

National Roman Civilization Exam (NRCE) Study Guide – Advanced Level

By Connor Harrison and José Molina

This study guide is meant to be good approximation of the material needed to know for the NRCE exam. It is not meant to be fully comprehensive, but should cover most things that could be asked on the exam for Roman History and Roman Life. This guide is adapted from Connor Harrison's Roman History Notes and José Molina's Roman Life Notes.

Please note that Ancient Geography, although asked on the NRCE, is not yet included in this version of the study guide. Ancient Geography includes, but is not limited to, directions to and from ancient locations, modern names of ancient cities (and vice versa), and names and destinations of ancient Roman roads.

Roman History

By Connor Harrison

MONARCHY (753-510 B.C.)

7 KINGS

- Romulus
 - Lineage
 - Mother was Rhea Silvia, father was Mars (the God)
 - Rhea Silvia was the daughter of Numitor, whose brother Amulius had stolen the throne of Alba Longa
 - Romulus and his brother Remus were thrown into the Tiber River, recovered by a she-wolf, and raised by the shepard Faustulus
 - The wife of Faustulus was Acca Larentia
 - Romulus and Remus
 - Romulus had a brother, Remus
 - There was a dispute over where the city would be settled, so Romulus settled the Palatine hill, Remus settled the Aventine hill
 - According to one account, Romulus is said to have seen 12 vultures while Remus was said to have seen 6, meaning Romulus had superior augury and had say over where the city should be
 - Remus leaps over the walls on Romulus' hill and is killed by Romulus.
 - Rome is founded on April 21st, 753 B.C.
 - Rome under Romulus
 - Romulus opens up the city to criminals and other outcasts and makes it that they are safe from arrest within Rome (asylum)
 - Selects 100 of the most noble and wealthy fathers to be patricians and senators
 - Rape of Sabine Women – to populate city
 - Rape of Sabine Women causes Rome to go with war with the Sabines
 - In one famous story, the daughter of the Capitoline citadel commander, Tarpeia, lets the Sabines into the city in exchange for “what they wear on their left arms” - crushed by their shields,
 - Sabine Hersilia becomes the wife of Romulus
 - Thereafter, Romulus co-rules with the Sabine Titus Tatius
 - Death of Romulus
 - Legend has it that Romulus disappeared in a storm or whirlwind, during or shortly after offering public sacrifice on the Campus Martius.
 - Realistically, the senators probably killed him.
- Numa Pompilius
 - Was a Sabine, son-in-law of Titus Tatius
 - Unlike Romulus, not warlike
 - The nymph Egeria was his lover
 - Religious organization
 - Brings Vestal Virgins from Alba Longa to Rome

- Established the Pontifex Maximus, the high priest
 - Added January and February to the calendar
 - Founded the Temple of Janus which was open in wartime and closed in peace
 - Died simply of old age
- Tullus Hostilius
 - Was Latin in origin, warlike
 - Conflict with Alba Longa, Horatii vs. Curatii
 - Rome chooses three brothers, the Horatii, to fight against three Alban brothers, the Curiatii; the victor was to win the war.
 - Horatii win, but the Alban king Mettius Fufetius doesn't obey the rules and incites a town Fidenae against Rome. Rome is victorious over Fidenae and has Fufetius drawn and quartered (torn apart by two chariots) for his treachery.
 - Albans become a part of Roman population and settle on the Caelian Hill, Alba Longa is destroyed except for the temples
 - Tullus builds the first senate house, the Curia Hostilia
 - A plague falls on Rome, Tullus tries to fix things but does the ceremonies wrong and is killed when his house is struck by lightning (Tullus dies in a fire)
- Ancus Marcius
 - Sabine, grandson of Numa Pompilius
 - establishes a priesthood called Fetiales who were to mediate disputes and declare war
 - Declared war on the Latins by means of the Fetiales
 - Aventine and Janiculum Hills are settled
 - Established a salt water port at Ostia
 - Built the Pons Sublicius, the first bridge (wooden) over the Tiber
- Tarquinius Priscus
 - Legend has it an eagle took his cap and returned it shortly after – an event which means he would become king.
 - Tarquinius Priscus was originally from Corinth and originally named Lucumo, the son of Demaratus
 - Married an Etruscan woman named Tanaquil, they settled in Rome where he took the name Lucius Tarquinius Priscus
 - When Ancus died, he told the sons to go hunting – he seized the throne
 - Increased the number of the senate by 100
 - Began construction on the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the Capitoline Hill and the Circus Maximus
 - Was eventually killed by assassins hired by the sons of Ancus Marcius.
 - Servius Tullius, a protégé of his wife Tanaquil, took the throne
- Servius Tullius
 - Legend has it that his head was covered in flame but he felt no harm – Tanaquil interpreted this as destiny and that he would rule
 - His origin is unclear; in one account he is a slave, but it is more likely he was the son of a captive woman named Ocrisia from the Etruscan town of Corniculum

- Married Tarquinia, daughter of Tarquin and Tanaquil
- Established temples to Fortuna and Diana
- Created the census in which the people of Rome were divided into 5 classes
- Introduced coinage into Rome
- Built the first defensive wall – “Servian Wall” – around Rome
- Was originally assassinated by his daughter, Tullia the Younger, and her husband, Lucius Tarquinius Superbus
- Tarquinius Superbus
 - Because he had no right to the throne, his reign was based off fear
 - Built or completed the Temple to Jupiter Capitolinus (perhaps started by Tarquinius Priscus)
 - Built the Cloaca Maxima (sewer)
 - Finished the Circus Maximus (definitely started by Tarquinius Priscus)
 - Rape of Lucretia
 - Tarquin’s son, Sextus Tarquinius, raped Lucretia, the wife of Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus
 - This rape caused the city to rise in rebellion led by Lucius Junius Brutus
 - Tarquin flees to the Etruscan cities, Etruscans unite under Lars Porsenna, king of Clusium, and march towards Rome
 - Pons Sublicius famously defended by Horatius Cocles
 - Mucius Scaevola thrusts his hand into the coals to impress Lars Porsenna
 - Cloelia leads the hostages to freedom (but later returned)

REPUBLIC (509-27 B.C.)

- EARLY HISTORY
 - Consuls replace the kings
 - Lucius Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus are the first two consuls
 - Collatinus stepped down because his family name was “Tarquinius”
 - Brutus dies while fighting against Aruns, the son of Tarquinius Superbus.
 - Publius Valerius Publicola (or Poplicola) became consul in place of Brutus
 - Was, with Brutus, Collatinus, and Lucretius (father of Lucretia) instrumental in overthrow of the monarchy
 - Publicola originally tried to build his house on the Velian Hill but people were upset with this because they thought it meant he was trying to become king – he instead built it at the foot of the hill
 - Was consul four times, received the agnomen Poplicola meaning “friend of the people”.
 - First Secession of the Plebs (494 B.C.)
 - There are traditionally five secessions of the plebs throughout the history of the Republic
 - In 494, Plebs seceded to the Mons Sacer (Aventine Hill) where they threaten to found a new town
 - Menenius Agrippa convinces the plebs to return from the secession (the parable of the “Belly and the Limbs”)

- The *Lex Sacrata* creates the office of tribune for the plebs (Tribunus Plebis)
- Battle of Lake Regillus (496 B.C.)
 - Famous battle that pitted the Romans against the Latin League + Tarquinius Superbus
 - Legend has it that the Dioscuri, Castor & Pollux, led the Romans in this battle
 - Roman commander was Aulus Postumius Albinus (second dictator)
- Battle of Mt. Algidus (458 B.C.)
 - Famous battle that pitted the Romans against the Aequi. Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus leads a relief effort to rescue Minucius' army which had been trapped.
- Gnaeus Marcius Coriolanus
 - Earned his cognomen after taking the Volscian town of Corioli (493 B.C.)
 - was said to have been very anti-plebeian – allied with the same Volscians he defeated and marched against Rome (491 B.C.) but was dissuaded by his mother Veturia and his wife Volumnia
- Laws of the Twelve Tables (451-450 B.C.)
 - From 451-450, twelve tables of laws are completed by the decemviri (two groups). After this came the second secession of the plebs (449 B.C.)
 - The most famous of the decemviri who was the leader of both commissions was Appius Claudius Crassus, who was said to have been murdered or died because of his lust for Verginia
- *Lex Canuleia* (445 B.C.)
 - Important law proposed by Gaius Canuleius that allowed for the intermarriage between plebeians and patricians
- Marcus Furius Camillus
 - Soldier and statesman responsible for capturing the Etrurian city of Veii in 396 B.C. after a ten year siege (405 B.C.-396 B.C.)
 - Proclaimed "*Pater Patriae*" and "Second Founder of Rome" after the events with Brennus (see Allia River)
- Battle of Allia River (390 B.C.)
 - The Senonian chieftain Brennus leads the Gauls to defeat the Romans here and then advances to the city and captures all of it except for the Capitoline Hill
 - Legend has it that Marcus Manlius Capitolinus was woken by the sacred geese of Juno and rallied the Romans on the Capitoline
 - Brennus is said to have thrown his sword down on his scales and proclaimed "Vae Victis!" which means "Woe to the conquered" when the Romans complained about the amount of the gold used to bribe him to go away
- *Lex Licinia-Sextia* (367 B.C.)
 - Law passed by the tribunes C. Licinius Stolo and Lucius Sextius that makes it so one of the two consuls can be a plebeian. Lucius Sextius himself was the first plebeian consul (366 B.C.)
 - Gaius Marcius Rutilus is the first plebeian dictator in 356 and first plebeian censor in 351
 - Q. Publilius Philo was the first plebeian praetor in 337.

- CONQUEST OF ITALY
 - Great Latin War (340-338 B.C.)
 - Romans under Publius Decius Mus and Titus Manlius Torquatus defeat the Latins at Battle of Vesuvius / Vesperis (near Mt. Vesuvius) in 340 B.C.
 - It is said that Publius Decius Mus sacrificed himself in battle in an act called *devotio* (three men named Publius Decius Mus did this)
 - Romans captured the town of Antium in 338 B.C. and took the rostra (prows of enemy ships) and attached them to the speakers' platform in the Forum
 - First Samnite War (343-341 B.C.)
 - Minor war mostly centered around the city of Capua and the land of Campania
 - Second Samnite War (326-304 B.C.)
 - Most famous battle occurs in 321 B.C. at Caudine Forks in which the Samnite chieftain Gavius Pontius traps the Romans (led by Titus Veturius and Spurius Postumius Albinus) under a mountain pass and forces them to pass under the yoke
 - Third Samnite War (298-290 B.C.)
 - Most famous battle is the Battle of Sentinum that occurs in 295 B.C. in which the Romans led by Publius Decius Mus and Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus defeat the Samnites led by Gellius Egnatius
 - This Publius Decius Mus also sacrifices himself in battle (*devotio*)
 - Pyrrhic War
 - City of Tarentum brings in King Pyrrhus of Epirus to fight against the Romans
 - Battle of Heraclea (280 B.C.)
 - Battle of Asculum (279 B.C.)
 - Although the Romans lose both battles, Pyrrhus' losses in both are so great that they are fittingly known as "pyrrhic" victories
 - Battle of Beneventum (275 B.C.)
 - Romans led by Curius Dentatus defeat Pyrrhus and end the war
 - Tarentum surrenders for good in 272 B.C.
 - Pyrrhus dies in a street fight in Argos in Greece when a woman throws a roof tile on his head
 - *Lex Hortensia* (287 B.C.)
 - Plebs seceded for the fifth and final time, this time to the Janiculum Hill
 - Law passed by the dictator Quintus Hortensius (who had been appointed dictator as a result of the secession)
 - Law made all resolutions passed by plebeians binding on all citizens.
- CONQUEST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN
 - First Punic War (264-241 B.C.)
 - Marmertines appeal to Rome for help against the Carthaginians
 - Battle of Mylae (260 B.C.)
 - Romans led by Gaius Duilius win their first naval victory here
 - The Romans set up a column in the Forum in Duilius' honor
 - Battle of Cape Ecnomus (256 B.C.)

- Romans under Atilius Regulus and Manlius Vulso defeat the Carthaginians
 - Battle of Bagradas Valley (255 B.C.)
 - Romans are defeated by the Spartan mercenary Xanthippus and Regulus is captured
 - is returned to Rome by the Carthaginians so that he can convince them to surrender – Regulus tells the Romans to fight on – he is returned to Carthage (Roman honor) and brutally killed.
 - Battle of Drepana (249 B.C.)
 - The consul of that year Publius Claudius Pulcher is said to have thrown the sacred chickens into the ocean because they wouldn't eat – a bad omen – he is defeated by the Carthaginian Adherbal here
 - Battle of Aegates Islands (241 B.C.)
 - Romans led by Lutatius Catulus defeat the Carthaginians (led by Hanno the Great) here, ending the First Punic War
- Between Punic Wars
 - Rome gains control of Sicily after the end of the first war (their first province)
 - While Carthage has an internal fight, Rome also seizes control of Sardinia and Corsica (which had been under Carthaginian control)
- Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.)
 - Ebro Treaty
 - Rome signs a treaty with Carthage in 226 B.C. saying they won't go north of the Ebro River in Spain
 - Hannibal gains command in Spain in 221 B.C.
 - Rome becomes affiliated with a town called Saguntum, just south of the Ebro
 - Carthage lays siege to Saguntum in 219 B.C., war is declared
 - Battle of Ticinus River (218)
 - Hannibal defeats Publius Cornelius Scipio (the elder)
 - Scipio's life is saved by his son, the future Africanus
 - Battle of Trebia River (218)
 - Hannibal defeats Publius Cornelius Scipio and Tiberius Sempronius Longus
 - Battle of Lake Trasimene (217)
 - Hannibal defeats Gaius Flaminius, who dies in the battle
 - Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator
 - Was elected dictator after the disaster at Trasimene
 - Received the agnomen "cunctator" for the delaying tactics he used against Hannibal
 - Known as the "shield of Rome"
 - Battle of Cannae (216)

- Famous disaster at which Hannibal defeats Gaius Terentius Varro and Lucius Aemilius Paullus (who dies in battle)
 - Terentius Varro returns to Rome to a warm reception despite the disaster
 - Marcus Claudius Marcellus
 - Layed siege to and captured Syracuse in 211 B.C.
 - The famous scientist Archimedes was responsible for Syracuse's defense – he was accidentally killed after the Romans rushed the city
 - One of the three winners of the *spolia opima* (with Romulus, Cossus)
 - Known at the "sword of Rome"
 - Metaurus River (207)
 - Gaius Claudius Nero and Marcus Livius Salinator defeat Hasdrubal Barca
 - Hasdrubal Barca is decapitated, his head thrown into the Carthaginian camp
 - Ilipa (206)
 - Battle in which Scipio (the future) Africanus cuts off Iberia from the Carthaginians. This battle gives Spain to Scipio
 - Battle of Campi Magni (Great Plains) (203)
 - Scipio (the future) Africanus with fellow commander Gaius Laelius and the Numidian cavalry commander Massinissa defeat Hadrubal (son of) Gisgo and the other Numidian, Syphax
 - Battle of Zama (202)
 - Battle in which Scipio Africanus and Masinissa defeat Hannibal and end the Second Punic War
- Third Punic War (149 B.C.-146 B.C.)
 - Rome lays siege to the city of Carthage (begins 149)
 - Scipio Aemilianus storms it in 146 and it is destroyed
 - Cato the Elder is famous for saying "*Carthago delenda est.*" (Carthage must be destroyed).
 - Africa becomes a Roman province in 146 B.C.
- Conquest of Western Mediterranean
 - Rome has several conflicts in Iberia after the Punic Wars
 - Fight with the Lusitanian chieftain Viriathus from 146 B.C.-140 B.C.
 - Viriathus uses guerilla warfare and defeats several Roman commanders before he is killed by his own
 - Viriathus is called the "first national hero of Portugal"
 - Siege of Numantia (133 B.C.)
 - Celtiberian city of Numantia is captured by Scipio Aemilianus
- First Illyrian War (229-228 B.C.)
 - Rome defeats Illyrian pirates led by Queen Teuta
- Second Illyrian War (220-219 B.C.)

