



Romania in 101-106

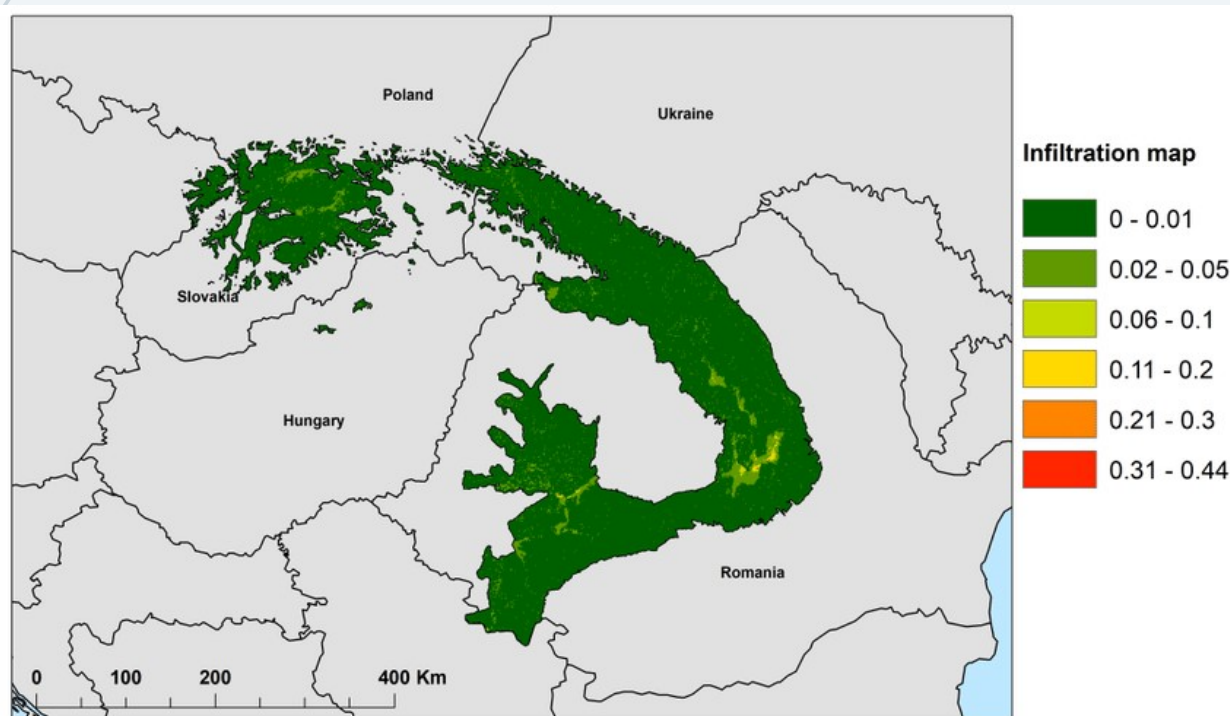
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Politic point:

Trajan conquered the Dacians, under King Decibalus, and made Dacia. Roman Dacia was a province of the Roman Empire from 106 to 274–275. Its territory consisted of eastern and south-eastern Transylvania, the Banat and Oltenia (regions of modern Romania). Romania of today:



At times Dacia included areas between the Tisa and the Middle Danube. The Carpathian Mountains are located in the middle of Dacia. It thus corresponds to the present-day countries of Romania and Moldova, as well as smaller parts of Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.



Infiltration map was calculated as ratio of potential infiltration coefficient and normalization slope layer (radian degrees).



Economic point:

The Romans exploited the rich ore deposits of Dacia. Gold and silver were especially plentiful, and were found in great quantities in the Western Carpathians. After Trajan's conquest, he brought back to Rome over 165 tons of gold and 330 tons of silver. Dacia also possessed salt, iron and copper mines dating back to the period of the Dacian kings.



Dacia evolved from a simple rural society and economy to one of material advancement comparable to other Roman provinces.

The region also held large quantities of building-stone materials, including schist, sandstone, andesite, limestone, and marble.

At Alburnus Maior the gold mines flourished between 131 and 167 AD, but over time they began to see diminishing returns as the local gold reserves were exploited. Evidence points to the closure of the gold mines around the year 215 AD.



Art point:

Towns became key centres of manufacturing. Bronze casting foundries existed at Porolissum, Romula, and Dierna; there was a brooch workshop located in Napoca, while weapon smithies have been identified in Apulum.

Temples, funerary chambers and mausoleums are the main religious buildings. Dacians are archaeologically identified over ten temples (at Ulpia Traiana, Porolissum, Micia etc.) dedicated to the Roman and Oriental divinities. The military architecture is represented by castles, watch towers and signaling towers, as well as provincial limes.



The most important sculptural works were the bronze or marble statues and busts of the emperors and imperial family members. Sarmizegetusa Regia was the capital and the most important military, religious and political centre of the Dacians prior to the wars with the Roman Empire. Erected on top of a 1200 m high mountain, the fortress, comprising six citadels (Sarmizegetusa, Costești-Blidaru, Piatra Roșie, Costești-Cetățuie, Căpâlna and Bănița. All six have been named UNESCO World heritage sites.), was the core of a strategic defensive system in the Orăștie Mountains.



Sarmisegetusa's walls were partly dismantled at the end of First Dacian war in AD 102, when Dacia was invaded by the Emperor Trajan of the Roman Empire. The Dacians rebuilt them, but the Romans systematically destroyed them again in 106 and deported the inhabitants.



The Roman conquerors established a military garrison at Sarmisegetusa Regia. Later, the capital of Roman Dacia was established 40 km from the ruined Dacian capital, and was named after it - Colonia Ulpia Traiana Augusta Dacica Sarmizegetusa.