The background image shows the ruins of a Gothic cathedral, likely Wells Cathedral, with its characteristic pointed arches and tall, slender towers. The ruins are set in a lush green field with vibrant yellow and red flowers in the foreground. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

HISTORY OF  
ENGLAND,  
FALL QUARTER  
OCT 15, 2019  
Week Two

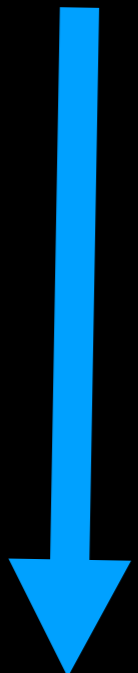
Institute for the Study of Western Civilization





# The Neolithic Revolution

10,000-9000 BC



LATE PALEOLITHIC 15,000 B.C.E.	TRANSITION PHASE 10,000 B.C.E.	NEOLITHIC AGE 8000 B.C.E.	NEOLITHIC AGE 6000 B.C.E.	METAL AGE 4000 B.C.E.	METAL AGE 2000 B.C.E.
<p><b>18,000–10,000</b> Central Russian mammoth bone settlements</p> <p><b>15,000–12,000</b> Domestication of dogs</p> <p><b>10,500–8000</b> Natufian settlements</p>	<p><b>8500</b> Domestication of sheep</p> <p><b>8500–5000</b> Development of farming in the Middle East</p>	<p><b>7500–6500</b> Domestication of pigs, goats, cattle</p> <p><b>7000</b> Full-fledged town at Jericho</p> <p><b>6250–5400</b> Çatal Hüyük at its peak</p>	<p><b>5600</b> Beans domesticated</p> <p><b>5000–2000</b> Yangshao culture in north China</p> <p><b>5000</b> Domestication of maize (corn)</p>	<p><b>4000–3000</b> Age of innovation in the Middle East: introduction of writing, metalworking, wheel, plow</p> <p><b>3500</b> Llama domesticated</p> <p><b>3500–2350</b> Civilization of Sumer</p> <p><b>c. 3100</b> Rise of Egyptian civilization</p> <p><b>2500–1500</b> Indus valley</p>	<p><b>2000</b> Kotosh culture in Peru</p> <p><b>c. 1766</b> Emergence of Shang kingdom in China</p> <p><b>1700–1300</b> Rise of village culture in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>1000–500</b> Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>400</b> Potatoes domesticated</p>



# Jericho 9000 BC to Present



Oldest continuously inhabited city in the world

LATE PALEOLITHIC 15,000 B.C.E.	TRANSITION PHASE 10,000 B.C.E.	NEOLITHIC AGE 8000 B.C.E.	6000 B.C.E.	METAL AGE 4000 B.C.E.	2000 B.C.E.
<p><b>18,000–10,000</b> Central Russian mammoth bone settlements</p> <p><b>15,000–12,000</b> Domestication of dogs</p> <p><b>10,500–8000</b> Natufian settlements</p>	<p><b>8500</b> Domestication of sheep</p> <p><b>8500–5000</b> Development of farming in the Middle East</p>	<p><b>7500–6500</b> Domestication of pigs, goats, cattle</p> <p><b>7000</b> Full-fledged town at Jericho</p> <p><b>6250–5400</b> Çatal Hüyük at its peak</p>	<p><b>5600</b> Beans domesticated</p> <p><b>5000–2000</b> Yangshao culture in north China</p> <p><b>5000</b> Domestication of maize (corn)</p>	<p><b>4000–3000</b> Age of innovation in the Middle East: introduction of writing, metalworking, wheel, plow</p> <p><b>3500</b> Llama domesticated</p> <p><b>3500–2350</b> Civilization of Sumer</p> <p><b>c. 3100</b> Rise of Egyptian civilization</p> <p><b>2500–1500</b> Indus valley</p>	<p><b>2000</b> Kotosh culture in Peru</p> <p><b>c. 1766</b> Emergence of Shang kingdom in China</p> <p><b>1700–1300</b> Rise of village culture in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>1000–500</b> Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>400</b> Potatoes domesticated</p>



**Ain Ghazal** is a Neolithic site located in North-Western Jordan, on the outskirts of Amman. It dates as far back as 7250 BC, and was inhabited until 5000 BC. At 15 hectares (37 ac), 'Ain Ghazal ranks as one of the largest known prehistoric settlements in the Near East.



**The Oldest Man in the World**



# Stonehenge



3000 BC

LATE PALEOLITHIC 15,000 B.C.E.	TRANSITION PHASE 10,000 B.C.E.	NEOLITHIC AGE 8000 B.C.E.	6000 B.C.E.	4000 B.C.E.	METAL AGE 2000 B.C.E.
<p><b>18,000–10,000</b> Central Russian mammoth bone settlements</p> <p><b>15,000–12,000</b> Domestication of dogs</p> <p><b>10,500–8000</b> Natufian settlements</p>	<p><b>8500</b> Domestication of sheep</p> <p><b>8500–5000</b> Development of farming in the Middle East</p>	<p><b>7500–6500</b> Domestication of pigs, goats, cattle</p> <p><b>7000</b> Full-fledged town at Jericho</p> <p><b>6250–5400</b> Çatal Hüyük at its peak</p>	<p><b>5600</b> Beans domesticated</p> <p><b>5000–2000</b> Yangshao culture in north China</p> <p><b>5000</b> Domestication of maize (corn)</p>	<p><b>4000–3000</b> Age of innovation in the Middle East: introduction of writing, metalworking, wheel, plow</p> <p><b>3500</b> Llama domesticated</p> <p><b>3500–2350</b> Civilization of Sumer</p> <p><b>c. 3100</b> Rise of Egyptian civilization</p> <p><b>2500–1500</b> Indus valley</p>	<p><b>2000</b> Kotosh culture in Peru</p> <p><b>c. 1766</b> Emergence of Shang kingdom in China</p> <p><b>1700–1300</b> Rise of village culture in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>1000–500</b> Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>400</b> Potatoes domesticated</p>





**3000 BC**

<b>LATE PALEOLITHIC</b> 15,000 B.C.E.	<b>TRANSITION PHASE</b> 10,000 B.C.E.	<b>NEOLITHIC AGE</b> 8000 B.C.E.	<b>NEOLITHIC AGE</b> 6000 B.C.E.	<b>METAL AGE</b> 4000 B.C.E.	<b>METAL AGE</b> 2000 B.C.E.
<p><b>18,000–10,000</b> Central Russian mammoth bone settlements</p> <p><b>15,000–12,000</b> Domestication of dogs</p> <p><b>10,500–8000</b> Natufian settlements</p>	<p><b>8500</b> Domestication of sheep</p> <p><b>8500–5000</b> Development of farming in the Middle East</p>	<p><b>7500–6500</b> Domestication of pigs, goats, cattle</p> <p><b>7000</b> Full-fledged town at Jericho</p> <p><b>6250–5400</b> Çatal Hüyük at its peak</p>	<p><b>5600</b> Beans domesticated</p> <p><b>5000–2000</b> Yangshao culture in north China</p> <p><b>5000</b> Domestication of maize (corn)</p>	<p><b>4000–3000</b> Age of innovation in the Middle East: introduction of writing, metalworking, wheel, plow</p> <p><b>3500</b> Llama domesticated</p> <p><b>3500–2350</b> Civilization of Sumer</p> <p><b>c. 3100</b> Rise of Egyptian civilization</p> <p><b>2500–1500</b> Indus valley</p>	<p><b>2000</b> Kotosh culture in Peru</p> <p><b>c. 1766</b> Emergence of Shang kingdom in China</p> <p><b>1700–1300</b> Rise of village culture in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>1000–500</b> Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>400</b> Potatoes domesticated</p>



# SUMER 3000 BC

Prince Gudea of Lagash,  
2144-2124 BC,  
Southern Mesopotamia



## OLITHIC AGE

6000 B.C.E.

**5600** Beans domesticated

**5000-2000** Yangshao culture in north China

**5000** Domestication of maize (corn)

## AL AGE

4000 B.C.E.

**4000-3000** Age of innovation in the Middle East: introduction of writing, metalworking, wheel, plow

**3500** Llama domesticated

**3500-2350** Civilization of Sumer

**c. 3100** Rise of Egyptian civilization

**2500-1500** Indus valley

2000 B.C.E.

**2000** Kotosh culture in Peru

**c. 1766** Emergence of Shang kingdom in China

**1700-1300** Rise of village culture in Mesoamerica

**1000-500** Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica

**400** Potatoes domesticated





# SUMER 3000 BC

Prince William of  
Cupertino, c. 2000 AD.  
Santa Clara County

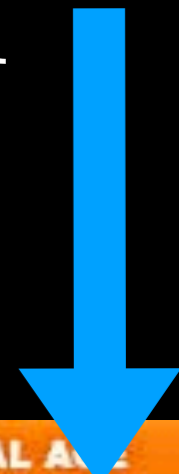


HUMAN HISTORICAL AGE		
6000 B.C.E.	4000 B.C.E.	2000 B.C.E.
<p><b>8000</b> Beans domesticated</p> <p><b>7000-2000</b> Yangshao culture in North China</p> <p><b>5000</b> Domestication of maize (corn)</p>	<p><b>4000-3000</b> Age of innovation in the Middle East: introduction of writing, metalworking, wheel, plow</p> <p><b>3500</b> Llama domesticated</p> <p><b>3500-2350</b> Civilization of Sumer</p> <p><b>c. 3100</b> Rise of Egyptian civilization</p> <p><b>2500-1500</b> Indus valley</p>	<p><b>2000</b> Kotosh culture in Peru</p> <p><b>c. 1766</b> Emergence of Shang kingdom in China</p> <p><b>1700-1300</b> Rise of village culture in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>1000-500</b> Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>400</b> Potatoes domesticated</p>



# BY 2000 BC (Time of Abraham)

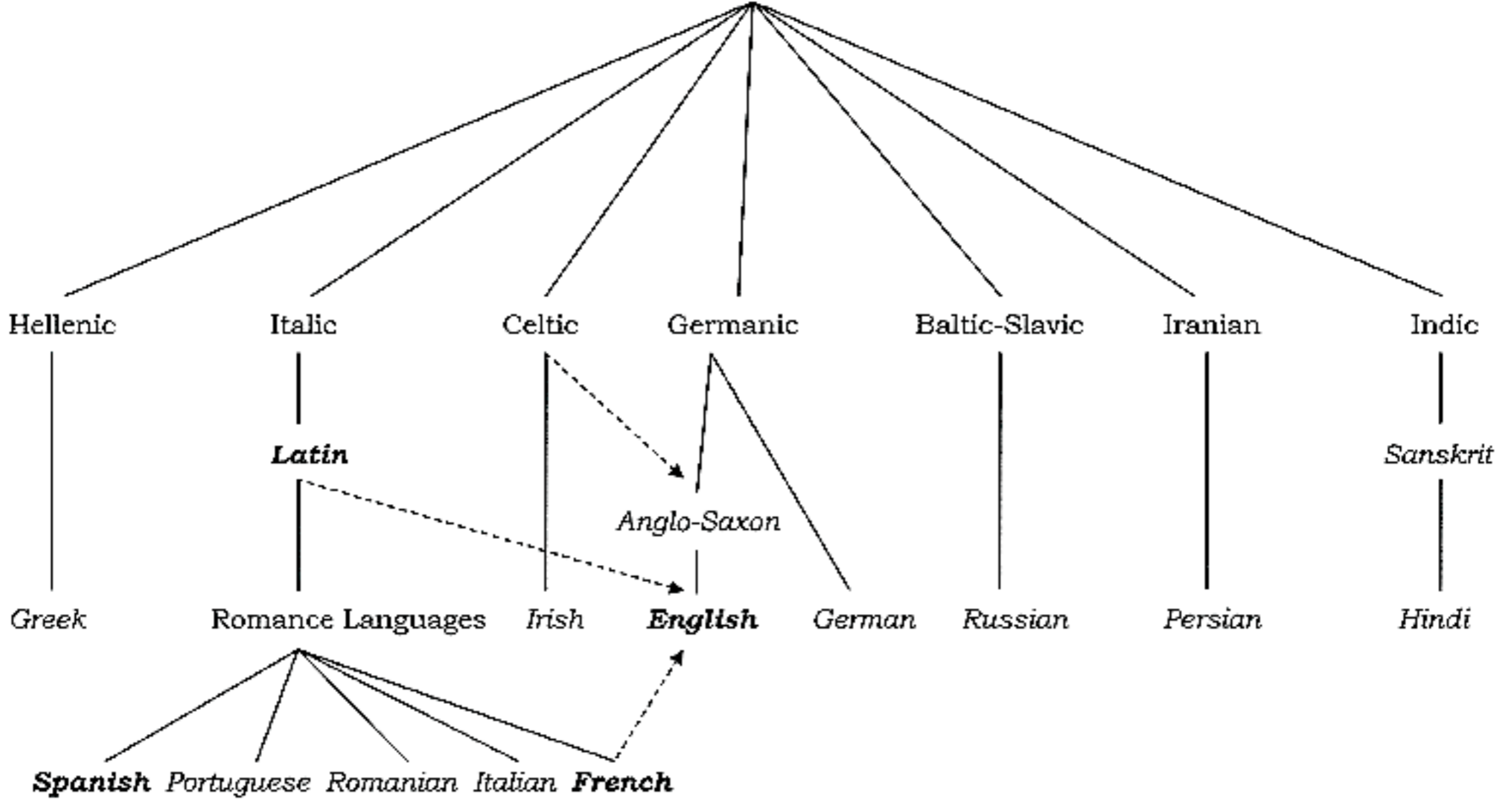
1. LANGUAGE EVOLUTION 4000-3000 BC
2. THE WHEEL, wagons, animals 3000 BC
3. THE HORSE domesticated by 3700 BC
4. INDO EUROPEANS SPREAD OUT  
CARRY LANGUAGE WITH THEM
5. CHARIOTS (Bronze Age)



