



Collapse of the Republic

Civilizations of the Ancient World | Meeting #25

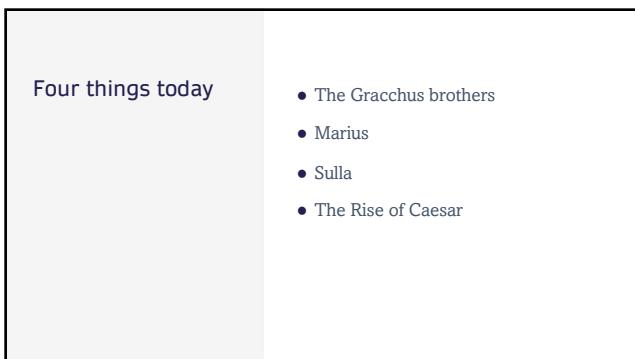
1



Upcoming Dates

- Monday, December 8
Images Essay Due
- Tuesday, December 16
2:30 to 4:30 p.m.
Final Exam
- Sunday, December 28
Ultimate Deadline
 - No late papers or resubmissions for reversible deductions after this date
 - No exceptions
 - Incompletes owing to personal emergencies must be mutually agreed before this date
- Sunday, December 7
Responses for Week 15 Due

2



3



Final Exam

- Identification and Impact
 - Define and discuss the impact of 4-5 terms or names
 - All terms will come from the review sheet
- Short answer
 - 1-2 specific questions about key ideas
- Multiple Choice
- Essays
 - One essay having to do with overall themes of the course
 - Provide an argument and three solid examples

4



Final Exam review

- The final exam covers the material since the midterm (Greece and Rome)
 - Everything the assigned readings is fair game,
 - Even if we did not discuss it in class
 - The essay is cumulative—you can use examples from the entire course
- For all sections except multiple choice, I will give you twice as many options as you need
- Review resources are linked on the Exams page
 - These include quiz notes, slides, lecture videos, weekly responses, textual topic discussions from online semesters, maps and timelines, and more

5



Approach to preparing

- Make a list of the most important milestone events in the periods we've discussed
 - Think about causes and legacies
 - Dates are less important than sequences of events
- Use the review sheet
 - Look through the questions to gauge which topics to spend more time reviewing
 - Take note of the terms and review the ones you're unfamiliar with
- Pregame the essay
 - Try to come up with possible essay questions
 - Map out in advance possible examples and interpretations
 - Example: If there were a question about religion and culture, what would I say and what three examples would I give?

6

Questions about whatever



7

The Republic in crisis

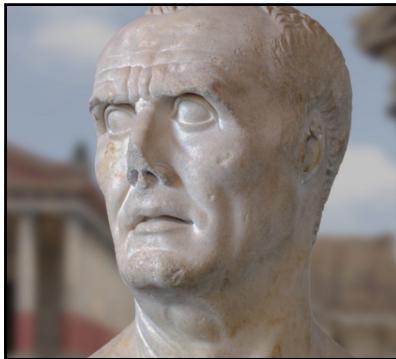
8



The brothers Gracchus

- Firebrand tribunes of the plebs
- Land bill infuriates elite
 - Need more soldiers who meet the minimum property requirement
 - Public land held illegally in vast estates owned by the wealthy elite
 - Bill to redistribute land to poor Roman citizens hugely popular
 - Gracchus brothers snub the senate
- Both brutally murdered with their followers
 - Tiberius Gracchus killed by a mob of angry conservative senators
 - Gaius Gracchus declared an insurrectionist, hunted down and killed

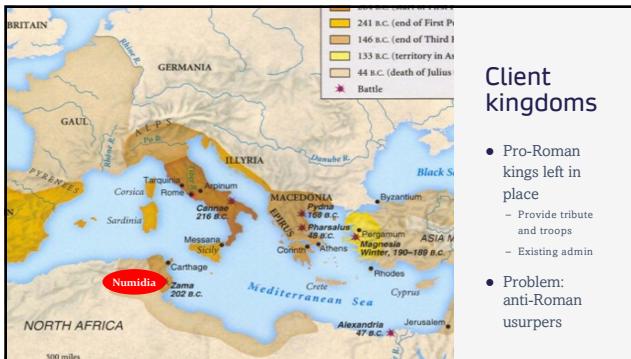
9



Gaius Marius

- Outstanding general and passionately populist
- Constantly argues that an elite empowered by privilege endangers Rome

