View of early Rome from west side of the Tiber River
Painting showing the Cloaca Maxima
Cloaca maxima -- “the big sewer” draining Forum
Ponte rotto (broken bridge) - early bridge over Tiber
ROMAN RELIGION

**NUMINA** (singular = Numen)
origin of term “numinous”

divine powers in natural and household places
sacralization of nature and daily life

**Janus:** god of the doorway

**Vesta:** goddess of the hearth

**Penates:** guardians of the storeroom

**Ceres:** goddess in charge of grain

**Terminus:** god of the boundary stones
Household Gods = divi or dii = “little gods”

Lares and Penates:
- Lars familiaris = ancestral spirit (male)
- Lararium:
  shrine in home to household gods

Genius: creative force of an individual male person

Juno: female version of male Genius
Statue of Penates

With cornucopia and dish
Dancing penates
Temple of Vesta in Roman Forum
Temple Gods:
  Roman adaptations of Greek gods

Jupiter, Juno, Minerva: worshipped on Capitoline Hill

Vesta:
  household gods of city of Rome
  Temple of Vesta in Forum

Venus, Mars:
  gods with special relationship to founding legends
ROMAN FAMILY

PATERFAMILIAS:
oldest male with extensive powers over all others

PATRIA POTEOSTAS:
power or authority of the father over family

GENS (sing.), GENTES (plural) = people, group of families
refers to kinship group, common ancestor of patricians

NAMES: Personal Gens Family
Example: Gaius Julius Caesar

Women: no personal name;
named for Gens (eg Julia Secunda)
Ancient Rome: three forms of government evolve

Regal Rome: King = *rex, regis*
- Romulus as first King 753-4 BC
- Tarquin Kings as corrupt monarchs

Republican Rome  510 BC
  *res publica* = public matter
  - reclaimed from King
  - Brutus as founder; Lucretia as symbol of virtue
  - see Livy Book I  [Friday section]

Imperial Rome from Caesar (d. 44 BC) and Augustus
Regal Rome: 753 -509 BC

ROMULUS as first King (Rex)
founder of Army and Senate (acc to legend)

DEATH OF ROMULUS:
ascends into Heaven from CAMPUS MARTIUS,
defied as the god QUIRINUS, worshipped on Quirinal Hill

NUMA: second Roman King,
founder of religion, fixes calendar

TARQUIN KINGS: last Roman Kings, overthrown by Brutus, founder of the Republic
STATE POWERS

IMPERIUM = power to rule
   held by Kings, Consuls, Generals

IMPERATOR: title of conquering general in Roman Army

FASCES = rods & axe wrapped with cords
   symbol of power to punish & execute
   carried by LICTORS in front of CONSULS
ROMAN FASCES
LINCOLN MEMORIAL WITH FASCES
SYMBOL OF REPUBLIC
ROMAN REPUBLIC: FOUNDING LEGEND

RAPE OF LUCRETIA, wife of COLLATINUS, Roman Army officer, by SEXTUS TARQUINIUS, son of the Tarquin King; she commits suicide

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS avenges her death by overthrowing King

Motto of Republic: “There shall be no Kings in Rome.”

Two Consuls: symbol of divided authority
    share governing power under Republic
    Brutus as one of two Consuls
BOTTICELLI    RAPE OF LUCRETIA 15TH c
Botticelli
Rape of Lucretia
left panel
Lucretia’s suicide
right panel
Botticelli
Brutus leads revolt against Tarquin Kings
Botticelli central panel
MORALITY as key to Roman approach to life:

Moral purpose to the founding of republic:

defense of domestic virtue of women (Lucretia)
   by military & political virtue of men (Brutus)

Roman virtues: PIETAS = loyalty to family, state
   GRAVITAS = seriousness of purpose & demeanor
   VIRTUS = manliness, military ability (root VIR = man)

MORES MAIORUM = customs of ancestors (or elders)
   rules of how to live
ROMAN REPUBLIC (RES PUBLICA)

509 BC traditional founding date
   LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS (see Livy Bk 1)

GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE:
   SPQR = The Senate & the People
   MAGISTRATES:
      CONSULS (two) CENSORS (census, morality)
   SENATE
   PEOPLE: ASSEMBLIES, TRIBUNES
Roman Senate (artist’s reconstruction)
SPQR: SENATUS POPULUQUE ROMANUS

