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# Historical Timeline of Rome

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# **Historical Timeline of Rome**

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# Ancient Italy



# Original Italian People



## Latin

- South of Tiber river  
“Latium province”
- Latin language

## Umbri (North) & Sabini (South)

- East and South of Tiber river
- Tribes: **Sabini**, Aequi, Volicki, Samnites, Marsi
- Provinces: Campania, Brutium and Abolia

## Graeci & Etusci

- Oscan language (mix between Latin language and Umbian language)
- Greek Civilization (South of ancient Italy)
- Etruscan civilization (Center of ancient Italy)





# Roman History

## Royal

- Founding of Rome “753 – 510 B.C.”
- Escaping the Etrusci king **Tarquinius Superbus**
- **Rex** = King

## Republic

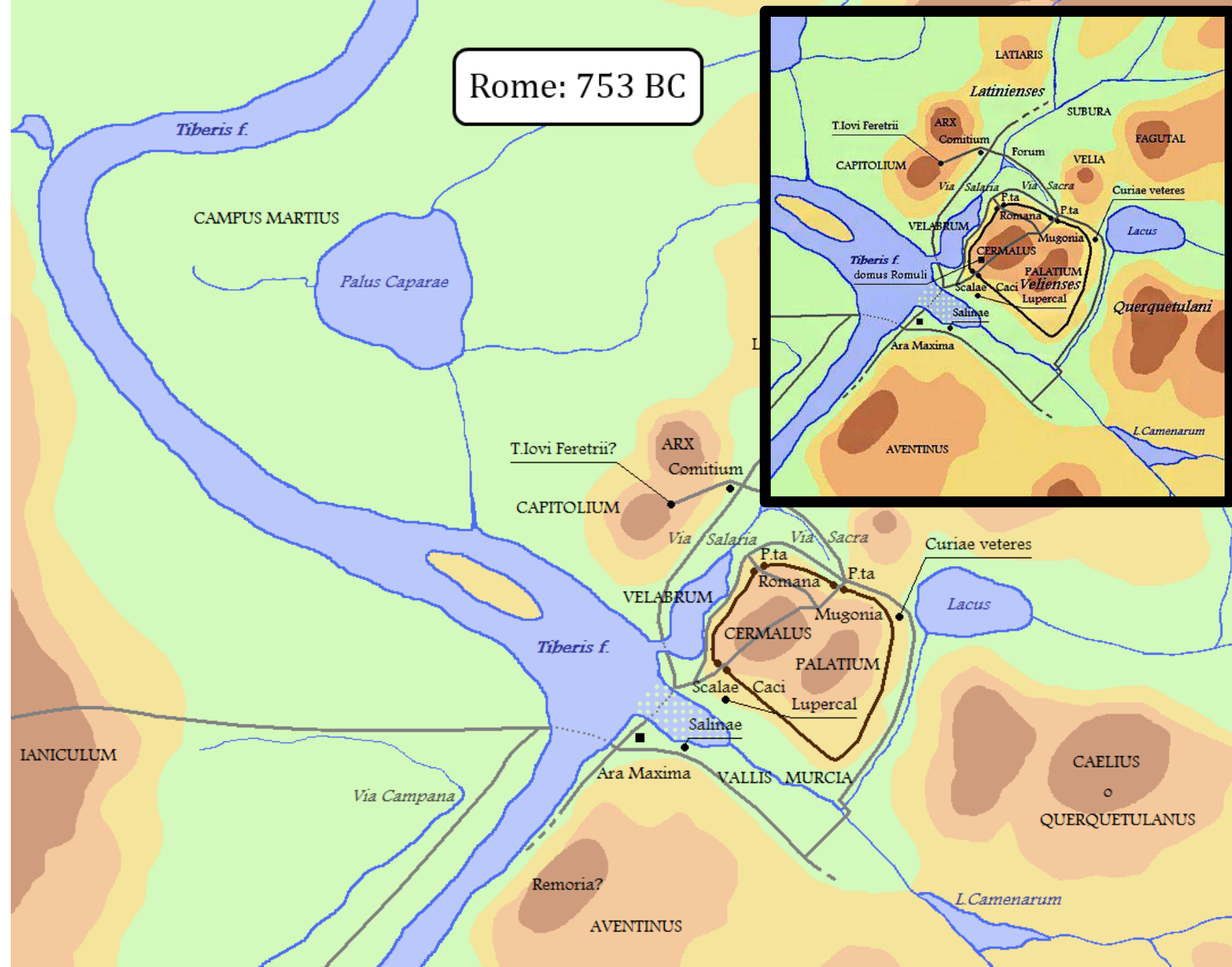
- 509 – 31 B.C.
- Res Publica – Roman properties were ruled by **two consuls**

