

Augustus - Tiberius - Caligula - Claudius - Nero



CESARE
AUGUSTO
IMPERATORE



Brontesjon -> Brundisium ->
Brindisi (Calabria -> Puglia)

The Roman Empire

Thomas J. Aprille, PhD

www.quartomese.com



Via Appia - 132 miles



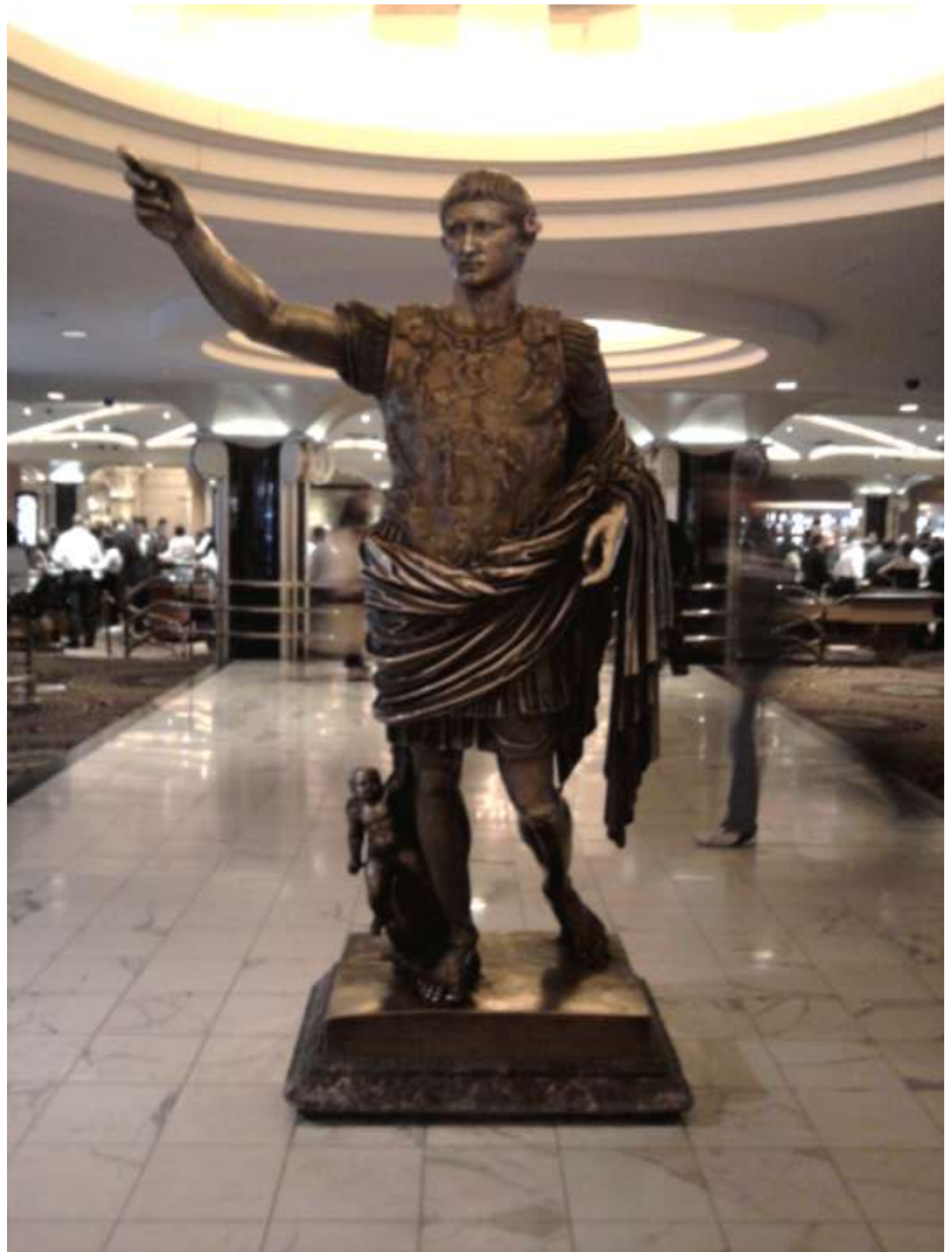
Mile from mille
passus (1000 paces), 5000 ft



Roma (Lazio)

Vespasian - Titus - Domitian

Caesar's Palace Las Vegas



The Roman Empire

- The emperors and their stories
- Roman architecture and its story
- Odds & Ends
 - The Roman army
 - Food
 - Cloths
 - Housing
 - Religion & Superstition
 - Calendar & Games

History of the Roman Empire

- Sources of accounts
 - Ancient Authors
 - Archeology

History of the Roman Empire

Ancient Authors

- Plutarch in 110
- Strabo in 20
- Pliny the Elder in 70
- Suetonius in 120
- Cassius Dio 220
- Lactantius in 310
- Aurelius Victor in 360
- Eusebius in 320

Ancient Authors

- Eutropius in 360
- Herodias in 210
- Historia Augusta in 380
- Tacitus in 50
- Zosimus in 500
- Josephus in 90
- St. Augustine in 420
- Et al

History of the Roman Empire

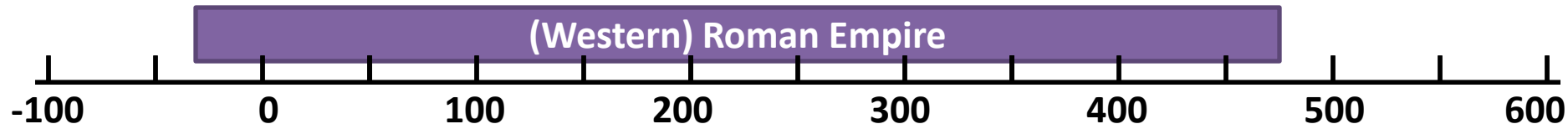
- Regarding historical accounts, past and present, of the Roman Empire
 - “ ... Sometimes we are confronted with conflicting versions of the same event. How do we choose between them? Sometimes the evidence simply dries up. Then, like Tacitus and all historians, we are forced to make good guesses and to use our imagination. ...”
 - “ ... To understand our [present] world we need to understand how it is rooted in [the Empire of] Rome. ...”
 - From Mary Beard’s Forward in Simon Baker’s, *Ancient Rome*

History of the Roman Empire

- Regarding historical accounts, past and present, of the Roman Empire
 - “ ... Sometimes we are confronted with conflicting versions of the same event. How do we choose between them? Sometimes the evidence simply dries up. Then, like Tacitus and all historians, we are forced to make good guesses and to use our imagination. ...”
 - “ ... **To understand our [present] world we need to understand how it is rooted in [the Empire of] Rome. ...**”
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The Roman Empire

- *Roman Empire* Start Date: -44 to -27?
- Western Roman Empire End Date:
 - 476: Emperor Romulus Augustulus was removed from office
 - Our “emperor” from imperator, but ...
- Eastern Roman Empire End Date:
 - 1453 with the death of Constantine XI and the capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks
- SPQR - Senatus PopulusQue Romanus
 - The Senate and People of Rome



What is an Emperor

Emperor

- King
 - Absolute power
 - Dynastic succession
- Emperor
 - Titled Augustus
 - The ruler of the Roman state from -27 to 476
 - Absolute power
 - “Dynastic succession”
- Differences?
 - Augustus granted power by the Senate
 - The rest of the emperors, effectively, were not (Galba)
 - The Senate and magistrates continued to exist
 - Early emperors claimed to be leaders of the republic

What is a Barbarian

Barbarians

- Barbarians:
 - Germanic
 - Alamanni
 - Saxons
 - Frisians
 - Thuringians
 - Burgundians
 - Ostrogoths
 - Visigoths
 - Huns
 - Vandals
 - Alans
 - Britten
 - Picts
 - Scots
 - Angles
- Non Greco-Romans

What is a Rubicon

- TV Show:



- River:

- Jeep:



The Rubicon

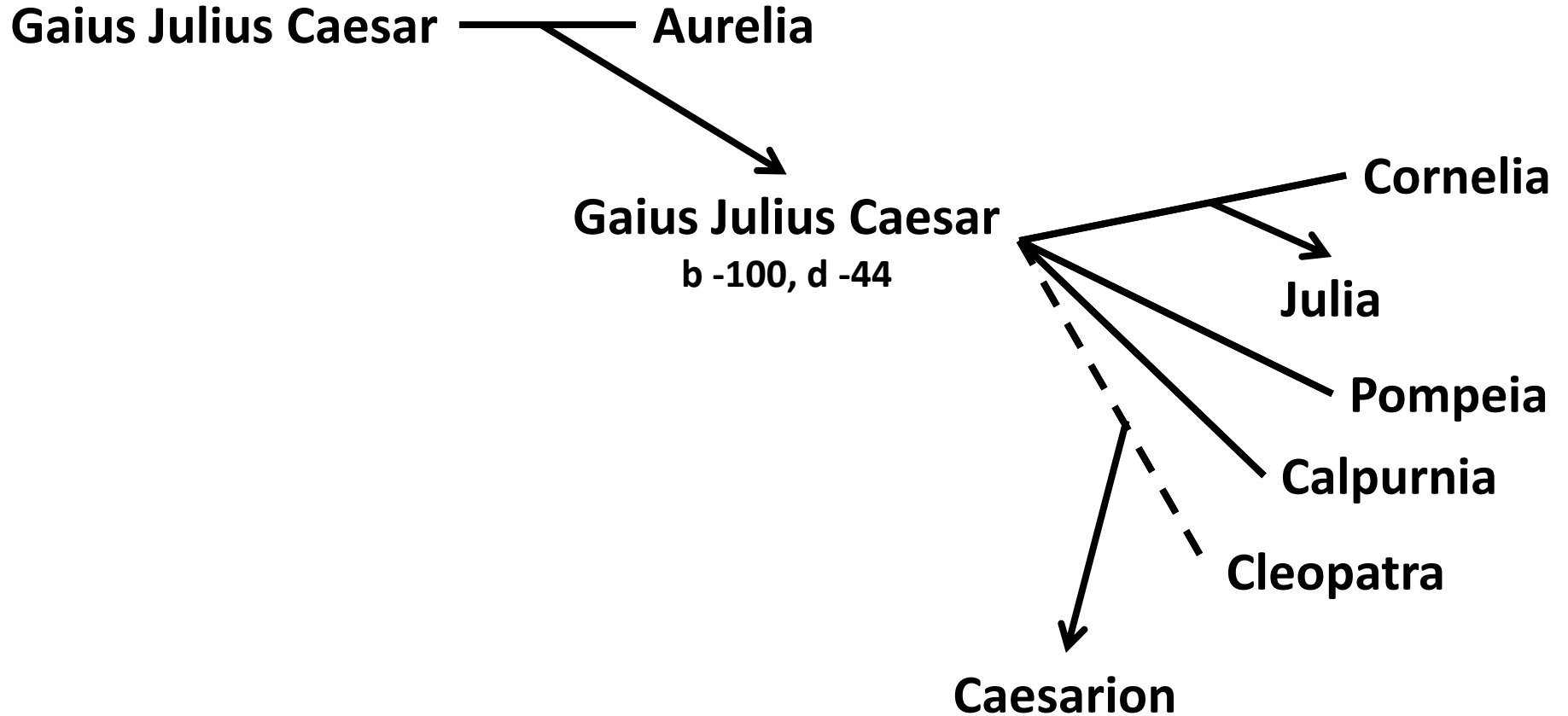


- A small river/stream on the boundary between the Roman province of Cisalpine Gaul (now northern Italy) and the northern border of the then Roman state
 - Cis from Latin: On this side of
 - Thus: Gaul on this side of the Alps

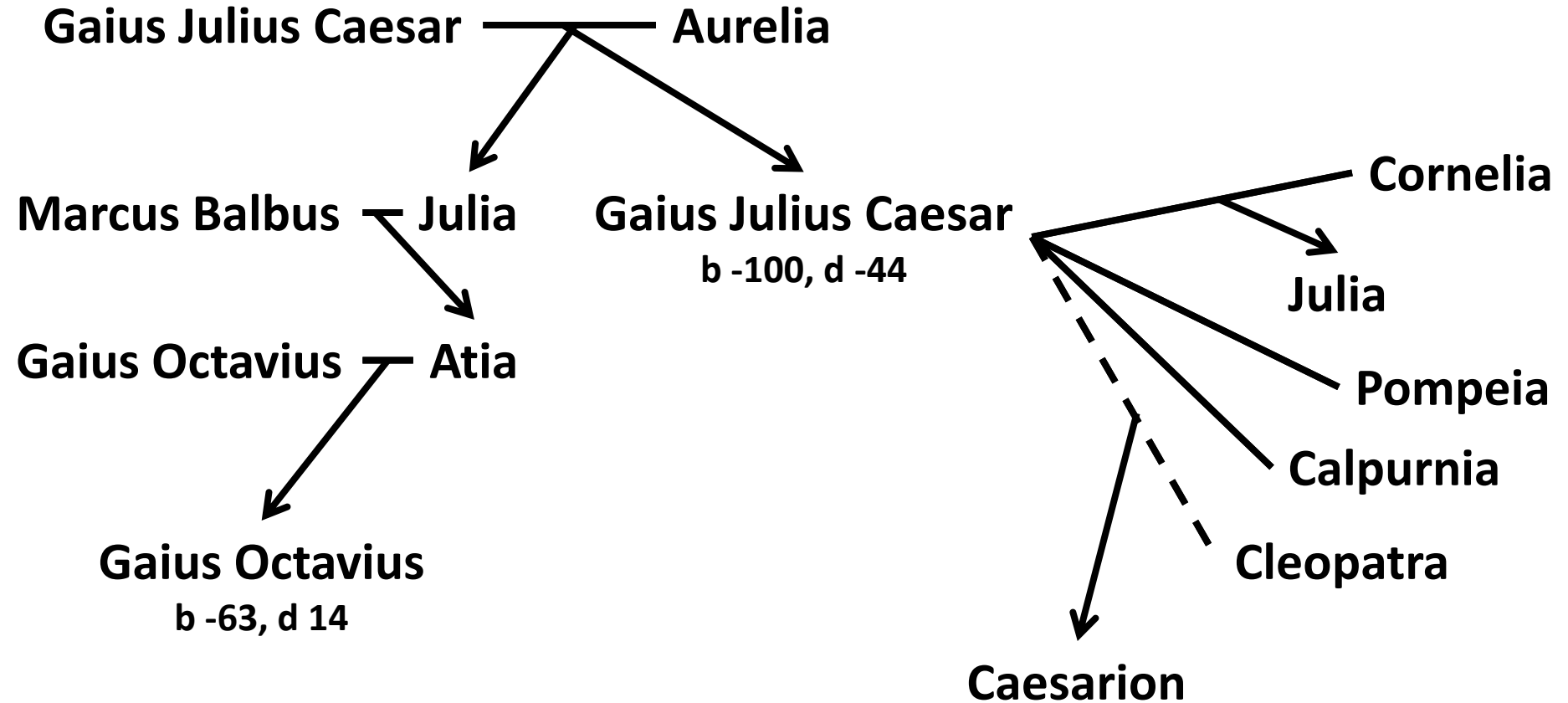
The Rubicon Story

The Rubicon was a stream separating Cisalpine Gaul from Italy. Caesar was, at this time charged by the Senate of war crimes and was summoned to Rome. When Julius Caesar led his troops from Gaul to the Rubicon, Caesar paused on the northern end of the bridge debating whether to cross or not. It would be a crime against Rome for proconsul (*person acting with imperium* [absolute power] *in place of the real Consul*) Caesar to bring his troops in from the province, if he did, he would be stripped of command and prosecuted. Although he hesitated, Caesar did cross the Rubicon, in January of -49, thereby starting a civil war.

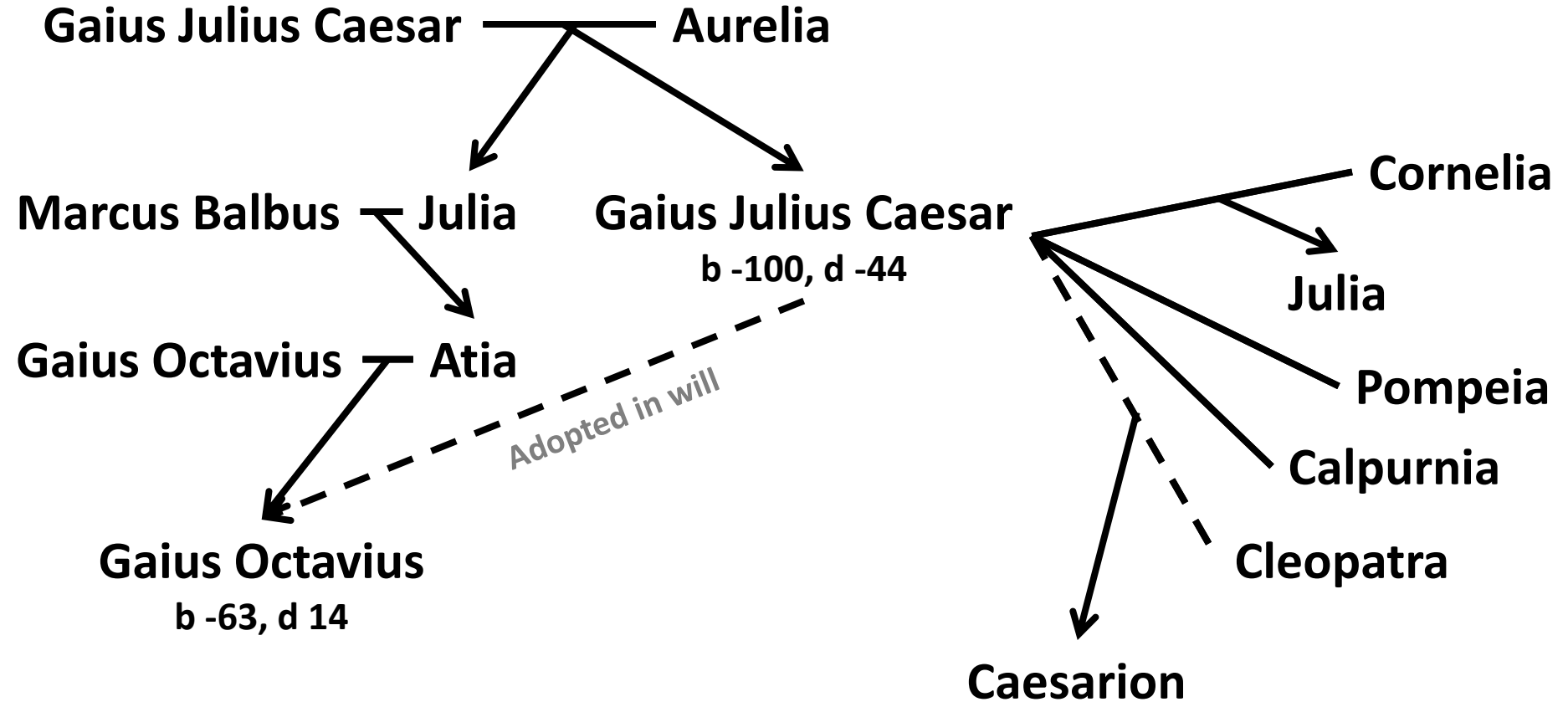
Julius Caesar



Julius Caesar



Julius Caesar



Caesar



- 100: Gaius Julius Caesar was born of Aurelia and Gaius Julius Caesar (a praetor)
- 85: Father dies (15)
- 82: Marries Cornelia who bore him his only legitimate child, Julia (18)
- 79: Caesar, on staff of a military legate, awarded the civic crown (oak leaves) for saving the life of a citizen in battle
- 78: Sulla dies, Caesar returned to Rome and began a career as a orator/lawyer (21)
- 72: Caesar was elected military tribune (28)
- 69: He spoke at the funerals of both his aunt, Julia, and his wife, Cornelia (31)
- 67: Caesar elected quaestor and obtains a seat in the Senate - he marries Pompeia (33)
- 65: He was elected curule aedile and spent lavishly on games to win popular favor (35)
- 63 : Caesar spent heavily in a successful effort to get elected pontifex maximus (chief priest)
- 62: Elected praetor. - divorced Pompeia (she was involved with another man)(38)

Praetor: Roman magistrate, responsible for the administration of justice. During the empire, the number of Praetors fluctuated between 10 and 18. A praetor had six lictors and was allowed to wear a purple-bordered toga.

Lictor: Member of a special class of Roman civil servant, with special tasks of attending and guarding magistrates of the Roman Republic and Empire. The origin goes back to the time when Rome was a kingdom, perhaps acquired from the Etruscans.

