

Roman Civilization

Why are we studying Rome?

- We owe a lot to the Romans, in a sense we're just modern Romans
- Latin isn't dead, it just evolved into modern languages, similar to the Roman empire
- Traditions of the church, glass blowing, paning glass, arches, vaults, concrete, dice, city planning, grid patterns, sewers, flush toilets, alphabet, letters, bath building, law, the calendar, the months and their names, the days, the weeks, etc, books (codex), novels, science fiction, autobiographies, language, vocabulary, distance (inches, feet, miles), weight (ounce, pounds), art
- Rome is a place of unbelievable contrast, everyone lived in peace in the Roman Empire, unlike today, but at the same time there was slavery, and gladiators and public death and stuff, and torture.

Foundation of Rome (mythological)

Starts with a party, all the gods are invited except **Discordia**. So she creates a golden apple that says "the most beautiful" on it, and throws it into the party. **Hera**, **Athena**, and **Aphrodite** all fight over it. So they all decided on a human judge, and they pick a shepherd, **Paris**. So all the gods bribed **Paris**, but **Paris** chooses **Aphrodite**, because she offers him **Helen of Sparta**. So **Paris** gets **Helen**, but **Helen's** husband wants her back, so he gets all his friends together to attack **Troy**. So they use the **Trojan horse**, an offering to **Athena**. Then they get into the city and they burn the city because **Troy** steals the offering. Some **Trojans** escape though, when the city was burned. One of the people who escaped was **Aeneas**. Eventually, **Aeneas** reaches Italy, and the **Tiber river**. There he founds a city, named **Lavinium**. He has a son from his first marriage, either called **Iulus** or **Ascanius**. His son doesn't want to rule **Lavinium** when **Aeneas** dies, he wants to found his own city. So he goes off and founds **Alba Longa**. So then 14 kings descend from him in **Alba Longa**. The 14th kings are 2 twins, one named **Numitor**, and one named **Aemulius**. **Numitor** is the good king, and **Aemulius** is the bad king. **Numitor** was born first, so he gets to be king, but **Aemulius** ejects **Numitor** and kills his sons. **Numitor** had a daughter though, by the name of Rhea Silvia. Aemulius makes Rhea Silvia a vestal virgin who, if she has sex, is buried alive. However **Mars** wants her, and rapes her, and impregnates her. She gives birth to **Romulus** and **Remus**. These guys are half god half human. **Aemulius** finds out, and orders them drowned. He puts them in baskets and lets them float on the river to drown them. But the basket is found by a **she-wolf**, who suckles them and takes care of them. Then they are discovered by a farmer names **Faustulus**. He raises them as shepherds. Since they are part divine, there father has to tell them they are adopted. So the two twins raised an army, and killed **Aemulius**, and put **Numitor** back on the throne. **Romulus** and **Remus** then found their own city. They decided to it at the spot they were found at, the **Tiber River**. However, there are two places to found a city there, the Palatine Hill and the Avatine Hill. Remus wanted to found the city on the Aventine, because he saw 6 vultures flying when he walked there, an omen from the gods. Romulus wanted to found the city on the Palatine, because he had seen 12 vultures when he traveled there. So they parted, and created their own cities.

Romulus founded his city on the Palatine, and he created a wall around it, and a Pomerium, which is a divine circle plowed by an ox around the city. Remus realizes that Romulus chose the better place, so Remus takes a sword, and leaps over the holy ditch (Pomerium). That brings bad luck, since an armed person crossed the Pomerium at the founding of the city. So Romulus kills Remus, and says "Thus will perish whoever crosses my [holy ditch] Pomerium!", cancelling the bad luck. Thus, Rome is founded on a case of fratricide. Romulus called the city Roma, after him, and became its first king on **April 21, 753BC**.

Geographical Influences and Advantages of Rome

Rome is located on the SE side of the Tiber River. It is clustered with many hills, the famous 7 hills of Rome are the Palatine, Aventine, Capitoline, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline and Caelian. These hills are cut by a small river. Latium is the Latin word for flat. And the language that was spoken in Latium was Latin. The geographically good things about Rome are:

1. Lots of hills make it easy to defend,
2. The Tiber River offers an easy route to the sea, and an easy route inland, the Tiber is good for travel, trade etc. Because of Tiber Island, it is an easy place to cross.
3. The people to the North of Rome are called Etruscans, and the people to the South are called Greeks. When these two nations want to trade with each other, they must pass through Rome.
4. Lots of natural resources. Timber for building and fuel, stone for building, metal deposits, and salt, from the ocean.

Roman civilization began to be influenced by the Etruscans to the North. In the 8th century BC, the Greeks start colonizing the south of Italy. By the 6th Century BC, there were 36 Greek colonies south of Rome. This began to influence Roman civilization. This results in a mix of the natural Roman culture, the Etruscan culture, and the Greek culture.

Area Around Rome (pg 53)

The earliest graves that have been found around Rome are near the Tiber river, around 1000-900 BC. There is evidence for population growth from about 830-770 BC, including the spreading of buildings from the Palatine hill, over to other hills. There is evidence of this found in the graves that have been found on the Esquiline hill.

Regal Period

- **753 BC- 509 BC**
- From the founding of Rome by Romulus.
- **Between 750 BC- 725 BC, there is evidence of the first stone wall, the Pomerium, around the Palatine hill.**
- Much like a little village when it began.
- More and more settlement by the Greeks, from the south. (8th century in particular).
- The trading between the Etruscans and the Greeks encourages travel through Rome.

- Rome begins to grow very quickly. By about 700 BC, Rome controls a hinterland of about 7km on all sides.
- Rome begins to exercise dominion over the territory around it, including the very fertile volcanic soil.
- **550 BC, Rome has become a developed city.**
- Stone buildings pop up rather than thatching; a marketplace is created; a palace; a drainage system; central meeting hall (Curia, eventually called senate house); unified religious practices (specific roman religion)
- Because of the Etruscan and Greek influence, Rome begins to emulate them, and begins to develop long distance trade between foreign nations, during the 6th century BC. (Northern Italy, North Africa, Gaul, etc.)
- Because of the growth of Rome, it begins to develop a standing army.
- Because of the money from trade, Rome begins to have a larger army, which results in greater political and military influence, etc.

7 Kings of Rome

1. Romulus (LATIN)
 - a. Not a lot of people wanted to come to Rome, so Romulus created Rome as a sanctuary.
 - b. Thus Rome is settled by a lot of criminals, and males.
 - c. This is a problem because women are needed to expand the population.
 - d. Thus, Romulus organizes a giant religious festival, and invites the **Sabines**, telling them to bring their wives and daughters.
 - e. In the middle of the festival, the Roman men burst out, and kidnapped all the women, and then kicked all the Sabine men out.
 - f. The men go back to their own city, and they plan to attack Rome.
 - g. However, the women come between the two armies, and beg them to stop.
 - h. The Sabines agree, and they stop fighting.
 - i. Romulus asks the Sabines to come live with them, in Rome.
 - j. They agree, and the Sabine king **Titus Tatius** becomes co-king of Rome with Romulus
2. Numa Pompilius (SABINE)
 - a. The official second king of Rome, after Romulus.
 - b. He was the one who gave us the original version of the calendar. Adding 2 months onto the original 10 month Roman calendar.
3. Tullus Hostilius (LATIN)
 - a. Military king
4. Ancus Marcius (SABINE)
5. Tarquinius Priscus (ETRUSCAN)
6. Servius Tullius (LATIN)
7. Tarquinius Superbus, Tarquin (ETRUSCAN)
 - a. Everybody hates him, because he becomes a tyrant.
 - b. It's his son, **Sextus Tarquinius** who causes a problem, because he falls in love with **Lucretia**, who wants nothing to do with him.

- c. Nonetheless, he has his way with her, so Lucretia kills herself.
- d. Her relatives and their friends get together, rally the people, and drive the last king out of Rome.
- e. They then establish the Roman Republic, a democratic system. (509 BC)

Roman Republic (509 BC)

- Tarquin is expelled from Rome, and the Republic is founded in 509 BC.
- The republic was a completely new system, unlike anything seen before.
- It was based on a democratic system between “clans”.
- Although it was a democratic system, it was really only the rich citizens who could have a leadership position.
- One of the temples that Tarquin had started before he was exiled was called the **Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus**. Although it was named for Jupiter, it was actually dedicated for the Cathaline Triad: Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva.
- **This temple was being built, but wasn't actually dedicated until 13th September 507 BC.**
- It was the largest temple in the Mediterranean when it was built.
- This signified that Rome was now a major city. In population, military, economic, and architectural aspects.

Rome-Etruscan War

- Rome spends most of the time after expelling the monarchy, fighting with the Etruscans, to the North.
- The Etruscans supported Tarquinius, because he was Etruscan. Thus, Rome began a war with the Etruscans.
- A lot of the early Republic is consumed by Roman-Etruscan warfare.
- Some of the major Etruscan cities that were involved with fighting Rome were Tarquinii and Clusium.
- Lars Porsenna, the king of Clusium was helping Tarquin fight the Romans.
- Eventually, the Romans are pushed back all the way to the Tiber river.
- There is only one wooden bridge that goes across the Tiber from Rome to Etruscia.
- This bridge leads right into Rome, so it is important that the Romans don't let the Etruscans cross.
- So a Roman soldier, Horatius and his two friends, tell the Roman army to cross back over, and then Horatius and his two friends will hold off the army, and then destroy the bridge.
- Then Horatius' two friends go back across the bridge, and then Horatius destroys the bridge.
- So Horatius is stranded alone, so he calls out to Father Tiber, and jumps into the river.
- He comes up on the other side, in Rome, because Father Tiber protected him.
- Thus Rome becomes stuck, with no bridge to the North.
- So 1 guy, named Mucius, says he'll sneak into the Etruscan camp, and kill their king Lars Porsenna.

