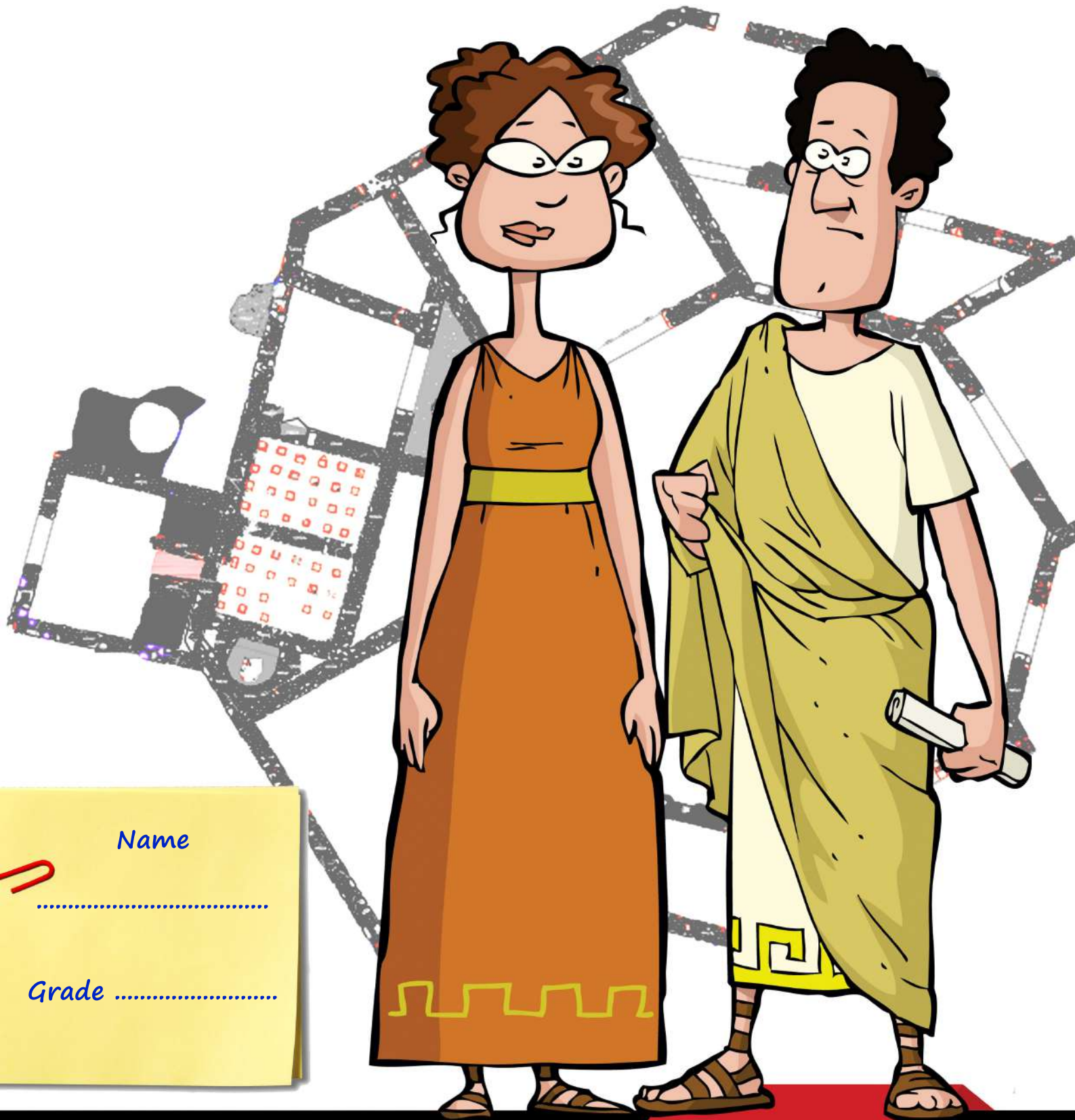
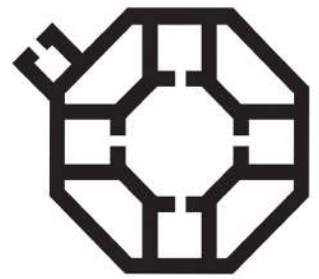


MUSEU ROMÀ

DE PREMIÀ DE MAR



Name

.....

Grade

PEDAGOGICAL GUIDE
UPPER ELEMENTARY

Salve!

Cultural visit to the Roman Museum of Premià de Mar

When we were romans...

What do you know about the people of Premià de Mar from two thousand years ago? How did they build, how did they produce wine or how did they enjoy the bath in their leisure time?



MUSEU ROMÀ
DE PREMIÀ DE MAR 

Carrer d'Enric Granados, 115.