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- 61: Sent to the province of Further Spain as propraetor (39)

Quaestor: Roman Magistrate Responsible for Fiscal Administration - Under Julius Caesar, the Roman empire had 40 Quaestors - An additional task of all Quaestors was the supervision of the Games - A Quaestor had no lictors but was allowed to wear a purple-bordered toga

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Aedile: Roman magistrate Responsible For the Games and the Maintenance of the Temples - An aedile had no lictors but was allowed to wear a purple-bordered toga

Caesar



- 60 : Returns from Spain - joins with Pompey and Crassus (The First Triumvirate)
 - Support Caesar as Consul and then Proconsul in Gaul
 - Support Pompey's land for veterans and governorship of Hispania Ulterior
- 59 : Caesar was elected consul against opposition by Marcus Porcius Cato , Caesar's daughter, Julia, marries Pompey(41)
- 58 : Caesar left Rome for Gaul; he would not return for 9 years (42)
- 56: Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus meet - Caesar's command in Gaul was extended until -49
- 54: Caesar led a three-month expedition to Britain - Julia dies in childbirth (46)
- 53: Crassus received command of armies of the East but was defeated and killed by the Parthians
- 52: Rioting in Rome led to Pompey's extra-legal election as "consul without a colleague" (48)
- 49: Caesar cross the Rubicon - Pompey's legions are in Spain (51)
- 48: Caesar defeats Pompey's army in Pharsalus, Greece - Pompey escaped to Egypt

Parthia: North-eastern Iran - political and cultural base of the Arsacid dynasty, rulers of the Parthian Empire

Caesar



- October 2, -48: Caesar lands in Alexandria and is presented with the head of Pompey, Egypt's Achilles + 20,000 troops besiege Caesar (52)
- March, -47: Caesar defeats the Egyptian army (Ptolemy XIII died in this battle)
- June 23, -47: Caesar leaves Alexandria - established Cleopatra as a client ruler – Caesarion born (53)
- August 1, -47: On August 1, Defeats Pharnaces, a rebellious king (veni, vidi, vici)
- October, -47: Sails for Africa from Rome – defeats Optimates (let by Cato) - Cato commits suicide
- July, -46: Celebrated four triumphs – establishes Cleopatra and Caesarion in a luxurious Roman villa
- April, -45: The two sons of Pompey, Gnaeus and Sextus, lead a revolt in Spain (55)
- October, -45: Caesar returns to Rome – **celebrates a triumph over Pompey**
- February, -44: **Caesar was named dictator perpetuus** (56)
- March 15, -44: Caesar attended his last meeting of the Senate

Restaurant outside of Rome



Ptolemaic Dynasty

-332: Alexander the Great conquers Egypt (died 323)

Alexander the Great occupies Egypt and his general, Ptolemy, becomes king

Alexander founds Alexandria

-305 to -282: King Ptolemy takes title Pharaoh Ptolemy I Soter

-284 to -246: Ptolemy II Philadelphus

-246 to -222: Ptolemy III Euergetes

-222 to -204 BC Ptolemy IV Philopator

-204 to -BC Ptolemy V Epiphanes

-180 to -164 & 163 to -145: Ptolemy VI Philometor

-170 to -163 & -145 to -116: Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II

-131 to -127: Cleopatra II Philometora Soteira

-116 to -101: Cleopatra III Philometor Soteira Dikaiosyne Nikephoros (Kokke) (partial joint rule)

-116 to -107 & -88 to -81: Ptolemy IX Soter (partial joint rule)

-107 to -88: Ptolemy X Alexander I (partial joint rule)

-81 to -80: Berenice III Philopator

-80: Ptolemy XI Alexander II

-80 to -58 & -55 to -51: Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos (Auletes)

-58 to -57: Cleopatra V Tryphaena as regent

-58 to -55: Berenice IV Epiphaneia as regent

-51 to -30: **Cleopatra VII Thea Neotera**

-51 to -47: Ptolemy XIII (Cleopatra's brother-husband) – dies in battle when Caesar defeated Egyptian army

-47 to -44: Ptolemy XIV (Cleopatra's brother-husband) – possibly poisoned by Cleopatra

-44 to -30: Ptolemy XV Caesarean



Cleopatra

- 69: Cleopatra born in Alexandria in January
- 51: Pharaoh Ptolemy Auletes dies, leaving his kingdom to Cleopatra and her younger brother Ptolemy XIII (~10) (18)
- 49: The guardians of Ptolemy XIII instigate a revolt against Cleopatra's rule and expel her from Alexandria
- 48: Pompey defeated in Thessaly, at Pharsalus in August - Pompey murdered as he steps ashore in Egypt on September 28 - Caesar restores Cleopatra to the Egyptian throne (21)
- 47: Caesarion (Ptolemy Caesar), Caesar and Cleopatra's son, born June 23 – Caesar defeats Ptolemy XIII (22)
- 46 to -44: Caesar, Cleopatra in Rome (23 – 25)
- 44: Assassination of Caesar on March 15- Cleopatra flees to Alexandria
- 43: **Formation of the Second Triumvirate: Antony - Octavian - Lepidus**
- 43 to -42 - Victory of the triumvirate at Philippi (in Macedonia)
- 41: Antony meets Cleopatra at Tarsus and follows her to Egypt (28)



Cleopatra

- 40: Antony returns to Rome - the Second Triumvirate partitions the Mediterranean
 - Octavian - Commands the western provinces - (Spain, Sardinia, Sicily, Transalpine Gaul, Narbonne)
 - Antony - Commands the eastern provinces (Macedonia, Asia, Bithynia, Cilicia, Syria)
 - Lepidus - Commands Africa (Tunisia and Algeria)
- 36: Elimination of Lepidus - Octavian controls Africa and becomes the effective ruler of Rome - Parthian campaign of Marc Antony
- 35: Antony returns to Alexandria with Cleopatra (34)
- 32: Antony divorces Octavian's sister Octavia - Western provinces pledge allegiance to Octavian - declaration of war on Cleopatra (37)
- 31: Battle of Actium (Sept. 2) and victory of Octavian - Antony and Cleopatra seek refuge at Alexandria
- 30: Victory of Octavian at Alexandria – August 12, Cleopatra (Mark Antony) commits suicide –
Caesarian tries to flee to Nubia, but is arrested and executed - Octavian takes control of Egypt (39)
- 30 to 640: Egypt a province of the Roman Empire

Slaves

Plebeians

(everyone else but slaves)
poor --- middleclass --- rich

Patricians

Aristocrats (history)
little money --- lots of money
"new man"

gods

Plebeian
Council

Comitia centuriata

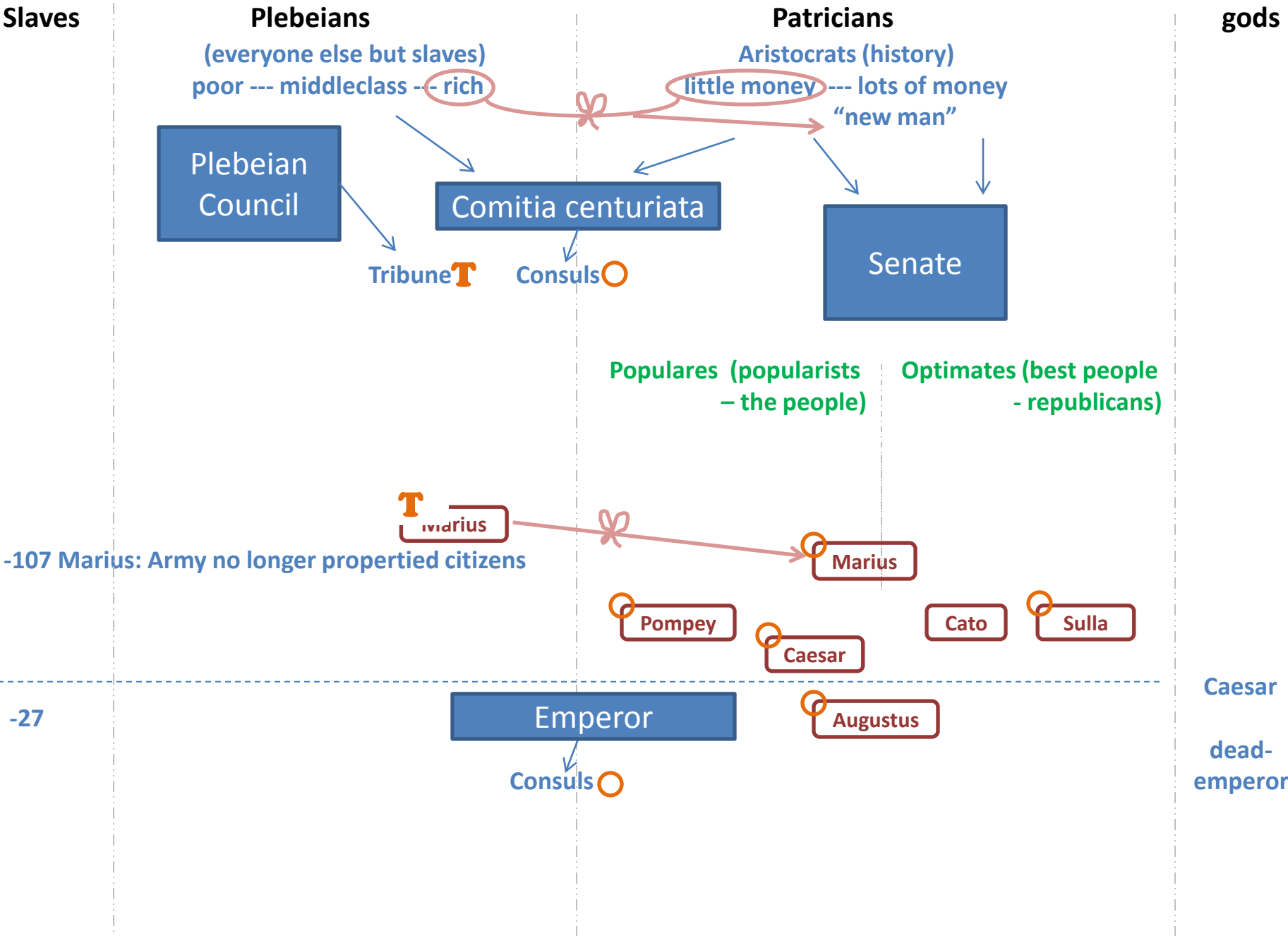
Senate

Tribune **T**

Consuls **O**

Populares (popularists
– the people)

Optimates (best people
- republicans)



Slaves

Plebeians

Patricians

gods

Populares (popularists
– the people)

Optimates (best people
- republicans)

Venus

T
Marius

Marius

Pompey

Crassus

Sulla

Caesar

Pompey

Crassus

Caesar

Pompey

Cato

-168 Senate abolishes taxes in Italy

-107 Marius: Army no longer only
citizens with property

- 83 Sulla removes Tribune power (veto)

-70 Pompey & Crassus consuls: Reinstate Tribune powers

-60 First Triumvirate

Support Caesar as Consul and then Proconsul in Gaul

Support Pompey's land for veterans and governorship of Hispania Ulterior

(In -55, support five year extension of Caesar's command in Gaul)

-59 Caesar Consul

Caesar/Pompey's ram through land for veterans and treaty ratifications

Senate forced to grant Caesar proconsulship of Transalpine Gaul & Illyricom

-54 Pompey's wife (Caesar's daughter) Julia dies in childbirth, child also dies

-52 Riots in Rome after popular Tribune of People murdered

Cato, in turnaround, supports Pompey as sole consul to quell riots

Gallic tribes unite under Vercingetorix

Sept: Caesar wins at Alesia and now controls all of Gaul

-49 Caesar crosses Rubicon

-49 Caesar advances on Rome

Caesar almost stops him

-49 Nov – Caesar gets to Epirus

Pompey orders Rome abandoned &
heads for Brindisium, then Epirus

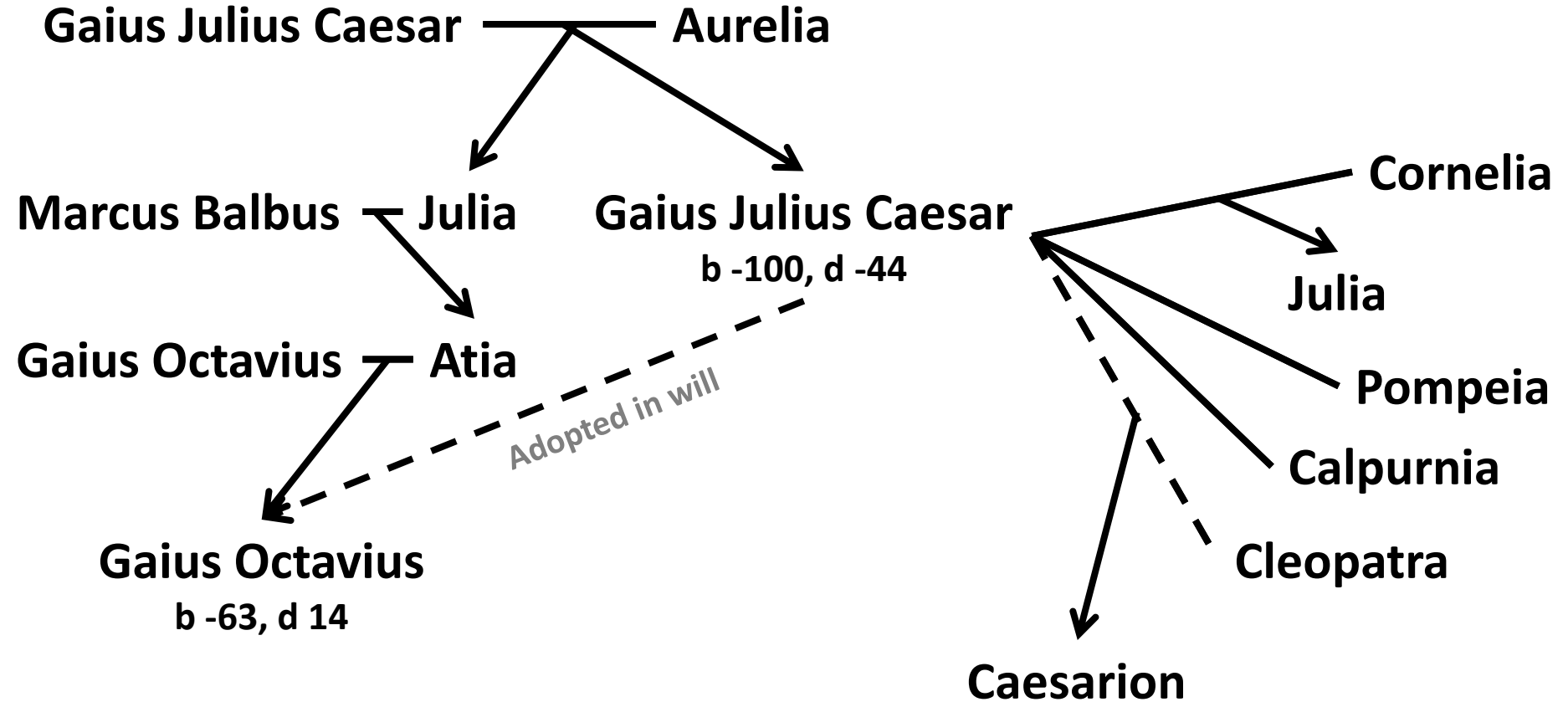
Pompey wins battle at Dyrrhachium

-48 Caesar wins battle at Pharsalus Pompey escapes to Egypt

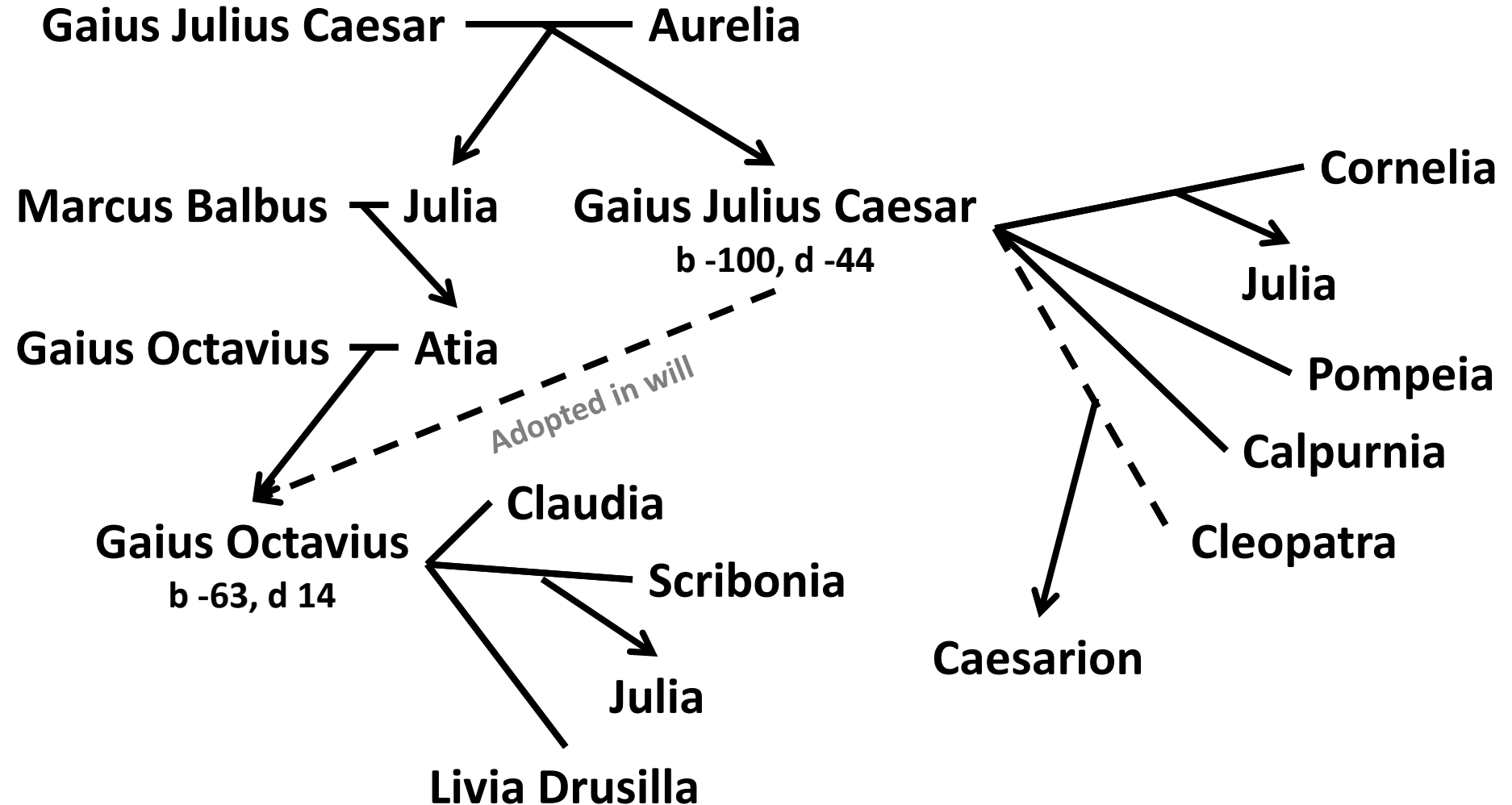
Pompey murdered by Ptolemy counsel

Who are Octavian, Augustus and
Caesar Augustus

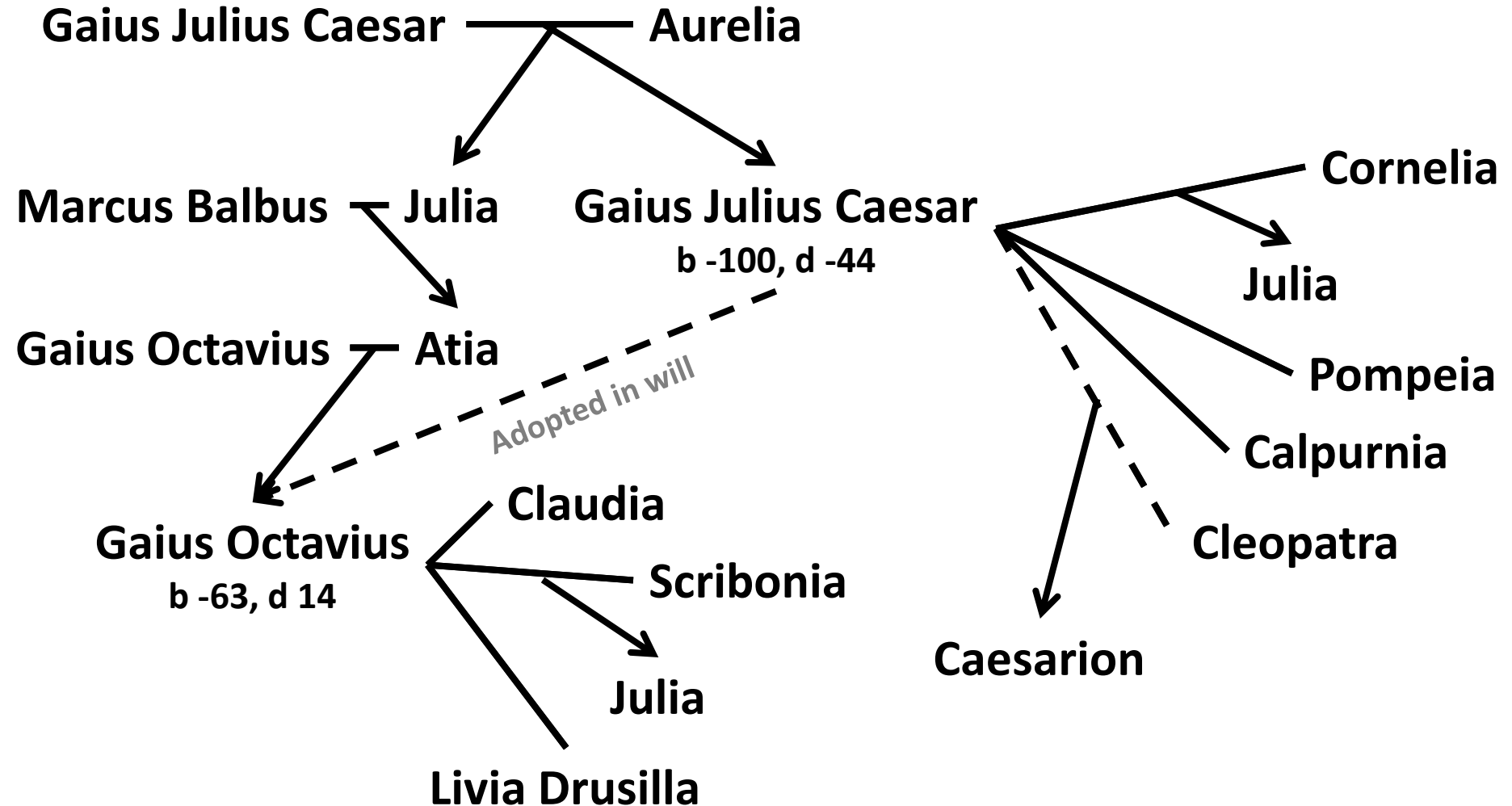
Octavian



Octavian



Octavian



Gaius Octavian → Gaius Julius Caesar → Caesar → Caesar Augustus → Augustus

Augustus



- Born September 23, -63 as Gaius Octavius (Octavian)
 - *Died as: Imperator Caesar Divi filius Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Consul XIII, Imperator XXI, Tribuniciae potestatis XXXVII, Pater Patriae*
 - Emperor from January 16, -27 to death (from illness) August 14, 14
 - Adopted son of Julius Caesar
 - Title Augustus (sacred/revered) adopted by Octavian and remained the basis of imperial titles of all subsequent Roman emperors
- 63: Gaius Octavius is born in to Gaius Octavius, from an old, wealthy, equestrian family, and Atia, niece of Caesar
- 62: Marcus Vipsanius **Agrippa** born
- 48: Caesar wins the Battle of Pharsalus, defeating Pompey, who flees to Egypt where he is killed
- 46: Caesar conquers optimates faction in Spain at the Battle of Munda
 - 45: Octavian finally joins effort – late due to illness
- March 15, -44: Caesar is assassinated - Octavian is adopted in Caesar's will
 - Octavian uses the name “Gaius Julius Caesar”

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Imperator Caesar Divi Filius Augustus: Imperator (commander-in-chief of army and not the alternate meaning emperor) **Caesar Divi Filius** (son of deified Caesar) **Augustus** (emperor of Rome; literally sacred, revered, majestic)

patrician family, and adopted son of Julius Caesar

-62: Marcus Vipsanius **Agrippa** born

Ponifex Maximus: Chief priest

where he is killed

-46: Caesar conquers optimates faction in Spain at the Battle of Munda

Consul XIII: One of two leading magistrates of Roman Empire, but with little real power during the empire

Octavian uses the name Gaius Julius Caesar

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Imperator XXI: Declared Imperator 21 times by the army

-63: Gaius Octavius is born in to Gaius Octavius, from an old, wealthy,

Tribuniciae potestatis XXXVII: Tribunician power of immunity from prosecution - granted to the emperor for 37 consecutive years by the Senate

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Pater Patriae: Father of the people

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Augustus

-43 Mark Antony, Octavian, Lepidus form second Triumvirate

Antony marries Octavian's sister Octavia

Octavian marries Mark Antony's stepdaughter Claudia

January 1, -42: Caesar is deified and Octavian becomes the son of a god

Octavian uses the title "Gaius Julius Caesar Divi filius Imperator"

Oct. 23, -42: Battle of Philippi - Antony and Octavian avenge Caesar's assassination

-40 Triumvirate divides the Empire (Octavian now uses "Imperator Caesar Divi filius")

Anthony takes the East

Lepidus takes Africa

Octavian takes the West

-40: Octavian marries Scribonia, with whom he has a daughter, Julia

-38: Octavian marries Livia

-37: Antony marries Cleopatra

-36: Lepidus removed from power – "retired" as Pontifex Maximus

-34: Antony divorces Octavian's sister (Octavia)

Augustus

-33: Powers of triumvirs lapses

-32: Senate declares war on Egypt and puts Octavian in charge

Sept 2, -31: Octavian defeats Anthony (and Cleopatra) at Actium on the west coast of Greece

-30: Octavian controls Alexandria, Cleopatra and Antony commit suicide

Jan 16, -27: Octavian becomes Augustus

Octavian celebrates a triumph in Rome

Octavian relinquish power, senate bestows on him the title of Augustus

Given proconsul & is granted imperium of Spain, Gaul, Syria and Egypt for 10 years

Agrippa builds Pantheon

Historians mark the end of civil war and the beginning of a new era (**Pax Romana**)

-25: Augustus' daughter Julia marries Marcellus (son of Augustus' sister Octavia's).

