

THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT

# ROME





# The Geography of Rome and Italy





# The World: 2000





# The World of Rome

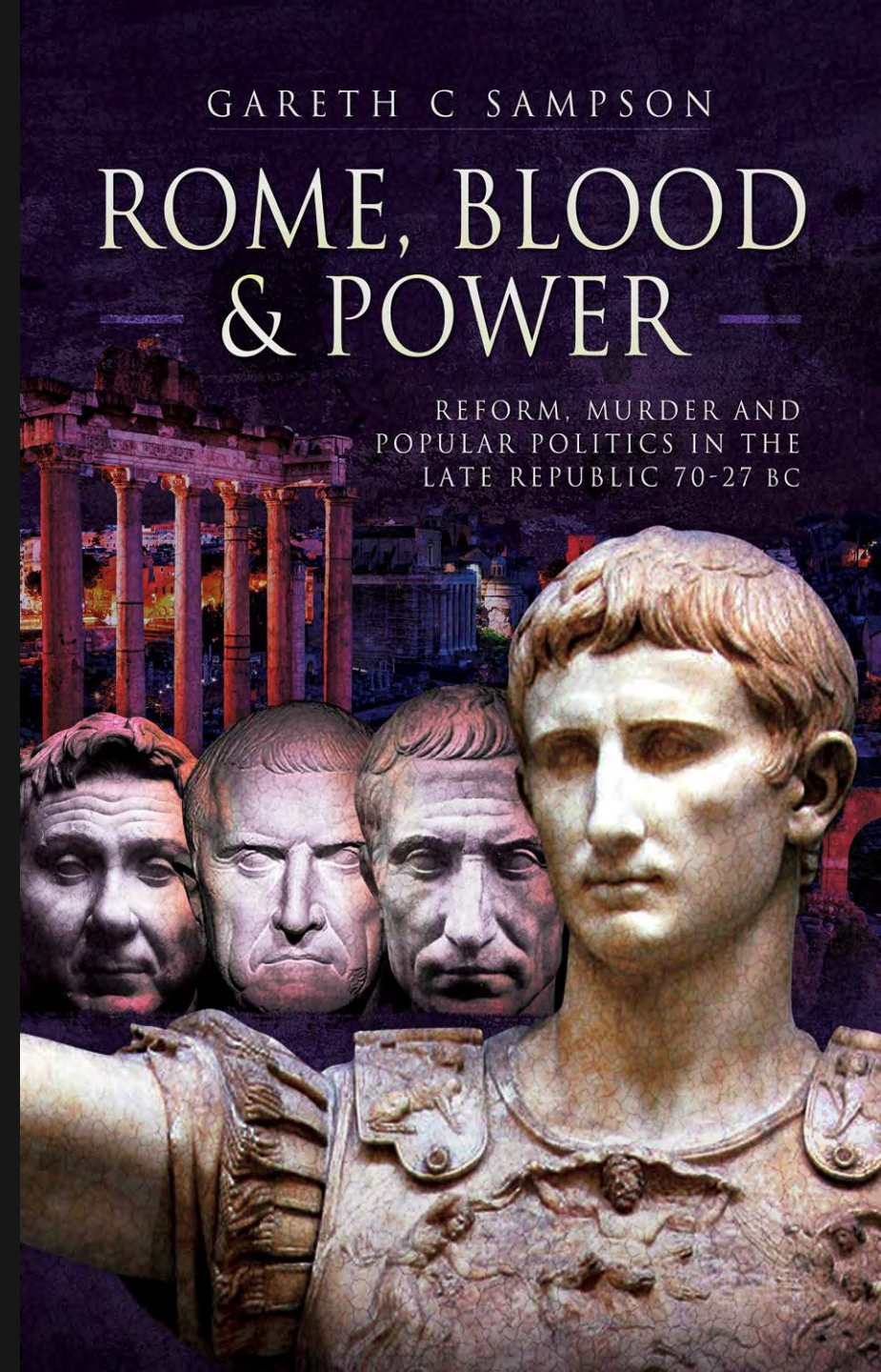
- Emerged from a small town founded by a refugee **Trojan** ancestor, **Aeneas**,
- to a small city state ruled by the **Etruscans**,
- but when they became a **Republic, in 509 BCE**,
- they created the world's biggest empire even before become officially an **Empire in 27 BCE**.





# The World of Rome

- **Ambition, Conquest, lust, murder** & the power of **unrivaled technology**.
- These are the cornerstones in a foundation of the **Roman Empire**.
- They were driven by a kind of **collective cultural ego**.
- They erected **colossal building, stadiums, palaces, roads**, and **aqueducts** spanned three continents.





