

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient. It is decorated with several realistic water droplets of various sizes and shapes, scattered across the top and bottom edges. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

MARITIME HISTORY OF THE WEST

PART 2

The image features a light gray background with a subtle gradient. Scattered across the scene are numerous water droplets of various sizes and shapes. Some are large and prominent, while others are small and delicate. The droplets have a realistic appearance with highlights and shadows, suggesting a glossy surface. The word "ROME" is centered in the middle of the image in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

ROME



IN ROMA (CIVITÀ DEL CAPITOLIO) SI TROVA
CAPOLAVORO DELLA SCULTURA IN BRONZO
ESTRANEO ALL'ARTISTICA TRADIZIONE
LATINA ROMANA MAI PIÙ GIUSTAMENTE
CONSIDERATO COME SEGNO DELLO SPIRITO





WHY WAS ROME SUCCESSFUL?

- **STRUCTURE AND STABILITY**

- **CITIZENSHIP**

- LATIN RIGHT
- MILITARY SERVICE

- **GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES**

- OVERSIGHT WITHOUT OPPRESSION

- **KEEP PEOPLE HAPPY**

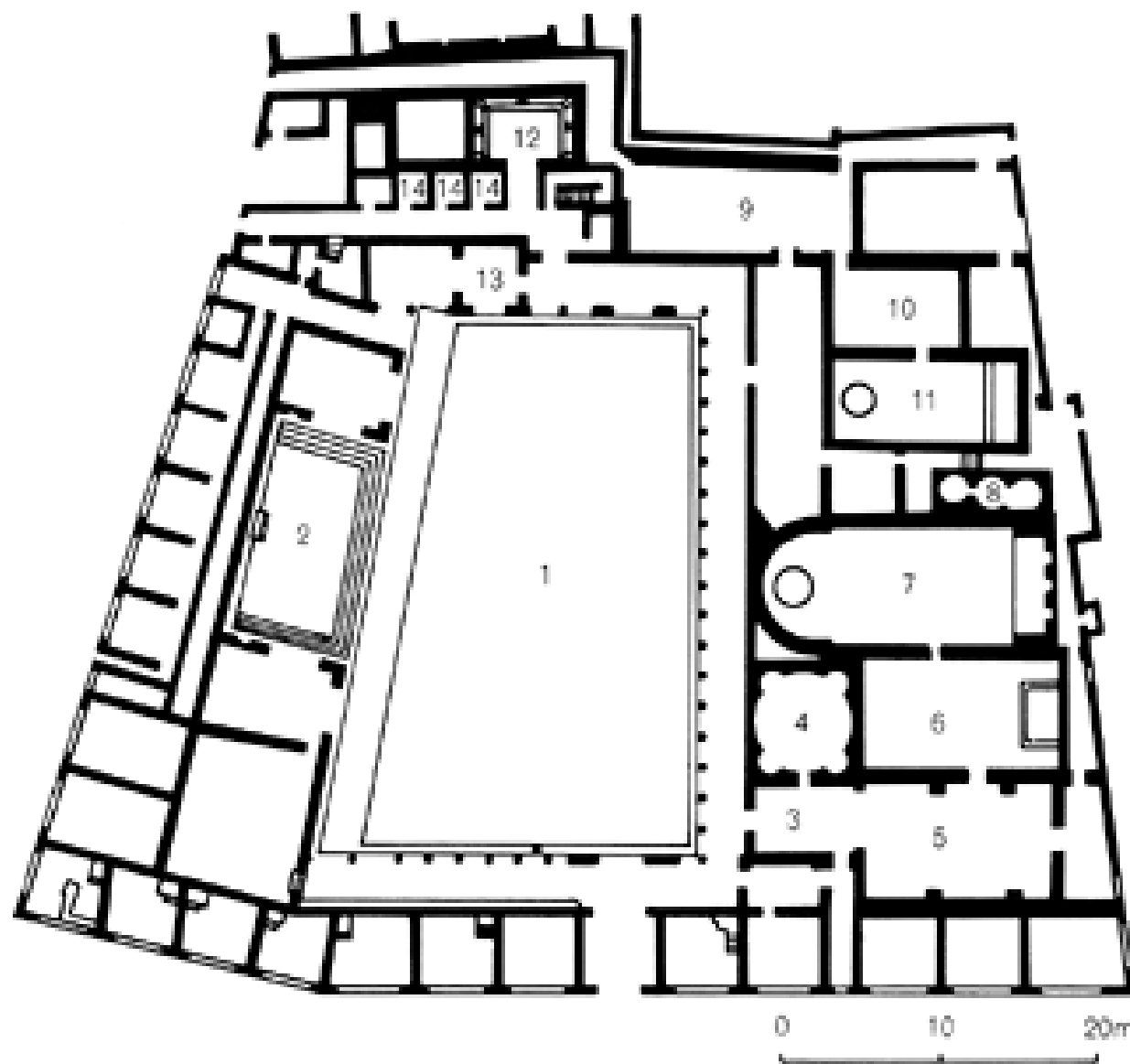
- **THRIVING CONSISTENT ECONOMIC GROWTH**

- LOW TAXES
- OPEN TRADE
- ---NEXT WEEK----

- **CULTURAL EXPANSION**







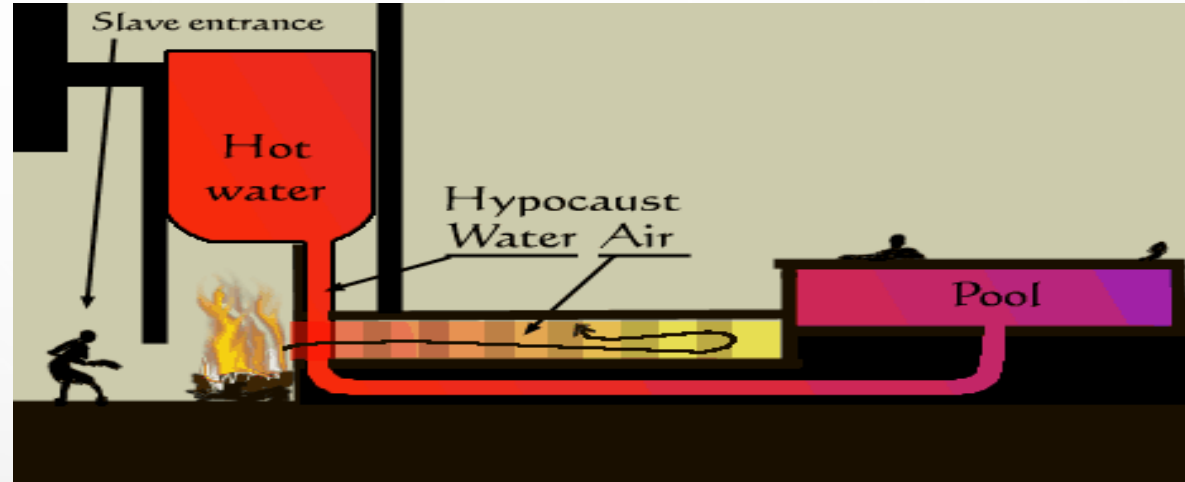
Plan of the Stabian Baths

1. Palaestra
2. *Swimming pool* (natatio)
3. *Entrance hall*
4. *Cold bath* (frigidarium; formerly a hot sweating room, laconicum)
5. *Undressing room* (apodyterium)
6. *Warm room* (tepidarium)
7. *Hot room* (caldarium)
8. *Furnaces*
9. *Women's apodyterium*
10. *Women's tepidarium*
11. *Women's caldarium*
12. *Latrine*
13. *Bath supervisor's office*
14. *Individual "hip bath" cubicles*

- PLAN OF STABIAN BATHS POMPEII

HYPOCAUST SYSTEM

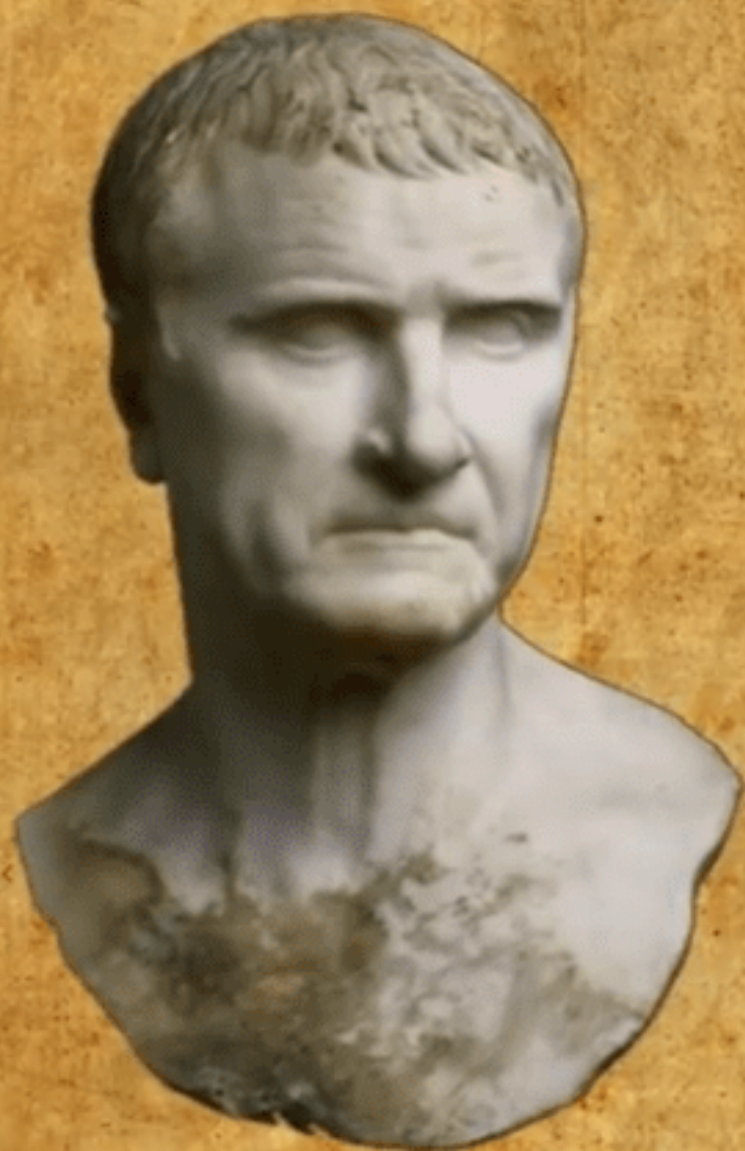
The hypocaust were used for heating public baths and private homes.



Changing room/getting ready room.



