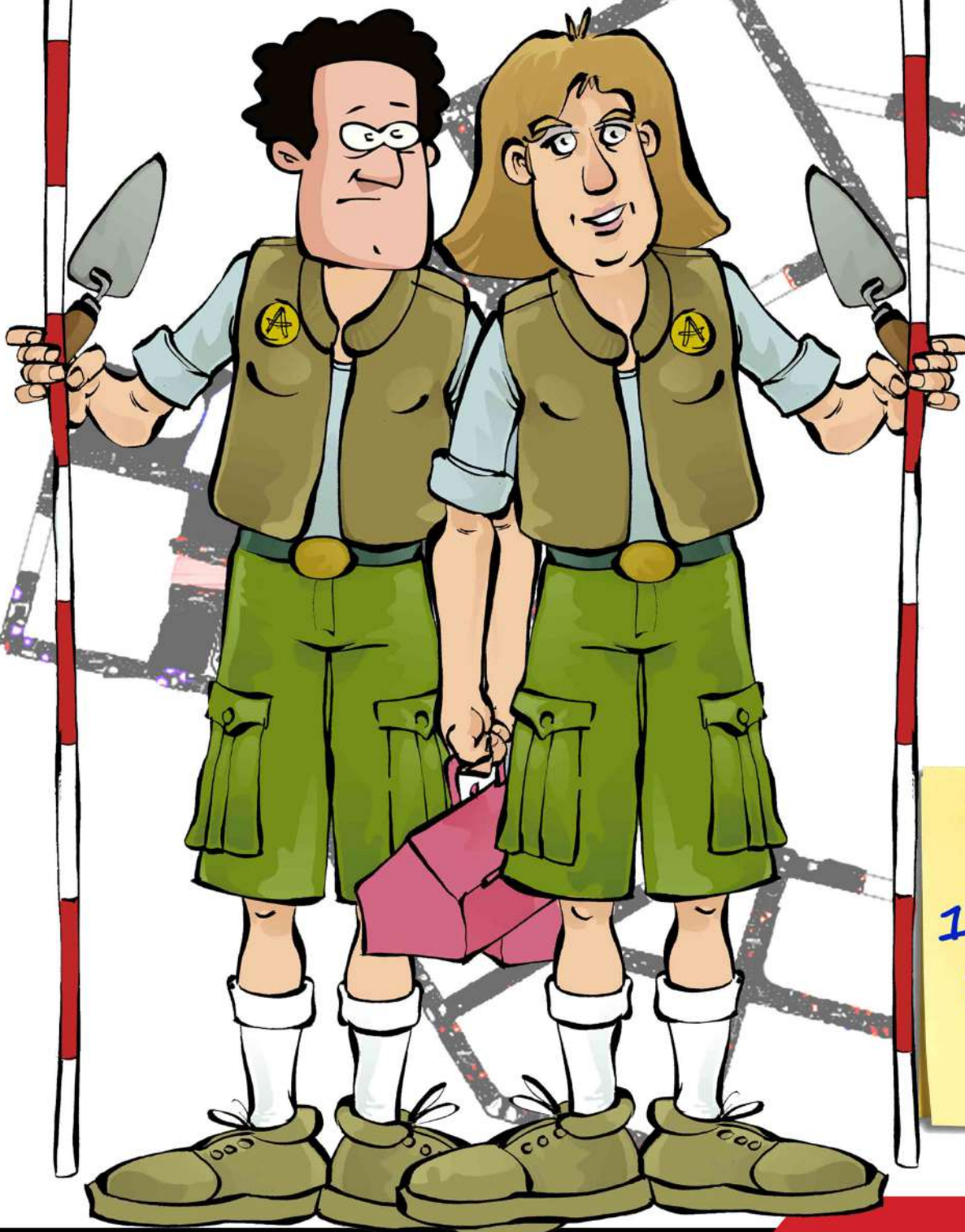
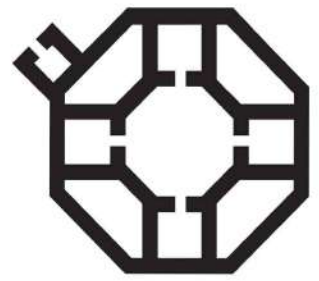


# MUSEU ROMÀ DE PREMIÀ DE MAR



*1st and 2nd  
Secondary  
Teachers*

**PEDAGOGICAL GUIDE  
1st AND 2nd SECONDARY**



Salve!

## Cultural visit to the Roman Museum of Premià de Mar

### Goals

Get to know the Roman world after the visit to the Roman Museum of Premià de Mar.

Recognize and express basic terminology of the Roman world.

Demonstrate to have been initiated in the understanding of historical time.

Understand what it was and how it was the site. Learn how to observe, interpret information, and resolve activities.

Recognize the worth of the environment from the knowledge acquired.

### Contents

Facts and relevant areas of the history of Premià de Mar.

Roman and historical basic terminology Daily life in a Roman villa Late Antiquity.

### Procedures

Educational activities to ensure concepts. Identification of the different spaces.

Interrelation of information. Iconographic reading.

Direct and indirect observation.

Analysis and deduction of information.

Extraction of conclusions.

Use of specific vocabulary.

Use of primary and secondary sources.

Valuation of heritage.

### Attitudes

Correct attitude throughout the development of the activity.

Respect for the historical and artistic heritage.

Maintenance of attention and interest during the activity.

Responsible involvement in teamwork.

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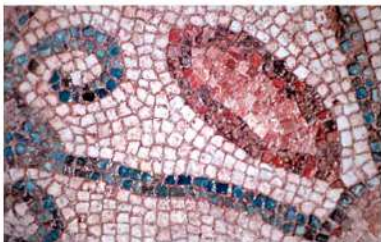
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The Roman Museum of Premià de Mar welcomes the archaeological site named Can Ferrerons of extraordinary singularity in Catalonia, a building of octagonal design of late Roman era that has no parallel exact in any other archaeological site known. The first archaeological findings between the Gran Via and the torrent Font Santa date back to 1969, but it was not until 2000 that the excavations reveal the building in an excellent state of conservation, with walls of 2.5m. of height on average. Occupies 735 m2.

