

Rome: The Beginnings

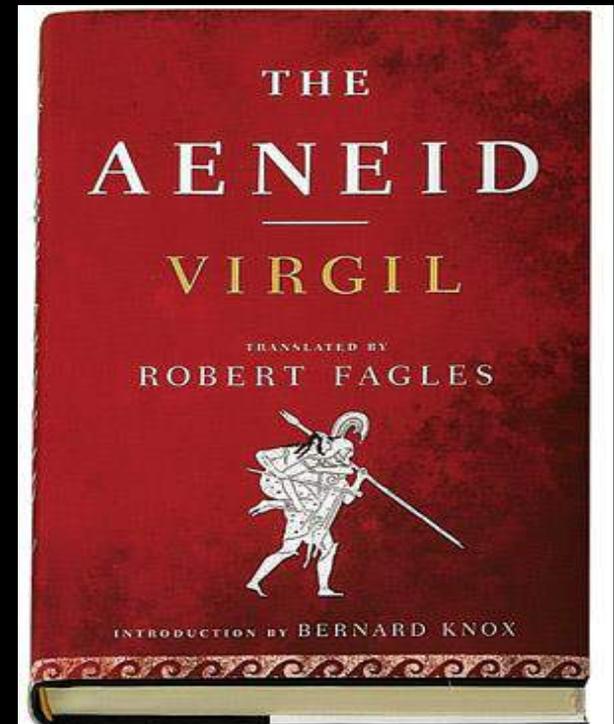


Founding of Rome

❖ Two Legends explain the Founding of Rome:

❖ *Romulus and Remus*

❖ *The Aeneid*
by Virgil



Romulus and Remus

- ❖ Twin sons of the **Roman God of War, Mars**, who were left to die by their evil great uncle, Amulius
- ❖ The twins will be raised by a she-wolf until they grow older
- ❖ They will build a city on the **Tiber River**, but fight over who should rule



Romulus and Remus

- ❖ The brothers agree to let the gods decide. Romulus sees 12 vultures and Remus sees 6
- ❖ Disagreeing on the meaning they fight and Romulus kills Remus, and names the city **Rome**
- ❖ **Romulus** is the first king of Rome



The Story of Aeneas: The Aeneid

- ❖ Many years later, the Roman author **Virgil** wrote about the origins of Rome and the **Trojan Prince, Aeneas, son of Venus (Roman Goddess of Love)**
- ❖ Aeneas leads the survivors of Troy to a new homeland= **Rome**
- ❖ **Romulus and Remus** are descendants of **Aeneas**



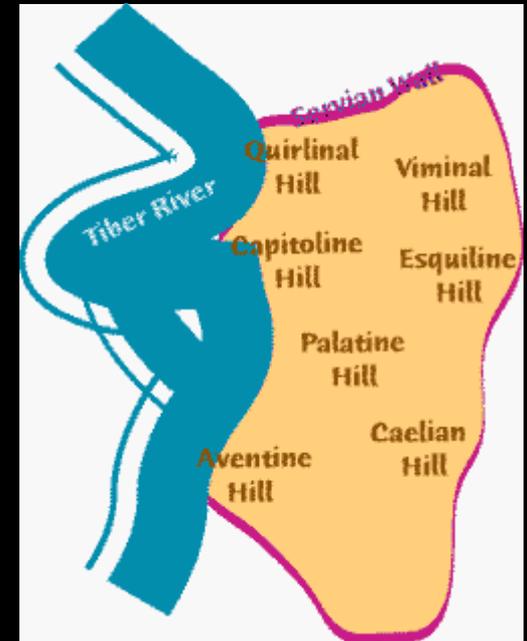
The Story of Aeneas: The Aeneid

- ❖ Aeneas on his journey will fall in love with **Queen Dido of Carthage**, who he leaves. She vows that her people, the Carthaginians and Aeneas' relatives will always be enemies
- ❖ **Aeneas** also marries the daughter of the King of the **Latins** and will become their king.



Geography of Rome

- ❖ Rome was located in the middle of the Italian peninsula in the land of **Latium**
- ❖ **Advantages of Location:**
 1. Rome was built on 7 hills
 2. The Tiber River flows through the city
 3. Only 15 miles from the **Tyrrhenian Sea**

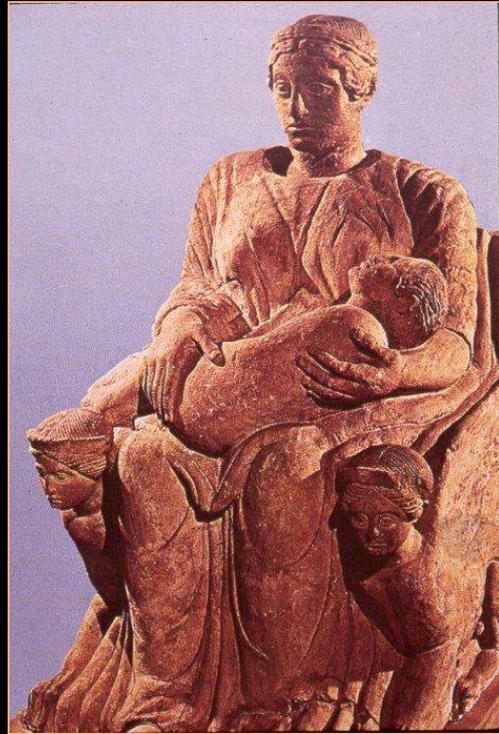
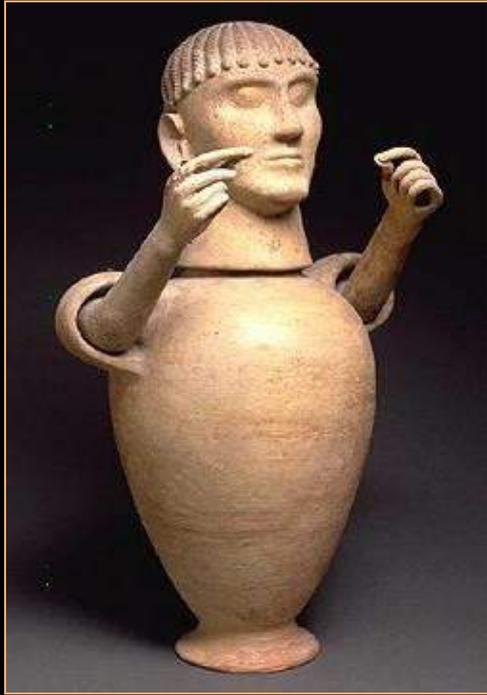