10



Client kingdoms

- Pro-Roman kings left in place
 - Provide tribute and troops
 - Existing admin
- Problem: anti-Roman usurpers

11



Jugurthine War

- Jugurtha takes throne, massacres Romans in Numidia
- Rome struggles to fight Jugurtha under optimize commanders
- Marius elected consul as populist, takes command, and instantly ends the war

12



The map shows the movement of the Cimbri and Teutones tribes through Gaul and into Italy. It includes labels for Jutland, Arausio, Vercellae, and Noreia. A legend indicates that a red dot represents the 'Origin' (place of origin), a red 'X' represents a 'Defeat', and a green 'X' represents a 'Victory'.

Cimbri and Teutones

- Massive Germanic tribes pushing into Roman territory
- Romans lose disastrously under optimiate leadership at the **Battle of Arausio** (105 BCE)
- Populists: proof Marius was right!
- People demand Marius be put in charge of the war

13



The image shows two silver coins from the Social War. The left coin features a profile of a woman (likely Livia) and the word 'ITALIA'. The right coin shows two figures standing under a canopy, with the letter 'P' below them.

Social War

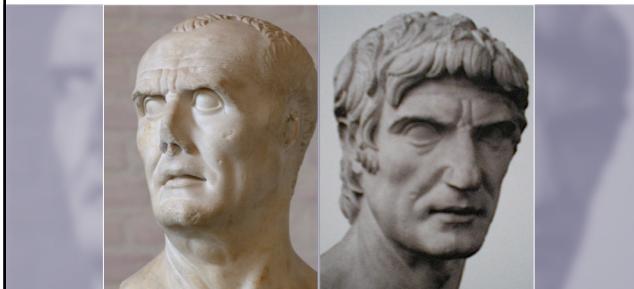
- Italians fed up with Roman repression
 - Fight as equals in legions — Peltast in battle at Arausio
 - Driving force in Rome's economic power — Rome robs the benefits
 - Denied the citizenship of Rome
- Form confederation and declare war
- Advantages:
 - Trained in Roman tactics and formations
 - Surround Rome
- Disadvantages:
 - Weak leadership
 - Nothing in common but hatred of Rome
- Rome loses several battles
- Offers citizenship to those who lay down arms
 - Surrendering Italians given partial citizenship
 - Those nations who refuse are slaughtered

14

Rome and Mithridates

15

Marius and Sulla



16



17



18



Sulla marches on Rome

- Sulla is consul, receives the command against Mithridates
- Populists demand Marius be put in charge
- Riots in Rome
- Sulla marches on Rome to restore order
 - First time a Roman general leads his army against Rome itself
 - Sulla's troops cross the sacred boundary and enter Rome at arms
- Sulla then leaves to fight Mithridates

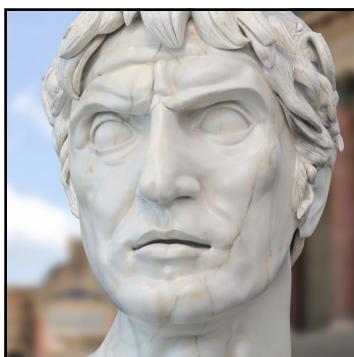
19



Marius and Cinna take over Rome

- One-party rule
 - Only populists allowed to hold office
- Proscriptions
 - Marius and Cinna make a list of Roman optimates to be killed
 - Must bring head
 - Murderers given share of killed man's estate
 - Heads mounted on spears in the Roman Forum

20



Sulla returns

- Cuts short war with Mithridates
- Civil War
 - Sulla marches on Rome in wrath
 - Fierce battle of Romans v. Romans at city gates
- Sulla victorious, has himself declared dictator
- New proscriptions
 - Populist leaders hunted down
- Reestablishes the Republic
 - Reforms designed to strengthen senate and institutions
 - Tribunes of the plebs, other populist elements weakened

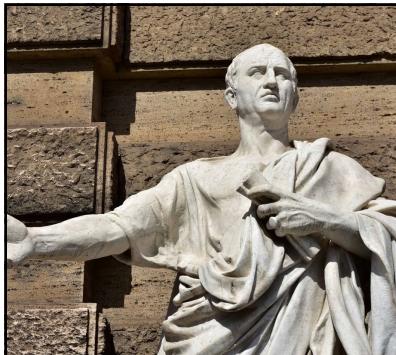
21



Pompey

- Inherits father's private army and offers it to Sulla
- After Sulla's death, refuses to disband
- Senate sends him on missions in which he gains power and prestige

