Culture and Civilization

* GEOGRAPHY:
	+ important Italian locations:
		- Ostia-
		- Pompeii-
		- Mt. Vesuvius-
		- Brundisium-
		- Apennine Mts.-
	+ provinces and major cities:
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* HISTORY:
	+ basic historical divisions:
		- Monarchy-
		- Republic-
		- Empire-
	+ associated terms:
		- king-
			* *Romulus*- legendary founder of Rome
			* *Numa Pompilius*- credited with many of the ancient religious conventions of ancient Rome
			* *Tullus Hostilius*- doubled the population of Rome, built Curia Hostilia, was a warrior
			* *Ancus Martius*- grandson of Numa and a bridge builder. credited with building the bridge across Tiber
			* *L. Tarquinius Priscus*- first Etruscan king of Rome, established the Roman games, created 100 new senators
			* *Servius Tullius*- divided Roman citizens into tribes and fixed the military obligations of 5 census- determined classes.
			* *Tarquinius Superbus*- last king of Rome, forcibly ousted by Brutus.
		- consul- either of the two highest of the ordinary magistracies in ancient Rome/ heads of state
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		- Early Roman heroes:
			* *Horatius-* Stopped the King of Clusium from attacking Rome by demolishing the bridge.
			* *Mucius Scaevola-* Hired to kill the king by senators, caught. Brought before the king. Would be burned alive but stuck hand in fire to show how brave he was. The King let him go.
			* *Cloelia-* Hostage, swam across river back to Rome. There is a statue of her.
			* *Cincinnatus-*Model citizen, farmer. Patriot, military leader. Chosen as a temporary dictator in a time of crisis. Dug a trench around the enemy, they surrendered. Driven by honor.
		- Emperor- the ruler of the Roman State during the imperial period: 27 BC
			* *Justinian* (482 AD- 565 AD)- reconquered Rome, created a unified code of laws: The Justinian Code. This code was then used as the basis of all the systems of laws in the western world. He also oversaw constructions of great buildings in the capitals.
			* *Aurelius* (272 AD- 337 AD)- first Christian emperor in history. Also known as Constantine- created his own capital. Known as the founder of Constantine.
			* *Antoninus Pius* (86 AD- 161 AD)- son and successor of Hadrian- one of the most peaceful rulers. Built temples, promoted arts and science, gave rewards to teachers, dealt with crisis without leaving Italy even once. Had a highly praised form of government.
			* *Vespasian* (9 AD- 79 AD)- was handed the task of bringing balance to rome, and did very well. Much money spent on restoration, baths, Colosseum. Established the Flavian Dynasty
			* *Hadrian* (76 AD- 138 AD)- got to know his people, admired greece and brought its culture to rome, but Hadrian’s Wall. Kept Empire out of many disputes.
			* *Claudius* (10 BC- 54 AD)- had a limp, small deafness, people thought he was stupid. He established new roads, canals, aquecuts, canals, had an interest in law.
			* *Tiberius* (42 BC- 37 AD)- didn’t really want to rule but did anyway, added 3 billion sesterces to Rome upon death, added bases and used diplomacy over conflicts.
			* *Marcus Aurelius* (121 AD- 180 AD)- philosopher and writer, stopped many conflicts, reputation as philosopher king.
			* *Trajan* (53 AD- 117 AD)- under his rule, Rome reached is furthest extent. Successful soldier emperor, respected by everyone, made his name by philanthropic rule.
			* *Augustus*- longest reign, born by the name of Octavian, avenged the death of Caesar with Mark Antony, then defeated him. Created a new constitution for the great empire. Ignited an era of relative peace. First emperor of Rome.
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* MYTHOLOGY:
	+ *Daphne and Apollo-* Daphne was a nymph who wanted to stay a virgin like her idol, Diana. Apollo was in love with her, but only because of Cupid’s arrow. He chased her and Diana her Daphne’s cries and turned her into a tree. Because Apollo could not take a tree to be his wife, he cut the branches and wove a crown for himself and that’s why you always see Apollo with leaves on his head.
	+ *Arachne and Minerva-* Minerva hears a rumor that a mortal named Arachne says she can weave better that her. She has even given a challenge to Minerva if she is willing to accept. She disguises herself as an old woman and tries to persuade Minerva to take back the challenge. It doesn’t work and they begin. When its done, Arachne’s is obviously better. Minerva is so jealous, she starts beating Arachne with a stick until she hangs herself. Minerva feels bad, so she turns her into a spider so she can keep weaving.
	+ *Midas-*everyone knows this.
* ROMAN LIFE:
	+ Famous monuments in Rome:
		- *Forum-* the most important centers of Roman daily life. A big open area, ringed by Roman banks, temples, baths, and businesses, marketplace. People could Orate there, politicians gave speeches there, and people could stop and listen. It was also used for festivals and religious ceremonies
		- *Palatine Hill-* most ancient part of the city, stands 40 meters above the Forum and the Circus Maximus on the other. It means palace. Location of the cave wehere Romulus and Remus were found. Rome has its roots there.
		- *Via Appia-*  one of the earliest and strategically most important Roman roads of the ancient republic. Connected Rome to Brindisi in SE Italy. 348 mi, 560 km long, lined with tombs, trade.
		- *Pantheon-* temple, or a place where emperor made appearances, dedicated to all the gods, inside is a dome, hole in the ceiling
		- *Campus Martius-* “field of mars”, publicly owned area of ancient rome, most populous area of Rome, military and political connotations, field of excretes, and where citizens would vote.
		- *Colosseum-* elliptical amphitheater in the center of Rome, largest in the world, one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and engineering, games, animal fights…
	+ Architectural structures and their functions
		- *aquaeductus-* water supply or channel used to convey water from distant sources into cities and towns.
		- *thermae-* complex of rooms designed for public bathing, relaxation, and social activity that was developed to a high degree of sophistication. Large open garden surrounded by club room and a block of bath chambers
		- *circus-*  like chariot racing, people would bet on who would win, very dangerous. Chariot racing stadium, mass entertainment venue
		- *amphitheatrum-*  large, circular or oval open- air venues with raised seating, 230 across rome, gladiatorial fights.
		- *curia-* assempbly, council, court in which issues are discussed or made. Entire populace was divided into thirty curiae, which met to confirm the elections, installations of priests, making of wills, adoption.
		- *basilica-* open, Roman public court building, located adjacent to the forum of a Roman town.
	+ Housing:
		- *triclinium-* office, study, dining room
		- *ala-* wings opening from atrium
		- *exedra-* garden room
		- *peristylium-* colonnaded garden
		- *insulae-* apartment buildings, where majority of Romans lived
		- *domus-* self contained house for the wealthy.
		- *villa urbana-*city villa
	+ Meals
		- *cena-* dinner
		- *culina-* lunch
		- *prandium-* breakfast