



## Internal assessment cover sheet: Classical languages (HL & SL)

Arrival date: **20 April / 20 October**

Session: **MAY 13**

- Please retain a copy of this form either using the **Save As** function or by printing a copy.
- Complete this form in the working language of your school (English, French or Spanish).
- Complete one copy of this form to accompany each piece of work submitted.
- After completing this form it must be printed and then signed by the teacher and candidate to confirm the authenticity of the work.

Subject: **LATIN** Level: **High**

Candidate name:

Candidate session number:

Title of work: **How did Roman colonies accept Roman culture into their own culture?**

Please select the appropriate option:

A: Research dossier ☒ B: Oral presentation ☐ C: Composition ☐

Number of words (options A and C only): **1183**

### Assessment criteria:

(Please insert marks using whole numbers only)

	A (0-10)	B (0-10)	C (0-10)	Total (0-30)
Teacher	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>
Moderator				
Senior moderator				

General comments:

**A good range of sources and analysis linked to the topic. Has misunderstood key terms and might have explored impact on Latin & daily life more.**

**Candidate declaration:** I confirm that this is my own work and is the final version. I have acknowledged each use of the words or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

Candidate's signature:

**Teacher declaration:** I confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, the material submitted is the authentic work of the candidate.

Teacher's name:

## Higher IB Latin Internal Assessment: Research Dossier

How did Roman colonies accept Roman culture into their own culture?

Word Count: 1183



## Contents

Page 1	Title Page
Page 2	Contents
Page 3	Introduction
Page 4-5	Roman Baths
Page 6-7	Clothes
Page 7-8	Art
Page 9-10	Religion
Page 11-12	Architecture
Page 13	Conclusion
Page 14	Bibliography

## Introduction

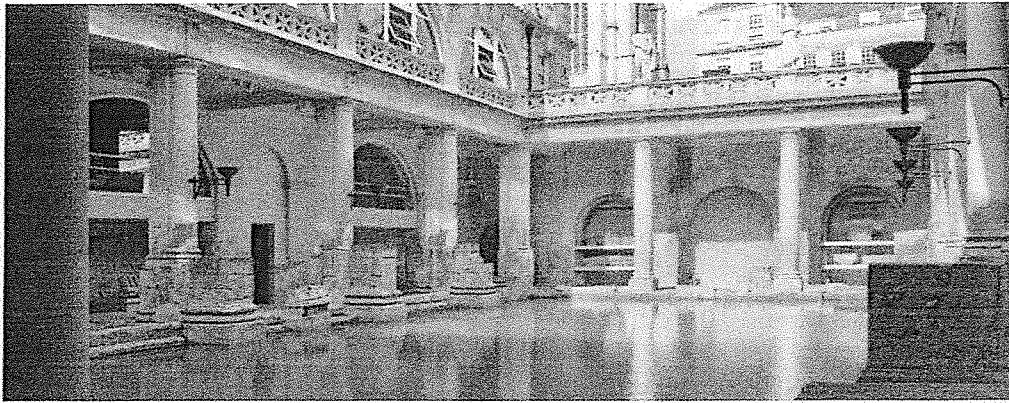
no explaining terms acculturation "Romanisation" <sup>like we</sup>

The accomplishment of the sheer size of the Roman Empire is an impressive feat but being able to keep control over the people who lived in these areas is another. This was helped by the Roman's manner of living alongside the native practices, as long as they didn't interfere with the Roman rule, as this encouraged a peaceful harmony between the colonies and the rulers. However, the Romans would try to impose their culture on the "barbarians" so as to try and make their new colonies more civilized. <sup>simplest way</sup>

The Roman colonies covered a vast area including Gallia (France), Hispania (Spain) and Britannia (Britain), which includes many different cultures and peoples – who Romans called "barbarians". The acculturation of the colonies would often begin with the upper classes, the more civilized of the society who would want to be on good terms with the new ruling <sup>and refer Europe</sup>

<sup>no judgement</sup> Romans so as to keep their wealth and power. As becoming "Romanised" became easier, as products of Roman style were being produced cheaper, the lower classes would follow the trend and so leading to a fully Romanised culture. <sup>explain?</sup>

