOCLETIAN (emperor 284 BCE, in 303 in palace, edge of Asia Minor, pagan Roman, pagan sacrifice, notices one of men crossing himself, and church across street, his associate convinces him to launch an empire wide persecution of Christians
- this persecution start Feb. 24 303 BCE by getting rid of Christian books, executions etc. lasts until 313, known as Great Persecution, Emperor was actively trying to eradicate Christianity
- Western half of world (not much persecution except Africa)
- CONSTANTINE converted to Christianity and he and his colleague LICINIUS end the persecution and issue tolerance and restitution policy

MARCH 10:

- *glad=gladiator
- gladiators could become rich, most normal glads (outside Rome) were not killed
- their PECULIUM was often % of how much each glad won or he could bet on himself to make money)
- arena (latin word for sand on floor of arena, to soak up blood)
- EDITOR (guy who puts on games, end of match everyone looks to him, he gives sign of approval/disapproval)
- COLOSSEUM holds up to 50 000 people
- Gladiatorial games weren't stopped until 39 BCE by Emperor HONORIUS (also banned pants)
- 523 JUSTINIAN ends VENATIO (final end to all gladiatorial games)
- originally glads fought in an open arena
- oldest amphitheatre in POMPEII
- all amphitheatres built in Rome built of wood (so was not permanent building dedicated to killing/fighting)
- major amphitheatre (started by VESPASIAN, TITUS (son) finished it in 80 BCE)

- Romans called it the FLAVIAN AMPHITHEATRE, colosseum is medieval term b/c right next to it was statue for SOL INVICTUS called COLOSSUS SOLIS
- amphitheatre series of arches, come out from centre, like spokes on wheel
- self-standing structure, 50 000 people, hot so developed VELA (awning)
- Romans had trumpeters and water organs playing
- no seats just marble benches, seating separated by class
 - PODIUM (flat area, chairs, senators and high class people)
 - MAENIANUM PRIMUM
 - MAEN. SECUNDUM IMUM (second bottom)
 - MAEN. SECUNDUM SUMMUM (second top)
 - MAEN. SUMMUM INLIGNEIS (wood, top balcony, poor and women sat here)
 - PORTICUS around it

MARCH 22:

- could slaughter up to 5 000 animals/day (max)
- emperor TITUS (when opened colosseum in 80 BCE) killed average of 90 animals/day for 100 days
- TRAJAN put on 10 000 gladiators for his conquest of DACIA, 11 000 animals killed
- freemen could become gladiators because they were so taken by gladiators!---regarded as disgraced though
- reference to women fighting as gladiators, frowned upon though
- MISSUM/MISSUS FAC! (say when you don't want your favourite gladiator to be killed-- "give him a break!")
- EDITOR (puts on the games, guy who you shout to to spare/kill a gladiator)
- IUGULA! ("slit his throat" say when you want the victor to kill the other guy)
- HOC HABET (when guy is fighting and makes a mistake, when you think he is done for "he's had it!")
- gladiator holds up an index finger to show that he is done/giving up
- RETIARIUS: net man, lead weights on outside of net, belt, trident, only protection on left side with GALERIUS--covers shoulder, straps across chest, MANICA-arm/wrist protection
- THRACIAN: big helmet with crest and visor, holds SICA-small curved sword and PARMA-tiny round shield, light does not offer much protection, larger greave on the right called an OCREAE (metal greave)

- MURMILLO: gallic gladiator, no visor, helmet with huge brim, loincloth, hobnail boots, standard POMPEII style sword, manica and big oval shield
- SAMNITE: two big feathers from helmet, thracian, short manica, big rectangular shield, standard sword, only left greave, no right
- HOPLOMACHUS: heavily armed, leather straps on legs, greaves, big heavy manica, huge helmet with flat visor

MARCH 24:

- gladiators mostly used same swords as the Roman legion
- "form follows function"
- IAITO-metal practice sword, cutting/chopping, Japanese
- SHINKEN-live/sharp blade
- MAINZ- Roman sword, early, discovered in city of MAINZ, leaf-shaped blade, for up-close combat, used to cut off hands/fingers etc., stabbing/thrusting sword,
- Romans fought in lines, big rectangular shields, as a unit, swords sticking out
- GLADIUS HISPANIENSIS: used until last century, adopted from spanish sword
- 1st century: POMPEII style sword, reduced to bare minimum, pointed bit at top, double edged sword, distilled taper, perfectly straight
- SPATHA: longer, thinner, no chiseled point, rounded end, cavalry sword, weighted at the end to take off limbs when swung
- SAMNITE evolved into two other types of gladiators:
 1. HOPLOMACHUS
 2. SECUTOR: round, football-like helmet
- SUMMA RUDIS (RUDIS-wooden stick, crude chunk of wood--like referee in modern times)
- SECUNDA RUDIS (like linesmen)
- both ensure rules are being followed and enforce the rules, tunics have stripes
- winner of gladiatorial competition--ivy leaf and VICIT next to name
- loser Θ-thenatos, Greek for death

MARCH 29:

- chariot racing was #1 popular form of entertainment in ROME
- CIRCUS MAXIMUS- biggest hippodrome, one of Rome's oldest buildings, dated to 329 BCE
- CACERES- lation for prison cell, starting gates for horses

-rebuilt several times, mostly out of wood, JULIUS CAESAR reinforced seats with marbles, eventually other emperors did too

-women could sit anywhere in CIRCUS MAXIMUS

-SPINA-spine down middle

-3 posts at