- So he sneaks in, and hides in their camp. He sees the king and his scribes sitting outside a tent, discussing.
- Mucius gets confused as to which one is the king, and which one is the scribe.
- So eventually Mucius chooses a man and kills him, but it was the wrong choice, and he kills the scribe.
- So Mucius is captured, and he is tortured by the Etruscans.
- However, Mucius does not talk, so the Etruscans stick Mucius' right hand into a pot of hot coals, until it burns off.
- Lars Porsenna then freaks out because of this, and he sends Mucius back to Rome, and retreats his army.
- Mucius returns a hero, and is dubbed Mucius Scaevola, which means "Lefty".

Roman Republic Cont'd

- Since Rome is growing, it is continually attacked by different nations.
- In 496 BC, at a place called Lake Regillus, a bunch of the local Latin cities get together, call themselves the Latin League, and attack Rome, so that Rome doesn't expand South into their territory.
- The battles weaken both sides.
- Thus, a group called the Aequi, and a group called the Volsci, begin attacking the cities of the Latin League.
- Thus, Rome and the Latin League team up, and fight off the Aequi and the Volsci.
- **Rome and the Latin League realize they could do better together, so they create a new Latin League, with Rome as a major member. This happens in 493 BC.**
- This comes with 4 agreements:
 - o Eternal peace
 - o Military cooperation against 3rd party attackers (Rome provides 50% of the joint army, because it has so much power)
 - o Shared booty for military endeavors. (Rome gets 50%, based on its army size)
 - o Three new laws become official
 - **Conubium**, the right of intermarriage. Anyone from Rome can marry anyone from the cities in the Latin League, and it will be legal. And vice versa.
 - **Commercium**, the right of free trade. Anyone from the Latin League can partake in any business activity in Rome, and this will happen legally. And vice versa.
 - **Migratio**, the right to move from one city to another, and to become a citizen of that city simply by living there for a certain length of time.
- Rome is engaged in constant warfare with other nations following this, as it grows and expands.
- During the early Republic, Plebeians were abused because of their uneducated nature.
- Thus, they fight back against the Patricians. At one point, they carried out a general strike, where all the Plebeians stopped working, and left Rome.

- The Patricians agree to create new laws. So in 451 BC, the regular government is suspended, and a board of 10 is set up, referred to as the Decemviri.
- The Decemviri run everything while they draw up new laws. They were appointed again in 450 BC because they weren't finished making the new laws yet.
- They became more and more tyrannical, especially the head, who was Appius Claudius.
- He begins to use his power to do whatever he wants. He amasses a harem of sex slaves.
- One day he sees a hot chick named Virginia, and tells her he wants her. So she is presented by her father, who tries to convince Appius not to take his father. Appius says no, so Virginia's father takes out a dagger and kills Virginia.
- Thus, the Decemviri are overthrown, and Appius commits suicide.
- They created Rome's first set of written laws, called the 12 tables.
- **In 396 BC, Rome conquers Veii, and takes all of the Etruscan land there.**
- Rome is now an undisputed power in the world, in virtually all aspects.

Conquest of Rome

- The Romans referred to the North of Italy as Sicalpine Gaul.
- By about 400 BC, there are 5 tribes of Gauls that have settled in Northern Italy.
- One of the Gallic tribes is called the Senones.
- In about 386 BC, the Senones crossed the valley, and ravaged Etruria, on the path to Rome.
- They meet the Roman army at the river Allia, on 18 July, 386 BC.
- The Romans and the Latin League are defeated by the Senones.
- The Senones then march into Rome, sack it, and burn it.
- However, there is a siege on the Capitaline hill for 7 months, because the Senones cannot breach it.
- The Senones begin to have problems in their homeland, so they have to go back. However they don't tell the Romans, they just say that if the Romans give them 1000 pounds of gold, they'll leave.
- So they go down to the marketplace and create a giant 1000-pound scale.
- The Romans fill up the scale, but the Gallic chief throws his sword on the other side, tipping it even more.
- The Romans complain, so the Gallic chief says "Vae Victis", which means woe to the conquered.
- Then the Senones leave Rome burned and sacked.
- So Rome is conquered, and everywhere that was conquered by Rome becomes free.

Rebuilding of Rome

- **By 378 BC, the Romans build the Servian wall. It's 10 km long, 4 meters thick, and 10 meters high**
- By 350 BC, Rome had completely recovered all of its territory, and restored its treaty with the Latin League
- Rome begins to expand, launching many offensive wars. At first they head to the South, scaring the Etruscans to the North.

- Thus the Etruscans launch attacks on Rome.
- There is a group called the Samnites, who live NE of Rome.
- Rome modifies its conquering strategy, because every place it conquers, it turns into a center of Roman culture, so that the area becomes Roman.
- The conquered cities become little representations of Rome, converting cities around them.
- Rome becomes the religious, legal, judicial and cultural centre of Italy.
- Instead of multiculturalism, Rome now converts all people into Romans.
- However, the treaty that Rome has with the Latin League is a 50/50 deal, and Rome just keeps growing and growing.
- **So the Latin League launches a pre-emptive strike against Rome in 341 BC.**
- **The Latin League is defeated near Naples in 340 BC.**
- So Rome destroys the Latin League, and sets up a new system, which applies to all of Rome's conquered areas.
- Rome now has 3 new classes of relationship:
 - o Full citizenship (Civitas Optimo Iure)
 - Full membership in the Roman state
 - When one becomes a Roman citizen after being conquered, you get land, and you are enrolled in one of the tribes.
 - There were 31 rural tribes if you lived outside Rome, and urban tribes if you lived in Rome.
 - Rights of a Roman citizen
 - Political
 - o You get to vote for politicians, and you get to run to be a politician.
 - Legislative
 - o You get to vote on the laws.
 - Judicial
 - o You are covered by Roman law, and you are able to use the Roman court system.
 - When a city is conquered by Rome, it adopts Roman religion
 - Duties of being a Roman citizen:
 - Military, you have to serve in the military when you are of age
 - Taxes, you have to pay taxes for your rights.
 - Usually it's the aristocrats (curials) in the conquered cities who become citizens, because they had the most to lose.
 - o Half citizenship (Civitas Sine Suffragio)
 - Citizenship, without the vote. However, you still have to serve in the military and pay your taxes.
 - You're still covered by Roman law, but you usually keep your own law and religion.
 - Rome abolishes Migratio, which means that someone can't just move to Rome and become a citizen. Commercium and Conubium still exist.

- o Allied States (Civitates Foederatae), sometimes called Italian allies
 - No citizenship, just an ally
 - There are either strong alliances or weak alliances.
 - They have to provide 50% of the Roman army.
 - They don't have to pay taxes or tribute.
 - Latin Allies were the same except they got
 - They get commercium and conubium
- o Provinces
 - Usually autonomous in foreign affairs
 - Did not provide troops
- Because of the elimination of Migratio, Roman citizenship becomes a coveted prize.
- **Rome then goes into battle with the Samnites 343 BC.**
- **After 3 Samnite wars, the battles end in 290 BC.**
- As Rome expands, the logical thing to do is to move the army around, and enable quick transport.
- **So Rome created the first of its two great highways, called the Via Appia, because it was built by Appius Claudius. It was built in 312 BC, and it went all the way south to Capua.**
- The second highway was called the Via Valeria, which went all the way to Corfinium.
- These highways serve to help unify Italy.
- Rome then builds its first Aqueduct, the Aqua Appia.

Rome VS the Greeks

- Between 310 BC, and the 280's BC, Rome expands North, through the Gaelic lands, and Etruria.
- The people to the South, the Greeks, start to get worried because the Romans are conquering.
- So the Romans send some ambassadors down to the Greek city of Tarentum. And they try to send Greek-speaking ambassadors. However, the Romans do not really know Greek, so they sound like they are mocking the language.
- Thus Tarentum is angry at Rome, but they know they stand no chance, so they go ask King Pyrrhus, the ruler of Epirus for help.
- Pyrrhus is a relative of Alexander the Great, so he figures he can use his Macedonian phalanx against the Romans, and take over Italy.
- In 280 BC, King Pyrrhus arrives in Tarentum with 25,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and lots of elephants.
- **The first battle between the Romans and Pyrrhus is in 280 BC at Heraclea, and Pyrrhus wins.**
- **The second battle is in 279 BC, at Ausculum, and Pyrrhus wins that one too, however losing many men.** Thus, any victory in which the victor loses a lot is now referred to as a Pyrrhic victory.
- After the second battle, Pyrrhus attempts to advance on the city of Rome. However, all of the conquered Roman regions hold him back, and he is forced to retreat.

- Pyrrhus realizes that the cost of his victories has been great, but even then he is called in to help the Syracuse Greeks, who are fighting Carthaginians.
- So Pyrrhus goes down to Sicily, and campaigns for 4 years in Sicily, fighting Carthaginians. However, he's less successful against the Carthaginians.
- So Pyrrhus goes back to Italy after rebuilding his army.
- **Pyrrhus and Rome meet at Beneventum at 275 BC, and Pyrrhus's army is destroyed.**
- Pyrrhus then keeps on fighting in Greece, and is in a city named Argos in 272 BC when someone throws a roof tile at him and kills him.
- Ptolemy II, the Pharaoh of Egypt, one of the descendants of Alexander the Great's generals, asks for a treaty with Rome, in 273 BC.
- **Because Tarentum sent Pyrrhus after Rome, Rome conquers it in 272 BC, and takes the rest of Southern Italy.**
- Thus, by 264 BC, Rome controls all of what they consider Italy. (All of Etruria, all of Southern Italy).

