

Why so good?

- internal peace, security, and prosperity in empire
- benevolent paternalism:
 - well-meaning care of subjects, a fatherly concern
- Centralized administration took on more responsibilities
 - went further, and its control increased

P. Cornelius Tacitus (56-117 CE)

Tacitus's Works

- Agricola, 98 CE
- Germania, 98 CE
- *Histories*, between 115-120 CE
- Annals, between 115-120 CE



Tacitus writes an ethnographic "history" of Germany that speaks more to Roman foibles than "barbarian" lack of culture

Problems with Germania

- Not a first-hand account
- Used historical info 40+ years out of date

 Elder Pliny's History of Germanic Wars (57 CE)
 - Augustan data (boundaries and kings)
 - Macromanni & Quadi

The "noble savage" conundrum

What does Tacitus choose to discuss? What does Tacitus say about the Germans?

- perception that Other is uncivilized & naive, but good
- vision of "noble savage" implies a civilized viewer: a yardstick, a way of measuring or evaluating civilization
- we might ask how civilized determines the definition of savage, but also vice-versa

Contrast between degeneracy/virtus

The Other possesses the "survival of archaic virtues that once characterized Rome."

- Scaevola & Dentatus
 - (farmer-generals like Cincinnatus)

savagery associated with freedom

- drinking bouts where
 free speech is practiced (§22)
- Fenni : most savage, least technologically advanced:
 - the happiest (§46)

What is Tacitus doing in Germania?

- Political pamphlet
- moralizing satire and critique of Roman society
- Document of imperialism
 - What does Tacitus choose to discuss?
 - What does he say about the Germans?

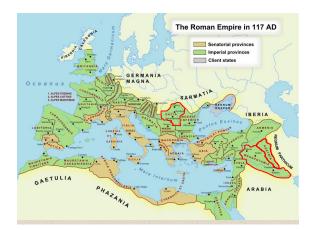
GERMANIA MAGNA Map of Germania diac nach PTOLEMAEUS. from geographer Oceanus and ethnographer Germanicu Ptolemy, 146 -170 CE Char N 2 V PANNONIA RAETIA NORICUM

Creating the Frontier

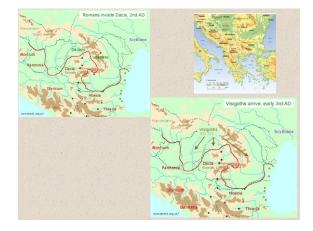
- temporary military camps (canabae)
 - women and merchants would follow the legions in permanent civilian settlements (*vici*)
 - grew together and became permanent
 - (Carnuntum in Pannonia)
 - amphitheater, baths, roads and libraries
- Settling Veterans in military colonies
 - between Augustus and Trajan over 50 colonies founded
 - hold local offices in their township



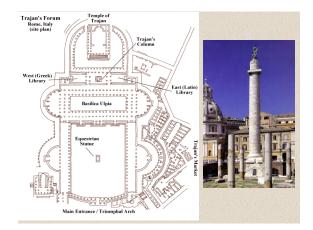


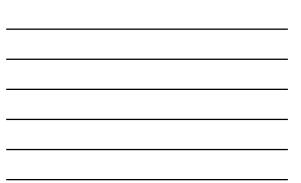








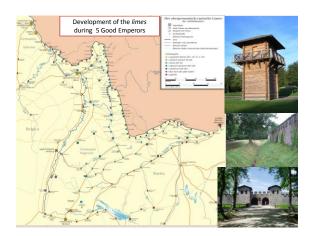






How Art Made the World (BBC 2006)

- Trajan's Column
- <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fPEREDSj9</u> <u>hc&NR=1</u>



Demographic changes on the army From Augustus to Trajan

- shift from:
 - Italian to non-Italian
 - non-citizen to citizen (after term of service)
- limited mobility
 - vexillationes (detachments of legions for limited time)
- innovation of heavily armored cavalry
- Officers receive formal training
 - Frontius, Stratagemata



Hadrian's Wall

Three separate features:

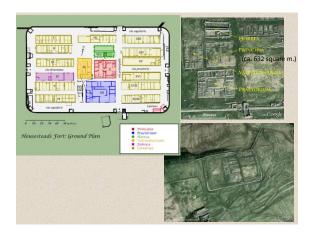
- 1. ditch to the north
- 2. wide stone wall with turrets and mile forts
- 3. larger ditch to the South
 - Vallum



Housesteads (ancient Vercovicium)

- Vercovicium covers some 2 hectares (ca. 180 x 110 m.)
 built by members of the Legio II Augusta
- fort refurbishment in 200 CE
- garrisoned by an auxiliary cohort, the Cohors I Tungrorum, from Belgica





Walls at Vercovicium



- Narrow stone ramparts 1.3 m. thick backed by earthen embankment held in place by a retaining wall six or so
- stone blocks bonded with lime mortar and set into a rubble core
- only a few hundred meters away and there was a lime-kiln nearby to produce the mortar

Vindolanda (Chesterholm)



• Roman auxiliary fort (castrum) just south of Hadrian's Wall in northern England

85 CE Roman army occupied the site of Vindolanda after Agricola "pacified" the northern tribes at the battle of Mons Graupius

• Became incorporated in Hadrian's Wall and later an important camp during Septimius Severus (193-202 CE)

Vindolanda Tablets

- hundreds of wooden tablets
- date to around AD 90-120 CE
- earliest written records from Britain
- include stores lists, daily duties, request for leave, duty officer reports and even a regimental strength report
- most well known tablet is the birthday party invitation from Claudia Severa to Sulpicia Lepidina asking her to be present at her party on September 11th
 - "to make her day more enjoyable"
 - earliest surviving writing between two women in Western Europe
 - http://vindolanda.csad.ox.ac.uk/tablets/TVII-2-3.shtml