

Roots of European Civilisations

Rome

Rome - „Eternal city”

- Birth of Rome
- Rome of Kings
- Republic
- Conquests of Romans
- *Imperium Romanum*
- Migration period
- Late empire and the Fall of Rome



Birth of Rome

- 753 B.C - Romulus is founder of Rome (Roma) – 21 April (Parilia)
- Legend of Romulus & Remus
 - Romulus and Remus were sons of Rhea Silvia - only daughter of King of Alba Longa (Castel Gandolfo) Numitor
 - They were thrown into Tiber in a basket, and when found they were nursed by a she-wolf.
 - When adult they decided to build a city – to decide who was to be a king they referred to augury: Remus saw 6 vultures, and Romulus 12.
 - When Remus ridiculed Romulus, the later killed his brother.



Rome of the Kings

- Six kings ruling Rome after Romulus:
 - Numa Pompilius,
 - Tullus Hostilius,
 - Ancus Marcius,
 - Lucius Tarquinius Priscus,
 - Servius Tullius,
 - Lucius Terquinius Superbus
- Three last kings were Etruscians
- Time of Kings was a beginning of Roman statehood and power

Jacques-Louis David – Oath of the Horatii



Roman society

- Roman society was divided into classes by birth:
 - Patricians
 - Plebeians
- Roman society was divided into classes by wealth:
-
- Cnoty rzymskie (wybór):
 - Pietas – poszanowanie bogów i porządku społecznego
 - Gravitas – poczucie odpowiedzialności
 - Veritas – uczciwość
 - Iustitia – sprawiedliwość
 - Dignitas – poczucie godności
 - Prudentia – mądrość i ostrożność
 - Salubritas – zdrowie i czystość



Katon Młodszy

Roman society

- **Roman virtues:**

- **Auctoritas** "Spiritual Authority" The sense of one's social standing, built up through experience, Pietas, and Industria.
- **Comitas** "Humour" Ease of manner, courtesy, openness, and friendliness.
- **Clementia** "Mercy" Mildness and gentleness.
- **Dignitas** "Dignity" A sense of self-worth, personal pride.
- **Firmitas** "Tenacity" Strength of mind, the ability to stick to one's purpose.
- **Frugalitas** "Frugality" Economy and simplicity of style, without being miserly.
- **Gravitas** "Gravity" A sense of the importance of the matter at hand, responsibility and earnestness.
- **Honestas** "Respectability" The image that one presents as a respectable member of society.

Roman society

- **Roman virtues:**

- **Humanitas** "Humanity" Refinement, civilization, learning, and being cultured.
- **Industria** "Industriousness" Hard work.
- **Pietas** "Dutifulness" More than religious piety; a respect for the natural order socially, politically, and religiously. Includes the ideas of patriotism and devotion to others.
- **Prudentia** "Prudence" Foresight, wisdom, and personal discretion.
- **Salubritas** "Wholesomeness" Health and cleanliness.
- **Severitas** "Sternness" Gravity, self-control.
- **Veritas** "Truthfulness" Honesty in dealing with others.

