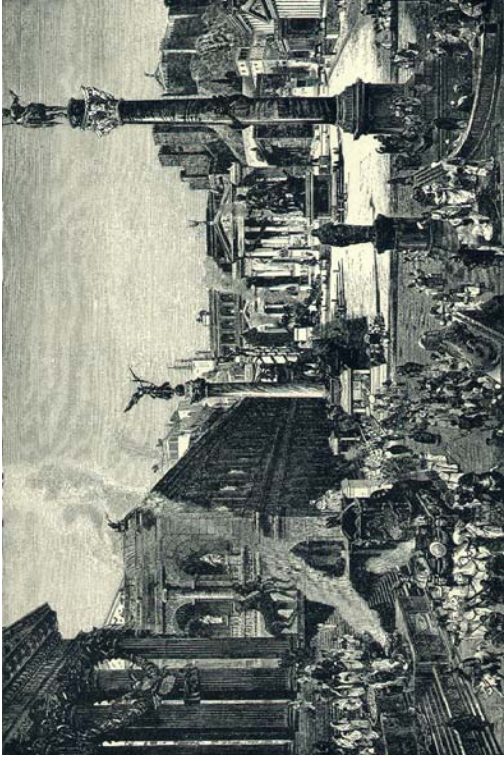


# SMA Co-op Fall 2015

## Ancient Rome – Decline of Republic



### Enemies of Rome

- To the West (Spain)
  - Roman Conquest of Spain, 195-134 B.C.
  - Sertorian War 80-72 B.C.
- To the South (Africa)
  - Jugurthine War, 112-106 B.C.
- To the North (Swiss/Austrian Alps)
  - Cimbrian War, 113-101 B.C.
- To the East (Greece, Asia Minor)
  - Mithridatic Wars, 88-63 B.C.
  - Parthian Wars, 66 B.C. . . . . ongoing
- In Italy
  - Social Wars, 91-88 B.C.
  - Spartacus Slave Revolt, 73-71 B.C.
  - Civil War of Marius and Sulla , 88-80 B.C.

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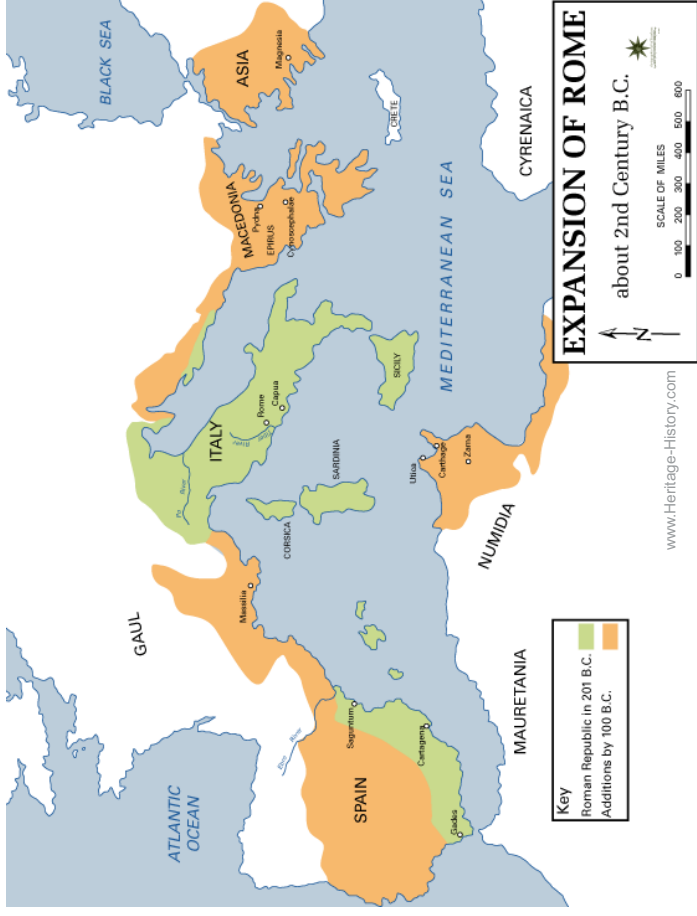
### Decline of Republic—Timeline

Gracchii Tribuneship to Catiline Conspiracy

133 to 63 B.C.