Punic Wars

- In 264 BC, a group of mercenaries hired by Syracuse desert, and they get seized by the Greeks in Messana.
- So the mercenaries ask the Romans to help against the Carthaginians.
- However neither Rome nor the Carthaginians want to go to war. But they go to war anyways.
- The reasons why Rome goes in to Sicily:
 - o Military Glory. Beating Carthage would be a huge ego boost.
 - o Commercial interests. To protect the trade routes of their new Greek allies.
 - o Sicily is an ideal military base
 - o Financial need for booty and slaves
- Once Rome gets into Messana however, they just decide to take over the whole island. And this is known as the first Punic war. Punic is the Latin word for Carthaginian.

First Punic War

- **264-241 BC, the First Punic War last 24 years.**
- Carthage has the largest navy in the world, so Rome needs to create a navy to fight them.
- So Rome finds a Carthaginian wreck, and builds 100 copies of it in 60 days.
- So Rome went to war, and only lost 1 battle on land, and 1 battle at sea.
- The land battle that Rome lost was in 255 BC in Africa, and the sea battle was in 249 BC at the city of Drepanum.
- The Romans don't know anything about sea battles, so they change all their sea battles into land battles.
- So they built these hook things that grabbed an enemy ship so your soldiers could run across and kill people.
- The Roman navy at Drepanum was headed by general P. Claudius Pulcher, and included 123 ships.

- The Romans believed that the Gods protected them, so they brought sacred chickens and grain on their ships. If the chickens eat the grain, then the Romans will win. If the chickens don't eat it, then the Romans will lose.
- P. Claudius Pulcher's chickens don't eat the grain, so he gets really pissed off and throws the chickens overboard.
- Then he goes into battle anyway, and 93 of his 123 ships are lost.
- And on the way home from defeat he gets caught in a storm and more of his ships are destroyed.
- And when he gets home he gets prosecuted for treason, for going into battle without the Gods.
- In 247 BC, the Carthaginians bring in a new general named Hamilcar Barca, but he doesn't do well.
- And in the end, the Romans capture Sicily, and make it the very first Roman province in 241 BC.
- In 237 BC, Sardinia and Corsica are made the second province.
- The Carthaginians feel pissed, so they move out of Sicily head West to Spain.

FIRST MIDTERM ^

Second Punic War

Hannibal

- Rome has consolidated Italy and the Islands by this time.
- Rome wants to secure its Northern border, so they start moving North into Cisalpine Gaul.
- They then enter Illyricum in Gaul, and move towards Southern Gaul, and Northern Spain.
- In 237 BC, the Carthaginians are operating in Spain. Hamilcar Barca and his three sons are leading the army.
- Spain is rich in natural resources, so the Carthaginians are gaining lots of profit.
- The Romans are moving south to Spain, and the Carthaginians are moving North in Spain.
- So in 226 BC, the Romans and the Carthaginians make a treaty. They make the Ebro River the boundary between the Roman and Carthaginian property.
- However, a city below the Ebro named Seguntum, becomes an Ally of Rome.
- Hamilcar Barca has died by now, so his eldest son, Hannibal Barca, has taken over.
- In 219 BC, Hannibal besieges Saguntum. Because of this, the Romans send their army to Marseilles to declare war.
- Hannibal anticipated this, so he takes the main Carthage army and goes North, heading for Rome.

- Hannibal crosses the alps in the middle of winter. He takes his whole army, including 20,000 army, 6,000 cavalry, and 37 elephants.
- In 218 BC, Hannibal comes out into Sicapline Gaul, and he's already lost 13,000 men.
- When Hannibal meets the Gaul tribes who were just conquered by Rome, they join his army, because they want to revolt against Rome.
- Rome is still in Marseilles, waiting for Spring to cross into Spain. They don't even know that Hannibal is North of them, collecting their allies.
- The beginning of 218 BC, Hannibal is met by a Roman army at Ticinium.
- Hannibal defeats that Roman army at Ticinium, but the Roman allies are still loyal to Rome.
- So Hannibal moves farther south to Trebia. There, he ambushes the Romans, and kills 30,000 of them.
- Northern Italy then joins Hannibal's army.
- Both armies wait until the Spring to start fighting.
- In 217 BC, Hannibal ambushes another army at Lake Trasimene. 40,000 Romans are killed and captured, including a Roman Consul.
- However, the allies are still loyal to Rome.
- By 216 BC, Hannibal moves around Rome to Cannae.
- Hannibal defeats the Roman army at Cannae. The estimated dead Romans are around 65,000.
- So some of Rome's allies in Southern Italy go over to Hannibal, including the city of Capua.
- Syracuse goes over to Hannibal, even though Syracuse had been fighting the Carthaginians for years.
- So Hannibal sets up his base in Capua in 216 BC.
- In 215 BC, Hannibal receives support from King Philip V of Macedon and Syracuse.
- Then a Roman general named Q. Fabius Maximus is appointed. The Romans then used Guerilla Warfare.
- They stalled the big battles, but they burned Hannibal's supplies, cut off his resources, etc.
- They cut off all his supplies from Hannibal's allies. They burn all the farms and crops in Southern Italy, where Hannibal is stationed. And meanwhile, the Romans work to get their allies back.
- By 207 BC, Hannibal's supplies have been cut off. So Hannibal's brother, Hasdrubal, brings Hannibal supplies through Spain. He plans to come through the Alps, and down the west coast. However, at the Metaurus River, the Romans meet Hasdrubal. The Roman general at the time, C.(Gaius) Claudius Nero, defeats the army, and cuts off Hasdrubal's head.
- He then sends Hasdrubal's head with a messenger to Hannibal's camp.
- Hannibal doesn't know that his brother was trying to bring supplies to him, so Hannibal gets freaked out when he sees his brother's head.

Spain

- While all the drama is going on with Hannibal, Rome is also fighting in Spain.

- The Roman army that was invading Marseilles just heads into Spain in 218 BC.
- In 211 BC, the army suffered a disastrous defeat, and the two Roman generals, who were brothers, were killed.
- The son of one of the Generals, named P. Scipio, decided he would take over his father's army.
- He brings in reinforcements, and by 206 BC, he has driven all the Carthaginians out of Spain.

Sicily

- While all the Hannibal and Spain drama is going on, Rome is also fighting in Sicily.
- The Romans invade the Sicilians, who are Greek, and Rome conquers all of Sicily except Syracuse.
- The Syracusans are able to hold the Romans off because of a dude named Archimedes, the guy who discovered displacement.
- Archimedes uses cranes to drag Roman ships up onto the rocks.
- Eventually Rome sacks Syracuse, and demands Archimedes, because he's so smart.
- However Archimedes was killed in 212 BC, during the sack of Syracuse.
- Took Rome until 210 BC to get all the outlying area around Sicily.

Macedonia and Illyricum

- The Romans are also fighting against Philip V, who gave Hannibal support, from 215-205 BC.
- This is known as the First Macedonian War.
- In this war, the Romans are actually fighting alongside the Greeks.

Africa

- As Hannibal is getting kicked out of cities, and getting pushed South, Rome gains more and more of its allies back.
- So in 204 BC, P. Scipio takes his Spanish army and heads for Africa and Carthage.
- He's so successful that in 203 BC, Hannibal who has never lost a battle, is recalled to Africa to help defend Carthage.
- This forces Hannibal to abandon Italy.
- In 202 BC, P. Scipio's army and Hannibal's army meet near the city of Zama.
- The battle lasts all day, thousands die, and in the end Hannibal is defeated, for the first time in his career.
- So, in 202 BC, with Hannibal's defeat, the Second Punic War is over.
- P. Scipio's success gets him the term P. Scipio Africanus.
- The treaty between Rome and Carthage isn't signed until 201 BC. In the treaty:
 - o Carthage loses its fleet to Rome.
 - o Carthage loses all its territory outside of Africa.
 - o Carthage has to pay Rome all of its war expenses back. (War indemnity)
 - This sum is so big, the payments are scheduled over 50 years.
- Hannibal flees to the East, with the Romans hot on his trail.

- Eventually he gets handed over by some king, so Hannibal drinks fermented bull's blood, which kills him slowly.
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Middle Republic (Between second Punic and end of Republic)

- 200 ships, 25 legions, and a paper strength of 150,000 men were required to fight on all these 4 fronts.
- Rome has now conquered Carthage, and Rome is involved in constant wars of conquest.
- Rome is into Gallia Narbonensis, which is in southern Gaul, Ilyrium, and Spain.
- Citerior is Eastern Spain, and Ulterior is Western Spain. These two areas are made Roman territories in 197 BC, dividing Spain into 2 provinces.
- It took Rome almost 200 years to conquer all of Spain.
- Spain was the site of two of Rome's bloodiest wars.

Macedonian Wars

- While Rome is fighting along the Mediterranean coast, they also begin to take notice of the Eastern front.
- Philip V of Macedonia tries to invade Greece, but Rome comes to Greece's aid again, and this is known as the Second Macedonian war, from 200-196 BC.
- The Second Macedonia War ends in 197 BC with the battle of Cynoscephalae and the defeat of Philip V.
- Although the final battle was in 197 BC, the war didn't end until 196 BC.
- **Next, Rome had to deal with Antiochus III, the Seleucid King, who is causing problems for the Greeks, between 192-189 BC.**
- **This war ends with the battle of Magnesia in 190 BC, and Antiochus is defeated.**
- **188 BCE, Treaty of Apamea, gave Rome control of most of Asia Minor**
- Rome is fighting in the East, Gaul, and Spain at this time. Rome is being very imperialistic, trying to conquer territory.
- Rome is able to develop the most effective military machine the world has ever seen. With an experienced general, and a good legion, the army cannot be defeated.
- The only way to beat a Roman army is to fight them when they are at a disadvantage in some way.
- The Roman army by this time was huge, because every conquered colony, or any ally, or any friend of Rome, had to provide troops to the army.
- This is in contrast to the Carthage army, which was full of mercenaries.
- Rome's army is at a peak of about 130,000 between the first punic war and the middle of the 2nd century.
- From 171-168 BC, is the third Macedonian war. This war ends at Pydna.
- From 149-148 BC, is the fourth Macedonia war. With this war, Rome finally conquers Macedonia.

