Reply 1

I am completely agreeing with you regarding your view about Roman Empire. Rome was the largest state of antiquity, deriving its name from the Roman city of Rome. The name of this city, according to legend. It comes from the name of its legendary founder, Romulus. The culture of the Etruscans and Greeks played a major role in the formation of ancient Roman civilization. Architecture it offered particular forms of manifestation, imposed by the demands of public and state life of ancient Rome society. The public markets, the basilicas, the amphitheaters, the temples, the thermal baths, the private houses, the shops, offered ensembles included in the conception of the Roman urbanism, which drew the network of streets and traffic lanes, between the central area and the enclosure walls. You are right Veyne’s article is in depth and provide more details than Scobie. Scobie talk generally about sanitary and drainage system comparing Veyne.

Reply 2

Thankyou for your informative post. You feel Scobie give more details about the drainage, sewer, baths and streets of roman. To some extend yes but Veyne seems more descriptive in his article. He not only presented daily life style of Romans but also their urban life, activities and their characteristics. Veyne talk about sexual excess, banquets hall as a sign of art and to show wealth and their passion for races as well. Where as Scobie presented a dirty picture of Romans and according to him, they were crowded and due to unhygienic conditions, they had contagious disease. For him roman bath were the sources of disease and infection. I believe both the authors presented their point of view in good manner and they both talk about bath system, drainage and sewer systems. Scobie thinks that the major source of contamination was their bathrooms, but I think it was really civilized nation because before that there was no concept of bath rooms in houses however, it may ground for infection.