

Civ 04-02-12

Papers - will be taken electronically; can turn in drafts for review before the due date.

The Rise of Macedonia and Alexander the Great

After the Peloponnesian wars, Greece was unstable; power was being shifted by Sparta; Greece was weak all around; Sparta was in control, but not powerful

Shift from city-states to empire with the rise of Philip and Alexander; Army philosophies shift from compulsory to mercenary

Macedonia

Considered barbaric - "barbar" as a phonetic description of other languages; different from Greek civilizations; social structure centered on warrior nobility; not many sophisticated refinements

Philip of Macedon

Ruled 359-336 BC; was in the right place at the right time; eliminated rivals and acquired power; successful because he had charisma and a "machiavellian" sense of politics; Swiss army knife; knew how to manipulate his enemies strategically and mentally; studies strategy well and learns from weaknesses and strengths

Policies - likes Greek culture; wants to adopt it into Macedonia; makes Greek the official language in his courts; he wants to be able to control other rivals and maintain power, so he allows nobles to send their sons to his court; "velvet rope hostages"; security that nobles will not rebel

He realizes he needs to build an army; creates an infantry with a modified phalanx (longer spears); employs various soldiers with various skills to diversify his army; used technology - carried a core of engineers; began work on catapults; soldiers respected him because he lived like they did and fought with them

Alexander - Olympias was his mother; twisted girl; Philip could not get along with her, so he married other women; before his death, he divorces Olympias; she decides to protect her son; she convinces his most recent wife to kill herself and her baby; Olympias tells Alexander that he is the man to lead Macedonia

Rumors began to arise in Greece; Demosthenes vs Isocrates; Demosthenes said the Macedonians were headed for Athens; Greece became lulled by Isocrates, who said they should ally with Philip against the Persians

Macedonia takes over; 338 BC Chaeronea is defeated with complete victory; Philip wants to integrate Greek culture; Philip creates the Hellenic League; he calls himself "Hegemon" - head of the Hellenic League; he allows people some Autonomy; the same governments rule the city-states, but he tells them to report to him

Alexander

Ruled 336-323 BC; he takes over his father's rule; he hates his father; he decides to murder his father while Philip is at the wedding of one of his daughters; killed by one of his own bodyguards; Alexander proclaims he is king in 336 BC

Greeks begin to doubt Alexander's rule and rebel; Alexander marches and destroys the city of Thebes; Greece settles down

Alexander would not have been so successful without the legacy his father left him; strong army with diverse powers; tight control over homeland nobility; strong desire to be a part of Greek culture; already in control of most of Greece when he started

Alexander moves to conquer Persia; he helps the Ionian Greeks become free from Persia; Crosses the Hellespont with over 30,000 troops at only 22 years old; moves south and conquers Egypt in 332, calling himself Pharaoh; Persians are defeated in 331 at Gaugamela; military support decides that they have no chance and kill their own king to allow a takeover

He wanted to conquer Asia and India; he thought Asia was fairly small; took a group of scientists, thinkers, writers, etc. to record the cultures he encountered; 327 BC, Alexander enters Khyber Pass; most people accepted invitations peacefully; Porus holds up a fight and is defeated, but informs Alexander that he is mistaken about the size of Asia; many soldiers are homesick and his army rebels at the Indus Valley; Taxila in 326 BC, they demand to go home; they pursue the southern route back, assuring their conquests

Alexander's death - shot by an arrow while climbing a wall to a city; pulls the arrow out at the objection of his doctors and gets an infection and dies;

Three generals in Alexander's army take over the empire in pieces

The Hellenistic World

323-30 BC - Cleopatra is the last independent ruler of Egypt until the 20th century

Hellenic - only the Greek world

Hellenistic - the Greek culture and its impact on other cultures

Gandhara - school; Indian subjects with Greek architecture

Characteristics - Many people in the Hellenistic world did not like the Greek culture; period of optimism to a period of pessimism; the transition was viewed as a decline; shifted from small governments to large empires; shifted from tightly-knit cities to cosmopolitan cities; monarchy rules again, squelching citizens' voices in government; cultural centers shift from local cultures to diverse cultures; Alexandria is a prime example; religion shifts from traditions to mixed cultures; ex, Egypt now has Greek names for Egyptian gods

Points of Contact - Greek is the common tongue throughout the empire; trade networks traversed the territories; the legacy of Alexander links areas together

After Alexander: Political Divisions

Three generals divide the land:

- Ptolemaic - North Africa to Palestine
- Selucid - Asia Minor to Bactria
- Antigonid - Old Hellenic League (Mainland Greece)

240 BC, things begin to deteriorate; regions divide and become separate again

Spotlight: Ptolemaic Empire

Ptolemy and his family are Greek; ruling non-Greeks; Cleopatra was the first ruler in her family to learn the native language (Egyptian) in addition to Greek; married her brother - she was 14 and he was 12

Major centers of learning and the arts in Egypt; Alexandria became the jewel of this region for its contributions to art and science; Libraries and museums

Cleopatra was a Greek. Wow. Man people get worked up over races ... Yeesh.

Civ 04-02-17

The Hellenistic World

Recap

Hellenic vs. Hellenistic

Gandhara - Pakistan school of art; Greek meets India

Characteristics - shifts in behavior and ideals; general downturn; trade and connections still in place

Spotlight: Ptolemaic Empire - Alexandria; Libraries; Museum; Left education and economy alone for the most part; Attempted to standardize written Greek

Chandagupta Maurya

Developed the Mauryan empire; Controlled greater India; Alexander influenced a greater area than he had control over

Changes in Philosophy

Cynics - many people were cynical; most people were concerned about their own well beings; Diogenes (400-325); cynics distrusted humans and human motives; disliked all things material; argued for living by animal instincts; conducted his entire life in public (and he was married at least once); "grass roots" movement; Alexander asked Diogenes for advice and was retorted for standing in sunlight; Diogenes was revered as a wise man by some

Stoics - believed in participating in public life; said it was man's place to understand and unravel the divine plan of the gods; Zeno (335-263); Marcus Aurelias was also a stoic

Epicureans - "wanting the best" in modern context; Epicurus (341-270); believed no pleasure and no pain; life is painful; don't waste your energy; spend your time in tranquility and freedom (from pleasure and pain); private study