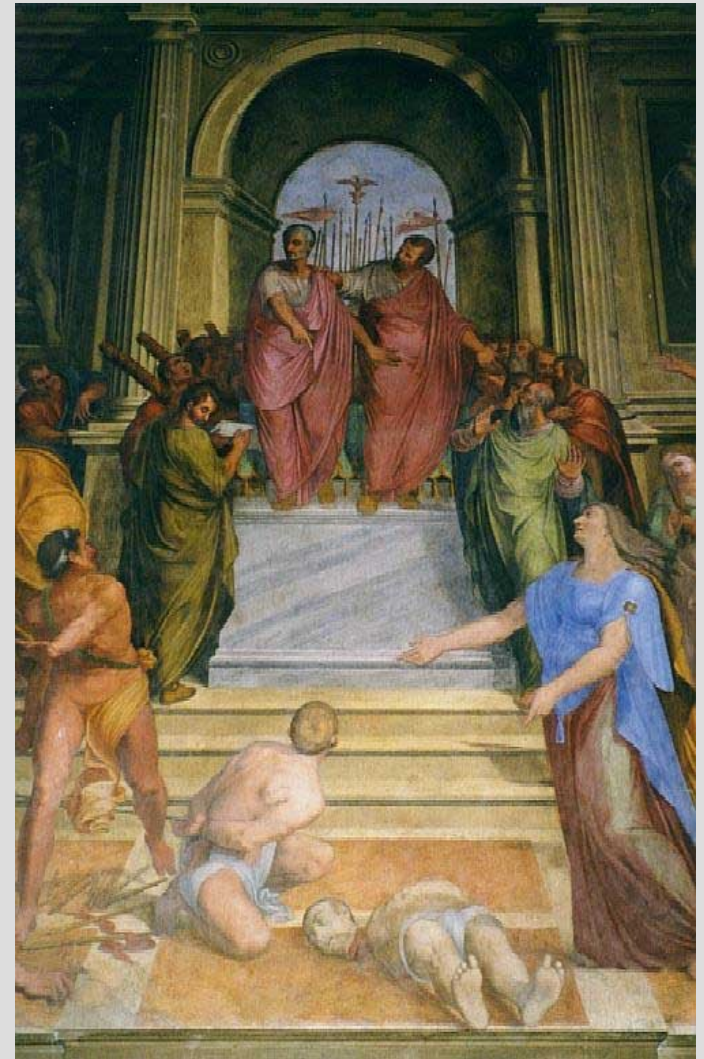


Republic

- 508 r. p.n.e – Lucius Terquinius Superbus is exiled and Republic proclaimed
- During Republic period the formal highest power was held by comitia – assemblies of citizens
- Highest administrative power - Senate
- Highest officials: 2 consuls elected for 1 year plus (praetors, censors, quaestors tribunes)

SPQR - Senatus Populusque Romanus –
Senate and People of Rome

Consuls of Rome



Punic Wars

Punic Wars between Rome and Carthage – wars for domination in Western Mediterranean

- I Punic War 264 - 241 B.C.
 - Mainly Naval Warfare – beginnings of Roman Navy
- II Punic War 218 – 202 B.C.
 - Hannibal Barca an splendid successes of Carthage (ie. Battle of Cannae – death of 50-70 thousands Romans, 11 thousands captured (216 B.C)



