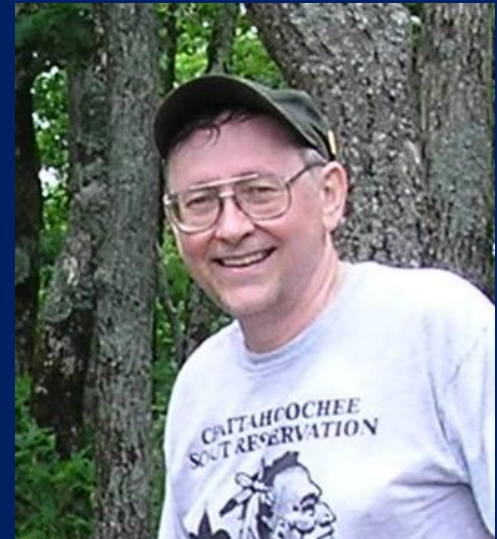




Chapter 5-B

Roman Republic



Wayne E. Sirmon

HI-101 Western Civilization I

Sept. 8 **On-Line Quiz (Ch. 5)**
(still open but closes today at 5 pm)

Sept. 10 **Review Session 4-6 pm**

Sept. 11 **EXAM ONE – Ch 1-5**

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

Sept. 16 **Proof of Voter Registration** 

Sept. 22 **On-Line Quiz (Ch. 7)**

Sept. 23 **Article 2 - Approved**

Oct. 2-5 **The Book of Will (UM)** 

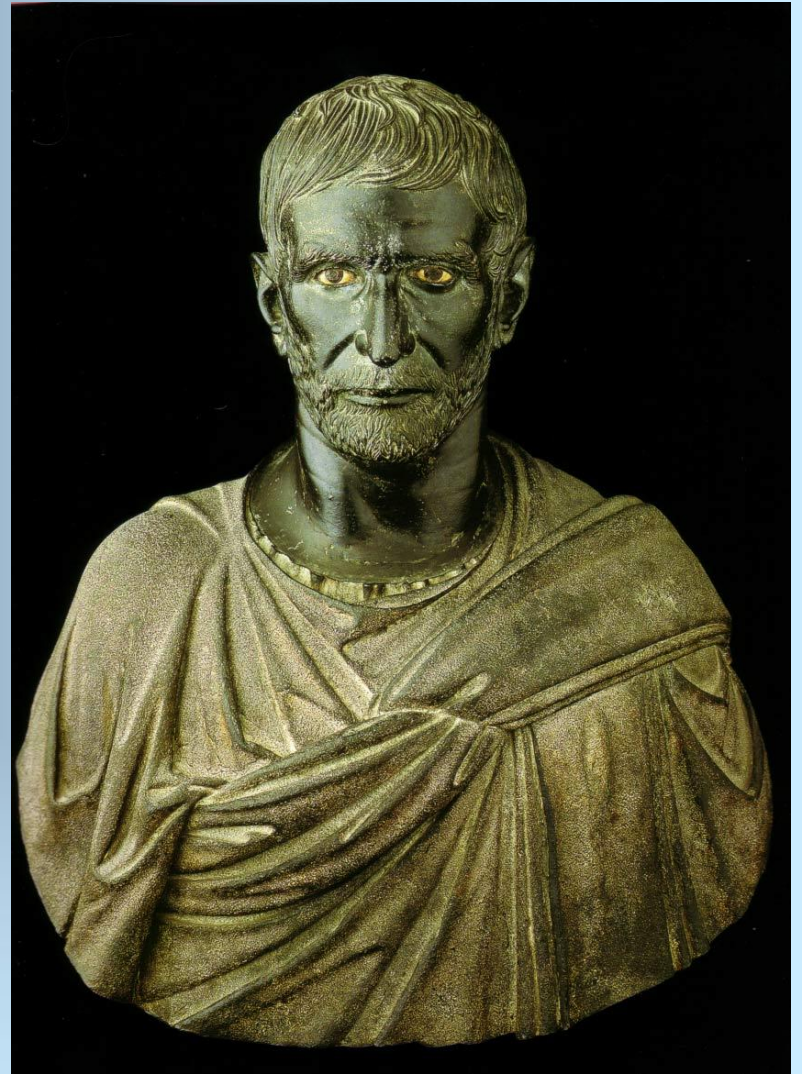
Oct. 28 **Stallworth Lecture (USA)** 

Ancient Superpowers

Rome

VS.