The signs suggest that in the 5th century aC a wealthy Roman erected this pavilion to celebrate banquets and enjoy bath (balneum). Towards the year 450 Can Ferrerons live a process of ruralization and went to agricultural production: pressing grapes (torcularia) , keeping wine (cella vinaria) and working iron. It was abandoned towards the 6th century aC. Earlier, however, it was also used as anecropolis. With the passage of time the sand of streams covered the building.



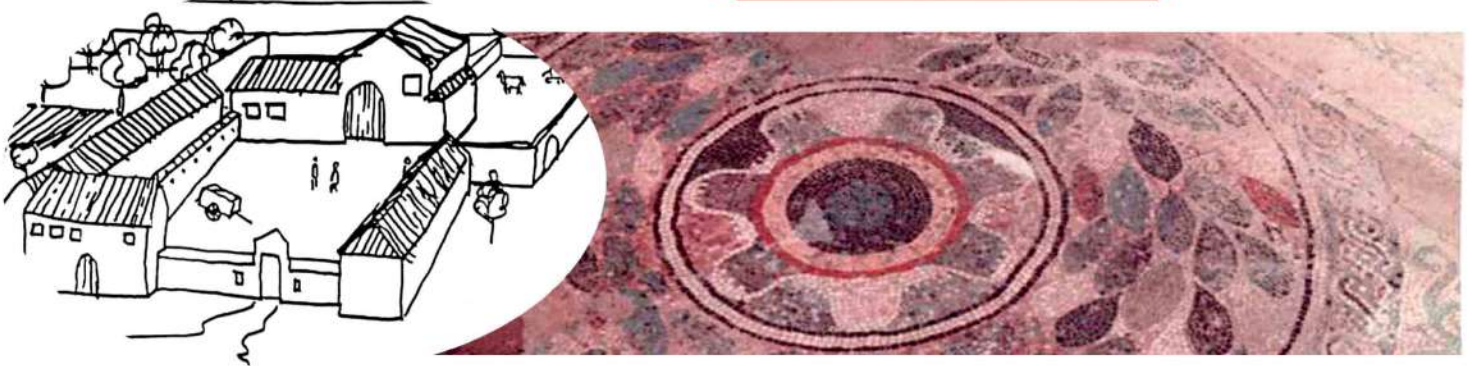
It is this unique building which has been opened to the visit with the name of Roman Museum of Premià de Mar. But the Gran Via-Can Ferrerons deposit is much larger since occupies approximately 5.5 ha, with a timeline that starts toward 75 aC and finishes at end of the sixth century or the beginning of the VII bC Almost 700 years of history in the same settlement!

The first news of archaeological findings in this area date back to 1969. Then it was 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, deposits, walls and burials. All this is dated between the centuries II and IV AC.



The romanization was the imposition of the Latin culture on the Iberian substrate and a restructuring at all levels (social, political, economic, ...). The creation of the cities of Iluro (Mataró) and Baetulo (Badalona) will serve as centers of organization of territory and markets. Their respective agers will be structured with their respective villas. The main role of these is the production of surpluses, especially of the Mediterranean triad: oil, wine and cereals. In the area of Premià de Mar, in particular, the wine. The fact that demonstrates the importance of this organization and the evidence that it is not an improvisation is the construction of a channel of communication that would connect Iluro, Baetulo and their ager and other cities such as Blandae (Blanes) or Barcino (Barcelona). That was one of the branches of the Via Augusta, which would pass through what is known as Camí del Mig.

At the Museum of Printing of Premià de Mar you can visit an exhibition on the archeology of the city, from the Neolithic period to the low Romanity.



With the arrival of the Romans in the year 218 BC and the later conquest of the practical totality of the Iberian Peninsula, there will begin taking place a series of very important social, economic and political changes. They divided the territory in three provinces, with the imposing city of Tarraco like capital of the Citerior (and later on the Tarraconensis). They also built other cities as Iluro (Mataró), Baetulo (Badalona), Blandae (Blanes), Egara (Terrassa), Iesso (Guissona), Aeso (Isona), Roan (Barcelona) or Gerunda (Girona), among others.

Apart from these cities, the main type of settlement which allowed to organize the territory will be the villae (country-houses). The villae had an urban part, where the owner used to live and a rustic part reserved to the workpeople (slaves), tools and animals. Also, there was a part where the products that the farm had generated were prepared and stocked. These buildings were originally country-houses built for the upper class. There were two types of towns: the urban town, which might be easily accessible from the city for one night or two, and the rustic town, a farm-house permanently busy or inhabited at certain seasons.

A villa was conceived as a unit of basic production, destined for the agricultural development of a certain extension of area. But it was also the place of rest and pleasure of their owners, who used to retreat to their homes in the countryside fleeing from the noise and traffic of the city. In addition to the land destined to the farm, in a villa are necessary some architectural structures where different activities can be developed. Two basic parts can be distinguished: the rooms which are the residence of the owner of the villa and his family (the residential villa) and, the second part, the rooms intended for the work of the field (the rustic villa).

The residential area continues, to some extent, the evolution of the architectural schemes of the urban houses (the domus), where the stately dependences articulate around a central room - open and arcaded - that, according to its characteristics and situation, receives the name of atrium or peristyle. Winter and summer dining rooms (triclinia), bedrooms (cubicula), rooms of reception and of meetings (oecus), libraries, thermal baths, etc., are some of the rooms that could be found in a domus according to the needs of the owners. Nevertheless, the dependences on the rustic town were more modest and functional. You can find the rooms of the slaves who made the agricultural tasks (cellae), the stables of the animals (stabuli), the warehouses of the grain, the mills for pressing olives or grapes (torcularia) and deposits for liquids, as well as other facilities such as the ceramic kilns to manufacture the containers - amphorae and jugs - to transport the oil and wine surpluses.