-23: Augustus receives imperium maius and tribunicia potestas giving him power over all magistrates and the legislative veto

Marcellus dies - Augustus has Agrippa divorce his wife to marry Julia - Julia and Agrippa have 5 children: Gaius, Lucius, Postumus, Agrippina and Julia

Augustus

-22 to -19: Augustus travels to the East

Executes peace treaty with Parthians & recovers Roman standards captured by the Parthians

-17: Augustus adopts Agrippa's sons, Gaius and Lucius

-13: Agrippa becomes virtual co-emperor, then goes to Pannonia where he becomes ill

-12: Agrippa dies - Augustus forces his stepson, Livia's son, Tiberius to divorce his wife in order to marry his daughter Julia

March 6, -12: Lepidus dies, Augustus becomes Pontifex Maximus

-8: Senate renames month in honor of Augustus

Feb 5, -2: Senate names Augustus pater patriae, father of his country

-2: Julia is involved in scandals and Augustus exiles his own daughter

1: Agrippa's son Gaius become consul and is groomed as Augustus' heir

2: Lucius dies

4: Gaius dies, Augustus adopts Tiberius

April 3, 13: Tiberius becomes virtual co-emperor

August 14, 14: Augustus dies in Nola (Campania), Tiberius is sole emperor

Augustus' Tomb



Augustus' Tomb



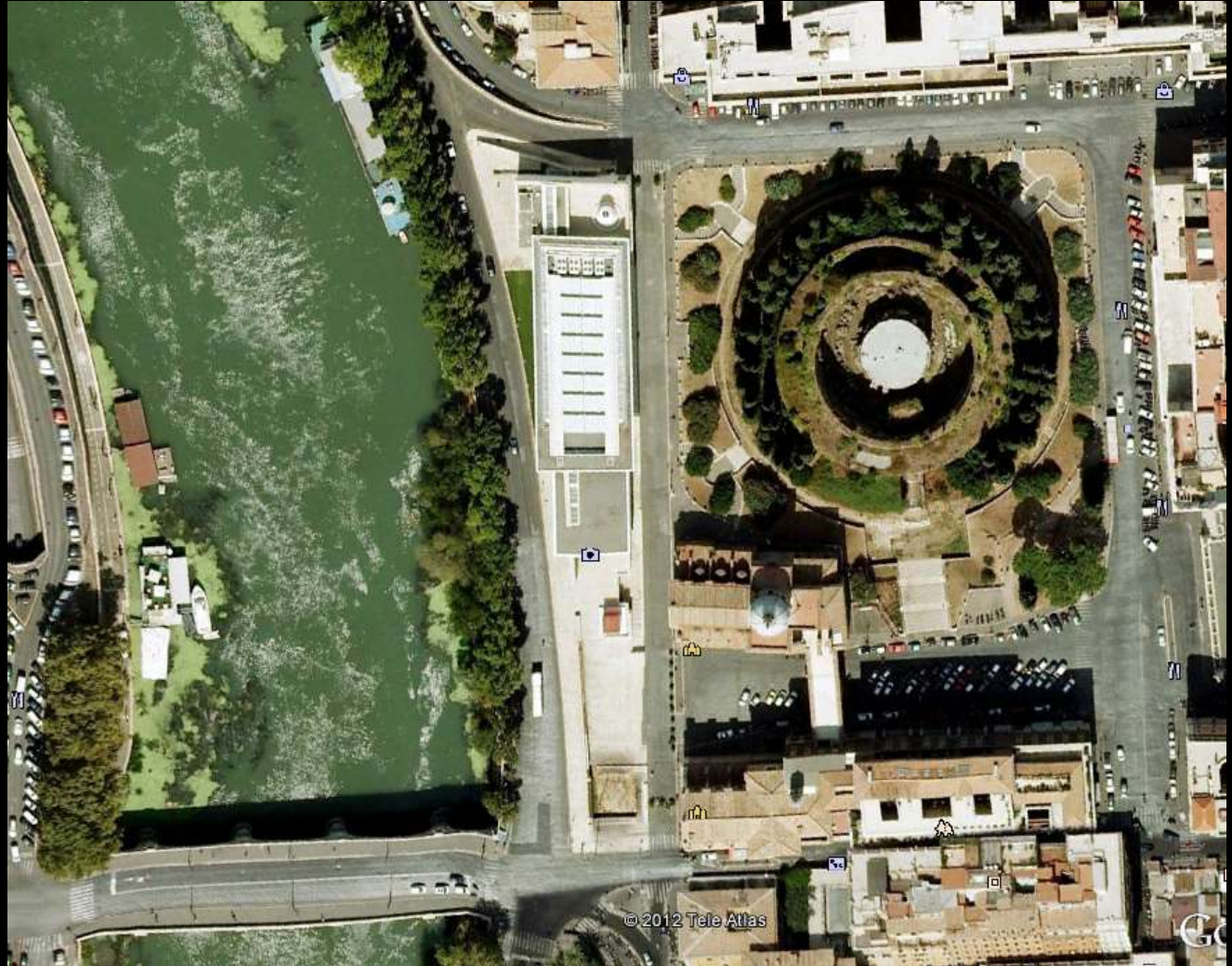
Built -28 to -23

Concrete based

Travertine block outside

Earth mound cover with
Trees

Believed Etruscan based



From Google Earth

Augustus' Tomb



From Wikipedia

Servian Wall in blue: -4th century
Aurelian wall in red: 3rd century

Julio-Claudian Dynasty

Gaius Julius Caesar

b -100, d -44

Great Nephew →

Octavian

b -63, d 14

Stepson →

Tiberius

b -42, d 37

Claudian
father
↓

Great Nephew →

Caligula (Gaius)

b 12, d 41

Uncle →

Claudius

b -10, d 54

Stepson →

Nero

b 37, d 68

All adopted except Claudius

Julio-Claudian Dynasty

Gaius Julius Caesar

b -100, d -44

Great Nephew →

Octavian

b -63, d 14

Stepson →

Tiberius

b -42, d 37

Claudian
father
↓

Great Nephew →

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b 12, d 41

Uncle →

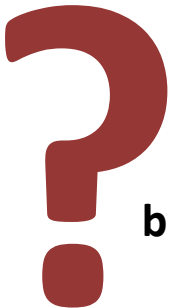
Claudius

b -10, d 54

Stepson →

Nero

b 37, d 68



All adopted except Claudius

Julio-Claudian Dynasty

Gaius Julius Caesar

b -100, d -44

Gre

Nero

Had his mother, Agrippina, murdered

Agrippina had cleared the way for Nero by killing all the opposition

Possibly murdered reigning emperor

Had his first wife, Octavia, executed

Murdered his pregnant wife

Executed many of his “enemies”

Drained the state coffers with outrages expenditures

Grand parties and Golden House

State financed state spectacles

Increased taxes in provinces

Dishonored his office by performing is plays & competing in theater contests

Insecure & self-obsessed character

But ...

Nero

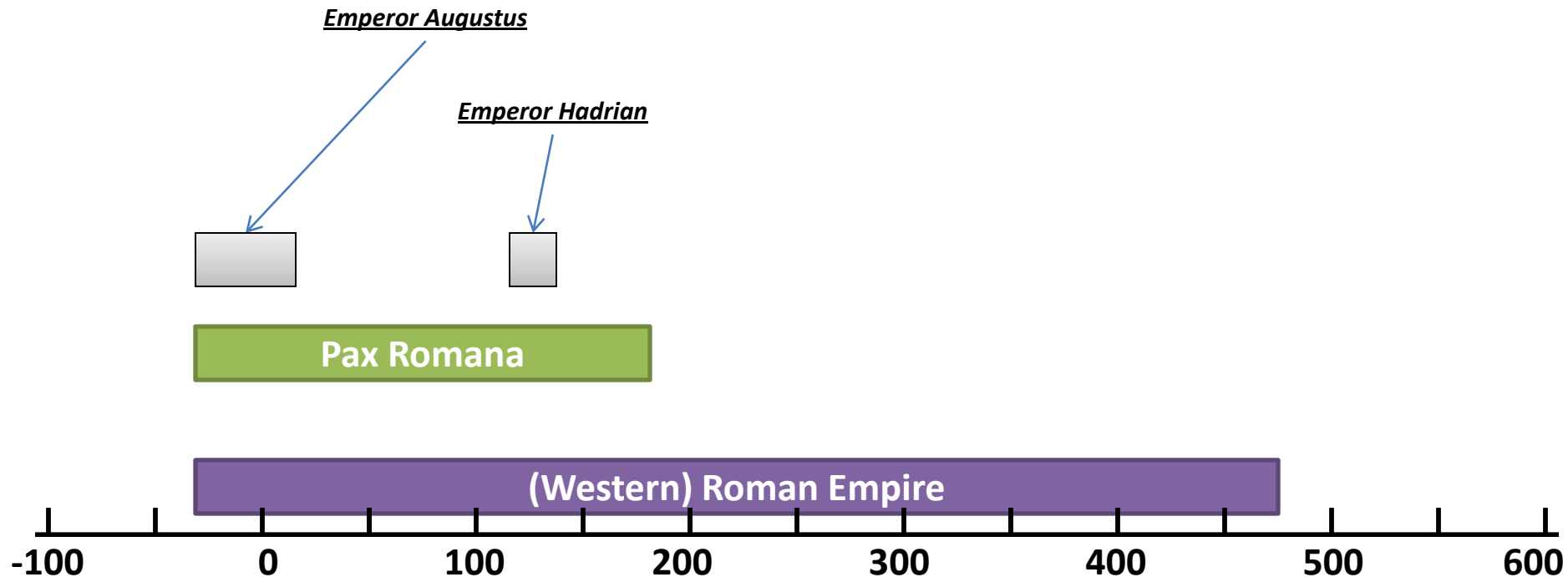
b 37, d 68



All adopted except Claudius

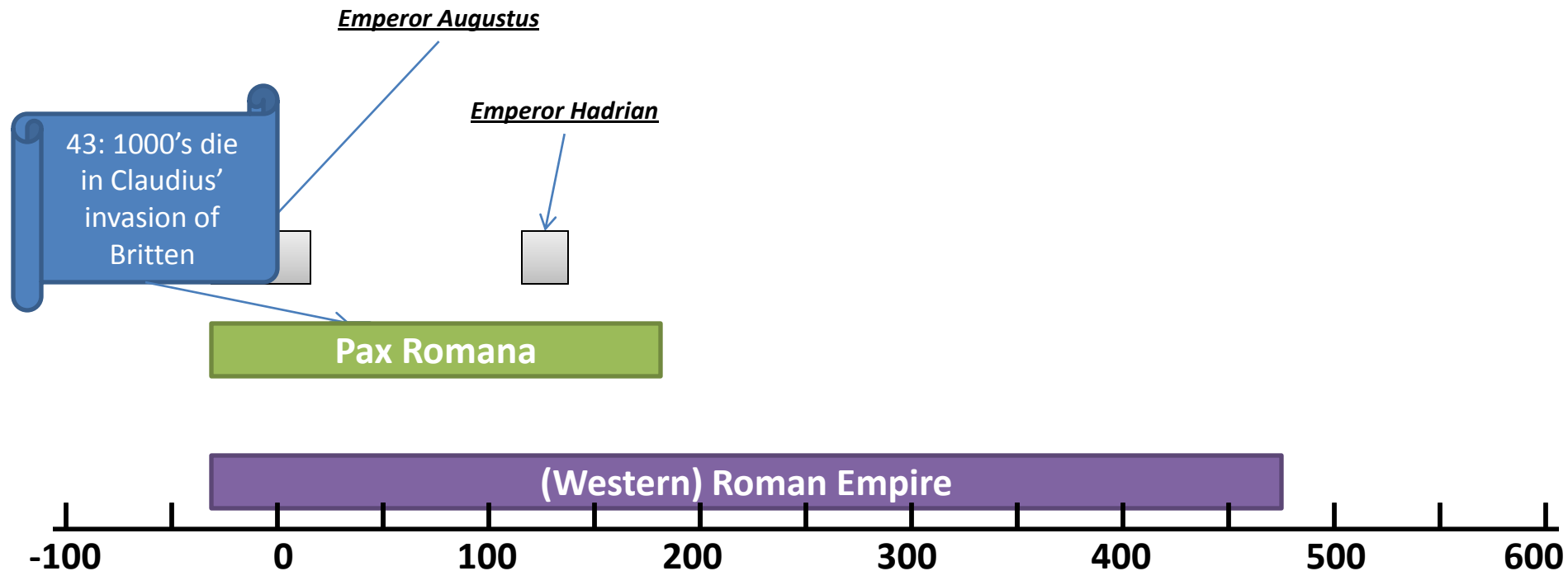
Pax Romana

- Pax Romana: “Roman peace lasting **from** -27 with the accession of Augustus **to** 180 with the death of Marcus Aurelius”