08330 Premià de Mar

Phone 937529197

museuroma@premiademar.cat

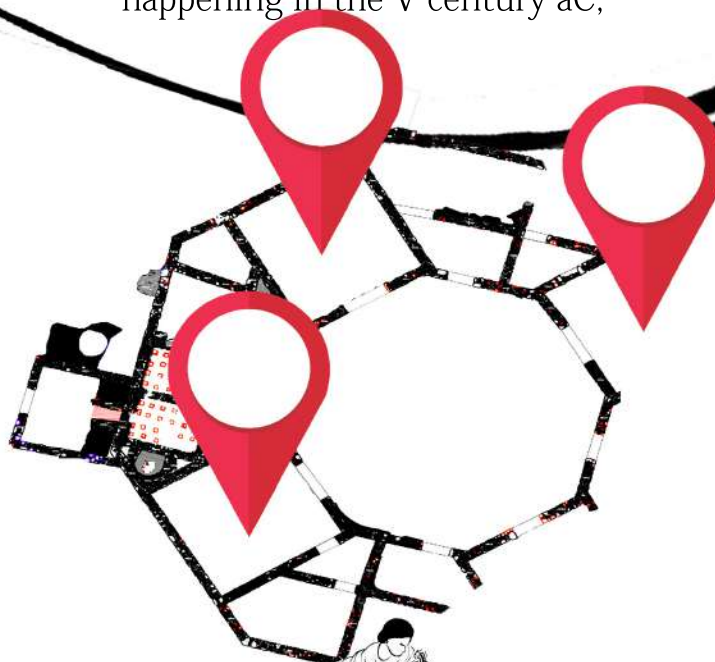
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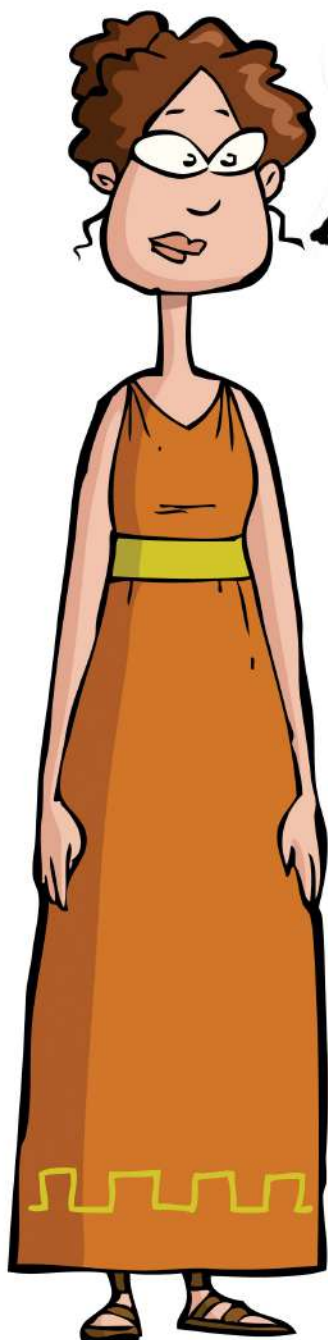


Welcome to this pavilion of receiving. With three rooms to do banquets, where a wealthy owner would receive to its friends and one would speak about politics, about philosophy and one would listen to music. And all this was happening in the V century aC,



"You will have a delightful dinner [...] We will bath together: you know how close to my house are the baths of Estefano [...] he will serve you lettuce as a starter... then a big young tuna ... plenty of boiled eggs... curdled cheese on Velabro's fire...and olives [...] I promise more:I will not recite anything, even if you read me again your "Giants" from start to finish or your poems about the countryside ... "Marcial 11 52

The poet Marcus Valerius Martialis, born in the Tarraconensis in B ilbilis, describes a scene of Otium like the one that the owner of the villa had planned to do in the pavilion to receive.



The Roman world dominated engineering and construction systems, being able to build arches, vaults, domes, columns and wide range of materials such as stone, lime mortar, brick, roof tiles, stucco, mosaic and opus caementicium, a new system that allowed works of great size with speed, economy and much strength.

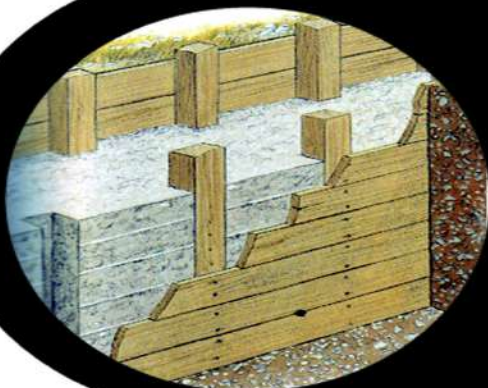
The following statements are True or False?



- Increase the size and complexity of the buildings.
- Make a quick construction.
- Forced to be coated with protective materials.
- Increases costs and the weight of the construction.
- Offers great strength and durability, as it would become harder over the years.
- Avoids having to extract stone, carry them and work on them.
- Highly skilled workers needed unlike the stone walls.

The Opus Caementicium (from latin caementum, 'uncut stone, rubble') is a type of material made of mortar and stone that has the appearance of concrete. The mixture is made on site, shoveling alternatively mortar and soil with stones (1 part lime, 2 parts sand, 20% water).

