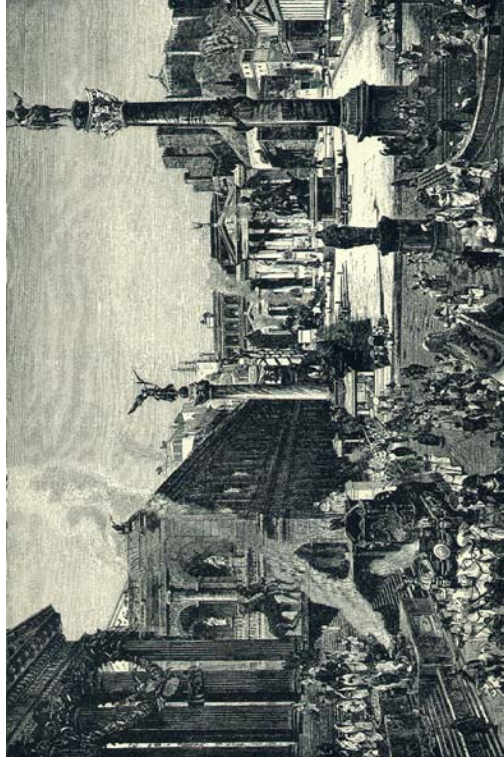
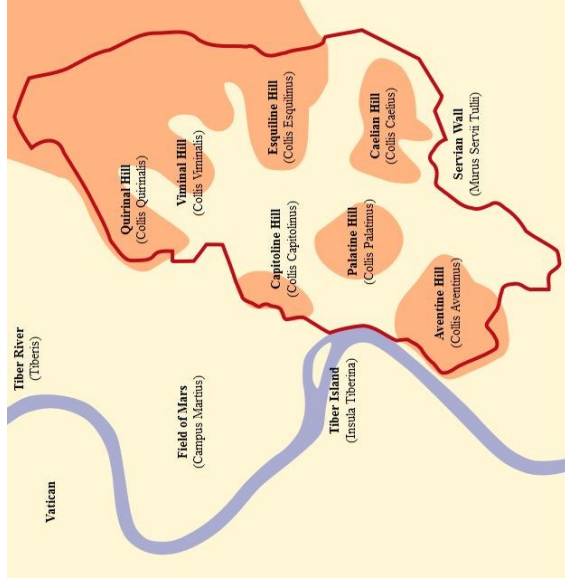


# Ancient Rome – Kingdom 753-510 B.C.



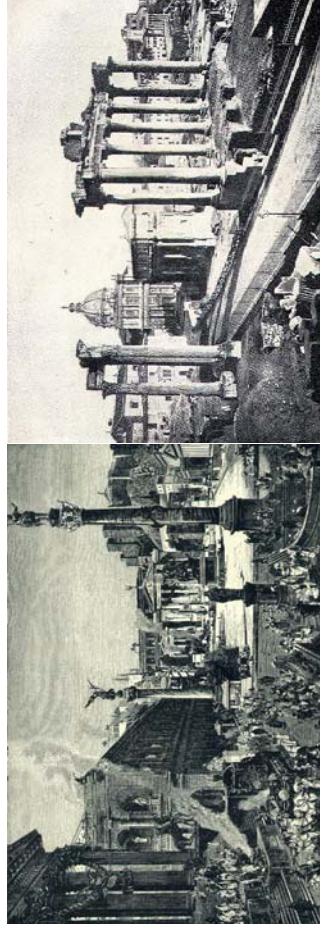
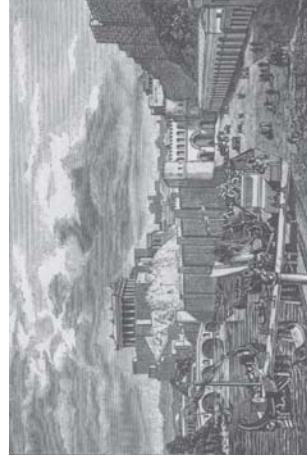
# Seven Hills of Rome