Skeptics - if you cannot be certain of something, withdraw from it; did not believe in being involved with the public life

Legacies of the Age

Scholars argue about the influences; some say Greek was a prominent influence; Greek became the prominent language; transformation from polis to metropolitan city; Romans became the next major empire; Islam as well

The Western Neighborhood before the Roman Republic

Greeks

Magna Graecia influence from Southern Italy

Celts

Keltoi; Not united or necessarily related; more cultural relation; Celtic is a linguistic reference; loosely connected linguistically and culturally; scattered; 500 BC, the Celts began to spread into Italy; major trade with Massilia (Marsailles); Interacted with Gaul / France; 390 BC Celts were on top of Rome; citizens evacuate and bought the Celts off to leave; Romans built walls; 300 BC they moved into Spain

and Ireland; some moved to Galatia

Cisalpine Gaul; loose kinship groups; Four tiers - King or Chieftan, Warrior Nobility, Men of Art, Everyone Else; Leadership is provided through patronage - the chieftan must convince his kinship to stay with him; patronage, prestige goods like wine

Polytheistic; anthropomorphic representations of Celtic gods; Druids - mostly found in Gaul, the Island of Britain, and Ireland; Judges and priests; handled animal sacrifice, disputes, etc.; picked at a young age; no dynasty or patrilineality; did not believe in a Heaven or Hell - abstract afterlife

Hochdorf Chieftan; decked out with stuff after death; no hunting or war supplies; wagons

Etruscans

Etrurian language has not been deciphered; took over Corsica, Latium, Po Valley; 625-509, controlled Rome; 12 independent city-states; connected via religious ties; Veii; 400 BC, they no longer control other territories than Etruria

Legacy - Urbanized northern peninsula; Transmit Greek culture; Innovation in religion; temples as major religious centers; Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva; used animal innards to tell the future; 509 BC, the last Etruscan king is kicked out

Transformation I: The Rise and Expansion of Rome

Stories of Roman Beginnings

Virgil says Aeneas settled it; Some claim Romulus and Remus started it; Latium

The 7 Hills of Rome - Capitoline Hill, Palatine Hill, etc.;

509 BC, Tarquin is overthrown; the last Etruscan king is kicked out and Rome begins itself

Rome Becomes a Territorial Power

3 Stages of Imperialism - Take over the Italian Peninsula; Carthaginian Empire; Greek World

The Roman Army

Hastati (hired soldiers); not always a phalanx; Gladius; Army was professional, not incidental

Legion - placed the youngest first (Hastati); Principes are next, then Triarii; Legion spanned a mile or more; Allies and Cohorts to the sides

Took engineers and building supplies to create base camps; when stopped, soldiers were required to help build the base camps

Legions were positioned throughout the Mediterranean world

The Peninsula

509-264 BC; "expansionist state" - not interested in protecting what they have, but in expanding the Roman Empire

Order of Conquest - Three Tiered system - Independent allies, roman citizenship, semi-autonomous areas; Latium (340 BC); Etruria (264 BC) - Relatively easy fighting, conceded to full citizenship; Samnite Wars (343-290 BC) - relatively difficult, completely outnumbered the Romans, but they won anyway; Appian Way built as a military access road for this war; Magna Graecia (280 BC) - not unified, relatively easy; Pyrrus responded to the Grecian call for aid with 25,000 troops and elephants; goal was successful, but the cost was so great that it was pointless; rumored to die by a flower pot to the head upon returning home

Why did the Romans win? - Centralized government; Good Empire Management; Good Geographic Location

Iberian Peninsula and Carthage: The Punic Wars

Most difficult wars in Roman history; Carthage was the only major opponent the Romans had; Punic is from the Latin for Phoenicians; extremely costly - over 1 million Romans died; Carthage was very close to defeating Rome, but never fully succeeded; helped to define the Romans as they saw themselves

The Phoenicians

Carthage was a trading post for the Phoenicians; Excellent trading location; Ran into the Romans on Sicily

Causes of the Carthaginian Wars

Romans want Sicily and Phoenicians want to keep it; Romans want to increase trading efficacy; Romans desired military glory; Romans disputed over a small city

1st Punic War (264-241 BC)

Romans win; built a navy from scratch; Many people in Carthage did not want war, so there was not as much enthusiasm for victory on their side; Romans were too strong for the Carthaginians; the war was extremely expensive; Carthage lost the island of Sicily and pulled its ships from the waters; Lost naval supremacy in the Mediterranean; Romans charged them with the cost of the war - indemnity; Great gain for Rome - forced Carthaginians to withdraw; great cost in manpower;

A Short Peace (242-218 BC)

Carthage takes over Sicily again; Hannibal is raised; great general, but never is able to defeat the Romans due to circumstance

2nd Punic War (218-202 BC)

Exhausting for both sides; Hannibal controlled the Carthaginian army, but had no navy; Travels with troops through Spain and over the Alps; lost over a quarter of his men; lands in Po Valley; tries to convince Romans to rebel against Rome; most areas rejected the suggestion

Civ 04-02-19

(Continued)

The Punic Wars represent the major struggle for empire in this era; Romans want the Carthaginian Empire, and Carthage puts up a good fight; Romans stuck their necks out to start the conflict on Sicily; People in Carthage did not want a war; Carthage had less money to fight with; Romans gain naval dominance in the Mediterranean by flushing Sicily and disembarking Carthaginian ships; Jealousy in Carthage over the Roman rule sparked the 2nd Punic War; Hannibal controls Carthaginian forces - great general, but never able to crush the Romans; Hannibal marches over the North end of Italy and loses most of his troops; People in Italy are more strongly banded with Rome

Hannibal roams around Italy looking for the Roman army but rarely finds them; Hannibal crushes most of the Romans in Cannae, but cannot finish them off; He did not come prepared to besiege a city, so he did not pursue Rome directly

Zama, 202 BC; Scipio - "Africanus" - Conqueror of North Africa; Fought to control Spain for Rome and then branch off to Carthage to draw Hannibal away from Rome; Hannibal concedes by request of Carthage to return home and meet the Romans at Zama in 202 BC; Romans win and end the 2nd Punic War; Romans do not take Ptolemaic Spain/Egypt

3rd Punic War (149-146 BC)

