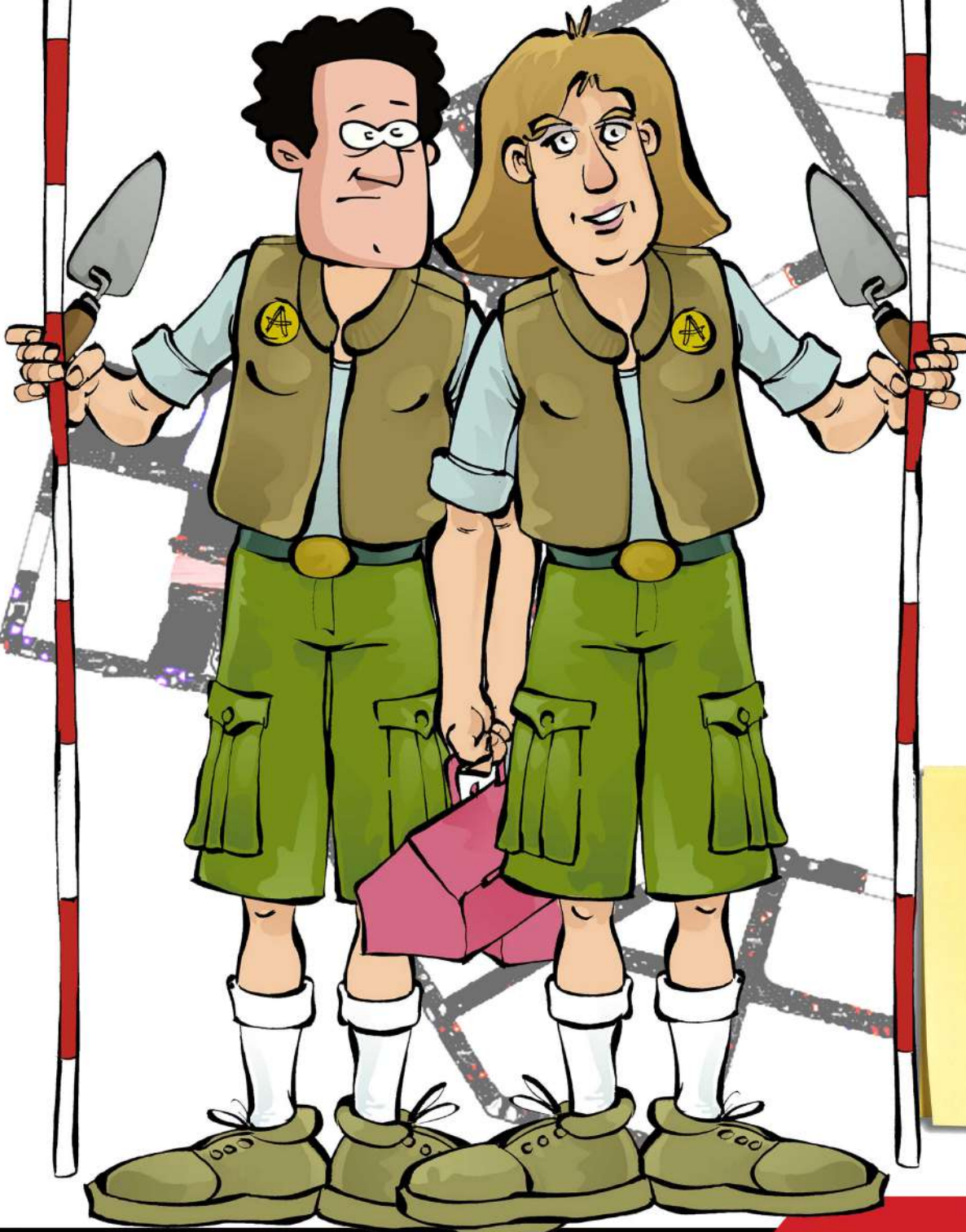
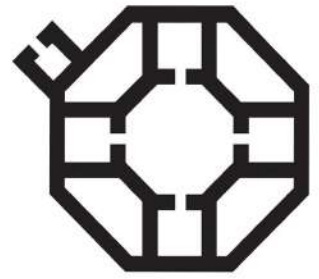


MUSEU ROMÀ DE PREMIÀ DE MAR



Name

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Grade

.....

