

## **Lecture #1: Introduction**

### ***Res Publica***

Term not meant to describe the government. Republic is not a democracy in the modern sense. It means common public property or public affairs as opposed to private affairs.

Problems with the Res Publica:

- Laws and senate vs. people and popular reform
- *Auctoritas patrum* = indelible authority of senate
- *Auctoritas patrum* religiously sanctioned because state religion dictated affairs of the state.
- Senate controlled priesthoods: (religious) calendar and divination
- Popular assemblies/sovereignty versus authority of senate
- Conservative popular reform versus creative foreign policy
- Failure to resolve issue of people versus senate/aristocracy led to collapse of republic

### ***Auctoritas patrum***

The indelible authority of the senate. Religiously sanctioned because state religion dictated affairs of the state.

### **Miditerranean Sea**

Sea connected to the Atlantic Ocean surrounded by the center of the Greek and Roman world: Southern Europe, Anatolia, North Africa, and the Levant

### **Tyrrhenian Sea**

Geographically meaning western basin of the Mediterranean Sea  
Cultural meaning orientalizing culture of Italy

### **Adriatic Sea**

Eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea

### **Tiber (River)**

River in central Italy, rising in Tuscan Apennines and flowing south through Rome to the Tyrrhenian Sea.

### **Apennines**

Mountain range extending down Italian peninsula: backbone of Italy.

### **Stenochoria**

Land Hunger: informed greek colonization. Not a problem for Italy; agrarian tradition of Romans

### **Magna Graecia**

Great Greece southern Italy, where Greeks settled

## **Lecture #2: Sources/Historiography**

## **Historiography**

Study of writing of history; study of historical traditions

## **Historicity**

Historical accuracy

## **Annalistic**

Chronologically arranged/ formatted histories

Characteristics: rhetorical, propagandistic, didactic

Sources: yearly religious calendars/ with records called Fasti or Annals

## **Annalists**

Livy

Dionysius of Hellecanarsus

## **Annals**

Religious calendars with all the year's events: wars, famines, construction, etc. Names of the magistrate elected that year, and the religious days and festivals.

## **Fasti**

Yearly religious calendar/ with records like annal

\*\*\* Fasti/Annals were composed and curated by pontiffs under the Pontifex Maximus

## **Antiquarian History/Research**

Thematically organized/formatted histories.

Characteristics: more subjective, not propagandistic

## **Antiquarians**

Not interested in rhetoric and propaganda but rather wanted to get at "scientific" accuracy and cared about the historicity of their work.

Polybius

Varro

Plutarch

## **Epitome**

Livy

- Oxyrhynchus Epitome
- Summary
- Papyrus scroll

## **Pontifex Maximus**

Head of the principal college of priests, the Pontiffs.

In charge of the religious calendar: the Fasti of the Annals

Also set up the annals for the public in the form of a white washed board, panel on which all the information was painted (tabula alba). It was replaced or repainted every year.

### **Annales Maximus**

A written account (or Chronicle) of the annals which was made at the end of each year and kept by the Pontifex Maximus. The chronicle contained the names of magistrates, and registered all kinds of public events. It was an important source for the earliest Roman historians, who used the chronicle form.

### **Livy c. 59BC-AD15**

Born in northern Italy where Caesar was governor

Witnessed civil war between Caesar and Pompey, and between Octavian and Antony

Wrote annalistic history: History of Rome from its foundation

His History was intended as an example to the Romans

Written on behalf of emperor Augustus and in support of the moral revival promoted by Augustus.

### **Dionysius of Halicarnarssus (contemporary of Livy) 60 BC-after 7BC**

Greek historian and teacher of rhetoric (persuasive writing, argumentation)

Wrote (in Greek) annalistic history during the reign of the emperor Augustus: Roman Antiquities

Covered the history of Rome from before foundation (prehistory to beginning of the First Punic War)

Hellenocentric=wrote from a Greek perspective, objective was to:

- Reconcile the Greeks to the rule of Rome
- Highlight the virtue of their conquerors
- Promote idea that the Romans were descendants of Greeks

### **Polybius 200 BC-118BC**

Greek historian: wrote World History: Describes the rise of Rome: Important source for study of Roman imperialism

169 BC after Romans defeated Macedonians in Battle of Pydna he was brought to Rome as a hostage

In Rome, Polybius was supported by the Scipionic Circle (they were his patrons)

Liberal thinking philhellenes (loved all things Greek)

His format was antiquarian but shows influence of annalistic histories.

Research:

- Crossed the Alps to determine how Hannibal invaded Italy
- Conducted archival research in libraries
- Reported on treaties between Rome and Carthage

### **Varro 116-27BC**

Roman antiquarian

Politically supported Pompey

Was pardoned and promoted by Julius Caesar

47 BC Caesar appointed him oversee public library of Rome  
Varro is important because he made antiquarian research mainstream, respectable

### **Plutarch c. AD 50-120**

Biographer and antiquarian

Wrote moral treatises/essays

Promoted Roman values and propaganda

Wrote during reign of the emperor Hadrian

Hadrian was philhellene

Hadrian promoted the unity of Greece and Rome against a common enemy the barbarian.

