

# History of the Roman Republic:

## A Comprehensive Study Guide by Graham Hardcastle

**\*Note: important material for Novices and Intermediates are highlighted. In order to achieve a 95% or more on academic tests, most (if not all) of the material in this guide must be learned.**

### The Beginnings of Rome and the Roman Monarchy (753 B.C. – 510 B.C.)

- Romulus and Remus, twin brothers, are said to be the sons of Mars and Rhea Silvia
  - Legendary founders of Rome
  - Rhea Silvia was daughter of Numitor, the king of Alba Longa
    - Numitor is opposed by brother Amulius, who stole the throne
    - Amulius forces Rhea Silvia to throw children into the Tiber
    - She-wolf (*lupa*) rescues them
- Faustulus, the shepherd, raises them (wife is Acca Larentia)
- Romulus is said to found a settlement on the Palatine hill, while Remus attempted to colonize the Aventine
  - Romulus is said to have seen 12 vultures, which justifies his claim to the Palatine hill, since Remus saw only 6
  - Romulus killed his brother Remus because of this dispute and became Rome's first king

### Romulus

- Created the Senate
- Rape of the Sabines
  - Attracted Sabines to Rome by a celebration of a festival in honor of Consus
  - Romulus' men seized Sabine women
    - In response, Titus Tatius, king of the Sabine town Cures, captures Capitoline hill through the treachery of Tarpeia
    - Roman hero Hostius Hostilius (grandfather of Tullus Hostilius) fights against Sabine hero Mettius Curtius
      - Curtius kills Hostilius and, after being trapped by Romans, is forced to drive his chariot into a marsh

- Fighting is broken up by Sabine Hersilia, who then becomes Romulus' wife
- Romulus and Titus Tatius then rule jointly, after peace is settled (Romulus on Palatine and Tatius on Capitoline)
- Romulus was a warrior-king, and gave Rome many of her military institutions
  - Defeated Acron of Caenina, winning the first *spolia opima*
    - Dedicates spolia opima to Jupiter Feretrius
- Said to have been seen ascended to the heavens by Julius Proculus, and his deified name was Quirinus

### Numa Pompilius

- Organized religious life in community by establishing regular cults and priests
  - Established pontifices, Salii, and the Vestal Virgins
  - Reformed calendar into a 12-month year
  - Established the pontifex maximus
    - First pontifex was Numa Marcius
  - Established Temple of Janus (open in times of war, closed in peace)
  - Established *ancilia*, sacred shields of Jupiter
- Said to have been guided by the nymph Egeria
  - Egeria and Numa met on the Palatine, where a spring was developed
- Was a Sabine
  - Married daughter of Titus Tatius, Tatia

### Tullus Hostilius

- Grandson of Roman hero, Hostius Hostilius
- Aggressive warrior who was said to have destroyed Alba Longa and transfer its population to Rome
  - Alban King was Mettius Fufetius (original king was Gaius Cluilius)
  - Conflict of the Horatii vs. Curiatii
    - Horatii (set of Roman triplets) fight against the Curiatii (set of Alban triplets) to decide the war
    - Horatii win due to the bravery of last triplet
    - Mettius Fufetius is then drawn and quartered
- Developed the Curia Hostilia (the senate house)
- Said to have died in a fire in his temple on the Caelian when it was struck by lightning
  - Tullus was performing sacrifices to Jupiter Elicius when he did the ceremonies wrong, causing the lightning to be sent

### Ancus Marcius

- Sabine, grandson of Numa
- Said to have founded the seaport of Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber
- Gained control of salt-pans south of Tiber

- Built first bridge – Pons Sublicius, which was made entirely out of wood
- Incorporated Janiculum hill into Rome
- Established Fetiales, a priesthood who would declare war
- Established Rome's first prison, the Mamertine Prison

### Tarquinius Priscus

- Son of Demaratus (who came from Corinth)
- Came from Tarquinii, first Etruscan king
- Wife was Tanaquil
  - An omen predicted his ascension to the throne; an eagle came, took Priscus' hat, and placed it back on his head
  - Tanaquil interprets this as a good omen
- Established the Circus Maximus
- Added 100 members to the Senate, (called *minores gentes*)
- Said to have been murdered by the sons of Ancus Marcius

### Servius Tullius

- Tarquin's son-in-law
- Secured throne through Tanaquil
  - Tanaquil predicts Tullius' ascension to the throne by seeing flames around his head; Tullius seems apparently unaffected
- Original name was Mastarna (Etruscan name, credited by Claudius later on)
  - Probably the child of the slave Ocrisia
- Created new military units and property classes
  - Appealed to the middle class
  - Introduced hoplite tactics for the army
    - Doubled the number of soldiers
    - Levied them on the basis of wealth
  - Created the census
    - Landholders divided into 5 classes, based on the amount of equipment they could provide
- Built the Servian Wall
  - First protective wall built around Rome
  - Made of stone
- Established Cult of Diana on the Aventine hill
- Established Rome's coinage
- Said to have been murdered by Tarquinius Superbus, at the instigation of Tullia the Younger (daughter of Servius)
  - Servius' body was run over by a chariot

### Tarquinius Superbus

- Built the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus

- Established Rome's first sewer system, the **Cloaca Maxima**
- Concludes treaty with Gabii
  - Established equality of rights between the two cities
- Married his daughter to Octavius Mamilius of Tusculum, in an attempt to secure control of the Latin League through Mamilius
- **Infamous rape of Lucretia** (wife of Tarquinius Collatinus) by Sextus Tarquinius (son of the king) brings about downfall of monarchy
  - Rape provoked a **conspiracy of nobles under leadership of L. Iunius Brutus to overthrow Superbus**
  - Sextus fled to Gabii (where he was killed) after the rape of Lucretia
  - Tarquinius Superbus and two oldest sons (Titus and Arruns) found refuge in Caere
- **Lars Porsenna of Clusius (in Etruria) decides to try to regain Rome for Superbus**
  - **Horatius Cocles (nicknamed "one-eyed"), Spurius Lartius, and Titus Herminius defend the Pons Sublicius against Porsenna**
  - **Mucius Scaevola said to have thrust his right hand into a fire to demonstrate his bravery to Porsenna when he's a captive; Porsenna is impressed and lets him go. (Scaevola's nickname is "lefty")**
  - **Cloelia becomes a heroine when rescuing captives from Porsenna and helping them across the Tiber River**
- According to Livy, Porsenna captures Rome, where he is said to have banned the use of iron weapons

### The Roman Republic (509 B.C. – 27 B.C.)

\* Note: All dates in this section are B.C. unless otherwise specified

#### **Early Republic**

- Consuls replace the kings
  - Consuls of 509: **L. Iunius Brutus, Tarquinius Collatinus** (husband of Lucretia), Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, Valerius Poplicola
  - Collatinus steps down from consulship because he has "Tarquinius" in his name
- Battle of Silva Arsia (509)
  - First battle of the Republic, where Brutus dies while fighting Arruns (son of Superbus)
  - Beforehand, Brutus is said to have executed his sons Titus and Tiberius for conspiring against him and supporting Superbus
- **Publius Valerius Publicola**
  - Replaces Brutus as consul after his death
  - Originally tried to build his house on the top of the Velian hill, but decided to build it at the bottom due to the people's fear of him trying to become king
  - Consul a total of 4 times, **receives agnomen Poplicola** (he who lives with the people)
  - First person to receive a triumph

- **Battle of Aricia (506)**
  - Latin cities were encouraged to seek freedom from the Etruscans, and with the help of **Aristodemus** of Cumae, they defeated Arruns (Porsenna's son)
- Sabine Attius Clausus migrates all his clan to Rome in 504, where he was admitted to the patriciate and his people received Roman citizenship
  - His Roman name was Appius Claudius
  - He is persuaded to migrate by the consul Poplicola
- Titus Lartius becomes the first Roman dictator in 501
  - Spurius Cassius is *magister equitum* under Lartius (see Spurius Cassius below)
- **Battle of Lake Regillus (496)**
  - Octavius Mamilius, son-in-law of Tarquinius Superbus fights with the Latin League against the Romans
  - Latins, who had helped the Romans at Aricia, formed a League from which Rome was excluded
  - **Aulus Postumius Albinus**, dictator at the time of battle, led the Romans to victory
    - *Magister equitum* at battle was Titus Aebutius
  - Legend says that the Dioscuri, **Castor and Pollux**, aided Rome in its victory
    - To prove that they were gods, after the battle, Castor and Pollux touch L. Domitius Ahenobarbus' beard, and turn it bronze
    - Temple of Castor and Pollux dedicated in Roman Forum roughly 10 years later
  - Titus Herminius (previous defender of Pons Sublicius with Horatius Cocles) kills Octavius Mamilius in the battle
  - Treaty with Latins is concluded by Spurius Cassius (below) in 493, called the *Foedus Cassianum*
  - Following treaty with the Hernici is made in 486
  - After battle, Superbus died at Cumae
- **First Secession of the Plebeians (494)**
  - Plebs went on a general strike (*secessio*) so that the patricians would meet their demands
    - Appius Claudius, consul of 495, spurred on the Plebs' secession because of his harsh laws
  - Plebs withdrew to the Mons Sacer (some sources say to the Aventine)
    - Persuaded to return by Menenius Agrippa (consul in 504)
      - Parable of the "Belly of the Limbs" said to have convinced the Plebs to return to the State
- *Lex Sacrata* (494) established the office of "tribune" to satisfy the Plebs
  - The office of the tribune effectively helped a plebeian against the exercise of a consul's or dictator's imperium
- Spurius Cassius
  - First *magister equitum* under Titus Lartius
  - In his second consulship of 493, he concluded a treaty with the Latins (*Foedus Cassianum*)

- Consul for the third time in 486, said to have made a proposal for the distribution of public land to peasants
    - Was killed for being accused of trying to become king
- Cn. Marcus **Coriolanus**
  - Received cognomen after **taking the town of Corioli in 493**
  - Led Volscians in an attack against Rome in 491
  - **Dissuaded by his mother Veturia and wife Volumnia**
- Battle of Cremera (479)
  - Romans attempted to gain Fidenae, battle between Rome and city of Veii
  - **Fabia gens was cut down to the last man in the battle**
- *Lex Publilia* (471) recognizes the constitutional existence of the Concilium Plebis Tributum
- Sabine Appius Herdonius captured Rome and occupied the citadel on the Capitol for a brief period in 460
- **Battle of Mt. Algidus (458)**
  - **L. Quinctius Cincinnatus called from his plow to become dictator to defeat the Aequi, who had occupied the mountain**
    - He appointed L. Tarquinius as his *magister equitum*
  - After Cincinnatus conquers the Aequi, he is said to have resigned from the dictatorship after 16 days and return to his plow
- *Lex Icilia* (456) granted land on the Aventine to the Plebeians
- **Twelve Tables** (451 – 450) – first written code of law
  - First voiced by the tribune **Terentilius Harsa in 462**
  - In 451, ten commissioners (*decemviri*) appointed to draft the laws
    - *Decemviri* were all patricians
    - *Decemviri* didn't finish all 12 laws by the end of the year (they had only drafted 10), causing them to have to form a second decemvirate for the next year, of which 5 were plebeians
    - **Appius Claudius only member to serve on both commissions**
      - **Verginia** is said to have been killed by her own father (Verginius) to save her from Appius' lust for her
  - During the disorder of the 12 tables, the Plebs secede for the second time (Second Secession of the Plebs)
    - This causes the *decemviri* to finally abdicate
- L. Valerius Potitus and M. Horatius Barbatus were elected consuls for 449 after the 12 tables
  - Passed the **Valerio-Horatian laws** – concerned *plebiscita*, *provocatio*, and *sacrosanctitas*
    - All measures carried by a tribal system of vote were made valid
    - Dealt with *provocatio* (appeal to the Roman people by a victim of a magistrate with *imperium* that compelled citizens to obey their orders and to inflict punishment)
    - Any man who harmed the tribunes or aediles should be put to death and his goods consecrated to Ceres
    - At this time, the tribunes' numbers were raised to ten
- **Lex Canuleia (445)** allows intermarriage between plebeians and patricians

