

## Teacher Notes: Case 1: Citizen Exile

### Story summary

TITUS AFRICANUS is a blacksmith accused of murdering two men at his forge. Many people in Rome wished to see him expelled as a foreigner and non-citizen. But what is TITUS' military history and citizenship status? Was he simply defending his property from theft like any normal Roman citizen? And why are the two dead men wearing gloves? COSMO decides to take the case.

### The Crime

By the end of Case 1: Citizen Exile, the true facts of the case are discovered to be as follows:

COSMO is able to prove that TITUS was a former soldier in Spain, during which time he saved the Great POMPEY'S life. TITUS' family lived in Rome for several generations and he was the genuine leaseholder of his forge – thus he was within his rights to defend it from intruders. The intruders, labourers from NUMERIUS and CASSIUS' oil business, were sent to the forge by NUMERIUS who wished to use the site for storing oil to expand the business.

### Characters

**COSMO** – our hero – a wisecracking public advocate who fights for justice;

**AQUILA** - Cosmo's pet eagle, and agent of divine justice;

**Cicero** - Cosmo's legal advisor and former mentor;

**TITUS AFRICANUS** - a former soldier, now urban blacksmith, wrongly accused;

**LICANUS** - a neighbourhood magistrate, who wants Titus removed from his community;

**POMPEY MAGNUS** - Rome's most celebrated general, who can testify to Titus' army service;

**REGULUS** - Pompey's slave and nomenclator, who recalls everyone that Pompey has ever met;

**NUMERIUS** - a greasy olive oil trader, who is scheming to have the blacksmith evicted from his forge;

**CASSIUS** - Numerius' long suffering business partner, who hates foreigners and slaves with equal passion;

**MARIA** - a trader from Ostia, who ships oil for Cassius and Numerius.

**GRACCHUS** - terrible prosecutor, terrible toupee.

**VENATUS** – *Praetor Urbanis* of Rome, presiding magistrate in the trial

## Curriculum links

Case 1 of QED: Cosmo’s Casebook will assist students to meet the following requirements of the Australian Curriculum.

Year 7 History: The Ancient World, c.60,000 BCE–c. 650 CE

Curriculum requirement	Questions explored in QED: Case 1
<p><i>Key inquiry questions:</i></p> <p>What emerged as the defining characteristics of ancient societies?</p> <p>What have been the legacies of ancient societies?</p>	<p>What were the different social layers in Ancient Rome? How did this affect legal and social rights?</p> <p>Which aspects of Australian citizenship can be traced back to Ancient Rome?</p>
<p><i>Key concepts:</i></p> <p>Evidence, perspectives, empathy, contestability</p>	<p>What is the case against Titus and what evidence supports his version of events? (evidence, contestability)</p> <p>How would it have felt to be excluded from citizenship in Ancient Rome? (empathy)</p>
<p><i>Historical knowledge and understanding (Overview):</i></p> <p>Key features of ancient societies, e.g. farming, trade, social classes, religion, rule of law</p> <p>Locating the civilisations of the ancient world; when and where they existed and the evidence for contact between them</p>	<p>What livelihoods were available to different types of people in Ancient Rome? (Consider MARIA, TITUS, LICANUS in particular)</p> <p>What citizenship rights existed in Ancient Rome? What were the practical effects of being refused citizenship?</p> <p>What were the Twelve Tables?</p> <p>Why were the Forum and law courts key sites in Ancient Rome?</p> <p>What military conflicts was Rome engaged in? (Consider Spain in particular)</p>
<p><i>Historical knowledge and understanding (Depth Study 1, Rome):</i></p> <p>Roles of key groups in Roman society (such as patricians, plebeians, women, slaves), including the influence of law and religion (ACDSEH038)</p> <p>The significant beliefs, values and practices, e.g. everyday life, warfare, death and</p>	<p>What options were open to slaves and to women in Ancient Rome? (Consider REGULUS, MARIA and LICANUS in particular)</p> <p>What were the penalties for crimes in Ancient Rome? What would happen to TITUS if found to be both a criminal and a non-</p>

