



The Acquisition of Empire

Civilizations of the Ancient World | Meeting #23

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Upcoming Dates

- Monday, May 18
• Images Essay Due
- Tuesday, May 26
• Final Exam
- Sunday, May 10
Responses for Week 14 Due
- Thursday, May 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

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Four things today

- The Early Republic
- Roman Expansion in Italy
- The Punic Wars
- Rome in the East

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Questions from the Responses

- I want to know more about why animal sacrifices were done in Rome. I would also like to find out if all the leaders did this or if it was something special about Marcus Aurelius
- It also makes me wonder more about why animal sacrifice was so important to them and what they believed would happen after doing it
- I would like to find out how they were able to achieve such great details into the sculptures.

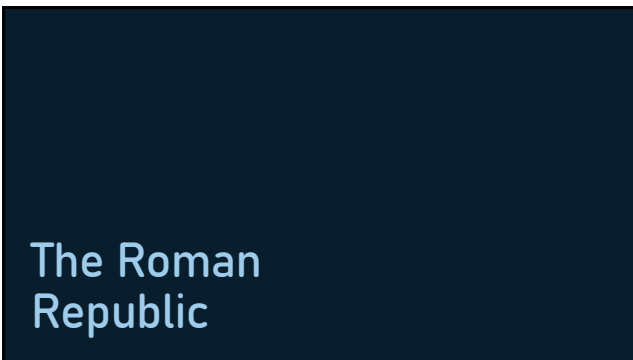
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Questions about whatever



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The Roman Republic



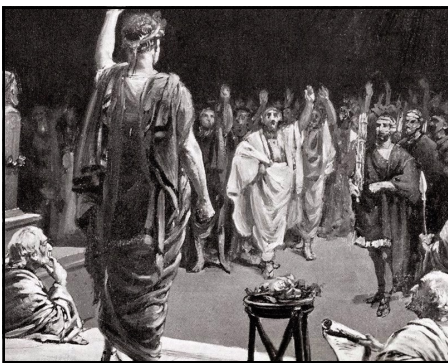
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The Republic

- Shared rule by the 200 or so propertied clans
- Designed to prevent any individual from gaining preeminence over other Romans
- Characterized by:
 - Collegiality
 - Annual office
 - Separate voting of imperium
 - Ladder of offices

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Assemblies

- Roman citizens gather in assemblies to pass laws
- Different assemblies for different purposes

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Magistrates

- Elected officials
- Administer Rome, courts, temples, etc.
- Those offices with imperium command armies

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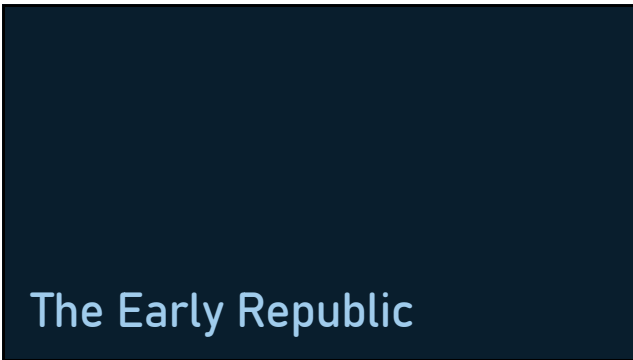
Senate

- Created as a body of experts to advise the king
 - Priests
 - Ex-officials
- Has no official power
 - Can only pass resolutions
- The auctoritas of its members gives it unofficial power

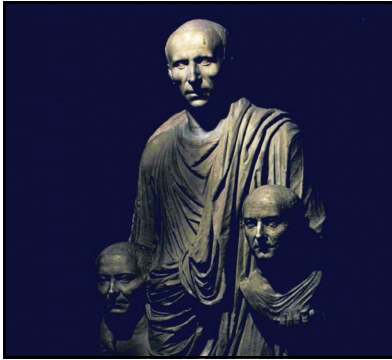
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Patricians

- Romans must consult the gods before any act of the state
- Empowers those few families who control the priesthoods
- Patrician families control Rome
 - The state religion
 - All offices with imperium
- Plebeians (non-patrician families) deprived of voice and agency

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"Struggle of the Orders"

- Plebeians vastly outnumber the patricians
- Have nothing common
 - Plebeians are rich and poor, farmer and artisan, urban and rural, etc.
- Force reforms by refusing to levy
- Gain their own officials and council but not imperium

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Decemviri and the Twelve Tables

- Six decades in, patrician abuses were worsening
 - Excessive interest on loans
 - Corruption in deciding court cases
- Demands for reform
- 10 lawgivers create a public law code
 - Justice is shared and transparent
 - Reinforcement of shared identity