In the region of Maresme the roman settlement was dispersed and very abundant as archeology has shown. The Romans, who had realized the fertility of the land, settled along the coast in these villas as major centers of agricultural production. The villa of Can Ferrerons is one of the most notable example of this type of buildings in Premià de Mar and all over Catalonia. The Roman Museum Can Ferrerons of Premià de Mar was inaugurated on 15 March 2015, in the street of Enric Granados with Santiago Rusiñol, from an archaeological site of extraordinary uniqueness in Catalonia formed by an octagonal floor plan of late-Roman building related to a villa.

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.

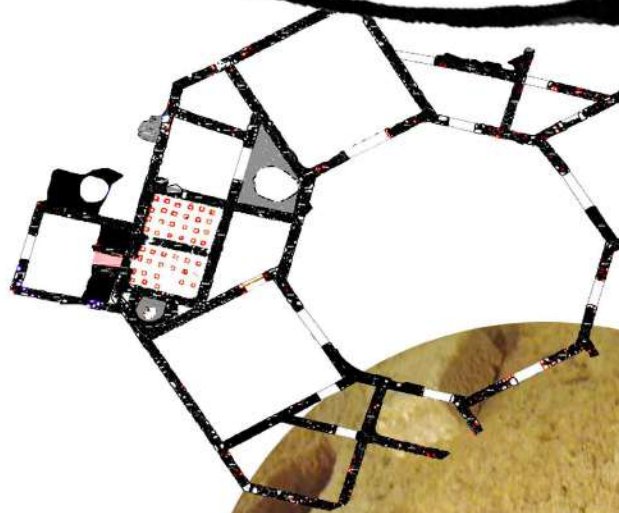
587 AC King Reccared converts to Christianity

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.

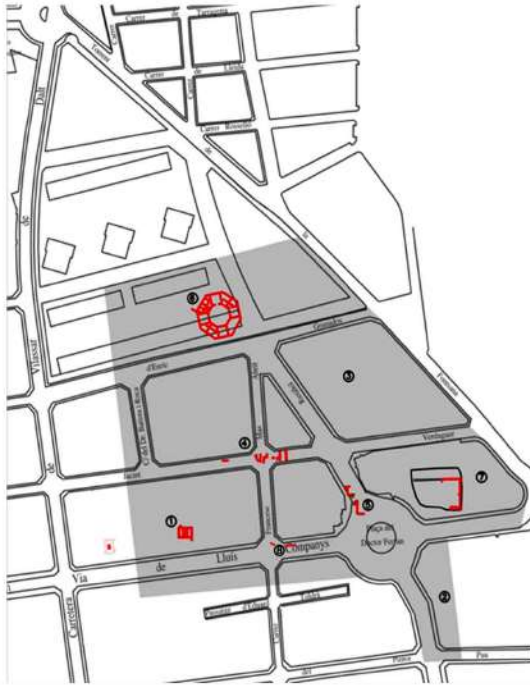
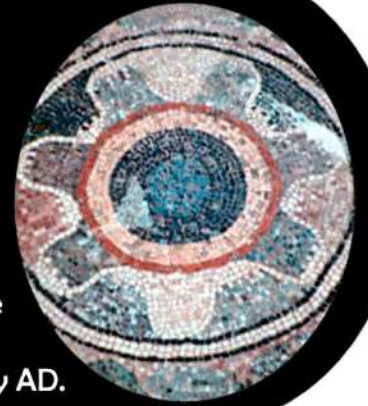


At the beginning of the XIX century the archeology consisted basically in making a hole to collect all objects that seemed to have value. Nowadays everything is carefully documented using an specific method .

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

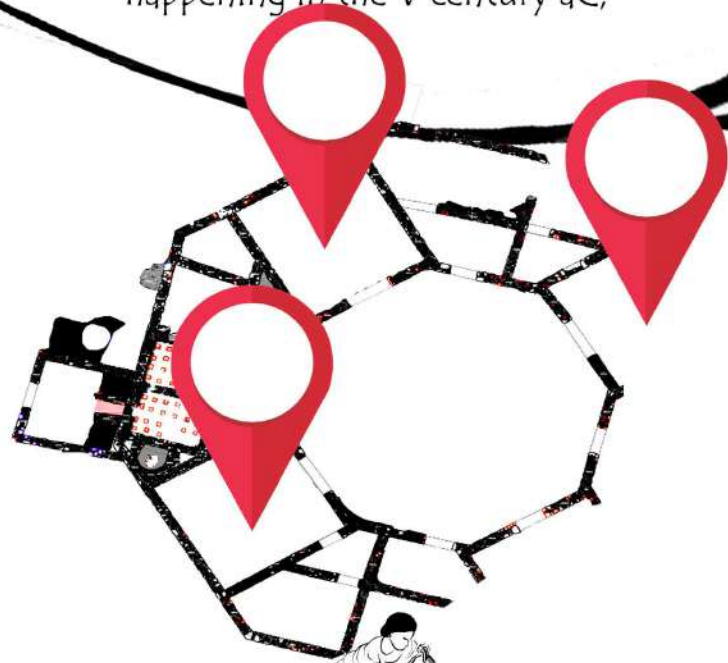


That means making an excavation Emergency ? All preserved the remains found ? Why?

Excavation of urgency comes from the need to study archaeological remains appeared or affected by public or private works. In most cases the findings are documented and when the works are finished, the rest disappear.



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 Bîlbilis, 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?.

Wine Falerno (Campania) was the most prized in ancient Rome.

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

It was decided that the amount of water which had to mix wine and how much you had to drink.

How was wine consumed at banquets in Roman times?








Diluted with warm water and seasoned with herbs and spices.

