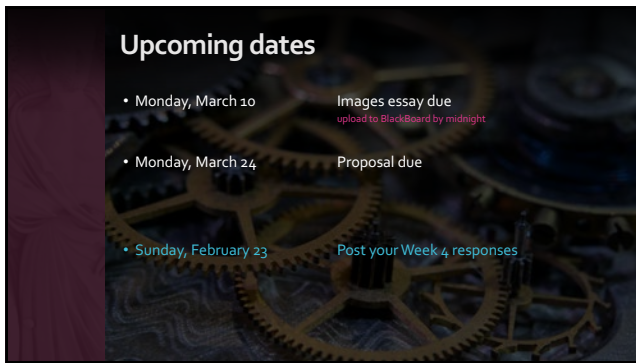
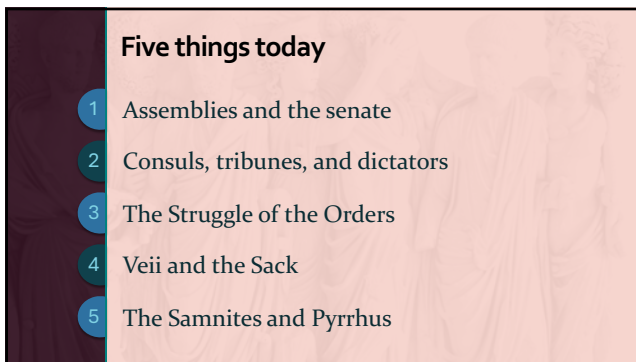




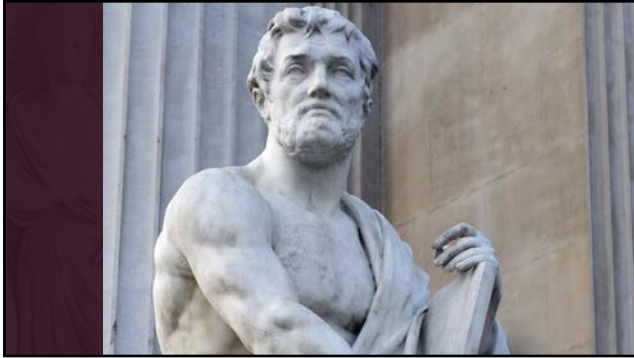
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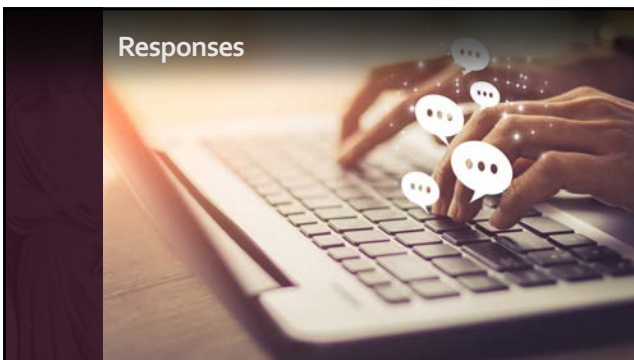


4

Quiz #2: SPQR

- An early Roman success that brought much-needed land wealth to Rome and made possible its first expansion into central Italy was:
 - a. the Conquest of Veii (396 B.C.)
 - b. the Sack of Rome (390 B.C.)
 - c. the First Samnite War (343-341 B.C.)
 - d. the Pyrrhic War (280-275 B.C.)
- According to Roman accounts, the first three dictators laid down all of the following precedents for future dictators EXCEPT:
 - a. A dictator's power was limited to the specific need or crisis that had led to their appointment.
 - b. A dictator resigned at the end of his crisis.
 - c. Dictators were champions of the Roman nobility, to be used against foreigners and the lower classes alike.
 - d. The dictatorship was used to resolve crises both military and domestic.
- The Roman system of alliances and citizen communities in Italy included all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Municipia (cities granted full or partial Roman citizenship)
 - b. Socii (Italian and Greek-Italian cities having mutual defensive pacts with Rome)
 - c. Cives foederati (cities treated affectionately by Rome and given regular food allowances)
 - d. Latin allies (cities allowed intermarriage and binding contracts with Romans)
- What set the manipular army apart from the hoplite-style armies Rome had used before?
 - a. Public works: Paved highways and aqueducts in Italy, plus a major building boom in Rome
 - b. Trade and manufacturing: Early coinage and increased production of manufactured goods
 - c. Agriculture: Conquested land redistributed to poor but also amassed into large estates
 - d. Art: Development of a new Greek-inspired medium involving humblelike forms with round, tinned faces depicting a range of strong emotions
- A famous Roman story of the old days when Roman leaders valued humility over ambition was the tale of:
 - a. Cincinnatus called to the dictatorship from his plow
 - b. Claudius Pulcher naming his humble servant Cato to the dictatorship
 - c. The first dictator, Larcus, being chosen for his impressive, Hercules-like appearance
 - d. The later-abandoned custom of granting dictators the cognomen Humilis Maximus ("humblest of men") on their departure from office

