

## 1: The Romanization of Africa proconsularis - Thomas Robert Shannon Broughton - Google Books

*Africa Proconsularis was a Roman province on the northwest African coast that was established in BC following the defeat of Carthage in the Third Punic War.*

Roman Africans The amphitheatre of Thysdrus modern El Djem The African province was amongst the wealthiest regions in the Empire rivaled only by Egypt, Syria and Italy itself and as a consequence people from all over the Empire migrated into the Roman Africa Province, most importantly veterans in early retirement who settled in Africa on farming plots promised for their military service. Starting in the 2nd century AD, these garrisons were manned mostly by local inhabitants. A sizable Latin speaking population developed that was multinational in background, sharing the north African region with those speaking Punic and Berber languages. Abun-Nasr, in his *A History of the Maghrib*, said that "What made the Berbers accept the Roman way of life all the more readily was that the Romans, though a colonizing people who captured their lands by the might of their arms, did not display any racial exclusiveness and were remarkably tolerant of Berber religious cults, be they indigenous or borrowed from the Carthaginians. However, the Roman territory in Africa was unevenly penetrated by Roman culture. Pockets of non-Romanized Berbers continued to exist throughout the Roman period, even in such areas as eastern Tunisia and Numidia. This prosperity and romanization touched partially even the populations living outside the Roman limes mainly the Garamantes and the Getuli, who were reached with Roman expeditions to Sub-Saharan Africa. The willing acceptance of Roman citizenship by members of the ruling class in African cities produced such Roman Africans as the comic poet Terence, the rhetorician Fronto of Cirta, the jurist Salvius Julianus of Hadrumetum, the novelist Apuleius of Madauros, the emperor Septimius Severus of Lepcis Magna, the Christians Tertullian and Cyprian of Carthage, and Arnobius of Sicca and his pupil Lactantius; the angelic doctor Augustine of Thagaste, the epigrammatist Luxorius of Vandal Carthage, and perhaps the biographer Suetonius, and the poet Dracontius. The personification of Africa is shown wearing an elephant headdress. Triumph of Poseidon and Amphitrite showing the couple in procession, detail of a vast mosaic from Cirta, Roman Africa ca. Called the "granary of the empire", North Africa, according to one estimate, produced one million tons of cereals each year, one-quarter of which was exported. Additional crops included beans, figs, grapes, and other fruits. By the 2nd century, olive oil rivaled cereals as an export item. In addition to the cultivation of slaves, and the capture and transporting of exotic wild animals, the principal production and exports included the textiles, marble, wine, timber, livestock, pottery such as African Red Slip, and wool. The incorporation of colonial cities into the Roman Empire brought an unparalleled degree of urbanization to vast areas of territory, particularly in North Africa. This level of rapid urbanization had a structural impact on the town economy, and artisan production in Roman cities became closely tied to the agrarian spheres of production. This flourishing trade allowed the North African provinces to increase artisan production in rapidly developing cities, making them highly organized urban centers. Many Roman cities shared both consumer and producer model city aspects, as artisanal activity was directly related to the economic role cities played in long-distance trade networks. The changes that occurred in the infrastructure for agricultural processing, like olive oil and wine production, as trade continued to develop both cities and commerce directly influenced the volume of artisan production. The scale, quality, and demand for these products reached its acme in Roman North Africa. Lamps provided the most common form of illumination in Rome. They were used for public and private lighting, as votive offerings in temples, lighting at festivals, and as grave goods. As the craft developed and increased in quality and craftsmanship, the North African creations began to rival their Italian and Grecian models and eventually surpassed them in merit and in demand. The production process took several stages. The embellished lamp was then used to make two plaster half molds, one lower half and one upper half mold, and multiple copies were then able to be mass-produced. The discus was reserved for conventional scenes of gods, goddesses, mythological subjects, scenes from daily life, erotic scenes, and natural images. The strongly Christian identity of post-Roman society in North Africa is exemplified in the later instances of North African lamps, on which scenes of Christian images like saints, crosses, and biblical figures became commonly articulated topics. Many

of the early North African lamps that have been excavated, especially those of high quality, have the name of the manufacturer inscribed on the base, which gives evidence of a highly competitive and thriving local market that developed early and continued to influence and bolster the colonial economy. The introduction of fine local red-fired clays in the late 4th century triggered this revival. Famous in antiquity as "fine" or high-quality tableware, it was distributed both regionally and throughout the Mediterranean basin along well-established and heavily trafficked trade routes. But new, more ornate designs appeared before the early 5th century as demand spurred on the creative process. The development and widespread distribution of ARS finewares marks the most distinctive phase of North African pottery-making. This underscores the idea that these local markets fueled the economy of not only the town itself, but the entire region and supported markets abroad. If neither form nor decoration of the material to be classified is identifiable, it is possible to trace its origins, not just to a certain region but even to its place of production by comparing its chemical analysis to important northeastern and central Tunisian potteries with good representatives. Governors of Roman Africa Memnon, foster child of Herodes Atticus ; marble bust showing sub-Saharan facial features , ca. Republican era Unless otherwise noted, names of governors in Africa and their dates are taken from T. American Philological Association, , , vol. After the defeat of Carthage in BC, no further assignments to Africa among the senior magistrates or promagistrates are recorded until the Jugurthine War " BC , when the command against Jugurtha in Numidia became a consular province.

