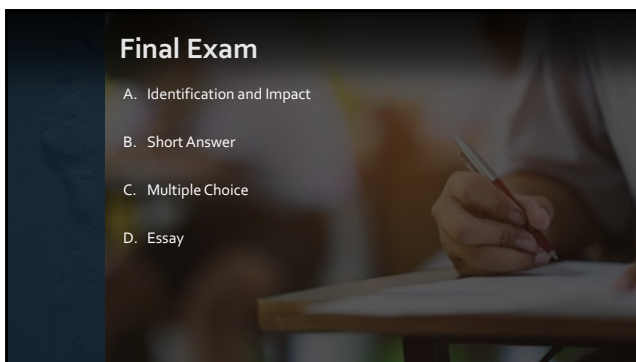


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Four things today

- 1 The Punic Wars
- 2 Rome in the East
- 3 Consequences of Empire
- 4 The Breakdown of the Republic

4



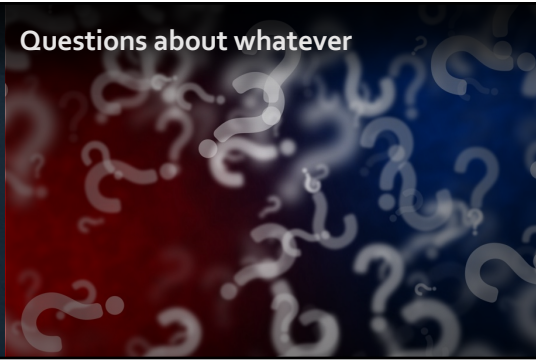
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Quiz #8: The Republican Crisis

1. Roman provinces were normally governed by
 - a. praetors
 - b. tribunes
 - c. publicani
 - d. senatorial committees
 2. All of the following are true of Tiberius Gracchus's controversial land law **123 BC**
 - 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 resisting that land
 - c. Carefully observing traditions, 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
 3. The *senatus consultum ultimum*, or "last resolution of the senate," was the senate's emergency order to the consuls demanding that they
 - a. resign
 - b. take any measures necessary to defend the state
 - c. depose the other magistrates as temporary consuls
 - d. press the self-destruct button and destroy Rome
 4. Gaius Marius's game-changing reforms of the Roman army included all of the following **107 BC**
 - a. The property requirement was eliminated, creating a "volunteer army"
 - b. Funding and post-war rewards of land were now in the hands of the general, not the senate
 - c. Soldiers were issued a javelin, a short sword, a black tunic, and a set of early binoculars
 - d. The soldiers were reorganized from *municipes* into cohorts, each carrying his own equipment
 5. The Social War (91-89 BCE) refers to the armed conflict between
 - a. Facebook and MySpace
 - b. the optimates and the populares
 - c. the patricians and the plebeians
 - d. the Italian allies and Rome
- EC. What was the issue that caused the Social War?

6

Questions about whatever

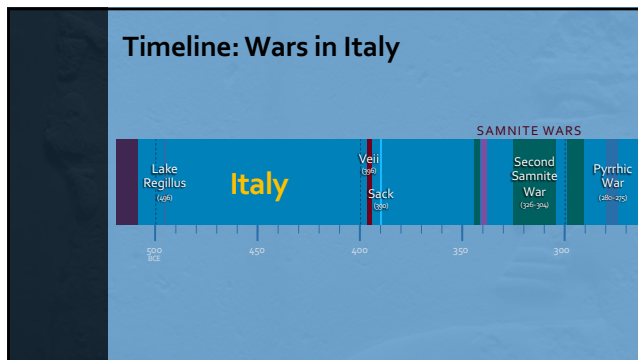


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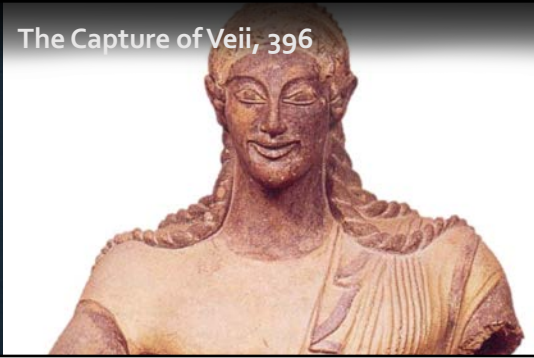
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Timeline: Wars in Italy



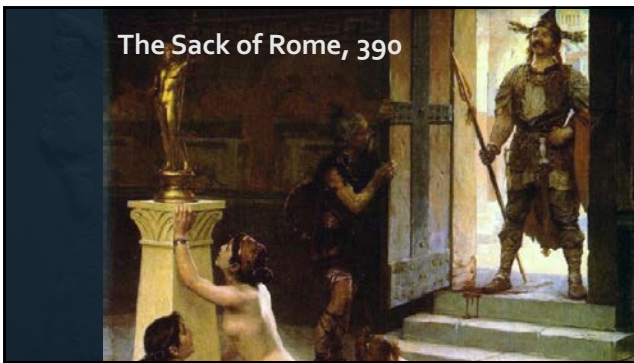
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The Capture of Veii, 396