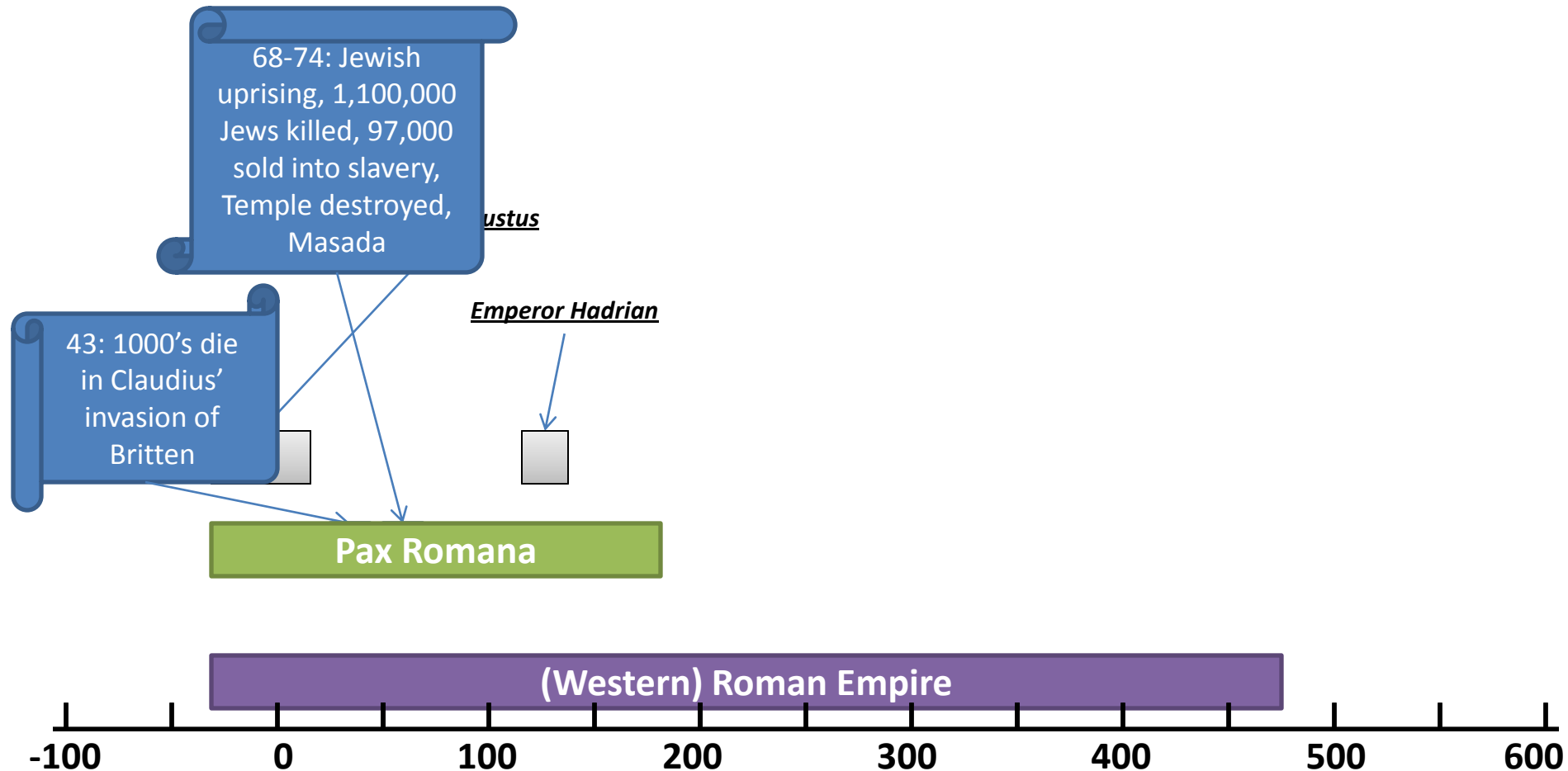
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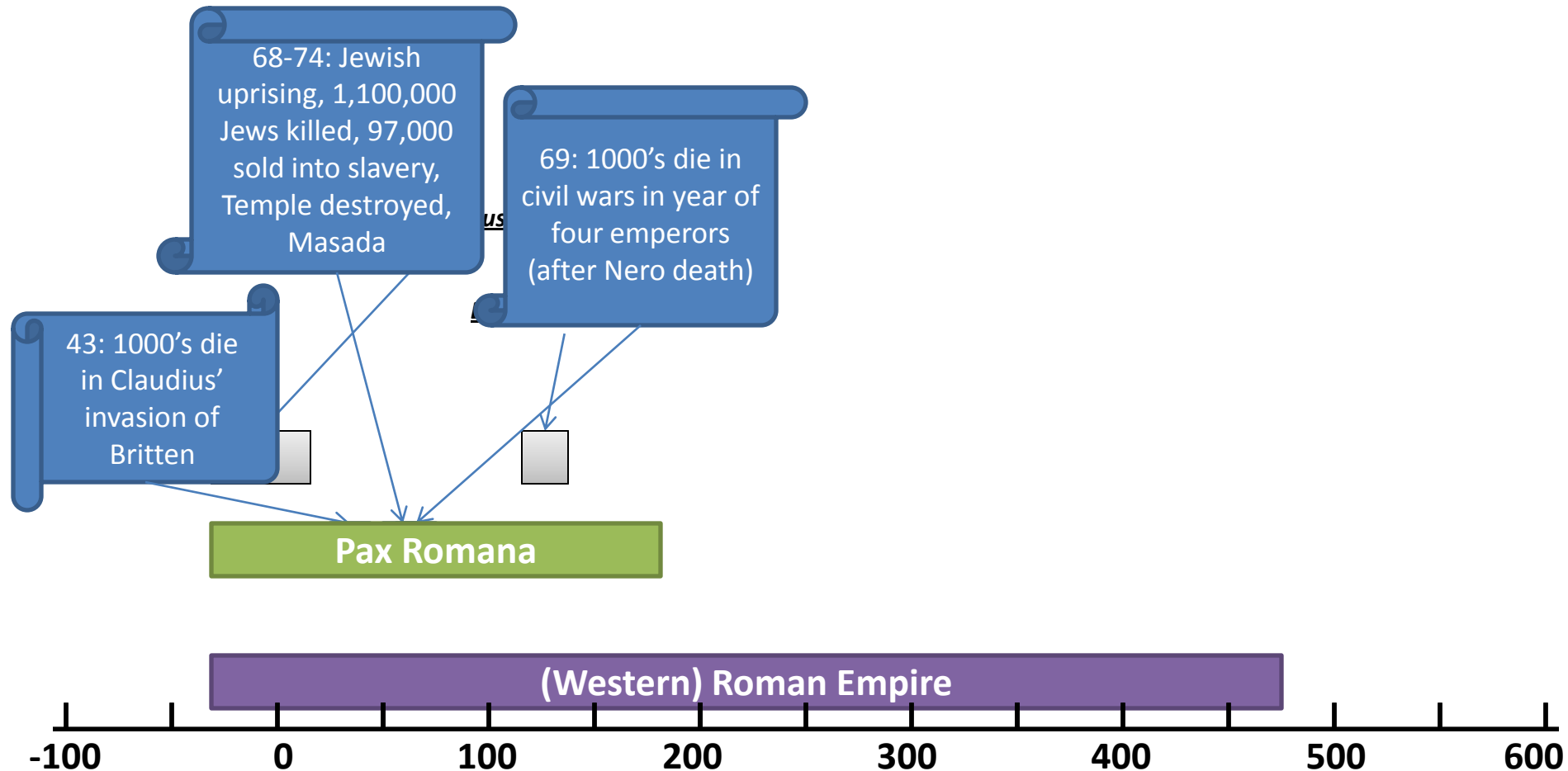
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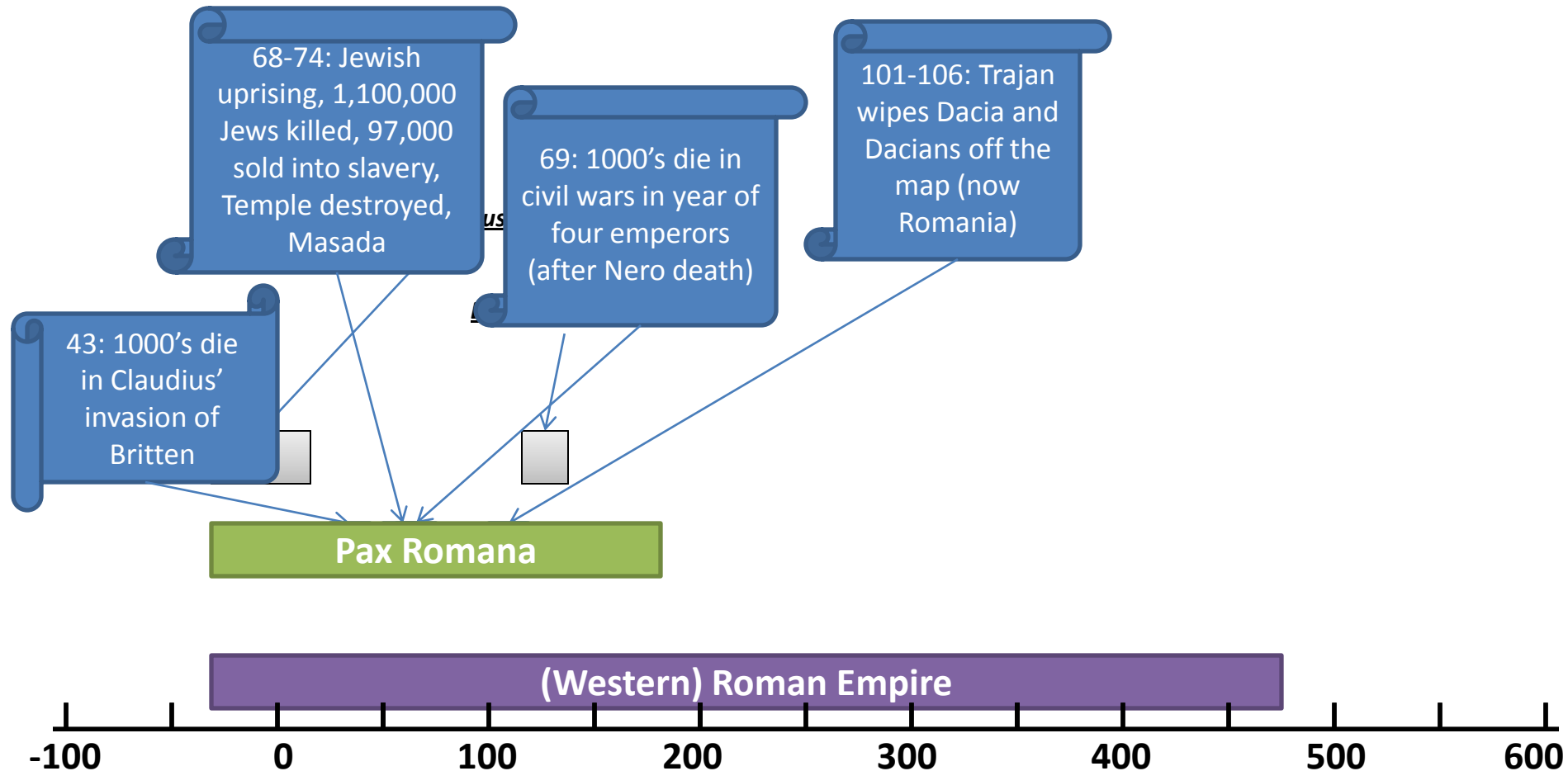
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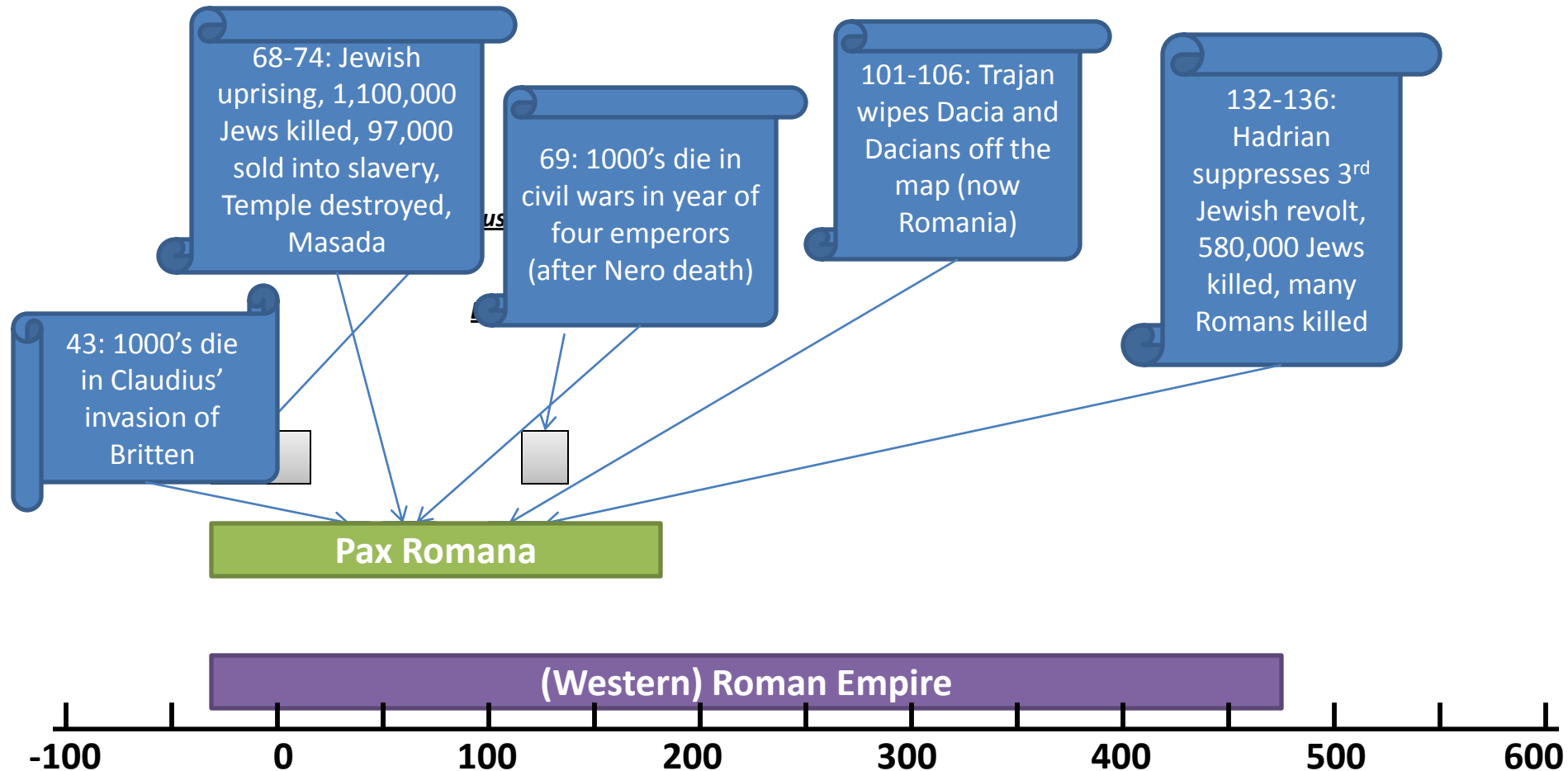
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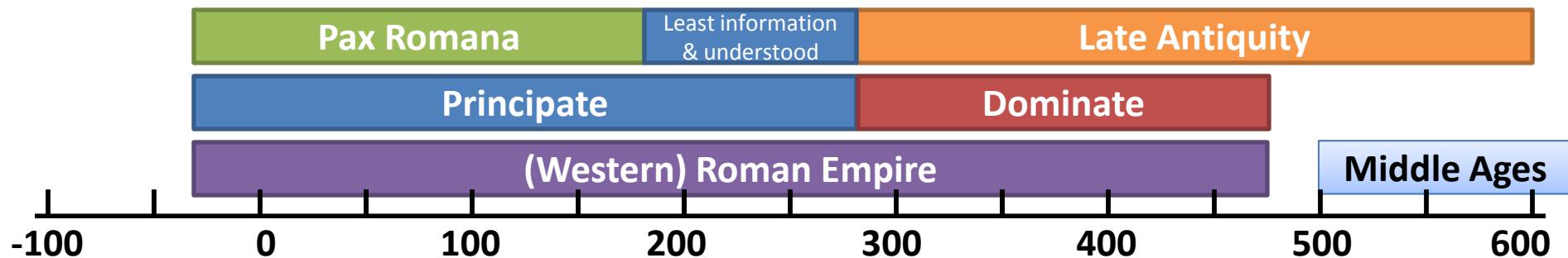
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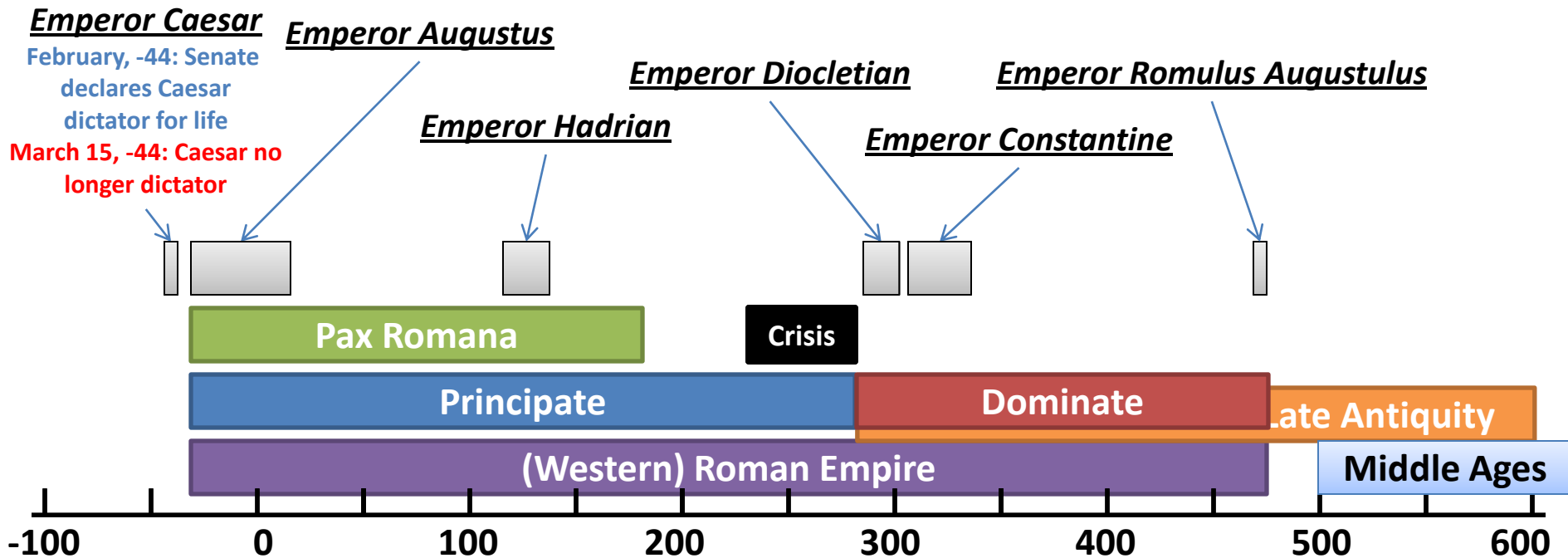


Roman Empire

- Pax Romana: Roman peace lasting from -27 with the accession of Augustus to 180 with the death of Marcus Aurelius
- Principate (-27 to 284):
 - The period of the Roman Empire, extending from the beginning of the reign of Augustus to the Crisis of the Third Century
 - Characterized by a concerted effort on the part of the emperors to preserve the illusion of the formal continuance of the Roman Republic
 - This reflects the Principate Emperors' assertion that they were merely "first among equals" among the citizens of Rome - from *principate* we have *prince*
- Dominate:
 - The "despotic" latter phase of government in the ancient Roman Empire from the conclusion of the Third Century Crisis of 235–284 until the *formal* date of the collapse of the Western Empire in AD 476
 - In the Eastern half of the Empire, and especially from the time of Justinian I, the system of the Dominate evolved into Byzantine absolutism
 - The word is derived from the Latin *dominus*, meaning lord or master



Roman Empire



Roman Empire Crisis

235: Severus murdered by his own troops

251: Plague of Cyprian

258 - 260: Provinces of Gaul, Britain and Hispania form the Gallic Empire

- Syria, Palestine and Aegyptus form the Palmyrene Empire

- Italian-centered Roman Empire

270 – 275: Aurelian reigned - reunites Empire into a single entity



Crisis

Raids by foreign tribes (Carpians, Goths, Vandals, and Alamanni) along the Rhine and Danube Rivers

Attacks from Sassanids in the eastern part of the Empire

Roman Empire Crisis

Vast internal trade network broke down due to civil wars

- Roman Empire previously had open and safe trade routes

Runaway inflation from civil war centric armies

- Greatly increased taxation to fund armies
- Defaced currency
 - Silver removed from coins
 - Trade carried out by barter

Crisis

Movement to the Middle Ages model

- People moved out of cities
- Cities got smaller and became walled

Roman Emperors

- Augustus: -27 – 14 75
- Tiberius: 14 – 37 77
- Caligula: 37 – 41 28
- Claudius: 41 – 54 63
- Nero: 54 – 68 30
- Galba: 68 – 69 70
- Otho: 69 36
- Vitellius: 69 57
- Vespasian: 69 – 79 69
- Titus: 79 – 81 41
- Domitian: 81 – 96 34
- Nerva: 96 – 98 62
- Trajan: 98 – 117 63
- Hadrian: 117 – 138 62
- Antoninus Pius: 138 – 161 74
- Marcus Aurilius: 161 – 180 58 &
Lucius Verus: 161 – 169 38
- Commodus: 180 – 192 31
- Pertinax: 193 66
- Didius Julianus: 193 60
- Septimius Severus: 193 – 211 65
- Caracalla: 211 – 217 29
- Geta: 211 22
- Macrinus: 217 – 218 54
- Elagabalus: 218 – 222 18
- Alexander Severus: 222 – 235 26
- Maximinus Thrax: 235 – 238 65
- Gordian I: 238 79
- Gordian II: 238 46
- Pupienus & Balbinus: 238 74
- Gordian III: 238 – 244 19
- Philip: 244 – 249 45
- Decius: 249 – 251 61
- Trebonianus Gallus: 251 – 253 47
- Aemilius Aemilianus: 253 46
- Valerian: 253 – 260 65
- Gallienus: 253 – 268 55
- Claudius II: 268 – 270 66

Roman Emperors

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- Vitellius: 69 57
- Vespasian: 69 – 79 69
- Titus: 79 – 81 41
- Domitian: 81 – 96 34
- Nerva: 96 – 98 62
- **Trajan: 98 – 117** Spanish
- **Hadrian: 117 – 138** Spanish
- Antoninus Pius: 138 – 161 74
- Marcus Aurilius: 161 – 180 58 & Lucius Verus: 161 – 169 38
- Commodus: 180 – 192 31
- Pertinax: 193 66
- Didius Julianus: 193 60
- **Septimius Severus: 193 – 211** Libyan
- **Caracalla: 211 – 217** African, Syrian
- **Geta: 211 22**
- **Macrinus: 217 – 218** African
- **Elagabalus: 218 – 222** Syrian
- **Alexander Severus: 222 – 235** Syrian
- Maximinus Thrax: 235 – 238 65
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- Claudius II: 268 – 270 66

Roman Emperors

- **Quintillus: 270 ?**
- **Aurelian: 270 – 275 61**
- **Tacitus: 275 – 276 76**
- **Florianus: 276 ?**
- **Probus: 276 – 282 50**
- **Carus: 282 – 283 59**
- **Numerian: 283 – 284 31**
- **Carinus: 283 – 285 35**
- **Diocletian: 284 – 305 65**
- **Maximian: 286 – 305 & 307 – 308 59**
- **Constantius I: 305 – 306 56**
- **Galerius: 305 – 311 50**
- **Severus II: 306 – 307 ?**
- **Maxentius: 306 – 312 29**

- **Maximinus Daia: 310 – 313 42**
- **Constantine: 307 – 337 65**
- **Licinius: 308 – 324 52**
- **Constantine II: 337 – 340**
- **Constans I: 337 – 350**
- **Constantius II: 337 – 361**
- **Julian: 360 – 363**
- **Jovian: 363 – 364**

Died from natural causes

- Disease, Illness, Old age, Accident
- Average Age = 61.5 years

Died from unnatural causes

- Murdered/Executed, Suicide, Battle
- Average Age = 41.5 years

Roman Emperors

WEST

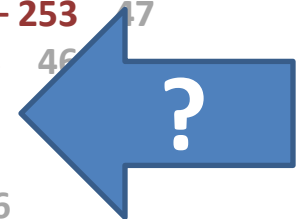
- Valentinian I: 364 – 375
- **Gratian: 367 – 283**
- **Valentinian II: 375 – 392**
- Eugenius (usurper): 392 – 394
- Honorius: 395 – 423
- **Johannes (usurper): 423 – 425**
- **Valentinian III: 425 – 455**
- **Petronius Maximus: 455**
- **Avitus: 455 – 456**
- **Majorian: 457 – 461**
- Severus III: 461 – 465
- **Anthemius: 467 – 472**
- Olybrius: 472
- Glycerius: 473 – 474
- Julius Nepos: 474 – 475
- Romulus Augustulus: 475 - 476

EAST

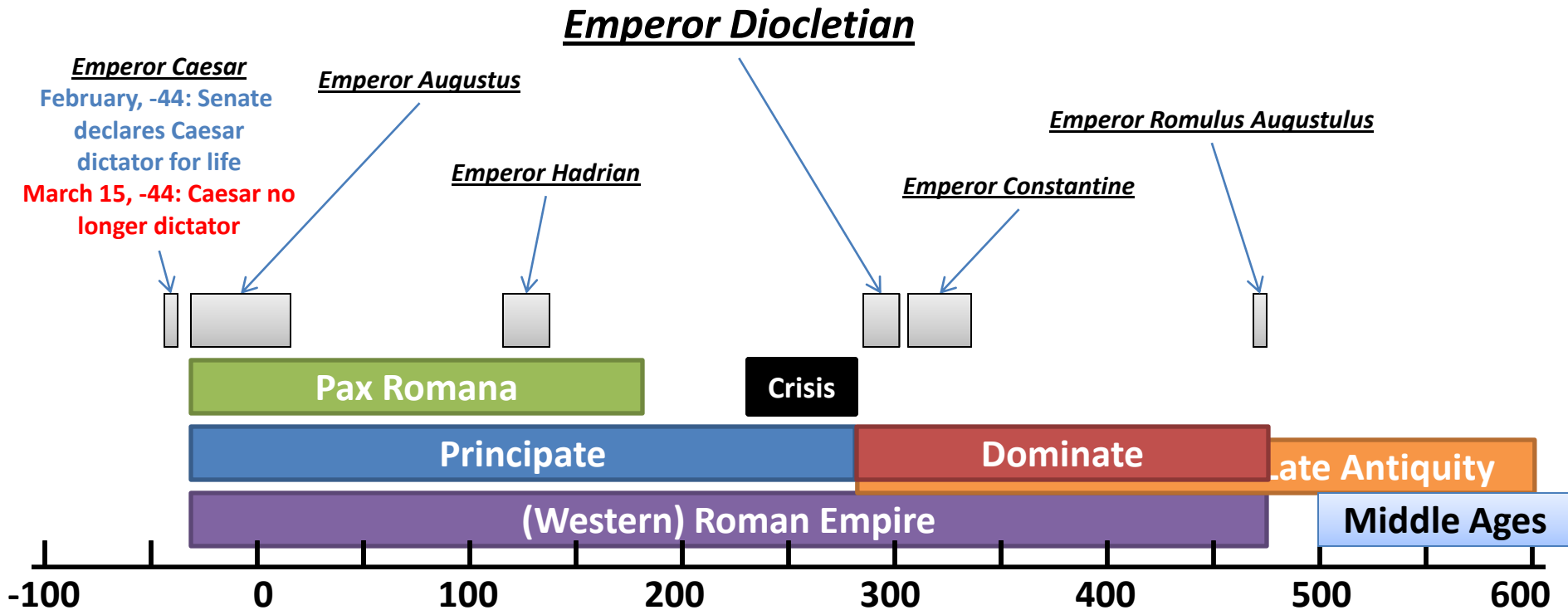
- **Valens: 364 - 378**
- Theodosius I: 379 – 395
- Arcadius: 395 – 408
- Theodosius II: 408 – 450
- ...
- Justinian I 527 – 565
 - Recovered Africa and Italy
 - Hagia Sophia
- ...
- Constantine XI 1449 – 1453

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- Valerian: 253 – 260 65
- Gallienus: 253 – 268 55
- Claudius II: 268 – 270 66



Roman Empire



Diocletian



- Born 12/22/245 as Diocles
 - Died as: *Imperator Caesar Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Pius Felix Invictus Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Germanicus Maximus VI, Sarmaticus Maximus III, Persicus Maximus II, Britannicus Maximus, Carpicus Maximus, Armenicus Maximus, Medicus Maximus, Adiabenicus Maximus, Tribuniciae Potestatis XXII, Imperator XXI, Consul X, Pater Patriae, Proconsul*
 - 11/20/284 to 5/1/305, died 12/3/311 @ Split
- Significant Points
 - Names Maximian Emperor of West – 4/1/286
 - Later each named dynastic Emperors (Junior emperor = Caesar, full emperor = Augustus)
 - Adopted official title of Dominus (Lord and master)
 - Reorganized imperial administration
 - 12 dioceses with provinces for administration
 - Diocese governed by vicar, province governed by provincial governor
 - Army command separate and cross-provinces
 - Rome lost its imperial centric status
 - Gainers were Milan and Trier in the west and Thessalonica and Nicomedia in the east
 - Overhauled and improved the tax system
 - Removed special tax status of Italy (except Rome)
 - Senators slowly removed from provincial governorships (except for original Augustus provinces)
 - Persecuted the Christians
 - Abdicated on 5/1/305 (only emperor to do so of his own volition) – retires to Split
 - Maximian abdicated on the same day – “retired” to southern Italy

Diocletian's Palace - Split



Diocletian



Diocletian

Nov 284: Diocletian is proclaimed emperor of east by his soldiers

Feb 285: Diocletian defeats Carinus, is now sole emperor

Nov 285: Diocletian appoints Maximian Caesar with junior rule of west

April 1, 286: Diocletian appoints Maximian Augustus with rule of west

March 293: Diocletian appoints Galerius Maximianus Caesar with junior rule of east, **Maximian appoints Constantius Caesar with junior rule of west**

Feb 24, 303: Diocletian begins the persecution of Christians

May 1, 305: Diocletian and Maximian abdicate

Arch of Diocletian - Sbeitla



Diocletian's Tetrarchy

WEST

Diocletian

Augustus: Sep 20, 285 – Nov 285



Maximian

Caesar: Nov 285 – April 1, 286
Augustus: April 1, 286 - May 1, 305



Constantius

Caesar: March 1, 293 – May 1, 305
Augustus: May 1, 305 – July 25, 306



Constantine

Augustus (army), Caesar (Galerius): July 25, 306
Augustus: Oct 28, 312 – May 22, 337