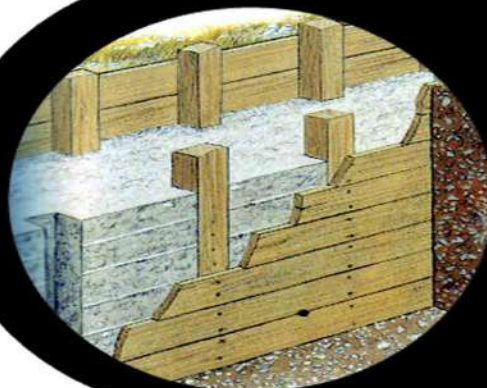


The Roman world dominated engineering and construction systems, being able to build arches, vaults, domes, columns and wide range of materials such as stone, lime mortar, brick, roof tiles, stucco, mosaic and opus caementicium, a new system that allowed works of great size with speed, economy and much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

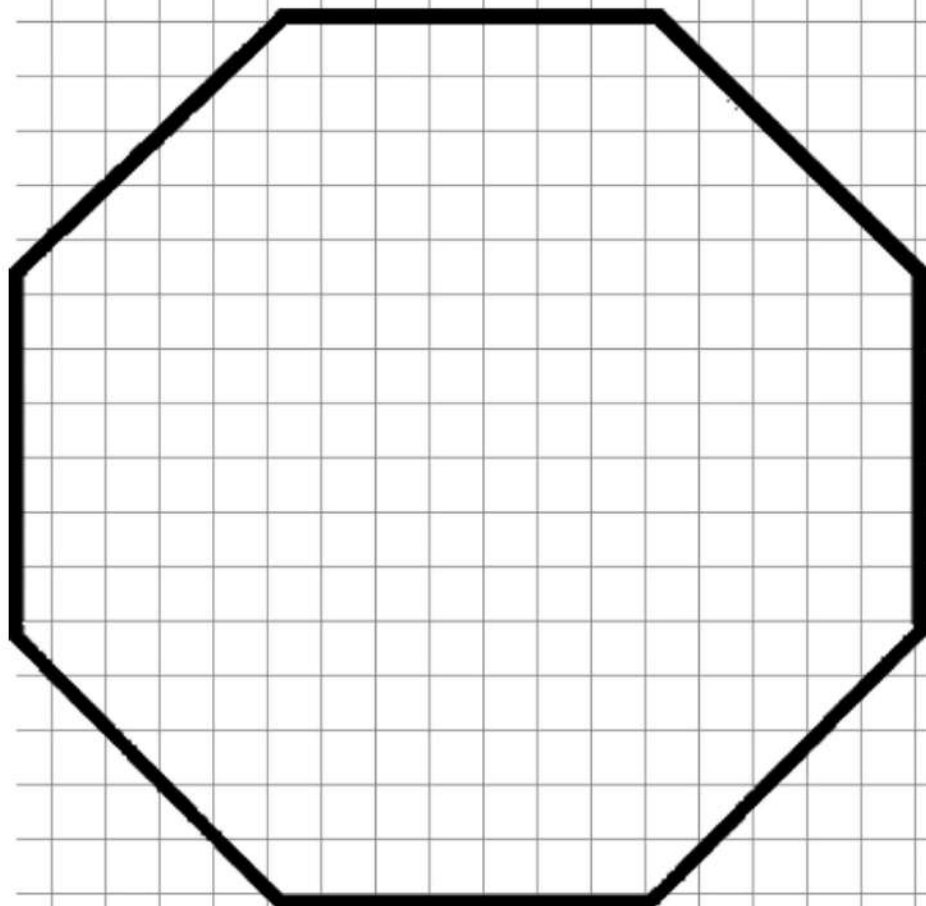


The Opus Caementicium (from latin caementum, 'uncut stone, rubble') is a type of material made of mortar and stone that has the appearance of concrete. The mixture is made on site, shoveling alternatively mortar and soil with stones (1 part lime, 2 parts sand, 20% water).

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?



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

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

$$8 \text{ sides} \times 12 \text{ m each} = 96 \text{ meter perimeter}$$

$$96 \text{ m perimeter} \times 15 \text{ m apotema} \div 2 = \text{Area} = 720 \text{ m}^2$$

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

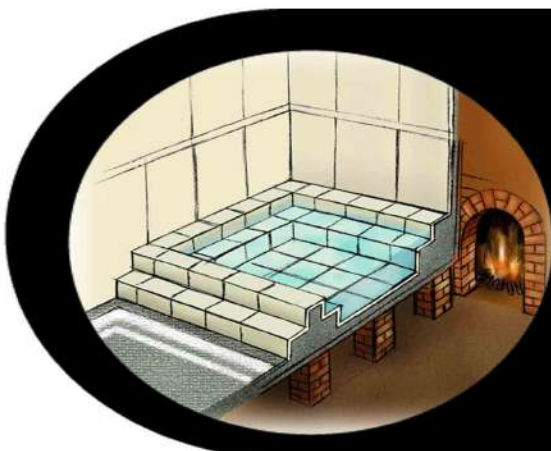
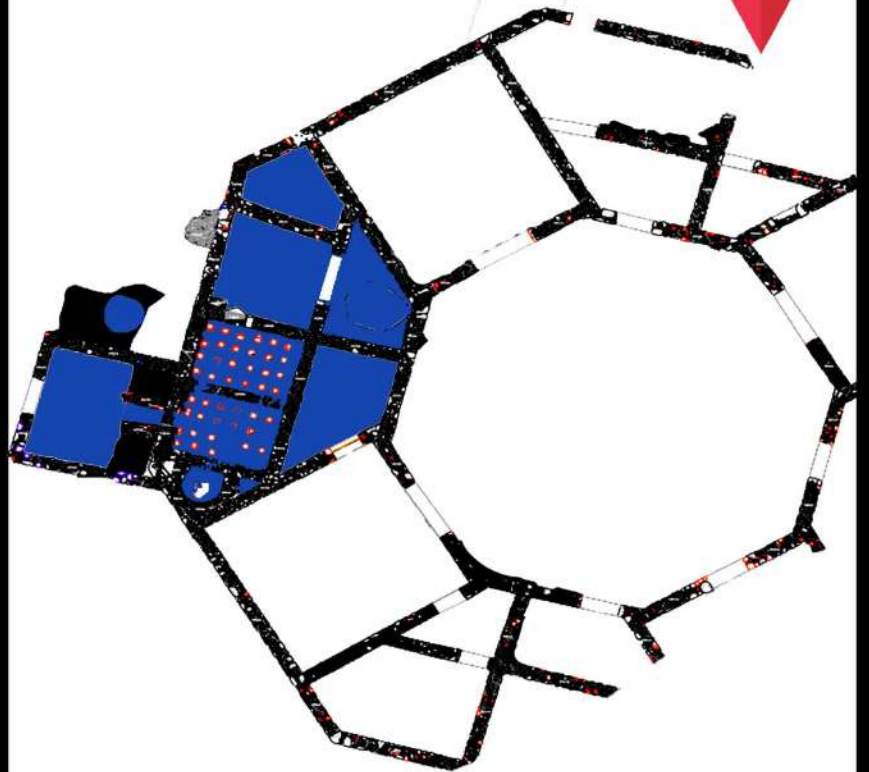
$$1 \text{ metre} / 0,296 = 3,38 \text{ peus}$$

