

From Republic to Empire:

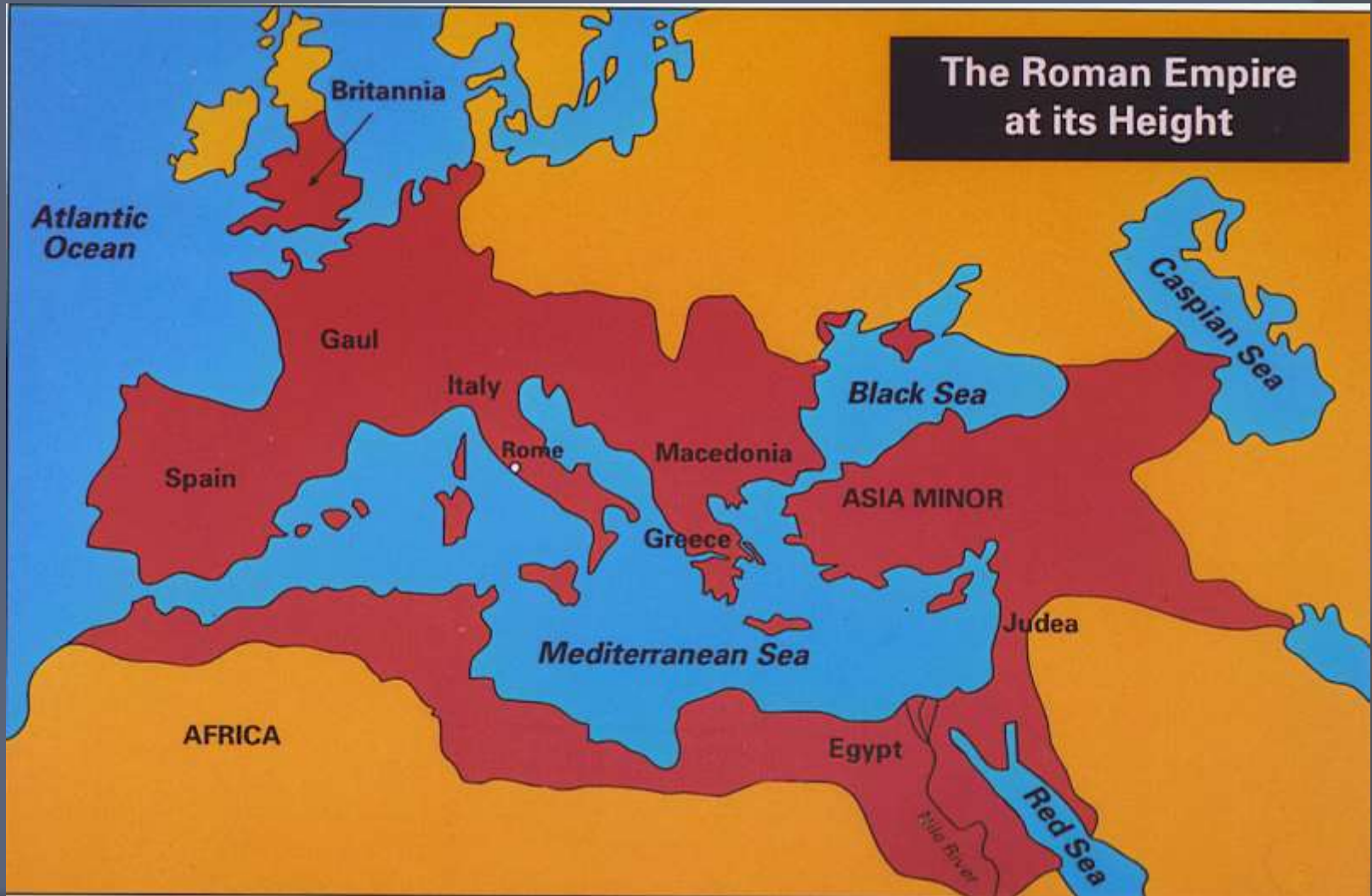
ROME

Geography

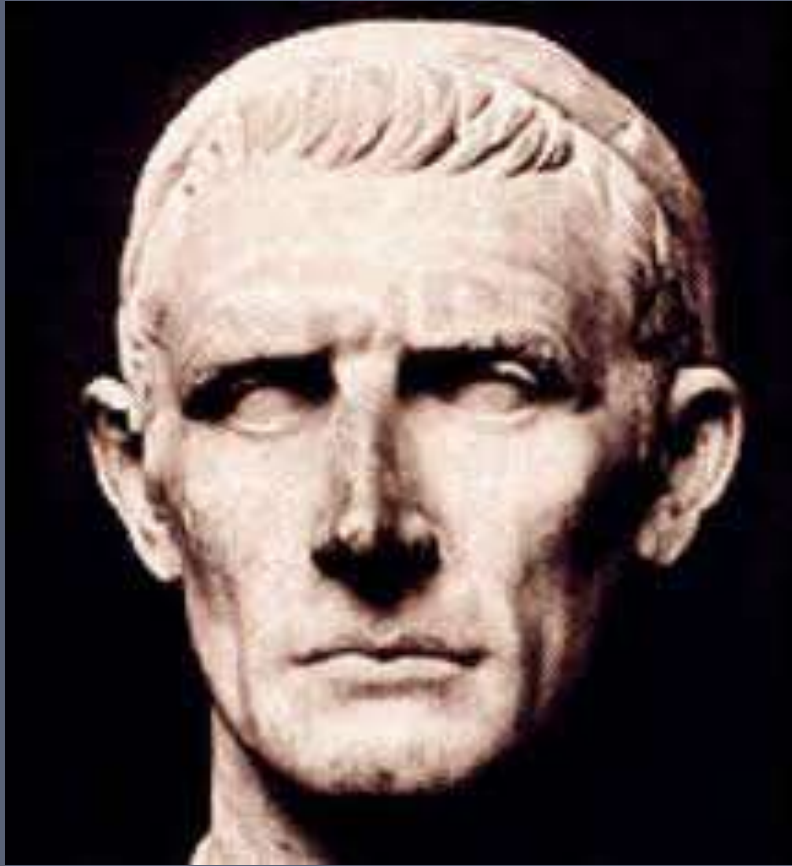
- Rome is located in the middle of Italy
- On the banks of the Tiber River
- Established on the top of 7 hills



Geography



Geography



- Roman historian Livy wrote:
 - “Not without reason did gods and men choose this spot for our city – the hills, the river to bring us produce from the inland region and sea-borne commerce from abroad, the sea itself, near enough for convenience yet not so near as to bring danger from foreign fleets, our situation in the very heart of Italy – all these advantages make it of all places in the world the best for a city destined to grow great.”

The Beginnings of Rome

- ⦿ Around 600 BCE:
 - A king from a people called the Etruscans expanded the small village of Rome into a city that controlled about 500 sq. miles of land.
- ⦿ Around 500 BCE:
 - The last Etruscan king of Rome is kicked out of power and the Romans declare that they would never again be ruled by a king.
- ⦿ This = the start of the Roman Republic

Romans Split Into Two Classes

- The wealthiest class in Roman society
- Made up of large, land-owning families
- Patricians could hold the highest political offices
- Common people
- Farmers and merchants
- Small land-owners
- Could only hold lower political offices