## Empire

- 31 B.C. – 476 A.C. (**Western Roman Empire** is declined and occupied by **Germanian tribes**)
- Princeps = **The First Citizen** is **Octavius (Augustus)**

# Rome

- Urbus “City”
- 753 B.C. “ab urbe condita” – “Since city foundation”
- Omnes Vivae ad Romam – All Road lead to Roma





# Rome

- Septimontium

A. Capitolium

B. Palatium

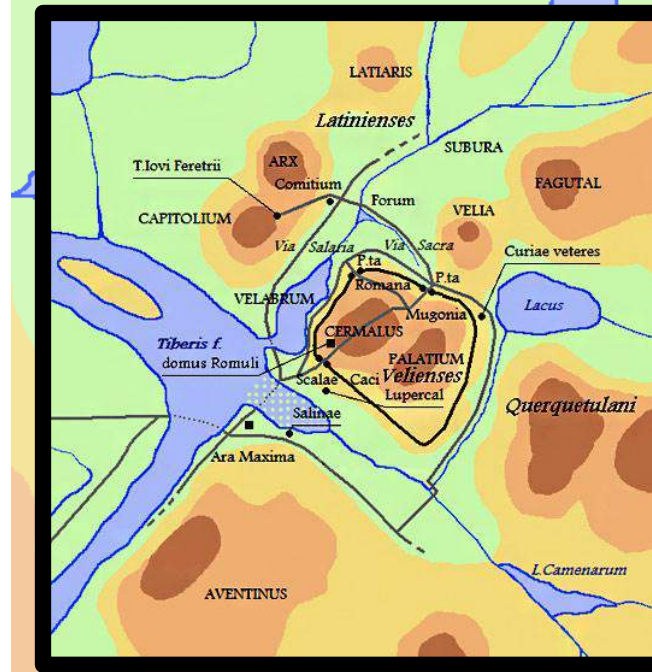
C. Aventinus

D. Quirinalis

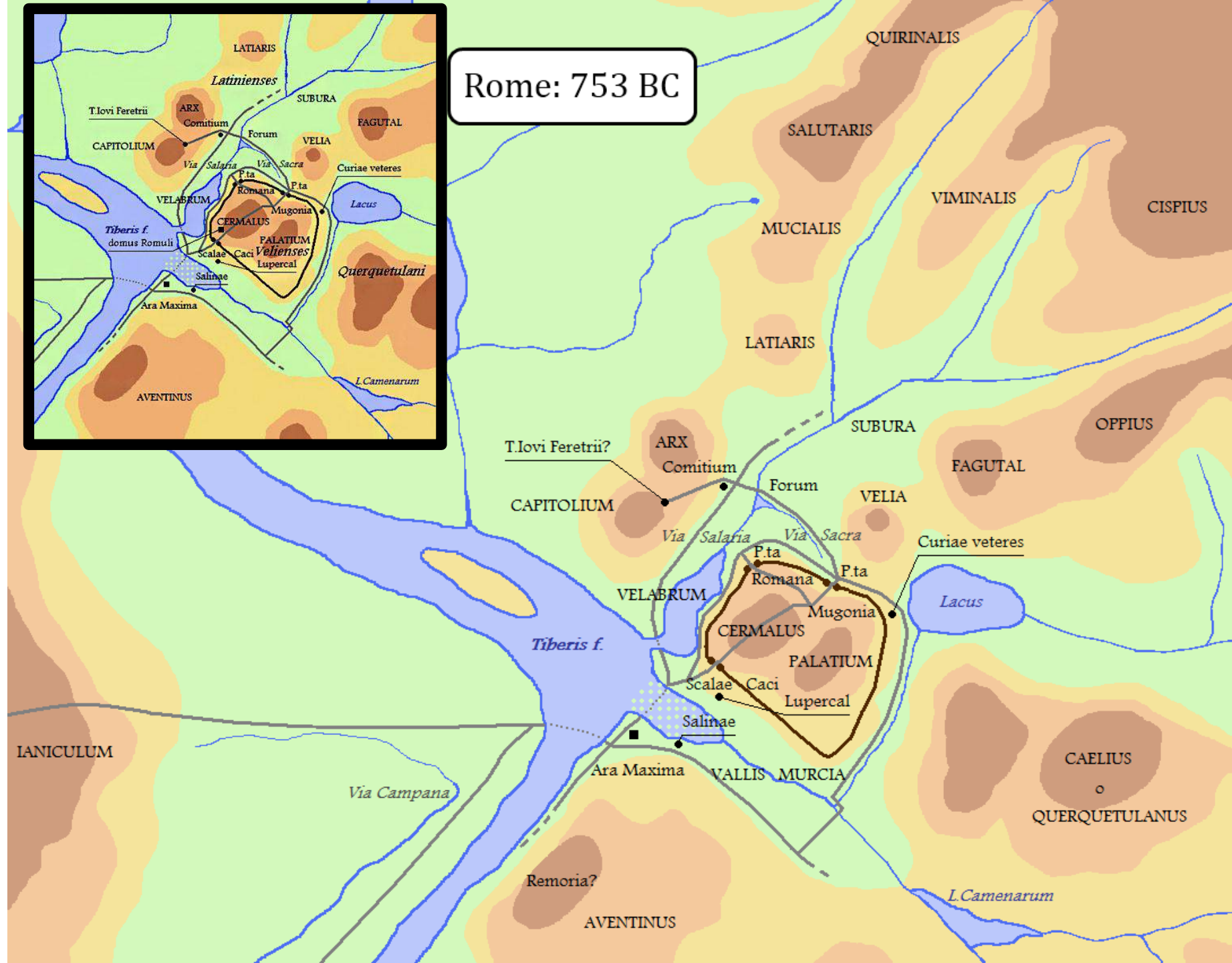
E. Viminalis

F. Esquilinus

G. Caelius



Rome: 753 BC



# Rome – Royal Period “753 – 510 B.C.”



- King is selected by **Senatus Council**
- **Imperium** including religious, justice, and military authorities
- Imperium authority was granted only by the people's decision and also to be confirmed by the gods throughout appearing a good news as well as other traditional rituals.
- Constitutional bodies: **Senatus** and **Curiata**
- **Curiata: Popular Party including aristocrats and the public**
- **Quirites:** Roman people
- **Romanus:** army officers and soldiers, who to have a permission of doing the religious rituals and attending the **Curiata** committee.



# Rome – Republic Period “509 – 31 B.C.”



- First phase of founding the Roman empire
- Colonized thinking “internally”
- Be or not to be
- Escaping the Etrusci royal family
- Res Publica – Roman properties were ruled by **two consuls**
- Occupying the Hellenistic east and the properties of Macedonian empire.