$$96 \times 3,38 = 324,48 \text{ peus}$$



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 latericii) 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.



Hygiene in Hindu culture is founded on considerations rituals and associated with the notion of purity. The bathroom is a special bath in a river, which is the symbol of the Mother Goddess, where one gets the original purity. After the bath, the Hindu proceed to make up or morning prayer.



The Turkish bath or hammam was a continuation of the Roman baths that persist in the Eastern culture and became popular especially with the Ottoman Empire. It is a form that includes a steam clean the body and relax. They had an important role in the cultures of the Middle East as a place of social gathering, ritual hygiene.



The dry sauna is of Finnish origin with hygienic function. The Finns, but understand not only the sauna as a "purification" of the body, she also see the "purification" of the spirit. Until the Second World War was the place which gave birth and preparing the body for burial. The Japanese ofuro is more than just a shower or a bath. The Japanese did not wash, they make for a relaxing time. In fact, the ofuro should come clean.



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.

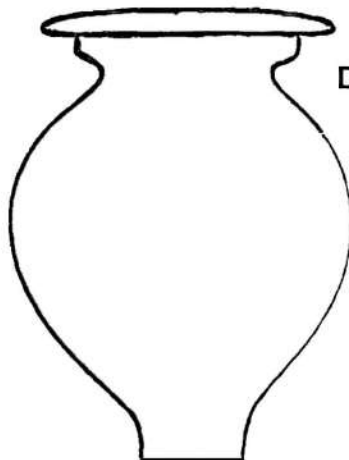


At this time the building has a lever press or "torculum" like the image above. The old pool frigidarium will be reused as "lacus Vinarius" where the grape juice was collected. It was connected to the press through two ceramic tiles cutting across the dividing wall between rooms and making a channel. 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



Àmfóra

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



It used to contain wine, grapes, olive oil, cereals, fish ...

The amphora addressed mainly to transport and the

Dolia are fixed installations, its purpose being used for permanent storage products.

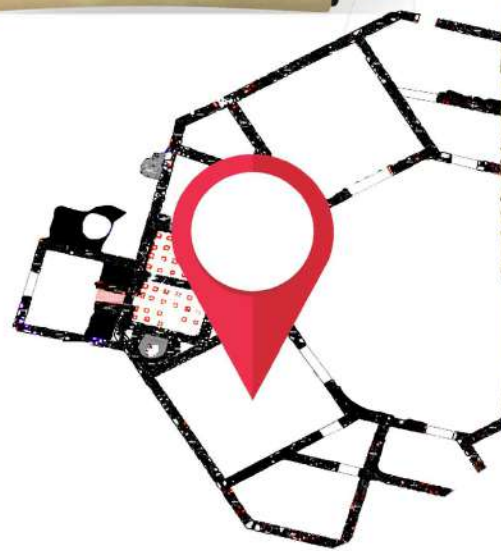
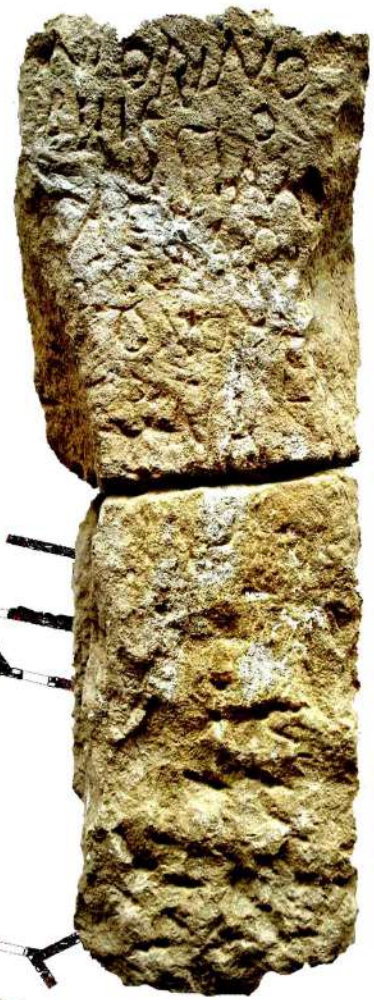


In Premià de Mar the wine culture is still very present. The DO Alella is an important part of this culture. Do you know what it is? Find out.

Alella wines have a long history and an important meaning in the Catalan winemaking. Known and loved since the Roman times Pliny and Martial cited as laietans wines. Alella wines were, in the Middle Ages, favorites in the cathedral of Barcelona, later to become one of the most quality wines from Catalonia exported around the world, with particular incidence in overseas colonies where there was abundant Catalan population. Today all this wine tradition is kept alive and the wines of the Denomination of Origin Alella.



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).





