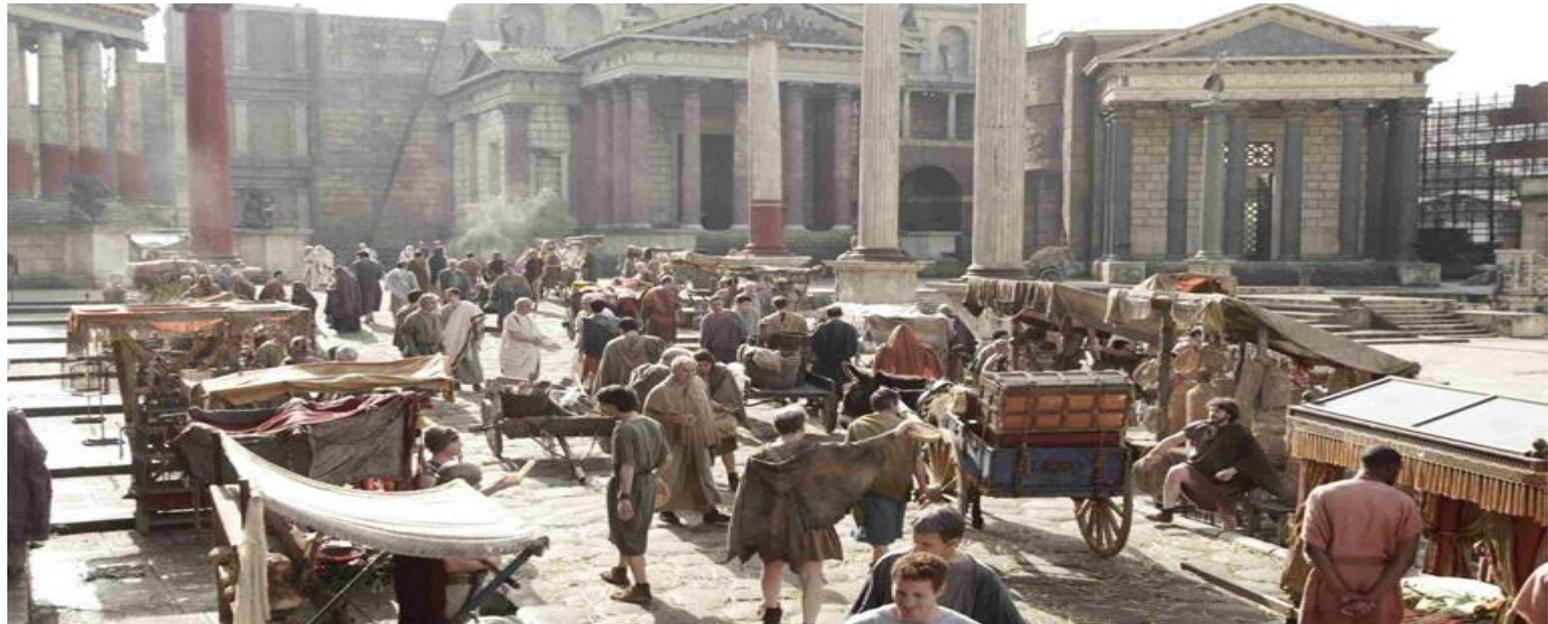


The Romans and immigration



How the Romans called foreign people

- Barbarus= violent



- Hostis= enemy



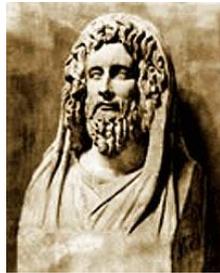
- Peregrinus= foreign



Since the beginning of its history Rome was a land of immigration

- Among the seven Kings:

1. Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius came from Sabina.



2. Tarquinius Priscus was Etruscan.



The Punic Wars (264-146 B. C.)



Consequences

- After the Punic wars hundreds of people came to Rome from Africa
- They were slaves.
- Some of them were literary men and were employed as teachers in the most important Roman families.



« *Homo sum:
humani nihil a me
alienum puto* »

PUBLICO TERENZIO AFRO

Cartagine, **185 a.C.** -
184 a.C. circa

159 a.C.

