4. **THE ROMAN LEGACY**

**Study Questions:**

**EARLY ROME (THE ROMAN REPUBLIC)**

1. What were some Roman contributions to western civilization?

2. What did the Romans value more: good government and military prowess, or cultural and artistic achievements?

3. What are the two main periods of Roman history called?
   
   509 to 31 B.C.E.: ____________ 31 B.C.E. to C.E. 476: ____________

4. What people occupied Rome from 616 to 510 B.C.E.? What is the name for the part of Italy ruled by these people?

5. How did the art of the Etruscans differ from that of the Greeks (figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6)?

6. In what ways did the Etruscans help Rome rise to power?

7. What event marks the beginning of the history of the Roman Republic?

8. What Roman class was represented in the Senate?

9. What was the name of the large open space in the center of Rome used for meetings of the Senate and the assemblies of the people (figure 4.7)?

10. What was the significance of the passage of Hortesian Law? How did this influence the balance of power in the Republic?

11. What territories did the Roman expansion acquire? What was the impact of this expansion on the state and the colonies?

12. What events in the last hundred years of the Roman Republic would cause many Romans to welcome the rule of an emperor such as Augustus?

13. Who was the first great Roman lyric poet and what was the subject of his work?

14. What were the two principal schools of philosophy in Rome? Where did they originate?

15. According to Epicurus, why should humans be able to live free from superstitious fear of the unknown and not have to fear the threat of divine retribution?
16. What Greco-Roman philosophy is associated with Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius?

17. What was the subject of the Ius Civile of Julius Caesar?

18. What were the Roman equivalent to the Greek gods:
   - Zeus =
   - Hera =
   - Poseidon =
   - Apollo =
   - Aphrodite =
   - Athena =
   - Hermes =
   - Dionysus =

19. How does Sulla’s Sanctuary of Fortuna in Palestrina demonstrate Roman values (figure 4.9)?

20. What characteristics of earlier styles did Roman sculptors build upon? What new elements are seen in Roman sculpture (figure 4.8)?

21. What political events characterized the last century of the Roman Republic (133 B.C.E. to 31 B.C.E.)?

THE ROMAN EMPIRE: 31 B.C.E. – C.E. 476

1. What was the significance of the Battle of Actium (31 B.C.E.) in the history of the Roman Republic?

2. Who was the first emperor of the Roman Empire? What reforms did he implement?

3. Who was the greatest of all Roman poets? Which of his poems was to Roman literature what the Iliad and the Odyssey were to Greek literature?

4. According to the Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace), how did Augustus want to be seen by his contemporaries, and to be remembered by future generations (figures 4.11 and 4.12)?

5. What town, 150 miles south of Rome and destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in C.E. 79, has provided much valuable information about life in the early Roman Empire (figures 4.14, 4.15, 4.16, and 4.17)?

6. What is unique about the Villa of Mysteries (figure 4.18)?

7. What do the excavations at Pompeii tell us about the inhabitants’ way of life (figure 4.19)?

8. How did the events at Pompeii inspire later artists and writers?
9. The capture of what city in Judea was commemorated by the Arch of Titus (C.E. 81) (figure 4.21)?

10. What invention in the first century B.C.E. made possible the Roman use of barrel vaults and domes (figure 4.22)?

11. Which architectural style did Romans prefer to the Doric and Ionic? How did this style different from the Doric and Ionic?

12. What emperor designed the Pantheon (C.E. 126)? What was architecturally significant about the shape of its roof? What was the function of its oculus (figures 4.23, 4.24 and 4.25)?

13. What was the function of the Pont du Gard (figure 4.26)?

14. What were some of the targets of Juvenal’s Satires?

15. What event in C.E. 476 marks the formal end of the Roman Empire in Western Europe?

16. Who were the two most important rulers of the Late Roman Empire in the West?
   - C.E. 284–305:
   - C.E. 306–337:

17. What is considered to be the last great imperial building in Rome (figures 4.28 and 4.29)?

18. What is depicted in the frieze on the Arch of Constantine? What is the name for this style of sculpture? How does it differ from earlier Roman art (figure 4.31)?

19. What is unique about the palace of Diocletian at Split on the Adriatic coast (figure 4.30)?

20. What was the significance of the founding of Constantinople in C.E. 330?

21. In what sense did the Roman Empire survive until C.E. 1453?

**Short Essay Questions:**
1. What are the chief features of Etruscan culture and religion (figures 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5)?
   Points to consider-
   - Proportions
   - Emotional expressive impact
   - Attitudes about nature

2. What light do they cast on the problem of the Etruscans’ origins?
   Points to consider-
   - The stylistic features of their artwork
   - The depiction of the Greek god Apollo (consider his stance, hair, and expression).