### **Lecture #3: Prehistory and Linguistic Profile of Italy**

#### **2,000,000 BC: (Glacial period) Pleistocene**

#### **600,000 BC: Stone Age (=later part of Pleistocene)**

Archeological evidence of material culture

- Cave sites Verona, Arrezo
- Nomadic hunters and gatherers Annalistic History also called annals:

#### **Neolithic 4,000-2,200 BC**

Late or New Stone Age

##### **Apulian Culture 4,000-2,200 BC**

Neolithic Culture in Italy

- Homogenous culture
- Contact with Balkans
- Farming, Permanent Settlement

#### **Chalcolithic 2,200-1,800 BC**

Copper Age=very end Neolithic

- Farming and limited trade:

##### **Lake Dwellers 2,200 BC**

(lived in Po Valley; houses on stilts)

- Cultural contacts with Balkans and Central Europe

##### **Bell Beaker Folk 2,200 BC**

Itinerant Traders

#### **Bronze Age 1,800-1,000**

##### **Apenninic Culture 1,800-1,200 BC (Bronze Age culture of Italy)**

- Sites concentrated in foothills of Apennines
- Homogeneous, uniform culture
- Connections with Balkans and Spain
- Bronze (=copper and tin) technology
- Inhumation

- Slipped (painted) pottery
- Farming, trade, more people
- Economy based on agriculture, stock breeding and transhumant pastoralism (moving animals seasonally)

## **Forum Boarium**

### **Late Bronze Age 1,200-1,000 BC**

#### **Terra Mare Culture 1,200-1,000 BC**

Named for mounds near water around/near which they lived; also lived in houses on stilts on water.

- Mounds represent accumulation of material and anthropological remains/culture

Characteristics: Signs of change

- increase in sites (population)
- agriculture is more sophisticated (tools)
- Cremation is introduced
- regionalism=material culture varies from site to site

Sources of changes: Human Agency

- New comers, small number Indo-European speaking folks who came in from central Europe at interface of Bronze and Iron Age
- Indo-Europeans are our linguistic ancestors
- They came into Italy (at the end of the Bronze Age) and in the Iron Age from central Europe
- They brought new languages and other cultural changes to Italy
- They established the linguistic profile of Italy

### **Iron Age 900-700 BC**

Process: Lots of Indo-Europeans came into Italy in several successive waves represent several linguistic groups and two cultural groups

#### **Indo-Europeans**

IE speakers settled in 3 waves

IE dialects represent 2 main language groups:

- IE Italic
- IE non-Italic

#### **Iron Age Cultures**

##### **Villanovans: 900-700 BC (cremation)**

They use biconical and helmet ash urns

##### **Bi-conical urn**

## **Villanovans**

Cremators who settled in North West Italy  
Used biconical and helmet urns

## **Latial (= Southern Villanovan): cremation: 900-700 BC**

They used hut urns and dolia

## **Hut urn**

## **Dolium (plural: dolia)**

Large jars into which hut urns and other objects related to the deceased are placed: burials are more sophisticated than Villanovan burials

## **Urn Field/Urn Field Culture 1,200-700 BC**

Cremate their dead  
Deposit ashes in urns  
Put the urns in the ground  
Their cemeteries are literally urnfields

## **Fossa Culture (inhumation) 900-700BC**

Practices inhumation South West (Campania)  
Buried their dead in trenches (called fossae (plural))

## **Latino Faliscan**

IE Italic  
Latium-Rome  
First wave of migration

## **Venetic and Sikel**

IE Italic  
North Eastern Italy and Sicily  
First wave of migration

## **Osco-Umbrian**

IE Italic  
Central Italy  
Second wave of migration

## **Messapic**

IE non-Italic  
South Eastern Italy: Apulia  
Third wave of migration

### **Mediterranean substratum**

Pre-Iron Age folks who were already in Italy when the IE Speakers came over in 1,000 BC

Pre-existing indigenous populations

Etruscans represent mediterranean substratum

### **Lecture #4: Regal I in Rome: Late Iron Age: Foundation Tradition**

#### **Palatine (Hill)**

One of the seven hills of Rome

Believed to be the foundation site of Rome

#### **1000/900 BC=Latial**

#### **Forum Boarium**

##### **Proto-urbanization**

##### **Latial II 900-800 BC**

Found in Rome: Roman forum and Forum Boarium (cattle market: eldest area of forum)

Hut settlements gradually coalesced: this is “proto-urbanisation”

Proto-urbanisation: the formation of regional nucleated (clustered) settlements during the Iron Age

Cremation burials: found in Roman forums in area of via Sacra

- Ashes found in hut urns
- Then hut urns and related material, grave gifts are placed in a large jar: dolium

##### **Latial III 800-700 BC**

Found at Osteria dell’Osa (Gabii near Rome)

Osteria dell’Osa Provides important archaeological evidence for the beginning of social stratification in Iron Age Rome.

Cremation and inhumation were practiced simultaneously

- Cremation for males only
- Richest burials were cremation:

Meaning? Demonstrates emergence of clans (gens/gentes plural)

#### **Osteria dell’ Osa**

Gabii near Rome

Provides important archaeological evidence for the beginning and inhumation were practices simultaneously.

