

Notes on Quiz #10: The Republican Crisis

1. Roman provinces were normally governed by
 - a. proconsuls
 - b. tribunes
 - c. publicani
 - d. senatorial committees

The Romans set up territories they ruled over as “provinces”; literally, a job or responsibility for an ex-magistrate. A consul or praetor, after his year in office, would have his powers continued for another year for the purpose of accepting responsibility for governing a conquered territory. He was now a proconsul (or propraeator), and was the sole Roman authority in the territory he’d been given. A large enough province might have a Roman legion stationed there, of which the proconsul or propraeator was the commander. — Because there were only eight magistrates a year (two consuls and six praetors), and therefore only eight potential new governors, once there were more than eight provinces, it became increasingly necessary to prorogue, or hold over, the sitting governors in their territories, with the result that some governors ended up ruling over their provinces for several years, allowing them to build up a power base there among the local nobles and their own legions. Thus the provincial governments allowed one man to have complete executive authority (rather than two as back at Rome), without a colleague or a senate or assembly to get in the way of his ambition, and many of them stayed in place for multiple years, rather than one year only, as in Rome. — One key element of Roman provincial government was tax farming. Because the governors had no supporting bureaucracy, tax collection was outsourced to for-profit corporations run by Roman middle-class businessmen (publicani). These corporations gouged the populace by collecting as much money as they could, handing over to the Roman state the fixed amount the senate decreed for that province, and pocketing the rest. This resulted in resentment, rebellion, and increased need for Roman military presence and oppression in the provinces.

2. All of the following are true of Tiberius Gracchus’s controversial land law EXCEPT:
 - a. It was needed because Rome needed more soldiers, and soldiers had to be landholders
 - b. It distributed plots of public land to the poor, angering wealthy senators renting that land
 - c. Carefully observing tradition, Gracchus first asked for the senate’s approval before proposing the law to the plebeian assembly
 - d. When he ran for reelection to oversee his law, Gracchus was clubbed to death by a mob of angry conservative senators

The Gracchan laws affected the Italian public lands (ager publicus)—vast amounts of land taken by Rome in war. These lands had been settled by citizens in small freeholds still technically owned by the state but farmed by generations of Roman citizen farmers. But the shifting of the rural economy in the third and second centuries meant that more and more of this land was ending up as part of the large estates of the rich. Tiberius Gracchus’s law proposed enforcing an old law saying no one could have more than 300 acres; he hoped to redistribute the land to recreate a large population of citizen farmers out of the landless poor teeming in Rome. This was taken by the rich as a rabble-rousing attack on behalf of the poor. — Gracchus also bypassed the senate and proposed his law directly to the people. Over time it had become customary to present laws first to the senate, which would debate them and offer a resolution supporting it if they approved. Since the conservative senate contained many rich landholders and their friends, and was, moreover, averse to radical change that would upset customs and traditions of the Republic (which they felt duty-bound to protect), Gracchus knew his law would be opposed by the senate. But bypassing the senate angered the elite, and since Gracchus broke no laws in doing so the response to Gracchus was personal and outside of the system. — Gracchus also had the Assembly vote to remove a tribune who had threatened to veto the bill if it passed, and funded the land commission created by the law by diverting the bequest of the king of Pergamum, scorning the senate’s traditional control over foreign policy. In bypassing the senate, acting against a (pro-senate) tribune, and diverting the Pergamene bequest, Gracchus asserted a more extreme idea of the power of the People (without reference to the state) than most in the ruling class could withstand.

3. The *senatus consultum ultimum*, or “last resolution of the senate,” was the senate’s emergency order to the consuls demanding that they
- resign
 - take any measures necessary to defend the state
 - deputize the other magistrates as temporary consuls
 - press the self-destruct button and destroy Rome

The *senatus consultum ultimum*, or “ultimate decree,” was a Senate vote to instruct the consul and other top magistrates to defend the Republic and see that no harm came to the state. It enabled the state to use violence against Roman citizens, depriving them of *provocatio* (a citizen’s right of appeal to the People) and other protections. — It could be wielded by a faction in the Senate (in this case the most conservative of the “optimates”). It was used to justify killing C. Gracchus and thousands of his supporters.

4. Gaius Marius’s game-changing reforms of the Roman army included all of the following EXCEPT:
- The property requirement was eliminated, creating a “volunteer army”
 - Funding and post-war rewards of land were now in the hands of the general, not the senate
 - Soldiers were issued a javelin, a short sword, a black beret, and a set of early binoculars
 - The soldiers were reorganized from maniples into cohorts, each carrying his own equipment

The main issue with recruiting soldiers to fight Rome’s wars in the Middle Republic was that there was a minimum property requirement. In order to create an army large enough to fend off the massive Cimbri/Teutones invasion, Marius did away with this requirement, creating what is known as the “volunteer army” or the “proletarian army.” With these forces, Marius was able to defeat the invaders, and this became the model for all Roman armies going forward. — The problem with the volunteer army is that with no wealth and no homestead of their own to return to, these soldiers were dependent on their general to ensure they had land to return on and a share in the spoils of war. This helped ensure that Roman legions were loyal to their generals rather than to the central government that protected the homesteads of the landed families, making possible the generals’ march on Rome that brought Sulla, Caesar, and later many emperors to power. — Marius also reformed the army by introducing the legionary eagle standard, a semireligious standard carried before every legion that served as a focal point for its soldiers. These concentrated and strengthened the identity and unity of each legion, making them all the more formidable when turned against an enemy—or against Rome.

5. The Social War (91–87 BCE) refers to the armed conflict between
- Facebook and MySpace
 - the optimates and the populares
 - the patricians and the plebeians
 - the Italian allies and Rome

The Social War resulted when the Italian allies banded together against Rome in a confederacy called Italia.

Optional Extra Credit

EC. What was the issue that caused the Social War?

Despite their vast contributions to Rome’s economic and military success, the Italians were deprived of much of the benefit of Rome’s success as an empire. Fed up, they demanded citizenship but were refused. When Drusus, who had campaigned for the tribuneship on a platform embracing Italian citizenship, was assassinated, the Italians decided Rome would never willingly grant them equal rights and made war on Rome.