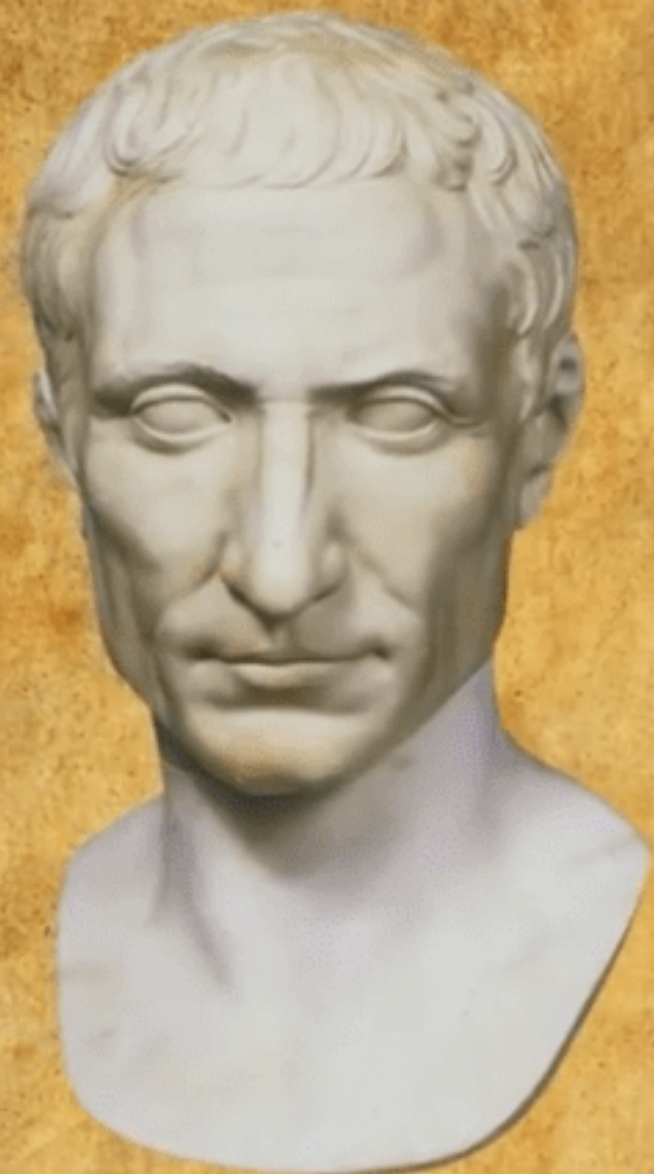
117 AD



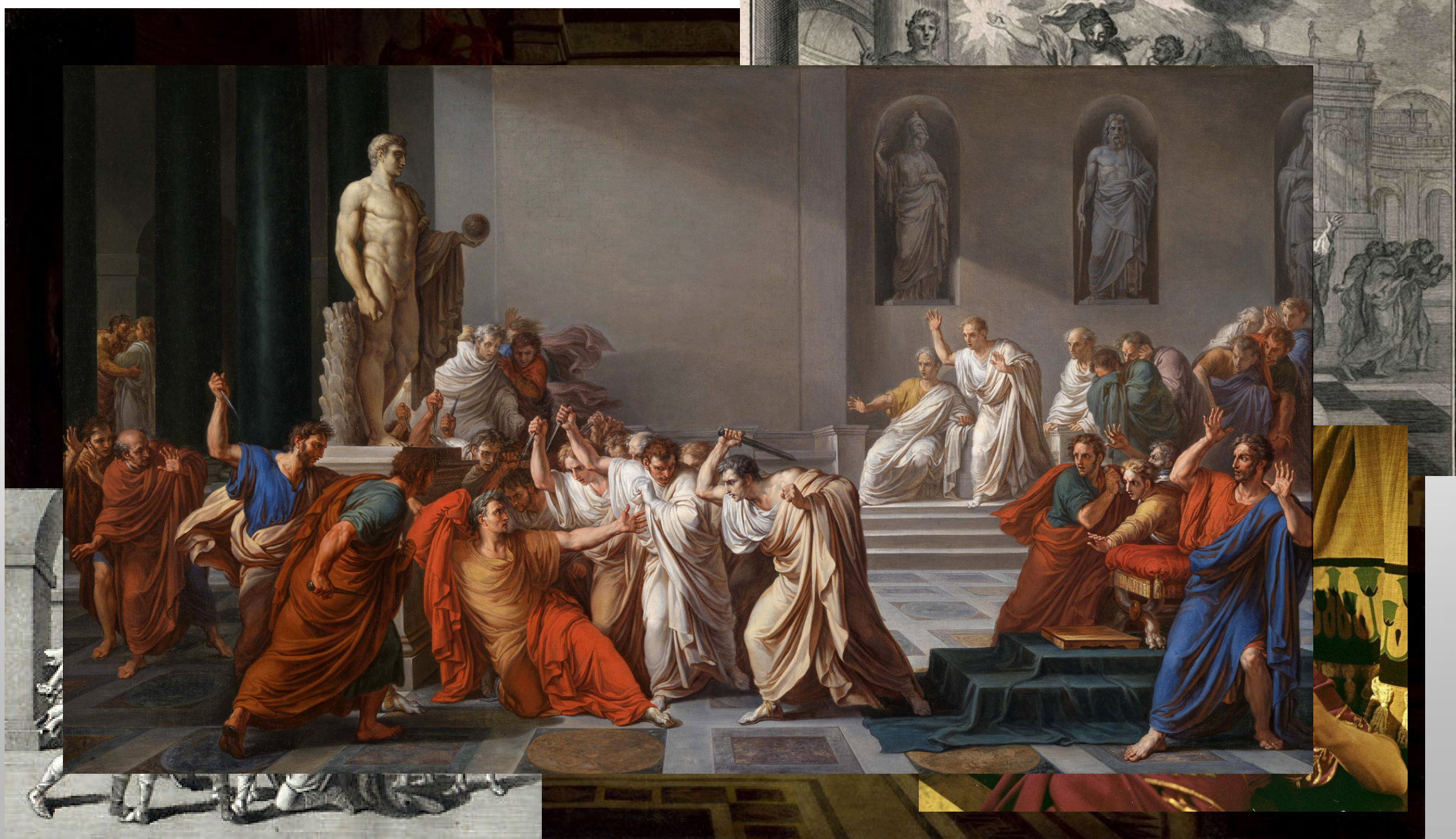
CRASSUS



POMPEY



CAESAR









OCEANUS

PONTUS EUXINUS

MARE INTERNUM

- Main City
- Legion City / Camp
- Main Roads
- Main Shipping Routes

Roma

Carthago

Salona

Athenae

Byzantium

Ephesus

Alexandria

Antioch

ROME

The Foremast of a Carthaginian pentecoster, showing the thick keel and frame giving the vessel enough strength to survive ramming an enemy vessel. The masts were mounted below the top deck, although their benches are not shown.

Early Roman Warships

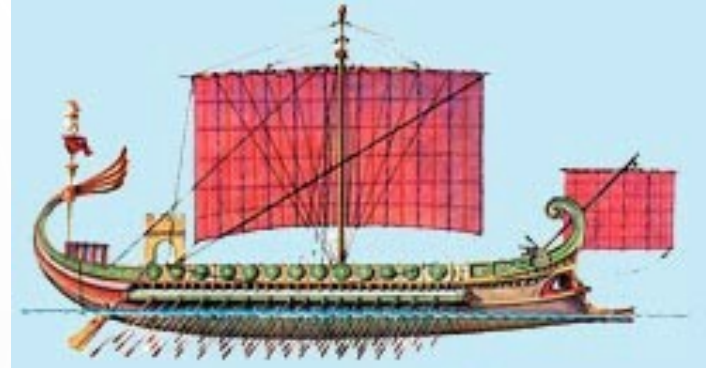
The Quinquereme
 Although Rome rarely acquired a fleet, her crews, less experienced than those of Carthage, were to adapt to manoeuvring and ramming. To remedy this the Romans equipped their ships with a large boarding device, to enable their superior marines to board. The details and dimensions of this device are recorded by Polybius. In action, the device was dropped to hold the enemy fast, and the troops passed along it by a broad, hinged ramp to the main-deck (siding). The Romans won several battles in this way, but it probably made the ships top-heavy. Certainly they suffered heavy losses during the Sicilian War.

The Corvus
 Length: 38 ft (11.6 m)
 Width: 4 ft (1.2 m)
 Mast height: 24 ft (7.3 m)
 Height of side-rail: 2 ft (65 cm)

The Quinquereme
 Length: 120 ft (36.6 m)
 Beam: 14 ft (4.3 m)
 Draft: 6 ft (1.8 m)
 Crew: 110 (Upper 112, Middle 128, Lower 50)
 Sides: 30
 Masts: 40 (normal), 128 (war time)

Single Vessels
 The standard Carthaginian warship was the 'Felix' and the Roman equivalent was copied from it. It was mass-produced while the Romans were based on Sicily. Rome thus acquired a navy almost overnight. These vessels were fully decked and were propelled, according to Livy, by more than 100 oarsmen. Carthaginian triremes which may well have had two, so both Roman and Carthaginian 'Felix' were probably based on the old trireme system rather than the new method introduced by Demetrius (see pp 95-97) in the Second Punic War; however, both light and heavy quinqueremes are recorded and it is probable that the system on two levels may have been adopted. Both names also used 'Trireme', 'Felix' and 'Ship'.

Single Vessels
 In order to mount siege equipment, two ships were sometimes lashed together. The drawing (left) shows a single lower mounted on two 'Felix'. Large catapults were usually strapped by brackets (251 BC) and Rome (215 BC).



Roman War Ship



Roman Trade Ship



Egyptian Trade Ship



Macedonia and the Aegean world c. 200 BC

- City (date of capture)
- Macedonian garrison
- ★ Major Battle
- Kingdom of Macedonia
- States under Macedonian influence
- Roman Protectorates
- Kingdom of Pergamum
- Seleucid Kingdom
- Independent States
- Possessions of Lagides



Britannia

Oceanus Germanicus

Germania

Sarmatia

Germania inf.

Belgica

Lugdunensis

Germania sup.

Raetia

Oceanus Atlanticus

GALLIA

Noricum

Pannonia

Dacia

Aquitania

Gallia Cisalpina

ILLYRIUM

Mare Adriaticum

Moesia sup.

Moesia inf.

Pontus Euxinus

Gallaecia et Asturia

Terraconensis

Corsica

ITALIA

Roma

Dalmatia

Macedonia

Thracia

HISPANIA

Lusitania

Narbonensis

Baleares

Sardinia

Mare Tyrrhenum

Epirus

ASIA

Bithynia

Pontus

Armenia

Cappadocia

Baetica

Sicilia

Numidia inf.

Africa

Achaia

Mare Aegaeum

Phrygia

Lycia

Cilicia

Mauretania

Numidia sup.

proconsularis

MARE INTERNUM

Cyrenaica

Aegyptus

Syria

Mesopotamia

Palestina

Arabia

The Roman Empire







Ionian Sea

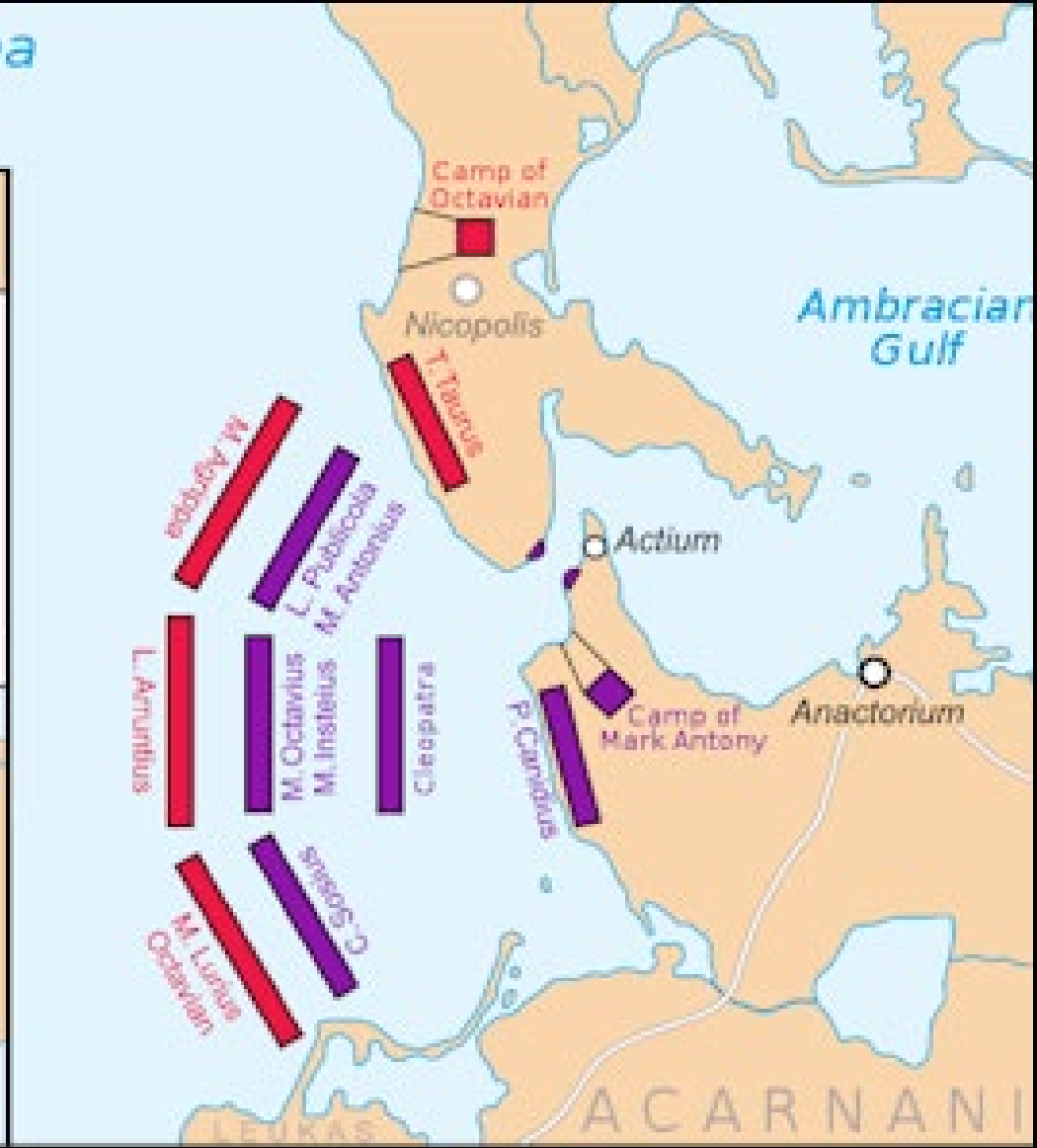
Battle of Actium

2 September 31 BC

Order of Battle

-  Octavian
-  Mark Antony
-  Coastal fortification
-  Walls

20 km



Beginning of the Middle Ages

na



BRITANIA: Key
 1. Poole 2. New Forest
 3. Southampton
 4. Alice Holt 5. Oxford
 6. London 7. Colchester

Granite from Gwynedd was found in the large Roman Palace at Fishbourne in Sussex

"The Veneti are the most powerful tribe on the coast of Brittany. They have the largest fleet of ships in which they traffic with Britain... They compel nearly all who sail these waters to pay toll"

Cicero Gallic Wars III

"In Roman times, pepper and spices brought from India cost over 100 times their original price"