The Etruscans



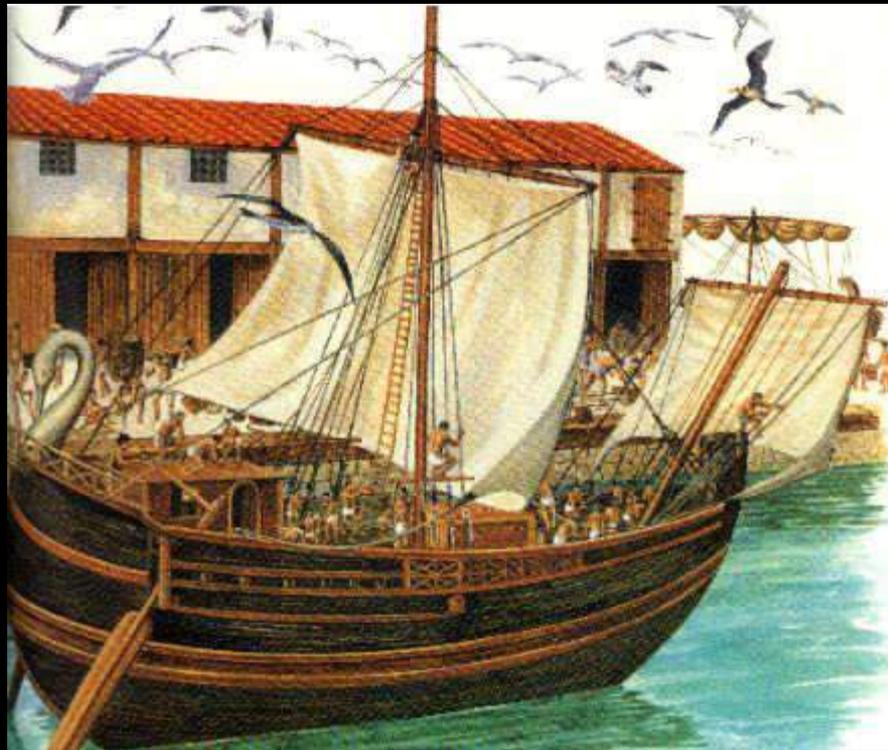
Early Italians

Etruscans



"People of the Sea."

**The Romans would borrow much
from them!**



Origin of the Etruscans

- ❖ Between 900 and 500 BCE
- ❖ Called themselves the *Rasenna*, the Greeks called them *Tyrrhenioi*; the Romans called them the *Etruscans*.
- ❖ Came from eastern Mediterranean, possibly *Lydia* in Asia Minor.
- ❖ Their land was called *Etruria*.

Etruscan Rule of Rome

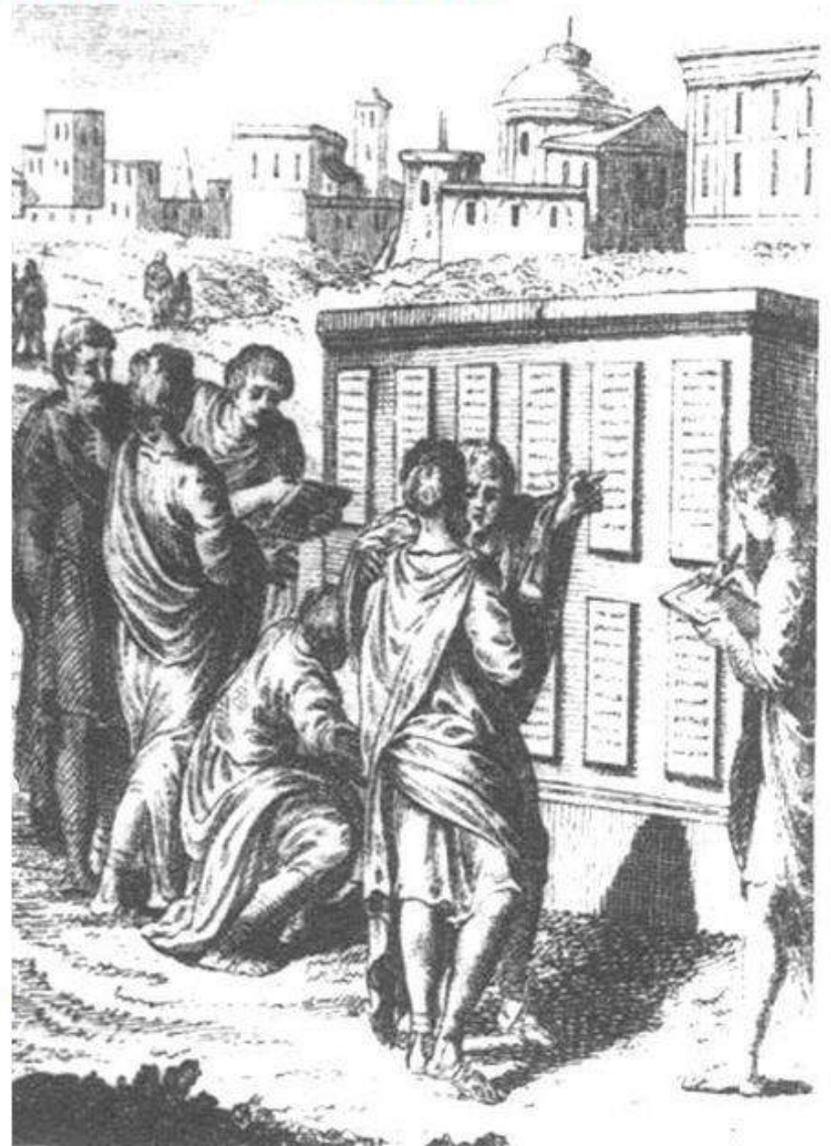
- Under the Etruscan kings, Roman society was divided into two classes:
 - Patricians (*patres*)
 - Plebeians (*plebs*)
- The Patrician class controlled most of the land, held important offices and advised the Etruscan king.
- The Plebeian class was made up of peasants, laborers and craftsmen.
- Interesting enough the Plebeians made up 95% of Rome's population.