Third Punic War (149-146 BC)

- Meanwhile, Carthage has been growing richer and richer from various things like wheat and pottery, so they are able to pay off their war debts to Rome.
- This worries Rome, so they launch a pre-emptive strike on Carthage.
- One important senator in the senate constantly ends his speeches with “Carthage must die”
- Rome sacked and burned Carthage, buried the city itself, and sold its entire population into slavery.
- The Roman army was led by a descendant of P.Scipio.
- There was a legend that Rome sowed Carthage’s fields with salt, but it turned out somebody just created the legend in a tourist pamphlet.
- As well, Rome then makes Africa a province.

Middle Republic Cont’d

- Usually the Greek cities can never get along. However, some Greek city states come together and form the Achaean League.
- This is the league that Rome is protecting from Macedonia.
- However, in 146 BC, the league got afraid of Rome, so they attacked, and were defeated.
- The head of the Achaean League, Corinth, is held responsible for the revolt, and is sacked and burned.
- After the Macedonian wars, Achaean and Macedonia are made a singular province named Macedonia. However, around the time of Julius Caesar, they are again split into two.
- This becomes Rome’s first eastern province.
- The Romans went crazy for any Greek paraphernalia and culture.

Aftereffects of the 2nd Punic War (Seeds of the Republic’s Downfall)

- The center of the Roman empire is rotting while all this conquest is going on for certain reasons
 - o The devastation of Italy during the 2nd Punic War
 - E.g. the starving out of Hannibal Barca
 - o The farmers
 - Most of the conquered peoples are all farmers, so the soldiers that Rome receives are all farmers.
 - If the farmers are off fighting, then there are no farmers left to farm. Rome required so many soldiers that there were no more farmers left.
 - All the aristocrats in the provinces take all the farms because the farms are being run by people who can’t run them.
 - Thus, the people who lived on the farms move to the cities, and the aristocrats turn all their little farms into huge plantations called Latifundia, that are worked by slaves, instead of free people.
 - These Latifundia produced small groups of crops for economic gain, instead of a variety of crops.
 - This results in mass unemployment, absentee landlords
 - o Influx of wealth

- Huge amounts of money come into Rome to the powerful people from the conquests.
- Especially the senators, who are vastly wealthy.
- o Ager Publicus
 - Something called an Ager Publicus develops, which is land loaned by the Roman state to small farmers, who wouldn't be able to afford a farm otherwise. That way, the land was always productive.
 - Once the senators start to see that they can take the land from the private land-holders, they start kicking people off the Ager Publicus's, and turning them into Latifundia.
- o Slaves
 - Because of foreign conquests, slaves are coming in. The more the slaves, the bigger the Latifundia, and the bigger the Latifundia, the more slaves are needed.
 - This creates an angering of the slaves, and results in slave revolts.
- o The kids of the farmers who went to serve in the army.
 - No children are growing up to become farmers anymore.
 - They are displaced, unemployed people who are living in the cities.
 - This results in no people being able to afford their own military equipment.
 - This results in three generations of people who can't be soldiers.
 - These unemployed people start to get agitated, and they begin to revolt.

Gracchus's Tribunes

- **TI. Sempronius Gracchus**
- **Also in 133 BC, Rome was given Pergamom**
- **In 129 BC, Rome annexed Pergamom and created Asia Minor**
- **102 BC, Rome gains the province Cilicia**
- In 133 BC, TI. Sempronius Gracchus was appointed the Tribune of the Plebs, which was a position that protected the Plebs.
- There were originally 10 Tribunes, and they were appointed to represent the interests of the Plebs in court.
- The Tribunes could pass laws, and they had Sacrosanctity, something that no other Roman magistrate had. This meant that nobody was allowed to touch them, and they could protect Plebs from any mistreatment.
- The Fasces were a bundle of rods with a two-headed axe, the thing that Spartacus stole from the generals. The Fasces signified the Consul's power to execute people.
- TI. Sempronius Gracchus could see all the problems that were plaguing the Roman people, all of the aftereffects of the 2nd Punic war.
- So, his idea was to give all the land to the poor people, and all the problems would be solved.
- Also at this time, by accident, King Attalus of Pergamum/-on, dies in 133 BC.
- However, before he dies, he bequeaths his kingdom to the Roman people.

- So Gracchus is overjoyed, because it's more land for the poor people. So he starts planning to divide the territory, and to send Roman people to Pergamum to live.
- However, the Senate in Rome thinks that Attalus meant that he wanted the land to go to them, to add to their Latifundia.
- So the Tribune and the Plebs fight against the Senate. In the riots, 300 of Gracchus's followers are killed, and Gracchus himself, with Sacrosanctity, is assassinated.
- This represents a large problem, because you can't touch someone with Sacrosanctity. However, the Senate hunts down the rest of Gracchus's followers and kills them.
- This is the first time in Roman history that a political conflict had led to bloodshed. And this will start a pattern that will eventually derail the republic.
- Violence becomes a more tolerable political tool.
- So, the Senate, in 129 BC, takes Asia, and makes it a Roman Province.

Gaius Gracchus (123-122 BC)

- 10 years later, in 123 BC, TI.'s brother becomes the Tribune, and he has the same views as his brother.
- But he is cleverer than his brother, so he makes the giving of the land to the people a small issue. However, he keeps his image up as a reformer.
- He does things like road-building and building a Dole (very cheap grain for poor people) that everyone can agree on.
- He introduces military and monetary reforms, he introduces new colonies in the new territories, he has tax reforms and jury reforms. **Don't need to know all these things, just the jist**
- Gaius also makes it easier for people to become Roman citizens.
- He makes the Tribune a stronger position, since his brother TI. was assassinated.
- He was Tribune for 2 years, and in his 2nd year he pushes a lot more for land reform. So the Senate makes sure that he is not elected again for 121 BC.
- And because he loses his Tribune status, he loses his Sacrosanctity and is pursued by a Consul's posse, along with Gaius's followers. They put hooks through TI. and his followers, and dragged them through the streets. Then they took them to the Tiber, cut them into pieces, and threw them in the Tiber. Gaius didn't want that, so he got his slave to kill him in 121 BC, and this counts as committing suicide.

Middle Republic Cont'd

- During the time all this Tribune stuff is going on, Rome still has an army and is still fighting.
- Up to this point, all Senators had agreed upon a thing called Concordia, an unwritten law that everyone lived by. It basically meant that everyone was to work together for Rome's benefit, and not go mad with power or abuse their power.
- The problem is, is that people are abusing their power, so these old Concordia rules are being thrown out the window. It turns into sort of every man for himself.

- Political and military positions simple become a way to increase one's power and status.
- The senate becomes more and more corrupt.

C. Marius

- Rome was fighting a war in Numidia, west of Carthage, against their former ally, Jugurtha. This war starts in 111 BC.
- A Roman commander named Gaius (C.) Marius, a consul in 107, brings the war to an end in 105 BC, and as a result, is elected consul five times in a row, from 104-100 BC.
- This was strange, because people are normally only elected consul once or twice. This resulted in people worried about the power that C. Marius was garnering.
- He is also elected consul in 86 BC, making a total of 7 times that he is consul.
- The first thing that he wants to do as consul is fix the Roman army.
- So he creates a new organization for the army. He increases the amount of training for the soldiers before war. He creates new tactics, equipment, etc.
- The army before he came along was the Pre-Marian army, and after he was done it was called the Post-Marian army.
- One of the most important things he did was introduce a pay for the Roman army, a salary for the soldiers.
- He also dropped the property qualification, which meant more people could join the army, and it wouldn't cost them as much.
- So because he accomplishes his reforms, he pushes farther and farther with new proposals.
- His proposals start riots in the streets and bloodshed.
- He's also the chief general, so he ends up being at the head of this new army he created.
- At this time, there are two tribes of Germanic peoples, the Cimbri and the Teutones, and they're moving south.
- They encounter some poor Roman armies and defeat them. One of the places that the Romans are demolished is a place called Arausio in 105 BC.
- These defeats leave Northern Italy open to invasion.
- So C. Marius takes his reformed army and goes to fight these 2 tribes.
- In 102 BC, at Aquae Sextiae, C. Marius's army defeats the Teutones.
- However, the Cimbri are able to break through the Alps into Northern Italy, into Sicalpine Gaul.
- The Roman general who is guarding the Alps, Catullus, is scared by the Cimbri who toboggan down the hills towards the Romans on their shields.
- Catullus and his army are driven back until they group with C. Marius's army at Vercealle, and the Cimbri are demolished there in 101 BC. The heat was a factor in defeating the Cimbri because they were not used to the heat.

Aegean Islands

- While all this is going on, Rome is also dealing with pirates in the Aegean Islands.
- The pirates are cutting off the trade in Rome.
- So, in 102 BC, Cilicea, a Pirate area, is conquered, and becomes a Roman province in 101 BC.

Period Leading Up to the Social War 100-90 BCE

- This period is marked by stagnation, many issues erupting at the same time.
- At this time, Marius is already hiding out, because of his reforms.
- The two major problems during this decade are:
 - o The problem with the Italian allies, the deterioration of the relationship between Rome and the Italians.
 - Allies wanted more rights
 - They could not hold office, and could not govern new provinces
 - They had no right in Roman courts, etc.
 - So Rome came back with a new law the **Lex Licinia Mucia**
 - It created a “citizenship court” in Rome, where people with Latin rights who had been recruited by Marius for the army, were stripped of the rights, because they had usurped those rights.
 - This pissed a lot of other allies off, because the allies were sending their sons off to die in the wars.
 - o Corruption in provinces
 - Corruption and extortion in Asia and the east.
 - The corruption went unchecked, and it forced Rome to have to resolve problem 1 even more quickly.
 - The new governor of Asia in 95 BC, Q. Mucius Scaevola, and his aid R. Rufus. Rutilius tried to crack down on corruption.
 - However, Rutilis was framed by equestrians in Rome and condemned by the law of Saturninus on charges of having accepted bribes.