- Rome defeats Illyria again, this time led by Demetrius of Pharos
- Second Macedonian War (200 -196 B.C.)
 - Battle of Cynoscephalae (197 B.C.)
 - Titus Quinctius Flaminius defeats Phillip V of Macedon
 - Flaminius declares peace and freedom for Greece at the Isthmian games of 196 B.C.
 - Battle shows the superiority of the Legion over the Phalanx
- Seleucid War (192-188 B.C.)
 - Rome makes war with Antiochus III of the Seleucid Empire, who was allied with the Aetolian League and Hannibal
 - Battle of Thermopylae (191 B.C.)
 - Manius Acilius Glabrio defeats Antiochus III
 - Battle of Magnesia (190/189 B.C.)
 - Scipio Africanus and brother Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus defeat Antiochus III
 - Treaty of Apamea ends war
- Third Macedonian War (171-168 B.C.)
 - Battle of Pydna (168 B.C.)
 - Lucius Aemilius Paullus defeats King Perseus of Macedon
- Fourth Macedonian War (150-148 B.C.)
 - Romans led by Quintus Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus defeat a pretender to the throne of Macedon, Andriscus
 - Macedonia is annexed and becomes a province in 148
- Battle of Corinth (146 B.C.)
 - Romans led by Lucius Mummius defeat the Achaean League and destroy Corinth
 - Marks the end of the Roman-Greek conflict
 - Achaea (Greece) becomes a Roman province in 146 B.C.
- FALL OF THE REPUBLIC
 - The Gracchi
 - Were the sons of Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus
 - Cornelia called her sons “her jewels”
 - Tiberius Gracchus elected tribune in 133 B.C., attempted to push land law (reinstating that no citizen should be able to hold over 500 iugera of land)
 - The other tribune, Marcus Octavius, vetoed the law
 - Scipio Nasica, cousin of Tiberius, saying he (Tiberius) was trying to become king and led the senate in a revolt to kill him (133 B.C.)
 - Gaius Gracchus, brother of Tiberius, was elected tribune in 123 and 122
 - Passed several laws that went beyond just land reform
 - Lucius Opimius, a political enemy of Gaius, was elected consul in 121 B.C. and after a confrontation on the Capitoline Hill, the senate passed a Senatus Consultum Ultimum, giving Opimius the power to stop Gaius at all costs
 - Gaius flees to grove of Furina on Janiculum and commits suicide

- Attalus III bequeaths his kingdom of Pergamum to Rome in 133 B.C. It becomes the Roman province of Asia.
- Gaius Marius
 - Significant in 1st century B.C. history, Marius was a novus homo from Arpinum, would hold the consulship seven times, and reformed the Roman army
 - First consulship was 107 B.C., last was 86 B.C.
- War with Jugurtha
 - When Micipsa, King of Numidia, dies in 118 B.C., kingdom is divided between sons Hiempsal and Adherbal and step-son (and nephew) Jugurtha
 - Several commanders fight him, eventually Marius and his quaestor Lucius Cornelius Sulla “Felix” are successful when Sulla convinces the Mauritanian ruler Bocchus I to betray Jugurtha to the Romans (105 B.C.)
 - Jugurtha killed in Tullianum in 104 B.C.
- War with Cimbri and Teutones
 - Battle of Arausio (105 B.C.)
 - Disaster in which the commanders Servilius Caepio and Mallius Maximus were destroyed by the Cimbri+Teutones
 - Battle of Aquae Sextiae (102 B.C.)
 - Gaius Marius defeats the Teutones
 - Battle of Vercellae (101 B.C.)
 - Gaius Marius and Lutatius Catullus defeat the Cimbri, ending that war
- Lucius Appuleius Saturninus
 - Three time tribune who was killed in 100 B.C. after the senate passed a Senatus Consultum Ultimum against him for mob violence, giving Marius the right to stop him
- The Social War (91-88 B.C.)
 - Also called the Italian War or the Marsic War (because they were fighting the Marsi, a tribe in Italy)
 - Fought over whether or not the non-Roman Italians should have citizenship
 - *Lex Iulia* (90 B.C.)
 - offered Roman citizenship to all citizens of Italians who had not raised arms against Rome in the Italian War
 - *Lex Plautia Papiria* (89 B.C.)
 - Citizens of Italian communities that had previously rebelled could now gain Roman citizenship.
- The First Mithridatic War (89-85 B.C.)
 - Fought against Mithridates VI of Pontus who had taken territory in the east and massacred Italian residents there (Asiatic Vespers – 88 B.C.)
 - A tribune Sulpicius Rufus transfers command from Sulla (who had been chosen by the senate to fight Mithridates) to Marius, causing Sulla’s first march on Rome (88 B.C.)

- Sulla was the main general in the first war; his most famous feat was siege of Athens (86 B.C.)
 - Ended by Treaty of Dardanus (85 B.C.)
- Sulla's Second March on Rome
 - Rome divided by political parties of Populares (popular assemblies and tribunate) vs. the Optimates (richer traditionalists wishing to limit the power of the popular assemblies and tribunate)
 - Papirius Carbo and Cornelius Cinna were the big players in Rome when Sulla was in Greece fighting Mithridates
 - Cinna dies in 84 B.C. by a mutiny of his own troops
 - Carbo, the consul of 82 B.C., awaited Sulla's return
 - who held out for a bit against Sulla but was eventually killed
 - Battle of Colline Gate (82 B.C.)
 - Battle against the Samnites which solidified Sulla's control of Rome
 - Sertorius
 - Marian (popularis) proconsul of Hispania who held out against Sulla's forces until 72 when he was assassinated
 - Assassinated by Marcus Perperna
 - Sulla's prescriptions
 - Lists of people he wanted killed
 - Basically remodeled the Republican government
- Second Mithridatic War (83 B.C.-81 B.C.)
 - Minor second war fought between Licinius Murena and Mithridates VI
- War with Spartacus (73 B.C.-71 B.C.)
 - Thracian slave Spartacus starts a slave revolt in Capua
 - Marcus Licinius Crassus (future triumvir) eventually subdues the revolt in Apulia
- Pompey versus pirates
 - Pompey and Crassus are consuls in 70 B.C. (and 55 B.C.)
 - *Lex Gabinia* (67 B.C.)
 - Law passed by the tribune Aulus Gabinius that gave Pompey command against the pirates in the Mediterranean
 - Pompey cleared the entire Mediterranean in 3 months in 66 B.C.
- Third Mithridatic War (73 B.C.-63 B.C.)
 - Lucius Licinius Lucullus has command against Mithridates for the first part of the war
 - Battle of Tigranocerta (69 B.C.)
 - Lucullus defeats the Armenian king Tigranes the great and captures the city Tigranocerta
 - *Lex Manilia* (66 B.C.)
 - Law passed by the tribune Gaius Manilius that transferred command against Mithridates from Lucullus to Pompey
 - Battle of Nicopolis (66 B.C.)
 - Pompey decisively defeats Mithridates

- Mithridates kills himself at Panticapaeum in 63 B.C.
- Conspiracy of Catiline (63 B.C.)
 - Lucius Sergius Catilina tries to overthrow the Republic
 - Senatus Consultum Ultimum passed against him
 - Cicero writes speeches against him, is most responsible for Catiline's fall
 - Awarded title "*Pater Patriae*"
- The First Triumvirate (60 B.C.)
 - Powerful political alliance formed between Julius Caesar, Marcus Licinius Crassus, and Pompey the Great
 - Cemented when Caesar's daughter Julia married Pompey
 - Pompey received land for his veterans
 - Julius Caesar
 - Born in 100 B.C., was quaestor in 69 B.C., was pontifex maximus in 63 B.C., and consul in 59 B.C. (with Bibulus)
 - Received a five year governorship of Cisalpine Gaul, Illyricum, and later Transalpine Gaul that allowed him to wage his Gallic Wars
 - Marcus Tullius Cicero, the famous orator, is exiled due to a law passed by Clodius Pulcher, a tribune under Caesar
 - Clodius was killed in a gang fight against his rival, Milo (52 B.C.)
 - Caesar's Gallic Wars (58 B.C. - 51 B.C.)
 - Fought against several tribes and even crossed into Britannia twice (55 B.C. & 54 B.C.)
 - Most important enemy was Vercingetorix of the Arverni
 - Vercingetorix defeated Caesar's forces at Gergovia in 52 B.C.
 - Caesar defeated Vercingetorix at the siege Alesia in 52 B.C.
 - Vercingetorix was displayed in Caesar's triumph in 46 B.C. and executed afterwards
 - The three men meet in Luca in 56 B.C.
 - Pompey and Crassus hold consulships in 55 B.C.
 - Caesar's command is extended for five years
 - Julia dies in 54 B.C.
 - Crassus campaigns against the Parthians, dies at the Battle of Carrhae in 53 B.C.
 - Pompey and the senate try to force Caesar to lay down his command in 50 B.C. since his 5-year extended command ended
 - Civil War of Caesar (49 B.C.-45 B.C.)
 - Caesar crosses the Rubicon in 49 B.C., igniting civil war, and said "*alea iacta est*" – "the die is cast"
 - Battle of Ilerda (49 B.C.)
 - Caesar marches to Spain and defeats Pompey's commanders
 - Battle of Dyrrhachium (48 B.C.)
 - Skirmish at which Pompey defeated Caesar
 - Battle of Pharsalus (48 B.C.)

- Caesar decisively defeats Pompey
 - Pompey flees to Egypt where he was assassinated on the orders of Ptolemy XIII
- Battle of Zela (47 B.C.)
 - After this battle Caesar said "veni, vidi, vici" - "I came, I saw, I conquered"
- Battle of Thapsus (46 B.C.)
- Battle of Munda (45 B.C.)
 - Caesar defeats his former lieutenant, Titus Labienus, and Pompey's sons
- Caesar's dictatorship and death
 - in 44 B.C. he was appointed dictator for life
 - Built the Forum of Caesar
 - Temple of Venus Genetrix
 - Reformed the calendar
 - Put his face on coins
 - Marcus Junius Brutus and Gaius Cassius Longinus led the conspiracy against his life, and Caesar was stabbed to death at the foot of the statue of Pompey on March 15th, 44 B.C.
 - Caesar while being stabbed was said to have muttered "*Et tu, Brute?*" "And you, Brutus?" or in Greek, "*Kai su, teknon?*"
 - Gaius Octavius (future Augustus) was named sole heir of Caesar
- Second Triumvirate (43 B.C.)
 - Formed between Gaius Octavius, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, and Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius)
 - Octavia (sister of Octavius) married Mark Antony
 - Cicero, an opponent of Antony, is killed at Formiae
 - Legalized by the *Lex Titia*
 - Battle of Philippi (42 B.C.)
 - Octavian and Mark Antony defeat Brutus and Cassius, who kill themselves
 - Treaty of Brundisium (40 B.C.)
 - Octavian gets the west, Antony gets the east, Lepidus gets Hispania and Africa
 - Battle of Naulochus (36 B.C.)
 - Marcus Agrippa, famous general of Octavian, defeats Sextus Pompeius (son of Pompey) in a naval battle off Sicily
 - Mark Antony has an open affair with Cleopatra VII of Egypt
 - Augustus through propaganda makes Antony look bad
 - Battle of Actium (31 B.C.)
 - Battle in which Octavian and Agrippa defeat Mark Antony and Cleopatra, who afterwards commit suicide

EMPIRE (27 B.C. – 476 A.D.)

- JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY (27 A.D.-68 A.D.)
 - Augustus (27 B.C. – 14 A.D.)
 - Celebrated a triple triumph in 29 B.C.
 - Given the name Augustus by the Senate in 27 B.C., usually marks the beginning of the empire
 - Established the Principate
 - *princeps senatus / princeps civitatis* (first amongst the senators, viz., amongst the citizens)
 - Augustus actually relinquished his control to the senate, but retained the *tribunicia potestas* and *maius imperium proconsulare*
 - Extended the boundaries of the empire, annexing Egypt
 - Received the title “*Pater Patriae*” in 2 B.C.
 - Disaster at Teutoberg Forest
 - 3 legions defeated under the command of Quintilius Varus
 - defeated by Arminius (of the Cherusci)
 - Established the praetorian guard
 - Said to have “found Rome a city of brick, left it a city of marble”
 - Built the Forum of Augustus
 - Had Temple to Mars Ultor
 - Agrippa built the Pantheon and Baths of Agrippa
 - 3 wives, 2 of significance – Scribonia (2nd), with whom he had Julia, and then Livia (3rd), mother of Tiberius
 - Heirs
 - First heir and nephew, Marcellus, died in 23 B.C.
 - Marcus Agrippa and Augustus’ daughter, Julia, had five kids
 - Lucius Caesar, Gaius Caesar, Agrippina the Elder, Julia the Younger, Agrippa Postumus
 - Lucius Caesar and Gaius Caesar were adopted by Augustus, but died in 2 and 4 A.D. respectively
 - Tiberius (emperor) forced to divorce his beloved wife Vipsania to marry Julia (Elder)
 - Augustus died at Nola, his ashes placed in his mausoleum
 - Tiberius (14 A.D.-37 A.D.)
 - Had been a successful general under Augustus
 - He was characterized as gloomy, never really desiring to be emperor, and jealous of a fellow general, his nephew and adoptive son, Germanicus
 - Germanicus celebrated a triumph in 17 A.D.
 - Germanicus dies in 19 A.D., said to have been poisoned by the governor of Syria, Calpurnius Piso (who then killed himself)
 - Had exiled himself to Rhodes in 6 B.C. (Augustus still emperor)
 - Aelius Sejanus
 - Becomes Praetorian Prefect in 15 A.D.

