

## X ROMAN SPAIN

Look at the map and answer the following questions.



1. Hispania in Augustus time. From Encyclopaedia Britannica.

- What was the name of Roman Spain? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where is Tarraco? \_\_\_\_\_
- How did Romans divide Spain? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where are the Balearic Islands? \_\_\_\_\_
- Can you name three provincial capitals? \_\_\_\_\_
- Can you name three district capitals? \_\_\_\_\_

**Oral activity. Can you think of some similar questions to ask your classmate?**

*Eg. What is the name of Tarraco now? It is Tarragona.*

*Where is it? It is in the northeast of Spain.*

### 1. The conquest. Fill in the blanks.

The Romans \_\_\_\_\_ (1) most of Spain for almost 700 years. In 218 BC they \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Emporion and Tarraco, by the Mediterranean sea and a huge military conquest followed. They finished the conquest by **Augustus'** time, when he came to Tarraco to lead the Cantabrian conquest in the North of Spain. They \_\_\_\_\_ (3) over all of Spain but they did not have enough soldiers to make \_\_\_\_\_ (4) part of their empire. The Romans brought peace to Spain. They \_\_\_\_\_ (5) towns and roads. Many Spanish people copied the Roman way of life and even followed Roman religion.

#### Word bank:

Basque country    invaded    built    took    ruled



**1. Tarraco's model.**

**2. Answer the wh- questions about the Roman conquest.**

1. For how long did the Romans remain in Spain? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When did they invade Emporion and Tarraco? \_\_\_\_\_
3. When did they finish the conquest? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did Augustus come to Spain? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What did Romans build in Spain? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which part of Spain could they not conquer? \_\_\_\_\_

**LEARN:**

	<b>Present</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Affirmative</b>	can		could	
<b>Negative</b>	can't/cannot		couldn't	
<b>Interrogative</b>	can I/you, etc.		could I/you, etc.	

**3. Internet homework. Find:**

- ❖ A map of Roman Spain in Augustus' time.
- ❖ Three Roman buildings in Catalonia.
- ❖ Three Roman buildings in Spain.

### I Tarraco's short history

In 218 BC, during the second Punic War (a war between Romans and Carthaginians), Cneus C. Scipio disembarked with the Roman army at Emporion, a Greek colony. In the same year, Tarraco was founded as a winter base camp (**castra**) for the Roman troops to begin the occupation of the peninsula. This camp became a city and the **walls** were built.

In 45 BC, Julius Caesar gave Tarraco the rights of a colony under Roman law, and from this time it was known as *Colonia Iulia Urbs Triumphalis Tarraco (CIUT)*. After 27 BC, the emperor Augustus (63 BC – 14 AD) used the city as a base for his operations against the Cantabrian tribes, one of the largest wars in Roman history, involving nine legions. He lived in Tarraco for two years and it became the capital of Citerior Hispania. After some reforms Tarraco became the capital of the Tarraconensis.

It was at that time when Tarraco was provided with an urban and monumental infrastructure to demonstrate the importance of the city. The city expanded up to more than 70 Ha. However in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century Tarraco lost its status as capital: it was replaced by Toulouse and, later, by Barcino.

#### 1. Answer the Wh-questions about Tarraco's short history.

1. Why did the Romans come to Spain? \_\_\_\_\_
2. In what century did they come? \_\_\_\_\_
3. In what year did they come? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which Roman emperor lived in Tarraco? \_\_\_\_\_
5. When did he live? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How long did he live in Tarraco for? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Why did Augustus come to Tarraco? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Who gave colony status to Tarraco? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What was the full city name of the city? \_\_\_\_\_
10. How many Ha did Tarraco have? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What was Tarraco the capital of at first? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What was Tarraco the capital of later? \_\_\_\_\_
13. When did Tarraco start to decline? \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Mix and match. Match the words on the left with the clues on the right.