# The World of Rome

- Simply, these people, the **ROMANS**, were like this:
- and became like this in **400 years!**



# The Roman Empire The Rise – 3C Media

00.00 -10.00

<https://www.3cm mediasolutions.org/lti/coursemedia/play?id=3884&cid=dbd4dad773573c10278788a69e0d9c40792f3948>

# The Foundation of Rome

- Well, before talking about the foundation of Rome, let list the following elements that Rome was founded upon:

1. Defeat
2. Refugees
3. Curse
4. God of War
5. Rape
6. Death
7. She-wolf
8. Fratricide
9. Mass raping
10. Mass murdering



Bronze statue of Romulus & Remus suckling the she-wolf. 480 BC. *Museo del Palazzo dei Conservatori*





# The Foundation of Rome

## □ Romulus & Remus

- Descendants of the Trojan hero **Aeneas**
- Their mother **Rhea Silvia** was raped by **Mars** god of War.
- Their mother dies, the babies thrown into the woods.
- Raised by **She-Wolf** called **Lupa**
- Brothers establish **Rome 753 BC**
- Romulus kills his brother **Remus** and became the first king of Rome.
- They invite their neighbors towns and do **mass raping**.

The Palatine Hill is the most central of the seven hills of Rome and forms one of the oldest parts of the city.



Bronze statue of Romulus & Remus suckling the she-wolf. 480 BC. *Museo del Palazzo dei Conservatori*



Palatine Hill

# First in the Land, Latins, Greeks & Etruscans

- In central Italy there is a plain on the west coast called **Latium** which takes its name from the Latin people who lived there in the **first millennium BCE**.
- They had come down into Italy from the north, like other Italic peoples, and had settled in small villages sometime in the **second millennium BCE**.
- To south of Latium were **Greek colonies, Magna Graecia**.





# First in the Land, Latins, Greeks and Etruscans

- Meanwhile, to the north of the Latins another civilization arose, that of the **Etruscans**.
- They developed an advanced material culture which, like that of the Greeks, owed a great deal to contacts with the **eastern Mediterranean** and **Near East**.
- They lived in towns and cities rather than in small villages and developed a **sophisticated urban** culture.
- They had close commercial contacts with **Greeks**, **Carthaginians** and other civilized peoples of the region.



# Early Rome

- The Romans originally inhabited a cluster of villages on a group of hills in **northern Latium** crossing of the river **Tiber**.
- The Romans were more **farmers** and **pastoral** people who lived in the hills **east of Latium**.
- Sometime in the centuries after 700 BC these farmers merged their villages together to form a **city-state**;





# The Etruscans

10:30 – 18:50

- <https://www.3cmediasolutions.org/lti/coursemedia/play?id=3884&cid=dbd4dad773573c10278788a69e0d9c40792f3948>

# Roman Periods

- I. **Monarchy** (Etruscan Rule) (800 - 509 BCE)
- II. **Republic** (509 - 30 BCE)
- III. **Empire** (27 BCE - 476 CE)







***Mosaic of Romulus & Remus from Pompeii***







# What Political Institutions did the Roman Create?

- Early Roman Government, Republic 509 -27 BC  
**SPQR** “*Senatus Populus Que Romanus*”



## □ **Consuls:**

- Two Chief Magistrates
- Elected by Assembly for one year
- Highest officials of the Republic
- Running the State
- Commanded the army in battle
- Administered state business & supervised financial affairs



Console

# What Political Institutions did the Roman Create?

Early Roman Government, Republic 509 -27 BC

**SPQR** “*Senatus Populus Que Romanus*”



## □ **Censors:**

- Former Consuls
- Approved Senators
- Elected by Assembly
- Supervised public morals, determined who could lawfully hold public office and sit in the senate.
- Registered citizens and conducted censuses