- Tiberius goes to his villa on the island of Capri in 26 A.D., never to return
 - Livia dies in 29 B.C. – Tiberius does not attend her funeral
 - Sejanus tries to kill or exile all members of the family of Agrippina the Elder – his villainy is eventually halted in 31 B.C. when he was summoned to the senate and killed
 - Sutorius Macro replaces Sejanus as Praetorian Prefect
 - The at one time hesitant Tiberius has no problem conducting mass treason trials prosecuting those connected to Sejanus
- Two candidates to be the next emperor – Tiberius Gemellus, grandson of the emperor, or Caligula, a son of Germanicus and Agrippina the Elder
 - Caligula made quaestor, Gemellus executed by Caligula at the beginning of his reign
- Tiberius died, his ashes placed in the Mausoleum of Augustus
- Caligula (37 A.D.- 41 A.D.)
 - Caligula means “little boot”
 - Known for the fake invasion of Britain – commanded his soldiers to collect seashells along the English channel (on the coast of France. His army never reached Britain).
 - His favorite horse was named Incitatus, whom he attempted to make consul or a senator
 - Caligula's reign was short, he was killed by a member of the praetorian guard, Cassius Chaerea
 - The senate used Caligula's assassinations to try and restore the Republic
 - Claudius, the uncle of Caligula, was found hiding behind a curtain in the imperial palace by the Praetorian Guard who then hailed him as Emperor.
 - Caligula's ashes eventually placed in the Mausoleum of Augustus
- Claudius (41 A.D.-54 A.D.)
 - Said to have been lame or handicapped (Cerebral Palsy)
 - First emperor born outside of Italy (Cisalpine Gaul)
 - Was the son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, brother of Germanicus
 - Completed the annexation of Mauretania
 - The general Suetonius Paulinus put down the rebellions (41 A.D.)
 - Conquered Thrace and began the conquest of Britain.
 - The general Aulus Plautius led the invasion of Britain
 - Built two aqueducts, the *Aqua Claudia*, begun by Caligula, and the *Anio Novus*
 - Celebrated Rome's 800th anniversary in 47 A.D.
 - Controlling freedmen
 - Narcissus was the secretary of correspondence, Pallas became the secretary of the treasury, Callistus became secretary of justice
 - Valeria Messalina

- Manipulative and promiscuous third wife of Claudius who bore him a son, Britannicus
 - She was killed by the Praetorians in 48 A.D. after a supposed conspiracy against Claudius with one of her lovers, C. Silius
 - Agrippina the Younger
 - Daughter of Germanicus, sister of Caligula
 - Fourth wife of Claudius who had a son by another man (Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus) – named Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus – better known as Nero
 - Claudius adopted Nero, makes him joint heir with Britannicus
 - Death of Claudius
 - Poisoned at dinner with a dish of mushrooms at the instigation of Agrippina the Younger
 - Poisons were made by Locusta
 - Ashes placed in Mausoleum of Augustus
 - Nero (54 A.D.-68 A.D.)
 - Nephew of Caligula
 - Had Britannicus poisoned (55 B.C.)
 - Early reign considered stable
 - Influenced by tutor Seneca the Younger and Praetorian Prefect Afranius Burrus
 - Had his mother Agrippina murdered (59 B.C.)
 - Banished and then brutally killed his first wife Octavia
 - Burrus dies in 62 B.C., replaced by the much “darker minded” Tigellinus and then Nymphidius Sabinus, who supports Galba against Nero
 - Great Fire (64 B.C.)
 - Said to have “fiddled” while Rome burned
 - Built his *Domus Aurea* (Golden House)
 - Prosecution of Christians
 - Parthia and Armenia
 - The general Gnaeus Domitius Corbulo restores order
 - Revolt of Boudicca (60 A.D.-61 A.D.)
 - Queen Boudicca of the Iceni (tribe) revolts in Britain, put down by Suetonius Paulinus
 - Jewish Revolt (66 A.D.-70 A.D.)
 - Vespasian is sent to restore order
 - Participated in Olympic games, bribing the judges to win
 - Pisonian Conspiracy (65 A.D.)
 - Conspiracy against Nero’s life led by Calpurnius Piso
 - Death
 - Committed suicide in 68 A.D.
- EMPERORS OF 69 A.D.
 - Galba
 - Governor of Hispania Tarraconensis

- Was supported by Julius Vindex, governor of Gallia Lugdunensis, who revolted against Nero and supported Galba as new emperor
 - Verginius Rufus, commander in Germania Superior, put down the Vindex Revolt
 - Ruled starting in summer 68, was killed by the Praetorian Guard on Jan.15, 69 A.D.
 - Otho
 - Former Governor of Lusitania (modern Portugal)
 - Ruled in the early part of 69
 - Defeated at the First Battle of Cremona (Bedriacum) by the forces of Vitellius, commanded by Valens and Caecina
 - Killed himself
 - Vitellius
 - Commander of the forces in Germania Inferior
 - Vespasian, commander of the Roman forces in Judaea, gains support
 - Supported by governor of Syria, Licinius Mucianus
 - Vespasian's commander, Antonius Primus, defeats Vitellius at the Second Battle of Cremona (Bedriacum)
 - Was killed when Vespasian's troops entered Rome
- FLAVIAN DYNASTY (69 A.D. – 96 A.D.)
 - Vespasian (69 A.D.-79 A.D.)
 - Came out of the year 69 A.D. victorious
 - Had been a soldier in Britain under Claudius, commanded the Judean forces against Jewish revolts
 - Placed an unpopular a tax on public toilet use (the toilets were called Vespasiani, "Vespasians")
 - Began construction on the Flavian Amphitheater "The Colosseum"
 - On his death, said to have proclaimed "Vae, puto deus fio," - "Alas, I think I'm becoming a god!"
 - Made Julius Agricola governor of Britain
 - Titus (79 A.D.-81 A.D.)
 - Son of Vespasian
 - Fought for his father in Judaea
 - sacked the city of Jerusalem in 70 A.D.
 - served as Vespasian's Praetorian Prefect
 - Carried on a controversial affair with a Jewish prince, Berenice
 - Had to deal with several disasters during his short reign
 - Mt. Vesuvius erupts in August 79 A.D., destroying Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae
 - A fire breaks out in 80 A.D.
 - A plague struck during the fire
 - Finished the Colosseum begun by Vespasian
 - Began a temple to himself and his father Vespasian
 - Died of the plague

- Domitian (81 A.D.-96 A.D.)
 - Younger son of Vespasian, brother of Titus
 - Completed the Arch of Titus on the Via Sacra, commemorating Titus' Judean victories
 - Completed the Temple of Vespasian and Titus
 - Gave himself the title "Dominus et Deus"
 - Fought against the Dacians under their King Decebalus, losing and then winning a battle at Tapae, but never capturing the capital Sarmizegethusa
 - His wife, Domitia conspired against him; and a palace slave named Stephanus stabbed him
 - Suffered from *Damnatio Memoriae*
- FIVE GOOD EMPERORS ERA (96 A.D. – 193 A.D.)
 - Nerva (96 A.D.-98 A.D.)
 - Chosen by the senate to be emperor after Domitian's death
 - Was basically forced to adopt Trajan as his heir
 - This establishes the idea of cooptation – adopting someone to be your heir, not just a blood relative
 - Trajan (98 A.D.-117 A.D.)
 - Born in Italica in Spain
 - Considered one of the greatest Roman emperors, under him Rome reached its greatest territorial extent
 - His wife was Plotina
 - Conquered Dacians led by King Decebalus adding Dacia to the empire (106)
 - Trajan's column commemorates his victories there – it is built in Trajan's forum
 - Fought the Parthians, sacking their capital city Ctesiphon, adding Armenia and Mesopotamia to the empire (116)
 - Given the title of "optimus princeps" by the senate
 - Died of a stroke in 117 A.D.
 - Hadrian (117 A.D.-138 A.D.)
 - Born in Italica in Spain
 - Adopted son of Trajan (Hadrian was Trajan's cousin)
 - Established a wall in Britain built from the River Tyne to the Solway Firth
 - Re-built the Pantheon
 - Was a big admirer of Greek culture (called "Graeculus" – "the Greekling")
 - Spent the first part of his reign going on a large tour of the empire
 - His wife was Sabina
 - Attempted to place a statue of Jupiter Optimus Maximus in the temple mount in Jerusalem, which sparked the Second Judean Revolt
 - Suppressed the Jewish revolt in Judaea led by Simon Bar Kokhba (136)
 - Ashes placed in Mausoleum of Hadrian (the Castel Saint' Angelo)
 - Antoninus Pius (138 A.D.-161 A.D.)
 - Gained the name Pius because he encouraged the senate to deify Hadrian
 - Married Faustina the Elder

- Celebrated Rome's 900th anniversary
 - Established a wall in Scotland, north of Hadrian's Wall
 - Ashes placed in Mausoleum of Hadrian
 - Of the Five Good Emperors, he ruled the longest
- Marcus Aurelius (161 A.D.-180 AD.)/Lucius Verus (161 A.D.-169 A.D.)
 - Marcus Aurelius was also a stoic philosopher
 - Wrote a work, the *Meditations*
 - Idea of being a "philosopher-king"
 - His general (Avidius Cassius) captured Ctesiphon in Parthia (164)
 - Fought against the fought the Marcomanni, Quadi, and lazyges
 - His wife was Faustina the Younger
 - Was the last of the five good emperors
 - Died at Vindabona, modern Vienna
 - Lucius Verus co-ruled with him peacefully before dying in 169 A.D.
- Commodus (180 A.D.-192 A.D.)
 - Was made Caesar under Marcus Aurelius in 177 B.C.
 - Was the blood son of Marcus Aurelius
 - His sister was Lucilla, his mistress Marcia
 - Imitated Hercules
 - Had a praetorian prefect, Cleander, who sold the imperial offices to the highest bidders
 - Often fought within the gladiatorial games
 - Changed the name of Rome to *Colonia Commodiana*
 - Reign was marked by lavish brothels and general upheaval
 - Was killed on New Year's Eve, 192 A.D. in a conspiracy involving the praetorian prefect Aemilius Laetus who had Marcia poison him; when Commodus threw up the poison, his wrestling coach Narcissus strangled him to death
- Pertinax (193 A.D.)
 - Brought to the praetorian camp by the conspirators who had killed Commodus and was proclaimed emperor the day after the assassination
- Didius Julianus (193 A.D.)
 - Literally won the imperial thrown when he outbid a rival (Sulpicianus)
 - He paid each member of the Praetorian Guard 25,000 sesterces
- SEVERAN DYNASTY (193 A.D.-235 A.D.)
 - Septimius Severus (193 A.D.-211 A.D.)
 - Born in Leptis Magna in the province of Africa
 - Had a powerful and influential wife, Julia Domna
 - Opened the ranks of the Praetorian Guard to provincials; he also filled up the Praetorian Guard with his own, loyal troops
 - Went east to Syria where he crushed his rival there, Pescennius Niger at the battle of Issus (194), then moved back west and defeated Clodius Albinus (whom Severus had made Caesar so he could focus on Niger) at Lugdunum (197)

- Made war with the Parthians and captured Ctesiphon in 198 A.D.
 - Built The Arch of Septimius Severus to commemorate his and his sons victories over the Parthians (203 B.C.)
 - Died in Eboracum (York) in 211 A.D.
- Caracalla (211 A.D.-217 AD.) Geta (211 A.D.)
 - Sons of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna who took control of the empire
 - Caracalla had Geta killed by the end of 211
 - Geta suffers *Damnatio Memoriae*
 - Established the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, granting citizenship to all freedmen throughout the empire
 - Built the extensive and magnificent “Baths of Caracalla”
 - Assassinated near Carrhae at the instigation of the praetorian prefect, Macrinus
- Marcinius (217 A.D.-218 A.D.)
 - Was not actually part of the Severan family
 - First non-senator (or was never of senatorial rank) to become emperor
 - Was of “Moorish” decent
- Elagabalus (218 A.D.-222 A.D.)
 - Was the son of Julia Soaemias, niece of Julia Domna
 - Worshiped the sun God ‘*Sol Invictus*’
 - Also forced people to worship a black stone from Syria which he placed in the newly built Elagabalium on the Palatine Hill
- Severus Alexander (222 A.D.-235 A.D.)
 - Last of the Severan emperors, was the cousin of Elagabalus
 - His grandmother Julia Maesa and his mother Julia Mamaea had great power
 - Was killed by soldiers of Maximinus Thrax, ushering in the era of the Barracks Emperors
- BARRACKS EMPERORS (235-284 A.D.)
 - During this time period, Rome saw many emperors with short reigns
 - Maximinus Thrax (235 A.D.-238 A.D.)
 - Thracian soldier who succeeded Alexander Severus, was one of the “6 emperors” of 238 A.D.
 - Gordion I, Gordion II, Gordion III, Puppianus + Balbinus were the five others of 238
 - Gordion III (238 A.D.-244 A.D.)
 - Lived through 238 and became Rome’s sole emperor
 - Phillip The Arab (244 A.D.-249 A.D.)
 - Celebrated Rome’s 1000th anniversary
 - Decius (249-251 A.D.)
 - Known for his harsh prosecution of the Christians
 - First emperor killed in battle
 - Valerian (253 A.D.-260 A.D.)
 - Captured by The Persians under Shapur I
 - Gallienus (253 A.D.-268 A.D.)
 - Son of Valerian