- 143 Rome begins **Conquest of Hispania** (interior regions).
- 133 10-year **Siege of Numantia** ended by Scipio Younger
- 133 Tiberius Gracchus, elected Tribune, then murdered.
- 123 Gaius Gracchus is elected Tribune, commits suicide.
- 111-106 **Jugurthine War** in Africa, reveals corruption.
- 107 Marius is elected consul, for the first of seven times.
- 105-101 **Cimbrian War** against Germanic invaders.
  - 102 Teutone tribe defeated at the Battle of Aquae Sextiae.
  - 101 Cimbri tribe defeated at the Battle of Vercelli.
- 90-89 **Social War** —Italian allies fight for rights.
- 90-85 1st Mithridatic War —king of Pontus overruns Asia Minor and causes Greece to revolt.

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## Decline of Republic—Timeline

Gracchii Tribuneship to Catiline Conspiracy

133 to 63 B.C.

- 88-83 **Civil War of Marius and Sulla** (populares vs. optimates).
  - 88 Marius tries to lead army, but is exiled from Rome.
  - 87 Sulla in Greece, Marius returns with a vengeance.
  - 86 Sulla victorious in Athens, sets up a government in exile.
  - 83 Sulla returns, overthrows Marian party and retaliates.
- 83-72 Sertorius leads a major **Rebellion in Spain**
- 75 **Pompey** is dispatched to put down Sertorian Rebellion.
- 72 **Spartacus** leads a Slave Revolt.
- 67 Pompey conquers the pirates of the Mediterranean.
- 63 **Cicero** puts down the **Catiline Conspiracy**.

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## Roman Conquest of Spain

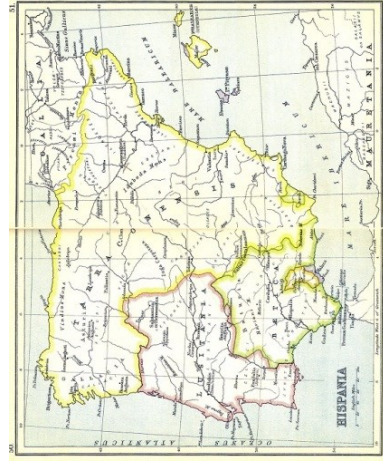
- Carthaginian empire in Spain was on coasts/waterways. Inland Hispania was unexplored, unconquered.
- Many different tribes settled in Spain
  - \***Celt-Iberian** (Inland, Ebro River), **Lusitanians** (Portugal)
  - **Basques** (Navarre)
  - **Cantabrians** (Coast, Mountains)
  - **Turdetani** (Baetis River)
  - Also **Greeks** and **Phoenicians** in coastal areas

\*Celt==Gaul



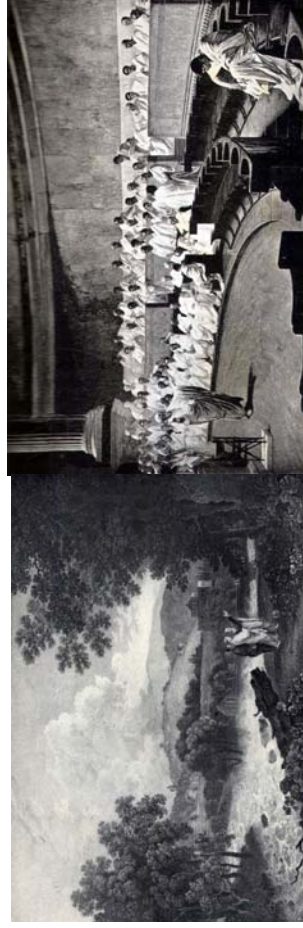
## Roman Conquest of Spain

- Roman conquest of Spain lasted almost 200 years.
- Interior of Spain conquered 195-134 B.C. Fighting was vicious.
- Central and mountain tribes very difficult to subdue.
  - Revolts, guerilla warfare, scattered into mountains.
- 10 year Siege of Numantia most famous battle.



