\*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

\*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 delphines (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 eptithet 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 Pantheum, 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 orginally 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