

Novice & Lower 'History/Culture' Summary for National Certamen (compiled largely from Nationals 1986-89)

Culture

*Roman names

-praenomen (first name, indicates the individual), nomen (the gens, largest unit of related persons), cognomen (the family, smaller unit of related persons)

-Latin ordinals which are used as praenomina: Quintus, Sextus, Septimus, Decimus

-Tiberius was, of course, a praenomen taken from the name of the river Tiber

-abbreviations: C, Cn., T, M, M', Mam, etc

-cognomina: Rufus = red-haired; Quintus = 5th child; Fabius = bean; Cicero = chickpea; Brutus = stupid; Scaevola = left-handed

-agnomen: a cognomen 'ex virtute', or a 4th name given for a distinguishing trait or accomplishment

-(Quintus) Fabius (Maximus) was given the pejorative agnomen 'Cunctator', the Delayer, b/c of his (successful) delaying tactics against Hannibal during his occupation of Italy in the 2nd Punic War

-(Publius Cornelius) Scipio had the agnomen 'Africanus' (Maior) for his victory over Hannibal at the battle of Zama in 202 BC

-(Publius Cornelius) Scipio Aemilianus received the agnomina 'Africanus' (Minor) for the destruction of Carthage in 146 BC and 'Numantinus' for the capture of Numantia in 133 BC

-(Lucius Cornelius) Sulla had the agnomen 'Felix' b/c many attributed his success in military battles to luck, not to skill

-(Gnaeus) Pompeius (Strabo) received the agnomen 'Magnus' (which replaced his hereditary cognomen Strabo) in 81 BC by Sulla for Pompey's help in the civil war against Marius and Cinna

-(Marcus Licinius) Crassus had the agnomen 'Dives' b/c he was one the richest men in Rome

-an adoptive son took the name of his adoptive father and added his own nomen (gens) in the form of an adjective in -anus; Lucius Aemilius Paulus was adopted by Publius Cornelius Scipio, and his name thus became P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus

-women were named by the feminine form of the nomen (gens); the daughter of Gaius Julius Caesar was thus called Julia

-if two daughters, they were distinguished by Maior (Elder) and Minor (Younger); if other daughters, they were called Tertia (Third), Quarta (fourth), Quinta (Fifth), etc.

*meals

-ientaculum = light breakfast; prandium = light lunch; cena = dinner, the main meal of the day (in late afternoon)

-prima mensa = the main course of cooked veggies and meats; secunda mensa = dessert, usually of fruit, nuts, pastry

-vesperna = light supper in the evening; originally, it was the 3rd meal of the day, with cena taken in the midday (and thus no prandium); but the main meal slowly got pushed back in

the day, and thus there was a prandium at midday and a cena in late afternoon (typically, with no vesperna at all)

-fruits: malum Persicum = peach; malum Corinthus = currant; malum aureum = orange

*professions: pistor (baker), pictor (painter), tonsor (barber, worked in a tonstrina), fabri solearii / sutor / calceator (cobbler and pedicurist), caupo (innkeeper), metator (surveyor), mango (slave-dealer)

-soleae = slippers or sandals, never worn with a toga

-calcei = walking / outer shoes

-caligae = half-boot, shoes of leather worn by Roman soldiers - the emperor Gaius received the nickname Caligula from the Roman soldiers under the command of his father Germanicus

-mullei = reddish/purplish shoes worn only by the 3 highest magistrates, the consuls, the praetors, and the curule (= patrician) aediles - the shoes of Senators also had a 'luna' (a crescent moon)

*Roman army

-the legion (legio, legionis f) was the largest unit of the Roman army

-6000 men = 60 centuries = 30 maniples = 10 cohorts = 1 legion

-3 maniples = 1 cohort; 1 maniple = 2 centuries; 1 century = 100 men

-equites (eques, equitis) = cavalrymen; pedites (pedes, peditis) = infantrymen

-sagitta = 'arrow'; sagittarius = 'archers'; funditor = 'slingers'; arcus = 'bow'

-pilum = 'spear, for throwing'; hasta = 'spear, for thrusting'

-arma = 'weapons, defensive'; tela = 'weapons, offensive'

-scutum = 'shield; galea = '(leather) helmet'; lorica = '(leather) breastplate'

-according to tradition, pay for Roman soldiers began in 406 BC

-turris: tower used to attack a besieged city; it moved along

-agger: dirt and stone makeshift road built up to the city's walls - the turris was then rolled up the agger to make an attack on the walls

-onager ('wild ass'): large mechanical sling for hurling rocks

*distances

-1000 passus = 1 Roman mile

-5 Roman feet = 1 passus

-125 passus = 1 stadium

*expressions

-a.c. = ante cibum = before dinner

-q.i.d. = quater in diem = 4 times a day

-p.o. = per os = by the mouth, orally

-sine die = indefinitely, w/ no time set -festina lente = make haste slowly

-n.b. = nota bene = note well

-i.e. = id est = that is

-pro tem. = pro tempore = for now

-f.v. = folio verso = on the back of the page

-AD = Anno Domini

-ante bellum = before the war

-ex tempore = spontaneously

-p.s. = post scriptum

-pax vobiscum = peace be with you

-Rx = recipe = 'take'

- Q.E.D. = quod est demonstrandum = that which needed to be proven
- ad lib. = ad libitum = at one's will, at one's pleasure, as one pleases
- ad valorem = in proportion to the value, esp. with reference to taxes
- ad hominem = 'against the man' = appealing to one's prejudices rather than reason/logic, a personal attack against an individual
- the British penny is abbreviated d. = denarius (a Roman coin)
- c (with line over it) = cum = with
- f.m. = fiat mistura = 'let a mixing occur' = mix, make a mixture