“The Senate and the People of Rome

SENATE: represents most powerful PATRICIAN families

PLEBIANS: free Roman citizens of lower social status gradually gain some voice during Republic
STRUGGLE OF THE ORDERS: PLEBIANS vs PATRICIANS 5th-3rd C BCE

449 BC LAW OF THE TWELVE TABLES
posted on 12 bronze tablets in Forum;
laws no longer secret of priests & patricians

SECESSION as political tactic by plebians
494 1st SECESSION of plebs to MONS SACRA
TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE: ten tribunes elected annually have right to veto legislation of magistrates or Senate. One of two Consuls must be plebian.

287 AVENTINE SECESSION
plebians secede, move to Aventine hill

PLEBISCITA = plebs legislation binding on all citizens source of modern PLEBISCITE
EXPANSION OF ROMAN REPUBLIC: ITALY (see Rome Atlas)

509-499 military struggle with surrounding tribes in Latium

LATIN LEAGUE: alliance of Roman and Latin armies

ETRUSCANS: 405-396 struggle over Veii, conquered 396 BC

LATIN WAR 340-48: against tribes of Volsci and Campania

SAMNITE WAR 327-290
295 battle against Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians, Gauls; wins central Italy, but not Po Valley = Cisalpine Gaul
CARTHAGE naval power (modern Tunisia)

FIRST PUNIC WAR  264-241
Messina & Sicily taken by first Roman fleet
expansion beyond the peninsula

SECOND PUNIC WAR begins with

218 HANNIBAL’s invasion of Italy, across Pyrenees and Alps
Hannibal crossing the Alps

modern painting
SECOND PUNIC WAR  218-201 war in Italy
216 BATTLE OF CANNAE  defeat of Roman army
in central Italy, near disaster for Rome

SCIPIO AFRICANUS invaded Africa in 204,
defeated Hannibal at Zama in 202
hero of Petrarch’s epic Africa in 14th C.
Punic Wars: Rome vs Carthage

PUNIC WARS: ROME VERSUS CARTHAGE
THIRD PUNIC WAR 150-146
final destruction of Carthage by Scipio Africanus the Younger

EFFECTS OF PUNIC WARS

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS: Victory over Carthage includes
- SPAIN organized as two provinces in 197 BC
- CISALPINE GAUL (Po Valley in northern Italy) Province in 81 BC
- MACEDONIA & GREECE conquered after Carthage

Movie set in Punic Wars: Cabiria 1914 silent film, Italian
Roman expansion after Punic Wars

EXPANSION OF ROME DURING PUNIC WARS
REPUBLICAN POLITICAL CONFLICTS & CIVIL WAR

POPULARES (poorer Roman citizens)

GRACCHI BROTHERS program of land reform

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS: elected TRIBUNE in 133 BC
plan to distributed state land or AGER PUBLICUS
assassinated with 300 supporters

GAIUS GRACCHUS: elected TRIBUNE in 123 BC
colonization program for overseas territories
POPULAR MILITARY LEADERS

GAIUS MARIUS: military leader in Africa and against Germans

CONSUL for 5 terms

91-89 BC SOCIAL WAR against allies (socii)
result is citizenship for all Italians

L. CORNELIUS SULLA: military leader in Social War, rival of Marius

FIRST CIVIL WAR: Marius versus Sulla (victor)

DICTATOR: 82-79 reforms

CURSUS HONORUM as fixed succession of offices
Senate doubled from 300-600 members
ROMAN CURSUS HONORUM

*dictator

*proconsul → *consul (2)

*praetor (8)

curule aedile (2)

plebeian aedile (2)

quaestor (20)

tribune (10)

Patricians or Plebeians

Plebeians

NB: offices in red are "curule" (toga praetexta); offices with * carry "imperium"
POMPEY THE GREAT: military leader 1st C BC
allies with OPTIMATES (wealthy) against POPULARES

JULIUS CAESAR: rises as military leader of Populares
leads army into Italy by crossing of the Rubicon

FIRST TRIUMVIRATE: 60 BC Pompey, Crassus and Caesar

44BC assassination of Caesar by in Theater of Pompey
by MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, CASSIUS and other Senators
descent from first Brutus, 509BC
defender of role of Senate and Republic
PLAN OF ANCIENT ROME.
BY
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