Carthage



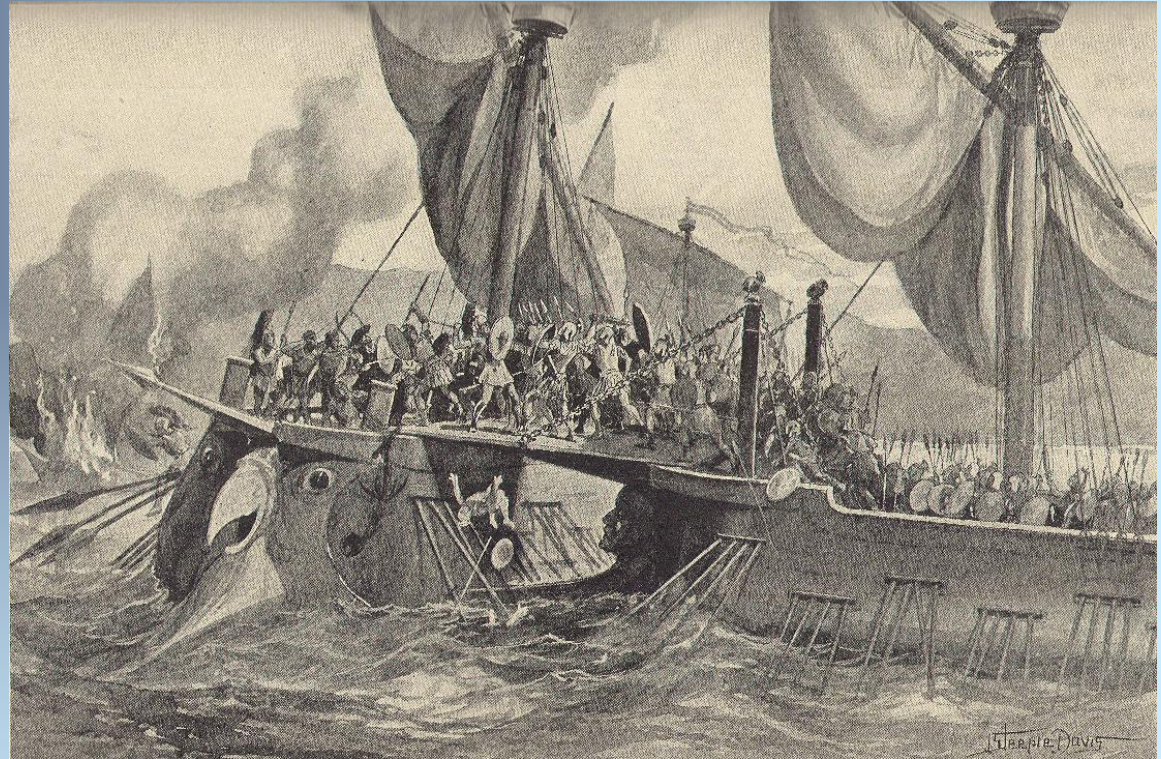
The Punic Wars

