

# Lecture One, Intro

- What classics is:
- General intro to ancient Greece and Rome
- Methods to access topics, improve writing, and critical analysis skills
- Because evidence is incomplete, we are drawn to think critically and analyze

## Classics:

- The material requires thought about the meaning
- Tension between what is foreign and what is familiar and familiarity: Same through columns and architectural style, but different because of things like slavery
- Ancient world is accessed through primary sources. (Archeology, Material culture [ex. artistic objects], especially texts for this course)
- Be wary of "fake news" by reading
- Working with ancient literary sources:
  - We don't have a first edition of any of those texts. All are transmitted and reconstructed. Also translated into English.
  - When citing an ancient text, use book, chapter, section numbering. (Ex. Hesiod, Works and Days 20) [Book changes but citing is constant regardless of edits]
- Working with ancient sources: Examine the author, context, and interpretation
- Physical setting, ancient Mediterranean, ecology was similar. Topography, climate, and rainfall was similar throughout the general area and time. Certain things in that area become intrinsic. Owls, olives, wheat, grape.
- A relation between the sea and the people
- We start with the Bronze Age: Minoan Greek culture (Crete), then Mycenaean Greek Culture (Peloponnese) [Homogenous culture around Greece, powerful navy, writing], then the Trojan War [Kingdoms disappear, invasions of sea people?]. Then Early Iron Age: Greek Dark Age, Proto-Geometric Period (Greece), Villanovan period (Italy)
- Periods of Greek History: Archaic Period (Starts with beginning of Greek literature, end with the Greek defeat of Persians [Beginning of shared Greek Identity]). Then Classical Period (Apex of Athens, Philosophers, ends with death of Alexander the Great). Then Hellenistic Greece (Ends with the defeat of Cleopatra, last Hellenistic ruler)
- Monarchic Rome: 753 [Begins with Romulus, ends with Tarquin the Proud]. Republican Rome [Ends when Octavian defeats Mark Antony], then Roman Empire [Ends when complicated]
- Privileging Narratives: Enlightenment of Greece (Democracy, Reason, Philosophy). Power of Rome (Empire, urbanity, decadence)
  - Times when these narratives mattered: the Renaissance, the Enlightenment
  - Contemplating ruins was a major part of intellectual life in 18th and 19th century. Rich kids who were wanting of an education might go on tours and contemplate ideas and mortality etc. (Also begin taking things home)
  - Antiquity was used in the service of darker ambitions, Mussolini and Hitler.
  - Times when it still mattered: The Humanities in a Global World
- Understanding Greco-Roman culture and society in all of its complexity (Amazing Colosseum and how people celebrated the slaughter of bears in it)

## Philology: Reconstructing ancient texts

Romans freaked out when they saw barbs drink beer, wine>beer to the Mediterraneans

B.C or B.C.E vs A.D and C.E

Roman Empire, politically unified Rome, then split later

Ideas of Greeks and Romans live on

Ostracized:

**"Not to privilege it over others"**

# Lecture One, Hesiod's Works and Days

## Hesiod and Iron Age Greece:

- Archeology suggests a society based around chieftianism, hierarchy and organization was on a smaller scale
- Strengthening contacts with the Near East
- In BRONZE AGE: 2 major thalassocracies. Minoan (2000-1400) and Mycenaean (1600-1100)
- Hesiod is seen at the beginning of Greek literature, rivalling Homer. We dunno who was the first Greek poet.
- 750-650 BCE makes sense for this poem. Because it fits period of strong Near Eastern influence, increasing mobility and trade, and early Archaic society emerging from Dark Ages.
- Date of Hesiod and date of poem as we read it is NOT NECESSARILY the same
- Hesiod's poetry connect to the first instances of Greek writing. (750 BCE)
- Meant by Near East: Iraq, Syria, the Holy Land, the Nile
- "Orientalizing", or "Daedalic" period in Greek art borrows from the Near East. If observable in art then also in text.
- Didactic poetry from the Near East can show the influence on Hesiod and others.
- The idea of a greater world before us is found in Near East and emphasized in Hesiod.
  
- Important to consider the poem is consumed by an elite chieftain during banquets. Also important to consider that it is chronologically at the start of Greek Writing
  
- Take biographical details with a grain of salt, we have rhetoric.
- We have a world where mobility is frequent but tiny in comparison to today's standards
  
- Themes: All powerfulness of Zeus. Kings with the backing of Zeus are dominant.
- 2 types of strife: Competition (man vs man in life [desire to get rich]) and Discord (men vs man in warfare)
- Poverty and a tragic human condition. Bad back in the day.
- Prometheus and Pandora, feeds into the idea of polarity. Ease of life is punished by the Gods.
- Theme: Gender and how to find a "proper wife" (Everything is seasonal, including marriage)
- Theme; "Seasonableness" in all kinds of work
  
- What else do we know about the early Greek landscape. Agricultural and pastoral. Close to the ground, working and toiling.
- As great cities rise, THINK ABOUT UNDERLYING TRADE ROUTS WHICH ARE GIVING RISE TO URBANISM
- People who control the routs are eventually capable of making a slightly better existence for themselves. In the world of chieftains, there seems to be a bit of wealth.
- Horses were buried along with the king, who was buried along with his wife (horse and wife seem to be buried with him)
  - King, house turned into tomb, buried in middle of house, people later buried outside house, house wasn't used after his death. Seems pot to be older than him, buried in an heirloom. There is some ritualism with regards to his burial. Displays wealth in life and in death, seemingly by object that has come from the East.
- 2 Sites from a span of century which don't seem entirely agricultural, but it's the beginning of something

A world with hundreds of kings

The poems were originally meant to be sung, dunno when connected into writing.

Pandora: The gift of all things

Transhumance: Regular movement of people along set routs to benefit themselves, this gives rise to trade routs and cities, markets, etc.

## Lecture Two, Homer's Iliad

- The "Homeric Question": Overarching way in which modern scholarship in 19th and 20th century has approached the poems attributed to a man known as "Homer". Who was he? When did he live? How is he responsible for it?
- An epic poem has a certain sound, they are huge (Imagine how they are when they are oral, how to recite all 24 books by heart).
- Epic poems don't present an entire story, but it gives parts of it. (Presumed that the audience is aware of where it's sliced)
- Topic is usually: Heroes and gods, heroic characterization, similes, significant and serious themes (Human condition)
- Common features: Invocation of the muses, catalogs, epithets (Something, Son of Some dude)
  - **Patronymic (Father - Name)**
- When ancients heard ancient poetry they thought to an extent that it was history. (Stone tablet on PowerPoint, list of historical happenings, talks about Troy) [Not a mythological story, it happened but it was a different time]
- When did Homer exist? When we analyze the poem there are problems (Doesn't attach itself to a particular moment in time). Talks about Troy, event in 12th century, but other things belong in the 8th century. [How can we have a Greek poem before Greek use of Greek?]. They thought there was a Homer, somewhere in Ionia, thought he was blind, dates anywhere from 850 to 650 BCE.
- There must have been a broader range of poems that talked about this. "Homeric Corpus" gets larger, how could we have had only 1 for all of those things
- Scholars began realizing that there didn't need to be a single poet, but it could be a tradition.
- Mid 1930's, 2 scholars thought oral performance and context were how they were made. Bardic culture of performance. That performance birthed the Iliad and the Odyssey. They went to the Baltics, they wanted to see oral tradition. They found people doing that.
- Text is formulaic. Using building blocks as memory triggers for Oral performance.
- Is during geometric period. Theme of mourning for a dead hero common in exhibited pottery.
- Implications of oral tradition: May predate Greek lit, Homeric Question unimportant poets were genius anyways, we should consider why these stories were so valued so often retold back then and even today

Book 2 is just a catalogue of ships that went to Troy

Stylistic variation was ironed out when it was put to writing

### Actual Iliad:

- Gets to the point really quickly, all divine will willed the war.
- Note the jumping into a particular point
- Setting: Trojans and Greeks fighting, final year of war (Eris wasn't invited to Zeus's feast, takes a golden apple, writes "to the fairest", throws it into the party, begin arguing "Well that's mine." They find Paris, the Prince of Troy, not a fighter, weakling. They ask him, who does the apple belong to. They all promise him different things [Rule world, vs being wisest man, vs getting a hot wife]. Paris chooses wife, Helen is the hottest one, and is married to the king. Gets betrothed to Paris. Greeks are triggered. War happens.)
- Entire poem is in a 6 week period
- In epic poetry, remember gods are always with us. All in how Homeric Greece understands worldly happenings, scientific or human.
- Argive = Greek. See how Agamemnon talks as a king, wants prizes and respect.
- Homeric Heroism. Gain arete (esteem) and kleos (fame) through positive actions, like: Bravery in war, Bravery in hunting or games, Gives good counsel, and honors human relationships

(moira) = fate

### Troy Itself:

- During 1850s archaeologists were going around in Ottoman Empire to find Biblical sites (Evidence of Flood, Garden of Eden, etc.). Same method to the classical world.
- Tel settlement, guards black sea between Europe and Asia. Tel settlement is a city which is built up and destroyed multiple times to that it's a mound. All through it is material evidence. Remnants of dead cities.
- Finds show that there were wealthy states operating in Greece in the Bronze Age
- 500-600 years before Homer and Hesiod, there were plenty of (Hittites are bronze age Turks, most likely Trojans were that). The culture that is Troy and Agamemnon's Greece are related, they are part of a real world. [All were obsessed with lions as a portrayal of royal power]

Ilium: Temple of Athena. Alexander the Great visited it and later Julius Caesar. (Homeric Tourism)

Whether or not Homeric Troy existed doesn't matter as much as the cultural influence it had later on. Homer's poems are part of the reflection on the past

Homer's boar tooth helmet shows the bleeding of earlier history into Homeric poetry. It confirms the authenticity of the Iron Age and wealthy kings.

Excavations failed to find EXACT proofs of Troy. Tombs of Mycena is wrong date, everything else is during the wrong date.

No proof there was a Homer, but there def was a HOMERIC TRADITION. People cared about this before.

# Lecture Three, Homer's Odyssey

- Brief Intro to the Olympian Gods
    - All in PowerPoint
  - The Odyssey
    - Similar to Iliad: Meter, formulaic, mix of men and gods, starts in middle of action
    - Different from Iliad: More expansive world than just the Trojan war. No war, long travel stories of one man, heroic excellences are different than the Iliad (Cunning vs war vs council [Odysseus vs Achilles vs Nestor])
    - Beginning of Homer's Odyssey, different word changed via transmission process (polytropon: Man of many ways [Both many ways to solve problems and a wanderer])
    - Ex of Odysseus's cunning: "Noman is my name. They call me Noman."
    - Wahmen view in Odyssey: Penelope (She displays her own cunning in some places to solve problems and get out of trouble, book 23. Weaving shroud for Odysseus's dad, unweaves it at night for 3 years straight. In book 23, she tries to ensure that he is Odysseys by trying to move the bed which is unmoveable). Penelope is sharing Odysseus's renown.
    - Map shows expansive poetic world
    - World is more fantastical, has terrifying monsters (Cyclops, Sirens, Scylla, Witches). Expanding world -> expanse of cast
    - Limit of human experience in Iliad is war, in Odyssey it's the natural world
  - Book 9: Odysseus and his Wanderings
    - Nostos story: A return home story
    - The nostoi take place after the Trojan war because it marks the collapse of the Bronze age, end of one age beginning of another.
    - In Odyssey fair division of treasure, in Iliad conflict was because of not fair division
    - Land of Lotus Eaters: After that it goes out of the world of normal Greek lives. Eating plants is already a bit unusual because they used to have big sacrifices and meat feasts.
    - Land of the Cyclops: They don't do anything with laws etc. Don't even do agriculture (Greek people normally do agriculture, known from *Works and Days*). No assemblies or laws (In Iliad they talked about what's going on, not normal Greek). Reverse normal society, does opposite of what Greeks do. Do they have hospitality? (Obv not). Also wine everywhere, gives wine to the cyclops never seen it before.
- Interesting concepts:
- Uses and limits of kleos:
    - Trojan war carriers weight in this society. Introduce themselves as part of that

- expedition. (First time Greeks did something as a unit, basis for common identity)
    - Society is built on law, justice, and personal reputation; but beyond society there are unfamiliar people with potentially monstrous habits
  - Homeric Society: Social structures of early Iron age Greece
    - 2 Recurring concepts seen later on:
      - Xenia: Guest-friendship (Ritualized aspects of relationships between aristocratic members of warrior society. Host has obligation to provide food and bath and have a convo to establish who each other are, give gifts. When they leave, if hosted by someone then they come to you, obligated to them in the same way.) [Profound concept: It's an intergenerational obligation]
      - Idea of renown and kleos: Go through many things like war and Olympic games for renown and fame and glory
- Historicizing Odysseus' return: looking at Greek colonization
  - Odysseus' travels and meetings with strange peoples (like cyclops), fits into the pattern of early Greeks exploring the Mediterranean, spreading their influence.
  - In 9th and 8th centuries B.C
  - Expansion back then was considered and process of economic exploitation, achieving dominance in areas abroad
  - Apoikia: Home away from home. Establish new city to establish close ties with mother-city (metropolis)
  - Emporion: Less formal settlements whose intention was to facilitate economic interaction between Greeks and non-Greeks
  - Early stage in development of Greek identity because coming next to people who were not Greek.

