

HOW DID ROMAN **INFRASTRUCTURE** CONTRIBUTE TO ROME'S GREATNESS?

DOCUMENT I

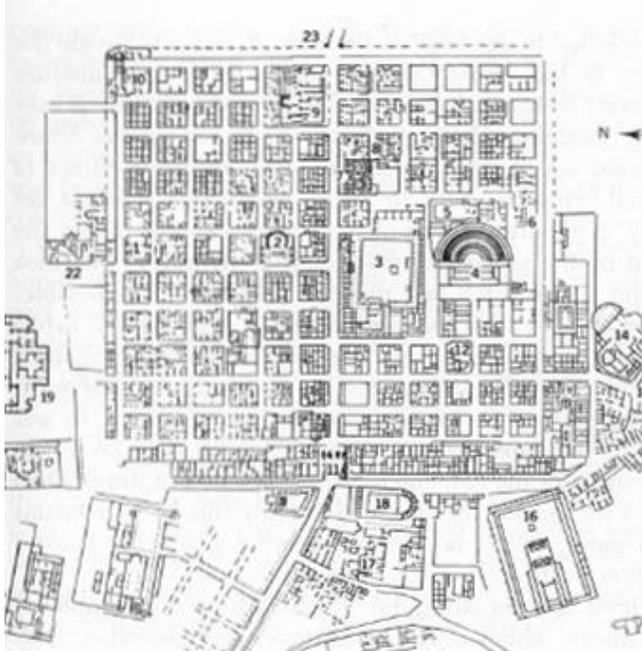
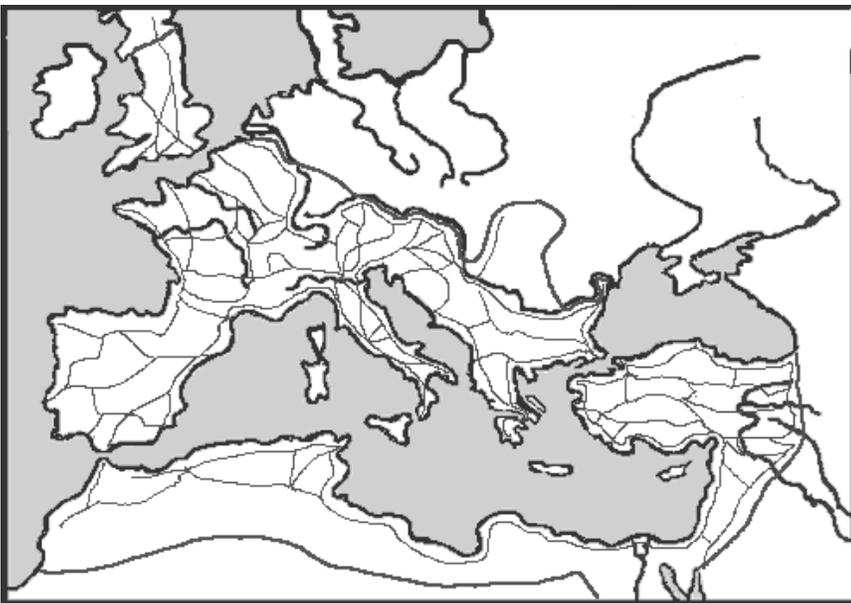


Figure 1. Plan of Timgad
Following C. Courtois, *Timgad, antique Thamugadi* (Algiers 1951), and M. I. Finley (ed.), *Atlas of Classical Archaeology* (New York 1977) p. 74

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|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Small North Baths | 13. Industrial section |
| 2. Public Library | 14. Large South Baths |
| 3. Forum (v. Figure 9) | 15. Small South Baths |
| 4. Theater | 16. Capitol |
| 5. Basilica | 17. Baths of the Market of Sertius |
| 6. Temple of Mercury (?) | 18. Market of Sertius |
| 7. East Market | 19. Large North Baths |
| 8. Small East Baths | 20. Temple of the Genius Coloniae |
| 9. Large East Baths | 21. Baths |
| 10. Northeast Temple | 22. North Gate |
| 11. Arch (called Trajan's) | 23. East Gate |
| 12. Small Central Baths | |

What does this image tell you about Roman infrastructure?

DOCUMENT 2 (map of Roman roads throughout the empire)



What does this map tell us about Roman infrastructure?

DOCUMENT 3

THE GREAT BUILDINGS OF ROME, Pliny the Elder

In great buildings as well as in other things the rest of the world has been outdone by us Romans. If, indeed, all the buildings in our City are considered in the aggregate, and supposing them---so to say---all thrown together in one vast mass, the united grandeur of them would lead one to imagine that we were describing another world, accumulated in a single spot.

Not to mention among our great works the Circus Maximus, that was built by the Dictator Caesar---one stadium broad and three in length---and occupying with the adjacent buildings no less than four iugera [about 2 acres] with room for no less than 160,000 spectators seated--- some of the finest work the world has ever seen?

Frequently praise is given to the great sewer system of Rome. There are seven "rivers" made to flow, by artificial channels, beneath the city. Rushing onward like so many impetuous torrents, they are compelled to carry off and sweep away all the sewerage; and swollen as they are by the vast accession of the rain water, they reverberate against the sides and bottoms of their channels. Now and then the ground is shaken by earthquakes, and yet---built as they were in the days of Tarquinius Priscus, seven hundred years ago---these constructions have survived, all but unharmed; firm and solid is the masonry that it is able to offer an effectual resistance

Agrippa, during his aedileship, united the Marcian and the Virgin Aqueducts and repaired and strengthened the channels of others. He also formed 700 wells, in addition to 500 fountains, and 130 reservoirs, many of them magnificently dorned. Upon these works too he erected 300 statues of marble or bronze, and 400 marble columns, and all this in the space of a single year! In the work which he has written in commemoration of his aedileship, he also informs us that public games were celebrated for the space of fifty-seven days and 170 gratuitous bathing places were opened to the public. The number of these at Rome has vastly increased since his time.

The preceding aqueducts, however, have all been surpassed by the costly work which has more recently been completed by the Emperors Gaius [Caligula] and Claudius. Under these princes the Curtian and the Caerulean Waters with the "New Anio" were brought a distance of forty miles, and at so high a level that all the hills---whereon Rome is built---were supplied with water. The sum expended on these works was 350,000,000 sesterces. If we take into account the abundant supply of water to the public, for baths, ponds, canals, household purposes, gardens, places in the suburbs and country houses, and then reflect upon the distances that are traversed from the sources on the hills, the arches that have been constructed, the mountains pierced, the valleys leveled, we must perforce admit that there is nothing more worthy of our admiration throughout the whole universe.