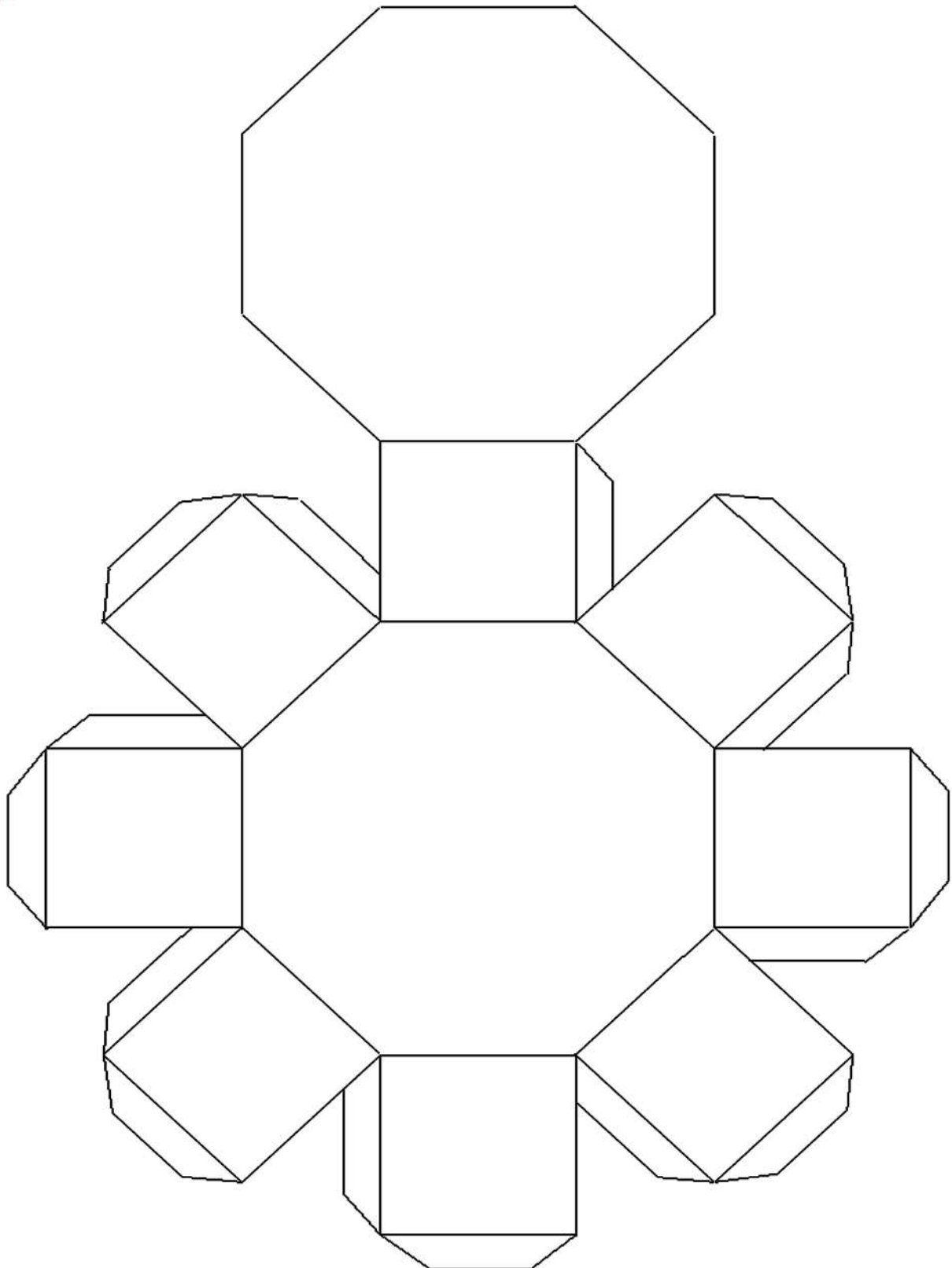
The opus caementicium could be used alone, shaping it into a mold of wood, or use it between two walls of stone blocks. The opus caementicium is one of the keys to the success of the Roman architectural buildings, for its execution speed and robustness of the construction once finished.





Here we give you a template to build your own octagonal building like the one you have visited.

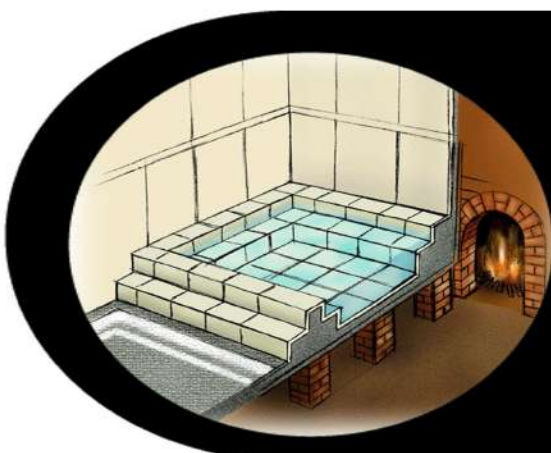
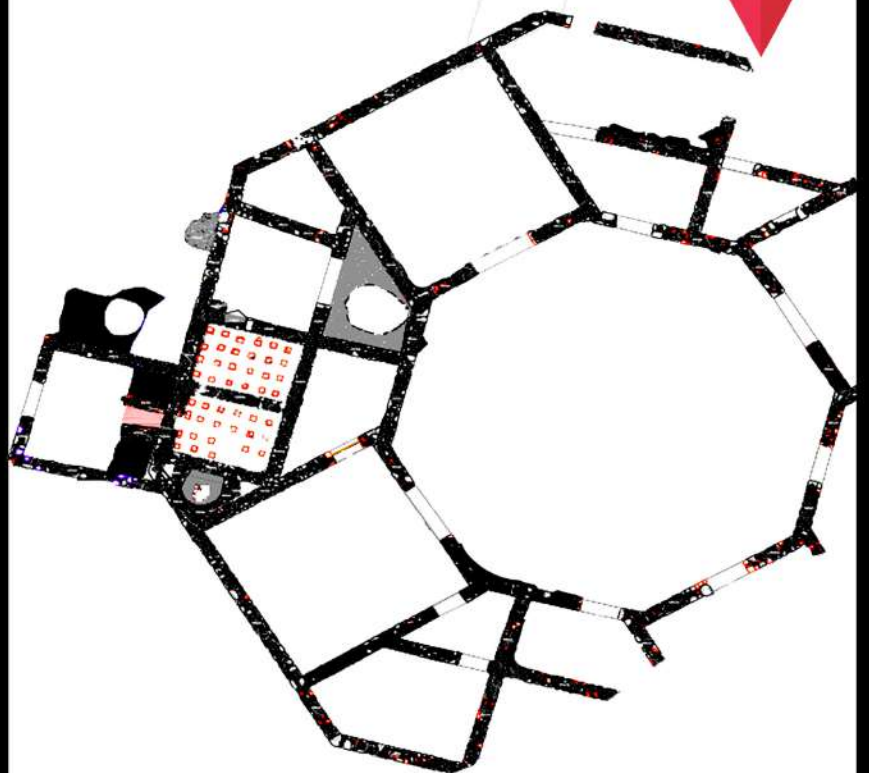
Make a photocopy and you will only need scissors and glue stick.