Mediterranean World before I Punic War

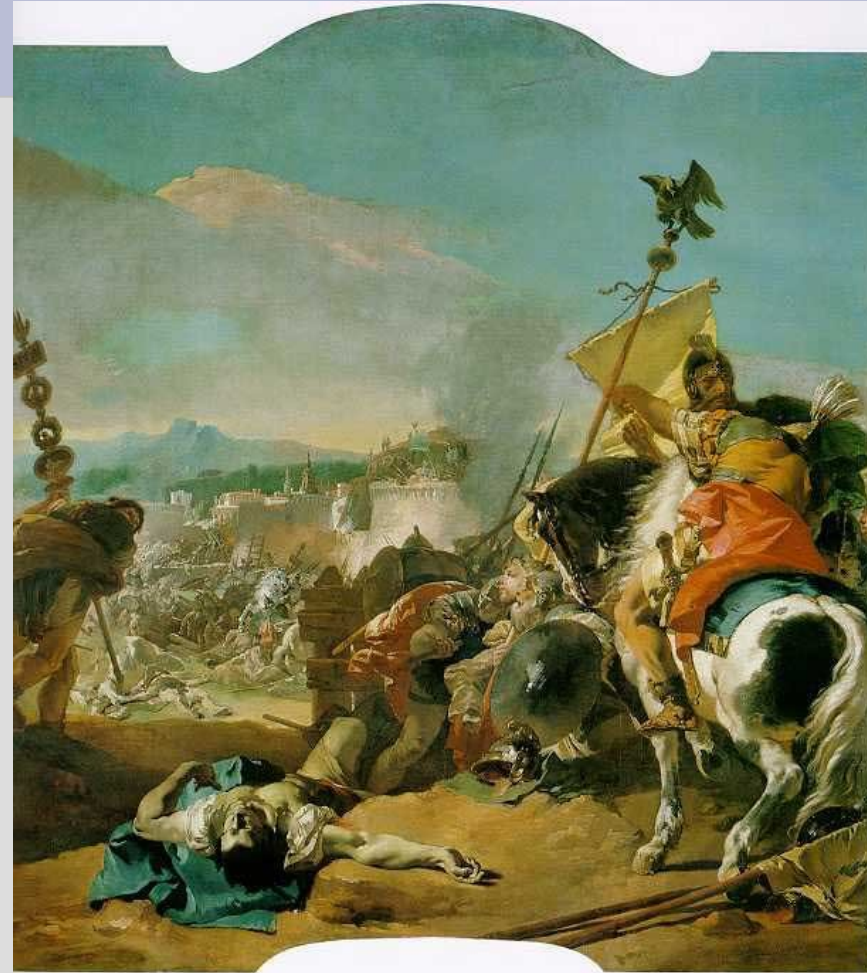


Mediterranean World before II Punic War



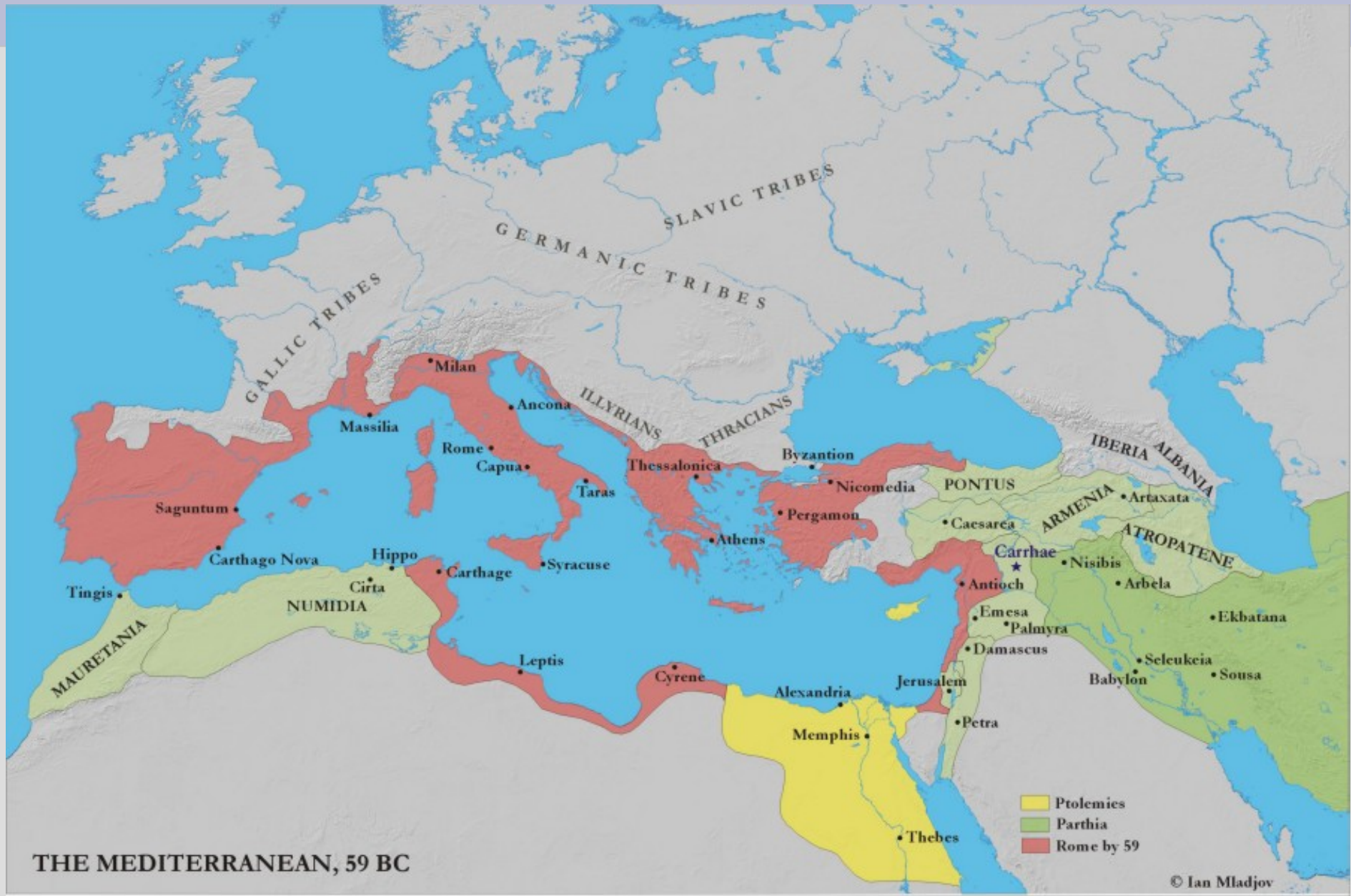
Punic Wars

- III Punic War 149 – 146 B.C.