Citizenship

- Sometime a servant was set free by his master for his merits (as Terentius).
- So he became a «civis Romanus».



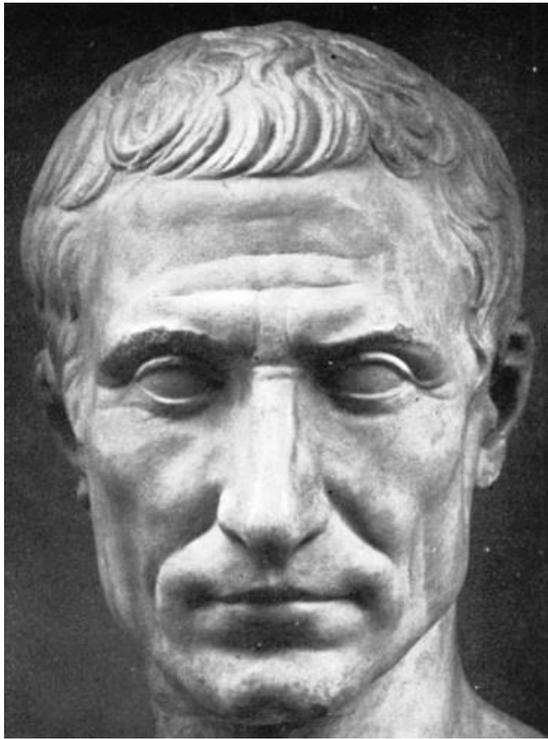
Privileges

- To aspire to public offices.
- To take part in political life.
- Not to pay taxes.
- To have a fair trial.
- Not to suffer corporal punishment.

Caius Iulius Caesar

(Rome, 100 B.C. Rome, 44 B.C.)

- Gave the citizenship to:



**«omnesque medicinam
Romae professores et
Liberalium artium
Doctores»
«to all doctors and literary men
in Rome»**

(Suetonius, Vita Divi Juli .42)

Augustus

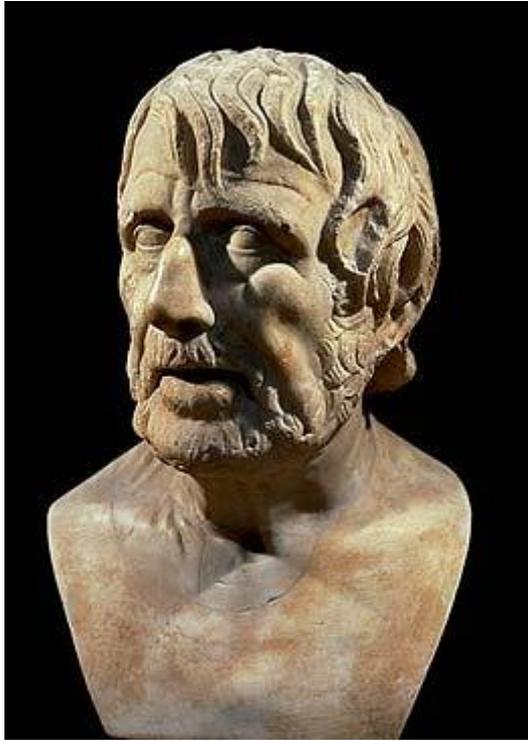
(Rome, 63 B.C. Nola, 14 A.C.)



Made the same:
gave the citizenship
to many foreign
people for their
cultural merits.

Lucius Anneus Seneca

(Corduba, 4 B.C. Roma, 65 A.C.)



**«magnam partem esse quae
relictis sedibus suis venerit
in maximam quidem
pulcherrimam urbem»
«a lot of people after leaving
their places of origin came to this
very beautiful and important town».**

(Consolatio ad Helviam Matrem, 6-2-3)

Caracalla

(Lugdunum, 188 A.C. Harran, 217 A.C.)

- In 212 A.C. the emperor Caracalla gave the citizenship to all people living within the boundaries of the Roman Empire.



For this reason he was considered
The Savior of human race



Mapa dell'Impero Romano

alla sua massima espansione

●●● Impero Romano al Tempo di Gesù

L I B Y A

The Barbarian invasions

IV-V sec. A.C.

- A lot of foreign people came into the Roman Empire pushed by:
 - Famines.
 - Diseases.
 - The Huns.