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The Sack of Rome, 390



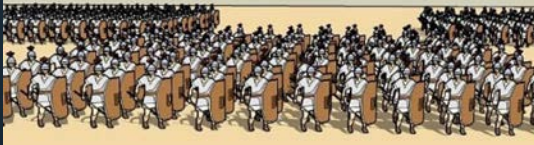
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Samnite Wars



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From Phalanx to Maniple



13

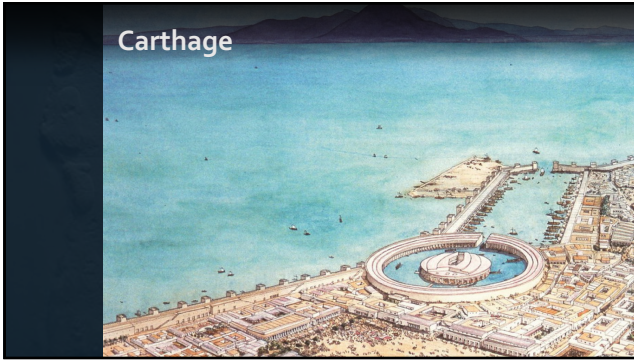
The Pyrrhic War, 280-275



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The Punic Wars

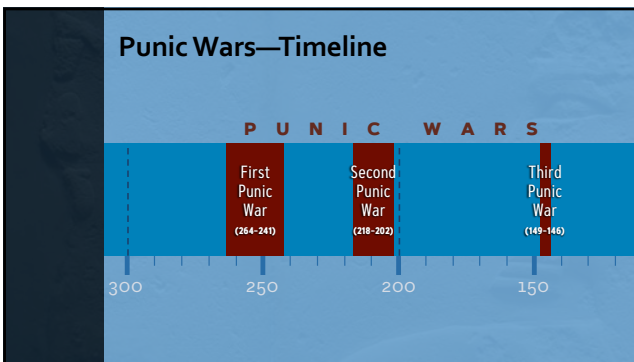
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First Punic War

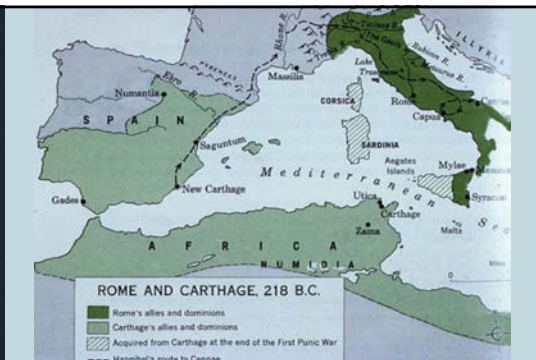


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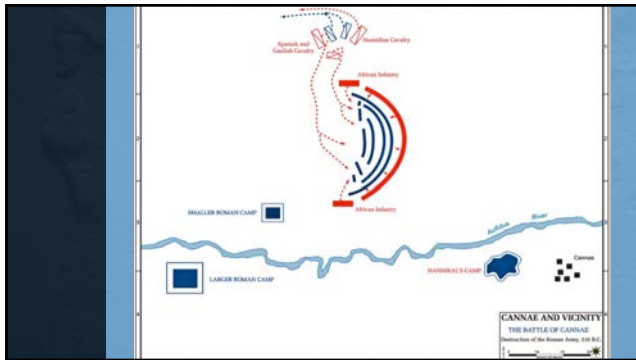
Second Punic War



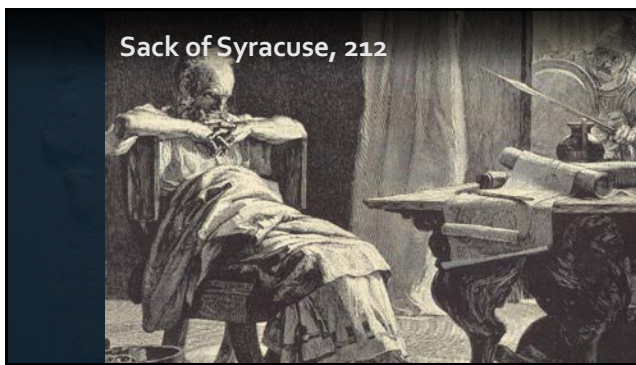
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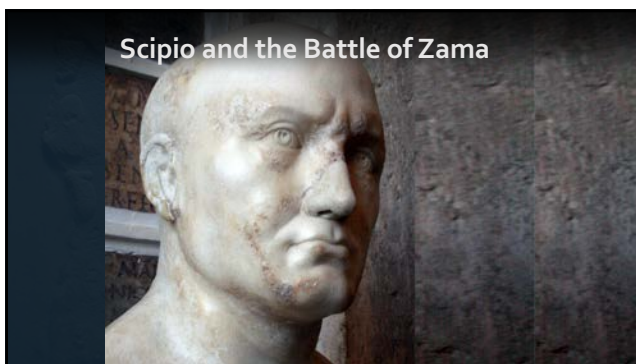
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Third Punic War