EAST

Diocletian

Augustus: Nov 20, 284 - May 1, 305



Galerius

Caesar: March 1, 293 – May 1, 305
Augustus: May 1, 305 – May 311



Maximinus Daia

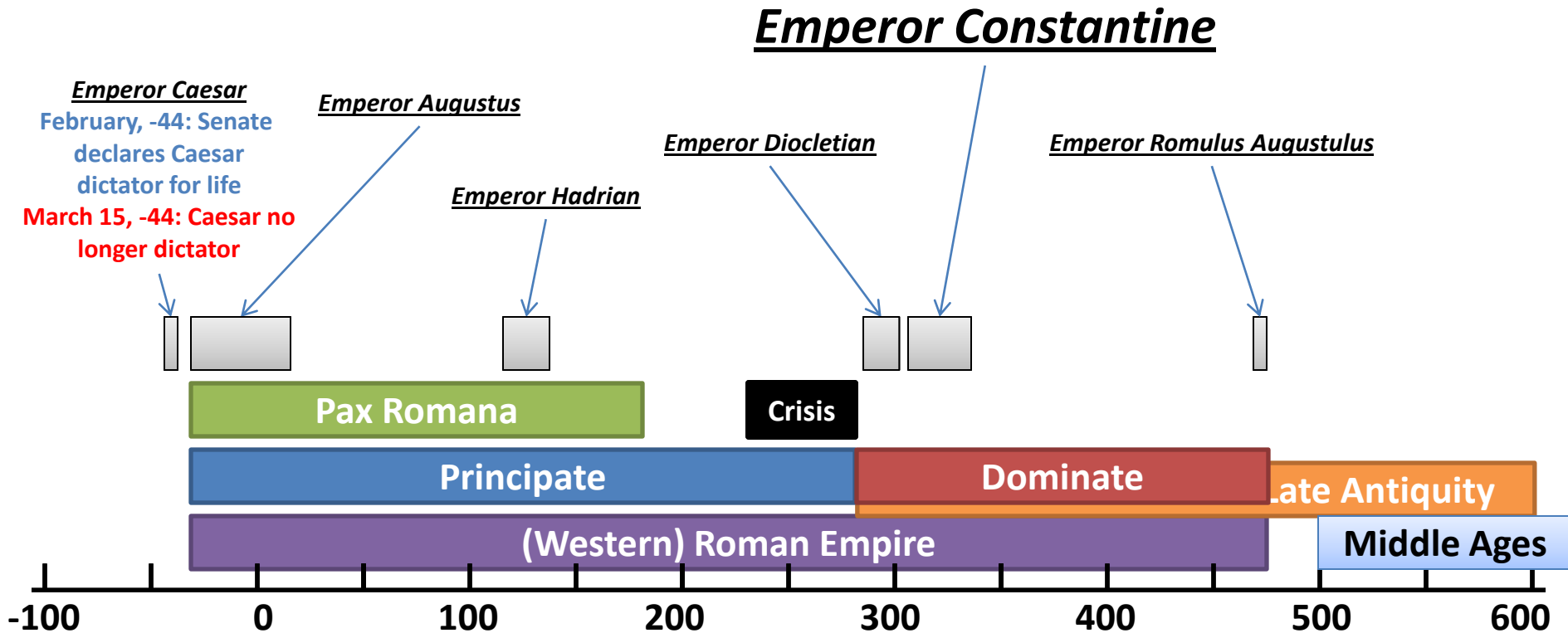
Caesar: May 1, 305
Augustus: May 1, 310 – 313

Constantine

Augustus: Sept 324 – May 22, 337



Roman Empire



Constantine



- Born 2/27/272:273 as Naissus Gaius Flavius Valerlius Constantinus
 - Died as: *Imperator Caesar Flavius **Costantinus** Maximus Pius Felix Victor Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Germanicus Maximus IV, Sarmatucus Maximus II, Gothecus Maximus II, Dacicus Maximus, Tribuniciae potestatis XXXIII, Imperator XXXII, Consul VIII, Pater Patriae, Proconsul*
 - 7/25/306 to death 5/22/337
- Significant Points
 - Made Christianity the official empire religion
 - Moved imperial center to Constantinople (Dedicated May 11, 330)
 - Old Greek city of Byzantium
 - Did not downgrade Rome
 - Ruled from Trier, Serdica (Sofia), Sirmium and then Byzantium
 - Restored sole leadership
 - Licinius abdicates 12/19/324

Arch of Constantine



Constantine

July 25, 306: Constantius dies in York, army proclaims Constantine Augustus of west Roman Empire

306: Eastern Emperor Galerius raises Severus to Augustus from Caesar of Western Empire and denotes Constantine Caesar

Oct 28, 306: Maxentius, son of Maximian, proclaimed emperor by people of Rome

April, 307: Maxentius proclaims himself emperor of West – soon invites father Maximian as co-emperor

307: Galerius instructs Severus to crush Maxentius, Severus' troops desert to Maxentius, Severus abdicates and is killed (Sept 16) near Rome

Nov 308: The Conference of Carnutum, a meeting of all of the Caesars & Augusti: Licinius Augustus & Constantine Caesar of West, Maximian again retired

310: Maximian again proclaims himself emperor – commits suicide at Constantine's siege at Masillia

311: Publication of the turn-around Edict of Toleration by the Emperor Galerius, ending Christian persecution, followed shortly by his death (April 30) - death of Diocletian

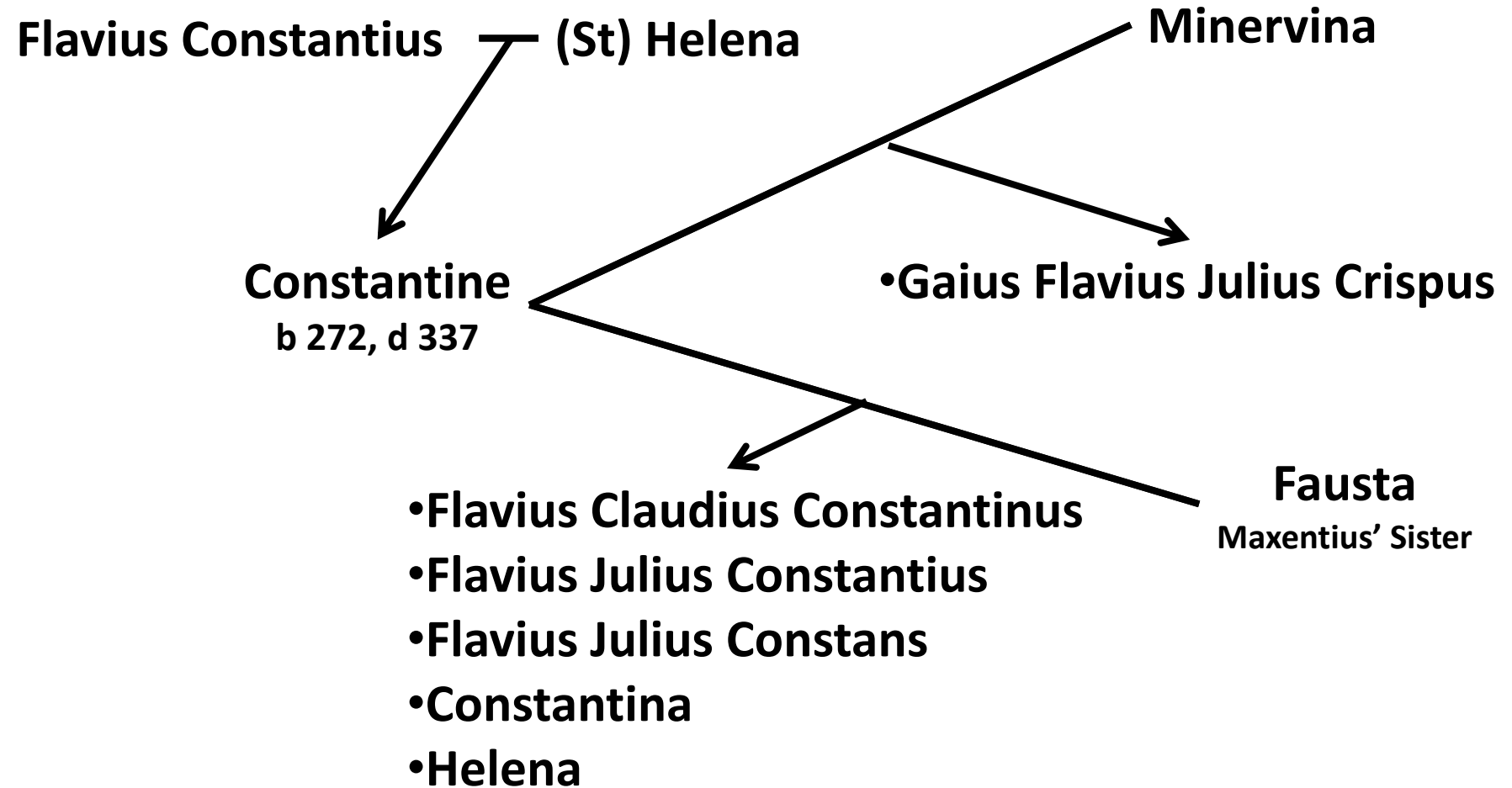
312: Constantine leads his army against Maxentius – won battle at Milvian Bridge (Rome), Christian sign on soldiers' shields - Emperor Maxentius drowned on collapsing Milvian Bridge in his retreat (Oct 28)

313: Licinius defeats Maximinus (commits suicide) - Edict of Milan is signed by Co-Emperor Constantine and the Emperor Licinius setting a tone for peace and Christian acceptance

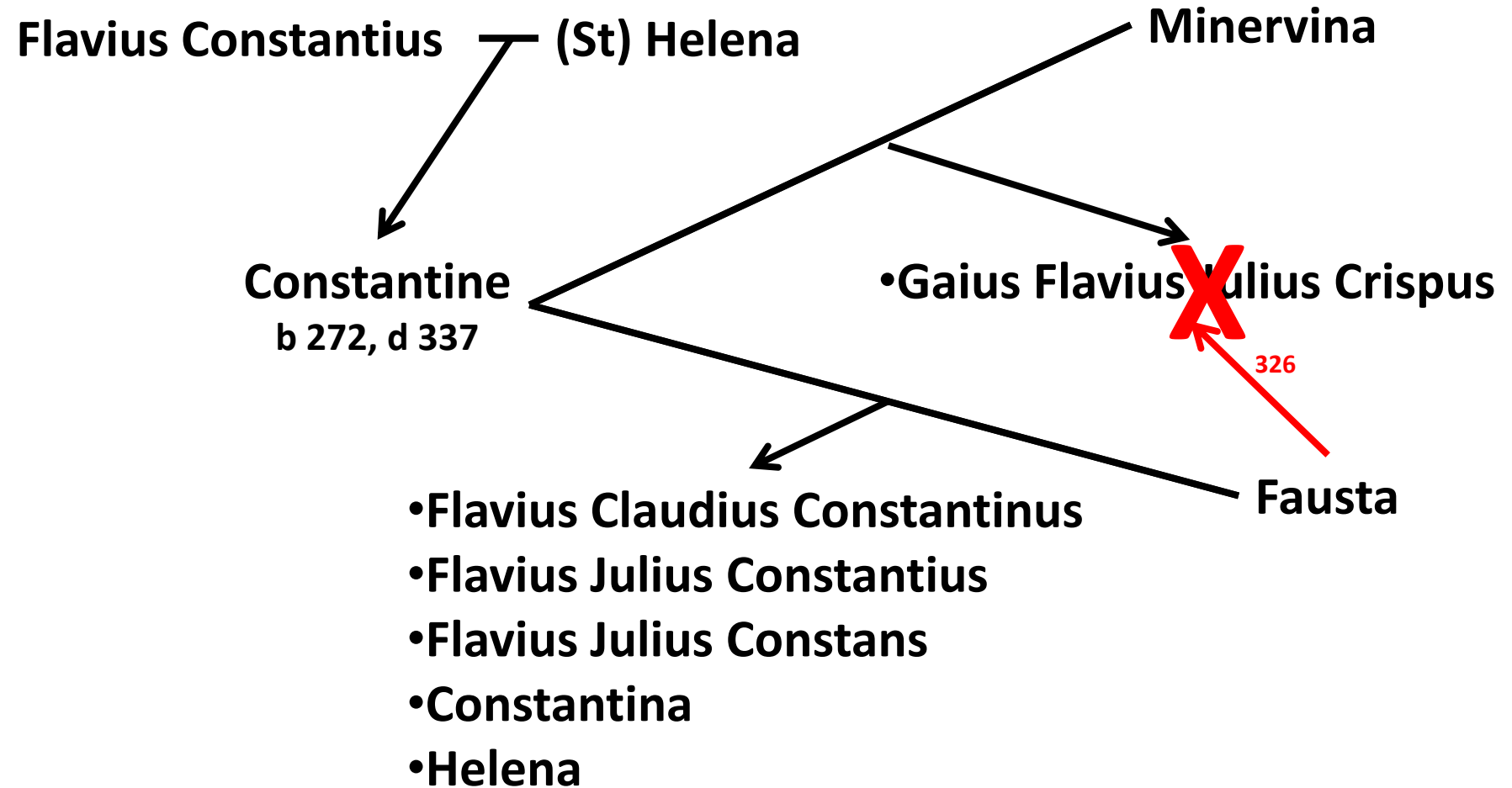
Constantine

- 314: Peace is interrupted once again when armed conflict breaks out between the co-emperors - periods of war and peace follow for ten years with Constantine increasingly victorious
- 315: The arch of Constantine is erected in Rome
- 316: Battle of Campus Ardiensis, near Hadrianopolis in which Constantine gains most of Balkan provinces from Licinius
- 322: First St. Peter's Church is constructed in Rome
- 324: Final victory for Constantine over Licinius at Adrianople and Chrysopolis - Constantine sole emperor of east and west – founds new capital at Byzantium (Nov 8)
- 325: Constantine hangs Licinius - the **Council of Nicaea makes Christianity the religion of the Empire**
- 326: Constantine executes his son, Crispus, followed by his wife Faustus a year later
- 336: The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is built and dedicated in Jerusalem.
- 337: Constantine had himself baptized by Eusebius, the bishop of Nicomedia. Shortly before his death (May 22) - division of the empire between Constantine's three sons: Constantine II (west), Constans (middle), Constantius (east)

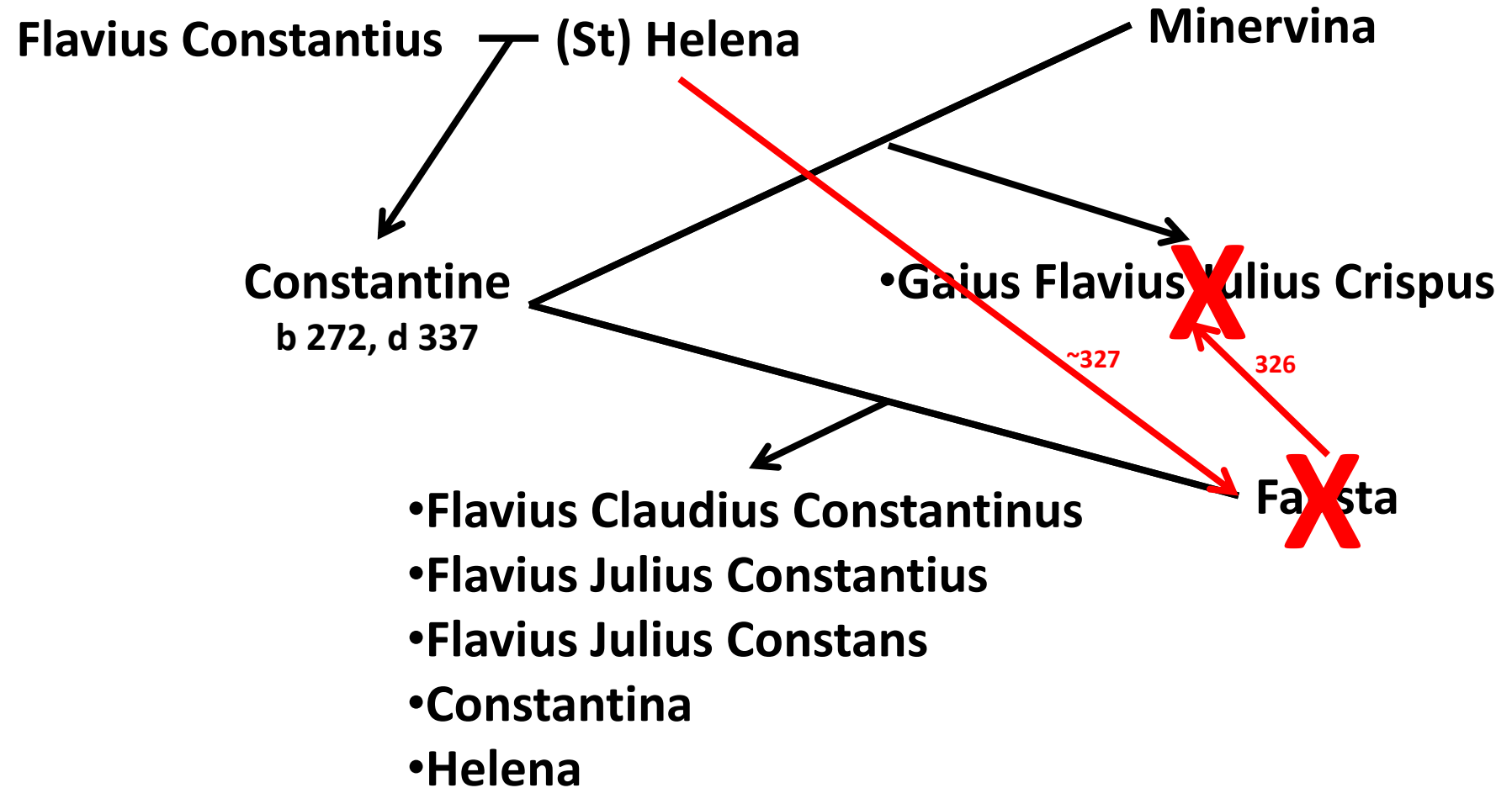
Constantine



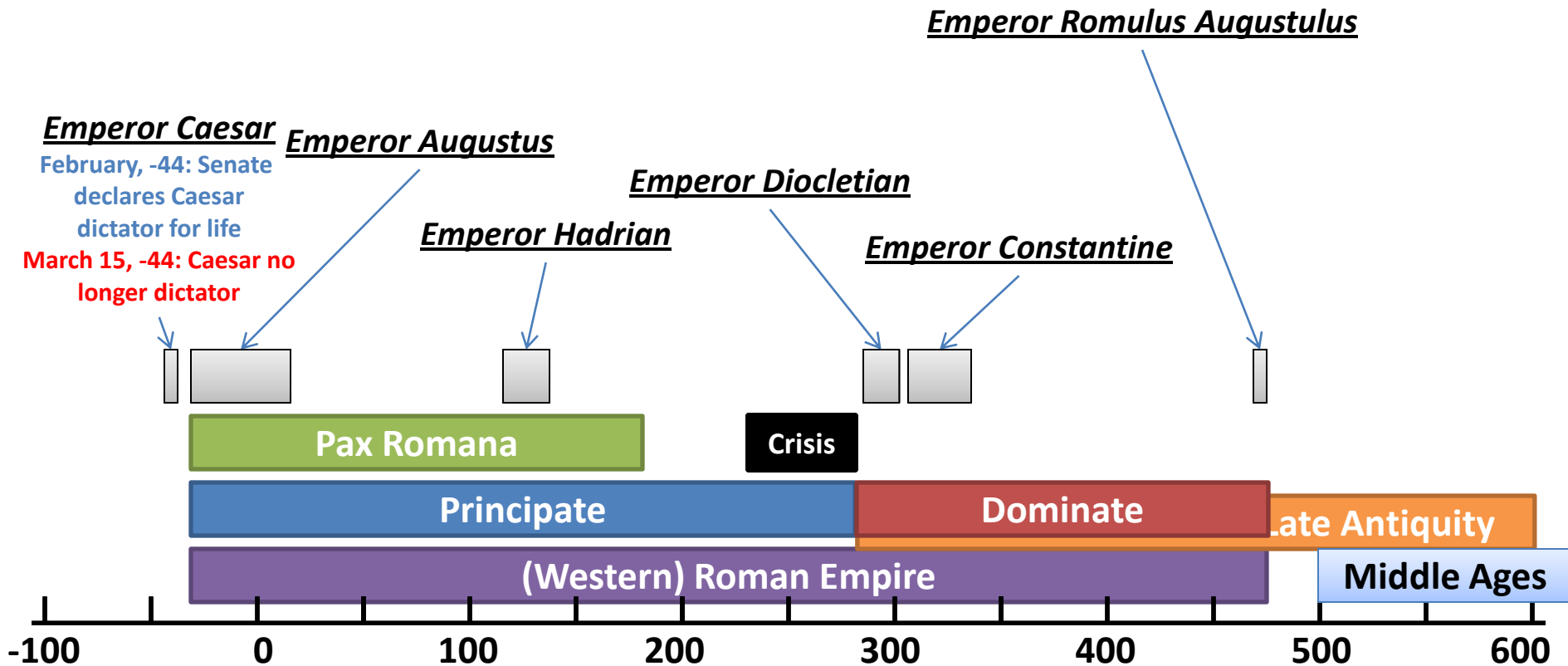
Constantine



Constantine



Roman Empire



Romulus Augustulus



- Born ~460, Died ?
 - Reign: October 31, 475 to September 4, 476
- Significant Points
 - Installed by his father Orestes, the Magister Militum (master of soldiers) of the Roman army
 - Orestes deposed the previous emperor Julius Nepos
 - Deposed by Germanic chieftain Odoacer
 - Marks the end of the Western Roman Empire
 - Roman Senate, on behalf of Odoacer, petitioned Eastern Roman Emperor Zeno to formally reunite the two halves of the Empire by making Odoacer Zeno's Patrician

Key 4th/5th Century Barbarians

- Angles, Saxons, Jutes:
 - Germanic tribes living along the North Sea – drove Romans out of Britain
- Franks, Burgundians:
 - Crossed the Empire at the Rhine
- Vandals, Alans, Suevi:
 - Crossed Rhine and moved to Spain, North Africa, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica
- Huns:
 - Nomadic people from central Asia – pushed other barbarians in the Empire – attacked Empire but were pushed back

Empire Capitols

- Rome: -27 – 286
- Constantinople: 330 -
- Milan: 293 – 402
 - Move by Emperor Diocletian
- Ravenna: 402 – 476
 - Move by Emperor Honorius

The Fall of the Roman Empire

- Amazon book search for “Fall of Roman Empire” yielded 21,639 results
- In late Antiquity:
 - Too many commanders and too few soldiers
 - Civil wars sapped military strength
 - Starting with Gothic tribes, that destroyed Valian’s army, came the Visigoth kingdom of Aquitaine and the recognizing of a king within a province of the Empire
 - Collapse in central authority
 - Raids and skirmishes the norm – pitched battle rare
 - Failure of the Roman State to control the professional army and its officer corps
 - Frontier barbarian armies with poor leadership
 - The West was larger, harder and more costly to defend versus the East
 - It is estimated, that at Augustus’ death, that ½ of the state budget was for the army (p. 170, Ancient Rome – S. Baker)
 - Roman aristocracy was poisoned by its own affluence because of lead piping & utensils (???)
 - Constant encroachment by all the barbarians
 - Attila and the Huns accelerated the process

The Fall of the Roman Empire

- Rome sacked in August 410 by Alaric (the Goth)
 - Alaric trained in Roman army
 - Alaric and his brother were Christians
 - Did not destroy the city of Rome
 - Alaric had threatened Rome two years earlier
 - Alaric died from a violet fever, also in 410
- The Romans views, themselves:
 - From moral decay (started thinking this in -2nd century)
 - From corrupted traditions & values due to Christianity
 - Would not have recognized 476 as “the fall” of the Roman Empire
 - Odoacer was recognized by Zeno, the Eastern Emperor
 - Rome last centuries contained moral ethical and advancements over earlier periods
 - Last recorded beast show in Coliseum during reign of Theodoric (died 526)

The Fall of the Roman Empire

- The [Western] Empire Lasted 500 Years
- A better question is, why did the [Western] Roman Empire last so long
 - Freedom of Religion
 - Except cults that threatened Empire
 - Droids, Christians
 - Roman Empire citizens had extensive rights
 - Freed slaves became Roman citizens
 - In 212, Caracalla granted citizenship to all free populations within the Roman Empire