- Carthage which after the II Punic War was left indebted and without army, quickly rebuilt its wealth
- Cato the Elder expressed concern about Carthae: "Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam." - „Ponadto uważam, że Kartagina musi zostać zniszczona”
"Furthermore, I think Carthage should be destroyed"
- 146 B.C. consul Scipio Aemilianus destroyed Carthage

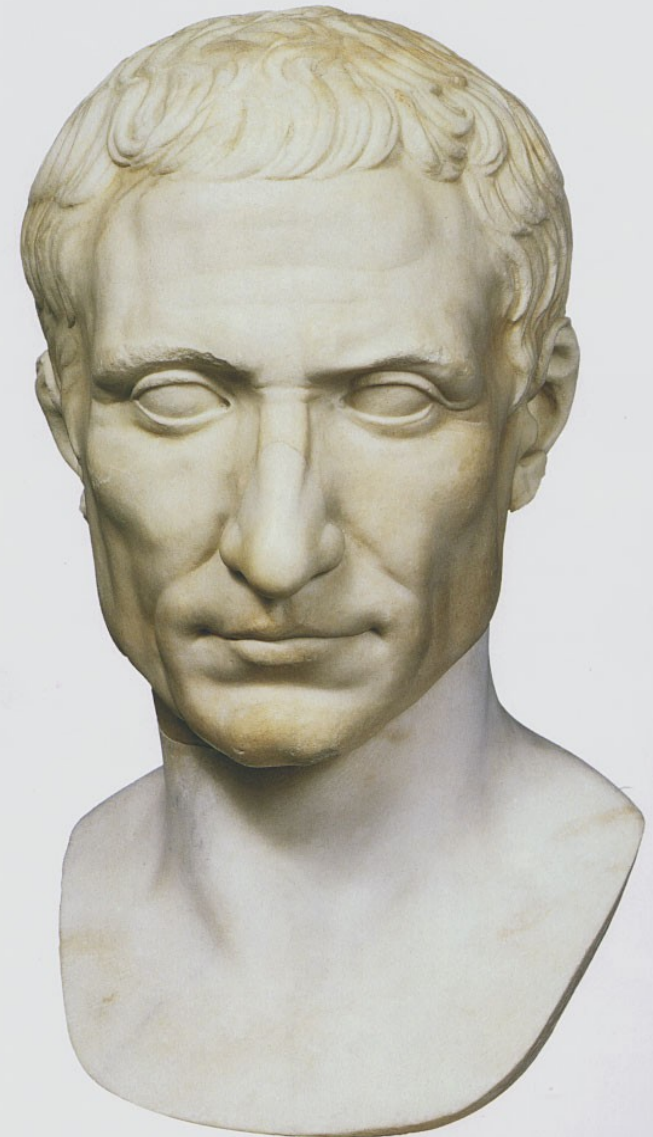
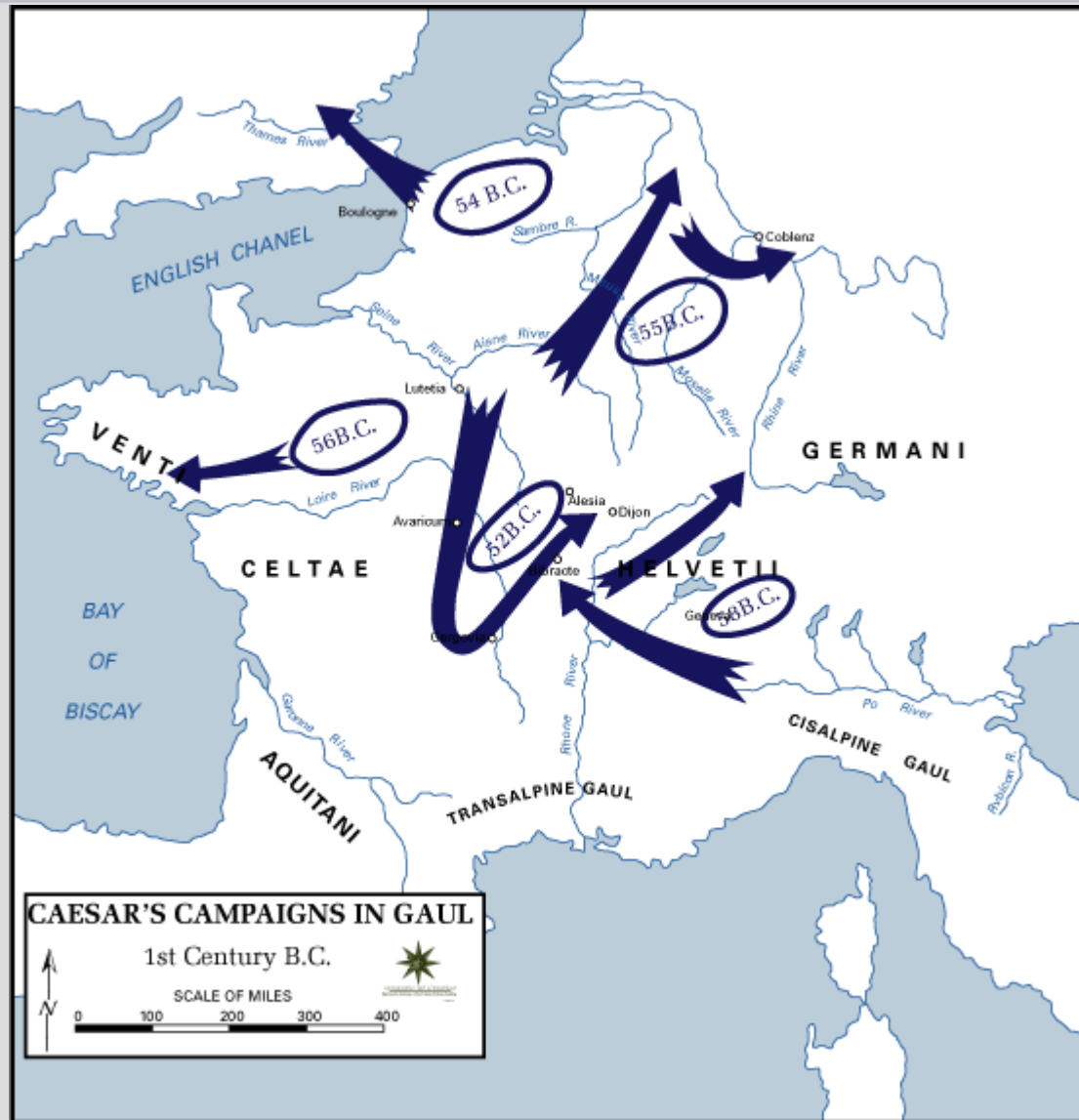