- Proposed by C. Canuleius
- Military Tribunes
  - Three “military tribunes with consular power” are elected in place of two consuls
  - Elected in 22 years between 444 and 367
- First two censors were appointed in 443
  - Period of office was fixed in 434 at eighteen months
  - Primary function was to relieve consuls and to maintain the census (roll of citizens)
- Quaestors are elected annually by the tribal assembly after 447
  - In 421, their number was raised to four and office became open for plebeians
  - Function was largely financial
- Spurius Maelius
  - In 439, after relieving a grain shortage out his own pocket, he is killed by Servilius Ahala because he was suspected of wanting to become tyrant
  - His death is during the consulship of Titus Quinctius Capitolinus Barbatus
- (Second) Battle of Mt. Algidus (431)
  - Romans led by dictator Aulus Postumius Tubertus against the Aequi
- A. Cornelius Cossus
  - Slew Tolumnius, king of the Veians in 426
  - Indicated Rome’s renewed attack upon Fidenae
  - Second person to win the *spolia opima* (dedicated spoils to Jupiter Feretrius)
- Siege of Veii (405 – 396)
  - Led by M. Furius Camillus
  - Capena, Falerii, and Tarquinii gave assistance to Veii
  - After Camillus captured Veii, gave his troops license to massacre townfolk and sell survivors into slavery
- Battle of the Allia River
  - Senonian chieftain Brennus led the Gauls in an attack against Rome
  - After this disastrous Roman defeat, the Gauls marched to Rome and sacked the city
    - Gauls were said to have found senators sitting on their ivory seats before they were massacred
    - M. Manlius Capitolinus (received cognomen after the Gauls sacked Rome) is said to have awoken on the Capitol from the alarm of the sacred geese of Juno
      - Warned defenders that the Gauls were invading the city
      - Later said to have been killed because he gave up his property to redeem debtors from slavery
    - Brennus is said to have uttered the words “*Vae victis*”, meaning “Woe to the conquered” after throwing down his sword on the weights with which the ransom-gold was being weighed out
  - Gauls occupied the Capitol for 7 months
  - They finally accepted a ransom of gold and retreated from Rome

- On way home, Camillus, who was sent into exile as a dictator after capturing Veii, twice defeated Gauls on their way home
  - Camillus dissuaded the Romans from abandoning their home and migrating to Veii
  - Afterward, Camillus receives the title “*Pater Patriae*” (Father of the country) and is called the “*Second Founder of Rome*” (Romulus is the first founder)

### The Conflict of the Orders (Second Stage)

- *Lex Licinia Sextia* (367) made it so that one of the consuls is plebeian
  - Proposed by C. Licinius Stolo and L. Sextius
  - Law also limited the amount of public land an individual could hold (maximum was 500 *iugera*, or 300 acres)
  - L. Sextius was elected the first plebeian consul for 366
  - Later, the aged Camillus vowed a temple to Concord (*Concordia Ordinum*) to commemorate this decisive stage in the orders
  - C. Marcius Rutilus became first plebeian dictator in 356
    - He also becomes first plebeian censor in 351
      - In 339, the plebeian consul Q. Publilius Philo was named dictator by colleague Ti. Aemilius and carried the measure which included the fact that one censor must be plebeian
  - Q. Publilius Philo becomes first plebeian praetor in 337
  - Ti. Coruncanus becomes the first plebeian *pontifex maximus* in 254
- In 367, patricians created the exclusively patrician curule aediles, who would supplement the plebeian aediles as supervisors of streets and markets
  - In 366, it was agreed that in the future, curule aediles should be selected in alternate years from either the plebeians or patricians
- In 366, the praetorship is created (at first exclusively patrician), whose primary duty was to supervise civil jurisdiction
- *Lex Genucia* (342) prohibited loans and usury
- *Lex Poetelia* (326/313) abolished the *nexum* and ceased men from being imprisoned for debt
- Appius Claudius Caecus (Caecus means “one-eyed”)
  - Consul twice, dictator once, censor once
  - Censor in 312
  - Proposed to distribute the landless urban population throughout all tribes
  - Built famous Roman aqueduct (*Aqua Appia*)
  - Constructed the *Via Appia* between Rome and Capua (oldest road)
- Cn. Flavius, aedile in 304, published a handbook of procedures to give the average citizen better access to the courts
- *Lex Ogulnia* (300) gives plebeians access to the priesthood
- M. Valerius Maximus (consul in 300) passed a law which confirmed the right of appeal (*provocatio*) to the people against a magistrate’s sentence of death
- *Lex Hortensia* (287) legalized the *plebiscita* and made it binding on all citizens



- Marks the end of the final secession of the Plebs (who had seceded across the Tiber to the Janiculum hill)
- Law is passed by Q. Hortensius, a plebeian dictator at the time

## The Latin, Samnite, and Pyrrhic Wars

- In 354, the Samnites offered the Romans a treaty which was inspired by a common fear of the Gauls
- Romans made a treaty with Carthage in 348
- In 348, M. Valerius Corvus defeats a Gallic opponent with the help of a raven, landing on his opponent's helmet
- Romans later renounce their treaty with the Samnites (343) due to how the Capuans invoked them against the Samnites
- "First" Samnite War (343-341)
  - Roman forces assisted the Capuans in driving the Samnites out of Campania
  - After a Roman mutiny (342), the Romans consent to the renewal of the previous Samnite treaty in 341, thus ending the "war"
- Great Latin War (340-338)
  - Romans and Samnites defeat the combined forces of Latins and Campanians near Suessa Aurunca in 340
  - At the battle of Mt. Vesuvius (340), the Roman Decius Mus sacrifices himself to win the victory over the Latins (sacrifice called *devotio*)
    - This Decius is the first of three to sacrifice themselves in battle; the second one during the more famous Sentinum (295) and the third at Asculum (279)
  - Romans led by Gaius Maenius (consul of 338) capture Antium from the Volscians (who were allied with the Latins)
    - Prows of the enemy ships at Antium were taken to Rome and fixed to the speakers' platform (called the "Rostra")
  - In 338, the Romans established their supremacy in central Italy, and it marked the end of the Latin League
- Second Samnite War (326-304)
  - Publius Philo (same person as above) lays siege to Neopolis (Naples) in answer to a protest from Capua (327) (*casus belli*)
  - Samnites are able to focus their full attention on Rome after defeating Alexander of Epirus in 326
  - Battle of Caudine Forks (321)
    - Roman disaster in which the Samnite chieftain Gavius Pontius forced Romans (led by Ti. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Postumius Albinus) to pass under the yoke, as an act of humiliation
    - Samnites received possession of Fregellae and other Roman outposts after this Roman defeat
  - Battle of Lautulae (315)
    - Another Roman defeat under Q. Fabius Rullianus

- Around this time, the Romans decide to try the “maniple” army formation after losing several engagements with the Samnites
- Battle of Tarracina (314)
  - Drove Samnites from Tarracina and received a surrender from Capua (who had changed sides from Rome to the Samnites)
- *Lex Decia* (311) provided for the establishment of two men to be in charge of the equipping and repairing of the fleet
- Fabius Rullianus, after the defeat at Lautulae, outflanks an Etruscan army and helps disintegrate the Etruscan league at Lake Vadimo (310)
- Battle of Bovianum (304) ends the Second Samnite War
- **Third Samnite War (298-290)**
  - Battle of Camerinum (298)
    - First battle of the Third Samnite War in which L. Scipio Barbatus (first representative of that family in Roman history) fought against Gellius Egnatius that resulted from Scipio trying to drive the Samnites out of Lucania
  - **Battle of Sentinum (295)**
    - Roman forces led by Q. Fabius Rullianus (from Lautulae) and **Decius Mus** against the Samnite leader **Gellius Egnatius**
    - Decius sacrifices himself to win the battle (sacrifice called *devotio*)
      - Other two Decius’ who sacrifice themselves are at Mt. Vesuvius (340) and Asculum (279)
  - **Battle of Aquilonia (293)**
    - Romans led by **L. Papirius Cursor** and **L. Cornelius Scipio Scapula** defeat the Samnites in the last major battle of the war
    - Samnites are led by their “**Linen Legions**”, which are experienced soldiers distinguished by their linen clothing
  - M’. **Curius Dentatus** (consul of 290) helps conclude peace with the Samnites in 290
- After the war, the Gauls and Etruscans continue to resist the Romans until around 282
- Battle of Lake Vadimo (283)
  - P. Cornelius Dolabella defeats the Boii
  - Boii then sue for peace, and obtain it on easy terms
- **Pyrrhic War (280-275)**
  - Involved the city of Tarentum (in Greece)
    - Tarentum takes in the service of several kings, the first being **Archidamus of Sparta** during the First Samnite War
    - Next, the Tarentum engaged in the service of **Alexander of Epirus** (brother-in-law) of Alexander the Great
    - In 303, they invite further help from the Greek Cleonymus of Sparta
    - In 298, they ask for the aid of Agathocles of Syracuse
  - In 282, the Romans sent a force at the request of the Greek city of Thurii to relieve it from an attack by the Lucanians

- Tarentines take this act as a violation of a treaty that Alexander of Epirus made with Rome
- As a result, the Tarentines drove away the relief force away from Thurii, starting a war with Rome
- Battle of Heraclea (280)
  - At this battle, the Romans encountered elephants for the first time
  - Pyrrhus wins the battle, but at a high cost
    - The term “Pyrrhic victory” comes from this incident, meaning that an army defeated another army, but at a high sacrifice
  - After this victory, Pyrrhus was able to win over the support of the Lucanians and Samnites
  - Also after the battle, Pyrrhus conducts negotiations with C. Fabricius about the ransom of prisoners
    - These negotiations are done through Pyrrhus’ agent Cineas
    - Due to a rousing speech by Appius Claudius Caecus (censor of 312), the Romans reject Pyrrhus’ peace offer
- Battle of Asculum (279)
  - Another Pyrrhic victory
  - Third Decius Mus commits *devotio* at this battle
    - Other two are at Mt. Vesuvius (340) and Sentinum (295)
  - After the battle, Pyrrhus tries to gain the freedom for the Greeks, but to no avail
- Around the time of Asculum, the Carthaginians offer naval and financial aid to Rome, for fear that Pyrrhus might be planning an attack against Carthage
  - This negotiation between Rome and Carthage is conducted through the Carthaginian ambassador Mago
- Pyrrhus then goes to Sicily for three years to help Sicilian allies after the battle of Asculum
- In 276, his Italian allies on the mainland send Pyrrhus an urgent message of recall, leading to the battle of Beneventum
- Battle of Beneventum (275)
  - Curius Dentatus defeats Pyrrhus’ army, and is the final battle of the Pyrrhic War
- Shortly before Pyrrhus’ death in 272, the Romans completed the subjugation of the Samnites, Lucanians, and Bruttians
- Amicitia with King Ptolemy II of Egypt (273) establishes a friendship with Rome and Egypt
- Ptolemy Apion later bequeaths his territory of Cyrenaica to the Romans in 96