“CARTHAGO DELENDA EST”



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Roman Wars in the East

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The Hellenistic east



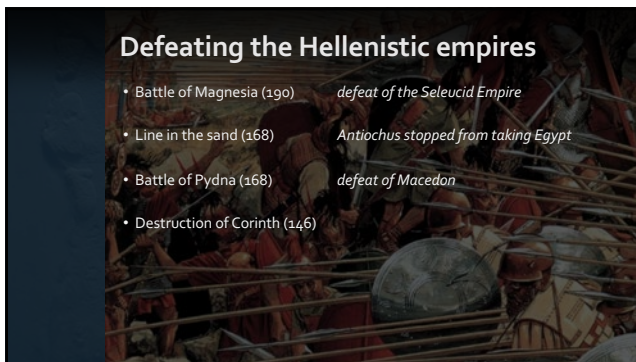
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Hellenization



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The Consequences of Empire



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Consequences of empire



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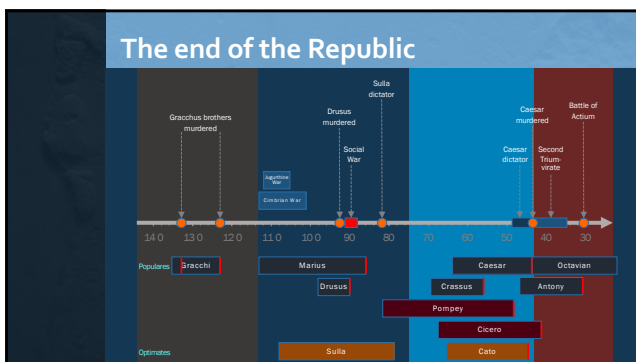


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Divisions within the nobility

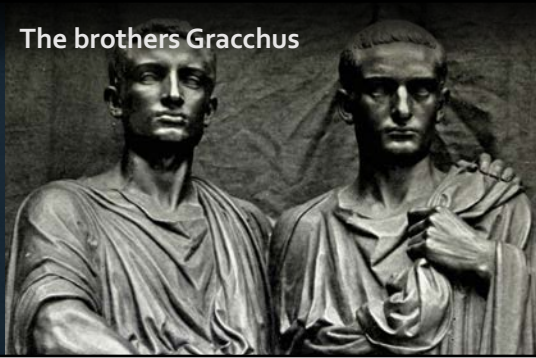
POPULARES	OPTIMATES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders who seek popularity among the people of Rome • Demonize the senate as oppressing the masses and protecting privilege at Rome's expense, especially in war • Urge Romans to place their faith and trust in great men, not institutions <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gracchus brothers • Gaius Marius • Julius Caesar • Octavian/Augustus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders who seek to protect the old ways • Champion the senate as guardians of tradition and the collective, anonymous rule that made Rome strong • Urge Romans to place their faith and trust in institutions, not great men <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulla • Metellus Numidicus • Cato (the younger)

35



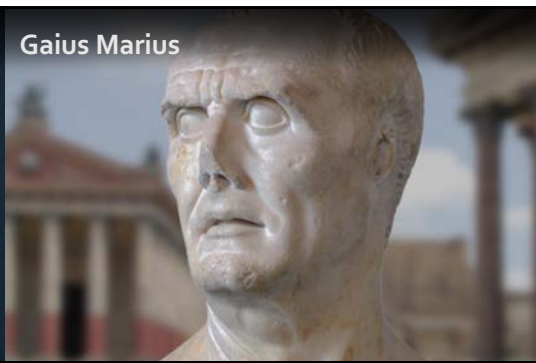
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The brothers Gracchus



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Gaius Marius



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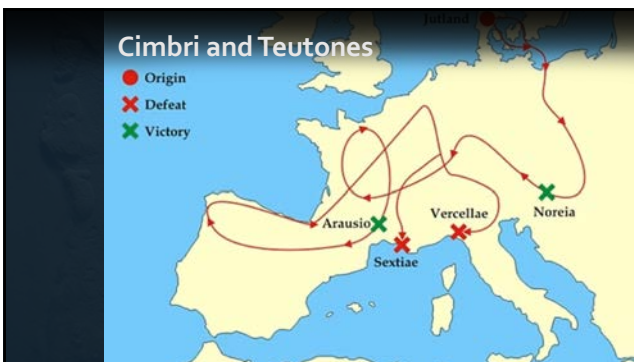
Client Kingdoms



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