## LAND REFORM—LATE REPUBLIC

- Question of “Land Reform” arose after Punic Wars because:
  - Acquisition of new lands in Spain and Macedonia.
  - Acquisition of new slaves, enabling wealthy land-owners to expand.
  - Power conflicts between **Populares**, who relied on tribunes for their power, and **Optimates** who relied on Senate and Consuls.
  - Rise of landless freemen living at public expense (**Roman mob**).
  - Rise of a standing-army, expecting “free-land” upon retirement.



## LAND REFORM—LATE REPUBLIC

- Roman government could sell land for \$\$\$ to wealthy landowners, or give it away to soldiers and peasants. . . . .
- **“Populares”** seemed to have a just cause, but party was riddled with shysters, mobsters, and thugs.

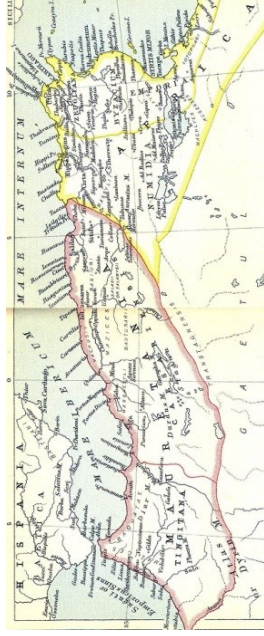


- Land granted “to the people” often ended up in hands of politically well-connected speculators.
- Many parallels to modern history
  - Closing of Monasteries in England
  - French Revolution,
  - Anti-Clerical parties in Europe
  - South America Dictators.
  - Chinese Communists
  - Russian Revolution, Marxism, etc.

## Jugurthine War in Africa

- Jugurthine War lasted 6 years (112-106 B.C.)
- Resulted in Conquest of Numidia in Northern Africa
- Long delayed due to incompetence/corruption of generals
- Exposed extensive corruption of Roman Senators

**“Rome is a city for sale and doomed to quick destruction, if it should find a buyer,” — Jugurtha**



## Cimbrian War, 112-101 B.C.

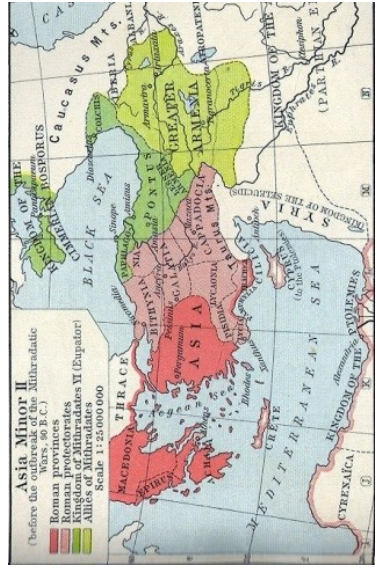
- **Cimbri** and **Teutones** were first Germanic tribes to face Rome.
- From Baltic to Spain/N. Italy.
- Romans legions slaughtered at two horrible battles.
- Rome terrified; **Marius** rose to power. Elected Consul 6 times.
- Marius divided tribes; annihilated them in separate battles.
  - †Teutones at **Aquae Sextiae**
  - † Cimbri at **Vercellae**
- Women killed themselves and children. Few slaves taken



## Mithridatic Wars, Asia Minor

- **Mithridates**: troublesome king of Pontus, from 89-63 B.C.
- Invaded “border” states between Rome and Parthia
- **First Mithratic war** conducted in Greece, led by Sulla.
- **Third Mithridatic war** lasted ten years; fought throughout Asia Minor, Syria, and Judea

- 3<sup>rd</sup> War fought by **Lucullus**, then **Pompey**
- All of Pontus, Syria, Judea became client states of Rome
- Rome now had direct border with Parthia.