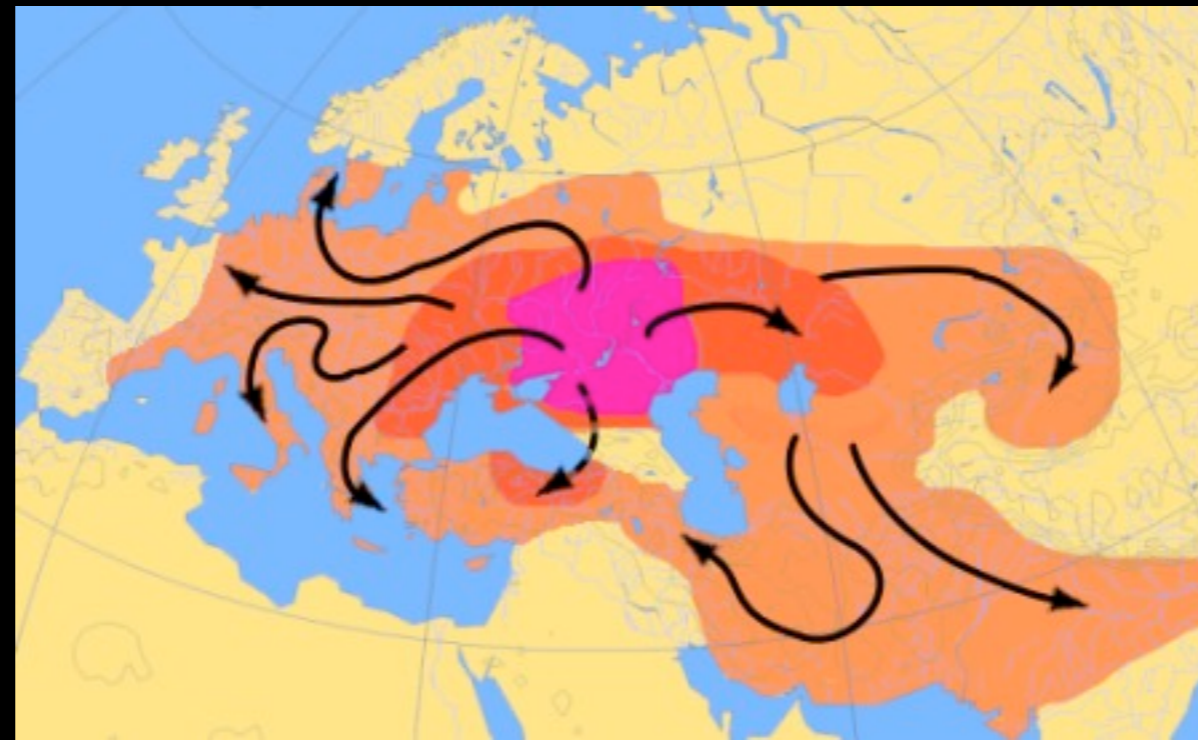
LATE PALEOLITHIC 15,000 B.C.E.	TRANSITION PHASE 10,000 B.C.E.	NEOLITHIC AGE 8000 B.C.E.	6000 B.C.E.	METAL AGE 4000 B.C.E.	2000 B.C.E.
<p><b>18,000–10,000</b> Central Russian mammoth bone settlements</p> <p><b>15,000–12,000</b> Domestication of dogs</p> <p><b>10,500–8000</b> Natufian settlements</p>	<p><b>8500</b> Domestication of sheep</p> <p><b>8500–5000</b> Development of farming in the Middle East</p>	<p><b>7500–6500</b> Domestication of pigs, goats, cattle</p> <p><b>7000</b> Full-fledged town at Jericho</p> <p><b>6250–5400</b> Çatal Hüyük at its peak</p>	<p><b>5600</b> Beans domesticated</p> <p><b>5000–2000</b> Yangshao culture in north China</p> <p><b>5000</b> Domestication of maize (corn)</p>	<p><b>4000–3000</b> Age of innovation in the Middle East: introduction of writing, metalworking, wheel, plow</p> <p><b>3500</b> Llama domesticated</p> <p><b>3500–2350</b> Civilization of Sumer</p> <p><b>c. 3100</b> Rise of Egyptian civilization</p>	<p><b>2000</b> Kotosh culture in Peru</p> <p><b>c. 1766</b> Emergence of Shang kingdom in China</p> <p><b>1700–1300</b> Rise of village culture in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>1000–500</b> Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica</p> <p><b>400</b> Potatoes domesticated</p>



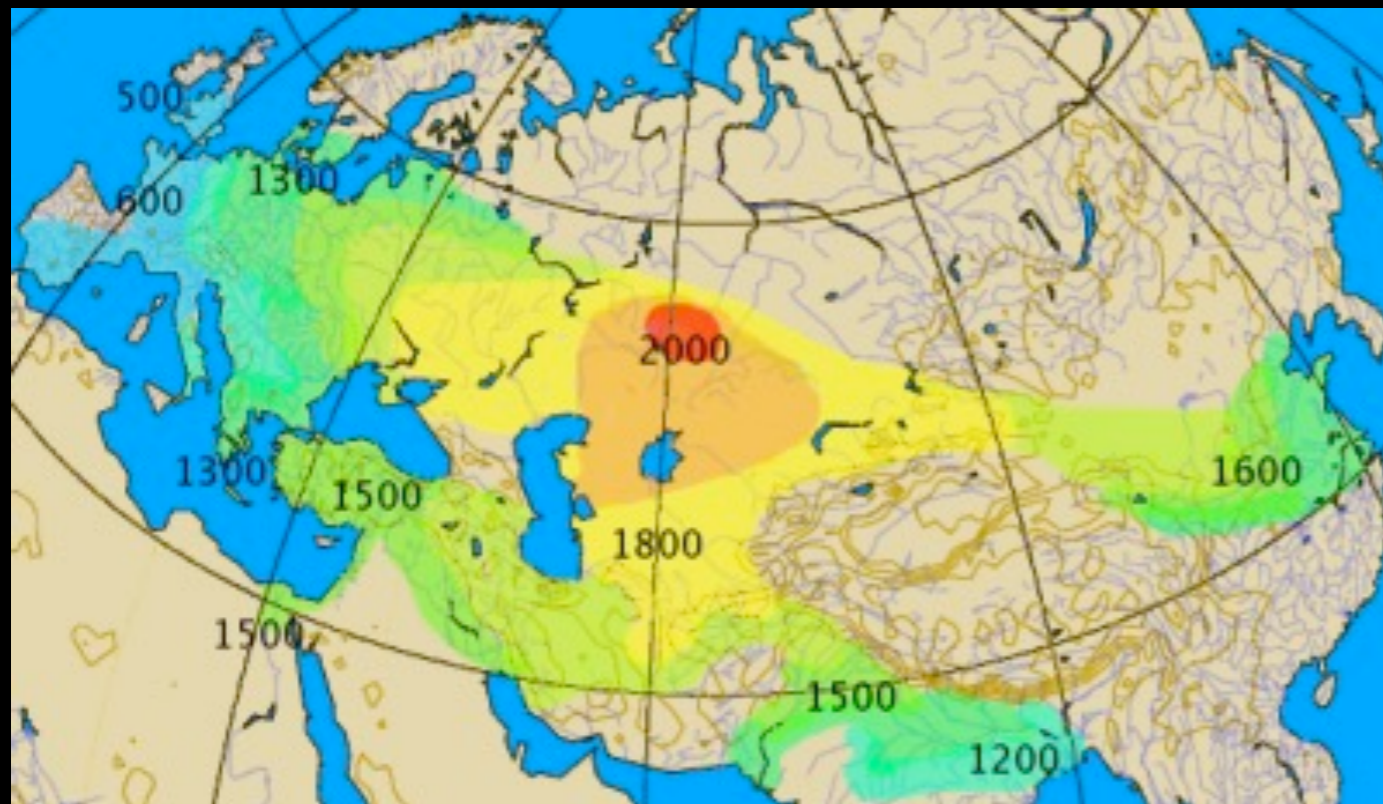
Indo-European



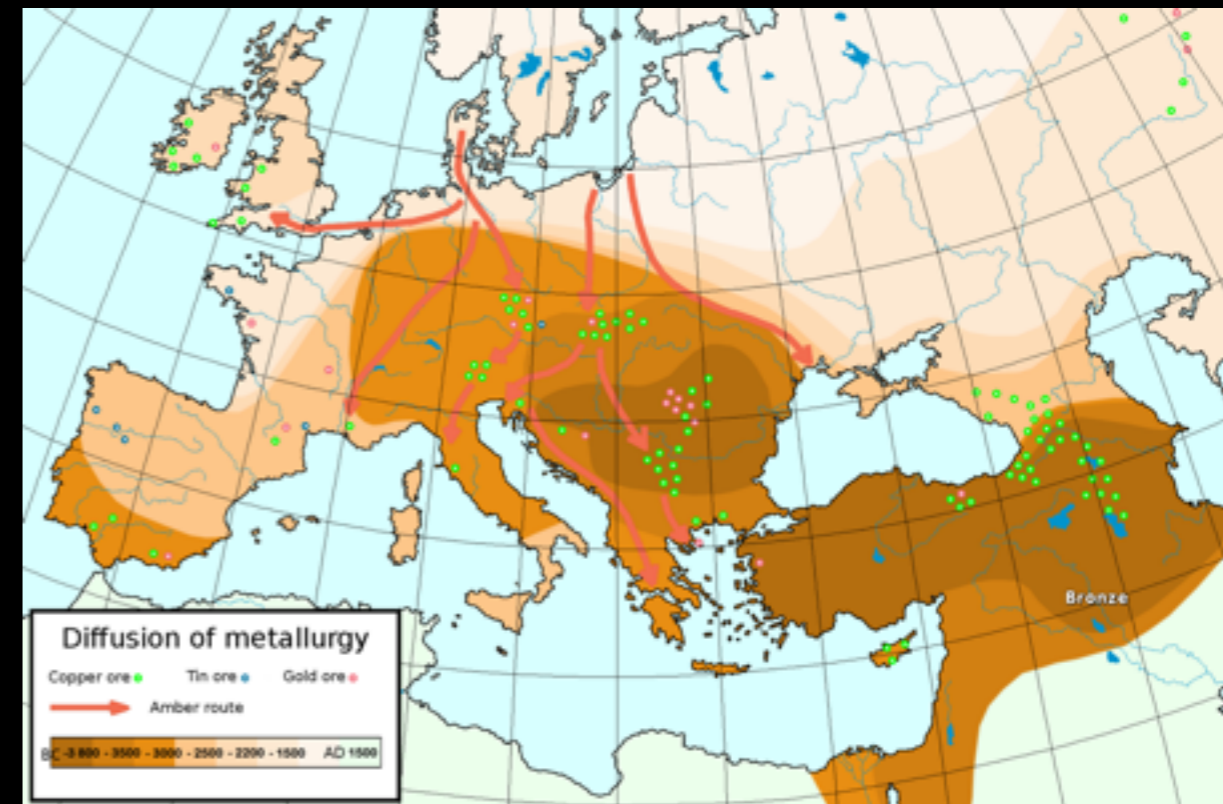




**Origin and Diffusion of Indo-European Language**



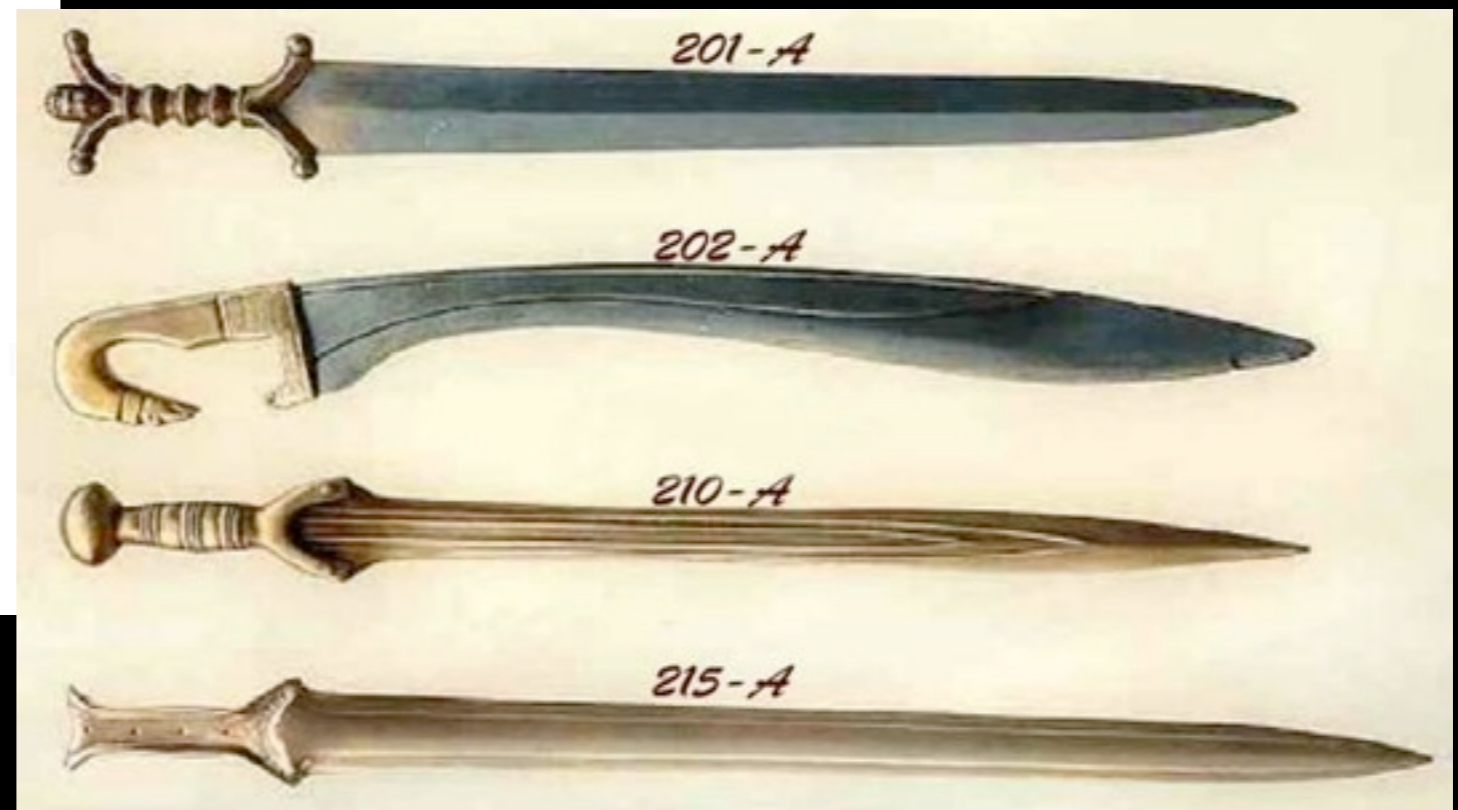
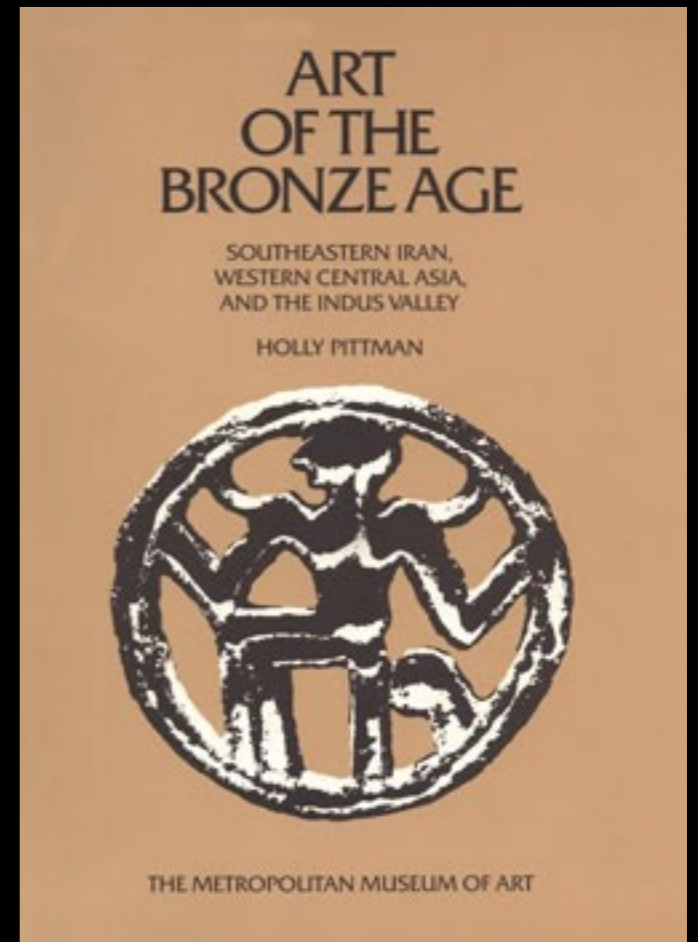
**Charioteers**