- During his reign, The Gallic Empire is established by Postumus (260) independent of the Roman Empire; at its height it contains Germania, Gaul, Britannia, and Hispania
 - Aurelian (270 A.D.-275 A.D.)
 - Received the title Restitutor Orientis ("Restorer of the East") after defeating Zenobia and restoring her Palmyrene Empire in 273
 - Her son Vabalathus had been made king
 - Received the title Restitutor Orbis ("Restorer of the World") for defeating Tetricus of the Gallic Empire in 274.
- TETRACHY, CONSTANTINE, AND FALL (284 A.D.-476 A.D.)
 - Diocletian (284 A.D.-305 A.D)
 - Dalmatian peasant whose reign marks the end of the Barracks Emperors
 - Initiated the Tetrarchy in Rome in which the empire was ruled by 4 people, two of them holding the title of Augustus, two of them holding the title of Caesar (293 A.D.)
 - Diocletian was Augustus in the East, his Caesar was Galerius
 - Maximian was Augustus in the West, his Caesar was Constantius Chlorus
 - His patron god was Jove (Jupiter)
 - Established the Edict On Maximum Prices
 - Established the Baths of Diocletian
 - Maximian and Diocletian jointly abdicate from the throne on May 1st, 305 A.D.
 - Retired to Salona (Split), modern day Croatia
 - Constantine I (The Great) (306 A.D.-337 A.D.)
 - Son of the Caesar in the west, Constantius Chlorus – he was proclaimed emperor in Eboracum (York) when his father died
 - Fought in several wars that developed after the fall of the first tetrarchy
 - Defeated Maxentius (son of Maximian) at the Milvian Bridge in 312 A.D.
 - Looked up to the sun and saw a cross of light above it, saw the words "in hoc signo vinces," both phrases have the literal meaning "In this sign,[you shall] conquer;" used on shields
 - After Milvian Bridge, Constantine had full control of the west and Licinius had control of the east
 - Constantine eventually defeated Licinius in 324 A.D. and was emperor of the whole empire
 - Constantine issued the Edict of Milan that legalized Christianity across the whole Empire
 - Council of Nicaea (325 A.D.) – resolves the Arian controversy
 - Constantinople (former Byzantium) became the capital of the empire in 330 A.D.
 - Is famously known as the first emperor to convert to Christianity
 - Was baptized shortly before his death in 337 A.D.

- After Constantine's death, his three sons split the empire
- Julian (360 A.D.-363 A.D.)
 - Known as the apostate because he tried to restore paganism throughout the empire
- Valentinian I (364 A.D.-375 A.D. in the west)
- Valens (364 A.D.-378 A.D. in the east)
 - Killed at the Battle of Adrianople (378), crushing defeat for the Romans against the Ostrogoths
- After their father Valentinian I, Gratian, Valentinian II rule in the west
- Theodosius I (379 A.D.-395 A.D. in east; 392 A.D.-395 A.D. in all empire)
 - Was the last emperor to rule both the east and the west
 - Made Christianity the official state religion of the empire
 - When he died, his sons split the empire; Honorius ruled in the west and Arcadius ruled in the east
- Valentinian III (425 A.D.-455 A.D. in the west)
- Theodosius II (408 A.D.-450 A.D. in the east)
- Romulus Augustulus (475 A.D.-476 A.D.)
 - Orestes, his father, placed him on the throne
 - Traditionally known as the last emperor in the west
 - Deposed by the German king Odoacer in September 476

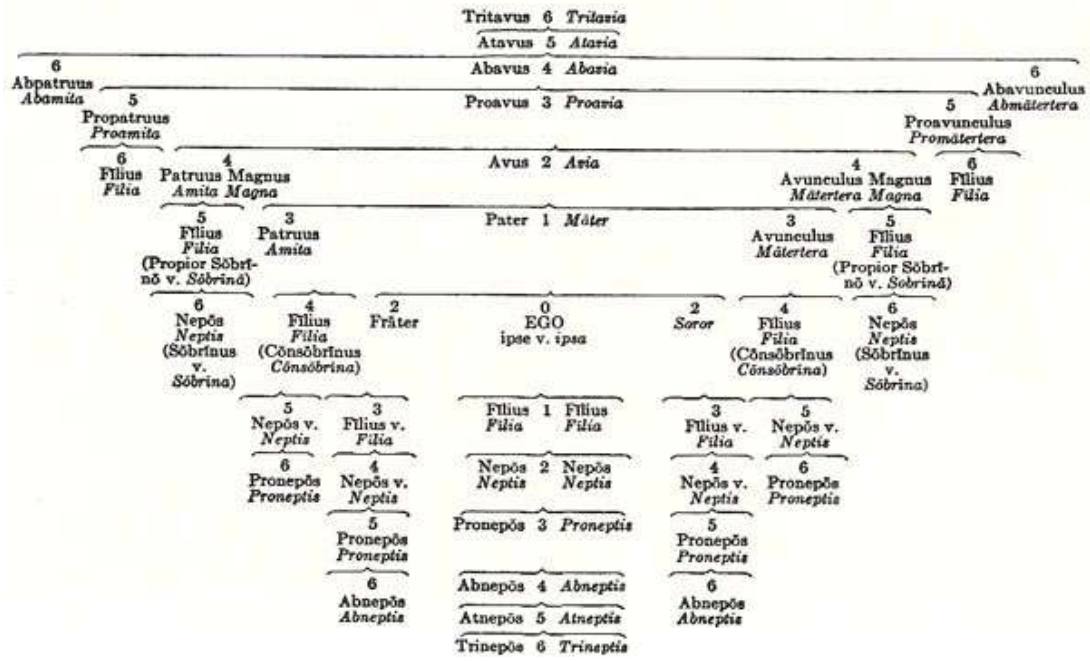
Roman Life & Customs

By José Molina

The Roman Family

- *aliēnō iūrī subiectus* – dependent
- *tūtor* – guardian of underage son or unmarried daughter of *pater familiās*
 - *tūtor* must be of the same *gēns*
- *gēns* – group of people with the same *nōmen* – common ancestor through males
- *gentīlēs* – members of a *gēns* – *gēns* distributed property of a member who died *sine prōle* among his *gentīlēs*
- *stirps* – group of people with same *cognōmen*
- *agnātiō* – relation through males
 - *agnātī* – included one's wife and the wives of one's *agnātī* and the adopted children of oneself and one's *agnātī*
 - emancipated sons are not included
- *cognātiō* – blood relation – no legal rights
 - except *cognātī* that lost their citizenship
 - does not include wives
- *cognātī*
 - *pater, patris, m.* – father
 - *māter, mātris, f.* – mother
 - *fīlius, -ī, m.* – son
 - *fīlia, -ae, f.* – daughter
 - *frāter, frātris, m.* – brother
 - *soror, sorōris, f.* – sister
 - *avus, -ī, m.* – grandfather
 - *avia, -ae, f.* – grandmother
 - *patruus, -ī, m.* – uncle on father's side
 - *amita, -ae, f.* – aunt on father's side
 - *avunculus, -ī, m.* – uncle on mother's side
 - *mātertera, -ae, f.* – aunt on mother's side
 - *nepōs, nepōtis, m.* – grandson, nephew
 - *neptis, neptis, f.* – granddaughter, niece
 - *patruēlis, -is, m.* – first cousin on father's side
 - *cōnsōbrīnus(a), -ī(ae)* – first cousin on mother's side
 - *propior sōbrīnō/sōbrīnā* – a parent's cousin (first cousin once removed)
 - *sōbrīnus(a), -ī(ae)* – son or daughter of a parent's cousin (second cousin)
- *iūs ōsculī* – right to kiss – persons within the sixth degree of familial relation have this
- *adfīnēs* – relatives through marriage only (*adfīnitās* – relation through marriage)
 - *gener, generī, m.* – son-in-law
 - *nurus, nurūs, f.* – daughter-in-law
 - *socer, socerī, m.* – father-in-law
 - *socrus, socrūs, f.* – mother-in-law
 - *prīvignus, -ī, m.* – stepson
 - *prīvigna, -ae, f.* – stepdaughter
 - *vitricus, -ī, m.* – stepfather
 - *noverca, -ae, f.* – stepmother

- *iānitrīcēs, -um, f. pl.* – women who married brothers (singular – *iānitrīx*)
- *adoptiō* – adoption of a *filius familiās* or son
- *adrogātiō* – adoption of a *pater familiās*
 - extinction of one family to prevent that of another
 - sanctioned by *pontificēs* and the *comitia centūriata*
 - *adrogātus* must have brothers to continue his family
- *patria potestās = patria maiestās = patrium iūs = imperium paternum*
 - power of the father of the household over his family
- limitations to the *patria potestās*
 - all sons and first born daughters must be reared
 - no child killed until the third year (unless it was very deformed)
 - can't sell a married son as a slave
 - custom obliged *pater familiās* to call council of relatives and friends, called *iūdicium domesticum*, when contemplating infliction of severe punishment
- *pater familiās* assigned his children their own property, called *pecūlia*
- *patrimōnium profunderē* – to prove untrue to a *pater familiās*'s trust
- extinction of *potestās*
 1. death of *pater familiās*
 2. *ēmancipātiō filiī/filiae*
 3. *pater familiās*'s loss of citizenship
 4. son becomes a *flāmen diālis* or daughter becomes a *virgō vestālis*
 5. father or child adopted by a third party
 6. daughter passes *in manum* to her husband
 7. son went into office (would be independent for the duration of his term)
- *manus* – power of a man over his wife
- wife was considered *in locō filiae* to husband and took the share of a daughter
- *manus* required by law to go to *iūdicium domesticum*
 - *iūdicium* was composed in part of her cognates
 - man could not sell wife
 - divorce without good cause = loss of property
- *dominica potestās* – power of *pater familiās* over slaves and inanimate objects



Source: Harold W. Johnson's *Private Life of the Romans*, p. 27

The Roman Name

- *praenomen* – first name of Roman's full name
- *nōmen* – *nōmen gentile* or *nōmen gentilicium* – second name, name of the *gēns*
- *cognōmen* – third or last name, name of the *stirps*
- list of abbreviations of *praenōmina*
 - *A. or Au.* – *Aulus*
 - *App.* – *Appius*
 - *D.* – *Decimus*
 - *C.* – *Gāius* (developed before the letter G was created and C was used for it)
 - *Cn.* – *Gnaeus*
 - *K.* – *Kaesō/Caesō* (kept even after K was no longer used to avoid confusion with *Gāius*)
 - *L.* – *Lūcius*
 - *M.* – *Mārcus*
 - *M'.* – *Mānius*
 - *Mam.* – *Māmercus*
 - *N.* – *Numerius*
 - *P.* – *Publius*
 - *Q.* – *Quīntus*
 - *S. (later Sp.)* – *Spurius*
 - *Ser.* – *Servius*
 - *Sex. (occasionally Sext. or S.)* – *Sextus*
 - *T.* – *Titus*
 - *Ti.* – *Tiberius*
 - *V.* – *Vibius*
- foreign *nōmina*
 - *-acus* (e.g. *Avidiacus*) – Gallic
 - *-na* (e.g. *Caecīna*) – Etruscan
 - *-ēnus* (e.g. *Salvidiēnus*) – Umbrian or Picene
 - *-ānus/-ēnsis/-ius* – attached to the ends of town names
- *agnōmen* – fourth name or nickname (sometimes also called *cognōmen*)
- a slave's name
 - genitive of master's name + *-por, -pōris* (from *puer*)
 - e.g. *Mārcipor* (*Mārcī puer*)
 - also to prevent confusion between slaves – slave's own name + *nōmen* of master (genitive) + *praenōmen* of master (genitive) + *servus*
 - e.g. *Pharnācēs Egantīi Publīi servus*
 - *-ānus* at the end of old master's name when passed to a new one
- freedman was given his own *praenōmen* + master's *nōmen* + slave's name
 - e.g. *Mārcus Pompōnius Dionysus*, the former slave of *Titus Pompōnius Atticus*
- naturalized citizen
 - took the *praenōmen* and *nōmen* of the man to whom he owed his new citizenship
 - kept his original name as his *cognōmen*
 - e.g. *Archiās* became *Aulus Licinius Archiās* from *Aulus Licinius Lūcullus*

The Roman Marriage

- *spōnsālia* – betrothal – maiden was promised to a man by *pater familiās* or *tūtor*
- *spōnsus* – fiancé, betrothed man – “he having been promised”
- *spōnsa* – fiancée, betrothed woman – “she having been promised”
- *ānulus* – wedding ring – worn on the ring finger of the left hand because it was believed that vein went from the finger straight to the heart
- breaking of betrothal done through *nūntius* – *repūdiū renūntiāre*
- *īnfāmia* – man could not recover his betrothal presents if he broke the betrothal (i.e. the iron ring, *ānulus prōnubus*, or some money, *arra*)
- *nūbere* – term for women used to mean “to marry” – literally “to veil oneself”
- *in mātrimōnium dūcere* – term used for men to mean “to marry” – literally “to lead into matrimony”
- *hymenaeus* – marriage hymn
- *stola mātrōnālis* – matron’s dress – worn outside the house
- *Mātrōnālia* – March 1 – Mother’s Day (and Wives’ Day too)
- *manus* – the power of a husband over his wife
 - in marriage women passed *in manum virī* (under the power of her husband) particularly in the *cōnfarreātio*
 - these marriages were called *cum conventiōne (uxōris) in manum (virī)*
 - those marriages that did not involve *manus* were called *sine conventiōne (uxōris) in manum (virī)*
- divorce – none existed for the first five centuries in Rome but many occurred by the time of Augustus
- *ūsus* – plebeian form of marriage
 - not recognized as a marriage by law nor hallowed by gods
 - did not involve *manus*
 - wife remained in power of her father, not her husband
 - she was allowed property if she stayed away from her husband for the duration of a *trinoctium* (three nights)
 - a plebeian marriage was considered promiscuous intercourse and was not a *iustae nūptiae* (just/legal marriage)
- Servius made it that plebeians would be considered citizens as well and were thus allowed to be legally married
- *coēemptio* – mock sale marriage – around since the time of Servius
 - *libripēns* – sale-holder who laid a single coin on a scale
 - involved a dowry (*dōs, dōtis, f.* – dowry)
 - had to have 5 witnesses
- *tunica rēcta (tunica rēgilla)* – woven on upright loom – bridal tunic
- *flammeum* – saffron veil worn by bride
- brides were dressed by their mother
- *nōdus Herculanēus* – knot on bride’s dress only to be untied by husband
- bride’s hair divided into 6 locks by a spear head (*hasta caelibāris*)
 - locks were tied up by ribbons called *vittae*
- bride gathered flowers and plants to create a wreath for herself
- groom wore a *toga* and a wreath of flowers on his head
- *cōnfarreātio* – most elaborate, religious marriage