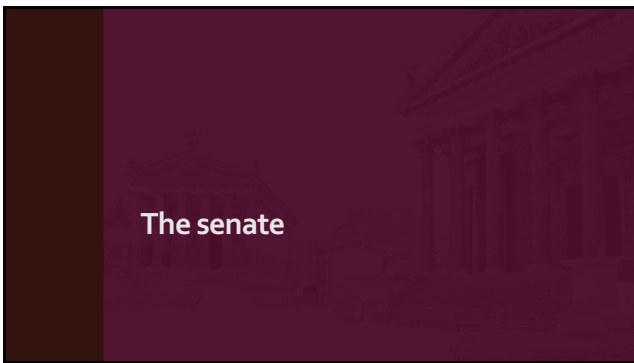
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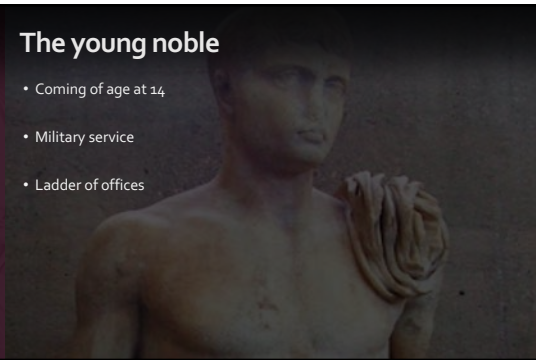
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9




The young noble

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



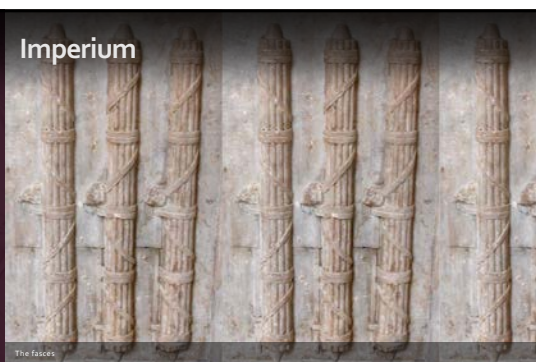
13

Annual collegial Roman magistracies

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

14

Imperium

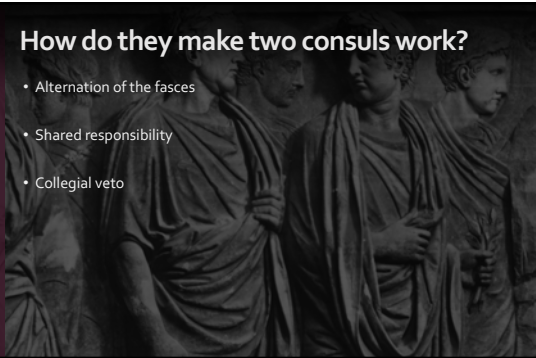


The fasces

15

How do they make two consuls work?