Pierre de Certeau The Wheels of Commerce

ROMAN TRADE

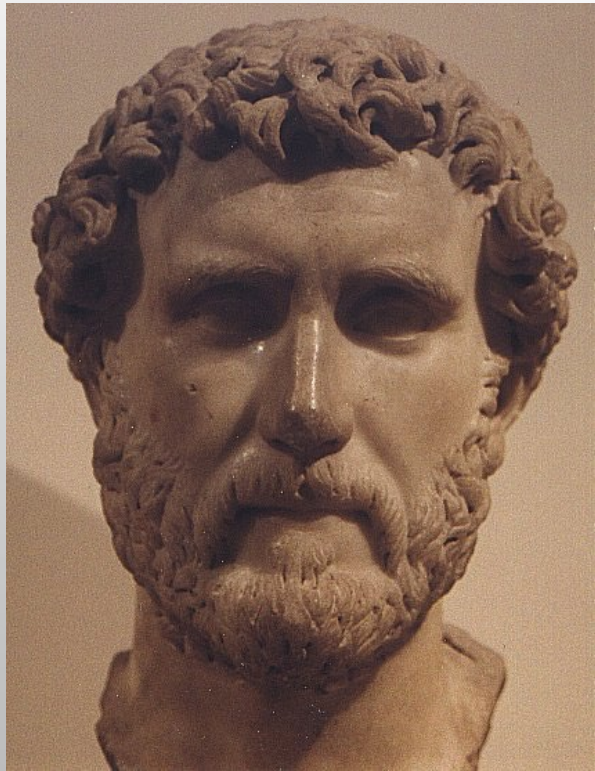
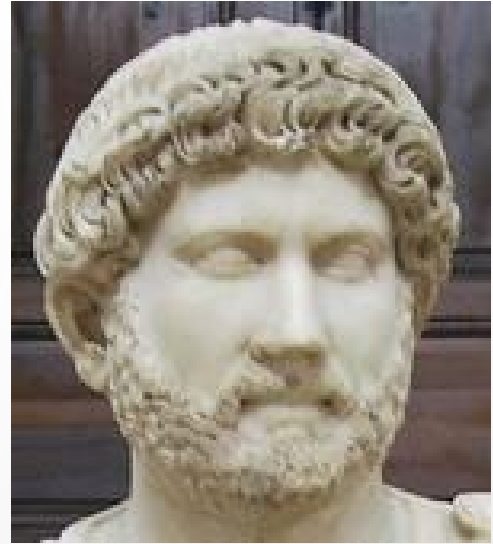
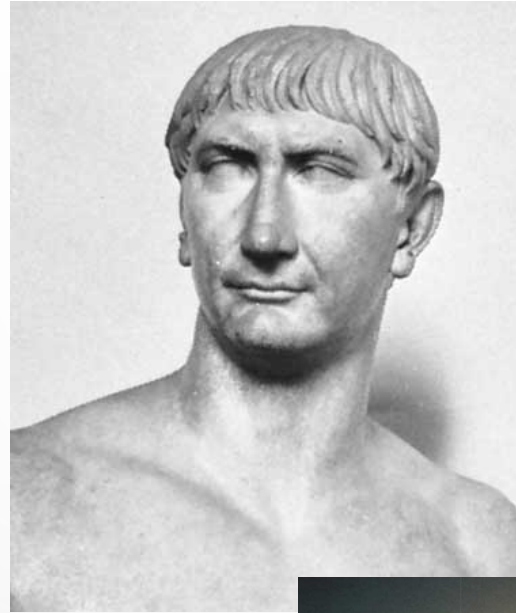
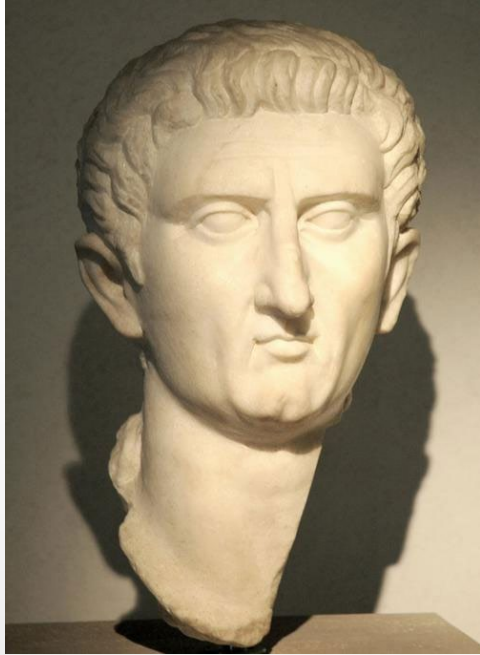
main sea transport routes
 river transport routes
 sources of Roman pottery discovered in Gallic areas
 approximate border of Roman Empire in the late 2nd century A.D.

The Romans introduced into northwestern Europe: pheasants, peacocks, guinea fowl, fallow deer, vines, fig, walnut, sweet chestnut, and apricot



TRADE ROUTES AND GREAT EMPIRES OF THE FIRST CENTURY A.D.





TWO FAMOUS ROMAN ARTWORKS



LOOKING INTO THE DETAIL

Pointed Hand
Gesture

Young Clean
Face

Decorated Armor
and Robe

Angel/Cherub
Representation

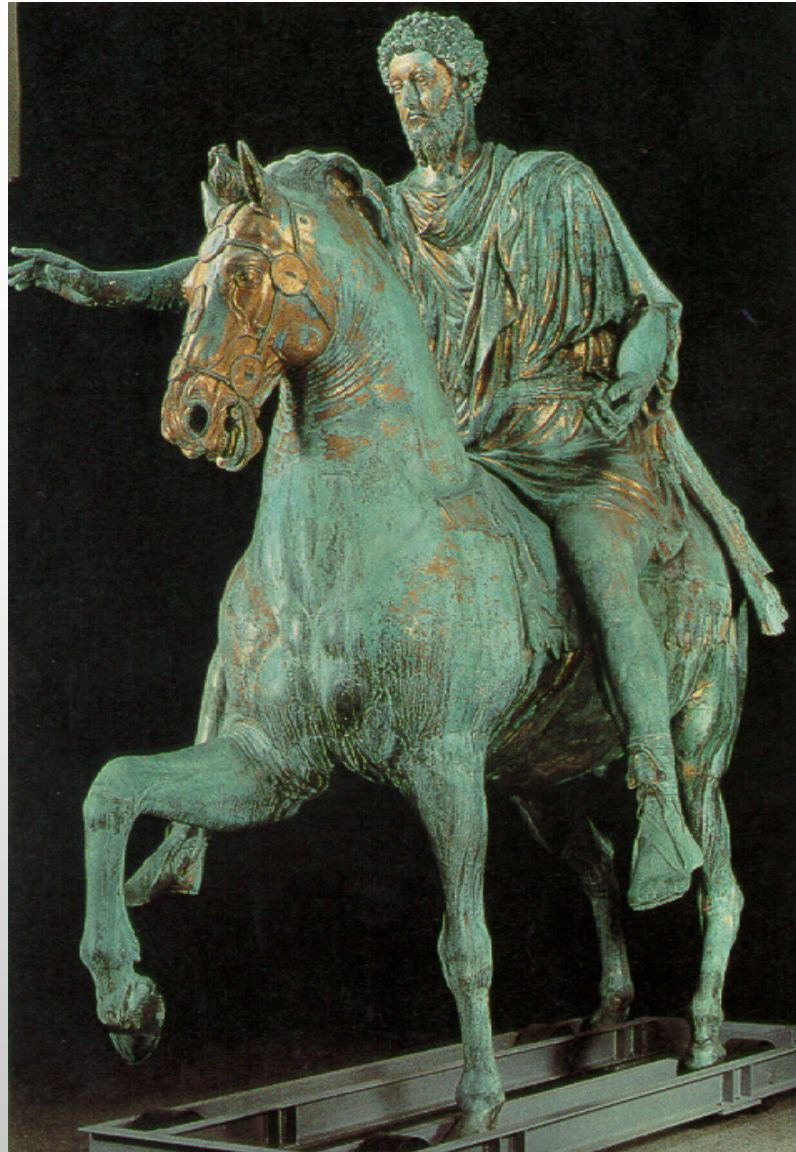
Walking
Motion



LOOKING INTO THE DETAIL

Pointed Hand
Gesture

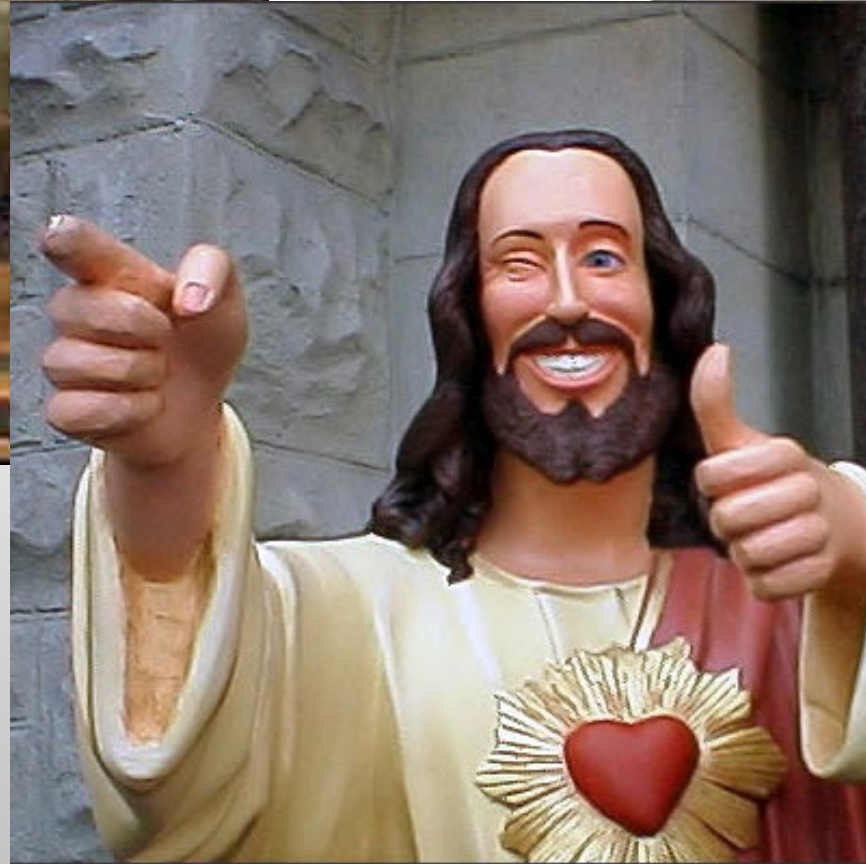
Walking
Motion



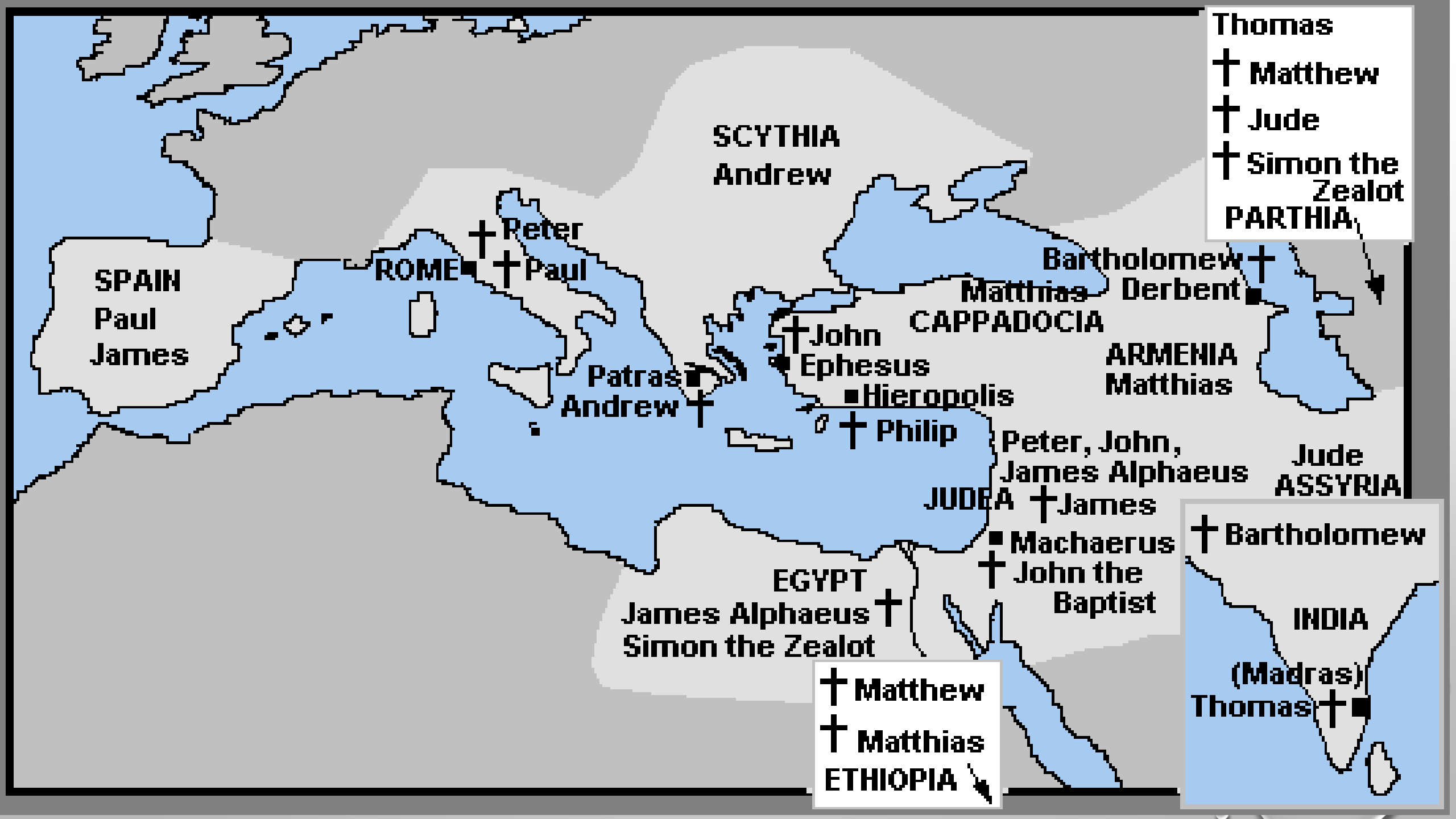
Missed
Proportional
Body

Civil Robe









Thomas
† Matthew
† Jude
† Simon the Zealot
PARTHIA

† Matthew
† Matthias
ETHIOPIA

† Bartholomew
INDIA
(Madras)
Thomas



Paul's Missionary Journeys

- First
- Second
- Third
- Journey to Rome



Britannia

Oceanus Germanicus

Germania

Sarmatia

Germania inf.