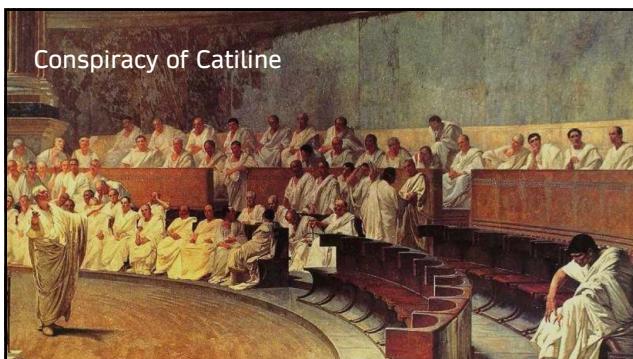
22



Cicero

- Famed lawyer and orator
- Becomes consul
 - No military experience
 - Outsider from Arpinum
- Overcompensates by outdoing the conservative elite

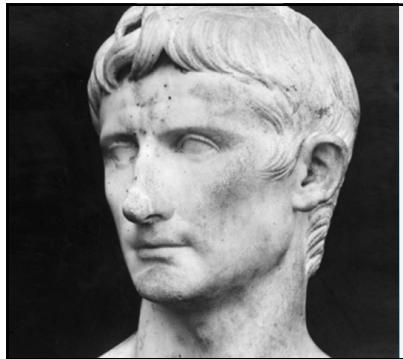
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24

Julius Caesar

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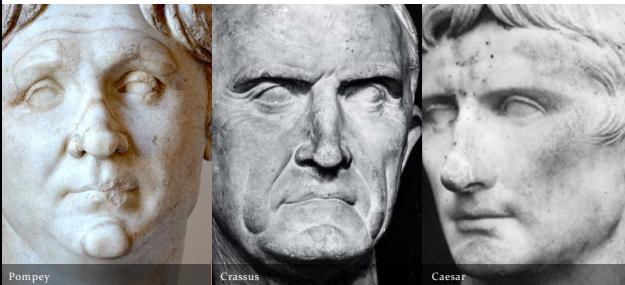


Caesar

- Handsome, popular youth of a good name
 - Eldest son of a noble and ancient family
- Marius's nephew and heir
- Feels Rome during Sulla's dictatorship and proscriptions

26

The “First Triumvirate”



Pompey Crassus Caesar

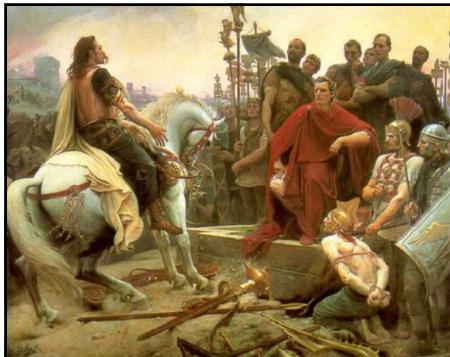
27



Pompey in the east

- Reorganizes eastern provinces and consolidates Roman power
- Relied on by senate but not trusted

28



Caesar in Gaul

- Expands Roman rule
- Builds reputation as great general
- Grows and directs the populist faction in Rome through agents

29



Turmoil in Rome

- Polarization of factions
- Brutal political rhetoric
- Fighting in the streets
- The murder of Clodius

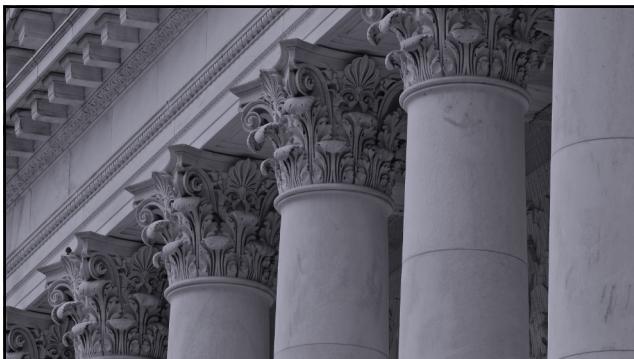
30



The Senate turns on Caesar

- Conservative elite senators blame populists
- Cato the Younger speaks out against Caesar
- Caesar named a public enemy

31



32