*geography

-Via Appia & Aqua Appia: begun in the censorship of Appius Claudius Pulcher Caecus ('the Blind') in 312 BC; the Via Appia is often called the 'regina viarum', and originally began in Rome and extended south to Capua, but later was extended to the east over the Apennines to Brundisium, the port city to Greece; the Via Aqua was the 1st aqueduct bringing water into Rome

-Ostia (ostium = 'door, entrance'): the port city of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber on the Tyrrhenian sea - the emperor Claudius improved Ostia to make it more competitive for the grain supply with Puteoli

-Puteoli: an important port for the grain supply located on the north side of the Bay of Naples near Misenum (where Pliny the Elder was the commander of the Roman fleet - he died during the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius attempting to save others)

-Apennines: mountains which run down the spine of Italy

-Mare Nostrum = Mare Internum = Mediterranean Sea

-Pyrenees: mountains which separate Gallia from Hispania

-Jura: the mountain range which confined the Helvetians (= modern day people of Switzerland, Helvetia), who attempted to find a new homeland and thus caused the intervention of Caesar at the start of his proconsulship in 58 BC

-Hibernia: Ireland

-Hadrian's Wall: located in Britain / Scotland

-Parthenon: located on the Acropolis ('high city', citadel) of Athens in Greece; it a temple to the patron goddess of the city, Athena; it is a temple to Athena Parthenos, a Greek word meaning 'virgin, maiden'

-Illyricum = (former) Yugoslavia, across the Adriatic from northern Italy;
Dacia = (former) Romania

-ancient Troy: located in modern Turkey

-ancient Carthage: located in modern Tunisia

-ancient Alexandria: located in modern Egypt

-Corinth: the Greek city located on the isthmus of Corinth, a strip of land which connects the Peloponnesus to the mainland

-Piraeus: the port city of Athens (located in the region of Attica)

-Thebes: the main city in the region of Boeotia

-Paris = Lutetia; the Parisii are a local Gallic tribe who gave their name to Paris, but the Parisi are a tribe in Britain

-Gallia togata ('wearing a toga') = area of Cisalpine Gaul south of the river

Po (= the Latin 'Padus') - considered more Roman and sophisticated; Gallia comata ('long-haired') = the rest of Gaul, considered less cultivated and thus known by the traditional Gallic long hair

*months

- originally 10 months, March - December, with gap between years
- January and February: added by Numa Pompilius
- March: for Mars, traditionally began the Roman calendar year
- July: originally Quinctilis, changed to honor Julius Caesar
- August: originally Sextilis, changed to honor Augustus

*the city Rome and its hills

-Palatine ('palace' is derived from it): has the palaces of the emperors; it is the location of the oldest settlement in Rome, the so-called 'hut of Romulus' (Romulus went upon this hill to look for a sign from the gods that he would be king); it also has the temple of Apollo on the Palatine (built under Augustus, had both a Greek and Roman library), the temple of Magna Mater (= Cybele, the Greek mother-goddess), and the Germalus (the summit on which Tiberius built his large palace; supposedly derived from germani, 'the twins [Rom and Rem]')

-Aventine: where Remus went to look for sign from the gods that he would be king, associated with the plebians during their secession threats

-the Circus Maximus was in between the Pal and Aventine hills; it was the oldest and the largest place for chariot racing; these races were typically 7 laps long, with each lap counted by little dolphins (dolphins) and ova (eggs)

-Capitoline: has the Tarpeian rock, the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, the arx ('citadel'), the temple of Juno Moneta, and the Tabularium

-temple of Juno Moneta: honored the role of her sacred geese during the attack of the Gauls on the citadel in 390; later, the mint to make Roman coins was attached to the temple; thus, moneta, which originally was an epithet of Juno which probably meant 'she who warns [moneo],' came to mean also 'the mint'

-Tabularium: used to store public records); from its location on the Cap, it looks over the Roman forum below

-the forum Romanum was in between the Cap and Pal hills

-the Via Sacra runs through the Roman forum; also, the Via Nova runs through the forum, but little is known of this obscure road

-a basilica is a lawcourt, where a praetor would supervise trials; the basilica Aemilia and the basilica Iulia faced each other across the Roman forum

-the rostra, or speaker's platform, was located in the Roman forum and gets its name from the beaks of ships which decorate it (rostrum = 'beak of a bird or ship'), taken from the battle of Antium in 338 BC, when the consul Maenius defeated the pirates of Antium in the 'Great Latin War' and took control of Antium from the Volscians.

-temple of Jupiter Feretrius ('the Striker, the Subduer'): located in the Roman forum; contained spolia opima ('highest spoils of war'), the arms of an enemy commander killed by a Roman commander

(1) Romulus killed Acron, king of the town Caenina, after Rape of the Sabines;

(2) the consul (Aulus Cornelius) Cossus killed Lars Tolumnius, king of Veii, in 428 BC;

(3) the consul (M. Claudius) Marcellus killed Viridomarus, the king of the Gallic tribe Insubres, in 222 BC;

(*) Marcus Licinius Crassus (grandson of Crassus Dives) tried to offer the spolia opima at the temple of Jupiter Feretrius in 29 BC, since he killed the king of the Bastarnae (in Macedonia), but Augustus rejected his claim on the grounds he was not 'consul' when he performed his deed
-temple of the Vestal Virgins: a small circular temple located in the Roman forum; it was usual b/c it is circular

-Regia (means 'palace'): home of Numa Pompilius; later, the Regia housed the Pontifex Maximus; located in the Roman forum near the temple of the Vestal Virgins

