

**CLCV/HIST 3000; Winter Term 2025**  
**The College of the Humanities**

**Roman Seafaring in the Eastern Mediterranean**

*Maritime Archaeology- harbours and shipwrecks*

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**Objectives**

Roman maritime trade in the eastern Mediterranean was arguably the most important factor in the development of the economy of the Roman empire. It is often assumed that the trade was dominated by large-scale and long-distance journeys between cities. This view has been questioned by recent studies that has highlighted greater diversity in maritime activity. This course will focus on the maritime activity of Roman coastal cities and port towns. depending on archaeological and historical evidence to restructure the maritime activities of these communities, from fishing to the transport of wine, olive oil, and many other goods, to the construction of harbours and use of various vessel types and concludes by considering the impact of maritime activity on the local economy.



## Course syllabus

Week 1	Jan 10	Course introduction-Geographic expansion, Timeline, Discussions-questions
Week 2	Jan 17	Maritime economies-imperial period-interactions-expansion, Discussions-questions
Week 3	Jan 24	The Levant-Ships and shipbuilding. Discussions-questions
Week 4	Jan 31	Roman Shipwrecks data-Ships and seafaring. Discussions-questions
Week 5	Feb 07	Introduction to Maritime Archaeology-Harbour surveys. Discussions-questions
Week 6	Feb 14	Introduction to Maritime Archaeology-Shipwrecks surveys. Discussions-questions
Week 7	Feb 21	<b><i>Winter break-No Class</i></b>
Week 8	Feb 28	Ancient Mediterranean Sailing. Discussions-questions <b>Midterm paper/presentation</b>
Week 9	Mar 07	Roman harbours. Discussions-questions
Week 10	Mar 14	Roman shipwrecks- various examples. Discussions-questions
Week 11	Mar 21	Roman Shipwrecks-various examples. Discussions-questions
Week 12	Mar 28	Roman network in the East. Discussions-questions
Week 13	Apr 04	Course Summary. Discussions-questions, <b>Final paper Due</b> by the end of the day

## Evaluation

- Participation/Discussions: 12% Active engagement and contributions to in-class discussions.
- Paper: 38% (Short essay, 5–10 pages) or in-class presentation (TBD)
- Final Essay: 50% (Short essay, 5–10 pages) or in-class presentation (TBD)

## Essay/Final Paper Guidelines

The topic should be chosen from the syllabus. However, if you are interested in a different topic, we can discuss it either in person or via email. Each essay should be 5–10 pages in length (typed, 12-point font, standard margins) and primarily based on 6–10 academic references related to your chosen topic. Citation style must be consistent throughout.

**Week 1:** Introducing the course syllabus and exploring the Roman expansion in the east, as well as the Roman seafaring to explore various aspects such as Harbours and ships from its start to its

decline. The course will also aim on the impact resulted by seafaring on the economy of Rome, and the role that the Roman navy played in the eastern Mediterranean

**Week 2:** The Roman maritime economies during the imperial period were essential in facilitating the expansion of the empire. These economies relied on the production, commerce, and consumption of goods and services, permitting access to resources, markets, and labor that would have been inaccessible otherwise.

<https://academic.oup.com/book/32126/chapter/268069942>

**Week 3:** The Levant was the heart for maritime commerce and was home to some advanced and prominent shipbuilding techniques in ancient times. The ships of the Levant were famous for their speed and ability to maneuver since their hulls were constructed of lightweight wood with resistant to the salt Mediterranean water. These facts made them were ideal for trade, military, and expedition purposes. The Levant ships were also distinctively designs, incorporating both European and Levantine elements. This fusion of styles enabled them to be easily adapted to various purposes and to endure the harsh conditions of the sea.

<https://www.livescience.com/16201-rome-ancient-shipyard.html>

**Week 4:** The available data on the roman shipwrecks includes information on the age and location of the shipwreck, the construction material used to build the ship, and the ship's cargo and its contents. The data of the shipwrecks can be utilized to understand the development of Roman seafaring technology, and to gain perception on the Roman trades, travels and to better assess the maritime culture during the Roman Empire.