PEDAGOGICAL GUIDE
1st AND 2nd SECONDARY



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
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753 BC Foundation of Rome according to the legend

509 BC Start of the Roman Republic 509 BC

59 BC The consul Julius Caesar forms the First Triumvirate with Marcus Licinius Crassus and Pompeius Magnus.

49 BC The civil war breaks out between Caesar and Pompeius.

44 BC Ides of March (15th day). Assassination of Caesar.

42 BC Marc Antony and Octavian defeat the murderers of Caesar in Filipos

31 BC Octavian wins Marc Antony in Accio.

27 BC Octavian is hailed as Prince. He changes its name by Augustus and receives the maximum power.

79 AC Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

106 AC maximum extension of the empire, under Trajan.

212 AC The Emperor Caracalla grants Roman citizenship to all free men of the Empire.

313 AC Edict of Milan. Christianity becomes official religion.

392 – 395 AC Theodosius the Great the last sole emperor. Division of the Empire among his sons Honorius (west) and Arcadius (east).

410 AC Alaric sacks Rome leading the Visigoths.

476 AC Odoacer, King of the Ostrogoths, deposes the last western emperor, Romulus Augustus.

Timeline of the Roman world

218 BC Second Punic War. The Scipio Brothers land in Emporion. Foundation of Tarraco.

197 BC Division of the peninsula into two provinces: Hispania Citerior (Catalan and Valencian coast) and Hispania Ulterior (Guadalquivir Valley)

195 BC The consul Marcus Porcius Cato controls an indigenous revolt. Battle of Emporion.

82 BC – 72 BC Sertorian wars at the Peninsula.

49 BC The civil war of the first triumvirate moves to Hispania. Ilerda battle.

27 BC – 26 BC. Cantabrian wars. Augustus in Hispania.

25 BC New provincial division. Tarraconensis, Baetica and Lusitania.

15 BC – 10 BC Foundation of Barcino

69 – 79 AC The Emperor Vespasian grants to all free men of Hispania the Latin Rights.

122 AC The Emperor Hadrian travels to Hispania.

259 AC Martyrdom of Saint Fructuosus

260 AC First invasions of the Germanic peoples. Franks and Alemmani.

409 dC. Suebi, Vandals and Alans crossed into the Iberian peninsula.

415 AC The Visigoths enter Hispania as allies of the Emperor to release it from the other Germanic Peoples.

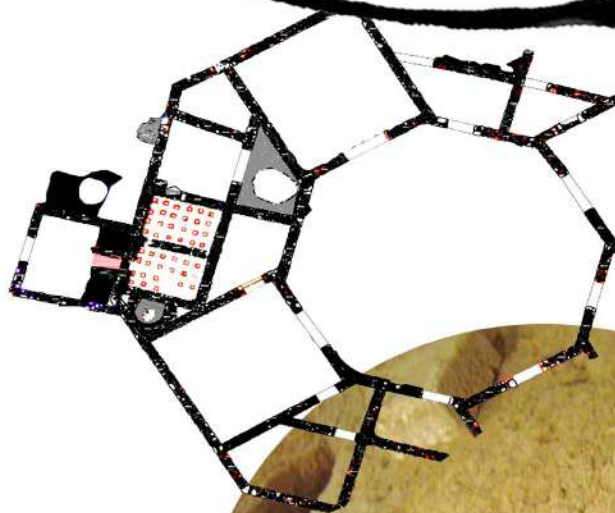
507 AC Vouille battle. Visigoths are defeated by the Franks. The Visigoths focus on its peninsular territories.

587 AC King Reccared converts to Christianity

711 AC King Roderic is defeated at the Guadalete battle. End of the Visigoth kingdom.



At the end of 2000, an exceptional architectural element was discovered: the octagonal building of Can Farrerons, in Premià. Archaeologists excavated it along the 2001 finding a building in an exceptional state of preservation which is unique in Catalonia. I invite you to visit it. ce

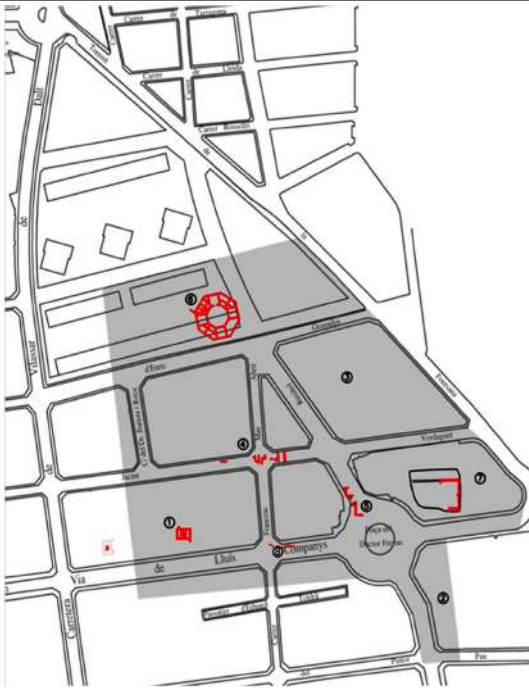
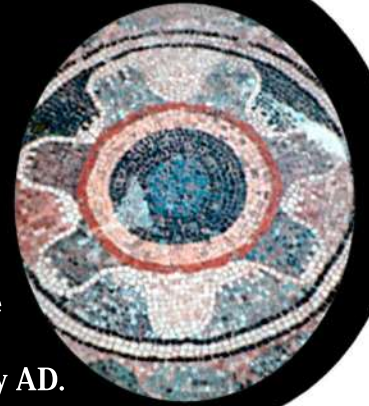


At the beginning of the XIX century the archeology consisted basically in making a hole to collect all objects that seemed to have value. Nowadays everything is carefully documented using an specific method .