- bride and groom brought together by the *prōnuba*, a matron that was married to her first husband – *prōnuba* joined their right hands – *dextrārum iūctiō*
- 10 witnesses (*gentēs* of the *cūria*) present for the *dextrārum iūctiō*
- after the *dextrārum iūctiō*, woman was asked “*an sibi māter familiās esse vellet*” (asked “if she wished to be the *mater familiās* to him”); man asked same thing but with *pater familiās* instead
- *cumera* – covered basket with utensils
 - carried by the *camillus* – a boy who was “*patrīmus et mātrīmus*” (i.e. both parents were still living)
- bloodless offering (*farreum libum* – spelt cake) made to Jupiter by *pontifex maximus* and *flāmen diālis* (whose parents had to have been married in a *confarreate* ceremony)
- prayer recited by the *flāmen diālis* to Juno
- bride and groom appear in the *ātrium* of the *pater familiās* of the bride
 - proper ceremony and feast at bride’s home
 - the groom takes the bride from the mother by force (to reminisce in the rape of the Sabine women)
- *dēductiō* – the taking of the bride to the house of the husband
 - public procession – anyone can join
- *fēliciter* – word shouted during *dēductiō* to say congratulations or good luck
- on the day of the wedding, the groom was accompanied to bride’s house by relatives, friends, and clients bound to him in every honor
- two “*patrīmī et mātrīmī*” at each side of the bride and one in front with a torch (*taeda*) of white thorn (*spīna alba*)
- distaff and spindle (emblems of domestic life) carried behind the bride
- during the *dēductiō*, lewd and lascivious verses, called *versūs Fescennīnī*, were sung to *Talassius* (or *Talassiō*) a Sabine god
- bride dropped 3 coins
 - one as an offering to the *larēs compitālēs*
 - one for the groom as an emblem of the dowry
 - one to the *larēs* of the groom’s house
- groom scattered nuts through the crowd as a sign of fruitfulness
- bride winds doorposts with bands of wool anointed with oil and fat
- husband carried her over the threshold to avoid her tripping over it
- woman said “*ubi/quandō tū Gāius, ego Gāia*” (when you are Gaius, I am Gaia)
- doors were closed to the general public
- husband offered fire and water to his wife in the *ātrium*
- wife kindled the fire with the torch carried in front of her during the *dēductiō*
 - unlit torch then thrown into the crowd – lucky possession
- bride recited a prayer and was placed by *prōnuba* on the *lectus geniālis*, a couch that remained in the *ātrium* as an ornamental furniture
- *cēna nūptiālis* – wedding feast
 - *mustāceum* – wedding cake – concluded the feast
 - meal steeped in must served on bay leaves
- *repōtia* (*n. pl.*) – second feast the day after the ceremony – wife gave her first offerings as a *mātrōna*

- requirements for *nūptiae iūstae*
 - *pater familiās* had to give his consent (under Augustus, if he refused, he had to give a good reason why)
 - both partes had to be *pūberēs* (i.e. man had to be 14, woman 12)
 - both had to be unmarried (no polygamous marriages)
 - could not be closely related – never directly ascended or descended from each other – no cognates of the fourth degree – no close *adfinēs*
- if all the requirements were met, their children would be *iūstī liberī* (legitimate children) and *cīvēs optimō iūre* (citizens with the best right)
- if one party was not a citizen but had *iūs cōnūbiī* (right of marriage)
 - marriage was still *iūstae nūptiae*
 - children took the status of their father
- if one party did not have *iūs cōnūbiī*
 - marriage was *nūptiae iniustae/mātrimōnium iniūstum*
 - children took the status of the lower parent
- days unlucky for marriage
 - the Kalends, Nones, and Ides of every month and the day after each
 - all of May and the first half of June (*Lemūria* {May 9, 11, 13} and *diēs religiōsī*, days to honor Vesta)
 - *diēs parentālēs* – February 13–21
 - August 24, October 5, November 8 – entrance to the Underworld open
 - major holidays were avoided but not necessarily unlucky
 - women marrying for a second time purposely chose holidays to get married to be less conspicuous

Children and Education in Rome

- *susceptiō* – “lifting” – act of acknowledging a child
- Romulus had banned the murder of a baby
 - child was espoused (*expōnere*) by a slave on street instead if the the father did not wish to acknowledge a child
- *prīmordia* – first eight days of *pūpus’* life
- *diēs lustricus/diēs nōminum/nōminālia* – naming ceremony 9 days after a son’s birth, 8 days after a daughter’s
- *cūnae, -ārum, f. pl. / cūnābula, -ōrum, n. pl.* – cradle
- *lectīca* – a litter for carrying a baby by 2 men (also litter in general)
- *bullā (aurea)* – two concave pieces of gold containing an amulet worn around the neck to protect a child from the *fascinātiō* (evil eye)
 - brought over as a custom from the Etruscans
 - plebians used imitation of leather not gold
 - protected triumphant generals from envy
- toys
 - *crepundia* – a rattle – a toy that was composed of several toys tied together by string that rattled when shaken – *monumenta* of Terrence – identification to children
 - *turbinēs* – spinning tops
 - *trochī* – hoops

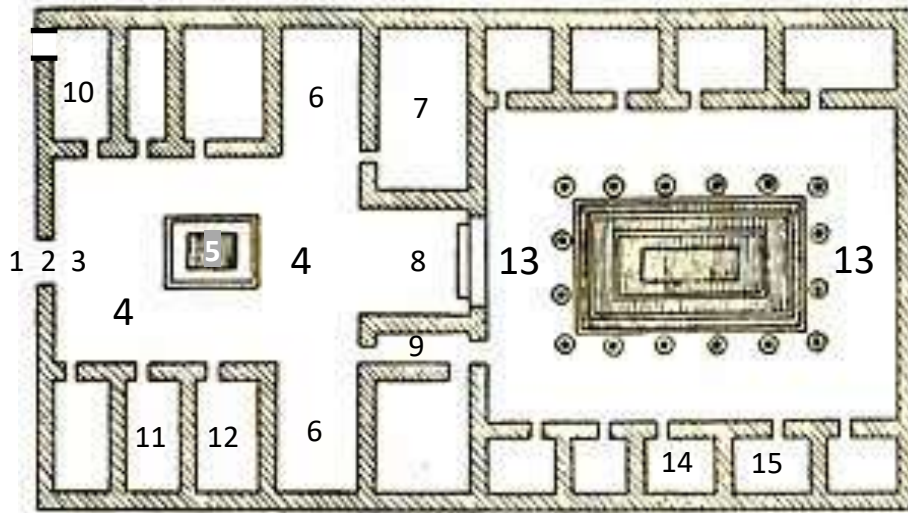
- *pilae* – balls
- *tālī* – knucklebones for playing jacks
- if a man had an educated slave, he could charge people to have their child educated by him
 - he could allow the slave to keep *pecūlium* – monetary presents
- elementary schools – taught by a *litterātor*
 - reading, writing, and arithmetic (memorization)
 - pronunciation and writing with stylus on tablets
 - after dexterity acquired – papyrus and ink (on back of used paper called *palimpsēstus*)
 - wrote on teacher’s diction
 - *abacus* for math
- grammar schools – taught by a *grammaticus*
 - study of the Greek poets and Greek language
 - students learned geography, myth, antiquities, history, ethics, music and geometry
- schools of rhetoric - taught by a *rhētor*
 - prose – *narrātiō/dēclāmātiō* “public speaking”
 - *suāsōria* – debate classes
 - composition of prosaic latin (e.g. speeches)
 - creating dialogue for famous people
- *pergula* – shedlike attachment to public building where class was usually held
- teachers were usually slaves or freedmen
 - fashionable good teachers had no fees but were paid an *honōrārium* by generosity of the patrons
- schoolday started before sunrise and went until noon
 - used candles in the morning
- *nūndinae* – market days – no school
- *paedagōgus* – accompanied children to school and tutored them
- *pedisequī/capsāriī* – carried a child’s books (satchel and tablets)
- several Romans continued studies abroad like in Athens
- *tīrōcinium* – apprenticeship, or “rookie-ship” (from *tīrō*, rookie)
 - *tīrōcinium forī* – voluntary apprenticeship to study law
 - e.g. *Mārcus Caelius Rūfus* under Cicero
 - *tīrōcinium mīlītiaē* – apprenticeship to study administration and war
 - *cohors* – voluntary staff of young men who accompanied generals
 - Caesar’s *tīrōnēs* went back to Rome when he fought *Ariovistus*
- *Līberālia* – March 17
 - man gave up his *bullā* and *toga praetexta* (*īnsignia pueritiae*)
 - *tunica rēcta* worn under the *toga virīlis/pūra/lībera*
 - hung his *bullā* on hearth (to the *larēs*) and put on his *toga*
 - offerings to Liber on Capitoline made – feast

Roman Dependents: Slaves and Clients

- *decuria* – a group of 10 house slaves
- Athēnaeus (170-230 AD) – says that an individual could have up to 10 and 20 thousand slaves
- captives were sold into slavery as soon as possible for the safety of the generals
- sales conducted under the quaestor
- *hasta* – spear – symbol of a sale under a public official
- *sub hastā vēnīre* – *sub corōnā vēnīre* – to be sold into slavery
- captives and victims of sacrifice wore garlands on their heads
- *mangōnēs* – wholesale dealers – sellers of slaves
- *contubernium* – slave marriage
- *vernae* – slaves born in the house
- slaves that were imported chalked their feet white and had a taxed
- slave auctions held under the supervision of the aediles
 - aedile made the rules for the auction and chose the location
- slaves from the east had their ears pierced through
- *titulus* – scroll around the slaves neck that indentified the slave showing his character – it served as a warrant for the buyer
 - if the slave had defects not in the *titulus*, he could be returned within six weeks or the seller would have to pay the purchaser back
 - *titulus* included the age, nationality, diseases (like epilepsy), and tendency to thief, run away, or attempt to commit suicide
 - if no warrant was given, the slave wore a *pilleus* (a cap) and the buyer took all risks
- *lēnō* – pimp – sold slaves for immoral purposes
- *servī pūblicī* – took care of public buildings and acted as servants of magistrates and priests
- quaestors and aediles had slaves drilled as a corps of firemen to serve at night under the *triumvirī nocturnī*
- *vīlicus* – slave in charge of latifundia
- *vīlica* – slave in charge of slave women who make wool clothes and such
- *ātriēnsis* – butler
- *prōcūrātor/dispēnsātor* – purchased goods and kept records of the purchases
- *ōstiārius/iānitor* – door keeper (usually chained to the door post)
- *ornātor/ornātrīx* – hair dresser
- *tōnsor* – barber
- *calceātor* – slave who cared for feet or made shoes
- *ciniflōnēs/cinerārīi* – hair dressers for the mistress
- *anteambulōnēs* – slaves who cleared the way for the master
- *nōmenclātor* – reminded master of names of people
- *adversitōrēs* – accompanied master back from parties
- *vestiplicus* – slave trained to keep the toga folded when not in use
- *dominium* – power of master over slaves
- slaves could not be killed without good reason by due process of law
- *pecūlium* – property of a slave if so granted by master

- *vicārius* – the slave of a slave
- *bubulcus* – cowherd – a slave who take care of a yoke of bullocks
- *subulcus* – swineherd
- *paedagōgus* – accompanied children to school and tutored them
- *pedisequī/capsāriī* – carried a child’s books (satchel and tablets)
- public slaves were allowed on death to dispose of half of their property on will
- private slaves either could not or had no heirs
- rods and sticks for punishment were usually made of elm (*ulmī*)
- *scutica/lōrum* – lash or rawhide made of cords/thongs of leather
- *flagrum/flagellum* – whip and bits of bone or metal buttons
- *furcifer* – culprit who carried on his shoulders a log of wood shaped like a V (*furca* – fork) with his arms stretched out and his hands tied to the ends of the fork
- *fugitīvus* – fugitive – branded with an F on the forehead – sometimes had a metal collar around his neck
- *cellae familiae* – slave quarters
- *ergastulum* – prison for slaves to work enchained
- slaves who had murdered or attempted to murder their master were crucified
- *carnifex/lōrārius* – slave to punish a slave
- execution of a slave was performed by a *servus pūbicus*
- master could pronounce a slave free before a witness
 - formal manumission performed under praetor
 - *pilleus* – liberty cap
 - former master remained as his *patrōnus*
- *salūtātiō* – a client’s greeting to his patron in the *ātrium* of the patron’s house
- *sportula* – basket given to the client by the patron
- *tesserae hospitālēs* – tokens of hospitality exchanged
 - were kept from generation to generation so that descendants could recognize each other

The Roman House



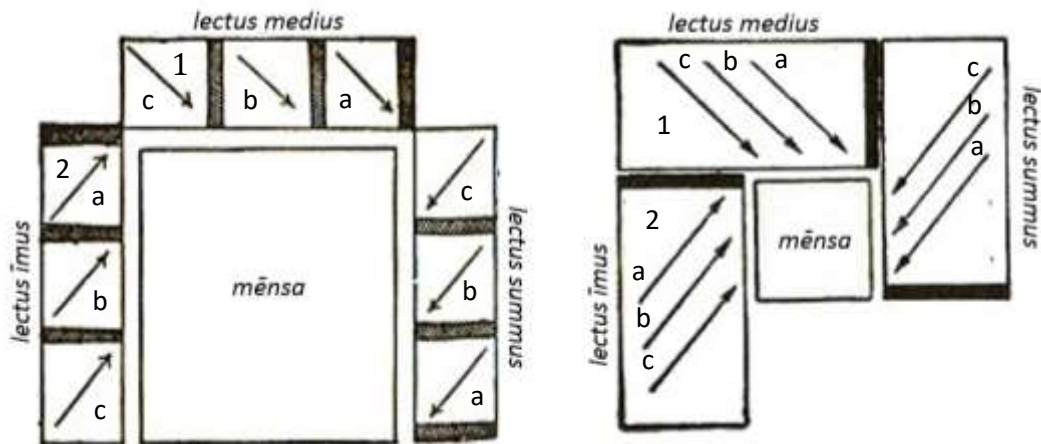
Source: Harold W. Johnson's *Private Life of the Romans*, edited by Mary Johnson, §192
(modified by me for names, letters, and numbers)