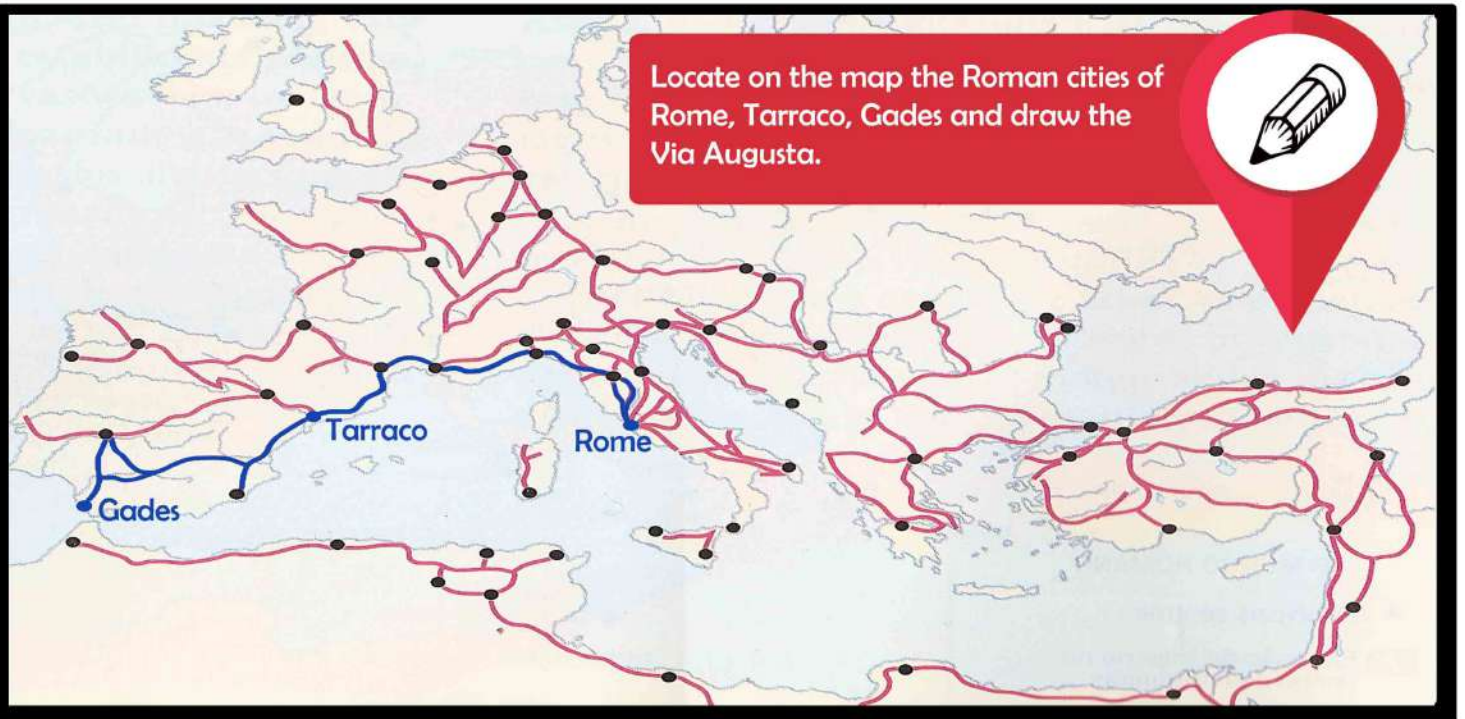


The emperor Constantine II

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?

Its origin is due to the fact that most Roman roads linking any point of the empire of Rome.



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?

$$1485/1000 = 1,485 \text{ cm}$$

$$1485/5000 = 0,297 \text{ cm}$$



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 ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (Christ).



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



The fish is a symbol used in early Christianity as a form of identification among believers. It comes from the Greek Ichthys (fish) because they form the letters of the word "Jesus Son of God Savior."



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?

Christians do not follow the imperial Roman gods or worship. For Roman Christians performed an evil cult in secret and were accused of fanatics and formed a partnership that threatened state security.



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.

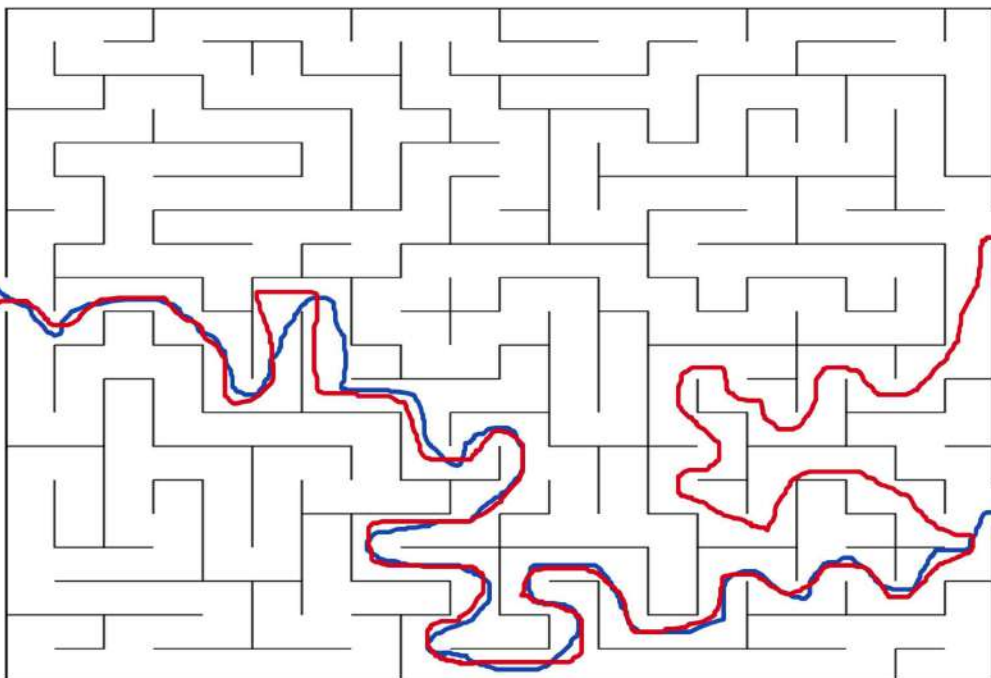
The Romans used different graves depending on the power and wealth of the person: the great mausoleums with sarcophagi, stelae, tombstones and funerary statues recalling the life and exploits of the deceased, simple stone tombs (cupae), which used constructive elements called tegulae to cover the bodies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

Christianity adopted the burial existing in the Roman empire and expanded when it was official religion prohibiting incineration. Opposition to the cremation was inspired by religious reasons, since the destruction of the body with fire symbolizing that death is the end of human life contrary to his belief in the resurrection of the body.

