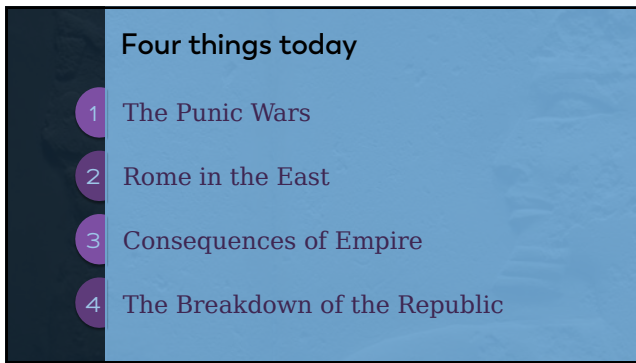


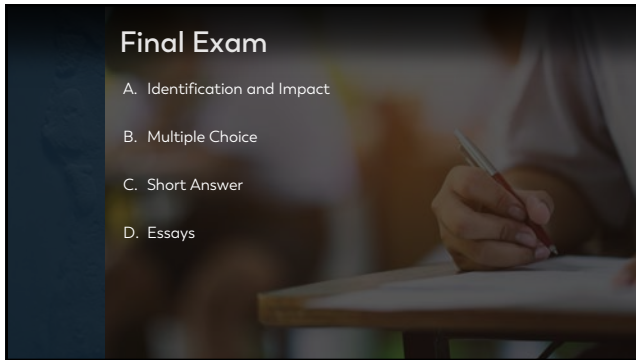
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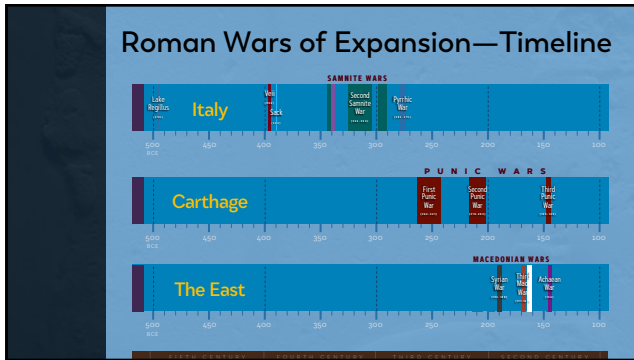
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Dynamics of Roman imperialism

- Crisis
- Adaptation
- Romanization

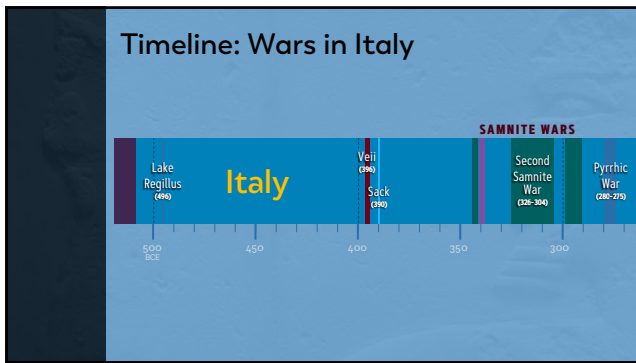
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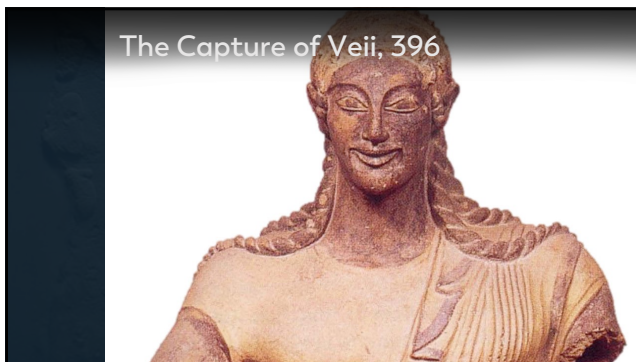
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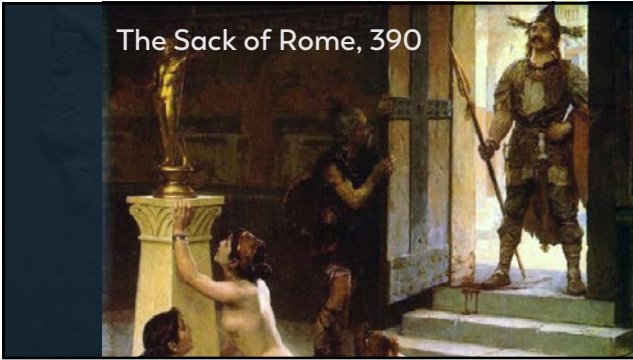


