



UNIVERSITY
of MOBILE

Higher Education for a Higher Purpose

Chapter 4B:
The Hellenistic World
&
Chapter 5A
The Roman Republic



Wayne E. Sirmon

HI 101 – Western Civilization

HI-101 Western Civilization I

Sept. 4 **Article Review One – DUE**

Sept. 8 **On-Line Quiz (Ch. 5)**

Sept. 10 **Review Session TBD**

Sept. 11 **EXAM ONE – Ch 1-5**

Sept. 15 **On-Line Quiz (Ch. 6)**

Sept. 16 **Proof of Voter Registration**

Extra Credit

Sept. 22 **On-Line Quiz 7**

Sept. 23 **Article 2 - Approved**

Oct. **The Book of Will (UM)**

Extra Credit

Oct. 28 **Stallworth Lecture (USA)**

Extra Credit

HI-101 Western Civilization I

What kind of questions will be on 150 pt exams?

64 Multiple Choice 32*2

18 Fill in the Blank (with word bank) 9*2

20 Maps – answer with letter/number of locations 10*2

Free Response/mini essay- pick from list of +/- 12 from study guide

16 Long answer 1*16

32 Short answer 4*8

Plus 2 or 3 bonus questions based on opening videos

Chapter 4 – The Hellenistic World

The Hellenistic Age (323-30 BC)

Ptolemaic Kingdom

From Ptolemy I to Cleopatra VII

Seleucid Kingdom

Defeated by Rome in 63 BC

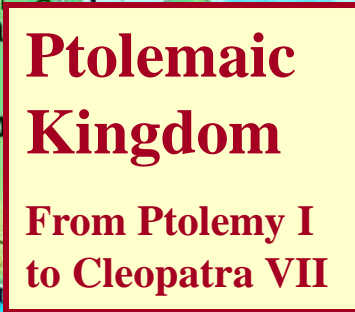


Chapter 4 – The Hellenistic World

The Hellenistic Age (323-30 BC)



The Hellenistic Age (323-30 BC)



Chapter 4 – The Hellenistic World

Revolt of the Maccabees

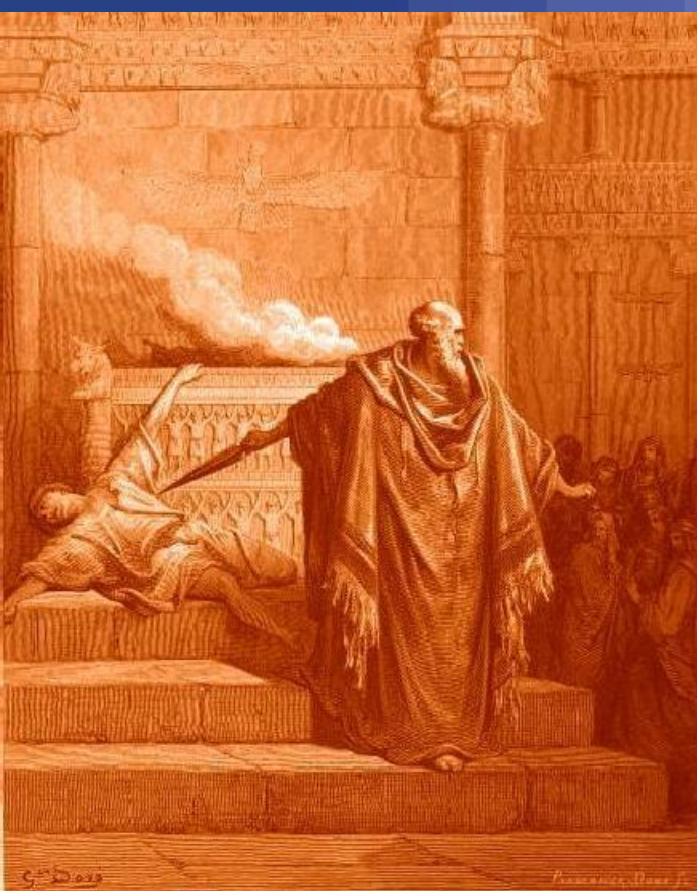
An old priest Mattathias refuses to sacrifice to a Greek god.

When a Hellenistic Jew tries to comply, Mattathias kills him and Greek official.

His 5 sons take up arms against Seleucid troops.

When father dies, son Judah becomes leader.

Because of his great fighting ability, Judah was nicknamed Maccabeus, "The Hammer."