## 2: Africa (Roman province) - Wikipedia

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Africa Africa The idea of Roman expansion into North Africa started with the fear and jealousy caused by the great economic power of Carthage. The two had developed an unhealthy rivalry which, in BCE led directly to a series of three wars, the Punic Wars. By BCE, Carthage was destroyed and Rome, having taken control of Spain and Africa, was soon to be the undisputed master of the world. Africa, Numidia and Mauretania Rome established its first African colony, Africa Vetus, in the most fertile part of what was formerly Carthaginian territory, and established Utica as the administrative capital. The remaining territory was left in the domain of the Numidian client King Massinissa. At this time, the Roman policy in Africa was simply to prevent another great power to rise on the far side of Sicily. Therefore, great freedom of rule was granted to Massinissa and his descendents. Upon his death in BCE, the territory was divided among his heirs into several smaller client kingdoms. The freedom of rule eventually gave rise to an illegitimate Numidian prince, Jugurtha, and the onset of the Jugurthine War. In BCE, Jugurtha attempted the reunification of the smaller kingdoms under his rule. Having served in the Legions and with many allies in the senate, Rome was indifferent to the politics of Numidia, until Jugurtha sacked the city of Cirta in BCE. The sacking included the death of many Roman settlers and Rome had no choice but to go to war. The Romanization of Africa was now firmly rooted. The civil war between Caesar and Pompey briefly brought North Africa into the Roman spotlight once again. King Juba of Numidia was a client of Pompey and resisted the rule of Caesar. Several political and provincial reforms were implemented by Augustus and later Gaius Caligula , but Claudius finalized the territorial divisions into official Roman provinces. Thereafter, and until later reforms by Septimius Severus after CE, North Africa was divided into several provinces: The region remained a part of the Roman Empire until the great Germanic migrations of the 5th century AD. The Vandals overran the area by AD and Roman administrative presence came to an end. Within Roman occupied Africa, the bulk of the population of was composed of three major population groups: The Berbers were a dark skinned native African people that spoke a common language and shared ethnic characteristics. Besides the Afri in the regions controlled by Carthage, the tribes that took part in the wars against the Romans were the Lotophagi, the Garamantes, the Maces, the Nasamones, the Misulani or Musulamii, the Massyli and the Massaesyli. Berber opposition to the Roman presence in Africa was nearly constant. The Roman emperor Trajan CE established a frontier in the south by encircling the mountain ranges and built a line of forts from Vescera modern Biskra to Ad Majores Hennchir Besseriani to the south east. The defensive works extended at least as far as Castellum Dimmidi modern Messaad. Romans settled and developed the area around Sitifis in the second century, but the influence of Rome beyond the original Carthaginian territories, the coastal regions and areas easily accessible by road was slow to develop. The Roman military presence in North Africa was relatively small, consisting of about 28, total troops, mostly auxiliaries in Numidia and the two Mauretanian provinces. Legio III Augusta was stationed in Africa and protected the borders for over 4 centuries, still being present in the early 5th century AD. The prosperity of most towns depended on agriculture. Called the "granary of the empire," North Africa, according to one estimate, produced 1 million tons of cereals each year, one-quarter of which was exported. Other crops included fruit, figs, grapes, and beans. By the second century AD, olive oil rivaled cereals as an export item. In addition to the cultivation of slaves, and the capture and transporting of exotic wild animals, the principal production and exports include the following for each province; Africa Province: Olives, corn, cereal, fruits and textiles. Olives and fruits, marble, wine, timber and livestock. Corn, grains, marble, pottery, wine, wool and livestock.