Roman Catholic Church

From K. Tentarelli

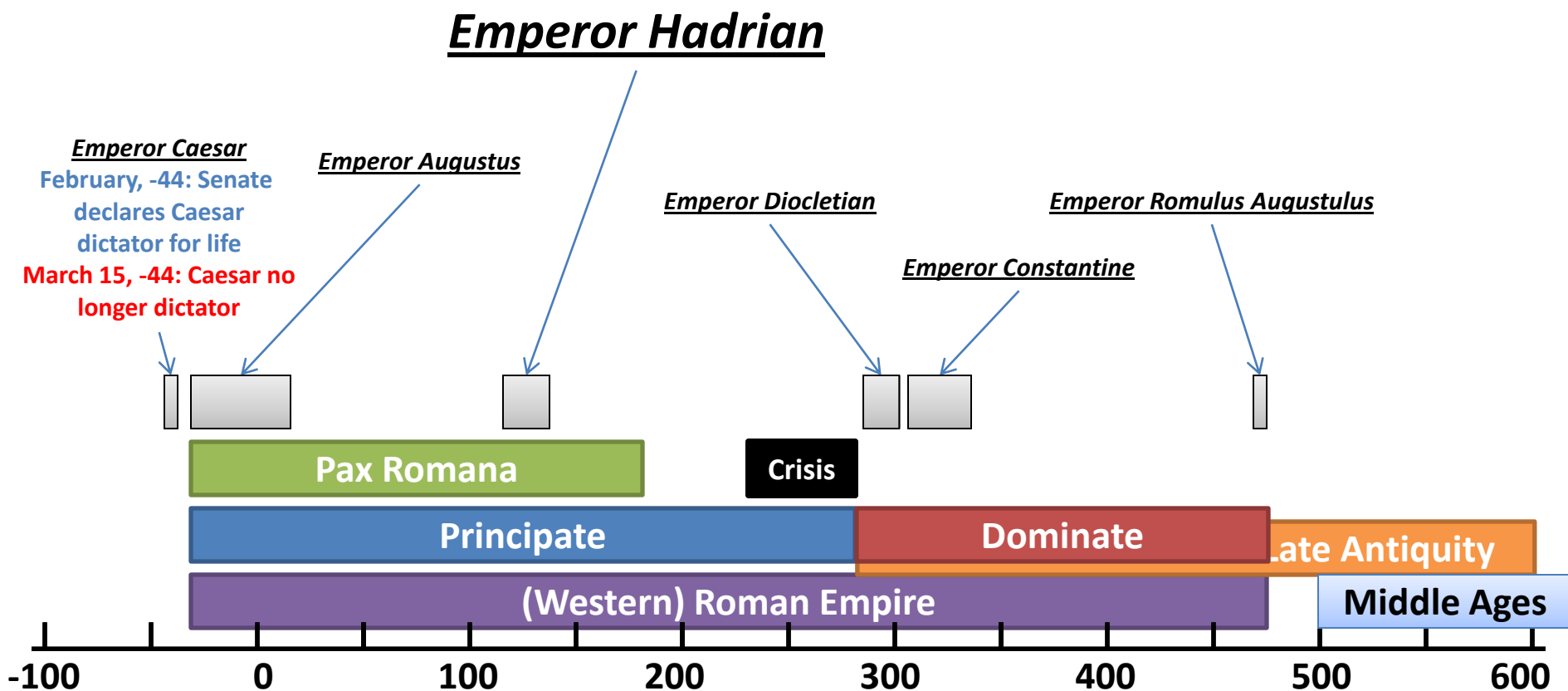


- Curia
 - Roman senate house
 - Administrative apparatus of the Roman Catholic Church
- Basilica
 - Roman Public building
 - Roman Catholic Church that has been given special ceremonial rites by the Pope
- Pontifex Maximus
 - Roman Empire: Head of the college of priests
 - Roman Catholic Church's title for the pope

Roman Catholic Church

- Diocese
 - Roman Empire administrative unit containing multiple provinces
 - Diocese overseen by a vicar
 - Province overseen by governor
 - Roman Catholic Church geographic unit containing multiple parishes
 - Diocese overseen by a bishop
 - Parish overseen by priest

Roman Empire



Hadrian



- Born 1/24/76 as Publius Aelius Hadrianus near Seville (or in Rome)
 - Emperor as *Imperator Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribuniciae Potestatis XXII, Imperator II, Consul III, Pater Patriae*
 - 8/11/117 to death 7/10/138
 - Adopted son of Trajan (Marcus Ulpius Traianus)
- Significant Points
 - Stopped expansion of the Empire
 - Gave up some of Trajan's eastern territories conquests
 - Tightened discipline in the army and strengthened the frontiers
 - As emperor, traveled more of the empire than any other emperor, before or after him
 - Extensive architectural construction
 - Hadrian's Wall
 - Pantheon
 - 142 foot dome – Hadrian's solid concrete Pantheon dome (128)
 - 103 foot dome – Hagia Sophia masonry dome finished in (536)
 - 149 foot dome – Brunelleschi's 14th century Santa Maria del Fiore brick and masonry dome (1436)
 - 140 foot dome – St. Peter's, Vatican City (1626)
 - Villa Adriana
 - Hadrian's Mausoleum – Castel Sant'Angelo

Hadrian

101: Start of Trajan's Dacian Wars against King Decebalus - death of the historian Josephus

102: Trajan penetrates Dacia

105-106: 2d Dacian War

106: Trajan captures the city of Petra - annexation of the province of Arabia Petraea by Trajan - Hadrian made praetor

107: The kingdom of Dacia is annexed by Trajan - Hadrian made governor of Lower Pannonia

108: Hadrian made consul

109: The Roman writer Tacitus completes The Annals of Imperial Rome and The Histories

113: Annexation of Armenia as a province by Trajan - Trajan's column is built in Rome - death of the Roman historian Pliny the Younger

114: The Arch of Trajan is completed in Beneventum - Trajan advances against Parthia - Hadrian governor of Syria

114-7: Parthian War: Armenia, Mesopotamia and Assyria become new provinces

114-118: Jews revolt in Cyrenaica, Egypt, and Cyprus

116: Trajan conquest of much of Parthia - the Roman Empire at its greatest size, 3.5 million square miles, ~60 million people

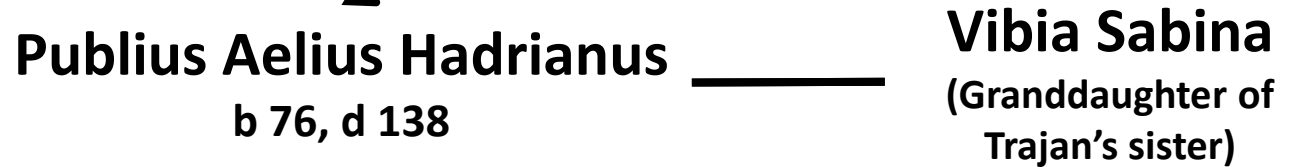
117: Battle of Hatra, Trajan fails in the siege attempt and retires from the eastern campaign - Trajan dies on August 9 after suffering a stroke in the Cilician town of Selinus - accession of Hadrian

Hadrian

- 117: Hadrian abandons eastward expansion and makes peace with Parthia
- 118: Hadrian withdraws from Trajan's eastern conquests and partial withdrawal from Dacia
- 120: Death of the great Roman historian Tacitus
- 121: Beginning of Hadrian's travels throughout the empire
- 121-5: Hadrian goes to Gaul, Rhine frontiers, Britain, Spain, N. Africa - Western Mauretania, the Orient, Syria, Black Sea, Asia Minor and Danube (½ his reign spent out of Rome)
- 122: The construction of Hadrian's Wall is started - death of the Roman historian Suetonius
- 123: Pantheon is rebuilt by Hadrian
- 125: Hadrian returns to Rome
- 128-133/4: Hadrian goes to Africa, Judaea, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and Cyrene
- 128: Completion of the original stretch of Hadrian's Wall
- 132: The Jewish revolt of Simeon Bar-Kochba takes place
- 133: Last organized Jewish revolt and final dispersion following Hadrian's attempt to build a temple to Jupiter on the site of the temple of Solomon
- 134: Hadrian at Rome
- 135: The Bar-Kochba revolt is suppressed.
- July 10, 138: Death of Hadrian, Accession of Antoninus Pius as the new emperor

Hadrian

Trajan Cousins Aelius Hadrianus Afer ➤ ?



Hadrian

- “Hadrian, of all the Roman emperors, had the deepest personal interest in architecture.”
 - The Architecture of the Roman Empire – Vol. I

Hadrian's Mausoleum



Castel Sant'Angelo

Hadrian's Mausoleum



Castel Sant'Angelo

Hadrian Villa



Villa Adriana

Hadrian's Pantheon



Hadrian's Pantheon



- Erected 120 to 124
- Dedicated to multiple gods
- Corinthian capitals
- Dome of brickwork and mortar
- The concrete foundation is 15' deep
- Starting ~125, “[Hadrian] transacted ... all the important and urgent business and held court ... in the Forum or the Pantheon ...”
 - Dio Cassius

Hadrian's Wall

- 73 miles long
- 10' thick x 16 - 20' high
- 16 forts
- Towers every mile
- Observation turret every 1/3 mile

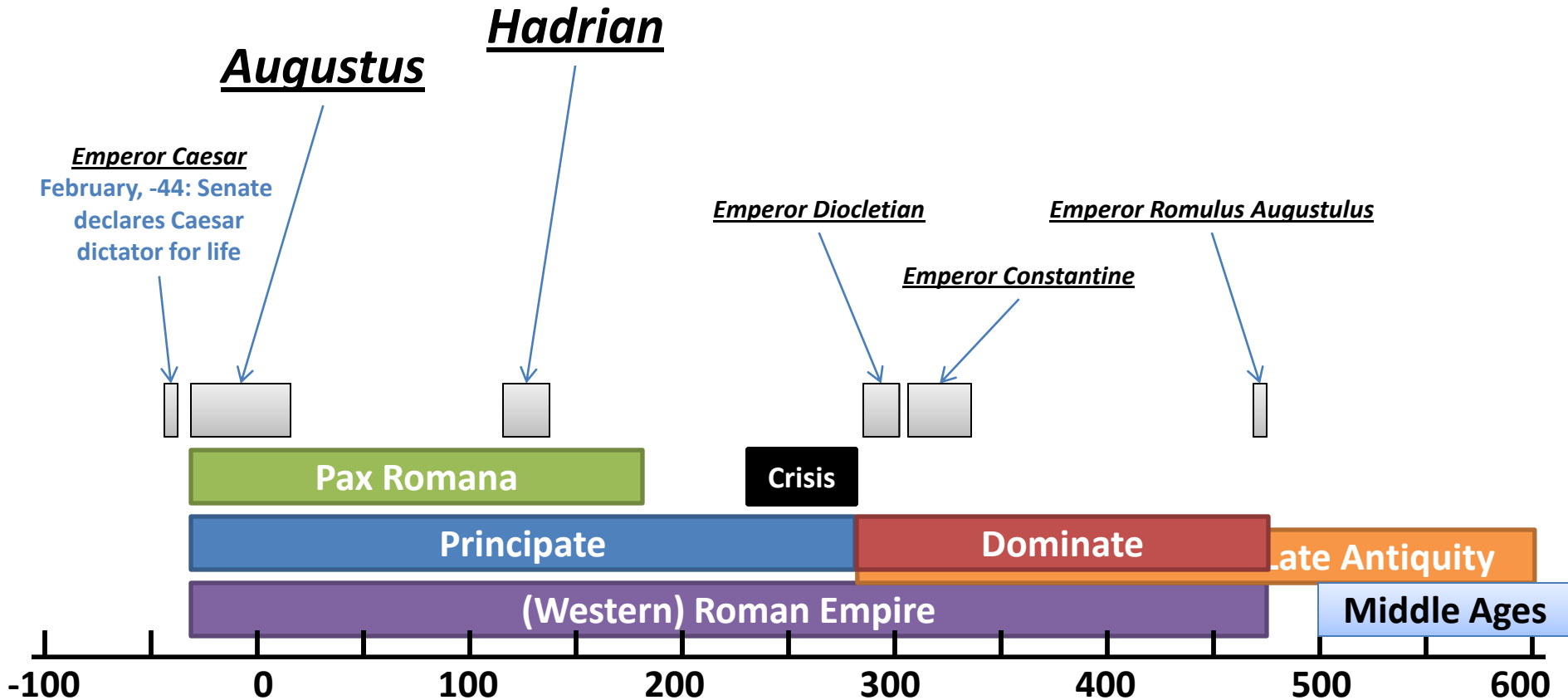


Athens – Hadrian's Library



from Architecture of the Roman Empire

Hellenistic Architecture



Vitruvius

- The Ten Books on Architecture in 10 books
- World's oldest Architecture book
- Lived during time of Augustus
- Book I – Preface
 - While your divine intelligence and will, Imperator Caesar, were engaged in acquiring the right to command the world, and while your fellow citizens, when all their enemies had been laid low by your invincible valour, were glorying in your triumph and victory, - while all foreign nations were in subjection awaiting your beck and call, and the Roman people and senate, released from their alarm, were beginning to be guided by your most noble conceptions and policies, I hardly dared, in view of your serious employments, to publish my writing and long considered ideas on architecture, for fear of subjecting myself to your displeasure by an unseasonable interruption. But when I saw that you were giving your attention not only to the welfare of society in general and to the establishment of public order, but also to the providing of public buildings intended for utilitarian purposes, so that not only should the state have been enriched with provinces by your means, but that the greatness of its power might likewise be attended with distinguished authority in its public buildings, I thought that I ought to take the first opportunity to lay before you my writings on this theme. For in the first place it was this subject which made me known to your father, to whom I was devoted on account of his great qualities. ...



Roman Architecture

- Style origin from:
 - Greek column and post & lintel (beam)
 - Etruscan arch, vault, dome (and temple)
- The Romans:
 - Added the ***Tuscan*** and ***Composite*** Orders to the Greek

Doric, Ionic and Corinthian Orders

Commonly used in late 1st century

Optionally used columns decoratively

Built multi-story & stacked columns



Sardis, Turkey

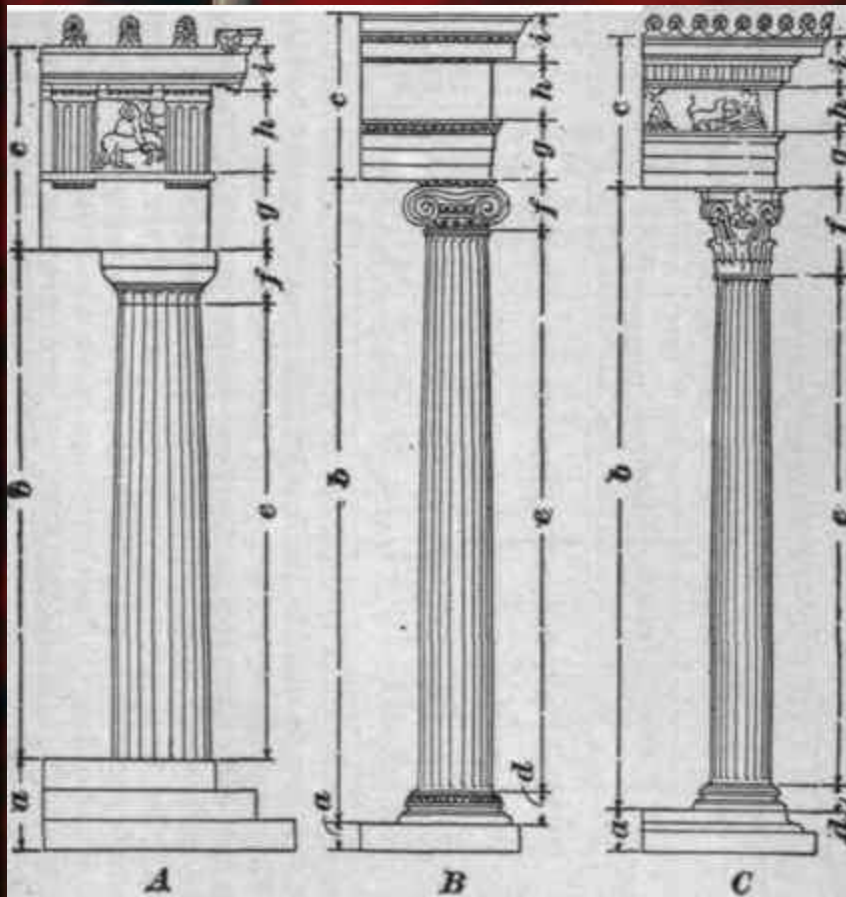


Arco Etrusco
Perugia, -3rd Century



Sbeitla, Tunisia

Greek Orders



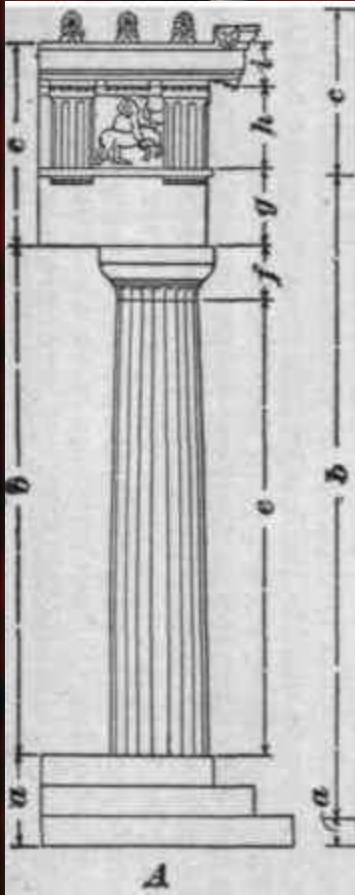
Doric

Ionic

Corinthian

- Orders
 - Doric (Greek)
 - Roman: Base & usually no flutes
 - Ionic (Greek from Ionia)
 - Corinthian (Greek from Athens)
 - Tuscan (from Etruscans)
 - Composite (or Italic)
 - Corinthian + Ionic
- Components
 - c: Entablature
 - b: Column
 - d: Base
 - e: Shaft
 - f: Capital

Greek Orders - Doric



Doric

From www.cmhpf.org/k



Assos, Turkey

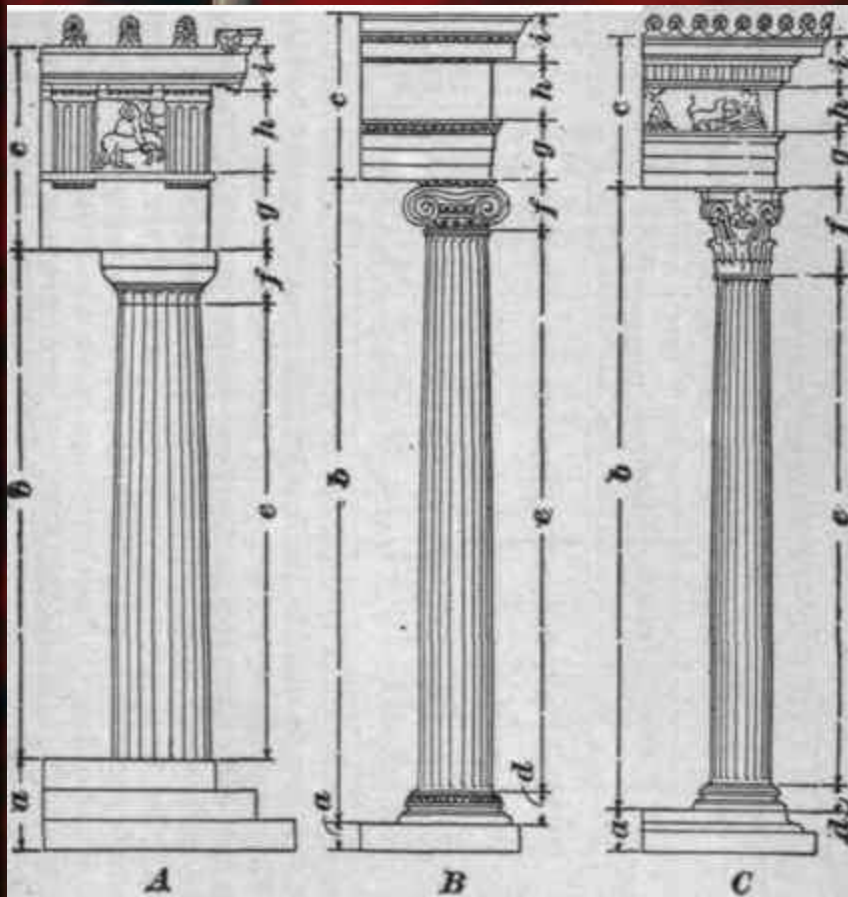


Sagalassos, Turkey



Pamukkale, Turkey

Greek Orders - Ionic



Doric

Ionic

Corinthian



Sardis, Turkey



Ephesus, Turkey

Greek Orders - Corinthian



Corinthian

[onary/classicalorders.html](http://www.classicalorders.html)

