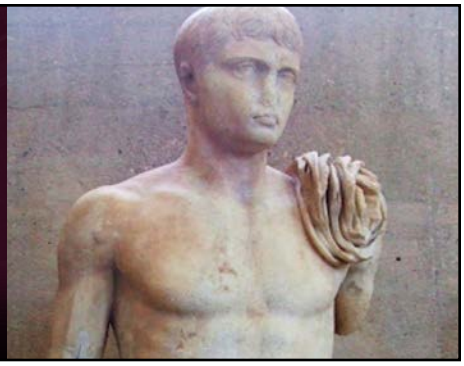
History of Ancient Rome
SPRING 2025

MEETING 6

Acquisition of Empire

- *Second Punic War*
- *The acquisition of empire*
- *Cultural and economic changes*
- *The province*
- *Rome in the east*



1

Upcoming dates

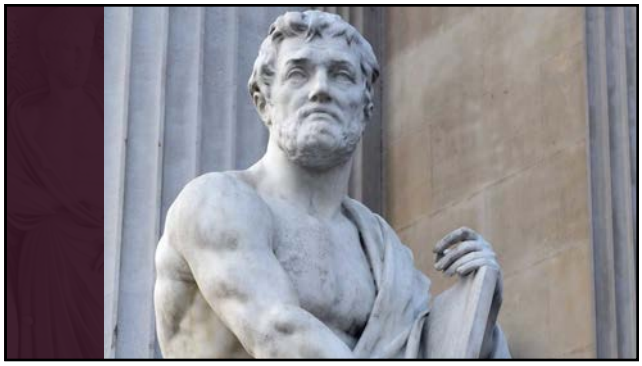
- Monday, March 10 — Images essay due
  upload to BlackBoard by midnight
- Monday, March 24 — Proposal due
- Sunday, March 16 — Post your Week 6 responses

2

Five things today

1. Second Punic War
2. The acquisition of empire
3. Cultural and economic changes
4. The province
5. Rome in the east

3



4

Quiz #4: Acquisition of Empire

1. The expression "drawing a line in the sand" comes from the incident in which a Roman envoy named C. Popillius Laenas successfully
   a. drew a circle around Antiochus IV and demanded he not invade Egypt
   b. drew a rectangle around Hannibal and demanded he behead himself
   c. drew a pentagon around Philip V and summoned the shade of Hercules
   d. drew a sudoku around Eumenes II and solved it in only three minutes

2. Ways the acquisition of empire transformed Roman life included all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Larger, slave-worked farms feeding the growing population of Rome and other cities
   b. Low tax collection and benevolent governors ensuring vibrant provincial economies
   c. The influence of foreign art and ideas clashing with conservative Roman culture
   d. Italian allies resenting fighting harder in Rome's armies for less reward

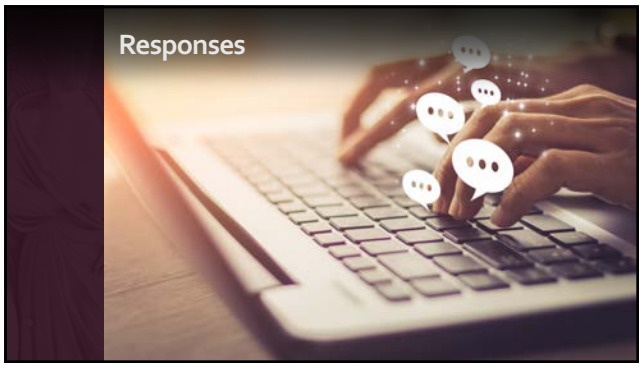
3. Publicani
   a. tended bar in pubs
   b. handled public contracts
   c. tried to "influence" the public
   d. were a form of lycan or werewolf

4. Romans who adapted Greek forms to create art that strengthened the Roman identity included all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Ennius, a master of tragic, comic, and epic poetry
   b. Plautus and Terence, who adapted Greek comedy to reflect a Roman audience
   c. Scipio Aemilianus, who composed a tragic play called *Carthage: The Final Destruction*
   d. Cato the Elder, the first Roman to write an important history in Latin

5. The alarming ambition of men like Scipio Africanus and Flamininus in the years after the war with Hannibal led to
   a. Romans who wanted more power being installed as kings in nations Rome ruled over
   b. laws imposing minimum ages and secret ballots
   c. good nobles fleeing the cesspool of Rome for the provinces, where virtue prevailed
   d. rebels wearing horns and face paint attempting to seize power six days after the new year

EC. In your opinion, why did Rome decide that, defeated and weakened as it was, Carthage must be destroyed?