<p>funerary customs (ACDSEH039)</p> <p>Contacts and conflicts within and/or with other societies, resulting in developments such as the expansion of trade, the rise of the Roman empire (including its material remains), and the spread of religious beliefs (ACDSEH040)</p> <p>The role of a significant individual in ancient Rome's history such as Julius Caesar or Augustus (ACDSEH131)</p>	<p>citizen?</p> <p>Why and when would POMPEY and TITUS have fought in Spain?</p> <p>Why is GNAEUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS known as 'Pompey the Great'?</p>
<p><i>Historical skills:</i></p> <p>Locate, compare, select and use information from a range of sources as evidence</p> <p>Draw conclusions about the usefulness of sources</p>	<p>What do other sources of evidence suggest about citizenship in Ancient Rome? Did it really matter whether or not you were a citizen?</p> <p>How would you categorise Case 1: Citizen Exile as a historical source? What does it tell you (and not tell you) about life Ancient Rome?</p>

## Key Lore

### TWELVE TABLES

The Twelve Tables were the laws which bound Roman society together – they applied to the rich and the poor equally. They were first drafted in 450 BCE and covered important issues such as property, family, marriage, inheritance, as well as crime and funerals. The laws were inscribed upon ivory tablets and displayed in the Forum for all Romans to see.

### CITIZENSHIP

Roman citizenship was a privileged status which allowed Roman people to participate in the political life of the Roman Republic. If you were a Roman citizen, then you were guaranteed many important rights under Roman law. The easiest way to qualify for citizenship was by being born in Rome, but you could qualify by other means, such as ~~like~~ serving in the army. Romans called those who were not citizens, *peregrinus*, which meant "foreigner". "Lex Papia de peregrinis" was a law passed by the Roman Senate in 65 BCE which expelled from Rome all foreigners who falsely claimed to be citizens. It is this law that Titus is being prosecuted under.

#### i) Men

To be a Roman citizen (*cives Romani*) you needed to be a man who was born in Rome, or, if you were born elsewhere, your parents had to be citizens. As a full citizen you had many rights: to vote, to stand for public office, to own property, to marry another Roman, and to face a trial if accused of breaking the law. Citizens could not be whipped or tortured.

#### ii) Women

Roman women were not considered full citizens. They did, however, have the right to marry, to own property, to divorce their husbands, and to claim their husband's property if widowed.

#### iii) Allies

As Rome grew in influence, it began to extend citizenship rights to new populations. In 90 BCE, citizenship was bestowed on adult males living in allied territories, bringing the number of Roman citizens to one million, out of a total free population of four million.

#### iv) Slaves

Under Roman law, slaves did not have any rights; they were considered property rather than people. Their status as possessions meant they did not enjoy the rights granted to citizens, even if they were born in Rome.

#### v) Freedman

If a slave was declared free by a magistrate, he or she became a freed person (*libertus/liberta*). Male *libertini* had many of the rights of a full citizen, with the exception

that they could not hold public office. *Libertini* could work in business or municipal service, such as the *vicomagistri*.

### **FORGE**

Metal was used extensively throughout the Roman world. As Italy was not rich in metals, Rome relied upon newly conquered territories to supply it with raw materials. During the late Republic, the conquered territory of Iberia (now Spain and Portugal) was Rome's principal source of gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and iron. Metal mining was mostly performed by slaves. Life as a mining slave was brutal and life expectancy short. Roman citizens who were stripped of their citizenship after a criminal conviction were often sold as slaves to mining operations.

### **FUNERALS**

The Romans had elaborate rituals and laws surrounding funerals and disposal of the dead. For example, women were not allowed to "tear their cheeks with their nails; nor utter loud cries bewailing the dead" at funerals. In the Republican era, Romans cremated their dead. By law, cremations took place outside of the city limits. Funeral processions through the streets of Rome were a common sight, as the dead were carried out beyond the city walls.

### **BURIAL PITS**

Huge burial pits existed on the Esquiline Hill, outside the walls of Rome. The bodies of the poor and slaves were dumped here, uncovered and left to rot. By the time of the Late Republic, these pits had been in use for centuries. The pits stank of death and were understandably shunned by Romans.

