



1

---

---

---

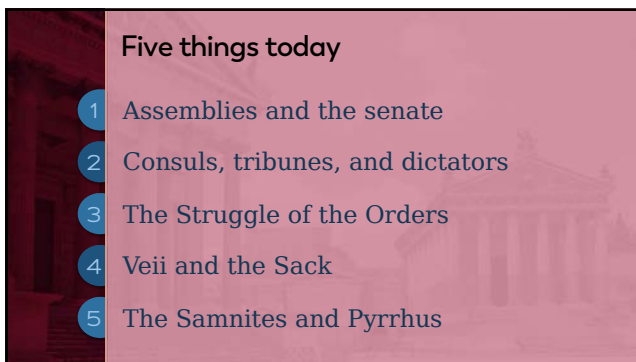
---

---

---

---

---



2

---

---

---

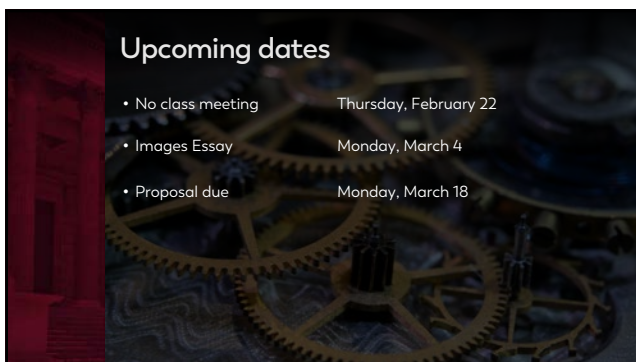
---

---

---

---

---



3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



4

---

---

---

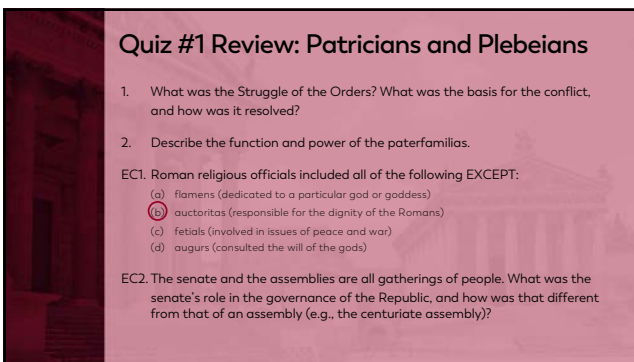
---

---

---

---

---



5

---

---

---

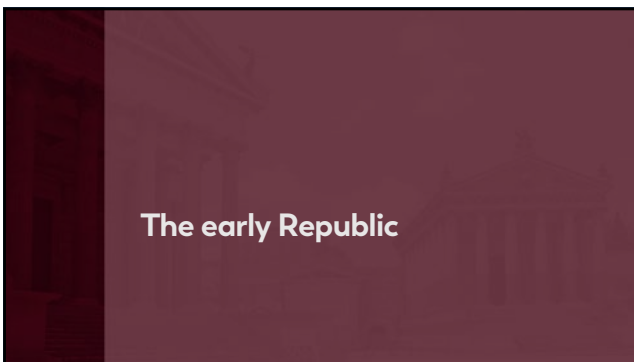
---

---

---

---

---



6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



7

---

---

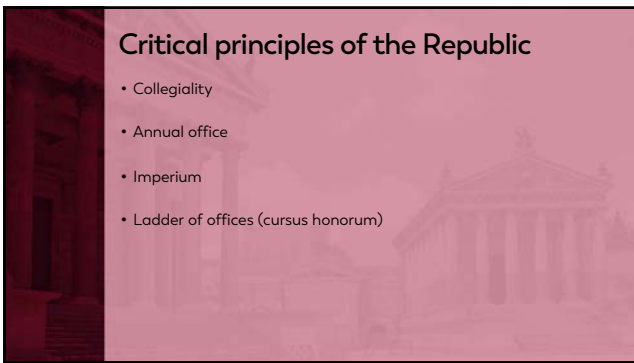
---

---

---

---

---



8

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



9

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



10

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



11

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



12

---

---

---

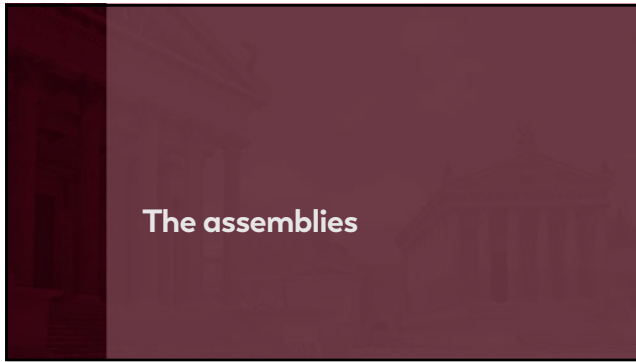
---

---

---

---

---



13

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



14

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



15

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



### Roman legislative process

- **Legis Aelia et Fufia** (181 BC) - authorized tribunes and consuls magistrates or tribune to disband all assemblies of the people on simple declaration that he had witnessed an unfavorable omen, repealed by the lex curiae in 88
- **Consul or tribune customarily presents law to senate first for their advice**
- **Lex Aelia** (4 AD) - consular law applied by Augustus against the emancipation of slaves among their masters. Freed slaves who had committed certain offenses could quickly have their liberty taken away.
- **Lex Antonia de Permutatione Provinciae** (44 BC) - Marcus Antonius got this law which gave him a five year's transfer Caesar's legions from Macedonia to the new provinces.
- **Lex Antonia de Terrentibus** - alliance with Terrentibus
- **Leges Antoniae** - measures of Marcus Antonius against the dictatorship etc.