## The First Punic War and the Conquest of Northern Italy

- First Punic War (264-241)
  - In 264, Messana, ruled by the Mamertines (sons of Mars) were besieged by Hiero II of Syracuse

- Mamertines first ask Carthage for help, who drive out Hiero II from Messana
  - Mamertines then appeal to Rome for help to drive out Carthage from their city
- Appius Claudius Caudex in 264 drove a wedge between Carthage and Syracuse, thus causing their armies to leave Messana
  - First Roman general to be involved in the First Punic War
- Manius Valerius “Messala” attempts to lay siege to Syracuse, but the siege ultimately fails
  - He is known for breaking the alliance between Hiero II and Carthage
  - Received the first triumphal cognomen in history, “Messala”
- Siege of Agrigentum (262)
  - First battle in the First Punic War that resulted in a Roman victory
  - Capture of Agrigentum was a turning point in the war; the Romans now thought that they could take all of Sicily and therefore had more military ambitions in the war
- Battle of Mylae (260)
  - First naval victory of the Romans, led by C. Duilius
  - Victory due largely in part to the invention of the *corvus* (boarding bridges attached to Roman ships that enabled troops to board Carthaginian ships)
  - Commemorative column to Duilius is set up in the Forum after the victory
- Battle of Cape Ecnomus (256)
  - Romans led by the consuls Atilius Regulus and Manlius Vulso
  - Roman victory paved the way for Regulus’ invasion of Africa
- Battle of Bagradas Valley (255)
  - Carthaginians hire Xanthippus, a Spartan mercenary, to aid them in this battle
  - Roman army is virtually destroyed, and Regulus is taken prisoner
    - Regulus is said to have encouraged the Romans to keep fighting, and he is returned back to Carthage where he was executed
- Battle of Cape Hermaeum (255)
  - Carthaginians sustain losses, and cripples their sea-power for the next five years
- On the way back from rescuing the survivors of the African invasion, the Romans get caught in a storm, and their vessels are reduced from 250 to 80
- Securing of Panormus (254)
  - Romans secure this stronghold on Sicily
- Romans try to raid Tripoli in 253, but it results in nothing more than the Romans losing more ships by storm
- Siege of Lilybaeum
  - Romans were unable to capture this Carthaginian stronghold
- Battle of Drepana (249)

- Consul **Claudius Pulcher** and his fleet was defeated by the Punic commander Adherbal
    - Pulcher is **said to have thrown the “sacred chickens” into the ocean** before the battle because they wouldn’t eat, which was a bad omen
  - Battle of Cape Passaro (249)
    - Consul Iunius Pullus was defeated by the Carthaginian Carthalo
  - **Hamilcar Barca**
    - Gains the chief command in Sicily in 247 for the Carthaginians
    - Hamilcar seized Mt. Hercte and Mt. Eryx (both in Sicily)
    - Conducts a series of guerilla attacks upon the Romans from these strongholds
  - **Battle of Aegates Islands (241)**
    - Roman admiral **Lutatius Catulus** defeats the Carthaginians and subsequently ends the war
  - Roman peace terms after the battle
    - Carthage was forced to abandon Sicily and had to pay a war indemnity of 3200 talents within 10 years
    - Thus, Rome gained Sicily as its first province
- **Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica**
  - In 238, the Punic mercenaries propose Sardinia to the Romans (for the second time), which the Romans accept
  - Romans then order the Carthaginians to abandon their claims upon Sardinia and to surrender Corsica, as well as to pay an additional indemnity of 1700 talents
  - **In 227, Sardinia and Corsica** are constituted as Rome’s second province
- After the First Punic War, the Romans close the Temple of Janus in the Forum, a rare occasion marking that Rome was at peace
- The Last Gallic Invasion
  - In 225, a coalition of Gallic tribes collected a force to overrun the Italian peninsula
  - **Battle of Cape Telamon (225)**
    - Romans led to victory by L. Aemilius Papus and C. Atilius Regulus
  - In 224, the Romans subdue Cisalpine Gaul
  - In 223, C. Flaminius crosses the Po River and defeats the Insubres
  - **Battle of Clastidium (222)**
    - Battle in which **M. Claudius Marcellus won the third and final *spolia opima* by single-handedly defeating the Insubrian chieftain Virodamarus**
  - C. Flaminius
    - Tribune in 232, who proposes that part of the *Ager Gallicus* taken from the Senones should be divided into small allotments for poor citizens
    - **Consul in 223**, a *novus homo* (meaning that he was the first person in his family to reach the consulship)
    - Censor in 220

- **Constructed the *Via Flaminia*** during his censorship, which went from Rome to Arminium
- **First Illyrian War (229-228)**
  - **Illyrian pirates under Queen Teuta** murder one of the Roman envoys
    - In answer to this, the Senate sends the consuls of 229 with an army and a fleet to sweep Teuta's subjects off the Adriatic
  - Romans establish a protectorate over the Greek towns Corcyra, Apollonia, Dyrrachium, and Issa
    - These states were left free, without taxes, garrisons, or governors
- **Second Illyrian War (220-219)**
  - **Romans fight against the Greek Demetrius of Pharos**, who had deserted Teuta to side with the Romans (he then betrays the Romans)
    - The Senate sends the consuls of 219 to take care of Demetrius
      - Demetrius flees to Philip V of Macedon
      - Romans make a quick settlement with the Illyrians due to the news of Hannibal besieging Saguntum

### **The Second Punic War (218-201)**

- After Carthage's loss in the First Punic War, Hamilcar extended Punic dominions in Spain
  - **Spain's rich silver mines** enabled Carthage to quickly make up for the recent war losses
  - In 231, due to a protest from the Greek city of Massilia, the Senate made an attempt to sound Hamilcar's conquests in Spain
    - Hamilcar replies that he was simply trying to pay off the Carthaginian indemnity to Rome
- **Hamilcar's successes in Spain are continued by his son-in-law Hasdrubal (228-221) and Hannibal (221-218)**
  - Hasdrubal established the Spanish base **Carthago Nova** (New Carthage, modern Cartagena)
- In 226, **the Ebro Treaty** is conducted between Rome and Carthage
  - Carthage promises not to cross north of the Ebro River in arms
- **Siege of Saguntum – *casus belli* of Second Punic War (219)**
  - Hannibal assumed command in Spain in 221
    - He is known for his hatred and distrust of Rome
      - His father Hamilcar is said to have made Hannibal swear to never trust Rome when he was 9 years old
  - When Saguntum feels threatened by Hannibal in Spain, they appeal to Rome
    - This causes Rome to send envoys, which visit Hannibal and ordered him to not threaten Saguntum (220/219)
    - Hannibal refused this order, which is upheld by the Punic government

- Hanno of Carthage went against Hannibal, and wanted to keep on good terms with Rome, as well as to look to Africa instead of to Spain as a field for further expansion
  - In 219, Hannibal laid an 8-month siege to Saguntum
    - Due to how Rome was focused in Illyria during this time, Saguntum fell to Hannibal
- The Second Punic War (218-201)
  - Battle of Ticinus River (218)
    - Hannibal defeats the forces of P. Cornelius Scipio (elder)
    - Scipio's life is saved by his son, the later Africanus
  - Battle of Trebia River (218)
    - Hannibal defeats the combined forces of P. Cornelius Scipio and Ti. Sempronius Longus (both consuls of 218)
    - After this Roman disaster, the Gauls join Hannibal's forces
  - Lex Claudia (218)
    - Made it illegal for a senator to own or operate ships large enough for overseas trade
  - Battle of Lake Trasimene (217)
    - Hannibal defeats C. Flaminius' (see C. Flaminius above) forces
    - C. Flaminius dies in this battle
  - Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator Verrucosus Ovuncula is elected dictator in 217 after the disaster at Lake Trasimene
    - Only dictator to be appointed by popular election
    - Receives the cognomen "cunctator", meaning the "delayer" for his delaying tactics against Hannibal
    - Known as the "shield of Rome"
    - His magister equitum was Minucius Rufus
  - Fabius Maximus briefly seized several mountain passes on Hannibal's rear and flank, but is dislodged by Hannibal's unique plan
    - Hannibal drives 2,000 oxen with torches attached to their heads towards Fabius' camp, driving off Fabius from one of the passes
  - At the end of 217, Hannibal had not won over or conquered a single city of peninsular Italy
  - Battle of Cannae (216)
    - Romans raise their field army to 50,000 men, and transfer command from Fabius Maximus to the two consuls of 216: L. Aemilius Paullus and C. Terentius Varro
    - Hannibal annihilates this Roman force led by the two consuls through his famous encirclement tactic
      - Battle is a unique instance of a complete encirclement of a numerically stronger force by a weaker one
    - Cn. Servilius Geminus also participates in this battle
    - L. Aemilius Paullus dies at this battle, but C. Terentius Varro lives
  - After Cannae, almost all of southern Italy was lost to Rome, the most serious being the secession of Capua

- However, in the end, Hannibal's only allies consistent in their support were the Lucanians and the Bruttians
  - Roman soldiers who had escaped the massacre at Cannae were punished with 12 years of hard labor in Sicily
- Battle of Dertosa (215)
  - P. Cornelius Scipio and his brother Gnaeus defeat Hasdrubal's army in Spain using a double-envelopment tactic
  - Scipios ultimately die in Spain by Hasdrubal's forces in 211
- *Lex Oppia* (215)
  - Forbade women from owning more than 1 pound of gold, wearing colorful clothing, or using horses if less than 1 mile from Rome
- Revolt of Capua (216-211)
  - Capua secedes over to Hannibal in 216, but is won back by the Romans under Q. Fulvius Flaccus
- Revolt of Tarentum (212-209)
  - Hannibal seizes Tarentum in 212
  - Romans under Fabius Maximus regain the city in 209
- Fighting on Sicily
  - After Hiero II of Syracuse (supporter of the Romans) died in 215, he is replaced by his grandson Hieronymus, who supports Carthage instead. Even when Hieronymus is murdered, Carthaginian feelings continue to remain in Sicily
  - Siege of Syracuse (212-211)
    - M. Claudius Marcellus (victor at Clastidium), lays siege to Syracuse
    - City was finally captured after a traitor gave it to the Romans (211)
    - Archimedes, who was responsible for the design of the weapons for Syracuse, died during the siege
    - Marcellus is known as the "sword of Rome"
- In 210, the Senate sends a new army to Spain (after the Scipios' deaths), with P. Cornelius Scipio (the son of the elder who died in Spain, later called Africanus) at its command
  - Scipio Africanus was the first *privatus* to receive proconsular *imperium*, having never been praetor nor consul
- Battle of New Carthage (209)
  - Minor battle in which Scipio siezes New Carthage by an assault by land and sea
- Battle of Baecula (208)
  - Scipio defeats Hasdrubal Barca
- Battle of Metaurus River (207)
  - Romans led by the consuls C. Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator defeat the forces of Hasdrubal Barca (brother of Hannibal)
  - Hannibal is informed of the defeat when the Romans catapult Hasdrubal's decapitated head in his camp