5



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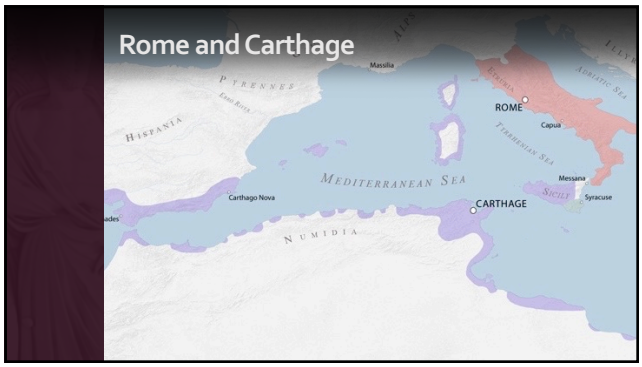
Questions about whatever

7


The Second Punic War

8


Rome and Carthage
Massilia
PYRENNES
Cape Roca
HISPANIA
ROME
Capua
TYRRHENIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Messana
Carthago Nova
CARTHAGE
Syracuse
NUMIDIA

9


Hannibal Barca

10


Hannibal's Plan
BISCAY
PYRENEES
SPAIN
Celtiberians
Turdetanians
Balearic Is.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
NUMIDIA
MAURETANIA
SARDINIA
SICILY
ILLYRIA
THE ALPS
Roman dominions and allies
Carthaginian dominions and allies

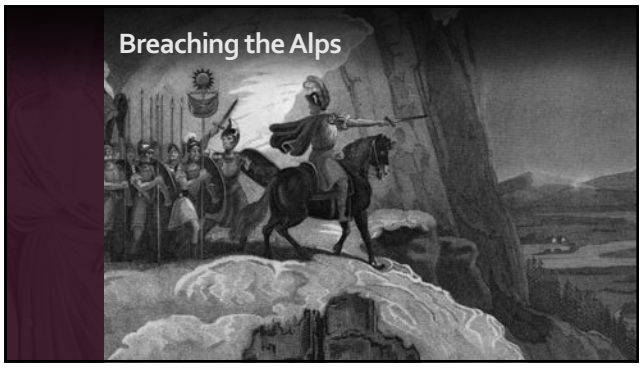
11


Rome and Carthage in Spain
PYRENEES
Numantia
Ebro R.
SPAIN
Tagus R.
Celtiberians
Turdetanians
Saguntum
Balearic Is.
New Carthage
Massilia (Marseilles)
Liguri
CORSI
SARDI
MEDITE

12


Rhone R.
Tiber R.
The Gauls
Rubicon R.
Metaurus R.
ILLYRIA
Lake Trasimene
Massilia
Ebro R.
PYRENEES
Numantia
CORSICA
Rome
Capua
SPAIN
Saguntum
SARDINIA
Aegates Islands
Mylae
Mediterranean Sea
New Carthage
Utica
Syracuse
Gades
Carthage
Zama
Malta
AFRICA
NUMIDIA

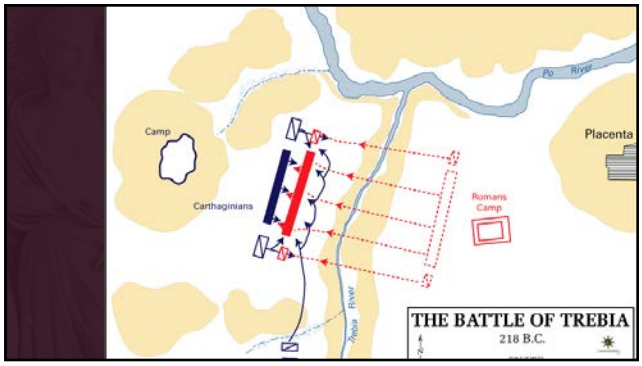
13


Breaching the Alps

14


First Disaster: Trebia
Gauls
Gauls
218 BCE

15


Po River
Camp
Placenta
Carthaginians
Romans
Camp
Trebia River
THE BATTLE OF TREBIA
218 B.C.