Chapter 4 – The Hellenistic World

The Hellenistic Age (323-30 BC)

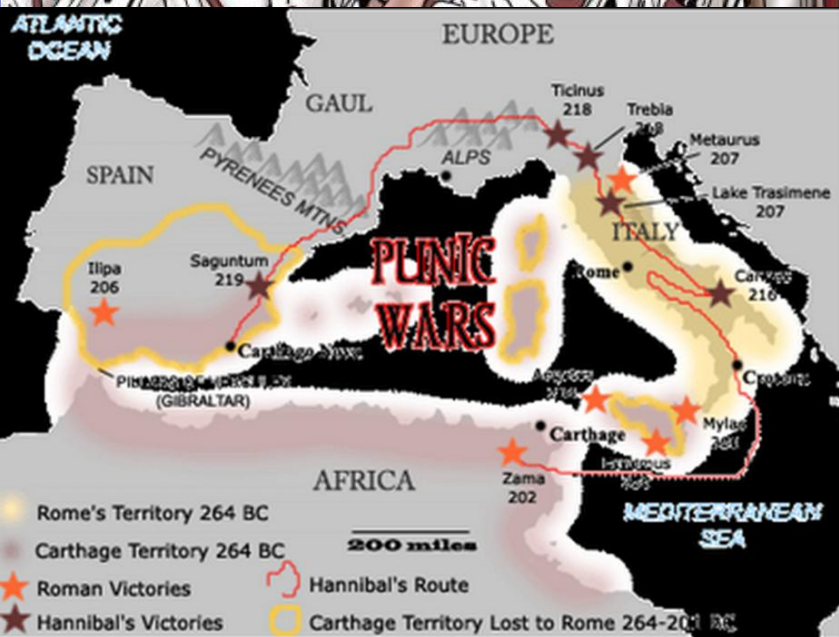
Koine (common) Greek:
The language of the New Testament
(Biblical/New Testament Greek)



And in those days, when the number of the disciples was multiplied, there arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration.

- Acts 6:1 (KJV)

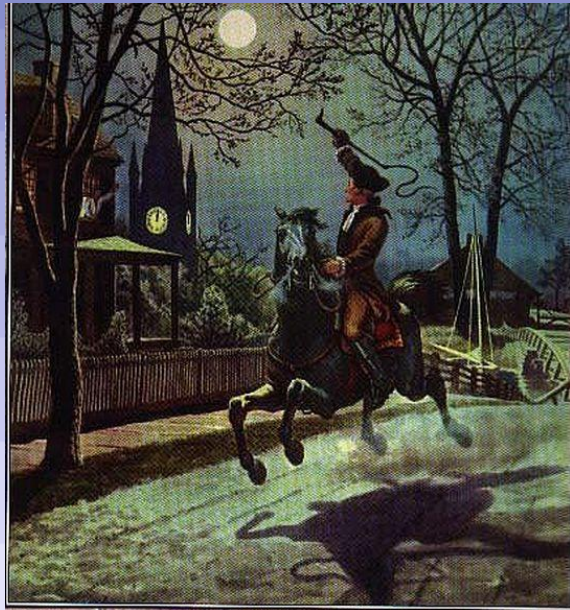
Next Up... Chapter 5 - The Roman Republic



THE IDES OF MARCH

Beware them.

Chapter 5: Roman Republic



Founding Myths

Chapter 5: Roman Republic



Founding Myths



Founding Myths



Cain and Abel



Jacob and Esau



Set and Osiris

Founding Myths



***Romulus and Remus
suckled by the she-wolf
~753 BC***



*Romulus and Remus
suckled by the she-wolf
~753 BC*



*Rape of the Sabine Women
~750 BC*



*Romulus and Remus
suckled by the she-wolf
~753 BC*



*Rape of the Sabine Women
~750 BC*



*Rape of
Lucretia
~509 BC*

Before Rome: the Etruscans



Founding History

753 BC “huts”

625 BC Etruscans

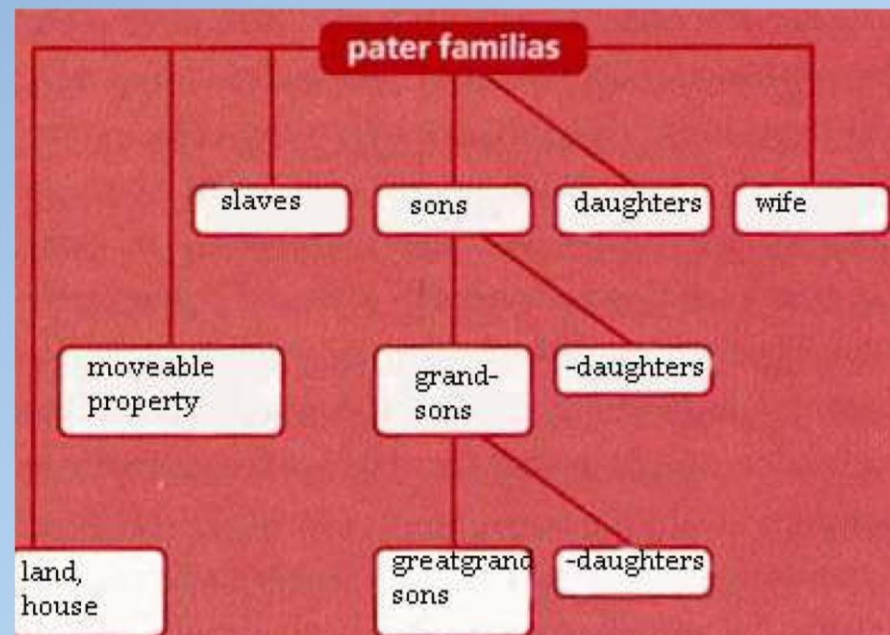
509 BC Roman Republic



Rome: the early Republic

Paterfamilias

“father of the family”