**BRONZE (copper + tin=bronze)**



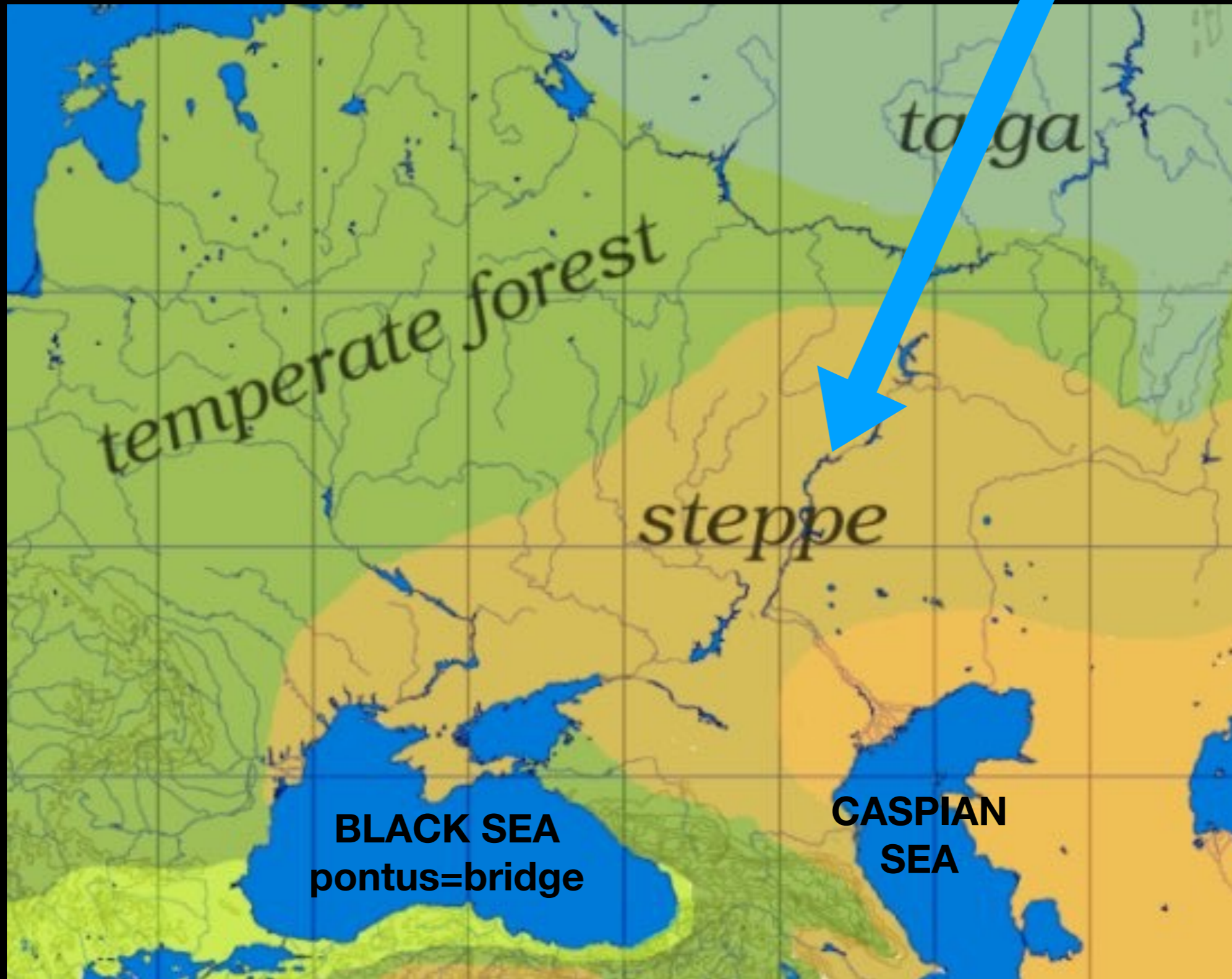
**Bronze  
armor  
shields  
knives  
swords  
jewelry**





# WHERE DOES THE STORY START?

## Pontic–Caspian steppe region





# EURASIAN STEPPE REGION

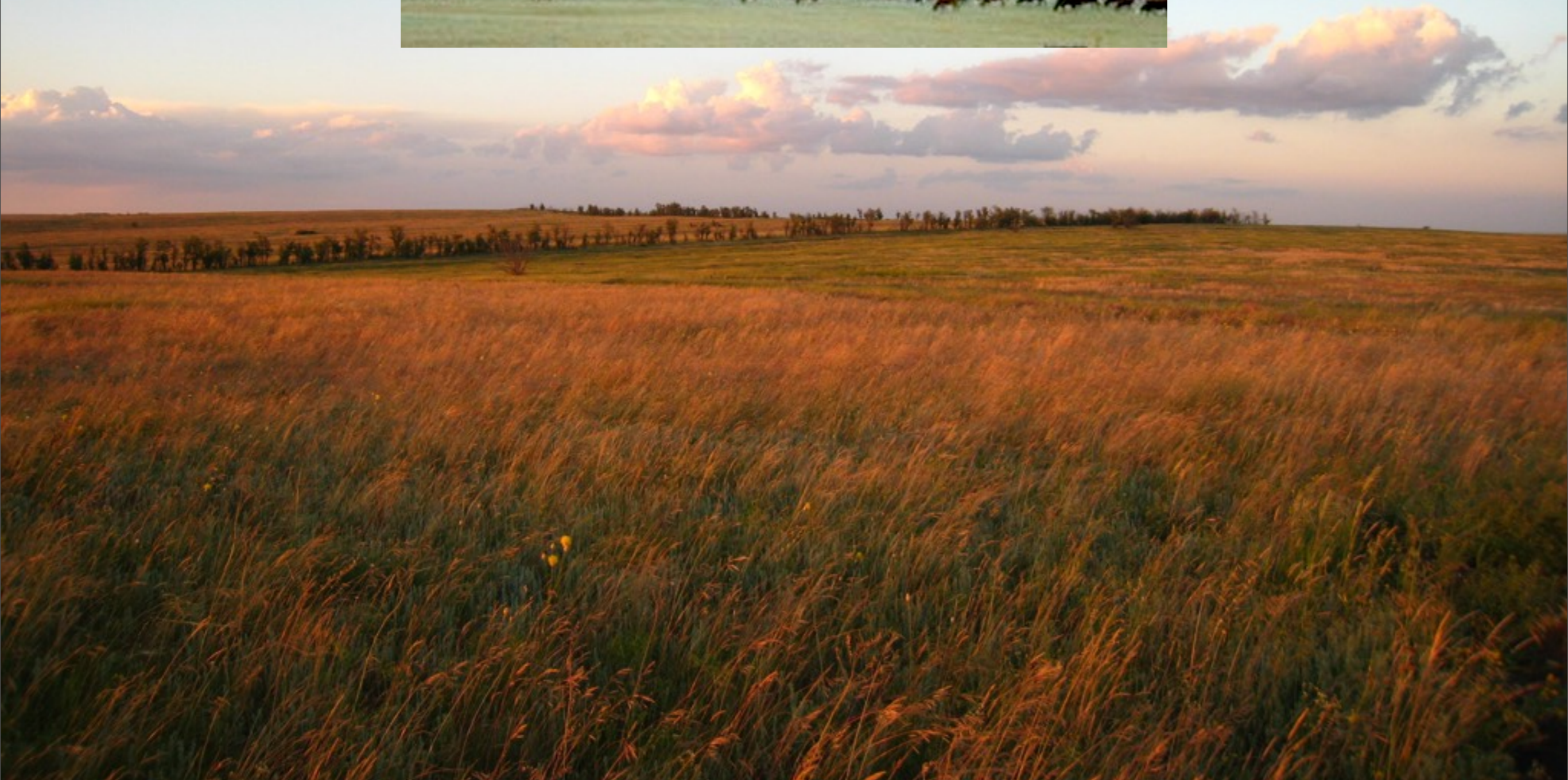








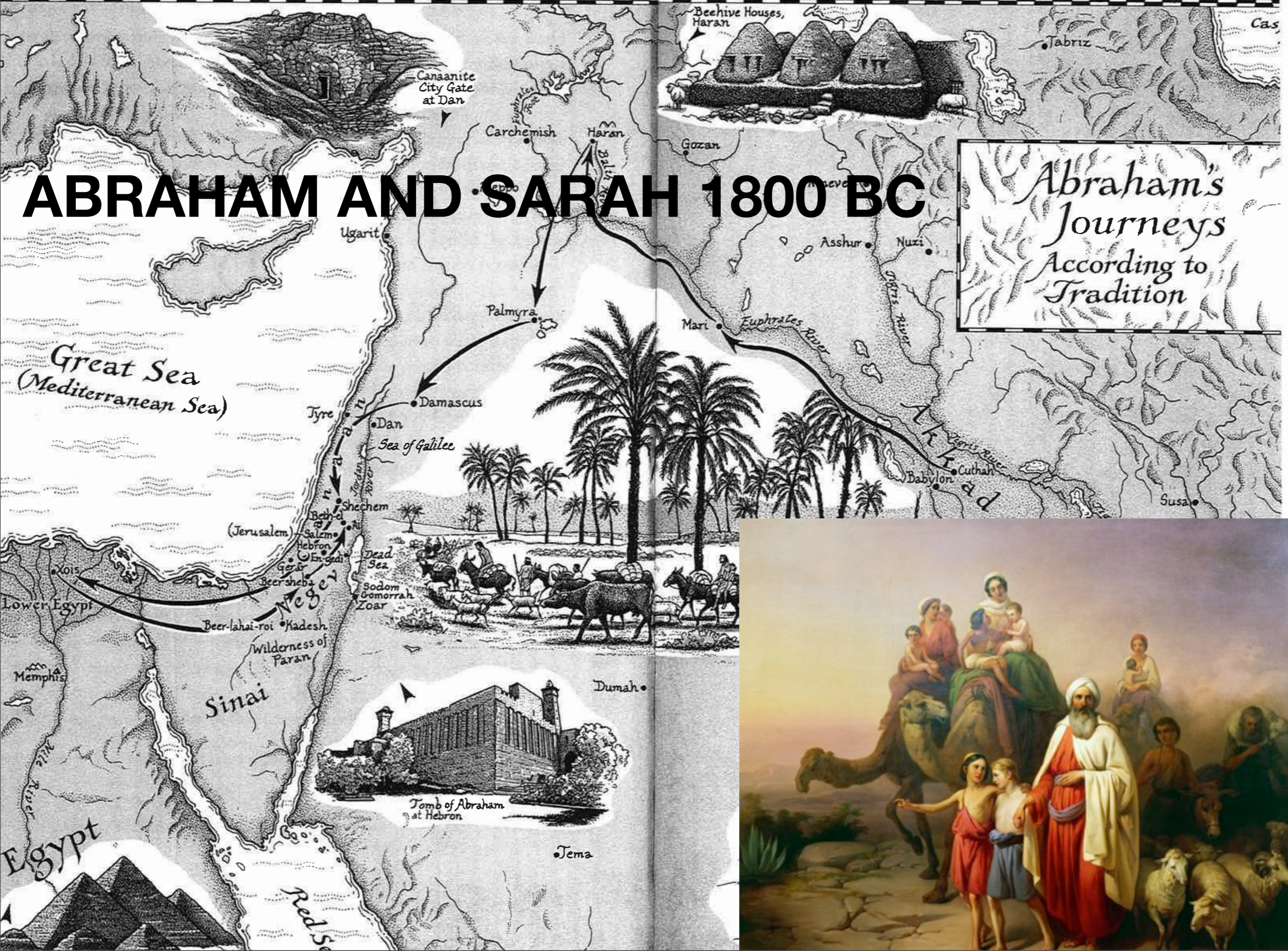
**THE HORSE, THE WHEEL & LANGUAGE**  
*by David W. Anthony*





# ABRAHAM AND SARAH 1800 BC

*Abraham's Journeys According to Tradition*





# ABRAHAM AND HEROES OF MYCENAE ALMOST EXACT CONTEMPORARIES

**Mycenae**  
**Settled circa 1600 BC**  
**by Indo-European Invaders who**  
**settled down.**

**The Age of Heroes**  
**1600-1100 BC**  
**The Mycenaean Age**



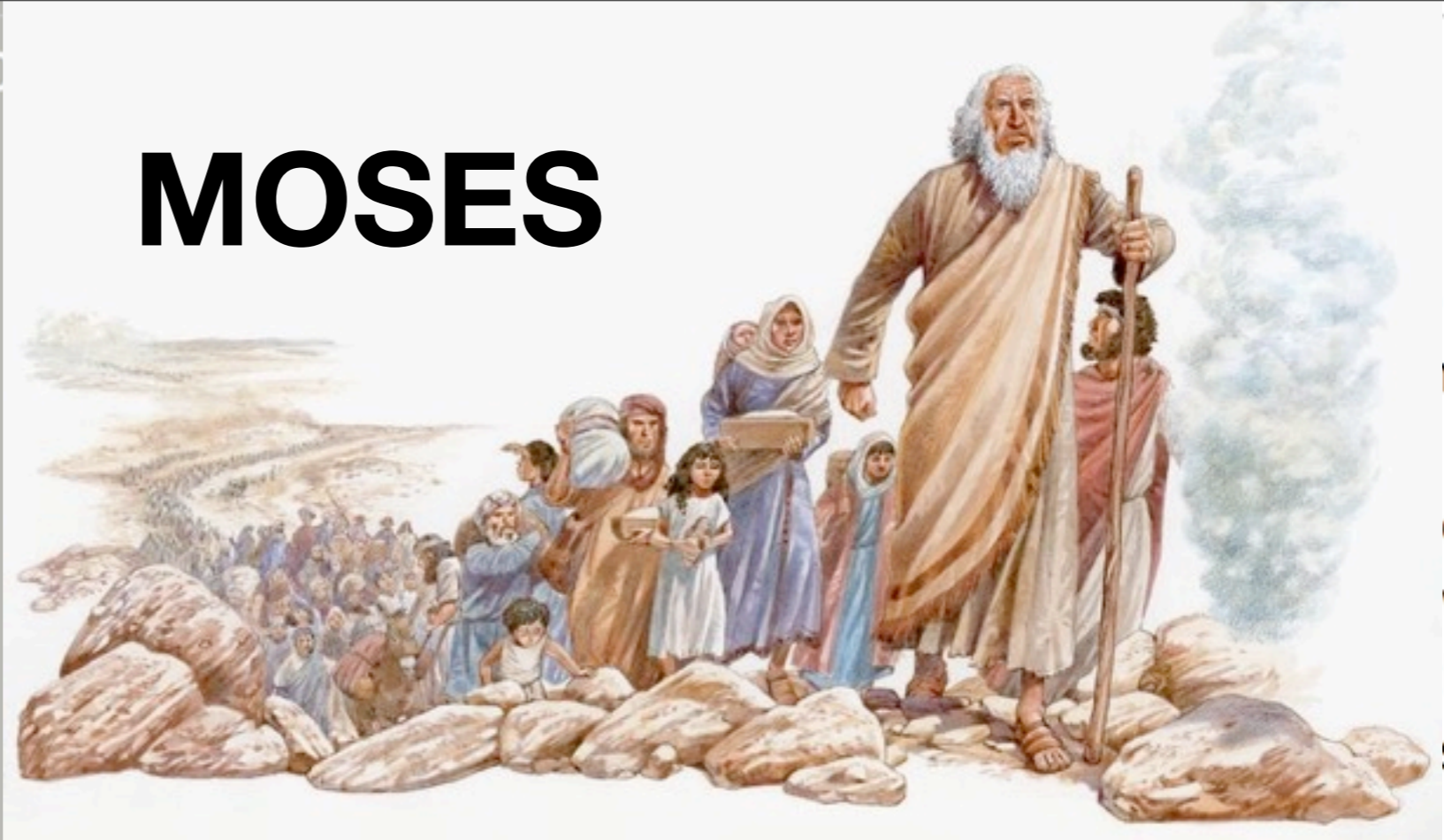
**MYCENAE**  
**1600 BC**  
**Agamemnon**  
**Menelaus**  
**Helen**







# MOSES



id to  
ould  
was  
ly  
s a

1377-1358

Rule of **Akhnaton** in Egypt.  
Enforce a monotheistic religion on Egypt.(Aton)

1304-1290

**Seti I.**  
Egyptian pharaoh most likely responsible for enslaving the Israelites.

1290-1224

**Ramses II.**  
Pharaoh of the Exodus period.

**1200-1100**

**Moses** leads the Exodus.  
Notice this is contemporary with Agamemnon, Oedipus, and Theseus in Greek civilization.





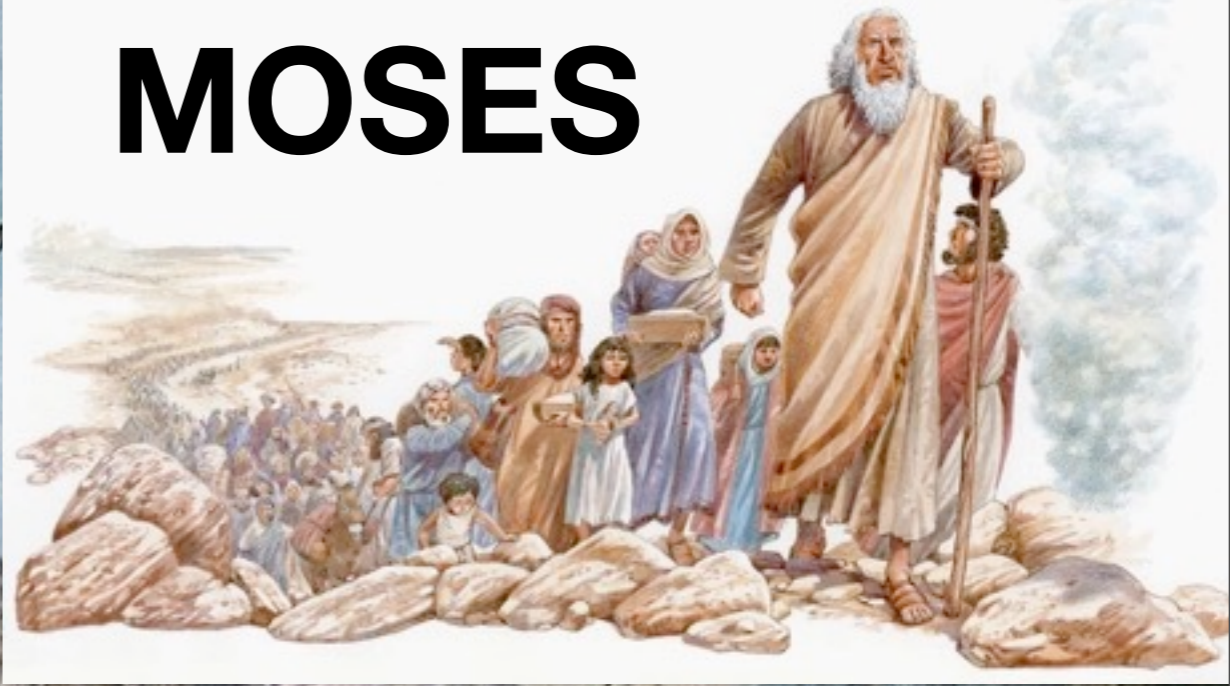
# The Ten Commandments

1. Thou shalt have no other GODS before me.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy GOD in vain.
4. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.
5. Honor thy father and thy mother.
6. Thou shalt not kill.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. Thou shalt not steal.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
10. Thou shalt not covet.