Social War

Written Sources on the subject of the Social War

- Diodorus of Siculus and Posidonius
 - o They equestrians were painted as the villains because Posidonius hated Marius and the equestrians.
- Cicero,

Possible Reasons for the Social War

1. Concern whether Rome could absorb so many at one time (double), and still retain her identity
 2. Urban pop. opposed because it perceived that it would mean a dilution of benefits they increasingly enjoyed through the largesse of populares. More pops, less importance/ power.
 3. The optimates opposed because they feared the disruption of the traditional system.
 - a. E.g one man would acquire too much power, too many clients, and threaten the traditional structure.
- While the pirate thing is going on, C. Marius’s reforms are still being rioted about.
 - He flees to the East while things cool off in 100 BC, while he is still Consul.

- The king of Syranica dies, and bequeaths his kingdom to Rome.
- So all of Rome's allies are pissed that they can't become full citizens and get all the rights, which results in a social war. This comes from the Latin word *Socii*, which means allies. So the Social War means the "War of the Allies"
- This Social War starts in 91 BC.
- **Livius Drusus**, a moderate optimaris, the tribune of the plebs at the time, proposed to:
 - o **Restore the power and prestige of the senate**
 - o **Extend full citizenship to Italian allies.**
 - o He also proposed to induct 300 equestrians into the senate, to increase the membership, however he would keep their rights minimal.
 - o To push his bills through the senate, Drusus proposed a grain and land bill affording cheap distributions
 - o Then Drusus was killed, and the senate voted to erase everything he did, all his legislations
- In 90 BC, **Varian Inquest**
 - o This involved examining everyone who was suspected of colluding with allies.
 - o This was an anti-ally witch hunt
 - Many people were condemned and stripped of citizenship
 - o This also pissed a lot of allies off
- The thing that possibly triggered the Social war was:
 - o **Speech of Caepio**
 - A man named **Quintus Servilius Caepio** went to the people of **Asculum** and made a super offensive speech in this town.
 - He told them they were idiots, and they were stupid for causing so much trouble.
 - So, logically, the citizens of the town murdered him, and all Roman citizens who were living in the town.
- So a bunch of tribes rose up and went against Rome.
 - o Not the rich tribes though, they had too much to lose
- The allies are pissed because they're giving up anything and they're not getting anything back.
- Rome tries to fight against its allies, but it turns out most of the army is actually made up of allies.
- The war rages on from 91-89 BC, but Rome realizes that it isn't going to win.
- Thus, Rome says that everyone in Italy, south of the Po, which means all freeborn, adult males in Italy, can be full citizens.
- The **new laws that come into effect**
 - o 90 BC Lex Julia: citizenship to all allies who would lay down arms
 - o 89 BC Lex Plautia Papiria: citizenship to all free persons who registered with a praetor within 60 days
 - o 89 BC Lex Pompeia: And then everyone who is to the North of the Po, get full Latin Rights.

- This stops the major fighting, but there are still rebels in Southern Italy (**Samnites and Lucanians**), and it takes another 2 years for Rome to annihilate these suckers.
- So the social war lasts from 91-87 BC.
- This results in a lot more Roman citizens, but a lot more taxes for Rome.

Significance of Social War

1. It underlies a

Outcomes of the War

1. Rome won by selectively distributing citizenship
2. The Italians had a Romanesque constitution of their own
3. Internal problems were overcome by allowing magistrates to sponsor legislation to deal with patronage

Sulla

- Meanwhile, in the East, King Mithridates of Pontus thinks that he can liberate Asia from the Romans.
- So he invades Asia, gathers up 80,000 Romans and kills them all.
- The Romans get pissed, so they get together a huge army to send to the East.
- They want to appoint a commander for the army, but the consul, C. Marius, has run away, so the senate appoints L. Cornelius Sulla to command the army.
- C. Marius still thinks that he should command the army though, and he tries to take command by force, but Marius is defeated by Sulla, but not killed.

First Mithridatic War

- Many nations saw Mithridates as a hero, because they were being exploited by the equestrians
- Mithridates slaughters 1000's of Romans, and then declares war on Rome in 88 BCE
- Sulla is sent to go fight Mith, but he has to deal with Marius afterwards, who thinks he should command the army.
- Sulla and Senate vs Marius and People's Assembly.
- The trib at this time is Sulpicius, who is on Marius' side. This tribune passes a law that
 - o Expels any senator with debt from the senate
 - o Recall victims of Varian inquest
 - o Fairer distribution of citizen into the 35 tribes
- So Sulla marches on Rome with his 3 friends, creating the first civil war.
 - o Sulla set fire to the city, and this lasted from 87-86 BCE.
- Sulla wins, takes command, Marius flees to Africa.
- Sulla gives senators more power, takes power away from Tribunes, makes magistrates more reliable on Senate, and nulls Marius' laws.
- Sulla transfers the control of troops to Q. Pompeius Rufus, and sends them off East to fight the war.
- 87 BCE, he sacks Athens on way out to Asia Minor.

Consequences

- With all the chaos, no new censor was elected
- This led to confusion on which citizens would go into different tribes, and the power distributions of the tribes.

Sulla Cont'd

- So Sulla heads East to deal with Mithridates in 87 BC, but Marius hooks up with a guy named Cinna in Rome, and they raise an army of their own.
- Then Marius and Cinna's army goes into Rome and kills all of Sulla's supporters.
- Then Marius gets himself appointed consul in 86 BC, and this will be his last consulship.
- Then Marius dies, and Cinna takes over, and sides with the Populares.
- The next three years in Rome, 86-84 BCE, are called the "Cinnamum Tempus", where Cinna has complete control.
- In 86 BC, Cinna sends his man Flaccus to kill Sulla, but that guy sucks, and is whooped.
- In 85 BC, Sulla sends a messenger to the senate to complain about Cinna's foreign policy.
- In 85 BC, Sulla wanted to get back, so Sulla signed the Treaty of Dardamus, which was cheap and easy peace with Mithridates
- Then Sulla tells his soldiers they can take a year off in Greece, to pillage and shit.
- In 84 BC, Cinna is killed when he goes out to fight.
- So Sulla and his army don't come back until 83 BC, and by that time he has heard of how Cinna is controlling Rome.
- Sulla arrives in Rome, and meets 3 men who want to support him.
 - o M. (Marcus) Licinius Crassus
 - Crassus is rich, he comes from an old family with lots of land.
 - o Q. (Quintus) Caecilius Metellus Pius
 - Political and military strategist
 - o CN. (Gnaeus) Pompeius (Pompey)
 - He's only 18 years old, but he already has his own army.
- So these 4 guys head to Rome, and besiege it in 82 BC.
- This has never happened before, Rome being besieged by Romans.
- Sulla and his allies capture it, and all of Sulla's opponents are proscribed. (Proscription is when you get a list of all your enemies, copy it a bunch of times, and put it up around Rome calling for the death of all the people on it. And whoever brings in proof of someone on the list dead, you get a % of their property)
- This causes the people on the list to either be killed or leave town.
- Sulla takes control of Rome in 82 BC, and he appoints himself dictator.
 - o Dictator may sound evil, but it is a normal position in Rome. The last dictator in Rome before Sulla was in the Second Punic War.
 - o Usually a dictator is appointed when your consuls are killed, but Sulla doesn't care this time, he just appoints himself dictator.
 - o Dictator is given supreme power, but it limited to just six months.
- When Sulla takes over, there are a lot of problems in Rome.
- He solves the symptoms of the problems, but not really dealing with the problems.
- So Sulla is dictator from 81-early 80 BC, and he has himself elected consul in 80 BC.
- He creates a bunch of laws, collectively called the **Leges Corneliae**

- o Enlarged membership of Senate (with aim of getting juries back)
- o Reformed court system
 - Abolished trials before Public Assemblies (to counter Maiestas Laws)
 - Established separate courts for different types of crimes
 - New courts for staffed by Senate members only.
- o Restricted access to consulship
- o Stripped tribuneship of its power
- o Restricted powers of provincial governors
- o Increased number of magistrates
 - Quaestorship prerequisite for senate
- o Founded new colonies
- o Made cisalpine Gaul a province.
- o Coinage and sumptuary laws
- o Restrictions on grain subsidies
- o Pontiff's and augurs were to be chosen again by elite (no more election by people; resumption of co-optation)
- o Put restrictions on enfranchisement
- o Restored Lex Genucia and Villain laws.
- **Sulla**
 - o From a poor patrician family
 - o Rep for supporting the senate
 - o Optimaris, an officer in the Jugurthine and Celtic wars
 - o Consul in 88 BCE
 - o Commander of Southern campaign against Samnites
 - o First Mithridatic war (88-84 BCE)
 - o Dictator 82-80 BCE, after marching on Rome
- In 79 BC, after he loses his consulship, he retires.
- Sulla's legislations give more power to the few, the senate.
- So supreme political and military power ends up going to a few men.
- So the entire political and military system becomes a private tool.
- Meanwhile, in 81 BC, Sicilpine Gaul is made a Roman Province.

Pompey vs Caesar

- Now Mithridates wasn't killed, so he comes back and starts another war with Rome.
- Meanwhile, there is an ex-Praetor in Lusitonia, Spain named Q. Sertorius.
- By 77 BC, all of Spain is under Sertorius's control, and he revolts against Roman rule.
- Meanwhile, piracy around Rome increases substantially as a result of the fact that the island of Rhodes has lost its fleet.
- Then we have the revolt of Spartacus, between 73-71 BC.
- So G. Pompey was sent after Q. Sertorius in Spain, and is able to defeat him. Pompeii destroys the rebellion in 71 BC.