# Lecture Four, Lyrics

- World just after Homer, Archaic Greece
- Collapse of Bronze Age society (dunno why, maybe Trojan war?)
- Significant advances in writing and poetry, Hesiod and Homer (circa 700 BC) [Near East spurred this]
- Saw that there were kings which were rulers beyond their family (lefkandi, but not a state).
- Greek Identity begins forming (Cyclops etc. differences between them and us)

## Rise of the Polis:

- Plural is Poleis
- 700 BC to 480 is BC (Persian War)
- City State: Defined geographical area comprising city and its territory, together making up single, self-governing political unit
- Territory of a polis was a chora (pronounced hora)
- Autonomous and makes its own laws, collective identity
- Expansion from Chieftain/King Based Society
- Different poleis related to eachother, through regional level identity (ethnes) [Origin of ethnicity].
- Ethnes are marked by origin stories, linguistic accents, etc.. Shared between different city states.
- Greeks putting people in categories. All Greek but nesting identities are being formed
- Greeks beginning to draw lines between themselves and other Greeks, as well as foreigners.
- People think about why they relate to some and not to others
- Know who fighting with and who fighting against
- Many poleis were under control of tyrants (tyrannos)
- Most are from elite, but not necessarily top ranking families (wealthy but not social capital)
- Gain power from outside help + power source
- Revolutions by smaller aristocrats against more traditional leaders
- Once in power they have monarchic and absolute rule
- Social structure of polis: citizens (politai) and people (demos)
  - Aristocrats and landed elite (hoi agathoi)
  - Significant middle class (hoi mesoi) [Tyrants typically from here]
  - Lower class (hoi polloi)
  - Beneath them:
    - Slaves, both men and women
    - Free women, legal abilities differed from community to community
    - Metics (resident aliens, wanderers who didn't fit in)
- Comparative advantage begins to form.
- Chians intensify production by slaves, make wine. Specialization
- Coinage begins to emerge
- Every polis produced their own coins with their symbols on it. Shows prides of cities
- Changes in warfare
- Previously in Homer was single combat
- In polis, you fight as a group. Phalanx and Hoplites
- Colonization:
  - Greeks formed many settlements on the Mediterranean
  - Causes the us vs them thinking, moving around
- Metropolis: Mother Polis. Mother city. Send out a colonizing party but keeps link to old city. Tarentum and Sparta example.

World of the Polis (city state)

Economy and society

Intellectual life and culture

Lyric poetry in this context

City + Territory + Political Autonomy

Suprapolis relationship

Barbarian from (Bar Bar Bar sounding)

State is more expansive than just a king

Social fluidity: Family fortunes could boost people up (Usually a tyrant)

- Greeks discovering themselves and their identity, they make their best architecture and coinage etc.. They make the best Greek stuff away from Greece (make effort to look Greek out there)
  - Gods and heroes of colonialism: Heracles's wanderings imply Greek wanderings. Stories of travel share colonial experience
- 
- Intellectual change:
    - Pre Socratic. Concentrates of understanding the structure and development of the physical universe.
    - Thales: All creation is from water
    - Pythagoras: Arithmetic is the key to the universe
    - Heraclitus: Everything changes
- 
- Intellectual change: ART
  - Obsession with depicting humanity
  - Type of sculpture called kouros (kore): Greeks starting to think through the human body, borrowing from the Near East. Artists starting to pay attention to the human body, more pronounced musculature, natural sciences thinking. More movement as time passed
  - Pots show interest in humans and mythology. Not abstract geometric period filled with patterns
- 
- Monumental changes in architecture imply changes in society. Changes in state formation because people under Chieftains can't do the same
- 
- Begins a rise of architecture not only within the Polis, areas with no settlement and just religious. (Panhellenic settlements, Olympia, Delphi [Great Oracle])
- 
- Lyric Poetry:
    - Heterogeneous in form
    - Variety of meters, not dactylic hexameter
    - Variety of topics: politics to satire to love to personal themes
    - Meant to be sung by poets or individuals (not necessarily bardic)
- 
- Archilochus: 680-640 BC, island of BC
  - First personal poet
  - Hector goes out of Troy for destiny and fate, vs lost shield and I got away so whatever (Inversions of Homeric Heroism)
- 
- Alcaeus: About 620 BC, from Lesbos, then in political strife
  - "Black ship", ship of state
  - Says "let's get drunk and forget about mythology and talk about politics"
- 
- Sappho: She was contemporary to Alcaeus (homo poems). Intensely personal
  - Everyday experience (love and feelings)
  - Tries to emphasize that the point of Homeric poetry is the driving power of love and beauty as opposed to Kleos (Sappho's opinion)
  - "Don't care about war, love is more important"
- 
- Theognis: Late 6th century BC aristocrat from Megara
  - Man is the anti-tyrant, not richness is what matters but good company and moral rightness. Tensions between social rank

ARCHAIC PERIOD IS DYNAMIC AND FERTILE IN ALL WAYS SHAPES AND FORMS.

# Lecture Five, Herodotus and Aeschylus

- Rise of the Polis leads to innovations in gov, social hierarchy, economy and warfare, intellectual and cultural life
- Identity sharpened by many factors
- Rise of Persia
  - Already in 3000 and 2000 BC they had many languages, 1820-1750 BC they had laws "Code of Hammurabi".
  - Sargon of Akkad 2334 BC from Syria into Iraq
  - Forms of complexity that aren't matched by the West for a while
  - The role of Kings was an absolute divine king, not like the tyrants of poleis or Odysseus or the ruler of Lefkandi.
  - Their collapse and their renewal:
    - 1200 beginning of instability
    - 8th century Neo-Assyrian empire from Iraq to Syrian coast and the Sinai peninsula
    - 600 Neo Assyrian empire collapses into many warring factions (Medes, Lydians, Persians, etc.)
    - Croesus (Kingdom of Lydia) begins to consolidate Ionia (Western Turkey) where there are many Greek speaking poleis.
      - Croesus consults Greek Oracles (Particularly Delphi), he wonders what to do. Delphi proven to be the best one. Croesus wonders what he should do about Cyrus. Prophecy was "If Croesus attacked the Persians, he would destroy a great empire"
- Lydians are destroyed at the Battle of Sardis. Cyrus unites the Persian empire from Mesopotamia to the Mediterranean. Descendants are Darius I and Xerxes
- Persia had a similar trajectory to Greece from the 12th - 6th century BCE

- Herodotus's Persians
- He is from Asia Minor, travels to Athens, *Histories* focuses on the conflicts between the Greeks and the Persians.
- Comes up with the word history. (Historia) [Researches]. So that human events do not fade with time
- A lot of his work is ethnography, so it shows the rising interests of Greeks in non-Greeks. By being told all that non-Greeks do, then one can make a list of what Greeks do.

- Aeschylus' *Persians*
- Earliest Athenian writer of tragedies who had surviving plays to today
- *Persians* produced in 472 BC (Not long after the Persian war)
- Play is in Persia's capital of Susa, where Xerxes' wife Atossa awaits the news of the king's expedition on Greece.
- His play draws out some human aspects from the Persian defeat

- Athens up to the Persian war
- It's a tyranny in the 6th century
- 590: Solon's reforms ()
- 560: Peisistratus takes over (Guy who found an Athena looking woman)
- 514: Son Hipparchus killed, other son Hippias expelled in 510.
- 508: Cleisthenes establishes a new democratic gov based on citizenship and landowners to stop the cycle of bloodshed.

- Sparta up to the Persian war
- 850 BC. Society reorganized by Lycurgus: totalitarian regime ruled by 2 revolving semi-monarchs
- Spartan citizen boys trained exclusively and raised communally by the state
- 14-20 boys perform military duty with their "mess" (syssition)
- Women's training prescribed by state
- All aspects of life laid down communally
- Collective devotion to indoctrinating youth, indoctrination is supported by enslavement of nearby towns of Messene and its "Helots"

Rise of Persia

Herodotus' *Persians*

Aeschylus' *Persians*

Persian War

Athens and Sparta

Xerxes' Invasion

Greeks respond

Victory!

Medize: offering allegiance to the Persians

Fought in the war

Acropolis: High City (Acro Polis)

- Themistocles ostracized his rival Aristides, aka. Exiled. He says the wooden wall is a metaphor for the navy. They invest in the navy using a silver mine.
- Athens is now a naval superpower and Sparta is the military superpower

The act of history writing begins with this due to its grandeur

- The wars are about their convergence towards a common cause. Defining what it really means to be Greek. The spectrum of differences belongs to us vs. them

## Lecture Six, Classical Athens at War and Peace

- Cultural moment of Greek identity, poleis relate to each other in some ways
- Athens leads the Greek poleis in 2 stunning victories against the Persians:
  - Marathon (490 BCE)
  - Salamis (479 BCE)
- Cleisthenes (508 BCE) reforms Athens into democracy (demos kratos, "people power")
- Political power based on DEMES coming together to vote in TRIBES
- Council (BOULE) of 500, 50 chosen from each tribe
- Assembly of all citizens (ECCLESIA) vote on legislative agenda values set by the BOULE
- Annually electing ARCHONS, hold executive power over war, civic, and religious duties
- ONLY: Citizen males older than 18 (some older than 30)
- The DELIAN LEAGUE
- After Persian war, league of about 150 poleis continue to fight Persians
- Treasure on island of Delos (Pan-Hellenic sanctuary)
- States contributed either ships or capital
- Athenian led league, had some victories over Persians. Also used navy to force other poleis to pay tribute
- Naval league promotes Athens, not Sparta
- 462: Earthquake in Sparta, Helot revolt
- Sparta appeals to Hellenic league (Group who fought against the Persians)
- Athens and others send help
- Sparta dismisses Athenians later. We dunno why.
  - Athenians misbehave?
  - Democratic notions seen as threatening during the helot revolt
- Sparta makes the Peloponnesian league
- Rise of Pericles
- Fallout from Spartan embarrassment leads to ostracization of one and murder of another
- Prominent from 461 to death in 429
- Delian fleet destroyed in Egyptian expedition, reorganized
- Pericles moves treasury to Athens to "rebuild fleet"
- Delian League now pays Athens directly

- Athenian Empire
- Peloponnesian War: Outbreak
- Thucydides
- Peloponnesian War: End
- Culture and society in fifth-century Athens

Athens increasingly aggressive, for all intents and purposes Delian league is now Athenian Empire

### Outbreak of Peloponnesian War:

- Skirmishes between Athens and Sparta, uneasy truce 445 BCE, proxy wars
- 435: Civil war between democrats and oligarchs at Epidamnus, colony of Corcyra
- Epidamnus democrats ask help from Corcyra, they say no
- Epidamnus Go to Corinth, Corcyra's enemy and member of Peloponnesian league
- Corcyra fighting Corinth, ask Athens for help

PROXY WAR

### Periclean Strategy, land and sea, and long walls:

- All citizens crowded into Athens
- Build long walls so people can get to the port, like a shuttle
- Fight them on sea where strong
- Unforeseen problem, 429 plague
- Crowded Athens perfect incubator. Third of population (approx?) dies
- Thucydides gets sick but recovers, Pericles dies
- DNA shows early symptoms of typhoid fever
- Thucydides
- Main source of Peloponnesian war
- Second great Greek historian
- Herodotus chose to entertain, Thucydides writes more dry and evidence-based history of events he mostly witnessed
  - Dad of positivist history: Based on careful observation and rational deduction
  - Tragic view of world. Humans like war and violence. Almost no place for gods in his work
- Was Athenian general, exiled. Lived long enough to see Athens lose
- Claims to write about greatest event in Greek history, since it involved fighting all cities at once

Was pro-Pericles. Tone changes over the course of his work.