# Early Roman Government, Republic 509 -27 BC

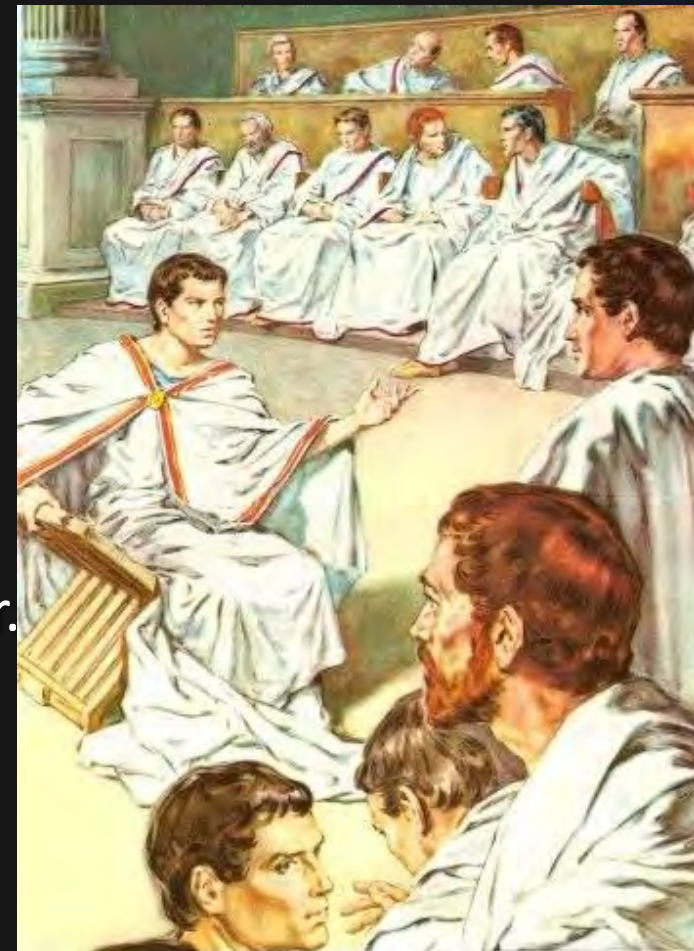
## SPQR “*Senatus Populus Que Romanus*”

### □ Senate:

- The most important institution of the Republic
- A council of men whom had previously elected to high office
- 32 years of age
- Membership: 300 total
- May be expelled for corruption
- Censors decided who qualified
- Served for life
- They pass decrees, in time of emergency, could name a dictator.

### □ Assembly (Comitia):

- Voting Citizens



# Roman Politics – 3C Media - 1:00 – 18:55

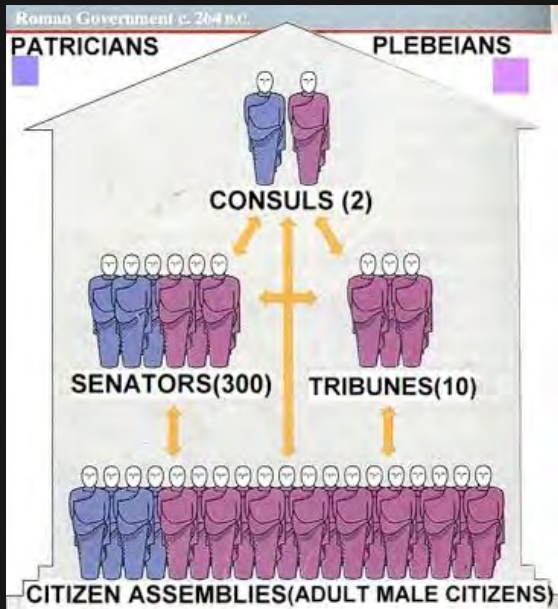
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# The Early Roman Society

- Two Social Classes
  - Patricians
  - Plebeians
- **“Conflict of the Orders”**
  - Gave political rights to all men



Roman Society	
Patricians	Plebeians
■ Wealthy, powerful citizens	■ Common people
■ Nobles	■ Peasants, crafts-people, traders, other workers
■ Small minority of the population	■ Majority of the population
■ Once controlled all aspects of government	■ Gained right to participate in government
■ After 218 BC, not allowed to participate in trade or commerce	■ Only Romans who could be traders, so many became wealthy

# Early Roman Society

## □ Family

### • Patria Potestas

- Both daughters and sons were subject to Patria Potestas, the power wielded by their father as head of household (familia).
- A Roman household was considered a collective (**corpus**, a "body") over which the pater familias had mastery (**dominium**).





# Women in ancient Rome

- ▶ Women in ancient Rome lived by the same rules as most other ancient civilizations their lives revolving around their families, social class and status.
- ▶ Women were excluded from participating in the political and military
- ▶ Roman women had little authority or legal rights.
- ▶ Every Roman woman was required to be under the legal control of a male guardian for her entire life.
- ▶ Women were contracted into marriage with *manus* (handed) which means a legal contract of transfers from her father to her husband.
- ▶ Roman women were not allowed to choose their partners or their legal marital arraignments, even when they were widows or divorced.
- ▶ Roman women could inherit and hold property including slaves.