## 3: Thomas Robert Shannon Broughton - Wikipedia

*The Romanization of Africa proconsularis, Issue 5, Part 1 Volume 5 of Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science: Extra volumes Studies, John Hopkins university, in historical and political science.*

Rome established its first African colony, Africa Proconsularis or Africa Vetus Old Africa , governed by a proconsul , in the most fertile part of what was formerly Carthaginian territory. Utica was formed as the administrative capital. The remaining territory was left in the domain of the Numidian client king Massinissa. At this time, the Roman policy in Africa was simply to prevent another great power from rising on the far side of Sicily. In BC, the Numidian prince Jugurtha attempted to reunify the smaller kingdoms. C, when the Republic had transformed into an Empire , the Africa Province began its Imperial occupation under Roman rule. Roman coin celebrating the province of Africa, struck in A. The personification of Africa is shown wearing an elephant headdress. Several political and provincial reforms were implemented by Augustus and later by Caligula , but Claudius finalized the territorial divisions into official Roman provinces. Africa was a senatorial province. The region remained a part of the Roman Empire until the great Germanic migrations of the 5th century. The Vandals crossed into North Africa from Spain in and overran the area by and founded their own kingdom, including Sicily , Corsica , Sardinia and the Balearics. The Vandals controlled the country as a warrior-elite, enforcing a policy of strict separation and suppressing the local Romano-African population. They also persecuted the Catholic faithful, as the Vandals were adherents of the Arian heresy the semi-trinitarian doctrines of Arius, a priest of Egypt. In , when the Roman Empire , had finally fallen , it became a remnant of the Empire. Towards the end of the 5th century, the Vandal state fell into decline, abandoning most of the interior territories to the Mauri and other Berber tribes of the desert. In AD , emperor Justinian , using a Vandal dynastic dispute as pretext, sent an army under the great general Belisarius to recover Africa. In a short campaign , Belisarius defeated the Vandals, entered Carthage in triumph and succeeded in reestablishing Roman rule over the province. The restored Roman administration was successful in fending off the attacks of the Amazigh desert tribes, and by means of an extensive fortification network managed to extend its rule once again to the interior. The North African provinces, together with the Roman possessions in Spain, were grouped into the Exarchate of Africa by emperor Maurice. The exarchate prospered, and from it resulted the overthrow of the tyrannical emperor Phocas by Heraclius in Its stability and strength in the beginning of the 7th century can be seen from the fact that Heraclius briefly considered moving the imperial capital from Constantinople to Carthage. Faced with the onslaught of the Muslim Conquest after , and despite occasional setbacks, the exarchate managed to stave off the threat, but in , a Muslim army from Egypt sacked Carthage and conquered the exarchate, ending Roman and Christian rule in North Africa. Thus the last of the provinces of the Western Roman Empire had ceased to exist, years after the fall of Rome and the last Western Roman emperor. Economics The prosperity of most towns depended on agriculture. Called the "granary of the empire", North Africa, according to one estimate, produced one million tons of cereals each year, one-quarter of which was exported. Additional crops included beans, figs, grapes, and other fruits. By the second century, olive oil rivaled cereals as an export item. In addition to the cultivation of slaves, and the capture and transporting of exotic wild animals, the principal production and exports included the textiles, marble, wine, timber, livestock, pottery such as African Red Slip , and wool. The incorporation of colonial cities into the Roman Empire brought an unparalleled degree of urbanization to vast areas of territory, particularly in North Africa. This level of rapid urbanization had a structural impact on the town economy, and artisan production in Roman cities became closely tied to the agrarian spheres of production. This flourishing trade allowed the North African provinces to increase artisan production in rapidly developing cities, making them highly organized urban centers. Many roman cities shared both consumer and producer model city aspects, as artisanal activity was directly related to the economic role cities played in long-distance trade networks. The changes that occurred in the infrastructure for agricultural processing, like olive oil and wine production, as trade continued to develop both cities and commerce directly influenced the volume of artisan production. The scale, quality, and demand for these products reached its

