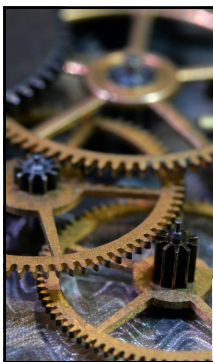




Early Rome

Civilizations of the Ancient World | Meeting #21

1



Upcoming Dates

- Monday, April 27
Clouds Essay Due
- Monday, May 18
Images Essay Due
- Tuesday, May 26
Final Exam
- Sunday, May 3
Responses for Week 13 Due

2

Fall 2026 courses in Ancient History

 <p>HIA 320 / 720</p>	<p>History of Ancient Greece</p> <p>The unfolding and culmination of civilization in Greece, through key transformations of Greek culture and city-states from the Bronze Age up through the Hellenization of the east.</p> <p>Thurs 9:00-9:45 p.m.</p> <p>Prof. Wilson 3 credits W/Res Intensive</p>	 <p>HIA 314 / 714</p>	<p>Classical Myth and Society</p> <p>A comparison of the origins and development of classical mythology and heroic legend as religious beliefs, their relation to other mythologies, and their adaptation in literature and art from Mesopotam and Homer through the present.</p> <p>Fri 12-11:30 a.m. (DRAFT)</p> <p>Prof. Marinelli 3 credits W/ Intensive</p>
 <p>HIA 311 / 750</p>	<p>Women in Antiquity</p> <p>Examination of the image, role, and status of women in Ancient Greek, Ancient Roman, and other societies as seen through the important literary works of antiquity.</p> <p>Tues 6:00-6:45 p.m.</p> <p>Prof. Wilson 3 credits W/Res Intensive</p>	 <p>HIS 246</p>	<p>Civilizations of the Ancient World</p> <p>A survey of the Mediterranean world, tracing the development of civilization from Mesopotamia and Egypt to ancient Greek, City-States and the dominion of Rome.</p> <p>Tues 9:00-9:45 p.m.</p> <p>Prof. Wilson 3 credits</p>

3

Four things today

- Ancient North Africa
- Early Italy
- Early Rome
- The Roman Kings

4

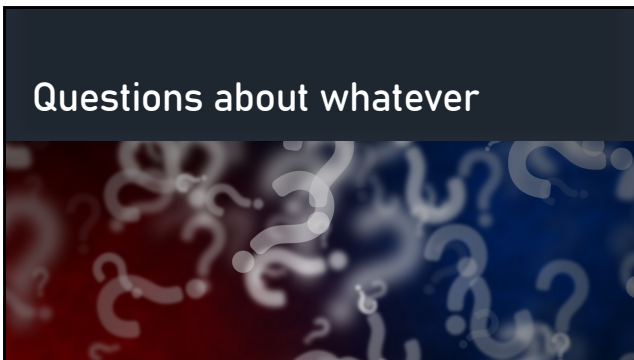


Questions from the Responses

- How people in Athens reacted to new ideas and teachers, like Socrates, during Aristophanes' time. Did they really feel threatened by these changes, or was it mostly a joke for the play?
- How Athenian audiences actually received this ending. Whether they found it satisfying, or whether the bleakness of it was intentional on Aristophanes' part, feels important for understanding how seriously he expected his message to be taken.
- I would like to find out why they always chose to end the play with gods coming down and doing their judgement.
- Whether Socrates actually taught the way Aristophanes portrayed him in this play; whether this portrayal of Socrates is accurate or just exaggerated for comedy.
- How much of this portrayal reflects real attitudes in Athens at the time.

5

Questions about whatever



6

Ancient North Africa

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North Africa

- Coastline is part of the Mediterranean world
- Interior
 - Nomadic tribes
 - Trade routes across the Sahara
 - Marketplace cities linking coastal, Saharan, and sub-Saharan cultures

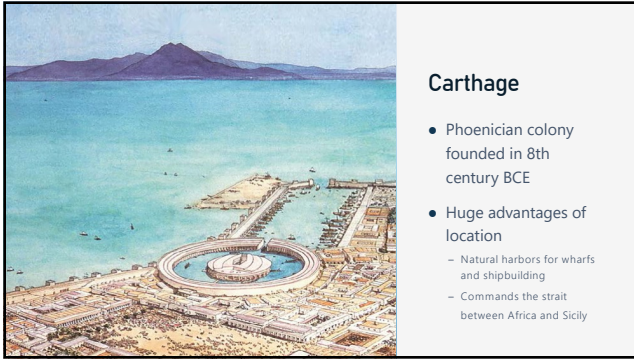
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Phoenician traders

- Trade routes connect cultures of Mediterranean coasts
- Foundation of Phoenician colonies

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Carthage

- Phoenician colony founded in 8th century BCE
- Huge advantages of location
 - Natural harbors for wharfs and shipbuilding
 - Commands the strait between Africa and Sicily