"And I think Carthage should be destroyed." - Cato; Roman politicians want to decimate Carthage for PR; The campaign is successful; Romans now control the former Carthaginian empire and their own

Major Effects

Male population declines drastically by millions; Hannibal destroyed land and resources in Italy while he was there; economic nature of the Italian Peninsula changes in agricultural production; shift from small farmers to plantation farming (latifundia); the ventures become capitalistic rather than survivalistic; those without land or jobs migrate to cities; cities grow slums

The Peloponnesus and Macedonia

Romans are fighting for Mainland Greece and upper Macedonia while the Punic Wars are being fought; they eventually win; fought in the Aegean and surrounding land

Transformation II: From Republic to Empire

Republican Government

Social Structure - Patricians, Equestrian Order, Plebeians, Slaves

Patricians claim to be descendant from the original founders of Rome; they are the Aristocracy that make up about 10% of the Roman population; access to the highest political offices; only patricians can become consuls or senators; passed on through family lines; not related to economic status

Equestrians were the cavalry in the military; access to middle-level positions in government; no access to higher levels of government; must marry into the patrician class

Plebeians were the largest group of citizens; not descendants of original Romans; small wealthy commercial class, but mostly lower economical standings; little access to power at all; they are still

citizens, which does give them some rights

Patronage system - connected people from different groups in society; connections socially or politically to exchange favors; ancient lobbyists

The Roman Constitution

Pre-Republican Rome - kings, imperium, Senate; Tarquin was rumored to be removed because he raped a woman; imperium was power over life and death of anyone in your kingdom; you had ultimate power over your people; the power was given, and theoretically could be taken back; Senate was an advisory body for the king, not a political power of its own; 509 BC, Tarquin is expelled from Rome

Republican Balance of Power - Consuls were chosen by the Senate and given imperial power; power to control civil issues; Assemblies were groups with their own representatives and voices; Centuriate Assembly drawn from the army, Assembly of the Tribes drawn from the Tribal Units in Italy (dominated by the upper class), Assembly of the Plebs drawn from the common people; Assembly of the Plebs did not allow any other members but Plebs; major voice for change of Aristocratic control; Senate sets public policy, dominated by the Patricians; about 300 members; members were experienced in lower public offices and were elected; Senate members were chosen for life

Struggle of the Orders (494-287 BC) - 494 Tribunes established; official spokespersons for the Plebeians; Senate could not arrest him; had the right to intervene (street brawls to other assemblies); became very powerful, reserved for the Plebeians; 450 Twelve Tables; Plebeians move to record and publicize Roman laws; evened the odds between the Patrician class and the Plebeians; 445 Right to intermarry with Patricians; Patricians without money married into the rich parts of the Plebian class and both gained; social barrier removed; 367 one Plebian consul now reserved for Plebeians; 300 Plebian can now become high Priests; 287 Lex Hortensia; Any decisions made by the Plebs were binding for all of society; power was completely realized with this act

Internal Reform and Revolt

The Gracchi Brothers - Tiberius 133; Gaius 123; Important reforms to Rome (especially about land); tried to help, but did not present reforms correctly; connected through their mother to Scipio; Actually Plebeians, but had many connections; citizens were required to own a minimum amount of land to join the army; moved to lower the land requirement and fill army positions with those without jobs

Instead of going to the Senate, Tiberius went to the Assembly of Plebs with wide-range land reforms; land was redistributed socialistically; Senate is offended and opposed the reforms forcefully; Tiberius was assassinated; Gaius decides to go to the Equestrians instead of the Senate or the Plebs; offers reforms as a help to Equestrian social status; Killed in a riot later

Internal Revolt - Spartacus 73-70 BC; brought from Greece and trained as a gladiator; decided to break free of the gladiatorial games; revolted with great amounts of support; freed slaves into a new army; Romans sent a "second-string" army, which was defeated; Roman government scared and sent out good troops in 73, crushed by 70; any slaves that survived from Spartacus' army were crucified

Period of Civil Wars

Marius (157-86 BC) - Army Reform; famous soldier, proven in Africa and Germany; wanted to make radical changes to the structure of the Roman army; professionalized the Roman army completely; abolishes the property requirement; soldiers were generally loyal to the state before; now loyalty shifted to individual generals

Massacre of 88 BC; Mithridates was king of an area around the Black sea; rumored "witch-hunt" for Romans in that area; Senate wants to send an army to take care of the problem; they send Sulla instead of Marius; Marius plays politically in the interim; he grows distrust for Sulla in Rome; Sulla becomes attached to the Optimates and Marius to the Populares; Sulla is successful in his campaign against Mithrdates; Marius takes over; Sulla marches on Rome to remove Marius; Sulla is the first Roman general to march on Rome with a Roman army (predecessor to Julius Caesar)

People were aware of the power of military leaders; set bad precedent for power in government; voices of factions in the government lose power

Civ 04-02-24

(continued)

Marius marches on Rome with a Roman army to establish himself as a dictator

First Triumvirate, 60 BC

Major Players - Crassus (Populares); Pompey (Optimates) was a well-known and successful general; not a great general, just very successful; not a great politician; Julius Caesar (Populares); great general with a sense for politics; all military men; Pompey married Julius Caesar's daughter; all three were a bit paranoid of the others; wanted to keep each of them in check; each of them wanted the other two out of Rome

Gaul Campaigns, 58-52 BC

Pompey conspires to make Caesar go to Gaul with a great army; Caesar wants to go in order to increase his empire; Caesar goes to Gaul and takes the area, establishes military dominance, and goes home; 52 BC, Alesia rebels and Caesar returns; Vercingetorix organizes a few tribes against Rome; Gaul is defeated and Vercingetorix becomes a national hero; Astérix - Comic strip in French; Caesar now has a great army and a great success rate

Crassus goes to Asia, 55-53 BC

Crassus wants military glory as well, and goes east to fight the Parthians, which are much more dangerous than the Gauls; Crassus is not successful and dies in a battle; The Triumvirate is broken

End of the First Triumvirate

Pompey's wife dies; Julius Caesar has no more ties with Pompey that prevent his destruction; Pompey becomes very scared of Caesar; he convinces the Roman senate that Julius Caesar has dangerous intentions and convinces them to arrest him and try him for treason; they send a message to Caesar telling him to return to Rome without his army; Caesar breaks the Rubicon Rule (he crosses the Rubicon with his army, which was against the law) in 49 BC