## Spartacus Slave Revolt

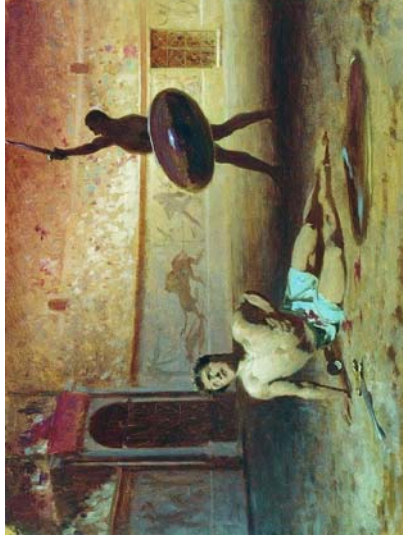
- **Spartacus** was escaped gladiator, exceptional military leader.
- Grew from 78 followers to over 100,000 escaped slaves.
  - Camps were well-organized
  - Army was well-drilled
  - Plunder was shared.
- Some slaves escaped to north, others stayed to plunder Rome.
- **Crassus** led army that finally defeated Spartacus.



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## Gladiators

- Gladiator fights were first private affairs. . . Hosts provided entertainment for parties.
  - In Caesar's age, politicians threw shows for votes.
  - Imperial gladiator contests were enormous, paid for by the state.
- Most gladiators were POWs or slaves; could earn freedom.

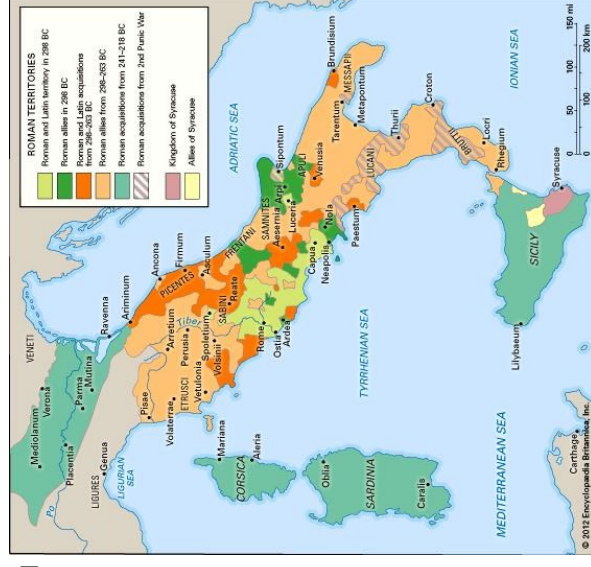


## Rome's Italian "Allies"

- **Roman Citizens:** Full rights and privileges, including voting.
- **Municipia:** Roman citizenship without the right to vote. Self-governed, right to trade, served in army, paid taxes.
- **Latin Allies:** No citizenship, rights of trade, served in army.
- **Italian Allies:** Roman protectorates. Sent troop levies to Rome, shared in the spoils of war.
- **Advantages of being an Italian Ally (about 150 towns):**
  - Pax Romana (Roman peace), protection from invasion, no tribal wars.
  - Partial freedom and the possibility of full citizenship.
  - A better economy, free trade, sharing in glory of Rome
  - Use of Roman infrastructure: (bridges, aqueducts, roads, etc.)
- **The disadvantages were:**
  - Roman taxes, Required military service
  - Only partial freedom
  - The eventual loss of any former identity, culture or language

## Rome's Italian "Allies"

- 150 communities were bound to Rome by treaty
  - required to serve in the army and give up their diplomatic relations.
  - Otherwise autonomous.
- Even after Rome was main power, Italy was not governed as an Empire.
  - Latin Language and Roman culture gradually spread over Italy.
  - Most allies preferred Rome to constant war.
  - Peace benefited everyone.