The Government of Ancient Rome

In 451 B.C., government officials wrote down Rome's laws onto the Twelve Tables which were hung in the forum for all citizens to see

The Twelve Tables were based on the idea that all citizens had a right to the protection of the law



Justinian and Theodora

Justinian organized all the laws of ancient Rome.

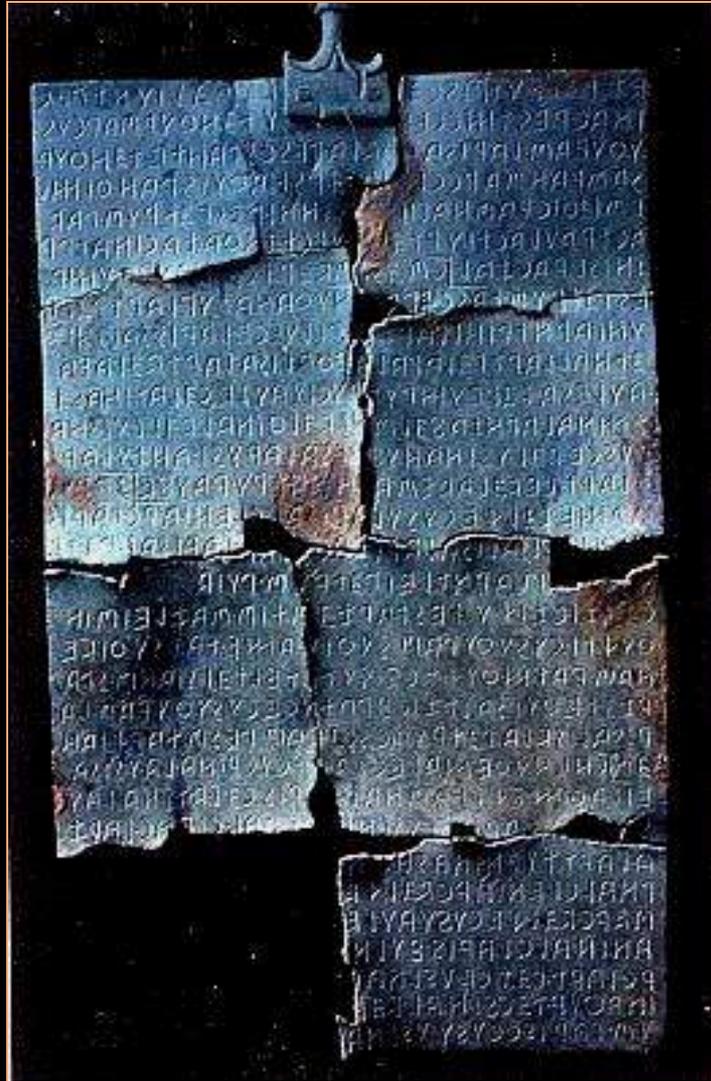
- **Laws were fairer to women allowing them to own property.**
- **Children were allowed to choose their own marriage partners.**
- **Punishments were detailed and fit the crime.**
- **His work inspired the modern concept of justice...hence his name.**



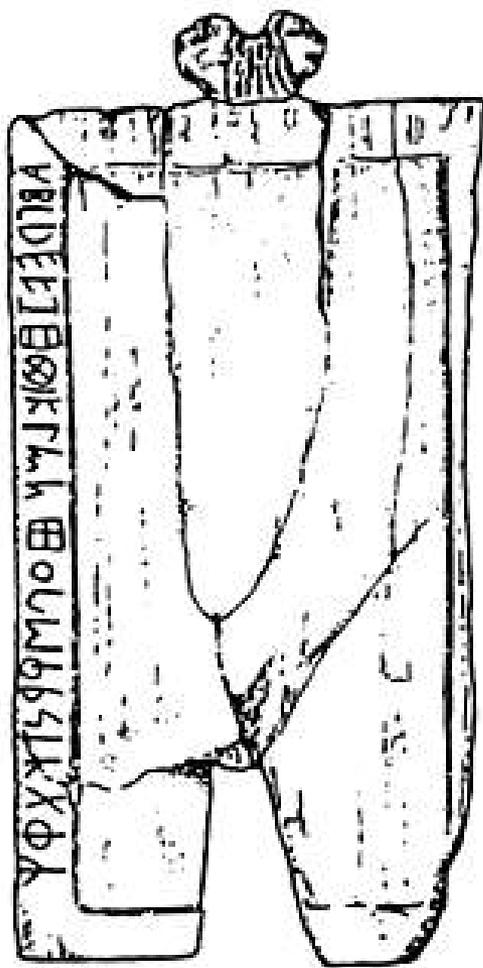
Etruscan Writing

- ❖ Most inscriptions found on tombs and monuments and mirrors.
- ❖ We can pronounce Etruscan words, because they use an **alphabet similar to Greek**, but we have no clue about their meaning.
- ❖ Over 10,000 Etruscan inscriptions.