##### Words

1. Julius Caesar
2. Tabernae
3. Emperor
4. Forum
5. Tarraco
6. Emporion
7. Castra

##### Clues

- a) A Greek colony.
- b) The sovereign of an empire.
- c) The capital of Hispania Citerior.
- d) The place where soldiers lodged and trained.
- e) Shop in Latin.
- f) Roman general and statesman.
- g) Public square in ancient Rome.

**3. Augustus timeline. You can use this site to make a timeline:**

[http://www.teach-nology.com/web\\_tools/materials/bigtimeline/](http://www.teach-nology.com/web_tools/materials/bigtimeline/)

63 BC. Born in Rome.

45 BC To Spain with Julius Caesar.

44 BC. Adopted by Julius Caesar.

31 BC. Naval battle of Actium.

30 BC. Suicide of Marc Antony and Cleopatra; annexation of Egypt.

27 BC. Augustus becomes emperor. He settles in Tarraco.

25 BC. War in Spain; annexation of Galatia. Augustus leaves Tarraco.

12 BC. Augustus becomes Pontifex Maximus (See picture on the right).

9 BC. Ara Pacis Augustae inaugurated (See picture on the right).

5 BC. Tiberius in Germania.

4 BC. Birth of Jesus of Nazareth.

14 AD. Death of Augustus.



2. Tarraco's harbour (model).

## II The forum<sup>1</sup> in Tarraco

The **forum** was one of the most characteristic structures of a Roman city. It was a square surrounded by arcades. Next to it there was the basilica, temples, some tabernae, etc. It was where most political and economical public business was carried out.

In the Empire, Tarraco had two forums, one was used for provincial purposes –it was placed in the highest part of the city and was the *provincial forum*- and the other was reserved for local uses –placed next to the theatre and the sea harbour and called the *colonial forum*. Next to this forum there was the basilica and there is still some evidence of it in Tarragona today. There you can see the sewers<sup>2</sup>. Statues from the same period have been found, some of them are related to the imperial worshipping. The forum was destroyed by a fire in 360 AD, probably in a Barbarian attack.

**Shopping** was a lively activity in the Roman world. Ancient Romans could trade in the tabernae; the shops were situated along the busiest streets of cities and towns, and in the market place. These shops, the tabernae, would offer either common goods –such as bakeries, laundries, dyer's, etc- or luxury goods, which were a more specialized trade. There were also places to eat and drink for plebeians and slaves.

The market place was in the forum. In markets, products as vegetables or oil were sold. So forums were not only an administrative spot but also an important place for trade. In the forum you could find the basilica, which was not a religious building as we regard it today but a trading spot. Outside the city walls there were other industries as pottery or metallurgy transformation.

**1. You are a Roman boy/girl. A journalist is interviewing you. Write the words in the correct order to make questions that the journalist will ask. Follow the example.**

*buildings / what / were / in / there / forum / the?* **What were the buildings in the forum?**

- a) could / do / the / where / shopping / people? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) forums / how / there / many / in / Tarraco / were? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) names / their / were / what? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) what / you / in / can / colonial / see / the / forum? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) they / were / what / for? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) the / when / destroyed / forum / was? \_\_\_\_\_
- g) were / products / market / what / in / sold / the? \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Now answer the journalist's questions. Use your notebook.**

Example: *What were the buildings in the forum? The buildings in the forum were the basilica, temples, and tabernae.*

<sup>1</sup> It is a public square or market-place in an ancient Roman city used for judicial and other activities.

<sup>2</sup> It is an underground conduit for carrying off dirty water in a city.

### 3. Let's visit Tarraco!

In 197 BC the city of Tarraco was born. The city boundaries were marked by **walls**.

Along the Via Augusta there were a lot of burial sites as the Romans had to bury the dead outside the city walls. Burial sites were visited by passers-by so that the dead people were kept alive in people's memories.

The **amphitheatre** was outside the city walls. This was the venue for gladiator fights and the occasional public execution.

The city had two **aqueducts** that supplied water to the people of Tarraco. One came from the River Gaia and the other from River Francoli. The **public baths** were used for both personal hygiene and as a place to meet with friends or to do business.