<https://academic.oup.com/book/32126/chapter/268070806>

**Week 5 and 6:** Maritime archaeology, or Marine archaeology is the study of artifacts resulted by ancient human activities related to life around the sea. This includes the study of vessels, seafaring, and the culture of people who lived and worked on ships and by the sea. It is the study of shipwrecks, submerged harbours, and other settlements providing a unique sight of how various maritime cultures used the sea as a network to interact with one another. Maritime archaeology combines various disciplines such as underwater archaeology, marine geology, and oceanography to study submerged harbours and shipwrecks and to give insight of how various maritime communities used the sea to interact with one another. <https://academic.oup.com/edited-volume/40217?searchresult=1>

**Week 7:** Winter Break

**Week 8:** A variety of sailing cultures in the ancient Mediterranean were vital for its development engaging in both trade and exploration and exploiting favourable winds and currents to travel across the sea. The ancient Mediterranean communities used the sea for the transportation of people, cargos, and ideas traveled from culture to another. The extensive practice of sailing vessels in antiquity along the Mediterranean was fundamental to the development of the cultures in the region.

**Week 9:** The harbours of the ancient Roman Empire required an extensive network to allow their ships which roamed all around the Mediterranean. The prominent ports are namely Ostia, Portus,

and Puteoli. Ostia operated as a major trade-off centre for wine, grain, oil, and other goods where Portus was used to facilitate trade between Rome and the rest of the Mediterranean. Puteoli was used as a major stopping point for ships travelling between Rome and Greece.

[https://www.academia.edu/22360464/Roman\\_Ports\\_and\\_Mediterranean\\_Connectivity\\_In\\_S\\_Keay\\_ed\\_Rome\\_Portus\\_and\\_the\\_Mediterranean\\_Archaeological\\_Monographs\\_of\\_the\\_British\\_School\\_at\\_Rome\\_London\\_367\\_391](https://www.academia.edu/22360464/Roman_Ports_and_Mediterranean_Connectivity_In_S_Keay_ed_Rome_Portus_and_the_Mediterranean_Archaeological_Monographs_of_the_British_School_at_Rome_London_367_391)

**Week 10 and 11:** A large number of Roman shipwrecks were found in the Mediterranean Sea. Some of the most distinguished ones include the Mahdia shipwreck (dates to the late 1st century BC), the Port-Royal shipwreck, (dates to the 2nd century AD), and the Antikythera shipwreck, (dates to the 1st century BC). All these shipwrecks were found with a variety of artifacts, including coins, pottery, and weapons. These wrecks provide insight into the lives of the people who lived in the Mediterranean during the Roman period and provide a unique glimpse into the past.  
<https://academic.oup.com/book/32126/chapter/268070806>

**Week 12:** Roman network at the Eastern Mediterranean was a trading network, as well as military and diplomatic connections between the Empire and the local civilizations. This network was first established during the Roman Republic/early empire that extended to the Near East, North Africa, Greece, and Asia Minor. The network comprised a range of roads, harbours, and fortifications, as well as other settlements allowing the Romans to control a vast number of trade routes and gain access to important resources, such as grain, spices, and luxury goods. It also enabled them to maintain diplomatic relations and to project their military power far from the Italian peninsula.  
<https://academic.oup.com/book/32126/chapter/268071322>

**Week 13:** Course overview- documentary movie (TBD)

**Attendance/Participation:** The attendance and participation are seen as an individual student responsibility. However, there will be 15% of the evaluation mark on attendance/participation. Students are expected to attend class, participate and complete all assignments.

**Textbook:**

Leidwanger, J. (2020). Roman Seas: A Maritime Archaeology of Eastern Mediterranean Economies. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

*New average price: 108 CAD*

*Used average price: 65 CAD*

**Available at MacOdrum library and online using Library account:**

[https://ocul-crl.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma991022774628405153&context=L&vid=01OCUL\\_CRL:DEFAULT&lang=en&search\\_scope=NewDiscoveryNetwork&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=OCULDiscoveryNetworkNew&query=any,contains,roman%20seas,AND&mode=advanced&offset=0/](https://ocul-crl.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma991022774628405153&context=L&vid=01OCUL_CRL:DEFAULT&lang=en&search_scope=NewDiscoveryNetwork&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=OCULDiscoveryNetworkNew&query=any,contains,roman%20seas,AND&mode=advanced&offset=0/)

**Other useful Bibliographic references:**

- Catsambis, A., Ford, B., & Hamilton, D. L. (Eds.). (2012). The Oxford Handbook of Maritime Archaeology. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

*New average price: 100 CAD*

*Used average price: 72 CAD*

- Christol, M, & Nony, D. (2014). Rome et son empire. Paris: Hachette.

*New average price: 41 CAD*

*Used average price: 18 CAD*

- Butcher, K. (2003). Roman Syria and the Near East. London: British Museum Press.