Rome: the early Republic

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC



- Rome had two social classes
 - Patricians – wealthy landowners
 - Plebeians – small farmers, craftsmen, and merchants
- In early Rome, the king was overthrown and made into a republic (government by representatives)
 - Senate – a patrician assembly (held the most power)
 - Consuls – elected officials
 - Tribunes – speakers who represented the plebeians

Rome: the early Republic

Structure of Roman Republic

**Consuls= 2 executives
elected to one-year terms.**

**Senate (legislature made up of
300 patricians)**

**Patricians (wealthy aristocrats
who had most of the power
in Roman society)**

Plebeians (citizens, workers, small farmers)

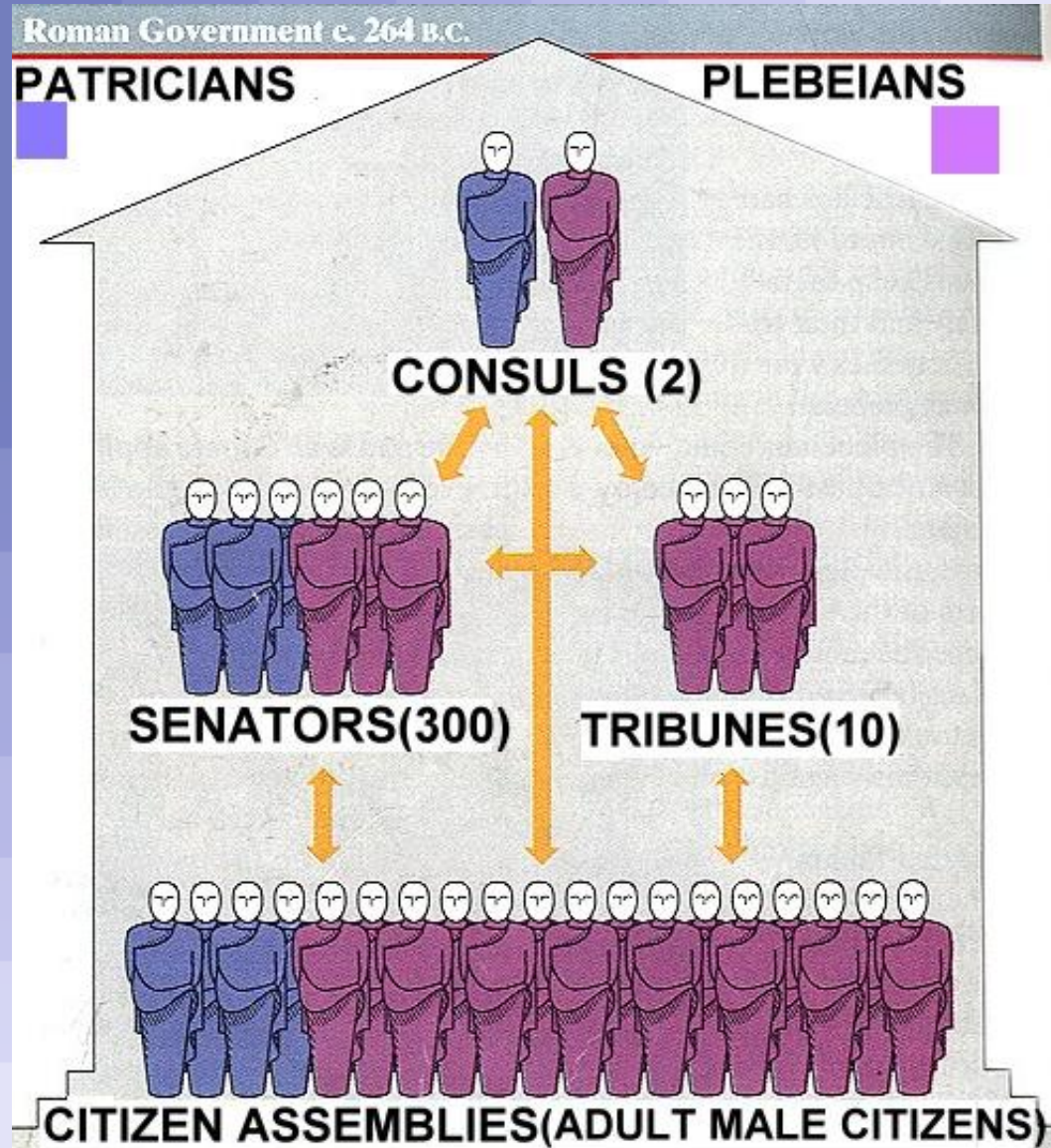
Slaves

Rome: the early Republic

**2 Consuls with
1 year term**

**Senators
elected for life**

**Plebeians
gained power
with addition
of Tribunes,
etc.**



The Twelve Tables

450 B.C.

- I Civil Procedure**
- II Civil Procedure**
- III Debt**
- IV Parents & Children**
- V Inheritance**
- VI Property**
- VII Real Property**
- VIII Torts**
- IX Constitutional Principles**
- X Funeral Regulations**
- XI Marriages**
- XII Crimes**