First Punic War

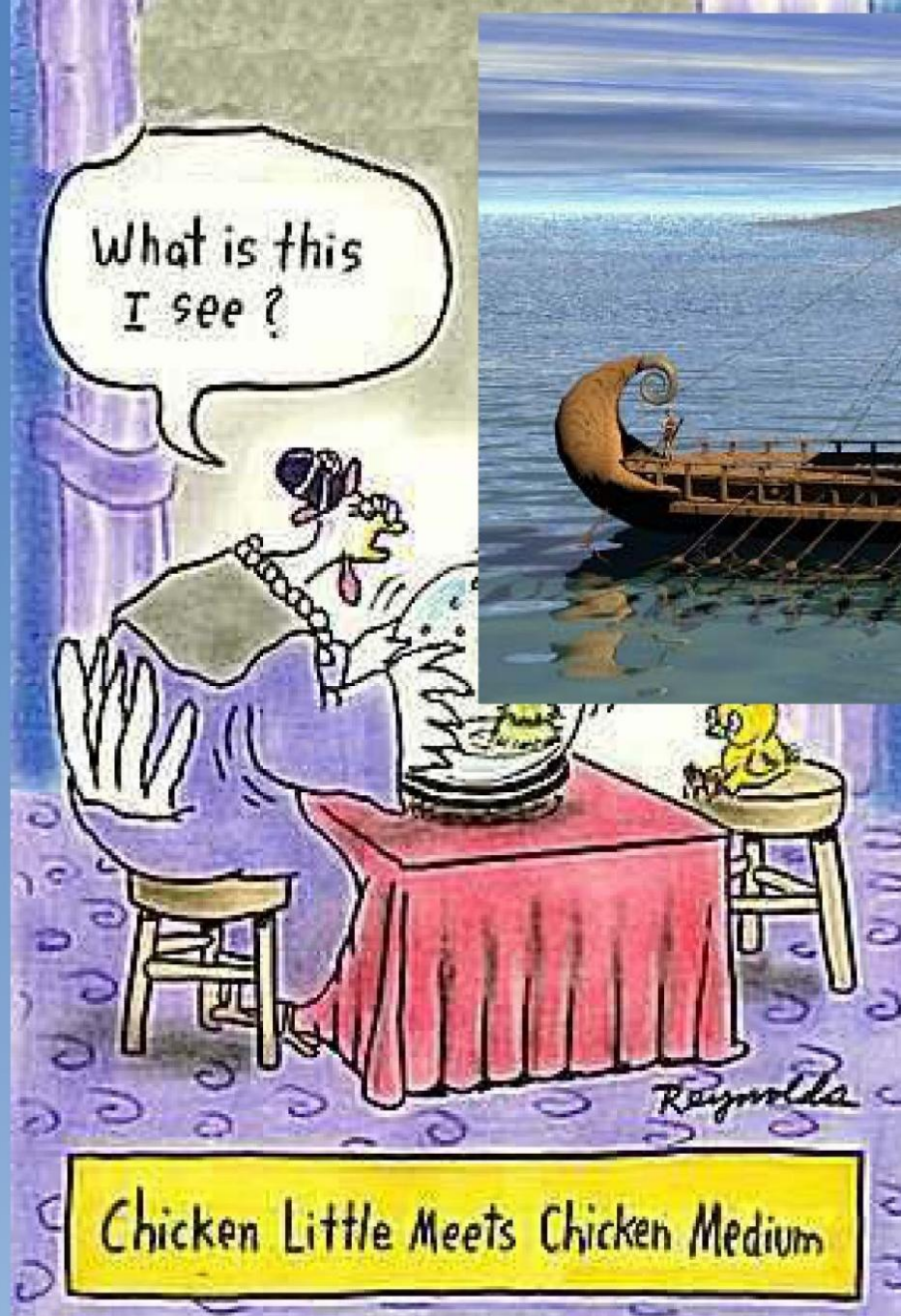
264 – 241 B.C.E.

