



Chapter 5-A Roman Republic



Wayne E. Sirmon

HI 101 – Western Civilization

HI-101 Western Civilization I

Sept. 7 Article Review One – DUE

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

Sept. 12 EXAM ONE – Ch 1-5

Oct. 20 Rev. Dr. Paul W. Chilcote,
Dauphin Way United Methodist Church
1507 Dauphin Street – 7:00 pm

Oct. 21 Proof of Voter Registration



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

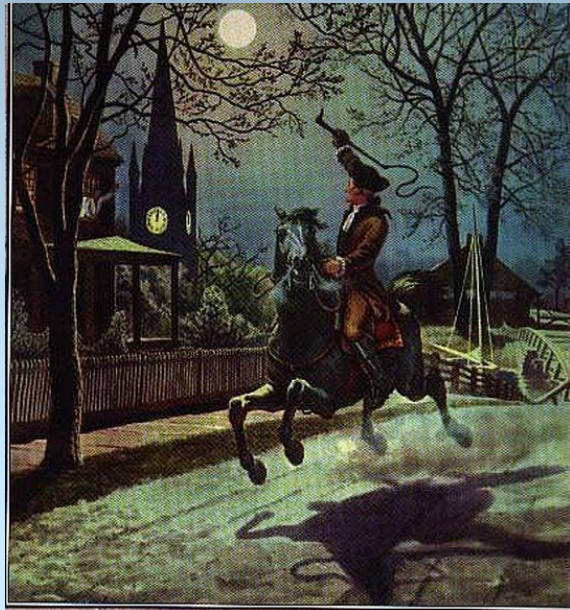
Free Response/mini essay- pick from list of +/- 12 from study guide

16 Long answer 1*16

32 Short answer 4*8

Plus 2 or 3 bonus questions based on opening videos

Chapter 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

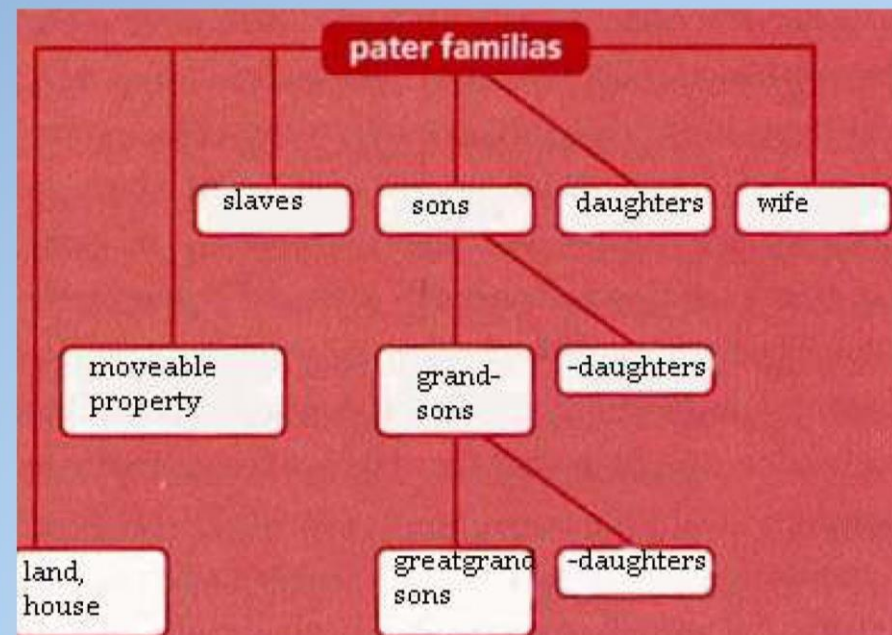
509 BC Roman Republic



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)

