



Romania 101-106

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Short introduction

Dacia was in ancient times the land where Geto-Dacians lived, nowadays being part of Romania.

The Romans wanted to conquer Dacia even During the reign of Caesar which has been organizing an expedition against the Dacians but this never happened because Caesar was assassinated.

Appearance

Their clothing was similar to the nowadays Romanian peasants. They had beards, long hair, wearing long pants bent at the ankles, tunic with sleeves, their head being covered with a conical-shaped hat, and *opinci* (traditional Romanian shoes made out of a rectangular piece of leather tightened on the leg by laces) on their feet. The women wore a pleated shirt on their neck and chest, with short sleeves, preserved today as the *ie* (traditional Romanian blouse).



Dacian
warrior

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Dacian
woman

The Dacian-Roman wars

(101-102; 105-106)

First war (101-102)

Causes:

The confirmed rumors about Dacian gold and other wealth of this country have also contributed to the Roman-Dacian conflict

Dacia's strategic position

The Dacians were overwhelmed by the Roman army which had more soldiers, and was better militarily prepared, the consequences being the Dacia's obedience to the Roman conditions/rules for keeping the peace.

Second war (105-106)

Causes:

- Decebal didn't follow the rules that were set after the first war
- The battle was won by the Romans, which had destroyed all the citadels, including Sarmizegetusa (the most important citadel for the Dacians).

Culture and civilization

The Dacians were organized in states. From agriculture they obtained:

Wheat

wine

honey

they raised cows and horses, but also fished.

The houses were built by/with wood or *braided* sticks depending on the geographical orientation. The Dacians were engaged in the extraction and processing of metals from which they made tools, weapons, objects of worship or furniture, ornaments, pots and coins.

Art/Pottery

The pottery was processed both by the hand and by the potter's wheel and became an art. Dacian craftsmen began to use the potter's wheel in the first half of the 5th century BC. But other researchers claim that the potter's wheel would have been used in the Geto-Dacian territory since the 3rd century. The Geto-Dacian potters have sometimes taken over from some other craftsmen some technical procedures, or certain forms and ornamental designs, imitating (for example) the Greek cups of the Delos type; but the forms of Geto-Dacian vessels are mostly original sometimes these were also painted with animal or vegetable designs (rarely human).



↑
Pots, vessels, cups
and something more



↑
Early Dacian
vessel



↑
One of the 49
ancient dacian
silver coins
recovered from