# Roman Bath and Restroom



ancient Roman bathroom



THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT

# ROME





## “The Rise of Roman Imperialism”

- How did Rome expand its power beyond Italy, and what were the effect of this expansion?

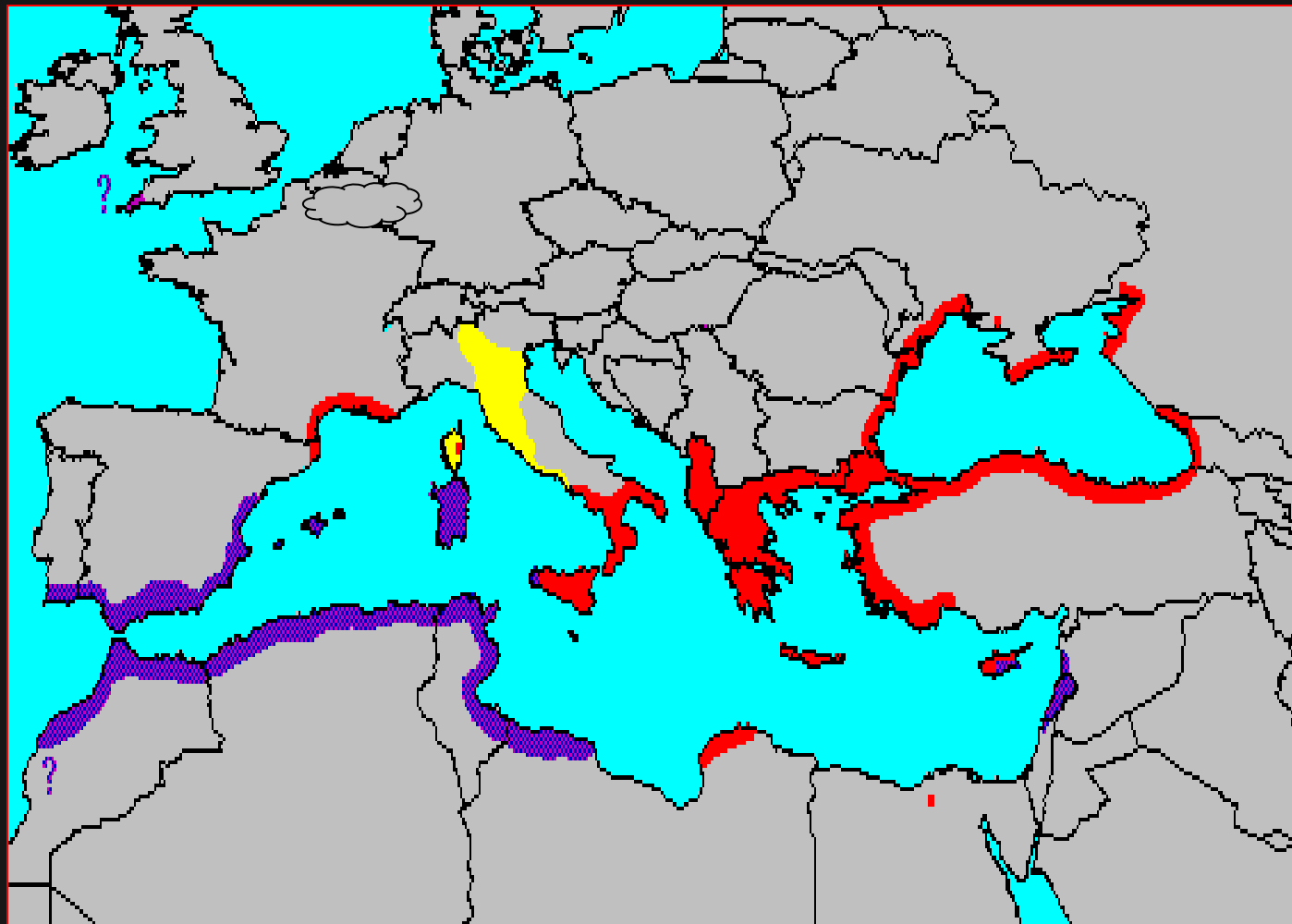


Two Triremes-Race

© Ministero per i Beni le Attività Culturali— Soprintendenza archeologia de Napoli/Scala/Art Resource, NY



# Powers in the Mediterranean: 4<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.



Greeks



Carthage



Rome



Rome

ROMAN REPUBLIC

Adriatic Sea

Tyrrhenian Sea

Ionian Sea

Mediterran



ROMAN REPUBLIC

Rome

MACEDON

Tyrrhenian Sea

Ionian Sea

Mediterran



# Three Punic Wars 264 – 146 B.C.E

## □ Rise of Carthage

- Colony of Phoenicians
  - “Punici” = Phoenicians
- Colonial Empire



# Punic Carthage

- ▶ **Carthaginian** State a Phoenician city-state in North Africa and modern Spain which lasted until 146 BC.
- ▶ Carthage was an **oligarchal republic**.
- ▶ In the 5th century BC, Carthage had become the commercial center of the **West Mediterranean**.
- ▶ After the fall of its **mother-city Tyre** in 585, Carthage became the leader of the Phoenician colonies in the west.