-temple of Divus Iulius: located near the temple of the Vestal Virgins in the Roman forum - built by Augustus to the deified Julius Caesar

-Forum Iulium: dedicated by Julius Caesar in 46 BC and contained the temple of Venus Genetrix ('Foundress' of the Roman race, through Aeneas); the epithet 'Genetrix' is important epithet, b/c the Julii traced their descent back to Iulus, son of Aeneas

-Forum Augustum: dedicated in 2 BC by Augustus and dominated by the temple of Mars Ultor, 'Avenging Mars'; this temple was vowed in 42 BC at the battle of Philippi (against Brutus and the other assassins of Julius Caesar, the adoptive father of Augustus); the temple contained Julius Caesar's sword

-Pons Sublicius: Rome's oldest bridge, originally made of wood; protected / maintained by the pontifices

-Pantheon (= Latin Pantheon, a temple to 'all the gods', from two Greek words pan + theos): located in the Campus Martius, the 'Plain of Mars', where the Roman army was originally paraded around for inspection; built in 27 BC by Agrippa, rebuilt by the emperor Hadrian who kept its original inscription, M. AGRIPPA L. F. COS. TERTIUM FECIT ('Marcus Agrippa, the son of Lucius, built this during his third consulship'); its huge dome has an opening at the top called an 'oculus'

-forum Boarium = the cattle market located near the Tiber in the city

-forum Holitorium = vegetable market

-temple of Aesculapius: located on the Tiber Island

*hospitium: the relationship between a host and a guest (both of which were called a hospes); when guests recline to eat, their shoes were removed as an act of hospitality

*house

-triclinium = dining room, where the Romans reclined on 3 lecti ('couches'), which were each able to seat 3 (thus, 9 places for dinner parties) - a summer triclinium faced north, a winter triclinium faced south

-tablinum (from 'tabulae', tablets containing family records) = a room off the atrium which contained the family records and arca ('safe, box')

-peristylum ('columns around'): the colonnaded garden

-hortus: the garden itself

-ostiarius/ianitor: the slave who guarded the front door

-culina: kitchen, where meals were cooked by the coquus (cook)

*clientela: the relationship between a patronus and a cliens
-the salutatio was the morning gathering of clientes at the home of the patronus
-the sportula was the gift of food often given to the clientes by the patronus

*baths = balneae = thermae
-apodyterium = changing/dressing room
-caldarium, tepidarium, frigidarium
-laconicum = sudatorium = sweat bath, sauna
-strigilis = scraper for oil and sweat; unctorium = special room for rubbing and anointing
with oils

-palaestrae: the wrestling yards adjacent to the Roman baths
-piscina / natatio: the open air swimming pool
-hypocaust: the heating system under the floor at the Roman baths

*animalia: leo, taurus, ovis, vacca, lupus/a, ursus/a, mus

*aves: corvus (crow), perdix (partridge), anas (duck), anser (goose), bubo (owl), aquila (eagle), passer (sparrow), columba (dove)

*pisces: murex (purple fish), tonsicula (smallish fish), tructa (trout), pistrix (any sea monster, whale, shark, etc)

*priests
-Flamines, Salii ('jumping' priests of Mars), Pontifices were all priests
-Flamen Dialis was in charge of the worship of Jupiter

*clothing
-subligaculum = undergarment
-bracae = Gallic trousers for riding and hunting; un-Roman to wear them
-toga praetexta ('bordered' with purple): young boys (too young for toga virilis), magistrates, priests
-toga candida (pure 'white'): candidates for office

*dice: called tesserae, aleae, tali ('knucklebones'); these were kept in a fritillus, 'dice-box'

*Roman life terms:

carruca (4 wheel coach)	cisium (light 2 wheel vehicle)
carpentum (2 wheeled covered coach)	raedae (covered carriage)
taeda (torch)	carcer (prison)
pilleus (felt cap, cap of freedom)	mucinium (handkerchief)
petasus (travelling hat w/ broad rim)	tonsa (oar, for a boat)
causia (white hat with broad rim, worn by poor to protect against the sun)	
anulus (ring)	
tabellae ceratae (wax-covered tablets used in schools)	
stylus/graphium (used to write on the tabellae)	

volumen (scroll, book, volume, roll) cornu (rolling knob of a volumen)
codex (codicis m - book, in the modern sense with pages, covers, spine)
paedagogus (the slave who accompanied a boy to school - 'leader of children')
penicillum (pencil for writing or brush for painting)

*Roman spirits

- penates: gods of the cupboard, storeroom
- Lares: gods of the home
- manes: the departed spirits of the family's ancestors

*cemetaries and tombs

- S.T.T.L. = sit tibi terra levis = 'may the earth be light upon you'
- H.S.E. = hic situs/a est = 'he/she lies here'
- F. = filius/a = son/daughter of; this abbreviation is often found on inscriptions for identification (M. AGRIPPA L. F. on the Pantheon, 'Marcus Agrippa, son of Lucius')
- columbaria: a vault with niches for funerary urns; means 'dove-coop' from the Latin word columba, 'dove'
- sarcophagus = flesh/meat-eater (from two Greek words) = carnivore (from 2 Latin words); also derived from the Greek root 'sarc-' is sarcasm

*Olympic Games

- begun in 776 BC in Olympia, a region in northwestern Peloponnesus of Greece
- abolished in 393 AD by the emperor Theodosius I
- not revived again until 1892 AD, the modern era of the Olympics

*chariot racing

- 4 factiones, 'racing companies', distinguished by team color: albata (white), prasina (green), veneta (blue), russata (red)
- circuses in Rome for the chariot races: Circus Maximus (the main one), C. Flaminius, C. Domitianus, C. Maxentius, C. of Gaius and Nero (= C. Vaticanus)