- Battle of Ilipa (206)
  - Scipio defeats Hasdrubal, son of Gisgo
  - Receives their surrender at “Gades”
  - At the end of 206, Spain had finally been lost to Carthage
- After the victory at Ilipa, Scipio returned to Rome, and was elected for the consulship of 205
  - He applied for a commission to carry the war into Carthaginian territory (Africa), which is at first refused by Fabius Maximus
  - In 204, Scipio landed his force (made mostly of volunteers from the surviving soldiers at Cannae) in Utica (in Africa)
    - In response, Carthage commissions Hannibal’s surviving brother Mago to raise fresh troops and launch an invasion on northern Italy, which ultimately fails
- When Scipio landed at Utica (204), he became involved in the quarrels between the Numidian kings Masinissa and Syphax, who both were in love with Sophonisba
  - Sophonisba was the daughter of Hasdrubal Gisgo
  - Syphax wins the hand of Sophonisba, deposes Masinissa, and allied himself with Carthage
  - Masinissa later captures Syphax, gets back Numidian lands, and marries Sophonisba
  - Due to the insistence from Scipio that she be turned over to him for fear of creating an alliance with Carthage, Masinissa provides her poison, which Sophonisba proudly drinks
- Battle of Campi Magni (Great Plains) (203)
  - Scipio (the future) Africanus along with C. Laelius and the Numidian king Masinissa defeat Hasdrubal (son of Gisgo) and the Numidian Syphax
  - Roman victory enables Masinissa to become the joint king of Greater and Lesser Numidia
- After the disasters at Ilipa and Campi Magni, the Carthaginians sue for peace, as well as recall Hannibal and Mago from Italy (Mago died on the way home)
  - Hannibal’s return with 15,000 veterans brings new spirit to the Carthaginians, and the war continues on
- Battle of Zama (202)
  - Scipio (the future) Africanus, C. Laelius, and Masinissa defeat the forces of Hannibal in Africa, thus ending the Second Punic War
- Peace terms after the war
  - Carthage loses Hispania (Spain) forever
  - An indemnity of 10,000 talents is imposed
  - The Punic fleet is cut down to 10 ships
  - Deprives Carthage the right of waging further war without Roman consent
  - Also after the war, Masinissa is rewarded by a gift of all African land “held by him or his forefathers”

## Reduction of Cisalpine Gaul, the Ligurian Wars, the Spanish Wars, and the Third Punic War

- Reduction of Cisalpine Gaul
  - In peninsular Italy, the recovery of the districts which had gone over to Hannibal's side was virtually complete before his departure to Africa
    - Lucania and Bruttium, which Hannibal had retained until his departure, immediately surrendered to the Romans after his return to Africa
  - In northern Italy, the Second Punic War was followed by 10 further years of fighting
  - In 200, the Insubres, Cenomani, and Boii attacked the fortresses of Placentia and Cremona
  - **Battle of Lake Como (196)**
    - This Roman victory by M. Claudius Marcellus (son of hero at Clastidium), forced the Insubres and the Cenomani to sue for peace
  - In 191, the Boii were finally defeated by P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica
- Ligurian Wars
  - Starting in 186, the Romans begin to campaign in Liguria, a barren country filled mostly with barbarians
  - In 181, after several skirmishes, L. Aemilius Paullus forced the tribe of the Ingauni into submission
  - In 173, the consul M. Popillius went so far as to attack an innocent tribe simply to take booty from them
  - The Ligurian wars also sparked occasional uprisings in Sardinia, of which Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (father of famous Gracchi) was occupied from 177-176
- The Spanish Wars (197-179)
  - Romans wanted to annex Spain for two reasons:
    - So that Carthage couldn't secure another foothold in Spain, as in the Second Punic War
    - Spain's mineral wealth in silver mining could be extremely beneficial to the Romans
  - In 197, the Senate converts Spain into two provinces:
    - **Hispania Citerior**
    - **Hispania Ulterior**
      - Two additional praetors were to govern these provinces
  - In Spain, uprisings started in 197 by the Turdetani tribe as well as other Spanish tribes
    - Romans could do little to quell these rebellions until 195, when the consul **M. Porcius Cato** was given supreme command of the forces in Spain

- The war had very few encounters with Spanish tribes, but Cato and the praetor Scipio Nasica (who later subdues the Boii in 191) are able to subdue the Turdetani, Lusitanians, and Celtiberians
- With the efforts of Sp. Postumius and Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (who subdued the Sardinian uprising), the Celtiberians finally surrender
  - Pacification of Spain is due largely to Gracchus, who gained the confidence of the Spaniards
- Lex Villia Annalis (180) – established a minimum age for the *cursus honorum*, sets two year intervals between offices
- The Spanish Wars (154-133)
  - Due to acts of oppression by Roman governors between 179 and 154, the Spanish tribes grow increasingly more restless
  - In 154, the Celts (Celtiberians) and Lusitanians renew their rebellions against Rome
  - In 153-152, the consul Fulvius Nobilior loses a battle near Numantia, but is able to advance all the way to Celtiberian lands
  - His successor M. Claudius Marcellus conducts a peace with the Celts, which lasts for 8 years (151-143)
    - This peace leads Rome to focus on the Lusitanians instead
  - Marcellus' successor L. Licinius Lucullus massacred many Lusitanians who had surrendered in 151
  - In 150, Servius Sulpicius Galba, known for his greed, does a similar act, luring Lusitanians from their home lands in promise of better lands, only to kill them later
    - Galba had previously lost against the Lusitanians in 151
  - Viriathus, a hero of Portugal today, takes over command of the Lusitanians in 146, and launches guerilla warfare against the Romans
    - His victories encourage the Celts to join the rebellion once more in 143
    - Viriathus traps the Roman commander Fabius Maximus Servilianus in 141, forcing him to sign a treaty acknowledging the freedom of Lusitanians
    - Servilianus' successor, Servilius Caepio, disavows the treaty, and bribes agents of Viriathus to murder him (139)
      - With Viriathus' death, Lusitania is annexed
  - In 143-142, the Celts were driven from the field by a campaign by the consul Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus (victor in earlier Fourth Macedonian War, see below)
  - Both his successor Q. Pompeius and Hostilius Mancinus are (at different times) trapped by the Numantines (defenders of Numantia), and are forced to sign treaties
    - In Hostilius' case, he remains on good terms with the Numantines due to the promise by Ti. Sempronius Gracchus (son of earlier Gracchus, who was tribune in 133) (137)
  - Siege of Numantia (134-133)

- This Celtiberian fortress, **seized by Scipio Aemilianus** (victor of Third Punic War, see below) marks the end of the Spanish Wars
    - Alongside with Aemilianus is both **Jugurtha** (future enemy of Rome) **and Marius** (future hero of Rome)
- Rome, Carthage, and Numidia
  - After the 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War, the Carthaginian economy recovers quite quickly, so that in 191, they offer immediate payment of 40 future installments of its war indemnity
  - **Hannibal**, who had been targeted by his political opponents, fled Carthage and **went to the assistance of Antiochus III** (see Seleucid Wars below) (191)
  - Numidia under Masinissa
    - By the peace terms of 201, Masinissa had been made king of a vast Numidia
    - He slowly began to expand his country, encroaching upon Punic territories
      - Carthage was deprived the rights of self-defense by the treaty of 201, and pled to Rome for help
      - Romans, however, ignore their call for help against Masinissa
      - **In response, Carthage declares war on Masinissa in 150, only to be quickly defeated by the Numidian troops**
  - Although some Romans favored peace with Carthage (such as the Scipios and P. Scipio Nasica), many feared the growth of Carthage
    - Veteran **M. Porcius Cato** (consul of 195, censor in 184, soldier in 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War) urged that **“Carthage must be destroyed”** (*Carthago delenda est*)
  - In 149, the Comitia finally issues a declaration of war against Carthage
    - Carthage immediately tries to surrender, but only at Rome’s request of the Carthaginians abandoning their town at settling themselves inland, which the Carthaginians refuse
- The Third Punic War (149-146)
  - Romans begin a siege of Carthage, but make little headway until 147
    - Carthaginians are led by Hasdrubal
  - In 147, the young **P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus**, who returned to Rome for an aedileship, was elected consul and **given the high command in Africa by the people**
    - Aemilianus was the son by blood of Aemilius Paullus (victor at Pydna, see below) and the adopted grandson of Scipio Africanus
  - In 146, Aemilianus **captures and destroys Carthage, selling the inhabitants into slavery and burning the city to the ground**
  - As a result, the Romans constitute the **new province “Africa” in 146**

## The Macedonian Wars

- “First” Macedonian War (215-205)
  - Forms as a result of a compact of mutual assistance between Hannibal and Philip V after the disaster at Cannae
    - Philip had previously sheltered the fugitive Demetrius of Pharos in the Second Illyrian War, and attempted to restore him to his throne, to prepare a fleet of light ships, and to acquire an outlet on the Adriatic for himself
  - In 214, the admiral Valerius Laevinus kept Philip in play along the Illyrian coast
  - In 212-211, Laevinus negotiated alliances with both the Aetolian League and Attalus I of Pergamum
  - Treaty at Phoenice (205)
    - Philip V and Rome conduct a treaty here, thus ending the war
- In 203, Philip made a secret alliance with the Seleucid king Antiochus III, who had invited him to make a joint attack upon the boy-king Ptolemy V of Egypt
- Philip’s barbaric acts mad him lose his popularity with many Greek city-states, especially Rhodes
  - Rhodes thus acquired the assistance of Attalus I, who then renews his friendship with Rome
    - Senate at first rejects Attalus’ request for war against Philip, and had already previously rejected the request of Aetolian envoys for help against Philip
    - After the Rhodians reveal the secret pact between Philip and Antiochus, the Romans suddenly become worried
- P. Sulpicius Galba, elected consul for 200 with Macedonia as his province, passed a formal declaration of war against Philip
- Second Macedonian War (200-196)
  - Senate made an attempt to form a coalition of Greek states against Philip
    - Athens was the only Greek city to aid the Romans
    - In 199, the Aetolians resume hostilities against Macedon
    - In 198-197, the Achaean League finally gave some assistance to the Romans
  - For Philip, the only substantial aid came from Thessaly
  - In 199, the ex-consul Sulpicius launched an attack against Philip by land and sea, with ultimately failed
    - Romans win support of Aetolia
  - Galba’s successor T. Quinctius Flaminius was able to occupy Thessaly from Philip, as well as win support of the Achaean League in 198
  - Battle of Cynoscephalae (197)
    - Flaminius wins a decisive victory against Philip, thus ending the war
    - Battle shows the superiority of the legion vs. the Greek phalanx