Sack of Carthage - Tiepolo

Mediterranean World before expeditions of Jules Caesar



Gallic Wars 58 – 51 B.C.



Gallic Wars 58 – 51 B.C.

- 58 B.C – Ceasar begins conquest of Gaul
- 52 B.C – uprising under Vercingetorix
- 52 B.C. defeat of Gauls at Alesia
- 51 B.C. - Gaul is a Roman province



Mediterranean World at Ceasar's death



Beginning of Roman Empire

- Ceasar was murdered in 44 B.C after he proclaimed himself dictator for life.
- New civil wars erupted – leading to rule of Octavian Augustus, who proclaimed himself *princeps* – and the whole system was called principate (though it was imperium in fact), to preserve illusion of the Republic



Mediterranean World at Augustus' death

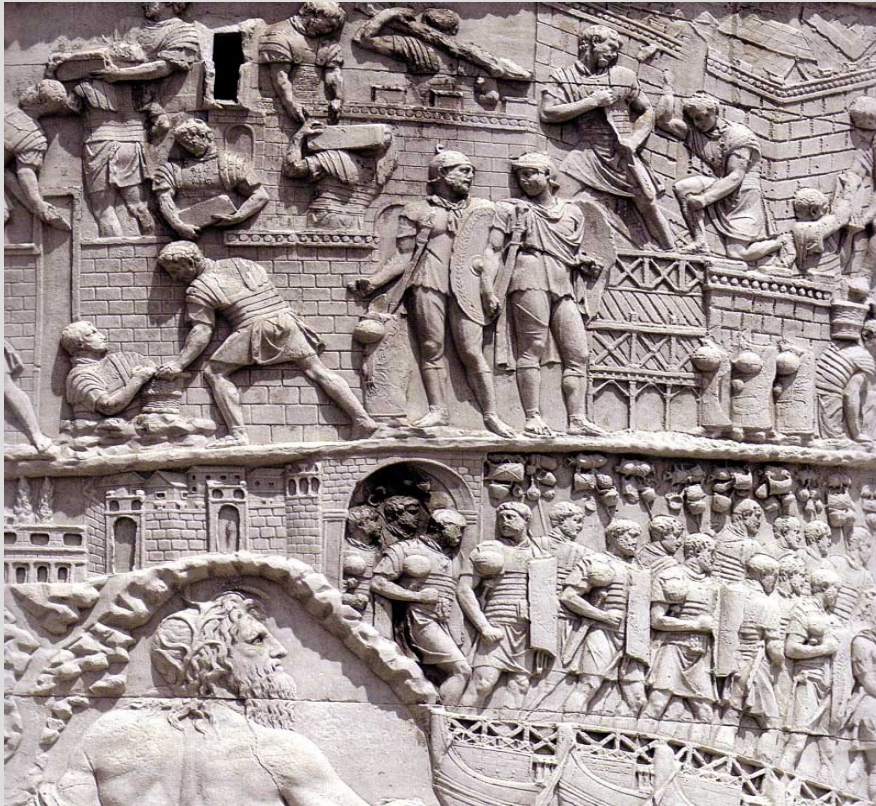


Thank you for attention



Trajan – last „conqueror”

- Trajan – 98 – 117 A.D. - first emperor born outside Rome (in Spain)
- Conquered Dacia, Arabia, Armenia i Mesopotamia