#### **Gens (gentes plural)**

Clan (gens): patrilineal descent group (cluster of families) that traces its lineage back to a male ancestor-founding father

#### **Aeneas**

Trojan prince fled with band of Trojan colonists, men and women.

Took his father Anchises and son Ascanius with him.

After a long and difficult voyage, Aeneas and the Trojans arrived at Laurentum on the western coast of Latium

Aeneas was welcomed by Latinus, king of the Latins

Aeneas had to defeat the Rutulians in a war to impose his authority, and win the hand of Latinus' daughter Lavinia, from Turnus the king of the Rutulians.

Aeneas won, won the hand of Lavinia and founded Lavinium. Made alliance with Latins.

Aeneas' son Ascanius went on to establish the dynasty of Alban kings in Alba Longa

Succeeded by Silvius, son of Aeneas and Lavinia

As an oikist (founder of a colony) Aeneas held foundation games

## **Trojans**

### **Fall of Troy 1184 BC (Traditional date)**

#### **Ascanius**

Son of Aeneas.

Established Alban kings in Alba Longa

#### **Lavinium**

Founded by Aeneas

#### **Alba Longa**

Region ruled by Alban kings for 300 years

#### **Anchises**

Aeneas' father

#### **Alban**

Alban kings ruled for 300 years.

Romans invented the kings to link Aeneas and Romulus, the first king of Rome

#### **Numitor**

In 794 BC the Alban king Procas died and was supposed to be succeeded by Numitor.

Numitor was overthrown and expelled from Alba Longa by his wicked younger brother Amulius.

#### **Amulius**

Numitor was overthrown and expelled from Alba Longa by his wicked younger brother Amulius.

Forced Numitor's daughter, Rhea Silvia to become a Vestal Virgin

#### **Rhea Silvia**

Daughter of Numitor

As a vestal virgin Rhea would not be allowed to produce heirs who might avenge the crime of Amulius and restore Numitor to the throne.

HOWEVER Rhea became pregnant by Mars with twins, Romulus and Remus

### **Vestal Virgin**

Virgin priestess of Vesta; the goddess of the hearth

Took vows of chastity, and were responsible for maintaining the cult of Vesta sacred flame in the altar of Vesta.

Cult of Vesta was important state cult

Vestals were supervised by pontifex maximus

In troubled times vestals were charged with un-chastity and subjected to death by live burial

### **Pomerium**

Sacred boundary of a city or town

Army could not cross pomerium

Army had to wait in Campus Martius or Mars' Field

### **Pietas**

Romans identified with Aeneas because he was the embodiment of pietas

Piety was an important Roman ideal: it means devotion to the gods, the state of parents

### **She Wolf**

Twins Romulus and Remus were nursed by She Wolf who happened to be lactating

Capitoline She Wolf is a statue of the she wolf

Etruscan workmanship

Dates 500 BC

Statue important because it suggests that the story of Romulus and Remus was known to the Romans and Etruscans as early as this date.

### **Sabine (Women)**

Intervention of the Sabine women

They intervened the battle and into midst of flying missiles with disheveled hair in mourning clothes with their little babies in their arms

They ran across the space between the two armies and tried to stop any further fighting

They appealed to their fathers and their husbands to make peace

They begged them not to bring a curse upon themselves by committing patricide

Following reconciliation, Sabine and Roman: formed one nation and formed alliances

The Sabine king Titus Tatius, ruled Rome jointly with Romulus until Tatius' death 5 years later.

Sabine women were treated as heroes and rewarded with special privileges

### **Abduction of Sabine Women ca. 753BC (Traditional date)**

Romulus and his men abducted them

Romulus opened his kingdom as a sanctuary for all (including slaves, debtors, criminals etc.).

They needed wives

Local tribes refused to allow their women to marry them

The Romans abducted the women and forced them to marry them

Romulus organized games called *Consualia* (foundation type games in honor of Consus, a foundation god). Manly competitions were held.

Romulus invited Rome's neighbouring tribes, the Caeninenses, Crustumini, Antemnates and Sabines.

At the games Romulus gave a signal at which the Romans seized the Sabine women and fought off the Sabine men

Romulus forced the women into marriage with his men and gave the women *conubium* (rights that come with being married to a Roman citizen) and citizenship which came with intermarriage with Roman husbands.

### **Tarpeia**

Example of a greedy and treacherous female (Livy)

The abduction of the Sabine Women led to a war between their angry fathers and brothers (Sabines) and their new husbands (Romans)

The Sabines attacked Rome, stormed the citadel and almost succeeded because of the treachery of a young girl, named Tarpeia.

She offered to betray the citadel to Sabines if they gave her what they wore on their left arms, i.e., their golden bracelets

She opened the citadel but instead of giving her their bracelets, they threw their shields on her and crushed her to death.

This is probably an origin story for Tarpeian Rock, cliff on Capitoline over which criminals and traitors were thrown

Romans attacked the Sabines that had control of the citadel.

Retreated to the gate of Palatine

Romulus gathered men and evoked the help of Jupiter, promised to build temple if he helped them in the battle.