The Sack of Rome

390 B.C.



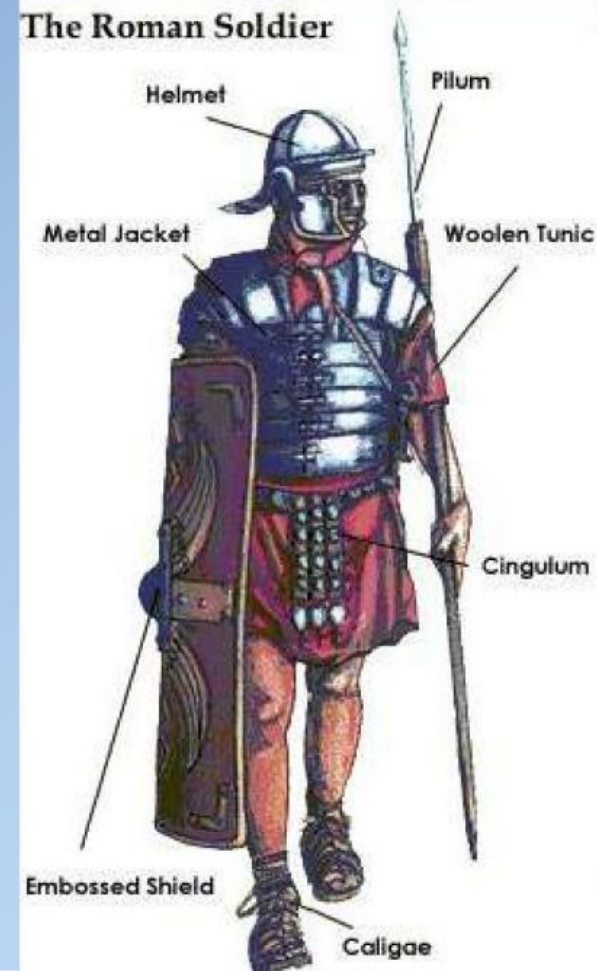
Gauls attack

Romans withdraw

7 month siege

**Ransom of 1,000
lbs. Gold**

**Roman Army shift
from Phalanx to
Maniples**

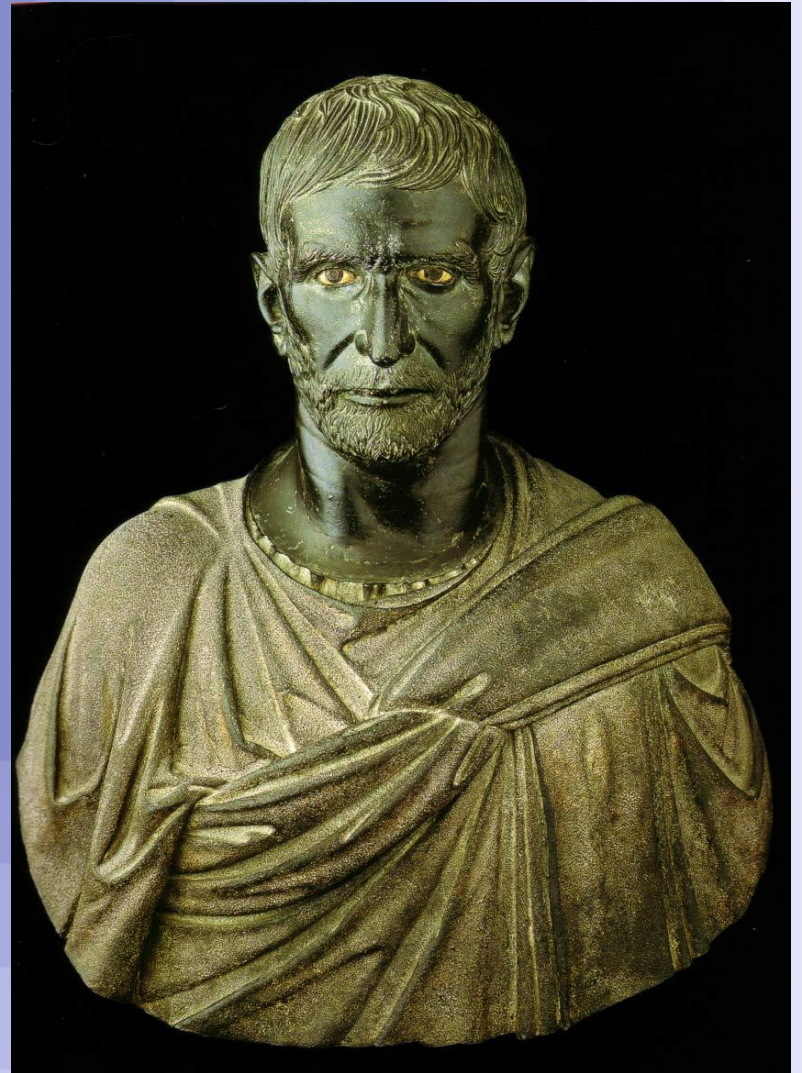


Ancient Superpowers

Rome

VS.

Carthage



The Punic Wars

First Punic War

264 – 241 B.C.E.

Beginning of
Roman
expansion
beyond Italy.



Fight between Syracuse and Messina escalates to a war between the two super powers of the ancient Mediterranean.