## THE VISIGOTHS

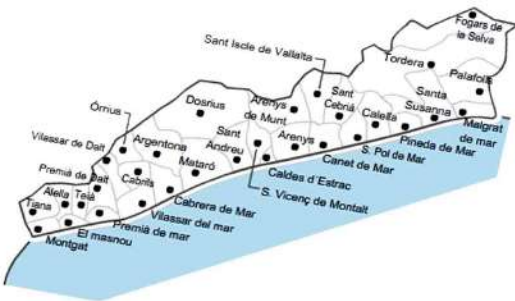
Although written and archaeological sources are not very numerous in this period we can say that the Visigoths came to Catalan lands for the first time in the year 415. It was a people of Germanic origin who had spent many years in contact with the Romans and, consequently, he had acquired a varnish 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 year 409, Suevians, Vandals and Alans entered Hispania and settled in Gallaecia, Baetica, Lusitania, and the west of the Carthaginensis. Only the Tarraconensis and the East of the Carthaginensis were kept under imperial control. A year later, in 410, the Visigoths sacked Rome, tried to move to Africa and finally moved to the south of Gaul. Pressured by Rome they decided to enter in Hispania and set the capital in Barcelona at the beginning of the 415. Once federated to the Empire they fought against Vandals and Alans and settled in the southwest of Gaul. Under the pressure of the Franks, in 494 they penetrate massively to Hispania and placed the capital in Toledo. The Visigoths - a minority in relation to the population hispanic-roman - dominate the political, economic and religious power. His control did not involve a rupture with the Roman world but an evolution.



Why do you think there is a Premià de Mar and a Premià de Dalt, a Vilassar de Dalt and Vilassar de Mar, a Arenys de Munt and Arenys de Mar...? What its origin?



A feature Maresme has been the ebb and flow of human occupation on the coast: in general, initially lived in the mountains (Iberians, time pirates), and settled in the plain in Roman times and from the fourteenth century especially the XVI.



Surely some time you have used it, but where does the adjective vandal come from? And barbarian?

Vandals were a Germanic warrior people of Central Europe that the s.V, crossing the Iberian peninsula. The ancient Greeks called barbarian foreigners who did not speak Greek or Latin language and his ears sounded like a babbling.

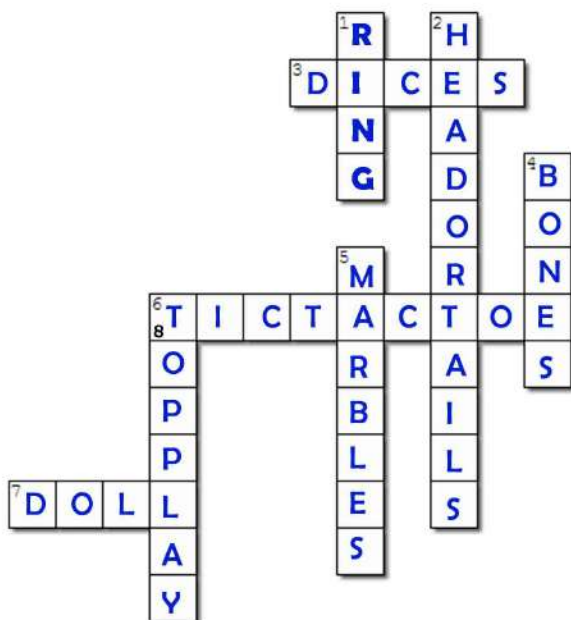


Could you investigate who was Gala Placidia Aelia and her intense life. Come on!





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

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

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

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

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

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

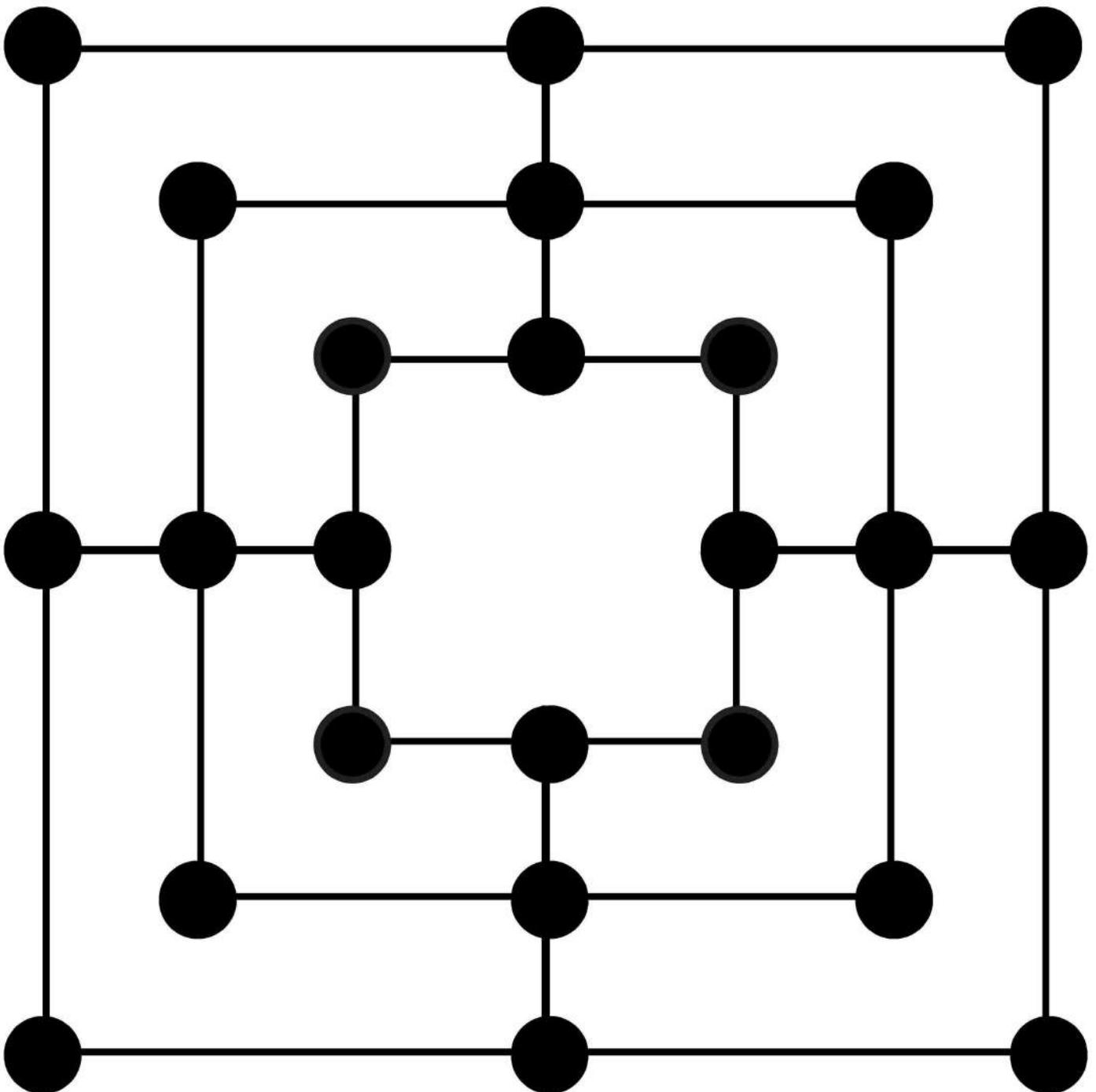
7.- Pupa. Toy that represented a person and that could be articulated.