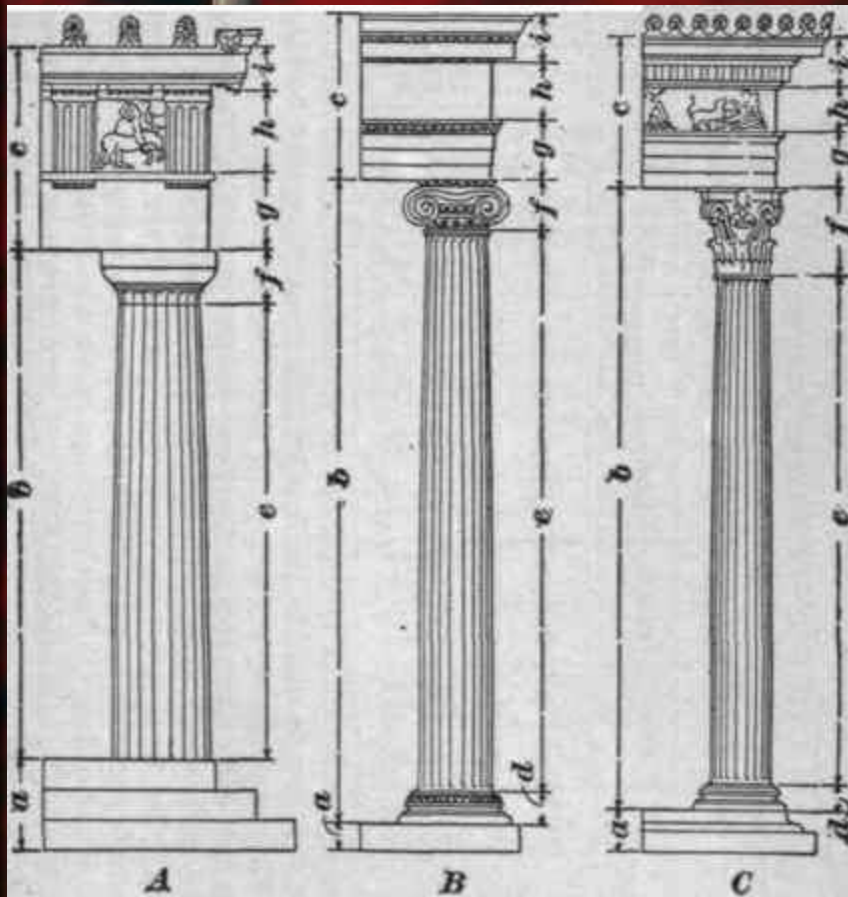


Volubilis, Morocco



Aphrodisias, Turkey

Greek Orders - Corinthian



Doric

Ionic

Corinthian

From www.cmhpf.org/kids/dictionary/classicalorders.html



Sbeitla, Tunisia

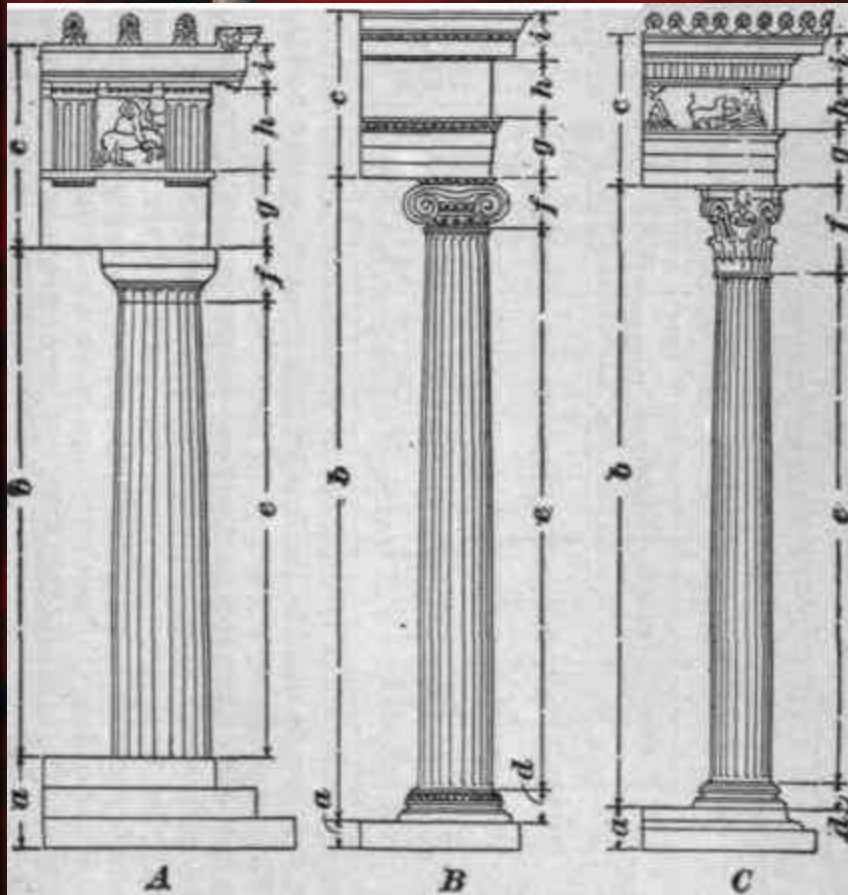


Sbeitla, Tunisia



Dougga, Tunisia

Greek Orders - Composite



Doric

Ionic

Corinthian

From www.cmhpf.org/kids/dictionary/classicalorders.html



Myra, Turkey

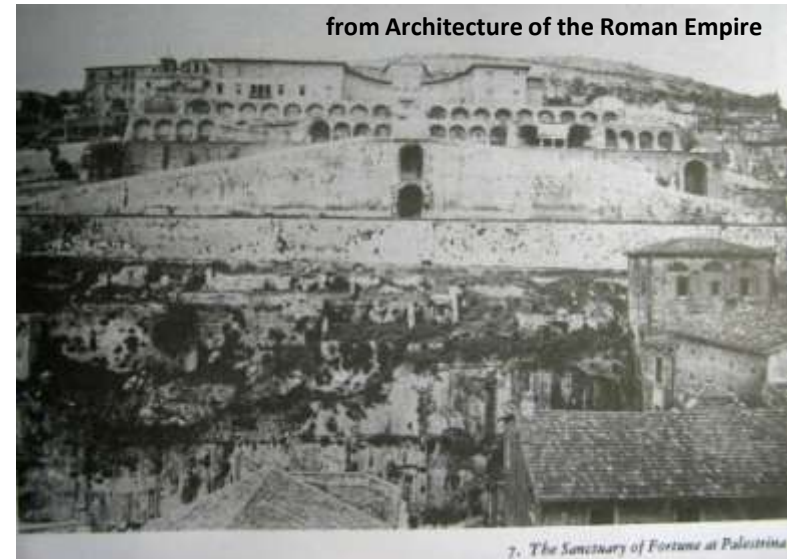


Sbeitla, Tunisia



Roman Empire Architecture Style

- Kiln-baked brick facing on concrete walls
 - First used in late Republic
 - Used extensively from last 3rd of 1st century
- Vaulted spaces style advanced
 - Significant hollows became the essence of style
 - Solids became secondary
 - Interior space emphasized
 - No interior supports
 - July 18, 64: 9 day fire in Rome
 - Destroyed 3 and with major destruction in 7 more of 14 districts
 - Nero actions are credited with a major change in style



Nero's Response

- On rebuilding the destroyed districts
 - Cleared the debris
 - Planned streets with broad thoroughfares
 - Insulae
 - Restricted in height
 - Open spaces required
 - Porticoes (arcades?) required to allow better fire fighting – these built at Nero's expense
 - Solid un-timbered construction using Gabine or Alban stone (fire retardant stones)
 - No common joint wall construction
 - Fire fighting equipment to be on all premises
 - Results
 - Vaulted brick-faced cement, stone arcaded street view
 - Practice started of some bricks being stamped with name of brick yard
 - A boon to archeologists
- On Golden House (Domus Aurea)
 - Transformed vaulted style
 - From technology to artistic and architectural
 - Modeled after around the Empire
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U4zVNmQWZjg&noredirect=1> (Domus Aurea view)

Vaulted Space



3. *The Market at Ferentino*

from *Architecture of the Roman Empire*

Vaulted Space

Market, Ferentino



3. The Market at Ferentino

from Architecture of the Roman Empire



Tunis, Tunisia - 2009



Tozeur, Tunisia - 2009

Vaulted Space

Market, Ferentino



3. The Market at Ferentino

from Architecture of the Roman Empire



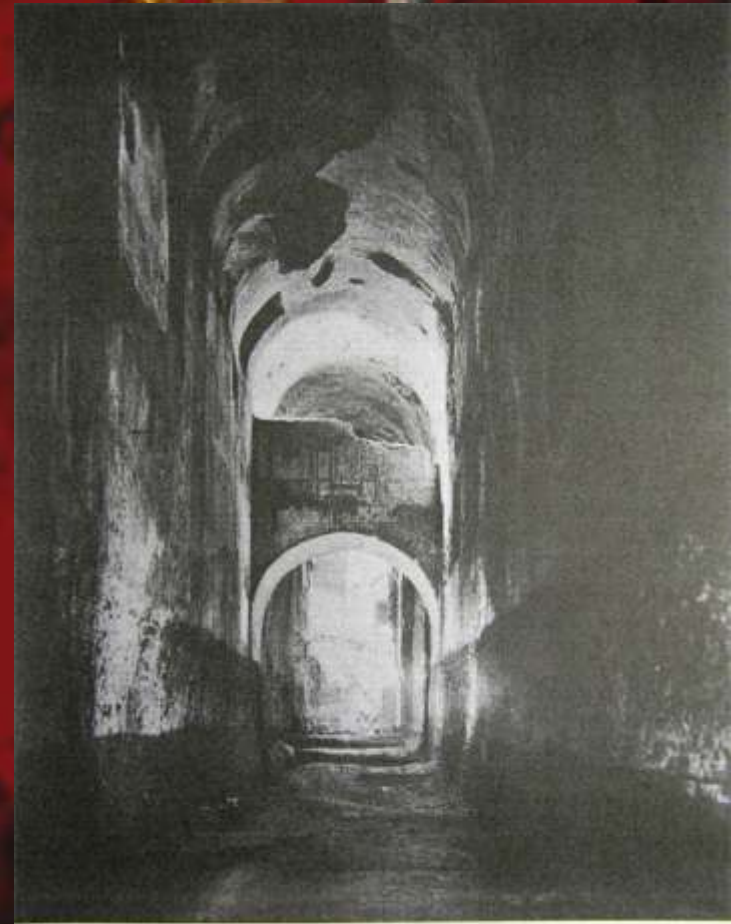
Grand Bazaar, Istanbul, Turkey - 2009



Domus Aurea



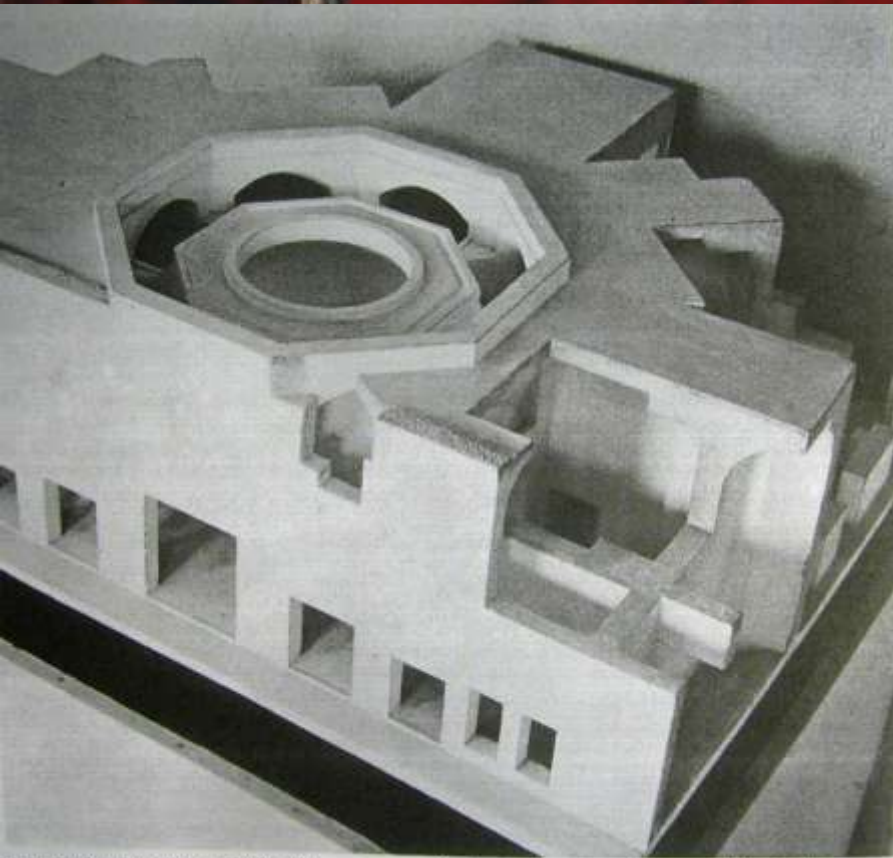
27. The Domus Aurea, room 7 on Plate 24



28. The Domus Aurea, cryptoporticus, number 33 on Plate 24

from Architecture of the Roman Empire

Domus Aurea



32. The Domus Aurea, model of the octagon and its dependencies, in the Museo della civiltà romana



29. The Domus Aurea, interior of the octagon

from Architecture of the Roman Empire

Roman Empire Architecture

- Developed over 2nd and 3rd centuries
- **Open spaces**
 - Major plazas
 - For small towns a forum or agora
 - Major public buildings
- **Connective architecture**
 - Wide streets (thoroughfares) connecting major plazas & gates
 - On one or both sides
 - Sidewalks
 - Covered porticos
 - Continuous colonnade
 - Architecture of segmented passages
 - Arches
 - Way stations – social structures
 - Fountains, courtyards, exedra
- Public buildings
 - Civil, religious, social, commercial
 - Dispersed



Gerasa – Jordan late 1st century
from *Architecture of the Roman Empire*



Palmyra - Syria 3rd century
from *Architecture of the Roman Empire*

Pergamum



Ephesus



Roman Architecture

- Core buildings: Baths, temples, bridges, amphitheatres, aqueducts, tombs, basilicas
- Innovations:
 - Added concrete as fill to save labor intensive stone
 - Used concrete in creating form walls
 - Used brick for architectural details
 - Used solid columns vs Greek stacked drums
 - Superposed order of successive stories of a building with different orders
 - Connective architecture
 - Rectilinear architecture town planning
 - Only to the end of the 1st century

Greek Column



Ephesus

- Fountain ○
- Temple to Hadrian ○



Ephesus – plan of lower Embolos area
from Architecture of the Roman Empire

Ephesus

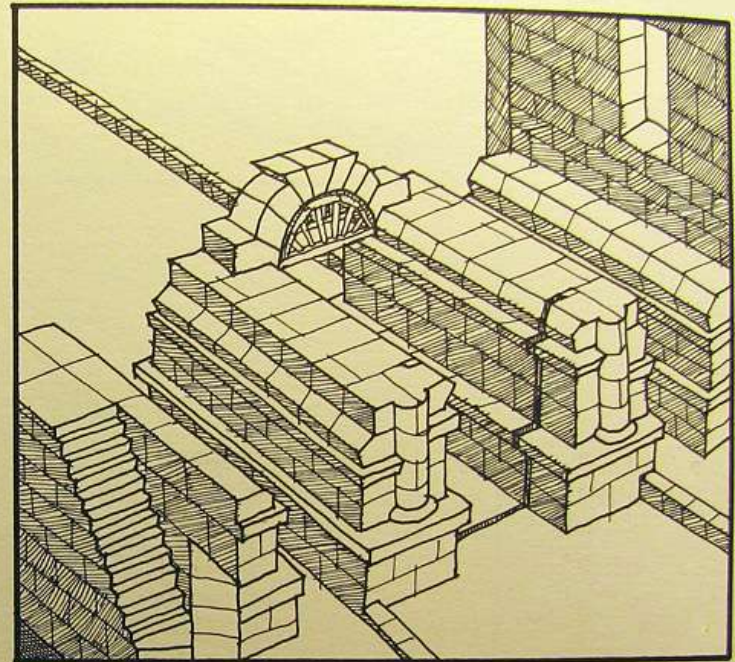
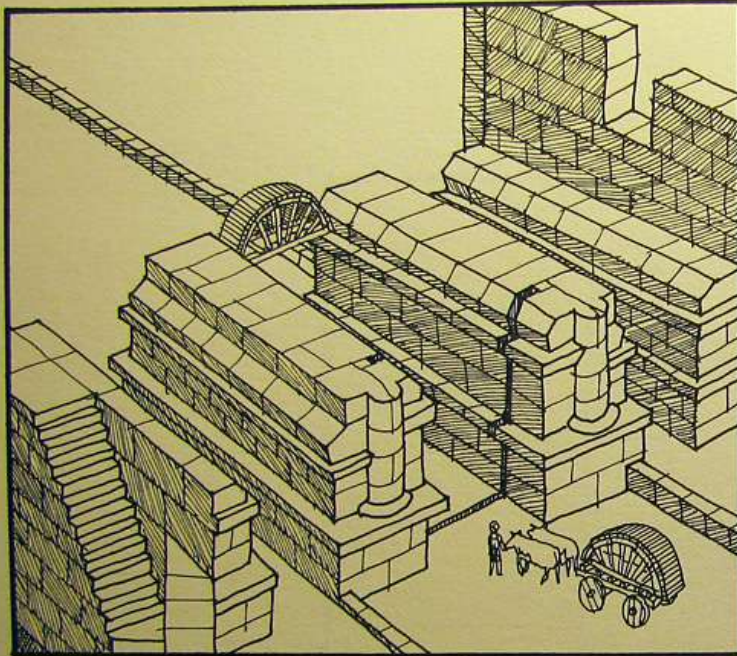
Celsus Library: Built 117



Roman Town Public Buildings

- Amphitheater
 - ~400 known (mult. Estimates)
 - 200 known, but 400 venues
- Basilica (public hall)
- Bath
 - ≥14 in Timgad
 - ≥20 in Athens
 - Rome
 - 11 Imperial
 - ≥800 regular
- Circus
 - ~100 known
- Cistern
- Curia
- Latrine
- Library
- Market
 - 12 to 15'x 15 to 30' stalls
- Religious buildings
- Stadium
 - ~40 imperial age units
- Storehouse
- Taberna (shops)

Roman Vault Construction

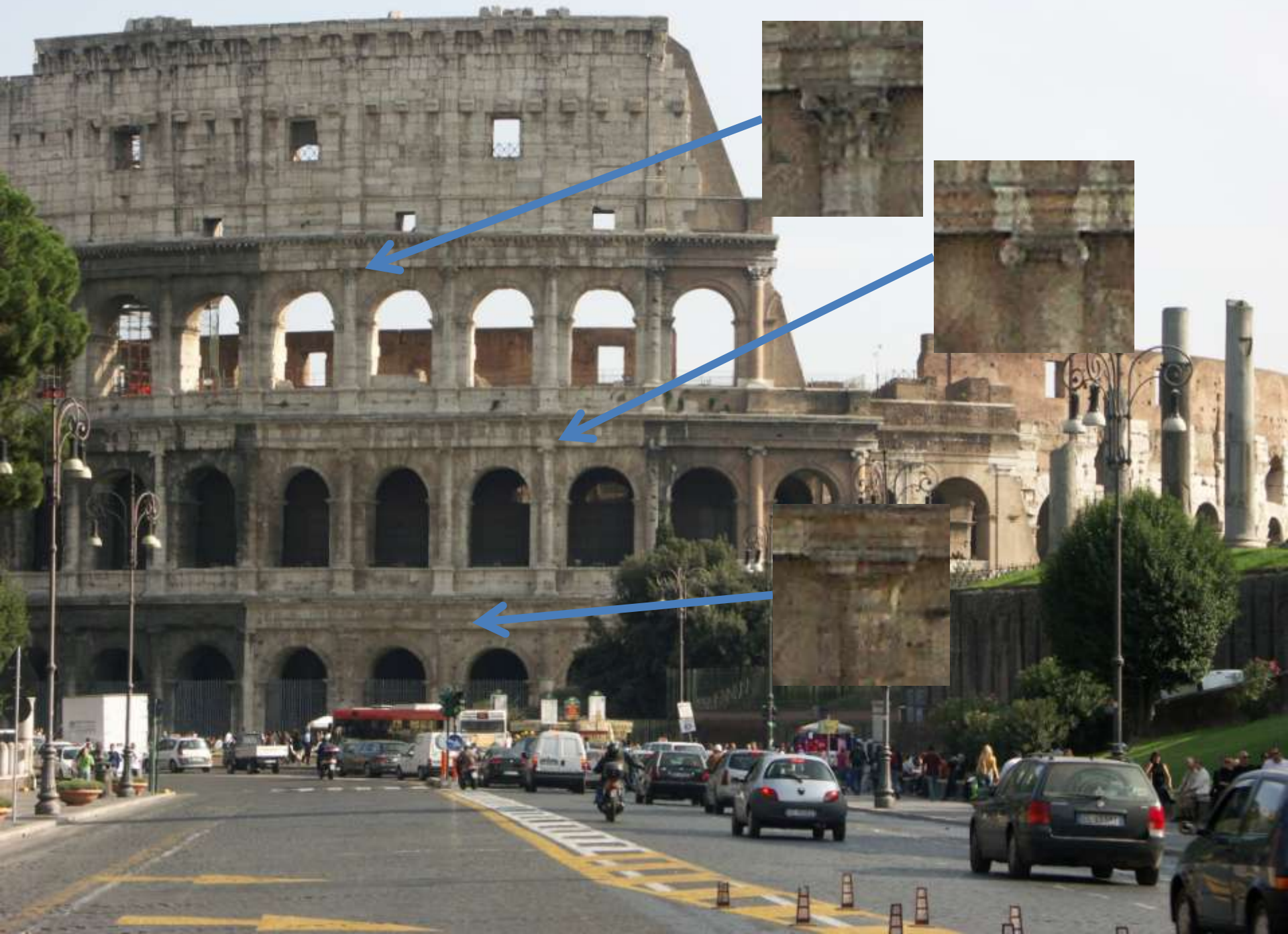


from City by David MacAuley



Colosseum - Coliseum

- The amphitheater of Rome
 - Originally the Amphitheatrum Flavium
 - 87,000 person capacity (traditional estimates)
 - 50,000 person capacity (some modern estimates)
 - 80 arches on ground floor entrances
 - Amphitheaters existed prior to Coliseum – e.g., Pompeii
 - Name Coliseum from large statue of Nero (Colossus) outside Coliseum?
 - Tuscan, then Ionic, then Corinthian
- Construction started in 72 under the emperor Vespasian and was completed in 80 AD under Titus
 - further modifications were made during Domitian's reign (81–96)
 - The name "Amphitheatrum Flavium" derives from both Vespasian's and Titus's family name Flavius
 - Last recorded beast show during reign of Theodoric (died 526)
 - Over 200 amphitheaters in Empire at 2nd century end that copied Coliseum – Rome's was the biggest





Coliseum Copies



Pula, Croatia



El-Djem, Tunisia

Roman Cement

- Roman Cement = Lime + Pozzolana + Water
 - Pozzolana = Volcanic Ash from the town of Pozzuoli
 - Roman Cement hardens under water
 - Developed in -2st century
- Cement + Sand = Mortar
- Cement + Sand + Gravel = Concrete
 - Pozzolana cement was the standard ingredient of imperial cement
- From Vitruvius – Book II, Chapter VI
 - There is also a kind of powder which from natural causes produces astonishing results. It is found in the neighborhood of Baiae and in the country belonging to the towns round Mt. Vesuvius. This substance, when mixed with lime and rubble, not only lends strength to buildings of other kinds, but even when piers of it are constructed in the sea, they set hard under water. ...
- During Caligula's reign (37 – 41), tufa and pumice replaced stone rubble in concrete and thus lightened the weight of concrete