First Punic War

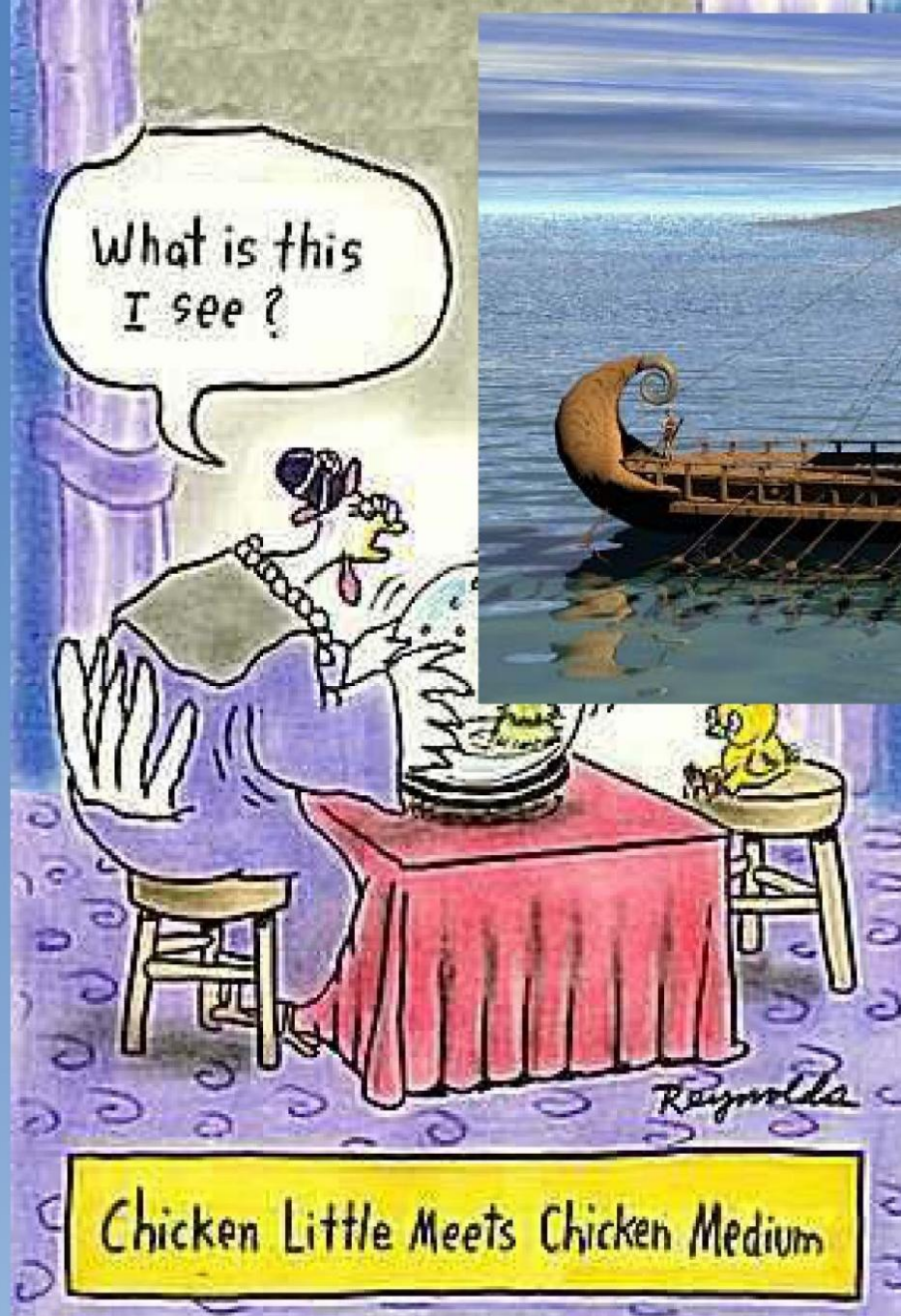
264 – 241 B.C.E.

Romans decide to build a copy-cat navy.

Poor sailors but bring the Infantry to the sea.



Corvus (assault bridge) permitted boarding instead of ramming.