There are rooms in the building built in a special way to serve as small Balneum (private thermal bath). There was a dressing room (apodyterium), rooms with bath (alveus) of cold, warm and hot water (frigidarium, tepidarium and caldarium) and an oven (praefurnium) to heat the rooms.

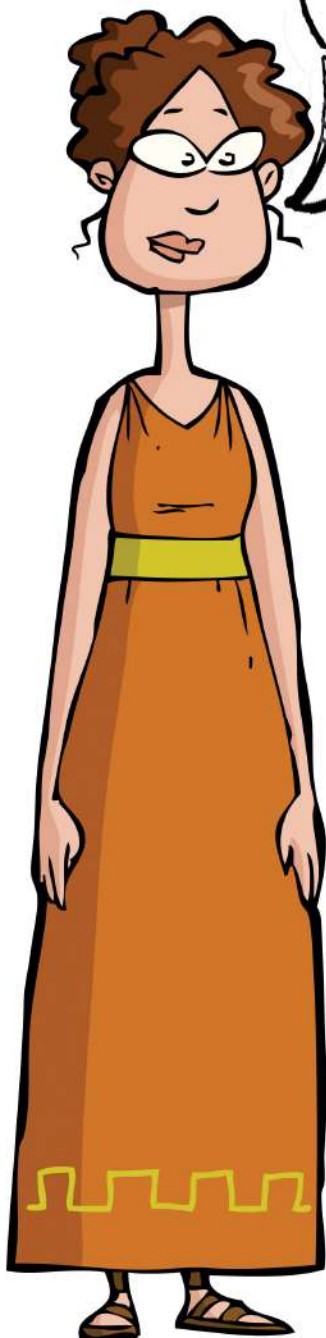
Can you place in this plant of the building what were the rooms destined for Balneum? Write the name of every room.



Since the early third century B.C. by Greek influence and the emergence of public baths in cities, wealthy Romans began to introduce private bathrooms at home.

To heat the rooms the Romans used the **hipocaustum**, a system of raised land on brick columns (**pilae**) and hollow ceramic tubes (**tubuli latericij**) on the walls where was circulating hot air coming from an outside oven.

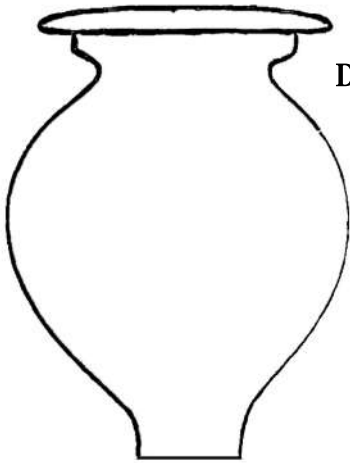
During the second half of the 5th century and during the VI BC the building will go to various productive activities by changing the original function of the rooms and converting to the new needs. The ancient calidarium and tepidarium become a house and on the side is built an installation of wine production.



At this time the building has a lever press or "torculum" like the image above. The old pool frigidarium will be reused as "lacus Vinarius" where the grape juice was collected. It was connected to the press through two ceramic tiles cutting across the dividing wall between rooms and making a channel. Also, one of the large quadrangular rooms will become a true "cella vinaria" or cellar, where the wine fermented in a "dolia" (large ceramic tongs) half-buried. Almost all rooms at this time had a dolia, making the building a large warehouse.



The archaeological findings in this area are very numerous with traces corresponding to the "pars urbana" and the "pars rustica" of a Roman villa, with the presence of a mosaic, deposits, walls, several burials, workshops of forging and warehouses linked to a pottery that manufactured amphorae for wine. All this is dated between centuries I BC and IV AC. It is an area of 5.5 ha of archaeological findings, located between the sea and the Via Augusta.



Dolia



Àmfora

These two Roman ceramic containers had two very different roles in the process of production and marketing of wine. Which ones?



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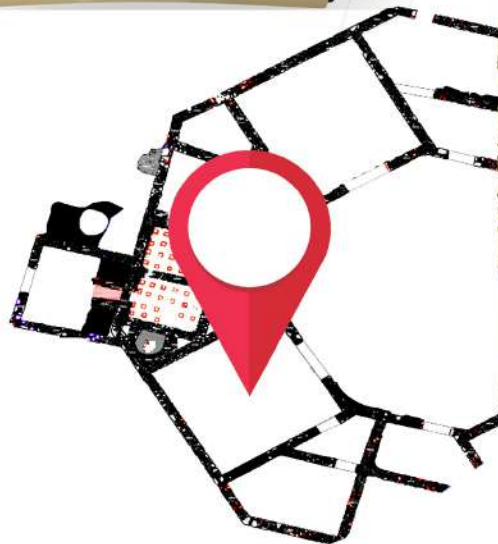


In Premia de Mar the wine culture is still very present. The DO Alella is an important part of this culture. Do you know what it is? Find out.



Look! What a find!
 A milestone that was originally part of the nearby Vía Augusta to mark the miles and was reused in this building as a construction element. It has an inscription that can be translated as:
 ... young caesar most noble. Well born for public affairs.