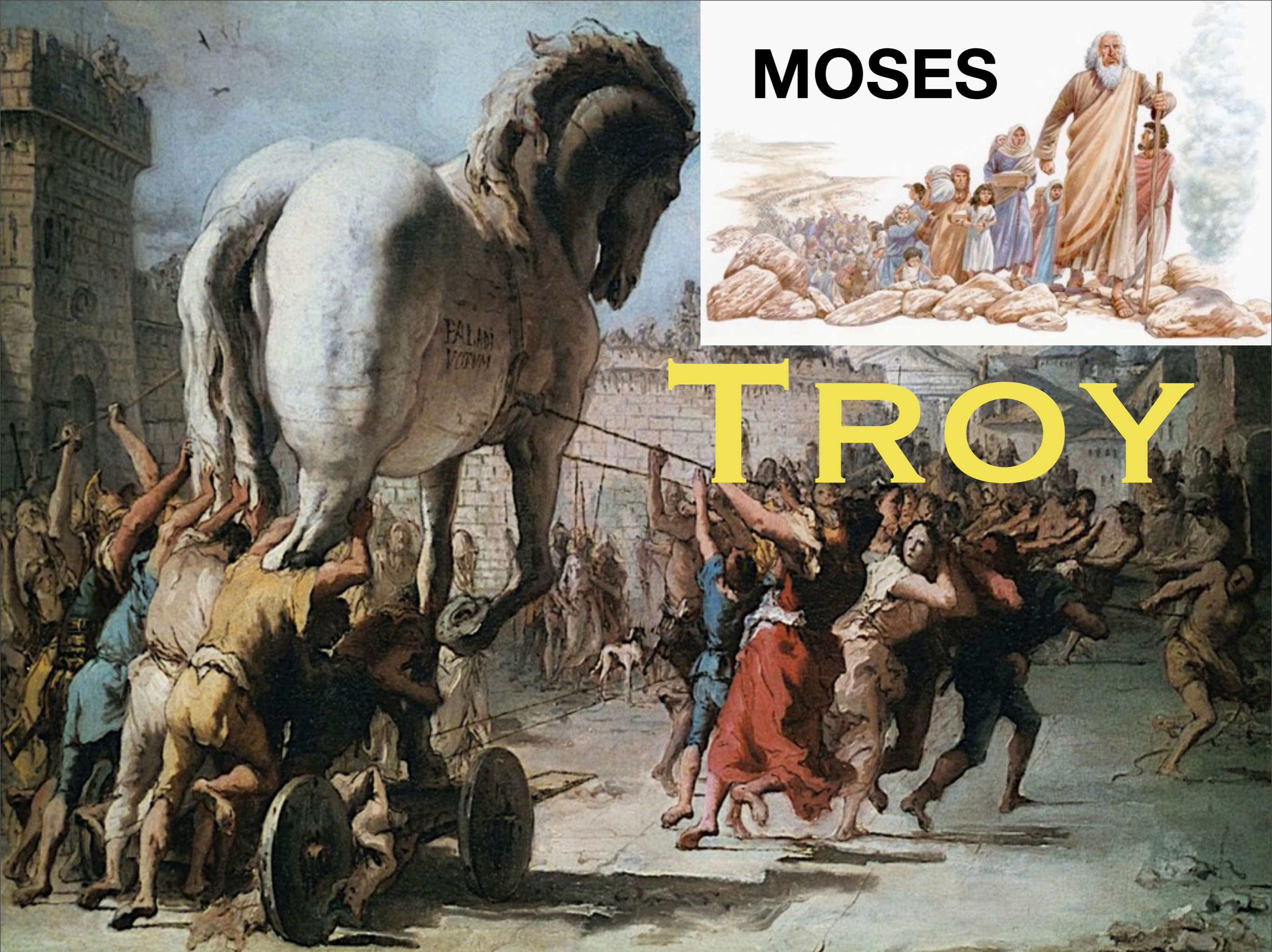
SVG PDF 



**MOSES**

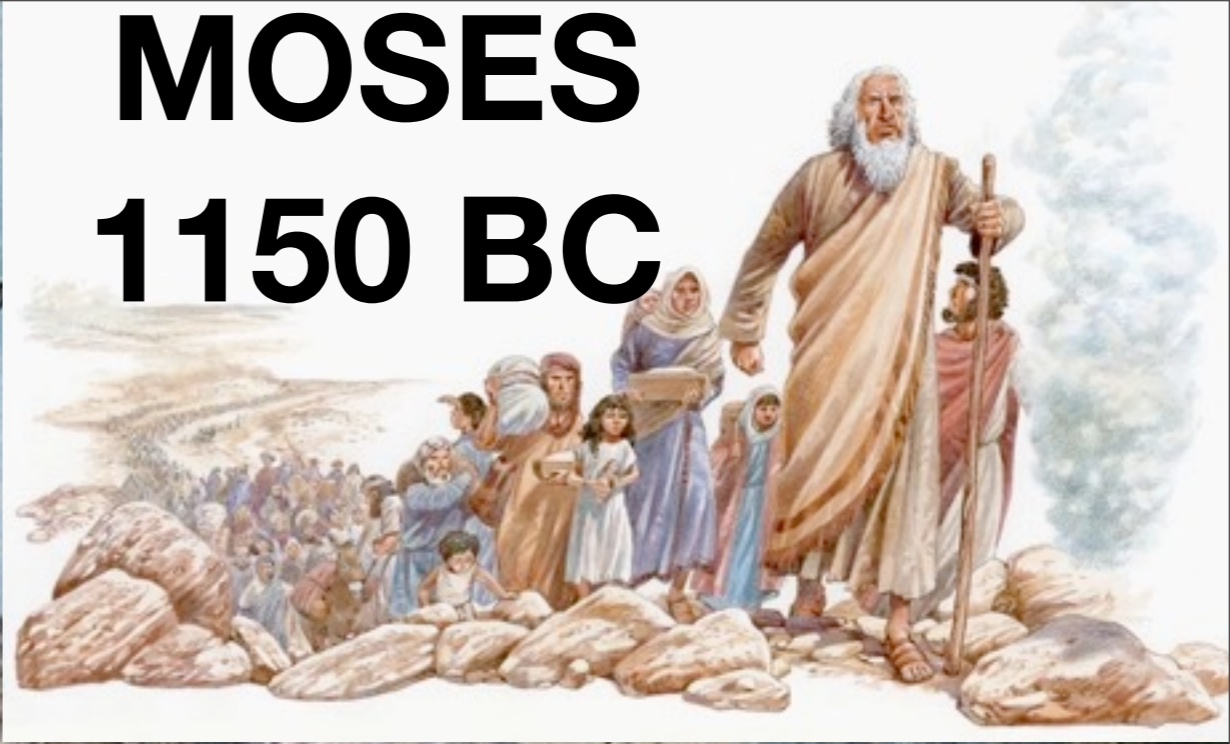


**TROY**



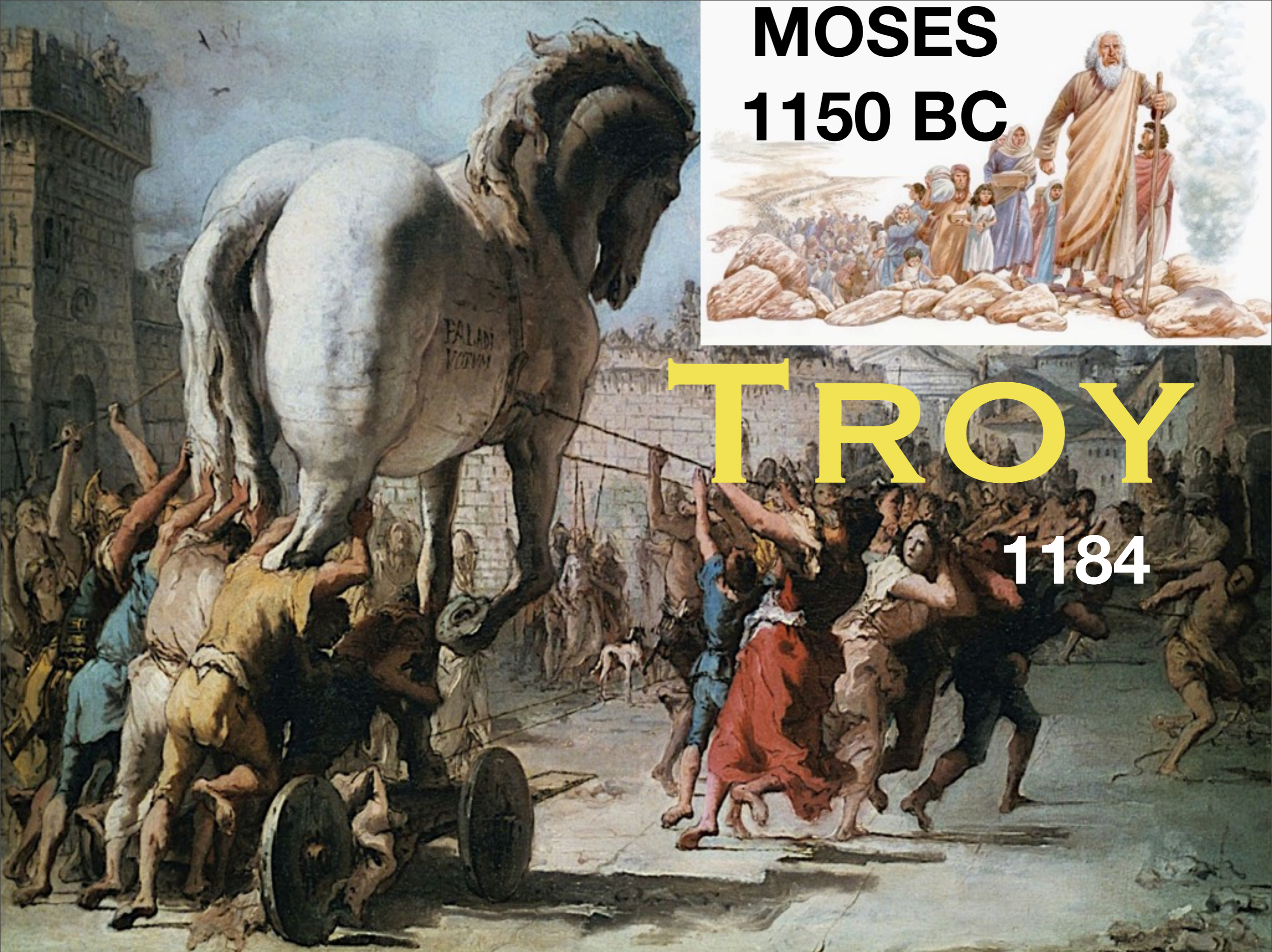


**MOSES**  
**1150 BC**

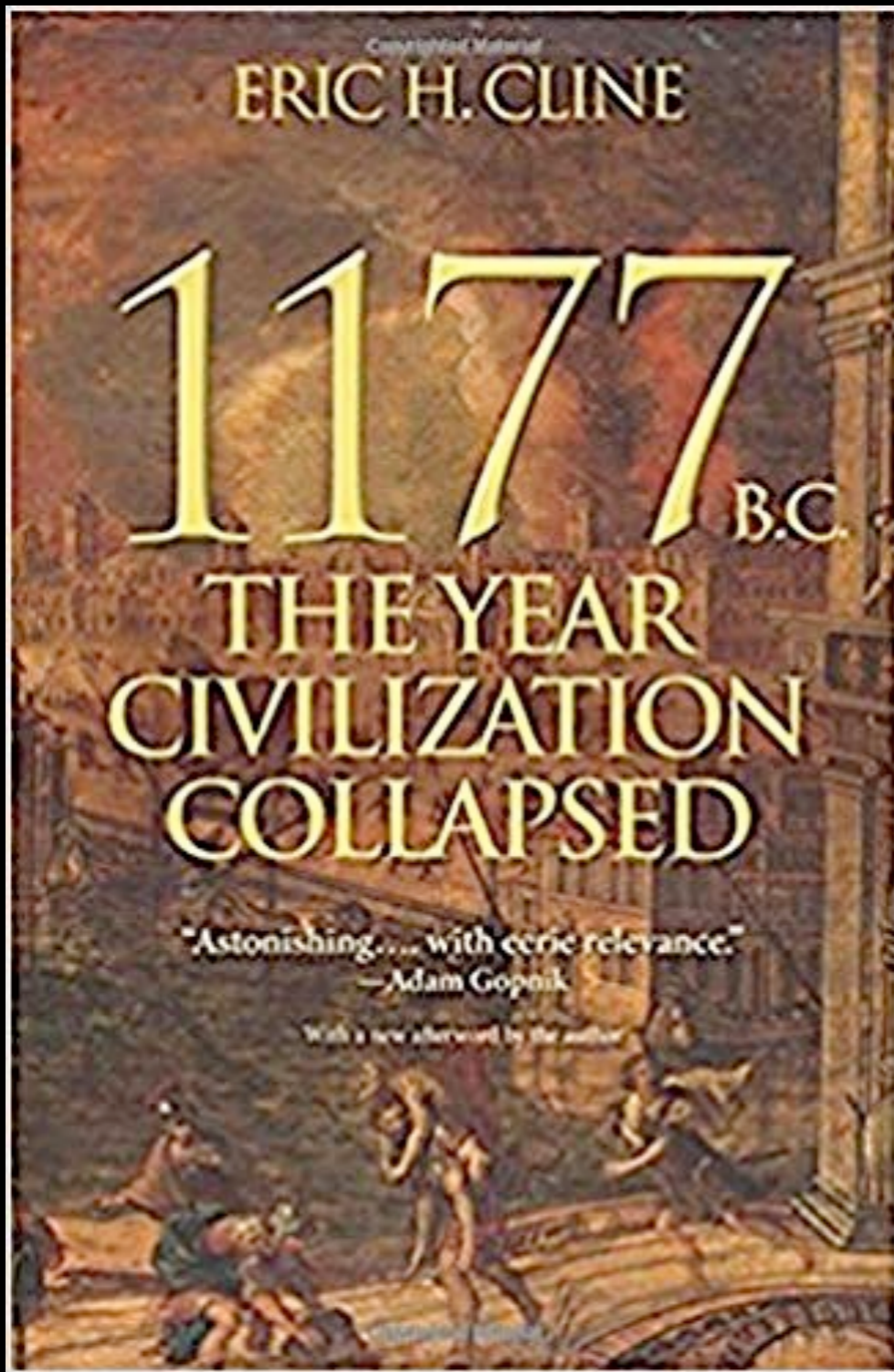


**TROY**

**1184**











The Fall of Troy, 1184 BC

## The Bronze Age Collapse,

The **Bronze Age collapse** is a transition in the Aegean Region, and the Eastern Mediterranean from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age that historians, such as M. Liverani, S. Richard, Robert Drews, Frank J. Yurco, Amos Nur, Leonard R. Palmer, and others, believe was violent, sudden and culturally disruptive. The palace economy of the Aegean Region and Anatolia which characterised the Late Bronze Age was replaced, after a hiatus, by the isolated village cultures of the Greek Dark Ages. In the first phase of this period, almost every city between Pylos and Gaza was violently destroyed, and often left unoccupied thereafter: examples include Hattusa, Mycenae, and Ugarit.