- In 196, the Senate left Philip in possession of Macedon, and imposed a moderate war-indemnity
  - Also required him to surrender his fleet, and to withdraw all his troops from the Greek homeland
- Flaminius famously announces the liberation of all Greeks at Corinth in the Isthmian Games in 196
- Flaminius executes these terms, as well as remains in Greece for a further two years (until 194) at war against Nabis of Sparta
- **Third Macedonian War (171-168)**
  - After Philip's death in 179, his eldest son **Perseus** took over as king of Macedon
    - Perseus had had his brother **Demetrius** executed on a doubtful charge of treason
  - **At the insistence of Eumenes II of Pergamum (successor to Attalus I), the Senate pushes for war against Perseus in 171**
  - Allies in the war
    - Perseus' main ally was the Illyrian king Genthius
    - Romans have the old allies of Pergamum, Rhodes, as well as the Achaean League
  - Battle of Larissa (171)
    - Perseus wins a victory here against the consul P. Licinius Crassus
  - In 169, the consul Q. Marcius Philippus marches 11 days over Mt. Olympus onto Macedonian soil, but his troops were too exhausted to advance any farther
  - **Battle of Pydna (168)**
    - Consul **L. Aemilius Paullus** (veteran in Spanish/Ligurian Wars) finally defeats Perseus here, thus ending the war
    - Pydna and Cynoscephalae **show the superiority of the legions/maniples over the phalanx**
  - Also in 168, the Romans capture Genthius in Illyria
- Afterwards, Paullus received orders to carry out a military execution in Epirus (168)
  - Paullus famously enslaved 150,000 people in Epirus
- "Fourth" Macedonian War (150-148)
  - **Andriscus**, on the pretense of being the son of Perseus, gains command in Macedon in 150
  - (Second) Battle of Pydna (148)
    - The Roman **Q. Caecilius Metellus "Macedonicus"** disposes of the pretender Andriscus, bringing the short "war" to a close
  - **Macedonia is finally annexed as a province in 148**

### The Seleucid War, Antiochus III, and Antiochus IV

- **Antiochus III of Syria**
  - Called "Great" among the Greeks

- Entered a pact with Philip V in 203 (see 2<sup>nd</sup> Mac. War)
  - In 196, Eumenes II, king of Pergamum who succeeded Attalus I, called the Romans for assistance against Antiochus
- Flaminius is sent by the Senate to resolve the problem, but avoids war and doesn't settle the dispute
- Hannibal fled to Ephesus in Antiochus' court in 195, much to the worry of the Romans
  - Scipio Africanus urges that Macedonia be made a province during his second consulship in 194
- In 194, Antiochus accepts the summons of the Aetolians to liberate Greece, leading to war against the Romans
- Aetolian League after 2<sup>nd</sup> Macedonian War
  - Aetolians were angry, after giving assistance to Rome during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Macedonian war, that they received only a small slice of Thessaly as repayment, leading them to invite Antiochus to Greece
- The Seleucid War (192-188)
  - Greek cities withheld all support for Antiochus, and Philip sided openly with the Romans
  - Battle of Thermopylae (191)
    - M'. Acilius Glabrio and the ex-consul Cato the Elder defeat Antiochus
  - Aetolians soon surrender in 190, after L. Cornelius Scipio, brother of Africanus, granted an armistice to them
  - Battle of Myonnesus (191)
    - L. Aemilius Regillus and the Rhodian admiral Eudamus defeat the Rhodian renegade Polyxenidas
    - Victory is the last notable victory of a Roman fleet over a foreign enemy
  - Hannibal meanwhile is stationed at Phoenicia
  - Battle of Magnesia (190)
    - L. Cornelius Scipio (consul of 190), brother of Africanus, lead Romans to victory over Antiochus, thus ending the war
    - He is strongly aided by both King Eumenes and the ex-consul Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (Scipio Africanus was ill)
  - Treaty of Apamea (188)
    - Conducted under Cn. Manlius Vulso
    - Antiochus agreed to pay 15,000 talents (largest war indemnity in Roman history)
    - Eumenes was the chief gainer by the war, and received most of the conquered land
- After the war, Eumenes was soon engaged in a war against Prusias I of Bithynia
  - Hannibal had found shelter in Prusias' court, shortly after fleeing Antiochus III
  - Prusias had enlisted Hannibal to take command of his fleet
  - Romans demanded that Hannibal be turned over to them, but Hannibal instead committed suicide by poison in 183

- During the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mac. War, the Rhodians act as mediators between Perseus and the Senate, much to the displeasure of the Romans
  - Romans punish Rhodes by converting the island of Delos into a free port, thus crippling Rhodian trade
- Romans gain the Pergamum territory (133)
  - In 133, Attalus III of Pergamum bequeathed Pergamum to the Romans, after he had no heirs to the throne
- Insurrection of Aristonicus (130)
  - Pretender and illegitimate son of Eumenes who raised a rebellion in Pergamum
  - He defeated P. Licinius Crassus (consul) in 131, but he is eventually defeated by M. Perperna in 130
  - In 129, the consul M'. Aquilius constituted Pergamum into the province of "Asia"
- Antiochus IV
  - Set siege to Alexandria in 169-168
  - Romans send an envoy C. Popilius Laenas to call off this attack
    - Antiochus first refuses, only to have Laenas draw a ring in the sand around Antiochus and bade him to give his answer before stepping out of the circle
    - Thus Antiochus evacuated Egypt
- Senate concludes a treaty with Judas Maccabaeus, the leader of an insurrection against the Seleucids in Palestine in 161
- Senate also encourages another pretender, Alexander Balas, to supplant the Seleucid throne

## Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus

- *Lex Gabinia* (139) substituted the ballot at electoral assemblies for the previous system of voting by open declaration
- Tiberius Gracchus
  - Tribune of 133
  - Son of the elder Sempronius Gracchus, who had been censor and consul twice, and of Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus
    - Cornelia referred to Tiberius and Gaius as her "jewels"
  - Officer of Third Punic, first over the walls of Carthage
  - Conducted negotiations at Numantia and saved Hostilius Mancinus from destruction
  - Greek tutor Diophanes and Stoic philosopher Blossius of Cumae
- First Servile Slave Revolt (135-132)
  - Slaves led by Cleon and Eunus, and finally put down in Sicily in 132
- Tiberius as tribune proposed a bill for the creation of allotments mostly out of the large area of public land which the Republic had acquired after the 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic (*Lex Sempronia Agraria*)



- Supported by his allies Appius Claudius Pulcher (father-in-law), P. Licinius Crassus, the wealthiest Roman of his day, and P. Mucius Scaevola (consul of 133)
- When proposing his law to the Concilium Plebis, Tiberius was vetoed by his fellow tribune M. Octavius, who was then promptly kicked out of office
- Agrarian bill is finally passed
- First Land Commission
  - Involves Tiberius Gracchus, Gaius Gracchus, and Appius Claudius Pulcher
- Tiberius ran election for a second consecutive tribunate in 132, illegally according to the *Lex Villia Annalis* of 180
  - Tiberius thus lost support from the common people
- Led by the ex-consul Scipio Nasica, angry senators lynched Tiberius and 300 of his supporters when meeting at the Temple of Fides
- *Lex Papiria* (131)
  - Passed by tribune C. Papius Carbo who introduced the secret ballot at legislative assemblies of the people
  - Scipio Aemilianus opposes the bill, later dies in 129
- M. Fulvius Flaccus
  - Consul of 125
  - Proposes that all allies who wished should receive Roman citizenship
    - Senate forces him to Gaul to help Massilia
- Gaius Gracchus
  - Younger of the Gracchi
  - Quaestor in Sardinia in 126
  - Tribune in 123-122 (co-tribune was Flaccus)
  - Reaffirmed agrarian act of 133
  - Proposed new secondary roads in Italy
  - Foundation of colonies at Tarentum, Capua
  - Tribune Rubrius proposes a colony on the site of Carthage (called Junonia)
  - Forwarded a law for the regulation of the city's corn-supply
  - Prohibited the enrolment of recruits before the age of 17
  - Transferred the court *de rebus repetundis* (dealt with extortion) to the equestrian order
- M. Livius Drusus (Elder) opposed Gaius' laws
- M. Minucius Rufus annuls the *Lex Rubria* (for the founding of Junonia)
- L. Opimius is the first to be granted the *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* by the Senate, and thus helps slay both Gracchus and Flaccus on the Aventine, as well as their supporters
  - Gracchus orders his slave Philocrates to kill him

## Marius and the New Roman Army

- During the late 100's, the Metelli were the dominant family

- Linked with the Metelli was Aemilius Scaurus, who married Metella (daughter of Metellus Delmeticus)
- **Gaius Marius**
  - *Novus homo* from Arpinum
  - Military debut at Numantia (133)
  - Tribune in 119
  - Praetor in 115
  - Married Julia (aunt of Julius Caesar)
  - Served as legate to Metellus Numidicus
  - Consul of a record 7 times (107, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 86), surpasses M'. Valerius Corvus (consul 6 times)
- After Micipsa's (son of Masinissa) death in 118, he leaves the Numidian kingdom in the hands of his sons Adherbal and Hiempsal, as well as his adoptive son Jugurtha
  - Jugurtha had previously fought at Numantia in 133
  - Jugurtha has Hiempsal assassinated in 118 (after Micipsa's death), drives out Adherbal
  - Later massacres many Italian residents at Cirta in 112 (*casus belli* of Jugurthan war)
- **Jugurthan War (111-105)**
  - In 111, L. Calpurnius Bestia is the first to fight against Jugurtha
    - Jugurtha later goes to Rome to negotiate, but departed from Rome shortly afterward, calling it a "city for sale" (*urbs venalis*)
  - In 110, Sp. Postumius Albinus launches an offensive against Jugurtha, he (and later his brother Aulus Postumius Albinus) are defeated
  - Successor of C. Memmius named C. Mamilius instituted a law which exiled Sp. Albinus, Bestius, and Opimius
  - In 109, Q. Caecilius Metellus gains command of the Roman forces
    - Captured the capital city of Cirta
    - Battle of Muthul (108)
      - Victory against Jugurtha
      - After this battle, Jugurtha makes an alliance with Bocchus (King of Mauretania)
  - In 107, Marius receives command against Jugurtha from the Comitia Centuriata
    - He enrolled the *proletarii* (men below the 5 classes) as his volunteer soldiers (first to do so)
      - Made army more mobile by making soldiers carry their own entrenching tools
        - Known as "Marius' mules"
    - Destroyed the stronghold of Capsa in 107
  - Bocchus decided to negotiate with the Romans after Marius' success
    - L. Cornelius Sulla (quaestor of Marius) forced Bocchus to hand over Jugurtha to Roman custody
    - Sulla is later nicknamed "Felix" by Marius