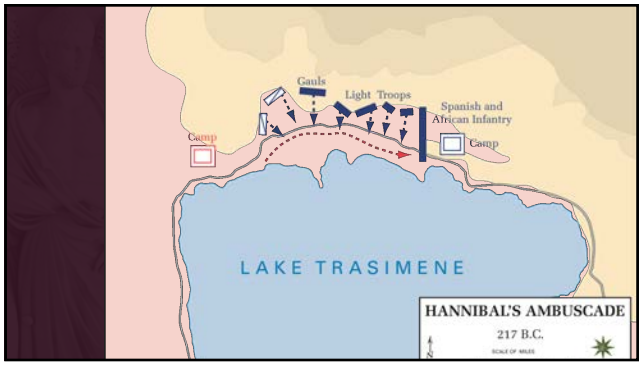
16


Gauls swell Hannibal's forces
Gauls
Gauls
218 BCE

17


Second Disaster: Lake Trasimene
217 BCE

18


Gauls
Light Troops
Spanish and
African Infantry
Camp
Camp
LAKE TRASIMENE
HANNIBAL'S AMBUSCADE
217 B.C.

19


Consul killed, armies destroyed

20


Italians turn against Rome
217 BCE

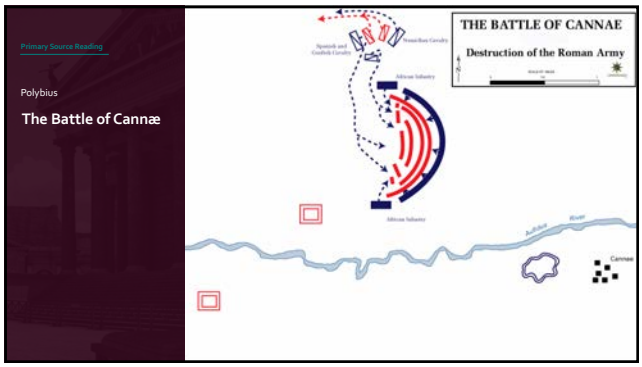
21


Fabius the Delayer
Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus

22


Third Disaster: Cannæ
216 BCE

23


Primary Source Reading
Polybius
The Battle of Cannæ
THE BATTLE OF CANNAE
Destruction of the Roman Army

24

Why did Hannibal not march on Rome?

- Taking Rome more difficult than defeating her armies
- Hannibal's siege of Rome would have been vulnerable to Rome's other armies
- Carthage's goal was to force Rome into a deal over Spain and weaken its position in Italy, reducing it to a lesser power

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Hannibal's exposure

- Latins and many Italian tribes remained loyal to Rome
- Hannibal's massacres only drove Rome to bitter resolve never to negotiate with him
- Hannibal loses the support of the Carthaginian senate and nobility

26

Roman response

- Replenish army
- Rebuild alliances
- Undermine Carthaginian navy
- Rituals to appease the gods and strengthen divine support
- Take the offensive