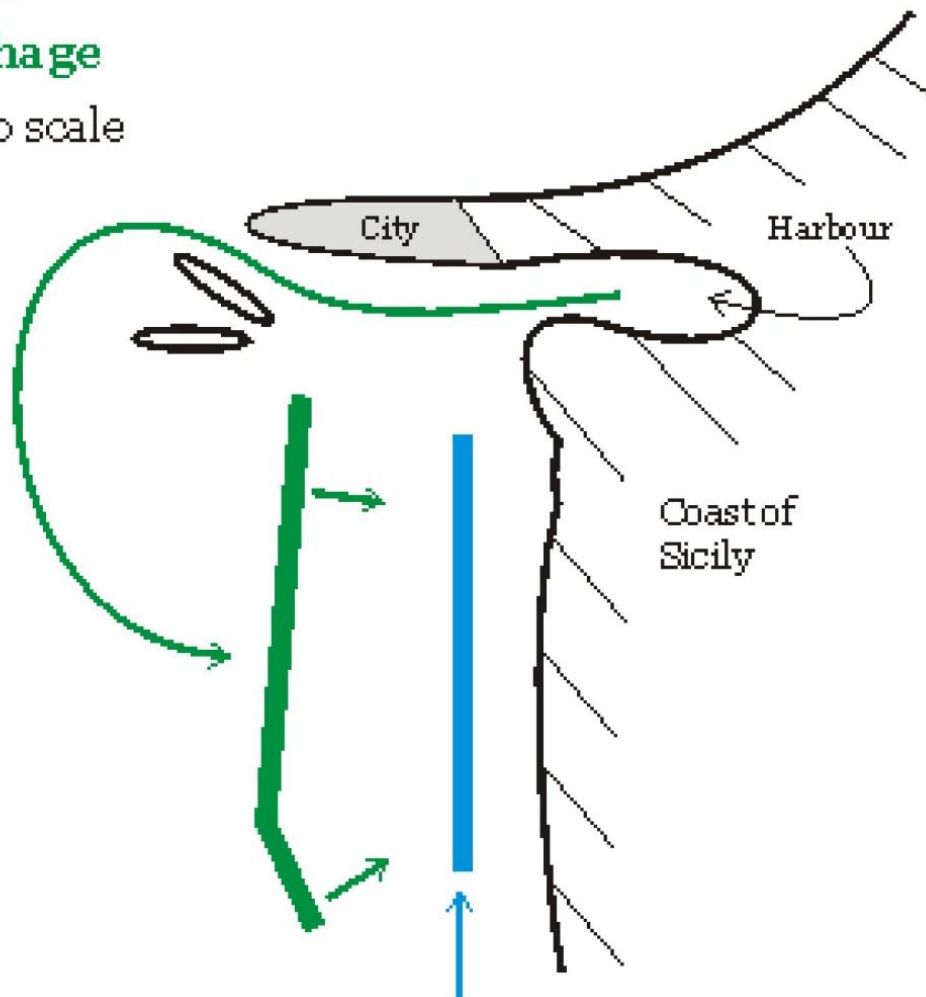
**Battle of
Drepana
249 B.C.E.**

Battle of Drepana (First Punic War), 249 BC

Rome

Carthage

Not to scale



**Battle of
Drepana
249 B.C.E.**



Rome

Victorious

First Punic War

264 – 241 B.C.E.

Carthage accepts peace on harsh terms which forms basis for the Second Punic War.

Carthage evacuates Sicily and other islands

Carthage pays a 180,000 pounds of silver indemnity in ten annual installments

(\$28/oz – equals \$81 million)

Between the Punic Wars

241 – 218 B.C.E.

Carthage accepts peace on harsh terms which forms basis for the Second Punic War.

23 years of peace/preparation.

(Same time interval between WWI and Pearl Harbor)

Carthage, led by General Hamilcar Barca, conquers Spain and uses silver mined there to pay Rome.

Second Punic War

218 – 201 B.C.E.

The Reign in Spain sets the stage for Hannibal to fulfill a promise



Second Punic War

218 – 201 B.C.E.

The Reign in Spain sets the stage for Hannibal to fulfill a promise

“I swear so soon as age will permit... I will use fire and steel to arrest the destiny of Rome.”



Second Punic War

218 – 201 B.C.E.

Crosses Alps and fights in Italy for 16 years.