*New average price: 85 CAD*

*Used average price: 43 CAD*

- Roman ports and Mediterranean connectivity 2013:

[https://www.academia.edu/22360464/Roman\\_Ports\\_and\\_Mediterranean\\_Connectivity\\_In\\_S\\_Keay\\_ed\\_Rome\\_Portus\\_and\\_the\\_Mediterranean\\_Archaeological\\_Monographs\\_of\\_the\\_British\\_School\\_at\\_Rome\\_London\\_367\\_391](https://www.academia.edu/22360464/Roman_Ports_and_Mediterranean_Connectivity_In_S_Keay_ed_Rome_Portus_and_the_Mediterranean_Archaeological_Monographs_of_the_British_School_at_Rome_London_367_391)

- Thorley, J. (1969). The development of trade between the Roman Empire and the East under Augustus. Greece & Rome, New Series, 16, 209–223.

*This article is available through academic databases such as JSTOR or for purchase via platforms like Cambridge University Press.*

# University Regulations for All College of the Humanities Courses (Updated November 22,2024)

## Academic Dates and Deadlines

This schedule contains the dates prescribed by the University Senate for academic activities. Dates relating to fee payment, cancellation of course selections, late charges, and other fees or charges will be published in the Important Dates and Deadlines section of the Registration Website.

## Copies of Written Work Submitted

Always retain for yourself a copy of all essays, term papers, written assignments or take-home tests submitted in your courses.

## Online Learning Resources

[On this page](#), you will find resources collected by Carleton Online to help you succeed in your online courses; Learning Strategies and Best Practices, Study Skills, Technology and Online Interaction and Engagement.

## Academic Integrity Policy

The University Academic Integrity Policy defines plagiarism as “*presenting, whether intentionally or not, the ideas, expression of ideas or work of others as one’s own.*” This includes reproducing or paraphrasing portions of someone else’s published or unpublished material, regardless of the source, and presenting these as one’s own without proper citation or reference to the original source. Examples of sources from which the ideas, expressions of ideas or works of others may be drawn from include but are not limited to books, articles, papers, literary compositions and phrases, performance compositions, chemical compounds, artworks, laboratory reports, research results, calculations and the results of calculations, diagrams, constructions, computer reports, computer code/software, material on the internet and/or conversations.

Examples of plagiarism include, but are not limited to:

- any submission prepared in whole or in part, by someone else, including the unauthorized use of generative AI tools (e.g., ChatGPT)
- using ideas or direct, verbatim quotations, paraphrased material, algorithms, formulae, scientific or mathematical concepts, or ideas without appropriate acknowledgment in any academic assignment
- using another’s data or research findings without appropriate acknowledgement
- submitting a computer program developed in whole or in part by someone else, with or without modifications, as one’s own
- failing to acknowledge sources with proper citations when using another’s work and/or failing to use quotations marks.”

Plagiarism is a serious offence that cannot be resolved directly by the course’s instructor.

The Associate Dean of the Faculty follows a rigorous [process for academic integrity allegations](#), including reviewing documents and interviewing the student, when an instructor suspects a violation has been committed. Penalties for violations may include a final grade of “F” for the course.

## Co-operation or Collaboration

An important and valuable component of the learning process is the progress a student can make as a result of interacting with other students. In struggling together to master similar concepts and problems



and in being exposed to each other's views and approaches, a group of students can enhance and speed up the learning process. Carleton University encourages students to benefit from these activities which will not generally be viewed as a violation of the Policy. With the exception of tests and examinations, instructors will not normally limit these interactions.

Students shall not co-operate or collaborate on academic work when the instructor has indicated that the work is to be completed on an individual basis. Failure to follow the instructor's directions in this regard is a violation of the standards of academic integrity. Unless otherwise indicated, students shall not co-operate or collaborate in the completion of a test or examination.

**Group Work:** There are many cases where students are expected or required to work in groups to complete a course requirement. Normally, students are not responsible for violations of this policy committed by other members of a group in which they participate.

**More information on the process [here](#).**

## Academic Accommodations

Academic accommodation refers to educational practices, systems and support mechanisms designed to accommodate diversity and difference. The purpose of accommodation is to enable students to perform the essential requirements of their academic programs. At no time does academic accommodation undermine or compromise the learning objectives that are established by the academic authorities of the University.

Carleton is committed to providing academic accessibility for all individuals. You may need special arrangements to meet your academic obligations during the term. The accommodation request processes, including information about the *Academic Consideration Policy for Students in Medical and Other Extenuating Circumstances*, are outlined on the [Academic Accommodations website](#).

### Requests for Academic Accommodation

You may need special arrangements to meet your academic obligations during the term. For an accommodation request, the processes can be [found here](#).