- **Lex Appuleia Agraria et Frumentaria** (100 BC) - laws of tribune L. Appuleius Saturninus provided for land distribution to the veterans of C. Marius and a grain dole to the people. Demagoguery of Saturninus resulted in his death and the annulment of this law.
- **Lex Aternia et Tarpella de Multis** (454 BC) - allowed curule magistrates to fine citizens who resisted their authority.
- **Lex Atinia** (131 or 102 BC) - Tribunes of the plebs automatically promoted to the Senate following their term.
- **Lex Aufelia** (124 BC) - related to the settlement of Asia Minor.
- **Lex Aurelia Iudicialia** (70 BC) - arranged an equitable distribution of jury service among senators, equites, and tribunes.

16

---

---

---

---

---

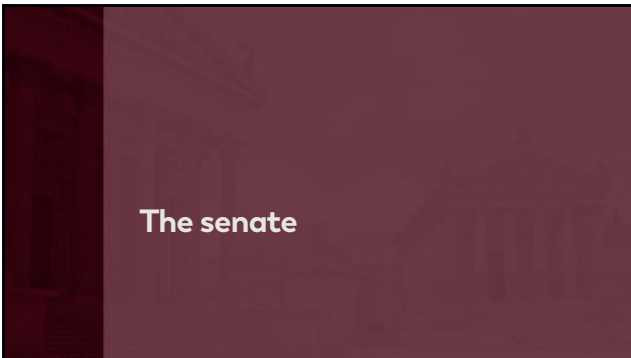
---

---

---

---

---



### The senate

17

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### Senatorial debate

Senatus consultum de Bacchanalibus (186 BC)

18

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### Why did the senate matter?

- Experienced membership
- Persistence vs. annual magistrates
- Increasing self-perceived role as protector of tradition and custom

19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Consuls and tribunes

20

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### The young noble

- Coming of age at 14
- Military service
- Ladder of offices

21

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Annual collegial Roman magistracies

<b>Censor</b>	census, senate rolls, contracts for public works
<b>Consul</b>	command armies, preside over senate and assemblies
<b>Praetor</b>	citizen conflicts, criminal cases
<b>Aedile</b>	games, festivals, temples and public buildings
<b>Quaestor</b>	finances, use of public funds
<b>Military tribune</b>	elected legionary officers

22

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Imperium

The fasces

23

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### How do they make two consuls work?