(IU)
 NIORI NO
 BILISSIMO
 CAESARI
 BONO RE(I)
 P(UBLICAE) NA
 TO



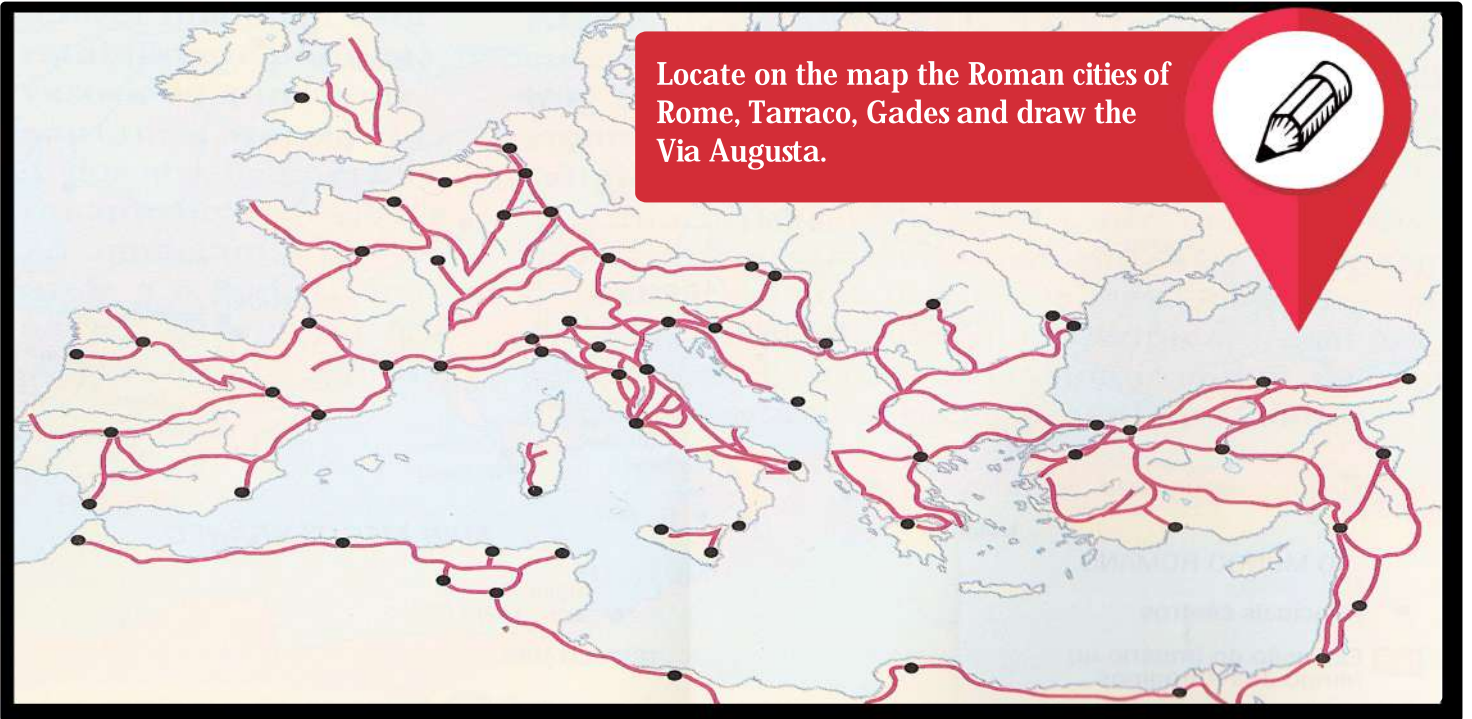
As Rome was conquering new territories its engineers and soldiers were building a road network which ended uniting all the provinces of the Empire. The first goal was to facilitate the legions transport. Later, once the territory was under control, the roads acquired a more important commercial and administrative value. In our country the main road was via Augusta, parallel to the coast. This was the first one built in the Iberian Peninsula and connected the Pyrenees to Gades (Cádiz).





The emperor Constantine II

The milestones pointed, at the edge of the Roman roads, the distances to the city of Rome (or any major city of the Empire). Distances are measured every thousand Passus. A Roman mile measures about 1,481 meters. The inscription used to remember the name of the emperor and the judge who had built or restored the road. In our milestone the type of letters place it in the fourth century. The mention of a young caesar could be the emperor Constantine II (or perhaps Licinius II).

Locate on the map the Roman cities of Rome, Tarraco, Gades and draw the Via Augusta.



Have you ever heard the saying "All roads lead to Rome"? What do you think it means?

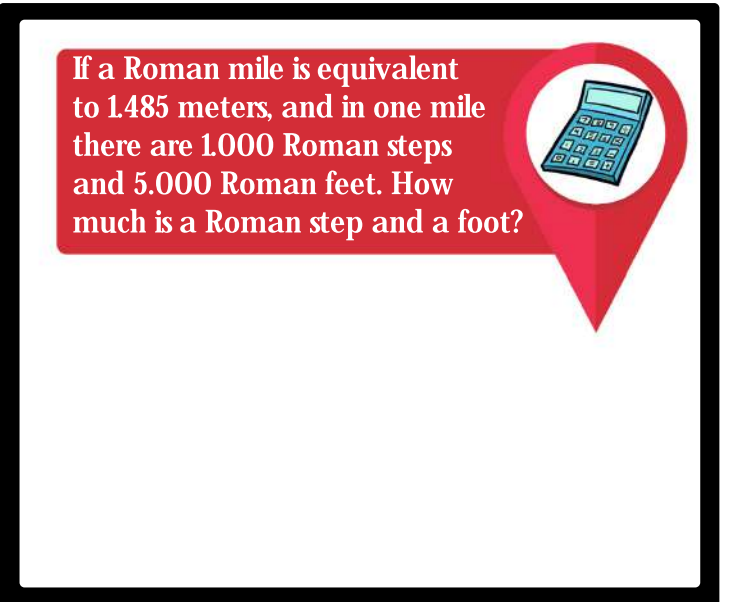
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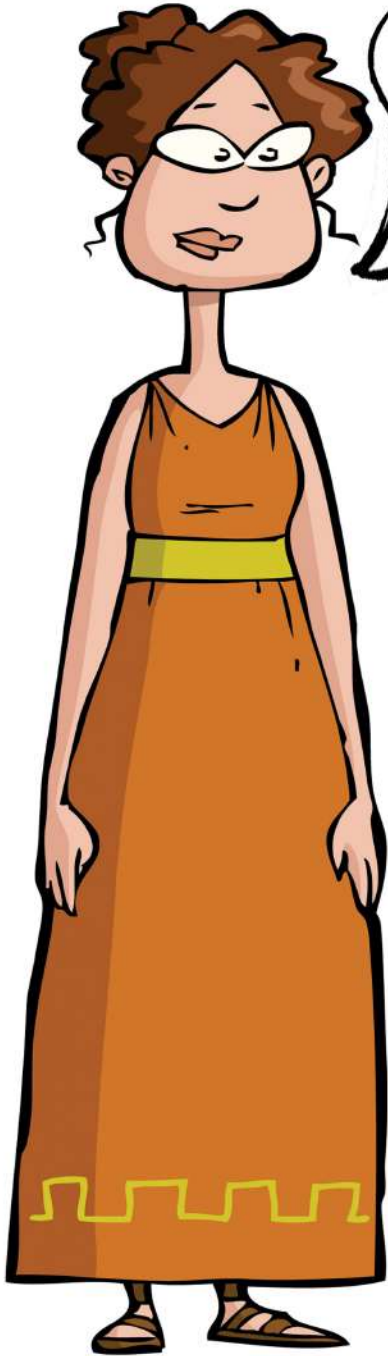
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If a Roman mile is equivalent to 1,485 meters, and in one mile there are 1,000 Roman steps and 5,000 Roman feet. How much is a Roman step and a foot?