Archeology is a science through which you can reconstruct the history by studying the material vestiges from the past.

The first news of archaeological finds in this area date back to 1969, when discovered, where today is the number 229 of the Gran Via Lluís Companys, the remains corresponding to the noble part of a Roman villa, with the presence of a mosaic, five deposits underneath belonging to an earlier stage, several walls and a burial.

Remains were also found in the old Mas Foixà and Vallpremià buildings, which were unfortunately destroyed. At the end of 1999, during the construction of a waste water pipe in Mn. Jacint Verdaguer Street, some remains of the productive part of the villa could be excavated (forge workshops, warehouses and deposits) which provided a chronology from the time of Emperor Augustus to the V century AD.



Archaeological findings
sector Gran Via-Can Farrerons
Premià de Mar (1969-2015).
5,5 Ha., circa 75 bC-575 aC.



- 1-Gran Via 229
- 2-Mas Foixà
- 3-Vallpremià
- 4-S. Jacint Verdaguer
- 5-S. Santiago Rusiñol
- 6-Octagonal Building
- 7-Dr. Ferran Sq.
- 8-Gran Via of Lluís Companys



That means making an excavation Emergency ? All preserved the remains found ? Why?

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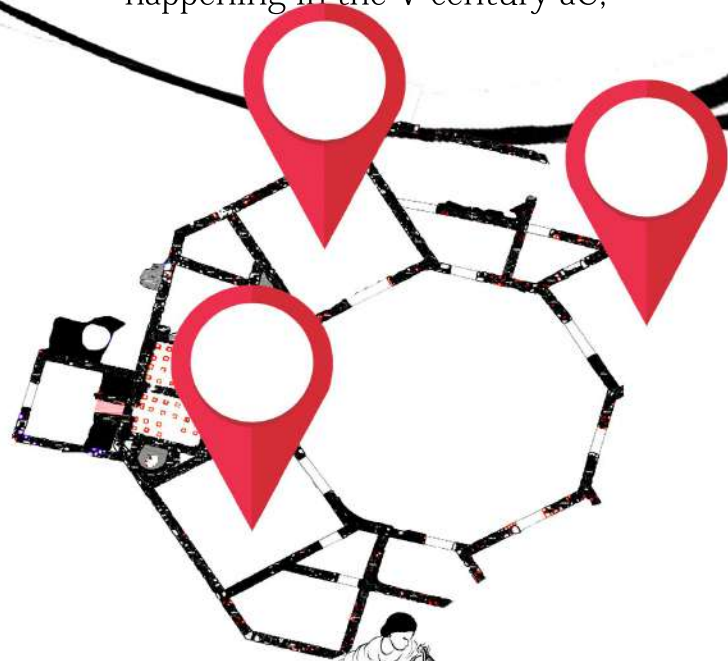
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Welcome to this pavilion of receiving.
With three rooms to do banquets, where a
wealthy owner would receive to its friends and
one would speak about politics, about philosophy
and one would listen to music. And all this was
happening in the V century 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 II 52

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



Roman mosaic. Symposium asarotos oikos. Le Château de Boudry.



Minister uetuli puer Falerni
 inger mi calices amariores,
 ut lex Postumiae iubet magistrae
 ebrioso acino ebriosioris
 at uos quo libet hinc abite, lymphae,
 uini pernicies, et ad seueros
 migrate: hic merus est Thyonianus.

Gaius Valerius Catullus

Translation of the text of Catullus describing a banquet

Boy cupbearer of old Falernian, pour me more pungent cups as bids the laws of Postumia, mistress of the feast, drunker than a drunken grape. But off with you, as far as you please, crystal waters, bane of wine, depart you to the sober: here the Thyonian juice is pure. (Translation by Leonard C. Smithers, 1894)

To what does Catulo mean when he talks about the old Falerno?.

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What were the duties of a king or queen of the banquet?

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How was wine consumed at banquets in Roman times?