Mediterranean World at Trajan's death



Mediterranean World at Marcus Aurelius' death

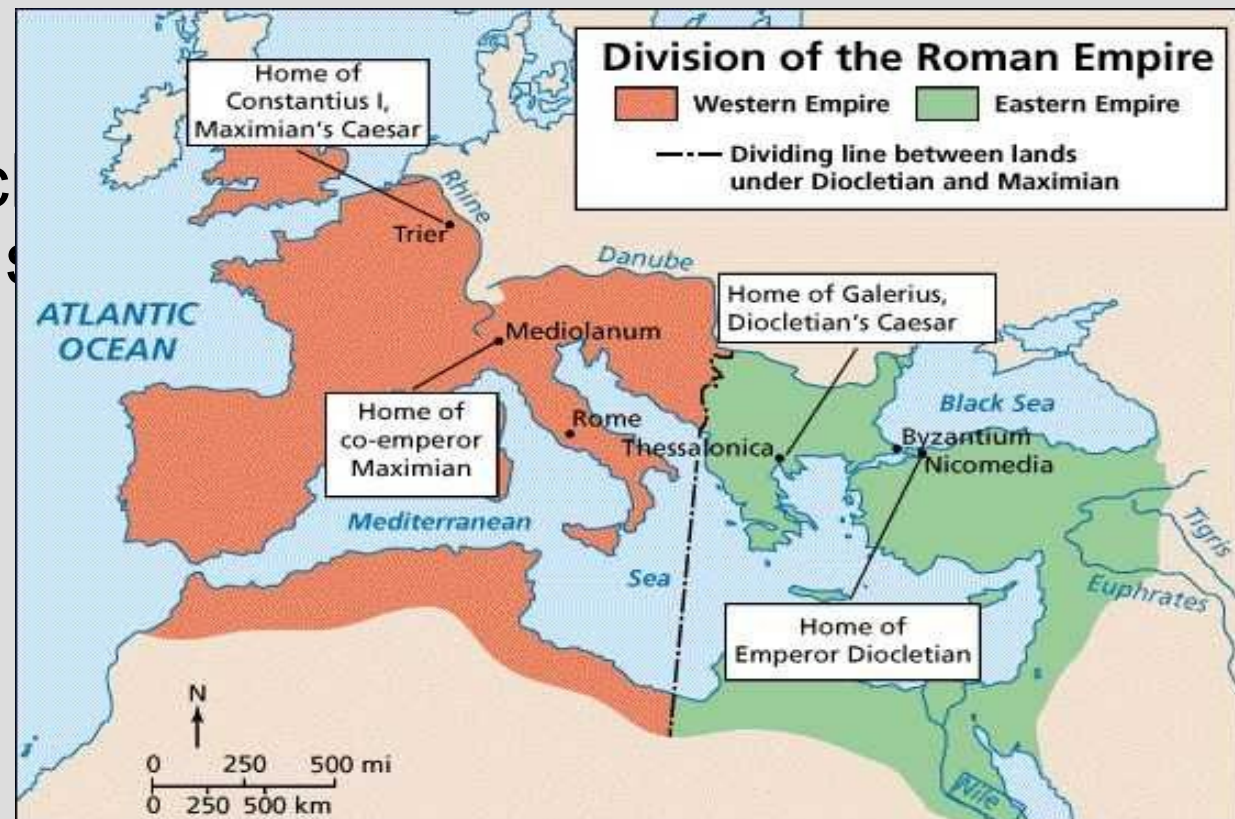


Imperium Romanum during civil wars 2nd half of III c. A.D.



Diocletian and rebirth of empire

- Diocletian ruled in years 284 – 305 A.D.
- He divided empire into two halves each with ruling Augustus and junior co-emperor Caesar



Diocletian – palace in Split



VUE GÉNÉRALE A VOL D'OISEAU
Restauration de M. Ernest HÉBERT architecte

Constantine the Great

- 306 A.D. – Caesar later Augustus of the West, 324 AD – of whole Empire – untill 337 A.D.
- 312 A.D - Battle of Milvian Bridge – defeat of usurper Maxentius
 - During this battle Constantine's Army used labrum standard – a standard with christian Chi-Rho sign.
- 313 A.D. Together with Licinius he issued Edict of Milan – tolerance for Christianity