*7 Ancient Wonders

- statue of Zeus at Olympia: by the sculptor Pheidias, who also did the statue of Athena Parthenos in the Parthenon in Athens; only one of the Wonders located on the Greek mainland (= Peloponnesus)
- temple of Artemis: at Ephesus, a city in Asia Minor on the Ionian coast
- tomb of King Mausolus (= Mausoleum): located in Halicarnassus in Asia Minor on Ionian coast, the home city of the Greek historian of the Persian Wars, Herodotus (called the father of history)

*offices

- all regular offices were elected every year
- aedile: name derives from original function of upkeep of temples (aedes); inspected the markets, held public games, controlled grain supply in the Republic (in the Empire, it was controlled by the 'praefectus annonae')

- censor: elected every 5 yrs for 18 months
- publicanus: tax collector
- annona: the grain supply; controlled by the aediles during the final years of the Republic
- Pontifex Maximus ('greatest bridge-builder): the religious leader of Rome, lived in the Regia ('palace') in the Roman forum, near the circular temple of the Vestal Virgins
- by the late Republic, the Pontifex Maximus was an elected office; in 63 BC, Julius Caesar was elected Pontifex Maximus; upon Caesar's assassination in 44 BC, (Marcus Aemilius) Lepidus, one of the members of the 2nd Triumvirate, became the Pontifex Maximus
- imperium: the power bestowed upon the consuls, praetors, dictators, magistri equitum, proconsuls, propraetors
- consuls: 2 elected every year; one could not hold the consulship again until 10 years had elapsed

*comitia

- curiata: supervised wills and adoptions; confirmed the imperium (= power) of consuls and praetors
- centuriata: declared war; signed peace treaties; elected consuls
- tributa: passed legislation; elected quaestors and curule (= patrician) aediles

*architectural orders

- Doric: plain, box capital
- Ionic: capital with simple scroll / volute as its decoration
- Corinthian: elaborate, with floral motif of acanthus leaves

History

*the Roman kings (753 - 510 BC)

(1) Romulus:

-ruled for a time jointly with Titus Tatius, the Sabine king, after the reconciliation following the 'Rape of the Sabine Women', which provided Rome's men with wives

-deified with name 'Quirinus' (the citizens of Rome are called 'Quirites', but this name is probably derived from the Sabine town 'Cures'); his Sabine wife, Hersilia, was also deified with the name 'Hora'

(2) Numa Pompilius:

-had Egeria as his wife - a minor Roman goddess who was a patroness of childbirth [but Eileithyia is the most important childbirth goddess] and of fountains

-was also a Sabine king, along with Titus Tatius

-changed the Roman calendar from 10 months to 12, with the insertion of the months Ianuarius and Februarius

-according to tradition, he took as his home the Regia (located in the Roman forum), the later home of the Pontifex Maximus

(3) Tullus Hostilius:

-destroyed Alba Longa after the Horatii (the Roman triplets) defeated the Curiatii (the Alban triplets); the Alban king Mettius Fufetius suggested the fight, and Mettius was killed by Tullus by quartering (tying a horse to each limb and dismembering him); Horatia, the sister of the triplets, grieved after the victory b/c she was betrothed to one of the Curiatii brothers, and for this reason her surviving brother killed her

-Tullus also is said to have built the Curia Hostilia, the Senate house in the Roman forum which was burned down in 52 BC in a funeral pyre (after the death of Publius Clodius Pulcher by the gangs of Milo)

(4) Ancus Marcius

(5) Tarquinius Priscus

(6) Servius Tullius

(7) Tarquinius Superbus ('Proud, Arrogant'): son of Tarquinius Priscus, the 5th king of Rome; driven out of Rome in 510 BC

-Lars Porsena: the king of Clusium (an Etruscan city in Etruria), attempted to re-instate the Tarquins upon the Roman throne through his Etruscan army

-the Tarquins: noble family driven from Rome in 510 BC to end the monarchy; the family was Etruscan in origin

-Horatius Cocles (an agnomen meaning 'wheel-eyed, one-eyed'): along with Titus Herminius and Spurius Lartius, successfully defended the Sublician Bridge against the Etruscan army until the Romans had time to cut it down and prevent the army from crossing south into Rome

-Gaius Mucius: burned off his right hand, without uttering a sound, to show Lars Porsena the determination of the Romans; received the agnomen 'Scaevola' (Lefty)

*some famous Roman women

-Tarpeia: betrayed Rome to the Sabines; daughter of Spurius Tarpeius, the commander of the Capitoline hill, when it was attacked by the Sabines; betrayed the citadel in return for what the Sabines (led by Titus Tatius, future co-king with Romulus) had upon their arms (golden bracelets), but they hurled their shields (also upon their arms) upon her and caused her death; gives her name to the Tarpeian rock on the Capitoline, from which murderers and traitors were thrown

-Lucretia: wife of Collatinus, raped by Sextus Tarquinius, son of Tarquinius Superbus; took her own life after revealing the crime to her husband and his friend Brutus; her injury and suicide precipitated the expulsion of the Tarquins

-Cloelia: given as a hostage to Lars Porsena (the Etruscan king who was trying to re-establish the Tarquins on the Roman throne), swam over the Tiber to freedom, returned to Lars Porsena by the Romans, freed by Lars Porsena b/c of her bravery

-Verginia: killed by her own father to save her from the lust of the decemvir Appius Claudius; her death precipitated the revolution leading to the overthrow of the decemvirs in 449 BC