**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.**



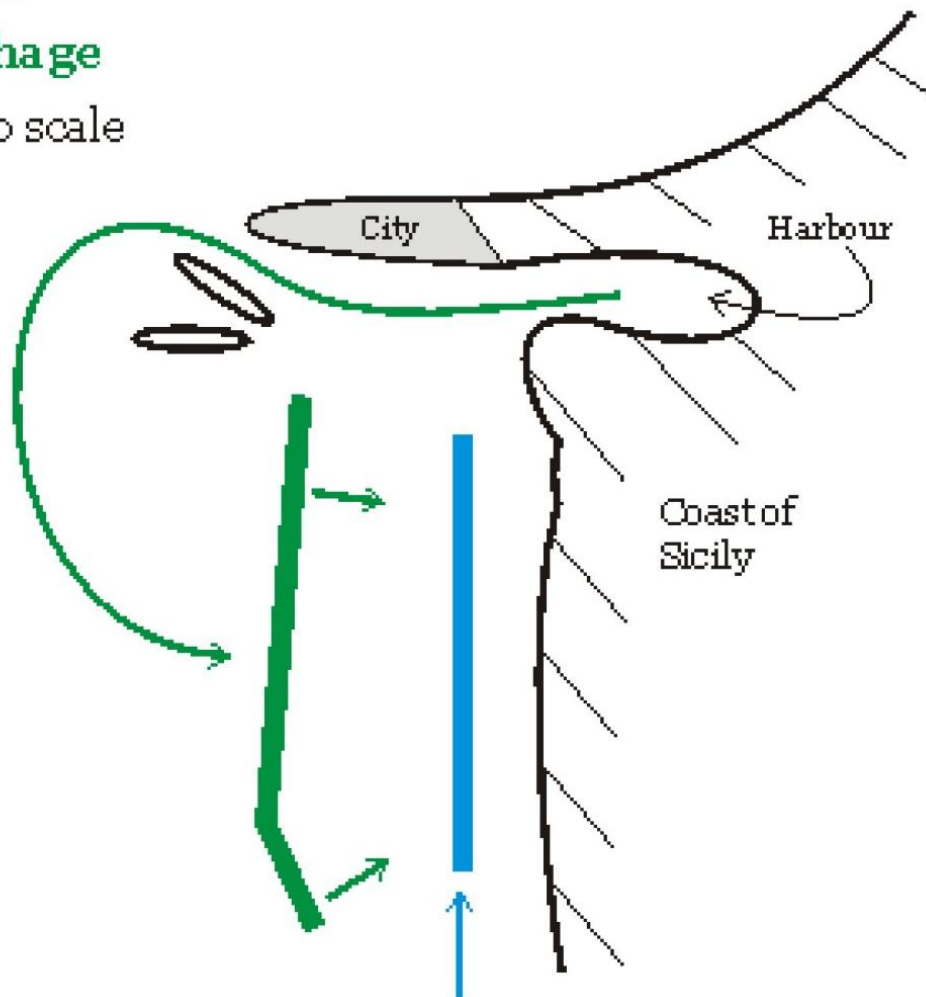
**Battle of
Drepana
249 B.C.E.**

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.

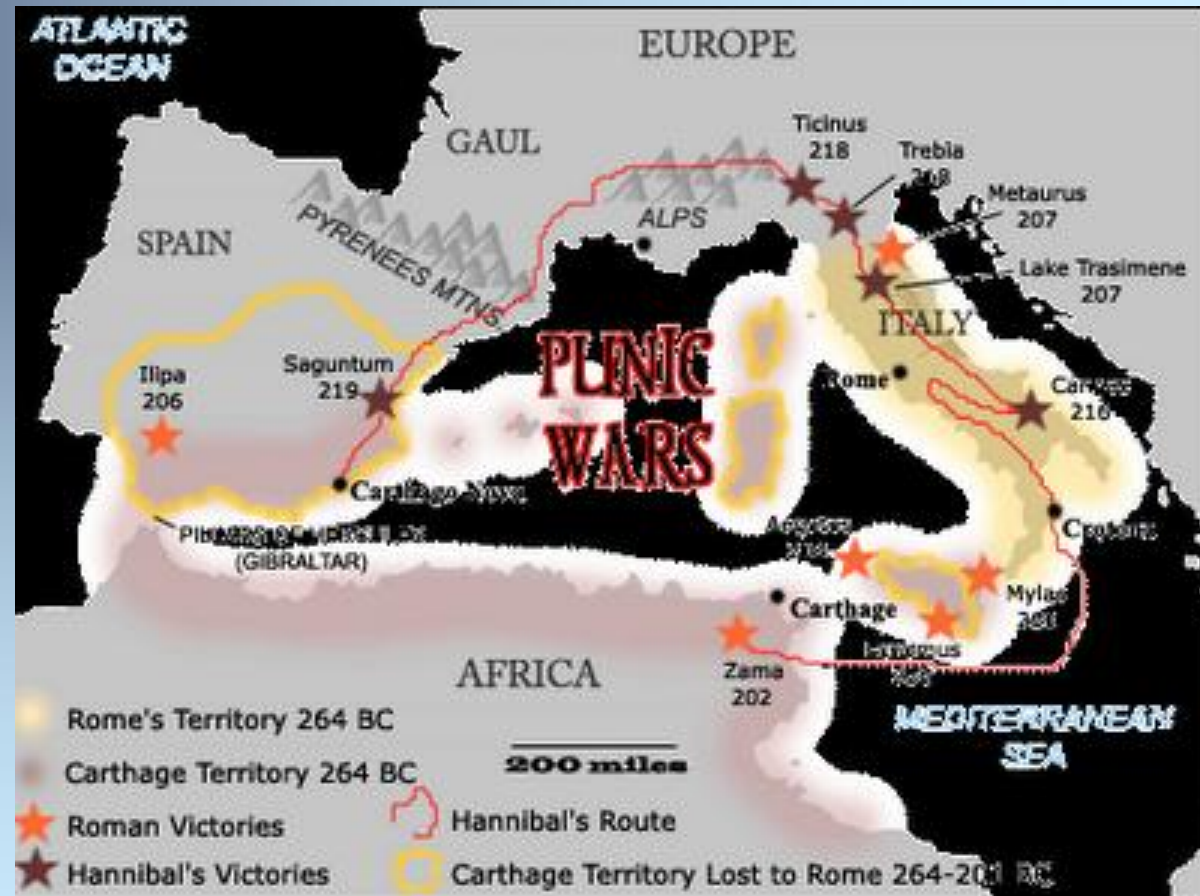
218 - Trebia

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).