27

Primary Source Reading

Livy, Prudentius

The Magna Mater

28

29

Primary Source Reading

Polybius

The Siege of Syracuse

30


Archimedes

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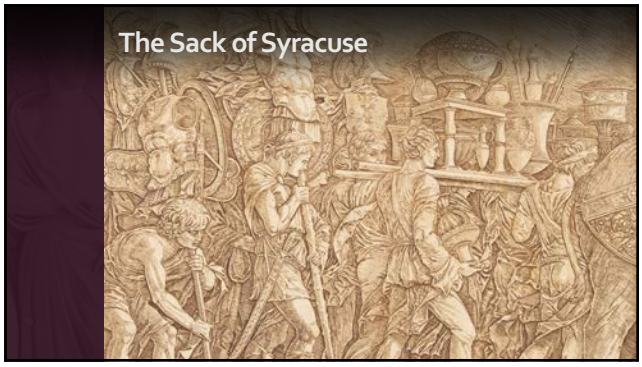
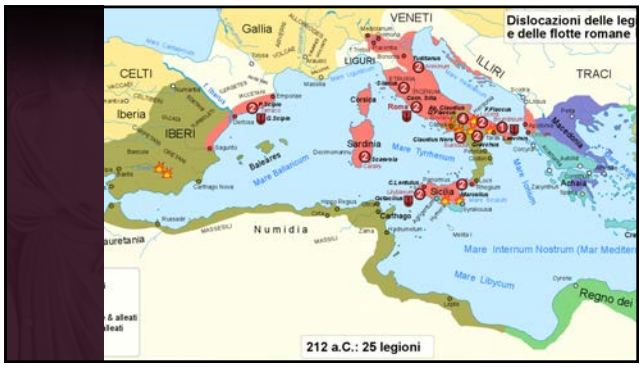
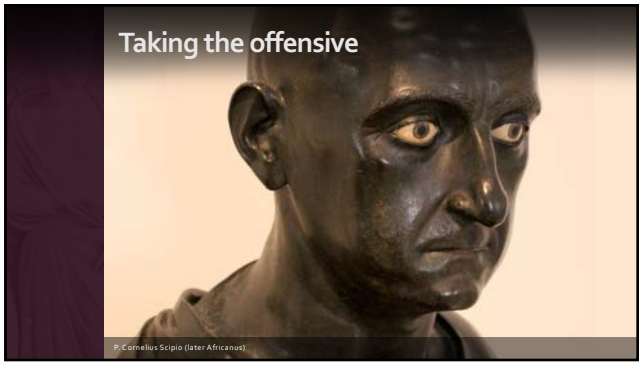

The Sack of Syracuse

32


Gallia
VENETI
Dislocazioni delle leg
e delle flotte romane
CELTI
LIGURI
ILLIRI
TRACI
Iberia
IBERI
Corsica
Roma
Sardinia
Mare Tyrrhenum
Baleares
Mare Balearicum
Sicilia
Achaia
Numidia
Carthago
Mare Internum Nostrum (Mar Mediter
Mare Libycum
212 a.C.: 25 legioni

33


Taking the offensive
P. Cornelius Scipio (later Africanus)

34


The Battle of Zama (202 BCE)
Capua
Cannas
(216)
Sardinia
Mar Tirreno
(204)
Sicilia
Rhegium
Útica
Siracusa
Cartago
Zama
202 BCE

35

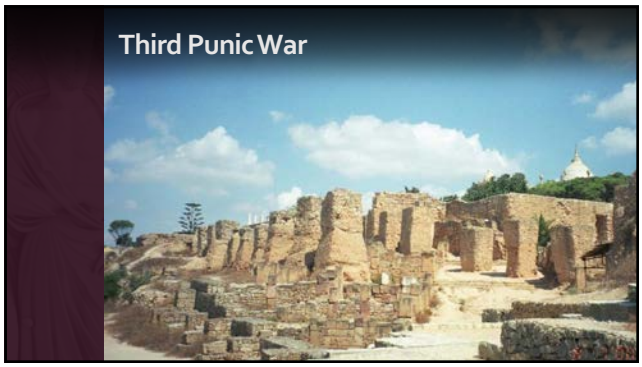
36


The Expansion of
Empire 200–100
Under Rom
Under Rom
AFRICA
Roman prov
date of anne
Mediolanum
Massilia
Narbo
ITALIA
Adriatic Sea
Rome
Saguntum
Carthago
Nova
Mediterranean Sea
Ionian
Sea
Carthage
Syracusae
Numidia
Achaea

37


"Carthago delenda est"
M. Porcius Cato (a.k.a. Cato the Elder)