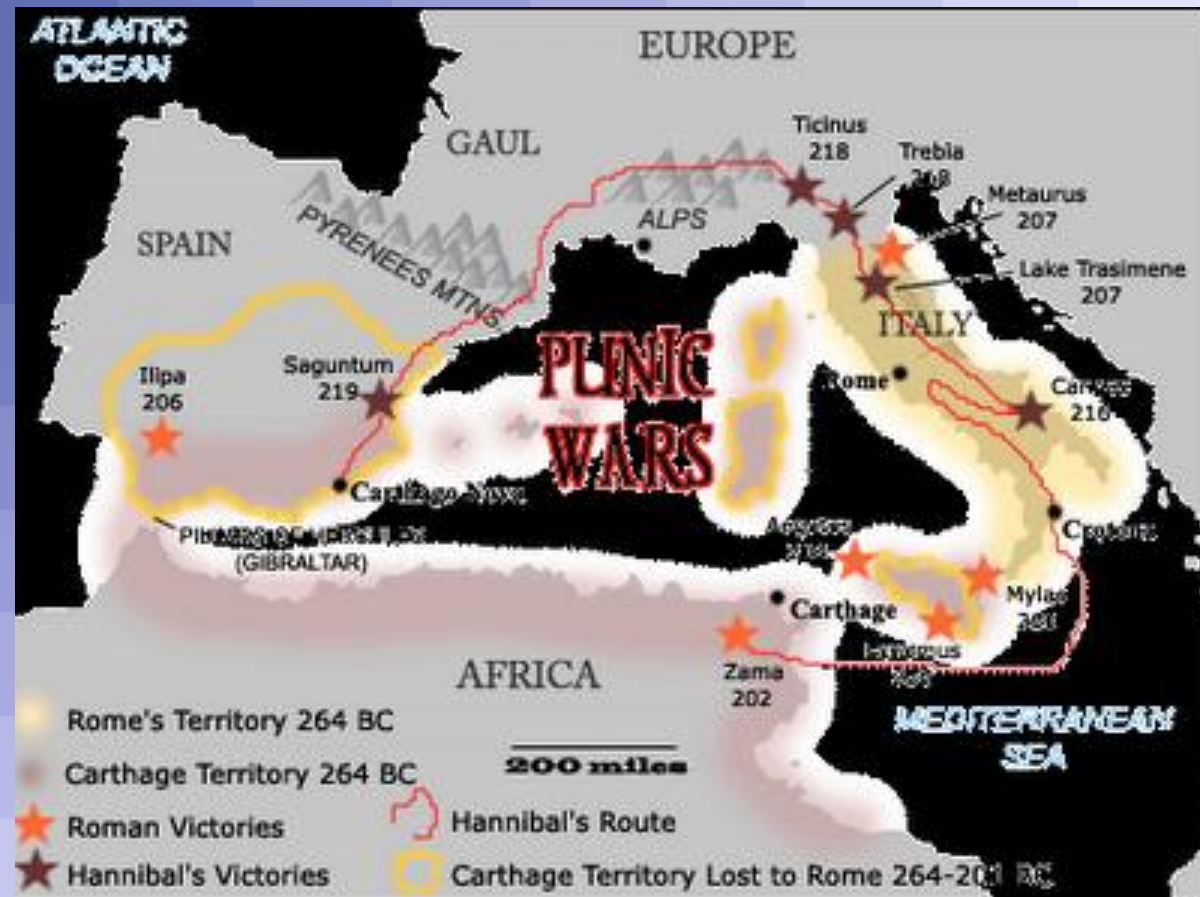
218 - Trebia

217 - Trasimene

216 - Cannae

215 - Nola

203 - recalled to defend Carthage



Second Punic War

218 – 201 B.C.E.

Meanwhile... The Romans are victorious in Sicily (212) and Scipio Africanus brings the fight to Africa (204).

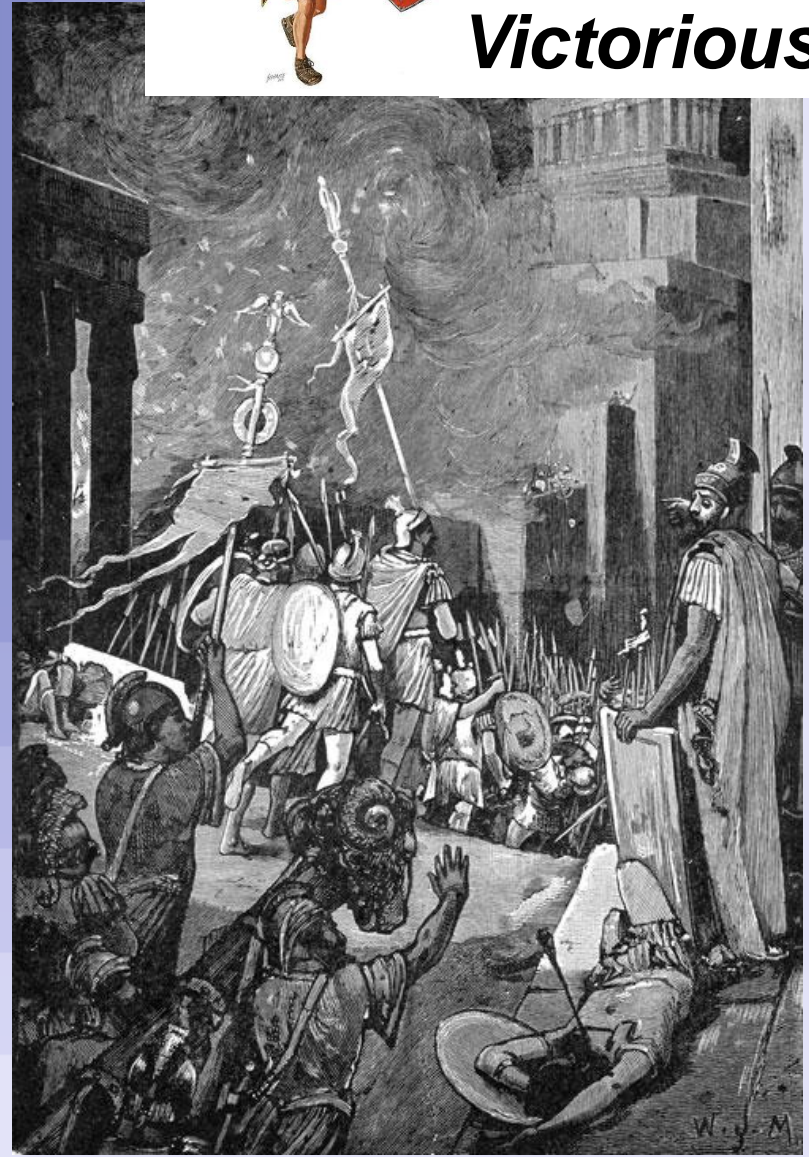
Peace Terms: Loss of Spain,
Navy, no foreign wars,
650,000 pounds of silver
(equals \$260 million to \$3 billion)