What did the Romans do for the immigrants?

- The Romans:
 - Received them.
 - Gave them lands to farm.
 - Settled them where their work was needed.
 - Enlisted them as soldiers.

Costantinus

(Nis Serbia, 274 A.C. Nicomedia 337 A.C.)



He set up 15 prefectures for the
Immigrants.

He settled the Sarmatians,
an Iranian people
in Po Valley and for this reason
he was exalted.

The Romans thought that thanks to immigrants they were stronger

- The more they were, the stronger they were.
- The immigrants were necessary.
- They farmed lands.
- They paid taxes.
- They defended the Empire.

Racism

- There wasn't any kind of racism as long as the State was strong.
- When the State showed its corruption:
 - Riots broke out.
 - The real invasions began.
 - Racism appeared.

Consequences

- The battle of Adrianople 378 A.C.
- The sack of Rome 410 A.C.



Jews in Rome

Jews had lived in Rome since the second century B.C.. Julius Caesar and Augustus supported laws that allowed Jews protection to worship as they chose. The temples were allowed to collect the yearly tax paid by all Jewish men for temple maintenance.

There had been upsets: Jews had been banished from Rome in 139 B.C..



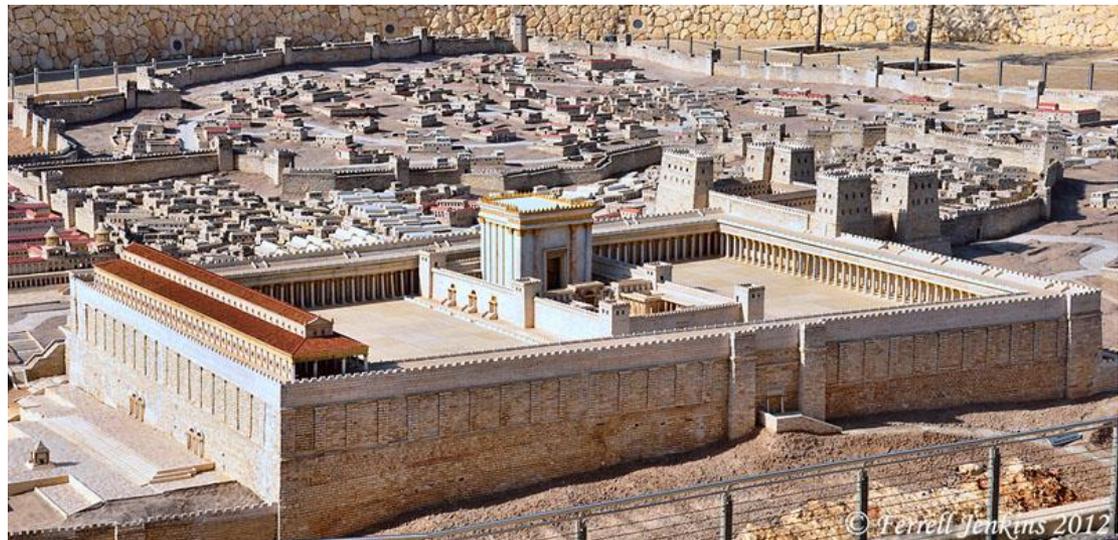
The temple in Jerusalem

Although each Jewish community worshipped at its own synagogue, the temple in Jerusalem remained the spiritual center of their worship.

The temple had been rebuilt three times.

It had several gates and rooms, some of which were open only to men, some only to women.

The temple was the meeting place of the Jewish Council, called the Sanhedrin. Outside was the temple square – this was a marketplace, where pilgrims could buy sacrificial animals and convert foreign currency into temple coins.



The destruction of Judea

- It exerted a decisive influence upon the dispersion of the [Jewish people](#) throughout the world. They were discriminated (sold as slaves) while still others remained in Judea and began work on the [Jerusalem Talmud](#). The Jews were accepted into the Roman Empire. With the rising of Christianity the pressure on the Jews got bigger. After the [Bar Kochba Revolt](#) of 132-135 CE, the Romans engaged in mass executions, expulsions and enslavement, destroying large numbers of Judean towns and forbidding Jews from settling in Jerusalem or its environs.