*Roman Republic (509-31/27 BC): the end date is either 31 BC, with the battle of Actium, or 27 BC, with the title 'Augustus' voted to Octavian

*Claudii: a Sabine family who migrated to Rome in 504 BC and became one of its prominent families

-Appius Claudius Caecus: built Via Appia & Aqua Appia in 312 BC, as censor

-Publius Claudius Pulcher: lost the naval battle at Drepana in 249 BC

-Clodia = Catullus' Lesbia in 60's BC

-Publius Clodius Pulcher: Bona Dea scandal of 62 BC; as tribune in 58, he exiled Cicero; his death was caused by Milo in 52, and his body was burned in the Curia Hostilia in the Roman forum

*decemviri

(1) 'decemviri sacris faciundis': a group of 10 men who kept the Sybilline books (collection of oracular sayings used for prophecy in Rome); Sulla increased the number to 15, thus later called 'quindecimviri'

(2) 'decemviri legibus scribundis': in 451 BC, the Roman constitution was suspended and power was given to 10 patricians to prepare a written code of laws; a new group of 10 was elected in 450 to complete the work of the first group; the second group of 10, dominated by Appius Claudius, remained in power until the scandal of Verginia in 449; thus, the constitution was restored in 449 and the consuls of that year published the 12 Tables, the earliest written Roman code of laws; the 12 Tables were published in the forum on large tablets, which were destroyed during the sack of the Gauls in 390

*consuls

-1st 2 consuls (in 509 BC - the Tarquins were driven out in 510 BC): Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus and Lucius Junius Brutus; later in the year, Collatinus was forced to give up the

consulship and go into exile b/c he was a relative of the hated Tarquin family; Publius Valerius, who had also helped to expel the Tarquins from the Roman throne, took Collatinus' place as consul

*dictators: Cincinnatus, Sulla, Julius Caesar

*Secession of the Plebs

-to demonstrate dissatisfaction with the disparity of power with the patricians, the plebeians went as a group to the Aventine hill in 494 BC as a symbolic gesture of their power; Menenius convinced the plebs to return through a fable; this story related a revolt against the belly by the other parts of the body, but the other parts of the body suffered along with the belly, and they realized that every part of the body (thus, of the Roman state) had its role

-the Temple of Concord was built to commemorate the harmony between the patricians and plebeians after the crisis had passed

-the office of the 10 tribunes was then established to protect plebian interests

*Cincinnatus

-rescued Roman forces from the Aedui on Mt. Algidus in 458 as dictator

-serves as an example of the good Roman: plowing field, assuming dictatorship, defeating foes, giving up the dictatorship, returning to plow his own fields

-depicted in statue on Ohio river with the fasces (symbol of power, dictatorship) and plow (symbol of peace, simple virtue of work)

*sack of Rome by the Gauls (390 BC, or some date it to 387 BC)

-battle of the River Allia (a small stream flowing into the Tiber just north of Rome): fought on July 18, 390 BC, and Brennus, the leader of the Senones (a Gallic tribe), defeated the Roman troops

-Marcus Manlius: led the Roman garrison in repelling the attack on the citadel (arx) of Rome; he was awakened and made known of the attack on the citadel by the cackling of the sacred geese of Juno; Manlius received the agnomen 'Capitolinus' to honor his leadership in this crisis

-Camillus: appointed dictator to drive out the Gauls; he dedicated the temple of Juno Moneta ('one who warns') on the Capitoline hill to honor the goddess and her sacred geese

-225 BC: the last attempt by the Gauls to invade Italy; Romans defeated them at the battle of Telamon (located north of Rome on the coast of Etruria); the Via Flaminia (the 'Great Northern' road running NE to Arminium on the Adriatic) and the Via Aurelia (running along the Etrurian coast) were built soon afterwards to consolidate the Roman territory in northern Italy

*Samnite Wars

-321 BC at the Caudine Forks: in an ambush, Samnites captured Roman army during the 2nd Samnite War

-3 Samnite wars in all

*Macedonian Wars

-Pyrrhus was the first to use elephants against the Romans, who eventually learned to scare them with fiery missiles

-Pyrrhus: 'How easily I could conquer the world, had I the Romans for soldiers, or they had me for a king'

*Punic Wars:

-3 wars: 264-241, 218-202, 149-146 BC; all were won by the Romans

-the original settlers of Carthage were from Tyre, a city in Phoenicia (= modern day Israel/Lebanon) - the story is recounted in the *Aeneid*, with the flight of Dido from her evil brother Pygmalion)

-(Marcus Atilius) Regulus: with Manlius Vulso, won the naval battle of Ecnomus in 256 BC and invaded Africa; Regulus was defeated at the battle of Bagradas Valley in 255 BC by Xanthippus, a Spartan mercenary fighting for Carthage; this disastrous defeat ended the African invasion of the Romans; by the order of the Carthaginians, Regulus returned to Rome to seek peace, but told the Romans to reject peace and keep fighting; upon his return to Carthage, he was executed for his actions in Rome

-Publius Claudius Pulcher: lost the naval battle of Drepana (off the western tip of Sicily) in 249 BC b/c he did not obey the bad omen of the sacred chickens refusing to eat and actually tossed them from the ship, saying 'Well, let them drink!'

