Before the roman conquest, the iberian peninsula hasn’t got any civilitation. Some civilizations in the 8th centuri B.C, coloniser start arriving from the easter Mediterranean.
The majority of the pre-romans on the Iberian Peninsula were **iberians** and **celtics**. Both carried out various economic activities and lived in settlements surrounded by a defensive wall.
The celtici lived mainly from livestock. However, they also knew about agriculture and iron metallurgy. The iberians lived from agriculture and from metal trade. Craftwork, such as pottery and precious metalwork, were also very important to them.
Celtician women did the domestic tasks and also worked the land. The men defended the settlements and looked after the animals. Celtician women have a higher social status than Iberian women. They inherited land and passed it on to their descendants.

The celts lived in fortified settlements called castros, and the Iberian lived in walled settlements and consisted of rectangular dwellings.
The Iberians believe in many gods and they ask them to make favours. The most important gods were Endovelicus and Ataegina.
Iberian and celtici settlements

• Where did they live?
  The celtici live in castros and iberians in walled settlements

• What did people live from?
  The celtici live from livestock and iberians from agriculture and metal trade

• What was society like?
  They were divided into different social groups

• What did people believed in?
  They believed in different goods
The Poeninicians and Greeks came to the Iberian peninsula attracted by the minerals and settled the Mediterranean coast. They established colonies and trading posts (small settlements in a colony).

The Carthaginians were determined to take control of the metal trade. Later, they realised that they could obtain other raw materials, so they began to occupy all the territory, which resulted in confrontation with the Romans.

Their presence had a great influence on the pre-Roman population.

The most significant contributions were:
- The introduction of new crops and farming methods
- Improvement of mining techniques
- Types of writings based on Phoenician and Greek writing
- The use of money (coins)
ROMAN HISPANIA
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• The provinces of Hispania
The conquest of hispania

• After the First punic War, carthage expand after conquering **Saguntum (Sagunto)**.

• In 218 B.C., Romans disembarked in **Emporion (Ampurias)** with intention of distroying comercial enclaves. They were attracted by **Hispania´s mineral** when the conquest of the territory began.
Romanisation (1)

Hispania adopted the culture and way of life of the Romans in a process known as Romanisation.

• The use of the Latin language.
• Urbanisation of the territory.
• The introduction of Roman laws and form of government.
• The adoption of Roman social organisation.
• The introduction of money, farming techniques, craft and mining techniques, artistic styles, Roman culture and religion.
Romanisation (2)

• The Roman army, merchants and administrators who arrived from Italy also promoted Romanisation.

• The introduction of the education system contributed to Romanisation.

• Romanisation spread at different rates across the Iberian Peninsula.
Hispania: Roman territory

• **Cities** were governed by an assembly of a hundred members and several magistrates: for example, the *duumviri*, who administered justice, the *aedilices*, who were in charge of city provisions and public order, and the *quaestorii*, who were responsible for taxes.
The provincies of Hispania

• During the **republic**, Hispania was divided into two provincies: Hispania citerior (in the north-east) and Hispania ulterior (in the south).

• During the time of **Augustus**, Hispania was divided into three provincies: Baetica, Lusitania and Tarraconesis.

• In the **final stage of the empire**, Hispania was divided into five provincies: Gallaecia, Lusitania, Baetica, Carthaginiensis and Tarraconensis.
Hispano-Roman Society

Hispano-Roman society was divided into free people and slaves.

People from Rome and patricians enjoyed the highest status, and the native aristocracy held important public positions but they were below the Roman patricians. The plebeians group consisted of craftsmen, small agricultural owners, shopkeepers, etc.
Economy

- Romans improved the agricultural techniques with the introduction of the Roman plough and irrigation. The main crops were wheat, vines and olive trees.

- Mining was the most important resource. Rome exploited silver, copper, tin, gold, iron and lead.
• Trade developed specially: Hispania exported basic products, such as oil, wheat and wine and luxury products were imported. The trade was possible due to the road links and an intensive monetary circulation based on the denarius.

• Industry was based in the production of building materials and the production of oil, wine and fish salting.
Religion

- The Roman religion was introduced to Hispania, which was polytheist and strongly influenced by Hellenistic religion. Rome imposed the emperor faith to assure the submission of the Hispanic people.