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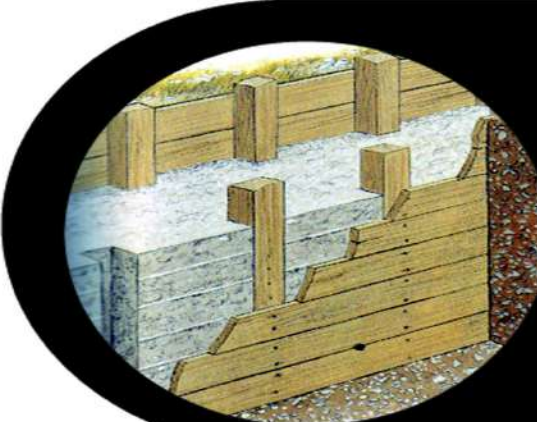


The Roman world dominated engineering and construction systems, being able to build arches, vaults, domes, columns and wide range of materials such as stone, lime mortar, brick, roof tiles, stucco, mosaic and opus caementicium, a new system that allowed works of great size with speed, economy and much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

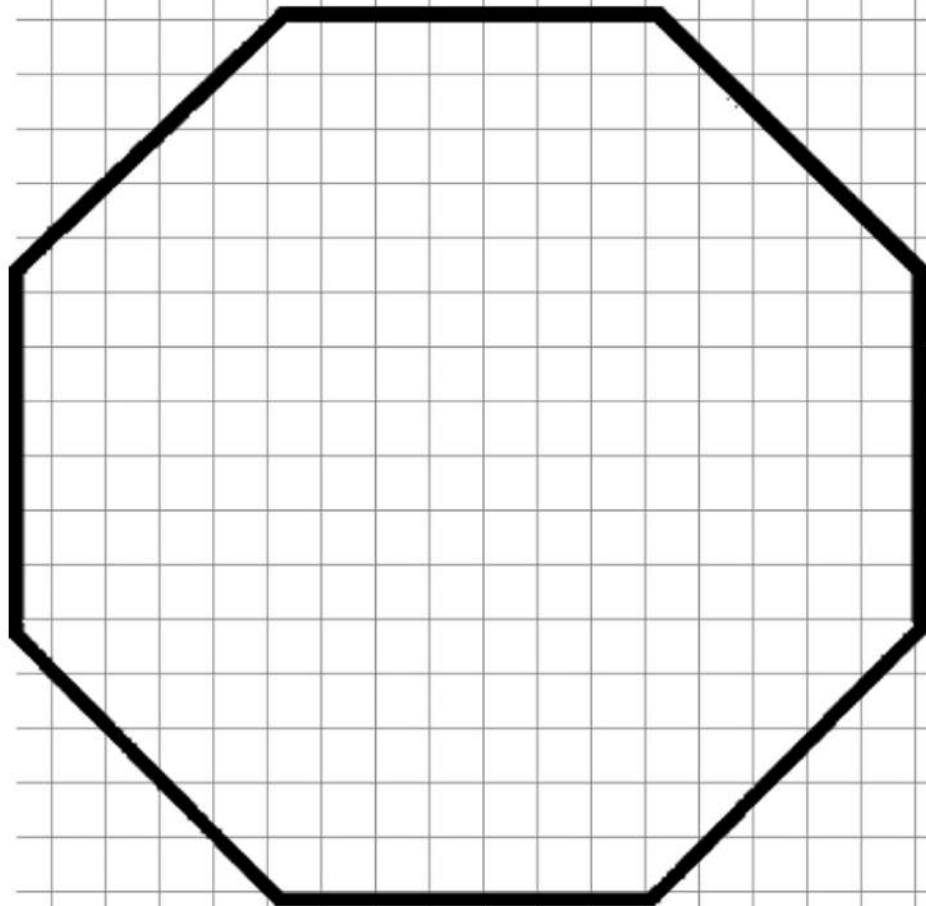


The Opus Caementicium (from latin caementum, 'uncut stone, rubble') is a type of material made of mortar and stone that has the appearance of concrete. The mixture is made on site, shoveling alternatively mortar and soil with stones (1 part lime, 2 parts sand, 20% water).

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.



There is a small challenge for you! As you know the building is shaped as a regular octagon. We want you to help us to calculate its perimeter and area. Once you have the result, can you calculate it again in roman feet?