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The Sack of Rome, 390



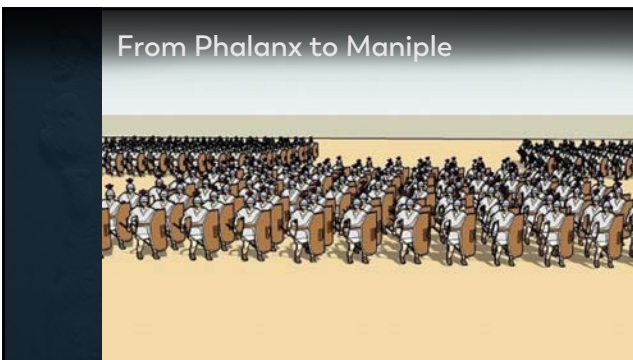
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Samnite Wars



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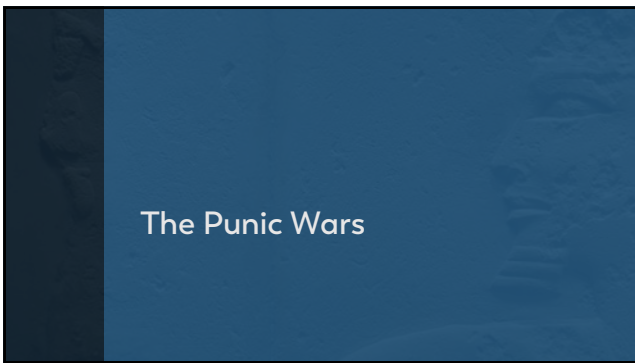
From Phalanx to Maniple



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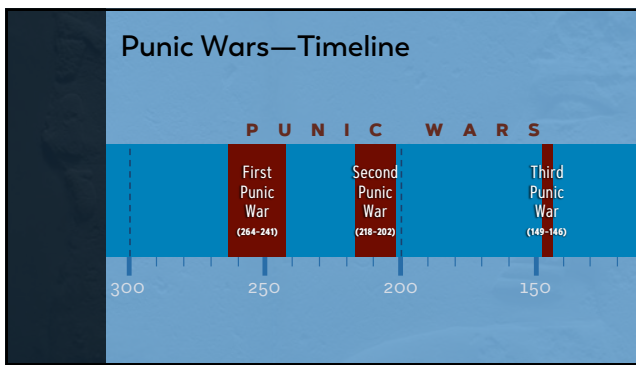
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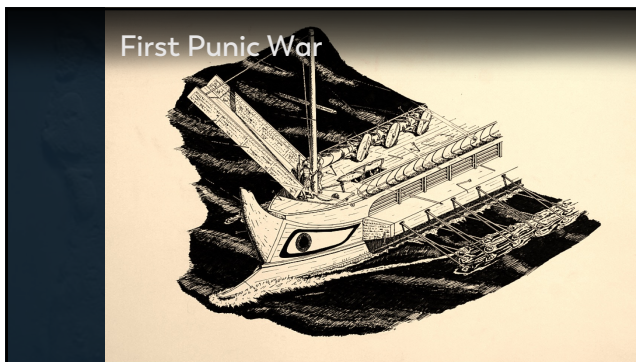
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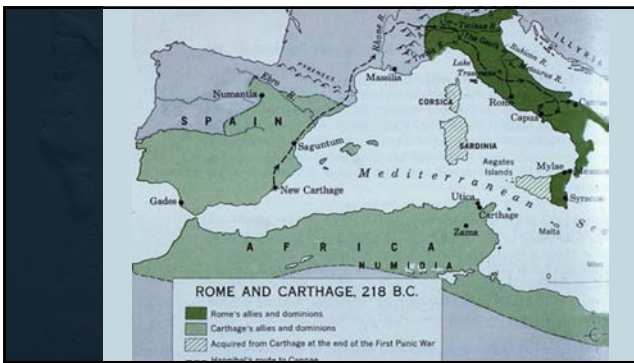
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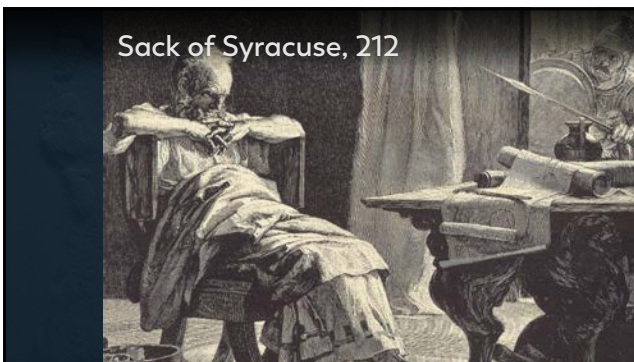
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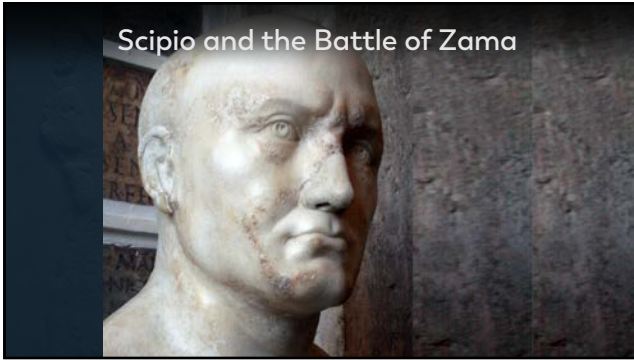
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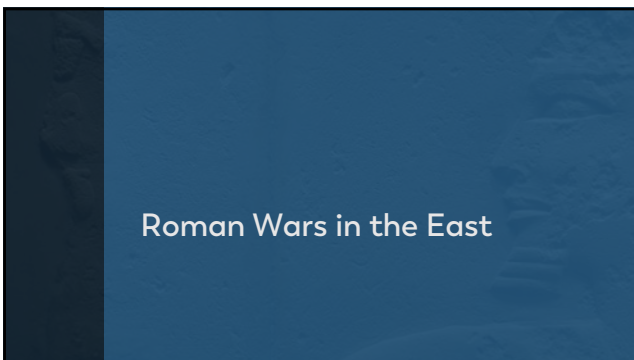
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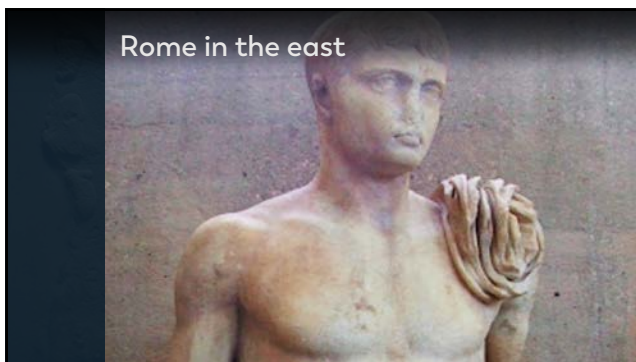
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Defeating the Hellenistic empires