acme in Roman North Africa. Lamps provided the most common form of illumination in Rome. They were used for public and private lighting, as votive offerings in temples, lighting at festivals, and as grave goods. As the craft developed and increased in quality and craftsmanship, the North African creations began to rival their Italian and Grecian models and eventually surpassed them in merit and in demand. The innovative use of molds around the 1st c. BC allowed for a much greater variety of shapes and decorative style, and the skill of the lamp maker was demonstrated by the quality of the decoration found typically on the flat top of the lamp, or discus, and the outer rim, or shoulder. The production process took several stages. The embellished lamp was then used to make two plaster half molds, one lower half and one upper half mold, and multiple copies were then able to be mass produced. Ornate patterning of squares and circles were later added to the shoulder with a stylus, as well as palm trees, small fish, animals, and flower patterns. The discus was reserved for conventional scenes of gods, goddesses, mythological subjects, scenes from daily life, erotic scenes, and natural images. The strongly Christian identity of post-Roman society in North Africa is exemplified in the later instances of North African lamps, on which scenes of Christian images like saints, crosses, and biblical figures became commonly articulated topics. Many of the early North African lamps that have been excavated, especially those of high quality, have the name of the manufacturer inscribed on the base, which gives evidence for a highly competitive and thriving local market that developed early and continued to influence and bolster the colonial economy [2]. After a period of artisanal, political, and social decline in the 3rd c. AD, lamp-making revived and accelerated artistry in the early Christian age to new heights. The introduction of fine local red-fired clays in the late fourth century triggered this revival. ARS ware was produced from the last third of the 1st c. AD onwards, and was of major importance in the mid to late Roman periods. Famous in antiquity as high-quality tableware, it was distributed both regionally and throughout the Mediterranean basin along well-established and heavily-trafficked trade routes. Initially, the ARS lamp designs imitated the simple design of third to fourth century courseware lamps, often with globules on the shoulder or with fluted walls. But new, more ornate designs appeared before the early fifth century as demand spurred on the creative process. The development and widespread distribution of ARS finewares marks the most distinctive phase of North African pottery-making [5]. These characteristic pottery lamps were produced in large quantities by efficiently organized production centers with large-scale manufacturing abilities, and can be attributed to specific pottery-making centers in northern and central Tunisia by way of modern chemical analysis, which allows modern archeologists to trace distribution patterns among trade routes both regional and across the Mediterranean [4]. Some major ARS centers in central Tunisia are Sidi Marzouk Tounsi, Henchir el-Guellal Djilma , and Henchir es-Srira, all of which have ARS lamp artifacts attributed to them by the microscopic chemical makeup of the clay fabric as well as macroscopic style prevalent in that region. This underscores the idea that these local markets fueled the economy of not only the town itself, but the entire region and supported markets abroad. If neither form nor decoration of the material to be classified is identifiable, it is possible to trace its origins, not just to a certain region but even to its place of production by comparing its chemical analysis to important northeastern and central Tunisian potteries with good representatives. Known governors of Roman Africa Republican Era 87 BC 90s BC 31 BC During the civil wars of the 80s and 40s , legitimate governors are difficult to distinguish from purely military commands, as rival factions were vying for control of the province by means of force.

## 4: OhioLINK ETD: Sterrett-Krause, Allison E.

*In Roman society power and wealth were created by landownership, and Africa Proconsularis was one of the most fertile regions in the Empire. The many estates offered a lot of opportunities to their owners, and not all lands were in Roman-Italian hands.*

Roman Africans The amphitheatre of Thysdrus modern El Djem Even so, the Roman military presence of Northwest Africa was relatively small, consisting of about 28, troops and auxiliaries in Numidia and the two Mauretanian provinces. Starting in the 2nd century AD, these garrisons were manned mostly by local inhabitants. A sizable Latin speaking population developed that was multinational in background, sharing the northwest African region with those speaking Punic and Berber languages. Abun-Nasr, in his A History of the Maghrib, said that "What made the Berbers accept the Roman way of life all the more readily was that the Romans, though a colonizing people who captured their lands by the might of their arms, did not display any racial exclusiveness and were remarkably tolerant of Berber religious cults , be they indigenous or borrowed from the Carthaginians. However, the Roman territory in Africa was unevenly penetrated by Roman culture. Pockets of non-Romanized Berbers continued to exist throughout the Roman period, even such as in the rural areas of the deeply romanised regions of Tunisia and Numidia. Roman Africans enjoyed a high level of prosperity. This prosperity and romanisation touched partially even the populations living outside the Roman limes mainly the Garamantes and the Getuli , who were reached with Roman expeditions to Sub-Saharan Africa. The willing acceptance of Roman citizenship by members of the ruling class in African cities produced such Roman Africans as the comic poet Terence, the rhetorician Fronto of Cirta, the jurist Salvius Julianus of Hadrumetum, the novelist Apuleius of Madauros, the emperor Septimius Severus of Lepcis Magna, the Christians Tertullian and Cyprian of Carthage, and Arnobius of Sicca and his pupil Lactantius; the angelic doctor Augustine of Thagaste, the epigrammatist Luxorius of Vandal Carthage, and perhaps the biographer Suetonius, and the poet Dracontius. The personification of Africa is shown wearing an elephant headdress. Triumph of Poseidon and Amphitrite showing the couple in procession , detail of a vast mosaic from Cirta , Roman Africa c. Called the "granary of the empire", Northwest Africa, according to one estimate, produced one million tons of cereals each year, one-quarter of which was exported. Additional crops included beans, figs, grapes, and other fruits. By the 2nd century, olive oil rivaled cereals as an export item. In addition to the cultivation of slaves, and the capture and transporting of exotic wild animals, the principal production and exports included the textiles, marble, wine, timber, livestock, pottery such as African Red Slip , and wool. The incorporation of colonial cities into the Roman Empire brought an unparalleled degree of urbanization to vast areas of territory, particularly in Northwest Africa. This level of rapid urbanization had a structural impact on the town economy, and artisan production in Roman cities became closely tied to the agrarian spheres of production. This flourishing trade allowed the Northwest African provinces to increase artisan production in rapidly developing cities, making them highly organized urban centers. Many Roman cities shared both consumer and producer model city aspects, as artisanal activity was directly related to the economic role cities played in long-distance trade networks. The changes that occurred in the infrastructure for agricultural processing, like olive oil and wine production, as trade continued to develop both cities and commerce directly influenced the volume of artisan production. The scale, quality, and demand for these products reached its acme in Roman Northwest Africa. Lamps provided the most common form of illumination in Rome. They were used for public and private lighting, as votive offerings in temples, lighting at festivals, and as grave goods. As the craft developed and increased in quality and craftsmanship, the Northwest African creations began to rival their Italian and Grecian models and eventually surpassed them in merit and in demand. The production process took several stages. The embellished lamp was then used to make two plaster half molds, one lower half and one upper half mold, and multiple copies were then able to be mass-produced. The discus was reserved for conventional scenes of gods, goddesses, mythological subjects, scenes from daily life, erotic scenes, and natural images. The strongly Christian identity of post-Roman society in Northwest Africa is exemplified in the later instances of Northwest African lamps, on which scenes of Christian images like saints,