Romulus led them back to battle and they gained the upper hands.

### **Romulus 753 BC**

Amulius ordered Rheas babies be set adrift to drown in the Tiber River

Washed onto dry land, nursed by she-wolf

When they got older they were raised by shepherd (Faustulus) and his wife

When they reached maturity, Romulus and Remus went back to Alba Longa and killed Amulius

They restore Numitor to the throne of Alba Longa

On Numitor's instructions (he had consulted an oracle and taken the auspices), they founded a city at the spot where they had washed up, and been exposed on the banks of the Tiber. (by fig tree *Ficus Ruminalis*)

Took auspices and laid out the perimeter of the city.

Power struggle and disagreement over new boundary (pomerium)

Romulus killed Remus, committing the crime of Fratricide (killing one's brother)

### **Foundation of Rome 753 BC**

Romans wanted to trace their lineage back to Aeneas: why?

- Trojans were enemies of Greece and Carthage
- Romans could identify selves with an epic people worthy of Homer like the Greeks, but who were not Greeks
- Romans could acknowledge a debt to Greece and Asia Minor without identifying with Greeks

Romans identified with Aeneas because he was the embodiment of pietas

The foundation tradition also shows the importance to Romans of alliances and eventual kinship with native Italians

Importance of religion (portents-oracles, auspices, foundation games). Ritualization of public actions

Growth of Rome was gradual process

- Addition of new citizens and new territory was a result of war
- Romans were multicultural and accepted these new citizens
- They appropriated customs of those whom they had conquered and assimilated

Why Aeneas?

- Romans could boast an ancient pedigree and trace their lineage back to an ancestor who fought in Trojan War against Greeks
- The Trojans were important enough to be in Homer's Iliad but they were no Greeks
- Aeneas was imbued with pietas and Pietas was a central socio-political, cultural and religious ideal to the Romans.

### **Lecture #5: Regal II in Rome: Orientalizing and Archaic**

#### **Regal period 752-509 BC**

Period where Rome was ruled by 7 kings, according to literary tradition

Romulus ruled as first king of Rome, the remaining part of the Regal period includes orientaling and archaic.

#### **Orientalising 700-600 BC**

##### **Tyrrhenian: Culture Label 700-600 BC**

Orientalizing culture in Western Italy is called Tyrrhenian

Introduced to Italy through contact with Greeks, Italian Greeks, and to a lesser extent the Etruscans

- Tyrrhenian is the Greek term for Etruscan
- The culture label Tyrrhenian comes from the broader geographical designation of Tyrrhenian to refer to: Etruria, Latium and Campania on Tyrrhenian Sea, all of which had a uniform Orientalizing material culture, Tyrrhenian culture

Tyrrhenian is an international style: it is uniform and identical to Greek Orientalizing

##### **Tyrrhenian: Geographical Designation**

Geographical designation of Tyrrhenian to refer to: Etruria, Latium and Campania on Tyrrhenian Sea,

#### **Archaic 600-500 BC**

Comes from Greek for origin

Generic name use for cultures of this period in both Italy and Greece

In Rome the Archaic period is marked by continued urbanization and the beginning of tyrannies, the latter connected to the nature of the kingship at this time

Archaeological evidence reveals the following socio-economic patterns and cultural changes in the Archaic Period

### **Gens (gentes plural)**

Clans: Latin: gens/ gentes (plural): a patrilineal descent group/group of families from a common ancestor  
- show focus on family

### **Patres**

Heads of the most important families in Archaic Rome.

They were the precursors of the Republican senate

They chose and controlled kings in archaic times

### **Praenomen**

Given name

### **Nomen gentriculum**

Clan name

### **Cognomen**

Family name

### **Urbanization of Rome 650 BC**

Social developments are a result of urbanisation

Urbanisation goes hand in hand with *synoikismos* (“unification” because it promoted organized group social and political activity)

The synoikismos resulting from urbanization to major construction is stone in Orientalizing Rome:

The following building projects were begun in the 7th c. (according to the sources on the dates of the reigns of the kings)

However since they were completed in the 6th century (Archaic Period) they were treated in more detail below

- Roman Forum was a paved public square to be a public meeting place
- Via Sacra was paved: main and oldest street of ancient Rome
- Regia: Located on Via Sacra; the kings house
- Comitium meeting space for the popular assembly:
- Curia Hostilia Senate House

Urbanization led to organized Religion, which was also influenced by Greek cults

Etruscan and Latin monumental burials represent aristocratic burials (cremations)

- These tombs also functioned as repositories for family wealth

This is evidence of the beginning of temple building in stone dedicated to specific deities:

- Foundation of Temple of Jupiter Capitoline in 7th c.

- Completed in late 6th

### **Synoikismo**

Literally means unification because it promoted organized group social and political activity

### **Forum Romanum**

#### **Regia**

Located on Via Sacra; the kings house

#### **Comitium**

Meeting place for popular assembly

#### **Curia Hostilia**

Senate House

### **First Latin writing 600 BC**

Writing and literacy are by-products of urbanization. Inscriptions are attested for 600BC

### **Lapis Niger**

Black stone

Marks archaic shrine and the site of the oldest known Latin inscription, which is inscribed on the Lapis Niger.