In one of the walls of the building was found an anagram of Christ engraved on one of the stones of the wall in the same room where the milestone was found. The symbol indicates the presence of Christian worship. The anagram is formed by the two superimposed letters X (khi) and P (ro). The abbreviation of the Greek word **CRISTOS** (Christ).



Investigate why the early Christians used the form of a fish as a religious symbol.



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Christianity was one of the religions from the East that had spread throughout the Mediterranean. It had spread especially among the lower classes and was viewed with suspicion and even persecuted by the authorities, until the Emperor Constantine I legalized it in 313 with the Edict of Milan. Then Christianity took roots in the elite and the state administration and Rome became the capital of Christianity. Emperor Theodosius I promulgated in 380 the Edict of Thessalonica and the Roman Empire officially adopted Christianity as its official religion.



In the first century AC a new religion emerged in the Roman Empire: Christianity. It became the official religion of the Empire since 380 AC. Originally the romans had gods who represented the forces of nature: Ianus, Saturnus, Consus, Flora, Pomona, Faunus, Silvanus, Pales i Terminus.

Military conquests and cultural contacts with other peoples, such as the Greek, expanded the cult to the great mythological gods: Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Venus, Mercury, Vulcan, Vesta, Neptune, Pluto, Apollo, Diana, Ceres, Bacchus, etc. The Romans were very tolerant. They allowed the people they conquered to keep their religion, and often, they adopted the gods of conquered peoples as Osiris, Cybele and Mitra.

The Romans also had a small altar in their house where to worship deities: the Lares, protective gods of the home; the Penates, assuring the supply of the household; and the Manes or spirits of the ancestors. Also emperors were considered gods and were worshiped.




Minerva



Find the names of 13 Roman Gods and Goddesses

F	P	I	R	U	C	R	E	M	F	C	E	S	X	Z
V	T	O	G	T	K	Z	A	V	R	E	N	I	M	C
F	C	A	I	D	P	T	C	B	E	Y	B	B	C	K
M	R	P	B	W	R	U	P	O	V	E	S	T	A	K
E	E	O	U	O	P	P	T	Q	A	D	A	K	O	A
Y	T	L	U	S	H	F	K	C	J	S	N	U	K	O
P	I	Â	R	S	Q	N	O	C	A	B	A	Q	V	O
B	P	.	Y	N	H	R	E	X	R	P	I	A	E	E
N	U	L	Z	G	A	G	R	G	Y	O	D	C	N	S
H	J	O	Q	B	A	N	S	E	R	E	C	B	U	K
P	L	U	T	O	C	T	S	R	P	F	L	Z	S	Z
Z	I	L	N	Y	L	R	F	Z	O	T	Q	N	E	P
F	I	P	W	J	U	A	N	E	P	T	U	T	U	M
Y	L	C	K	Y	V	M	P	S	A	M	R	J	K	Q
Q	D	U	X	O	N	U	J	X	I	M	I	C	L	G



Why do you think Christianity was persecuted at the beginning of the Roman Empire?

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Before the definitive abandonment of the place, towards the second half of the VI century BC, when it is no longer made wine in the building, several burials forming a small necropolis are made. Previously, however, during industrial occupation, was already used as a burial place and have already been found four graves of babies from this time.



In the Roman world there were two types of burial: incineration, the most widespread ritual until the arrival of Christianity that imposed the inhumation, to bury the body directly.