-Sicily was the first overseas province of Rome, won from Carthage during the 1st Punic War; soon afterwards, Corsica and Sardinia together became the second province of Rome

-Hannibal and the Carthaginians attacked the Spanish town Saguntum in 219 BC and thus began the 2nd Punic War in 218

-Romans suffered terrible defeats soon after Hannibal invaded Italy:

-Ticinus (218, over Publius Scipio)

-Trebias (218, over Publius Scipio and Sempronius Longus)

-Lake Trasimene (217, supposedly during an earthquake, over Flaminius)

-Cannae (216, over L. Aemilius Paullus, who died, and Varro)

-(Marcus Claudius) Marcellus captured Syracuse (city in Sicily) in 212 BC during the 2nd Punic War; the city was protected by war machines and devices invented by the Greek mathematician Archimedes; Marcellus was able to capture the city through a Syracusan traitor

-(Quintus) Fabius (Maximus): given the agnomen Cunctator ('the Delayer') b/c of his successful delaying tactics against Hannibal during his occupation of Italy

-Hannibal: father was Hamilcar Barca; brother was Hasdrubal; died by suicide

-Scipio Aemilianus: destroyed Carthage to end the 3rd Punic War in 146 BC (Corinth was also destroyed in 146 BC); he was the adopted grandson of Scipio Africanus, the victorious Roman general against Hannibal at the battle of Zama in 202 BC, which ended the 2nd Punic War

-following the 3rd Punic War, the area around Carthage was made into a province called 'Africa'

*Pergamum: a kingdom in Asia Minor bequeathed in the will of Attalus III in 133 BC; was called 'Asia' as a Roman province

*Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus: political reformers of the late 2nd BC

-mother was Cornelia, who called them her gemmae, 'jewels'

-both of the brothers were tribunes who pushed for land redistribution (from the few patricians to the many plebians); Tiberius was killed in 133, Gaius in 121

*Marius

-held the consulship 7 times, first in 107 BC and last in 86 BC (co-consul with Cinna)

-received a triumph for his victory over Jugurtha, the African king who once called Rome 'a city for sale' (urbs venialis); the Roman commander Metellus originally had command of the war against Jugurtha, but was unable to force his surrender; when Marius was in command, the son-in-law of Jugurtha, Bocchus, betrayed the king and handed him over to Sulla, a quaestor on Marius' staff who then tried to take credit for victory

*Marcus Tullius Cicero

-born near Arpinum on Jan. 3, 106 BC; Marius was also born in Arpinum; Pompey was also born in 106

-served as quaestor in Sicily

-achieved the consulship as a novus homo in 63 BC

-novus homo ('new man'): a man whose family had never had a member attain the Senate but who himself achieved the consulship; there were only about 15 in the middle and late Republic; the most prominent were Cato the Elder, Marius, and Cicero

-the conspiracy of Catiline in 63: the sources for this event are Cic's 4 speeches against Catiline (2 to Quirites/people, 2 to patres conscripti/senators) and Sallust's *Bellum Catilinae*; Catiline's allies tried to bring the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe, into the conspiracy; Caesar argued for executing the captured conspirators, but Cato the Younger (later called 'Uticensis') - agreeing with Cicero - successfully argued for death

-Cicero destroyed the alibi of Clodius in 62 when he was accused of appearing at the Bona Dea festival at the Regia (home of the Pontifex Maximus, then Julius Caesar), a ritual for women only; Clodius was acquitted of the crime through bribery of the jury (funded by Crassus' money)

-when Clodius was tribune, he passed a law exiling anyone who had put a Roman citizen to death without a trial - it was a law aimed at Cicero, and he was in fact exiled from the spring of 58 (recalled in the fall of 57); Clodius was later killed by the gangs of Milo on Jan. 18, 52 BC, and his body was taken to the Curia Hostilia (= Senate house) and the corpse and building were burned in a huge funeral pyre

*(Marcus Licinius) Crassus Dives

-part of the 1st Triumvirate, an informal political alliance with Caesar and Pompey, which lasted from 60 to 53 BC

-held consulship with Pompey in both 70 and 55 BC

-as proconsul (after his consulship of 55), Crassus died fighting the Parthians at Carrhae (in Mesopotamia) where his army suffered the disgrace of losing the army standards (aquilae, 'eagles'); these Roman standards were finally retrieved during the reign of Augustus by Tiberius in 20 BC

-in 71 BC, Crassus defeated Spartacus, a Thracian gladiator who led a revolt of slaves at Capua from 73 to 71 BC; they camped on the slopes of Mt. Vesuvius during part of the revolt; all of the slaves not killed in battle were crucified on the Appian Way

*Pompey (= Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo, but Strabo was replaced by Magnus after 81 BC)

-lex Gabinia gave him 5 year command against the pirates in Mediterranean in 67 BC; only needed 3 months to clear the Mare Nostrum of pirates; the law was named for the tribune who proposed the measure

-lex Manilia gave him the military command against Mithridates VI, king of Pontus, in 66 BC

*Gaius Julius Caesar (July 12, 102/100 BC - March 15 [= Ides of March], 44 BC)

-was the nephew of Marius; Sulla once commented that he saw many a Marius in Caesar (thus indicating that he was a dangerous and ambitious man)

-wives: Cornelia (daughter of Cinna [co-consul with Marius in 68 BC], died in 68 BC), Pompeia (Sulla's granddaughter, divorced after Bona Dea scandal of 62 b/c 'his family must be above suspicion'), Calpurnia (left a widower upon his assassination)

-only legitimate child was Julia, by Cornelia

-formed the 1st Triumvirate (an informal political alliance - in contrast to the legally sanctioned 2nd Triumvirate of 43 BC) with Pompey and Crassus in 60 BC: Caesar got consulship of 59 and provinces of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum for his proconsulship; Pompey got his Eastern settlement ratified (after his victory over Mithridates) and land for his veterans; Crassus got a reduction in cost for the Asian publicani ('tax-collectors'); the alliance was renewed at Luca (in Cisalpine Gaul) in 56: Caesar got extension of his proconsulship for another 5 years; Pompey and Crassus got the consulship of 55