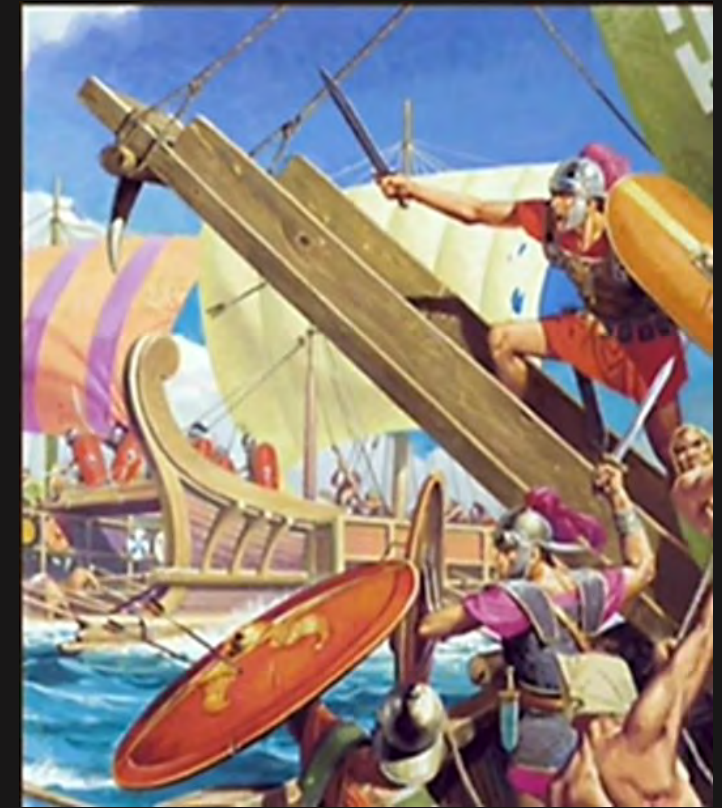
Ivory sphinx from Carthage



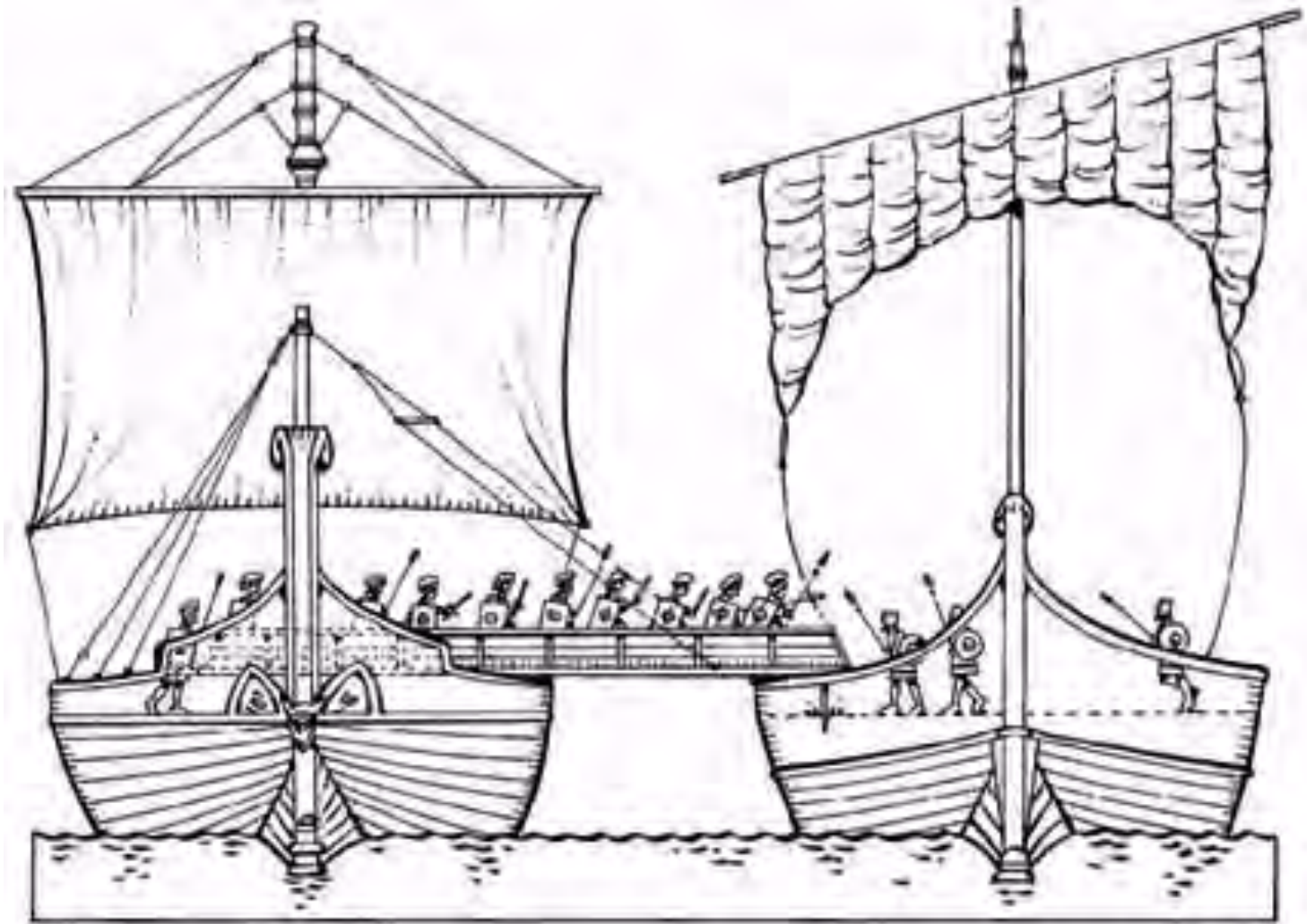


# The First Punic War (264-241 BCE)

- ▶ It was caused by the Romans wanting to gain land and take over **Sicily**, which was a Carthaginian-controlled island.
- ▶ The war was fought in Sicily and on the Mediterranean sea between the Roman and Carthaginian navies.
- ▶ Using a moveable gangplank, called the **Corvus**.
- ▶ It could be lowered onto the enemy's ship, turning a sea battle into a land battle.
- ▶ Carthage was defeated & forced to cede **Sicily** to Rome.



The Corvus  
a long bridge-type  
plank that the  
Romans used to  
board Punic ship





# Rome 241 B.C.



*End of 1<sup>st</sup> Punic War*



**Hannibal - Rome's Worst  
Nightmare 0.00 – 7:30**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=1&v=1hFQtfeZc40](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=1hFQtfeZc40)