Rejects Homeric ideology by focusing on the community and the duty for state. What matters is the end of the life.

He says women should be seen but not heard.

- Corcyrean Stasis (Internal strife). Terrible slaughter
- The idea of reaching an ideological ends corrodes

Athens gains: Sphacteria

- Spartan hoplites cornered on the island of Sphacteria
- 292 hostages taken to Athens
- 421 BCE. Athens uses it as bargaining chip to get a favourable truce ("Peace of Nicias")

- Alcibiades
- Playboy aristocrat. 29-30 years old
- Taught by Socrates, bred and bet big on racehorses and other events
- Wealthy and connected family. Grandpa was Spartan ambassador to Athens, wife was one of wealthiest in Athens

- Alcibiades urges to help cities in Sicily fight against Syracuse (aligned with Sparta)
- Big ass fleet sent west
- Night before fleets are supposed to go. Herms (pillar heads with dicks) are desecrated. Someone smashed all the dicks off.

- Disaster in Syracuse.
- Athens gets crappier allies than expected, finds Syracuse really well defended
- Alcibiades goes back to Athens to stand trial for dick smashing
- Spartans show up, Athenian fleet of 25 000 devastated

- War continues to 404 BCE, Athens never recover
- Democratic institutions reformed, Athens tries oligarchic government
- Peloponnesian League wins big naval Victory at Aegospotami
  - Alcibiades tells Athens not to engage, ignores

- Peloponnesian War (431-404):
- Poleis society comes to an impasse.
- Shifting alliances
- Upper hand never lasts long
- 30 Tyrants installed at Athens by Sparta in 404
- Were brutal, deposed 1 year later
- Democracy reinstalled in 403, back where we started

- Athenian society and culture: Physical space of the polis
- Athens is the purest physical idea of the polis.
- Athenian acropolis: Reformed under Pericles
- Parthenon: Temple to Athena Parthenos (Doric order)

- Sculpture contested by Greece and England, England thinks they are heirs so do Athens.

- AGORA is below ACROPOLIS
- Acropolis: Place for debates, other temples, heart of democratic part of city

Realpolitik and Stasis: Greek world of City States at War

Showed weakness of the world of the Polis

# Lecture Seven, Athenian Drama

- 5th century, much war but much cultural innovation
- Socrates:
  - Educated by Sophists
  - 470-399. Executed for corruption for youth (hemlock)
  - Works survived through Plato
  - Penetrating; questioning of social order
    - Critical of democracy and Athenian leaders
    - Asks provocative questions about ETHICS and PROPER HUMAN BEHAVIOR (change in substance of philosophy, natural sciences to ethics)
    - Famous for the Socratic method. (question-response method)
- Greek Oratory:
  - Golden age of Greek oratory during the Peloponnesian war
  - Forensic (law)/public(political)
  - In variety of courts, issues decided by citizens (juries)
  - Rhetoric matters along with substance
- Social institutions, Household and family in the OIKOS (house and household)
  - Nuclear families, older grooms, younger brides, monogamy with divorce
  - Woman's space in household: Processing agricultural products, wool, grain into textiles, food
  - Architecture of houses reflect gender divide: entertainment/banqueting in male space; production in female space

Males out of home  
Females in home
- Various modern approaches to a genre
  - Textual Criticisms: Establish text
  - New criticism: Form and content
    - Decomposing genre into elements
    - Motifs of language, imagery, irony
    - Plays as texts
  - Historical readings: Coded references to events in Athenian politics
  - Myth and structural approaches:
    - Tragedies = sources for Greek mythology
    - Core human desires/motivations
    - Tragedies = "safe-place" to enact and reject base traits: murder, incest etc.
  - Performance studies: Interest in ancient/modern staging and context of performance
- Physical setting:
  - Below Acropolis
  - Theatre of Dionysus: large enough for 17 000

Theatres are really important in Athenian society

- Trag-oidos (The goat song):
  - Tragedy founded by THESPIS in "The city" (dunno if Athens)
  - Original prize = goat?
  - Around 530 BC

Was a contest
- Aristotle points to schematic development:
  - First: Improvised festival songs
  - Chorus, scenery added over time
- Modern scholarship:
- DITHYRAMBS (circular choral songs) = proto-tragedy
- SATYR PLAYS = proto-comedy

Side-note:

- Aristotle's POETICS, invaluable source for history and character of Greek drama
- Systematic in genre and in components of plays

- Written in 330 BC
- Treatise on literary theory:
  - History and development of epic, tragedy, comedy
  - Sections on comedy lost
  - Systematic approach: component parts (plot, catharsis, characters, etc.)
- All about Dionysus:
  - Religious aspect of drama all the way back
    - Tragedies performed during festival of Dionysus
    - Erect figures of satyr plays and comedy has evil-warding power
    - We see comedy as irreverent, opposed to soberness of religion, as modern people
- Festivals:
  - Athenian drama completely embedded in festival of Great (or City) Dionysia
    - Late March/April
    - Before festival, poets, actors, chorus introduce performances
    - Sacrificial procession kicks things off
    - Competitive, plays at centre of theatre
    - All actors male, dressed as women if needed
- Competition
  - Financed publicly
  - Equal pay for initially 2 actors, then 3 actors
  - Playwrights apply to magistrates ("archons" of Dionysia) for funding
  - Judged by a panel of citizens

Plays by 2 actors then 3 actors
- Tragedy:
  - Usually based on legends, set in the remote past
    - There are exceptions. "Persians" of Aeschylus
  - Performed by actors and chorus of 12, later 15
    - Sang and danced to Aulos
  - Characters are noble
  - Gods are often present
  - Tragic effects:
    - CATHARSIS (Purging of fear)
    - Characters with tragic flaws (HAMARTIA)
    - Moments of recognition (ANAGNORISIS)
- In most Greek tragedies:
  - Action mostly occurs offstage, reported by people on stage
  - Setting fixed/described by chorus; scene changes are rare
  - Props and special effects are rare
  - For these reasons, tragedy is in many ways continuous with poetry, less close to modern theatre
- Aristotle's Poetics defines tragedy:
  - Tragedy evokes pity and fear, leads to catharsis of those emotions from viewer.
  - Summary:
    - Realistic, imitates real life (mimesis)
    - Narrative
    - Complete and of a certain length
    - Acted, not narrated
    - Achieves catharsis for viewers
- Comedy:
  - Dunno etymology even
  - Origins? Aristotle says it was silly and no one really cared about them
- Comedy: Content and Characters
  - Playful as opposed to being sober and tragic
  - Aristotle: Concerns inferior people, features ridiculousness
  - Deceptively complex: Highly literate and sophisticated (since it gains force through allusions and reference) but with the veneer

Comedy is more contemporary, less past oriented

of unsophistication

- Drama and the Polis:
  - Few tragedies deal with contemporary events (interesting that earliest found tragedy is "Persians")
  - Do tragedies in mythological setting somehow *also* relate to historical events?
- Myth in tragedy: Tradition, fluidity, and a flexible medium. Recomposed every time it's told.
- Contemporary events as tragedy?
  - Certain Athenian themes (democracy, anti-tyranny etc.) appear
  - Choice of some topics seen as responsive to historical context
  - Other plays are in familiar Greek places

Some not all are like that. Best way to see it as catharsis as defined by Aristotle

Some playwrights:

- Aeschylus: 525-426.
  - Debuts 499-496
  - Fights at Marathon
  - Won with his play "Persians"
  - Later in life goes to Sicily, writes for the Sicilian court
  - Liked writing trilogies, in groups of 3
- Sophocles: 496-406
  - Holds several Athenian magistracies in late 440s.
  - Wrote about 120 plays, never finished worse than 2nd place
  - Also known for trilogies
- Euripides: 480-407
  - His son uses his plays after death and wins
  - 90 known plays, 60 survive
  - Innovator: used less common versions of myths
- Old comedy's master: ARISTOPHANES
  - 3 units of comedy
    - Old: Contemporary loftiness
    - Middle: Low
    - New: Really low, characters as slaves

By 350 BCE. Tragedies being performed are more revivals than new plays.

# Lecture Eight, Alexander the Great

- 1000+ poleis
  - They rise then sort of stagnates
  - Same type of warfare, impasse
  - Persia fund Spartans to keep Athens in check
  - Thebes end up rising up in 371, good general EPAMIONADAS. Beats Spartan military power for good.
  - Point is, Persia wants to make sure no one gets big, stagnation in balance, same warfare changing alliances
- 
- Geographical area is north of Mount Olympus. Marginal area, aligned earlier to Persia.
  - Greek sources discuss *Makedons*, different tribes [don't need to know names]. All various little entities.
  - They call themselves part of the Hellenic culture
  - They had situational ethnicities: Identified with different background according to situation and when convenient.
- 
- Archelaus (413-399) [Time of PP war], modernized Macedon considerably
  - Phillip II continues modernization
- 
- Macedon weak after death of Archelaus
  - Croatsians invade
  - Thebans invade, Phillip taken to Thebes
  - He comes back, sees brother Perdiccas III on throne
  - Brother died fighting another Croatian invasion
  - Becomes king of Macedon at 23 years old. Precarious period.
- 
- Phillip II innovates warfare, Sarissa spear.
- 
- Battle of Chaeronea, 338 BC. Fall of the Greek polis.
    - Sanctuary of Delphi owned by no one, League/confederation of citizens who make decisions there
    - Phillip II helps Delphi retain possession of property, becomes against a few prominent Greek cities [Athens, Corinth, Thebes].
    - After then he isn't contested from the South, can dictate affairs through this League
- 
- Phillip comes up with an even crazier plan, wants to fight Persia. To take it for revenge of burning temples. Announces them in Athens, goes to marriage celebration of a relative. Gets assassinated. (By one of his own bodyguards, lover quarrel?)
  - Tension happens in Macedon
- 
- Phillip's son, Alexander III is named heir.
  - Is with big army
  - Decisive:
    - Goes to Athens, ensures all anti-Macedonians flee [Athens loves it's independence]
    - Ratifies support for war against Persia under his command
    - Marches into Thrace against Illyrian tribes who opposed his dad
- 
- Thebes ends up revolting
  - Goes back south, destroys it, sells population into slavery
  - Only spares temples and the house of a poet [Pindar, early 5th century]
  - Greece wrapped up, goes to Persia. (Greeks are shut up after that destruction)
- Can be vicious if he wants to  
Greatly respects Greek culture
- 
- Invades Asia Minor with 37 000 troops in 334 Spring. Goes to Troy, asks pardon for invasion and takes "Achilles' Armour"
  - Battle of Granicus, 334. Almost killed against Darius III. Turns tide and wins.
    - Wins: announces liberation of nearby cities, cuts Gordian knot (in Gordion)
  - Battle of Issus, 333: Defeats Darius III himself, captures Persian royal family, Darius bails to Mesopotamia.
- Good at public relations
- 
- Goes into Egypt 332-331. Siege of Tyre
  - Founds the city of Alexandria
  - Visits oracle of Zeus-Ammon at Siwah: Declared "Son of Ammon", part God
  - Embraces mixture of Greek and non-Greek religion ("syncretism": Fusing into a third type of thing) = important precedent
- Interested in local affairs
- 
- 331: Faces Darius another time in Gaugamela. Troops calls him "King of Asia"
  - 330: Captures Babylon, Susa, Persepolis. Burns Persepolis to the ground (maybe after drunken party)
  - Darius, while fleeing is killed by Persian governor
  - 330:327: Alexander continues into modern Afghanistan
  - Accepts Persian practices, upsets some troops. Asks for PROSKYNESIS. Marries Roxane, daughter of local noble.
- Now is overlord of great Persian empire. No more need for revenge for Greece
- 
- PROSKYNESIS: Kneeling before the king as a show of respect for divinity. Kissing the ground. Greeks are weirded out by it. Rejected. Alexander testing things out.
- 
- Keeps going, 327 enters into the Indus river [modern day Pakistan], unknown to Greeks.
  - Meets naked philosophers and Indian ascetic holy men
  - Makes treaty with a king [Taxila]
  - Fights Porus, ruler of other territory.
- In area, Greek sculpting and iconography is found there