Etruscan Writing Tablet



The Etruscan Alphabet



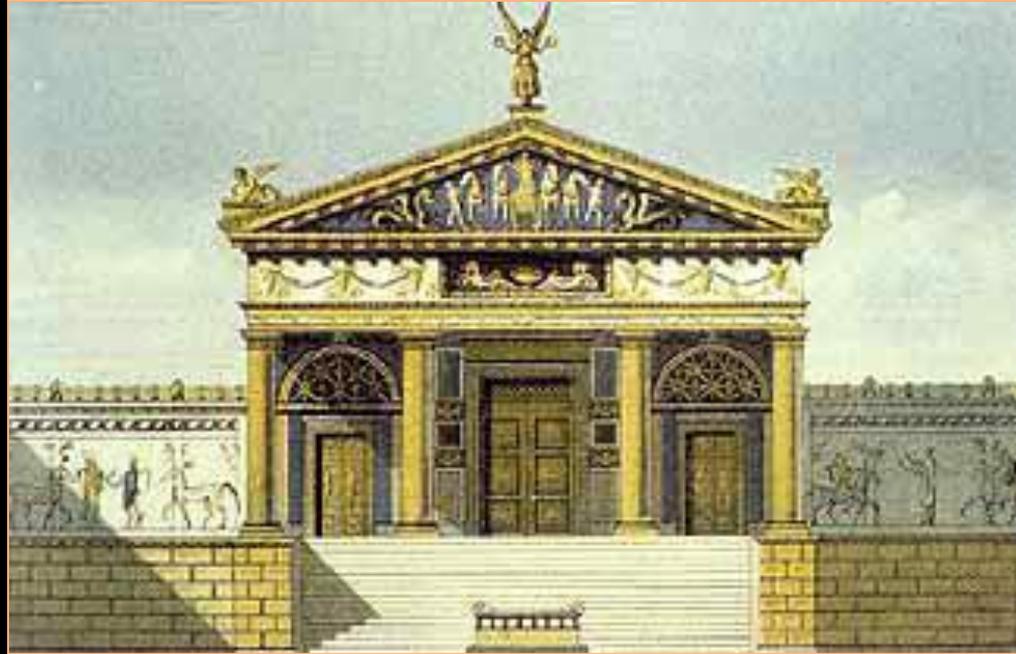
Etruscan Alphabets

<i>Model</i>	<i>VI-V Centuries</i>	<i>IV-I Centuries</i>	<i>Greek Names of Letters</i>	<i>Modern Equivalents</i>
A	A	A	alpha	a
⊗			beta	(b)
⌋	⌋	⌋	gamma	c (k)
⌋			delta	(d)
⌋	⌋	⌋	epsilon	e
⌋	⌋	⌋	digamma	v
⌋			zeta	z
⌋	⌋	⌋	eta	h
⌋			theta	th
⌋	⌋	⌋	iota	i
⌋			kappa	k
⌋	⌋	⌋	lambda	l
⌋			mu	m
⌋	⌋	⌋	nu	n
⌋			ksi (samech)	(s)
⌋	⌋	⌋	omicron	(o)
⌋			pi	p
⌋	⌋	⌋	san	q
⌋			koppa	r
⌋	⌋	⌋	rho	s
⌋			sigma	t
⌋	⌋	⌋	tau	u
⌋			upsilon	e
⌋	⌋	⌋	ksi	ph
⌋			phi	ph
⌋	⌋	⌋	chi	ch

Etruscan Religion

- ❖ **Polytheistic** and similar to the Greek gods
- ❖ Believed that the destiny of man was determined by the whims of the gods.
- ❖ Believed in prophecy and reading the signs of nature by **soothsayers who read the omens**
- ❖ Believed in predestination.

Reconstruction of an Etruscan Temple



Etruscan Art

- ❖ Art created for religious or utilitarian purposes.
- ❖ Most famous pieces created out of terracotta.
- ❖ Many murals and **frescoes** on tomb walls.
- ❖ Lively depictions of life—dancing, games, music, and feasting.
- ❖ Pottery at first copies of Greek works. Later, created their own bronze pottery.
- ❖ Bronze crafts [mirrors, bowls, candelabra].

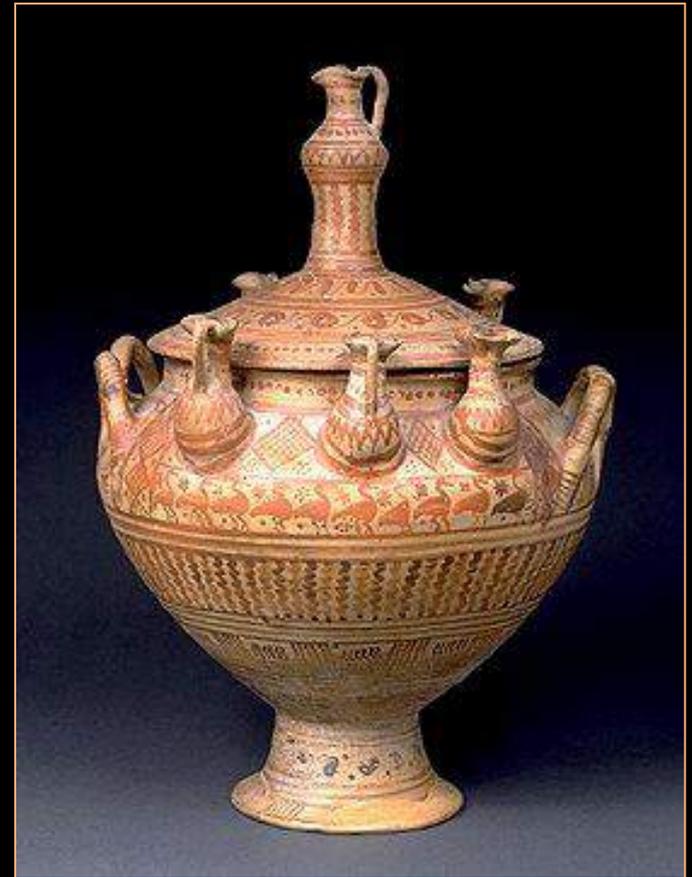
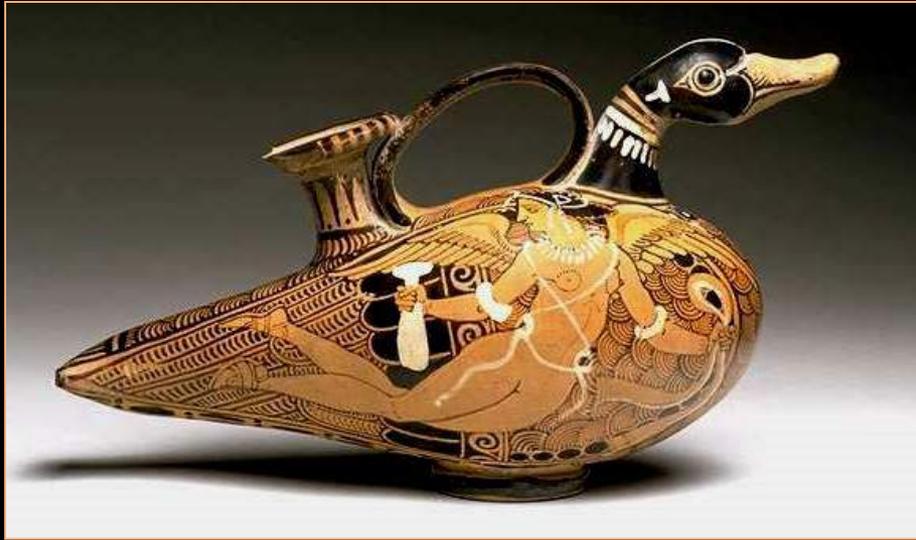
Etruscan Bronzes



Etruscan Gold Jewelry



Etruscan Jars & Vases



Sarcophagus of an Etruscan Couple





X



Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



Conservation in Action: Etruscan Sarcophagi | Museum of Fine Arts ...