Belgica

Lugdunensis

Germania sup.

Raetia

Oceanus Atlanticus

GALLIA

Noricum

Pannonia

Dacia

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Gallia Cisalpina

ILLYRIUM

Narbonensis

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Moesia sup.

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Gallaecia et Asturia

Terraconensis

Corsica

ITALIA

Roma

Mare Tyrrhenum

Macedonia

Thracia

HISPANIA

Lusitania

Balears

Sardinia

Sicilia

Epirus

ASIA

Bithynia

Pontus

Armenia

Cappadocia

Baetica

Numidia inf.

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Africa

Sicilia

Achaia

Mare Aegaeum

Phrygia

Lycia

Cilicia

Mauretania

Numidia sup.

proconsularis

Sicilia

Cyrenaica

Aegyptus

Aegyptus

Arabia

Syria

Palestina

Mesopotamia

MARE INTERNUM





ΠΙΣΤΩ ΕΙΣ ΕΝΑ ΘΕΟΝ, ΠΑΤΕΡΑ ΠΑΝΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ, ΠΟΙΗΤΗΝ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΗΣ,
 ΟΡΑΤΩΝ ΤΕ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΟΡΑΤΩΝ. ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΕΝΑ ΚΥΡΙΟΝ ΙΗΣΟΥ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΝ
 ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΟΝΟΓΕΝΗΤΗΝ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΓΕΝΗΤΑΤΕΡΟΝ, ΑΙΩΝΑΙΩΣ



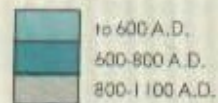
**THE ROMAN EMPIRE
c. 400 C.E.**

- East Roman Empire
- West Roman Empire



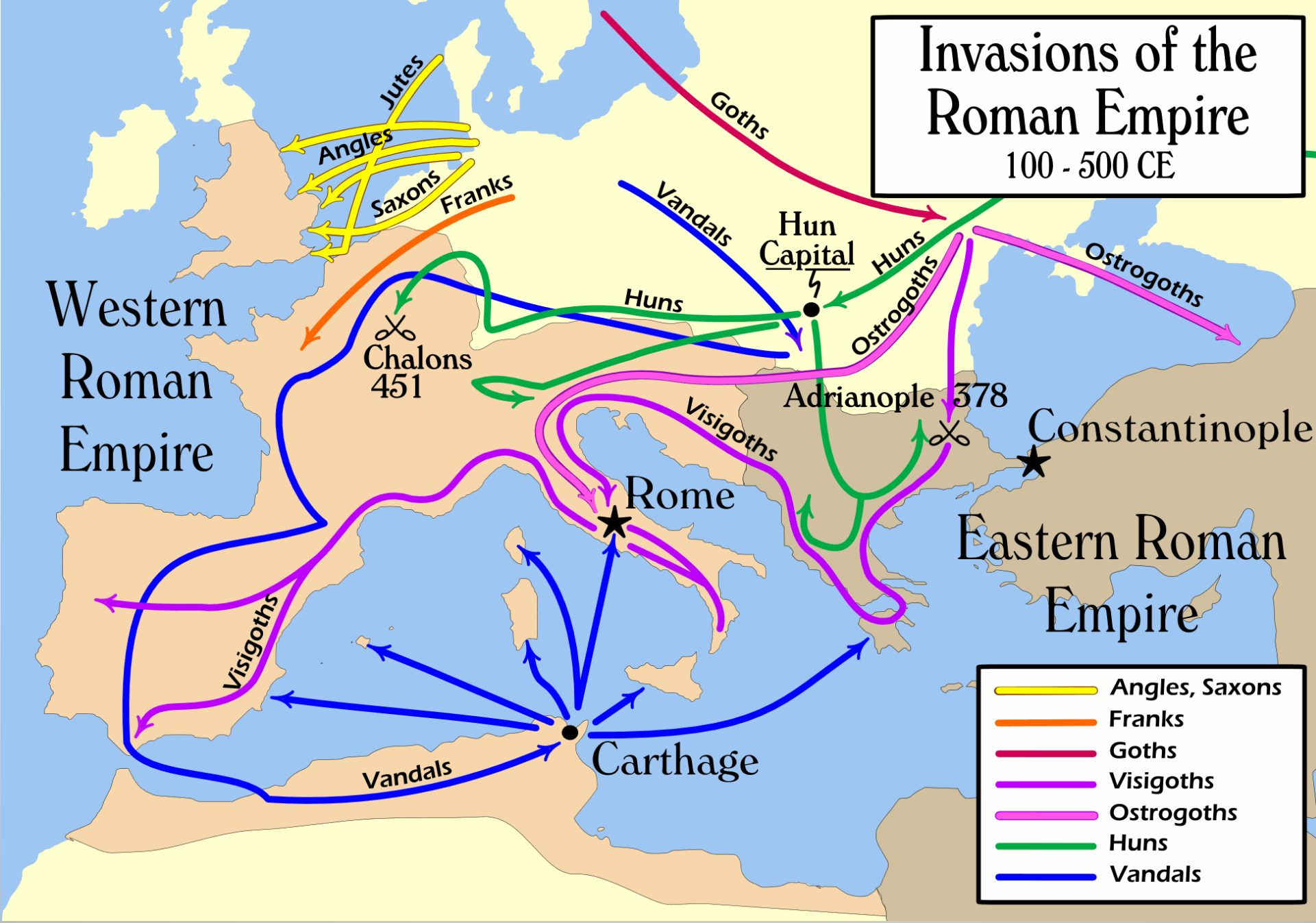


Spread of Christianity, to 11th Century



*In some cases part of the population remained pagan for some time thereafter; in other cases Arian Christianity.

Invasions of the Roman Empire 100 - 500 CE



WHY DID ROME FALL?

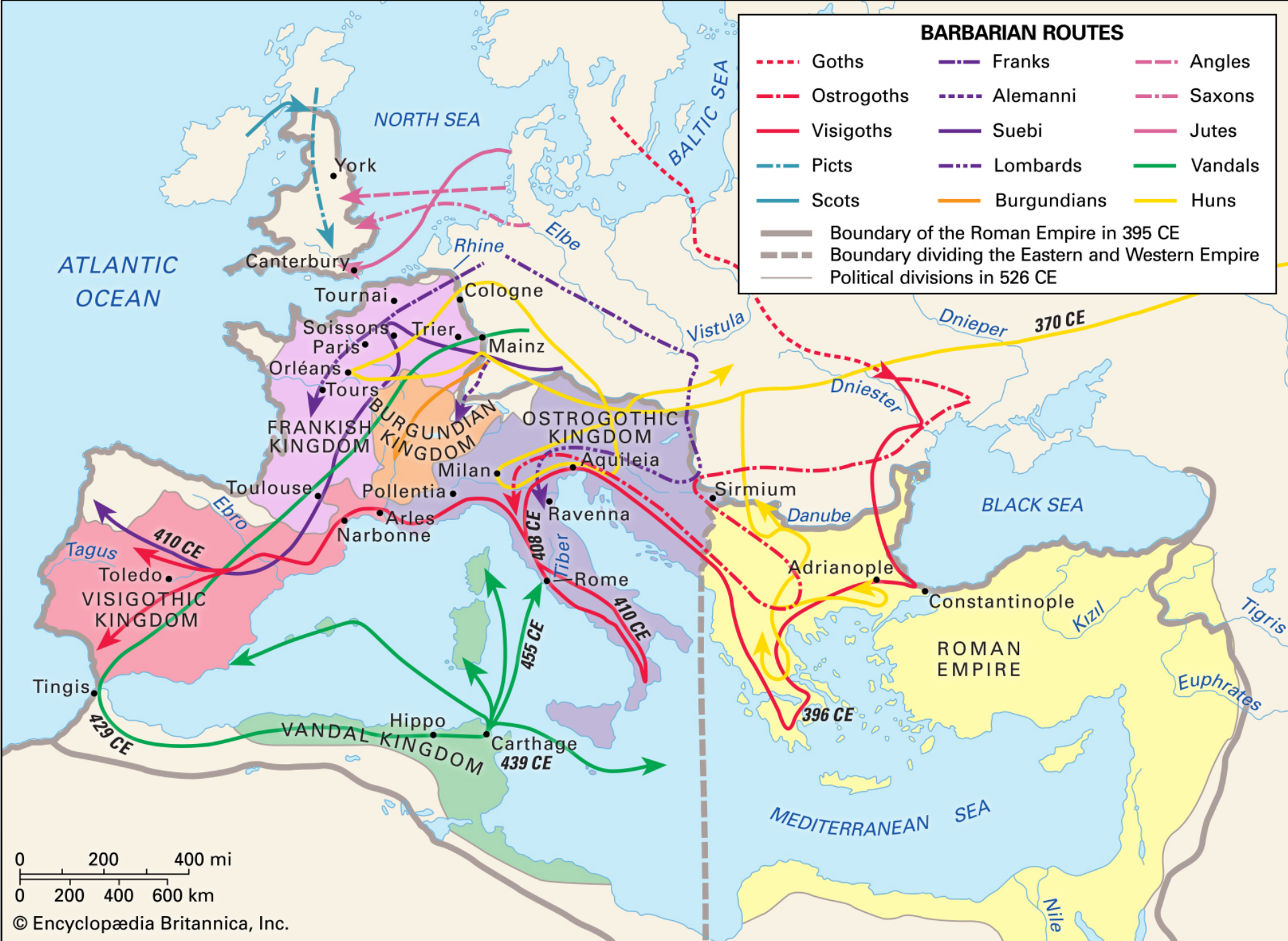
- **BAD LEADERSHIP**

- DYNASTY OF INHERITED EMPERORS
- INTERNAL POLITICAL DISPUTES (CIVIL WAR)

- **LOST FOCUS ON THE OUTER EMPIRE**

- DECAY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH
 - DECLINE OF SLAVE SUPPLY
 - UNPROTECTED TRADE ROUTES
- PRESSURE FROM EXTERNAL POWERS
 - VACUUM LEFT BY - BROUGHT. (*VISIGOTHS, HUNS, LOMBARD'S*)
 - RISE OF SUPPRESSED POWERS (*CHARLEMAGNE*)





Britain 400 – 500 Anglo-Saxon Homelands and Settlements

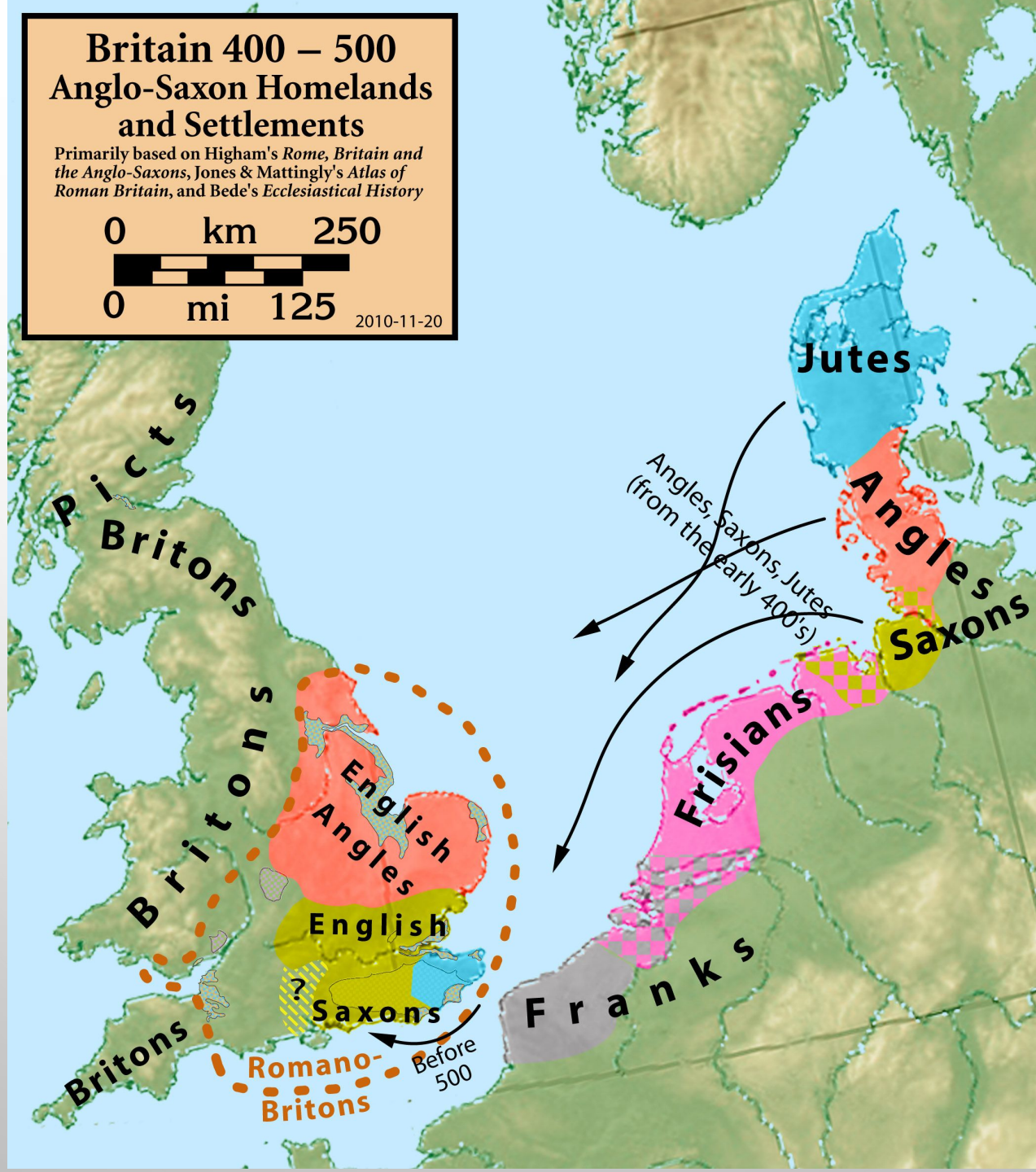
Primarily based on Higham's *Rome, Britain and the Anglo-Saxons*, Jones & Mattingly's *Atlas of Roman Britain*, and Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*