- And then when Pompey comes back, he teams up with Crassus and defeats Spartacus.
- As a result, Pompey and Crassus are elected consuls in 70 BC.
- Normally, a Roman governor is given control of an army for a specific place and a specific time.
- Pompey decides he wants unlimited power, and he gets the Senate to grant him unlimited power.
- So in 67 BC, he is given complete military power. Pompey cleans up the pirates in the East, and then goes off to campaign against Mithridates.
- Meanwhile, Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius makes Crete a province.
- Pompey wants to form a barrier in the East, people who are friendly to Rome and will defend Rome's borders, especially from the Persians to the East.
- By this time, however, the Parthians have conquered the Persians.
- So Pompey, in 64 BC, turns Pontus, Mithridates' territory into a province, and then makes Syria a province.
- He makes the other territories around there he makes client kingdoms, especially Judea.
- So the whole Middle East is now inside Rome's orbit.
- So, up until this time, Pompey has been using ultimate power to achieve Rome's goals.
- He comes back to Rome in 62 BC, and he wants to settle his veterans, who have been fighting endlessly, on land. He wants land for his veterans to retire on.
- The Senate, who owns the land, says no, we won't give you any land.
- This pisses Pompey off, so he joins up with Crassus.
- C. Julius Caesar also joins up with them, to create the first Triumvirate.
- They get Caesar elected consul in 59 BC, and he passes all the laws that Pompey and Crassus want passed, including the veteran land law.
- When Caesar finishes his consulship, he becomes a governor in 58 BC, the very next year, which is very unusual.
- Caesar wants to be a military governor, so he becomes the governor of Cisalpine Gaul, and Illyricum. This is very unusual, because it is supposed to be a lottery.
- Caesar is actually interested in Transalpine Gaul however, so he claims to the Senate that Transalpine Gaul is attacking his province, and he gets a 5-year command from the Senate for an army to fight.
- Caesar uses this army to rob and plunder Cisalpine Gaul.
- Meanwhile, in 55 BC, Pompey and Crassus are elected Consuls again.
- The next year, Crassus gets a permit from the Senate to fight the Parthians to the East.
- Crassus sets off in 54 BC to fight the Parthians, but he is killed in 53 BC at a place called Carrhae.
 - o The story is that the Parthians poured molten gold down Crassus's throat, and then cut his head off.
 - o The Parthians defeated the Romans at Carrhae by constantly shooting arrows at them.
- So now it's just Pompey and Caesar left from the Triumvirate.
- Caesar is steadily become more popular than Pompey in Roman territory.

- Pompey knows that Caesar will soon finish the campaign in Gaul, and Pompey decides to improve his relations with Rome and its allies.
- Meanwhile, Caesar has conquered all of Gaul so fast, that in 55-54 BC, he goes off to conquer Britain.
 - o Britain at this time, to the Romans, was semi-mythical.
- Meanwhile, a Gallic chief named Vercingetorix gathers all the conquered Gallic tribes, and attacks Caesar, who has come back from Britain in 52 BC.
- Vercingetorix is defeated and falls back to a city named Alesia.
- Caesar besieges the city, which holds the Gallic command. However the Gallic army besieges Caesar from behind.
- Thus Caesar is contained in a Gallic sandwich, but he defeats everyone, and sends Vercingetorix back to Rome until 46 BC, when he is displayed and killed in public.
- Back in Rome, the Senate thinks Caesar is getting too powerful.
- On January 7th, 49 BC, the Senate declares Martial Law, and gives Pompey the power to prevent Caesar's return.
- However, Pompey doesn't count on Caesar's spies in Rome, and when martial law is declared, one of these spies rides to Northern Italy to tell Caesar.
- Pompey decides to march into Cisalpine Gaul to fight Caesar.
- However, Caesar finds out what Pompey's plan is, and he decides to attack first, and use the element of surprise.
- In between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul is the Rubicon river.
- On January 11th, 49 BC, Caesar and his army cross the Rubicon river, thus declaring civil war. Right before he crosses the Rubicon, Caesar says "Lacta Alea Est", which means the die is cast, and he is leaving his fate up to chance.
- Caesar is then declared a public enemy by the Senate, and Caesar pushes Pompey all the way back to Southern Italy, and Illyricum.
- Caesar stops in Rome to kill all of Pompey's supporters, and then pursues Pompey to a city called Dyrrhachium. Caesar sieges the city and destroys Pompey's army, but Pompey himself escapes.
- Caesar then follows Pompey to Pharsallus, and defeats him in 48 BC.
- Pompey escapes again, and flees to his final ally, Ptolemy, in Alexandria.
- Ptolemy sides with Caesar, and so Ptolemy cuts Pompey's head off.
- When Caesar gets to Alexandria, Ptolemy gives Caesar Pompey's head, and Caesar starts screwing Ptolemy's wife and sister, Cleopatra.
- Cleopatra convinces Caesar to kill Ptolemy and put her on the throne, so he does.
- On the way back to Rome, Caesar crushes the rebellion of Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, at the battle of Zela.
- As a result of this, when Caesar has his big parade, with all his enemies represented, and banners that say "Veni, Vidi, Vici", which means "I came, I saw, I conquered".

SECOND MIDTERM ^^

- So Caesar comes back to Rome via Zela.

- In 47 BC, he begins to implement new rules and legislations in Rome.
- However, all of the remnants of Pompey's armies gather together in Africa in 46 BC at the city of Thapsus.
- This army launches an attack towards Rome but Caesar defeats them in North Africa at the battle of Thapsus in 46 BC.
- Caesar then makes Africa, or the part of Africa that the Romans know, a Roman province.
- The remnants of Pompey's remnant army flee from Africa, led by Pompey's 2 sons.
- This army gathers in Spain in 45 BC at a place called Munda.
- However they are again defeated by Caesar at Munda in 45 BC at the battle of Munda.
- At this point, Caesar has himself declared Dictator in Rome. Eventually he has himself declared perpetual dictator, which is a dictator with no time limit.
- People started to conspire against him, because they didn't want him to become King of Rome.
- In 44 BC, Caesar wants to go off and finish the campaign against Crassus. The Roman legions had already lost 3 standards:
 - o Standards – Gold banners of religious meaning that every legion carries.
- Caesar wants to go to the East and get those Standards back. So he masses his army to prepare for the campaign.
- However, on March 15, 44 BC, during one of the final meetings before Caesar is about to leave, Caesar is assassinated.
 - o This occurred at a smaller senate house than regular, the Curia Pompeiana, because the big senate house had been burned down during a riot.
 - o Brutus brought along a Pileus, a manumission hat, because he saw killing Caesar as the freeing of Rome.
 - o For some reason, an autopsy was performed on Caesar's body, and it was found that he had been stabbed 23 times, but only 1 of them was fatal.
 - o The last thing that Caesar does as he is dying is pull his toga over his legs to cover them.
- So the Curia Pompeiana, the site where Caesar is killed, is walled off, and eventually turned into a toilet.

Ocatvian

- So after Caesar is killed, his adopted son M. Antonius, and M. Aemilius Lepidus take over.
- These two men tell Brutus and Cassius to leave town, because they don't want a civil war.
- So Brutus and Cassius head over to Greece, and Antonius and Lepidus take over Caesar's position.
- Then, something happens that nobody expects. In Caesar's will, he adopts his sister's grandson, Octavius, who is a university student in Illyricum.
- The first thing that Octavius does when he finds out is that he changes his name to C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, a blend of Caesar's name and his family name.

- So now Octavian heads for Rome, amassing an army on the way, gaining Caesar's army and followers.
- He runs into a few battles with Antony, and is able to defeat him.
- Octavian arrives in Rome and demands the consulship for 43 BC.
- So because he has an army, Octavian is elected consul for 43 BC.
- Octavian eventually joins up with Antony and Lepidus, forming the second Triumvirate.
 - o This is the first time that they legally used the term triumvirate, and create the positions Triumvires.

Octavian vs Antony

- They declare themselves Triumvires for restoring the state.
- So in order to solidify their position of power in Rome, they launch tons of proscriptions in Rome, killing all of Caesar's opponents.
 - o One of the people who die is Cicero, but Octavian is a fan of Cicero, because Cicero helped Octavian in the beginning. However, Cicero hates M. Antony, so he is killed.
 - o The executioners cut off Cicero's head and his right hand.
 - His head because his head had spoken against Antony
 - His hand because his hand had written against Antony
- This triumvirate now sets out to defeat Brutus and Cassius.
- So in 42 BC, Brutus and Cassius are defeated at Philippi by Octavian, Antony and Lepidus.
- At this point, there is an argument within the triumvirate because of Antony's wife, but they cool themselves off.
- So after that, they decided to just divide the empire up into 3 parts.
- They have a meeting at Brundisium, and the treaty is called the "Peace of Brundisium"
 - o Antony gets the East
 - He wants to campaign in Gaul like Caesar did
 - o Octavian gets the West
 - o Lepidus is not very important, so he gets Africa.
- They figure the best thing to keep this agreement together is a marriage alliance.
- So, in this case, Antony marries Octavian's sister, Octavia.
- Antony wants to go off and campaign against the Parthians, who killed Crassus.
- Antony's base of operations during this is Alexandria.
- In Alexandria, he dumps Octavia, and hooks up with Cleopatra.
- Back in Rome, in 36 BC, Octavian has to deal with a rebellion by Lepidus in Africa.
- He crushes the rebellion, but Octavian doesn't kill Lepidus because he is the Pontifex Maximus, the high priest in Rome.
- Next, in the same year, Sextus Pompeii, Pompeii's son launches a revolt in Sicily.
- These battles increase Octavian's popularity.
- Antony goes to campaign against the Parthians, but he loses a bunch of battles so he just goes back to Alexandria and parties.

