

The Book of Roman

An account of the Populus of Rome, including the blessed birth of Rome to the judgements of Zeus by ways of Mars and the barbarians from the northern country. Beginning with the rule of the people to the oligarchy to the emperors. Encompassing the struggles, wars and contentions of my people. They struggle with hyper-individualism, treason, and selfishness, forgetting the poor, pride, joy, family, and the gods. This is a compilation of all the prophets for I, Scottus, am of the last line of prophets to the gods. I hereby write our history that all might benefit from our learning, success and failures that all might be enlightened.

Chapter 1

- 1 And now I, Scottus, do write concerning my people. For they are a good people with honorable intentions. Nevertheless they are not without fault.
- 2 They struggle and fight against the gods and forget from whence they came.
- 3 In the beginning there were the Latin kings that ruled a land.
- 4 One certain king had a fair and beautiful daughter who was given to the goddess Vesta as a virgin to keep alive the eternal flames.
- 5 The Virgin's name was Rhea Silvia and she was beautiful and lovely.
- 6 One night by the pale moon she was viewed by the god of war. He saw that she was indeed beautiful and pure.
- 7 Mars approached her as a suitor. She would give him no reply. His calls unanswered, his letters returned.
- 8 She could have no man and still hold her sacred position as a Vestal.
- 9 Mars' anger was kindled by her actions and in his wrath he captured her and knew her.
- 10 This union was kept secret from the new king out of shame, and fear of his actions.
- 11 Rhea's actions were discovered by the king much to her horror for she had become exceedingly heavy with two children.
- 12 The new king commanded that the unholy children must be drown in the depths of the waters to send them back to the god that sired them.
- 13 Zeus, however, was watching over the offspring and had plans to use these half-god half-man offspring for his own plans.
- 14 He prevented their watery deaths and had them nurtured by a she-wolf.
- 15 The two boys were discovered by a shepherd to the king and raised as his own sons.
- 16 Upon reaching the age of manhood they were discovered to be the offspring of the gods. The people rose up to kill them.
- 17 The two men, Romulus and Remus fled the land and took a journey far away to a land where they could live in peace.
- 18 Contention arose between to brothers however, and in a great battle between the two Remus

was slain by Romulus. Romulus assumed control of the new city and lived in peace for many years.

- 19 There were not enough women in the city to raise sufficient seed. Romulus commanded the men of the city to steal away to the nearby city of Sabine and capture some women as suitable mates.
- 20 This action greatly enraged the people of Sabine and they took up arms against the Romans.
- 21 The Romans fought like lions with the gods on their side. They were victorious against the people of Sabine.
- 22 There ensued many years of peace in the land.

Chapter 2

- 1 Behold I am Lecous and I do write the history of my people.
- 2 And now it had been many years since the foundation of our fair city. We have had many struggles and contentions with our neighbors over the land but we have remained strong.
- 3 Our families are close with the father as the head. We are close to the gods in both spirit and deed.
- 4 We are close as a society working for the collective good of the city.
- 5 There is no separation between the individual and the society. We all think, work and act together.
- 6 It has been three hundred fifty years since the founding of Rome and we are happy.

Chapter 3

- 1 The gods beckon and call us on. It has been close to four hundred years since the founding of Rome.
- 2 We feel the mandate of the gods to include the land roundabout in our society.
- 3 We marched south along the seashore against the southern kingdoms.
- 4 There were battles and fighting.
- 5 In the end they subjected themselves to our rule.
- 6 We then took our campaign northward along both sides of the sea. There was a glorious struggle culminating in our victory.
- 7 We thus conquered the land roundabout and we ruled in peace.
- 8 And the government of the land did grant unto all citizenship that all might be one in purpose and mind. That all might have a voice in the governing of the land.
- 9 And all were equal in the sight of Rome. For they listened to every man as his brother.
- 10 I beginning to be an old man do pass the record into the hands of my son Brennus. Thus ending my days as a Roman.

Chapter 4

- 1 And there arose a division among the people. There were the landholders who controlled the money and there were the common people.
- 2 We the priests of the gods went out among the people preaching

and calling them to remember
the days of old saying

- 3 Remember O citizens of Rome.
Dig deep to the roots that were
established by the founder of this
fair city even Romulus.
- 4 For, was he not an outcast from
his own society? Did he not feel
the sting of poverty? Did he not
want for a better society than
was on the land?
- 5 For he and his brother did walk
the land for many days searching
for a better society. The wind
stung their face and the rocks
pierced their feet on the journey.
- 6 When they arrived to this blessed
land it was division that led to
the death of Remus.
- 7 Remember, O remember people
of Rome our glorious history and
cease to be two. Let us be one
together.
- 8 Thus this is how we went about
preaching and teaching in the
land.