- Alexander wins at the battle of the Hydaspes in 326. Troops will go no more.
  - 325: Returns, goes back through big desert, to Babylon
  - 324: Alexander at Babylon: Starts to make massive kingdom, sends some troops back west, marries high-ranking officials to Persian wives
  - 323: Falls ill, dies, not yet 33.
- 
- Why did Alexander do this?
  - Set up as revenge campaign against Persia, ends up going to Pakistan soooooo....
  - Dunno what his plan is.
  - Some say it was a cultural mission, creating a global culture [Not that believable because multiculturalist doesn't destroy Persepolis]
  - Others say it was a scientific mission, brought writers, artists, scholars. [Influenced a bit by Aristotle]
- 
- Alexander had POTHOS (Desire/yearning)
  - Other sources show him as driven by vice: Drinking and list
  - Interested in conquest for conquests' sake. Supremacy of Macedonian court
- 
- Plutarch is not a passive observer, brings in his own projects into it. Writes biographies and not histories. Sketching character and not comprehensive history.
- 
- Plutarch's Sources: Official records (Journalists in Alexander's army), and Vulgates (authors who make crazy almost mythological stories)
- 
- Hellenistic conception: Linking physical behavior to aristocratic behavior Change in how figures of power are being perceived
  - Alexander really cared about his own image, brought along artists and sculptors.
  - Lysippus: Poise of statues change, more movement and more dramatic. Lysippus loves carving muscles
- 
- Aristotelian Philosophy: Focused on ethics around empiricism and investigation. Thinking promoted a vast research campaign to study what existed in the world.
  - Other Alexandrian innovations: Urban planning, Architecture

# Lecture Nine, The World after Alexander

- Hellenistic period because Greek language and culture diffused. Period difficult to defuse due to complexity (no people like Herodotus and Thucydides)
- Babylon, 323, division of Empire
  - Vulgate legends over unfinished plans
  - Alexander gave ring to lieutenant Perdiccas
  - Army split between Phillip III (Lame half-brother) and unborn child of Roxane
  - Alexander's body brought back to Macedon, snatched by Ptolemy for the new capital in Alexandria. [Makes claim of inheriting Alexander's world by having his body]
- (323-276) Conflict between first generation of successors (Ptolemy, Seleucus I, others)
- (276) Successors of those people mostly dead, they control relatively stable kingdoms
- Kingdoms after Alexander:
  - Egypt under the Ptolemies [300 ish years]
    - Presents himself as a Greek to peers. As a pharaoh to Egyptians
  - Seleucids (Seleucus I). Gave up Indian cities for war elephants. Establishes an HQ in Antioch.
    - Treasury established in Pergamon. Impregnable fortress. All wealth there.
  - So impregnable he keeps it for himself. Becomes the Attalids. [Successful kingdom, carved out of Seleucids]
  - Antigonids. [Greece and Macedon not as unified as the others because many parts of Greece in war with Rome]
- Social and cultural trends.
  - One of the first time we see proper Kings. [Ritual, courts, bureaucrats]
  - Messages from Kings in stone are displayed in cities. [Shows different privileges]
  - Kings also same thing, list of cities ruled etc.
  - The polis survives, but with no political autonomy. Wealthy benefactors rise with royal ties, who support cities through "Euergetism" [Uer-getism] [Doing good things, building things for the city to boost connection] (ex. Stoa of Attalus)
    - Innovation in urban forming, the grid. Scientific approaches to urban design.
  - Alexandria best city back then. Had many great architectural feats. Said to house Alexander's body. Underwater excavations show plenty.
  - Much Alexandrian science. Found Earth round and measured circumference of the Earth. Function of thing wasn't well known. [Mechanism to dazzle, not for applied reasons, but an activity attached to Ptolemaic court interests]
  - Multiculturalism in this period: The Rosetta Stone, 3 different languages. Also shows tension and revolt.
  - The Maccabees. Revolt of the Jews. Revolt due to resistance of Greek culture rising [Refusal to Hellenize]. Spread of Greek culture was not an easy process.
- Hellenistic Religion:
  - Polytheistic
  - Syncretism
  - New gods (Serapis: God with Egyptian aspects. Appeals to Greece, bridging differences)
  - New cults (Isis). Greeks begin revering her, mixing of identity.
- Hellenistic Art:
  - After Lydippus
  - Dynamic. Breaking frontal plane, walking around statues.
  - Realism > Idealism [Details that go away from the perfect human]'
- Hellenistic Literature:
  - New forms:
    - Bucolic Poetry
    - Mime
    - Menippean Satire: Prose as poetry
  - New takes on older forms:

Diodichai (Successors)

-ids means "descendants of"

Scientific advances as displays, not for practical reasons

Don't need to know Menippean satire and stuff like that

- Poems using only Homeric vocab, or only rare Archaic words
    - Different sorts of epics or "Homeric hymns"
    - New comedy, Menander's Drama
  - Importance of kings. Paid for by people attached to Royal Courts.
- Argonautica
  - Written by Apollonius of Rhodes. Student of Callimachus.
  - Chief librarian at Alexandria
  - About the wanderings of the hero Jason.
- Poem's contents.
  - About travelling, going to unknown places. Symbolizing the spread of Greek culture.
  - Beginning is epic, also invoking the muse
  - In the shadow of Homer.
  - Poem is short. "Big book, big evil" (Callimachus). Aristotle says poems shorter are better.
  - Witchcraft of Medea isn't abstract, it's pharma logical. Reflects more scientific thinking.
  - Aristotle also endorses single actions (Epics driven by actions rather than characters). [Odyssey and Iliad also like this, but Argonautica more]
- Poem does not easily yield a royal context like other things. Reactions to contemporary politics in Ptolemaic Egypt:
  - Ptolemies interested in a bit of Libya.
  - Blood relation king with Ptolemies fought against them for control to them
  - Conflict about whether African possession of Ptolemaic
  - 2 poems on slide talk about the colonization of that area.
  - Pindar says it shall become a colonial possession of the Greeks. Also legend that Africa when gods throw dirt, becomes Africa, justifies possession.
  - Apollonius same thing. Legitimizing claim there. [referring back to older Greek poetry]
- Form of poem: Referential to old, responsive to Aristotelian methods, innovative given epic genre
- Contents allusive to propagation of Greek culture. Also allusions to Ptolemaic interests (complex)

Tension between old and new

Set a bit earlier before what happened in Troy

# Lecture Ten, Early Rome

- 8th and 7th centuries BC. Following the rise of Rome.
- Roman Kings (753-509) => Roman Republic (509-31) => Roman Empire (31 BC - 330 AD[ish])
- Latium: Region around Rome
- Latins: People inhabiting Latium
- Etruria: Region north of Tiber, south of the Po (more or less Modern Tuscany)
- Etruscans: Inhabitants of Etruria
- Romulus first king (753-716).
- End is Tarquin the Proud (534-509)

Livy:

- Late Republican, Early Imperial
- Born in 69 BC
- 142 book history. 1-10 and 20-45 survived, others fragments
- History from Aeneas (prince of Troy) to (?) death of Augustus and (maybe) early reign of Tiberius
- Published a lot starting 29-25 BC]

Many years separating events described and publication

Historiographical problems with reading Livy:

- First Romans writing 200 BC. Fabius Pictor. Work is lot but known to Livy.
- What did Livy rely on? Massive gap of time.

- Livy acknowledges that some things aren't history.
- Starts with "There is general agreement" (Covers himself, checks sources)
- He gives legend then gives more plausible alt story (Rationalizing impulse)

- Double Foundation Myth:
  - Bloodline of Roman kings from Aeneas, fled Troy, sails Mediterranean, goes to Italy. [Greek]
  - Sons of Mars descended from the Aeneas line, abandoned, come back to usurp kingdom. Raised on mountain with wolf, Romulus and Remus. [Roman]

Separate stories stitched together, like Bible  
(When did it become important to be descended from Troy?)

- Kings aren't fleshed out, they just grant a trait for Roman society (religious, war etc.)

- Indo-European myths in the story also here. Fight between Romulus and Remus (Cain and Able) (Gilgamesh)
- Floating basket, abandoned kids (Moses)

Doubt he knew this. Those things hint stories, not history

- Etiologies and etymologies. History to explain and not to tell the truth. Just giving reasons for things like the Rape of the Sabines.

- Livy's texts are interesting, but is it history?
- Tells us a lot about what Romans then (Livy's time) thought of their own past

- Other way to track history, archaeology.
  - If we find "Wall of Romulus". Same problems as reading the text. How did Livy know it was there since it was buried?
  - How did society remember this for so long?
  - Many different accounts of Roman foundation.

- Like 80 different reasons for foundations. How did we really confirm that Livy gives us the actual account.

- How can we tell a different story? Excavation on hill shows that something was happening then, but we can't go further than that.

- Earliest archaeology and what it can tell us.
  - Just south of the Tiber.
  - Greeks to south, Etruscans to the North.
  - Communication naturally funnels there geographically.
  - (River, crossing, natural point of trade, hills to settle and defend). Proximity of all this is important.

Node of trade and a frontier

- Etruscans, in modern Tuscany. In contact with Greeks but not Greek.
- Good metal workers, good traders with Greeks. (Made knock-off Greek stuff)

When Rome rises, cities to the north.

- People already on Roman site before founding of Rome.
- In very early point, salt being traded.
- Stories being told make sense based on physical features.

- Finds show social complexity on hill long ago, cutting into bedrock not cheap, there is command which was present to make huts. (Like Lefkandi and what happened back then)

# Lecture Eleven, The Roman Republic Begins

- The Tarquins (Kings 5 and 7):
  - Tanquil originally Greek. Blocked from political system in Tarquinia.
  - Moved to Rome for Etruria (City of Tarquinia). Lucumo and Tanaquil move to Rome.
  - Romans allowed others to move in and even become kings.
  - Livy says Jupiter gave the guy an omen that his wife realized.
- Tessera Hospitalis. Like a half heart locket but for guests.
- Horizontal mobility. Aristocrats being buddies with other aristocrats north and south of the Tiber.
- Tomb in Vulci. Etruscan tomb showing "Servius Tullius" stabbing a "Tarquin". Other things are happening than Livy.
- People from Etruria seem dominant in Rome. Both Xenia and more sinister.
- Boy with head on fire is destined for greatness. Member of royal household. Servius Tullius.
- Servius' reign is marked with creation of many institutions. Establishes much of Republican government without removing Monarchic government.
- Livy emphasizes Tarquin the Proud is shite.
- Livy says he wanted to remove monarchy but was cut down.
- Got Tarquin I's daughter for seeming kingly.
- Livy is wondering through name whether he was a slave. But says other stuff later on (see slide)
- Reforms of Servius (bit like Cleisthenes):
  - Census arranged people by moveable wealth (property) and not heredity
  - Army: Fight according to arms which can be afforded
  - Legislates in favor of debtors. Makes it illegal to imprison or kill people in debt.
  - Enlarges Rome's urban area. Builds wall [Donald]
  - Reorganizes Roman voters in "centuries" (military units) and tribes
- Greek Tragedy influencing lives of Rome. Death of Servius tragic.
- Tullia provoking other Tarquin to murder Servius. Women driving narrative. She has hamartia. She and her husband expelled (Tarquin the Proud)
- Livy's narrative isn't historical. Changed and dramatized by other literary elements.
- Tarquin the Proud is an asshole.
- Son or grandson of first Tarquin, unsure.
  - Brute force and trickery
- Tarquin I did some good things:
  - Malaria was common back then, drained marshy area.
  - Laid foundation for Templar of Jupiter.
- Work of a very hierarchic government.
- Tarquin the Proud forces people to work in a very violent way.
- Some say he invented crucifixion to force others to work.
- Brutus' Revolution:
  - By 509, people had enough.
  - Brutus, the wise idiot. [Brutus means idiot.]
- Rape of Lucretia leads to lock out of Tarquins.
- Annually elected magistrates, libertas.
- Tough to find the archaeology. Not a bloody revolt.
  - Temple that goes out of use around that time. Maybe cult associated with Tarquins or building built by them rejected.
- Instead of kings, 2 consuls elected every year. Held power, IMPERIUM.
- Many times they hold consulship. Numbers are not different people but number of positions. Held by a circle of aristocrats.
- Tarquin tries to gather army and kings to retake the city.
- Rome defends itself. Battle of Lake Regillus. Forms alliance with other Latin cities. On equal standing with other cities. Republican Rome now recognized with others.