# 1000 BC

## David

1220-1200

**Joshua and Israelites** conquer the land of Canaan and establish Jerusalem.



1200

Begin the period of the Judges. Contemporary with the Israelites.

1030-1010

**King Saul.**  
Rules a confederation of the Israelites.



1000

**King David.**  
David conquers Jerusalem and makes it his capital. David's reign is extremely important for all of later Jewish history. During his reign the first attempts are made to bring together and write down the tales of the patriarchs that have been preserved through an oral tradition exactly like the oral tradition that has preserved the tales of the Trojan war in Greece. The writer of this first compilation is usually referred to as "J."

970-931

**King Solomon.**  
Rules Israel.



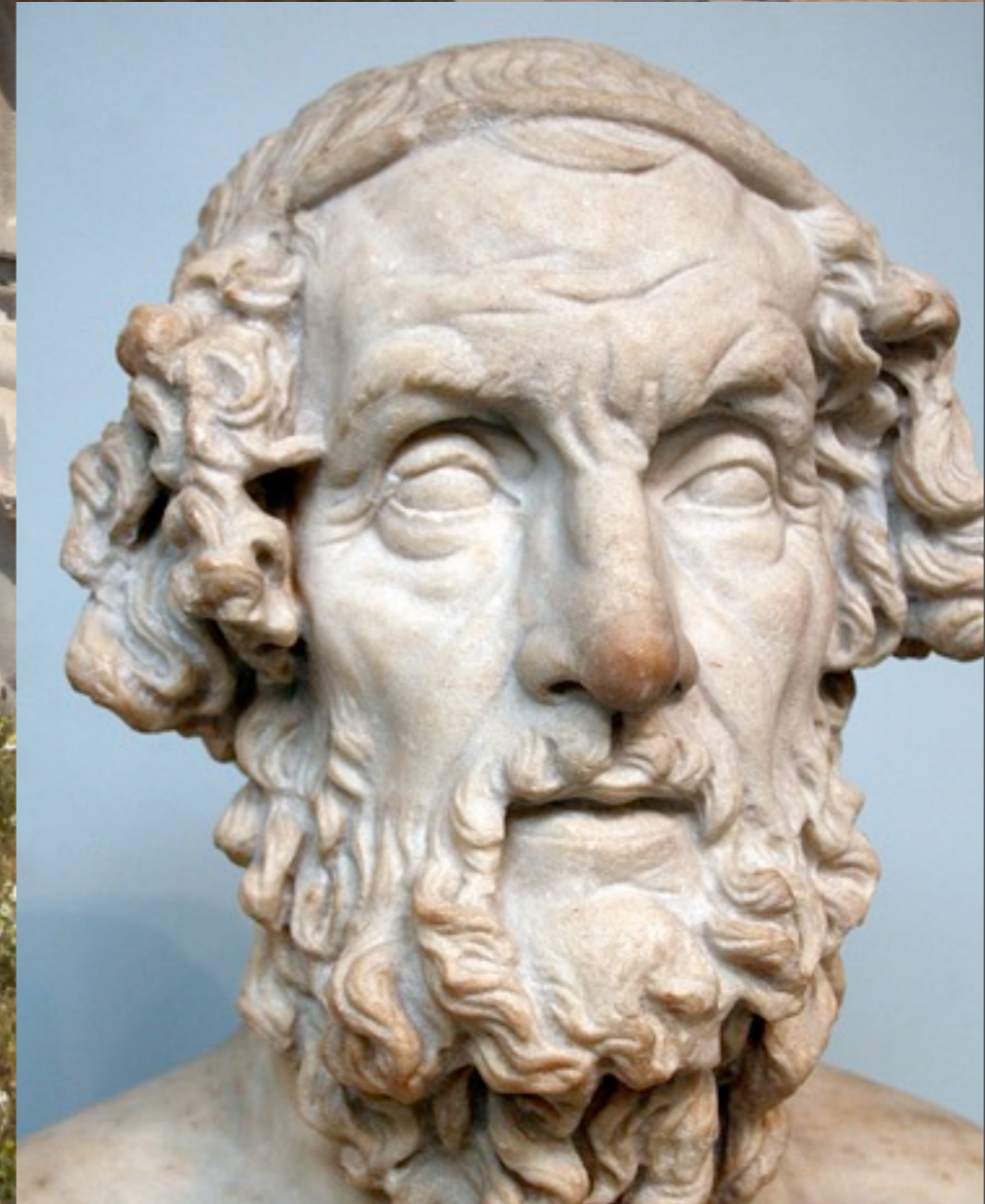
**While the Jews are writing down the Hebrew Bible  
The Greeks are writing down the Iliad & Odyssey**



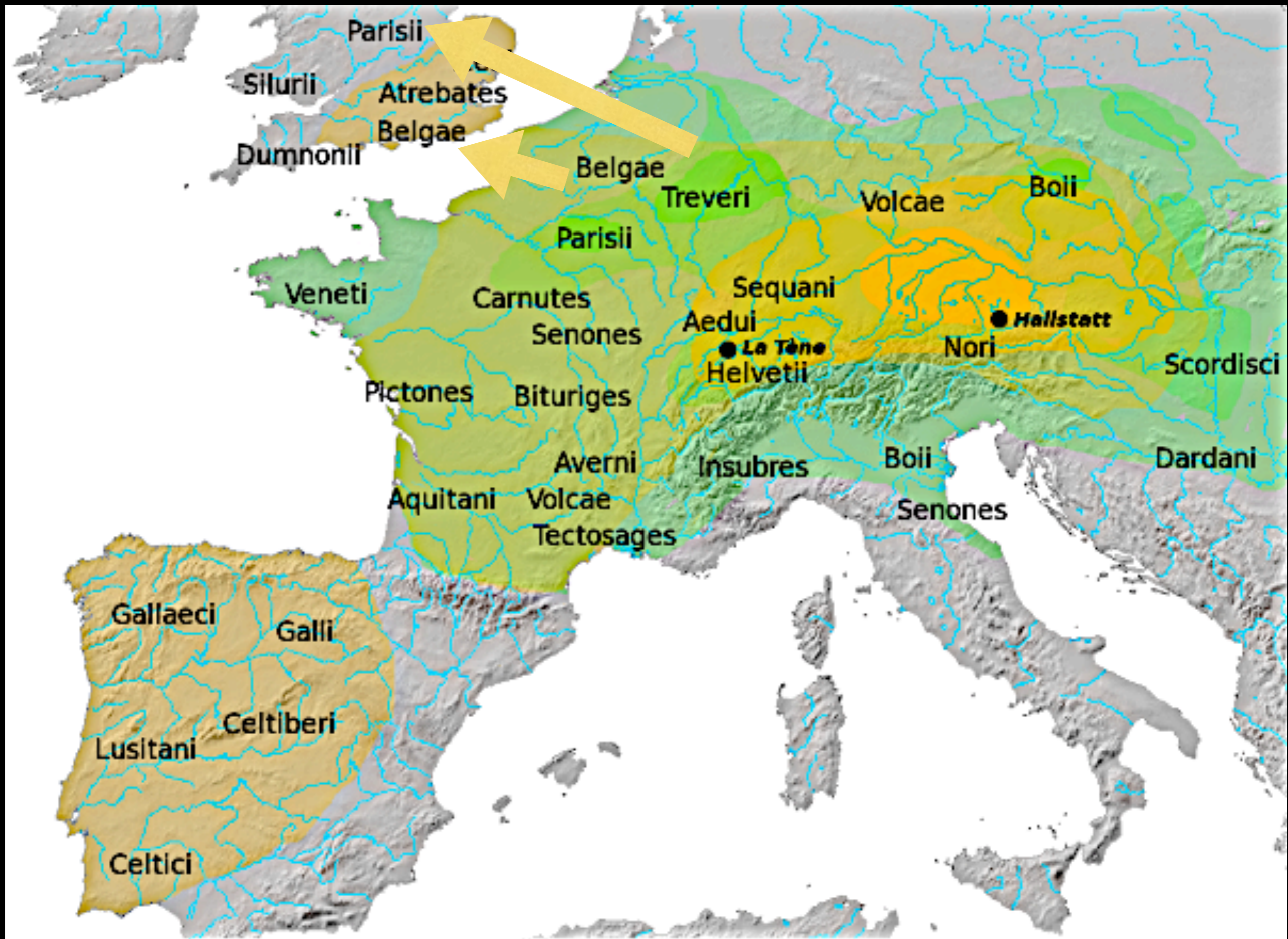
**The Island of Delos off the Ionian coast of Asia Minor**



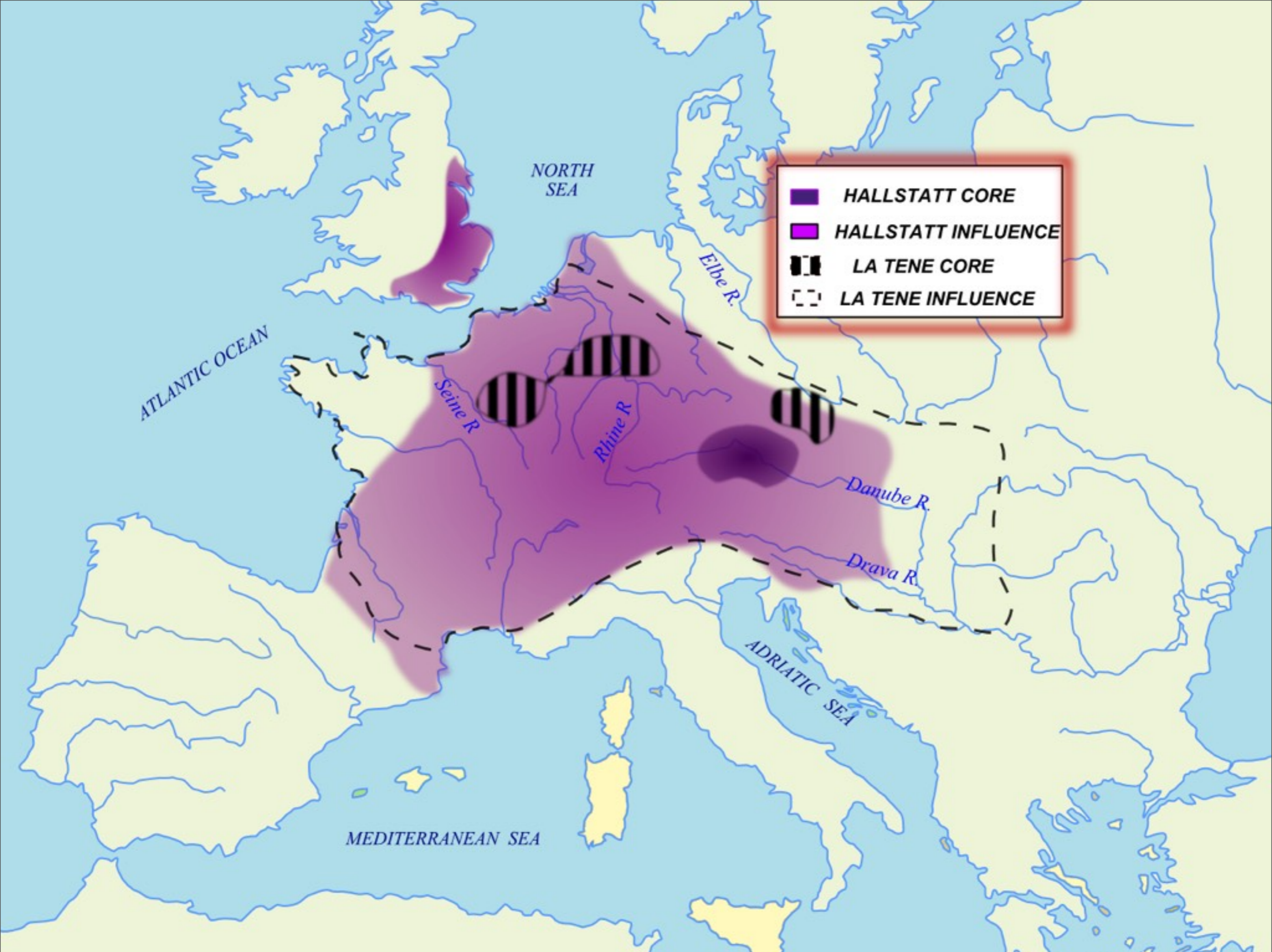
# Homer in Smyrna, 800 BC-750 BC





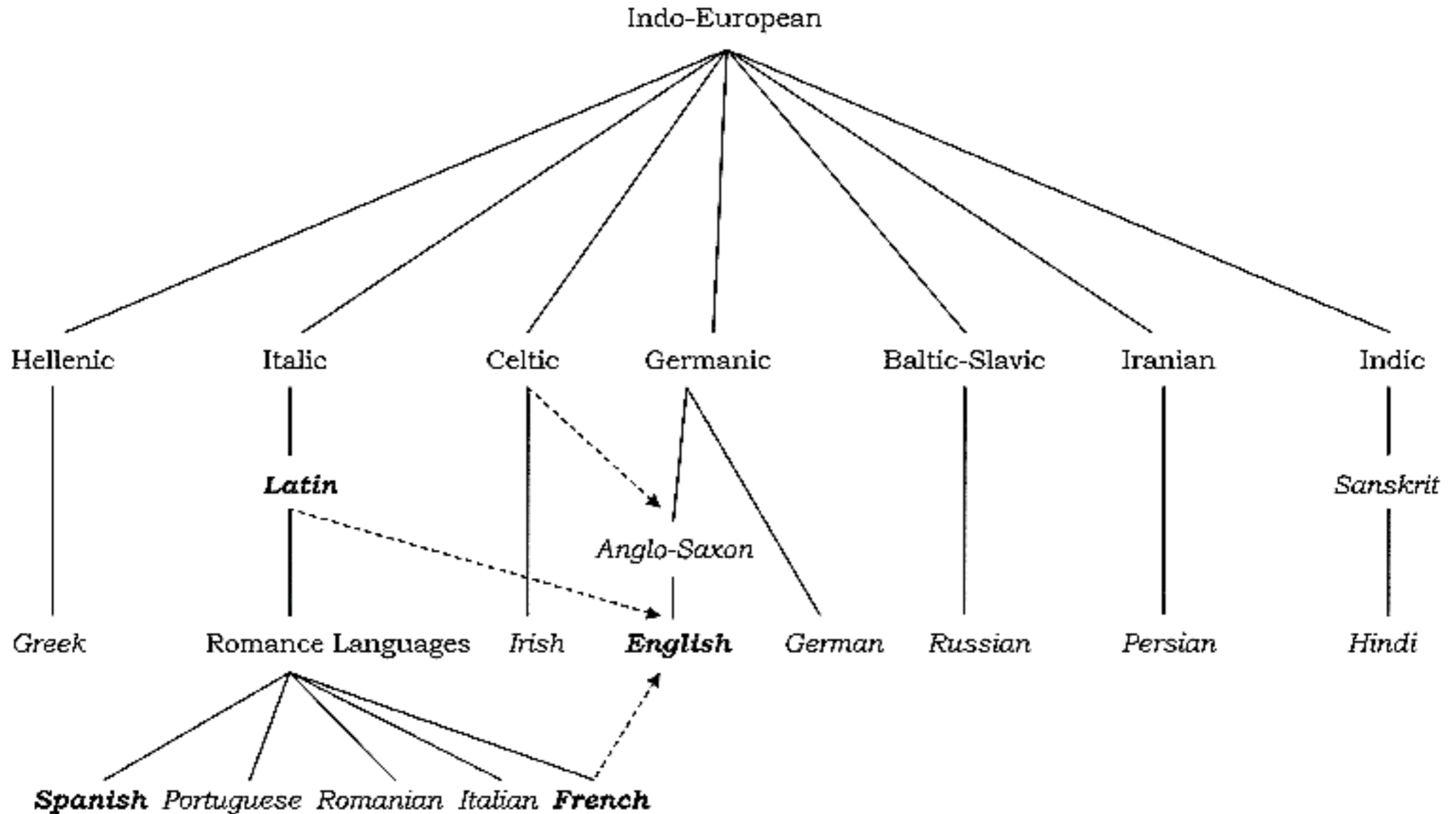








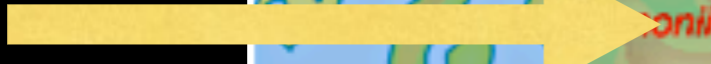
# Remember Celts are cousins to the Greeks and the Latins