# The Second Punic War (218-202 BCE)

- ▶ The Carthaginians wanted to take over **Saguntum**, a territory in **Spain** to get more money from mining silver and gold.
- ▶ Saguntum asked the Romans for help against the Carthaginians, who were led by **Hannibal**.
- ▶ **Hannibal** invaded Italy from Spain by marching his forces over **the Alps**.
- ▶ Hannibal won every engagement against the Romans in **Italy**.
- ▶ In 216 BCE he won his greatest victory at the Battle of **Cannae**.
- ▶ Hannibal was lacking sufficient troops and supplies, could not build on his successes to take over **Rome**.



Hannibal





**Hannibal crossing the Alps  
22:00 –28:30**

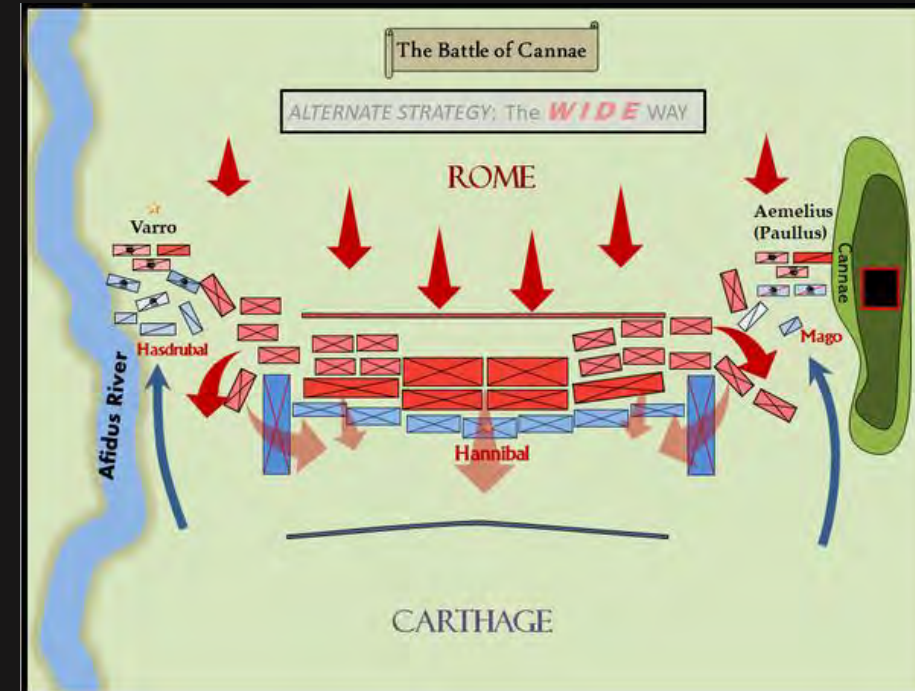
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=1&v=1hFQtfEZc40](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=1hFQtfEZc40)