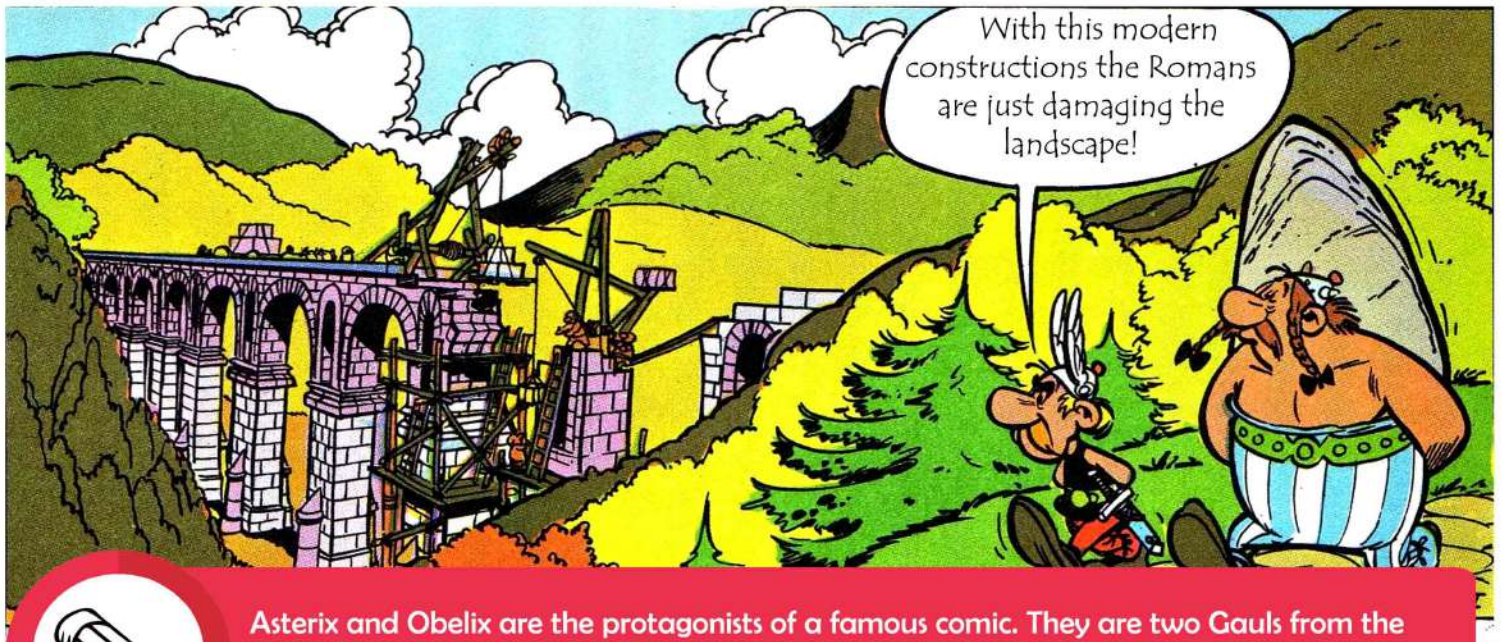
8.- Turbo. Spherical toy finished in tip that one makes dance with the own fingers or a rope.





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.





Asterix and Obelix are the protagonists of a famous comic. They are two Gauls from the only village that resists the romanization.

Have a look at the skecth and comment.

The Roman Empire rose colossal engineering works, some of which have survived to this day. The Romans were good engineers and architects who gave importance to the utility and the size of their buildings and public works. Roads, bridges, aqueducts, dams ... great works that make life easier for the Romans and transformed the landscape. The Romans imported knowledge of their neighbors, applying knowledge to achieve with technology transforming the landscape.

## 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).

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

**Milestone:** milliarium-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.

You want to know more?  
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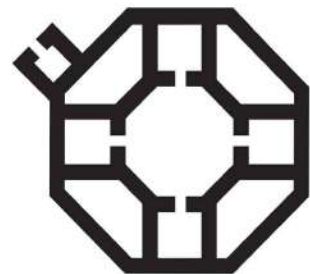


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