- 1) *vestibulum* – open courtyard between the street and the door to the house
- 2) *ostium/iānua* – door or door way – doors had one huge cylindrical hinge
- 3) *faucēs* – passage or entrance to the *ātrium*
- 4) *ātrium (cavum aedium)* – main room or center of the house
- 5) *impluvium* – large basin for collecting rain water that fell from the *compluvium*, a hole in the roof that allowed light to pass through
- 6) *ālae* – “wings” (had no door between it and the *ātrium*) on either side of the *ātrium* that might contain the *imaginēs*, or wax busts of the family’s ancestors
- 7) *triclinium* – dining room with three couches – customary to have several for the change of seasons
- 8) *tab(u)linum* – master’s study – separated from *ātrium* by curtains (*vēla/aulaea*) and the *peristylum* by folding doors (*valvae*)
- 9) *andrōn* – passage between the *ātrium* and the *peristylum* – avoids the *tab(u)linum* in order to give the master privacy
- 10) *taberna* – shop where the household sold goods – usually has doors to both the house and the street
- 11) *cubiculum diurnum* – bedroom for midday siesta
- 12) *cubiculum nocturnum* or *dormitōrium* – small bedroom or sleeping quarter
- 13) *peristyl(i)um* – large open courtyard surrounded by columns
- 14) *lātrīna* – bathroom – always next to *culīna*
- 15) *culīna* – kitchen – place for slaves to cook

- other parts of the house (*domus*)
 - *bibliothēca* – library
 - *exedra* – large room on the side of the *peristylum* opposite the *atrium* that contained permanent seats for lectures
 - *oeci* – extra rooms used as halls, saloons, parlors, drawing rooms, banquet halls, or reception rooms
 - *diaetae* – outdoor rooms for relaxation
 - *sōlārium* – room for sun bathing
 - *sacrarium* – room or private chapel with shrine to the gods for worship
 - *hortus* – garden
 - *xystus* – formal elaborate garden
 - *cellae servōrum* – slave quarters (usually on the wings of the *peristylum*)
 - *līmen* – threshold
 - *maeniānum* – extension of story over another – balcony
 - *pondera* – stepping stones from the street to the house
- types of *atria*
 - *Tuscānicum* – roof formed by two pairs of beams crossing each other at right angles to form a square hole (*compluvium*) no columns
 - *tetrastylon* – beams of the roof were supported by four pillars or columns at each angle
 - *Corinthium* – beams of the roof were supported by more than four columns
 - *displuinātum* – roof sloped outward to gutters for catching rain water but still had a *compluvium*
 - *testudinātum* – roof with no *impluvium* or *compluvium* – probably used windows in the *alae*
- doors of the house
 - *iānuā* – door
 - *ōstium* – front door
 - *iānuārius/ōstiārius* - doorkeeper
 - *forēs* – double doors
 - *posticum* – back or side door
 - *fax* – torch of inflammable wood and oil kept near the door
 - *pessulī* – bolts
 - *serae* – bars for fastening doors
- furniture
 - *lectus/torus* – couch or bed
 - *fulcrum* – bed post – detachable head or elbow rest
 - *lectus adversus* – marriage couch in *atrium* opposite the *ostium*
 - *pulvīnus* – pillow or cushion
 - *scamnum* – foot stool used to reach the bed
 - *sedīle* – seat with four legs and no back
 - *sella* – stool for one person
 - *subsellium* – *sella* for more than one person (bench)
 - *sella curūlis* – “curule seat” with curved legs of ivory, could be folded up
 - *solium* – up-right, high-backed chair with solid arms
 - *cathedra* – chair with a curved back and no arms

- *cathedra supīna* – chair with no arms and a back the was slanted at a comfortable angle
- *mēnsa* - table
- *monopodium* – small table with one leg
- *abacus* – rectangular table with a raised rim for holding plates and dishes
- *mēnsa delphica* – table with three legs
- *sigma* – semicircular dining couch
- *lucerna* – Roman lamp that used oil (*lampas* – Greek lamp)
- *candēlābrum* – used to hold several *lucernae* (originally meant for *candēlae*, candles or wax-lights)
- *lychnus* – torch or lamp that usually hung from the ceiling
- *foculus* – large metal stove that held coal and had large handles for carrying from room to room for warmth
- *armārium* – cabinet or cupboard (used as a closet)
- *arca* – strongbox or chest kept in the *tablīnum*
- *hōrologium* – clock
- *sōlārium* – sundial brough from Greece in 268 BC
 - *gnomon* – staff on the sundial
- *clepsydra* – water clock (allowed water to pass through at a certain rate filling it up at marks to tell time)
- walls of the house
 - *laterēs crūdī* – unburned bricks – old blocks for walls
 - *opus quadrātum* – use of larged dressed stone laid out in horizontal rectangular courses as is done now on walls
 - sometimes covered by a coat of marble for decoration and to protect from the weather
 - *opus āfricānum* – massive horizontal and vertical blocks of smaller blocks
 - *opus caementicium* – use of concrete mostly in Classical times
 - *lapis pūtedānus* – volcanic ash or lime used to make concrete
 - best lava was used for roads, however
 - *laterēs coctī* – triangular burnt bricks that accompanied cement walls and made up the core or base of them
 - *opus testaecum* – use of a concrete core wall with brike or tile facing
 - *opus incertum* – use of bricks joined together by cement irregularly
 - *opus rēticulātum* – “net-like work” – use of bricks of equal shape and size
 - *opus vittātum* – use of long and short masonry blocks on walls
 - *opus vermiculātum* – mosaic on the interior of walls
 - *tesserae* – pieces of glass used in a mosaic
 - *fenestra* – window, hole in the wall
 - *iūnctae* – closed shutters over tiny windows
- roofs of the house
 - *tēgulae* – subrectangular, slightly tapering tiles for rooving
 - *imbricēs* – tubes cut in half lengthways for covering flanges on the sides of the the *tegulae*
 - *lacūs/lacūnae* – decorated roof tiles

- floors of the house
 - *pavimentum* - floors of the poor – stones, bricks and tiles pounded together and leveled by a heavy rammer (*fistuca*)
 - furnace with pipes that went under the floor or through hollow floor tiles were used to heat rooms with chimneys
 - *opus sectile* – patterned floor surfacing
 - *opus signinum* – waterproof lining for cisterns
- *larēs et penātēs* – household gods (*lār*: cupboard god; *penātēs*: gods of ancestors)
- dining couches (*lecti trīcliniārēs*) in the *trīclīnium*



Source: Harold W. Johnson's *Private Life of the Romans*, p. 205
(modified by me for names, letters, and numbers)

- locus summus* – “the highest place”
 - locus medius* – “the middle place”
 - locus īmus* – “the lowest place”
- locus cōsulāris* – place of honor for the consul
– the *locus īmus* of the *lectus medius*
 - place where the host sat, next to the consul
– the *locus summus* of the *lectus īmus*

Roman Attire

- *indūtus* – clothing that is put on
 - *tunica rēcta* – bride’s tunic
 - *tunica angustī clavī* – knight’s tunic – “tunic with a narrow border”
 - *tunica lātī clavī* – senatorial tunic – “tunic with a wide border”
 - *tunica dalmātica* – short-sleeved or sleeveless tunic
 - *tunica manicāta* – long-sleeved tunic
 - *tunica tālāris* – tunic that reached the ankles
 - *subūcula/tunica interior* – under-tunic (for men)
 - *stola/tunica exterior* – woman’s full dress/outer garment
 - *palla/tunica exterior* – woman’s shawl-like garment worn outdoors
 - *lacerna* – a common mantle or cloak made of wool which sometimes had a hood (*cucullus*)
 - *Augustus* forbade its use in public
 - *trabea* – first name for the military cape – cloak worn by augurs with purple and scarlet stripes
 - *sagum* – later more common name for the heavy military cloak
 - *palūdāmentum* – a general’s cloak
 - *paenula* – rain coat with a hood (*cucullus*)
 - *laena* – a heavy woolen cloak
 - *abolla* – a heavy woolen cloak worn by poor people for sharing
 - *brācae* – breeches or shorts worn by foreign and uncivilized peoples
- *amictus* – clothing that is wrapped around
 - *toga praetexta* – toga with a purple border worn by boys and curule magistrates
 - *toga virilis/pūra/libera* – man’s toga assumed on the *Liberālia* when a young man turned 16
 - *toga candida* – chalked-white toga worn by candidates running for office
 - *toga pulla* – black wool toga worn at funerals by mourners
 - *toga picta* – colored or painted toga worn by triumphant generals
 - *toga exigua* – short, simple toga
 - *synthesis/vestis cēnātōria* – bright dinner garment worn to banquets
 - *endromis* – bathrobe, robe worn after exercise
- shoes and footwear
 - *calceus* – regular tied shoe made of leather always worn with the toga
 - *sandalium* – general term from sandal or slipper
 - *solea* – sandal or slipper worn only indoors except during meals
 - *soleās pōscere* – “to demand one’s sandals” – to prepare to leave
 - *carbatina* – sandal made of one piece of leather
 - *caliga* – boot worn by soldiers
 - *calceus senātōrius* – thick-soled shoe with an open ankle and wide straps worn by senators
 - *mulleus/calceus patricius* – red shoe with an ivory or silver crescent moon (*lunula*) worn by curule magistrates (originally worn by patrician’s only)
 - *pērōnēs* – shoes with untanned black leather worn by the poor and *equitēs*
 - *sculpōneae* – wooden shoes worn by peasants

- *soccus* – shoe with a sole that was not hobnailed; the upper part was separate and made of leather
- *alūta* – fine leather used to make shoes
- other terms related to the clothing of the Romans
 - *ānulus* – ring
 - *monīle/torquis* – necklace
 - *armilla* – bracelet
 - *margarīta* – pearl (a woman’s favorite jewelry)
 - *corōna convīv(i)ālis* – crown worn by men at a drinking party put on right before the throwing of the dice (usually made of roses)
 - *pilleus* – conical felt cap worn by laborers and freedmen
 - *petasus/causia* – broadrimmed, sombrero-like hat of foreign origin
 - *apex* – conical, pointy hat worn by the *flāminēs*
 - *capillāmentum* – wig
 - *subligāculum* – underwear
 - *mamillāre* – band of soft leather worn under the breast by women (bra)
 - *strophium* – bra or sash-like band of soft leather worn under the breast
 - *zōna/cingulum* – girdle worn around the waist
 - *fībula* – brooch or pin used by women to keep a tunic in place
 - *īnstita* – flounce or wide border sewn to lower hem of *stola*
 - *fasciae* – strips of woolen cloth
 - *feminālia* – strips worn around the upper leg (from *femur*)
 - *tībiālia* – strips worn around the lower leg
 - *ventrālia* – strips worn around the body
 - *fōcālia* – strips worn around the neck, scarves/neckties (from *faucēs*)
 - *vittae/taeniae/fasciōlae* – ribbons
 - *rētīcula* – nets
 - *carbasus* – linen or cotton
 - *vestēs sēricae* – clothes made of a mixture of linen and silk
 - silk first used under Tiberius
 - *sinus* – fold in a toga used as a pocket
 - *umbōnēs* – folds that could be used as a hood
 - *cinctus Gabīnus* – way of wearing the toga over the head for religious reasons

Roman Food, Meals, and Agriculture

- pork was the choicest of all domestic meals
- *exta* – flesh furnished for banquets
 - heart, liver, and lungs were the share of the priest (rest consumed on altar)
- *glīs/nītēdula* – dormouse – a great delicacy in Ancient Rome
- seafood – *piscis* (fish)
 - *tȳrotarīchus* – salted and dried fish (*tarīchos*), eggs, and cheese (or spices)
 - *mullus* – mullet fish
 - *rhombus* – turbot
 - *garum/liquāmen* – fish sauce from sturgeon or mackerel
 - fish is slightly cooked in sea water & fermented for several months
 - *muria* – fish sauce from tuna (*thunnus*) or any kind of brine
 - *allēc* – residue from the making of the fish sauce or cheap home made fish sauce from common fish given to slaves
- pressing and preparation of the olive
 - *mola* – mill (*trapētum* – a more elaborate type of *mola*)
 - *mēta* – lower millstone
 - *catillus* – upper millstone (from *catīnus*)
 - *torcular/preculum* – press used to make the olives
 - *amurca* – dark and bitter liquid composed of the impurities removed from the pressing of the olive used as fertilizer
 - pressings of the olive
 - first pressing – olive oil used for cosmetics
 - second pressing – olive oil used for cooking
 - third pressing – olive oil used as fuel for lamps
 - *oleum (olīvum)* – olive oil
 - *epitȳrum* – preparation of the olive
 - 1. removal of stones
 - 2. chopping of the pulp
 - 3. seasoning with vinegar, coriander seeds, cumin, fennel, mint
- *māla* – fruits (*mālum* – apple)
 - *mālum Persicum* – peach
 - *mālum Pūnicum* – pomegranate
 - *mālum Armeniacum* – apricot
 - *mālum Corinthum* – currant
- *pānēs* – (circular loaves of) bread
 - *pānis siligneus* – best bread made of pure wheat flour
 - *pānis plēbēius* – common bread made of coarse flour and/or bran
 - *pānis castrēnsis* – army bread
 - *pānis sordidus* – dark bread
 - *pānis rūsticus* – country bread
- *herbae pulmentāriae* – pot-herbs (*hortus hōlitōrius* – vegetable garden)
- *puls* – porridge – mashed *far* with water
 - *pultiphagōnidae* – porridge eaters (countrymen, according to Plautus)
- drinks – *pōtūs*
 - *aqua* – water

