

UČNI NAČRT PREDMETA / COURSE SYLLABUS

Predmet:	Rimska mesta
Course title:	Roman towns

Študijski program in stopnja Study programme and level	Študijska smer Study field	Letnik Academic year	Semester Semester
Primerjalni študij idej in kultur, doktorski študij 3. stopnje	<a href="#">Arheologija med Jadranom in Donavo</a>	Brez letnika	/
Comparative Study of Ideas and Cultures, doctoral study 3 <sup>rd</sup> cycle	<a href="#">Archaeology between the Adriatic and the Danube</a>	Not specified	/

Vrsta predmeta / Course type: splošno izbirni / general elective

Univerzitetna koda predmeta / University course code: P019-26

Predavanja Lectures	Seminar Seminar	Vaje Tutorial	Klinične vaje work	Druge oblike študija	Samost. delo Individ. work	ECTS
20	10				150	6

Nosilec predmeta / Lecturer: [izr. prof. dr. Jana Horvat](#)

Jeziki / Predavanja / Lectures: slovenščina, angleščina / Slovenian, English  
Languages: Vaje / Tutorial: /

Pogoji za vključitev v delo oz. za opravljanje študijskih obveznosti:

Za vključitev v delo ni posebnih pogojev. Priporočljivo je vsaj pasivno znanje nemškega, angleškega in italijanskega jezika

Prerequisites:

There are no specific prerequisites. At least a passive knowledge of German, English, and Italian is recommended.

Vsebina:

1. Pravni status mest in drugih naselij
2. Mestni teritoriji, podeželje in ceste:
  - primerjalni študij po območjih: severna Italija, Istra, Norik, Zgornja in Spodnja Panonija, Dalmacija.
3. Topografija mest – primerjalni študij:
  - urbanistične zasnove;
  - upravna središča;
  - javne in reprezentančne zgradbe;
  - obrambna arhitektura;
  - svetišča;
  - gospodarski deli;
  - bivalna arhitektura;
  - oskrba z vodo in ostala infrastruktura.

Content (Syllabus outline):

1. Legal status of towns and other settlements:
2. Urban territories, landscape, and roads:
  - Comparative study of regions: Northern Italy, Istria, Noricum, Upper and Lower Pannonia, and Dalmatia
3. Topography of towns: comparative study:
  - Urbanism
  - Administrative centres
  - Public and representative buildings
  - Defence architecture
  - Sanctuaries
  - Production facilities
  - Water supply and other infrastructures
4. Development of towns:

#### 4. Razvoj mest:

- od 1. st. do časa severske dinastije;
- pozna rimska doba;
- propad mest.

- From the first century to the Severan dynasty
- The late Roman period
- The decline of towns

#### Temeljni literatura in viri / Readings:

- Bosio, L. 1991. Le strade romane della Venetia e dell'Histria. Padova.
- Donev, D. 2020. The Busy Periphery: Urban Systems of the Balkan and Danube Provinces (2nd – 3rd c. AD), *Archaeopress Roman Archaeology* 61.
- Gaspari, A. 2016. Voda v rimski Emoni / Water in Roman Emona, Ljubljana.
- Gros, P. 2001. L'architecture romaine: du début du IIIe siècle av. J.-C. à la fin du Haut-Empire. Paris.
- Die römische Stadt im 2. Jahrhundert n. Chr. – Xantener Berichte 2, Köln 1992.
- Die Stadt in Oberitalien und in den nordwestlichen Provinzen des Römischen Reiches. *Kölner Forschungen* 4, Mainz a. R. 1991.
- Fentress, E. ur. 2000. Romanization and the city. Creation, transformations, and failures. *Journal of Roman Archaeology*, Supp. Ser. 38, Portsmouth.
- Horvat, J. in A. Dolenc Vičič 2010, *Arheološka najdišča Ptuja. Rabelčja vas*, Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 20, Ljubljana 2010.
- Horvat, J., I. Lazar, A. Gaspari ur. 2020. Manjša rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru / Minor Roman settlements in Slovenia, Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 40, Ljubljana.
- Horvat, J., B. Mušič, A. Dolenc Vičič, A. Ragolič 2020. *Arheološka najdišča Ptuja. Panorama*, Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 41, Ljubljana.
- La città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana. *Collection de l'École française de Rome* 130, Trieste – Roma 1990.
- Lovenjak, M. 1998. *Inscriptiones Latinae Sloveniae 1: Nevioudunum*. Situla 37, Ljubljana.
- Starac, A. 1999-2000. Rimsko vladanje u Histriji i Liburniji, 1. Histrija, 2. Liburnija. – *Katalozi i monografije*, Arheološki muzej Istre 10, Pula.
- Šašel Kos, M. 1997. *The Roman Inscriptions in the National Museum of Slovenia (Lapidarij Narodnega muzeja Slovenije)*. Situla 35, Ljubljana.
- Šašel Kos, M. in P. Scherrer ur. 2002-2004. *The autonomous towns of Noricum and Pannonia: Noricum, Pannonia I, Pannonia II*. Situla 40-42, Ljubljana.
- Zaccaria, C. 1992. *Regio X, Venetia et Histria, Tergeste – Ager Tergestinus et Tergesti adtributus*. V: *Supplementa italica, Nuova serie* 10, Roma: 139-283.