### Addressing Human Rights Concerns

The University and all members of the University community share responsibility for ensuring that the University's educational, work and living environments are free from discrimination and harassment. Should you have concerns about harassment or discrimination relating to your age, ancestry, citizenship, colour, creed (religion), disability, ethnic origin, family status, gender expression, gender identity, marital status, place of origin, race, sex (including pregnancy), or sexual orientation, please contact the [Department of Equity and Inclusive Communities](#) at [equity@carleton.ca](mailto:equity@carleton.ca).

## Grading System at Carleton University

Standing in a course is determined by the course instructor subject to the approval of the Faculty Dean. This means that grades submitted by the instructor may be subject to revision. No grades are final until they have been approved by the Dean.

The system of grades used, with corresponding grade points and the percentage conversion can be found [here](#).

## Course Sharing Websites and Copyright

Classroom teaching and learning activities, including lectures, discussions, presentations, etc., by both instructors and students, are copy protected and remain the intellectual property of their respective author(s). All course materials, including PowerPoint presentations, outlines, and other materials, are also protected by copyright and remain the intellectual property of their respective author(s).

Students registered in the course may take notes and make copies of course materials for their own

educational use only. Students are not permitted to reproduce or distribute lecture notes and course materials publicly for commercial or non-commercial purposes without express written consent from the copyright holder(s).

[More information](#)

## Student Rights and Responsibilities at Carleton

Carleton University strives to provide a safe environment conducive to personal and intellectual growth, free of injustice and characterized by understanding respect, peace, trust, and fairness.

The [Student Rights and Responsibilities Policy](#) governs the non-academic behaviour of students. Carleton University is committed to building a campus that promotes personal growth through the establishment and promotion of transparent and fair academic and non-academic responsibilities.

## Deferred Term Work

In some situations, students are unable to complete term work because of extenuating circumstances beyond their control, which forces them to delay submission of the work. Requests for academic consideration are made in accordance with the [Academic Consideration Policy for Students in Medical or Other Extenuating Circumstances](#).

Students who claim short-term extenuating circumstances (normally lasting up to five days) as a reason for missed term work are held responsible for immediately informing the instructor concerned and for making alternate arrangements with the instructor. If the instructor requires supporting documentation, the instructor may only request submission of the University's self-declaration form, which is available on the [Registrar's Office website](#). The alternate arrangement must be made before the last day of classes in the term as published in the academic schedule.

1. Normally, any deferred term work will be completed by the last day of term. In all cases, formative evaluations providing feedback to the student should be replaced with formative evaluations. In the event the altered due date must extend beyond the last day of classes in the term, the instructor will assign a grade of zero for the work not submitted and submit the student's earned grade accordingly; the instructor may submit a change of grade at a later date. Term work cannot be deferred by the Registrar.
2. In cases where a student is not able to complete term work due to extenuating circumstances lasting for a significant period of time/ long-term (normally more than five days), the instructor and/or student may elect to consult with the Registrar's Office (undergraduate courses) or Graduate Registrar (graduate courses) to determine appropriate action.
3. If a student is concerned the instructor did not respond to the request for academic consideration or did not provide reasonable accommodation, the student should follow the appeals process described in the [Academic Consideration Policy](#).
4. If academic consideration is granted, but the student is unable to complete the accommodation according to the terms set out by the instructor as a result of further illness, injury, or extraordinary circumstances beyond their control, the student may submit a petition to the Registrar's Office (undergraduate courses)/Graduate Registrar (graduate courses). Please note, however, that the course instructor will be required to submit an earned final grade and further consideration will only be reviewed according to established precedents and deadlines. (More information: [Undergraduate](#) | [Graduate](#)).

## Deferred Final Exams

Students who are unable to write a final examination because of extenuating circumstances, as defined in the [Academic Consideration Policy](#), may apply for accommodation. Normally, the accommodation for a missed final examination will be granting the student the opportunity to write a deferred examination. In



specific cases when it is not possible to offer a deferred examination, and with the approval of the Dean, an alternate accommodation may be made.

The application for a deferral must:

1. be made in writing to the Registrar's Office no later than three (3) working days after the original final examination or the due date of the take-home examination; and,
2. be fully supported by appropriate documentation. In cases of short-term extenuating circumstances normally lasting no more than five (5) days, students must include the University's self-declaration form, which can be found on [the Registrar's Office website](#). Additional documentation is required in cases of extenuating circumstances lasting longer than five (5) days and must be supported by a medical note specifying the date of onset of the illness, the (expected) date of recovery, and the extent to which the student was/is incapacitated during the time of the examination. The University's preferred medical form can be found at the Registrar's Office [here](#).

## Academic Consideration Policy

As per the [Academic Consideration Policy](#), if students encounter extenuating circumstances that temporarily hinder their capacity to fulfil in-class academic requirements, they can request academic consideration. The Academic Consideration for Coursework is only available for accommodations regarding course work. Requests for accommodations during the formal exam period must follow the [official deferral process](#).