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## 5: What is Africa Proconsularis | IGI Global

*Africa Proconsularis ( AD) Sinna was a Roman era civitas of the Roman province of Africa Proconsularis. This ancient city is tentatively identified with ruins at Calaat-Es-Senan in modern Tunisia.*

The west of Africa was controlled by Carthage, a powerful city-state with whom Rome would wage their most gruesome wars. This confrontation eventually led to the creation of several African provinces within the Roman Empire. The Numidain kingdom then stretched from Mauritania to Cyrenaeca, contained wealthy Punic cities like Lepcis Magna and Oea, and actually surrounded the remains of the Carthaginian Empire. After the destruction of Carthage in BC Rome founded the Provincia Africa, to the displeasure of the Numidians who hoped to annex the old Punic city. And they certainly meddled with the evens in Numidia, which surrounded their new province completely. Caesar had already stated before that he lamented the destruction of Carthage. A population of 3, Romans was added with the people from the surrounding cities, who were of Punic descent, as the new Carthaginian residents. Both African provinces were merged into one big Senatorial province named Africa Proconsularis<sup>9</sup>, with Roman Carthage as the capital. This new province was one Frederik Maertens of the largest in the entire Empire and differed greatly from the other provinces in terms of administration and army units. From the annexation of the Carthaginian land in BC until the reign of Diocletian Africa Proconsularis was an unique province in the Empire. It is regarded as one of the largest and richest provinces of the Roman Empire. Because of the powerful capital, strong administration, fertile lands and the survival of the ancient Punic civilization the province did act quite independently from Rome. North Africa actually stood on equal terms with Italy during the Principate and was even capable of withstanding Rome on several occasions. From African to Roman, from peasant to emperor Just like in any other province social promotion was possible. Africans could become Roman citizen, after which their descendants could climb the social ladder following the Roman cursus honorum. After a while a lot of the higher functions in Roman Africa were indeed in African hands. Around AD Africans actually were in control of their own province. In Roman society power and wealth were created by landownership, and Africa Proconsularis was one of the most fertile regions in the Empire. The many estates offered a lot of opportunities to their owners, and not all lands were in Roman-Italian hands. When the Carthaginian Empire was incorporated in the Roman Empire, the largest part of the lands were kept by the local population and only a small part came in the hands of Roman veterans. We see the same thing with the annexation of Numidia. During the Principate there were some 1, sites and 30 cities in an area of about 2, square kilometers, of which 23 cities actually belonged to the old Carthaginian mainland. Every city had its own curia or senate. After a while these decuriones acquired Roman citizenship. A lot of wealthy Africans, especially from Roman Carthage, were recruited for the Imperial chancellery and were promoted to the rank of knight. But the emperors also played an important role since they often granted the Latin or Roman citizenship to African cities, and by transforming these into municipia or even colonies. Around AD the large cities in Africa had become colonies. Another way of gaining Roman citizenship was by army service. A lot of Africans already entered the auxilia forces under the Republic, and became Roman citizens after 25 years of duty. Generals like Marius and Caesar even gave these veterans land in Africa. From the 1st century AD it even became Macht en gevaar van de Provincia Africa Proconsularis customary to grant veterans lands in the provinces, and not in Italy. I will discuss the composition of the African armies later on. The acquisition of citizenship by Africans resulted in the local elite gradually taking over power from the Italians, and after a while the African cities were governed by the Africans themselves. The new Roman citizens of Africa even entered the Roman cursus honorum and became part of the Roman Senate. Already in the 1st century AD three African families gained entrance to the Senate: The most common cognomen in Utica for instance is Marius, which refers to the bestowal of citizenship on veterans by C. Marius in the 1st century BC. In Carthage the most common cognomen is Iulius. This obviously refers to the bestowal of citizenship by Caesar or Augustus during the rebuilding of Carthage as a new Roman colony. In the lists of local magistrates<sup>17</sup> and on several inscriptions of benefactors of African cities we see quite a lot of Latinized Punic names. These records of Lepcis Magna provide us with quite a lot