Pompey no longer has the support of the senate; he flees for his life; Caesar follows him to Spain, Greece, and then Egypt; the Egyptians capture Pompey out of fear of Caesar and deliver his head on a silver platter; Caesar is horrified

Cleopatra was ruling Egypt at the time (with her brother) and tried to be more involved in the culture; she managed to "balance the budget" and was fairly well liked; she realized that Egyptian independence was precarious; she offered Caesar herself by delivering herself to his doorstep in a rug; Caesar and Cleopatra have a relationship; Caesarion is their son; Caesar backs Cleopatra against her brother and she funds Caesar's conquests

Rome under Caesar, 48-44 BC

Caesar rules Rome with a good bit of ease and sense; he tries to make things better for the Romans; Caesar extends the "three tier system" and extends full citizenship to some in Spain; he pumps government funds into repairs to Roman territory and expansion; he contributes the Caesarian calendar

Conspiracy, 44 BC

Brutus and Cassius attempt to overthrow Caesar and return rule to the Republic; on the Ides of March, 44 BC, Caesar is assassinated under the statue of Pompey; Brutus had a personal dispute with Caesar as well as a political dispute - Caesar bangs his mother while his father is still alive; the people turn on Brutus and Cassius soon after

The Second Triumvirate, 43 BC

Mark Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus take over rule; Mark Antony was well liked; Octavian was Caesar's nephew; Lepidus was a rich aristocrat; Mark Antony took the east - Mediterranean, Octavian took the Europe and Italy and Lepidus west Africa; Cleopatra had a son by Julius Caesar whom she now feared for under the current political conditions; she tries to preserve Egyptian independence by marrying Mark Antony; Mark Antony was married to Octavian's sister, whom he divorced; Octavian was now mad at Mark Antony; Octavian took up more power in Rome and he broke out war against Mark Antony

Battle of Actium in 31 BC is the final naval battle of the wars surrounding the Second Triumvirate; this battle ended the Republic; Octavian is the last man standing; he tracks down Mark Antony and Cleopatra, who have already committed suicide independently; Octavian realizes Caesarion is a threat and kills the boy; Octavian establishes himself as a dictator over the Roman Empire; (Octavian = Augustus)

Augustus' Principate

Administrative Policies - his policies set down the precedence for the Roman way; he kept on the democratic feel to society; Pax Romana - maintain peace; realizes that he must sacrifice some freedom of the people for peace; he is backed by the Roman Legions

Everything was inefficient and needed to be better; he increased efficiency and brought power to the center; he altered the nature of the senate by ditching the members who did not agree with him; he fixed the membership to 600; there are some elections, but they are rigged; he held that elections should be based on merit; the offices were no longer based on family, but merit; power shifted from central Rome to other areas as well

In the city of Rome, he elected some offices to take care of Roman business; he established the Firemen and Police

Military Policies - he realized the Roman army could not be used to maintain all of the borders of Rome; he establishes "defensible borders"; he realizes that Rome can no longer expand; 9 AD - Teutoberg Disaster; he marches and destroys 3 Roman Legions from Germany; Augustus also finalizes the professionalization of the Roman army; he supports decent pay and living conditions for Roman soldiers; if you survive until you are 20, you gain pension

[Class ends early for office hours and paper discussion]

Civ 04-02-26

Class Business

Exam may move to the 25th of March (Thursday) by vote of the class.

Roman Engineering Movie Questions

[Nova Documentary, "Secrets Of Lost Empires", "Roman Baths"]

1) What was the role of the bath in Roman Society?

The baths were social centers; people enjoyed their time in the baths and were probably in mixed gender; classes may not have been mixed, but conversations were exchanged and probably politics were discussed

2) What was the Roman genius in civil engineering?

They exploited what they learned from other cultures; they had concrete, heating systems, arches, etc; they took from other cultures and improved upon them

3) Why are the baths a good building for researchers to study?

The baths were a testing ground for Roman engineers to explore new techniques; these techniques included arches, heating systems, and use of concrete

4) What did the use of the arch give Roman builders?

The ability to free enormous amounts of interior space by the lack of necessity for columns to support the roof; they improved upon the Greek architecture

5) Alongside concrete and the arch, what is the other major civil engineering contribution the Romans made? How did this system provide for the city?

The aqueducts; they provided water flow from distant areas and facilitated indoor plumbing; The Aqua Claudia supplied water underground for drinking

6) What conclusions can you draw about the Romans from their bath buildings?

Romans were extremely technologically advanced - the Roman aqueduct systems were not matched again until the 1800's; their cultural practices were much more open than ours; the Romans were never satisfied with a finished product and were always trying to improve upon the ideas they created

7) Did the bath work? Do you think the Romans would have used the same solution had they had the technology to do so?

He bath worked after some problems were overcome with modern sealants; the characteristics of the Romans would have dictated that they use the technology they had available

Class Business

Exam is moved officially as per other note.

Pompeii: Buried Alive Video

1) Why is Pompeii good for historical and archeological research?

The volcanic ash preserved the ruins and artifacts very well; the eruption was so quick that most of the people were not prepared for evacuation and died within the ruins; the people also ignored the eruption until it was too late and were caught in the middle of it - this allows us to see many things that would not otherwise have been preserved, quite like a photograph; many things were left in place

2) What can the condition of teeth and bones tell us?

Health and social status; slaves generally didn't have great teeth, but aristocrats had better; physical conditions showed how people interoperated socially by how much damage their bodies took in their lifetimes

3) How does the documentary explain the prevalence of Greek artistic influence?

The decor was mostly Greek in these Roman houses; Romans adopted Greek culture willingly and vigorously; Romans were more practical, Greeks were more artistic, so the Romans mixed the best of both worlds like a trip to Disney World

4) How does the documentary describe the roles women played in this society?

Most women were subdued and secluded in a private area of the home; aristocrats were charged with the day-to-day business and managing the slaves; they did not have the same rights as men; some brothels existed where women were given less rights even and were probably mistreated by their pimps

Sexuality was much more open in society and marriage was not considered as sacred; penises were prevalent in art

5) How did the Roman Empire supply its need for slaves?