0 km 250



0 mi 125

2010-11-20





900 AD



1000 AD

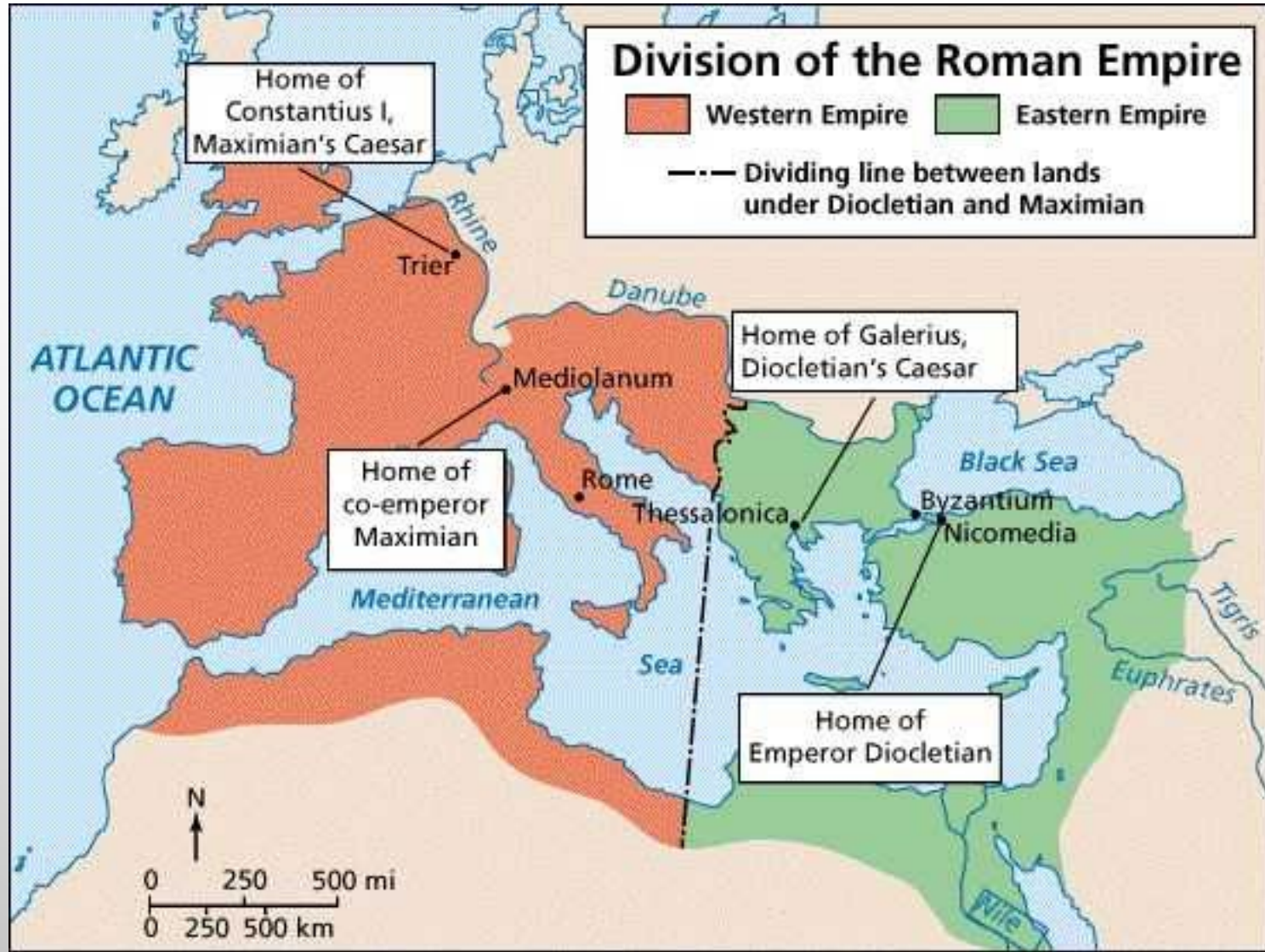
BYZANTINE



The Byzantine Empire went from a major to a minor power in the century and a half portrayed on this map. After the Turkish defeat at Manzikert in 1071, the Byzantines maintained effective control only a small fringe of Anatolia. In the Balkans, the new Serbian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian states were to become powerful, even though the Byzantines claimed control over the region.



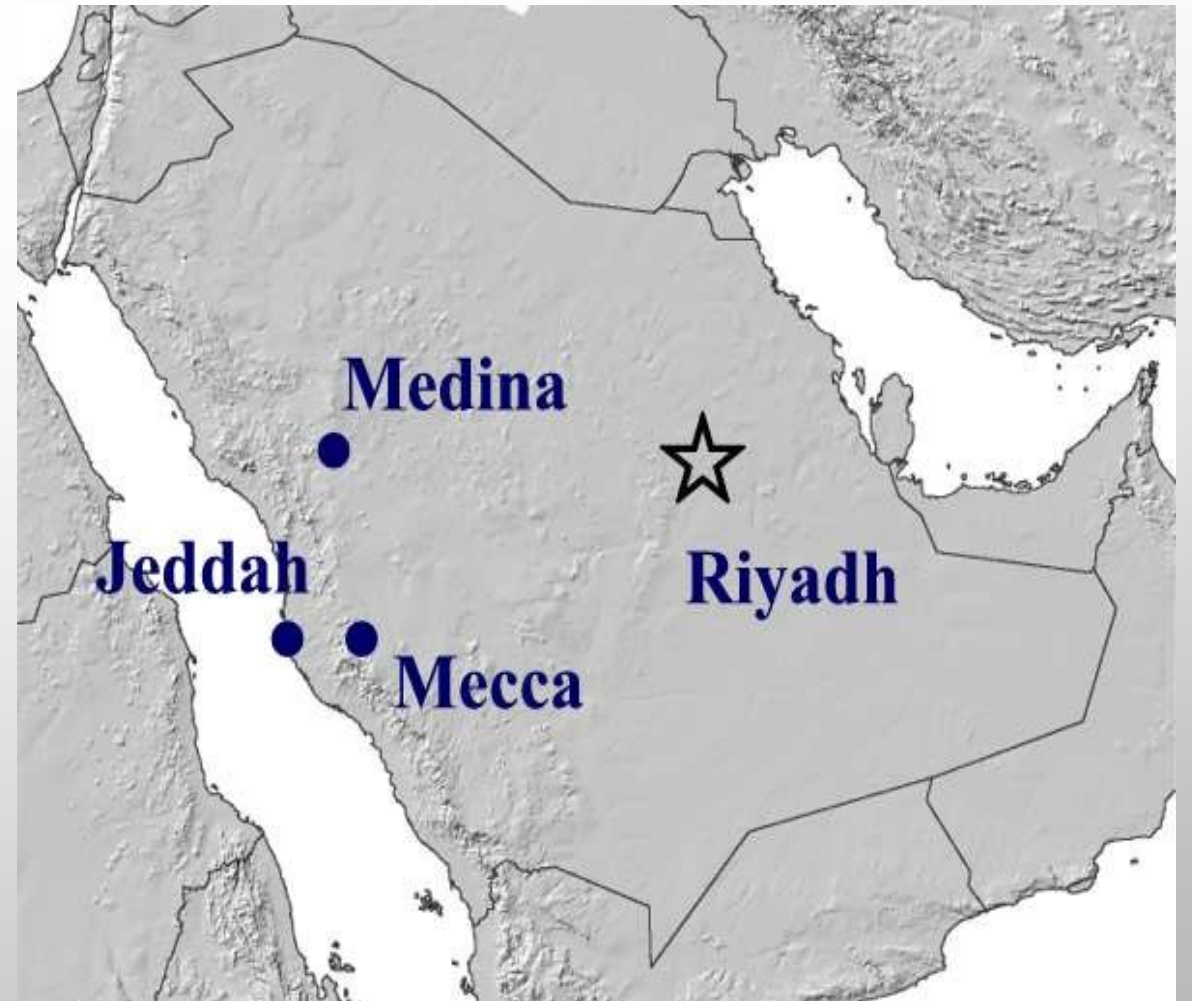






570 C.E.

- MUHAMMAD IBN ABDULLAH
- BORN IN MECCA
- AN ORPHAN
- QURAYSH TRIBE
- KA'BA



FIRST REVELATION

- 610 C.E. (40YS OLD)
- YEARLY RETREATS
- CAVE OF HIRA
- VISITED BY THE
ANGEL GABRIEL
- TOLD TO “RECITE!”



THE HIJRAH

- START OF THE NEW ISLAMIC YEAR (LUNAR CALENDAR OF 354 DAYS)



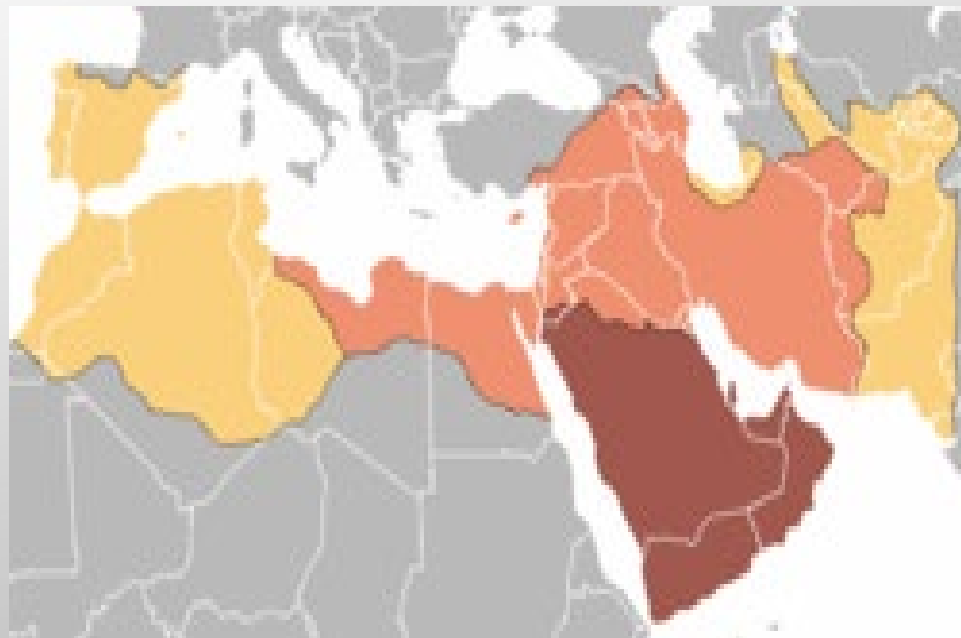
MEDINA

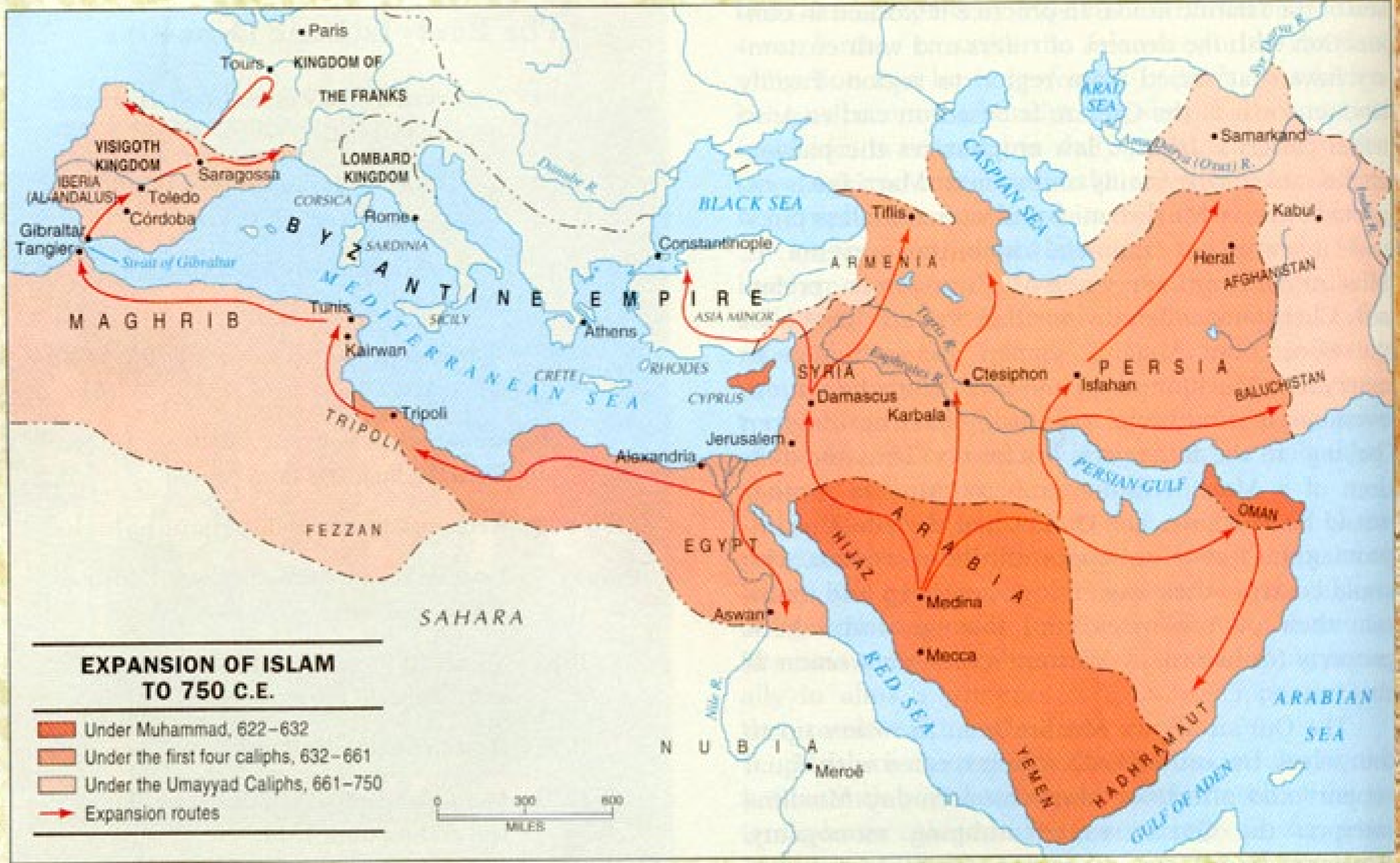
- 2ND HOLIEST SITE IN ISLAM
- MUHAMMAD BECOMES POLITICAL
- DEFENSIVE JIHAD



SUCCESSION OF MUHAMMAD (RASHIDIN CALIPHS 632-661) (UMMAYYAD CALIPHATE 661-750)