- Aventine:** Hill of Remus, home of plebes.
- Capitoline:** Temple of Jupiter, early fortress, state buildings.
- Palatine:** Hill of Romulus, Home of Rich and Powerful
- Esquiline:** Cemetery
- Quirinal:** home of Sabines.
- Caelian, Viminalis:** Residential

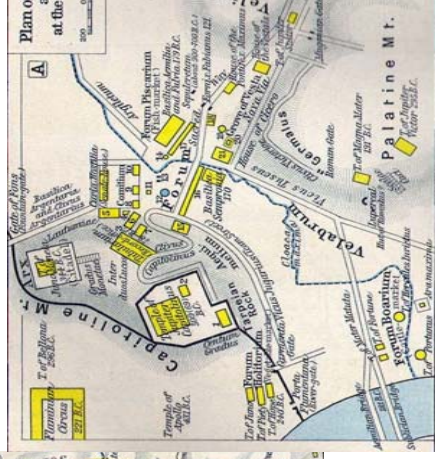
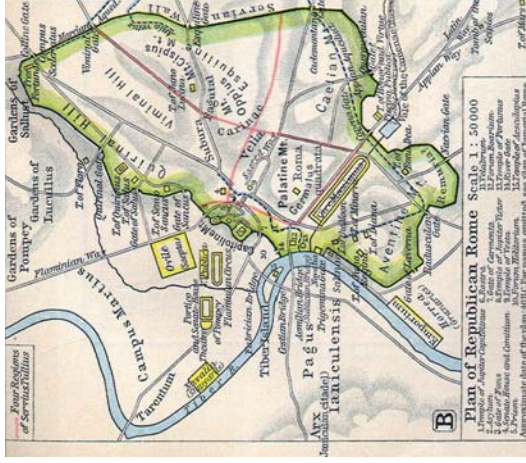
# Important Landmarks of Rome

- **Sevian Wall**
- **Cloaca Maxima (Sewer)**
- **Circus Maxima (Arena)**
- **Capitol: Temple of Jupiter & Vesta**
- **Temple of Janus & Pollux**
- **Regia (Kings) - Curia (Senate)**
- **Campus Martius**
- **Sublican Bridge**



- **Roman Forum** was center of political/social activity; public speeches, trials, monuments, commerce, etc.
- Located between the Palatine and Capitoline hills.
- It began as a market place and meeting area and was eventually surrounded by government buildings.
- **Regia** (palace of priests), **Curia** (meeting place of Senate), **Rostra** (public meetings), **Temple of Castor/Pollux**, **Temple of Vesta** (vestal virgins)

## City of Rome— Republican Era



## Roman Names—Male

- **Praenomen:** First name. Only 20 were in common use:
  - Caius (Gaius), Lucius, Manius, Marcus, Titus, Tiberus, Publius, Cnaeus (Gnaeus), Appius, Decimus, Decimus, Drusus, Flavius, etc. . .
- **Nomen (Gens):** Family name, passed down from the male side of family.
  - Claudius, Cornelius, Plinius, Brutus, Fabius, Furius, Horatius, Julius, Antonius, Verrus, Pricus, Manlius, Marius, Flavius, Virginius
- **Cognomen:** Nickname—eventually became so common they were inherited to distinguish families within a Gens.
  - Quintus Marius **Scaevola** (“left-handed”)
  - Lucius Quinctius **Cincinnatus** (“curly-haired”)
  - Caius Marius **Coriolanus** (“conqueror of Coriol”)
- **Agnomen:** Nickname—After Cognomens became common, a fourth name was added
  - Quintus Fabius Maximus **Cunctator** (“delayer”)
  - Publius Cornelius Scipio **Africanus** (“conqueror of Africa”)