3. “Roman art and culture are late and debased forms of Hellenistic art.” Discuss this statement.
   Points to consider-
   - Greek aesthetic and philosophical influences
   - Roman Portraiture (figures 4.7 and 4.12)
   - Vergil’s Aeneid
   - The frescoes in the Villa of the Mysteries (figure 4.16)

4. In what ways does the Aeneid fulfill its aim to provide the Romans with a national epic?
   Points to consider-
   - The parallel between Emperor Augustus and Aeneas as key figures in the destiny of Rome (figure 4.11)

5. Compare the Aeneid in this respect to the Greek epics, the Iliad and Odyssey, discussed in Chapter 2.
   Points to consider-
   - The scope of the works
   - The struggle between personal desires and public responsibility
   - The characterization of the hero and his destiny

6. Describe in detail Augustus’ use of the visual arts as instruments of propaganda. Are there comparable examples of the arts used for political purposes in recent times?
   Points to consider-
   - See figure 4.11
     - The representation of Augustus and his family
     - The images of Aeneas, Romulus and Remus
   - See figure 4.12
     - The position of the body
     - Augustus’ attire
     - The cupid at his feet

7. What do the discoveries at Rome and Pompeii tell us about daily life in the
Roman Empire? In what significant respects did it differ from life today?

Points to consider-
- See Pliny’s letter to Tacitus
- Figures 4.15, 4.16 and 4.17
- Their cultural centers (theatres, markets, baths)

**Questions about the Readings:**

1. In the selected poems of Catullus, the poet records the path of his affair with Lesbia. Describe the predominant emotion expressed in each poem and choose one line from each which is most representative of Catullus’ feelings.

2. From Vergil’s *Aeneid*

   a. In Book I, line 238, Venus pleads to Jupiter on behalf of Aeneas and his men. Why does she refer to “Troy’s renaissance”? What does this tell us about the intent of the author and the desires of his audience?

   b. In Book IV, Aeneas abandons Dido. In your opinion, are his actions heroic? What message does this scene convey about personal versus public responsibility in the Roman Republic?
**Key Terms to Identify and Define:**

_Aeneid_
Alexandria
Anchises
Antioch
_Ara Pacis_
barrel vault
Battle of Actium
Battle of Pharsalus
Carthage
Catullus
Ceres
Cerveteri
Cicero, Marcus Tullius
Cleopatra
Constantine (also 5)
Cybele
Dido
Diocletian
dome
Eclogues
Ennius
Epictetus
Epicureanism
Etruscans
Forum
Horace
Hortensian Law
_Ius Civile_
Julius Caesar
Justinian
Juvenal
Law of the Twelve Tables
Lucretius
Marcus Aurelius
Octavius
oculus
Pantheon
patricians
plebeians
Pliny
Pompeii
Praeneste
EARLY ROME (THE ROMAN REPUBLIC)

1. Some Roman contributions to Western civilization include the Roman alphabet, the division of the year into twelve months (our calendar), the success of the Christian church, the basis of a democratic republic, and a codified legal system.

2. Romans believed themselves to excel in the areas of good government and military prowess, rather than the arts or philosophy. Roman talent lay in their ability to assimilate and build upon the creative innovations of other peoples, particularly the Greeks.

3. Roman history is divided into the period of the Roman Republic, 509 to 31 B.C.E, and Imperial Rome, 31 B.C.E. to C.E. 476.

4. The Etruscans occupied the region of Tuscany in what is now northern central Italy from 616 to 510 B.C.E.

5. Etruscan art emphasizes the expressive impact of the work on the viewer over concerns with proportion, which characterized much of Greek art. Etruscan sculpture and painting is relaxed and celebratory of the natural world while at the same time exhibiting highly sophisticated craftsmanship.

6. Prior to their exposure to Etruscan culture, Rome was a small community ruled by tribal chiefs. Under Etruscan influence Rome was transformed into a city with a working infrastructure and a thriving cultural center which had contact with other Italian cities and the various peoples of the Mediterranean.

7. The emergence of the Roman Republic is dated to 510 B.C.E., when the Romans expelled the Etruscans from Roman territories. Over the next two centuries their cities were conquered, the Etruscans were given full citizenship, and ultimately assimilated into Roman society.

8. The Senate represented the Roman aristocracy (the patricians).
9. The large open space in the center of Rome used for meetings of the Senate and the assemblies of the people is called the forum.

10. This redistribution of power led to increasing tensions between the patrician and plebian, which became further strained with the rise of a strong plebian middle class.

11. The Roman expansion included the seizure of Carthage from the Phoenicians and their territories in North Africa, Spain and Sicily. They went on the take control of all the territories surrounding the Mediterranean, including Greece, Asia Minor and the Middle East. This substantial expansion stretched the administrative capabilities both within Rome and in its outer territories.