-was consul with Marcus Bibulus in 59 BC, but it was jokingly referred to as 'the consulship of Julius and Caesar' (instead of 'Bibulus and Caesar') b/c of the great power of Caesar during this year

-1st Triumvirate broke up in the late 50's, with the death of Julia in 54 BC (who had been married to Pompey to seal the political alliance) and with the death of Crassus in 53 BC at Carrhae against the Parthians

-48 BC was the year of his 2nd consulship

*Caesar and the Gallic Wars

-58-49 BC, as proconsul of the provinces Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum after his consulship of 59 BC

-Caesar wrote about his campaign in yearly installments called the *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*; 7 books are by Caesar, 1 book by Aulus Hirtius after the death of Caesar (thus, 8 in all); they were all written in the 3rd person ('Caesar won the battle..')

-Ariovistus: the Germanic leader who led the Suebi against the Romans in 58

- Rhenus (= Rhine): the Latin name of the river which divided Gaul and Germany
- Hercynian forest: described by Caesar as inhabited by strange creatures, including unicorns
- Titus Labienus: his favorite lieutenant in the Gallic campaign, who later fought against him in the Civil War

*Caesar in Britain

- crossed to Britain twice during his Gallic campaigns, in 55 and 54 BC
- plumbum album (= tin) was mined in Britain
- Britons painted themselves blue to appear fierce in battle

*Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon, 49 BC

- the tiny river which was the border between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul; Caesar was forbidden to cross it without disbanding his army; thus, his crossing of the Rubicon with his army began the civil war
- alea iacta est, 'the die is cast'
- began the civil war against Pompey, Cato the Younger, and the Senate

*the civil war between Caesar and Pompey

- Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalus (in Thessaly, north of Greece) on Aug. 9, 48; Pompey then fled to Egypt where he was killed
- 'veni, vidi, vici': the short message sent by Caesar after his swift victory in Asia Minor at the battle of Zela against Pharnaces in 47 BC; in the triumphal procession in Rome in 45 BC, this saying was displayed on a huge placard
- won his last battle at Munda in 45 BC, where Labienus met his death
- in 46 BC, (Marcus Aemilius) Lepidus shared the consulship with Caesar; Lepidus was later elected Pontifex Maximus upon Caesar's death; Lepidus was magister equitum for the dictator Caesar from 46-44
- in 45 BC, Caesar was the sole consul
- upon his assassination on March 15, 44 BC, (P. Cornelius) Dolabella, the son-in-law of Cicero, took over as consul for Caesar; co-consul for the year 44 was Marc Antony

*(Marcus Porcius) Cato

- often with the agnomen Uticensis or Minor, to distinguish him from Cato Maior ('the Elder')
- killed himself in 46 at Utica (thus his agnomen) after Caesar defeated his Republican forces at Thapsus (in N. Africa)
- often called Minor or Uticensis to differentiate him from his ancestor Cato Censorius or Maior ('the Elder'), who famously and repeatedly said 'Carthago delenda est'; he died in 149 before the destruction of Carthage

*Cleopatra

- descended from Ptolemy, a Macedonian general under Alexander the Great; with the death of A the G, Ptolemy (a Greek word meaning 'war') took control of the area of Egypt; thus, all subsequent leaders of Egypt took the epithet Ptolemy

- with Julius Caesar, Cleo had 1 child (Caesarion)
- with Marc Antony, Cleo had 3 children (one was Cleopatra Selene, the wife of King Juba of Numidia)

*The optimates (optimi, ‘best men’) were a political faction which represented the interests of the wealthy, powerful, senate; against them were the populares who obtained their power from the people (although they did not necessarily guard the interests of the people); Julius Caesar was considered a popularis, Pompey an optimus.

*Julio-Claudian Emperors: Augustus, Tiberius, Gaius/Caligula, Claudius, Nero
 -Augustus ruled the longest of the J-C's

*Gaius Octavius = Augustus

- when he was adopted by Julius Caesar posthumously in his will, his name was changed from ‘Gaius Octavius’ to ‘Gaius Iulius Caesar Octavianus’
- was a member of the 2nd Triumvirate in 43 BC with Lepidus and Marc Antony; in contrast to the 1st Triumvirate, the 2nd was sanctioned by law
- on Jan. 16, 27 BC, given the honorific title ‘Augustus’ (= revered, respected one) by the Senate through a proposal of (L. Munatius) Plancus
- made Juba of Numidia the ruler of Mauretania (in N. Africa) in 25 BC; Juba’s first wife was Cleopatra Selene (the daughter of Cleo and Marc Antony)
- ruler of Judea during the reign of Augustus was Herod the Great
- Octavian had married Scribonia in 40 BC in an attempt to appease Sextus Pompeius (her brother-in-law and eldest son of P the Great), but he divorced her on the very day she gave birth to Julia (his only child)
- after his divorce, he married Livia, who already had one son (the future emperor Tiberius) and was expecting another (Nero Claudius Drusus) by her former husband Tiberius Claudius Nero
- Livia: married to Augustus for 52 years; mother of 2nd emperor Tiberius; great-grandmother of 3rd emperor Gaius; grandmother of 4th emperor Claudius; great-great-grandmother of 5th emperor Nero
- Scribonia: had already been married twice prior to her marriage with Augustus; outlived Augustus by at least 2 years
- his forces, led by (Marcus Vipsanius) Agrippa, defeated Sextus Pompeius, the eldest son of Pompey the Great, in 36 BC at Naulochus (near the Straits of Messina between Italy and Sicily) in a huge naval battle
- Julia: his only child, by Scribonia; banished from Rome to Pandateria (near the Bay of Naples) b/c of adultery in 2 BC; later in 4 AD, she was allowed to move to Rhegium (on toe of Italy); her mother Scribonia accompanied her during the exile
- Julia was forbidden to be buried in Augustus’ mausoleum upon her death in 14 AD (from malnutrition, b/c Tiberius cut her allowance)
- sons-in-law, all married to Julia: Marcellus (25 BC), Agrippa (21 BC, to whom she bore Gaius and Lucius [who themselves died very young], Julia, Agrippina, Agrippa Postumus), Tiberius (11 BC)