$$\text{Perimeter} = 8 \cdot C$$

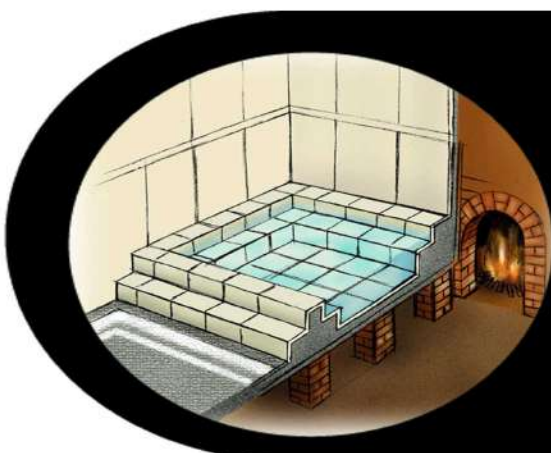
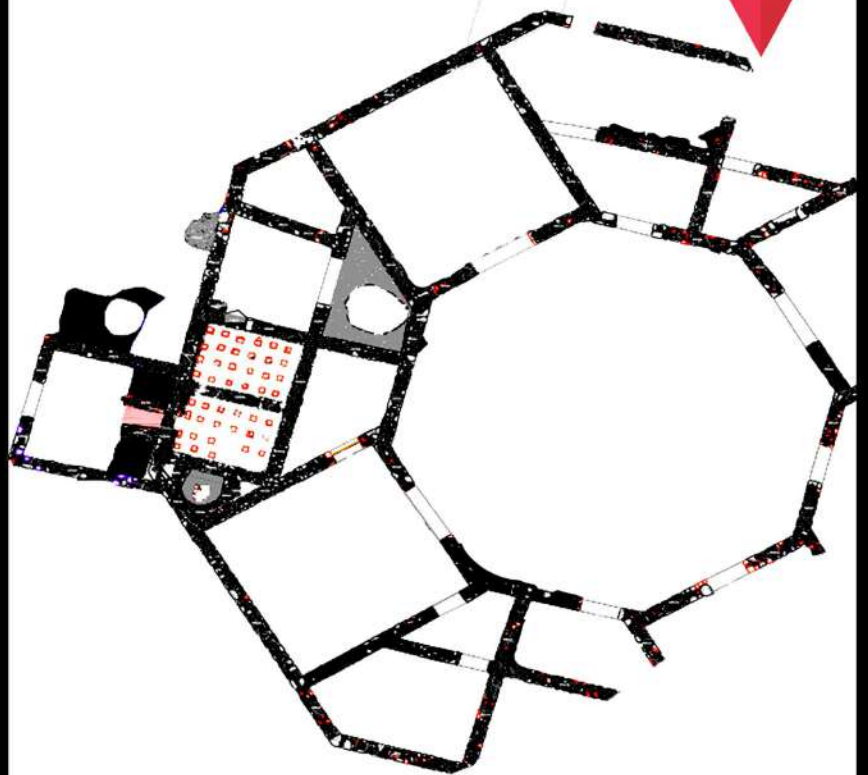
$$\text{Area} = \frac{P \cdot ap}{2}$$

$$\text{Roman foot} = 0,296 \text{ m}$$



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.



Baths in public or private spaces in Roman times were very popular. Today in many cultures they remain for leisure, religious or cultural purposes. Discuss the following images of baths around the world.



A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page. The lines are evenly spaced and extend from the left margin to the right margin of the page.

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.

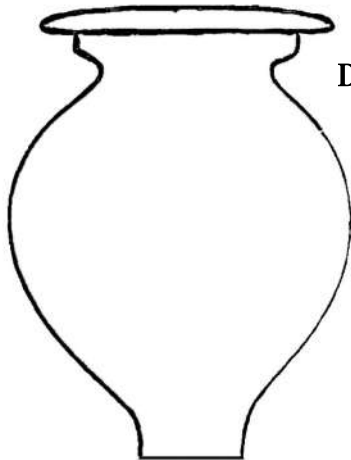


At this time the building has a lever press or "torculum" like the image above. The old pool frigidarium will be reused as "lacus Vinarius" where the grape juice was collected. It was connected to the press through two ceramic tiles cutting across the dividing wall between rooms and making a channel. 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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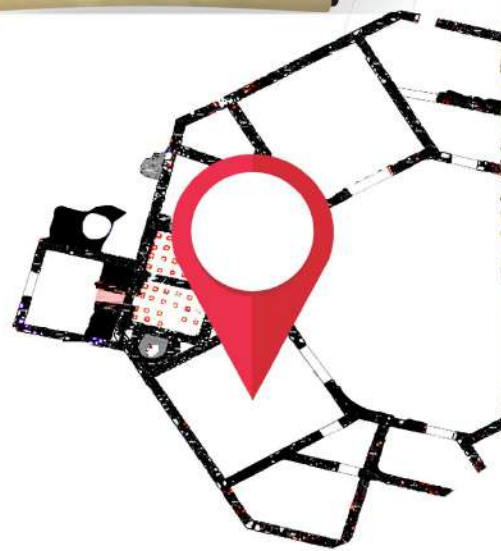
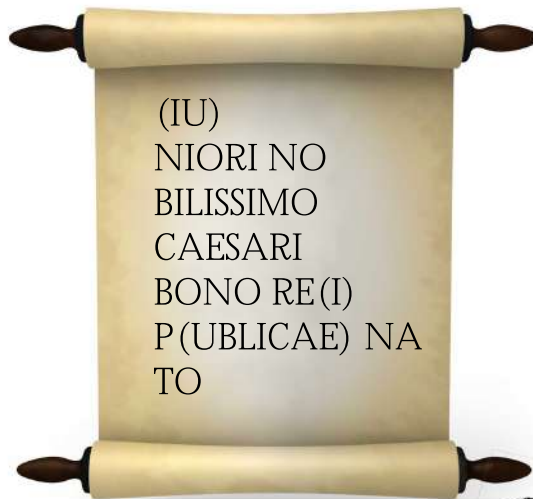
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In Premia de Mar the wine culture is still very present. The DO Alella is an important part of this culture. Do you know what it is? Find out.