Areas That Remain The Strong holds Of Celtic Britain











Staffordshire moorlands bronze pan, 100 AD,  
enscribed with name Aelius Draco  
and four forts at Hadrian wall





Great gold Torc, Snettisham Hoard, buried 100 BC  
over one Kg. of gold mixed with silver. British Museum.  
one of most elaborate golden objects from ancient world





## The Celts

1. Celts & lang visible by 1200 BC
2. great age of international C.culture 800-500
3. center of Celt trade: Marseilles & Avignon
4. Celts loved wine, paid high price for import
5. Celt great farmers
6. Introduce iron, ploughs, scythes
7. By 400 BC on move into Britain/Ireland, Italy
8. Julius Caesar first Roman to ID Celtic tribes
9. "Tall, handsome, blond, brilliant fighters"
10. Roman: "The whole race is fanatically fond of warfare."





“Celts are tall, fair-skinned, with loud voices, intense piercing eyes. The women are just as big and strong as the men and just as quick tempered. The Caledonians in Scotland are easily recognized by their red hair while the Silurians in Wales are tanned with beautiful dark curly hair. (Still true today.)





## The Celts

1. Celts & lang visible by 1200 BC
2. great age of international C.culture 800-500
3. center of Celt trade: Marseilles & Avignon
4. Celts loved wine, paid high price for import
5. Celt great farmers
6. Introduce iron, ploughs, scythes
7. By 400 BC on move into Britain/Ireland, Italy
8. Julius Caesar first Roman to ID Celtic tribes
9. "Tall, handsome, blond, brilliant fighters with bulging muscles."
10. Roman: "The whole race is fanatically fond of warfare."
11. priestly class (Druids) with great power
12. the Celtic head cult; decapitate victims, treasure the skulls, have collections.





**THE FIRST INVASION: Celts**

**THE SECOND INVASION: Romans**

**THE THIRD INVASION: Anglo-Saxon**

**THE FOURTH INVASION: Danes**

**THE FIFTH INVASION: Normans**



• HAIL CAESAR •

# THE ROMAN INVASION OF BRITAIN



**WARLORD**  
GAMES

Caesar: 55 BC







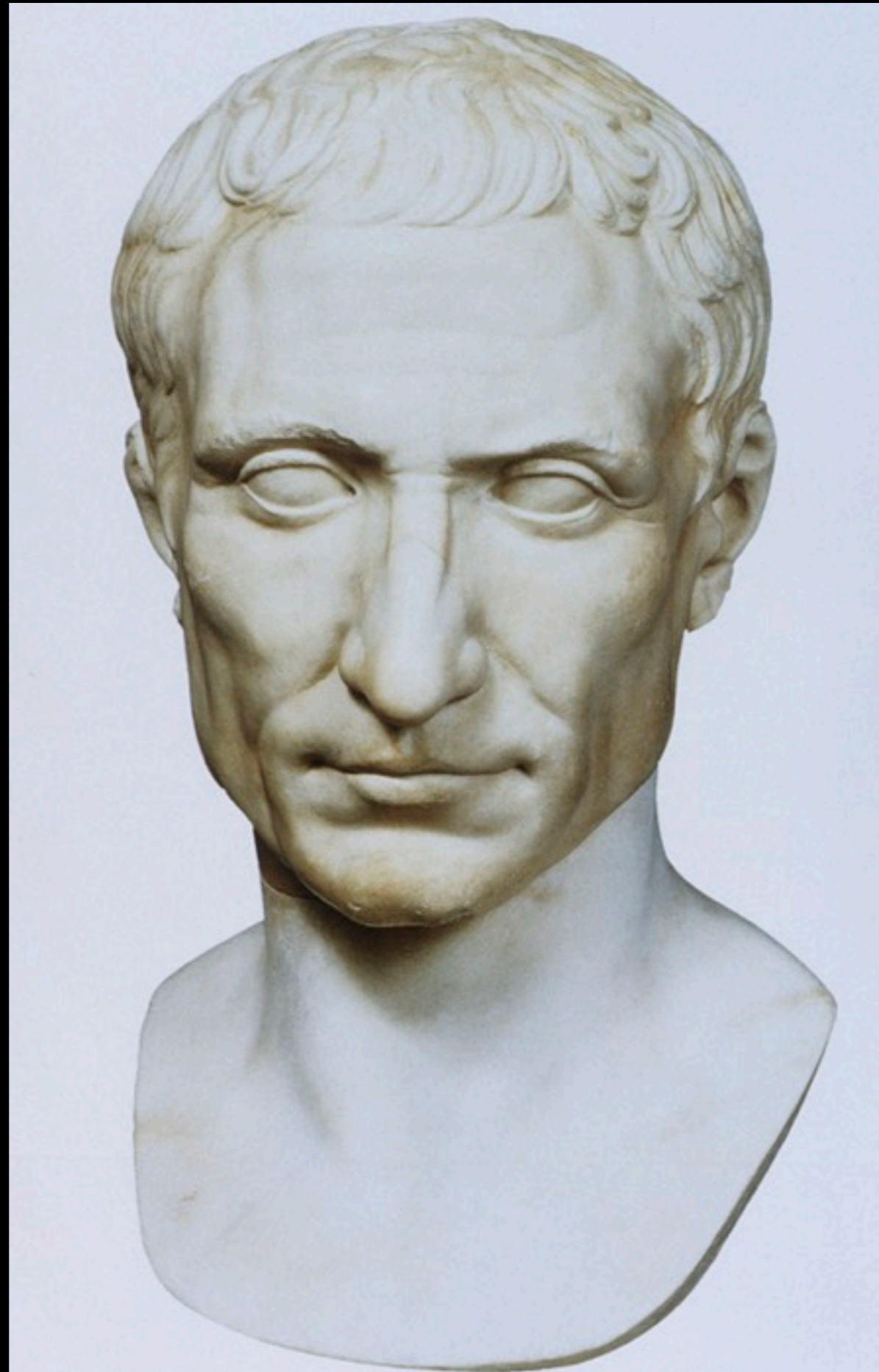
# Julius Caesar



JULIUS CAESAR

Cheryl Sestlar Designs





Julius  
Caesar  
100-  
44 BC



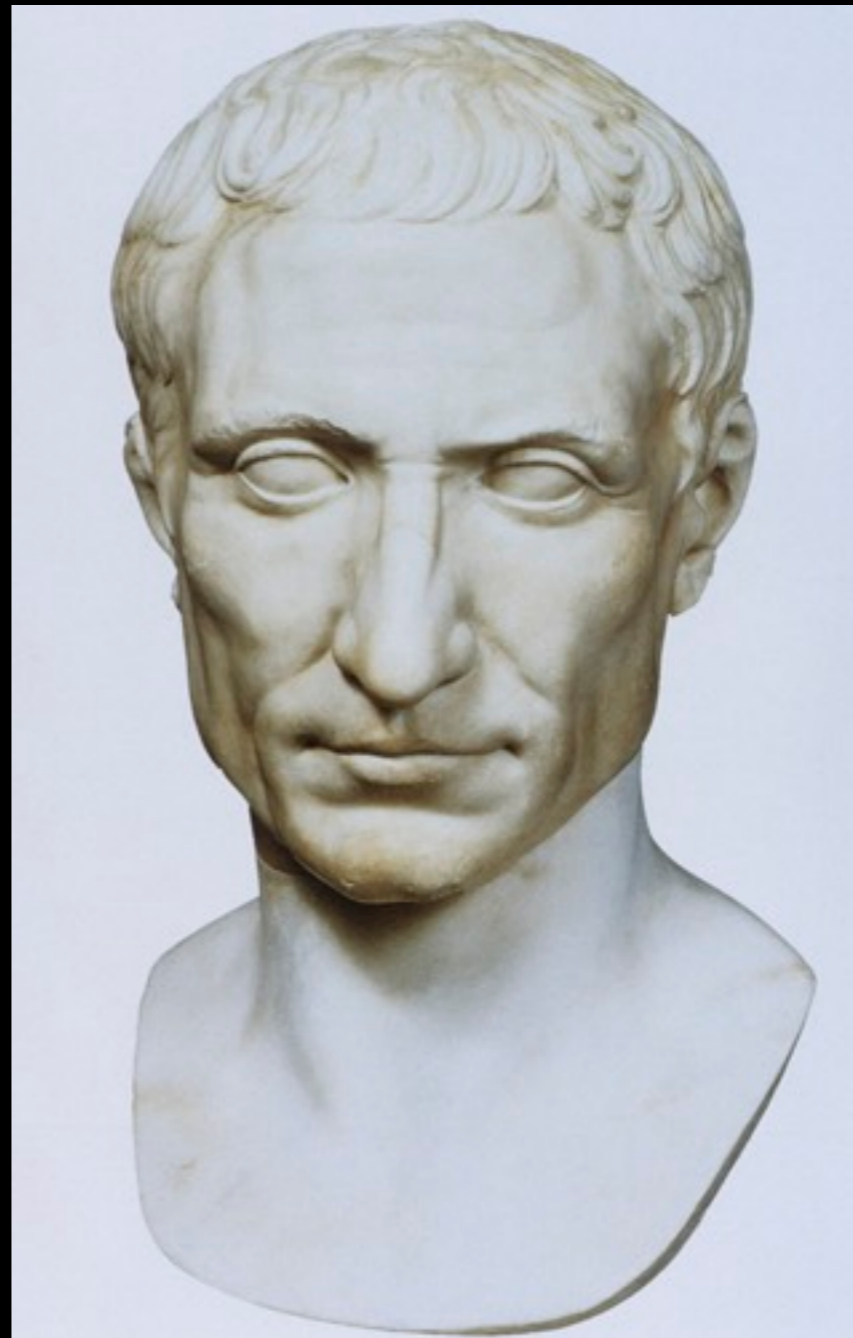
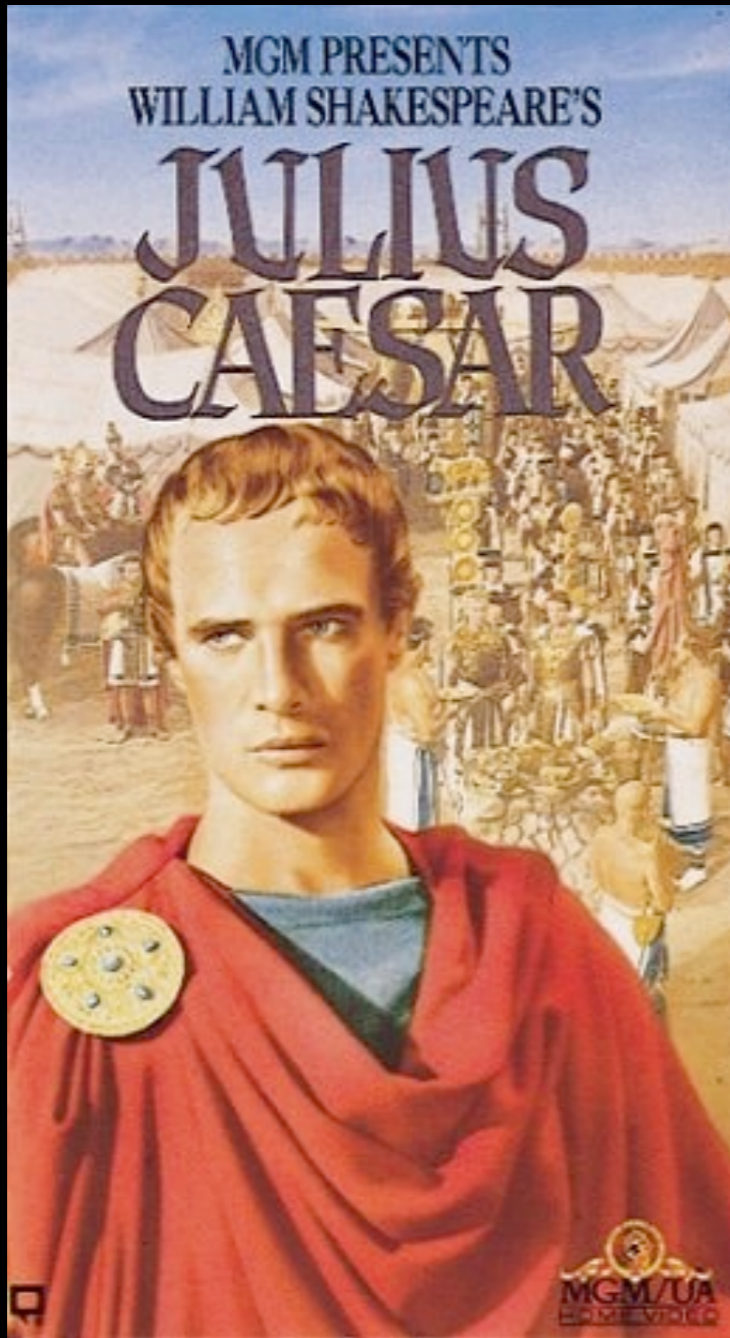
## Theodore Mommsen on Caesar,

Theodore Mommsen, History of Rome

(London, 1901, 5 volumes) Vol. V, 100:

"That there is a bridge connecting the past glory of Hellas and Rome with the prouder fabric of modern history, that western Europe is Romanic, and Germanic Europe Classic . . . all this is the work of Caesar; and while the creation of his great predecessor in the East has been almost wholly reduced to ruin by the tempests of the Middle ages, the structure of Caesar has outlasted those thousands of years which have changed religions and states."