Patrician

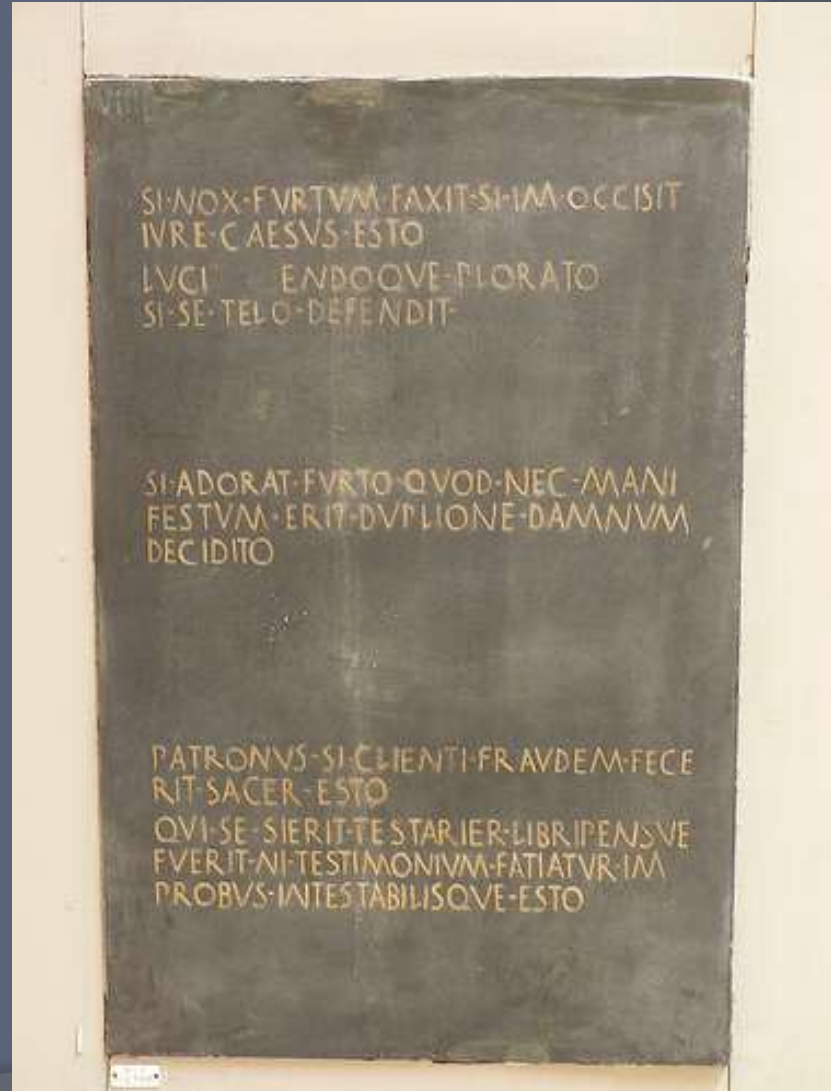
Plebeian

Romans Split Into Two Classes



The 12 Tables

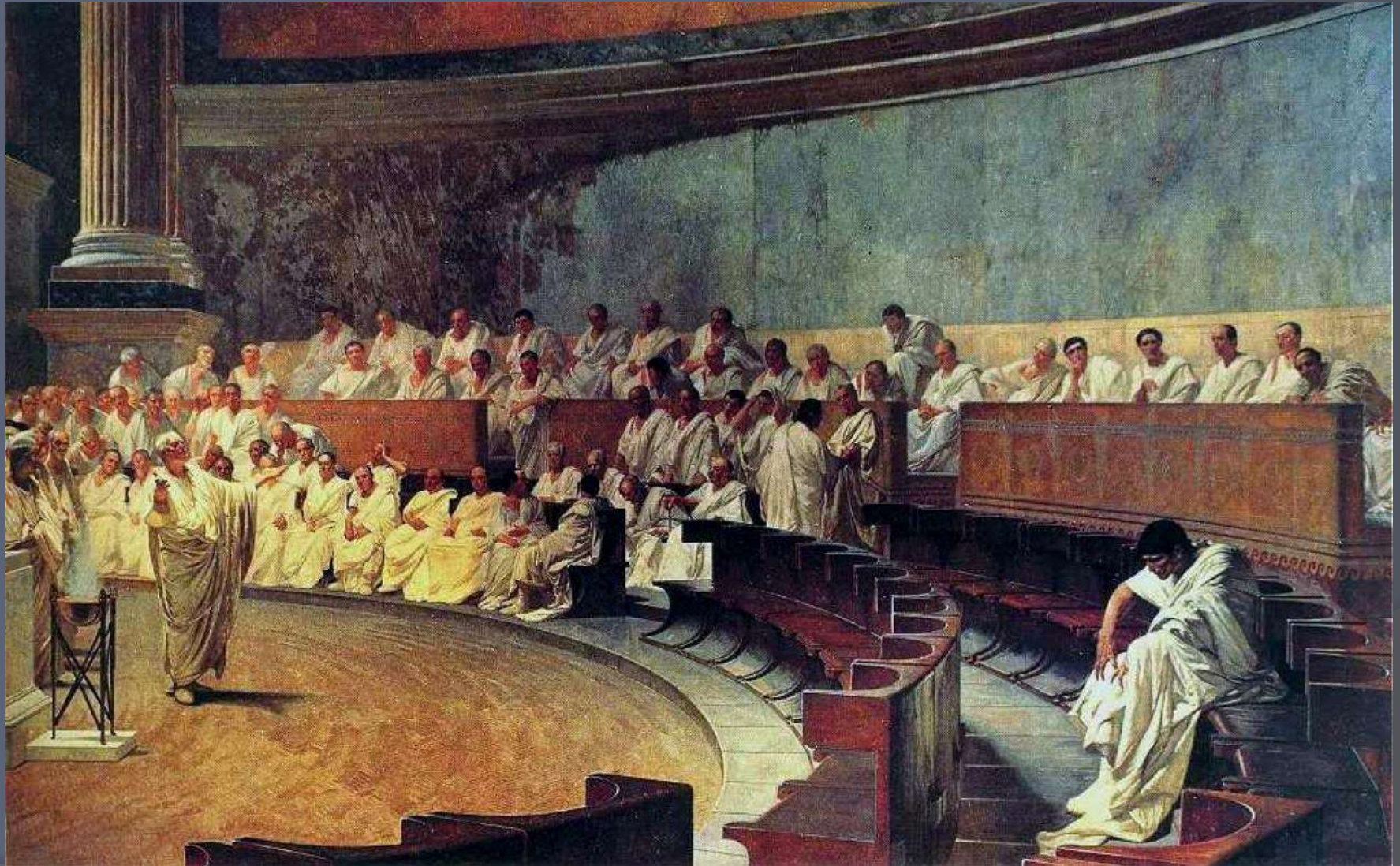
- 451 BCE
- Roman law was written on 12 stone tablets (tables)
- These laws applied to every Roman regardless of their social class