Etruscan Cemetery: Necropolis



The Etruscans

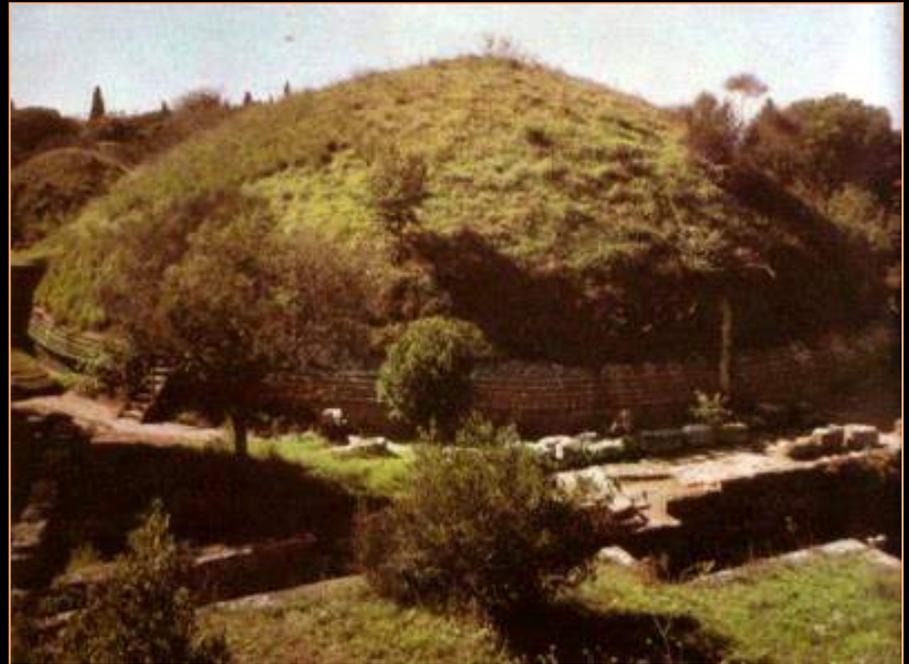
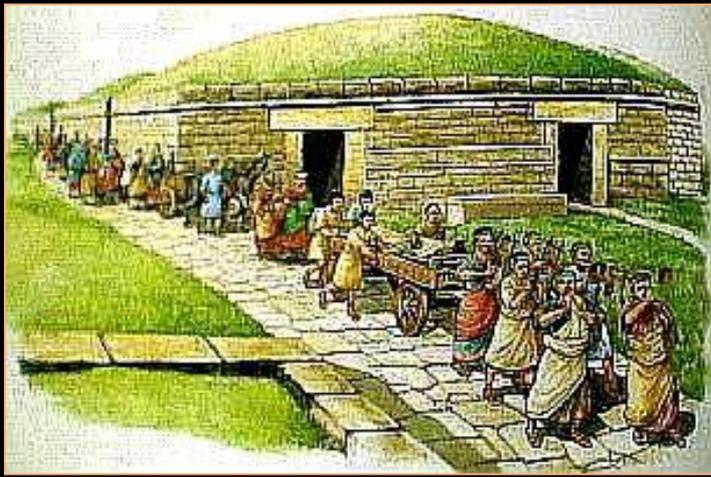
Example:

- Etruscans buried dead outside main cities in the necropolis, or city of the dead
- Much like city with roads through complex around which tombs are organized
- Tombs took form of tumulus, around structure containing one or more tomb chambers covered by earth
- Like Egyptians, the Etruscans buried their dead with goods for the afterlife
- Tombs provide evidence shows some belief in after