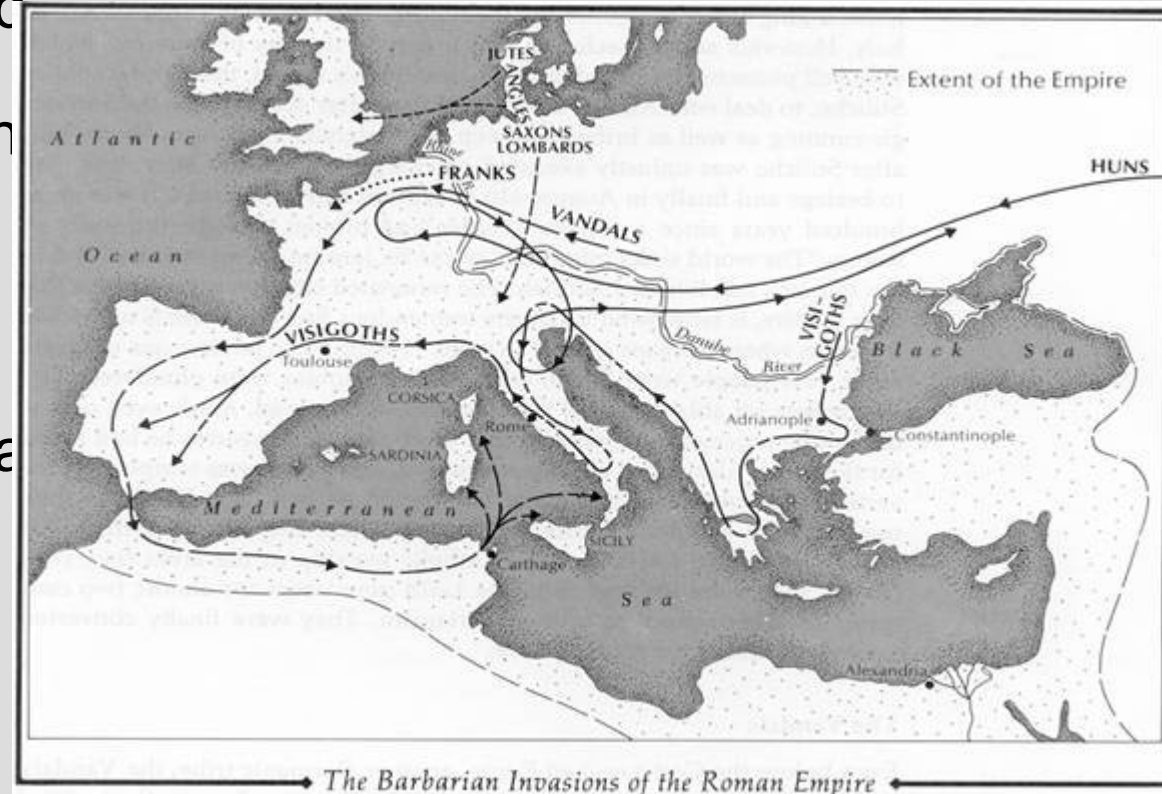


Imperium Romanum after Constantine's death



Fall of Roman Empire in the West

- From the end of IV c. A.D. - decline of the West
- 402 A.D. - Ravenna is capital of the West
- 410 A.D – Visigoths sacked Rome
- 456 A.D. Battle of Catalaun Plains – victory of Flavius Aetius over Attila the Hun
- 460 A.D. Vandals sacked Rome
- 23 IV 476 – German chieftain Odoacer dethroned last Emperor of the West - Romulus Augustulus



Why Rome has fallen?

- Financial crisis
- End of territorial expansion
- Decadence of elites
- Demographical changes
- Legions involved in politics



Imperium Romanum (Byzantium) and Barbarian World in 500 A.D.



Miasto Rzym – Forum Romanum



Rome – Forum Romanum



Rome – Centre and Constantine's Arch



Pantheon



Rome – Domus Aureus of Nero



Rome – Trajan's Market



What to remember

- Roman Law
- Administration
- Roman Army
- Roads and cities
- Culture

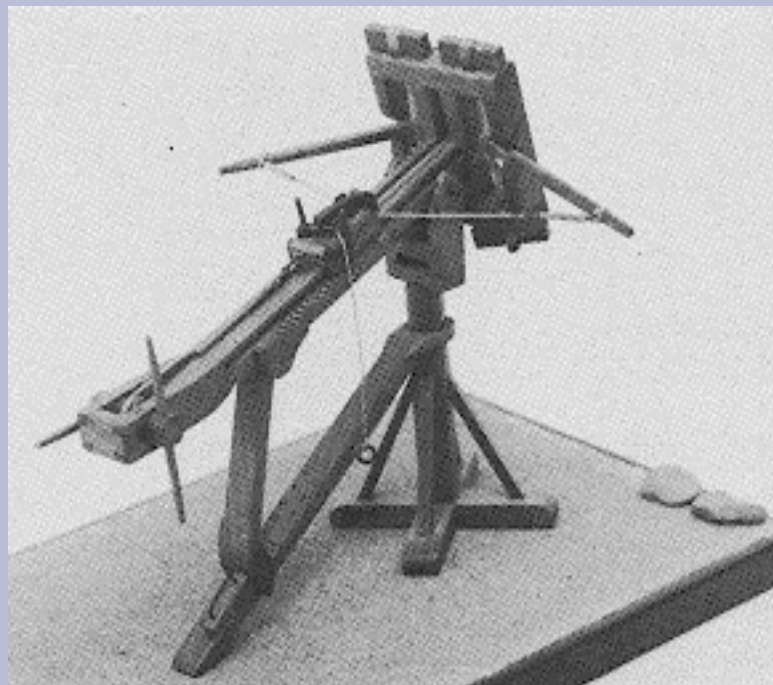


Roman Law

- Roman Law was codified throughout the ages – its final form was given to it by emperor Justinian in 534 A.D.
- Law of Justynian consisted of: Digesta, Codex Justinianus, Institutiones and Novellae and was used in bisantium till the end. It is so called Corpus Juris Civilis



Army



Art - mosaics



Art - sculpture



Literature - przykłady

- Poetry
 - Lucretius
 - Ovid
 - Horace
 - Lucian
 - Virgil
- Prose
 - Caesar
 - Petronius
 - Apuleius
- Historiography
 - Livy
 - Tacit



Justinian I the Great

- Ruled 527 – 565 A.D.
- Tried to rebuild the Empire
- Build Haghia Sophia
- Codified Law



Haghia Sophia which might have been



Haghia Sophia



Thank You

