

- FIRST PAPERS DUE NEXT TUESDAY
- JANUARY 26 at lecture
- 2-3 pages, typed, double spaced
- See course web site for topics

- Course website
- <http://courses.washington.edu/rome250>
- Lecture outlines are posted before lecture.
- Print out and bring to lecture for notetaking
- Lecture slides will be posted a day or so after lecture.

Week 3 2013

Republic to Caesar:
Social categories, offices
Military expansion

Aristotle: Greek philosopher, 5th C BC: Politics

Types of Government context of Greek city state (*polis*)

Good forms:
(aim for common good)

Monarchy
(rule of one)

Aristocracy
(rule of the best)

Democracy
(rule of the people)

Corrupted forms:
(power for one group)

Tyranny

Oligarchy
(rule of the few)

Anarchy
(absence of rule)

Ancient Rome: three forms of government evolve

Monarchy -- Regal Rome: King = *rex, regis*

Romulus as first King 753 BC Livy Book I

Republican Rome 510 BC

res publica = public matters reclaimed from King

republic expands, conquering an empire

what is a republic? govt. by elected representatives

Decline of the Republic 2nd-1st C BCE

rise of military power, armies loyal to commander

careers of Marius, Sulla, Pompey and Caesar (d. 44 BC)

Imperial Rome: successors of Caesar (Thursday & Wk 4)

Government Offices in Republican Rome: theme of competition for office

MAGISTRATES executive branch, office holders
elected but unpaid = only wealthy can compete

Consuls: two, elected annually

symbols: *toga praetexta* (purple stripe)

12 lictors carrying *fasces*

limits on authority within *pomerium* (sacred boundary)

axes removed from *fasces* within city of Rome

military role of consuls: elected in March (Mars)

begin new campaign in spring

traditional limit on re-election – no consecutive terms

*Toga
virilis*

(plain
white)

Symbol
of
manhood



Toga praetexta: consular toga



Toga candida = candidates toga,
bleached white

Offices (2)

Praetor: official who takes over in Rome when consuls were absent on military campaign, only two lictors.

Tribunes of the people (plebs):
power to block public actions seen as unlawful,
to defend citizens from arbitrary actions of magistrates

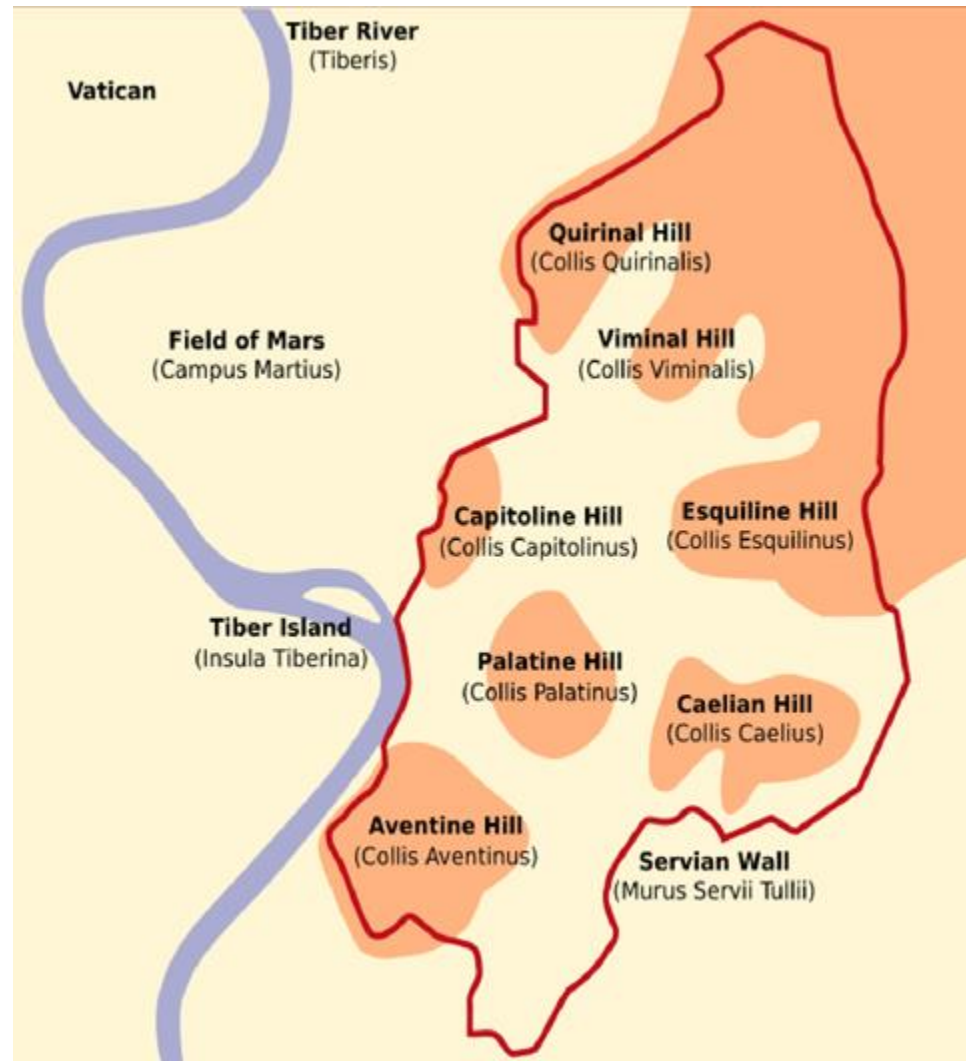
Censors: the only office that was not annual: up to two years.
compile list of Senators, rank all citizens into “centuries”
eligibility for office depends on reputation and morality

Census: conducted every five years; based on property, reputation,
begins as military assignment system; held in Campus Martius

cavalry (*equites*): wealthiest assigned to highest centuries

infantry: other eligible citizens

proletariat: assigned to one, lowest century (largest)
ineligible for military service



Offices (3)

Senate: meet only in consecrated space

Latin word *senatus* from *senex*, "old man"

paterfamilias from each leading family or gens
represent patricians (aristocracy)

300 members, including all who had any elected office;
lifelong membership,
independent of annual magistrates

meets only when called by consul or praetor
advisory role, powers increase during Republic

enlargement of Senate in late Republic:

Sulla 600, Julius Caesar 900

Offices (4)

Assemblies of citizens (non-patricians)

Assembly of Plebs: elect Tribunes of the People

Centuriate Assembly:

- censors assign citizens to centuries

 - according to income and status

- adult male Roman citizens who vote directly

- choose new office holders, approve public actions

- limited power: called by consuls, praetors or tribunes

 - meet only at Rome (one day only)

 - citizens cannot speak, only vote yes or no

Late Republic: growth of bribery, buying votes

Republic: competition for office, fame, glory, *dignitas*:

Quintus Metellus: funeral oration for his father in 221 BC

Lucius Metellus: held offices of *pontifex*, consul, dictator, triumph during first Punic War

“His father accomplished the ten greatest and best feats which wise men seek in their lifetime. He wished to be the top warrior, the best orator, the bravest commander, to personally direct the great affairs of state, to have the highest honor, to be the most wise, to be esteemed the most distinguished senator, to acquire immense wealth in a good way, to leave many children, and to be the most celebrated figure in the city. It fell to him to achieve all this, and no one else since Rome’s foundation had been his match.”

L'arringatore (speech maker) 1st C BC



ROMAN ARMY : citizen army, property qualification

PROLETARIAT: insufficient wealth for army service

proles = offspring, children

CONSCRIPTION: all eligible men

from age 17-46 *juniore*s: serve in foreign wars

46-60 *seniore*s: defend city of Rome

Length of service 16-20 military campaigns

SACRAMENTUM: oath of loyalty, service is sacred

Discipline: commanders possess *imperium*:

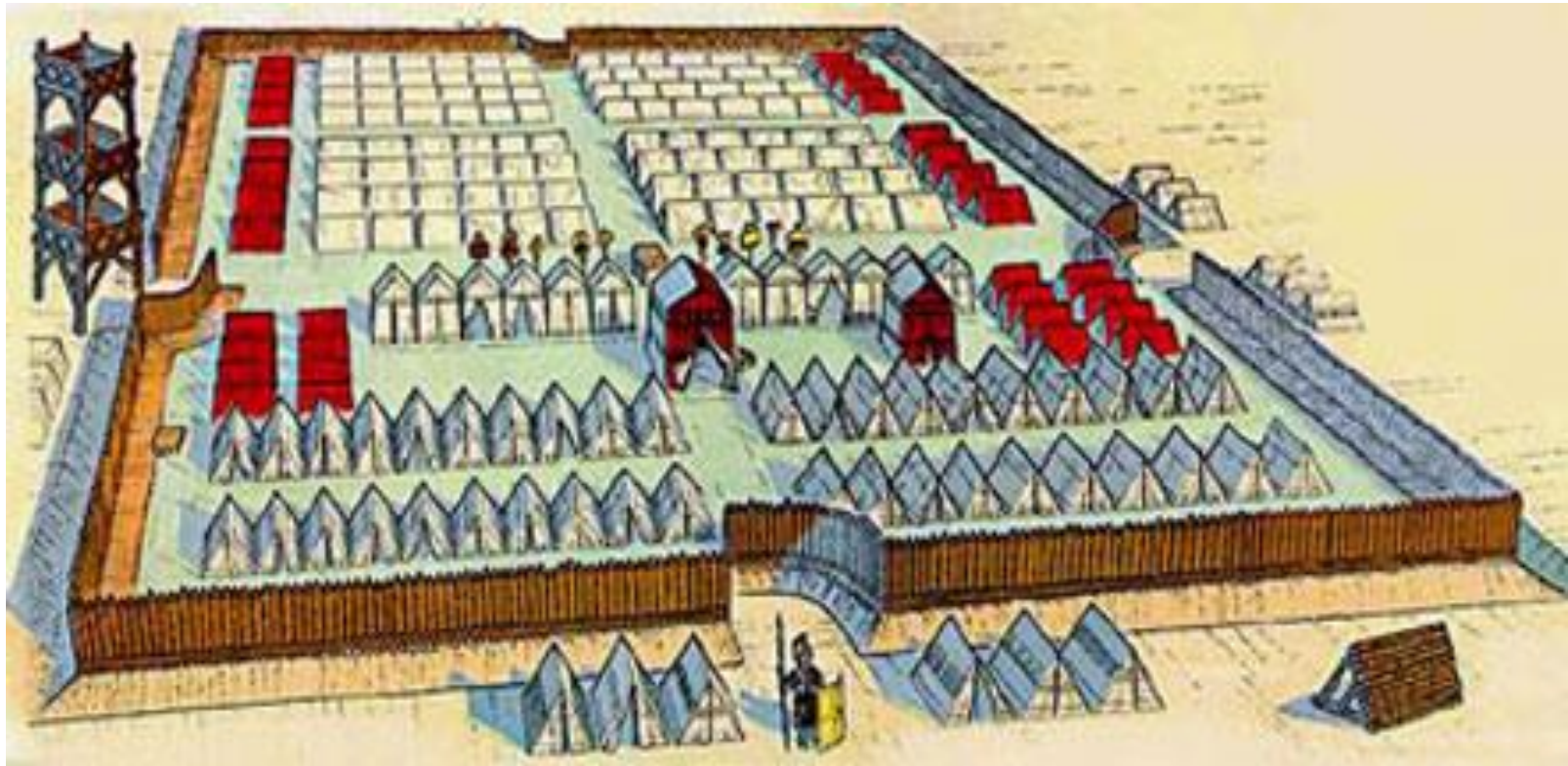
power of life & death

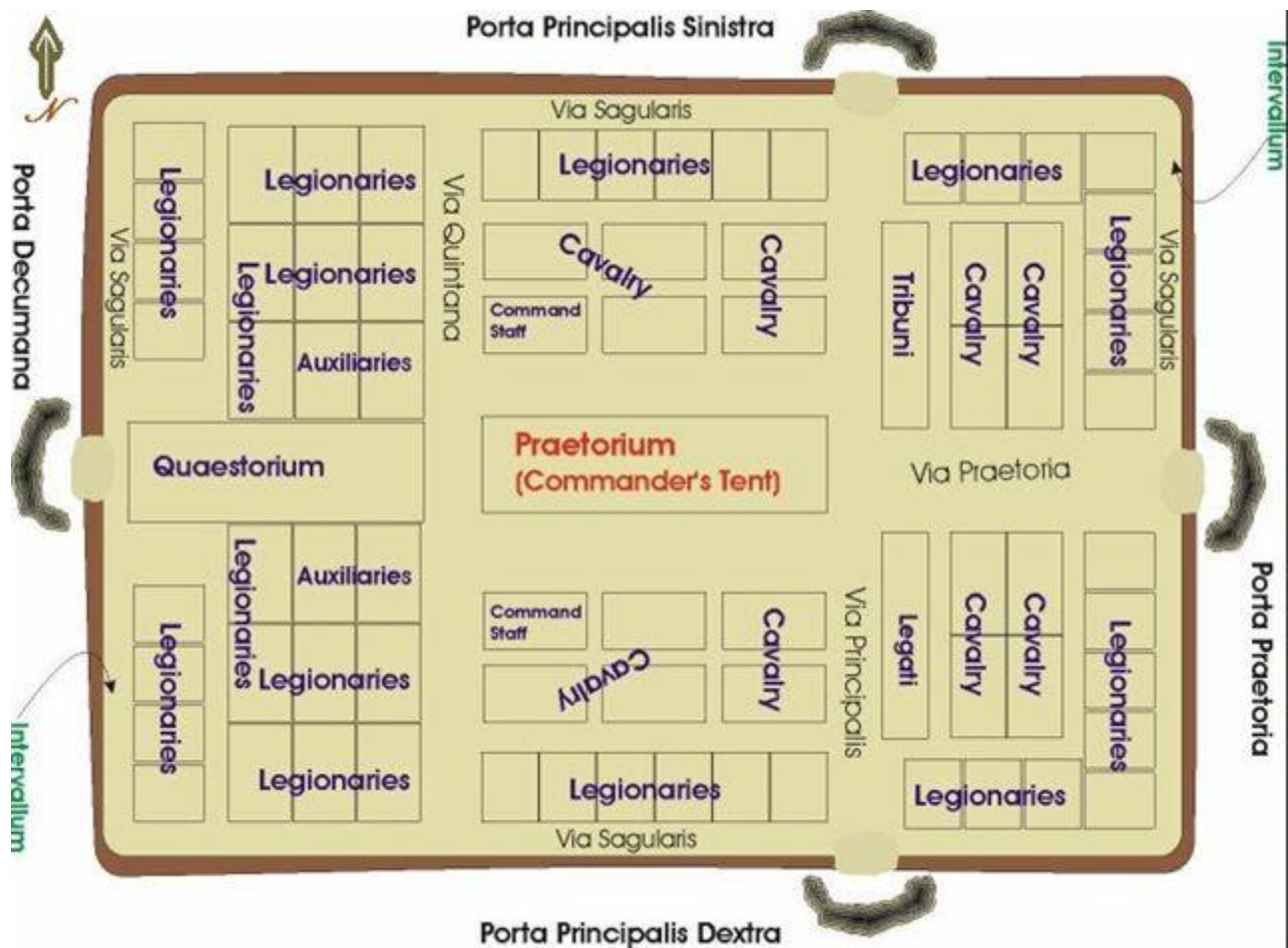
fines, flogging, *bastinado*, decimation

CINCINNATUS: 5th C. BC early Republican hero
returns to farming after war & political office