- 1st Caliph- Abu Bakr
 - Expanded Islam to present day Iraq & Syria
- Caliph- 'Umar Ibn Khattab
 - killed by a slave
- Caliph- 'Uthman
 - controversial Caliph





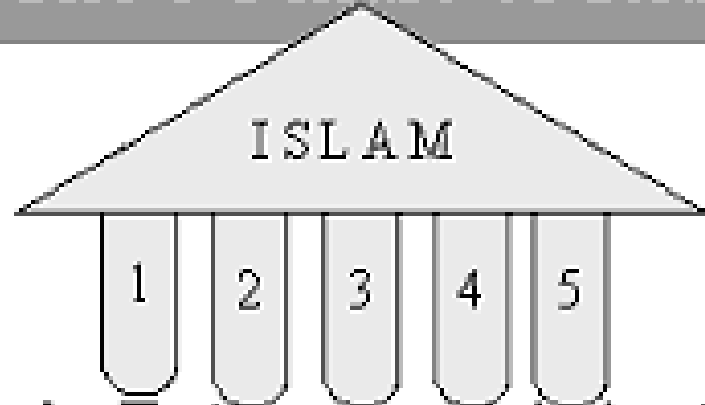
The Islamic conquests were rapid and far-reaching. By 750 Islamic monarchs controlled kingdoms stretching from central Asia to Spain.





•
•
•

The 5 Pillars of Islam



1. **Shahada**- Testimony and declaration of faith
2. **Salah**- Prayer 5 times a day
3. **Zakat**- 2 1/2% charity to the poor
4. **Saum**- Fasting during the month of Ramadan
5. **Hajj**- Pilgrimage to Mecca at least once a lifetime

• • • • •

DHOW



ON BOARD THE DHOW

A multinational crew of 20 or more, including Arabs, Indians, and Malays, likely served an Arab or Persian captain and navigator, who steered by the sun and stars in this pre-compass era. A Chinese merchant may have been a passenger, judging from personal items found in the wreck.



21 feet wide
(6.5 meters)

56 to 59 feet long
(17 to 18 meters)

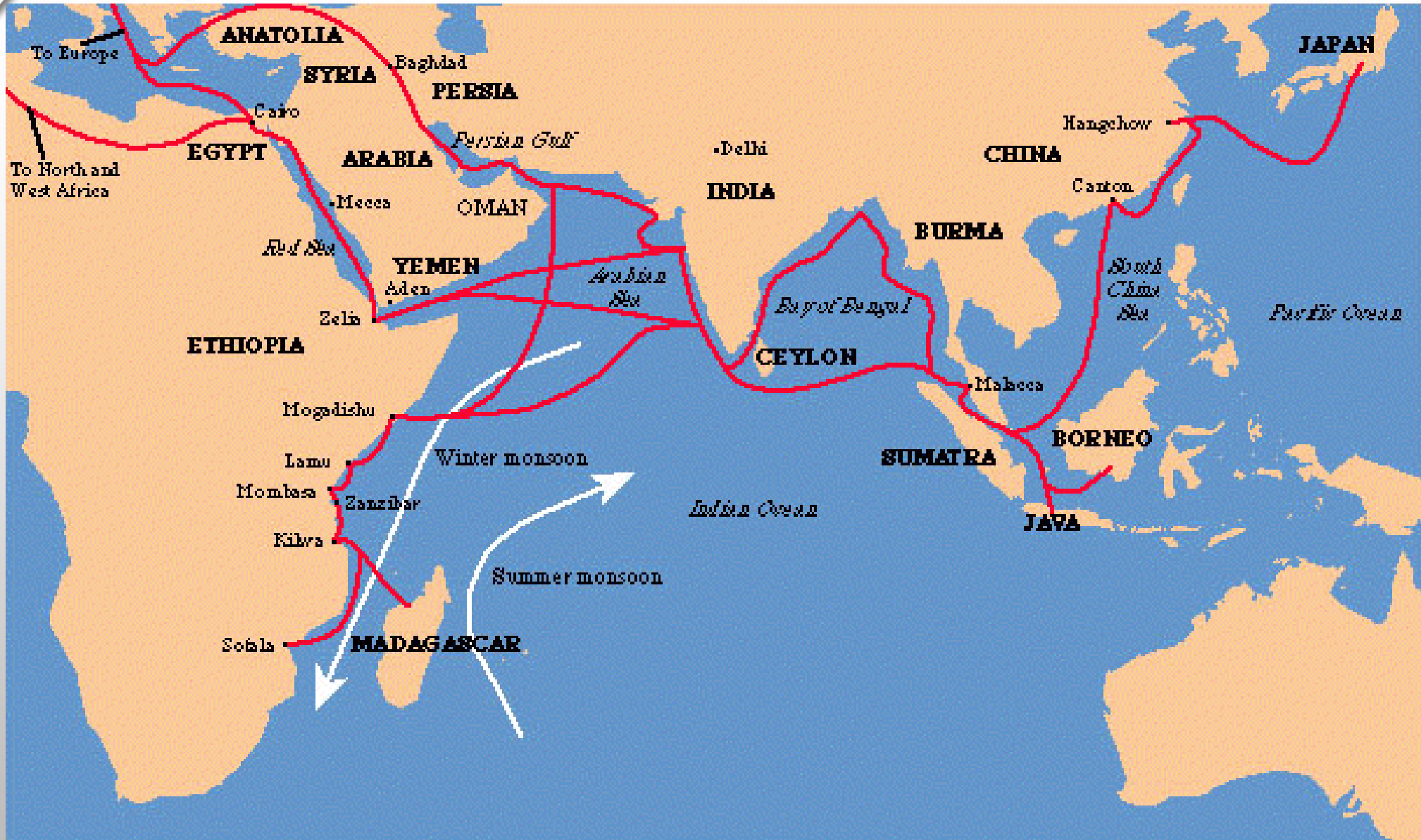


Captain

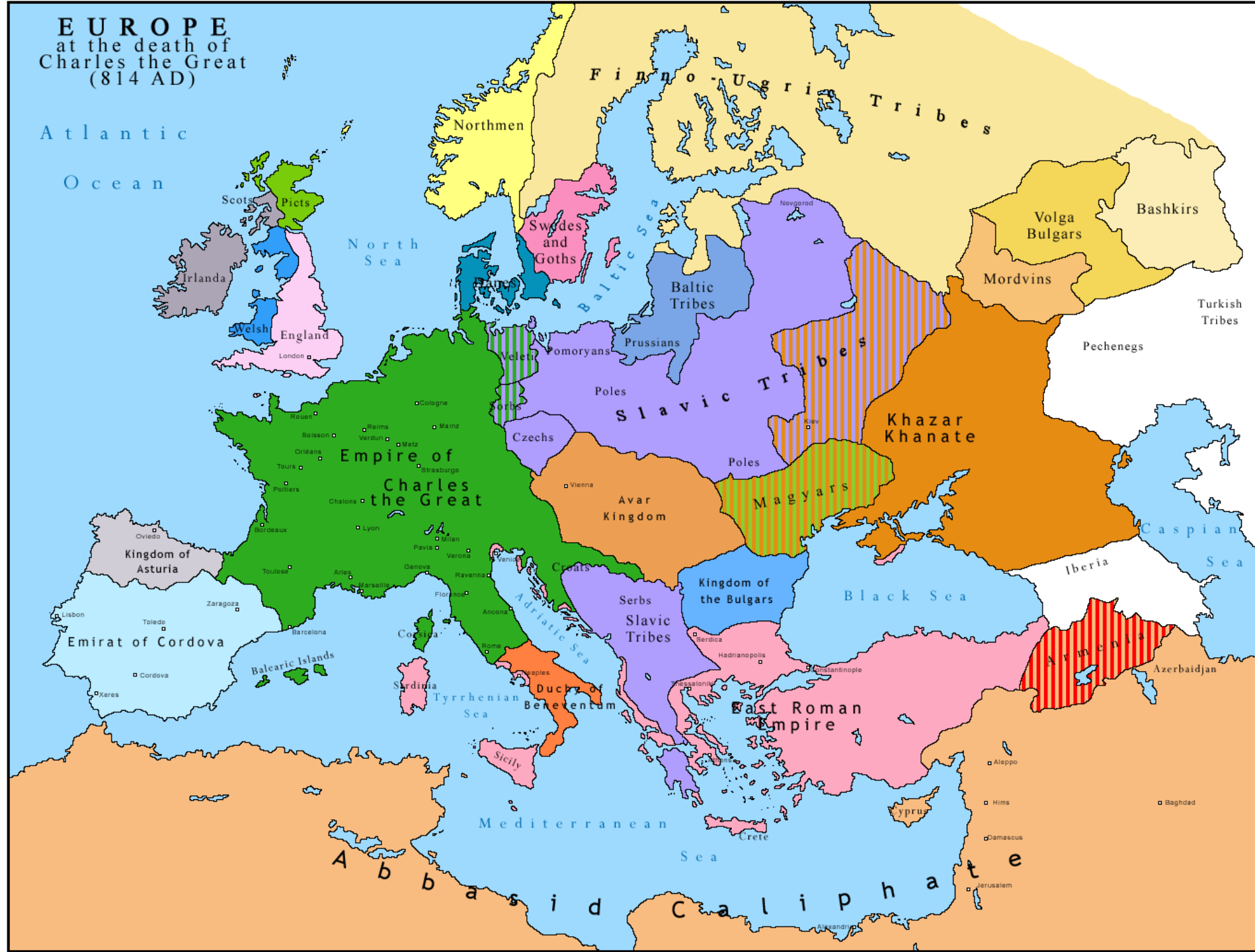
Rudder

Bamboo deck
Oars

Stoneware jars
and rice-straw

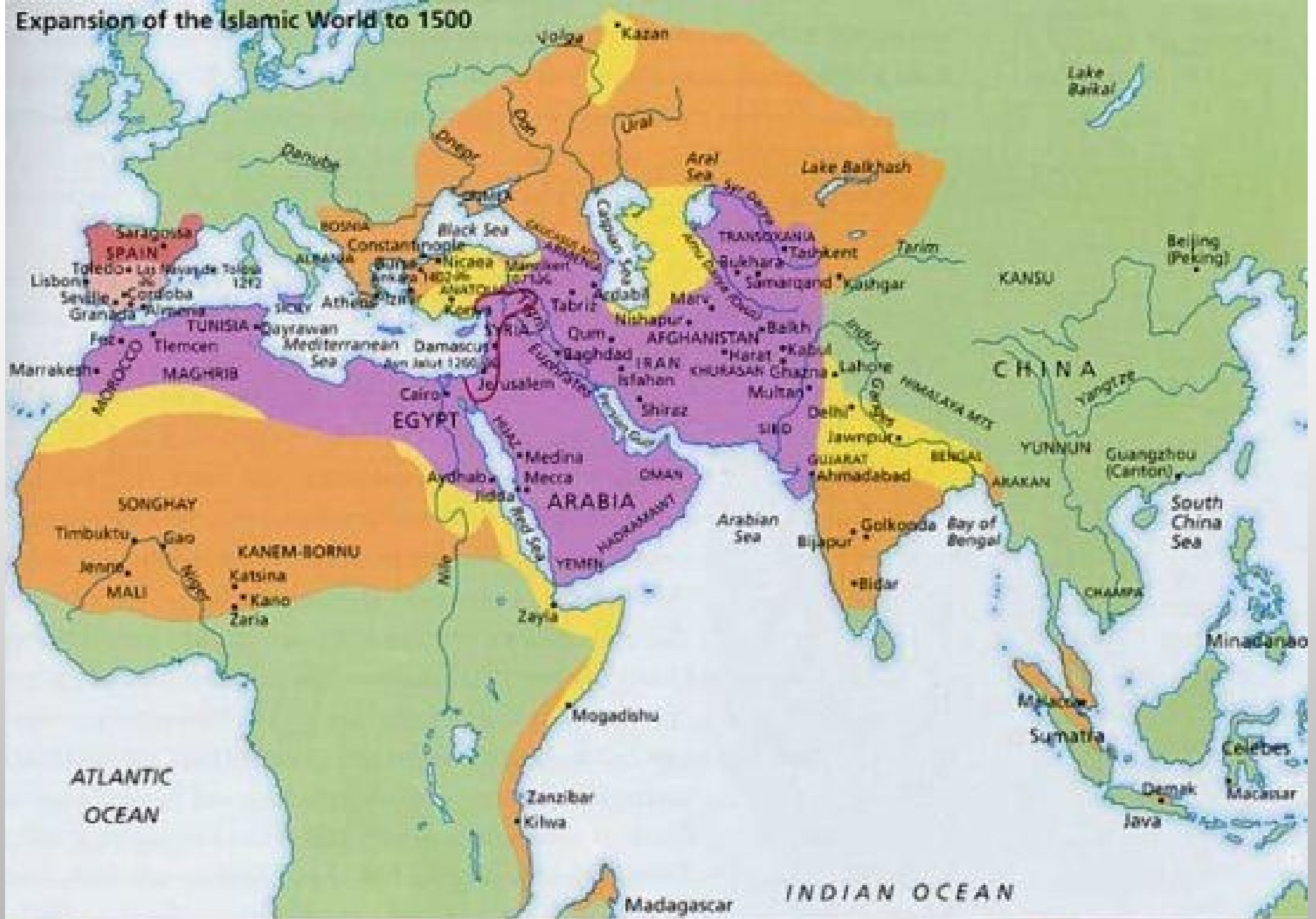


EUROPE at the death of Charles the Great (814 AD)