Chapter 5

- 1 Thus we taught but to no avail.
The landholders unwilling to part
with their many possessions
retained the division in the land.
- 2 And there were five hundred and
thirteen years since the founding
of Rome.
- 3 And the division in the land
made it impossible for the
republic to function as a single
assembly for the landholders
would hold the floor and prevent
the common people to voice their
views.
- 4 Thus there needed to be a new
way of governing.

- 5 This led to the development of
the Roman Constitution.
- 6 Now I will lay out the manner
after which we were governed.
- 7 There was a separation of the
landholders, which were called
patricians, and the common
people, which were called plebs.
- 8 The patricians composed the
senate, which housed 300 seats.
Theirs was the place to make
large governmental policies and
to pass them on to the plebs to
carry out.
- 9 The plebs were organized into
assemblies which carried out the
senate's policies on a day-to-day
basis.
- 10 Thus everyone was involved in
the government.
- 11 The government was controlled
by two consuls elected by the
senate to govern jointly. Thus
maintaining a balance of power
and preventing one man from
gaining sole control.
- 12 And this was the manner by
which we were governed.

Chapter 6

- 1 And it was twenty-three years
since the founding of the new
government.
- 2 The government decided to
extend the frontiers of the
glorious nation of Rome to the
west.
- 3 And we set off for the west
conquering what was in our sight
feeling that it was the will of the
gods that we should rule the
land.
- 4 And there was a nation to the
south ruled by the dark gods and
their gods were with them.

- 5 The nation was on the northern tip of Africa and it was called Carthage.
- 6 And our gods were with us and we did engage the dark people to the south even over the course of three separate wars.
- 7 And we did fight for the next years conquering what we saw and completely destroying the dark people and their dark gods. Thus we extended our land even until the western sea.
- 8 Thus ended the eighty-seventh year of the new government.
- 9 And I being old and frail do pass the records into the hands of my son Stroni.

Chapter 7

- 1 And now I Stroni being a priest that travels with the army to record the conquests of my people as governed by the gods.
- 2 Now we did push eastward in our attempt to conquer the land once conquered and ruled by a king named Alexander.
- 3 And we did follow his land and did conquer what we did see. And it was pleasing to the gods.
- 4 Thus the land that we did conquer and Rule was all the land that surrounded the sea which we call Mediterranean.
- 5 And we saw the culture and the art of this new land and it was pleasing to the eye and joyous to the heart. Thus we did seek to adopt the great culture that was to the east and include it among our own.
- 6 And thus ended the one hundred and fifty-fifth year after the establishment of the new

government. And thus end my days on the land.

Chapter 8

- 1 And now I Robus will write somewhat concerning my people.
- 2 Thus we embarked into a new era when Roman law governed the face of the land and it pleased the gods.
- 3 Now the government was not ready for the challenge of governing so large an empire. For over the past five hundred years they had only to concern themselves with the land immediately surrounding Rome.
- 4 The idea of direct representation became a burden. There was not enough communication between the borders of the land and Rome.
- 5 The government granted the outer territories the jurisdiction to govern themselves as to matters at hand, but as to matters of the state they were to be directed by the government in Rome.
- 6 And the government started collecting heavy taxes from the new lands. And Rome waxed strong and proud with their new wealth building great and spacious buildings and wearing fine togas.
- 7 There were great temples erected to the gods that were of exquisite workmanship.
- 8 And it came to pass that they started to forget the gods. And the gods were angry and withdrew their support.
- 9 And the people waxed proud in the land and gorged themselves

on the sweat of the slaves and the poor of the land.

- 10 And we saw greater fragmentation of the people. Women were sought after for gain of wealth and there was less of a bond between husband and wife.
- 11 The increased selfishness and individualism caused them to be left alone without the gods.
- 12 And they ceased to be joyous and celebrate life. Holding their treasures in secret and isolating themselves from society.
- 13 And they ceased to have children due to the lack of blessings from the gods and the decrease in marriages.
- 14 And thus my priests and I went about the people calling them to repent and remember the old gods and the ideals that made us great.
- 15 We called them to remember equality among the people and the unity of the family with their wife and children strong. And we called them to work for the collective whole and forget themselves as individuals.
- 16 But our efforts were in vain. And the government was selfish and ceased to work properly.

Chapter 9

- 1 And in the two hundred twenty-seventh year since the establishment of the new government there arose a general who was extremely gifted as to war.
- 2 And this general's name was Gaius Julius Caesar. And he conquered Gaul through his efforts. Thus he expanded the

territory northward. And he was blessed by the gods.