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.



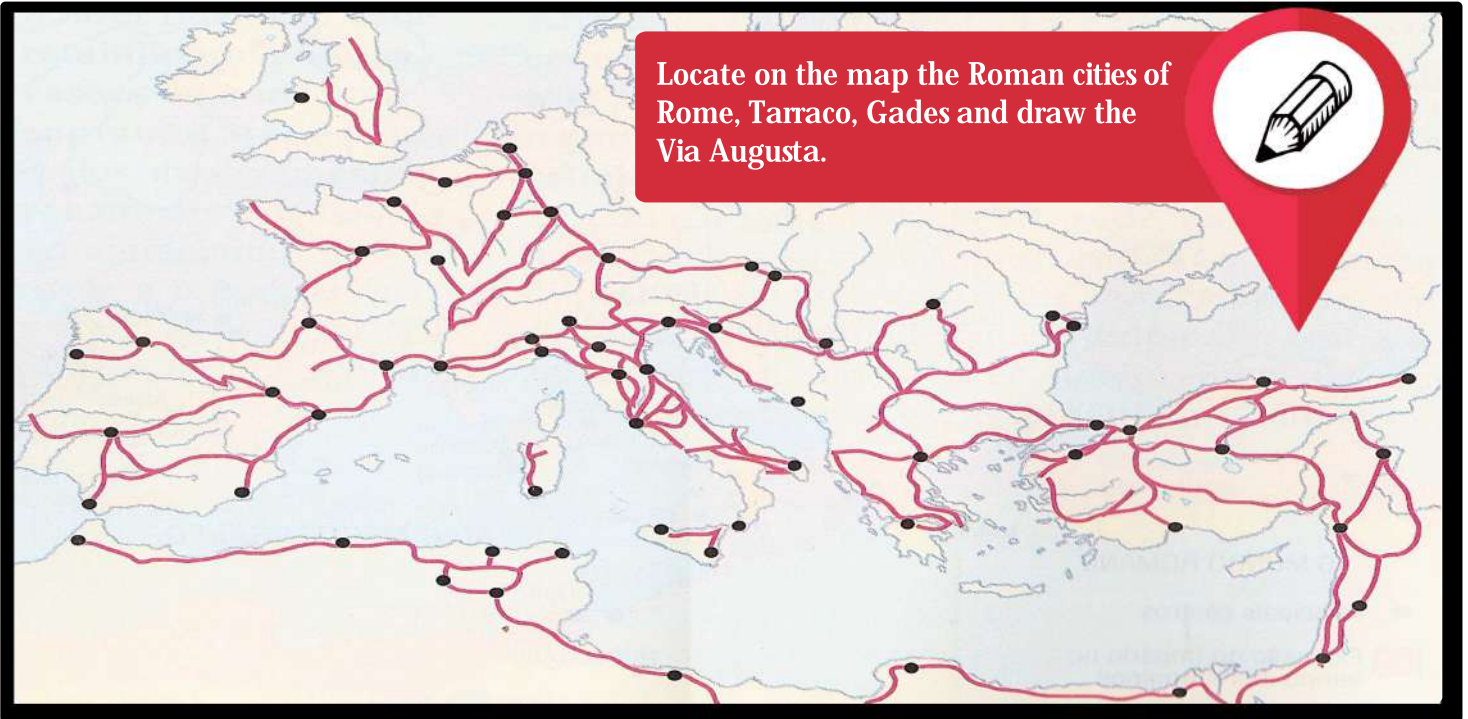
As Rome was conquering new territories its engineers and soldiers were building a road network which ended uniting all the provinces of the Empire. The first goal was to facilitate the legions transport. Later, once the territory was under control, the roads acquired a more important commercial and administrative 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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 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.