Tarquins: Could it be a codeword for Etruscan empire controlling south of the Tiber?

Women have interesting role, she realized the omen and not husband

Social mobility is a reality

Servius is a foreigner

Should raise some red flags. Not as reliable as Cleisthenes. Influence of Herodotus and others on Livy.

Lucomo (Tarquin I):

- Tarquin Superbus (Bad)
- Tarquin (Good)

Servius:

- Tullia (Bad)
- Tullia (Good)

Bad Tullia marries good Tarquin.  
TAKE PICTURE

Roman naming:

Praenomen: First name  
Nomen: Family Name  
Cognomen: From a branch of the family  
Agnomen: Honoring name

(Imperium: Power of life or death over other citizens)

Fasces can be used to execute people

- Cincinnatus. Rome fights Volsci
- Best commander, ex consul, became farmer.
- Called dictator, holds *imprimum* for one task, picks up fasces then puts it down when done.
  
- Stories telling us more about individual Roman bravery.
  
- Evidence shows transition from monarchy to republic wasn't so quick. Warbands etc.
- First step at Roman expansion is siege of Etruscan city of Veii. (Took 10 years like Trojan war, bit legendary aspects)
- Gauls sack Rome, destroy the city. Global reverberation, Aristotle knew about it. Since then Rome almost undefeated, unsacked for almost 500 years.

## Lecture Twelve, Republican Imperialism (350-133 BCE)

- Polybius:
  - 200-120 BC
  - Greek Statesman from Megalopolis
  - 167: Sent with other hostages to Rome in 3rd Macedonian War
  - Enters circle of Scipio Aemilianus (Son of Africanus); privileged access to Roman elite circles
  - *Histories*:
    - Originally 40 books
    - First 5 survive, rest fragmentary
    - Chronicle Roman history 264-146
- Moves around with Romans, sees Roman war machine.
- Very much like Thucydides, scientific empirical history. Fortune (goddess Tyche) guides history for him.
- Rome up to 350:
  - 509: Republican government starts
  - Two consuls/year
  - More oligarchy than democracy, changes over time
  - Veii conquered 396
  - 390: Gauls sack Rome
- 5th Century: Conflict between old elite families (patricians) and newer elite families (plebeians)
- Plebeians tied to patricians in some way: debt-bondage, clientship, military followers?
- Plebeians want stake in government. Occasionally "secede"
- 451: Law Codified "Twelve Tables"
- 367: New laws allow plebeians to become consuls
- 287: Plebeians gain full stake in legislative process
- Plebeians used to be in army, go on strike and go to hills when mad. Tactic works.
- Classic Roman Government: (cursus honorum)
  - Consul: 2 a year; hold imperium
  - Praetor: 2 and then up to 8 per year; hold imperium; also serve urban functions including court cases
  - Censor: 2 every 5 years; perform census and other duties
  - Aediles: 4 every year, supervise urban tasks, assess fines, build buildings
  - Quaestors: many. Every year; treasurers for magistrates
  - Tribunes of the Plebs: 10, created in fifth century
  - Many tiny positions
  - All appointed to senate (100 to 300 to 600 back to 300, but normally about that size)
  - Over time, positions become more official with advancement more prescribed and formal, hold one to hold next.
- The Samnite Wars (343-290):
  - Samnites: Non-Latin speaking people who occupy south-central Italy
  - Rome copies their shields, helmets
  - Process of IMPERIAL EXPANSION and CULTURAL ABSORPTION/HOMOGENIZATION = Romanization
- Rome expands south, war against Pyrrhus of Epirus. (Magna Graecia, colonies etc. threaten Tarentum)
  - 280-275: Rome fights against Pyrrhus of kingdom of Epirus. Allied with Tarentum and other Greek cities. (First time sarissa encountered by Romans)
  - First time they defeat Greeks, extend power to Italy's bottom (not Sicily)
  - Now Po Valley down to bottom of Italy's boot.
- Roman wars against Carthage. (3 wars: 264-241, 218-201, 148-146)
  - First war over Sicily
    - 264: Drawn into conflict to help Sicilian mercs in fighting Carthage allied Syracuse
    - Closely fought, eventually Rome builds navy and beats Carthage at sea
    - *Stole a Carthage ship and made many of them like it.*
    - In war and aftermath. Rome takes control of Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, parts of Spain.
    - Go full treaty of Versailles on they ass.
  - Second war all across Western Mediterranean, Hannibal's war.
    - 218-201
    - Lays siege to city under border, says right, Rome says nonono. Carthage says yes. Carthage told to make Hannibal back down, refuse. War begins
    - Crossing of the Alps as Roman navy sails across the sea to Spain. Rome shook.
    - Cicero Passage: Shows Romans thought this was some divine retribution.
    - Trebia, Lake Trasimane,
    - Cannae, 215. Vs Both Consuls. 80 000 Roman troops. Double envelopment. One consul dies, other runs away. Doesn't march to Rome after.
    - 2 new heroes: Fabius Maximus "the Delayer" (shield of Rome) and Marcellus "the Sword"
    - Rome retakes Sicily. Siege of Syracuse by Marcellus. (214-212). Defended by Archimedes.
    - Scipio Africanus:
      - ◻ Son of commander in Spain, takes over for his dad in 211.
      - ◻ Leads fleet to Africa in 205
      - ◻ Success in Africa forces Hannibal to go back. Hannibal sad leaving.
      - ◻ 202: Battle of Zama, Scipio wins. Hannibal goes away to Greek east.
    - Carthage capitulates in terms very favourable to Rome.
- Carthage means New City (Xart Hadash)  
Expanding from Levant, same time as Greece expanding.
- Corvus: Roman tech that changes sea battles. Boarding mechanism.
- Polybius says cause of war is Hannibal swearing to hate Romans
- After that, Rome looks East. Diadochoi and the successor kingdoms after Alexander.
- Macedonian Wars. CHECK ONLINE

- Rome engaging in Greek world because invited by Greek allies. Common theme. They usually withdraw, offer conquered lands to allies. Indirect imperialism. Tributary empire.
  - TRIUMPH: MILITARY PROCESSION SHOWING OFF WINS.
  - After third Macedonian war. No property tax for 130+ years.
  - Roman Funerals: READ ONLINE
  - Polybius describes the rise of the individual and their importance in the Republic.
- 
- Changing goals. 146 BCE.
  - Rome destroys both Corinth and Carthage
  - Both campaigns are portrayed as needless and against empty threats
  - Changing Roman imperialism. Before mediating in Greek affairs, now aggressively expanding.
- 
- Not territorial empire yet, control through their friends.
    - Rome initially conquering nearby
    - Then going diplomatically to help
    - Pursues aggressive imperial policy
  - Up to this point, tributary and not territorial.
- 
- Change in 133:
    - THE ATTALID BEHEST
      - Guy dies, wills Attalid kingdom to Romans.
      - Senate now becomes territorial
- 
- Economic Changes in Italy:
    - Monetization: Making coins
    - Trade:
      - Roman elite look down on trade
      - New Equestrian class. Sub elites, Italians rather than Romans becoming ultra wealthy. (Doing trade for Roman elite who don't want to be directly associated with it)
    - Surplus production, new settlement patterns (villas)
      - Market = Rome
      - Villas appear that produce wine for urban market
      - Rome expanding, acts like a magnet drawing in goods and people.
    - Slave economy.
      - Huger numbers of slaves.
      - Help in production of wine and oil etc.

Mo money, mo aggression.

Forcing poor off land, go to Rome, get sold good by richer people. Wage gap growing. Competition for consulship and praetorship

# Lecture Thirteen, Dissolution of Republic and Rise of Caesar (133 BC - 42 BC)

- 350-146: Big rise, conquering Carthage, Italy, and Greece.
- Not territorial, tributary. Big wealth
- In 133 BC. First Roman province in Asia Minor. Romanization begins to affect provinces.
- Provincia was something that had to be done. Africanus had the provincia of Sicily and Carthage, done, no more hold over it.
- 133 BC also important because first time Roman killed Roman. Violence between Romans due to economic system introduced.
- Tiberius Gracchus, Tribune of the Plebs, Proposes laws to redistribute wealth to masses.
  - Says newfound money from Asia Minor should distribute land to poorer citizens and to establish colonies
  - Senatorial elites oppose this, group led by high priest attack and murder Tiberius
- Younger bro of Tiberius. Gaius Gracchus tries the same. In speeches during the Senate, he addresses people and not the Senate.
- 121 BC: Senators declare SENATUS CONSULTUM ULTIMUM (emergency decree). Attack and kill Gracchus and his followers, body thrown into Tiber. Optimates (the best) vs populares (landless urban poor)
- Gaius Marius, Optimates vs Populares (107-81):
  - Novus homo (first in family to control senatorial office), from wealthy but not politically significant family.
  - Sets himself apart in Spanish War
  - Elected Consul, controls war in 107. Capable to stack Roman electorate with followers because of this.
- Will be consul several times in total
- Reforms army (Marian Reforms):
  - Allows non-landholders into army. Soldiers given land AFTER conquest, become very loyal to generals.
  - "Marius' Mules", soldiers carry more
  - Spears with detachable points
- Marius eclipsed by his former legate Sulla, who is more pro-elite.
- The Social War (91-88):
  - Italian elites used, but not given many rights.
  - Italians want share, revolt wanting independence, settle for citizenship.
  - Marius and Sulla involved. Pompey too.
  - Citizenship and voting rights granted after brutal war.
- Cornelius Sulla:
  - Twice marches on Rome with personal army. First to secure consulship because withdrawn from Marius.
  - 82 BCE: Sulla defeats Marius' son and followers at Rome's gates (War at the gates of Rome)
  - Declared "dictator"
  - Purges senate of disloyal people "proscriptions" (List of people, anyone on list had property forfeit and can be killed legally)
  - Doubles senate, 300 - 600. Filled with loyalists. More power to wealthy who support Sulla.
  - Retires to private estate, dies of disease. [Ends dictatorship in typical fashion, retiring] Individual charismatic leaders having longer careers and more power.
- Rise of Pompey:
  - Assists Sulla with private army
  - Awarded triumph despite not holding elected office. [Breakdown of constitutional norms]
  - Much popular, has army. Senate's go-to military leader.
    - Quells revolt in Spain
    - Goes against 70 000+ slave revolt and Spartacus.
    - 67 BC. Given power in the entire Mediterranean to combat piracy.
    - Destroys army of Mithridates. Reorganizes the east. Brings Judea, Syria etc. under Roman control.
- Gabinian Law
  - 67 BCE. Combatting Piracy. Granted PRECONSULAR POWER (not elected, but = to consulship w/ imperium)
  - Command not for specific provincia, but for any area within 50 miles of coast. Social Wars. Socii = Allies
- Cataline Conspiracy:
  - 63 BC. Sergius Catalina led disaffected elites, Etruscan allies, and even Gauls.
  - Cicero sniffs out the conspiracy, puts it down.
  - Cicero denounces Catalina in senate, sends other consul with army to defeat Cataline's forces, and executes ringleaders in Rome.
- More NEW MEN (Novi homines) rising to Consulship
  - Marius, Cicero, and Pompey
  - Ties Roman soldiers as much to individuals as to state.
    - Rise of "private armies" which are loyal to commanders.
- Pompey still needs help to pay troops:
  - First Triumvirate (60/59 BCE). Needs senatorial approval that's why:

- Crassus: Wealthiest man in Rome. Home renovations.
- Pompey
- Julius Caesar: Young and popular politician

Not politically formal, informal agreement

- Caesar being both an objective reporter and subjective author.
  - Writing annual reports back to senate.
  - Part record, part justifying actions
- Caesar's description of Gaul opens it up to Roman knowledge while opening it up to Roman power.
- Sets up dialectic methods that show strengths and weaknesses of both barbarians and his own soldiers.
  - Focuses on feminizing power of Roman society
  - Ways to be brave, fighting and defeating other brave.
- Crassus wanted to fight as well, made consul. Dies in Battle of Carrhae with 30 00 Romans.
- Was important check between Pompey and Caesar.
- Street violence in Rome in 50s. That's why Pompey stays.
  - Milo and Clodius gangsters, Clodius killed.
  - Clodius body burned in senate house, burns down too.
  - Cicero assigned to defend Milo, so afraid of defending him doesn't do it.
  - Pompey declared sole consul. Milo exiled but still violence issue.
- Pompey maneuvers people against Caesar.
- Military leaders have immunity in the field, as soon as arms laid down screwed.
- Caesar decides not to step down because all wealth gone otherwise.
- Caesar decides to cross over the Rubicon with his army. Rubicon can't be crossed with army, civil war begins.
- Pompey bails to Greece.
- Battle of Pharsalus, loss for Pompey.
- Pompey bails to Egypt. Caesar follows him.
- Caesar still talking about legality of his actions, defending himself.
- Egyptians behead Pompey to side with Caesar.
- Caesar arbitrates, helps Cleopatra. Caesar pacifying Pompeian allies.
- When returns to Rome. Declared dictator for ever.
- Ides of March 44 BCE, assassination of Julius Caesar. Dies in Pompey's theatre.
- Some politicians like some Greek culture. Others are advocates of Roman.

# Lecture Fourteen, Augustus

Freeman's Cap: Freed slave puts this on.

- Ides of March 44 BC to the creation of the Augustan world.
- Mark Antony:
  - Born 83 to big family
  - 63: Stepdad executed by Cicero
  - 54-50: Right hand man in Gaul and during civil wars with Caesar.
  - Tribune of the Plebs when Rubicon crossed in 49. Antony expelled from Rome, joins Caesar.
  - 45: Consul with Caesar.

Big womanizer and drunkard.
- Octavian (Gaius Octavius):
  - Born 23 September 63 BCE
  - Gets adopted by Caesar. Named heir.
  - Joins Caesar in Spain (46 BCE) against Pompey's kids.
  - Will be first emperor, named Augustus in 27 BCE.

18-19 when he becomes Consul. "Low origin, social mobility"
- Reaction to assassination:
  - Antony and Lepidus convene senate. Offer assassins amnesty. Crowd sways Antony to liking Caesar.
  - Octavian travels to Rome from Apollonia.
  - April: Caesar's will gives each Roman 300 HS (Roman currency). Much popular. Assassins leave Rome.
    - Antony refuses to pay
    - Octavian pays from his own
  - November: Antony leaves for North Italy. Pro-Octavian governor refuses to give army to Antony. Siege at Mutina
  - January 43 BCE: Cicero ups opinion against Antony. Sends consuls and Octavian (w/ private army) against him.

During funeral, crowd stirred against conspirators.

Antony and Lepidus declared enemy of the state.
- Anti-Rome holed up in Greece.
- Uneasy Truce: Second Triumvirate. Interests finally align. Meet at modern day Bologna. This one is a formal Triumvirate, not like past unofficial one.
  - 2 Goals of Triumvirate: Stabilize Rome, Punish the assassins of Caesar.
- Battle of Philippi. 42 BCE. Defeat Cassius and Brutus. They kill themselves.
- Decade-long struggle between the triumvirs for control Roman state (44-31).
  - Octavian is in Gallic territory. Lepidus in Africa and Spain, Antony in East (Including Egypt). All supposed to share Italy but Octavian ends up taking Italy
  - By 37 BCE. Antony real close with Cleopatra. Divorces Octavian's sister. Celebrates Triumph in Alexandria for Eastern campaigns against Parthians.
  - 36 BCE: Lepidus revolts, teaming up with pirate because stripped of power. Troops remain loyal to Octavian.
  - Only 2 leaders who don't get along.

Cicero supports Octavian. Octavian tries to save him but had to yield because trimvirate
- Octavian good at Propaganda:
  - Uses it across Rome to show Antony is bad.
  - 32 BCE: Octavian breaks into temple of Vestal Virgins, where wills are stored.
  - Reads Antony's will to senate:
    - Antony considers child with Cleo legit heir. Disowning children from Roman wives.
    - Antony wanting to be buried in Alexandria with full ritual.
  - Senate declares war on Cleopatra and Ptolemaic state, not formally against Antony.
  - Has senate swear loyalty to Octavian.
- Battle of Actium. 31 BCE. North Greece.
- Octavian begins assault on Alexandria.
  - Antony half-hearted defense. Kills himself (some legends say because Cleo kills herself).
  - Cleo kills herself before she is brought into Rome.
- Pauses in Alexandria. Symbolically sees Alexander's body. Makes Nicopolis in suburbs (victory city). Kinda like Alexander, making new city.
  - Speaks Greek in his speech despite tough. Romanized version of Hellenism. Purpose is integration.
  - Embeds himself in old Egyptian traditions. Showing up to gods etc. Giving offering. [Synchronization]
- Octavian doesn't do a triumph against Antony. Only against formally foreign enemy. Disband all but 26 legions.
- Elected consul with Agrippa.

- January of 27. Octavian play acts. Hands in his powers. In response, senate grants him 10 year consulship.
  - Responsible for provinces of Spain, Gaul, Cilicia, Cyprus, Syria, Egypt.
  - Laurel on his door. Shield with deeds on it hung in senate.
  - Called Augustus: Means revered
  
- Power (blunt reality) vs legitimization:
  - Laying out power in a way that is good for the senate.
  - 3 pillars of constitutional position of princeps:
    - Proconsular imperium: Unlimited form of governorship, divides up provinces between public provinces (senate control) and his own provinces (administered by legates)
    - Tribunicia potestas: Propose legislation, veto legislation, convene certain assemblies, can't be harmed by law formally. [Granted open-ended tribunician power]
    - Supreme auctoritas: Informal influence
  - Princeps Civitatis, princeps senatus, princeps inter pares (first man among equals)
  - Censorship (census, not stopping publication) (3 times):
    - Lustrum in 17 BCE
    - Beginning of a new age
  
  - Pontifex Maximus from 12 BCE
  - Pater Patriae (father of his country) from 2 BCE
  - Divi Filius (Son of the divine)
  
- Not without resistance. Plot of Fannius Caepio (22 BCE)
  
- Res Gestae (Things that have been done):
  - Augustus's autobiography.
  - Reframing the events to put his own spin on them. Not changing them but putting his own spin (other historians info all concur, like Plutarch)

Livy's goal is to warn Romans against Roman decadence and luxury. How empire might topple on itself.

Good Roman example, Cincinnatus. Bad Roman example, Decimvirs (board of 10 guys responsible for writing Roman laws) decide they don't wanna give it up. Run out of town eventually.

Res Gestae is read well as a parallel to Livy's history.

# Lecture Fifteen, The Augustan Revolution: Culture and Power

- *Res Publica Resituta* ("The Republic Restored")
  - Octavian vs Antony, trumviral period
  - Octavian wins, Actium
- Carefully crafted image:
  - Octavian to Augustus, carefully negotiated settlement with senate
  - Language of restoration: Sole rule cloaked in Republican ideals
  - Master of image and legacy: Res Gestae

Focus on culture of the Augustan Revolution
- The Princeps, Augustus and the cultural revolution Novelty as restoration
  - Octavian bust VS Prima Porta Augustus.
    - Bookish and awkward, looks like he gets sick all the time
    - Vs.
    - Almost ageless, idealist.
      - Breastplate reflects the Parthian peace where they made peace and got back the Imperial Standard. [Not mythological, political. While face is ideal, rest is historicized]
      - Pose is a direct copy of Classical Athenian sculpting. There is detailed historicism to idealism.

Man was sick his entire life.

How he wanted himself to be seen
- Transformation of the city of Rome under Augustus:
  - City went from buildings popping up randomly (heterogeneity) to autocracy.
  - Octavian said: "Found it built of brick and left it in marble"
  - Theme of urban transportation can be seen throughout history. Really seen in Pericles and goes all the way to Albert Speer. Large architectural changes mostly occur under autocracy.
  - Finishing the buildings of his dad (Julius Caesar). Left many buildings.
  - Unifies space in the city, goes to important centres of the city and transforms them so much they basically become his. Augustan forums.
  - Many inscriptions. Lists of people who were leaders. From Romulus down until Augustus.
  - The Field of Mars. Was an open field. 3 big monuments built, see Augustan power.
    - Obelisk taken from Egypt that supposedly helps show time.
    - Mausoleum where he is supposed to be buried.

Got to a million under Caesar.

Princeps (Prin-keps)
  - Builds new forum (Forum of Augustus)
    - Temple of Mars Ultor (Mars the Avenger, who helped me defeat the Parthians)
    - Augustus not only putting up idealized architecture, but also historically relevant things
    - The Galleries of Roman heroes. Big Augustus.
  - The Palatine Hill:
    - Builds house next to the hut, complex around it. Using it as a museum.
    - House that looks like any other elite's house. Not a big palace.

Most sacred area in Roman history
  - Civic organization:
    - Maps out region, dividing it up
    - Firefighting force, made safe to live in
- The Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace):
  - Started in 19 BC when Augustus comes back from Parthians. Place where sacrifices etc. happen.
  - Unearthed by Mussolini and his boys
  - Many friezes, some carved during the Renaissance.
  - Representation of Augustus, his family, and his senators. Doesn't look any more special than others. Res Publica Restituta
  - Connection to early Roman history and the Julian family. (Venus and Aeneas)
  - It was in color.
- Augustus and the Family: Law and Art.
  - His retinue in the altar shows him with family, is political message
  - Julian Codes (18-17 BC):
    - Adultery crime
    - Marriage across social boundaries limited
    - Laws promote kids, penalize celibacy
- Augustan Golden Age: Abundance and Control
  - Showing how many plants growing, much growth but NOT wild growth. Beautifully symmetrical and unreal growth.

Even natural world used in idealization.

- Augustan Literature: Maecenas and the Court Poets.
  - Vergil:
    - Aeneid:
      - "I sing of arms and the man". (Combining elements of the Iliad and the Odyssey)
      - Aeneas is marked by his suffering and his pietas (piety and religious calm)
      - Much interest in relationship between Aeneas and Augustus. Pietas of Aeneas and Augustus (revered, religious overtone)
      - BOOK 6:
        - ◆ Very Ideological
        - ◆ Shield scene has Augustus on it.
        - ◆ Aeneas and his dad in hell, showing him the descendants of you.
        - ◆ Done writing 4 years after death of Marcellus, Augustus' heir apparent in (23 BC)
        - ◆ 2 Ways out of hell. True dreams go out of one, false ones go out of the other. Goes out of the bullshit gate.
  - Horace:
    - Lyric poet. Personal, intellectual, philosophical.
    - Interested in patronage. Dedicating poetry to emperor's friend Maecenas.
    - Poem shows Cleopatra as a hero in that particular part of the poem.
    - Very Epicurean.
  - Ovid:
    - Exiled from Rome. Carmen et error. "A poem and a crime"
    - THAT poem with adultery, doesn't mesh well with Augustus' family reforms.