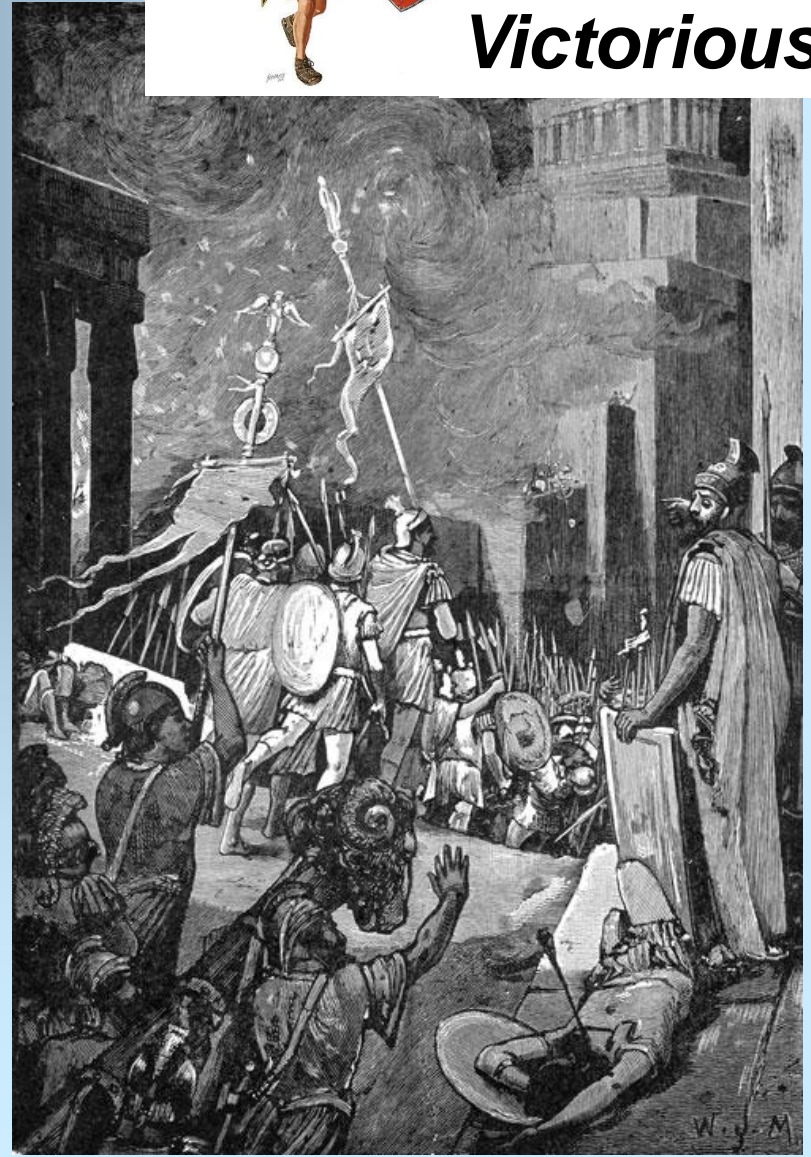
Peace Terms: Loss of Spain,
Navy, no foreign wars,
650,000 pounds of silver
(equals \$260 million to \$3 billion)