The shrine had an underground altar and was next to a column.

As a sacred spot, it was walled off to keep out profaners and trespassers

The site was venerated by the Romans as a site of tomb of Romulus

The inscription on the Lapis Niger was carved vertically in boustrophedon

The inscription may have mentioned a rex

The inscription invoked a curse on anyone who disturbed site

Meaning unclear but probably contained rules about the execution of profaners, and a purification ceremony to undertake in the case of the desecration of the site

### **Boustrophedon**

“Zig-zagging” as an ox would plow a field

### **Lacus Curtius**

A dodecanol basin surrounded by a fence

Located in the Roman Forum in the Iron Age it was a lake

In mid-late 7th century BC under Tarquinius Priscus, the forum was drained

However the area of the Lacus Curtius was not drained or paved over

Over time it became smaller, until a 12 sided basin was all that remained

Romans had 3 origin stories to explain its existence.

It may have been where those who did not abide by the laws of the Lapis Niger Cult area were drowned

## **Temple of Jupiter Juno and Minerva=Capitoline Temple Capitoline Triad**

Built in 7th century BC

- Tarquinius Priscus vowed it, and laid stone foundations
- The work was finished by Tarquinius Superbus (6th c.)
- The cult, which was also called the cult of the Capitoline Triad, was the most important state cult to the Romans

## **Sanctuary**

Open air park with cult buildings and votive offerings, dedicated to a deity or several deities

Important international trade sanctuaries were located on the Tyrrhenian coast

- These sanctuaries are called: Extramural Emporium Sanctuaries

## **Extramural emporium sanctuary**

- They were international because they were located outside city limits, at ports devoted to trade
- Extramural Emporium Sanctuaries were devoted to deities connected to trade
- They were frequented by Greeks, Etruscans, Phoenicians and Romans
- Phoenicians, Etruscan, Latin and Greek inscriptions show that there were international trade centers
- These trade sanctuaries helped spread Greek culture to Rome

## **Pyrgi (sanctuary)**

Pyrgi was a major port on the Tyrrhenian coast

The ancient site-name means the towers

The site is named after the monumental gate (propyleum) at the entrance to the sanctuary that opened to the main road, connecting Pyrgi to Caere.

Propyleum: monumental entrance

It is one of three ports of Caere a big important Etruscan coastal city

The pyrgi sanctuary was dedicated to a female divinity Leucothea-Eileithyia (Etruscan Uni) dedicated to trade

The sanctuary was plundered by Greek Tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse in 384 BC

Excavation of Pyrgi revealed two temples and a sacred area

## **Pyrgi (Tablets)**

Provide evidence of international trade

- 3 gold tablets with inscribed dedications in Phoenician and Etruscan by the Etruscan king of Caere to a Phoenician goddess

At pyrgi we also see evidence of cultural contact with Greek artists, who were evidently hired by the Etruscans to adorn the sanctuary temple B

### **Romulus 753-715 BC**

Warrior-king (avenged his uncle Amulius)

Fratricide: kills Remus

Selection of 100 senators (patres)

Abduction of Sabine Women

Division of people into 3 tribes

### **Servius Tullius 578-535 BC**

“Good tyrant”

A child of destiny and prodigy

- Son of a slave (thought to be Roman)
- Elevated to the throne by Tanaquil wife of Tarquinius Priscus and Servius' future mother in law who interpreted the omen of his head catching fire as a sign of his future greatness

Social, political and military reformer

- Instituted the census
- Reformed the assemblies (introduced class system)
- Reformed armies (introduced hoplite phalanx)

Hoplite: heavily armed foot soldier

- Carried hoplon (wooden shield)
- Body of hoplites marched in close formation

Built “Servian” wall (really dates to e. 4th c. BC)

Created the Sanctuary of Diana on the Aventine

### **Tarquinius Priscus 616-579 BC**

Part Etruscan part Greek

Promoted by his Etruscan wife Tanaquil

- Livy disapproved of her ambitions for her husband
- She is criticized as a king maker: orchestrated the elevation of her husband, and her son in law Servius Tullius, to the throne

Administrator, politician and most of all a builder

- Increased number of senators
- Drained areas between hills and paved forum
- Built Cloaca Maxima (city drains/ sewer)
- Built the Circus Maximus (place where chariot racing took place)
- Laid foundations for Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus

### **Tarquinius Superbus 534-510 BC**

Part Etruscan, usurped the throne “bad tyrant”

- Grandson or son of Tarquinius Priscus
- Tarquinius Superbus orchestrated the death of Servius Tullius, and usurped (illegally seized) the throne
- He was aided by his wife Tullia, the wicked daughter of Servius Tullius

Gave tyrant bad connotation

Completed Temple of Capitoline Jupiter

Tyrannical behavior: (forced citizens to work on construction projects)

### **Census**

Instituted by Servius Tullius, used to confirm wealth of people, had to have certain level of wealth to be a senator

### **Tyrant**

Usurped their power by subversive means (without the blessing of the patres)

By the end of the 6th c BC the patres could not tolerate them and expelled the last king Tarquinius Superbus