Slaves were a product of war in many cases, where they were taken from conquest of new lands; slaves were forced to fight in the gladiatorial games; most were kept on as servants; as new lands were less and less available and the empire reached critical mass, the slave population dropped and the empire fell

6) What was the Roman view on sanctity of life? What does this tell us about the Romans?

The father had the ultimate power of life and death over his household; there were not many absolute standards, rather most was accepted by society; there was really no consideration for sanctity of life in the Roman civilization; it is argued that the Judeo/Christian tradition is where our view of sanctity of life comes from

Religious Practices in the Roman Empire

Early Roman Religion

Pontifex Maximus - Romulus/Remus founded Rome and defined himself as the religious leader; set a sacred boundary that grew with conquest, so territory was very religiously guarded

Household gods - there were small gods in the household that ruled over small things in life; the families had gods in their lineage; ancestors were revered as pseudo-gods in a very religious context

Vestal Virgins - women who were taken into the temples and oversaw religious practices

Policy on Foreign Cults - Romans had a few rules about joining the Roman Empire; no human sacrifices; no ritual prostitution; no mutilation; most were accepted as long as they followed these rules

The Greek Influence

Ceres, Saturn, Flora, Jupiter, etc. - personifications of gods; gave the figures a more identifiable persona

Augustus' Religious Policies - Revival of Tradition by Augustus to return to the traditional worship; channeled money into the repair of temples; he gained public appeal with this; tried to revive practices; names himself Pontifex Maximus; Cult of the Emperors established to signify that dead emperors should be deities; deified Julius Caesar; created a god out of a man

Jews in the Roman Empire

The Hebrews - Migratory and Tribal at first; Patriarchal; Abraham; Abrahamic Tradition - Judaism, Christianity, Islamic similarities; Jacob moves to Palestine (Israel); establishes 12 Tribes - part of the covenant of God

Judaism - Moses establishes a set of laws for Judaism and records definitively monotheism for the Jews; Yahweh, YHWH, G-d - sacred words to the Jews; 10 Commandments; shift to kings; Covenant established with God on a personal level; the Torah is recorded

Before the Romans - Israel, 722 BC, is attacked by Palestinians and the Jews are exported; "Diaspora"; Jews no longer live in Jerusalem; smaller communities are formed around local temples; Judah, 586 BC, the first temple is destroyed; Jews spread throughout the Mediterranean as far west as Italy and as far North as Gaul;

Jews Under the Romans - Maccabean Revolt; 167-164 BC; Jews are allowed to return to Jerusalem slowly; Some Jews revolt against the Roman rule; Tried to stop the Roman disrespect for their religion; they were defeated

Julius Caesar's Deal - asked for support against Pompey in return for protection; offered lower taxes, exemptions from military service, and greater toleration than they had before; synagogues were allowed with free worship; respected the Sabbath; caused a time of peace for both civilizations

Jewish War, 66-70 AD - Vespasian, his son Titus want to crush the morale of the Jews; the Second temple is destroyed; they built the Arch of Titus to commemorate; the Wailing Wall was the only piece left; sent the Jews marching - Jewish Diaspora, 323 BC - 500 AD

Developing Divisions - Sadducees; landed aristocrats, high priests, literal to the Torah; Pharisees; willing to look beyond the Torah, believed in angels; Essenes; thought the whole system needed an overhaul, produced the Dead Sea Scrolls; may have prophesied Jesus Christ; different sects disagreed about import of Gentiles and other issues, divided the Jews' attentions

Mystery Religions

Isis - turns into a mother goddess figure; often seen as a savior for mankind; simple conduct rules; be good, be well later; tried to ban the cult

Mithraism - popular among Roman soldiers; came from Persia; considered the god of light; highlighted the values of the Roman army - courage, loyalty, self-discipline; gave the soldiers something to be united by

Christianity

Public Opinions - some considered this another mystery religion; what set it apart was the return of the Savior figure; Jesus was going to return; had very infertile ground for spreading; most Roman intellectuals considered it "backwater" because it started in Palestine; not many people were willing to spread it; some people thought it was just part of Judaism and identified it likewise; some thought it did not offer anything that any other religion did not

Early Movement - Christianity had a very slow start, but did grow; some scholars note that it should be called a part of Judaism that grew to its own religion; Paul of Tarsus - converted to Christianity; died 62 AD; was a Jewish Pharisee in Rome; traveled all over the Mediterranean to spread the Good News; preached that conversions of Gentiles was perfectly acceptable, which allowed more people to join Christianity; preached that outside influences could be beneficial, including other forms of logic and thought; supported communities in Mediterranean and Asia Minor; most of his letters became part of the Bible; Christianity appealed not to the aristocrats, but the masses - the common people, including women; helped to break the spiritual gender barrier

Early Church - Early church had a very negative opinions from the Romans; had to practice in secret most of the time; could not afford to have great church buildings or staff; very informal; Chi Rho becomes an early symbol for the Christian church

Major centers of Christianity - Antioch (probably where the term "Christian" was coined, as well as the Holy Hand Grenade); Jerusalem; Alexandria; Corinth; Rome; North Africa; at this point, the majority of Christians did not live in Jerusalem, but in the Western lands respective to there

Hierarchy - develops between churches slowly; Apostolic succession was claimed by the priesthood to gain power over the church; Peter was the apostle sent to Rome, so the Roman priesthood claimed leadership of the Christian church (here comes the Vatican!); Ordained priesthood - kept teaching under scrutiny to avoid heresy in the church

Why were the Christians Disliked - Romans saw them having a spiritual monopoly on God; they were offended that the Christians denied the validity of all other gods but the one, True God; they refused to be involved in state religions because they worshipped their God only; some Christians had unusual rituals which gave Romans an odd stigma to all Christians (talk about your misjudgments ... Oh wait, it happens today, too.)

Persecutions - sporadic; Emperor Claudius expelled Jews from Rome to silence rebellions; blamed for the Roman fire in 64 AD; used as a scapegoat; some people in the middle ages blamed the Jews for the bubonic plague; usually taken into the hands of the governors rather than the emperors; St. Agnes, St.