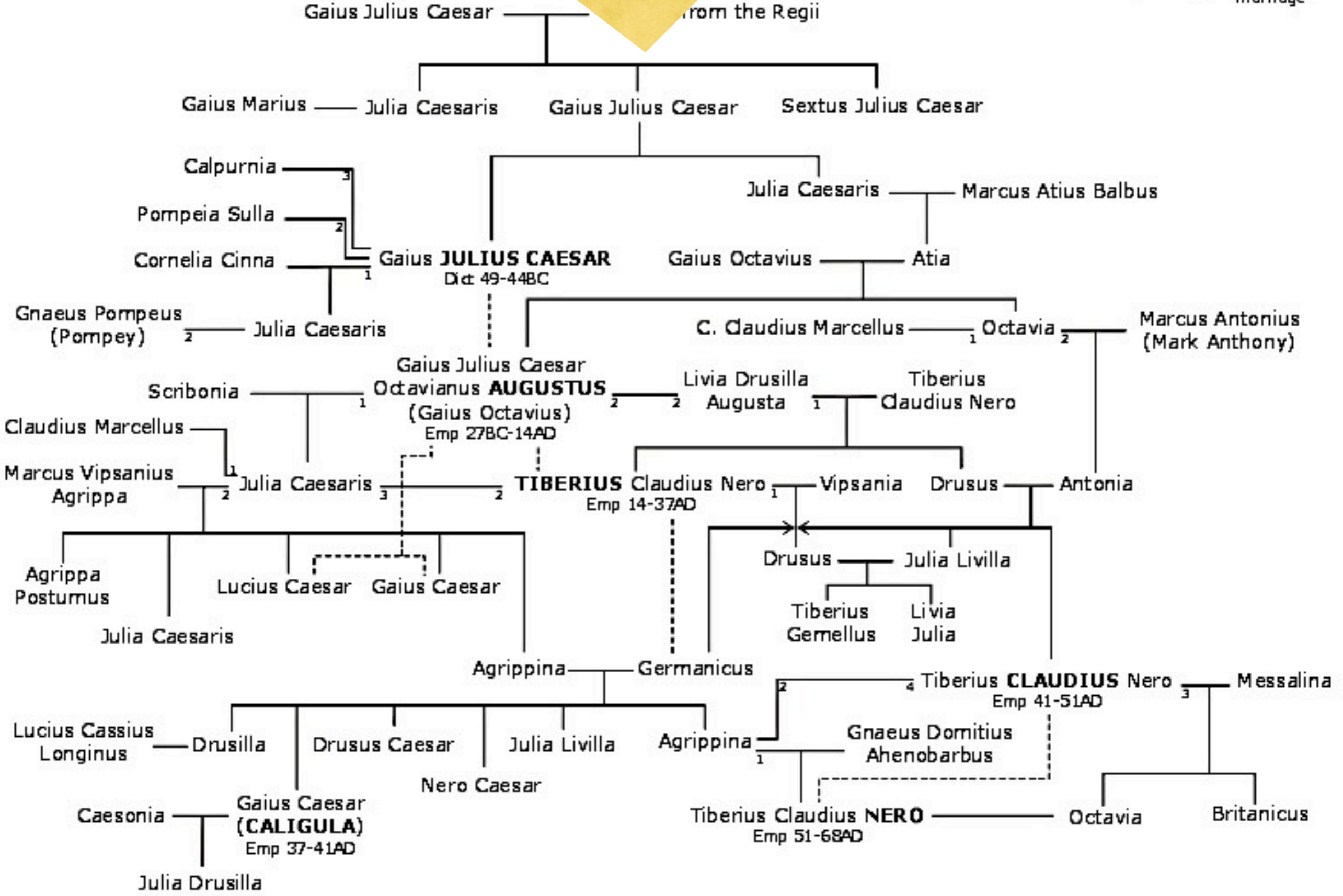






# Julio-Claudian Family Tree

- | son/daughter
- Emp, emperor
- Dict, dictator
- adopted son
- marriage
- 1,2... number of marriage



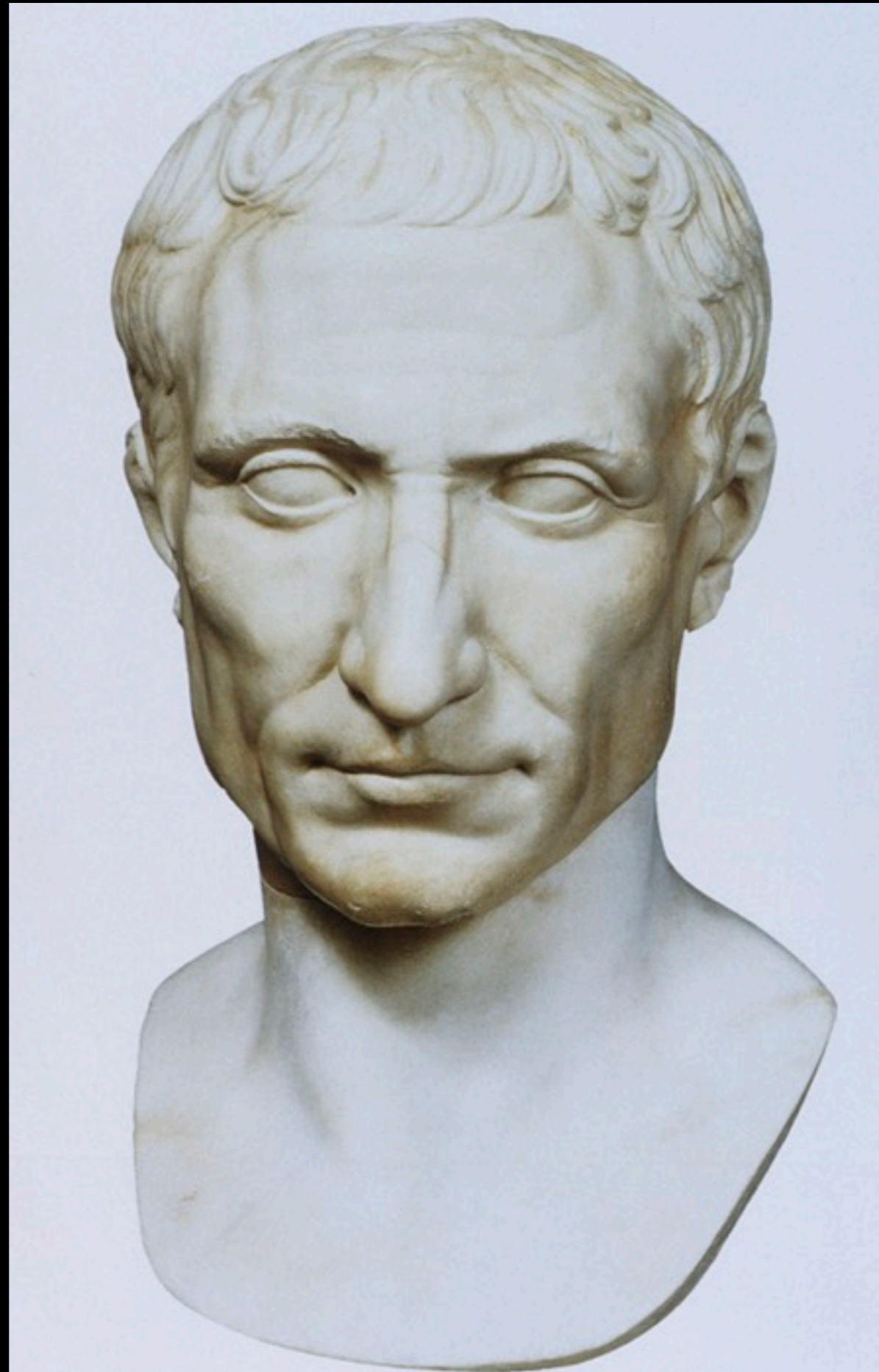


# EARLY LIFE

---

- ✗ Born to the patrician family *Julii* in 100 B.C.
- ✗ As a child, he would claim he was a descendent of the goddess Venus
- ✗ Caesar's father suddenly died and at age 16, Caesar became the head of the household
- ✗ As a young man, Caesar was nominated for many important positions such as the *Flamen Dialis*
  - ✗ (High Priest of Jupiter)
- ✗ He later joined the army, where he served with distinction.
- ✗ He was later elected as military tribune and served in Hispania (modern day Spain).





By 61 BC  
Julius  
Caesar  
is major  
political  
leader,  
already  
having  
held  
many  
offices.





**M. L. Crassus**

**G. J. Caesar**

**G. Pompeius**

## **The First Triumvirate**

**60 BC, Caesar Returns to Rome from Spain  
Forms partnership with Pompey and Crassus**





# 58 BC Caesar in Gaul



# CAESAR: THE CONQUEST OF GAUL





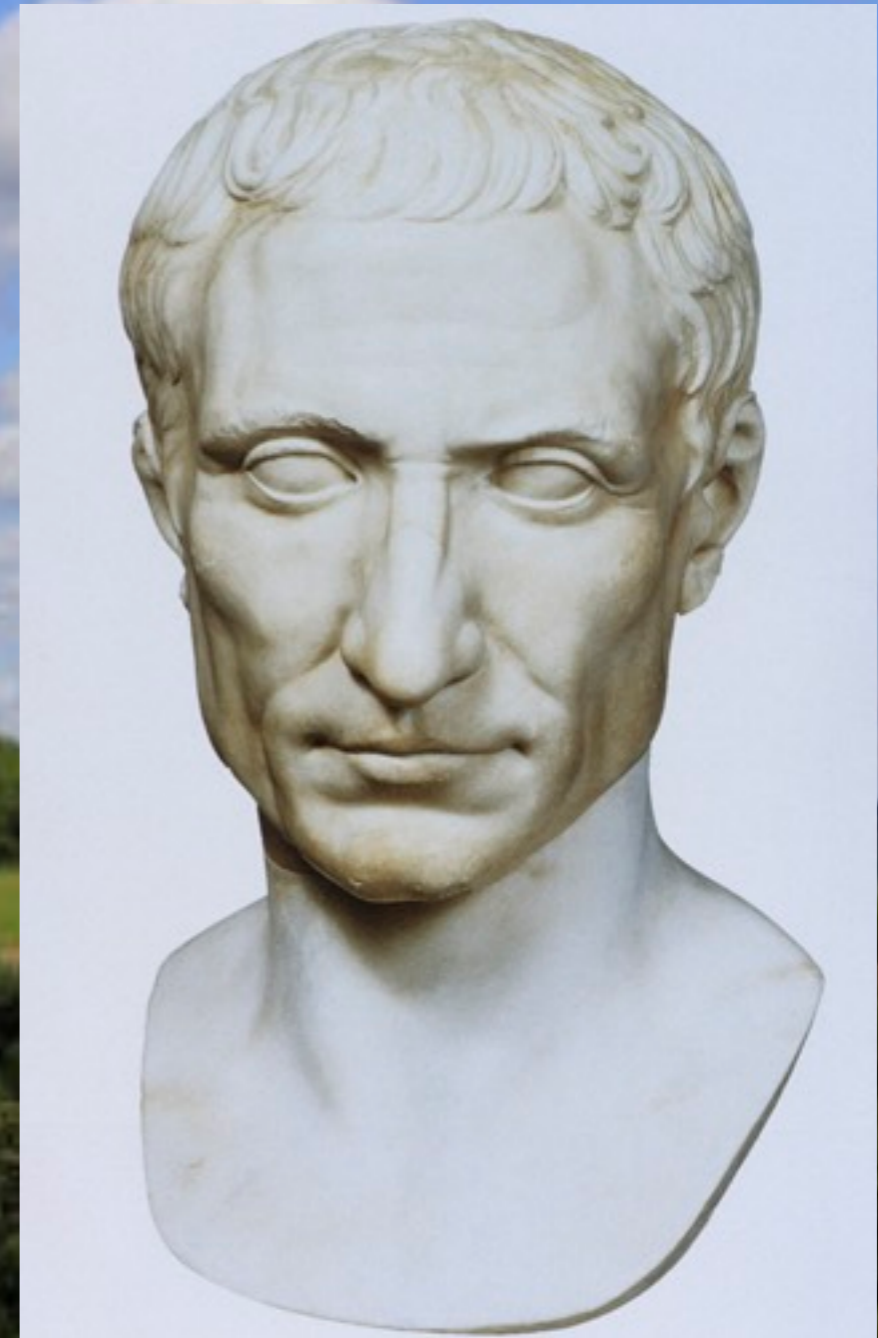
# De Bello Gallico I

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit.

Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus eos prohibent aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt.



# VERCINGETORIX (82 BC-46 BC) VS JULIUS CAESAR



BATTLE OF ALESIA  
52 BC



# CELTS:Vercingetorix Before Julius Caesar, 52 BC





# 49 BC Julius Caesar Comes Home





Tiberius Claudius Nero,  
14 -37 AD

Claudius Emp 41-54

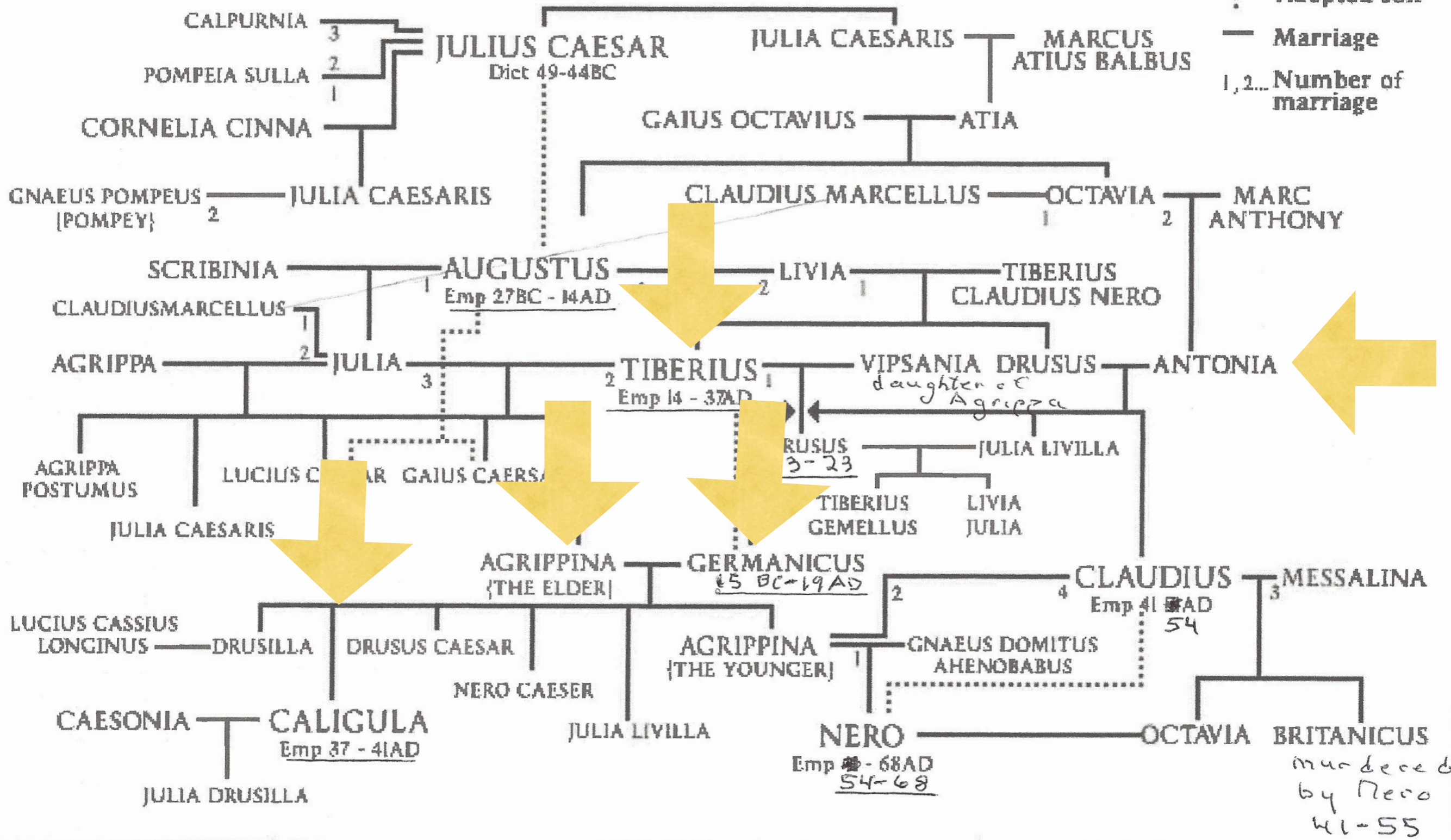


Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus  
12 – 41 AD, Emperor 37-41



# THE DYNASTY OF AUGUSTUS

- | Son/ Daughter
- ⋮ Adopted son
- Marriage
- 1, 2... Number of marriage







10 BC: birth of baby Claudius to Drusus & Antonia





**Tiberius Claudius Drusus 10 BC-54 AD**



Mother: Antonia Minor,

Father: Nero Claudius Drusus

Uncle: Tiberius

Maternal Grandfather: Mark Antony

Maternal Grandmother: Octavia (sister of Augustus)

Paternal Grandmother: Livia

Paternal Grandfather: Tiberius Claudius Nero

Livia's first husband

1 AD birth of Seneca





Another trouble:  
Tiberius' own son  
Nero Claudius Drusus  
13 BC-23 AD  
was an idiot, a rake,  
wasting money  
drunken orgies,  
discourteous.  
Died 23 AD thus  
moves Claudius  
closer to throne.