of information. Some of the names of the *suffetes*<sup>19</sup> are very interesting: It is also typical in the Punic nomenclature to include multiple generations of ancestors. It concerns a dedication on the theater from Lepcis Magna. The inscription consists of a Latin fragment and a text in Neo-Punic. The Latin text is regarded as a translation of the Punic text. Remarkable in this inscription are the terms *ornator patriae* and *amator concordiae*. This is a formula often found in Carthaginian descriptions to address people who have done important tasks for the community. We find similar names of Punic origins throughout Africa, like for example C. Cornelius Hanno, who even became *sevir* or priest of the imperial cult in Verona. This name is not only used by people of Punic descent, but also by those from Libyan, Berber or Numidian origins. Through army service or the local magistracy they obtained Roman citizenship, and were able to start the Roman *cursus honorum*. Quite a lot of *decuriones* became knights, and their descendants could reach the rank of senator. This way a lot of Punic Africans gained considerable power and wealth in the African provinces and in the Empire in general. After a while the power of the Roman elite was gradually taken over by the local, provincial nobility. Septimius Severus became emperor. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century the emperors Caracalla, Geta, Opellius Macrinus and Aemilius Aemilianus all had African origins. The initial purpose was to keep an eye on the local population and to hold *Macht en gevaar van de Provincia Africa Proconsularis* down uprisings. From the time of Augustus the African armies were mostly used against the attacks of several nomadic tribes, like the Musulames, the Gaetulians and the Garamantes. Not only did they have to protect the wealthy cities and large estates, but also several North African trade routes. The military forces of Africa Proconsularis can be divided in three groups: All three of them contained a lot of Africans very soon, and by the 2<sup>nd</sup> century they even formed the bulk of the African army. The *Auxilia Afrorum* A major part of the African army was in the hands of the *auxilia*. Normally the soldiers from the *auxilia* were gathered from several parts of the Empire and were divided into riders *alae*, infantry *cohortes* and mixed units *cohortes equitatae*. But in Africa it seems most soldiers actually were Africans. The Numidian cavalry, which fought the Romans in the Punic and Numidian Wars, still existed and were now part of the *auxilia*. Already in Republican times there are inscriptions mentioning the *Ala Numidia*. One of the most important components of the African *auxilia* was actually the *Cohors Maurorum*. The soldiers of this unit were all recruited in Africa Proconsularis. This was also the case with the *auxilia*. After their civil service they became Roman citizens and from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD on they received a part of land in the fertile regions of North Africa. A lot of *peregrini* managed to become Romans this way. By receiving land these veterans from the *auxilia* could later on play a part as wealthy landowners, especially if they already possessed or inherited a piece of land before they received additional lands from Rome. As a result the descendants of these veterans were often able to start the Roman *cursus honorum*. After a while several African families reached the higher echelons of the Empire. This legion was ranked above the *auxilia* and as a result the legate of the legion actually controlled the whole provincial army. The African army originally consisted of three legions because of the many uprisings and external threats. Through the centuries some other legions were stationed in Africa in case of serious internal or external threats, like the II Gemina in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the III Gallia in the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century when the province suffered of serious attacks from nomadic tribes. From the reign of Vespasian on the Romans started building forts along the most important routes in Roman Africa. Commodus erected fortifications at the borders as a protection against nomadic tribes and to control the Sahara routes to Sub-Saharan Africa. After the reign of Augustus the legions started recruiting more outside Italy. By granting Roman citizenship to the veterans of the *auxilia*, a lot of their descendants were able to enroll in the legions. This was also very advantageous since the Roman soldiers from these legions actually spoke the local tongue, which improved the contacts between the army and the local population. From the reign of Hadrian on it became standard to recruit soldiers from the area where the legion was stationed. Later on entire generations of soldiers were formed, when soldiers married with local women and their families stayed in the Roman camps. For example, an epitaph of Lambaesis mentions Q. Amphius with the symbol of Tanit and a cippus of *primipilus* L. Most of them have their origins in Carthage, where still a *Macht en gevaar van de Provincia Africa Proconsularis* lot of the old Punic population lived. From then on Africa was guarded and defended by the Africans themselves. The Carthaginian harbor consisted of two dredged lagoons. One was a mercantile port, the second one was a

marine port with a round peninsula where, in Punic times, the admiral was seated. According to Appian you could see the sea from the peninsula, but a boat approaching could not look into the harbor. Under the Romans initially both were used for mercantile ships, and no war fleet was stationed here. Triumvir Lepidus originally kept a fleet in Africa, but this was dismantled by Augustus. A reason for this could be the Romans feared Carthage could become a powerful marine power once again. Especially since the bulk of the sailors in the Roman fleet were Africans, next to Greeks and Phoenicians. According to the calculations of Van Daele a Roman trireme could reach 12 to 18 km an hour. The distance between Rome and Carthage is about 1600 km, so it was actually possible to sail in 3 days from Carthage to Rome. The fleet in Alexandria had to protect the entire African coastal line.