Cecelia - early martyrs; died for their faiths

Birth of Monasticism - the idea of withdrawing from society and denying human comforts; battling evil in one's own mind; Ascetic, Asceticism; Stylites were the first major example; St. Anthony 251-356 AD; tried to live like this, but society followed him where he went and basically defeated the purpose

Roman Intellectual and Entertainment Pursuits

The Augustan Age; Bread and Circuses

The Augustan Age

Augustus' Cultural Policies - Patronage; he used money to fund the arts, etc; Maecenas was created to take care of funding stuff; allowed these art performers to work while making a living automatically so that they could benefit society

Poetry - Vergil/Virgil, 70-19 BC; Rome needed an Iliad and Odyssey, so he wrote the Aeneid; also wrote Eclogues and Georgics; Horace, 65-8 BC; Satires and Odes; meant to be humorous; took Greek forms and adapted them for Latin; Ovid 43 BC - 18 AD; felt he should write what he thought was best, thereby losing some support from Augustus;

Ars Amatoria / Art of Love - manual of seduction; instructed people on the art of committing adultery; greatly offended Augustus because it stood for everything he wanted to suppress in Roman society; exiled in 8 AD; Metamorphosis; used Greek mythology; competed with Virgil; almost 250 short stories over 15 books

History - Livy, 59 BC - 17 AD; argued in the *History of Rome* that Rome was successful because of its values; surmised that about 3/4 of the work has been lost to date; recorded history up to about 9 BC; used history to impart morals

Bread and Circuses

Social control policy on two fronts, with goals to reduce rebellions:

Bread - Panum; feed the people's hunger physically; supplied the people with food at cheap prices;

Circuses - feed the people's desire for entertainment; created the Circus Maximus; chariot racing; four major teams - blue, red, green, and white; possibly very politically charged; Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheatre); created the Gladiatorial games; Acrobats, Actors; senators had the best seats in the house, then the Equestrians, then the Plebeians, then the poor women and slaves; socially, the wives sat with their own class, rather than with their husbands; Gladiators were technically the lowest social class, but they were very famous

Civ 04-03-16

[Talked about Essay 2]

Life in the Roman World

The Roman Family

Structure - Familia, the Roman Family, included blood and non-blood relatives, slaves, etc.; paterfamilias, head of the Roman family, the father; had ultimate power over everything in the family; patria potestas, the power of the father; absolute control

Augustus' Social Policies: A Family Values Plan - Tried to increase the birthrate in Rome; decreased lengthy engagements; widows needed to get remarried to get promoted; set limits on some things to encourage marriage, etc.; required Olympians to be married in order to compete in the Olympics; double standard between adultery and marriage pushes; broken contracts were punishable

Roman Housing

The Wealthy - Single family homes; Domus, Villas, etc.; had money to have separate rooms for specific things

Normal People - lived in Insulae (apartments); used mainly public facilities for *faire de toilette*

Role of Women - Women became more prominent as beautiful figures; wealthy women were not as sequestered; some received educations; greater sense of sexual liberation; marriages were "protected" by dowry - there was a tendency to want to keep things on good terms to keep the social/political ties together

Growing Up in Ancient Rome

Roman Names

- Boys - Individual (Gaius); Clan (Julius); Family (Caesar)
- Girls - Julius -> Julia

Education - Humanitas; 7-12 Paedagogus, basic skills, etc.; taught Greek; usually a young slave teaching; meant to civilize the children; 12-16 Grammaticus, advanced stuff; in an institution; 16+ Rhetoric; most people were at least bilingual

Slavery in the Roman World

Multicultural; not just one group of slaves; they exploited whomever they captured; with expansion of empire, taxes and slaves increased; after the revolt with Spartacus, Romans were very cautious; slaves had a wide range of skills

Latifundia - large plantations; lots of slaves; better than mines, but still very hard labor

Manumission - granting freedom back to a slave; it was possible to buy your own freedom

Augustus' Policies - to "maintain the slave population", he limited the manumission power; he also granted a tax on those who freed slaves; improved the treatment of slaves; people could no longer mistreat slaves without a due cause; complaints were possible to file to a magistrate

Transformation III: The Crisis of the Third Century

Crisis of Leadership

Succession Problems - Marcus Aurelius, r. 161-180 AD; the last emperor that benefits from succession; Commodus, r. 180-192 AD; insane; thought he was the reincarnation of Hercules; very popular with the army, but not very smart; assassinated in 192 AD; the army now dominates the power in the Roman world

Collapse of the Civil Service - primarily manned by local aristocrats; They are no longer interested in being part of the civil service; the government attempted to force people to do things, but did not have the backing of the army; civil service no longer benefits with the same wealth or prestige

The Army, 180-285 AD

At the Top - major generals are all competing for supremacy; they all bid for emperor;

Decline in the ranks - Roman soldiers no longer enjoy service in the army, and soldiers are recruited from sources that were not desirable;

Eastern Border: the Sassanids; the eastern front presses more pressure against the borders

The Danube: The Goths; the Goths press southward towards the Roman border

Britain - Hadrian's Wall, 122 AD; the wall was built as a northern boundary, eventually overtaken by the Antonine wall farther north in 142 AD; both walls protected against Scotland, whom the Romans did not want to deal with

Economic Breakdown

Expenses are rising, income is falling; with less conquered territory, taxes wane; the larger borders suck up more money, as do panem et circuses; Wealthy people are leaving the cities, making it harder to tax them; inflation is also high

Social Breakdown

Rule is being taken over by people of little respect, increasing the general contempt for government and other social bonds

[Papers were passed back]

Civ 04-03-18

Class Business

Exam next Thursday; worth 100 points; using sources from the syllabus; Tuesday will be open for questions after finishing lecture material; Online chat session on Wednesday for test help

(Continued)

Diocletian's Solution (r. 284-305)

Government - Splits the territory into two administrative units called the tetrarchy; the east fares better than the west in general; line splits through Greece north to south

Tetrarchy Structure - Augustus (big guy ruler); Caesar (ruler apprentice, trained to be the next Augustus); a set for each half, west and east; rulers stayed until they wanted to retire; problems for appointments of Caesars other than family and for rites of succession after a ruler retires or dies

Local Government - Diocese; created regionally; i.e., Gaul, Spain, etc.