- *mustum* – grape juice
 - *dōlium* – vat-like jar used to ferment *mustum* into wine
 - *vīnāria cella* – cell for fermenting wine where jars were left uncovered for nine days
- *vīnum* – wine
 - *acētum* – vinegar
 - *vappa* – tasteless wine/vinegar
- *mulsum* – honeyed wine (four parts wine, one part honey)
- *mulsa* – honeyed water (one part honey, two parts water)
- *sapa/dēfrutum/dēfritum* – grape jelly/juice, new wine
- *posca* – watered down vinegar
- meals and such
 - *iētāculum* – breakfast
 - *merīdiātiō* – midday siesta
 - *prandium* – lunch
 - *cēna* – dinner
 - *gustātiō/prōmulsis/gustus/antecēna* – appetizer
 - *fercula* – main course
 - *secunda mēnsa* – dessert
 - offerings and prayers done before this this part of the meal
 - *merenda/vesperna* – supper
 - *convīvium* – banquet/drinking party
 - *comissātiō/compōtātiō* – drinking party
 - *symposium* – Greek for “a drinking together”
 - *convīvium tempestīvum* – early & long banquet (began before the 9th hour)
 - *umbrae* – unwelcomed guests
- common foods the Romans did not have
 - rice, pasta, potato, corn, sugar
 - tomatoes, oranges, bananas, strawberries, raspberries
 - chocolate, coffee, tea
 - distilled spirits
- farming and country life
 - *colōnus* – tenant farmer
 - *medica* – alfalfa plant – rotation of crops
 - *vīlla urbāna/pseudourbāna* – pleasure estate
 - *pergula* – framework for growing vines, trellis; booth or stall
 - *arātrum* – plough – fields were to be ploughed twice
 - first time straight, second time sloping
 - Pliny the Younger tells of land that ought to be ploughed 9 times
 - Cato’s rules of farming
 - 1. plough well
 - 2. plough well
 - 3. manure well
 - types of gardens (*hortī*)
 - *xystus* – personal garden (with flowers – roses, lilies, and violets)
 - *hippodromus* – garden for driving or riding
 - *gestātiōnēs* – gardens for walking or being carried in a *lectīca*

Roman Entertainment

- *follēs* – balls filled with hair, feather, or air
- *trigōn* – catch, played with three people and two balls (or as many as possible)
 - had two officials – one kept score and the other returned stray balls to the players
- *harpastum* – rugby or football
- *latrunculī* – “little bandits” – chess
- *duodecem scrīpta* – “twelve tables” – backgammon
- *calculī* – checkers
- *micātiō* – game similar to Italian mora
- *tālī* – knucklebones of a sheep or goat – five are thrown and caught on the back of the hand kind of like jacks – also used to refer to dice
- *tesserae (aleae)* – four sided dice that lacked the numbers 2 and 5
 - *fritillus* – dice-box from which the dice were thrown
 - *Venus* – highest throw – all different numbers (6,4,3,1)
 - *Sēniō* – middle throw – six and three others (6,x,x,x)
 - Vulture – lowest throw – all the same number
(1,1,1,1)(3,3,3,3)(4,4,4,4)(6,6,6,6)
 - Dogs – lowest of the vultures – (1,1,1,1)
- *munera* – private games
- *lūdī* – public games
- the Roman theater
 - *lūdī scaenicī* – dramatic performances in a theater
 - *mīmus* – mime, farce, actor in mime
 - *pantomīmus* - pantomime
 - *cōmoediae* – comedies
 - *tragoediae* – tragedies
 - *dominus gregis* – manager in producing a play
 - *grex* – troupe of inferior actors
 - *ōrnāmenta* – props necessary for a play
 - *proscenium/proscēnium* – front line of the stage
 - behind it was the *scaena/scēna* – the stage for actors
 - before it was the *cavea* for spectators
 - *praecinctiō* – semicircular passage in the middle of the audience
 - divided the audience into *maeniāna* – groups of rows
 - *maeniāna* were then divided vertically into *cunei* by stairs
 - *vēla* – awnings that protected from rain or sun
- the Roman circus (*circus* – circle, ring)
 - *lūdī circēnsēs* – chariot races
 - *factiōnēs* – chariot companies/factions (originally 4)
 - *russāta* – red
 - *albāta* – white
 - *veneta* – blue
 - *prasina* – green
 - Domitian then added two more (*purpurea* – purple & *aurea* – gold)
 - *porta pompae* – starting gate

- *carcerēs* – “prisons” – starting gates – like stables where the chariot drivers waiting for the race to begin
 - *porta triumphālis* – ending gate
 - *oppidum* – exterior part of the building composed of towers and barriers
 - *spīnae* – “backbone” – the center part of the circus
 - *mētae* – pillars or turning posts
 - *curriculum* – one lap around the circus
 - *missus* – full seven lap race around the circus
 - *ova et delphīnī* – “eggs and dolphins” marble in those shapes to count laps
 - *podium* – marble platform – boxes for use by magistrates
 - *aurīga/agitātor* – chariotdriver (usually a freedman or slave)
 - *pompa circēnsis* – circus procession for magistrates
- *vēnātiōnēs* – beast hunts
- *lūdus Troiae* – mock battle among kids
- *naumachiae* – mock naval battles
- theaters and amphiteaters
 - Amphitheater at Pompeii – erected in 75 BC
 - *caveae* – banks of rows
 - *īnfima/īma cavea* – lowest section (first five rows at Pompeii)
 - *media cavea* – middle section (next twelve rows at Pompeii)
 - *summa cavea* – highest section (highest eighteen rows at Pompeii)
- Colosseum/Coliseum – Flavian Amphitheater
 - opened in 80 AD
 - *munera gladiātōria* – gladiator fights
 - *sagīna gladiātōria* – special food for gladiators
 - *rudis* – wooden training sword given to gladiator
 - *porta Libitīnēnsis* – narrow passage for carrying the dead
 - *bisellia* – seats of honor for members of city council
 - *podium* – two or three rows of marble thrones
 - for the emperor and his family, *dator lūdōrum*, magistrates, senators, vestal virgins, and ambassadors
 - *maeniāna* – sections of rows
 - *maeniānum 1* – first fourteen rows behind *podium* for equestrians
 - *maeniānum 2* – for ordinary citizens
 - *maeniānum 3* – pillars – lowers classes, foreigners, and slaves
 - open gallery above *maeniānum 3* was used by women
 - *gladiātōrēs/gladiātōrī* – gladiators
 - *rētiārius* – fought with a net (*rēte*) and trident (*fuscina*)
 - *andābata* – fought blindfolded
 - *murmillō/mirmillō* – had a helmet with a fish crest
 - *essedārius* – fought in a war chariot
 - *bestiārius* – fought wild animals
 - *tīrō* – rookie gladiator
 - *dimachaerus* – fought with two daggers
 - *laqueātor/laqueārius* – fought with a lasso (*laqueus*)
 - *auctōrātus* – volunteer gladiator
 - *Thrāx* (Thracian) – had short shield (*parma*) & grieves on both legs

- Samnite – had thick sleeves on the right arm (*manicae*), greaves on his left leg, and a visored helmet
 - fought with a short sword and a long shield (*scūtum*)
 - *hoplomachī* – Samnites often pinned against Thracians
 - *secūtōrēs* – Samnites often pinned against *rētīārī*
- *pālus prīmus* – “first sword” – highest ranked gladiator
- *pālus secundus* – “second sword” – next highest ranked gladiator
- *missus* – spared gladiator
- *lanista/doctor* – gladiator trainer
- *cēna lībera* – banquet for gladiators day before exhibition
- *prōlūsiō* – sham combat with blunt weapons that began the show

Roman Baths

- *balneum* – public bath (plural *balneae*)
- *thermae* – largest type of baths that had the features of the Greek *gymnasia*
- *balneāticum* – bath fee collected by the manager (*conductor*)
 - *quadrāns* – a coin – the usual price for men
 - women paid more, up to twice as much
 - children were allowed in for free
- Romans usually took a bath between the *merīdiātiō* and the *cēna* or on the 8th hour of the day before lunch
- at the time of Constantine there were 925 baths in Rome
- *suspēnsūra/hypocaustum* – second floor of the furnace that carried up heat from above
- *testūdō* – metal heater used to heat water in the baths
- *alveus* – hot water tank
- *labrum/solium* – basin of metal for showers
- *capsārius* – slave who rubbed oil, scraped it off, and handed the bather his towel
- parts of the Baths
 - *apodytērium* – dressing room
 - *tepidārium* – warm-watered room
 - *cal(i)dārium* – hot-watered room
 - *frīgidārium* – cold-watered room
 - *ūnctōrium* – rub down and oil room
 - *lacōnicum/sūdātōrium* – sweat room
 - *dēstrictārium* – body scraper room
 - *strigil* – tool used to scrape the body
 - *palaestra* – exercise courtyard (mainly for boxers and wrestlers)
 - *gymnasium* – training yard for athletes in general
 - *natātiō* – large swimming pool open to the sky and surrounded by porticos
 - *piscīna* – small fish pond or pool
 - *exedra* – pavilion for sitting
 - *stadium* – running track
 - *scholae* – halls for traveling lecturers
 - *bibliothēca* – library

Roman Occupations

- *āmanuēnsis/librārius* – secretary
- *apparitōrēs* – public servants (i.e. scribes and lictors)
- *argentārius* - banker
- *carnifex* – butcher
- *caupō* – innkeeper
- *chīrūrgus* – surgeon
- *discobolus* – discus thrower
- *fullō* – fuller, laundry man
- *īnsulārius* – custodian of an apartment house (*insula*)
- *lēnō* – pimp – sold female slaves for immoral purposes
- *mangō* – wholesale dealer – seller of slaves
- *mētātor* – surveyer
- *nūntius* – messenger
- *nūtrīx* – nurse
- *pictor* – painter
- *piscātor* – fisher
- *pīstor* – bread baker – crushed spelt into *puls*
 - *corpus/collēgium* – guild of bread bakers
- *prīma rudis* – fencing master
- *pūblicānus* – tax collector
- *scrība* – scribe
- *sūtor* – shoe maker
- *tabellārius* – mailman (slave)
- *tōnsor* – barber
- *topiārius* – ornamental gardener – hedge trimmer and ivy grower
- *vigilēs* – watchmen, firmen, policemen
- *lawyers were forbidden by law to accept pay
- *architecture was as reputable a profession as medicine

Traveling and Road Building

- types of carts and wagons
 - *basterna* – *lectica* with 2 mules instead of carriers
 - *pilentum* – four-wheeled, two-horsed cart for vestals and priests
 - *carpentum* – two-wheeled, two-horsed cart for vestals and priests
 - *petoritum* – cart used for baggage, slaves, and also to carry spoils in triumph
 - *carruca* – luxurious traveling cart with a bed
 - *raeda* – large and heavy, four-wheeled cart with either two or four horses
 - *cisium* – quick, light, two-wheeled, two-horsed, uncovered cart
- *viae munitio* – the construction of the road
 - 1. a cut (*fossa*) was made with the width of the intended road
 - 2. earth was made level with rammers
 - 3. *statumen* – a layer of palm-sized rocks
 - 4. *rūdus* – nine-inch layer of coarse concrete, rubble, broken stones and lime
 - 5. *nucleus* – six-inch layer of fine concrete, broken pottery shards and lime
 - 6. *dorsum* – final layer of blocks of lava and hard stones
- *agger (viae)* – the mound on either side of the road
- *sēmitae/marginēs* – footpaths or sidewalks
- *glārea* – gravel that would replace stones on cheap roads
- *dēversōria* – private stopping places along a road

Water Supply

- *aquae ducti* (by David Jackson)
 - *Aqua Appia* – 312 BC by Appius Claudius Caecus; Rome's first; entered Rome at the Porta Maggiore; delivered 73,000 cubic meters of water per day. It was eleven miles long (only 300 feet are above ground).
 - *Aniō Vetus* – 272 BC; entered Rome at the Porta Maggiore; delivered 176,000 cubic meters of water per day.
 - *Aqua Marcia* – 144-140 BC by Q. Marcius Rex; paid for by the spoils from Carthage and Corinth; second greatest supplier of water to the city; remained in use until the 10th century.
 - *Aqua Tepula* – 125 BC; Frontinus says its waters were “lukewarm”
 - *Aqua Iulia* – 33 BC by Agrippa; followed the same route as the Marcia in the city.
 - *Aqua Virgō* – 19 BC by Agrippa
 - *Aqua Augusta* – 2 BC by Augustus; used to supply Augustus' naumachiae.
 - *Aqua Claudia* – 38-52 AD by Claudius; its arches formed the Porta Maggiore.
 - *Aniō Novus* – 38-52 AD by Claudius; it followed the same area as the *Aqua Claudia*
 - *Aqua Traiana* – 109 AD by Trajan
 - *Aqua Antōniniāna* – 210-215 AD by Caracalla to supply his baths
 - *Aqua Alexandrina* – 226 AD by Alexander Severus to supply the rebuilt baths of Nero.
 - *Aqua Alsietina* – supplied Augustus' artificial lake
- *castella* – reservoirs
- *fistulae* – lead pipes that carried water to individual homes

Correspondence

- *tabellārius* – slave who sent mail
- *librārii/servi ab epistolīs/servi ā manū/āmanuēnsis* – slaves who wrote at their master's dictations
- *cōdicillī/pugilārēs* – book hinges for tablets used for letters
- *stilus/stylus/graphium* – ivory/metal instrument for writing on tablets
- *calamus* – reed pen
- *ātrāmentum* – ink
- *līnum* – thread for sealing a letter
- *schedae* – letters written on sheets of paper
- *cōdex* – modern-style book
- *membrānum* – parchment
- *palimpsēstum* – reused parchment or paper
- *scāpus* – a stack of twenty sheets of paper
 - equivalent to our quire or the amount of paper obtained from one reed
- *umbilīcus* – the pole about which a scroll is bound
- *cornua* – knobs on ends of *umbilicus*
- *titulus* – small strip of paper with the name of the work attached to the knob
- *capsa/scrīnium* – wooden box that held scrolls
- *cēra* – wax used to seal a letter
- *signum* – seal used to enclose a letter
- *armāria* – cupboards that could sometimes hold books