# Battle of Cannae - 216BCE



- ▶ The battle of Cannae took place next to the city of Cannae, the Romans with more than 50,000 men, and the Carthaginians with around 40,000.
- ▶ Once the two armies engaged in battle the Roman army stayed together and pushed forward, into Hannibal's army, just as Hannibal wanted.
- ▶ Hannibal's army trapped the Roman's in by surrounding them and giving them nowhere to go.
- ▶ This battle was Hannibal's greatest victory and Rome's worst defeat.



# Scipio Africanus sails to Africa - 204BC

- ▶ Scipio Africanus was a Roman general and military strategist.
- ▶ Scipio used the same tactics of Hannibal and march on to Carthage.
- ▶ Due to opposition between the Roman Senate and Scipio, he left with fewer legions, but once he got to Africa, he allied with Numidia King (Numidia was the ancient kingdom of the Numidians located in what is now Algeria and a smaller part of Tunisia) who provided him with the infantry and cavalry he needed.
- ▶ During his time in Africa his goals were to conquer small towns that would help the Romans advance in the War.
- ▶ While that, Hannibal was called to come quickly from Italy.
- ▶ Arriving tired and lack of men, He was defeated by the Roman general Scipio Africanus at the **Battle of Zama**, in North Africa, in 202 BCE and Carthage sued for peace.



# Second Punic War Ends 201BC

- ▶ After the **Battle of Zama**, Carthage surrendered and Scipio, the Roman general, made a list of agreements, a treaty, that Carthage had to follow to establish peace.
- ▶ Some of those terms being: **surrender its navy, pay compensation**, reduce their military and **allow Spain and the Mediterranean islands to be under Roman rule**.



Publius Cornelius Scipio





**Trasimene**

**Rome**

**ITALY**

**Cannae**

**Garthage**

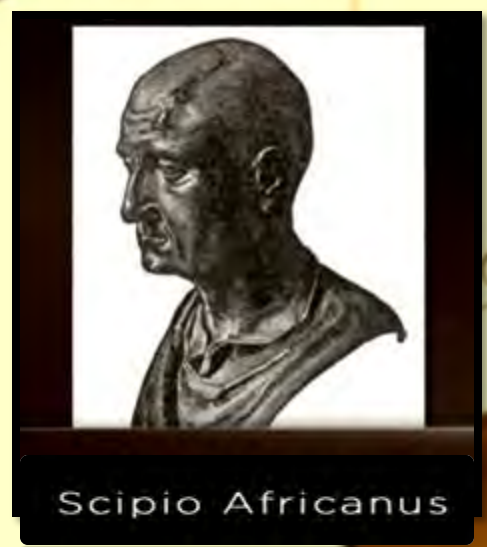
**Zama**

**untum**

*Adriatic Sea*

*Tyrrhenian Sea*

*Ionian Sea*



Scipio Africanus





## Hannibal and Scipio 1:14 -1:27

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=1&v=1hFQtfEZc40](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=1hFQtfEZc40)

## Third Punic War Begins - 149BC

- This was the final and shortest war between the Romans and Carthaginians.
- The Carthaginians **broke the treaty**.
- The Romans **laid siege** on Carthage.
- The Romans could not break the **Carthaginians walls**
- **This siege** lasted for about **two years**.
- At the end of the two years, **Carthage surrendered**, and the Romans burnt Carthage to the ground.
- The Romans took the surviving Carthaginians as slaves and made Carthage sign a treaty that gave **Carthage absolutely no power or military**.