## The Roman Baths



**Source 1: The Roman Bath in Bath, England**



**Figure 2: The Roman Bath in Lugo, Spain**



**Figure 3: The Roman Bath in Paris, France**

## Analysis

Roman baths were very important in a Roman's social life as places to clean, meet up with other people, and for entertainment so were often built in new colonies. How well the ruins have lasted and how beautiful they are, shown by figure 1, 2 and 3, demonstrate how special the Roman baths were to the Romans and to their colonies as these buildings were not torn down by the natives after the Roman Empire had collapsed. The introduction of the Roman ideal for cleanliness made the baths a necessity that also helped with the "Romanization of the Barbarians". *not convinced by this.*  
*any further evidence a no?*

They could also be a place of worship as shown in Figure 1 which is Sulis Minerva a Roman Bath built on a spring which was sacred for the Celts, which brought together native religion with Roman religion and culture, creating a place where the two different religions could be worshipped and a social place for both the cultures. *still unclear.*  
*part of Romanisation*

## Clothes



Source 4: A Gallic warrior wearing a torc dressed like a Roman

INDE ETIAM HABITUS NOSTRI HONOR ET FREQUENS TOGA... IDQUE  
APUD IMPERITOS HUMANITAS VOCABATUR, CUM PARS SERVITUTIS  
ESSET

Source 5: From Agricola Book 1 written by Tacitus

Translation: Hence, too, a liking sprang up for our style of dress, and the "toga" became fashionable... All this in their ignorance, they called civilization, when it was but a part of their servitude.

↑  
that as it is a part of  
civilization.

## Analysis

As shown in Source 4 and Source 5, even the dress of the Romans was accepted into the colonies culture. The richer natives would have wanted to dress like the Romans in order to show their willingness behind them, and so be able to keep their power. Source 4 shows that the introduction of Roman clothing happened all through Roman Colonies, not just with the richest natives, as the man in the source is a warrior.

Mc.

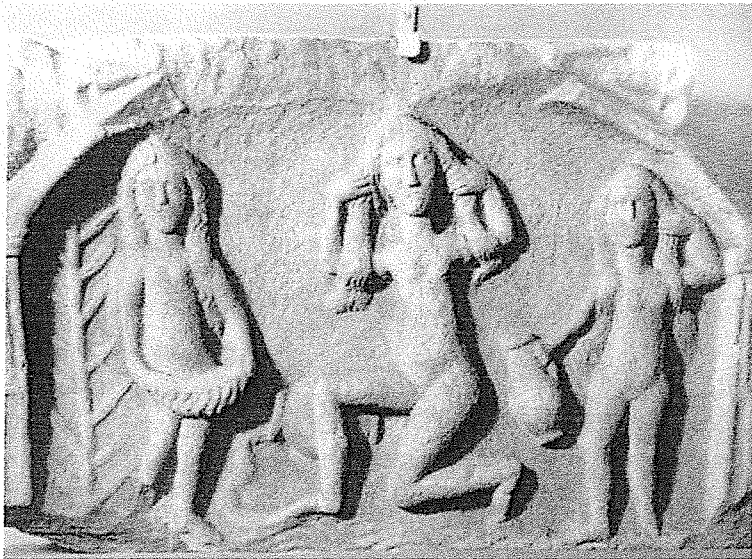


Source 5 shows that the introduction of Roman customs was not accidental in the Roman Empire. Romanization of the colonies was purposeful, and was seen as the natives doing what was expected of them, being “part of their servitude” as it says in the source. This acculturation of the natives made them a greater part of the Roman Empire, and so less likely to revolt which is why it was encouraged.

misunderstanding

Art

from not understood - term implies 2 way.