- After Christianity was spread through the peninsula.
Romanisation and culture

- Romanization is the process of assimilating Roman culture by the people from the Peninsula. Hispania was one of the most Romanized provinces, a process that was stronger in southern Hispania.
- Hispania adopted many things from Roman culture such as:
- Latin prevailed and the native languages disappeared.
- Hispania adopted the Roman gods and, later, Christianity.
- The urban development as well as the roads and bridges contributed to the Romanisation: the Silver Way joined Galicia with Andalusia.
• The architecture, such as the theatre of Mérida and the amphitheatres of Mérida and Itálica.
• Also, they introduced the Roman education system, that gave significant celebrity people such as Seneca the philosopher, the poets Lucan and Martial, the agronomist Columbella and the emperors Trajan, Hadrian and Theodosius.
ROMAN ARCHITECTURE IN HISPANIA

• Etruscan and Greek influences but Roman personality was the fact that gave them differentiation and monumental meaning.

• Basic axes in Roman Architecture:
  1.- Use of arch and vault.
  2.- Monumental proportions.
  3.- Decorative arts (mosaics and frescoes)
  4.- Materials used: stone, brick, or mortar.

• We can differentiate five main groups in Roman Architecture:
  A.- Religious Architecture.
  B.- Urban Architecture: the City.
  C.- Public Spectacles Architecture.
  D.- Commemorative Buildings.
  E.- Works of Engineering.
A.- RELIGIOUS ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

1.- Temples:
• Etrurian influence. Circular or Rectangular.
• Main features:
  .- frontal axes through a staircase;
  .- portic in *antis*;
  .- columns spread all over the perimeter;
  .- *cella* with an altar.

• Different state of preservation. Most disappeared due to later civilizations.
• Ruins for outstanding temples remain today: Temple of Diana and Temple of Mars (both in Merida); Temple of Claudius Marcelus (Cordoba), Temple of Traian (Seville)

2.- Tombs:
• Due to the existence of different religions in villages made primitive "funeral Etrurian art" evolution to different forms of burials:
• Columbarium little temples: for cremating and putting in niches.
• Monumental columns.
• Mausoleum.
• Main examples in Hispania can be found in: Badajoz and in Tarragona.
B.- URBAN ROMAN ARCHITECTURE: CITIES

• Cities help to form the cultural and social structure of Roman civilization.
• Urban design follows clear laws for the development of public and military services.
• All roman cities composed by identical components:
  .- disposition was parallel and equal-distant separated by streets.
  .- Rectangular design surrounded by a perimetral wall with watchtowers.
  .- Public buildings found in every city: amphitheatre, theatre, market, forum, termaes.

• Kinds of housing: House, Domus, Insula, Villa and Casae (weak constructions → all disappeared nowadays.)

• In roman Hispania there were a lot of capital cities: Barcino (Barcelone), Carthago Nova (Cartagena), Emerita Augusta (Merida), Corduba (Cordoba), Tarraco (Tarragona), etc
C.- ROMAN ARCHITECTURE FOR OTHER SPECTACLES

Spectacles would be used for the greatest glory of roman leaders and gods. Big buildings were constructed in order to get it.

1.- Roman Theatre:
• Used for performing literary plays and political speeches.
• Semicircular plan, decoration very luxary, three well defined areas:
  i.- Scaenae: upper than the orchestra. Whole of scenes and all the elements and rooms for a right working of performance.
  ii.- Orchestra: semicircular surface placed between scaenae and cavea. For chorus that participated in dramatic plays.
  iii.- Cavea: the row for public watching the plays.

• Ex: Carthago Nova (Cartagena), Emerita Augusta (Merida), Tarraco (Tarragona), Saguntum (Sagunto), etc...
C.- ROMAN ARCHITECTURE FOR OTHER SPECTACLES

2.- Roman Amphitheatre:
- Used for spectacles like gladiators fighting against each other or against animals and for simulation of battles, even naval fights with water inside.
- Oval plan, and two main different areas:
  i.- Arena: the stage surrounded by a high wall.
  ii.- Cavea: rows
- Best preserved: Emerita Augusta (Merida), Tarraco (Tarragona), Segobriga (Cuenca), Italica (Seville).

3.- Roman Circus: Building in which races - both for carriots and horses - were celebrated among other horse plays. Games celebrated in Circus were the most popular and successful for general public.
- Rectangular plan with a lateral semicircle at one of it shorter size.
- Three different parts:
  1.- Cavea: row of a building placed on a high podium
  2.- Arena: space devoted to spectacles
  3.- Spina: a building with a long rectangular plan.
- It separated the circus arena in two parts
- Main Circus in the peninsula are the Circus of Emerita Augusta and Circus of Tarraco.
D.- COMMEMORATIVE BUILDINGS

- Romans used elements to remember their people that they belonged to a Great Empire.
- Most nowadays lost → destructed when Roman Empire lost its authority.
- There are two main features: triumphal arches and columns

1.- Triumphal arches:
- Usually placed at the main entrance of the cities to commemorate Roman victories. They also marked limits between provinces.
- Looking at their structural arches can be divided into archs with one gate, with three gates or quadrilateral gates.