- Alternation of the fasces
- Shared responsibility
- Collegial veto

24

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





25

---

---

---

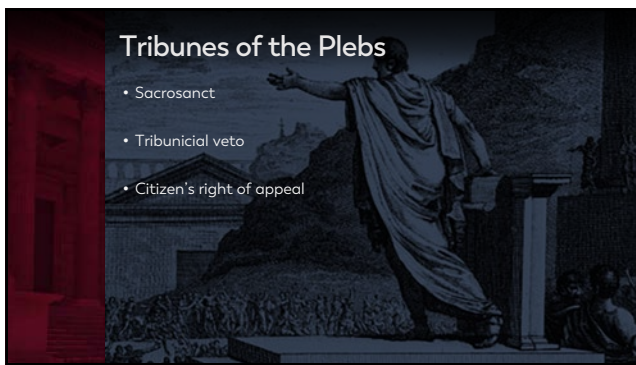
---

---

---

---

---



26

---

---

---

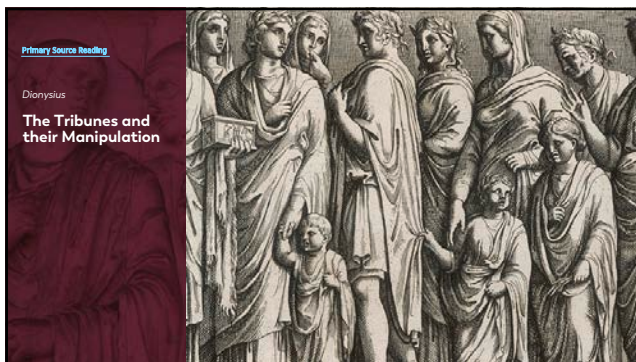
---

---

---

---

---



27

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Other ordinary officials**

- Interrex
- Pontifex maximus
- Princeps senatus

28

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Dictator**

- Response to any Rome-threatening crisis—domestic, military, or religious
- Requested by senate or people
- Chosen by a consul
- Total authority of the Roman state
  - No colleague
  - Exempt from veto and appeal
- Bound to his mandate
- Resigns on resolution of crisis

29

---

---

---

---

---

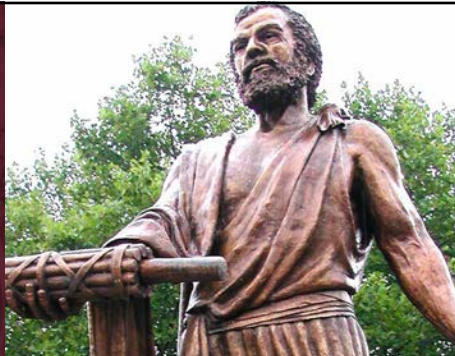
---

---

Primary Source Reading

Cicero, Dionysius

**The Mythology of the Farmer General**



30

---

---

---

---

---

---

---







37

---

---

---

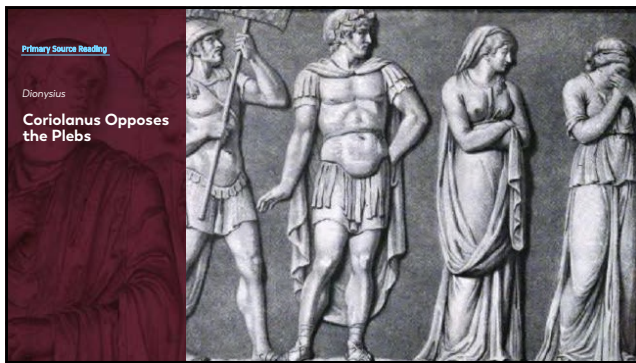
---

---

---

---

---



38

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



39

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Debt oppression in the early Republic



40

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Debt slavery (nexum)