**Source 6: Relief of Venus and two nymphs from High Rochester, England**

<sup>1</sup> <http://pinterest.com/pin/85920305362097245/>





Source 7: Clay Figurine of Venus from Martres de Veyre, France

### Analysis

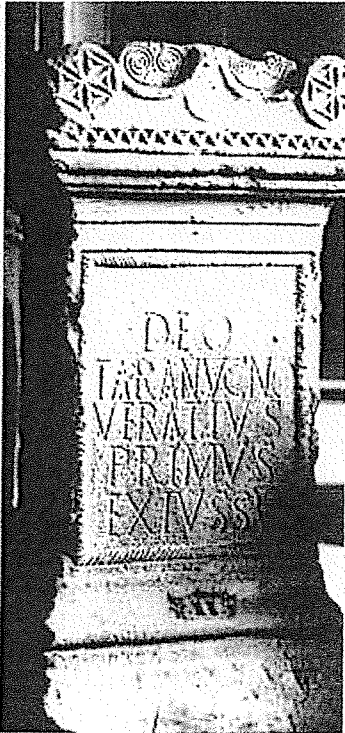
The mixture of the styles of art between the Roman culture and the native colonies cultures was usually centred on religion, as both the sources 6 and 7 display Venus. Many of the pieces of art found contain classical backgrounds with Gods (Shown in the sources) or Roman myths but also the colonial style of beauty. In both Source 6 and Source 7, the classical image of Venus with large hips, a Celtic/Gallic style of beauty as it emphasised the maternal ideal.

*as opposed to Roman version*

*- image to contrast point?*

<sup>2</sup> <http://users.stlcc.edu/mfuller/ClermontMuseumGlass.html>

## Religion



Source 8: An altar in Chester, England

Translation: To Jupiter Best and Greatest Tanarus. Lucius Elufrius Praesens, of the voting tribe Galeria from Clunia, princeps of the 20th Legion Valeria Victrix, when Commodus and Lateranus were consuls, willingly and deservedly fulfilled his vow.

From: <http://britisharchaeology.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/highlights/chester-altar.html>



Source 9: A statuette of Mars-Cobannus from France

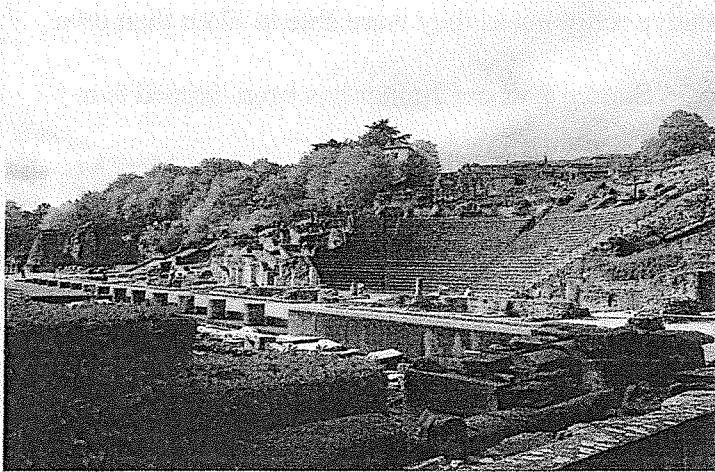
Inscription: "Sacred to the venerable god Cobannus, Lucius Maccius Aeternus, *duumvir*, [dedicated this] in accordance with a vow."

## Analysis

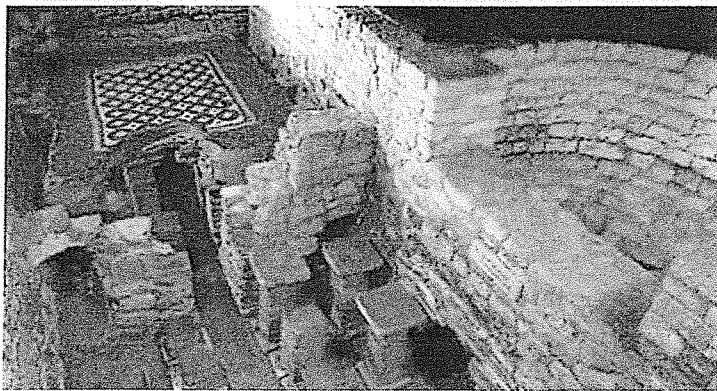
The Romans weren't affected by many native religions as they were able to liken their own gods to the colonies' gods. This is shown in Source 8 where Jupiter has been likened to a native Celtic god Tanarus and worshipped equally as a deity and Source 9 where Mars has been likened to Cobannus, a Gallic God. The statue in Source 9 is dressed in traditional Roman clothes and a Roman helmet but is inscribed to a Gallic god – showing the merge of the representation of the native gods and the Roman gods.

yes not a  
way.