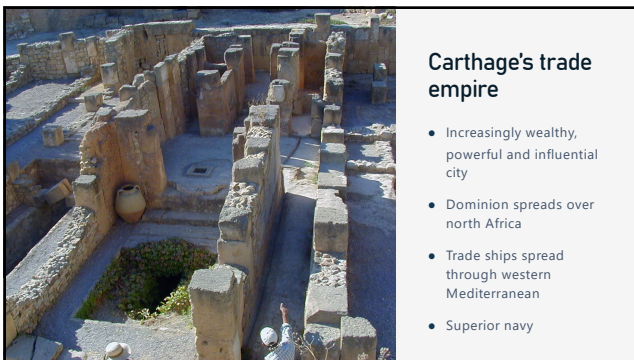
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Carthage's location

- Dominate trade between eastern and western Mediterranean
- Sicily
 - Strategically located
 - Agriculturally fertile
- Any other western Med power must challenge Carthage

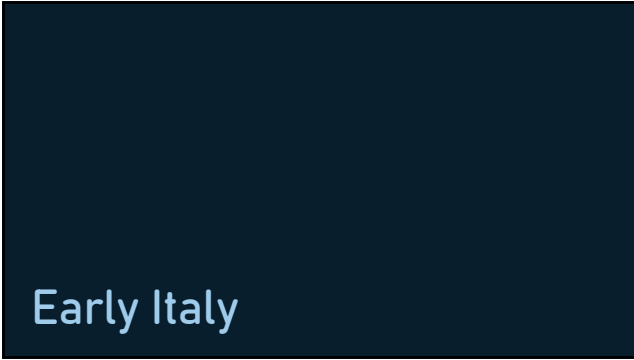
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Carthage's trade empire

- Increasingly wealthy, powerful and influential city
- Dominion spreads over north Africa
- Trade ships spread through western Mediterranean
- Superior navy

12



13



14



15



Etruscans

- Indigenous city-state culture of north Italy
- Language unrelated to any other
- Wealthy, isolated cities widely separated from each other
- Trade with the Greeks and the Phoenicians

16



Latium

- Indo-Europeans migrate to coastal plains south of Etruscans
- Latins admire and emulate Etruscan city-states
- More densely packed lead to close relations between the Latin city-states
- Largest city is Rome
 - Located at the ford crossing the Tiber
 - Land trade between north (Etruscans) and south (Latins)

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Etruscan influence on the Latins

- Trade practices
- Architecture
- Alphabet
- Regalia of kingship
- The triumph
- Etruscan religious rituals

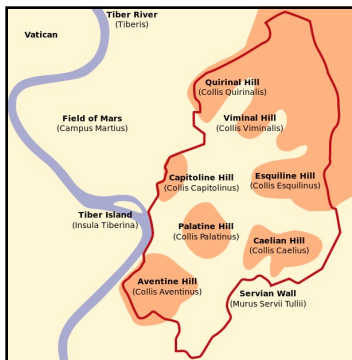
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Etruscan religion

- Etruscan priests consult the gods by sacrificing animals and examining their livers
- Etruscans believe the gods must be consulted before any action of the state
- This belief is absorbed and intensified by the Romans

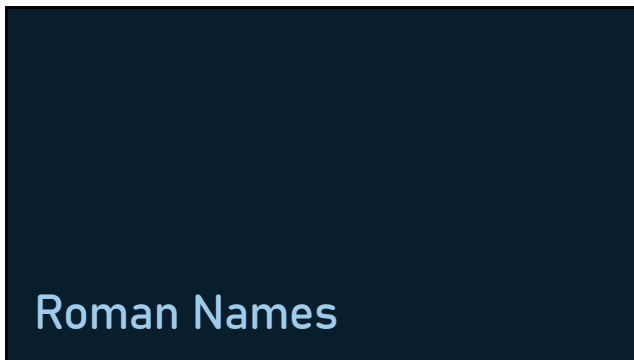
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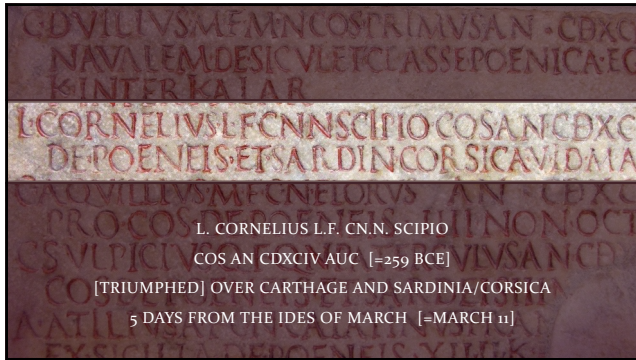
Rome

- Separate settlements on each of the 7 hills
- Marshes between the hills filled in ~650 BCE
- Coalescence into a single city state with a single king and identity
- Forum created between Capitoline and Palatine
 - Like a Greek agora
 - Marketplace, social, cultural, and political space
- Sacred boundary, the pomerium