12. A cycle of revolts and power struggles ending in violence during the last hundred years of the Roman Republic caused many Romans to welcome Emperor Augustus and the stability of his reign.

13. Catullus was the first great Roman lyric poet whose poems were a personal testimony of his long relationship with Lesbia.

14. The two principal schools of philosophy in Rome were Epicureanism and Stoicism. Both had origins in Greece.

15. According to Epicurus the gods play no part in human affairs or earthly events and thus humans should live free from superstitious fear of events they cannot control or the threat of divine retribution.

16. Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius were adherents to the Greco-Roman philosophy Stoicism.

17. In the *Ius Civile*, Julius Caesar created a single unified code of Roman civil law.

18. The Roman equivalent to the Greek gods were as follows:

- Zeus = Jupiter
- Hera = Juno
- Poseidon = Neptune
- Apollo = Apollo

- Aphrodite = Venus
- Athena = Minerva
- Hermes = Mercury
- Dionysus = Bacchus

19. Sulla’s Sanctuary of Fortuna in Palestrina is a testimony to the Roman regard for symmetry and grandeur as well as their strong identification with the Greeks. It was modeled after buildings in Hellenistic Pergamum.

20. Roman sculptors built upon both Greek and Etruscan aesthetic elements. Their interest in proportion and balance is taken from Greek sensibilities whereas their emphasis on conveying emotional quality of the subject harkens back to the Etruscans. Roman sculptors excelled at portraiture, revealing the personality through subtle details in the features of their subjects.
21. The last century of the Roman Republic was rife with power struggles between the leaders Marius, Sulla, Pompey, and Caesar and their supporters in an effort to gain control over the state. This lack of political stability, along with strains due to widespread Roman expansion into other territories, eventually lead to the collapse of the Republic.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE: 31 B.C.E. – C.E. 476

1. The Battle of Actium (31 B.C.E.) brought an end to the struggle for power between Octavian and Marc Antony, after which Octavian assumed supreme control of Rome and its territories.

2. Emperor Augustus (Octavian) was the first Roman Emperor. His reforms included establishing a vast central administration with numerous civil service positions as well as redefining the role of military soldiers as defenders of Rome’s borders, engineers, police, surveyors, and agricultural laborers.

3. Vergil, the greatest Roman poet, is best known for his work the Aeneid, a tale written in the tradition of the great Greek epics, the Iliad and the Odyssey. This poem aimed to glorify the Roman Empire and create a heroic myth about its founders in much the same vein as the Greek works of Homer.

4. The Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace) expresses Augustus’ desire to be seen as a force of peace and a major figure on the path of Rome’s glorious ascendancy, which began with the founding of Rome (as personified by the figure of Aeneas). He is portrayed as the Supreme Leader, followed by members of his family, thereby signaling his intention of establishing hereditary succession.

5. Pompeii, 150 miles south of Rome and destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in C.E. 79, has provided a great deal of information about life in the early Roman Empire.

6. The Villa of Mysteries contains masterful frescos which some have interpreted as portraying scenes and rituals related to the cult of Dionysius.

7. The inhabitants of Pompeii lived in comfort, their decorated homes designed to stave off the heat of summers and provide refuge from the busy city streets. There were several bathhouses, a theatre, a concert hall, and an amphitheatre which all attest to a rich cultural community.

8. The excavations at Pompeii inspired several poets and novelists. Pompeian motifs were used in contemporary china, and artists such as Ingres, David, and Canova were influenced by Pompeian painting and sculpture.

9. The Arch of Titus (C.E. 81) commemorates the capture of Jerusalem by Titus, son of the Emperor Vespasian.
10. In the first century B.C.E. the invention of concrete and new understanding of stress and counter-stress made possible the development of barrel vaults and domes.

11. Instead of the Ionic or the Doric style of architecture, Romans preferred the Corinthian style in which capitals are decorated with leaves opening upwards and the columns rest on simple bases.

12. Emperor Hadrian designed the Pantheon, built c. C.E. 126. The building is architecturally unique for its huge oculus at the top of the dome which provides it with light.

13. The Pont du Gard, built under Emperor Augustus, was a 25 mile long aqueduct which supplied the city of Nîmes with water.

14. Juvenal’s Satires targeted the Roman aristocracy, which he criticized for their degeneracy and malice. In some of his works, his antipathy is fiercely directed at women.

15. The formal deposition of Emperor Romulus Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, in C.E. 476 marks the formal end of the Roman Empire in Western Europe.

16. The two most important rulers of the Late Roman Empire in the West were Emperor Diocletian, C.E. 284–305, and Emperor Constantine, C.E. 306–337.