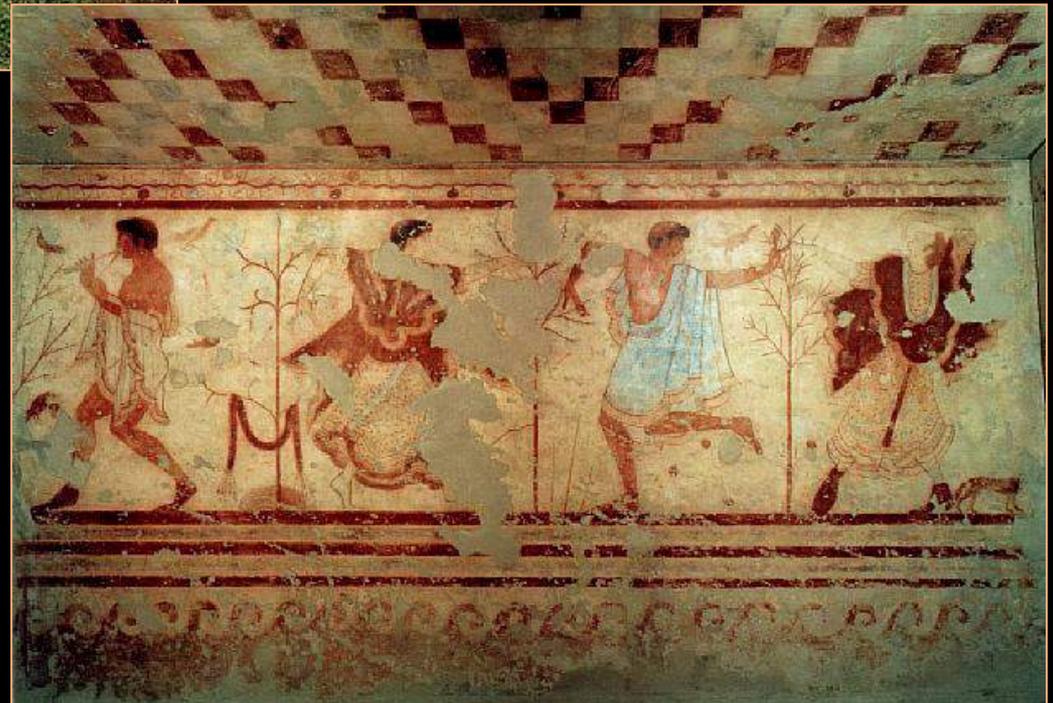


Necropolis at Cerveteri

Etruscan Funeral & Tomb



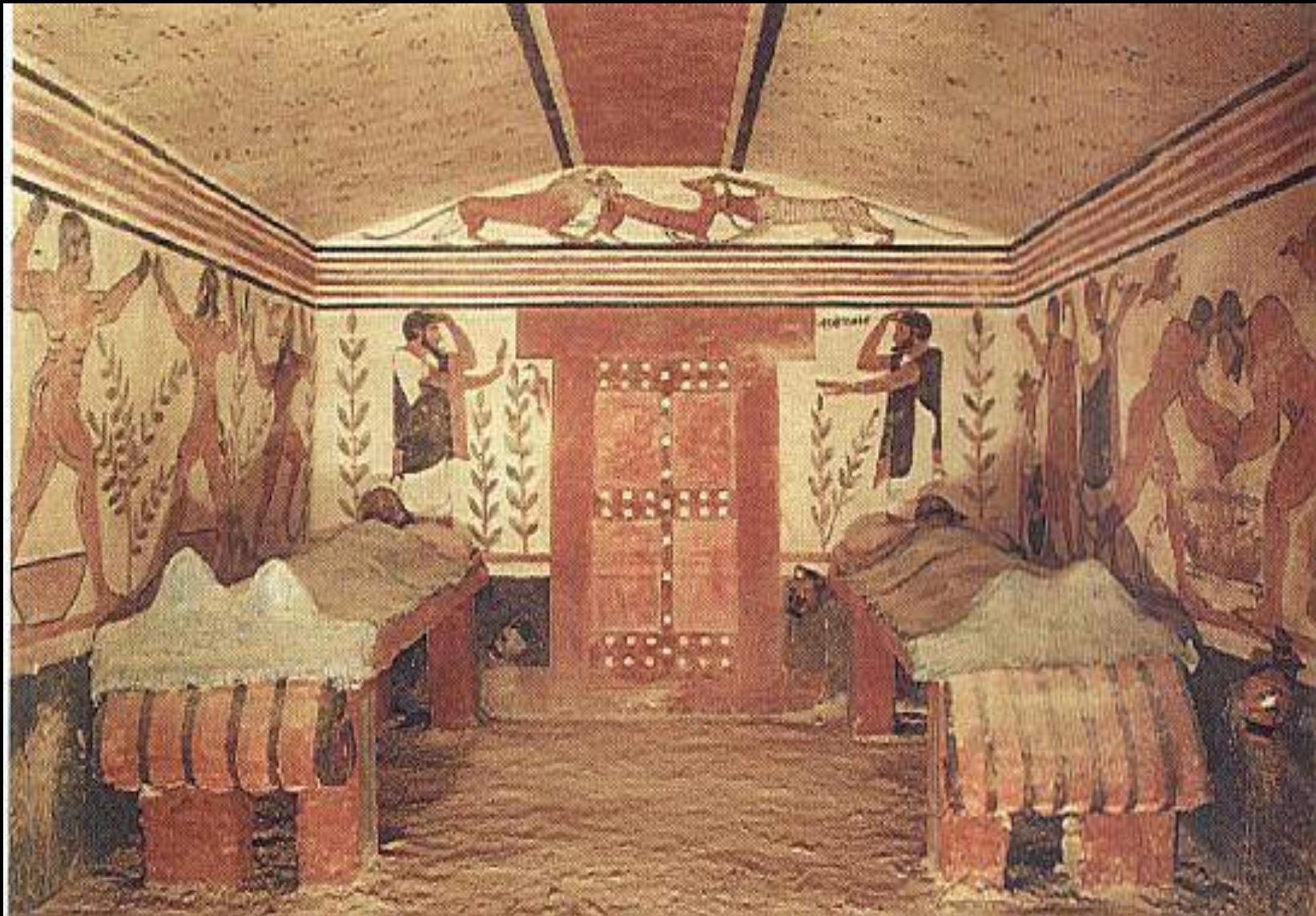
Etruscan Tomb Wall & Tomb Fresco



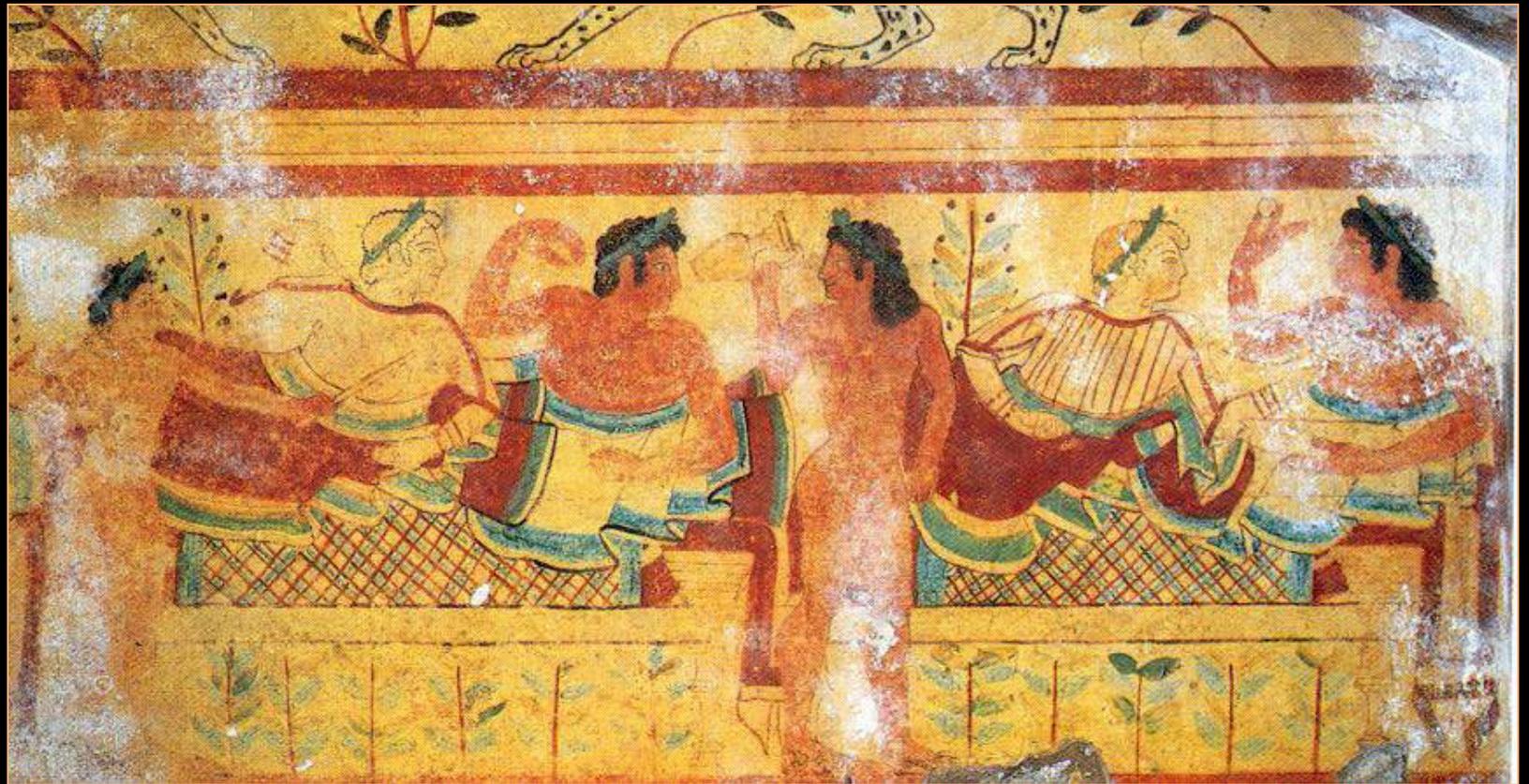
Interior of an Etruscan Tomb



Catacomb



An Etruscan Banquet

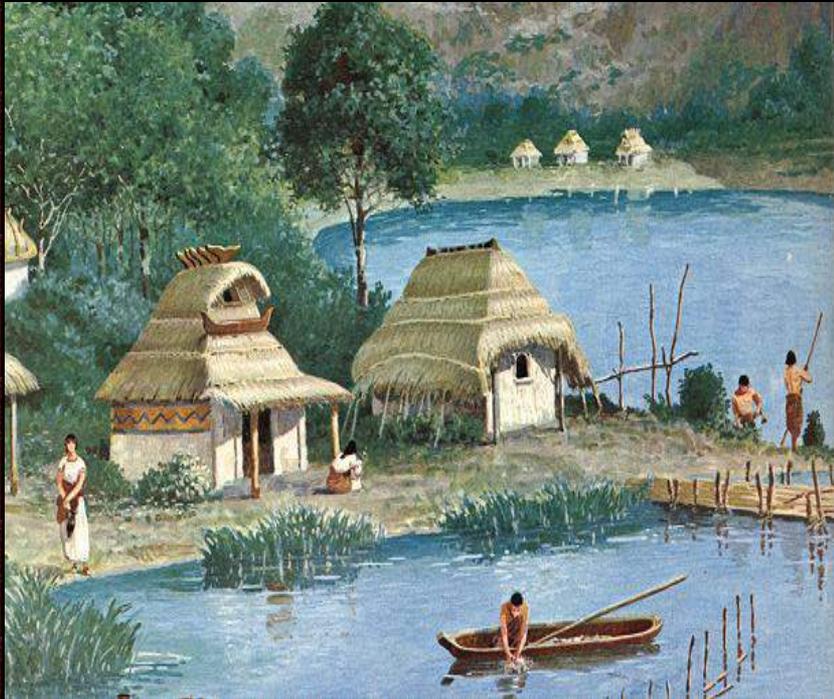