41

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Levy and secession



42

---

---

---

---

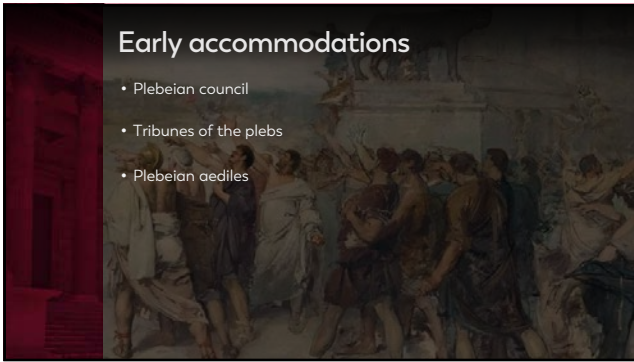
---

---

---

---





43

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



44

---

---

---

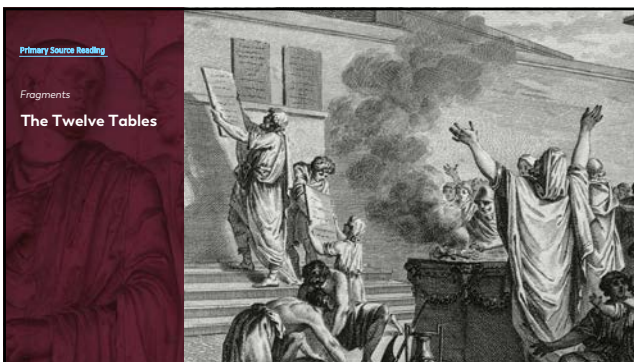
---

---

---

---

---



45

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Military tribunes with consular power



46

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Licinian-Sextian Laws (367)



47

---

---

---

---

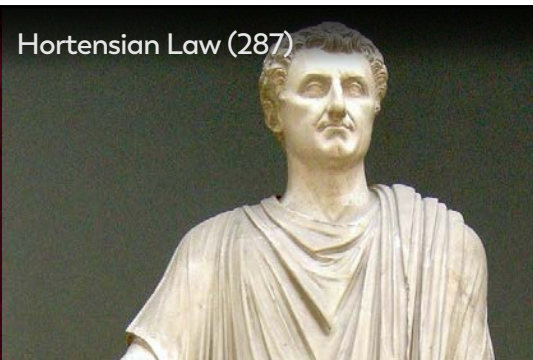
---

---

---

---

Hortensian Law (287)



48

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### The Roman oligarchy

- Rivalry and ranking of families within the ruling class
- Influence of the senate
  - Consular nobility
  - Priests
- Short-term elected magistrates
- Cooption of the plebeian tribunes
- Undemocratic assemblies