Cost Rome: manpower,
farm lands

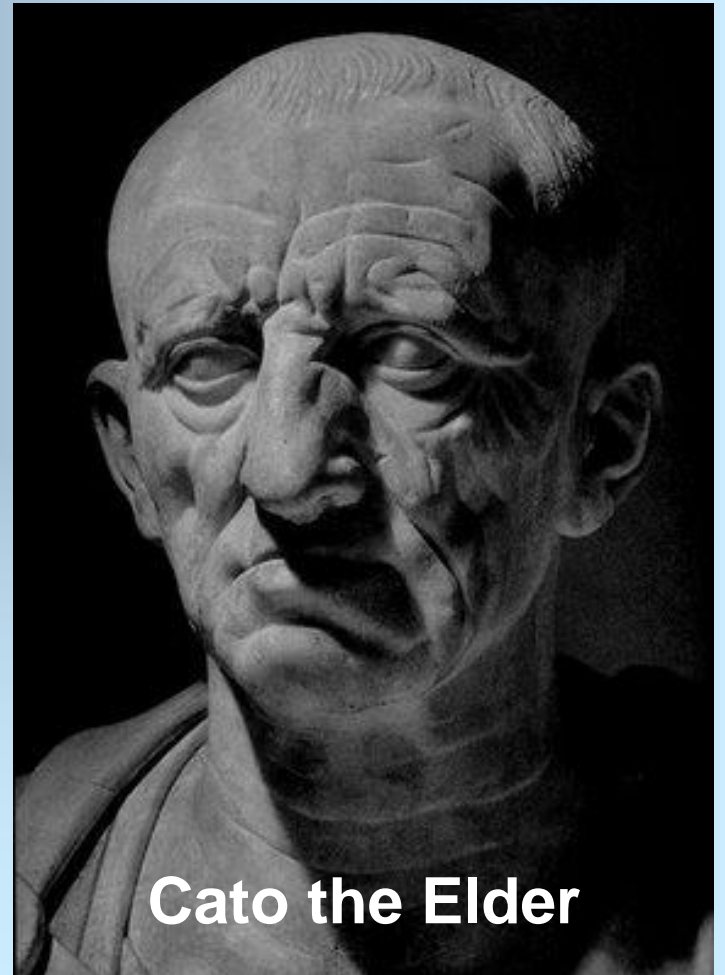


Rome

Victorious



Carthago Delenda est



Cato the Elder

Carthage Must Be Destroyed

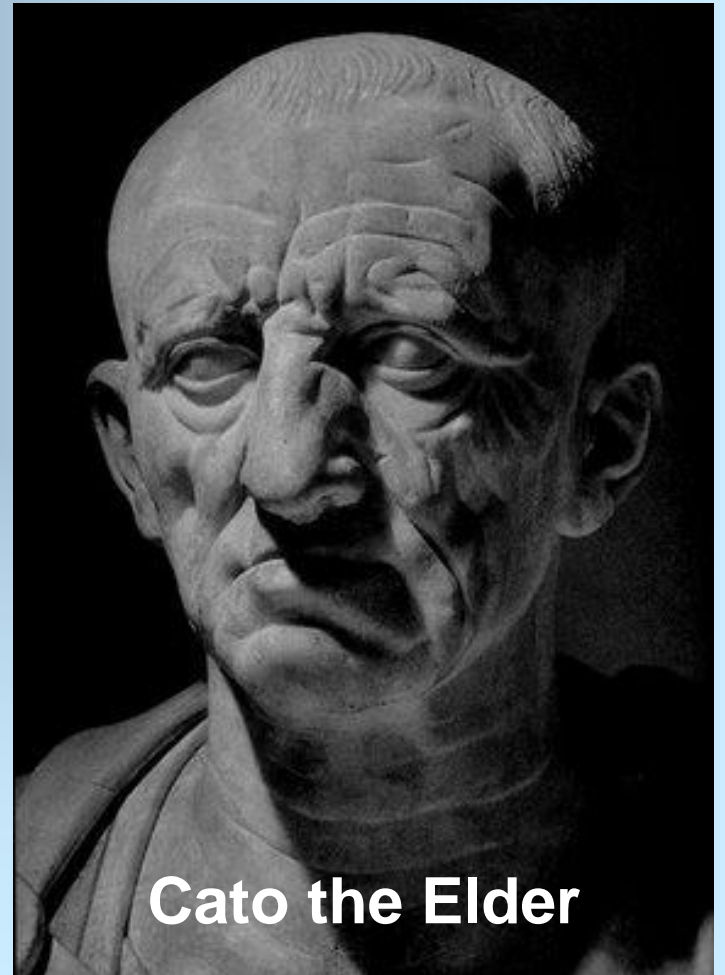
The Third Punic War

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

Spartacus – Slave Revolts

Servile Wars

**First Servile War
(135-132 BC) Sicily
70,000 slaves**

**Second Servile War
(104-100 BC) Sicily
25,000 slaves**

**Third Servile War (73-71 BC)
“War of Spartacus”
120,000 slaves**



The Rich Get Richer

The Gracchi Brothers

Tiberius and Gaius

Tribune of the Plebs

133 BC – 123 BC

Starts distribution of land

Tiberius runs for reelection

(against custom – slippery slope of man over custom)

Group of Senators provoke riot

Tiberius clubbed to death

(slippery slope of assassination)

Gaius sought support from equestrians who had become senators

**Plans to extend rights to non-Roman Italians were vetoed.
A substantial proportion of the Roman poor, protective of their privileged Roman citizenship, turned against Gaius.**



The Gracchi Brothers

Gaius Gracchus

123 BC – Tribune (10 years after brother)

Starts distribution of land (again)

Fixed prices of grain for urban population

Improved citizenship for those living outside Rome

Gaius reelection (Still illegal)

Roman poor prove to be unreliable as a political powerbase – failed to realize how corrupt and selfish all Romans had become.