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Roman Expansionism

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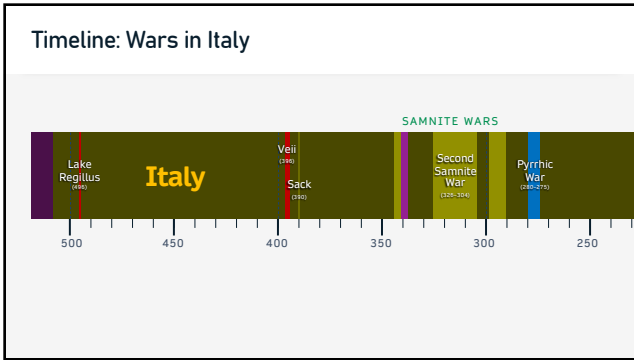
Dynamics of Roman imperialism

- Crisis
- Adaptation
- Romanization

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18



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The Capture of Veii, 396

- Rivalry with nearest Etruscan city across the Tiber
- Veii captured by siege and cunning
- Huge legacy for Rome
 - Rome's sense of power
 - Rome's wealth and standard of living
 - Rome as an economic and military power
 - Shift from defense to conquest
 - Dictator as champion and savior

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The Sack of Rome, 390

- Italian Gauls drawn to new Roman wealth
- Roman armies unprepared for barbarian army
- Huge legacy for Rome
 - Damage to Roman buildings and records
 - Dread of the Gaul
 - Protection of Rome through control of central Italy

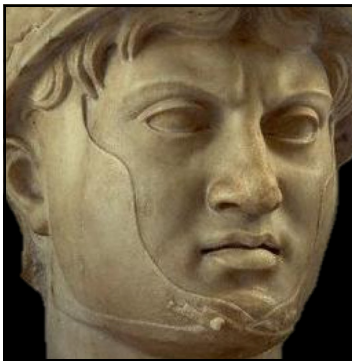
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Samnite Wars

- Samnites reject Roman expansion
- Vow to fight to the death to stop Rome
- Initial losses by Rome force new tactics
- Legacies
 - Manipular army means more training and longer service
 - Roman control over Samnium and Campania
 - Greeks of Southern Italy realize that they're next

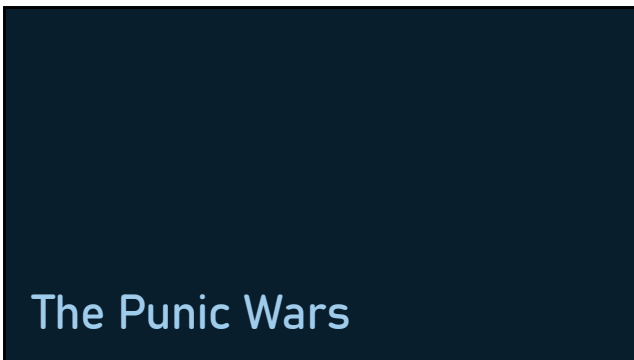
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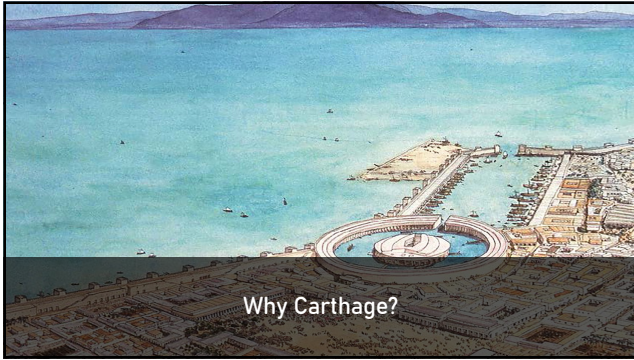
The Pyrrhic War (280-275)

- Greek cities of Southern Italy fear Rome
 - Recruit Pyrrhus of Epirus
- Battles extremely costly for both sides
 - "Another victory like this and I shall be totally ruined"
 - Lieutenant meets with senate: "Like 300 kings"
 - Pyrrhus forced to abandon war to Rome
- Legacy
 - Demonstration of deep Roman resources even in defeat
 - Assertion of hegemony over Italy
 - Coveting of Sicily