Roman Army Camp





Roman army camp in North Africa



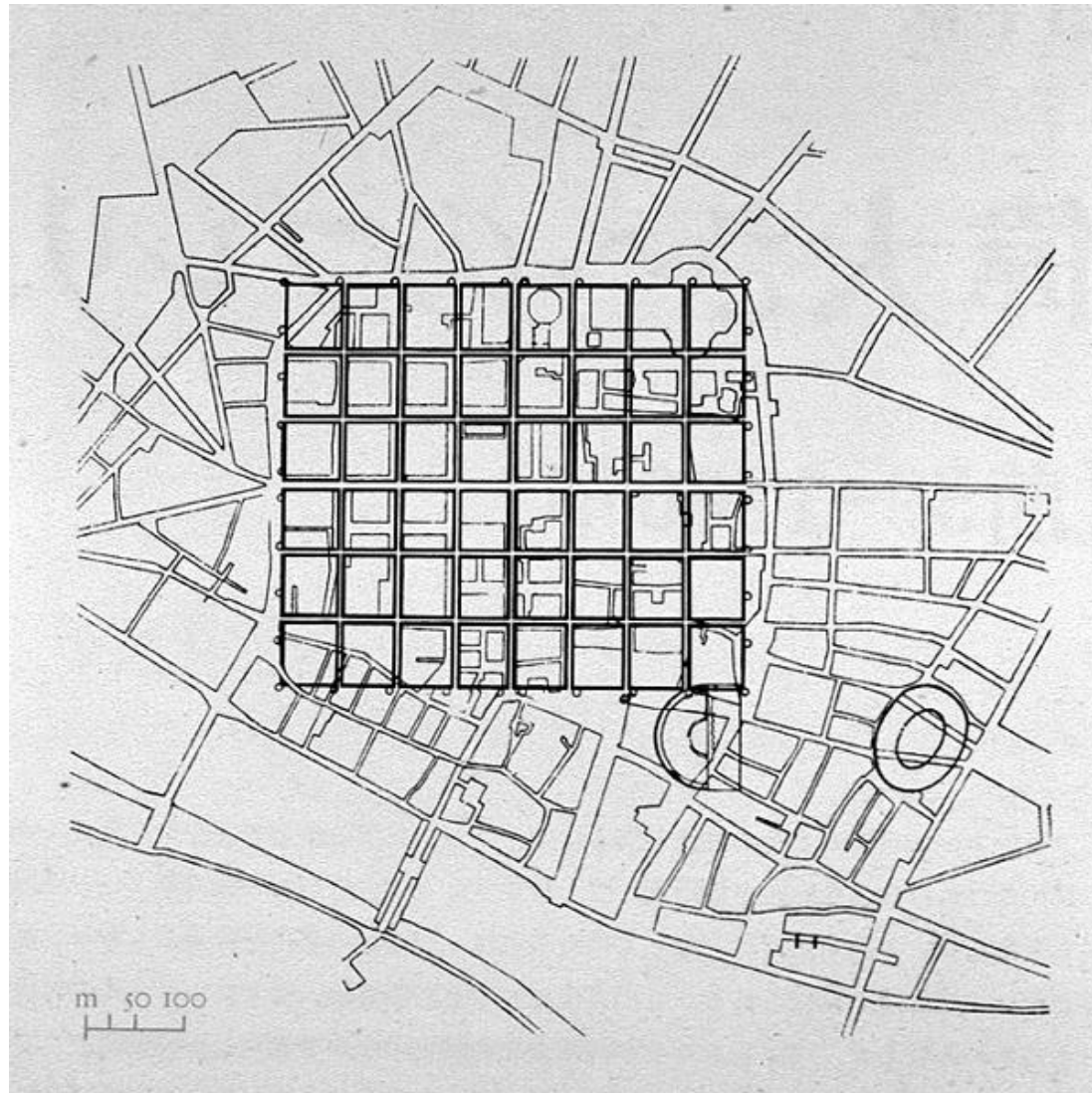


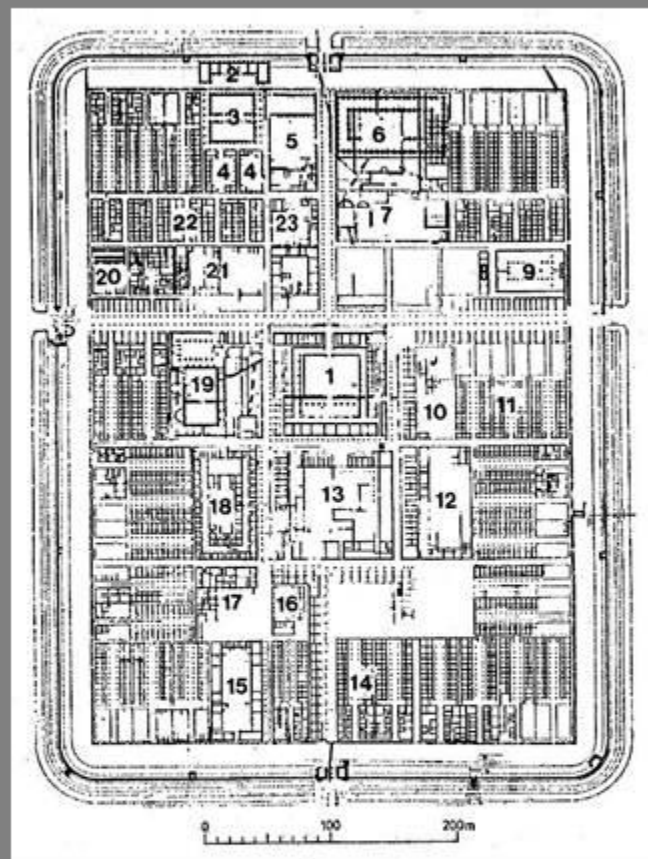
Roman city in England originating from Roman camp

Florence: center of city showing original Roman camp layout



Roman Florence





Google Earth View of Padua, Italy; Roman Military Camp

Punic Wars, 264–146 B.C.



EFFECTS OF PUNIC WARS

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS:

Victory over Carthage includes

NORTH AFRICAN COAST (but not Egypt)

SPAIN organized as two provinces in 197 BC

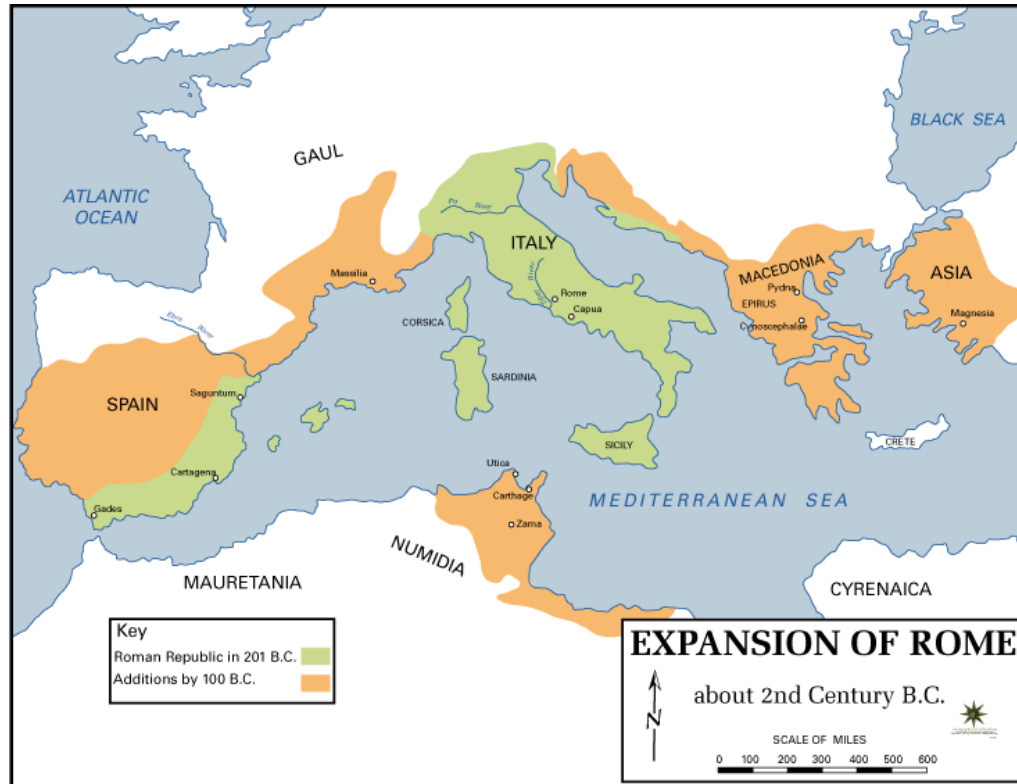
CISALPINE GAUL (Po Valley in northern Italy)

Province in 81 BC

MACEDONIA & GREECE conquered after Carthage

Roman territory after Punic Wars:

The Republic has conquered an Empire



Growth of Roman army

Punic Wars population estimates for 225 BC

Roman Italy free population 2,750,000

(most Italians not yet citizens)

Roman citizens & families 900,000

adult male citizens (all ages) 300,000

juniores only (under 46) 205,000

Army mobilized 108,000 = 35% of adult men

50,000+ male citizens die in wars

after Punic Wars:

10% of male population under arms, 20% in crises

2nd C. BC: Shortages of manpower as Rome expands

107 BC: proletariat enrolled in army for first time (Marius)

1st C. BC: professionalization of army

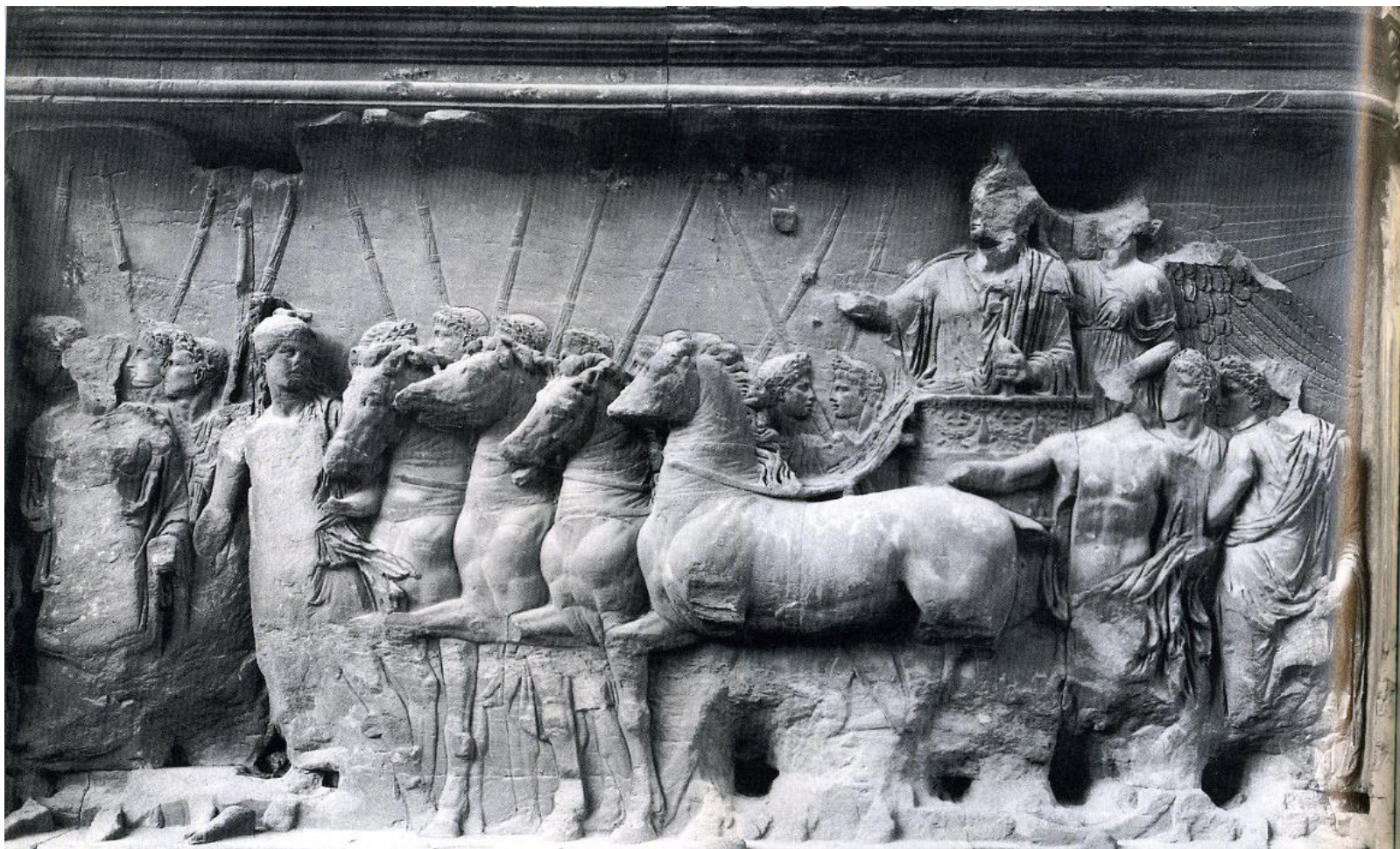
rise of charismatic military leaders:

Marius, Sulla, Pompey, Caesar

Roman Triumphal Procession Route from Campus Martius to Temple of Jupiter



Triumph with quadriga (four horses)







18th C. French painting (Vernet)
Roman triumph of Aemilius Paullus after conquest of Macedonia





Conquered King Perseus of Macedon with wife, children & other captives follow the conqueror

SOCIAL & POLITICAL CONFLICT IN ROME 2^{cd}-1st C BC

POPULARES (poorer Roman citizens)

GRACCHI BROTHERS program of land reform

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS: elected **TRIBUNE** in 133 BC
plan to distribute state land or **AGER PUBLICUS**
assassinated with 300 supporters

GAIUS GRACCHUS: elected **TRIBUNE** in 123 BC
colonization program for overseas territories
program of grain distribution

POPULAR MILITARY LEADERS

GAIUS MARIUS: military leader in Africa and against Germans
CONSUL for 5 terms

91-89 BC SOCIAL WAR against allies (socii)
(not to be confused with earlier
Struggle of Orders Patricians vs Plebians)
result is citizenship for all Italians in 89 BC

L. CORNELIUS SULLA: military leader in Social War, rival of Marius
FIRST CIVIL WAR: Marius versus Sulla (victor)

DICTATOR: 82-79 reforms

CURSUS HONORUM as fixed succession of offices
Senate doubled from 300-600 members

POPULAR MILITARY LEADERS

rise due to campaigns in north Africa and Germany

GAIUS MARIUS: *homo novus* = new man, not from elite
served under Metellus in Africa

Consul 107: takes over as military leader in Africa, later in Gaul
proletariat allowed in army for first time
goal of war booty, land grants

re-elected consul annually 105-100 -- total of seven terms

Injection of army into politics:

Marius uses veterans to manipulate votes on land grants



Sulla as consul
Statue in Louvre, Paris



Coins minted on Sulla's
campaign in Asia

LUCIUS CORNELIUS SULLA: personal rival of Marius
Roman senatorial family, Consul in 88 BC
military leader in war: Africa, Germany, Italy

MARCHING ON ROME: 1st C. BC

FIRST CIVIL WAR: Marius versus Sulla

88 BC Sulla's 1st march on Rome, proscription of enemies
87 Marius conquers Rome, made consul for 7th time (died)
83 Sulla's 2nd march on Rome: aid of Pompey, Crassus
500 + enemies proscribed and executed

SULLA as DICTATOR: 82-79 reforms to strengthen republic

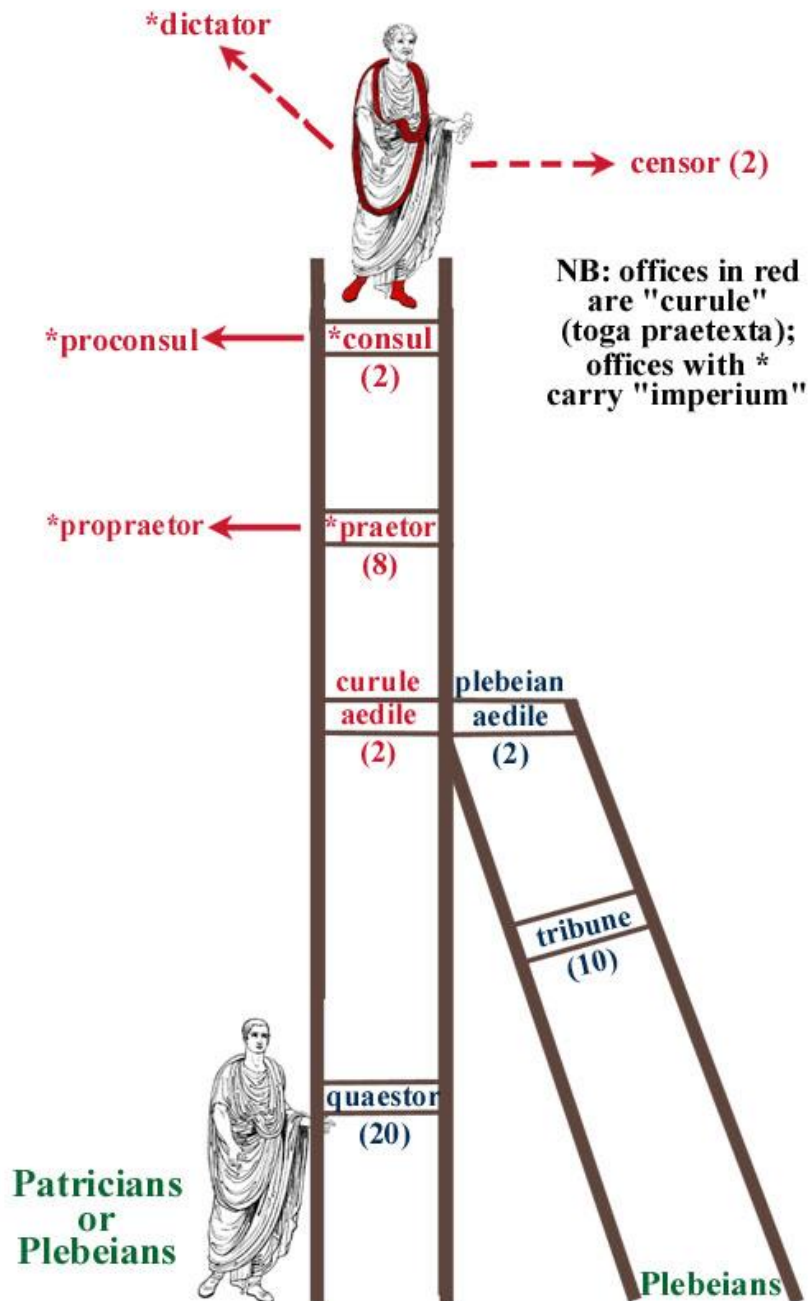
SENATE: size doubled to 600

CURSUS HONORUM as fixed succession of offices

with pre-requisites, age requirements

suppression of powers of **tribunes** (no higher office)

ROMAN CURSUS HONORUM



= ladder of offices in Republic formalized by Sulla

Patricians: start as

Quaestor (20)

in charge of supplies, grain

Aedile (2)

in charge of buildings

Praetor (8) judicial office age 39

Consul (2) highest post age 42

Censor (2) former consuls
supervise public morality

Dictator = Sulla & Caesar
(not on the regular program)

Plebeians: start as

Tribune of the People,
then Aedile and Praetor

1ST C. BC “EXTRAORDINARY” MILITARY COMMANDS

undermine republican structures

generals unite against the Senate

POMPEY the GREAT:

father was *homo novus*, died during Marius' siege of Rome

Pompey supports Sulla

commands armies in Spain, Asia, Africa

81 BC victory in north Africa: demands triumph

67 campaign against pirates in eastern Mediterranean

66-63 campaign against Mithridates, King of Pontus (Black Sea)

