

Roman Republic Study Guide

- April 21, 753 BC – 510 BC – **Monarchy**
- 509 BC – 27 BC – **Republic**

Kings in order:

- 1 **Romulus:** parents = Mars and Rhea Silvia; he and Remus were raised by Faustulus the shepherd and his wife Acca Laurentia; returned to Alba Longa to help grandfather Numitor get his throne back from Amulius; left Alba Longa, Romulus built city on Palatine hill, Remus on Aventine Hill; Romulus' wife was Hersilia; Romulus co-ruled with Titus Tatius, Sabine king; Romulus was called Quirinus after death
 - 2 **Numa Pompilius:** calendar, religion – consort was Egeria, a nymph
 - 3 **Tullus Hostilius:** destroyed Alba Longa and its king Mettius Fufetius; Roman Horatii triplets fought Alban Curiatii triplets and won. Tullus Hostilius also built the Curia (senate house).
 - 4 **Ancus Marcius:** said to have built Pons Sublicius, first bridge across Tiber.
 - 5 **Tarquinius Priscus:** Etruscan king; Priscus means “the Elder.” Wife was Tanaquil. He is said to have drained the Forum and begun work on Circus Maximus
 - 6 **Servius Tullius:** supposedly born a slave; built Servian wall; killed by his daughter Tullia and Superbus, her husband.
 - 7 **Tarquinius Superbus** – “the Proud” (built Cloaca maxima – great sewer)
- **First two consuls (Republic)** – Lucius Junius Brutus and Collatinus (husband of Lucretia who was raped by Tarquinius' son, told them and killed herself) they ran off Tarquinius Superbus and his family – he sought help from Etruscans

- Lars Porsenna – king of Etruscans (capital city was Clusium) – fought Romans in early Republic:
 - 1 Horatius Cocles (one-eyed) – fought Etruscans at Sublician bridge (Pons Sublicius)
 - 2 Gaius Mucius Scaevola – tried to kill Porsenna, captured, thrust right arm in fire to prove his bravery, released because of bravery, called Lefty.
 - 3 Cloelia – among Roman girls held by Porsenna – swam the Tiber to get back to Rome

- Coriolanus – defeats the Volscian city of Corioli, is exiled from Rome, then attacks Rome, but is only stopped by the pleas of his mother Veturia and wife Volumnia.
- 458 BC – Cincinnatus dictator – 16 days (against the Aequi, at Mount Algidus)
- 451 – 450 BC -- 12 Tables – laws codified by decemviri (led by Appius Claudius)
- Camillus defeated the Veii, was later exiled, then finally, when he helped rid Rome of the Gauls, he was called pater patriae.
- 390 BC – Gauls beat Rome at Allia River– Brennus is their chief – he said “Vae Victis” = “Woe to the conquered”
- Caudine Forks (321 BC) and Lautulae (315) – 2 notable Roman defeats in the 2nd Samnite War (until they finally defeated the Samnites).
- 312 BC – Appius Claudius Caecus (the blind) – censor, built the Appian Way and Aqua Appia.
- Decius Mus, in 295 BC at the Battle of Sentinum, in an act of devotion, charged between his cavalry and the Gauls to his death.

- Pyrrhus, King of Epirus (Greece) – first vs. Rome with elephants – 280 BC – Heraclea, 279 BC – Asculum (Pyrrhic victory), 275 BC – Beneventum
- Fabricius – unbribable Roman ambassador (Pyrrhus tried)
- Punic Wars – Rome vs. Carthage, 3 wars, originally fought over Messana in Sicily.
- **1st Punic War** – 264 BC to 241 BC – Rome builds navy, invents a *corvus* (gangplank with grappling hook on its end): Mylae – 260 BC, 1st naval battle (won by Rome), Aegates Islands – 241 BC, ends war.
- **2nd Punic war** – 218 BC to 201 BC – Began when Hannibal crossed the Ebro River in Spain; Rome loses at = Ticinus River, Trebia River – 218 BC; Trasimene -- 217BC; Cannae --, 216 BC –Rome’s worst defeat; Zama – 202 BC – Scipio Africanus defeats Hannibal (whose dad Hamilcar Barca made him swear to hate Romans). Publius Cornelius Scipio adds name Africanus.
- 168 BC – Battle of Pydna, Roman Aemilius Paulus defeats Perseus of Macedon
- **3rd Punic War** – 149 BC to 146 BC – Scipio Africanus Aemilianus won war – Cato the elder said, “Carthago delenda est” – Carthage must be destroyed after every speech.
- 133 BC – King Attalus III bequeathed Pergamum to Rome
- 133 BC – Tiberius Gracchus as tribune – agrarian (land) reform; brother, Gaius tribune in 121 BC; mom is Cornelia, calls her sons her gems (gemmae). They are grandsons of Scipio Africanus.
- Marius – consul 7 times; defeated Teutones at Aquae Sextiae in 102 BC and the Cimbri at Vercellae in 101 BC.
- Civil War – Sulla vs. Marius – Sulla for optimates, Marius for the populares.
- 81 BC to 79 BC – Sulla dictator.
- 73 to 71 BC – slave revolt led by Spartacus – defeated by Crassus (with a little help from Pompey)