Magistrates and Important Political Officials

Roman Office	Chosen by	Responsibilities	Number and Duration	Notes on Age
<i>cōsul</i>	<i>comitia centuriāta</i>	Acted primarily as commanders of military forces, presided over meetings of the Senate and implemented its decisions	2 elected annually	36 originally, then changed to 42 later
<i>praetor</i>	<i>comitia centuriāta</i>	Acted as supreme civil judge	2 (then 6) annually	around 40
<i>cēnsor</i>	<i>comitia centuriāta</i>	Took censuses of property, kept a register of all citizens and assigned them to their centuries, controlled public morals and could expel senators, prepared lists of members of the Senate, had the right to take judicial proceedings against citizens suppressing information about their property, supervised the leasing of public land, decided on new construction, and awarded government contracts	1, 18 months (but elected every 5 years)	
<i>aedilis curūlis</i> (curule aedile)	<i>comitia tribūta</i>	Administered public buildings and archives and were in charge of the maintenance and repair of public buildings, of markets, of the annona, and of public games and festivals	2 elected annually	around 36
<i>aedilis plēbis</i> (plebeian aedile)	<i>concilium plēbis</i>	Administered public buildings and archives and were in charge of the maintenance and repair of public buildings, of markets, of the annona, and of public games and festivals	2 elected annually	around 36
<i>quaestor</i>	<i>comitia tribūta</i>	Maintained public records, administered the treasury (<i>aerarium</i>), acted as paymasters accompanying generals on campaigns, were financial secretaries to governors	4 (then 10) annually	27 originally, then changed to 30
<i>tribūnus plēbis</i> (plebeian tribune)	<i>concilium plēbis</i>	Presided over <i>concilium plēbis</i> , could veto any act by any magistrate or any assembly		
<i>pontifex maximus</i>	<i>comitia tribūta</i>	Exercised control over the entire state religion, regulated calendar, oversaw Vestal Virgins, administered laws of adoption, testament, and succession		
<i>dictātor</i>	<i>senātus</i> (senate)	Had supreme military and judicial authority, although other magistrates remained in office	1, 6 months (only in crisis)	

- Other officials
 - *cōnsul ordinārius* – consul who entered at the beginning of the year
 - *cōnsul suffectus* – a consul chosen to replace another consul mid-term
 - *magister equitum* – dictator’s assistant – master of the cavalry
 - *praetor peregrīnus* – dealt with foreign affairs
 - *praetor urbānus* – sheriff or “city praetor”
 - *prōcōnsul* – governor of a province
 - *prōpraetor* – extended praetorship
 - *senātor* – senator (old men whose main power was to advise)
 - *cūria* – senate house (*comitia cūriāta* – oldest assembly)
- Magisterial Terms
 - *cursus honōrum* – course of honor: quaestor → praetor → consul
 - *suō annō* – term that describes a man who completed the *cursus honōrum* in their first year of eligibility
 - *novus homō* – man who did not have previous members in their family hold office (particularly a consulship)
 - *intercessiō* – right to veto held by tribunes
 - *fascēs* – bundle of rods surrounding an axe – symbol of power
 - *fascēs* were carried by lictors (*lictōrēs*)
 - praetors were accompanied by 6 lictors
 - consuls were accompanied by 12 lictors
 - dictators were accompanied by 24 lictors
 - *comitiae* and the *concilia* (committees and assemblies for voting)
 - *comitia cūriāta* – oldest assembly – met only as a formality
 - *comitia centuriāta* – elected major offices
 - *comitia tribūta* – elected minor offices
 - *concilium plēbis* – elected plebeian offices

The Roman Army

- *peditēs* – foot soldiers/infantry men
 - *legiō* – legion – largest unit – 3600 men (6000 before the time of Caesar)
 - *cohors* – cohort – a tenth of a legion
 - *manipulus* – maniple – a third of a cohort
 - *centuria* – century – half a maniple – 60 men (100 originally)
- *auxilia* – auxiliary troops
 - *levis armātūrae peditēs* – light-armed foot soldiers – from Gaul and Germany
 - *funditōrēs* – slingers (*fundae* – slings) – from the Balaeric islands
 - *sagittārii* – bowmen/archers – from Crete and Numidia
 - *equitēs* – cavalry men – paid noncitizens from Gaul, Spain and Germany
 - *āla* – a squad of 300 *equitēs*
 - *turma* – a tenth of an *āla* – 30 men
 - *decuria* – a third of a *turma* – 10 men
- noncombatants
 - *cālōnēs* – slaves who performed menial tasks for the camp and officers
 - *mercātōrēs* – traders who conducted canteens outside of the camp, selling the soldiers extra provisions and buying booty from them

- *mūliōnēs* – muleteers who took care of the pack animals and the heavy baggage
- *fabrī* – engineers or mechanics who employed to construct bridges, ships, engines of war, etc.
- *explōrātōrēs* (scouts) and *speculātōrēs* (spies) – scouts and spies who were sent ahead of an army on the march to reconnoiter and secure information about the enemy and the terrain – usually mounted
- army officers
 - *dux* – commanding officer or general – after his first important victory he became *imperātor* (the commander-in-chief)
 - *lēgātī* – legates / staff officers – next in rank to *dux*
 - *quaestōrēs* – handled pay, military equipment and food supply
 - *tribūnī militum* – military tribune – six to a legion
 - *centuriōnēs* – centurions and captains – noncommissioned plebeian officers who were experienced on the battlefield
 - *praefectī* – prefects – commanded the auxiliaries of cavalry
 - *decuriōnēs* – decurions – commanded the *decuriae*
- military equipment and clothing
 - *tunica* – tunic – a short-sleeved woolen undergarment up to the knees
 - *sagum* – a woolen cloak for severe weather which can also be used as a blanket
 - *caligae* – leather boots with heavy hobnailed soles, fastened on by straps
 - *lōrīca* – leather breastplate with metal bands
 - *galea* – leather or metal helmet often ornamented with a crest
 - *scūtum* – a curved, rectangular shield
 - *pīlum* – throwing javelin or pike
 - *gladius* – heavy, two edged sword
- military standards
 - *aquila* – eagle – the standard of the legion made of silver or bronze mounted on a pole carried by the *aquilifer*.
 - *signum* – standard of a cohort or maniple carried by the *signifer*.
 - *vēxillum* – rectangular banner or flag – standard for the auxiliaries
- battle formations
 - *aciēs triplex* – triple battle line – usual battle formation of a legion
 - *prīma aciēs* – first line – 4 cohorts of experienced soldiers
 - *secunda aciēs* – second line – 3 cohorts stationed 150 feet behind the first line – relieved the wounded or fallen soldiers of the first
 - *tertia aciēs* – third line – last 3 cohorts
 - signals in battle
 - *tuba* – trumpet – a straight instrument, three feet long, of metal
 - *cornū* – horn – a large curved instrument of metal
- marching formations
 - *agmen* – the main column of legionary troops
 - *prīmum agmen* – the vanguard consisting of scouts, cavalry squads and light-armed infantrymen
 - *novissimum agmen* – the rear guard consisted of the least experienced

- *impedimenta* – baggage that followed the legion, carried on pack animals or wagons – food, extra weapons, clothing, artillery, tools, etc.
- *sarcina* – personal knapsack of a soldier
 - *impeditus* – refers to when a soldier was wearing his *sarcina*
 - *expeditus* – refers to when a soldier was not wearing his *sarcina*
- *iter* – average day's march covered 15 miles from sunrise to noon
- *iter magnum* – forced march which covered 25 miles
- The Roman Camp
 - *castra* – camp – built after a day's march for retreat – rectangular in shape
 - *portae* – gates at opposite ends of each street – four total
 - *fossa* – a ditch or trench dug around the camp
 - *agger* – a mound or embankment surrounding the entire camp and constructed from the earth dug out for the *fossa*
 - *vallum* – rampart – a defensive wall made of the *agger* and a row of strong wooden stakes or palisades driven in at the outer edge of the *agger*
 - *praetorium* – the general's tent in the middle of the camp
 - *tabernacula* – soldiers' tents made of leather and holding 10 men each
 - *tessera* – military password used to get into the camp
 - *vigiliae* – the four “watches” into which the night was divided
 - *prima vigilia* – 6 PM to 9 PM
 - *secunda vigilia* – 9 PM to 12 midnight
 - *tertia vigilia* – 12 midnight to 3 AM
 - *quarta vigilia* – 3 AM to 6 AM
- Military Operations
 - *oppugnatio* (attack) and *obsidio* (siege)
 - *agger* – sloping plane made of earth, stones and logs – gradually lengthened to be the same height and depth as the wall of the city being attacked – used as a means of approach and for moving up siege machines
 - *arietes* – a battering ram
 - *pluteus* – small, moveable, wooden screen used for protection
 - *testudo* – a protective screen formed by the overlapping of shields held in a tortoise-like fashion
 - *turris ambulatoria* – a huge, moveable, wooden tower mounted on rollers
 - *vinea* – a heavy moveable shed on rollers (lit. ‘vineyard’, from *vinum*)
 - *tormenta* – artillery
 - *ballista* – a machine for hurling heavy stones and blocks of wood
 - *catapulta* – hurled large arrows and javelins
 - *scorpio* – light catapult for hurling stones and darts
- Roman Ships
 - *navis longa* – a battleship propelled by oars and sails
 - *rostrum* – the “beak” of the ship used for ramming other ships
 - of these ships the most common was the trireme which had three banks of oars
 - *navis oneraria* – transport ship
 - broader and much slower than a battleship
 - carried soldiers, horses and provisions
 - propelled chiefly by sails

Roman Religion

- *pontifices* – pontiffs – had overall control of the state religion
 - *collēgium pontificum* was the most important college of priests
 - *pontifex maximus* was head of the pontiffs
- *rēx sacrōrum* – carried the rites of kingship
- *augurēs* – augurs – elected for life
 - only priests authorized to take the auspices (read and interpret signs from the gods to find out if a proposed course of action had divine approval
 - signs from the gods mostly by observing the flight patterns of wild birds or the feeding habits of captive birds such as chickens
 - auspices were taken before any major event, such as a voyage or battle
- *haruspex* – plural *haruspicēs* – priest who interpreted entrails of sacrificed animals
- *flāminēs* – priests appointed to serve particular deities
 - *flāmen diālis* – priest of Jupiter
 - *flāmen mārtiālis* – priest of Mars
 - *flāmen quirīnālis* – priest of Quirinus
- *fētiālēs* – priests present in dealings with foreign nations and were particularly concerned with the rituals involved in declaring war and making treaties
 - to declare war, a priest would hurl a spear across the border into enemy territory
 - ritual of killing a pig with a *lapis silex* (flint stone) to break a treaty
- *saliī* – “leaping” or “dancing” priests of Mars
 - danced in procession during festivals of Mars
 - chosen from patricians and had to be *patrīmus et matrīmus*
 - they wore military dress and carried arms, halting at certain places to carry out ritual dances and to sing the *carmen saliāre*
- *saliī Collinī* – priest who worship Quirinus
- *augustālēs* – priests for the worship of emperors
- *vestālēs* – virgin women who were in charge of the worship of Vesta at her temple
 - Vestal Virgins must be between the ages of six and ten years at choosing
 - if proven unchaste, a Vestal Virgin would be buried alive
 - ten years to learn their duties, ten to perform them, ten to teach youths
- *rēgia* – residence of the *pontifex maximus*
- *larēs compitālēs* – the lares of the crossroads
- *larēs & penātēs* – household gods
 - *lār* – family god
 - *penātēs* – cupboard gods
 - pause was made *in cēnā* to pray to the them
- *mānēs* – *dī mānēs* – spirits of the dead
- *genius* – divine spirit – represented by a bearded snake
 - *genius* of the *pater familiās* – man with a toga over his head for worship
- shrine in the house usually followed the hearth to separate the kitchen (used to be in the *ātrium*)

Roman Funerals

- *iūsta facere* – to perform funeral rites
- *collēgium funeraticium/salūtārium/iuvenum* – a burial society
 - *patrōnus/-a* – honorary member of a society
- *fūnus acerbum* – “bitter funeral” – involved no ceremony and was for the death of small children
- *fūnus plēbēium* – plebeian funeral that had no public parade
- *puticulī* – 25 foot deep grave pits on the Esquiline hill
- *pōmērium* – boundary line for city of Roman within which no one could be buried
- *cenotaphium* – empty tomb
- *sepulc(h)rum* – room inclosed in a building for burying the dead
- *columbārium* – “dove cote/pigeon house” – a family tomb that had many inside
 - *cūrātōrēs* – trustees who erected the *columbārium*
 - *sortēs virilēs* – shares of family for paying for a *columbārium*
 - *columbāria* (same term) – niches on the walls of the *columbārium* where the urns were kept
 - *gradūs* – rows of niches
 - *ōrdinēs* – columns of niches
 - *titulus* – marble above the nich with the name of the dead
- *sarcophagus* – a sarcophagus on a podium for dead bodies
- *cēpotaphium* – garden tomb
 - *horreum* – storehouse or granary
 - *vīneola* – trellis (dim. of *vīnea*)
 - *sōlārium* – terrace
 - *harundinētum* – thicket of shrubbery (from *harundō* ‘reed’)
- *aedicula* – tomb with pillars made to look like a temple
- *būstum/rogus* – funeral pyre
- *ūstrīna* – places for burning bodies and where ashes were collected and dried
- *olla* – urn or jar
- *ossuārium* – jar to put bones in
- *conclāmātiō* – formal oration given by the oldest son of the deceased
- *lectus fūnebris* – “death bed” – all of the deceased’s *insignia* worn by him while alive were placed on this couch
- *dēsignātor/libitīnārius* – undertaker
- “*Ollus Quiris lētō dātus. Exsequiās, quibus est commodum, ire iam tempus est. Ollus ex aedibus effertur.*” – said before a funeral procession by a public crier
- *imāginēs* were taken from *alae* and given to actors
- *laudātiō* – funeral oration given in the forum by a public authority
- *nēniae/naeniae* – funeral songs or poems
 - sung by female relatives or hired female mourners (*praeficiae*)
- *os resectum* – ceremonial bone that was buried if the rest of the body was cremated
- *silicernium* – funeral feast that was held after the sacrifice of a pig
- *cēna novendiālis* – feast held after nine days of mourning
- *sacrificium novendiāle* – sacrifice
- *Parentālia/diēs parentālēs* – February 13-21 – days of obligation
 - *Fērālia* – Feb 21 – festival of the dead

- *Violāria* – end of March
 - relatives laid violets on the grave
- *Rosāria* – end of May
 - relatives laid roses on the grave

Roman Coins

Roman Unit	English Name	Equiv. to Aureus	Equivalence to As
<i>quadrāns</i>	one quadrans	1/1600	1/3
<i>triens</i>	one triens	1/1200	1/4
<i>quīncunx</i>	one quincunx	1/960	5/12
<i>sēmis</i>	one semis	1/800	1/2
<i>as</i>	one as	1/400	1
<i>dupondius</i>	one dupondius	1/200	2
<i>sēstertius</i>	one sesterce	1/100	4
<i>dēnārius</i>	one denarius	1/25	16
<i>aureus</i>	one aureus	1	400