38


Third Punic War

39

The acquisition of empire

40

Italian land

41

The wealth of empire

42

Primary Source Reading

Various

Slavery in the Roman Republic

43

The legion

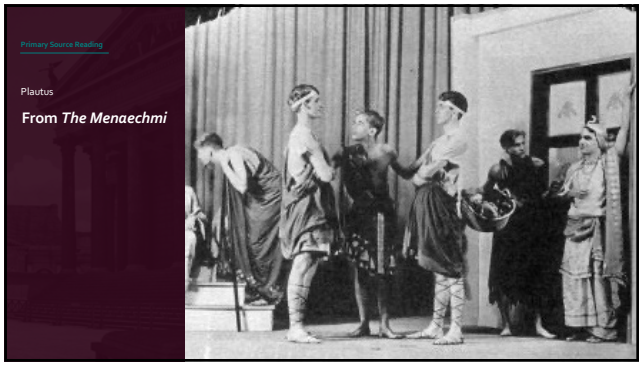
44

Hellenization

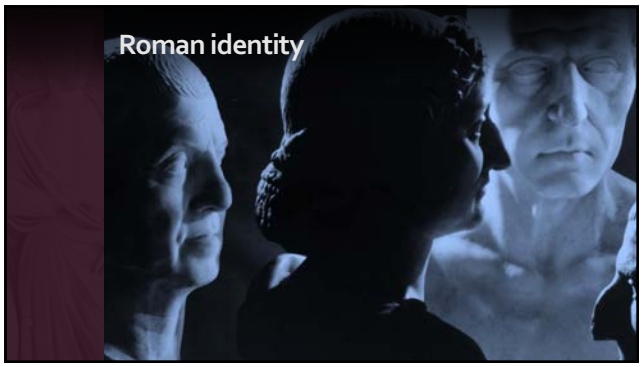
45


Cultural influence

46


Primary Source Reading
Plautus
From *The Menaechmi*

47

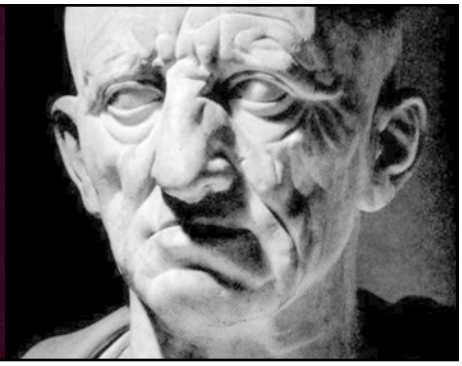

Roman identity

48

Primary Source Reading

Livy

Cato Opposes Extravagance



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The province

50

51

Promagistrates

- A promagistrate is an ex-praetor or ex-consul whose imperium has been extended (prorogued) beyond his term of office
- This propraetor or proconsul is then given a portfolio of responsibilities (province)

52

The dangers of the proconsul

- Possesses imperium but is not constrained by the traditional limitations of the consulship or the praetorship
- No colleague
- Sometimes left in place for years
- Far from Rome
- No support staff
- An army at his command

53

Primary Source Reading

Various

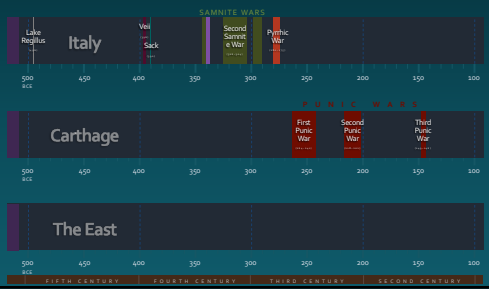
Accounts of the Roman State Religion

54

Rome and the East

55

Roman Wars of Expansion—Timeline



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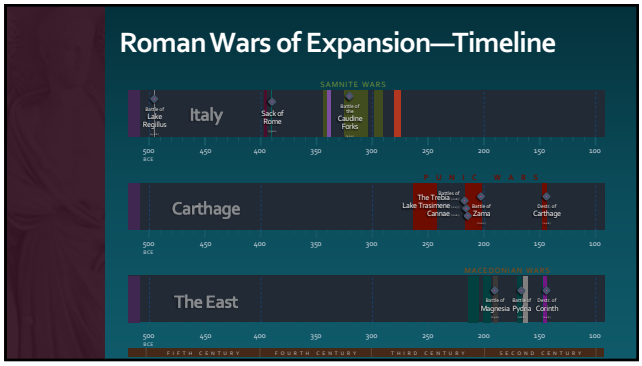
Roman Wars of Expansion—Timeline