-Marcellus: nephew and son-in-law (b/c married to Julia in 25 BC); died young in 23 BC; Vergil's passage on Marcellus in Bk. 6 (the Underworld) of the *Aeneid* caused Octavia (sister of Augustus and mother of Marcellus) to cry

-Tiberius: step-son and son-in-law (b/c married to Julia) of Augustus

-Augustus was deified in the reign of Tiberius

*Tiberius (14-37 AD)

-went into self-exile on the island Rhodes from 6 BC - 2 AD

-adopted by Augustus along with Agrippa Postumus

-compelled by Augustus to adopt his nephew Germanicus, whose blood relatives included the next three emperors (his son Gaius, his brother Claudius, his grandson Nero)

-Drusus was the name of both his brother and his son

-'informing' on others: during T's reign, this caused the execution of many wealthy Romans b/c part of the accused estates were given to the informers; often, the charge against the accused was *maiestas*, 'treason'

-(Lucius Aelius) Sejanus was leader of the Praetorian Guard and the de facto leader of Rome during Tiberius' seclusion on the island Capri (located near the Bay of Naples); he made Tiberius suspicious of the actions of Agrippina and her sons; Antonia (the widow of Drusus, the brother of Tiberius, and Claudius' mother) revealed the treachery of Sejanus

-Macro replaced Sejanus as praetorian prefect

-during his reign, Christ was crucified

*Gaius = Caligula (37-41 AD)

-parents were Germanicus and Agrippina

*Claudius (41-54 AD)

-brother of Germanicus

*Nero (54-68)

-grandson of Germanicus

-Seneca the Younger (son of Seneca the Elder): tutor to the young Nero; helped guide Nero's policy early in his reign

-Burrus: praetorian prefect; along with Seneca, he helped to guide Nero's policy early in his reign

-killed in 68 AD

*69 AD, The Year of the 4 Emperors: Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian

*Masada: fortified plateau on the shore of the Dead Sea, a symbol of the Jews' resistance to oppression; Jewish extremists captured it in 66 AD, the Roman army re-took it in 73 AD under the command of Flavius Silva, after a 6 month siege

*Flavians: Vespasian (69-79), Titus (79-81), Domitian (81-96)

*Vespasian (69-79)

-foresaw his own deification with the words 'Vae, puto, deus fio', 'Alas, I think, I am becoming a god!'

*Titus (79-81)

-presided over the opening of the Flavian Amphitheater (= Colosseum, b/c of a colossal statue to the sun god [originally to Nero] outside the amphitheater)
-the Colosseum was built on the area allotted by Nero to his *domus aurea*, 'golden house'

*Domitian (81-96)

-Saturninus, the governor of Upper Germany, revolted against Domitian in 88 AD; before Domitian was able to reach Germany, Lappius Maximus, the governor of Lower Germany, put down the revolt and killed Saturninus

*the 5 Good Emperors: Nerva (96-98), Trajan (98-117), Hadrian (117-138), Antoninus Pius (138-61), Marcus Aurelius (161-180)

-Antoninus Pius ruled the longest

*Trajan

-the empire reached its largest extent during his reign
-conquered the province of Dacia, which is celebrated on the Column of Trajan (located in the forum of Trajan in Rome) and by an arch in Beneventum (where the Romans had earlier defeated Pyrrhus during the 2nd Macedonian War)

*Marcus Aurelius

-the philosopher emperor who wrote *Meditations*, a philosophical work in Greek
-Verus co-ruled with Aurelius during the first years of his reign, 161-9

*emperors of 193: Didius Julianus, Pertinax, Septimius Severus, Pescennius Niger (at least proclaimed emperor)

-Didius Julianus was the first emperor to purchase the throne; he successfully bid for and won the principate over Titus Flavius Sulpicianus in 193

*the Severan dynasty: Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Elagabalus, Severus Alexander

-Septimius Severus: soon after his ascension to the throne, he chose Clodius Albinus, the governor of Britain, as 'Caesar'

*Caracalla = Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (211-217)

-extended Roman citizenship to all free men of the Empire in 212 AD
-assassinated near Carrhae by Macrinus, who succeeded him as emperor; Crassus (who also died at Carrhae) and Trajan also perished fighting the Parthians

*Valerian (253-60)

-captured by Sapur

*Gordian III

-young emperor killed by Philip the Arab (= Julius Verus Philippus), who himself was succeeded by Decius, who began a persecution of the Christians

*Constantine (306/312-337)

-the first emperor to embrace Christianity

-declared emperor by troops in Britain in 306 upon the death of emperor Constantius I

-defeated Maxentius at Mulvian Bridge (just north of Rome) in 312 - saw vision of angel with the words 'in hoc signo vinces' (in this sign you will conquer)

-Constantinople: founded in 324, inaugurated in 330; on the site of earlier Byzantium, later Istanbul; Rome fell in 476 AD (the western empire), Constantinople fell in 1453 AD (the eastern empire)

*Aurelian

-conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra

-renown for his fortification walls around Rome