Clan power had become subordinate to power of individual tyrant kings with wealth, initiative and military power

This was intolerable to the elite

For Greeks tyrant was a more neutral, meaning an individual who was not elevated to power following constitutional rules, but on the basis of his wealth and military power

Romans gave tyrant a bad connotation

### **Hoplite phalanx**

Introduced by Servius Tullius, marched close together

### **Lucretia**

Virtuous Roman matron

She became the symbol for female chastity and pudicitia

### **Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus**

Lucretia's husband

Became first consul of Rome

Son of a nephew of Superbus, forced to resign consulship by Brutus because of relation

### **Lucius Junius Brutus**

Lucretia's maternal uncle

Became first consul of Rome

Forced Collatinus to resign consulship

Didn't have to resign because he was only related to Superbus through maternal side (mother was his sister)

### **Rape of Lucretia c. 510 BC**

The crisis that prompted the end of monarchy and beginning of the Republic is known as the Rape of Lucretia. Her rape and suicide stimulated the men of Rome into political action which transformed Rome from a monarchy into a Republic, prompting the patres to expel the bad tyrant-king Tarquinius Superbus.

Lucretia was raped by Sextus Tarquinius, the son of the king Tarquinius Superbus

She became the symbol for female chastity and pudicitia

Leading up to the rape:

- Roman army officers made bet regarding sexual propriety with which their wives were behaving in their absence
  - Both Etruscan and Romans served in the army of Rome: Etruscan or Roman women more virtuous?
  - Romans represented by Tarquinius Collatinus (Lucretia's husband)
  - Etruscans represented by Tarquinius Sextus, son of Tarquinius Superbus
  - Officers arrive in Rome, find Etruscan wives partying and drinking
- Tarquinius Sextus found Lucretia virtually weaving and spinning with her slaves.
  - He lusted after her
  - Threatened her honour, would put the corpse of a male slave in bed with her corpse if she didn't cooperate so she did
- Subsequent to announcing her disgrace to her male relatives, Lucretia committed suicide to save the honour of all Roman matrons
  - Popular outrage provoked a revolution which led to expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, the king and father of Tarquinius Sextus
  - Tarquinius Collatinus and (Lucius) Junius Brutus (Lucretia's maternal uncle) led the revolt
  - The king was ousted (but he would try to regain the throne and there would be a series of conflicts between the Romans and Superbus and his Etruscan allies
- All "Tarquins" (synonym for Tyrant) were expelled
  - The oath of Brutus: Brutus imposed an oath on all people to swear never to tolerate a Tarquin on pain of death (i.e. support of any Tarquins was an act of treason)
- Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus became the first consuls (highest magistrates) of Rome, but not for long
- They both began to be hated by the patres and the people because they were related to Tarquinius Superbus
- Brutus, Collatinus' own colleague and cousin, forced Collatinus to resign his consulship because he was related to Superbus through his agnates (male ancestors)
  - Collatinus was the son of a nephew of Superbus
  - Brutus was cleared because he was related only through his mother (who was Superbus' sister)

The story of the Rape of Lucretia and the "birth of a nation" is another example of pro-patris Rape: Lucretia's death led to political change and a "more democratic" as far as the patricians were concerned) Republic

### **Pudicitia**

"Modesty" or "sexual virtue/propriety"

An ideal of female behaviour in Roman times

### **Lecture #6: Etruscans Origins**

## **Etruscans**

Called themselves Rasenna

Greeks called them Tyrrhenians/Tyrsenians

Romans called them Etrusci/ Tusci

By 750/700 BC a clearly defined Etruscan culture emerged in Etruria (Tuscany)

Most archaeological evidence for Etruscans come from monumental tombs in cemeteries

## **Nativist Model**

Current theory/model

The Etruscans are descendants of earlier Iron Age Villanovans

They were influenced by their contacts with Near Easterners (Assyrians, Phoenicians)

These contacts account for the cultural peculiarities

The Etruscans have left us inscriptions in a non-Indo-European language, however we can assume that they spoke the Filiscan dialect introduced to them by the Villanovans when they were assimilated by them

Thus they were part of the Mediterranean Substratum

ACCORDING TO THIS MODEL THE ETRUSCANS WERE INDIGENOUS TO ITALY: THEY WERE PART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SUBSTRATUM

Archaeological evidence is irrefutable:

- Demonstrates the Etruscans were a cultural development (with no cultural breaks) from the Iron Age Villanovans (i.e. the Etruscans are the descendants and cultural ancestors of the Villanovans)
- They represent a continuation of the Villanovans in a new cultural phase, (Orientalizing and Archaic of 700-500 BC) with a new material culture, which is more or less the same as Tyrrhenian

Demonstrated by the stratification of Etruscan and Villanovan sites

- Cultural *strata* lie with little to no breaks on top of Villanovan cultural strata

No break in stratigraphy

No evidence of violence which would signal new people

## **Mediterranean Substratum**

Population who inhabited Italy before the Indo-European speakers came to Italy in the Iron Age