- Alternation of the fasces
- Shared responsibility
- Collegial veto



16

Primary Source Reading

Polybius

The Constitution of the Roman Republic



17

Tribunes of the Plebs

- Sacrosanct
- Tribunicial veto
- Citizen's right of appeal




18

Primary Source Reading

Dionysius

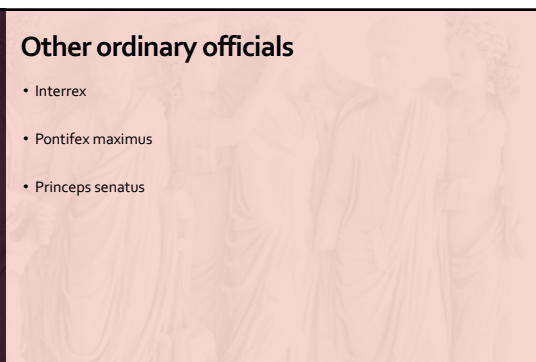
The Tribunes and their Manipulation



19

Other ordinary officials

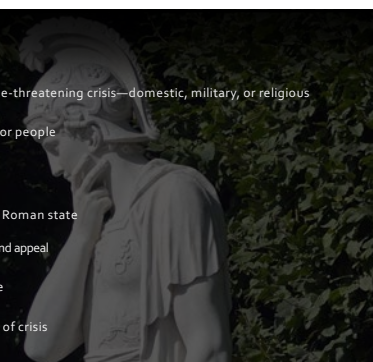
- Interrex
- Pontifex maximus
- Princeps senatus



20

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



21

Access to imperium and priesthoods



31

Debt oppression in the early Republic

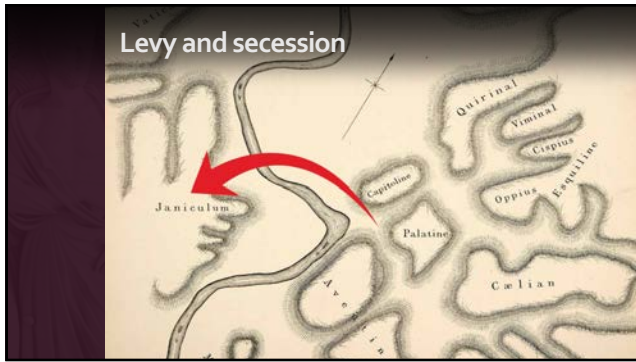


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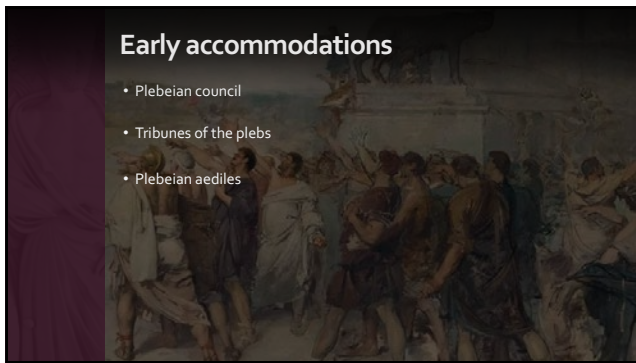
Debt slavery (*nexum*)