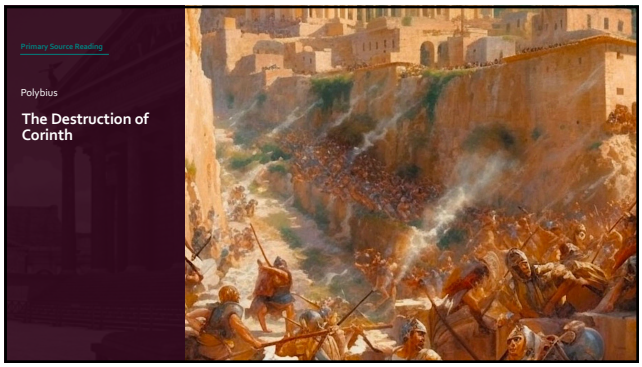
57


Roman Wars of Expansion—Timeline
SAMNITE WARS
Italy
Battle of Lake Regillus
Sack of Rome
Battle of the Caudine Forks
500 BCE
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
PUNIC WARS
Carthage
Battle of Lake Trasimene
The Trebia
Cannae
Battle of Zama
Battle of Carthage
MACEDONIAN WARS
The East
Battle of Magnesia
Battle of Pydna
Battle of Corinth
FIFTH CENTURY
FOURTH CENTURY
THIRD CENTURY
SECOND CENTURY

58


In Greece: Liberator and Destroyer

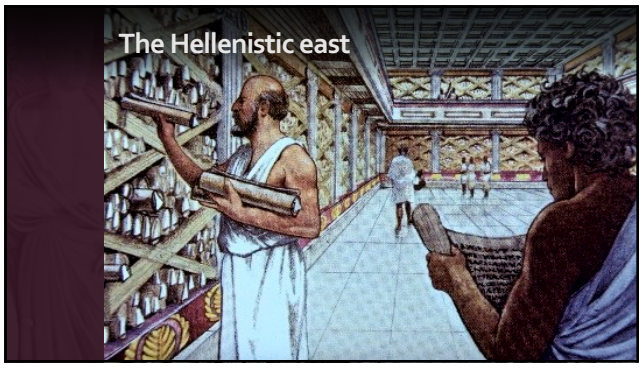
59


Primary Source Reading
Polybius
The Destruction of Corinth

60


ROMAN REPUBLIC
Danube R.
Strymon R.
Black Sea
Caucasus Mts.
MACEDONIA
THESSALY
Byzantium
COLCHIS
Sicily
Troy
Aegean Sea
Syracuse
Pergamum
GALATIA
Athens
Sparta
Delos
Mediterranean Sea
Crete
Rhodes
Cyprus
Antioch
Euphrates R.
Mesopotamia
Tigris R.
LIBYA
Damascus
Gadara
Philadelphia
Seleucia
Babylon
Alexandria
PALESTINE
Memphis
Fayum
Arabian Desert
Oxyrhynchus

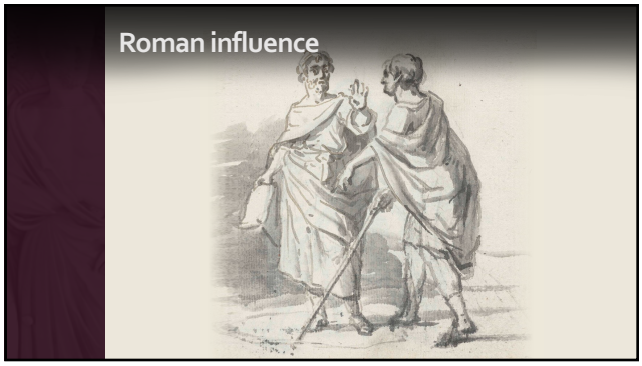
61


The Hellenistic east

62


Roman Empire after 200

63



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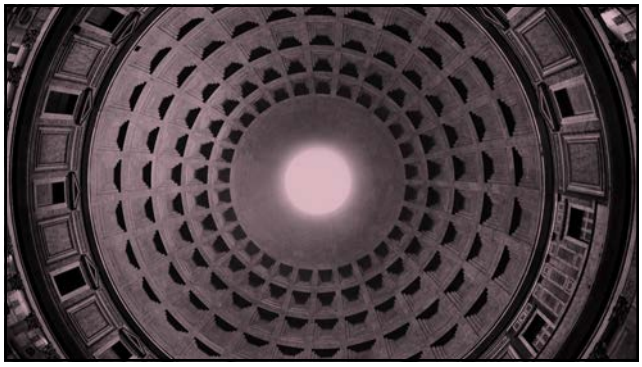

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