- 3 And he was given the role of governor of Gaul.
- 4 And there was great turmoil in the city of Rome at this time. For Crassus sought to glorify himself through military conquest to the east.
- 5 His efforts failed because the gods ceased to dwell with him and he fell in battle along with his army.
- 6 And thus ended the days of Crassus.
- 7 And the leader left in Rome was another general named Pompey. And he being an exceptionally zealous and gifted man, nevertheless not pleasing to the gods.
- 8 And he sought for power and glory.
- 9 And thus he saw the chaos that surrounded Rome and the turmoil in the senate. And he sought to ascend to the head of the government and establish himself as emperor of the republic.
- 10 Now Caesar received word of Pompey's actions and, fearing for his life, he turned his focus towards Rome.
- 11 Caesar marched his army from Gaul and across the Po River valley.
- 12 Now Pompey seeing his fate and the judgements of gods fled eastward along the Mediterranean.
- 13 Caesar seeing the flight of Pompey did pursue him even to the edge of the Sea over the period of many moons.

14 And Caesar did overtake Pompey and did utterly destroy him. And thus ended the days of Pompey and thus we see how the proud and arrogant are brought down to their knees before the gods.

Chapter 10

- 1 And thus Caesar did liberate our fair republic from a tyrant and gained great popularity.
- 2 But also we shall see that with great zeal how quickly they succumb to corruption and pride. For shortly after the defeat of Pompey, Caesar did arise to power and himself usurp the power of the government for himself.
- 3 And now there passes a time in which Caesar enjoyed the position of power but we shall also see that the gods removed their blessing from him.
- 4 For two hundred and forty-three years had passed since the establishment of the new government and there arose some rebels in the government that strove for the old ways of the republic.
- 5 And they did strike down Caesar in the senate with knives drawn and calling for the glory of the empire.
- 6 And civil war erupted between warring factions. On the one side there were those who supported Caesar and his new view on government. And on the other side there were those who longed for the old form of government.
- 7 Now on Caesar's side there were two main leaders. There was Marcus Antonius, Caesar's

lieutenant and Iulius Caesar Octavianus, Caesar's adopted son.

- 8 Now I shall not give you the entire detail of the war but sufficient to say that after many years of civil unrest those who supported Caesar triumphed over the supporters of the republic.
- 9 And following that there was a struggle between Marcus Antonius and Iulius Caesar Octavianus in which Octavianus triumphed and assumed control of the government.
- 10 And thus ended the time of the new government and thus end my days as a scribe for the history of my people.

Chapter 11

- 1 And now I Scottus do transcribe the remaining days of my people. For it has been three hundred one years since the time of Octavianus and we are again in a state of unrest.
- 2 And now I write concerning the reign of the emperors. For it was a time of great change from the time of the old republic.
- 3 Now during the reign of Octavianus there was again peace in the land. And we did sacrifice to our gods and they were pacified as to the ways of government.
- 4 And Octavianus established the borders of the empire, for I will now call it an empire for it is no longer the republic of people it was before.
- 5 And the people were happy but they no longer tried to progress and develop new ideas.

6 For while Octavianus's decision did establish peace with other lands, it allowed the people to become fat and proud as to the things of the world.

7 And Octavianus died after living in Rome for seventy-seven years.

8 And many more emperors ascended to the throne and governed with peace.

9 And many years passed.

10 And there were many small uprisings that would change the government but they would not last for many years.

11 And the people from the north began to camp outside our borders.

12 And the people waxed cold. And the rich became richer and the poor became poorer.

13 And there was one man enslaved for every two free men in Rome. And the wealth was in the hands of the few. And they became increasingly secluded from society.

14 And all began to forget the old gods. And the outer territories began to revolt from the mother city. And they refused to pay tribute.

15 And civil war erupted.

16 And the priests of the old gods went out among the people to call them to remembrance but it was to no avail. For the people had become a bloodthirsty people and they all fought for power.

17 And there are many generals which fight for control of the government. Now the gods cease to strive with the people.

18 And the people have all but forgotten the old ways.

19 And my tribe of priests is in hiding. For they fear for their lives.

20 And I am the last one to record the record of the Romans under the gods.

21 For I fear that one of the generals, who is named Constantine will arise to power.

22 For his mother is a member of a new religion called Christianity and I fear that my tribe will vanish if this man ever gains control over this nation.

23 Thus I and my writing and go to join my brothers in hiding. And we shall pray and sacrifice to the gods that they will once again find favor with this land and restore the greatness and glory that Rome has prospered under in the past.

24 And thus I say farewell.