The **Colonial Forum** was a collection of public buildings. Its square was important in economic, social and religious life.

The **theatre** was the venue for plays, and to glorify the empire. For example there were many statues of the emperor and his family for everyone to see.

Ships arrived at Tarraco's busy **port** bringing products into Tarragona and also exporting goods to places in the Empire.

The **residential area** of Tarraco was made up of **domi** (houses) and insulae (apartment blocks).



3. Tarraco's walls, amphitheatre, Circus, forum and theatre. See the aqueduct on the top right.

1. When was Tarraco formed? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What marked the limits of the city? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where could you go to watch a play? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where did imports and exports come into? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What kind of accommodation did people have in Roman Tarraco? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What carried water into Tarraco? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What were the two sources of water? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Where would you go to wash yourself? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Where was the amphitheatre located? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Where was a dead person buried? \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. A Roman poet in Tarraco

A quote from P. A. Florus: "I don't want to be Caesar" (Ego nolo Caesar esse).

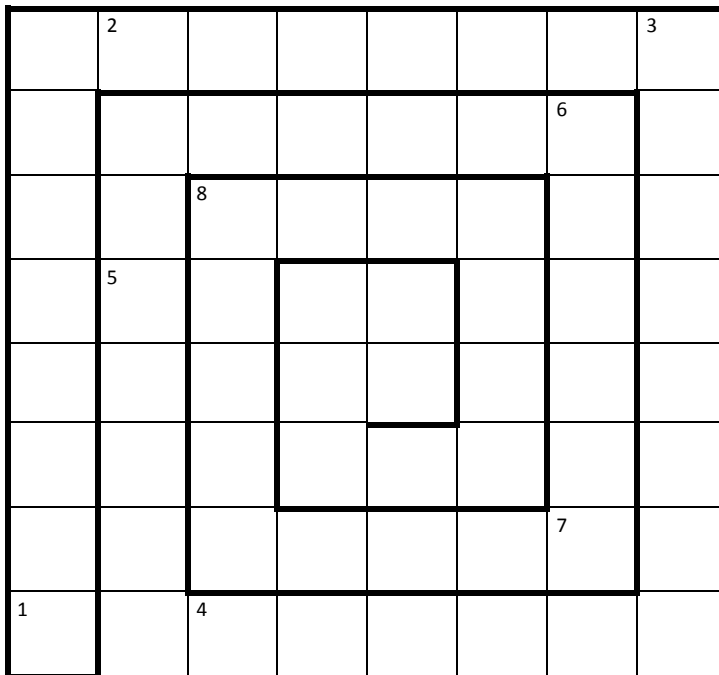
**Publius Annius Florus** was a Roman poet who lived between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. (c. 70? - c.140 AD). According to a source from late Antiquity, Florus was born in Africa. For some time, he settled in Tarraco, the capital of Hispania Tarraconensis, where he founded a school and taught literature. He liked the town where people were honest and the climate was nice.

"Tarraco és per a mi la ciutat més agradable i estimada de totes les que són apropiades per al descans. Aquí tens un poble honorat, econòmic, tranquil, que guarda un cert recel al foraster però que una vegada provat el tracta bé. El clima que és molt temperat, no té canvis bruscos de temperatura i l'any sembla una primavera contínua. La terra és fèrtil en els camps i més encara en els turons..."

P. A. Florus

- a) How many years was P. A. Florus alive for? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) What centuries did he live in? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Where did he live? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Why did he especially like Tarraco? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) What was Florus' job? \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Roman Spain spiral



1. The first Roman emperor.
2. Roman poet that lived in Spain (Tarraco).
3. Person who gave Tarraco the right to be a colony.
4. Conduit to drain dirty water outside the town.
5. The name of Hispania Citerior's capital.
6. The name of a square or market-place in an ancient Roman city used for judicial and other business.
7. The name of an ancient public hall with an apse and colonnades, used as a law court and place of assembly.
8. The name of a province in Hispania.