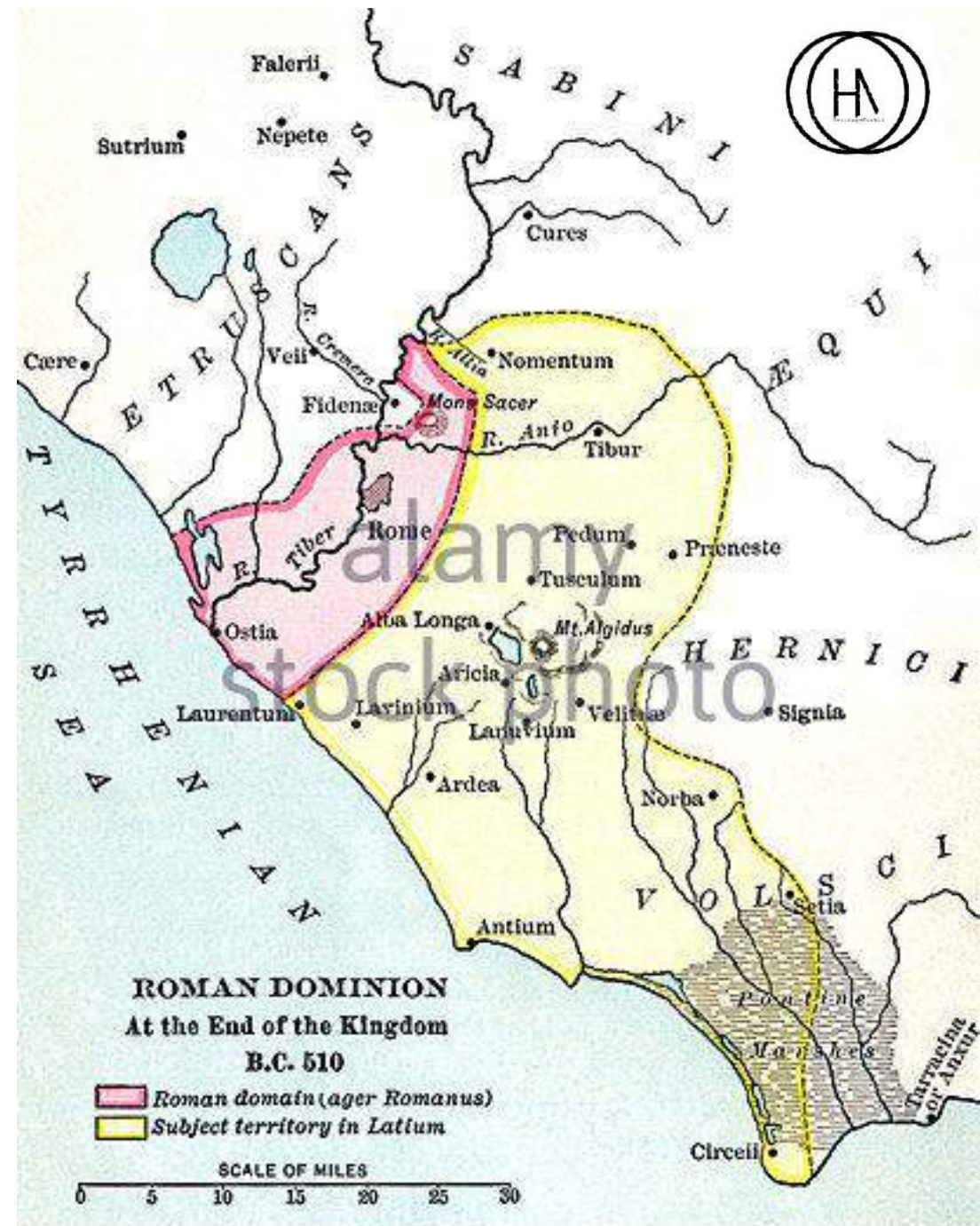
# Rome and “Aeneid”\* 240 B.C.

- Rome was founded by the Trojan Hero **Aneas**, who was a son of human father and Greek goddess Venus born. During Trojan war, Aneas fight against Greeks and survive. After facing the dangerous and gods and goddesses protected him, he immigrated to Italy and founded his family that **Romulus**, Founder of Rome, came.