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## Historical Roman Names

- Many Roman Family names (gens/cognomen) are shared by many heroes of Roman history, over centuries.
  - Junius Brutus, Horatius, Aemilius, Cornelius Scipio, Fabius Maximus,
- Historical Characters are known by various name combinations.
  - **Appius Claudius** (praenomen, gens)
  - Publius **Horatius** Cocles (gens only)
  - Lucius Quinctius **Cincinnatus** (cognomen only)
  - Caius **Julius Caesar** (gens, cognomen)
  - Publius Cornelius **Scipio Africanus** (cognomen, Agnomen)
  - **Marcus** Porcius **Cato** (praenomen, cognomen)
  - **Nero** Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus (praenomen only)
  - Marcus Tullius **Cicero** (cognomen only)
  - Publius Virgilius “**Virgil**” Maro (gens only)

## Roman Names—Female

- Roman Women were called by feminine version of fathers **gens**.
  - Julius → **Julia**, Livius → **Livia** Agrippa → **Agrippina**, Claudius → **Claudia**, Antonius → **Antonia**
- Many common women’s names derive from Roman times.
  - **Julia, Claudia, Antonia, Cornelia, Pricilla, Calpurnia, Lucretia, Annia, Cecilia, Portia, Amelia, Marcia, Flavia**
- Daughters from Families with well established Cognomens took names from both gens and Cognomen:
  - Livius Drusus → **Livia Dursilla**;
  - Cornelius Scipio Africanus → **Cornelia Africa**
- Sisters were often given nicknames, derived from birth order (Major=elder, Minor=younger, Tertia=third, Quinta= fifth, etc.)
  - **Agrippina Major, Agrippina Minor**
  - **Cornelia Quinta, Fabia Tertia**



## Roman Calendar

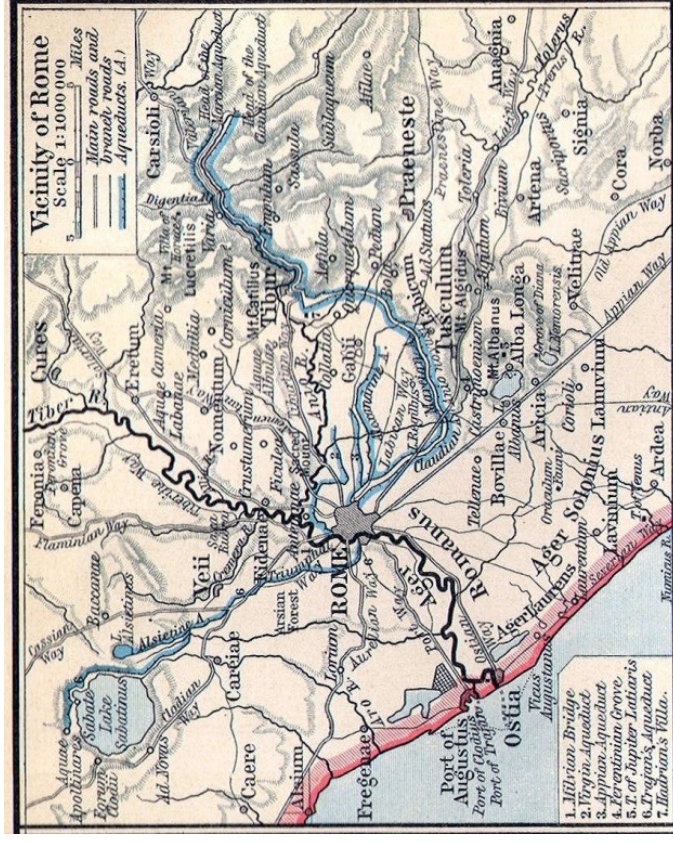
- Original Roman calendar based on Moon.
  - Months were 29 or 30 days
  - **Kalends** (new Moon) on 1<sup>st</sup> day
  - **Nones** (half moon) on 7<sup>th</sup> day
  - **Ides** (full moon) on 15<sup>th</sup> day
- Original Roman Calendar had 10 months, plus “winter”
  - First Month was March, starting around Spring Equinox
  - **Tenth** month was **December**, ending around Winter Solstice
  - January, February, plus occasional 13<sup>th</sup> month were added later.
- Almost all Ancient calendars were similarly arranged.