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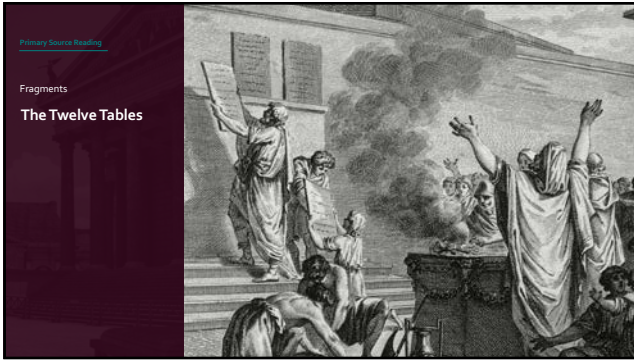
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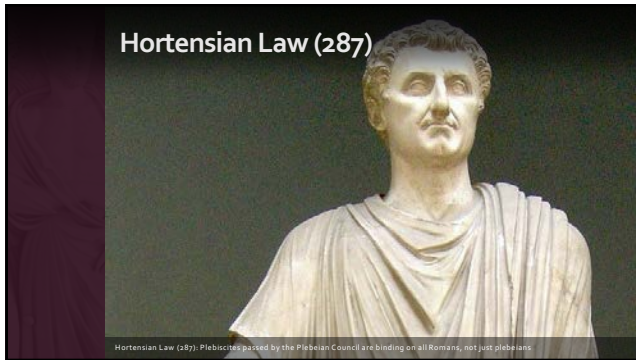
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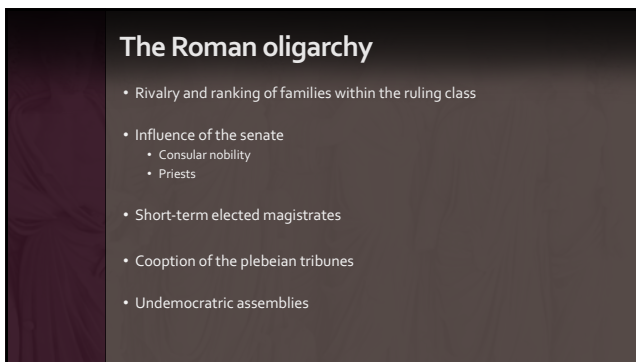
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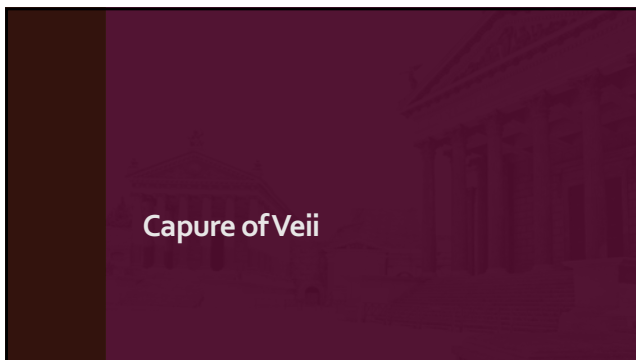
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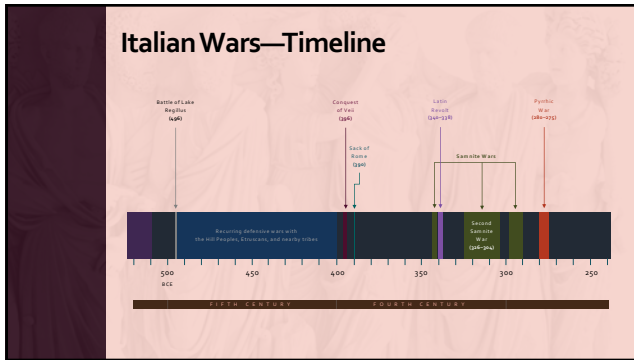
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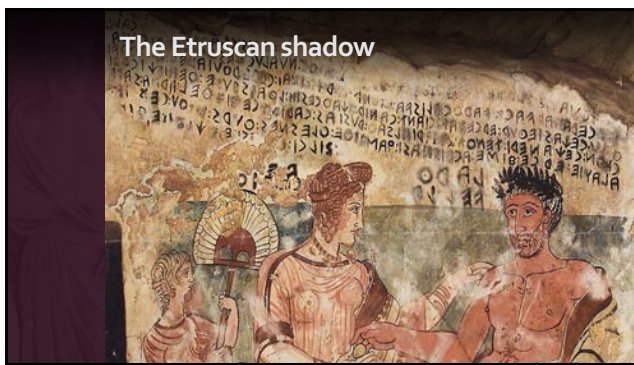
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Veii