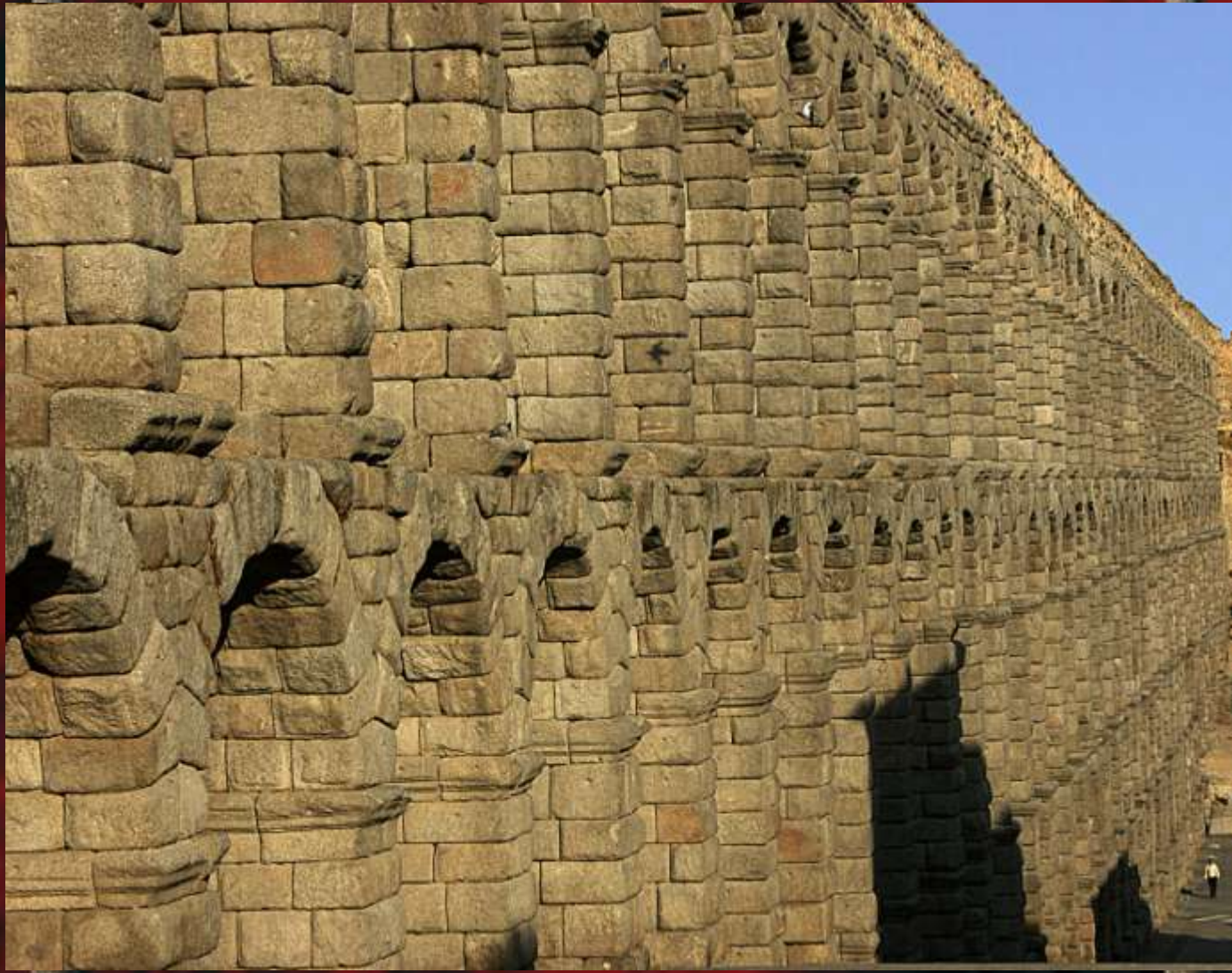
Temple of Hadrian - Ephesus



Road - Ephesus

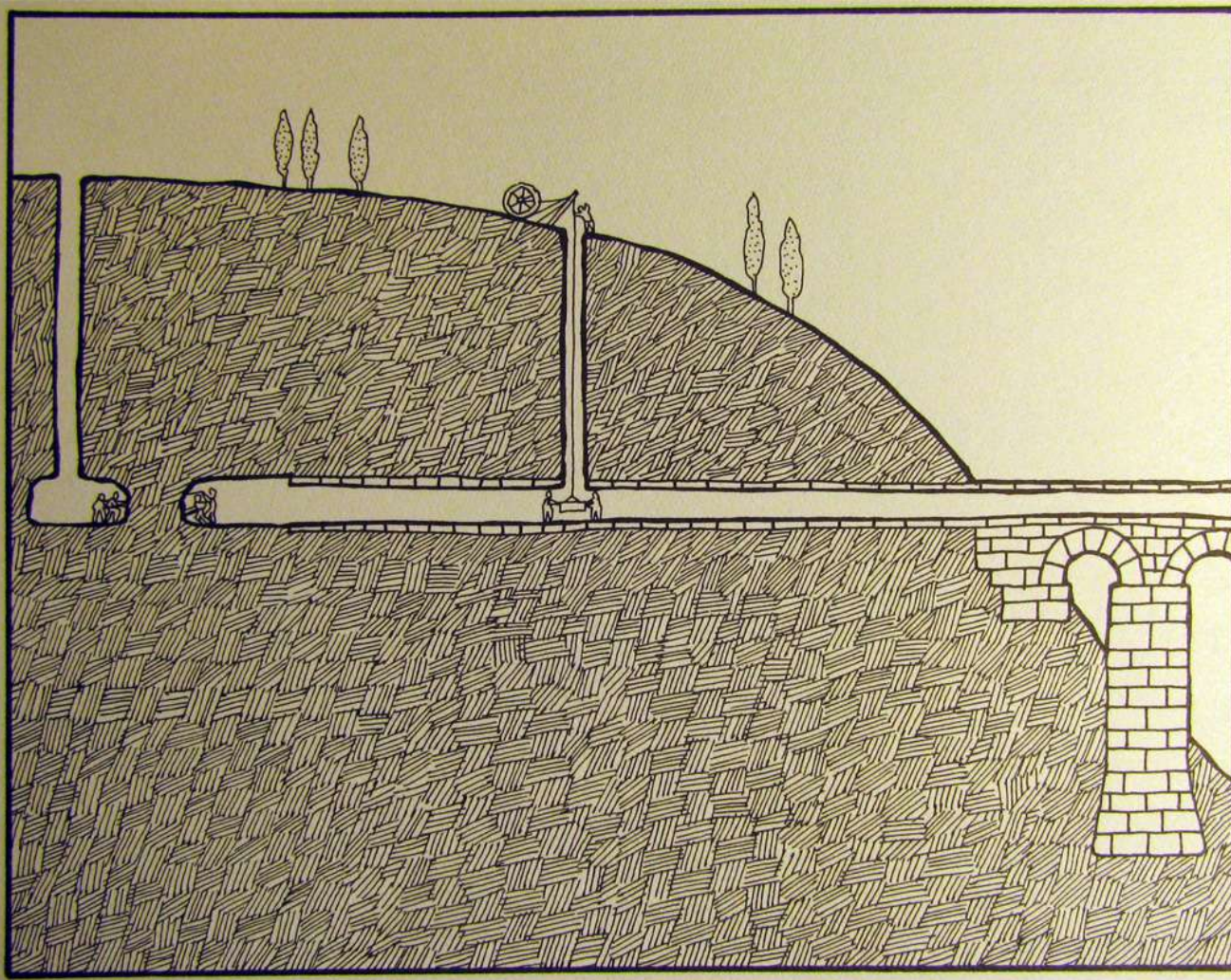


Roman Aqueduct - Segovia, Spain



9 miles long, 93'6" high, dry-wall granite, completed early 2nd Century

Aqueduct Construction



from City by David MacAuley

Water Valve from Pompeii



Etruscan, Perugia, -3rd Century



Arco di Augusto,

Roman Road Construction



from City by MacAulay

Via Appia Antica - Roma



Appian Way Tomb – Rome

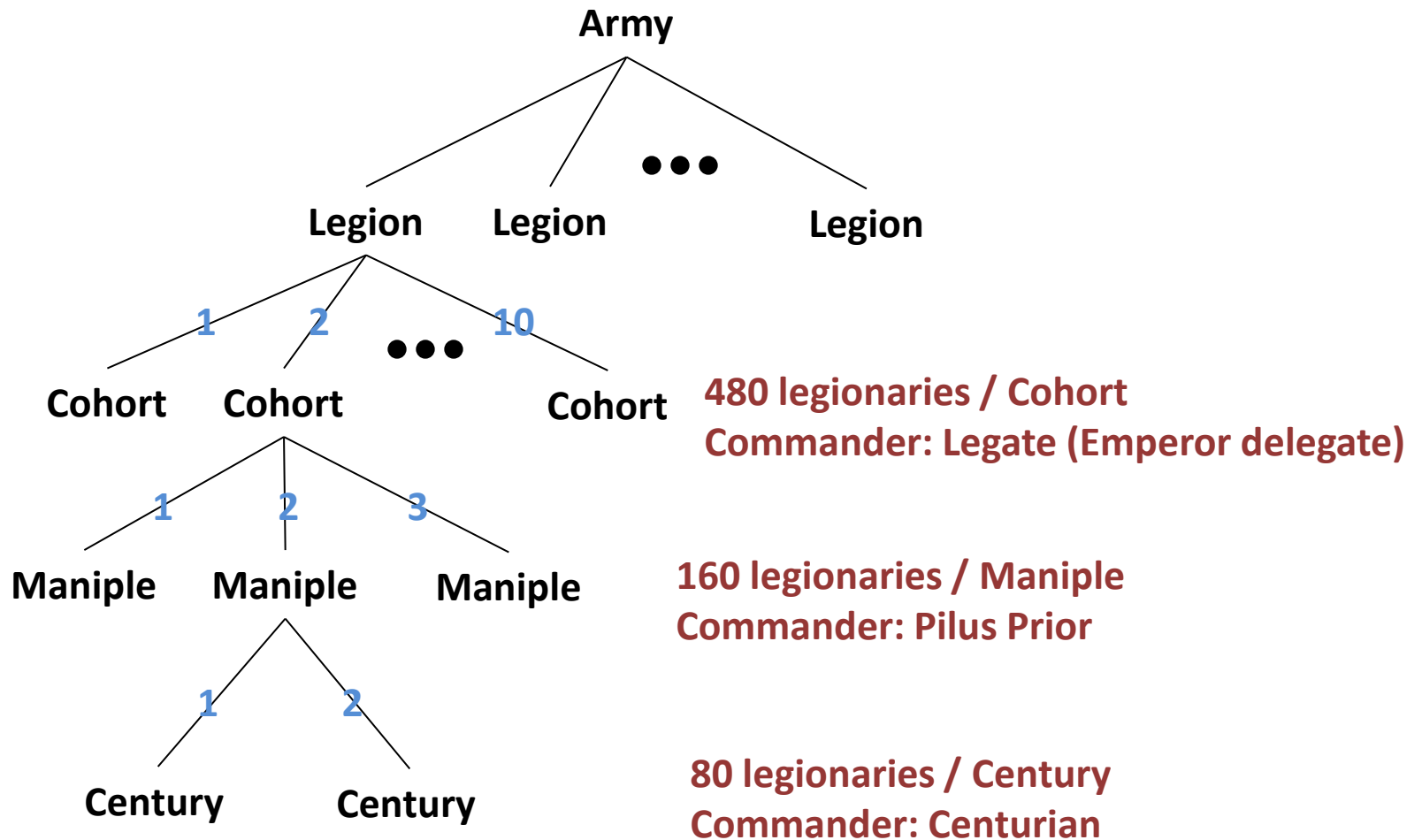


Appian Way Tomb – Rome



Roman Army

- Military Tribune (Principate):
 - Each legion had one senior, senatorial tribune & 5 equestrian tribunes
 - Also, auxiliary cohorts and alae were commanded by tribunes or prefects
- Praetor: Elected magistrates who governed less important provinces and fought Rome's smaller wars



Roman Army

- -2nd century army
 - Land owners were liable for military service - that provided their own weapons
- 1st century army:
 - Soldiers recruited from landless poor – military now a career
 - Legionaries were heavy infantry that carried a pilum, gladius and a long, oval shield and wore mail armor and bronze helmet
 - 20 miles in 5 hours @ normal step + 24 miles in 5 hours @ quick step
 - Greater discipline than Republican Armies
 - State did not provide retirement – commander often supplied land
 - Tactics:
 - At 50 feet, all threw a single volley of pilums and then charged
 - Against calvary:
 - Advance to meet enemy – then hold
 - Formation in ranks: 1st to 4th with pilum, 5th to 8th with lighter javelin, 9th with foot archers, 10th with horse archers
 - 1st rank with pilums at 45°, but in ground, 2nd to 4th to throw pilums and then brace 1st rank

Roman Army

- 2st century army:
 - ~30 legions
 - ~5240 members in legion with 10 cohorts of heavy infantry
 - Example legion names:
 - Ferrata (Ironsides)
 - Traiana Fortis (Trajan's strong)
 - Regular Auxilia (foreign troops, uniformed & paid by Rome)
 - Trained to same standards as legionaries
 - Long-service professional soldiers
 - Served in permanent units
 - Usually served far from place of origin
 - Service language was Latin
 - Infantry formed into cohorts – no larger organizations
 - Attached to legions
 - Enlisted for 25 years with last 5 years of lighter duty
 - Paid in hard coin
 - Marriage not allowed
 - At end of 1st century, earth and wooden forts were being replaced by stone forts

3rd & 4th Century Army

- 60 legions of ~1000 men each
- Round shields, lighter spears (lancea), use of lead weighted darts (5 carried – had range double that of pilum)
- Scale or mail armor & iron helmets
- In Principate the Roman army was mainly distributed in the frontier provinces with open & massive battle being the norm, in the 4th century forts were small
 - For small (<400) German raiding parties, the Roman's responded with surprise & ambush attacks
 - Tribal attacks were for loot and not territory
 - Roman supply train well organized to support this type of warfare
 - Open battle was avoided

Apicius

- Cookery and Dining In Imperial Rome in 10 books
- World's oldest cooking book
- Lived during time of Augustus & Tiberius
- Environment the opposite of today
 - But utensils same as today (hand made)
 - No gas, AC or refrigeration
 - Lack of agricultural science
 - Limited mechanical means
 - Non systematic food growing
 - No mass storage and transportation
 - Skilled labor (slave labor) was cheap to the rich
- The rich eat very well, the poor did not

Apicius' Formulas

- Brain Sausage
 - Put in the mortar pepper, lovage and origany, moisten with broth and rub; add cooked brains and mix diligently so that there be no lumps
 - Incorporate five eggs and continue mixing well to have a good forcemeat which you may thin with broth
 - Spread this out in a metal pan, cook, and cut into handy size
 - To prepare a sauce, put in the mortar pepper, lovage and origany, crush, mix with broth put into a sauce pan, boil, thicken and strain
 - Heat the pieces of brain pudding in this sauce thoroughly, dish them up, sprinkled with pepper, in a mushroom dish
- Barley broth
 - Crush well washed barley, soaked the day before, place on the fire to be cooked
 - When hot add plenty oil, a small bunch of dill, dry onion, satury and colocasium, to be cooked together because this gives a better juice; add green coriander and little salt; bring it to a boiling point
 - When well heated take out the bunch dill and transfer the barley into another vessel to avoid burning on the bottom of the pot; thin it out with water, broth, milk and strain into a pot, covering the tips of the colocasia
 - Next crush pepper, lovage, a little dry flea-bane, cumin and sylphium, stir well, add vinegar, reduced must and broth; put it back in the pot; the remaining colocasia finish on a gentle fire

Food

- Breakfast
 - Bread with honey or dried fruit (if anything)
- Lunch
 - Cold leftovers from night before
 - Sausages, fried fish, sold at local food stall (sometimes)
- Dinner
 - Poor
 - Bread & vegetables with olive oil & watered down wine
 - Average
 - Appetizer: Boiled egg, lettuce, olives
 - Main Course: Wheat meal porridge or vegetable soup flavored with ham bone
 - Dessert: Apples with wine
 - Special event: Fish & pork
 - Rich
 - Appetizer: Exotic novelties (snails, truffles)
 - Main Course: Peacock, deer, boar, lobster
 - Desert: Wine cakes



Cloths

- Simple things made from linen and wool
- Men & women wore tunics
- Men for formal dress added toga over tunic
 - Toga was 2x6 yards long
- Women for formal dress added shawl over tunic

Roman Environment

- Housing

- Domus

- Upper class housing
 - Cistern stored rain gathered water
 - A few with aqueduct fed water
 - Minimal windows, slaves, small bedrooms (cubicula), colorful murals
 - Windows made of talc, mica or glass
 - Slaves and some women lived upstairs, men downstairs
 - Coal burning braziers for heat
 - Small kitchens



- Insulae

- Block of apartment buildings
 - Lacked lighting, water
 - Lower floors: Well-to-do renters (piano nobile)
 - Slaves, simple b/w mosaics, glass windows, small balcony
 - Upper floors: Lower class (plebeian) renters
 - Windows, if they exist, were made of translucent animal skins or just shutters



- The street (homeless)

- 2nd century Rome: 46,602 insulae, 1,797 domus

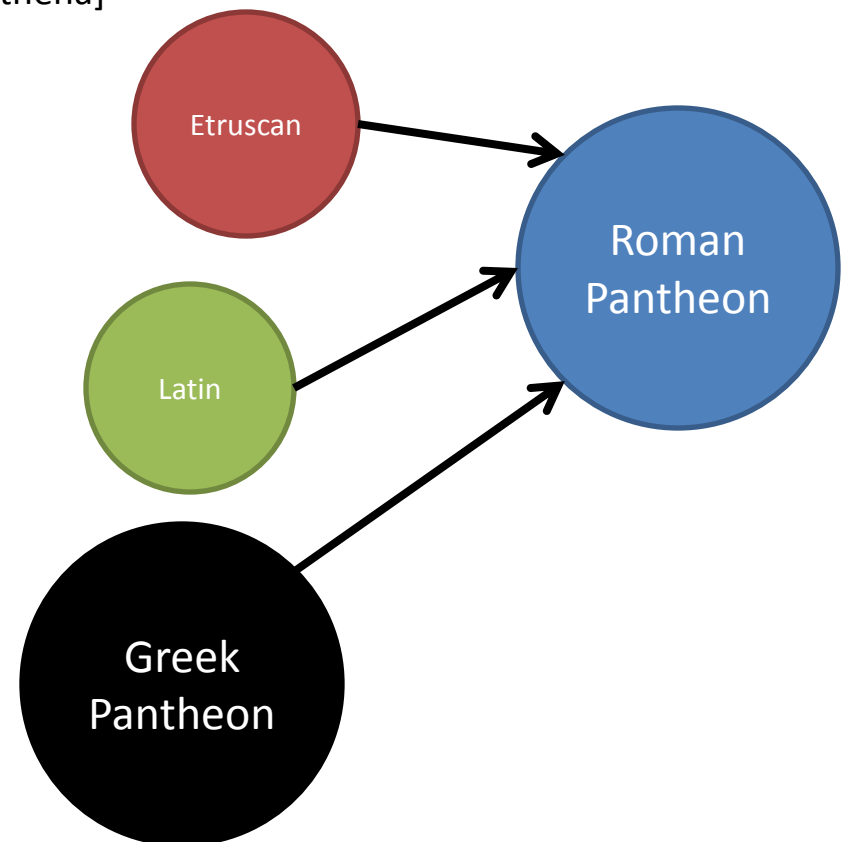
- Water from centrally located fountains

- Carried with wooden buckets back to housing



Roman Religion

- Pantheon: Dedicated to all the (Roman) gods
- The Major (among many) Roman gods
 - Jupiter: Master of the gods (thunderbolts) [Zeus]
 - Juno: Woman, fertility (pomegranate, peacock) [Hera]
 - Minerva: Wisdom, learning, crafts, industry [Athena]
 - Mars – God of war
 - Venus: Love, beauty [Aphrodite]
 - Neptune: Sea (trident) [Poseidon]
 - Ceres: Harvest (bundle of grain) [Demeter]
 - Vulcan: Blacksmiths, underworld [Hephaistos]
 - Diana: Hunting, moon goddess
 - Bacchus: Wine, partying
 - Mercury: Travelers, tradesmen [Hermes]
 - Vesta: Hearth and home [Hestia]
 - Saturn: Sowing [Chronos]
 - Sol: Late Roman Empire sun god [Helios]
- Imported gods
 - Isis: Egyptian earth goddess
 - Pan: Greek god of mountains (pipes)
 - Mithras: Persian god of light
- After 312: Christianity



Superstitions

- Seeing an owl signals means an imminent mis-adventure
- Seeing a bee is a good omen
- Birds flying east is a good omen, west is bad

Calendar

Month (Latin)			Italian
Martius		Named after Mars	Marzo
Aprilis			Aprile
Maius			Maggio
Iunius			Giugno
Quintilis	From quinque (5)	Renamed Iulius in -44	Luglio
Sextilis	From sex (6)	Renamed Augustus in -8	Agosto
September	From septem (7)		Settembre
October	From octo (8)		Ottobre
November	From novem (9)		Novembre
December	From decem (10)		Dicembre
Ianuarius			Gennaio
Februarius			Febbraio

Julius Caesar died in 709 AUC (ab urbe condita – from the city's founding)

1st Century Roman Empire

- Games
 - Tesserae (Dice)
 - Micatio (Morra)
- Averages
 - Male height/weight: 5' 4.5' / 143 lbs
 - Female height/weight: 5' 1' / 108 lbs
 - Longevity: 41 yrs male, 29 yrs female

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Definitions

Imperator: General, commander

Patrician:

A member of the original senatorial aristocracy in ancient Rome.

Under the later Roman and Byzantine empires a title or dignity conferred by the emperor

Plebeian:

One of the common people of ancient Rome

A member of the lower classes (not slaves)

Tribune of Plebs: Held senatorial veto power in Republic

The Pontifex Maximus (greatest bridge-maker): High priest of the College of Pontiffs in ancient Rome, beginning with Augustus, it was subsumed into the Imperial office

Consul: Each year, two consuls were elected together, to serve for a one-year term, each consul was given veto power over his colleague, after the establishment of the Empire, the consuls were merely a figurehead representative of Rome's republican heritage and held very little power and authority, with the emperor acting as the supreme leader (had 12 bodyguards - lictors)

Censor: Officer in ancient Rome who was responsible for maintaining the census, supervising public morality, and overseeing certain aspects of the government's finances

Praetor: Title granted to men acting in one of two official capacities: the commander of an army, usually in the field or a Roman magistrate, responsible for the administration of justice

During the empire, the number of Praetors fluctuated between 10 and 18. The minimum age was 30. A praetor had six bodyguards (lictors) and was allowed to wear a purple-bordered toga.

Definitions

Proconsul: Previous consul appointed by Senate to rule Roman province

Propraetor: Previous Praetor appointed by Senate to rule Roman province (nominally 1 to 3 years)

Optimates and Populares: Best Ones/Aristocrats and Demagogues/Populists

Two principal patrician political groups during the later Roman Republic from about -133 to -27

the Optimates tried to uphold the oligarchy (Cato), the Populares sought popular support against the dominant oligarchy (Cicero, Pompey)

Quaestor: Roman Magistrate Responsible for Fiscal Administration

Served as accountants and took charge of the aerarium (public treasury) and served as paymasters of the two consular armies. Under Sulla, there were 20 quaestors; under Julius Caesar, the Roman empire needed 40 accountants

A Quaestor had no bodyguard (lictor) but was allowed to wear a purple-bordered toga

Became a member of the Senate

Aedile: Roman magistrate Responsible For the Games and the Maintenance of the Temples

During the empire, the aedileship lost much of its importance. Many tasks were given to other magistrates

An aedile had no bodyguard (lictor) but was allowed to wear a purple-bordered toga.

Definitions

Portico: A portico (from Italian) is a roofed space using columns or posts, generally included between a wall and a row of columns or between two rows of columns – generally leading to the entrance of a building, or extended as a colonnade, over a walkway

Arcade: A series of *arches* supported by columns or piers, either freestanding or a passageway between arches and a solid wall - a roofed passageway or walkway, especially one that provides access to adjacent shops

Capitolia: Temple to the Capitoline triad of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva

Forum: In Roman times, an open space serving as a city's marketplace and centre of public business

Agora: In ancient Greece, a public open space used for assemblies and markets

Gauls: Catchall term for Celtic & German tribes

Hellenistic: Of or relating to postclassical Greek history and culture from the death of Alexander the Great (-323) to the defeat of Antony and Cleopatra (-30)