- Rumours float back to Rome that Antony has given some of the Roman Empire to Cleopatra as a wedding present.
- So Octavian starts a propaganda campaign against Antony, because Octavian wants the whole Empire to love him, and hate Antony.
- By 32 BC, all of Italy swears a personal oath of allegiance to Octavian.
 - o This is strange because Octavian is not even consul, and doesn't really have a position for the most part of this.
- So Octavian prepares for war against Antony, and doesn't even consider Antony as Roman anymore, it is considered a foreign campaign.
- Antony hears about the campaign against him, so he sets up a base in Epirus, or Actium.
- In Antony's base are he, and the entire Egyptian army.
- Octavian then brings a fleet to Actium, and on Sep 2nd, 31 BC, there is a naval battle, the Battle of Actium.
- The battle lasts all day, and goes back and forth. Eventually, Octavian wins, and Antony and Cleopatra flee back to Alexandria.
- Octavian follows them, but he goes over land to make an impression on the areas he passes through.
- Thus Octavian doesn't arrive in Alexandria until 30 BC.
- Cleopatra hears about this, and remembers what happened to Vercingetorix, and how he was captured and kept alive for years by Caesar, for his parade.
- So Cleopatra kills herself. The legend is that she killed herself with an Asp, a poison snake. Because of this Antony commits suicide.
- So, by the time Octavian gets to Alexandria, both Cleopatra and Antony are dead.
- Instead of making Egypt a Roman province, Octavian made it an Octavian province, his own special province.
- So Octavian has undisputed rule of the Roman Empire by the time he's 33.

Causes of the Fall of the Republic (7)

1. The acceptance of violence as a political tool
 - a. This began with the assassination of Tiberius Gracchus, Tribune of the Plebs.
 - b. Violence becomes a political tool
 - i. E.g Sulla with the proscriptions
 - ii. Antony, Octavian and Lepidus with the proscriptions
2. Overambitious men created by the unchecked ruthless competition for power, wealth and prestige, as a result of the breakdown of Concordia
 - a. The point is that nobody does anything to combat these ruthless ambitious men.
3. Client armies who owed their allegiances to their commanders, not to the state.
 - a. Private armies, who fight for individuals rather than Rome itself.
 - i. E.g Sulla's armies were Sulla's armies, not Rome's armies.
 - ii. Pompey's army
4. A weak, self-serving, and morally bankrupt senate which led to the inability of the senate to control its commanders
 - a. The senate has no control over the generals, and thus the armies.

- b. E.g Ager Publicus being turned into Latifundia, the Senate should have stopped that.
5. The granting of extraordinary and technically illegal powers to the East commanders over long periods.
 - a. E.g. Pompey is given ultimate power to go fight Rome's enemies.
6. The unswerving opposition of the Senate to these commanders and magistrates when their own interests were directly threatened, even when these commanders and magistrates were acting in the greater good.
 - a. E.g. The Gracchus brothers tried to help the poor, but the Senate wanted more land.
7. The acceptance of these commanders and magistrates and their actions by the senate when their interests coincided, despite their brutality, illegality, or harm to the state.
 - a. E.g. The consul during the time of the Gracchus brothers, who had them killed while he was in power.

Octavian Cont'd

- So Octavian is in Egypt, and he sets it up as his own personal province.
- He arrives back in Rome around 29 BC, as the last of the official triumvirate.
- When he arrives back in Rome, he begins to give all of the powers back to Rome.
- All he does is keep the consulship from 31-23 BC, even when he could've taken complete control.
- On the 13th Jan, 27 BC, Octavian goes before the Senate and hands over all of his power, making himself just a private citizen, with no powers.
- So the Senate panics, and they give him a five year term to lead the armies, on the condition that he not be a tyrant.
- On the 16th Jan, 27 BC, they bring him back to the Senate hall, and they give him the honorary title Augustus, which means revered one. It holds no power, but it is very honourable.
- Octavian then changes his first name to Imperator, which means leader of the armies.
- Octavian keeps getting reelected, and the five year term is eventually extended.
- Octavian didn't really control Rome through brute force, but through Auctoritas, which basically means authority.
- People listen to him because of his authority.
- So, over Augustus' long reign, the role of an emperor, and what he can do, is established in little pieces.
- It takes almost 100 years before the Senate is able to say "You are the emperor, and these are the powers you have"
- Augustus spends the rest of his time reforming and improving every part of Roman life.
- The most important thing of all is that he was completely successful in eradicating the problems of the Republic, including political violence.
- Augustus creates a whole new governmental system, where anyone who could do a good job would hold a position. And if you were good at the job, you would keep the job.

- There are huge numbers of people rising up in the Imperial service.
- So you have a parallel structure set up, with Senatorial provinces, and Imperial provinces.
- So he institutes office by ability, and not by birth.
- Augustus also spends a lot of money beautifying Rome's major cities.
- With his army, Augustus was able to add 11 provinces to the Roman empire:
 - o 25 BC
 - Phrygia
 - Galatia
 - Pisidia
 - Lycaonia
 - o 19 BC (Finally conquers Spain, after Rome started in 201 BC)
 - o 15 BC
 - Raetia
 - Noricum
 - o Between 14-8 BC
 - Alpes Maritimae
 - o 12 BC
 - Illyricum
 - o 9 BC
 - Pannonia
 - o Around AD 3-4
 - Moesia
 - o AD 6
 - Palestine
- From 12 BC- AD 9, Augustus made sort of a buffer zone in Gaul by conquering territories along the Rhine and Danube rivers.
- By AD 9, he is able to pacify all of the territory south of the Rhine and the Danube, all the way to the Black Sea. It is regarded as one of the greatest Roman conquests of all time.
- In AD 9, the Clades Variana takes place.
 - o A Roman commander, P. Quinctilius Varus, decides he wants to make the final push into Germanica.
 - o He takes 3 legions with him, and pushes North through German territory.
 - o He figures the Germans are scared of him, so he doesn't worry.
 - o He doesn't pay attention to his scouts, so he walks into an ambush.
 - o Virtually everybody that comes with the army is wiped out.
 - o Only a few people escape back to Rome.
 - o The battle-site extends for about 2 or 3 miles, because the Romans tried to retreat.
 - o The Germans take the standards from the Roman legions when they kill them.
- The Clades Variana is why the expansion stopped in AD 9, and why Augustus said Rome should switch to being defensive.

- So, pretty much, the Roman Empire does not change much around the time of Augustus' death.
- Augustus dies in AD 14, at the age of 77, after a reign of 44 years.
- He had completely changed the Empire since the time he had taken over at the age of 18.
- Without Augustus, the Roman Empire would have collapsed. The world we know today, would be completely different.

It was in the 5th century that an Emperor lasted as long as Augustus

Augustus replaced the Republic with a hereditary monarchy; he is to all intents and purposes a King

% Augustus started the **Julio-Claudian Dynasty**

% Most of them are members of the Julii; descendants of Gaius Julius Caesar

27 BCE - AD 68 - Julio-Claudian dynasty

% Nero was the last one; died in AD 68

Tiberius

% Augustus's adopted son; Tiberius was his wife's son

% Wanted to be a soldier, but Augustus gave him power, even though he didn't want it.

% Tiberius abandoned Rome and went to live on the island of **Capri**; while there, he gave most of his power to **Sejanus** (his intended successor; a military commander, took advantage of the position to get rid of his enemies). Tiberius heard of his abuse of power and assassinated him and his family and resumed command.

% People saw Tiberius's reign as starting off okay, but then went bad

% It is rumoured that Gaius (**Caligula**) smothered Tiberius with a pillow.

% Caligula claimed that Tiberius bestowed his power upon him; he took power

% Added Cappadocia

Caligula

% The Caligula part of his name was only a nickname; it meant Little Boots

% His reign started off okay, but he got very sick, many thought he would die

% When he recovered he seemed to have gone insane

% He didn't get along with the Senate very well; figure they were better to be slaves

% He thought he was a god

- % He made his favourite horse a Consul
- % Sent his army to conquer Neptune; they returned victorious with chests full of "booty" (seashells)
- % He was raised in the palace (most children raised there turned out to be bad)
- % There was eventually a coup against his violent and terrible reign and they assassinated him at the Circus while he was coming back
- % No one knew who to make Emperor after he was killed
- % Caligula's uncle Claudius was very old, limped and stammered by this point.

Claudius

- % Turned out to be not such a bad Emperor, but things went on behind his back because he left things to his slaves and freedmen.
- % He was, however, intelligent
- % Rumours that he was poisoned with mushrooms
- % Last words: "Oh dear, I think I shat myself"
- % He did have a cruel side, but he was better than Tiberius and Caligula
- % His wife, who cheated on him and had big orgies, met a nasty end when Claudius found out
- % Claudius had a son, **Britannicus**, who had conquered Britain (Caesar had just attacked it)
- % **AD 43 - 74: the conquest of Britain**
- % Claudius added Mauritania, Thrace, and Britain

Nero

- % Nero was, in fact, Claudius's son as well, but Britannicus was first in line; we don't know why Claudius overlooked Britannicus
- % Nero had Britannicus killed eventually
- % Nero was raised in the palace; this gave him the impression that anything he wanted he could have, creating a twisted view of the world
- % Nero was a cruel and violent individual; slightly insane
- % He had a sense that he was a great performer; played the lyre and composed poetry
- % He loved to perform and compete; he won first every time, this gave him the impression that he was a great artist
- % He killed his mother and eventually his pregnant wife - anyone who got in his way
- % The people saw him as an artist, not such a bad guy, but the Senate and army believed him to be a violent, blood-thirsty monster
- % There were a number of revolts against Nero
- % **AD 68 - revolt in Gaul led by Julius Civilis**
- % News of all the revolts and people being proclaimed Emperor against him reached Rome and Nero had no idea who to trust or what to do. He

committed suicide in AD 68.