Etruscan architecture

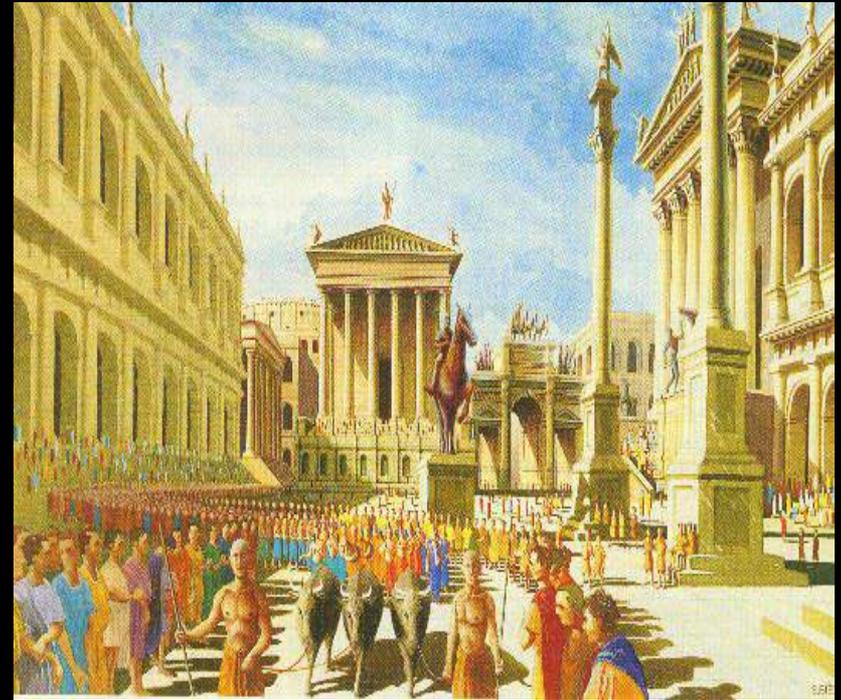


<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Porta-marzia-bn.jpg>

Before the Etruscans



After the Etruscans





Palatine Hill

Temple of Vesta- →

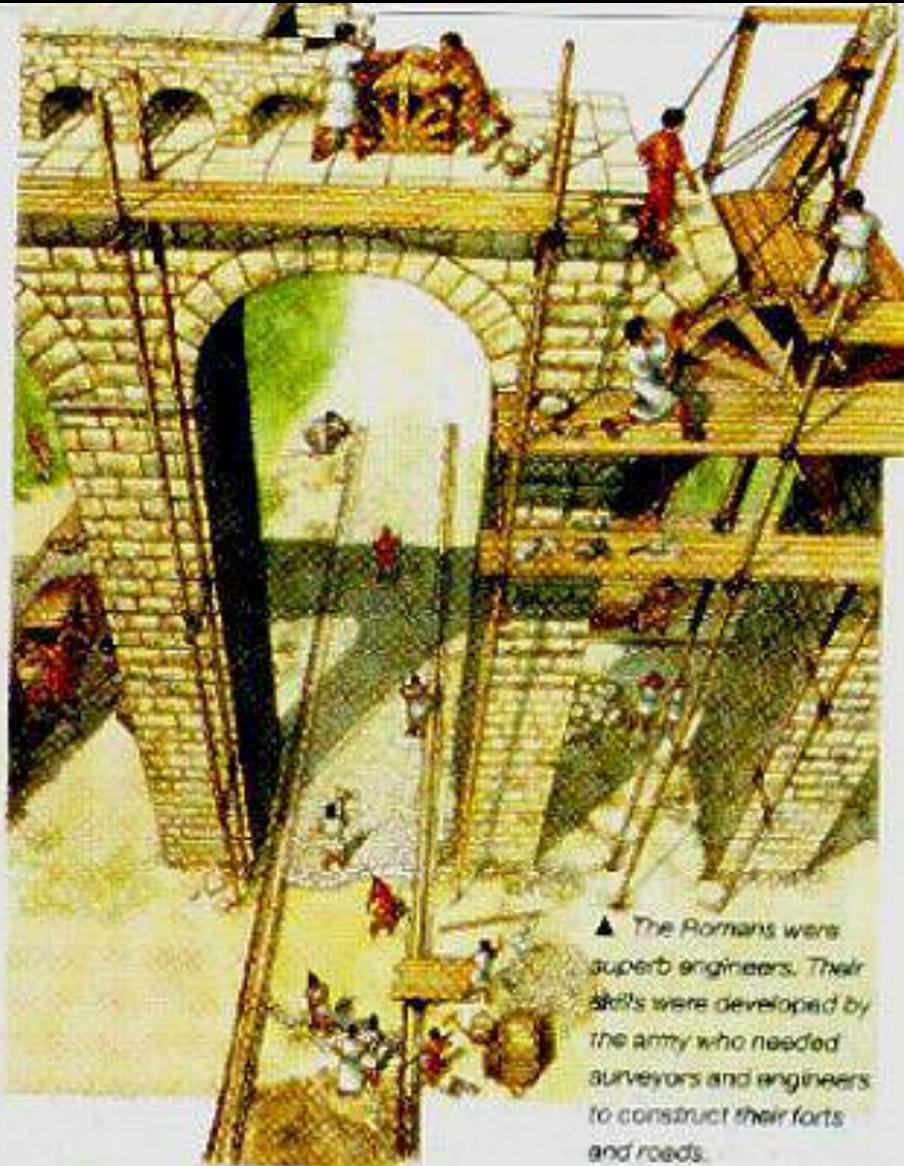
The Roman Forum