- Adopts his new agnomen in 82
  - Jugurtha consequently is strangled in 104 in the Tullianum prison
- Invasion of the Cimbri and Teutones
  - Battle of Noreia (113)
    - Cimbri and Teutones defeat forces of Cn Papirius Carbo
  - Tigurini, another tribe, invaded Roman territory, and forced the forces of C. Popillius Laenas to “pass under the yoke” in 107
  - In 106, Q. Servilius Caepio looted the city of Tolosa after destroying the Tectosages
    - Caepio was suspected of having embezzled the gold
  - Battle of Arausio (modern Orange) (105)
    - Forces of Caepio and the *novus homo* Cn. Mallius Maximus were defeated by the Cimbri and Teutones
    - Boiorix was the king of the Cimbri
    - Teutobod was the king of the Teutones
  - After this disaster, Marius was elected 5 consecutive consulships
  - Battle of Aquae Sextiae (102)
    - Marius defeats the Teutones
  - Battle of Vercellae (101)
    - Marius joins forces with Q. Lutatius Catulus to defeat the Cimbri
- Incursions of the Cimbri and Teutones led to uproars in the Balkans and in Spain
  - T. Didius restored peace in the Balkans in 101
  - He also earned a second triumph by reducing the Celtiberians (93)
- Second Servile War (103-101)
  - Led by the Cicilians Athenion (King Tryphon) and Salvius
  - In 101, M' Aquilius, one of Marius' lieutenants, put down the revolt
- Further Unrest after Arausio
  - In 104, the tribune Cn. Domitius, prosecuted the “Grand Old Man” (Aemilius Scaurus) on the charge of contravening the augural ritual
  - Tribune named Cn. Servilius Glaucia repealed Caepio's previous judiciary law after the disaster of Arausio
    - Glaucia handed the court *de rebus repetundis* back to Equestrian order
  - In 103, Caepio and the other Roman at Arausio (Mallius Maximus) were exiled for the disaster
- L. Appuleius Saturninus
  - Elected tribune in 103
  - Reintroduced the Gracchan system of monthly corn-distributions
  - Conferred allotments of 60 acres apiece in the province of Africa for Marius' veterans
  - Notoriously known for his systemic (mob) violence used to force such bills through
  - In his second tribuneship, he once again helped Marius in forwarding a bill that provided land for his veterans (100)

- In order to rid his co-tribune Glaucia, he procured the death of the ex-tribune C. Memmius
  - This act of murder forced the Senate to pass the second *senatus consultum ultimum* and to summon Marius to exercise his powers to dispose of Saturninus
    - Marius trapped Saturninus on the Capitoline hill
    - Both Saturninus and his co-tribune Glaucia were killed by an “angry crowd” on the hill

### The Social War (91-88)

- Precipitated with the legislation passed by M. Livius Drusus the Younger (son of the Elder who was C. Gracchus’ antagonist)
  - Proposed the conferment of full Roman franchise (citizenship) upon the Italian allies
    - L. Marcius Philippus opposed the legislation, and declared it unconstitutional
- Outbreak of Asculum (91-90)
  - Roman agent C. Servilius provoked the townsmen, which caused a massacre of all residents in the city
- Original capital of the rebels was Corfinium
- L. Iulius Caesar and P. Rutilius Lupus were entrusted with the supreme control of the Roman army
  - Lupus fought against the Marsians, who were led by Q. Poppaedi Silo
  - Caesar stood against the Samnites, who were led by C. Papius Mutilus
- In the Picentine territory the initiative was taken by Cn. Pompeius Strabo
  - Seized the city of Asculum
- *Lex Iulia* (90)
  - L. Caesar brought forward the law
  - Conferred citizenship to all those who had remained loyal to Rome, or who had laid down their arms
- *Lex Plautia Papiria* (89)
  - Granted citizenship to every disenfranchised freedman in peninsular Italy
- *Lex Pompeia* (88)
  - Proposed by Pompeius Strabo
  - Extended citizenship to all free men residing in Cisalpine Gaul
- L. Caesar’s command in the south was taken over by L. Cornelius Sulla
  - Sulla was able to “sweep through much of Samnium” before capturing Bovianum (the new capital of the rebels)
- End of the war
  - Q. Metellius Pius fought and killed Silo

### Sulla’s and Cinna’s Marches on Rome

- A. Sempronius Asselio

- Praetor urbanus in 89
- Lynched by debtors when he attempted to give them some relief by issuing an edict that prohibited interest
- **P. Sulpicius Rufus (tribune of 88)**
  - Proposed a bill to distribute the enfranchised Italians among all the pre-existing tribes
  - Proposed to transfer the command in the impending Mithridatic War (see in next section) from Sulla to Marius
- **Sulla**, now only reduced to his consulship of 88 rather than his command against Mithridates, **famously marched on Rome (88)**
  - First civil war in Roman history
  - Recovered his command by force, and outlawed Marius from the city (he flees to Africa)
  - Rufus was later put to death
- **L. Cornelius Cinna**
  - **Consul of 87**
  - Reintroduced Sulpicius' redistribution bill in favor of the Italians
  - Cn. Octavius, the other consul of that year opposed the bill
    - Cinna, in response, joined the exiled Marius and "marched" on Rome
    - Towards the end of the year, Octavius was forced to surrender
- **Cinna and Marius declared themselves consuls of 86**
  - A few days after the declaration of Marius' 7<sup>th</sup> consulship, he became sick and died
  - **L. Valerius Flaccus becomes Marius' *consul suffectus* (replaces Marius as consul of 86)**
- As virtual ruler of Rome during the First Mithridatic War, Cinna repealed Sulla's temporary legislation (which was put in place by Sulla during his own march)
- **Cinna reappointed himself and selected his colleague Cn. Papirius Carbo as consuls of both 85 and 84**
- **Cinna eventually dies in Ancona** in 84 after his soldiers mutiny against him

### **The First and Second Mithridatic Wars, Sulla's Dictatorship**

- Events in Asia Minor to 88
  - **King Mithridates VI of Pontus**
    - Controlled province of Cappadocia until Nicomedes III of Bithynia directed a complaint to the Senate (c. 96)
      - Task of installing a new Cappadocian king (Ariobarzanes) was given to Sulla (who had been sent as proconsul of Cilicia in 96)
        - Sulla famously became the first to make official contact with the Parthians
  - In 91-90, Mithridates seized Cappadocia again
    - **M'. Aquilius (winner of Second Slave War in Sicily in 101) was instructed to force the king out of the province**

- Aquilius received troop from L. Cassius, the governor of Asia
  - Aquilius encouraged Nicomedes to raid Pontus, which forced Mithridates into action
- Mithridates swept all of Asia Minor, and gave orders for the massacre of all Italian residents
  - Famously known as the Asiatic Vespers
  - Massacred 80,000
- First Mithridatic War (88-85)
  - Mithridates promptly won over Athens
    - Established Aristion as the despot
  - In 87 Sulla lands in Greece (after his march on Rome in the previous year)
  - Battle of Chaeroneia (86)
    - Sulla defeats Archelaus (Mithridates' leading general)
  - Battle of Orchomenus (86)
    - Sulla defeats Archealus
  - L. Valerius Flaccus (consul suffectus in 86) was sent to launch a counter-attack
    - Was killed in Bithynia by a mutiny instigated by C. Flavius Fimbria
  - Treaty of Dardanus (85)
    - Ends the war
    - Recognizes Mithridates as king of Pontus and an ally of Rome
- Sulla caught up to Fimbria
  - Fimbria commits suicide
    - His troops were left under L. Licinius Murena to hold down the province of Asia
- "Second" Mithridatic War (83-82)
  - Minor "war" in which Sulla's *legatus* Murena has a few skirmishes with Mithridates
- Sulla's Second March on Rome
  - Sulla lands at Brundisium in 83
    - He is joined by Metellus Pius, Crassus, and Pompey (son of Pomepius Strabo)
  - Carbo sends the consuls L. Cornelius Scipio and C. Norbanus to combat Sulla's advances
    - Sulla easily defeats Norbanus' forces
  - Sulla defeats Carbo's co-consul of 82 Marius the Younger at Praeneste
  - Battle of Colline Gate (82)
    - Sulla's right wing is commanded by Crassus
    - Solidifies Sulla's control of Rome
  - Quintus Sertorius
    - Marian proconsul of Hispania who opposes Sulla until his assassination in 72
    - Remains in Spain after being driven out of Italy by Sulla's deputy C. Annius

- Made a compact with Mithridates VI in 76
  - Metellus Pius defeated Aulus Hirtuleius (ally of Sertorius), but Sertorius defeated Pompey at the Lauro and Sucro Rivers
  - **Assassinated by Marcus Perperna in 72**
- Pompey runs down Carbo and puts him to death in 81
- Pompey also subdues Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus who raised a considerable force in Africa (with the help of the Numidian Iarbas) against Sulla
- **Sulla's Proscriptions**
  - **Legalized by the *Lex Cornelia***
  - Posted lists of names of men that were "proscribed" as outlaws and were to be killed
  - Targeted members of the Equestrian Order
    - From the slaves of the murdered men, Sulla developed a private bodyguard called the Corneli
- Sulla's Dictatorship and Constitutional Reform (81-79)
  - **Sulla forced the Senate to appoint L. Valerius Flaccus as *interrex* in order for Flaccus to officially declare Sulla dictator for the purpose of revising the constitution**
    - First dictator for more than 6 months
    - **Declared dictator "indefinitely"**
  - Reforms
    - Added 300 new members to the Senate
    - **Limited power of Tribunes**
      - Placed restrictions on their vetos
      - Debarred them from holding any other higher office
    - Revived a rule requiring a **10 year interval between offices in the *curus honorum***
      - Put to death Q. Lucretius Afella who had defied him by standing for the consulship against his regulations
    - Made Cisalpine Gaul a province
  - **Resigned from the dictatorship in 79**
- Sulla died in 78 in Campania

### **Revolts of Lepidus and Spartacus, Pompey's Rise to Power, and the Catilinarian Conspiracy**

- **Revolt of M. Aemilius Lepidus**
  - Elected **consul for 78** (supported by Pompey)
  - Proposed the restoration of the tribunate to its former status
  - Senate gave him a mission to quell an uprising in Faesulae (in Etruria)
  - Lepidus then revolted in northern Italy
    - Aided by M. Iunius Brutus
    - ***Senatus Consultum Ultimum* was passed against him**
    - Pompey drove Brutus into Mutina, causing his surrender
  - **Battle of Milvian Bridge (78)**

- Proconsul Q. **Lutatius Catulus** defeated Lepidus
- C. Aurelius Cotta, consul of 75, carried a measure by which tribunes could reach higher offices
  - Titled the *Lex Aurelia*
- M. Antonius (Creticus) was given a **proconsular *imperium infinitum* to deal with the pirates in 74**
- **Revolt of Spartacus (Third Servile War) (73-71)**
  - Led by Thracian slave Spartacus, who started the **revolt in Capua**
  - **Aided by fellow slave Crixus**
  - **M. Licinius Crassus (future triumvir) defeated Spartacus and his army in Apulia (71)**
    - Spartacus died as a result
  - Crassus ordered the remaining **6,000 slaves to be crucified along the Via Appia**
- After dealing with Sertorius in Spain, Pompey returns to Rome and requests to stand for a consulship
  - He hadn't yet held any office in the *cursus honorum*, which countered Sulla's legislation
  - **Crassus, the victor of Spartacus' revolt, joins Pompey and the two stand for the consuls of 70**
- Reforms of Pompey and Crassus in 70
  - Revised the jury courts
  - Pompey's chief reason for sponsoring Cotta's law was to assure himself of the support of the Equites
  - Revised the senate lists
    - Conducted under the appointed censors L. Gellius and Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
  - **Restored to the tribunate all the powers held by it before the restrictive legislation of Sulla**
- ***Lex Gabinia* (67)**
  - **Gave Pompey command in the Mediterranean Sea to get rid of pirates**
- ***Lex Manilia* (66)**
  - **Transferred command from Lucullus and Acilius Glabrio in the East to Pompey**
    - Allowed him to combat Mithridates VI in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mithridatic War (see in next section)
- **Crassus**, in an effort to combat (and possibly reconcile) with Pompey, enlisted the support of **L. Sergius Catilina**
  - Crassus supported Catilina for the consulship of 64-63
    - **Catilina wasn't elected consul; instead, M. Tullius Cicero (*novus homo*) became consul along with C. Antonius Hybrida**
- **M. Tullius Cicero**
  - **Most famous Roman orator**
  - Quaestor in Sicily in 75
  - Became recognized after his **famous prosecution of G. Verres in 70**