Cost Rome: manpower,
farm lands

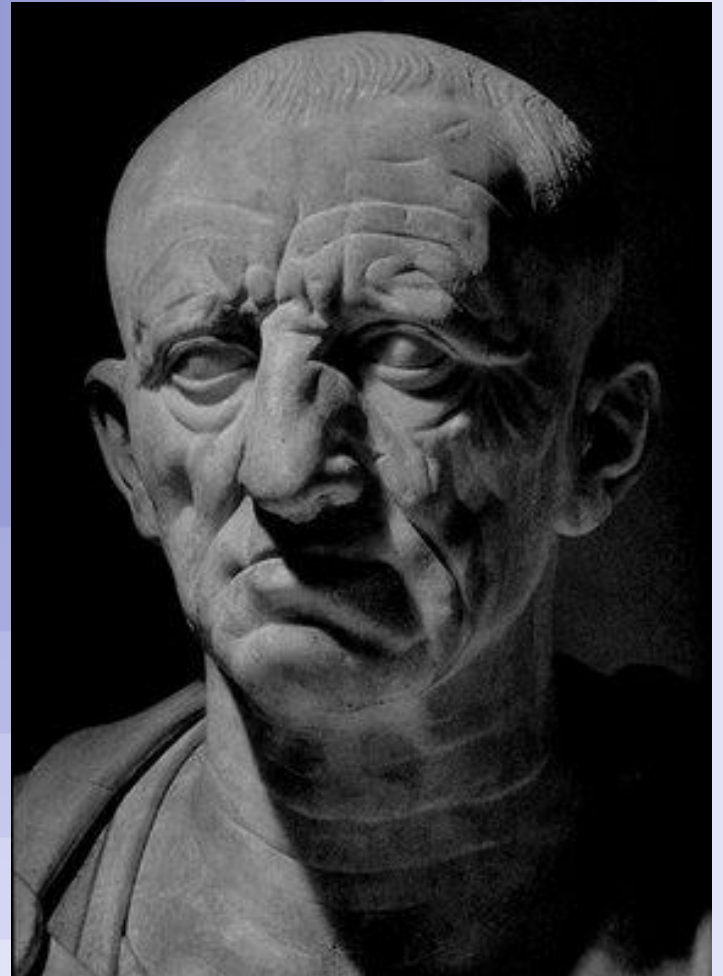


Rome

Victorious



Carthago Delenda est



Carthage Must Be Destroyed

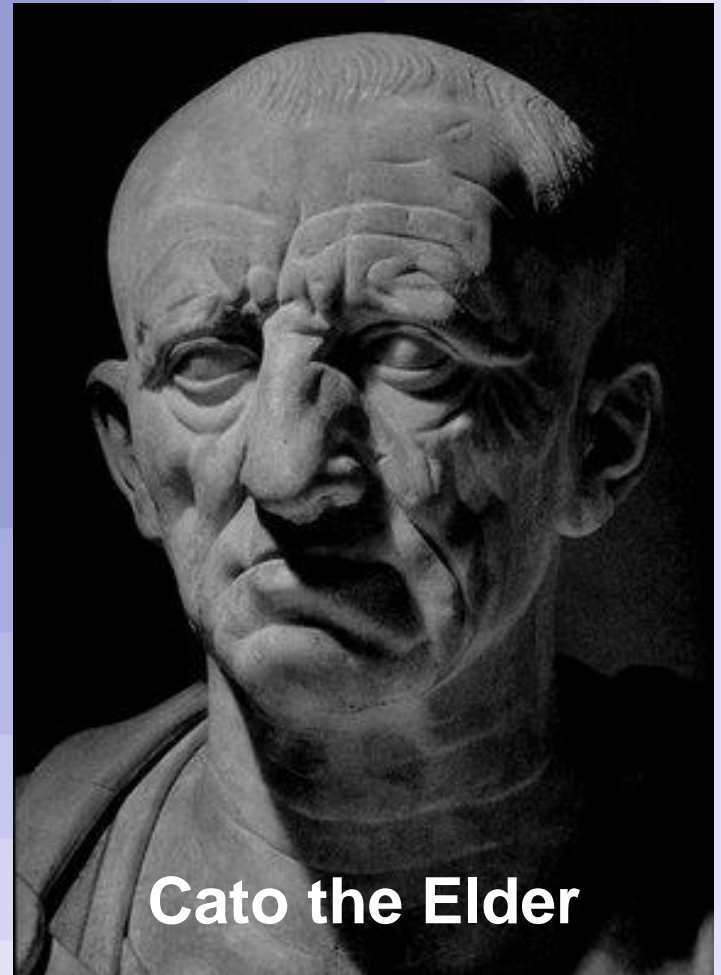
The Third Punic War

149 - 146 B.C.E.



Rome

Victorious



Cato the Elder

Carthage Utterly Destroyed

The Third Punic War

149 - 146 B.C.E.

50,000 sold into slavery

City burned for 17 days

**Walls and buildings
destroyed**

Land cursed

**Territories annexed by
Rome**



Rome

Victorious

Hannibal's Legacy



**The beginning of the end
for the
Roman Republic**

Small farmers ruined by years of fighting on/near their land

Wealthy citizens gained – war profits, buy up small farms

Displaced farmers added to rolls of urban permanently unemployed

Farmers no longer source of army recruits

Next Up... Decline & Fall of the Republic