## Social War—90-89 B.C.

- Italian Allies revolted, demanded full rights of citizenship.
- Fighting went badly at first for Rome, but she recovered.
- Major concessions made to end war.
  - Full citizenship given to non-rebelling states.
  - Rebellious states had to pass laws assuring alliance to Rome.
  - Voting rights exercised only in Rome.
- **Samnites** continued their rebellion.
- Under Empire, Italy became a province



## Roman Politics—Getting Ugly

- **Populares** favored give-aways of land, grain, to “people”.
- **Optimates** favored Senate privileges.
- Both parties led by aristocrats, Patricians, and scoundrels.

**TEACH A MAN TO FISH  
AND HE'LL EAT FOR LIFE**



Social war changed politics: **Many more voters to bribe.**

Voting had to be done in Rome.

Politicians would transport whole villages, bribe as needed.

Caesar borrowed huge sums to get elected “Pontifex Maximus”

**GIVE HIM SOMEONE  
ELSE'S FISH AND HE'LL  
VOTE FOR YOU**

## Rise of Marius

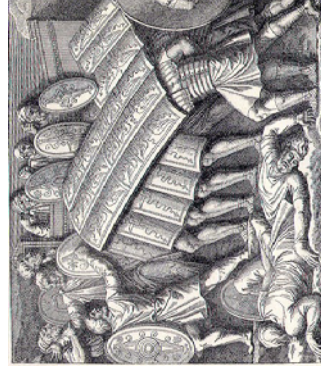
Humble origins, rose to leadership in military, married into **Julius** family.

- Distinguished service in Spain, Africa, and **Cimbrian Wars**.
- Made major reforms of army
- Advocated for landless soldiers
- Elected consul 107, 104-100
- Defeated Teutones and Cimbri.
- Associated with **populares**.
- Instituted **Aquila**, the eagle standard.



## Roman Legions

- **Contubernia**—8 men, 2 servants shared tent, mule.
- **Centuria**—80 foot-soldiers led by **Centurio**.
- **Legion**—made up of 60 centuries, 10 cohorts of 6;
  - Legion included 4800 infantry, cavalry, and other support.



## Marius Reforms—107 B.C.

- Early legions were landed citizens.

- Disbanded and reformed as nee

- Marius reorganized military, cr permanent army.

- Paid wages, armor and weapons by state.

- Land granted after 20 years.

- Retired soldiers settled through empire.

- Provided career path for poor m

- First government supported arm



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## Aquila—Eagle Standard



- **Eagle Standards:** The characteristic emblems of the legions were "eagles" carried on a standard and enscribed with **SPQR**

- **Senatus Populusque Quiritum Romanorum**

- The Senate and People of Rome.

- These Eagles were carried over the far reaches of the Empire

- Upon the Legions rested the Glory that was Rome.

- A legion was disgraced if its Eagle was lost or captured in battle.

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## Proscriptions of Sulla

- **Enemies of the State** were stripped of property, killed.
- Political enemies were targeted
- Wealthy were targeted, to enrich the public treasury.
- Rewards for killing or turning in doomed men—much corruption.
- Up to 9000 killed, many **populares** fled Rome.
- Spain was a haven for political refugees, especially under **Sertorius**.
- Sulla's Freedmen administered executions.
- **Crassus** became rich reselling property for the government.



## Fate of Sulla

- "Reformed" government to give more power to the senate.
- Resigned dictatorship after 1 year
- Retired to write memoirs
- Traveled freely without bodyguard
- Died in bed.
- Wrote his own epitaph:
  - *"No friend ever served me, and no enemy ever wronged me, whom I have not repaid in full"*



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