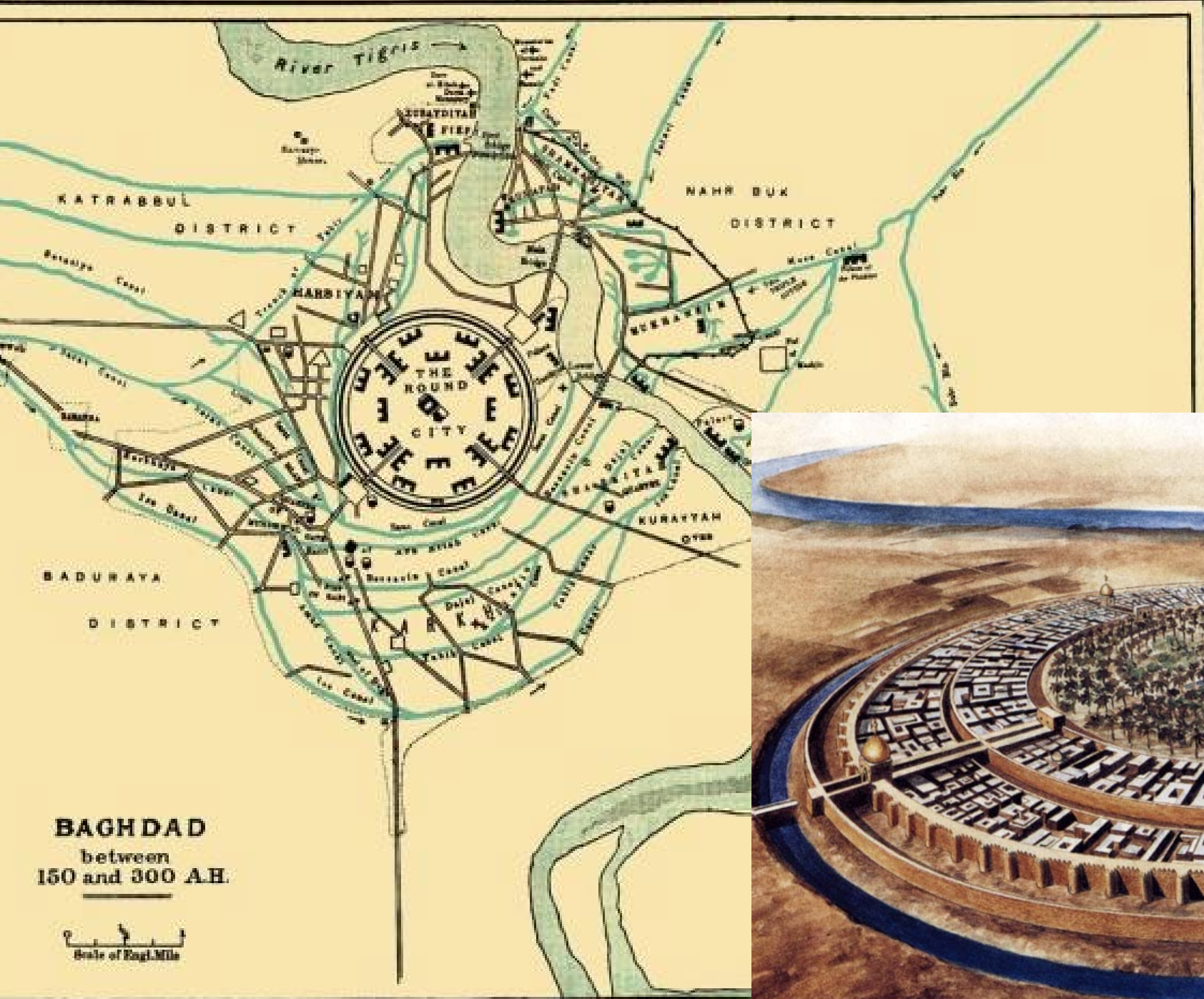
Expansion of the Islamic World to 1500



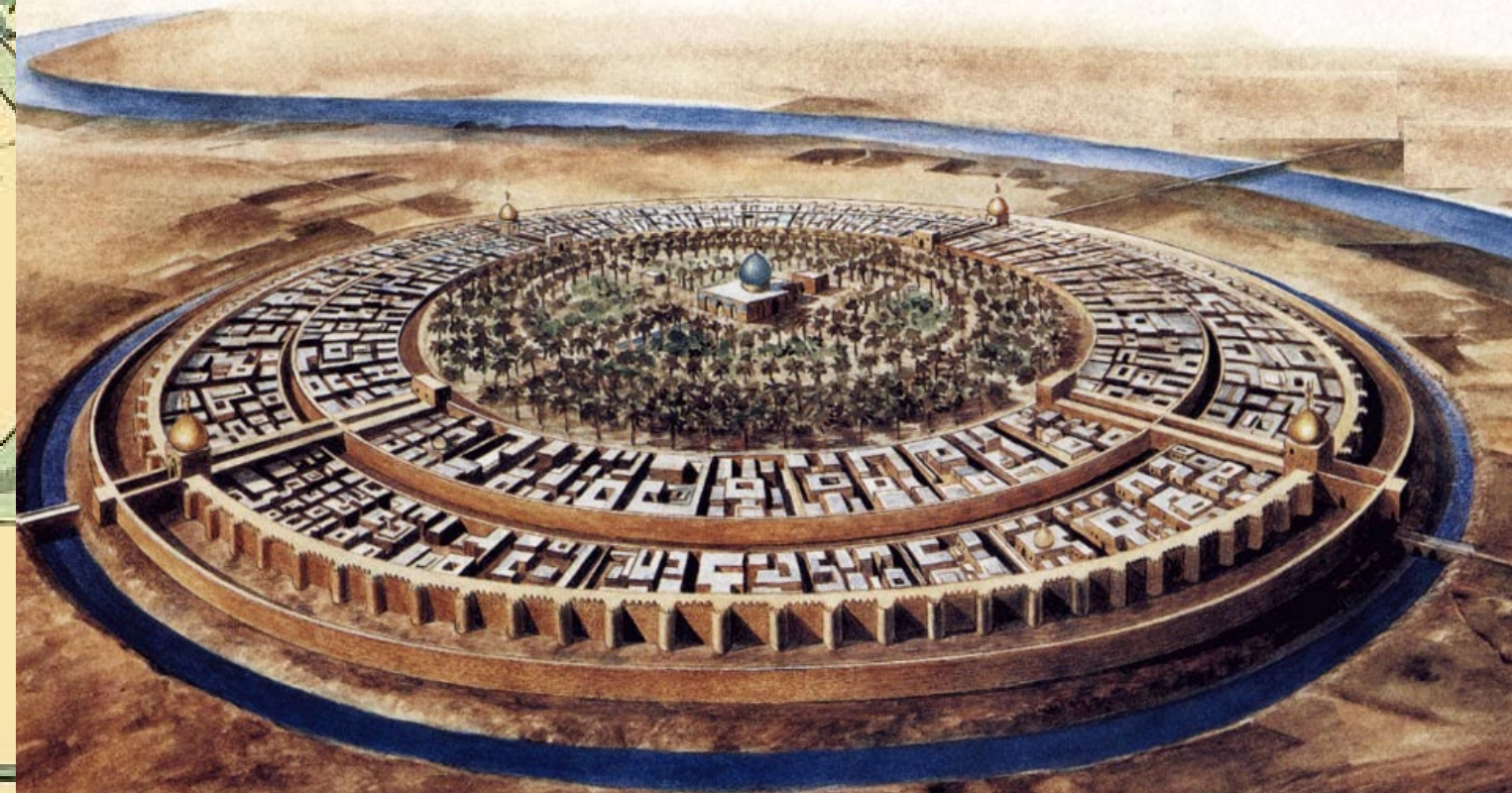
TRADE ROUTES IN THE MEDIEVAL ISLAMIC WORLD

- Abbasid dynasty
- Trade routes





BAGHDAD
between
150 and 300 A.H.