## Architecture



**Source 10: The Grand Roman Theatre in Lyon, France**



**Source 11: Remains of Roman Villa in Chedworth, England**



**Source 12: Aqueducte de les Ferreres in Tarraco, Spain**

## Analysis

The Romans introduced their architecture into new colonies for convenience, comfort and entertainment. Aqueducts, such as the one shown in Source 13, were built in order to create a constant flow of water – this type of architecture would be used to introduce the “barbarians” to the ways of industrial Rome, also providing sources for the Roman Bath and so cleanliness. Both the amphitheatres and the villas, Sources 11 and 12, were cultural constants (entertainment and housing) which began the change from the native cultures into the Roman culture in a more positive way than with force.

evidence for type of learning  
super?

## Conclusion

The Romans maintained their large Empire for a long time and managed to keep many of the colonies in this empire peaceful under their rule. The acculturation of the native and the Roman cultures both allowed the native people to keep their own customs and be more accustomed to the Romans and their way of living, and for the Romans to civilise the lands that they had conquered. The sources show that the Roman culture was adopted into many different areas of the natives' life, from art and religion and social ways with bathhouses and dress, this very diverse acculturation allowed the Roman civilisation to bond with the new culture completely. As shown in a lot of these sources many of these changes were favourable and quickly accepted into the colonies being either beneficial, as the aqueducts were – bringing water to drier areas, or fashionable such as the Roman dress.

*not consistent*

## Bibliography

### Sources

- <http://www.romanbaths.co.uk/> (Accessed November 2012)
- [http://www.spainisculture.com/en/monumentos/lugo/termas\\_roman.html](http://www.spainisculture.com/en/monumentos/lugo/termas_roman.html) (Accessed November 2012)
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Thermes-de-Cluny-caldarium.jpg> (Accessed November 2012)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gaul\\_warrior\\_Vacheres\\_1.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gaul_warrior_Vacheres_1.jpg) (Accessed November 2012)
- <http://www.sacred-texts.com/cla/tac/ag01020.htm> (Accessed November 2012)
- <http://pinterest.com/pin/85920305362097245/> (Accessed November 2012)
- <http://users.stlcc.edu/mfuller/ClermontMuseumGlass.html> (Accessed November 2012)
- <http://www.theapricity.com/forum/showthread.php?t=783> (Accessed November 2012)
- [http://www.celt.net.org.uk/gods\\_g/gofannon.html](http://www.celt.net.org.uk/gods_g/gofannon.html) (Accessed November 2012)
- <http://www.historvius.com/grand-roman-theatre-of-lyon-833/pictures/2031/> (Accessed November 2012)
- <http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/chedworth-roman-villa/history/> (Accessed November 2012)
- [http://www.triposo.com/poi/AqC3BCeducte\\_de\\_les\\_Ferreres](http://www.triposo.com/poi/AqC3BCeducte_de_les_Ferreres) (Accessed November 2012)

### Other Resources

- [http://www.britishmuseum.org/PDF/british\\_museum\\_roman\\_britain.pdf](http://www.britishmuseum.org/PDF/british_museum_roman_britain.pdf) (Accessed November 2012)
- <http://ancientstandard.com/2011/01/14/the-roman-baths-more-than-just-a-way-of-keeping-clean/> (Accessed November 2012)
- Wilkinson, P. *What the Romans did for us*, Box Tree, 2001
- Cunliffe, B. *Roman Bath*, The Bath Press, 1995
- Millet, M. *The Romanization of Britain*, Cambridge University Press, 1990
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallo-Roman\\_culture#Gallo-Roman\\_art](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallo-Roman_culture#Gallo-Roman_art) (Accessed November 2012)