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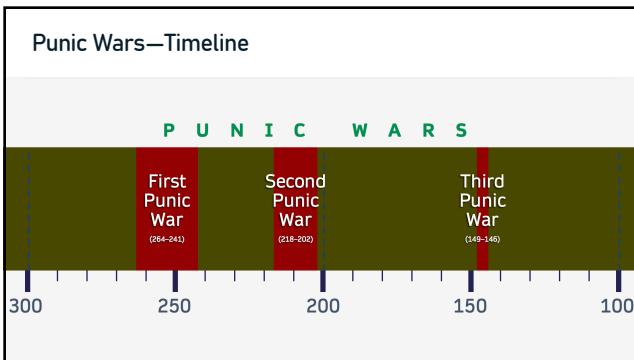
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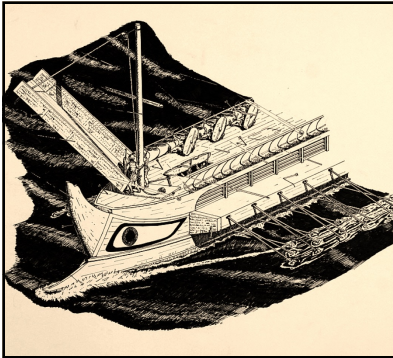
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First Punic War

- Rome forced to become a sea power
- Legacies
 - Rome survives through adaptation by becoming a sea power
 - Rome now an international power on par with Carthage
 - Rome must now administer foreign conquered territory

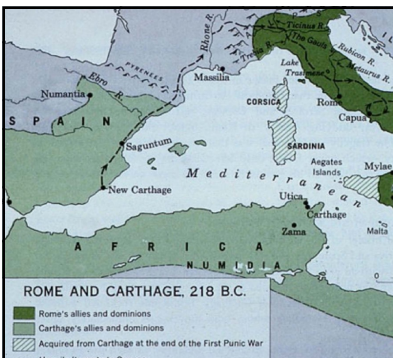
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Second Punic War

- Punitive terms of the peace open the way for the Second Punic war
- Younger generation in Carthage raised focused on revenge

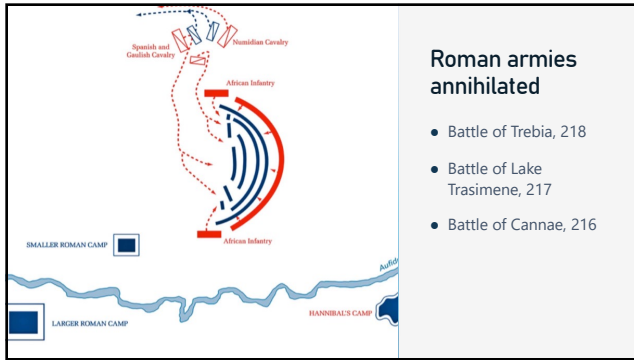
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Carthage and Rome in Spain

- Carthage and Rome both expanding into Spain
- Treaty of the Ebro defines Roman and Carthaginian territories
- Rome intervenes in Saguntum
- Carthage declares war
 - Hannibal gathers armies to invade Italy

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Roman armies annihilated

- Battle of Trebia, 218
- Battle of Lake Trasimene, 217
- Battle of Cannae, 216

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Sack of Syracuse (212 BCE)

- Syracuse in Sicily allies with Carthage
- Romans blockade and besiege
- Fended off by Archimedes
- Romans sack the city
 - Archimedes killed
 - Wealth of Syracuse displayed in triumph

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Scipio and the Battle of Zama

- Roman strategy of defending Rome not enough
- Scipio argues they must attack Carthage
- Carthage utterly defeated at Zama

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Third Punic War

- Existence of Carthage still feels like a threat
- "Carthago delenda est" (Carthage must be destroyed)
- After 50 years, Romans invade Carthage
 - Carthage destroyed
 - Becomes Roman province of Africa

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Roman Wars in the East

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The Hellenistic east



A map of the Hellenistic East showing the Roman Republic and various regions. Key locations include Sicily, Syracuse, Macedonia, Thessaly, Athens, Sparta, Rhodes, Crete, Libya, Alexandria, Fayum, Oxyrhynchus, Palestine, Damascus, Gadara, Philadelphia, Seleucia, Babylon, Antioch, Mesopotamia, Galatia, Pergamum, Byzantium, Colchis, Caucasus Mts., and the Arabian Desert. Rivers like the Danube, Strymon, and Nile are also shown, along with the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and Mediterranean Sea.

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Rome in the east

- Control of the west a head-to-head struggle with Carthage
- In the east, Rome gains influence slowly as a friend and ally
- Greek cities chafing under Hellenistic empires empowered by having an external ally

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In Greece: Liberator and destroyer

- With some, Rome is a friendly supporter and an external power
- For others, Rome is a fearsome enemy
- Corinth destroyed as an example

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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)

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