- Battle of Magnesia (190) - defeat of the Seleucid Empire
- Line in the sand (168) - Antiochus stopped from taking Egypt
- Battle of Pydna (168) - defeat of Macedon
- Destruction of Corinth (146)

31

Hellenization



32

The Consequences of Empire

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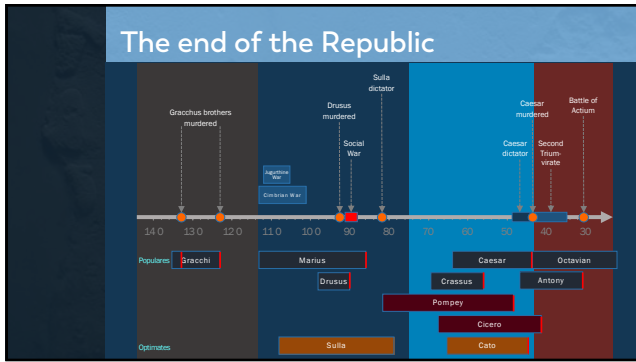


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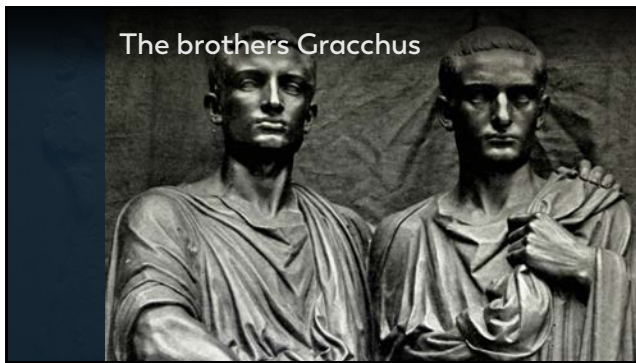
Divisions within the nobility

POPULARES	OPTIMATES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaders who seek popularity among the people of Rome Demonize the senate as oppressing the masses and protecting privilege at Rome's expense, especially in war Urge Romans to place their faith and trust in great men, not institutions <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gracchus brothers Gaius Marius Julius Caesar Octavian/Augustus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaders who seek to protect the old ways Champion the senate as guardians of tradition and the collective, anonymous rule that made Rome strong Urge Romans to place their faith and trust in institutions, not great men <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sulla Metellus Numidicus Cato (the younger)

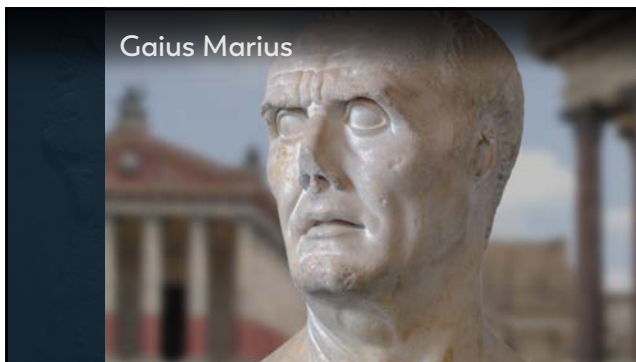
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