**\*the 1<sup>st</sup> Greco-Roman Poetic epic, written by Virgil**

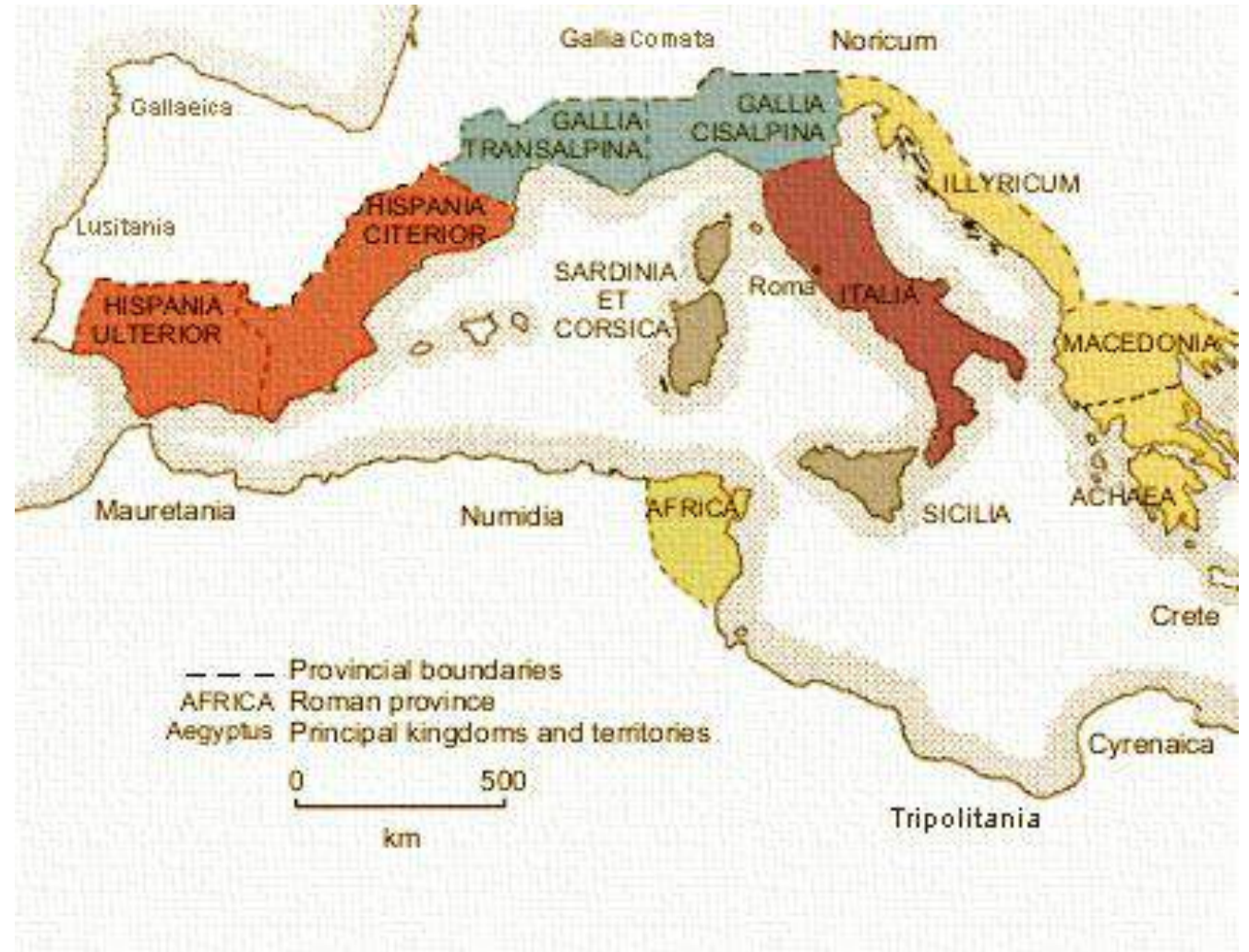
# Cassius Treaty 493 B.C.

- Roman consul Spurius Cassius
- Latin become militarily allies against Berber tribes in **Apennines** mountains
- Unifying the Civil Law with all of the Latin cities
- Occupying **Antium** fortress and then, in 396 B.C., **Veii** city “Italian Troy”





# Gallia occupying Rome 390 B.C.



# Roma and Latin tribes 350 B.C.



- During Gallia occupation
- Negative situation and Latin tribes
- Samnites and Carthage becomes allies with Rome
- Latin loss a group of civil rights like Commerce and Marriage
- Latin people work in assistance troops
- Roman principles “divide et impera”
- Rome beat Samnites





# Rome and Magna Graecia 314 B.C.

- The greatest Greek colony “Tarentum” in the south of Italy
- Roman colony “Venusia”
- Sinking ships of the Roman fleet “**Thurii**” in Tarentum bay.
- finishing 334 B.C. treaty
- 280 B.C., Greek commander **Pyrrhus**, Epirus king win his fight with the Roman troops in **Heraclea** by his **Phalanx**.