# Punic Wars, 264–146 B.C.



# **The Incredible Expansion of Rome**

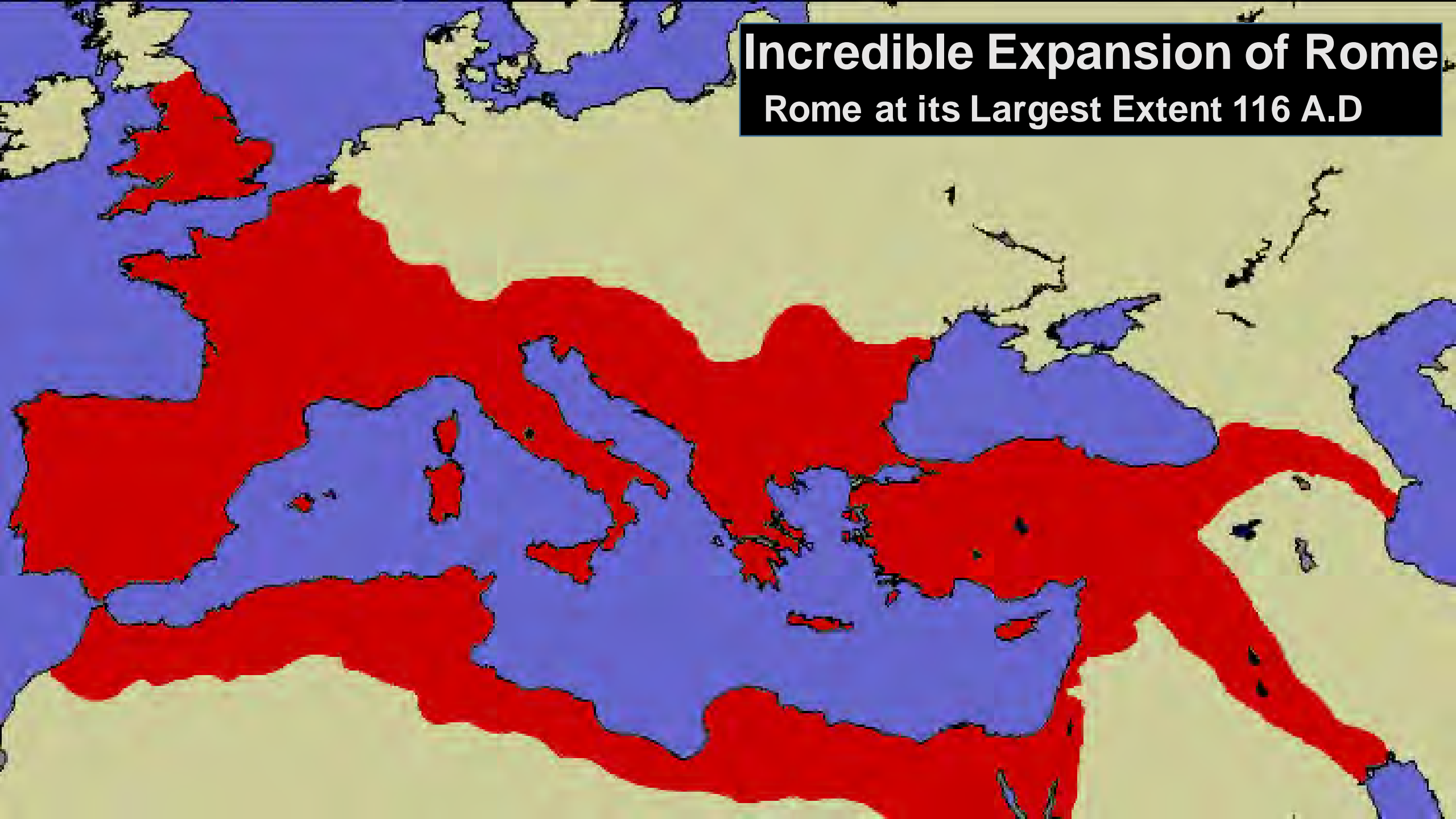


**Rome 336 B.C.**



# Incredible Expansion of Rome

Rome at its Largest Extent 116 A.D





The End Part 1

# First in the Land, Latins, Greeks and Etruscans

- The 8<sup>th</sup>. Century BCE, was a period of **cultural change**, when the simple way of life of the peoples of central Italy was beginning to be affected by new influences from the eastern Mediterranean.
- In central Italy there is a plain on the west coast called Latium , which takes its name from the Latin people who lived there in the first millennium BCE.
- They had come down into Italy from the north, like other Italic peoples, and had settled in small villages of thatched huts, sometime in the second millennium.