Vergil becomes a king of epics, Dante lead through hell by the man

The latin quote. Greedily removes the golden apple

# Lecture Sixteen, The Julio Claudians and the Flavians

## ROMAN EMPIRE'S FIRST 100 YEARS

- Augustan transformation is binary. Reaching to the past and also innovation.
  - Crisis of 24-23 BC and the need for an heir:
    - The ultimate answer: Renewed hereditary monarchy
    - How to dynasty in Republican state?
      - Share imperium and other executive legal powers with designated heirs
      - Heirs inherit constitutional power and vast wealth
    - Need for heir + when Augustus becomes ill and his favourite Marcellus dies young:
      - Gives signet ring to his designated heir and companion, Agrippa
  - Shoring up princeps rule
    - Second settlement, 23 BC: Using republican language to + power
    - Still PRINCIPATE, not monarchy: "First among equals"
      - Imperium for life, stops holding consulship
      - Takes other powers (veto and legislative powers from Tribune of the Plebs), does not hold relevant offices
      - Thus: Rules from new position with old powers, carefully constructed from Republican precedents
    - Coordinated massive popularity with potential jealousy from senatorial aristocracy:
      - Named PATER PATRIAE "Father of the Fatherland" in 2 BCE [Often using metaphor of the family, doing that here too, father of all Romans.]
  - Tough Luck: Deaths of Marcellus, Agrippa, Gaius, and Lucius.
    - Marcellus: Nephew, married Augustus' daughter in 23 BCE
    - Agrippa: Best friend, military commander, marries Julia, dies 12 BCE
    - Gaius and Lucius are sons of Agrippa and Julia, both adopted by Augustus and die
    - Best candidate left, Tiberius left. Marries Julia. Julia becomes adulteress, exiled.
  - Teutoborg Forest Battle, 9 CE.
    - 3 Legions Rekt
    - Arminius, was a Roman citizen
    - Period of radical change, Augustus makes military a career choice
      - Paid, not drafted
      - Commit to fixed service term
      - Given salary
      - Can't marry during service, at end get land and can marry
  - Livia, one of the most powerful women in the ancient world.
    - Two kids, Tiberius and Drusus
    - Divorces, marries Augustus, pregnant with Drusus at the time in 38 BCE, no kids with him
    - All Julio-Claudians related to her, not Augustus, by blood.
  - The death of Augustus (14 CE):
    - Senators competing for honoring Augustus when he is dead.
  - Tiberius (14-34 CE)
    - Ascent:
      - At succession, armies in Germany and the modern day Balkans mutiny
      - Send Drusus and adopted son Germanicus to quell the revolt
    - Spent most of his pre-imperial career with army away from Rome
    - Never makes friends in Rome, always uneasy
    - From 26 to 31 CE, leaves Rome, lives in Capri (island in Bay of Naples)
  - The Praetorian Guard:
    - 10=23 CE: Tiberius builds barracks for 9000 Praetorians stationed in Rome as personal military guard
      - Zodiac sign of his as insignia, scorpions
    - Double edged sword: Protectors of emperors but can also make people kings
  - Hand behind the Throne: Sejanus:
    - Influential captain of Praetorian guard
    - Exerts enormous influence in Rome when Tiberius away:
      - May have been responsible for the death of Tiberius' son Drusus in 23
    - Tiberius becomes aware of treachery, executed in 31
- Adopting heirs [all die], not having many kids
- Interesting, physical tokens of rule
- CONSUL BECOMES HONORARY
- Daddy of All Romans
- Died at 77 years old
- ROME NEVER HAD MILITARY IN IT BEFORE
- Repeating pattern of Praetorians doing their own thing

- Exerts enormous influence in Rome when Tiberius away:
  - May have been responsible for the death of Tiberius' son Drusus in 23
- Tiberius becomes aware of treachery, executed in 31
- Caligula, great nephew of Tiberius:
  - Named little boots, Tiberius dressed him up as a little boy
  - Starts of ok, gets a big fever
  - 38 CE, executes cousin and Praetorian prefect, purges senate
  - More and more autocratic and brutal:
    - Plans consulship for his horse Incitatus
    - Slept with and deified his sister Drusilla
  - Some unsuccessful military activity in Germany and Britain, bad in army
  - Assassinated by Praetorians
- Claudius: "Fitting to be born either a fool or a king"
  - Uncle of Caligula
  - Suffers epilepsy, limps, deaf, mocked by Augustus and Livia
  - Scholarly, wrote history, tutored by Livy
  - Hides in palace during Caligula's assassination, discovered
    - Senate plans to "restore Republic"
    - People demand Claudius as princeps
- Character of Claudius:
  - Treats senate with respect
  - Takes imperial duties seriously
    - Maybe too seriously, judging all trials, seen by senate as meddling
  - Armies always active in Britain, Germany etc. Usually not with him
  - Builder in Rome and its harbour, Ostia
    - Quirky and antiquarian, Claudian Rustication
    - Introduces new letters to Roman alphabet
- Increasingly, Roman history becomes history of Emperors:
  - UBI CAESAR, IBI ROMA: Where Caesar is, Rome is there
  - Textual sources focus a lot on lives and personalities of emperors
- Suetonius
  - Imperial scribe under Trajan and Hadrian, unparalleled access to imperial archives
  - Most famous for "Lives of the Twelve Caesars". Biographies from Julius Caesar to Domitian.
- Tropes in writing, Good emperors and Bad emperors:
  - Good emperors more like Augustus, build, expand, not kill everyone, popular, generous.
- Nero, bad Emperor:
  - Son of Claudius and his 4th wife.
  - 17 years old when Claudius died
  - For next 5 years, restrained by Seneca and Burrus
  - BECOMES VICIOUS:
  - Murdered his mother Agrippina
  - THE GREAT FIRE: Entire downtown Rome burns (rumors, started it, sang during it)
  - Golden House: Free real estate, builds a big ass house where a lot of territory burned. People not happy. [HOUSE IS ARCHITECTURAL MARVEL]
- Very first time Roman silver coinage is debased because fire. Tries to stretch silver so more coins can be made.
- Nero being a bit nice for people, offers to build boulevards etc. People start complaining that there's a lot of space for us to get sunburn.
- Nero loved Greek culture. The man preformed and sang. No one was allowed to leave FOR ANY REASON.
- Nero's death: Kills himself, realizes he did some bad, said an artist dies with him.
- Signs of complex reign? A lot of people were happy for his death, others gave gifts to the tomb and sing his praises.
- Civil war, Vespasian: 69 CE (Year of the 4 Emperors)
  - See slide for chronology

## FLAVIAN DYNASTY:

- Vespasian:
  - Son of equestrians, not senators, rose through military ranks.
  - Sent in 66 CE to quell Jewish revolt.
- Titus (79-81):
- Domitian (81-96):

Man loves jokes

## SIGNATURE IMPERIAL ACHIEVMENT: Great Jewish War and the Conquest of Judaea

- See slides
- Previous compromise: Offer sacrifices to their God on behalf of the Emperor
- Caligula wants direct
- 66 CE, priests stop sacrifices to Emperor, riots in streets, Roman army brought in

- Vespasianic Law on Imperial Power and the transformation of Imperial Rule:
  - Now allowed to do ANYTHING. Any religious or secular, private or public thing, you can do.
  - Can pass senatorial decrees. Augustus did it in a different way.
  - Getting rid of Republican knowledge, just straight up monarchy talk.

Good emperors becoming legal precedents.

- Evolution of imperial rule:
  - Augustus' restoration
  - Hereditary monarchy
  - Flavian imperialism
  - IMPERIAL POWER MORE DEFINED AS EMPIRE PROGRESSES
  - Roman power also resisted (unsuccessfully) in Judaea. Being Roman is not a unanimous choice.

# Lecture Seventeen, Imperial Rome

- Many public monuments back in ancient Rome. Extensive density of city. Many buildings.
- Flavians restore old temples that were burned down, make new ones.
- Temple to Divine Vespasian and Titus (after they are dead)
- Moved the seat of power out of the "Golden House" and go to the area where Augustus is (The Palatine Hill). But built a palace (comes from the word Palatine)
- Arch of Titus (probably built by Domitian but started by Titus)
- Marks point where triumphs would reach the forum
- This for massive triumph for the victory against Judea
- Ideological making of Flavian empire put in stone there.
- ARK OF THE COVENANT!
- Titus riding an eagle, ascending to heaven.
- Flavian reclamation of city centre. Colossus (big ass bronze statue) => Colosseum (was basically an amphitheatre [theatre all around])
- Has it's own microclimate, different temp slightly, different fauna
- Underground channels, the arena, coordinated entrances, overhead sales
- It was a building for entertainment, but also was about how Flavians saw themselves.
- "With the spoils of the Judean War" [Imbued with imperial ideology]
- The Pantheon
- OG built by Agrippa, rebuilt by Trajan and Hadrian. 120 CE. Agrippa's name left on front
- Vault, largest unreinforced concrete dome in the world
- Temple to "all the gods"
- Well-preserved, turned into church in 7th century CE
- Embodiment of Imperial Power. Most parts are original.
- Floor made of different types of marble that came from different parts of the empire.
- Columns were big, each requiring own ship
- Big olive oil pot mountain
- Much filth and disease and death in Rome, also many amenities like aqueducts and rudimentary sewer system
- Slaves and infrastructure:
  - Slaves kept around for maintenance of amenities. Property of state.
- Another city sprouts just to serve Rome. Port city. Ostia. Hexagonal basin.
- Big trade city, got grain and other imports for Rome.
- Food distribution for several hundred thousands of people. But only for plebs frumentaria, only for being a long-standing citizen of Rome who was born into it
- Martial. Book of Spectacles.
- Tells us about the labor behind the building, then the architecture of the building, then how it attracts people from all over the empire
- First poem on slide about history
- Second about the greatness of the building, and how the right thing had been done because Nero used Rome like his "personal house", now belongs to the people.
- Third about empire and it's might
- Colosseum used to give punishment for crimes using Roman myths

Triumphs not for individual commanders, only emperors, don't wanna be upstaged.