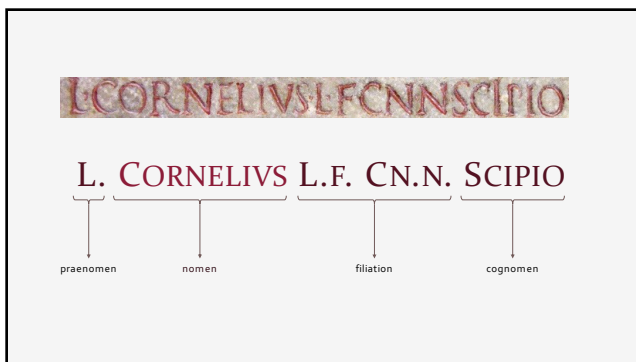
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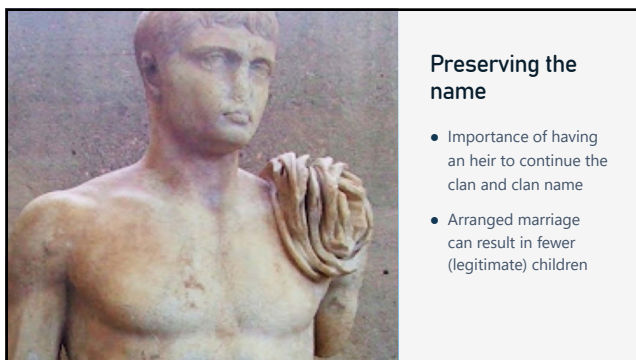
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C. OCTAVIVS C.F.
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OCTAVIANVS

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IVLIA

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Rome under the Kings

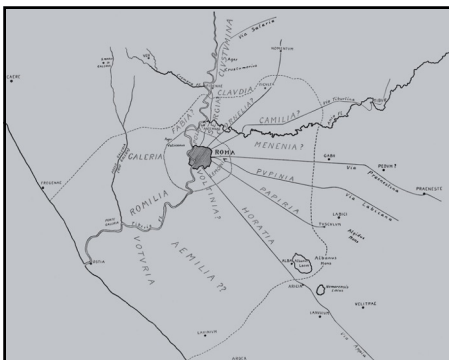
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The Roman king

- Both executive ruler and high priest
- Elected by the nobility


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Family and clan

- Families are all-important
- Individuals act on behalf of clan or Rome, not self

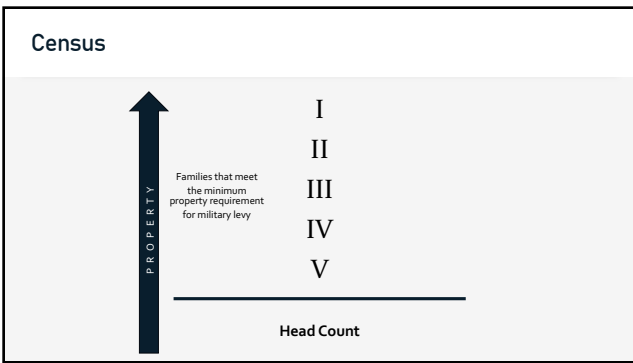
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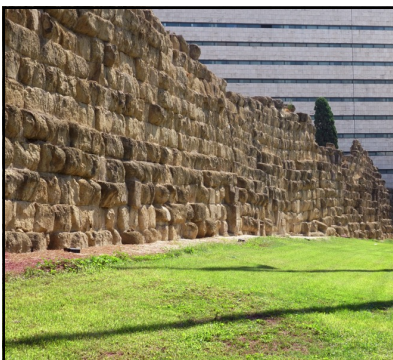
Census and class

- Census used to list those eligible for military service
- Organized according to levels of property ownership
- As Rome militarizes, census shapes the organization of Rome's citizen body

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Origins of later institutions

- Census and class
- Walls of Rome
- Assemblies
- Senate
- Pomerium

33

Early Roman values

- Virtus
- Pietas
- Fides, Gravitas, Constantia
- Auctoritas

- Later described as the *mos maiorum* ("the ways of our ancestors")

34

Kings of Rome

35



(I) Romulus

- Legendary founder
 - Cast out as a baby and left to die by the banks of the Tiber
 - Suckled by a she-wolf
 - Returns to the same place as an adult to found a new city
 - Twin brother Remus
- Stories describe him as strong, effective, and ruthless

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(II) Numa Pompilius

- Election from the nobles described in the annals
- Credited with foundation of religious rules and institutions
- Relations with the gods second in importance to founding of Rome itself

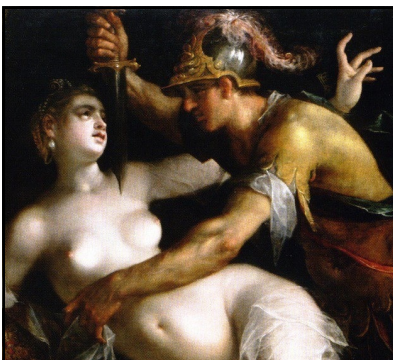
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(VI) L. Tarquinius Superbus

- Tarquin "the Proud"
- Usurps throne
- Arrogant and expansionist
- Despotic repression of nobles and other Latins
- Sybilline books

38



The Rape of Lucretia

- Tarquin's son wants to demonstrate his power
- Choses most honorable of the noble wives and rapes her
- Romans respond in anger
 - Cast out the Tarquin clan
 - Abolish monarchy
 - Vow that Romans will never be enslaved by kings again
- Foundation of the Roman Republic

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