46

Advantages of Veii vs. Rome

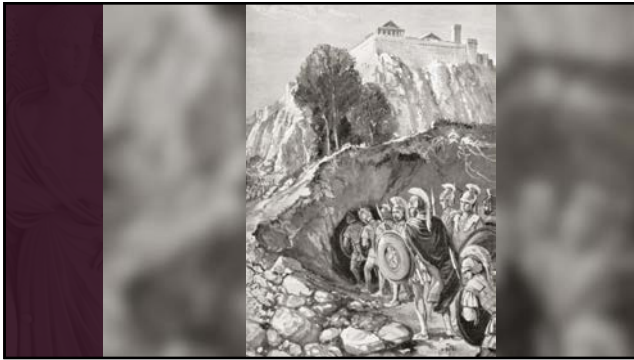


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Camillus



48



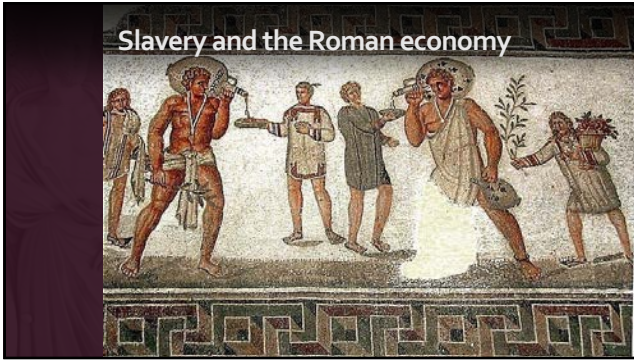
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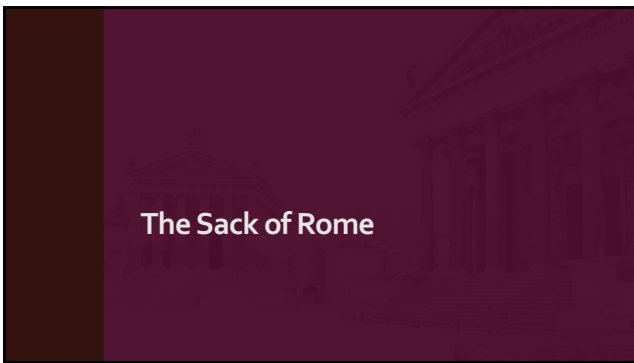
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54



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56



57

Legacies of the Sack of Rome

- Damage to Roman buildings and records
- Dread of the Gaul
- Protection of Rome through control of central Italy