49

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Capture of Veii

50

---

---

---

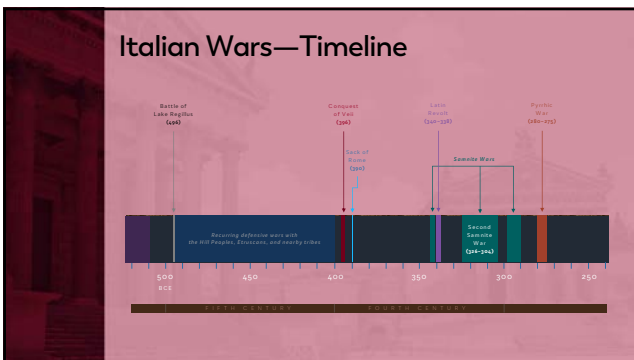
---

---

---

---

---



51

---

---

---

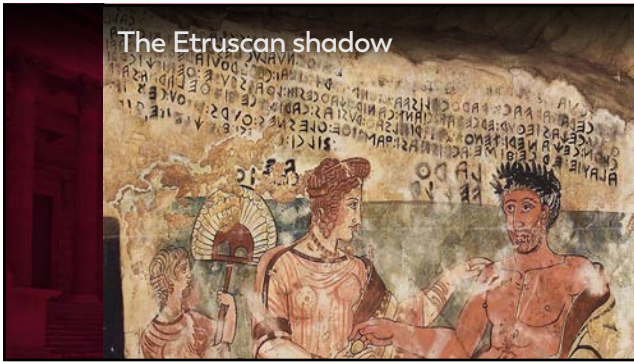
---

---

---

---

---



52

---

---

---

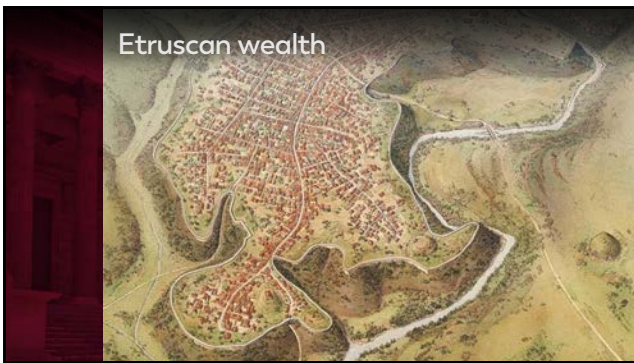
---

---

---

---

---



53

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



54

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



55

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



56

---

---

---

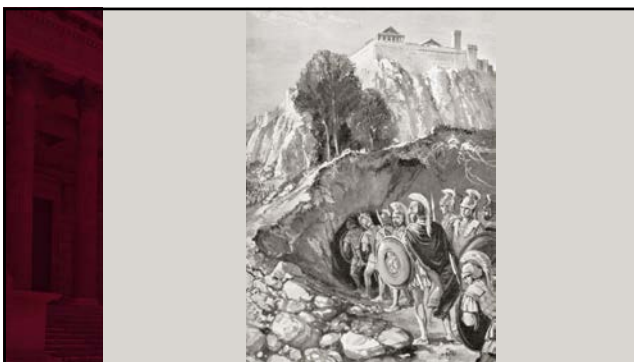
---

---

---

---

---



57

---

---

---

---

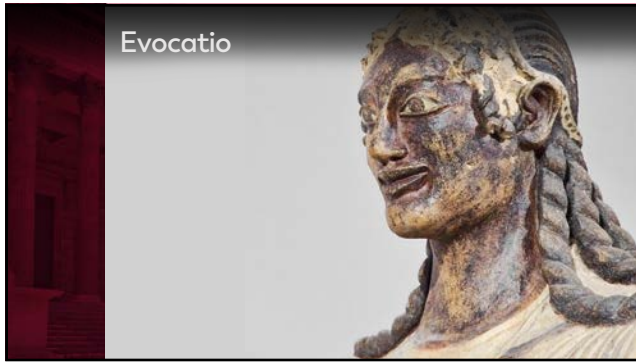
---

---

---

---





58

---

---

---

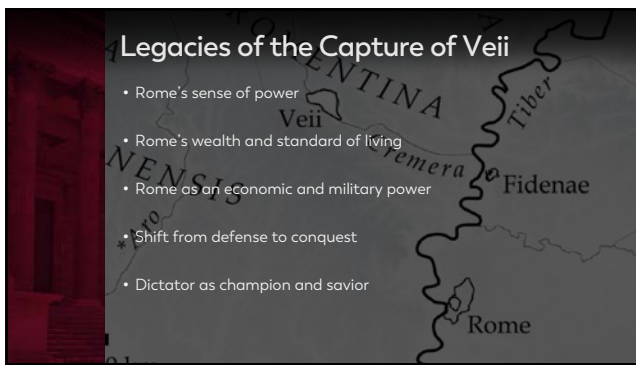
---

---

---

---

---



59

---

---

---

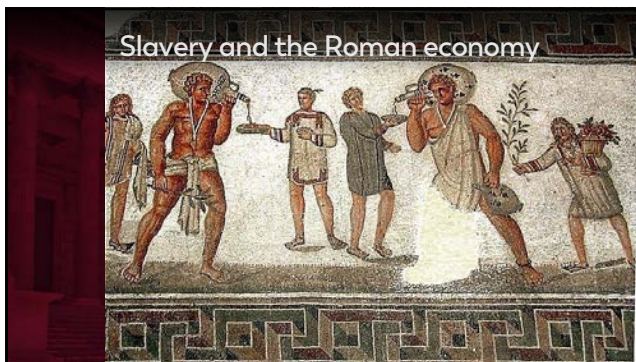
---

---

---

---

---



60

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---





61

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



62

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



63

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



64

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



65

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



66

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



67

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



68

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



69

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



70

---

---

---

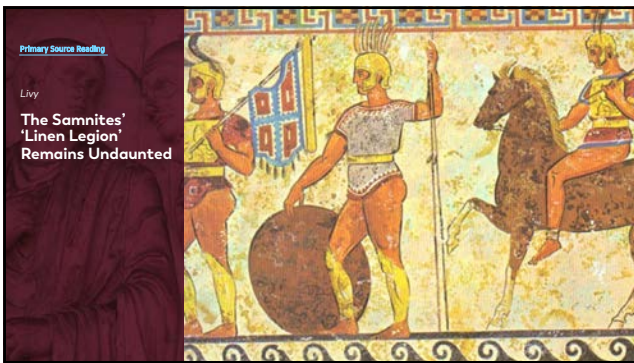
---