- Verres had been the governor of Sicily, and was accused of extortion on the island
    - Cicero defeated Verres' defender Q. Hortensius
      - Verres exiled himself to Massilia
  - Aedile in 69
  - Praetor in 66
  - Becomes consul in 63 (against Catiline/Catilina)
    - *Novus homo* from Arpinum (same town as Marius' birth)
  - Receives title of *Pater Patriae* after he "saves" Rome from Catiline
- G. Iulius Caesar
  - Born into an undistinguished patrician family in 100
  - Quaestor in 69
  - Pontifex Maximus in 63
  - Praetor in 62
  - Later gains supreme authority in Rome
- Catilinarian Conspiracy
  - After Catiline again lost the elections in 63, he planned a *coup de main* in Rome
    - Agreed to march on the capital on October 27
  - Cicero launches his Catilinarian orations against Catiline
  - The *Allobroges*, a Gallic tribe, famously uncover the plot for Cicero, allowing him to gather the ringleaders
    - Wanted to execute the prisoners without a legal trial
      - Caesar countered his wish by wanting the prisoners to be detained (in prison) for life
      - Cato the Younger (great-grandson of the Elder and tribune at the time) supported Cicero's wish
        - The ringleaders were subsequently executed
- Death of Catiline
  - Q. Metellus Celer marches across the Appenines in 62 to stop Catiline's forces
  - Battle of Pistoria (62)
    - M. Petreius defeats Catiline (Catiline dies in battle)
  - Senate confers the title of *Pater Patriae* to Cicero after Catiline's death (around 63)
- When Pompey returns from the east in 62, his wish to grant land to his soldiers is denied by the Senate
- First Triumvirate (60)
  - Finalized by the marriage between Caesar's daughter Julia and Pompey
  - Consists of a political "friendship" between Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus
    - Caesar asked Cicero to join the triumvirs, but Cicero rejects
  - When Caesar is consul in 59 (for the first time) with his colleague L. Calpurnius Bibulus (who opposes Caesar's legislation), he provided land for Pompey's veterans
- *Lex Vatinia* (59)

- Tribune P. Vatinius conferred the **governorship of Illyricum and Cisalpine Gaul to Caesar**, which was to begin on March 1, 59
  - Senate later adds Narbonese Gaul to his governorship

## War Against the Pirates, 3<sup>rd</sup> Mithridatic War

- War against the pirates
  - P. Servilius launches an attack against the pirates in 78, but is recalled at the start of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mithridatic War
  - **M. Antonius is given a special command (*imperium infinitum*) against the pirates in 74**
    - Later dies after being defeated off the coast of Crete
  - Pirates sack the port of Delos in 69
  - Q. Marcius Rex (consul of 68) is defeated by the pirates at Ostia
  - Ex-consul Q. Metellus subdues the island of Crete, and thus converted it into a Roman province
  - Senate then turns to Pompey to get rid of the pirates
    - **Under the *Lex Gabinia* (66), Pompey is able to expel the pirates in 3 months**
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Mithridatic War (74-66)**
  - **Nicomedes IV bequeaths his kingdom of Bithynia to the Romans in 74**, prompting Mithridates to raid the area
  - Battle of Chalcedon (74)
    - Consul M. Aurelius Cotta is defeated by Mithridates
  - **Battle of Cyzicus (73)**
    - **L. Licinius Lucullus**, the consular colleague of Cotta, defeats Mithridates
      - He then followed up his success with a naval victory off Lemnos (73)
  - **Battle of Cabira (72)**
    - Lucullus, with the help of the Galatian chief Deiotarus, defeats Mithridates
  - **Battle of Trigranocerta (69)**
    - **Lucullus invades Armenia and defeats Tigranes'** (king of Armenia's) forces
      - Tigranes became king of Armenia in 100
      - He was the son-in-law of Mithridates VI
      - Said to have exclaimed that the Roman forces were "too few for an army, too many for an embassy" before the battle
  - After the battle of Trigranocerta, Lucullus' troops mutinied, refusing to march any further
  - During this time, A. Gabinius' famous law regarding Pompey's command against the pirates also stated that the **command against Mithridates was to be transferred to M'. Acilius Glabrio (and eventually to Pompey)**
  - Battle of Zela (First Battle) (67)

- C. Triarius, Lucullus' lieutenant, was defeated by Mithridates
  - Passage of the **Lex Manilia** (see above) (66) officially conferred the command against Mithridates to Pompey
  - **Battle of Nicopolis (66)**
    - **Pompey defeats Mithridates, thus ending the war**
  - **Mithridates commits suicide in 63** at Panticapaeum
- Pompey's settlement in the East
  - He receives the submission of Tigranes (king of Armenia) after Nicopolis
  - He famously intervenes in a quarrel between two brothers about who should inherit the Seleucid empire
    - **Brothers were Aristobulus and Hyrcanus**
    - Pompey sides with the weaker one Hyrcanus
  - **He captures Jerusalem in 64**
    - **First Roman to do so**
  - He constitutes a new province named Syria, which was made up of the Seleucid territory
- Crassus' campaign against the Parthians
  - Sulla originally established friendly relations with the Parthians in the mid-90s
  - Crassus decides to wage war against the Parthians once he becomes governor of Syria
    - Intended to march on Seleucia-on-Tigris
    - **Battle of Carrhae (53)**
      - **Crassus' army is defeated by Surenas**
      - Crassus, along with his son P. Crassus (notable in Caesar's Gallic Wars, below) **died in the battle**
  - Orodes II executes Surenas for fear of a possible revolt against the king

### Caesar's Gallic Wars (58-51), Caesar's Invasion of Italy (49)

- As part of his consulship in 59, Caesar, as proconsul, subjugates Gaul (58-51)
- **Caesar's Gallic Wars: Aided by Q. Cicero (brother of more famous Cicero), P. Crassus (son of M. Crassus), and D. Brutus**
  - **Battle of Bibracte (58)**
    - Caesar is almost defeated by the Helvetii tribe
      - **Helvetii was led by Orgetorix**
  - **Aeduan leader Divitiacus requests the aid of Caesar to help defeat the Suebian chieftain Ariovistus**
  - **Battle of the Vosges (58)**
    - Caesar defeats the forces of Ariovistus' army at the foot of the Vosges
    - Assisted by P. Crassus, Caesar's lieutenant and son of M. Licinius Crassus
  - **Caesar fights against the Belgae in 57**
    - **Most notably against the Nervii**

- Battle of Aisne was “never really a battle”, but it’s important to know of its existence
    - Caesar fights against the Veneti in 56
      - Aided by the admiral D. Brutus, who improvised scythes on long poles to cut the enemy rigging on the seas
    - Caesar invades Germany in 55
      - Built a bridge across the Rhine in 10 days
      - Later retreats back after not subduing any of the tribes
    - Caesar invades Britain in 55 (first Roman to do so)
      - Fights against the chieftain Cassivellaunus, who is put into submission
    - Caesar fights against Ambiorix of the Eburones in 54-53
    - Q. Cicero was defeated by the Nervii during this time as well
    - Caesar most notably fights against Vercingetorix of the Arverni
      - Battle of Gergovia (52)
        - Caesar is defeated by Vercingetorix
          - First of only two defeats Caesar ever suffered
      - Battle of Alesia (51)
        - Caesar subdues Vercingetorix’s forces
- Tribuneship of P. Clodius Pulcher (58)
  - Served as tribune for Caesar while he was fighting in Gaul
  - Repealed the Aelian and Fufian laws (deals with legislation involving disbanding an assembly due to an unfavorable omen)
  - Most notably drove Cicero from Rome on the grounds of “depriving of fire and water any person guilty of killing a citizen without a trial”
    - Refers to the execution of the Catilinarian conspirators
    - Cicero flees to Macedonia in 58
  - Sends Cato the Younger away to Cyprus with a commission to take over the deposed king’s treasure
- Pompey forms an opposition army led by T. Annius Milo to combat Clodius Pulcher
- Clodius fails to obstruct Pompey’s law which authorized Cicero’s return from exile, marking the end of his “reign”
- Grain shortage in Rome (57)
  - Pompey is given a commission in 57 to relieve Rome of a grain shortage, which he successfully does
- In 56, L. Domitius Ahenobarbus came forward as a candidate for the consulship of 55, and promised that, if elected, he would introduce a bill to recall Caesar from Gaul at the earliest possible moment
- Conference at Luca (56)
  - Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus meet at Luca to discuss their plan of action
  - Pompey and Crassus agree to become joint consuls again for 55 (with the help of Caesar’s soldiers)
- Consulship of 55 (Pompey and Crassus)

- As part of the agreement at Luca, they introduce the *Lex Licinia Pompeia*, which prolonged Caesar's proconsulship in both Gauls until around 50 (allowing Caesar to finish his subjugation of Gaul)
- Tribune C. Trebonius gave Pompey and Crassus proconsular commands
  - Pompey chose the two Spains
  - Crassus chose Syria
- Second "Crisis" in the First Triumvirate (54)
  - Caesar's daughter Julia died in 54, which removed the only bond between Pompey and Caesar
  - Group of Optimates, led by M. Cato and L. Domitius Ahenobarbus (who stood for the consulship in 55) targeted Caesar (starting since 59), and attempted to pit Pompey against him
    - Optimates were successful in prosecuting Pompey's friend A. Gabinius on a charge of extortion in Syria
- Pompey's Sole Consulship in 52
  - After Milo kills Clodius in a scuffle in 52, riots ensued
  - Senate passes an Emergency Decree in which it gave Pompey the power to restore order, leading to his sole consulship
  - Carried legislation for Caesar to continue his campaign in Gaul, as well as prolong his own command in Spain for an additional 5 years
  - Pompey then chooses Metellus Scipio as his consular colleague for the remaining of the year
- M. Claudius Marcellus (consul in 51) and C. Marcellus (consul in 50)
  - Both press for the recall of Caesar from Gaul
  - Vetoed by the tribune C. Scribonius Curio, an ally of Caesar
  - C. Marcellus appealed to Pompey to bring pressure on Caesar to surrender his command
- Senate proceeded to nominate new governors of the Gallic provinces
  - M. Antony (tribune after Curio) vetoes in behalf of Caesar
- On January 7, 49, Senate hands the Republic to Pompey
- Caesar, refusing to surrender himself to his enemies, crosses the Rubicon in 49 and thus invades Italy
  - Notably says "*Alea iacta est*", meaning "the die is cast"