Receiving grain => Real Roman

Only cared about 2 things, Juvenal famous phrase: BREAD AND CIRCUSES

# Lecture Eighteen, The Height of the Roman Empire

- From death of Domitian to ascension of Commodus
- Domitian, bad emperor:
  - Brutal, killed a few Vestal Virgins
  - Suspicious: Palace wall lines with polished marble
  - Megalomaniac: Calls himself lord and god
  - Paranoid: Murders his family and many senators
  - Assassinated by a group of plotters from the palace staff with senatorial backing
- 96: Senate condemns memory of Domitian, appoints Nerva as Emperor.
  - 66 yrs old, childless
  - Aristocrat who's biggest accomplishment was surviving Nero and Domitian
  - No real military experience
  - Praetorians unhappy, Nerva reacts by adopting military dude
  - Dies 98 of old age
- Trajan, 97-117
  - Father consul and governor of Syria under Vespasian
  - Long, successful military career
  - In 97 commander of 3 legions in upper Germany
  - Returns to Rome in 99, 18 months after Nerva's death
  - Civilitas [Citizenship]: Enters city on foot, mingles with people, greets senators and equestrians by name
- Accomplishments:
  - Adds 5000 children to annona (state sponsored grain)
  - Gives cash donations to Romans
  - Many games
  - Alimentary scheme where orphans are fed from surplus
  - Big builder, making many buildings, new forum
  - Managed provinces really well
    - Successful wars in Dacia (Romania), Parthia, and Arabia
    - [More bureaucracy] Creates new position of curator to oversee provincial governance
- Trajan dies, Hadrian ascends. Was born in Rome, son of senator from Spain. Family (aelii) held senatorial rank for 5 generations
  - Begins military career in 94, enters senate under Trajan in 101
  - Supposedly adopted by dying emperor
  - Aspirations:
    - Very interested in Greek culture and philosophy, beard
    - Painted, designed buildings, wrote poetry and literature
    - "Mystical bent" - inducted into mysteries and Eleusis in Greece [Entered mystery cults]
    - Designed and built buildings
    - Spent much of reign touring empire [rebuilt Athens]
  - Said to have tense relationship with wife
  - Favored Antinous, good looking Bythinian who went with him everywhere. Anti died in 130 in odd swimming incident in Nile
  - Hadrian makes cult for the boy throughout empire by Hadrian
  - RENOUNCES + EXPANSION:
    - Withdraws from Armenia, Mesopotamia, Assyria
    - Invests in maintaining well-trained, well-disciplined army
      - Army = peacekeeping force
    - Great attention to frontiers, Hadrian's wall in England (118 km)
- Dies "hated by all", 138 CE. Buried in big mausoleum in Rome
  - 134 CE: Adopts Antoninus Pius and commands him to adopt Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus
  - Never leaves Italy, doesn't fight wars, a peaceful and long reign
  - Dies, passes empire to 2 people who have been designated as leaders.
- Governed by the two very peacefully, Marcus Aurelius (161-180) and Lucius Verus (161-169)
  - Immediately decide to quell revolts (In East, and in Britain, and in Germany)
  - Marcus Aurelius as philosopher and writer. Meditations AND Letters to Fronto (Latin)
  - Lucius Verus dies after major campaign against Parthia, wins, returns to Rome, dies of plague
  - Plague kills 2000 a day (Antonine Plague)
- Commodus:
  - Late reign of Marcus has many problems
  - Makes his son Commodus joint ruler, then dies of old age
  - Man erratic, influence by Praetorians, conspiracies against by 182
  - Gets crazier, loves playing gladiator, plans to rename Rome "Colonia Commodiana", assassinated in 192
  - Civil war: Pertinax, 66 year old senator pays Praetorians much money to be made Emperor
  - Meanwhile, Pescennius Niger declared "emperor" in Syria, Clodius Albinus is "emperor" in Britain, **Septimius Severus** is "emperor" in austria
  - Septimius Severus wins

Spanish

LARGEST TERRITORIAL CLAIM UNDER HIM

ALL BEARDS, ANTONINE EMPERORS, PHILOSOPHERS

- Septimius Severus (193-211):
  - Born in Libya 145 CE
  - Family originally Punic or Berber, but Roman citizens since Flavians
  - Two cousins of father had become consul, wealthy and powerful family
  - Sine 160s in army
  - Governor of Pannonia Superior (Upper Danube, Hungary, Austria etc.) in 192
  - Two sides:
    - Leptis Magna (big city in Africa from where family came). Weird provincial architecture, nothing looks Roman
    - Rome: Arch of Septimius Severus, has 3 ports, looks like something Augustan
- Caracalla
  - Son of Severus
  - Military emperor, portraits evidence
  - Increases military pay, spends career campaigning in Germany, Parthia, Armenia, etc.
  - Assassinated in Syria in 217
  - Erratic and paranoid
    - Murdered young brother in front of mom
  - In Rome built big baths

Has pics of brother scrubbed away
- Citizenship and taxation, Antonine Constitution. Proclamation declaring all free inhabitants of Rome roman citizens
  - Maybe motivated by taxation, to raise revenue for military pay
  - Previously citizenship was:
    - At honorable discharge to provincial troops
    - Freedmen granted citizenship with restrictions
    - Direct grant by emperor to individuals and communities
- From Caracalla to Alexander Severus
  - Car assassinated by Marcinius
  - Family moves to appoint half-brother
- Elagabalus emperor
  - Batshit crazy: Castrates himself, worships eastern Sun god, throws parties
  - 211 Assassinated, cousin Severus Alexander made emperor
  - Severus Alexander: Successful in legal matters, codifies Roman law, but unable to defeat Germans, troops mutiny and kill him and mother in 235 CE
  - No stable emperor for the next 50 years

Kills people w/ Rose petals
- Negotiating Monarchic Rule, Development of the Imperial Cult:
  - Augustus in a temple said don't give sacrifices to ME, but Rome and Me.
- Global language, local social networks and opportunities in Roman Gaul:
  - Local fame recognized in Roman terms, statue with Latin inscriptions, celebrated
- Status, Roman hierarchies, and Empire: Slaves, manumission, and freedmen
  - Slaves are freed, given citizenship later, Greeks thought this was weird. Freedmen are proud of the fact that they aren't slaves, set up monuments for that
- Augustales (Keepers of the Augustan Cult): Freedmen and the imperial cult in the towns of the empire:
  - Because of their stain of slavery, stopped from holding higher offices
  - But they became wealthy and prominent in communities
  - Allowed role in imperial cult as expression of their social rank

Imperial temples forums for local expression
- Government, army service, and the expediency of going Roman:
  - People travelling all over world with army
- Women's life in the army in Britain:
  - Birthday invitation in fort on Hadrian's Wall
  - Is literate
- Peasants and opportunities: The Mactar Harvester Inscription (Tunisia)
  - Boy who came from nothing to be a local magistrate
- Consuming Roman tastes: Meat, wine, and slaves
  - Gauls love drinking wine, people selling slaves for wine
  - Pigs exist only for meat, pork consumption spread due to Romans
- Religion: State religion and the imperial cult
  - Roman polytheistic belief system allows for including other gods from across Empire
    - Isis (Egypt), Mithras (Near-east), Dionysius (Greece)
  - This frame making emperors as gods isn't a big deal
    - Emperor's accession, birthdays, major events celebrated around empire; celebrating reinforces link between ruler and ruled
    - Freedmen play important role as priests or officers if imperial cult

THEY FOCUS ON ACTION AND SACRIFICE, JUDEO-CHRISTIAN IS ABOUT BELIEF
- Making other monotheistic religions problematic (Christianity, Judaism, Mithraism):
  - Seen as dangerous due to not participating in rituals
  - Can do whatever you want, just participate in rituals and be Roman

- Points of resistance, on slide
- Not everyone liked to be Roman

# Lecture Nineteen, Fall of Rome

- Ammianus Marcellinus:  
"Last great classical historian"
  - Continuing Tacitus narrative, from Nerva to death of Valens
  - Constantius II never been to Rome. Only once for a triumph.
  - Sense of collapse, things earlier Romans did supposedly can't be copied for Constantius II

Rome doesn't have immediacy and presence

- Different dates of possible falls of Rome:
  - 235: Deaths of Severus Augustus
  - 324: Constantine leaves Rome
  - 410: Visigoths sack Rome
  - 456: Vandals sack Rome
  - 476: Deposition of last Western Emperor
  - 546: Ostrogoths sack Rome

Reasons:

- Barbarians,
- Christianity
- Climate change
- Migration
- Sassanians
- Currency debasement
- The cost of the army
- Plague
- Lead poisoning

- What assumptions does a narrative of decline and fall mean?
  - Rising and falling of standard of live => Rise and Fall of Empire
  - Place of own anxieties in discussion?
  - Can historical change be faster or slower?
  - TRANSFORMATION instead of FALL: The end of an era, the start of new ones

- Roman citizenship, Barbarians, and the Roman army:
  - Definition of Roman changing due to Antonine Constitution
  - Markers of otherness on sarcophagus different than earlier

- The Sassanians and the East:
  - Parthian Empire weakened by war with Lucius Verus
  - Early third century, Ardashir son of Sassan, claims power over Parthia
  - State religion of Zoroastrianism
    - Focus on strong leader, King of Kings
    - Sasanian Kings have strongly aggressive and expansionist policy
    - Sasanians regularly invade Roman territory to carry back plunder and booty

Same think as Rome

- Shapur I:
  - Defeats Gordian III, receives 500 000 gold coins from Emperor Philip for peace
  - Battle of Edessa, not far from Carrhae, Emperor Valerian arranges parley
  - Betrays Valerian, captures him alive

Used as footstool of Shapur

- Palmyra checks Shapur (Use of client kings)
  - Shapur's movement stopped by Odenathus
  - Called Marshal of All the East, has wide-ranging military autonomy
  - Emperor relies heavily on him, because his own attention is west.

- Postumus. Governor of lower Germany, kills emperor's son, named himself Emperor of Gallic Empire
  - Emperor, realizing he doesn't want to invade central Italy, leaves him alone. It lasts 14 years.

- The Aurelian Walls. First time in over 600 centuries when they are explicitly trying to defend the Core

- Diocletian defeats then Emperor. Doesn't just want to hold the empire, wants a system to resolve problems
  - Tetrarchy: (Rule of 4). Linked by marriage and blood, all will have imperial power
  - 2 with title of Augustus, 2 with title of Caesars
  - No one rules from Rome
  - His vision, Augusti lay down, Caesars move up to Augusti and take the wealthier bits, cycle.

- Failure of Second Tetrarchy:
  - Attempts to hold it together fails, Diocletian fails, dies of natural causes
  - One general snubbed for new Tetrarchy, that is Constantius
  - When the other dude dies in York, army calls Constantine the Emperor. War happens

Of course war happens

- Constantine moves:
  - Ambitious, sensitive to propaganda, aligning himself with Sol Invictus (Unconquerable Sun), stops Christian persecution in the West
  - Diocletian and Galerius die in 311, natural causes/disease
  - Constantine declares rival Maxentius a tyrant, marches on Rome
  - Oct. 312, beats Maxentius in decisive battle outside Rome

Kinda like Octavian w/ Mark Antony
- Battle of the Milvian Bridge, where Constantine wins. October 312
  - Between history and legend, sees a sign of Christ, under it says under the sign you will conquer.
  - Puts old Christian symbol with the X and P on clothes
  - Win, part of legend
  - Some call it divine victory
  - Gets the Arch of Constantine: Made up of sculptures from other Imperial Monuments. Not enough to model good emperor, physically shows relationship to good emperors.
  - Different styles of art there, old ones more realistic, newer ones odder.

Importance of Relics, tangible bits. Medieval world, physical connections
- Ambig program in Rome for Constantine:
  - Builds imperial buildings, big ass statues of himself [Not Christian tbh]. At the core of Rome it was very pagan-ish
  - Outside, building Christian basilica because Christian mom.
  - Dual performance, on one hand like an Emperor, on the other hand changing
- Edict of Milan, 313:
  - Constantine meets other aspirant Licinius in Milan, after Milvian bridge
    - Proclaim freedom of religious for Christian, return of confiscated Christian property
    - Licinius arrange power sharing with him. Constantine west, Licinius East. Saled by Licinius' marriage to Constantia.
- Council of Nicaea, 325. Arianism and the role of the first Christian emperor.
  - Schism over relationship of Christ to father
    - Arius: If father created Christ, wasn't Christ lesser but still divine?
    - Bishop of Alexandria: Boi heresy.
  - Parties appeal to emperor
  - Constantine dictates creed: "Christ is one in being with the Father"
  - (Controversy persists into late 4th century)

Man weighs on issue
- Foundation of Constantinople. Begins in 324
  - Built for 80 000 people
  - Mirrors Rome: 14 regions, own annona, own senate
  - Further from Roman senate
  - Closer to Eastern Front
  - Christian from the beginning (not like Pagan stronghold of Rome)
- Constantine's Christianity
  - Dies 337 en route to war against Sassanians
  - Baptized right before death
  - Not only Christian, bit Pagan too
  - As late as 337, permitted construction of Imperial Cult Temple in Italy

Real similar to Augustus, understands change and PR
- Classics as a dialogue:
  - The weight of the ancient past bearing on contemporary issues, even back then.
  - New worlds in old styles: Mshatta, Damascus, and the Islamic Mediterranean

Shares in visual culture, Great Mosque of Damascus

Earliest official Arab language of the Caliphate was Greek.

Christmas 800 AD, Charlemagne, called Holy Roman Emperor in Rome.

Legacy of Rome still very heavy
- Long development of Classical Culture: Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic Greece; Monarchic, Republican, Imperial Rome
- Relationship between sociopolitical structure: Polis, post-Alexandrian Hellenistic kings, personality of the Emperor
- Benchmark innovations in their conquests: Greek democracy, Athenian drama, Greek coinage, symbols and structures of Roman empire
- What ties this world together is TRADITION, discourse, and reception. Coherent and connectable but also dynamic and changing