Economics - New taxes to generate more government income; taxed land in the country outside the city boundaries; goods taxes were introduced; Edict on prices, effectively freezing wages as well; theoretically (socialistically), this system works and everyone can afford what they need to survive

Social Aspects - tries to fix the declining social situation; freezes the social status of every family, etc.; also froze slaves/agricultural workers; forced the aristocrats to be part of the civil service

Constantine, r. 306-337

His father (Constantius Chlorus) had been the Augustus of the West, therefore, he claimed he should be Augustus next, even though he was not the successor; he claimed the West and waged war to claim the east as well; 337 he captured everything, returning the rule of the Roman empire to a single dictator

Byzantium - Established as the new capitol; granted access to the Danube; it was no longer Rome, therefore he was not bound to the same Republican rules; also, Constantinople, Istanbul, etc.

After Constantine

Western Empire falls in 476; Romulus Augustus is overthrown by a German warlord; no emperor is appointed in his place

Eastern Empire falls in 1453; called the Byzantines; had more money and generally less problems; fewer serious foes; the Ottoman Empire eventually overtakes them; shrank slowly over time

Development of the Early Christian Church

Began as an "underground faith"; ministered to people in secret for fear of the Romans

From Underground to Only Legal

Background - started in east Mediterranean and spread north and west primarily

Constantine - Allowed Christianity to be legal; his mother was St. Helena (A Christian); Constantine was

rumored to find Christianity through practicality more than anything else; Legend of the Battle of the Milvian Bridge; he faced an enemy larger than himself and feared he could not win; saw a sign from God to paint Chi Rho on things to win; he was victorious; declared that Christianity was now an accepted religion for the Roman Empire; Edict of Milan, 313; now the communities of Christians were allowed to practice in public; communities grew; Constantine favored Christianity, but did not persecute others; he gave to many churches monetarily

Reversal - Julian the Apostate, r 361-363; anti-Christian;

Theodosius - ruled 379-395; outlaws all religions except for Christianity; outlaws pagan sacrifices, non-Christian ceremonies, then all pagan worship

Defining Doctrine: Orthodoxy

Heresy - (hairesis) wrong belief; defined what they believed by defining what they did not believe; Marcion (ca. 150); argued that Christianity should be restricted to Luke and the Epistles of Paul only; many people objected that was too narrow; the reaction defined what would become the Old Testament and the New Testament; Marcion was declared a heretic; Arianism (early 4th century); Arius wanted to combine Christian belief and Greek philosophy; tried to apply logic to the idea of the trinity; claimed it was not logical and that God's dual nature was not logical either; refuted both concepts and angered a number of people; sparked the Council of Nicaea, 325; established the trinity and duality in doctrine as well as other orthodoxy; created the Nicene Creed; now Romans looked at the Germans as both a disliked culture and a disliked religion

Schism: Donatism - people cannot agree, so they split into two separate groups; Donatus; traditores; people in the early church that were persecuted and forced to hand over their texts; one group thought they could not become part of the church again, others believed they could be forgiven for their abandonment; Donatism does not accept them, Orthodoxy does

Early Church Fathers

Combining Roman governmental traditions with the church;

Ambrose of Milan, c. 339-397 - original an administrator (provincial governor of Milan); church saw his abilities and made him a Bishop; Ordained, baptized, and consecrated in 8 days in 374; interested in how things run rather than the faith itself; Thessalonian Massacre, 392; demonstrated the power of the church to influence government; Theodosius I orders the destruction of Thessalonika for their insolence; he forgets about it and heads to Milan; goes to Ambrose's church; Ambrose tells Theodosius he must take penance for his actions before entering; he accepts this fate; effectively, the emperor allows himself to be judged as a simple Christian; shows the power of the church over moral issues; *De Officiis Ministrorum*; how to run the church; written in the Roman rhetorical tradition

St. Jerome, 347-420 - translated the Vulgate Bible; used Greco-Roman ideals to help promote Christianity without trying to change the religion or adapt it for the culture; horribly inaccurate translation ...

St. Augustine of Hippo, 354-430 - *City of God*; man lives in a city of sin, but God lives in a perfect world; *Confessions*; the first biography; told how bad he was before he was a Christian and how good he was afterwards; original thinker who wrote stuff; good at fusing pagan structures with the Christian faith

Rise of the Papacy

Pappas - the Pope position in the Church; spiritual head

Leo I, 440-461 - Petrine Theory; surmised that because Peter was so important in the Christian church and Rome was the successor of Peter, the Christian church should be centered in Rome; Peter was the bishop of Rome;

Gregory I the Great, 590-604 - considered to be the founder of the papacy; small, almost political identity; reorganizes the finances of Rome and makes the city more economically viable; they become self-sufficient; reorganized farm lands and created serious income for the city; frees Rome from Byzantine control; influential in spreading Roman Catholic traditions; sent people to England to convert them; convinces the Goths to become Roman Catholic rather than Arian

Transformations IV: Germanic Migrations and "Barbarian" Invasions

Barbarian - Someone who does not speak Greek; moved towards the Romans because they were pushed by the Huns who were moving West looking for new lands; originally part of the power struggle for the East and lost; Germanic tribes moved West and South as well, hoping for Romans as an ally; many ended up in North Africa

Why these tribes did NOT want to destroy the Roman Empire - they did not want the Romans as an enemy, rather as an ally against the Ottomans and as a potential employer; Germans became an integral part of the Roman army; became a major backbone of the Roman Army; became the defense of the Northern Roman Border

Federated Status - foederati; reciprocal relationship; status granted to the Germans which was somewhere between citizenship and benevolence; tribes provided defense and allegiance; Romans provided them free reign over their countries and establishment of their own communities with supplies from the Romans

The Germans

Germanic Society - tribal; a Comitatus ("following") gathered around a man as the head of the tribe; women were considered so valuable in marriage that they were given presents instead of dowry; Wergeld ("man money") was the concept of paying money for life; if a wife was killed, much money was required; Ordeals were used to tell guilt or innocence; i.e., dunking witches, etc.

Civ 04-03-23

Class Business

Chat 8-10pm on Wednesday Evening; Discussion board will be open and checked on Wednesday night as well.