## **Necropolis**

City of dead

## **Invasionist Model**

Older model

ACCORDING TO THIS MODEL THE ETRUSCANS CAME FROM THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN=EASTERN GREECE (LYDIA IN ANATOLIS) TO ETRURIA IN 800 BC

Support were:

- Weird monumental tombs of the Etruscans, similar to eastern prehistoric tombs
- Ships similar to eastern ships
- Some evidence of direct connections to east in their ceramics

Explained by:

- The use of monumental tombs were economic necessity. Tombs functioned as repositories of wealth in absence of investment economies and “banks”
- Their use after 7th c can be explained in terms of Etruscan inclination to use old fashioned forms
- The affinity for Near Eastern ships and ceramics-forms can be explained as result of Etruscan trade with east

Herodotus reports the Etruscans were Lydian Greeks that came to Italy because of famine and Stenochoria. BUT he doesn't say when, so could have been in Bronze Age BEFORE the migrations of Indo-European speakers in the Iron Age

Also language issue. Just because they wrote in a non-Indo-European language doesn't mean they didn't speak Indo-European dialect. They liked to retain old obsolete things, traditionalism. They adopted the Indo-European language of the Villanovans but kept theirs for special contexts (mostly religious)

### **Stratigraphy**

The structure of stratification

Older=lower

### **Lecture #7: Cursus Honorum**

#### **Cursus Honorum**

Race of honours, path of honour, career ladder

The assemblies elected magistrates and plebeian officers

#### **Consuls**

Most powerful

2 per year

Elected annually by Centuriate Assembly

Authority: Consular imperium: highest form of military and civil authority

#### **Imperium**

Civic and military authority of a magistrate

#### **Praetors**

2nd most powerful

2 per year originally

Elected annually by Centuriate Assembly

- Had judicial authority
- Could have imperium over Roman armies and as governors

Praetorian imperium

Over the Republic the number of Praetors was increased.

227 BC 4, 197 BC 6, finally 83BC dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla increased to 8

#### **Comitia Centuriata**

Centuriate Assembly

Originally open to citizens eligible for military service

Eventually opens to ineligible (free-born property-less proletariat)

- Elected the top magistrates (approved the granting of imperium)
- Could pass laws, declare war
- Was a court of appeals in capital trials

Eventually took over responsibilities of old Curiate Assembly

Voting: based on wealth-timocratic (rigged in favour of rich)

### **Concilium Plebis**

Plebeian Assembly

Open only to Plebeians

- Elected 10 tribunes
- Resolution could become law

Laws were passed that mandated the legal validity of the concilium plebis, but they were (almost) never observed

### **Tribunes**

Head of Concilium plebis and the head officer of Plebeians

Technically not a magistrate since he didn't have imperium

Mandated to protect the plebs

In order to do this, he had sacrosanctity

Anyone who tried to harm him was subject to a curse and pain of death

### **Sacrosanctity**

The declaration of physical inviolability of a tribune, in order to protect his body so that he could protect the plebs from the arbitrary abuses of a magistrate

### **Censors**

Ex-officio consuls

- Undertook the census
- Controlled membership of senate and tribes
- Set tax rates and public contracts

Had moral mandate by association with his duties of setting criteria for entry to (and expulsion from) the senate

Festus reports that entry and expulsion were based on moral uprightness, not being in debt etc.

### **Manumissio Vindicta**

A citizen manumits (grants freedom to) a slave by touching his head with a rod (*vindicta*) and declaring the manumission in front of a magistrate.

Magistrate (praetor) would record the manumission and report it to a censor.

A tax would be paid and the information was recorded for the future census

### **Novus Homo**

Equestrian (highest stratum of plebians) who attained rank of consul and ennobled family

### **Curule**

Patrician aediles

Created in 366 BC

2 per year

Curule=patrician

In charge of public works (temple repair, public buildings, streets, sewers, and aqueducts, supervision of traffic, supervision of public decency (houses of prostitution), fire prevention), food and games in Rome, also had to do with law and order.

Stood in for consuls when they were campaigning

### **Auctoritas patrum**

Senate had *auctoritas patrum*

Chose priests

Advised magistrates

Presented laws to assemblies for vote (always had sovereignty over assemblies)

Assemblies were passive and timocratic

There was no secret ballot (so patronage influenced)

### **Nobles**

Families (equestrian or patrician) who attained consulship

### **Rex sacrorum**

“King of the sacrifices” with his wife *regina sacrorum* “queen of the sacrifices” was the symbolic head of the Roman state religion

Religious office

Believed to reflect a hold over from the Regal period, suggesting that in terms of constitutional arrangements, the transition from Regal to Republic was relatively gradual.

Designated at the command of the consuls, by the college of pontiffs, and inaugurated by the augurs

He was always patrician and he had no influence on government and political affairs. Because of this patrician attributed little importance to the office.

In late Republic office fell into disuse.