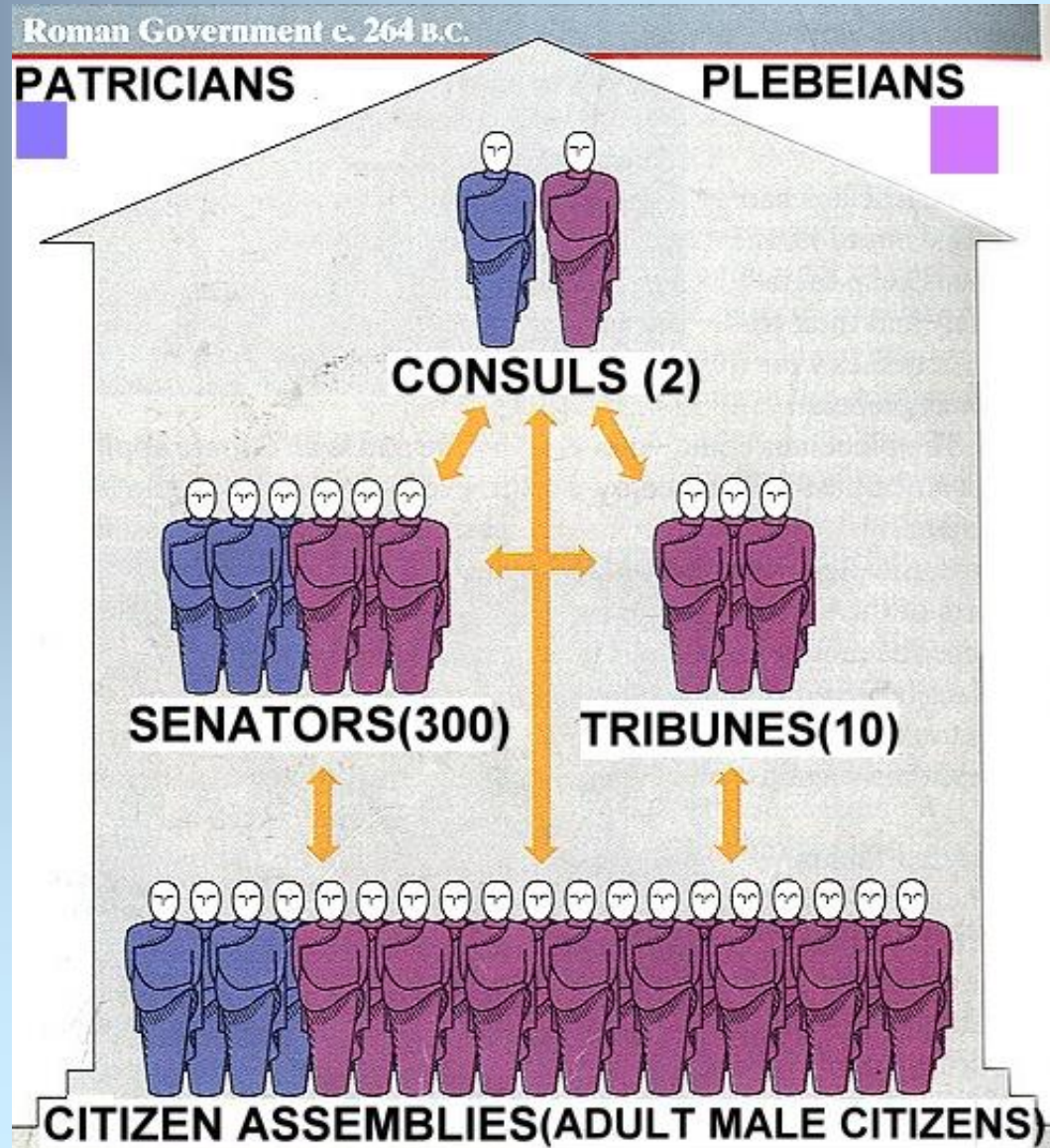
Slaves

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**

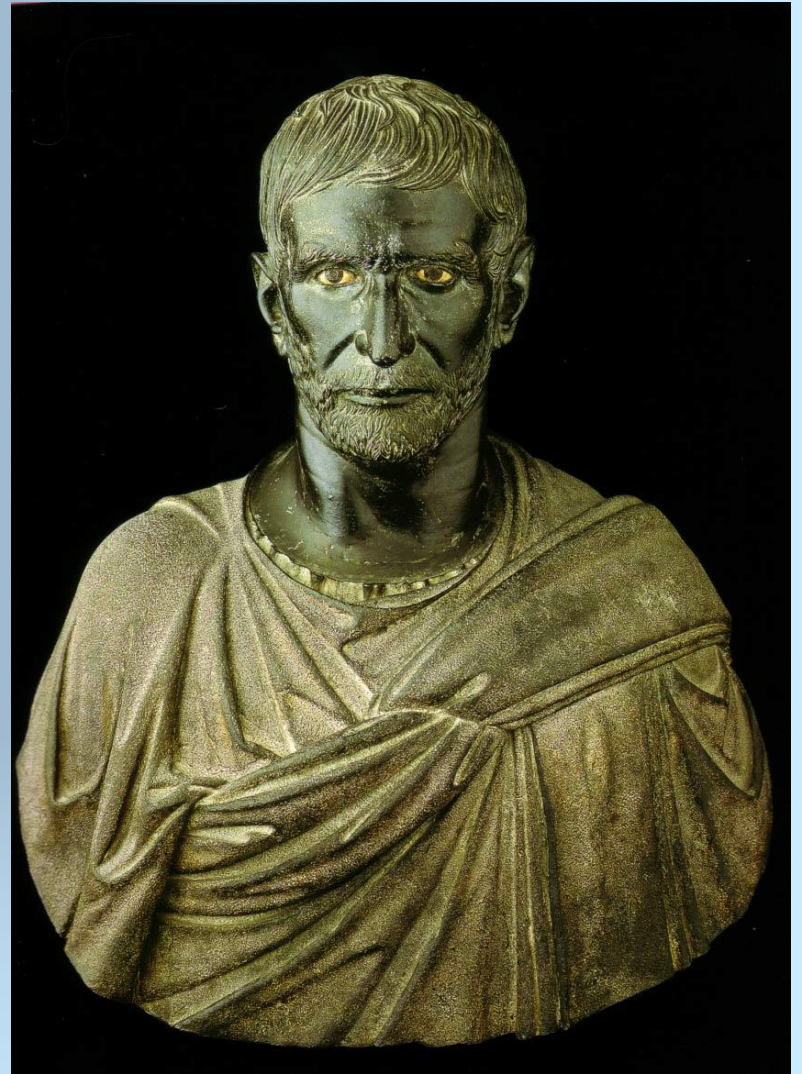
**Roman Army shift
from Phalanx to