58

Control over central Italy



59

Final absorption of Latium



60

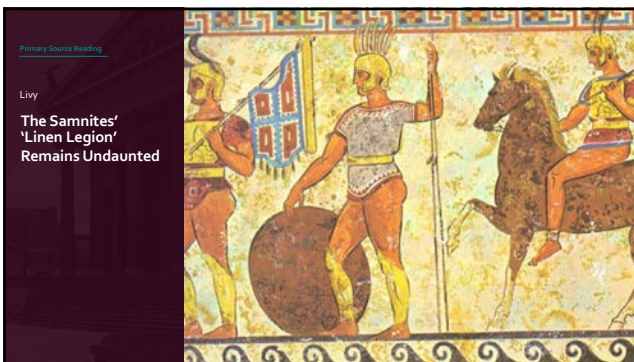


Primary Source Reading
Livy
The Defeat of the Latins

61



62

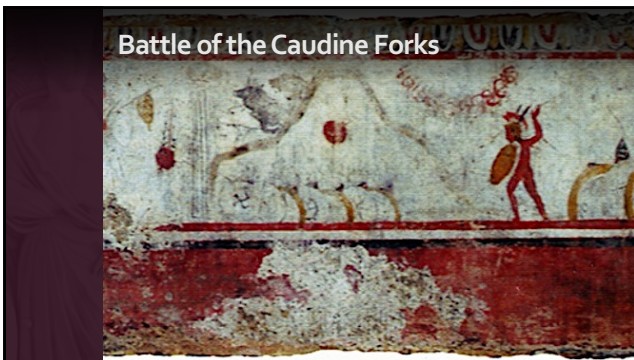


Primary Source Reading
Livy
The Samnites' 'Linen Legion' Remains Undaunted

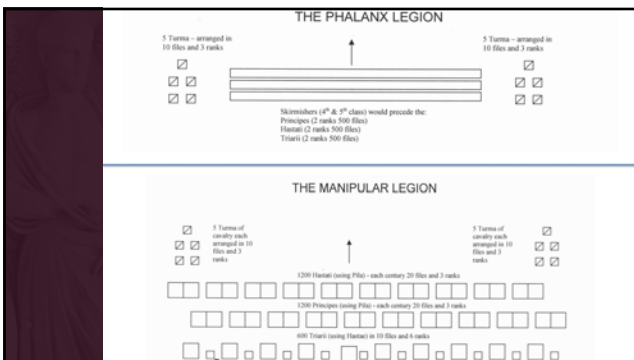
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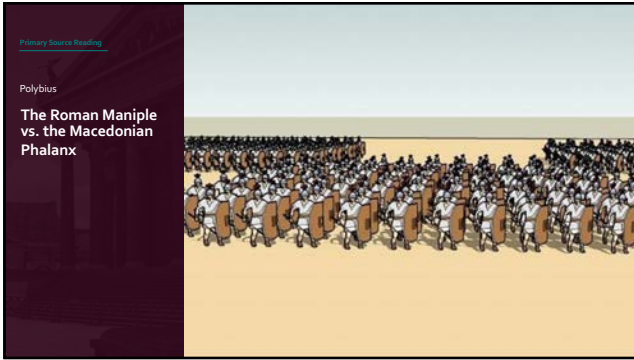
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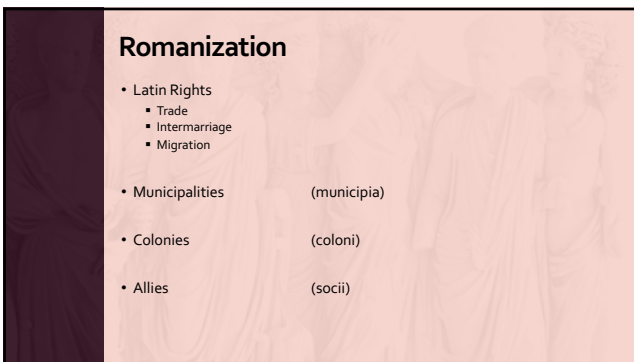
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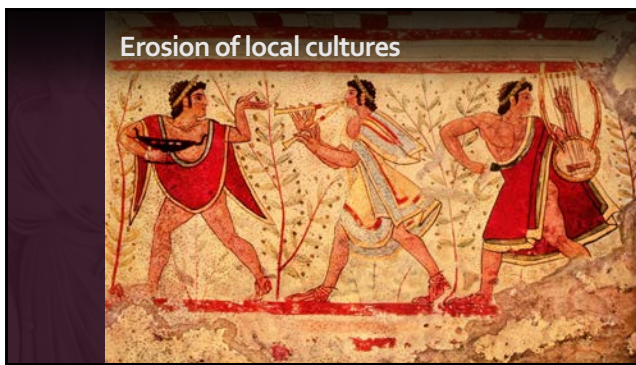
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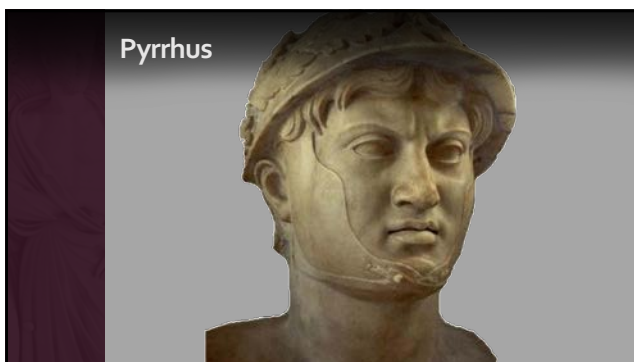
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Legacies of the Pyrrhic War

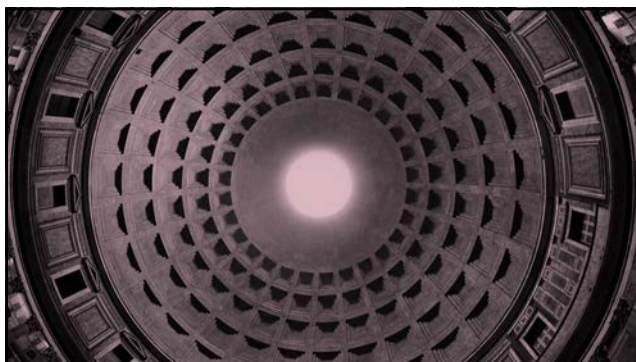
- Demonstration of deep Roman resources even in defeat
- Assertion of hegemony over Italy
- Coveting of Sicily



76



77



78