(Continued)

Germans decided that money was a better way of punishing people than jail time or torture

Spotlight: The Visigoths - They were the first major Germanic tribe to become federated in 376 AD; guinea pigs; they moved south of the Danube and tried to settle down; the Romans never sent them support to the extent that they promised; the Visigoths began to starve; sold their children to Romans for food

Rage to Rampage - they decide to mount an army and attack Adrianople in 378 AD; the Visigoths win; they managed to kill the Roman emperor at the time; Theodosius I (r. 375-395 AD) takes his place; he accepts defeat immediately; he hires them instead of fighting them; this arrangement worked for quite some time

410 AD, Alaric's Sack of Rome - he decides that he has the qualifications to be the head of the Roman army; when the idea is rejected, he marches on Rome with German forces; he tries to besiege the city on petition for generalship; eventually they take the city; the entire Roman empire was shocked; Roman weakness was very visible by this; Visigoths migrated through Gaul into the Iberian Peninsula, out of the way

Thread from the East: The Huns

Attila the Hun, "Scourge of God"; people believed that Attila was punishment from God on many occasions; from Buda; interested in establishing an empire; saw that the Romans were weak, but still a very large enemy; he tries political alliance by marriage; that fails over time; he decides that the Romans are not upholding their part of the bargain; he invades Gaul

Battle of Chalons, 451 AD; ended in a draw; Attila did not win, so this was a minor victory for Western Europe; Attila withdraws and regroup; he returns in 452 AD; he turns and goes home before attacking Europe; conjecture as to whether he realized he was not prepared, but there is a rumor about a conversation with the Pope; Pope "Leo"; about 470 AD, stories began to circulate that Leo had help from Peter and Paul as angels to scare Attila; he remarries in 471, and dies on his wedding night; may have been murder; may have been the fun and games or lack of sleep ...

The Huns are one example of major invasions from the Mongolian empire; they are never really secure that the invasions are over because they cannot tell what politics are like with the Mongols

Britian

Roman Britain - 43 AD, the first major Roman legions are sent to take over Britain; Built Hadrian's wall and then the Antonine Wall; Did not proceed to Ireland for the weather (Called it "Hibernia" which means the land of eternal winter)

Revolt of the Iceni, 60 AD - tried to make a deal with the Romans; passed away leaving Boudicca in charge; Boudicca refuses Roman rule; they beat her and rape her daughters in public; they rampage and Burn Camulodunum - modern day Colchester; they head to London, but they do not burn it; attempted to

make a very large political statement by all this; Boudicca realize they don't want to be violated again and commit suicide when the Romans squelch the revolt

Romans pull out of Britain shortly after (at the same time as Aleric's Sack on Rome)

Germanic Invasions - First wave are interested in making money and getting out; the Second wave is more interested in migration; the second wave features different cultural groups: the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Native Britains

The Heptarchy - Seven small kingdoms in Britain:

- Morthumbria
- Mercia
- East Anglia
- Essex
- Kent
- Sussex
- Wessex

Alfred the Great

Gaul

Spotlight: The Franks - the Franks convert to Roman Catholicism; they have a stronger relationship with Romans now; first dynasty is called the Merovingians; means "long-haired kings"; Clovis (r. 481-511 AD); original worked as a Roman Deputy Governor in Gaul; told the Romans they were better off alone and separated from them; established himself as a dynasty and the Franks as independent; he is paranoid about losing his throne and kills people that could succeed him; converts to Roman Catholicism; the Franks are not federated; the Germans were a minority ruling over the Celts and the Gallo-Romans; surprisingly, there was peace for the most part

Exam Review

Ptolomey - family that ruled Egypt; not interested in marrying into local aristocracy; very chauvinistic - proud of their country, etc; patrons of the arts; stuff at Alexandria; library was burned; very insular; Cleopatra broke that to an extent

High culture with writers (Virgil); Low culture with Bread and Circuses; Virgil wrote the Aeneid as an epic for the Roman People; Aeneas escaped the burning walls of Troy and founded Rome; B&C was the idea of occupying the time of unemployed and impoverished common people to prevent an organized revolt; sometimes gave out bread or froze market prices; created Gladiatorial games to keep people busy

Virgil was inspired by Homer and the Epic necessity for Roman Culture; considered Homer an inspiration and rival

Marius and Sulla - people began to distrust republican government; both controlled large armies and positions in government; used power to take over the government; Marius realized that the army needed to be professionalized; Sulla is the first major general to march on Rome with a standing army; Took over and established himself as an emperor

Saint Paul - major contribution was realizing that outside influences could help Christianity grow (i.e., Greek and Roman logical thinking); allowed non-Jews to join Christianity

Gregory I - considered the founder of the Papacy; realized that the city of Rome was falling apart; the Byzantines in Constantinople could not help them; broke ties with Constantinople; established Rome with

a solid economy; severed the connection between Rome and Constantinople (i.e., the Byzantine empire); reorganizes lands and turns the papacy into a separate institution

Major Christian centers were across the Levant (holy lands) and into Egypt and Africa; major center in Antioch; Jerusalem, Damascus, Alexandria, etc.; not centered in Europe originally

Diocletian - fixed the decline of the Roman empire by changing management tactics; split the empire; established the dioceses; froze prices to overhaul economics; social status was frozen to force aristocrats to civil service; stalled the decline

Gracchi brothers - tried to use the power of the tribune to affect social change; both failed because they screwed over the senate

Religion in the Roman Empire - State cults; cult of the emperor; took all religions in within very large boundaries; had to play with the emperor's rules first and foremost; made the Christians stand out

Augustus said everyone had to get married to increase the birthrate; based certain statuses in government on marriage; tried to limit the decline of the slave population by decreasing the ability to free slaves; centralized power to himself; left the senate, but it was entirely sterile; establishes the Cult of the Emperors; made emperors all "gods"; put money into ancient Roman religious customs

Major Roman Political Institutions - the senate; Imperium - the right to rule and have your commands executed; essentially a large scale of the Patria Potestas in families; the consul of the plebeians; the office of the tribune

Characteristics of the Hellenistic World - used Greek styles in other cultures; statues, etc.; the Polis becomes cosmopolitan

Optimism/Pessimism - people thought that the Hellenistic world was declining, so they were very pessimistic about their futures

Samnite Wars - The Romans become the strongest power in the Italian Boot

The test will be 50 multiple-choice questions with possible bonus questions.