Maniples**

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.

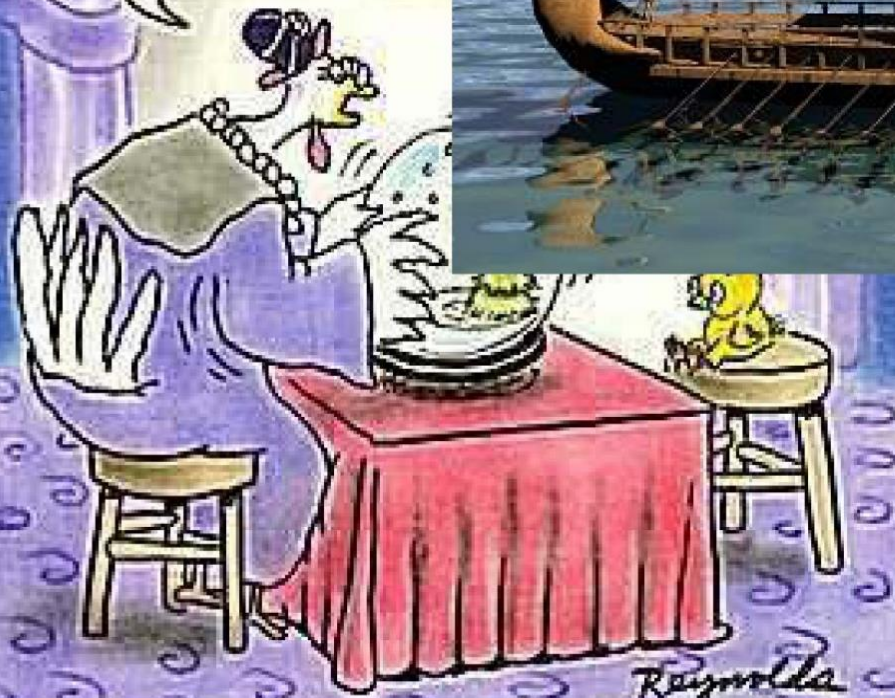
Romans decide to build a copy-cat navy.