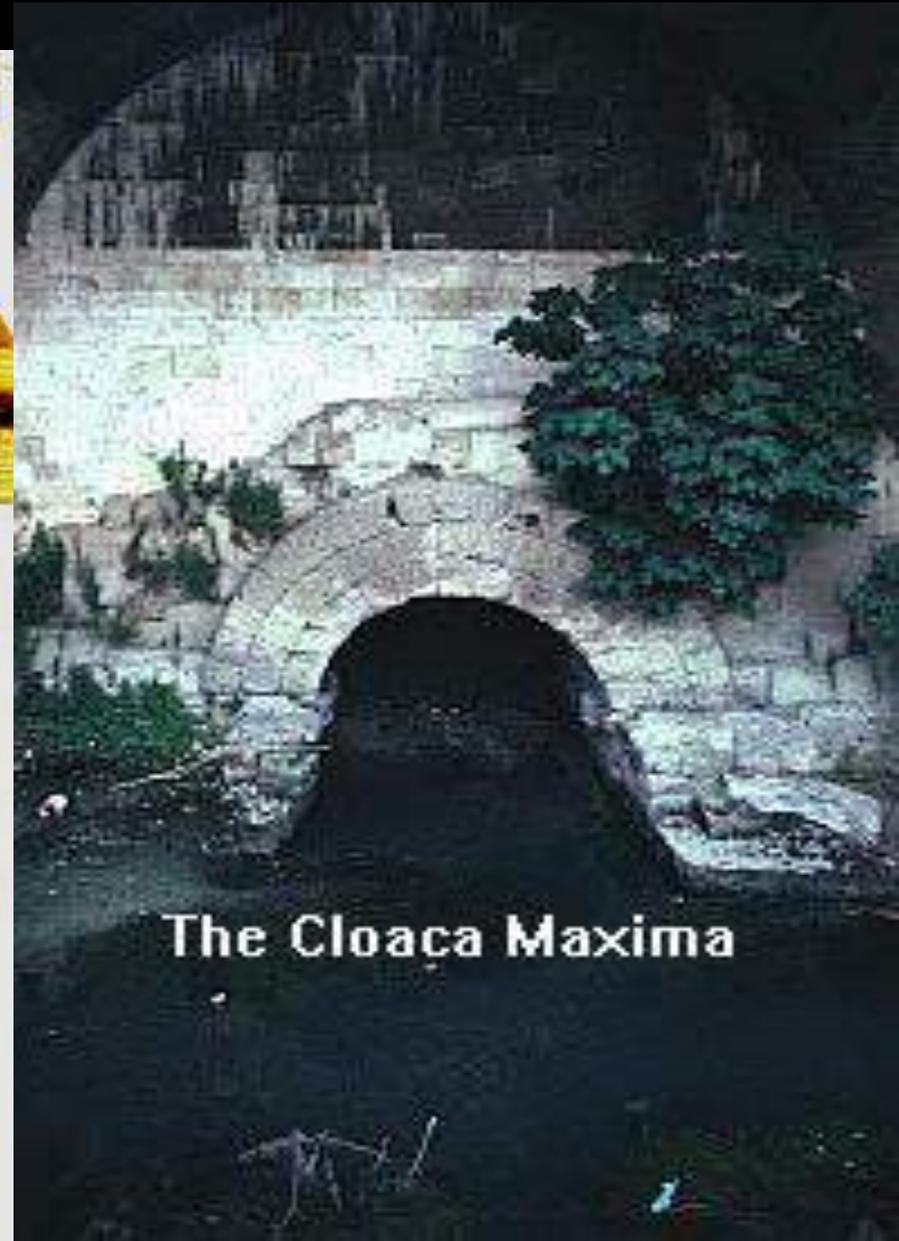
The Gate of Volterra: First known Archway in History!



The ARCH



▲ The Romans were superb engineers. Their skills were developed by the army who needed surveyors and engineers to construct their forts and roads.



The Cloaca Maxima

The Arch today!!!