Augustus revived it and it endured until 5th c AD

## **Lecture #8: From Kingship to Republic**

### **Battle of Silva Arsia 509 BC**

War against Tarquinius Superbus

- Fought between the Republican forces (under consuls Lucius Junius Brutus and Publius Valerius Pulicola), and Etruscan forces of Tarquinia and Veii, led by deposed Roman king Lucius Tarquinius Superbus

- Took place near Silva Arsia in Roman territory, resulted in victory to Rome, and death of Brutus, who dies in single combat against the son of Tarquinius, Arruns
  - Etruscans got discouraged and fled battle
  - The god Silvanus Proclaimed Rome the victor
- There was a battle but the details are probably fictions

### **Lars Porsena**

Powerful Etruscan king of Clusium

Tarquinius Superbus tried to stage come-back with his help

Struggle led to series of wars over 10 years between Rome and Etruscans Clusium, and other allies of Superbus

### **Horatius Cocles**

- Porsena attacks Rome by siege and assaulted Janiculum: he managed to garrison his troops on the Janiculum at the Pons Sublicius (bridge)
- He might have succeeded in taking the city if not for Horatius Cocles (the one eyed)
- Porsena had advanced to what was supposed to be sovereign Roman territory (*trans Tiberium*: on the other side of the Tiber)
- Farmers fled their farms and were protected by Servian Wall and they thought the Pons Sublicius
- Etruscan forces advanced to the bridge and were poised to cross the Tiber and storm the wall
- Roman soldiers panicked and started to desert
- Horatius stopped them as they ran across the bridge and urged them not to desert
  - Persuaded them their only hope was demolishing the bridge
  - He would stand alone and delay the enemy's crossing as much as he could
  - Insisted the Romans leave the bridge for their safety and repelled the Etruscans without assistance
  - Two companions joined him
- When only one last section of the bridge was intact, Horatius ordered them to retreat to safety
- Etruscans were puzzled at seeing just one man
  - Did not retreat or advance
  - Ashamed at the thought of such unequal odds
- Finally they hurled their spears against Horatius who defended the bridge alone
- As they attacked they fell into the water
  - Horatius prayed to Father Tiber and in full heavy armor, jumped in river
- In the end Horatius saved the day and prevented Etruscans from crossing river to Rome
- Livy's version says he was saved by the river god and was rewarded with all the land he could plow in a day
- Other version says he drowns

He's an exemplum of Roman courage, dedication and inspiration

### **Mucius Scaevola**

## LEFTY

- Porsena garrisoned his soldiers again on the Janiculum and commenced to blockade the city
- Unable to starve the city into submission because of Gaius Mucius Scaevola
- Tried to assassinate Porsena and failed, but was virtuous and courageous in his failure
- Snuck into the Etruscan camp with approval of Senate, to assassinate Porsena
  - He could not distinguish Porsena from his secretary
  - Killed wrong person
  - Tried to flee, captured by Etruscans and brought before Porsena
- He boldly defied Porsena, declared that he was not afraid to die, many after him would come to try to assassinate the king
- Porsena ordered him burned alive
  - Mucius replied he had no fear of bodily harm
  - Stuck his right hand in the fire
- Impressed by his courage, Porsena freed him, dismissed him from camp
  - "In thanks" he reminded Porsena there were 300 Romans like him back in Rome who would try to kill him
- Porsena was so impressed that he freed him, withdrew forces from Rome and signed peace treaty with Rome
  - Rewarded with land for his bravery
  - He and his family were called lefty thereafter

## Cloelia

- Porsena took Roman hostages to ensure Roman compliance with provisions of peace treaty
- One hostage was maiden named Cloelia
- Fled Etruscan camp, swam across Tiber, leading other Roman maiden hostages back to safety
- Porsena demanded she be returned, Romans complied
- In admiration for Cloelia's courageous escape Porsena gave her a horse and restore her freedom and asked her to choose half the remaining hostages to be freed
- She selected all the youngest Roman boys, because they were "persons at the greatest risk of harm by the enemy"
- In gratitude and out of respect for her courage the Romans gave Cloelia the unusual Honour of her own equestrian statue on the Via Sacra

## Battle of Regillus 499/96BC

- Good example of how the Romans mixed fact with fiction
- War was real but episodes associated with it are fiction
- Story of Dioscuri the divine twins Castor and Pollux are reported in the sources to have intervened on the side of the Romans and were seen after the battle watering the horses at a fountain in the Roman Forum, where they announced the Roman victory to the people
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**Octavius Mamilius**

**Foedus Cassianum 493 BC**

**Janiculum**

Was not one of the original 7 hills of Rome

Center of the cult of the god Janus

**Pons Sublicius**

Earliest bridge at the base of the Aventine

Crossed the Tiber connecting Aventine to Janiculum

Built by Ancus Marcius (642-617 BC) who also incorporated Janiculum into Rome

**Janus**

Roman god of passage, topographical and temporal

Shown as having 2 faces as he looks to the future and to the past

Temple called Janus Geminus

Doors of temple were closed when Rome was at war

**Augurs**

College of priests who practices divination (foresaw the future or divined the will of the gods)

**Auspicious**

Was divination by means of studying the flights of birds

Origins are debated but probably a Latin tradition

**Haruspicious**

Etruscans practiced haruspicious, ritual of divination involving the inspection or interpretation of entrails of sacrificed animals

Romans learned haruspicious from the Etruscans and hired haruspices to come to Rome and make sure augurs were taking the auguries correctly and perform the haruspicious