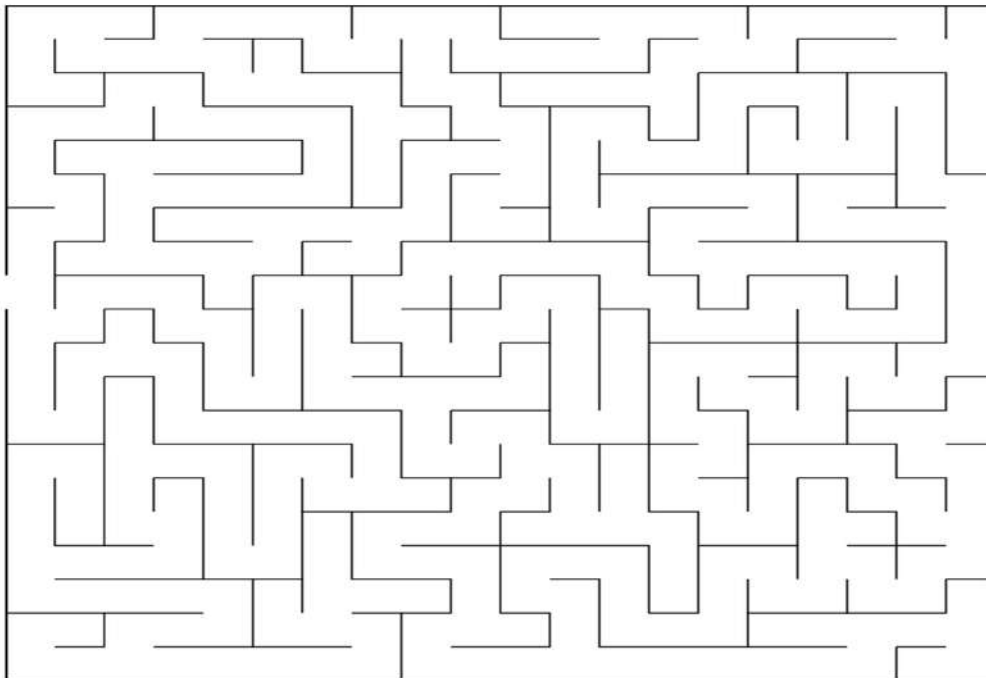
The Romans used different graves depending on the power and wealth of the person: the great mausoleums with sarcophagi, stelae, tombstones and funerary statues recalling the life and exploits of the deceased, simple stone tombs (cupae), which used constructive elements called tegulae to cover the bodies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





Describes these three types of burial from Roman times.



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

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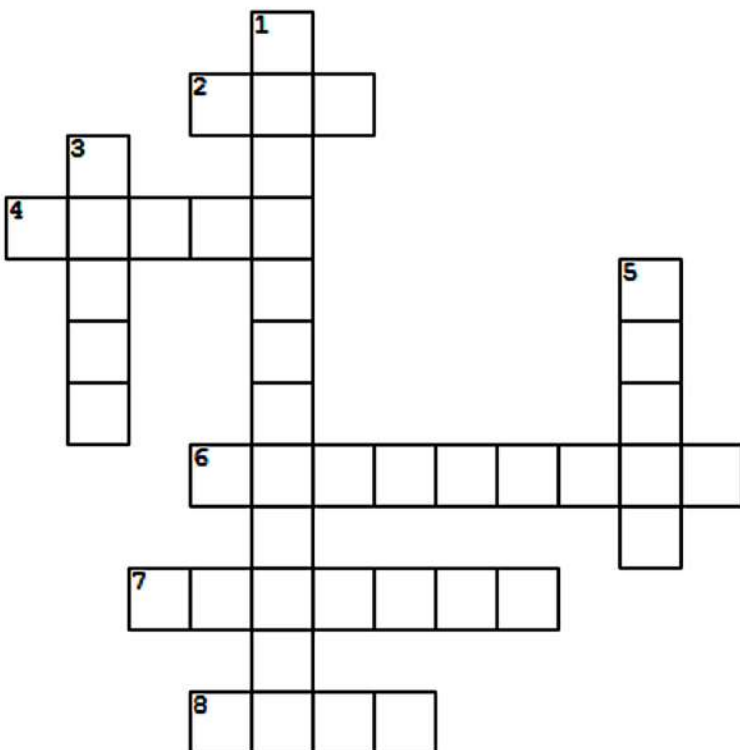
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The Roman children in their leisure time used to play in any place, in the street, at home, in a garden... and had games for everything! They played with the dice, board games, balls, dolls... on their own or in a group... Would you be able to discover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

