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Propositions

1. The micro-region of Suessa Aurunca, Minturnae and Sinuessa represents a contact area as well as a dynamic transition zone between southern Latium and northern Campania that is characterized by reciprocal exchange both in pre-Roman times and after the colonial foundations (chapter 2).
2. The colonies of Suessa Aurunca, Minturnae and Sinuessa deliberately continue pre-Roman structures which they adapt to local conditions and enhance through the addition of new features. This reflects a more complex colonial landscape than has been considered in previous research (section 2.5).
3. The material culture of the colonies reflects indigenous, Roman, and Campanian influences as well as overarching tendencies on the Italian peninsula typical of the 3rd century BC, in such a way that local colonial material culture and identity become apparent (section 3.5, 4.5).
4. Economic factors might have played a more influential role in the foundation and development of Suessa Aurunca, Minturnae and Sinuessa than was previously thought, resulting in a varied production and trade landscape, from which the colonies subsequently benefited on a supra-regional level in late Republican times (chapter 6).
5. Military, cultural, and economic interaction and cooperation between colonies become apparent due to material, social and spatial connectivity, with the important role of personal networks and mobility becoming particularly clear from the late Republican period onwards.
6. The traditional model of *coloniae Latinae* and *coloniae civium Romanorum*, limited to citizenship, military and socio-political terms, must be renewed in order to reflect heterogeneous cultural and economic developments within the colonies as well as non-colonial and non-Roman communities.
7. Within colonization, cultural change at the local level is more multifaceted and less Rome-centered. Therefore, it must be investigated beyond the traditional dichotomy of a homogeneous Roman and a subordinated non-Roman culture.
8. Roman colonization is subject to variable and dynamic processes in the Middle Republic and, by taking into account local choices and Rome's influence, can be understood in a heterarchical framework, in which the colonies individually acquire the potential to interact diversely in the micro-region.
9. Cultural heritage today arouses an increasing public interest and becomes a commodity within popular culture. The unique challenge of archaeology is to find a new balance between the research for academia and the communication of scientific results for entertainment – both to preserve the value of cultural heritage.