2.- Commemorative Columns:
There are a few samples of commemorative columns in Hispania. The most outstanding is Four Columns in Ourense. Most of them shown inscriptions devoted to Emperors, and spiral relieves dealing scenes of war campaigners.
E.- WORKS OF ENGINEERING

- Roman world was very large and it had to be well communicated. They designed an important **net of roads** to lead social and economic relation increase. This net of roads was a radial one and had its origin in Rome.

- These trucks and ways come along mountains (Romans built **mountain ports**) and big rivers (they built solid **bridges**).

- Romans also take drinkable water to towns - **aqueducts** and **tanks** - and eliminated residues from them in a clean and efficient way - **system of gutters**.

- Travelling by sea was really important for military and commercial reasons. Because of that many constructions were built by the coast in order to communicate cities: **ports** and **light-houses**.
The Kingdom of Toledo

Rome lost its power in Hispania when Germanic tribes (Vandals, Alans, Suebis) arrived in the Peninsula.

Suebis and Alans stablished in the north (modern Galicia and north Portugal)
Vandals stablished in South Iberia.

- Honorius (Roman Emperor) order his sister, Galla Placidia, and her husband, Athaulf (the Visigothic king) to restore order → all rights to settle and govern the area.

- 484: Visigoths established Toledo as the capital of monarchy (Visigothic kings ruled Hispania as patricians).

- 565-572: King Leovigildo conquered the Suebic Kingdom of Galicia, the Cantabri and the Vascones → control almost Hispania.

- Cordobe (in 571) and Seville (in 583) where taken from Byzantines.
THE KINGDOM OF TOLEDO

.- End of 7th century:
694-702: Wittiza and Egica (his father) co-ruled Hispania.
702-710: Wittiza was the only king for Hispania.
710: Wittiza died probably assassinated at age of 23. No direct succession → Roderic
710-712: Roderic became “the last king of the Goths”.
711-712: Roderic enemies asked Muslims for help to recover power.

.- Battle of Guadalete (711-712):
unidentified location
Between Christin Visigoths (king Roderic) and Muslim Berbers (king Tariq ibn Ziyad).
Beginning of the Islamic Conquest of Hispania (Roderic died, along with many Visigothic nobles, easing the way for the capture of the capital, Toledo).
VISIGOTHS
INDEX

1.- Political Organisation.
2.- Society.
3.- Economy.
4.- Culture and Arts.
4.1.- Architecture.
4.2.- Sculpture.
4.3.- Jewellery.
1. Political Organization.

The Visigoths had an Elected Monarchy. The King controlled the administration and the laws. The King had the support of the Catholic Church (through the Council of Toledo).

The third council of Toledo (589 AD) marks the entry of Visigothic Spain into the Catholic Church. The third council of Toledo opened on May 4, the King was Reccared ("Recaredo").
2. Society.

Society consisted of several different groups:
- The King, the nobility and the several officials of the Church: they have privileges and they do not pay taxes.
- Free men (peasants, artisants...).
- Tenant farmers: worked on land of a noble and paid him.
- Serfs: were under the orders of a noble.
3. **Economy.**

The Visigoths created large states dedicated to the agriculture and livestock. They traded with some other tribes (in the north of Africa, in Italy and in France) jewellery and other goods.
Visigoth culture had a close connection with the Catholic Church. Some intellectuals of the visigoth society were St. Leandro and St. Isidoro.

St. Isidoro was a theologian and philosopher and held the position of bishop of Seville; he wrote the *Etymologies*, which can be considered the first encyclopedia of history.
The most important buildings were churches, (We can find some in Zamora, Ourense and in Buergos.) They had:
- Horsehoe arches.
- A barrel vault.
- A basilica.
- A pórtico.
The Visigoths decorated buildings with reliefs. The reliefs depicted animals, plant motifs, geometrical shapes and human figures.

They worked especially with gold and bronze, making crosses, crowns, animal figures... Sometimes encrusted with precious stones.
And this is our work
By Esteban Granados,
Alejandro Ruiz,
Alvaro Roso,
Alvaro Esteban,
Jose Luis and
Javier Capote 1ºC