Poor sailors but bring the Infantry to the sea.



Corvus (assault bridge) permitted boarding instead of ramming.

What is this
I see?



Chicken Little Meets Chicken Medium



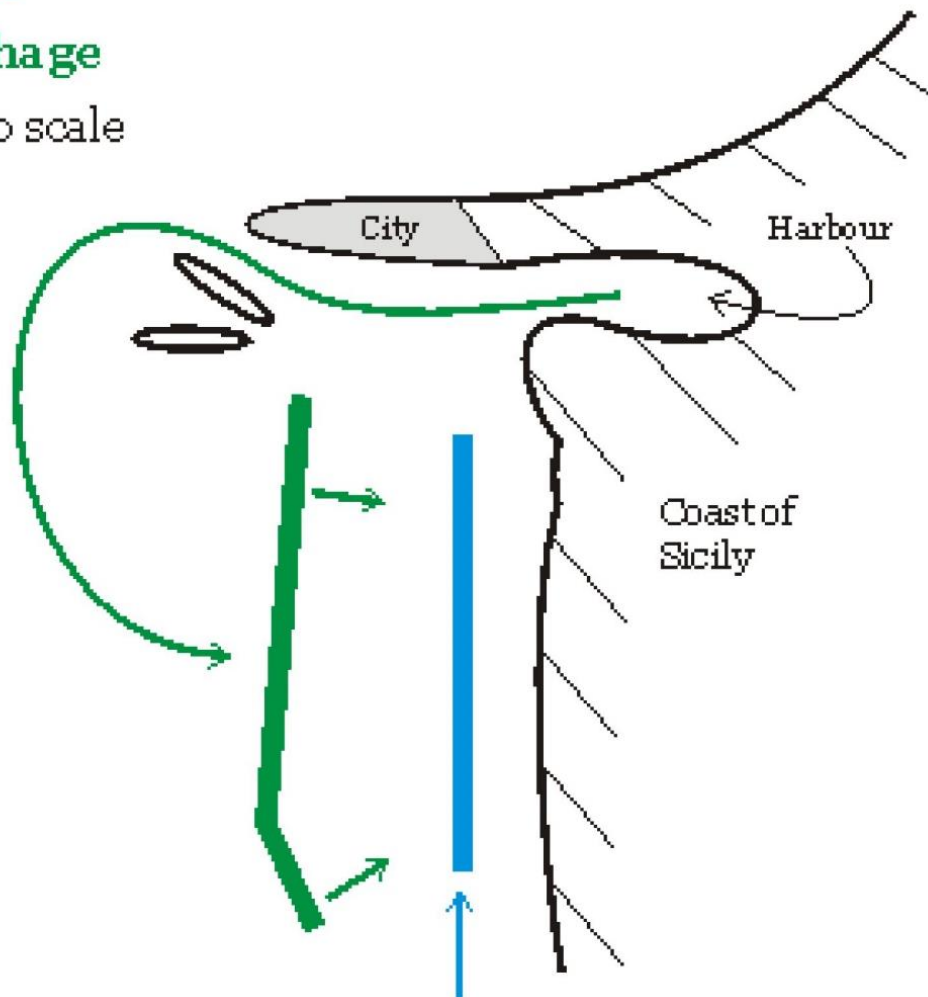
**Battle of
Drepana
249 B.C.E.**

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.