NOTE: As per the Policy, students are to speak with/contact their instructor before submitting a request for Academic Consideration. Requests are not automatically approved. Approving and determining the accommodation remains at the discretion of the instructor. Students should consult the course syllabus about the instructor's policy or procedures for requesting academic consideration. [More information here](#).

## Financial vs. Academic Withdrawal

Make sure that you are aware of the separate deadlines for Financial and Academic withdrawal!

Making registration decisions in Carleton Central involves making a financial and academic commitment for the courses you choose, regardless of attendance. If you do not attend, you must withdraw in Carleton Central within the published deadlines to cancel your registration. A fee adjustment is dependent on registration being canceled within the published [fee deadlines](#) and dependent on your course load. A course dropped after the deadline for financial withdrawal will receive a grade of Withdrawn (WDN), which appears on your official transcript.

Even if you miss the deadline for financial withdrawal, you might decide to drop a course to avoid a failure or a poor grade showing up on your student record and bringing down your CGPA. It is your responsibility to drop the course via Carleton Central within the published [deadlines](#) (see Academic Withdrawal).

If you are considering withdrawing from a course, you may want to talk to an advisor first. Course withdrawal may affect your student status, as well as your eligibility for student funding, immigration status, residence accommodation and participation in varsity sports, etc. Additionally, remember that once you choose your courses, you must use the "Calculate amount to pay" button to determine the correct amount of fees to pay.

Carleton Central is your one-stop shop for registration activities. If you are interested in taking a course, make sure to complete your registration. Simply attending a course does not mean you are registered in it, nor is it grounds for petition or appeal.

## Mental Health and Wellness at Carleton

As a student you may experience a range of mental health challenges that significantly impact your academic success and overall well-being. If you need help, please speak to someone. There are numerous resources available both on- and off-campus to support you. For more information, please consult <https://wellness.carleton.ca/>

## Emergency Resources ([on and off campus](#))

- Suicide Crisis Helpline: call or text 9-8-8, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- For immediate danger or urgent medical support: call 9-1-1

## Carleton Resources

- Mental Health and Wellbeing: <https://carleton.ca/wellness/>
- Health & Counselling Services: <https://carleton.ca/health/>
- Paul Menton Centre: <https://carleton.ca/pmc/>
- Academic Advising Centre (AAC): <https://carleton.ca/academicadvising/>
- Centre for Student Academic Support (CSAS): <https://carleton.ca/csas/>
- Equity & Inclusivity Communities: <https://carleton.ca/equity/>

## Off Campus Resources

- Distress Centre of Ottawa and Region: call 613-238-3311, text 343-306-5550, or connect online at <https://www.dcottawa.on.ca/>
- Mental Health Crisis Service: call 613-722-6914 or toll-free 1-866-996-0991, or connect online at <http://www.crisisline.ca/>
- Empower Me Counselling Service: call 1-844-741-6389 or connect online at <https://students.carleton.ca/services/empower-me-counselling-services/>
- Good2Talk: call 1-866-925-5454 or connect online at <https://good2talk.ca/>
- The Walk-In Counselling Clinic: for online or on-site service <https://walkincounselling.com>

## The Centre for Indigenous Support and Community Engagement

The Centre for Indigenous Initiatives is proud to offer culturally centered individual counselling to students who self-identify as First Nation, Metis or Inuk. Through this service, Indigenous students [can access confidential, individual sessions for support with personal, mental health or academic challenges.](#)

## Department Contact Information

**Bachelor of the Humanities** 300 Paterson Hall [CollegeOfHumanities@cunet.carleton.ca](mailto:CollegeOfHumanities@cunet.carleton.ca)

**Greek and Roman Studies** 300 Paterson Hall [GreekAndRomanStudies@cunet.carleton.ca](mailto:GreekAndRomanStudies@cunet.carleton.ca)

**Religion** 2A39 Paterson Hall  
[Religion@cunet.carleton.ca](mailto:Religion@cunet.carleton.ca)

**Digital Humanities (Graduate)** 2A39 Paterson Hall  
[digitalhumanities@carleton.ca](mailto:digitalhumanities@carleton.ca)

**Digital Humanities (Undergraduate Minor)** 300 Paterson Hall  
[digitalhumanities@carleton.ca](mailto:digitalhumanities@carleton.ca)

**MEMS (Undergraduate Minor)** 300 Paterson Hall  
[CollegeOfHumanities@cunet.carleton.ca](mailto:CollegeOfHumanities@cunet.carleton.ca)