## 6: Numidia - Wikipedia

*Similar Items. An economic survey of ancient Rome / By: Frank, Tenney, Published: () The Romanization of Africa Proconsularis.*

Nomads, which by Latin interpretation became "Numidae" but cf. Phoenician, Semitic, mercantile sea empire called after its capital in present Tunisia, while the western Masaesyli, under king Syphax, were allied with Rome. At the end of the war, the victorious Romans gave all of Numidia to Masinissa of the Massylii. Hiempsal and Jugurtha quarrelled immediately after the death of Micipsa. Jugurtha had Hiempsal killed, which led to open war with Adherbal. He incurred the wrath of Rome in the process by killing some Roman businessmen who were aiding Adherbal. After a brief war with Rome, Jugurtha surrendered and received a highly favourable peace treaty, which raised suspicions of bribery once more. The local Roman commander was summoned to Rome to face corruption charges brought by his political rival Gaius Memmius. Jugurtha was also forced to come to Rome to testify against the Roman commander, where he [which?]. The war dragged out into a long and seemingly endless campaign as the Romans tried to defeat Jugurtha decisively. Marius was elected, and then returned to Numidia to take control of the war. He sent his Quaestor Lucius Cornelius Sulla to neighbouring Mauretania in order to eliminate their support for Jugurtha. With the help of Bocchus I of Mauretania, Sulla captured Jugurtha and brought the war to a conclusive end. Jugurtha was brought to Rome in chains and was placed in the Tullianum. The kings of the east minted coin, while no known coins of the western kings survive. The western kings may have been vassals of the eastern. The remainder of the western kingdom plus the city of Cirta, which may have belonged to either kingdom, became briefly an autonomous principality under Publius Sittius. Between 44 and 40 BC, the old western kingdom was once again under a Numidian king, Arabio, who killed Sittius and took his place. Western Numidia was also annexed after the death of its last king, Arabio, in 40 BC, and the two provinces were united with Tripolitana by Emperor Augustus, to create Africa Proconsularis. In AD 40, the western portion of Africa Proconsularis, including its legionary garrison, was placed under an imperial legatus, and in effect became a separate province of Numidia, though the legatus of Numidia remained nominally subordinate to the proconsul of Africa until AD Subsequently, however, Emperor Constantine the Great reunited the two provinces in a single one, administered from Cirta, which was now renamed Constantina modern Constantine in his honour. Its governor was raised to the rank of consularis in, and the province remained one of the seven provinces of the diocese of Africa until the invasion of the Vandals in AD, which began its slow decay, [4] accompanied by desertification. It was restored to Roman rule after the Vandalic War, when it became part of the new praetorian prefecture of Africa. To the south in the interior military roads led to Theveste Tebessa and Lambaesis Lambessa with extensive Roman remains, connected by military roads with Cirta and Hippo, respectively. Including these towns, there were altogether twenty that are known to have received at one time or another the title and status of Roman colonies; and in the 5th century, the Notitia Dignitatum enumerates no fewer than sees whose bishops assembled at Carthage in

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*Definition of Africa Proconsularis: Geographical area of North Africa, ancient Roman province currently corresponding to Tunisia, a part of Algeria and a part of Libya. Receive a 20% Discount on All Purchases Directly Through IGI Global's Online Bookstore.*