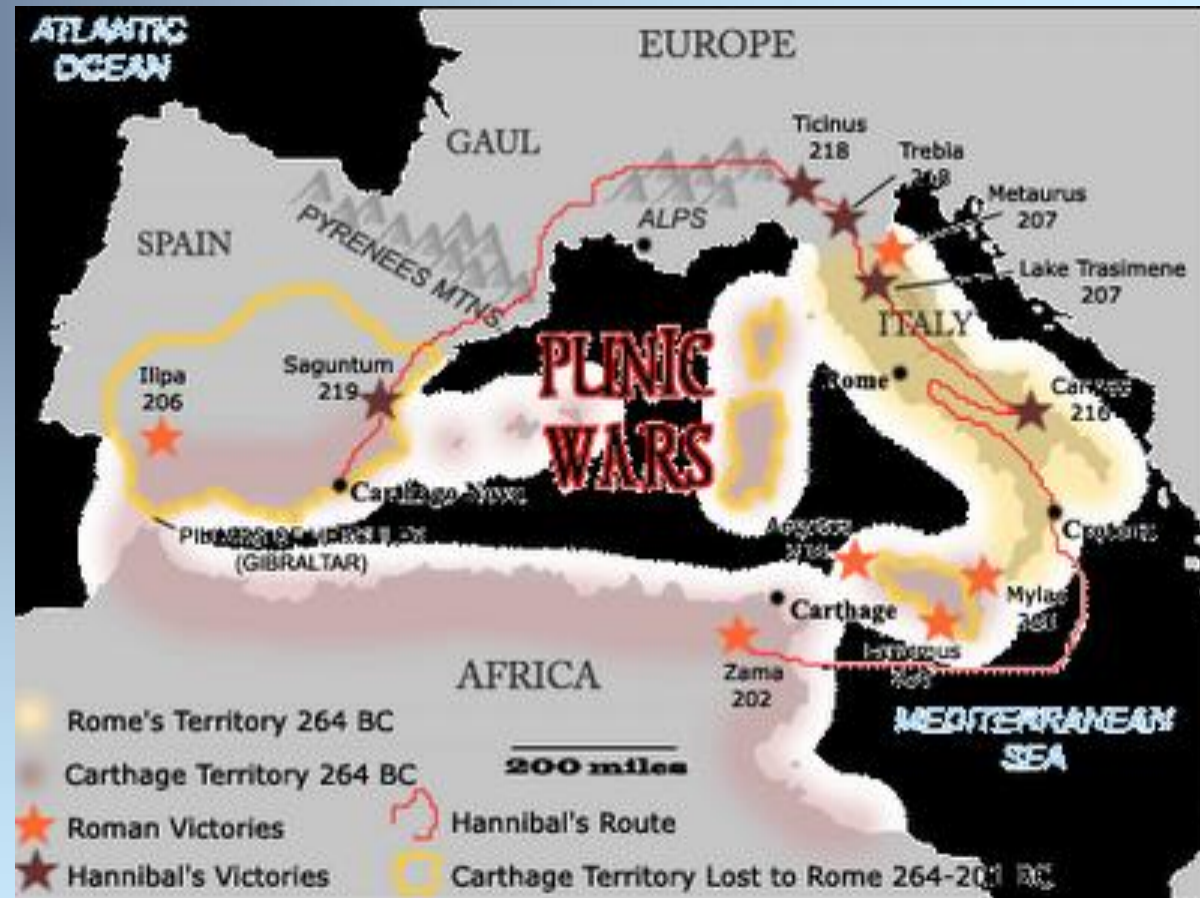
218 - Trebia

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

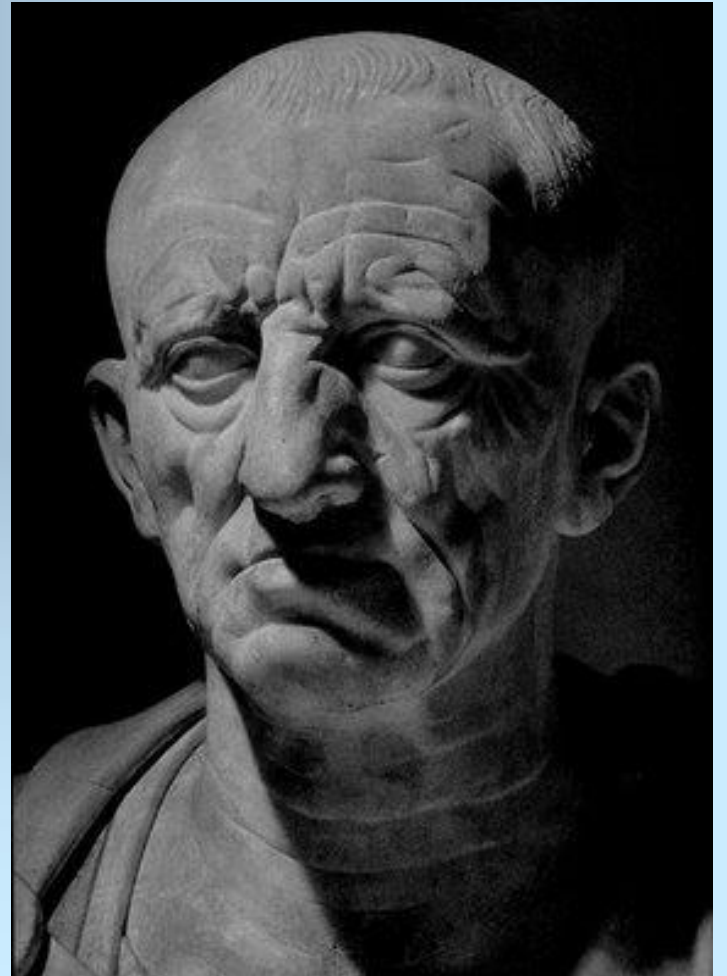


Rome

Victorious



Carthago Delenda est



Carthage Must Be Destroyed

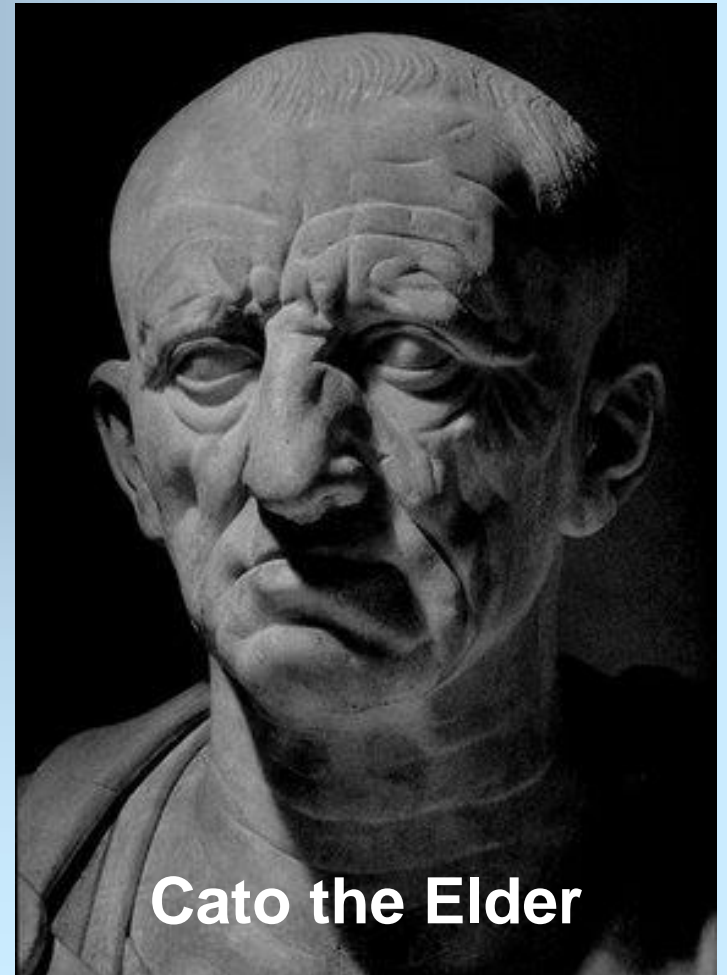
The Third Punic War

149 - 146 B.C.E.



Rome

Victorious



Cato the Elder

Carthage Utterly Destroyed

The Third Punic War

149 - 146 B.C.E.



Rome

Victorious

50,000 sold into slavery

City burned for 17 days

**Walls and buildings
destroyed**

Land cursed

**Territories annexed by
Rome**

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