### **VICOMAGISTRI**

The Vicomagistri were freedman magistrates who worked to support Roman neighbourhoods (*vici*). These magistrates managed an informal neighbourhood watch, as well as fighting fires and maintaining the water supply. Each *vicus* had between four and six magistrates elected by the community.

### **POMPEY**

Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (106 BCE - 48 BCE) was one of Rome's most famous military commanders. Ambitious and charismatic, Pompey reached the heights of Roman society, both as a soldier and as a politician. He made his name and his fortune by leading his troops to victory against the enemies of Rome, campaigning successfully in Italy, Spain, Africa, and the eastern Mediterranean. Pompey's victories vastly increased the size of the territory controlled by Rome.

### **EXECUTIONS**

The Romans had different forms of execution for different crimes. During the Late Republic period the laws were moving away from capital punishment, with exile a more common option. However, some crimes still had the death penalty.

## Learning activities

*Using Case 1: Citizen Exile and its Lore as a reference, complete the following activities. Cite further sources where needed.*

As a class, debate one or more of the following topics:

- Ultimately, military service was all that mattered in Ancient Rome
- As a freedman, Licanus was bound to be biased against Titus
- Being a non-citizen or a slave in Ancient Rome was not the end of the world

Create a concept map of legal and property rights of citizens in Ancient Rome.

Write a paragraph of approx. 150 words responding to the following statement: *Titus saved his own life by saving Pompey's.*

Essay topic: 'The Twelve Tables were the Roman equivalent of the Australian Constitution.' Do you agree? Cite evidence from a range of sources.

Compare citizenship rights in Australia today with those of Ancient Rome. As part of your research, interview 2 or more new Australian citizens about what citizenship means to them.

Create a storyboard or comic book showing Cosmo solving a case of theft or assault on the docks in Ancient Rome.

See 'Curriculum links' above for more inquiry questions relating to Case 1: Citizen Exile.

### *Extension*

Compile 4–6 sources of written and visual evidence on law or daily life in Ancient Rome. Annotate and display them in your classroom.

## **Glossary**

### Advocate

Someone who speaks on behalf of another in legal matters.

### Amphora

A terracotta storage container. Amphorae were used across the ancient world for transporting dry and wet goods.

### Blacksmith

Someone who creates objects by melting iron/metal in a forge and hammering it into shape.

### *Nomenclator*

A nomenclator was a personal slave whose job was to remember the names of people. Important Romans, like Pompey and Caesar, would be met by many people wanting favours in return for promising votes. Instead of trying to remember everyone they met, they would rely upon their nomenclator as a personal organizer, recalling the names of all the people they met.

### Republic

Political system governed by the public rather than monarchs. The Roman Republic lasted from 509BCE until 27BCE. The cases in the game are all set late in the year 60BCE, in a period known to historians as the late-Republic.

### Shrine

Place or structure at which ancestors or gods are worshipped.

### Treason

Betraying one's nation.

### Wax tablet

A surface upon which to inscribe information; it could be reused by heating the tablet and scraping the surface flat. These were the Roman equivalents of pen and paper.

### Vicomagistri

Each neighbourhood in Rome had a team of between six-eight neighbourhood magistrates. These magistrates were predominantly freed slaves, who help to manage affairs in the neighbourhood. They oversaw an informal neighbourhood watch, organized fire-fighting teams when fires broke out and oversaw the water-supply. They also oversaw annual celebrations at the neighbourhood shrines, called *compitales*.

## Teacher 'cheat sheet'

### Case 1: Evidence walkthrough

#### COSMO'S STUDY

- Talk to AQUILA
  - Get ITEM: MESSAGE FROM CICERO
  - Unlock LOCATION: FORUM
- Explore environment
  - Get WAX TABLET
  - Click through EVIDENCE, LORE and CASE tabs
  - Click on the MAP button

#### FORUM

- Talk to CICERO
  - Unlock LOCATION: COURT

#### COURT

- Talk to VENATUS
  - Unlock LOCATION: LICANUS' OFFICE
  - Unlock LOCATION: TITUS' FORGE

#### FORUM

- Continue talk with CICERO
  - Get EVIDENCE: CITIZEN'S RIGHTS

#### LICANUS' OFFICE

- Talk to LICANUS
  - Get EVIDENCE: YEAR OF THE CENSUS
  - Examine Map of Rome (on right hand wall) – this is useful for solving the puzzle at the TIBER DOCKS.