---

---

---

---



Primary Source Reading  
 Livy  
 The Samnites' 'Linen Legion' Remains Undaunted

71

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



72

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



73

---

---

---

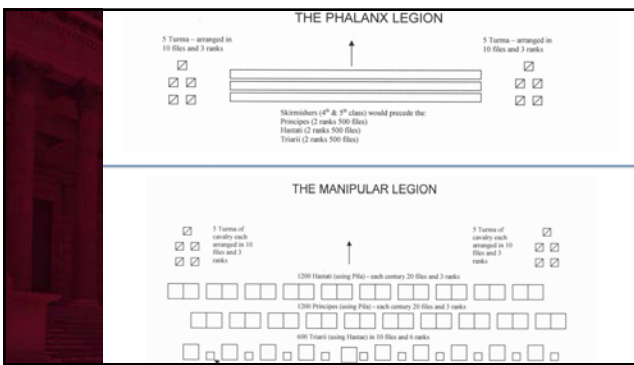
---

---

---

---

---



74

---

---

---

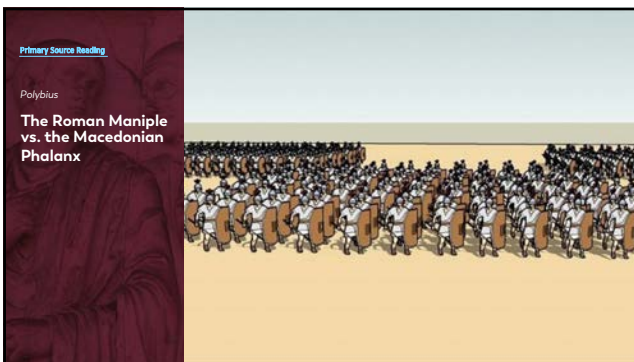
---

---

---

---

---



75

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### Legacies of the Second Samnite War

- Manipular army means more training and longer service
- Roman control over Samnium and Campania
- Greeks of Southern Italy realize that they're next

76

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Romanization

- Latin Rights
  - Trade
  - Intermarriage
  - Migration
- Municipalities (municipia)
- Colonies (coloni)
- Allies (socii)

77

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Hubs of Romanness



78

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Erosion of local cultures



79

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Southern Italy and the Pyrrhic War



80

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



81

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



82

---

---

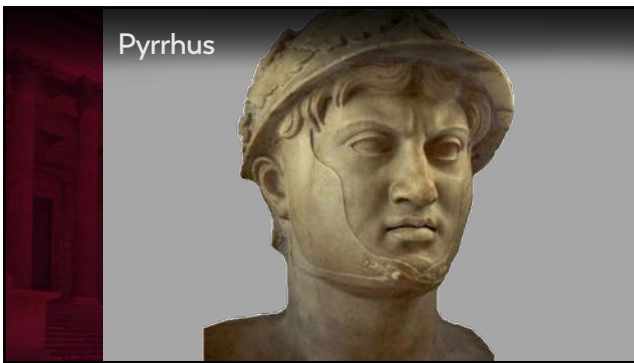
---

---

---

---

---



83

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



84

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



85

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



86

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---