March 16, 37 AD: Death of Tiberius





Emperor Caligula  
37 - 41 AD



Emperor Caligula

37 - 41 AD

THE RULE OF  
CALIGULA

Begins in a moment  
of joy and celebration.  
New young Emperor.  
All is hope.



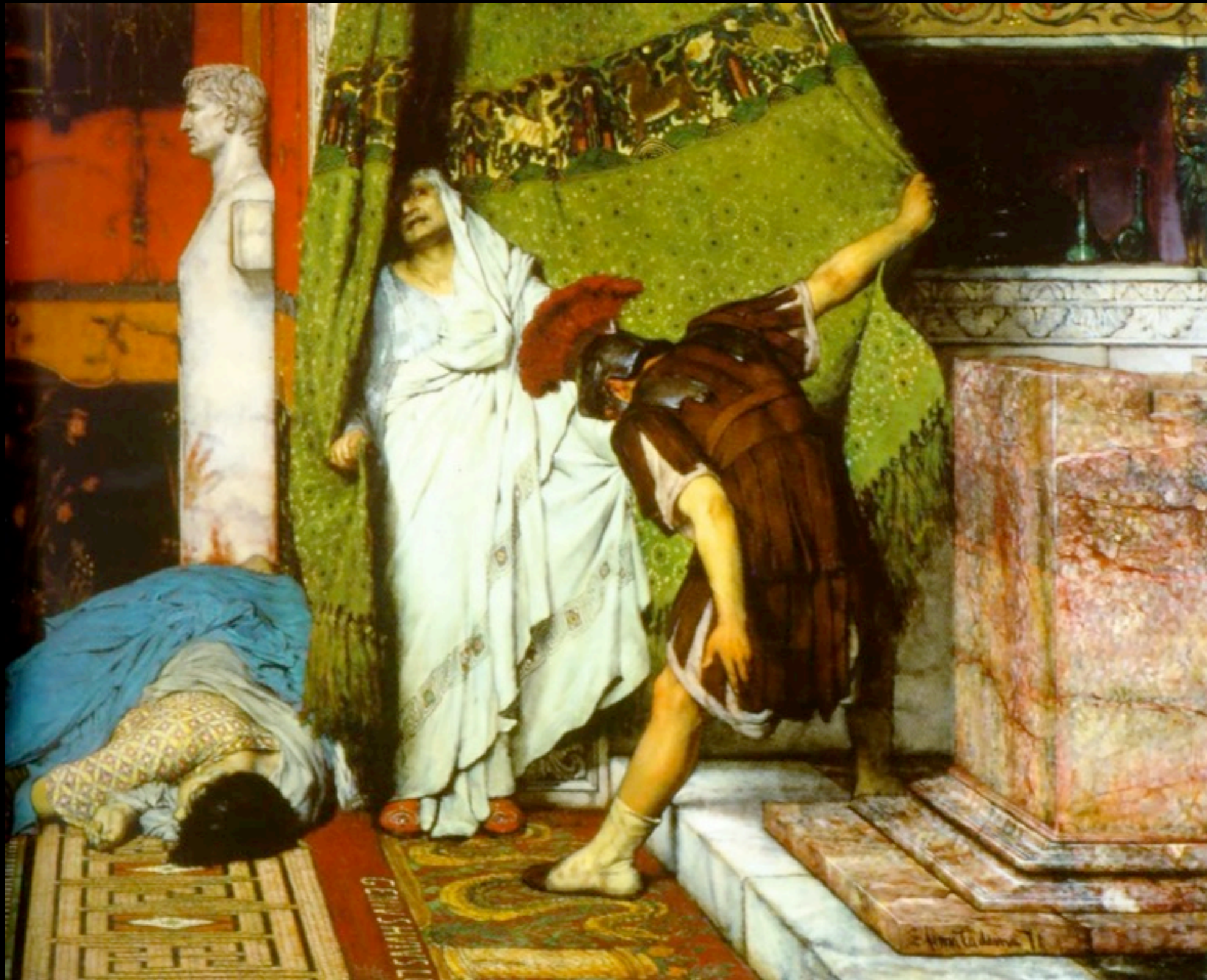


# ROME

## YEAR ZERO

- 6 Judea becomes a Roman Province.
- 14 **Death of Augustus. Emperor Tiberias**, stepson of Augustus & wife Livia succeeds Augustus.
- 29 John the Baptist preaching, foreshadowing of message of Jesus of Nazareth.
- 33 (April 3) Crucifixion (see article, Humphreys, Nature: Dec 22 1983).
- 37 **Death of Tiberius on Capri. Caligula becomes Emperor.**
- 41 Praetorian Guard assassinates Caligula
- 41 **Claudius succeeds as Emperor.**
- 43 Romans invade Britain and found Londinium (London)
- 51 Paul in Athens, spreading Christianity among the Gentiles.
- 54 **Nero succeeds Claudius, becomes Emperor.**
- 53 Marcus Ulpius Traianus (Trajan) born in Italica, in province of Hispania.
- 64 Burning of Rome while Nero fiddles. Blame Christians, executions. Deaths of Peter and Paul.
- 66 Revolt in Judea. Vespasian goes to quell rebels, destroy Temple (70 A.D.) Jews driven out of Jerusalem.
- 67 Nero makes "artistic" tour of Greece. Rome still fascinated with Greece.
- 68 Army and Senate turns on Nero. Nero commits suicide.





COUP: Jan 24, 41 AD:



41 AD



Caligula had left the Empire in a dangerous condition: the Treasury empty, the Senate decimated, the people alienated, Mauretania in rebellion, Judea in arms at his insistence on placing his cult statue in the Temple of Jerusalem. No one knew where to find a ruler fit to face these problems. The Praetorians, coming upon the apparently imbecile Claudius hiding in a corner, proclaimed him imperator. The Senate, in terror of the army, and perhaps relieved by the prospect of dealing with a harmless pedant instead of a reckless lunatic, confirmed the choice of the Guard; and Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus hesitantly mounted the throne.





He was the son of Antonia and Drusus, the brother of Germanicus and Livilla, the grandson of Octavia and Antony, of Livia and Tiberius Claudius Nero. He had been born at Lugdunum (Lyons) in the year 10 B.C.. and was now fifty years old.

**Emperor Claudius, (10 BC-54 AD) 41 AD - 54 AD**





He was tall and stout, with white hair and an amiable face; but infantile paralysis and other diseases had weakened his frame. His legs were precariously thin and gave him a shambling gait; his head wobbled as he walked. He loved good wines and rich food and suffered from gout. He stuttered a bit, and his laughter seemed too boisterous for an emperor.





Senate immediately confirms Claudius





**SURPRISE: Claudius the reformer**



# CLAUDIUS' PROGRAM OF REFORM

Equipped with these administrative organs, he set himself an ambitious program of construction and reform. He improved the procedure of the courts, decreed penalties for the law's delays, sat patiently as judge many hours every week, and forbade the application of torture to any citizen. To prevent the floods that endangered Rome all the more frequently as the Apennines were being denuded of timber, he had an additional channel dug for the lower course of the Tiber. To expedite the import of grain he had a new harbor (Portus) built near Ostia, with commodious warehouses and docks, two great moles to break the fury of the sea, and a channel connecting the harbor with the Tiber above the river's silted mouth.





# Ostia Antica





Under Claudius, the Empire underwent its first major expansion since the reign of Augustus. The provinces of Thrace, Noricum, Lycia, and Judea were annexed (or put under direct rule) under various circumstances during his term. The most far-reaching conquest was that of Britannia.



# Roman Conquest of Britain 43 – 84

Based on Frere's *Britannia*,  
Jones & Mattingly's *Atlas of Roman Britain*, and  
*The Agricola* by Tacitus



### Campaigns

- 43 (Claudius)
- 43-47 (Aulus Plautius)
- 47-52 (Ostorius Scapula)
- 52-57 (Didius Gallus)
- 57 (Quintus Veranus)
- 58-60 (Suetonius Paulinus)
- 69-71 (Vettius Bolanus)
- 71-73 (Pettilius Cerialis)
- 73-77 (Julius Frontinus)
- 77-84 (Agricola)







In 43, Claudius sent Aulus Plautius with four legions to Britain (*Britannia*) after an appeal from an ousted tribal ally. Britain was an attractive target for Rome because of its material wealth – particularly mines and slaves. It was also a haven for Gallic rebels and the like, and so could not be left alone much longer. Claudius himself traveled to the island after the completion of initial offensives, bringing with him reinforcements and elephants. The latter must have made an impression on the Britons when they were displayed in the large tribal centre of Camulodunum, modern day Colchester. The Roman *colonia* of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis* was established as the provincial capital of the newly established province of Britannia at Camulodunum, where a large Temple was dedicated in his honour.





When the British general Caractacus was captured in 50, Claudius granted him clemency. Caractacus lived out his days on land provided by the Roman state, an unusual end for an enemy commander.



# What the Roman Conquest Did to Britain

1. established southeast corner of Island as primary.
2. established the city pattern with their surrounding counties.
3. created main transportation routes of GB that endures to today.
4. built the main bridges at points that still dominate areas.
5. "Romanized" south east Britain up to York in north.
6. With Hadrian's Wall intensified the split betw Eng & Scot.
7. delayed the onslaught of the Anglo saxons across channel.
8. pushed surviving Celtic culture into 3 areas of England (Cornwall, Wales, Scotland) and across water to Ireland.



# Boudica Queen of the British Celtic Iceni

**Boudica** or **Boudicca** was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61. She died shortly after its failure and was said to have poisoned herself. She is considered a British folk hero.





## **Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-1892) Boadicea**

While about the shore of Mona those Neronian legionaries  
Burnt and broke the grove and altar of the Druid and Druidess,  
Far in the East Boadicea, standing loftily charioted,  
Mad and maddening all that heard her in her fierce volubility,  
Girt by half the tribes of Britain, near the colony Camulodune,  
Yell'd and shriek'd between her daughters o'er a wild confederacy.

‘They that scorn the tribes and call us Britain's barbarous populaces,  
Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me supplicating?  
Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to be supplicated?  
Hear Icenian, Catiuchlanian, hear Coritanian, Trinobant!  
Must their ever-ravening eagle's beak and talon annihilate us?  
Tear the noble hear of Britain, leave it gorily quivering?  
Bark an answer, Britain's raven! bark and blacken innumerable,  
Blacken round the Roman carrion, make the carcass a skeleton,  
Kite and kestrel, wolf and wolfkin, from the wilderness, wallow in it,  
Till the face of Bel be brighten'd, Taranis be propitiated.  
Lo their colony half-defended! lo their colony, Camulodune!  
There the horde of Roman robbers mock at a barbarous adversary.  
There the hive of Roman liars worship a gluttonous emperor-idiot.  
Such is Rome, and this her deity: hear it, Spirit of Cassivelaun!



Such is Rome, and this her deity: hear it, Spirit of Cassivelaun!

`Hear it, Gods! the Gods have heard it, O Icenian, O Coritanian!  
Doubt not ye the Gods have answer'd, Catiuchlanian, Trinobant.  
These have told us all their anger in miraculous utterances,  
Thunder, a flying fire in heaven, a murmur heard aerially,  
Phantom sound of blows descending, moan of an enemy massacred,  
Phantom wail of women and children, multitudinous agonies.  
Bloodily flow'd the Tamesa rolling phantom bodies of horses and men;  
Then a phantom colony smoulder'd on the refluent estuary;  
Lastly yonder yester-even, suddenly giddily tottering—  
There was one who watch'd and told me—down their statue of Victory fell.  
Lo their precious Roman bantling, lo the colony Camulodune,  
Shall we teach it a Roman lesson? shall we care to be pitiful?  
Shall we deal with it as an infant? shall we dandle it amorously?

`Hear Icenian, Catiuchlanian, hear Coritanian, Trinobant!  
While I roved about the forest, long and bitterly meditating,  
There I heard them in the darkness, at the mystical ceremony,  
Loosely robed in flying raiment, sang the terrible prophetesses.  
"Fear not, isle of blowing woodland, isle of silvery parapets!  
Tho' the Roman eagle shadow thee, tho' the gathering enemy narrow thee,



Thou shalt wax and he shall dwindle, thou shalt be the mighty one yet!  
Thine the liberty, thine the glory, thine the deeds to be celebrated,  
Thine the myriad-rolling ocean, light and shadow illimitable,  
Thine the lands of lasting summer, many-blossoming Paradises,  
Thine the North and thine the South and thine the battle-thunder of God."  
So they chanted: how shall Britain light upon auguries happier?  
So they chanted in the darkness, and there cometh a victory now.

Hear Icenian, Catieuchlanian, hear Coritanian, Trinobant!  
Me the wife of rich Prasutagus, me the lover of liberty,  
Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and humiliated,  
Me the sport of ribald Veterans, mine of ruffian violators!  
See they sit, they hide their faces, miserable in ignominy!  
Wherefore in me burns an anger, not by blood to be satiated.  
Lo the palaces and the temple, lo the colony Camulodune!  
There they ruled, and thence they wasted all the flourishing territory,  
Thither at their will they haled the yellow-ringleted Britoness—  
Bloodily, bloodily fall the battle-axe, unexhausted, inexorable.  
Shout Icenian, Catieuchlanian, shout Coritanian, Trinobant,  
Till the victim hear within and yearn to hurry precipitously  
Like the leaf in a roaring whirlwind, like the smoke in a hurricane whirl'd.  
Lo the colony, there they rioted in the city of Cunobeline!  
There they drank in cups of emerald, there at tables of ebony lay,  
Rolling on their purple couches in their tender effeminacy.  
There they dwelt and there they rioted; there—there—they dwell no more.  
Burst the gates, and burn the palaces, break the works of the statuary,  
Take the hoary Roman head and shatter it, hold it abominable,  
Cut the Roman boy to pieces in his lust and voluptuousness,  
Lash the maiden into swooning, me they lash'd and humiliated,  
Chop the breasts from off the mother, dash the brains of the little one out,  
Up my Britons, on my chariot, on my chargers, trample them under us.'




So the Queen Boadicea, standing loftily charioted,  
Brandishing in her hand a dart and rolling glances lioness-like,  
Yell'd and shriek'd between her daughters in her fierce volubility.  
Till her people all around the royal chariot agitated,  
Madly dash'd the darts together, writhing barbarous lineaments,  
Made the noise of frosty woodlands, when they shiver in January,  
Roar'd as when the rolling breakers boom and blanch on the precipices,  
Yell'd as when the winds of winter tear an oak on a promontory.  
So the silent colony hearing her tumultuous adversaries  
Clash the darts and on the buckler beat with rapid unanimous hand,  
Thought on all her evil tyrannies, all her pitiless avarice,

---

Till she felt the heart within her fall and flutter tremulously,  
Then her pulses at the clamoring of her enemy fainted away.  
Out of evil evil flourishes, out of tyranny tyranny buds.  
Ran the land with Roman slaughter, multitudinous agonies.  
Perish'd many a maid and matron, many a valorous legionary.  
Fell the colony, city, and citadel, London, Verulam, Camulodune.



The background image shows the ruins of a Gothic cathedral, likely Wells Cathedral, with its characteristic pointed arches and tall, slender towers. The ruins are situated in a lush green field with vibrant yellow and red flowers in the foreground. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

HISTORY OF  
ENGLAND,  
FALL QUARTER  
OCT 15, 2019  
Week Two

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization



