#### TITUS' FORGE

- Talk to TITUS
  - Need to find the THREE KEYS which open his STRONGBOX
- Explore the FORGE to find the KEYS:
  - Click on Broom/Bloodstain on Floor – ITEM: A BLOODY KEY
  - Click on Water Trough – ITEM: A WET KEY
  - Go through Forge Doors
    - TITUS' FORGE (OUTSIDE)
      - Get EVIDENCE: HEAVY GLOVES
      - Click on Corpses – ITEM: A SWEATY KEY
      - Click on Shrine



- Get EVIDENCE: NEIGHBOURHOOD SHRINE
- Return to the TITUS' FORGE
  - Click on STRONGBOX with THREE KEYS
    - Get EVIDENCE: LEASE
    - Get EVIDENCE: SERVICE RECORD
- Explore FORGE environment:
  - Get EVIDENCE: SWORD
  - Get EVIDENCE: BUST OF POMPEY
  - Get EVIDENCE: OIL AMPHORA
- Continue talk to TITUS
  - Unlock LOCATION: TEMPLE OF MINERVA
  - Update EVIDENCE: SWORD
  - Unlock LOCATION: OIL SHOP

#### **TEMPLE OF MINERVA**

- Talk to POMPEY
- Talk to REGULUS
- Resume talk with POMPEY
  - Get EVIDENCE: POMPEY'S TESTIMONY: SERVED WITH POMPEY

#### **OIL SHOP**

- Talk to CASSIUS
  - Unlock LOCATION: TIBER DOCKS

#### **TIBER DOCKS**

- Talk to MARIA
  - Update EVIDENCE: HEAVY GLOVES
  - Help Maria make the Oil Deliveries by solving the puzzle;
  - Puzzle solution (L-R): [2] // [7] // [5]
- Talk to MARIA again
  - Update EVIDENCE: HEAVY GLOVES

## **Case One: Trial walkthrough**

**Licanus**

### **Round 1**

Statement: "Titus Africanus is not on the census as living in Rome in 73 BCE, thus he cannot be considered a citizen."

Challenge with EVIDENCE: SERVICE RECORD

### **Round 2**

Statement: "As a common blacksmith, he would only support the legions, not fight as a soldier of the Republic."

Challenge with EVIDENCE: POMPEY'S TESTIMONY: SERVED WITH POMPEY

### **Round 3**

Statement: "There is no evidence that this man or his father has ever lived in Rome. I swear this on the neighbourhood shrine."

Challenge with EVIDENCE: NEIGHBOURHOOD SHRINE

**Numerius**

### **Round 1**

Statement: "As his landlord, I have a verbal agreement with the swarthy smith, which I can cancel at any time."

Challenge with EVIDENCE: LEASE

### **Round 2**

Statement: "Africanus has committed a crime of violence in his home."

Challenge with EVIDENCE: CITIZEN'S RIGHTS

### **Round 3**

Statement: "...which is an illegal weapon forged by Africanus within the sacred walls of Rome."

Challenge with EVIDENCE: SWORD

### **Round 4**

Statement: "Cosmo claims they were thieves, but the innocent men were empty handed."

Challenge with EVIDENCE: HEAVY GLOVES

## **Primary sources used**

on Pompey

Plutarch, Life of Pompey

[http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Plutarch/Lives/Pompey\\*.html](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Plutarch/Lives/Pompey*.html)

on Citizenship

Cicero, THE SPEECH OF M. T. CICERO FOR AULUS LICINIUS ARCHIAS, THE POET

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0019%3Atext%3DArchias.%3Achapter%3D1%3Asection%3D1>

on Metalwork

Pliny the Elder, Natural Histories, Book XXXIV

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.02.0137%3Abook%3D33%3Achapter%3D1>