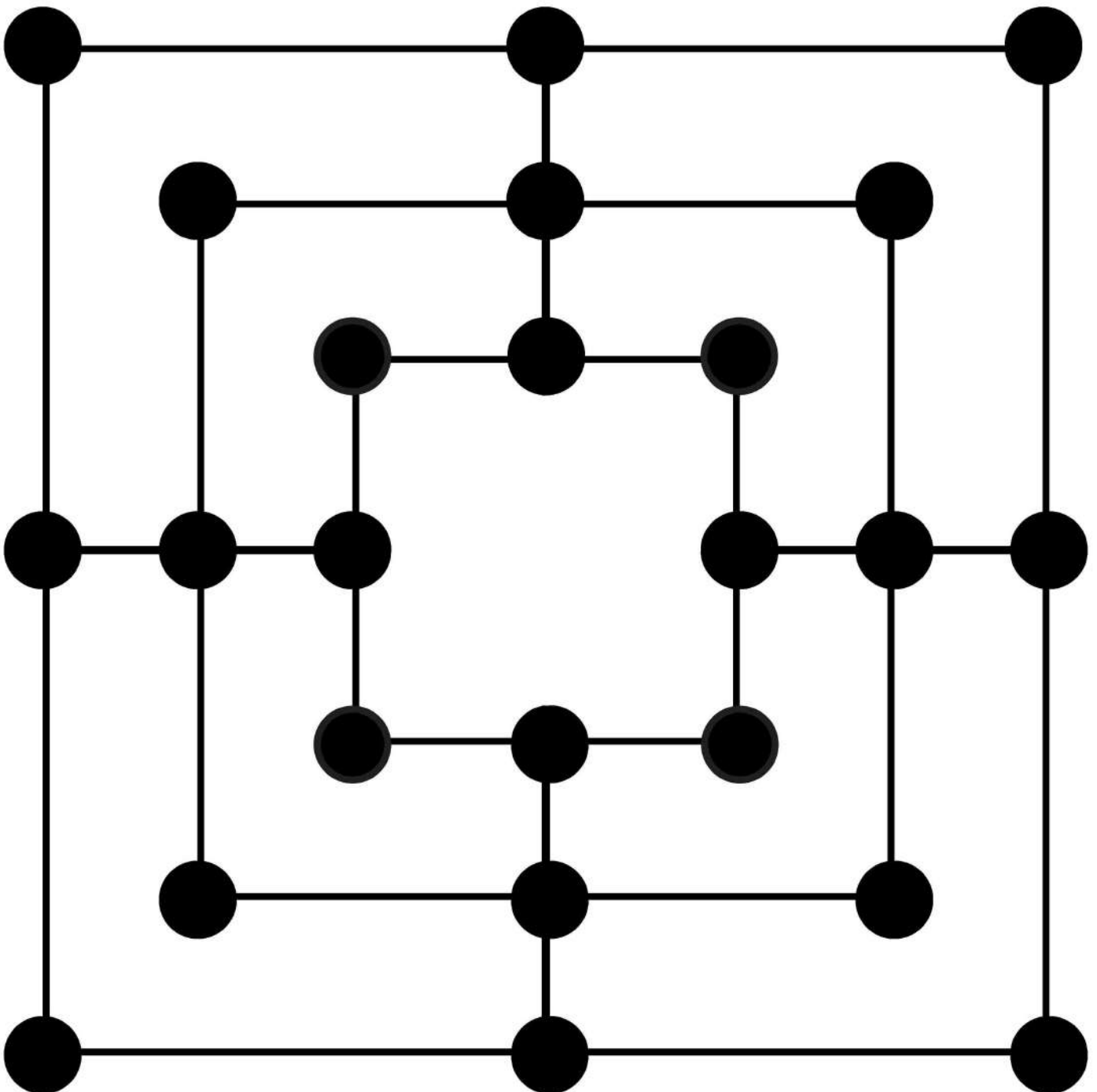
6.- Caput et Navis. Throw a coin into the air and won the one who was right about in which side would fall.

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.



The roman game called Mill is for 2 players with 9 tokens each one of a different color. First, by shifts, each player places one by one all of his/her tokens on one of the points of the board. After that, each player move one of his/her tokens to a free point through any of the lines of the board trying to make 3 in a row (Mill) or trying to stop the opponent from making it. Every time that one of the players completes a 3 in a row wins a token of the opponent (you cannot win a token that is Mill, you can only take one if all the tokens are in 3 in a row). You win when your opponent is left with two tokens or is no able to make any movement.



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.

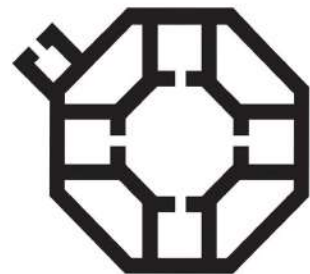
Torculum-ii: pressing machine, either for oil or wine. It is also used to name the place where the press was.

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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