17. The Basilica of Constantine is considered to be the last great imperial building in Rome.

18. The frieze on the Arch of Constantine is a relief carving which depicts the Emperor receiving homage from the Senate. The figures show an aesthetic move away from the realism and attention to detail of earlier Roman works, and foreshadow the stylized forms seen in the Middle Ages.

19. The palace of Diocletian at Split on the Adriatic coast is built in the design of a military camp and incorporates eastern motifs.

20. In C.E. 330, Emperor Constantine moved the capital of Rome to the East and named it Constantinople.

21. If the city of Constantinople is seen as a continuation of the Roman Empire, then it could be argued that the Roman Empire fell when the city was overtaken by the Ottoman Turks in C.E. 1453.
CHAPTER 4 – REVIEW

Begin by writing the title of the chapter you’ve just studied. Next, without looking at the text or your study guide, use your memory to recall and to list the major sections or topics covered in the chapter. Finally, check your knowledge by taking the short “Self Quiz” below.

A) CHAPTER TITLE:

B) MAJOR SECTIONS OR TOPICS:

C) SELF QUIZ # 4 – IDENTIFY THE:

1. a. _______________ First period of Roman history (from 509 to 31 B.C.E.).
   b. _______________ Second period of Roman history (from 31 B.C.E. to C.E. 476).

2. _______________ Public meeting place of the Romans, including the Senate and the assemblies of the people.

3. _______________ Greco-Roman philosophy founded by Epicurus that taught the goal of life was the pursuit of pleasure, but with moderation and with prudence.

4. _______________ Greco-Roman philosophy founded by Zeno that taught the value of self control in acquiring virtue.

5. _______________ First great emperor of Rome; he saw himself as “first among equals.”

6. _______________ Greatest Roman Poet, author of the Aeneid.

7. _______________ Roman building designed by Hadrian; it had a 142-foot high rotunda, topped by a concrete dome with an oculus.

8. _______________ Order of architecture (decorated with acanthus leaves) preferred by Romans (rather than Doric and Ionic).

9. _______________ New city, built by the Emperor Constantine in C.E. 330, which became the capital Empire in the East.

10. _______________ Year marking the last Roman Emperor in the West and the end of the Roman Empire in the West.
CHAPTER 4 – REVIEW Answers

A) CHAPTER TITLE: The Roman Legacy

B) MAJOR SECTIONS OR TOPICS:

- The Importance of Rome
- The Etruscans and their Art
- Republican Rome
  - Literary Developments
  - Roman Philosophy and Law
  - Republican Art and Architecture
- Imperial Rome
  - Augustan Literature
  - Vergil
  - Augustan Sculpture
  - The Evidence of Pompeii
  - Roman Imperial Architecture
- The End of the Roman Empire
  - Late Roman Art and Architecture

C) SELF QUIZ # 1 – IDENTIFY THE:

1. Republican Rome/Imperial Rome
2. Forum
3. Epicureanism
4. Stoicism
5. Augustus
6. Vergil
7. Pantheon
8. Corinthian
9. Constantinople
10. 476 C.E.
4. WEB QUESTS – ANCIENT ROME

OVID’S ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE
http://www.paleothea.com/Myths/Orpheus.html

01. In Ovid's telling of the story of Orpheus and Eurydice:
   - Why did Orpheus descend to the underworld?
   - Orpheus' request was granted, but with what condition?
   - What action did Orpheus take upon reaching the threshold of the upper world?
   - What then was the fate of Eurydice?

OVID’S PYGMALION
http://www.mythfolklore.net/3043mythfolklore/reading/ovid/pages/09.htm

02. In Ovid's Pygmalion and the Statue, what one wish did Pygmalion make to Venus?

03. Who are the five artists of the paintings shown near the bottom of the page? (Click on each “thumbnail” to see a larger image and more information.)

04. In Gerome’s Pygmalion and Galatea (image 2), is Galatea shown as ivory or as human flesh, or both? Which part of the statue is still stone?

05. How has Paul Delvaux (image 5) changed the story in his version of Pygmalion?

BERNARD SHAW’S PYGMALION
http://www.bartleby.com/138/

06. How does Professor Henry Higgins reflect the myth of Pygmalion as told in Ovid’s Metamorphoses?

07. What famous musical, both a Broadway play and a film, was based on Shaw’s Pygmalion?

08. [Click on “SEQUEL: WHAT HAPPENED AFTERWARDS] According to Shaw, why would Eliza Doolittle not marry Professor Higgins and be happy ever after?

THE "PYGMALION PHENOMENON"

09. What is meant by the "Pygmalion Phenomenon" in the classroom?