# Rome and Magna Graecia 314 B.C.

- **Pyrrhus** enter deeply to Latium boundaries and send to Roman Senatus that reject negotiating with Greek ambassador.
- **Italy** overall is **Roman property**
- Rome, collaborating with Carthage, beat **Pyrrhus**



# Roma, between Republic and Empire



- Revolution Century “1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.”
  - There are new categories to Senatus. Those who are belonging to the public and creating the new aristocratic level “**Nobilitas**”. Those who was not originally nobles but to be nobles through their positions. So, when they become **consul**, Roman called them “**Novus Homo**” – The new man.
  - The poverty of Italian villages
  - Businessmen “**Ordo Equester**” controlled and demonstrated the commercial and financial activities. After Egypt become a Roman colony, Roman consuls appointed one of them as its ruler.
  - The slaves class was emerged.

# Rome & The Hellenistic East





# Rome & The Hellenistic East





# Rome & The Hellenistic East – 1<sup>st</sup> phase



- Emperor Antukhus 3<sup>rd</sup> the Great - Seleucid Empire in Syria
- King Philip 5<sup>th</sup> - Macedonian Kingdom in Macedonia and Greece
- King Ptolemy 5<sup>th</sup> “little boy” Ptolemaic Empire in Egypt “***Goff Syria - Fertile Crescent***”
- Roman consuls worried
- King Attalus 1 - Brjamvn Kingdom requested Roman protection and assistance against Philip
- Rome invested this opportunity and after the second Macedonian war, Greece islands (Brjamvn and Rudus) become Roman colonies.
- Rome people and Senatus sent letter warning Philip
- Roman counsul Phlaminus 196 B.C. Olympic game become the day of independence “Greek People” who are considered still under control of Macedonian Kingdom. So, Those become allies with Rome.

# Rome & The Hellenistic East – 2<sup>nd</sup> phase

- Pirates in Adriatic Sea
- Rome take Greek island Iburus as a military base
- Rome invested diplomatically this base with Macedonia and Greek islands (Akhya – Ayatolia – Athina – Corinth) against Illyrian pirates
- 192 B.C. Antukhus and Hannibal “Carthage” collaborated planning to invade Rome
- 191 B.C. Roman army under the supervision of Roman commander **Acilius Glabrio** fight Seleucid army and win at **Thermeplyae bay**
- Antukhus escape to Asia because Philip and Akhya people become allies with Rome.
- 190 B.C. Magnesia battle. Rome supposed some conditions on Seleucid empire and occupied indirectly some of its properties in Mediterranean sea
- Rome granted these prosperities to Brjamvn and Rudus



# Rome & The Hellenistic East – 2<sup>nd</sup> phase



- During the battle against Antukhus, Philip occupied various destinations. So, he become a threat source for Rome
- Persus, son of Philip, executed his brother Demetrius. Also, he married daughters of Trakia, Alyria, Syria, and Bythinia rulers. Respectively Brjamvn worried and informed Roman Senatus
- 168 B.C. Rome win Persus in Pydna. So, Macedonian kingdom become Roman colony
- 168 B.C. Rome sent its ambassador Senator Popilius Laenas to Egypt ordering Antukus 4<sup>th</sup> to come back to his kingdom.
- Egypt become indirectly under Roman protection. Ptolemaic kings appealed numerously their assistance and **orders**.

# Rome & The Hellenistic East – 3<sup>rd</sup> phase



- 148-146 B.C. The fourth Macedonian war with Andriscus and transform the Macedonian states to become officially Roman colonies “Provincia Macedoia”
- 133 B.C. King Atalus 3<sup>rd</sup> wrote his will that Brjamvn after his death become Roman colony. Consequently, Rome accepted it.
- Greek revolutions by Mithradates
- **The final or 4<sup>th</sup> phase:** Rome create “the state” and appointed in each state, Consul & Praitur who are belonging to Roman Senatus and in the same time, they are well businessmen or investors.