Roman Africans The amphitheatre of Thysdrus modern El Djem The African province was amongst the wealthiest regions in the Empire rivaled only by Egypt, Syria and Italy itself and as a consequence people from all over the Empire migrated into the Roman Africa Province, most importantly veterans in early retirement who settled in Africa on farming plots promised for their military service. Starting in the 2nd century AD, these garrisons were manned mostly by local inhabitants. A sizable Latin speaking population developed that was multinational in background, sharing the north African region with those speaking Punic and Berber languages. Abun-Nasr, in his *A History of the Maghrib*, said that "What made the Berbers accept the Roman way of life all the more readily was that the Romans, though a colonizing people who captured their lands by the might of their arms, did not display any racial exclusiveness and were remarkably tolerant of Berber religious cults, be they indigenous or borrowed from the Carthaginians. However, the Roman territory in Africa was unevenly penetrated by Roman culture. Pockets of non-Romanized Berbers continued to exist throughout the Roman period, even in such areas as eastern Tunisia and Numidia. This prosperity and romanization touched partially even the populations living outside the Roman limes mainly the Garamantes and the Getuli, who were reached with Roman expeditions to Sub-Saharan Africa. The willing acceptance of Roman citizenship by members of the ruling class in African cities produced such Roman Africans as the comic poet Terence, the rhetorician Fronto of Cirta, the jurist Salvius Julianus of Hadrumetum, the novelist Apuleius of Madauros, the emperor Septimius Severus of Lepcis Magna, the Christians Tertullian and Cyprian of Carthage, and Arnobius of Sicca and his pupil Lactantius; the angelic doctor Augustine of Thagaste, the epigrammatist Luxorius of Vandal Carthage, and perhaps the biographer Suetonius, and the poet Dracontius. The personification of Africa is shown wearing an elephant headdress. The prosperity of most towns depended on agriculture. Called the "granary of the empire", North Africa, according to one estimate, produced one million tons of cereals each year [citation needed], one-quarter of which was exported. Additional crops included beans, figs, grapes, and other fruits. By the 2nd century, olive oil rivaled cereals as an export item [citation needed]. In addition to the cultivation of slaves, and the capture and transporting of exotic wild animals, the principal production and exports included the textiles, marble, wine, timber, livestock, pottery such as African Red Slip, and wool. The incorporation of colonial cities into the Roman Empire brought an unparalleled degree of urbanization to vast areas of territory, particularly in North Africa. This level of rapid urbanization had a structural impact on the town economy, and artisan production in Roman cities became closely tied to the agrarian spheres of production. This flourishing trade allowed the North African provinces to increase artisan production in rapidly developing cities, making them highly organized urban centers. Many Roman cities shared both consumer and producer model city aspects, as artisanal activity was directly related to the economic role cities played in long-distance trade networks. The changes that occurred in the infrastructure for agricultural processing, like olive oil and wine production, as trade continued to develop both cities and commerce directly influenced the volume of artisan production. The scale, quality, and demand for these products reached its acme in Roman North Africa. Lamps provided the most common form of illumination in Rome. They were used for public and private lighting, as votive offerings in temples, lighting at festivals, and as grave goods. As the craft developed and increased in quality and craftsmanship, the North African creations began to rival their Italian and Grecian models and eventually surpassed them in merit and in demand. The production process took several stages. The embellished lamp was then used to make two plaster half molds, one lower half and one upper half mold, and multiple copies were then able to be mass-produced. The discus was reserved for conventional scenes of gods, goddesses, mythological subjects, scenes from daily life, erotic scenes, and natural images. The strongly Christian identity of post-Roman society in North Africa is exemplified in the later instances of North African lamps, on which scenes of Christian images like saints,

crosses, and biblical figures became commonly articulated topics. Many of the early North African lamps that have been excavated, especially those of high quality, have the name of the manufacturer inscribed on the base, which gives evidence of a highly competitive and thriving local market that developed early and continued to influence and bolster the colonial economy. The introduction of fine local red-fired clays in the late 4th century triggered this revival. Famous in antiquity as "fine" or high-quality tableware, it was distributed both regionally and throughout the Mediterranean basin along well-established and heavily trafficked trade routes. But new, more ornate designs appeared before the early 5th century as demand spurred on the creative process. The development and widespread distribution of ARS finewares marks the most distinctive phase of North African pottery-making. This underscores the idea that these local markets fueled the economy of not only the town itself, but the entire region and supported markets abroad. If neither form nor decoration of the material to be classified is identifiable, it is possible to trace its origins, not just to a certain region but even to its place of production by comparing its chemical analysis to important northeastern and central Tunisian potteries with good representatives. Governors of Roman Africa Republican era Unless otherwise noted, names of governors in Africa and their dates are taken from T. American Philological Association, , , vol. After the defeat of Carthage in BC, no further assignments to Africa among the senior magistrates or promagistrates are recorded until the Jugurthine War " BC , when the command against Jugurtha in Numidia became a consular province.

### 8: Catalog Record: The Romanization of Africa proconsularis | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*The Roman province of Africa Proconsularis was established after the Romans defeated Carthage in the Third Punic War. The province roughly comprised the territory of present-day Tunisia, the northeast of modern-day Algeria, and the small Mediterranean Sea coast of modern-day western Libya along the Syrtis Minor.*

### 9: Africa - Province of the Roman Empire | www.enganchecubano.com

*Roman Ruins of Leptis Magna: North Africa was considerably more fertile in Roman times than it is today, this is attested to by the fact that many of the Roman ruins actually lie within deserts today (Leptis Magna, Thamugadi, etc.) and could not support the kind of populations that they appear to have supported in ancient times.*

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