#### Cilji in kompetence:

Poselitveni sistem rimskih provinc v srednji Evropi je temeljil na treh stebrih: avtonomnih mestih (municipiji ali kolonije), vikusih (manjša centralna naselja) in vilah rustikah (posestva). Mesta – in vikusi v omejenem obsegu – so nosilci centralnih funkcij na administrativnem, gospodarskem, socialnem in religioznem področju. Mesta so imela ogromen vpliv na način življenja in na procese romanizacije, pri čemer je zelo vidno vlogo igrala arhitektura. V arhitekturi in v vpeljavi novih gradbenih tehnik se še posebej vidi veliki prelom s starim

#### Objectives and competences:

The settlement system in the Roman provinces of Central Europe was based on three foundations: autonomous towns (municipia, coloniae), small central settlements (vici), and rural farmsteads (villae rusticae). The towns (and to a limited extent the vici) functioned as administrative, economic, social and religious centers. They had immense influence on the way of life and the processes of Romanization. The disruption of the old prehistoric world was very evident in the introduction of new building techniques and architectural types. The development of Roman

prazgodovinskim svetom. Razvoj rimske arhitekture je dinamičen proces, v katerem se nekatere regionalne oblike opuščajo in nastajajo nove. Čeprav srečamo veliko bogastvo variant, se vedno znova pojavljajo osnovni vzorci. Nekateri tipi stavb so vezani na določeno funkcijo in razširjeni po vsem imperiju, npr. forum z baziliko in tabernami, svetišča, teatri, amfiteatri, stadioni, terme, bivalne stavbe v mestih in deloma na podeželju, infrastruktura in obrambna arhitektura.

Cilj predmeta je poglobljeno seznanjanje s posebnostmi razvoja rimskih mest na območju srednje Evrope in Balkana ter preko tega s posebnimi vprašanji poselitve, urbanizacije, arhitekture, uprave, gospodarstva in religije.

architecture was a dynamic process in which some regional forms were abandoned and new ones were introduced. The basic types were preserved despite rich variations. Special building types associated with particular functions were widespread throughout the empire, such as forums with basilicas and tabernae, temples, theaters, amphitheaters, stadiums, public baths, houses in cities and sometimes in the countryside, infrastructure, and defensive architecture.

This course presents the development of Roman towns in Central Europe and the Balkans, as well as the perception of specific topics such as settlement, urbanization, architecture, administration, economy and religion.

**Predvideni študijski rezultati:**

Predvideni študijski rezultati je samostojna pisna naloga v obliki znanstvenega članka.

**Intended learning outcomes:**

Intended learning outcome is a written paper in the form of a scientific article.

**Metode poučevanja in učenja:**

**Oblike dela:**

- Samostojno delo študentov
- e-izobraževanje

**Metode (načini) dela:**

- Razgovor/ diskusija/debata
- Proučevanje primera

**Learning and teaching methods:**

**Types of learning/teaching:**

- Independent students work
- e-learning

**Teaching methods:**

- Conversation/discussion/debate
- Case studies

**Načini ocenjevanja:**

Daljši pisni izdelki
Javni nastop ali predstavitev
Končno ocenjevanje (pisni/ustni izpit)

Delež (v %) /  
Weight (in %)

70
20
10

**Assessment:**

Long written assignments
Presentations
Final examination (written/oral)

**Reference nosilca / Lecturer's references:**

- Bernardini, F., Horvat, J., Vinci, G. 2023, San Rocco/Koromačnik military camps (2nd–1st centuries BC). V/In: Horvat, J., Bernardini, F., Belak, M. (ur./eds.), *The Roman conquest beyond Aquileia: (II–I centuries BC)*, Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 45, 21–48.
- Grahek, L., Horvat, J. 2022, Rimsko grobišče Marof na Igu / The Roman cemetery in Marof at Ig (Slovenia), *Arheološki vestnik* 73, 199–280.
- Bernardini, F., Horvat, J., Vinci, G., Berden, T., Lavrenčič, L., Liccioli, L., Lubritto, C. 2021, Grociana piccola: a rare example of Republican military fortifications in Italy. *Journal of Roman archaeology* vol. 34, issue 2, 695-712.
- Žerjal, T., Horvat, J., Janežič, M. 2021, Ceramic contexts from the territory of present-day Slovenia. V/In: Visentini, P. et al. (ur./eds.), *L' archeologia di un territorio attraverso la ceramica: abitati, produzioni, scambi e commerci nel Friuli romano*, Udine, 123–145.

- Žerjal, T., Horvat, J., Istenič, J. 2021, Pottery and other productions in the eastern hinterland of Caput Adriae. V/In: Rigato, D., Mongardi, M., Vitelli Casella, M. (ur./eds.). Produzioni artigianali in area adriatica : manufatti, ateliers e attori (III sec. a.C.-V sec. d.C.), Adriatlas 4, 94-109.
- Horvat, J., Mušič, B., Dolenc Vičič, A., Ragolič, A. 2020, Arheološka najdišča Ptuja. Panorama / Archaeological sites of Ptuj. Panorama. – Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 41.