CRASSUS: 72 BC military command to suppress

SPARTACUS' SLAVE REVOLT 73-71 with aid of Pompey

POMPEY AND CRASSUS as CONSULS 70 BC

restoration of powers of tribunes, but also rivals

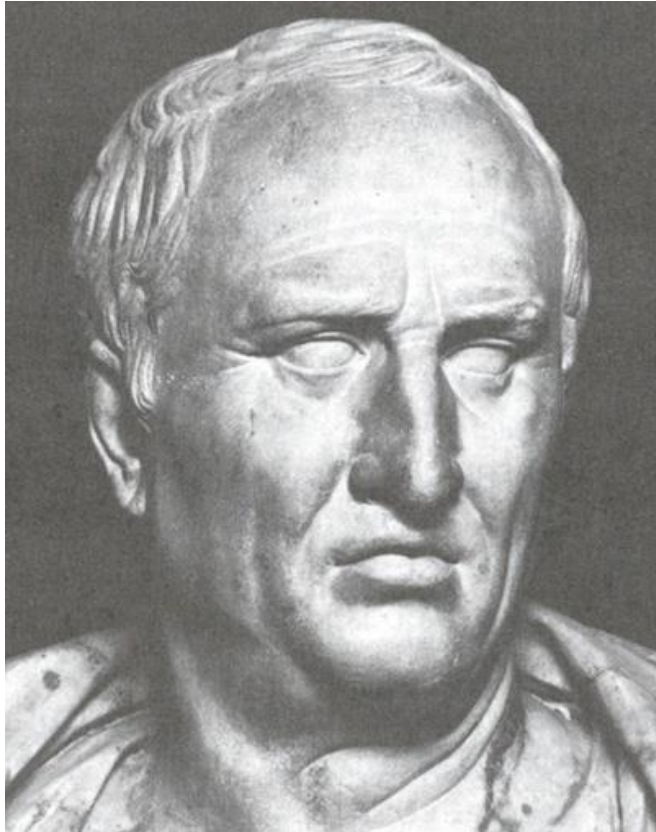
POMPEY THE GREAT:

BC 61 return from east: triumph, riches
disbands his army; goal of resettling his veterans

building of theater of Pompey dedicated in 51 BC
first stone theater in Rome
“disguised” as Temple of Venus

allies with **OPTIMATES** (wealthy) against **POPULARES**

also allies with rival generals: Crassus and Caesar



CICERO

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO

orator & lawyer of late Republic
homo novus = 1st of his family in Senate

Consul 63 BC: defeats two patricians

CATILINE CONSPIRACY: 63-62

takes up cause of land distribution
plots attack on Rome, arson

Cicero proves Catiline's role; executions

43 BC assassinated in civil war
following death of Caesar



Bust of Julius Caesar

JULIUS CAESAR: old family, out of power

Career:

 rises as military leader of Populares

 elected PONTIFEX MAXIMUS 63 BC

 PRAETOR 62 (debts for bribery for elections)

 appointed GOVERNOR OF SPAIN

FIRST TRIUMVIRATE: 60 BC Pompey, Crassus and Caesar

informal political secret agreement:

 work together against Senate

59 BC CAESAR as CONSUL:

grants land to Pompey's veterans;
opposition of Senate; takes issue to assemblies,
violence erupts, proposal passes with aid of Pompey's veterans

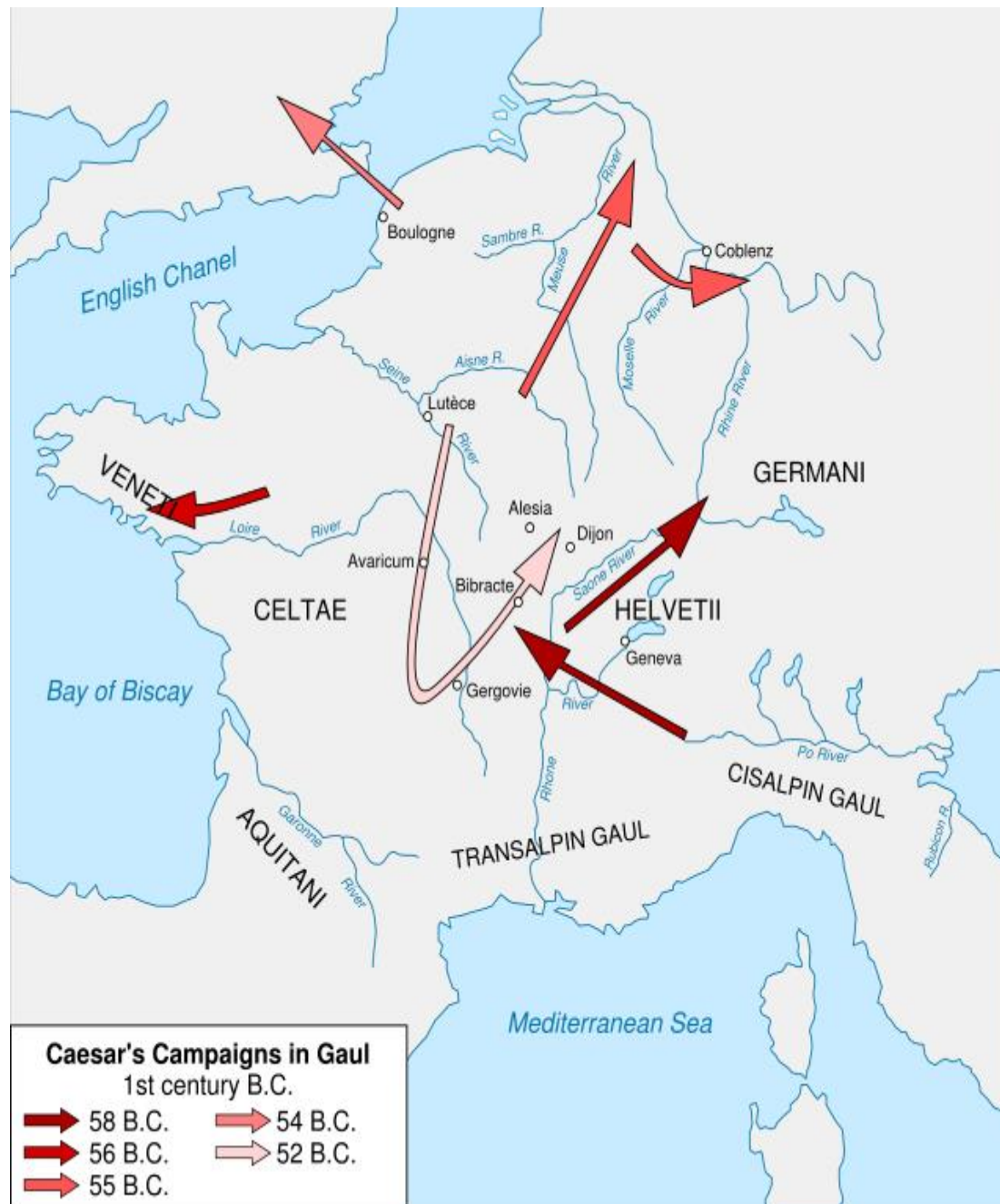
CICERO voices concerns of Senate; exiled to Macedonia
recalled in 57 to deal with grain shortages in city