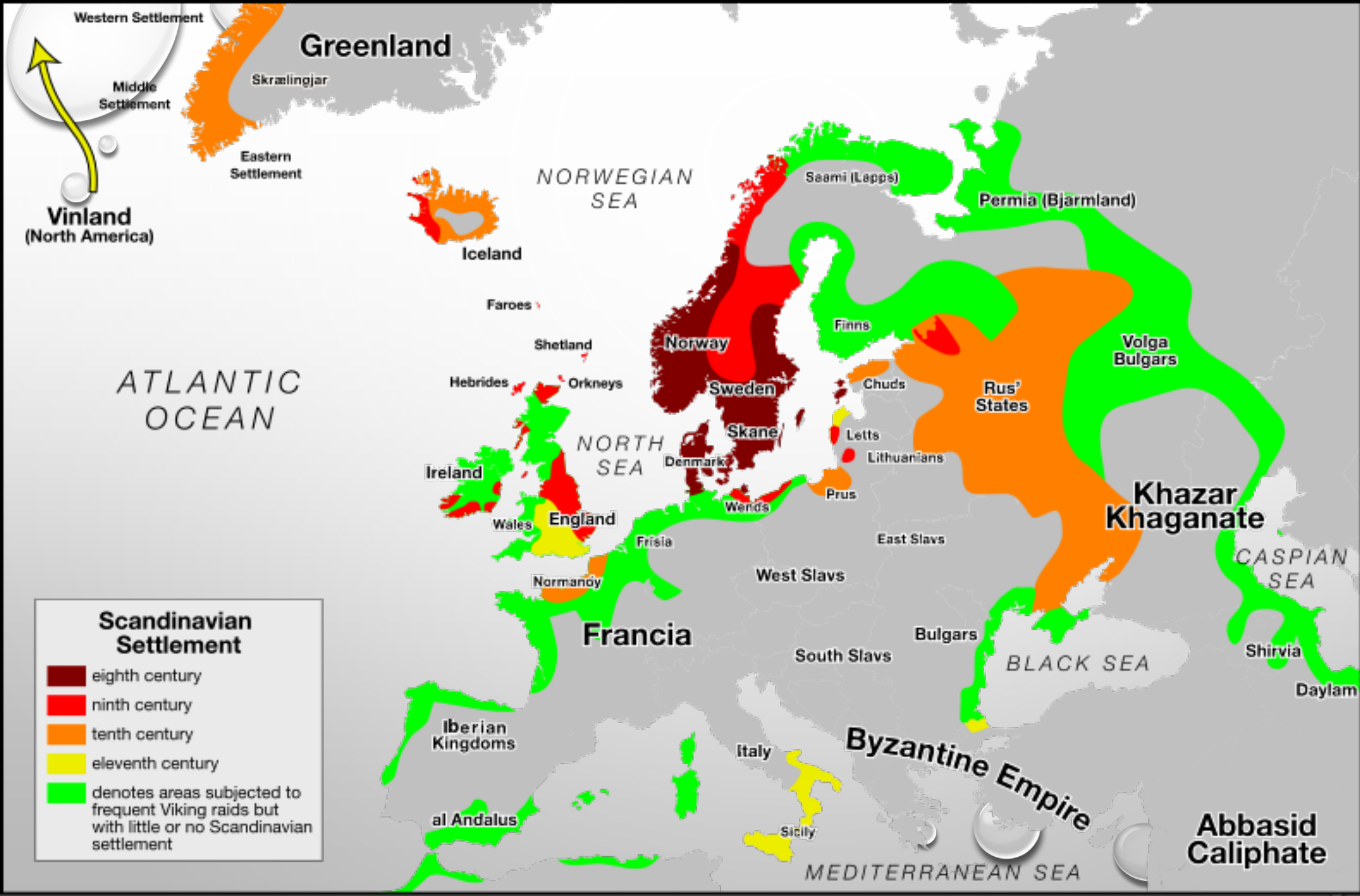




Aristotle, teaching a Muslim student



Aristotle, in Muslim dress, teaching
Muslim students



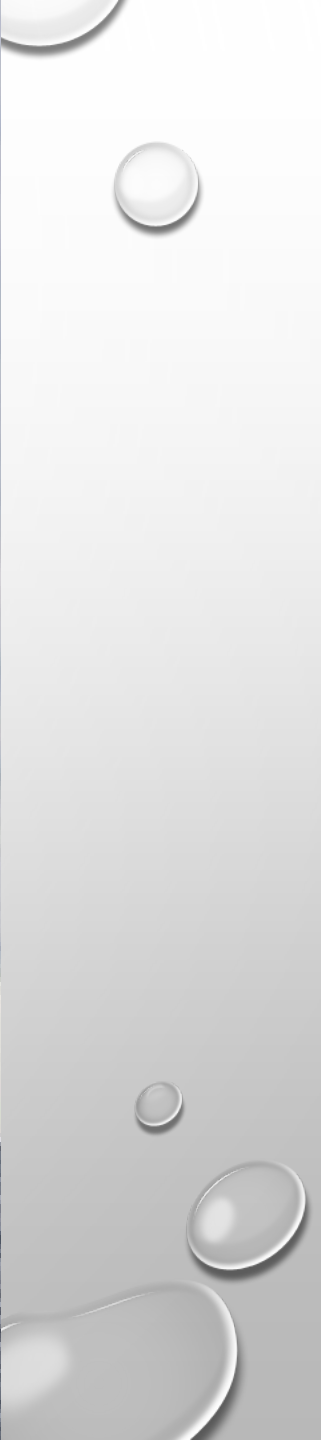


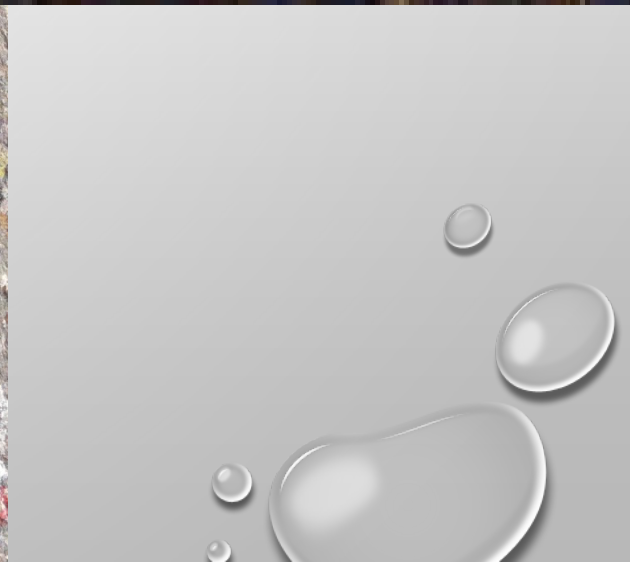
Atlantic
Ocean

and voyages
of kings

Wikipedia
5

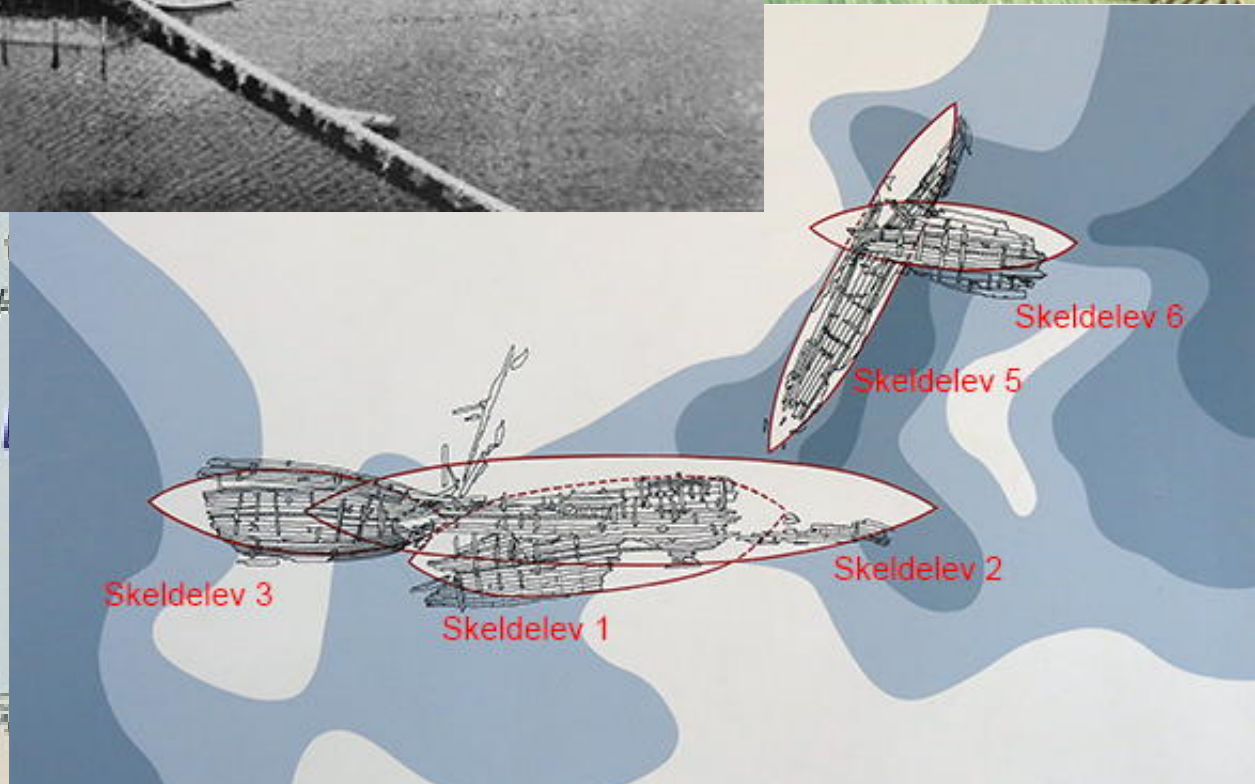








North
Sea

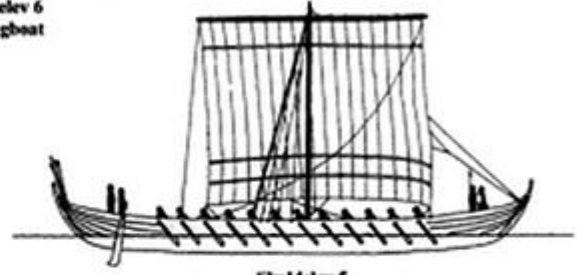




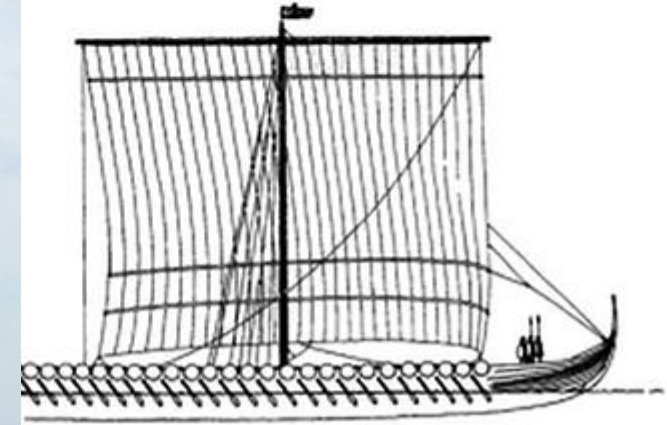
Skuldelev 3
Small cargo ship



Skuldelev 6
Fishingboat



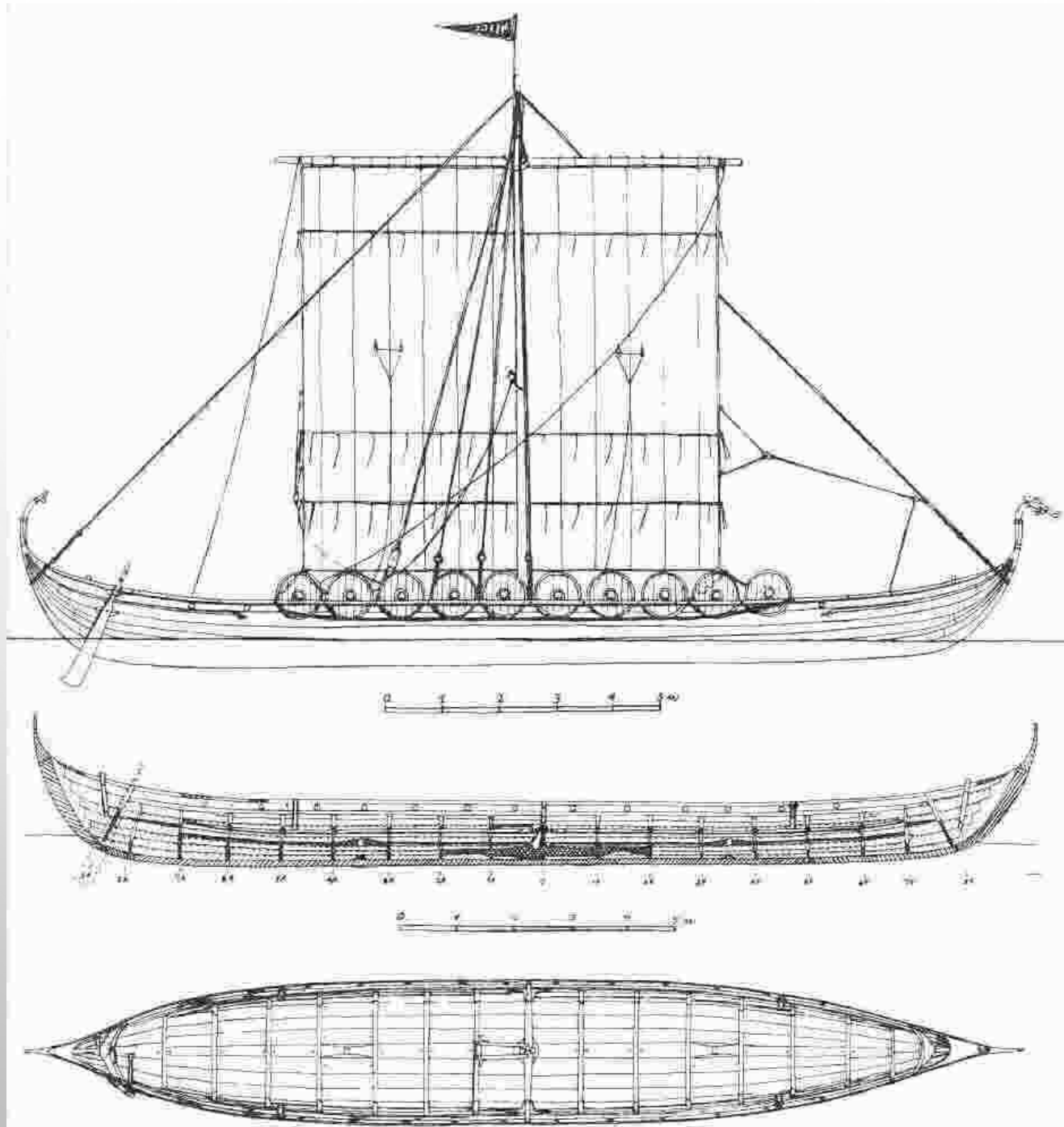
Skuldelev 5
Small warship



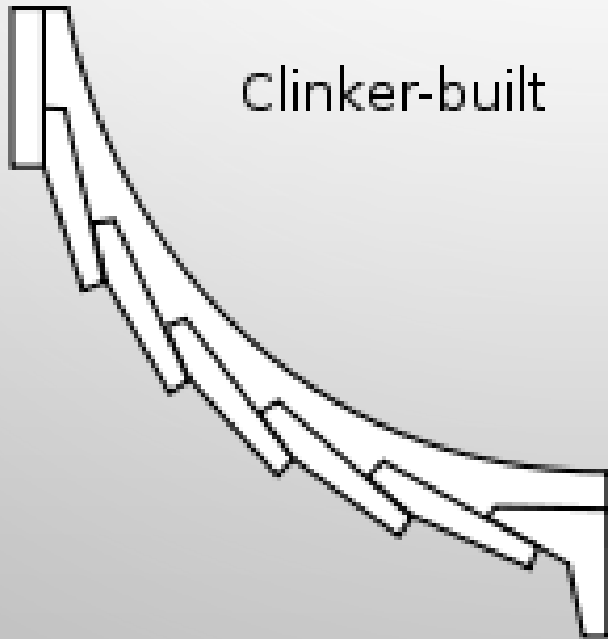
Skuldelev 2+4
Longship



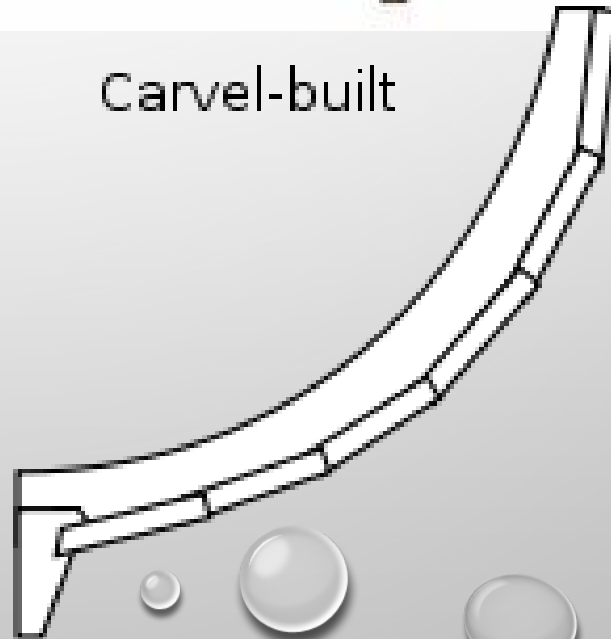








Clinker-built



Carvel-built





© Arne-Terje Sæther