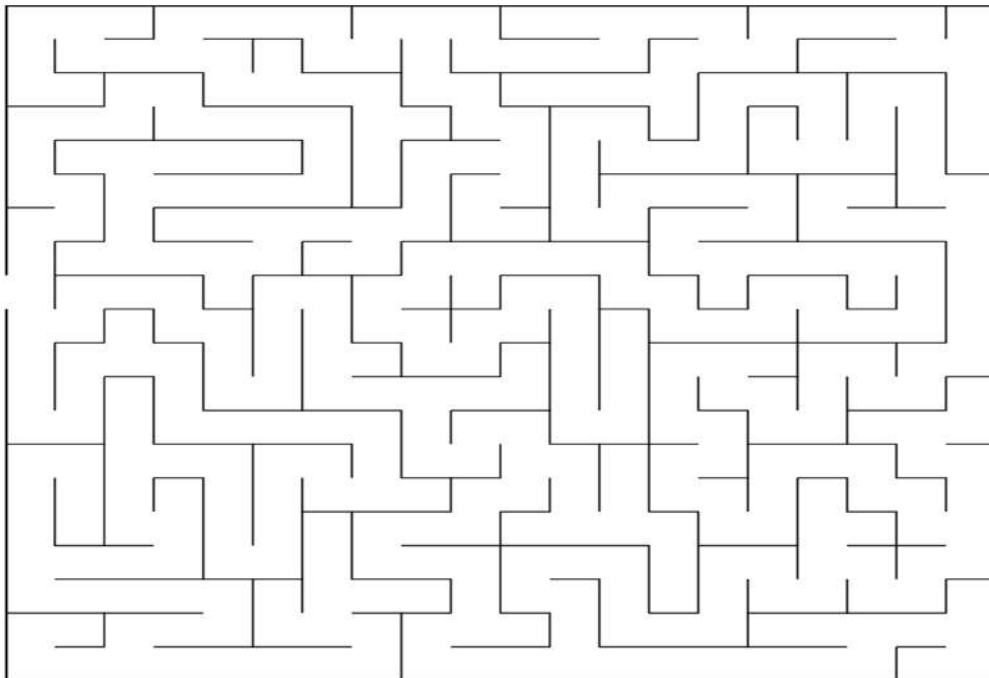
The Romans used different graves depending on the power and wealth of the person: the great mausoleums with sarcophagi, stelae, tombstones and funerary statues recalling the life and exploits of the deceased, simple stone tombs (cupae), which used constructive elements called tegulae to cover the bodies or amphorae, which were used in children's burials.

It was traditional to bury the corpse with some of their belongings as tools, food containers, ointments, statuettes of deities.





Find your way to the grave of each of the characters.



Why do you think that the emergence of Christianity leads to the imposition of the funeral rite of burial?

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THE VISIGOTHS

Although written and archaeological sources are not very numerous in this period we can say that the Visigoths came to Catalan lands for the first time in the year 415. It was a people of Germanic origin who had spent many years in contact with the Romans and, consequently, he had acquired a varnish of romanization. The Ataulf King, in the year 415, came to the Peninsula as an ally of Rome to fight against other barbarian peoples - Suevians, Vandals and Alans - and established his court in the city of Barcelona. His presence, however, was brief, since he was murdered in August of the same year. Then the Visigoths moved to the south of the Peninsula to fight against Vandals and Alans and received as payment by Rome the right to settle in Aquitaine (South West of France), although the province Tarraconensis apparently remains under the domain of the Romans. The Visigoths are defeated by the Franks at the Battle of Vouillé (507) and definitely occupy most of the Iberian Peninsula with the Visigothic Kingdom of Toledo that will last until King Roderic was defeated at the Guadalete Battle by the Muslims

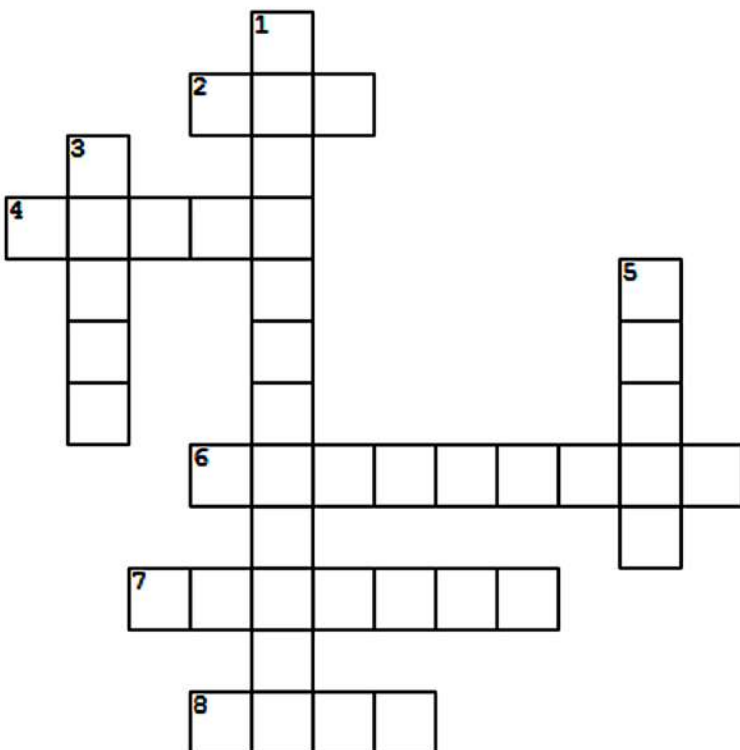
The presence of the visigoths did not mean any important change in the socioeconomic structures typical of the Low Roman Empire period since the visigoths were a minority that only supposed the 3 % of the peninsular population. Nevertheless, the visigoths imposed its military power and monopolized the power (all the kings had Germanic origin). Also, the visigoths' coexistence with Hispanic-Romans should not be easy at all since these two groups were separated and governed by different laws: the Eurico code for the visigoths, and the Alarico breviary for the Hispanics. In addition the two groups professed different religions (Arianism and Christianity) in a moment where the ecclesiastic institution plays a very important role. The church had a strong economic power, was monopolizing the culture and, what is more important, had a big political influence.

With Liuvigild (572) began a major reform of the Visigoth state that tried to achieve the territorial unit of the Peninsula and the integration of the two populations under the Arian religious canons. This policy found a strong opposition by his own son, Hermenegild, which supported by important Hispanic-Roman landowners, revolted in defense of Catholicism. The revolt ended with the execution of Hermenegild in Tarragona. His successor Reccared I, converted the Visigothic Kingdom to Christianity (589), achieving religious unity although the legal division was maintained until the publication of the Liber Iudiciorum (654). This events and the adoption of the Latin language promote the integration of the two communities. These measures, however, were accompanied by an administrative reform that left charges of municipal, provincial government and administration of Justice in the hands of the Visigoths





The Roman children in their leisure time used to play in any place, in the street, at home, in a garden... and had games for everything! They played with the dice, board games, balls, dolls... on their own or in a group... Would you be able to discover any of the most popular Roman games? Perhaps you even have played with it!