# Rome at the End of Republic Period



- Sulla and Dictatorship system 82 B.C.
- Set the peace between the Roman organizations especially Senatus and rearrange the government members
- Pomoeius become Magnus 79 B.C.
- 71 B.C. Gladiatores “The argumenters” Revolution by Spartacus who Crassus beat
- Pomoeius collaborated with Julius Caesar upgrading militarily the level of Roman army and confirm the Roman authority in the Roman states
- 60 B.C. Pomoeius, Crassus and Casear form the tribble government “Triumvirate” announcing the Empire system
- After the death of Crassus, The civil war was indirectly announced between Pomoeius and Casear who called in Roman Senatus “Enemy of the People”
- Casear win his war against Pomoeius

# Rome at the End of Republic Period



- Casar invest the Ptolemy 12<sup>th</sup>'s escape to Rome
- Cesear Roman Consul 59 B.C. and grant Ptolemy 12<sup>th</sup> a confirmation letter announcing him Egyptian king and called him “Friend and ally the Roman people”.
- Half of Egyptian annual revenues (6000 talent) as a bribe
- Egypt granted Rome some of its properties in the Mediterranean sea “Cyprus” 58 B.C.
- Indirectly, Rome announced its protection on Egyptian kingdom
- Gapenus Roman ruler in Syria use the Roman troops under supervision of the commander “**Marcus Antonius**” handling the Egyptian throne to Ptolemy 12<sup>th</sup> 55 B.C.

# Rome at the End of Republic Period



- supervision of the commander “**Marcus Antonius**” handling the Egyptian throne to Ptolemy 12<sup>th</sup> 55 B.C.
- Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra 7<sup>th</sup> Daughter of Ptolemy 12<sup>th</sup>
- 48 B.C. Pompeius army escape to Egypt while Casear followed up to Alexandria and killed him there
- In the same time, Casear put his troops in Alexandria pausing the conflict between Cleopatra and her brother Ptolemy 13<sup>th</sup>
- Casear marry Cleopatra and **Casearion** was bor
- Senatus killed Casear 44 B.C.
- There were a great conflict between who killed Casear and his successor Antonius and Octavius
- Antonius and Octavius win their conflict with Senatus. Roman people supported them.

# Rome at the End of Republic Period



- Antonius married Octavius sister **Octavia**
- Antonius accommodated majorly in the Eastern side especially in Egypt that he intended announcing the capital of Roman Empire
- Antonius recognize and announce that Cesearion is a son of Cesear and Cleopatra
- Octavius get the support of Roman Senatus and people announcing the war against Antonius
- Actium Battle 31 B.C. and Coin “Aegyptus Capta”
- Ptolemaic Kingdom transformed to Roman state
- Rome announced indirectly the Empire system



# Rome – Empire Period “31 B.C. – 476 A.C”.



- 28 B.C. Princeps = **The First Citizen**
- Octavius steps down his authority
- He get the title “**Imprium Proconsulare**” that to be a ruler of the half of Roman prosperities – where the major of Roman troops are located - for 10 years with Roman Senatus. In the same time, he is still controlling as a **consul** the Roman republic through the election process the administrative affairs.
- Senatus grant Octavius the title “**Augustus**” the distinguished one. So, Octavius become semi-god
- **Auctoritas**, within this title, Octavius have literary influence which through, the Roman people should agree him passing the legislative right.

# Rome – Empire Period “31 B.C. – 476 A.C”.



- 23 B.C. Octavius gives up the consul authority and created a new regime “**Tribunicia Potestas**”
- Senatus become semi-consultative body
- Imperator = Emperor = the winner/the commander
- 12 B.C. he become the great priest / the worship of emperor

# Roman Empire





# Ulyuklodic Family 14 – 68 A.D.

- Cesear family “Octavius” & His wife Livia “Claudius family”
- The first official Roman emperor **Tibirius**
- **2<sup>nd</sup>: Gaius**
- **3<sup>rd</sup>: Claudius**
- **4<sup>th</sup>: Nero**





# Thanks !

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