Group of Senators provoke riot (again)

Gaius commits suicide. 3,000 supporters arrested and put to death.



THE DEATH OF CAIUS GRACCHUS.

Marius, novus homo

Gaius Marius

Success on battlefields in
Africa and Europe

Abolished property
requirement for soldiers

Permitted volunteers –
poor/landless

Armies become tools of
commanders



Consul

7 times

(107 – 86 BC)



Julius Caesar



Flamen Dialis, high priest of Jupiter

Sulla strips Caesar of priesthood – joins army and leave Rome

Pontifex Maximus (63 BC) greatest bridge-maker
Established the Julian Calendar

Gallic Wars (58-51 BC)

Crosses the Rubicon (49 BC)

“Let the die be cast.”

Goes to Egypt in pursuit of Pompey (48 BC)

You too, child? / Et tu, Brute? (44 BC)

Consul – 5 times

Dictator – 4 times

(11 days to life)

The murder of Caesar



THE IDES OF MARCH

Beware them.

Rumors

Omens:

**Warning
of Seer**

**Nightmare
of wife**

**Badgered
into going**

Murder, or an effort to protect the Republic



THE IDES OF MARCH

Beware them.

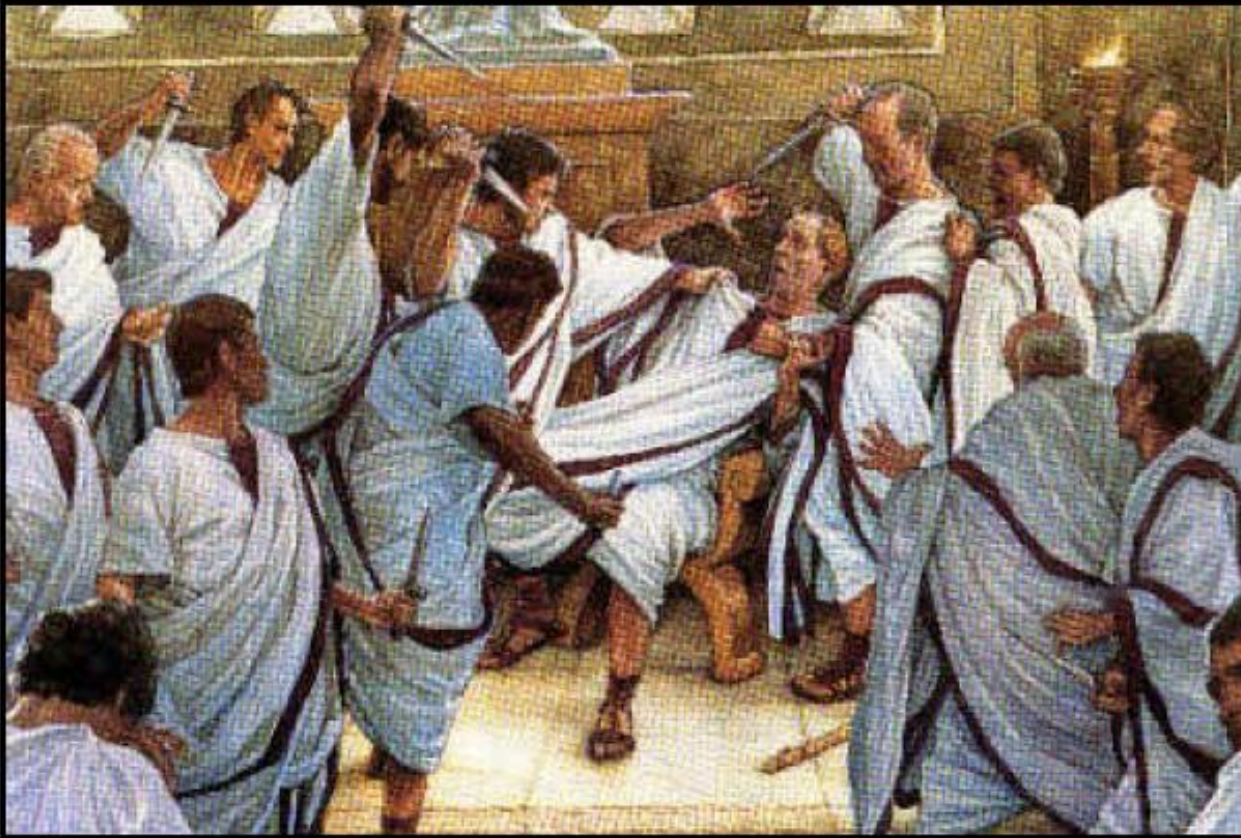
Julius
Caesar:

Ignored
the Senate

Removed
Tribunes

Wished to
be King

Murder, or an effort to protect the Republic



THE IDES OF MARCH

March 15, 44 BC

**Legitimate
removal of
a Tyrant**

**Conspiracy
of large
(60+)
number of
leading
Citizens**

**Rome has
no King**

Octavian becomes Caesar Augustus

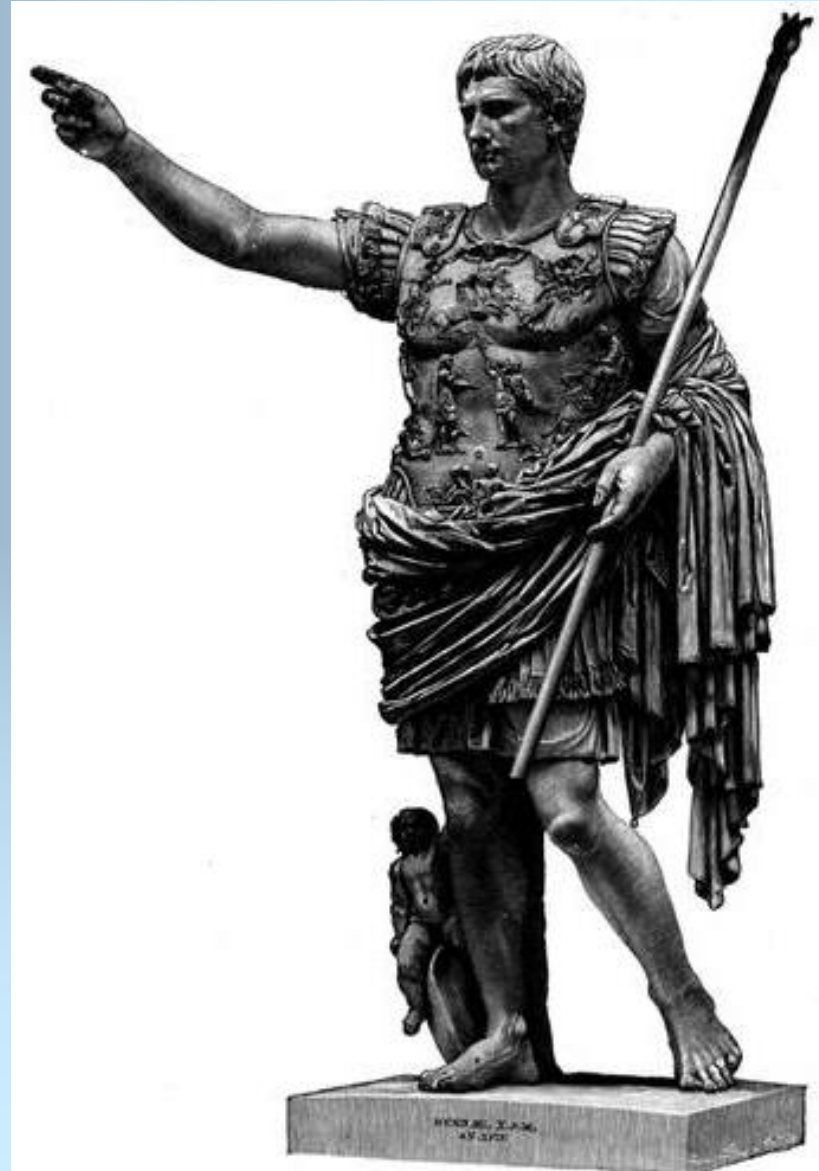
Next 17 years will be filled with war, murder, politics, treason and a rich and captivating woman.

The Republic ends in all but name as Rome becomes an Empire.

But, this story will have to wait.

January 1, 27 BC

“Mission Accomplished”



Next Up...

EXAM on Chapters 1-5