- 70 BC – Crassus and Pompey consuls
- 67 BC – Lex Gabinia – gave Pompey command over pirates in Mediterranean.
- 66 BC – Lex Manilia – gave Pompey command against Mithridates (king of Pontus)
- 63 BC – 1) Octavian born 2) Julius Caesar becomes Pontifex Maximus 3) Cicero consul (with Antonius Hybrida) 4) conspiracy of Catiline 5) Mithridates dies
- 60 BC – 1st triumvirate – Caesar, Pompey, Crassus (this was not a legal form of government)
- 59 BC – Caesar consul with Bibulus
- 58 BC – 50 BC – Caesar in Gaul (and Britain)
- 56 BC -- Triumvirs meet in Lucca to send Caesar back to Gaul, Pompey to Spain and Crassus to Asia Minor (and decide on consuls for 55BC)
- 55 BC – Crassus, Pompey consuls
- 52 BC – Caesar defeats Vercingetorix at Alesia
- 52 BC – Pompey sole consul; Clodius killed by Milo's followers
- 49 BC – Caesar crosses Rubicon River – “Alea iacta est” – the die is cast (I have made my decision).
- 48 BC – Battle of Pharsalus – Caesar beats Pompey (Pompey killed by Egyptians in Alexandria)
- 47 BC – Caesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela – “Veni, vidi, vici” – I came, I saw, I conquered.
- 45 BC – Caesar defeats sons of Pompey at Munda (Spain)
- 44 BC – Caesar declared dictator for life – killed Ides of March (March 15th) by Brutus, Cassius and senators
- 43 BC – Lex Titia forms 2nd triumvirate (makes it legal) – Antony, Octavian, Lepidus

- 42 BC – battle of Philippi (Greece), Octavian and Antony defeat Brutus and Cassius.
- 31 BC – battle of Actium – Octavian (Agrippa) vs. Antony and Cleopatra – Octavian wins. Octavian has only army in Mediterranean.

EXTRA INFO

First Punic War 264 to 241 BC

Rome and Carthage fought over Messana (Sicily)

262 BC – Agrigentum – land battle

261 – 260 BC – Rome builds naval fleet

260 BC – battle of Mylae – Rome's first naval victory – Duilius admiral

256 BC – naval victory – Ecnomus – Regulus lands in Africa

255 BC – Defeat of Regulus' army

254 BC – Romans capture Panormus

250 BC – Romans win at Panormus; siege of Lilybaeum

249 BC – Claudius' naval defeat at Drepanum (after he throws sacred chickens over board)

247 BC – Hamilcar Barca starts Carthaginian offensive in western Sicily

241 BC – battle of Aegates Islands – Roman naval victory – end of war

Romans take first province – Sicily; then 2nd province – Corsica and Sardinia

237 BC – Hamilcar to Spain

230 BC – Hasdrubal succeeds Hamilcar in Spain

226 BC Ebro River (Spain) between Roma and Hasdrubal

221 BC – Hannibal succeeds Hasdrubal

219 BC – Hannibal besieges Saguntum (Spain) breaks treaty

Second Punic War 218 BC – 201 BC

218 BC – Battles of Ticinus River and Trebia River – Rome loses both

217 BC – Romans defeated at Lake Trasimene – Romans victors in naval battle off the Ebro river

216 BC – battle of Cannae – worst Roman defeat up until then – consuls Varro and Paullus and most of the men killed – Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator (the delayer) dictator

211 BC – Hannibal's march on Rome – defeat of Scipios in Spain

209 BC – capture of New Carthage

208 BC – Battle of Baecula

207 BC – Hasdrubal defeated at Metaurus river

206 BC – battle of Ilipa

204 BC – Scipio lands in Africa

203 BC – Scipio defeats Syphax and wins battle of Great Plains – Hannibal recalled to Carthage

202 BC – Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama (Africa)

201 BC – peace treaty

184 BC – death of Scipio Africanus

183 BC – Hannibal suicide

Third Punic War – 149 BC – 146 BC

149 BC – Cato the elder – “Carthago delenda est” Carthage must be destroyed

147 BC – Scipio Aemilianus in command in Carthage

146 BC – Carthage destroyed

Caesar Information

Born – July 12, 100 BC

63 BC – elected Pontifex Maximus (chief priest for life)

60 BC – 1st triumvirate with Crassus and Pompey
59 BC – 1st consulship with Bibulus – he bullied Bibulus into staying home – called year of Julius and Caesar
58 – 50 BC – in Gaul and Britain
52 BC – battle of Gergovia – Vercingetorix (Gaul's chieftain) defeats Caesar
52 BC – battle of Alesia – Caesar defeats and captures Vercingetorix
49 BC – Caesar crossed Rubicon river with his troops (against orders of the senate) – said, *Alea iacta est* "the die is cast" – start of civil war
49 BC – 1st dictatorship
48 BC – 2nd consulship
48 BC – defeated at Dyrrhachium by Pompey
48 BC – defeats Pompey at Pharsalus (Greece) – Pompey flees to Alexandria Egypt and is killed by Egyptians
47 BC – battle of Zela, Caesar beat king Pharnaces – *veni, vidi, vici*
46 BC – Caesar made dictator for 10 years – won battle of Thapsus
45 BC – Caesar defeats sons of Pompey at Munda (Spain)
44 BC – Caesar made dictator for life. Killed March 15, 44 BC (the ides of March) by senators led by Brutus and Cassius.
43 BC – 2nd triumvirate – legal because of Lex Titia – Antony, Octavian, Lepidus
42 BC – Antony and Octavian defeat Cassius and Brutus at Philippi