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## Roman Calendar

- Priests decided when months started by observing moon and astrological signs
  - This was sometimes a political decision!!!!
  - Original months March, April, May, June were thought to be named after gods (Mars, Aprilis, Maia, Juno)
  - Original months Quintilius, Sextilius, September, October, November, December were Roman for 5<sup>th</sup>, through 10<sup>th</sup>.
- Julius Caesar reformed the calendar by making a fixed length year and adding a leap year.
  - Quintilius renamed Julius after Julius Caesar
  - Sextilius renamed after Caesar Augustus
  - Julian Calendar was refined in 1582, set back by 10 days.

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## Italian Geography

- **Mountains**
  - Alps
  - Appenines
  - Mt. Vesuvius
  - Mt. Aetna
- **Rivers**
  - Po (Padus)
  - Arno (Arnus)
  - Tiber
  - Volterno
  - Rubicon (ancient)

North/West of Italy  
Along Italian Peninsula  
Near Naples/Pompeii  
Island of Sicily

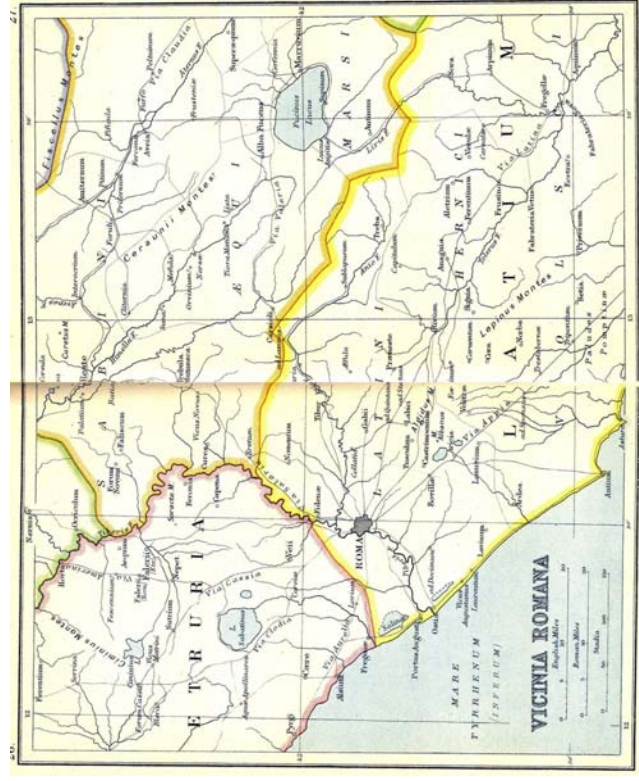
Cisalpine Gaul, toward east  
Etruria, thru Rome  
Campania, thru Capua

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## Regions and Cities of Ancient Italy

- Latium—S. of Tiber, N. of Volturnus
  - **Rome, Alba Longa**
- Etruria (Tuscany) —N. of Tiber, S. of Arno
  - **Veii**, Clusium, Tarquinii, Falerii
- Campania—S. of Volturnus River
  - **Pompeii, Capua**, Cumae, Neopoli (Naples)
- Cisalpine Gaul (Lombardy)—Po Valley

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## Other Regions Ancient Italy

- Umbria (Volsians)—Mts near Etruria
  - Sabini (Sabines)—Mts near Latium
- Samnium (Samnites)—Mts near Campania
- Sicilia (Greeks, Carthaginians)—Island
  - **Syracuse, Agrigentum**
- Magna Graecia (Greater Greece)—Southern Italy
  - Calabria, Bruttium, Tarentum,

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