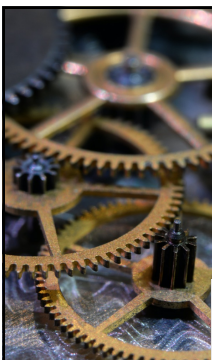




Collapse of the Republic

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

Four things today

- The Gracchus brothers
- Marius
- Sulla
- The Rise of Caesar


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 in 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 seminars, 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

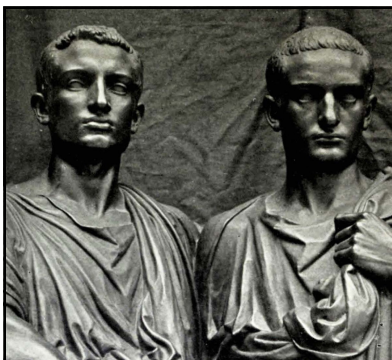
Questions about whatever



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 distribute 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 optimum commanders
- Marius elected consul as populist, takes command, and instantly ends the war

12



Cimbri and Teutones

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

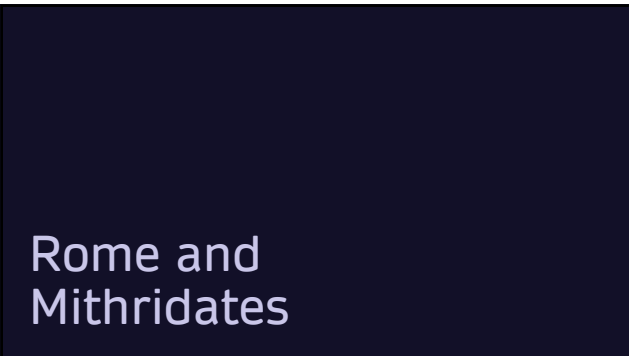
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Social War

- Italians fed up with Roman repression
 - Fight as equals in legions → Put in harm's way at Arausio
 - Driving force in Rome's economic power → Rome reaps 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

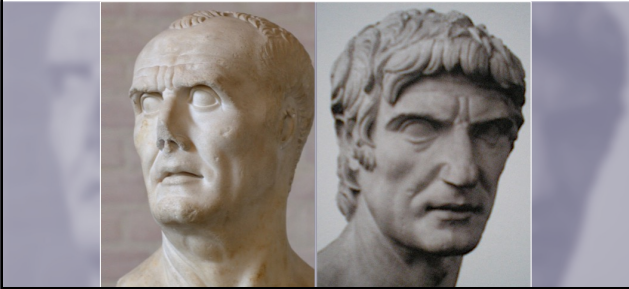
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Rome and Mithridates

15

Marius and Sulla

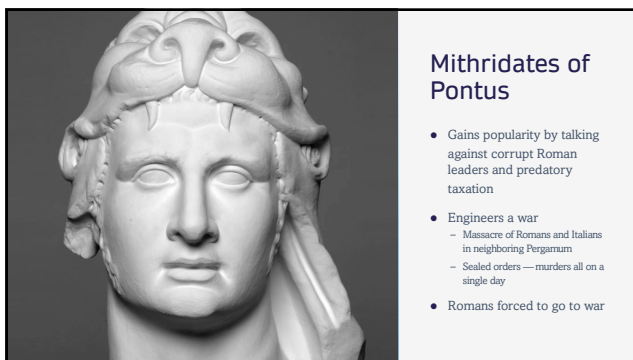


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17

Client kingdoms



Mithridates of Pontus

- Gains popularity by talking against corrupt Roman leaders and predatory taxation
- Engineers a war
 - Massacre of Romans and Italians in neighboring Pergamum
 - Sealed orders—murders all on a single day
- Romans forced to go to war

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

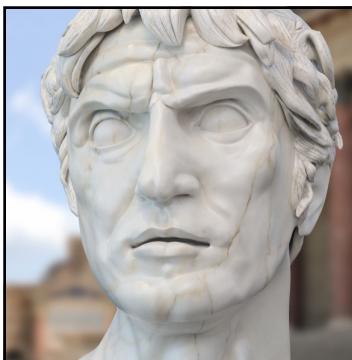
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Marius and Cinna take over Rome

- 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

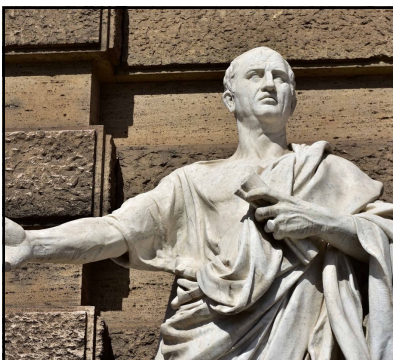
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Pompey

- 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

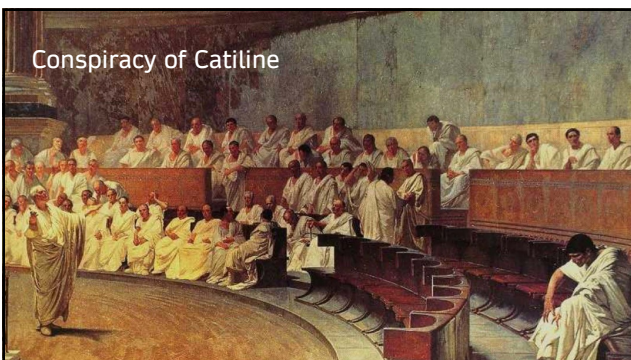
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Cicero

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

23



Conspiracy of Catiline

24

Julius Caesar

25

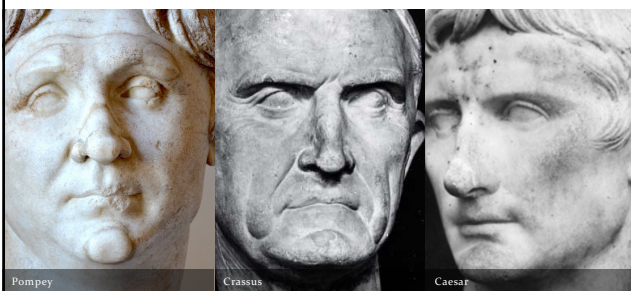


Caesar

- 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"



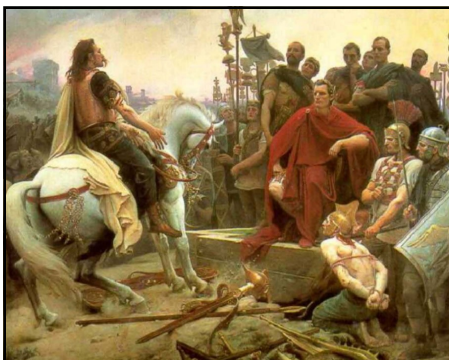
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Pompey in the east

- 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