TRIUMVIRATE:

POMPEY marries Julia, Caesar's daughter, command in Spain
(she dies in childbirth 54 BC)

CAESAR given 5 year command in Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum
and Transalpine Gaul

CRASSUS: dies in command of army in Syria against Parthia
defeat of army, loss of the legion's standards



CAESAR'S CAMPAIGNS IN GAUL 58-51 and ITALY 49-45 BC

writes Commentaries circulated in Rome: Gallic Wars

"All Gaul is divided into three parts...."

conquest of Helvetii (Swiss), northern tribes

Vercingetorix: leader of Arverni, revolt against Caesar

estimate of one million Gauls killed, one million slaves

52 POMPEY made sole Consul in Rome due to violence

including burning of Senate house

personal threat to Caesar, charges due to earlier bribery

end of triumvirate: Caesar versus Pompey, Senate, Cicero

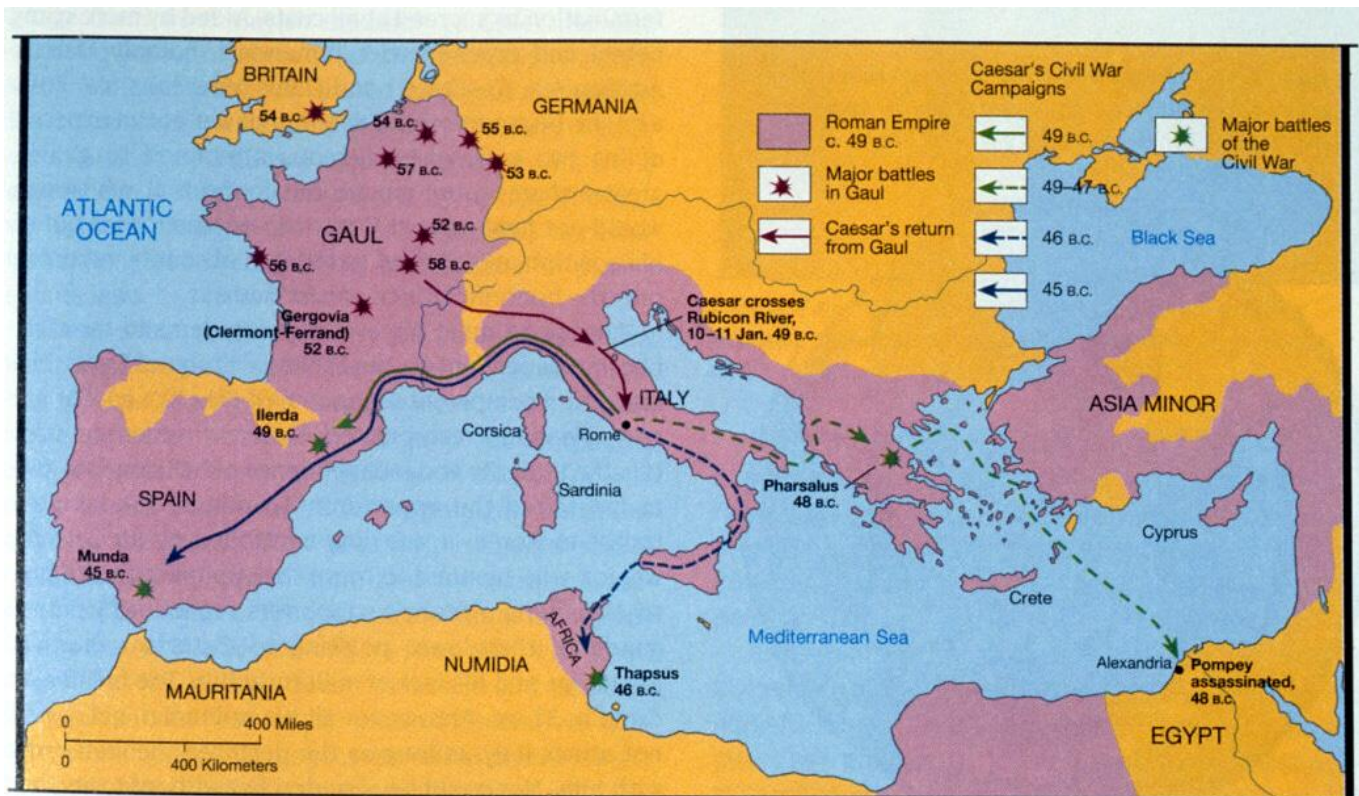
MARCH ON ROME: SECOND CIVIL WAR: (first is Marius versus Sulla)

49 CAESAR CROSSES THE RUBICON January 10

leads army into Italy across Rubicon, border of Cisalpine Gaul

decision: *Alea iacta est* "The die is cast."

- **CAESARS' WARS 49-44 BC**
- Spain: loyal to Pompey
- East:
 - 48 Pompey raises army in Greece (supported by Senate):
defeated at Pharsalus (Greece)
Pompey flees to Egypt, killed
- Egypt: 47 conquers kingdom, affair with Cleopatra
son Cesarion
- East: defeats successor of Mithridates
Veni, vidi, vici: "I came, I saw, I conquered."
- Spain: Pompey's sons: 300,000 killed, returns to Rome
- Parthia: plan to leave in March 44
campaign to recover the standards lost by Crassus in 53



The Career of Julius Caesar

CAESAR IN ROME: 49-44 BC

Dictator: 49, then elected Consul

48 dictator after Pharsalus (defeat of Pompey)

46 Consul, then Senate votes Dictator for 10 years

(46 Cleopatra comes to Rome with son Caesarion)

45, 44 Consul

44 Dictator for Life: “perpetual dictator”

Social problems: veterans settled overseas, debts (interest cancelled)

Calendar: adopts Egyptian solar calendar = Julian calendar

Public buildings: Curia Julia – new Senate house in Forum

Senate expanded to 900

Forum of Julius Caesar

Senatorial honors: first living Emperor on coins

temple to Divus Julius (Caesar as god)

44 BC Ides of March (March 15th)

assassination of Caesar in Theater of Pompey

by **MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,**
CASSIUS and other Senators

Brutus: descent from first Brutus, 509 BC
defender of role of Senate and Republic