% **Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian were all proclaimed Emperor: all in the year 69 (The Year of the Four Emperors)** They were all assassinated (except for Vespasian)

% Vespasian was out conducting the Jewish war; he left it to his son once he was proclaimed Emperor

% Nero was pegged as the first persecutor of Christians; he used them as a scapegoat

% People believed it was him because once the fire was put out he cleared the rubble and built his own buildings

% Nero blamed the Christians. He would put Christians in his garden and light them on fire (so he could have torches at night)

Vespasian

% **The dynasty of the Flavians: AD 69-96**

% Started the Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheatre)

% Regarded as being a good Emperor

% Sons:

% **Titus**

% Raised in the army camp with much of a military background

% *A really good Emperor*, but only lasted from 79-81; died of natural causes

% Banned Gladiatorial games

% Tried to do a good deed everyday

% **Domitian**

% Raised in the palace

% A bad Emperor; amongst the ranks of Nero, etc.

% He used to pull the wings off flies

% He was bald; flies could have been part of an ancient remedy

Assassinated, organized with people in his own family

- Cappadocia is added to the empire by Tiberius
- Mauretania, Britain and Thrace are added by Claudius.
- Next we have Civilis in Gaul, in 68 BC, who rebels against Rome. He is never elected Augustus by his troops.
- AD 69 is the 1st year of four emperors in Rome.
 - o Galba
 - June-Jan
 - o Otho
 - Jan- April
 - o Vitellius
 - Jan-December

- Vitellius has two sons
 - Vespasian
- Vespasian's family name is Flavian.
- So he starts his own dynasty named the Flavian Empire. This goes from AD 69-96.
- Vespasian is a good emperor, and then his son Titus comes in, and he is a really good emperor.
- However, Titus only lasts from AD 79-81.
 - Titus was the one who banned the gladiatorial combat in Pompeii for 10 years.
 - He had a famous saying "I've lost the day", when he forgot to do a good deed in one day.
- The next and last emperor of the Flavian dynasty is Domitian. And he is raised in the palace, so he turns out to be another tyrant.
- It was said he pulled the wings off flies, but that could've been for Roman rogaïne.
- Domitian is assassinated because he is a bitch.

Adoptive Emperors (AD 96-180)

- After the Flavian dynasty, there is a sequence of Emperors known as the Adoptive emperors, because none of them had sons of their own, so they adopted their heirs.
- Everyone from Nerva to Marcus Aurelius is adoptive. These emperors were adopted based on their ability to rule, so they were all very good.
- The first, Nerva is an old senator, and he lasts 2 years.
- Nerva adopts Trajan, and he is an amazing general. He expands and adds many provinces:
 - Dacia
 - Arabia
 - Armenia
 - Mesopotamia
 - Assyria
- He was the first emperor to ever do very well against the Parthians.
- Trajan dies in AD 117, right after he conquers these places.
- Hadrian takes over, and decides that it's not worth the effort to keep these provinces, so Hadrian abandons Armenia, Mesopotamia and Assyria.
- This was the first time that a territory that had been conquered by the Romans was abandoned. This happens in AD 117.
- Then Antoninus Pius becomes emperor, but he doesn't do a lot of important stuff.
- Then Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus become emperors in AD 161.
- Marcus Aurelius has to go to the North to fight, while Lucius Verus goes to the East to fight the Parthians.
- Lucius Verus is victorious in the East, but he and his troops bring back the plague when they come back to Rome.
- Then Marcus Aurelius has a son, Commodus, and thus ends the Adoptive Emperors and the good emperors.

Commodus

- Contrary to the movie, Commodus is proclaimed Caesar and Augustus before Marcus Aurelius even dies. Augustus means emperor, and Caesar means “to be emperor”.
- Commodus loved gladiatorial combat. He fought himself in private and in the arena.
- He loved it so much that he changed his name to include 12 names like “Herculaeus” and “Amazonius”. Then he changed the name of Rome to “Colonia Commodonia”, which means Commodus’s colony.
- Then he changed the names of the months to each one of his 12 names.
- Then one day his mistress found a list of people Commodus wanted to kill. It included herself, and the 2 consuls of Rome.
- He wants to kill the consuls on January 1, and become consul dressed in gladiator armour.
- So, on Dec 31, his mistress poisons him, but she put too much poison in his food, so he throws it all up. So they hire a masseuse to kill him, and he dies.

Severan Dynasty (AD 193-217, 218-235) Not Macrinus

- Next, a really old senator named Pertinax is elected. He only lasts for 3 months.
- Pertinax has a lot of supporters because he is really experienced and old.
- When Pertinax is killed, all of his supporters around the Roman empire proclaim their own general leader as emperor.
- A tribe in Sonnonia proclaims Septimius Severus
- A tribe in Syria proclaims Pescinius Niger
- What happens is that Septimius Severus makes a deal with the commanders of the armies in Britain. Severus says to the leader of the Britain armies “I’ll make you Caesar if you watch my back”.
- So Septimius Severus heads down to Rome and assassinated the current emperor, Didius Julianus.
- Then Severus heads to the East and kills Pescinius Niger.
- While Severus is in the East, the Parthians cause trouble, so he stays to fight them.
- Meanwhile, back in Britain, Claudius Albinus, the leader of the Britain armies, has his troops proclaim him Augustus.
- This causes a problem for Severus, so Severus puts an end to the Parthian war, and comes all the way back to Gaul.
- Septimius Severus’ army and Claudius Albinus’s army meet at Lyon, in France, and fight at the battle of Lugdunum in 197 AD.
- Severus wins that battle, and heads back to Rome.
- Severus has two sons by this time, and proclaims one son, Caracala, Augustus, and his younger son Caesar.
- Then Severus goes all the way back to the East to fight the Parthians.
- But then there is trouble in Britain, so he walks all the way back to Britain to fight.
- In 211, Severus dies in York, while campaigning in Britain.
- Both his sons, Caracala and Geta, take over as emperors.

- They campaign a bit in Britain, but Caracala doesn't want to keep campaigning, so he goes back to Rome.
- Geta follows, and just whines at Caracala. So one day Caracala gets pissed and kills Geta with a sword.
- He then condemns Geta's memory, so Geta's name or face on anything was removed.
- Caracala was referred to as Caracala because he wore a Gaelic robe known as a Caracala.
- So Caracala is eventually killed, and is succeeded by Macrinus, but Macrinus doesn't last very long.
- A relative of Severus pops up and assassinates Macrinus, so Elagabalos becomes Emperor.
- Elagabalus lasts for 4 years, 218-222, and is succeeded by Severus Alexander, who lasts from 222-235.

Late Roman Empire (AD 235-285)

- After Severus Alexander, Rome enters the later Roman empire, a period of political, administrative, and economic distress, referred to as the crisis of the third century.
- During this 50 year period, there were 28 accepted emperors.
- There are also 37 major or minor usurpers. People who wanted to be emperor, but never quite made it.
- Out of all these people, only 3 of them died from natural causes. Most of them were killed or committed suicide.
- There are also two areas that break off from Rome and create their own empires
 - o The area that includes Britain, Gaul, Spain, and Raetia (260-274)
 - o A whole bunch of the Eastern empire going over to Palmira (270-272)
- The northern Germanic tribes that were beaten back by Marcus Aurelius come back and push Rome.
- There are a bunch of German tribes that come and attack Rome in the 3rd century
 - o Gepids
 - o Goths
 - o Heruli
 - o Alamanni
 - o Franks
 - o Iuthungi
 - o Saxons
- All of these tribes are fighting Rome on different fronts.
- Some of these tribes actually reach as far as Athens, and Northern Italy.
- This is significant because Rome is now defending, instead of attacking.
- In AD 251, the emperor Decius is killed while fighting the Goths.
- Since Rome keeps getting attacked, the Aurelian wall is built, as a replacement for the crumbling Servian wall.
- Rome then, for the first time, loses territory.
- Rome loses a little piece of territory called the Agri Decumates. This is the first time that Rome has had to give up territory since the Clades Variana.

- And then in AD 272, Rome loses Dacia, and this represents the first time Rome has lost a fully Roman province.
- Rome thinks there are 3 ways to deal with barbarians
 - o Settle them on Roman territory
 - o Kill them
 - o Pay them
- Meanwhile, unbeknownst to the Romans who are occupied with the Germanic tribes, the Persians are rising up.
- The Persians defeat the Parthians in AD 227.
- Then the Persian emperor, Shapur, launches attacks against Eastern Rome.
- The Persians are able to take Antioch in AD 252, the 2nd biggest city in the Eastern empire.
- The Roman emperor Valerian launches aggressive defense against the Persians. He persecutes Christians for their money, and uses the treasury.
- Valerian goes off to fight the Persians and loses, and is captured alive by the Persians.
- So Shapur has Valerian killed, stuffed, and hung in the throne room.
- Peace is eventually made with the Persians, but then further problems ensue with the Persians.

Other Roman Problems

- There are tons of invasions against Rome
 - o Thus, there are no emperors that live in Rome anymore, they are always out fighting.
 - o Thus, Rome becomes less important. The emperor becomes less of an emperor and more of a general.
 - o The emperor becomes the highest rank in the military.
- War costs money
 - o Increased financial burden on the citizens to support the army
 - o Armies would show up in cities and just confiscate all the grain.
 - o The government keeps increasing taxes, but realizes that people can't pay.
 - o So they create a new law called the Constitutio Antoniniana. In AD 212 This makes every freeborn adult male person in the Empire a Roman citizen. This means that people would get all the perks of citizenship, but they would also have to pay taxes.
 - When somebody is made a citizen, he takes the name of the person who made him a citizen.
 - Thus, everyone who becomes a citizen is called "Marcus Aurelius _____"
 - o What also happens is inflation. The Roman government cheats the money by making coins that aren't entirely silver.
 - Any metal that's mixed with silver or painted silver to make a coin is called Billon.
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