1.- Terni lapilli. Board game in which you must try to fit your 3 tabs in line before the opponent.

2.- Orbis. Roll a circle with the help of a cane.

3.- Ocellatis. Small balls of clay, stone or glass to hit and roll.

4.- Talus. Game of score or ability with small bones of lamb.

5.- Pupa. Toy that represented a person and that could be articulated.

6.- Caput et Navis. Throw a coin into the air and won the one who was right about in which side would fall.

7.- Turbo. Spherical toy finished in tip that one makes dance with the own fingers or a rope.

8.- Alea. Small cubes where the different faces are drawn with points from 1 to 6.

GLOSSARY

Alveus-ei: Pool at the thermae with steps to sit on.

Amphora: Industrial container of baked clay used during the antiquity for the commerce.

Apodyterium-i: Dressing room in the baths or thermae

Ataulf: King of the Visigoths between 410 and 415. Successor of king Alaric. Ataulf, who married Galla Placidia, was responsible for guiding the visigoths within the territory of the Western Roman Empire, being the first to settle in the Gaul and step into Hispania. He died assassinated in Barcelona.

August: Caius Iulius Caesar Octavianus (63 BC.- 14 BC.). First Roman emperor. Nephew and heir of Julius Caesar was part of the second triumvirate and won the Civil War. Under the motto of re-establishing the Republic he led the transition to a monarchy in the form of principality. His government culminated in a great period of peace.

Balneum-y: baths or bathrooms, whether private or public, that had three rooms Caldarium, Tepidarium and Frigidarium.

Caldarium-ii: Hot water room at the balneum.

Cella vinaria: Cella-ae in Latin. Wine cellar. Place where the containers (dolia) were kept in large ceramic containers in order to store or age the wine.

Constantine II: Flavius Claudius Constantinus (316 – 340). Roman emperor of the Western Empire (337-340). Son of Constantine the Great. He died fighting his brother Constans who inherited the government because Constantine II had no children.

Crismon: Representation of the monogram of Christ. Formed by the Greek letters X (chi) and P (rho), the first two letters of the name of Christ in Greek.

Cubiculum-i: room or bedroom of a house.

Dressel 2-3: Type of amphora to store wine that was produced in the central area of the Tarraconensis during the second half of the first century AC until the end of the second century AC.

Dolia: dolium-ii in Latin. Large ceramic bowl (average capacity of 30 amphorae) semiburied. It was used to store wine, oil and / or grain.

Frigidarium-ii: balneum's cold room.

Hypocaustum-i: infrastructure that allowed to heat bathrooms and houses by lifting the ground on brick pillars to let the hot air circulate.

Imbrex: imbrex-icis in Latin. Baked tile with a curved shape.

Lacus vinarius: lacus-us in Latin. Tank where the grape-juice fermented before being transported to the dolia. Licinius II or Licinius the Younger: Flavius Valerius Licinianus Licinius (315-326). He was the son of Emperor Licinius I. In March 317, with 20 months old, was proclaimed caesar. After the defeat of his father in 323, Licinius II was deprived of all his honors and was executed shortly after (326).

Lateris bessalis-is: Baked brick of 22x22 cm approximately. widely used from the middle of the first century A.D. in wall coverings.

Milestone: miliarium-ii in Latin. A stone set up beside a road to mark the distance in miles to a particular place. It usually has a cylindrical shape and bears an inscription with the emperor or magistrate who ordered to make it.

Necropolis: Etymologically means city of the dead. Space for burials.

Opus caementicium: formed by a mixture of sand, lime, water and gravel and ceramic fragments. For its constructive qualities, cheap price and easy application was one of the great contributions of Roman engineering.

Opus signinum: A mix of lime mortar and fragments of very small ceramic that was used as a plaster because it was waterproof.

Opus tessellatum: Mosaic. Luxury pavement formed by small cubic stone pieces called tesserae which depicted drawings.

Paleochristian: Period of early Christianity, before the Council of Nicaea (325).

Pars Urbana: Area of roman villae intended as the residence of the owners. The rooms in the area were richly decorated and organized around courtyards (atrium and peristyle).

Pars Rustica: Area of roman villae intended for food production. There were stores, presses, mills, ovens, stables for animals and rooms of slaves.

Pascual 1: A type of amphora for wine produced in the central area of the Catalan coast during the second half of the first century BC until the middle of the first century AC.

Roman foot: roman measure that is equivalent to approximately 0,296 m.

Praefurnium-ii: oven that was used to heat the balneum.

Suspensura-ae: Pavement built on arches and pillars, specifically bathrooms floor.

Tegula-ae: a baked flat tile. It is two feet long and one foot and a half wide.

Tepidarium-ii: the mild room of the balnea.

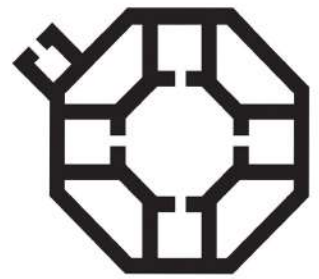
Torculum-ii: pressing machine, either for oil or wine. It is also used to name the place where the press was.

Triclinia: triclinium-i in Latin. Room that had the function of dining room. Its name comes from the furniture where the Romans use to lie down to eat.

Tubuli latericii: tubulus-i in Latin. Ceramic tubes that were placed on the walls to allow the hot air to circulate.

Villa: Country house, usually a building with several parts besides the land. It has two parts: the Pars Rustica destined to agricultural production and the Pars Urbana destined to the dominus or owner.

MUSEU ROMÀ DE PREMIÀ DE MAR



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Mail: museuroma@premiademar.cat

Phone: 93 752 91 97

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