### Caesar's Civil Wars, Dictatorships, and Death (49-44)

- Campaigns in 49
  - L. Domitius Ahenobarbus (who campaigned for the consulship of 55, and leader of the Optimates) is defeated at Corfinum by Caesar
  - Battle of the Bagradas Valley (49) (same location as battle during First Punic War)
    - Governor of Africa P. Attius Varus and the Numidian king Juba I defeat Scribonius Curio's army
      - Curio himself was killed in the battle (ally of Caesar)
  - Battle of Illerda (49)

- Pompey's lieutenants L. Afranius and M. Petreius (who defeated Catiline at Pistoria in 62) were defeated by Caesar
- After the battle of Illerda, Caesar returns to Rome and is appointed to his first dictatorship in 49 by M. Aemilius Lepidus (praetor at the time, later Magister Equitum and member of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate (below))
  - Holds dictatorship for only 11 days after conducting the consular elections for 48
- Caesar's "Civil" Wars against Pompey
  - Battle of Dyrrhachium (48)
    - Caesar suffers his second and final defeat in his life to Pompey
  - Battle of Pharsalus (48)
    - Caesar defeats Pompey's forces
      - Pompey then flees to Egypt, where he is killed on the orders of Ptolemy XII
  - Caesar momentarily stops in Egypt in pursuit of Pompey (who then is killed), and installs Ptolemy XIII as the new king of Egypt (with Cleopatra as the effective ruler)
    - Caesar is rumored to have had an affair with Cleopatra
  - Battle of Zela (47) (same sight as battle in 67 during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mithridatic War)
    - Caesar defeats Mithridates VI's son Pharnaces (II)
      - Caesar had previously sent Cn. Domitius Calvinus to dispose of Pharnaces in 48, but was unsuccessful
      - Famously reports "veni, vidi, vici" after the battle, meaning "I came, I saw, I conquered"
      - Zela is not traditionally part of Caesar's Civil Wars
  - Battle of Thapsus (46)
    - Caesar defeats Pompey's forces led by Q. Metellus Scipio and Juba I in Africa
    - After the battle, Cato the Younger, who had opposed Caesar and was previously exiled to Cyprus in 58, commits suicide near Utica
      - Because of the location of his suicide, he is called Cato Uticensis
  - Battle of Munda (45)
    - Caesar defeats the sons of Pompey (Gnaeus and Sextus) as well as his old lieutenant T. Labienus (who helped Caesar in his Gallic Wars)
    - Assisted by the Mauretanian king Bogud
- Caesar's Important Reforms in Rome
  - Had been elected consul for 59 (with Bibulus), 48, 46, 45, 44
  - Had been elected dictator for 49, 47, 46, 45, and dictator for life in 44
  - Banned all private clubs in Rome except *bona fide* associations
  - Conferred full franchise of Latin citizenship upon the people of Transalpine Gaul
  - Estimated to have established 20 colonies overseas for his soldiers

- First to put his face on gold coins in Rome (follows tradition of the Hellenistic kings)
- Revised the calendar with the help of the Alexandrian scholar Sosigenes
  - Most lasting reform
  - Renamed the month “Quintilis” to “Iulius”
- Gave first public support to popular education at Rome by planning a public library
  - Under the charge of M. Terentius Varro
- Two chief confidants were L. Oppius and C. Cornelius Balbus
- Was planning an expedition against the Parthians and Dacians (under the king Burebistas) at the time of his assassination
- Caesar’s Death (March 15<sup>th</sup>, 44)
  - On February 14, 44 B.C., Caesar assumed a dictatorship for life, leading to an almost certain revolution by senators
  - On February 15, M. Antony offered Caesar a diadem during the Lupercalia festival
  - Conspiracy to kill Caesar instigated by C. Cassius and M. Brutus

### The End of the Republic – Second Triumvirate and the Rise of Octavian

- Antony takes charge in Rome
  - Consul of 44, appoints P. Cornelius Dolabella as consul alongside him
  - Senators vote for a public funeral of Caesar
    - At the funeral, Octavian is named as chief heir, D. Brutus as contingent heir
    - Antony also gives a *laudatio*, where he alludes to Caesar’s possible lineage to the Roman king Ancus Marcius
  - Antony concedes provinces to conspirators – D. Brutus takes Cisalpine Gaul, provides allotments outside of Rome to Caesar’s veterans
    - Abolishes the office of dictator
- Cicero’s Philippics and Battle of Mutina
  - Octavian backstory
    - Born in the Volscian town Velitrae, grand-nephew of Caesar
    - When Caesar adopted him as son and heir, he changed his name from C. Octavius Thurinus to C. Iulius Caesar Octavianus
    - Feud occurs between him and Antony as Octavian tries to steal Caesar’s old troops
  - Tensions with Antony
    - He quarrels with M. Brutus and Cassius (chief conspirators)
      - Brutus assigned Crete, Cassius assigned Cyrene
    - Cicero begins to deliver a total of 5 Philippics against Antony, similar to Demosthenes
      - He urges that Antony’s recent measures be voided, and instead supports Octavian against Antony
        - Senate gives Octavian as well as A. Hirtius and C. Vibius Pansa command against Antony

- Siege of Mutina (February 43)
  - Antony besieges D. Brutus' army here until Hirtius, Pansa, and Octavian come to the rescue
  - All three defeat Antony at Forum Gallorum (43) and Mutina (43)
    - Hirtius and Pansa both die shortly after Mutina
- Antony retreats into France
  - Calls upon Lepidus' troops and the troops of Caesar's former officers, C. Asinius Pollio and L. Munatius Plancus
  - He then returns to Italy, forcing Brutus to flee
    - Brutus' army deserts him, and he is killed by a chieftain in the Alps
- Octavian's Coup and formation of the 2nd Triumvirate
  - Octavian marches into Rome with his troops in July 43
    - He institutes consular elections for 43 – he chooses himself and Q. Pedius as consuls
      - Institutes a special court for the trial of Caesar's assassins
  - Octavian decides to join forces with Lepidus and Antony at Bononia, forming the 2nd Triumvirate
    - Triumvirate formed November 27, 43 BC under the *Lex Titia* – to last for 5 years
    - Essentially 3 military dictators with a time limit
- The Triumvirate's Proscriptions and the Battle of Philippi
  - Political massacre in Rome
    - Intent was to acquire the money that both Antony and Octavian had promised their soldiers
    - Cicero also dies during this time at Formiae in 43
    - Triumvirs institute a temple to *divus Iulius* – Octavian becomes the son of a god on January 1st, 42 BC
  - Territories are divided between the Triumvirs
    - Antony – Gallia Comata
    - Lepidus – Gallia Narbonensis and Spain
    - Octavian – Sicily, Sardinia, Africa
    - Octavian marries Antony's stepdaughter Claudia
  - Actions of Brutus and Cassius
    - Brutus takes over Macedonia – receives *proconsul* status over Macedonia and Illyricum in 43 by the Senate, he then moves to Asia Minor to meet Cassius
    - Cassius seizes troops in Syria (originally commissioned to P. Dolabella in 44)
      - Cassius defeats Dolabella at Laodicea, prompting Dolabella's suicide
    - After this, Cassius and Brutus have control over all the eastern provinces
  - First and Second Battles of Philippi (43)
    - Antony joins forces with Octavian to reassert authority in the east



- Antony and Octavian defeat Cassius and Brutus at the first battle – Cassius then commits suicide
    - Brutus loses in the second encounter and commits suicide as well, thus ending the eastern threat
- Wars of Perugia and Brundisium
  - Antony and Octavian relieve Lepidus of his provinces temporarily – Antony sends Octavian to Italy
    - Octavian carries out land confiscation in Italy for his troops in 41
  - L. Antonius (brother of Antony, consul of 42) and Fulvia (wife of Antony) challenge Octavian – L. Antonius obtains a *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* to wage war against Octavian
  - Siege of Perugia (41-40)
    - Octavian, Q. Salvidienus, and M. Vipsanius Agrippa (close ally of Octavian) pen up L. Antonius at Perugia
      - L. Antonius' allies P. Ventidius and C. Pollio fail to come to help out Antonius
  - Treaty of Brundisium with Antony (40) – territory realignment
    - Negotiated by C. Cilnius Maecenas
    - Lepidus given Africa, Octavian given Gaul, Spain, and Illyricum, Antony given eastern provinces
    - After Fulvia's unexpected death, Antony marries Octavian's sister Octavia
- Octavian against Sextus Pompey and the Battle of Naulochus
  - Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey, wreaks havoc in Sicily
    - Supports Antony at Brundisium, Sextus gains possession of Sardinia
    - Conducts a grain blockade to Rome, producing widespread famine and leading to the Treaty of Misenum (39)
  - Treaty of Misenum (39) – Octavian temporarily recognizes Sextus as proconsul of Sicily/Sardinia so that Sextus will end the blockade
  - Octavian meanwhile divorces his second wife Scribonia (with whom he had his only child Julia) and marries Livia (mother of the emperor Tiberius)
  - Treaty of Tarentum (38) – Antony gives Octavian 120 warships to combat Sextus, while Octavian promises Antony 20,000 Italian troops (which he never ends up sending)
    - The 2nd triumvirate is also renewed another 5 years until 33
  - Campaign against Sextus
    - Octavian initially loses at Tauromenium (early 36)
    - Battle of Naulochus (36)
      - Octavian and his ally Agrippa (who controlled the fleet) defeat Sextus, who then escaped to Asia Minor, where he eventually died in Phrygia
      - Marks the initial ascendance of Octavian to supreme power
  - After the battle, Octavian appeases Lepidus by allowing him to retain the title of Pontifex Maximus until his death in 12 BC
  - Octavian drives into the Balkans, subduing tribes from Aquileia to Salona (35-34)

- Antony in the East
  - Cleopatra meets with Antony at Cilicia in 41
    - He agrees to execute her sister Arsinoe
  - King Orodes of Parthia overruns Asia Minor with his son Pacorus
  - Antony drives them out of Syria at the battle of Mt. Gindarus (40)
  - C. Sosius, general of Antony, captures Jerusalem from Parthia
    - Herod then becomes the new king of Judea in 40
  - Antony pushes further into the east, dethroning King Artavasdes of Armenia
  - Antony declares Caesarion as the son of Caesar and Cleopatra and “king of kings”, thus invalidating Octavian’s claim to the throne
  - Children of Cleopatra and Antony – Alexander Helios, Cleopatra Selene, Ptolemy Philadelphus
- Actium – the final battle of the Republic (31)
  - Antony breaks off with Octavia – formally divorces her in 32
    - Instead becomes Cleopatra’s Prince Consort – turning point in the triumvirate
  - 2nd Triumvirate legally ends in 33 – Octavian carries public opinion against Antony
  - Octavian elected for consul of 31, obtains declaration of war against Cleopatra
  - Battle of Actium (September 2, 31 BC) – Agrippa (commander of Octavian’s fleet) and Octavian defeat Antony’s and Cleopatra’s forces
    - Cleopatra and Antony then both commit suicide
    - Octavian transforms the Ptolemaic dynasty into the province of Egypt