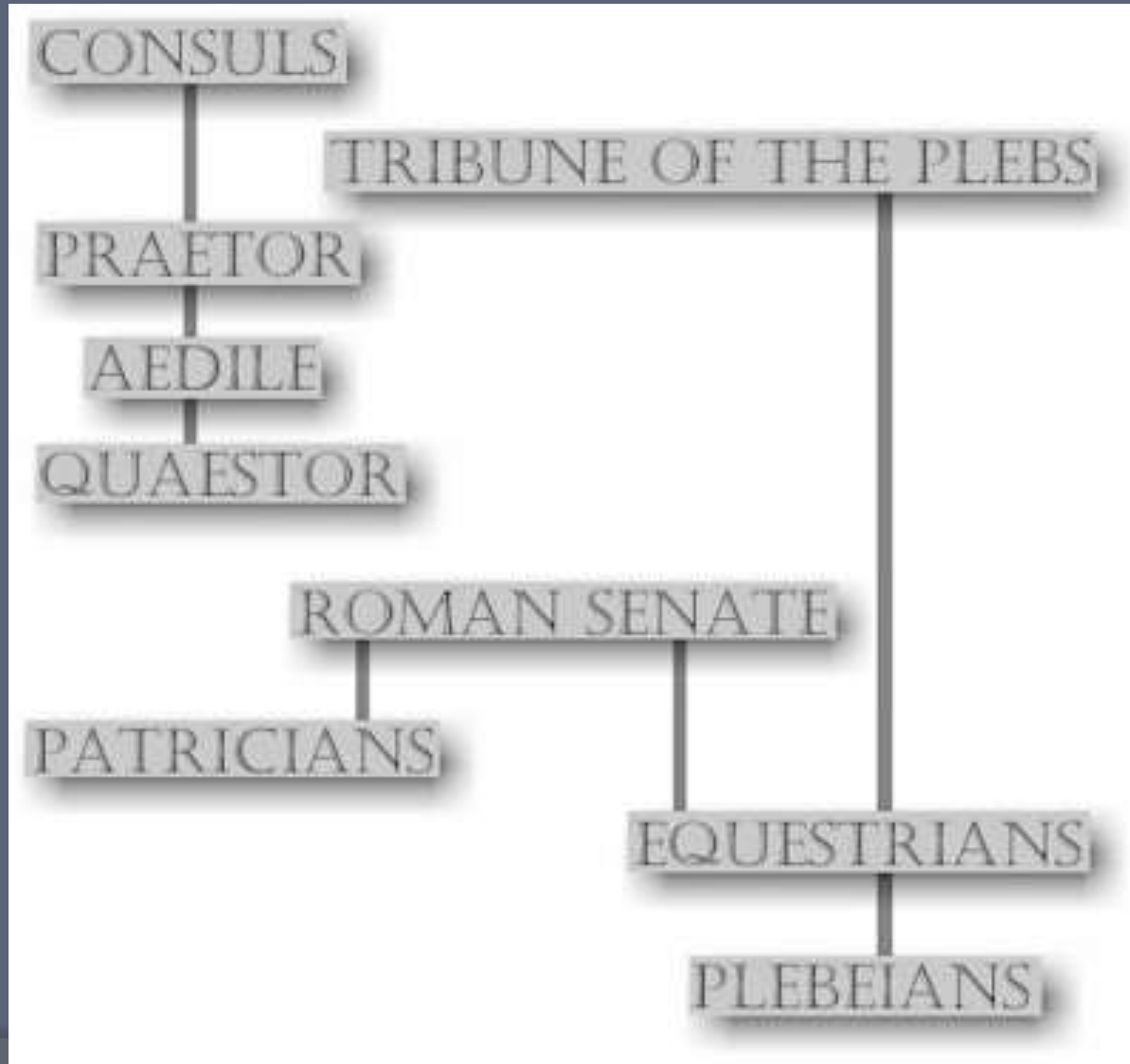
Roman Politics

- ◉ Rome was led a balanced government
 - Consuls – two served at a time, one year terms, could not serve twice in 10 years, one consul could veto the acts of the other
 - Senate – democratically elected group of representatives who made laws, advised the consuls, and helped lead. Started as a patrician group, but eventually allowed plebeians
 - In an emergency, a dictator could be appointed with power for a 6 month term.

Roman Politics



Roman Politics



Rome's Army

- All land owning citizens had to serve in the military.
- The army was divided into “Legions” of 5,000 soldiers
- By 250 BCE – this army helped Rome conquer all of Italy.



Rome's Expanding Population

- As Rome grew into new territories, it brought new groups of people under its control:
 1. Other Latins (people from area close to Rome) became full citizens
 2. People from further away got all Roman rights except the right to vote
 3. People from distant conquered lands became “allies of Rome”
 - They got protection from Rome and served in Rome's army, but had few legal rights

Roman Conquests of Carthaginian Territory in Punic Wars



The Punic Wars

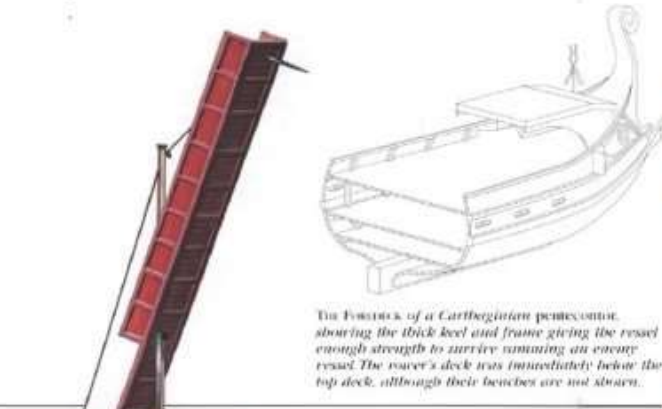
- From 264-146 BCE, Rome engaged in a series of three wars with the African empire of Carthage known as the Punic Wars.
- Carthaginian general Hannibal marched his army into Italy and threatened Rome itself for 10+ years.
- Rome eventually invaded and conquered the city of Carthage, forcing an end to the wars.

The Punic Wars

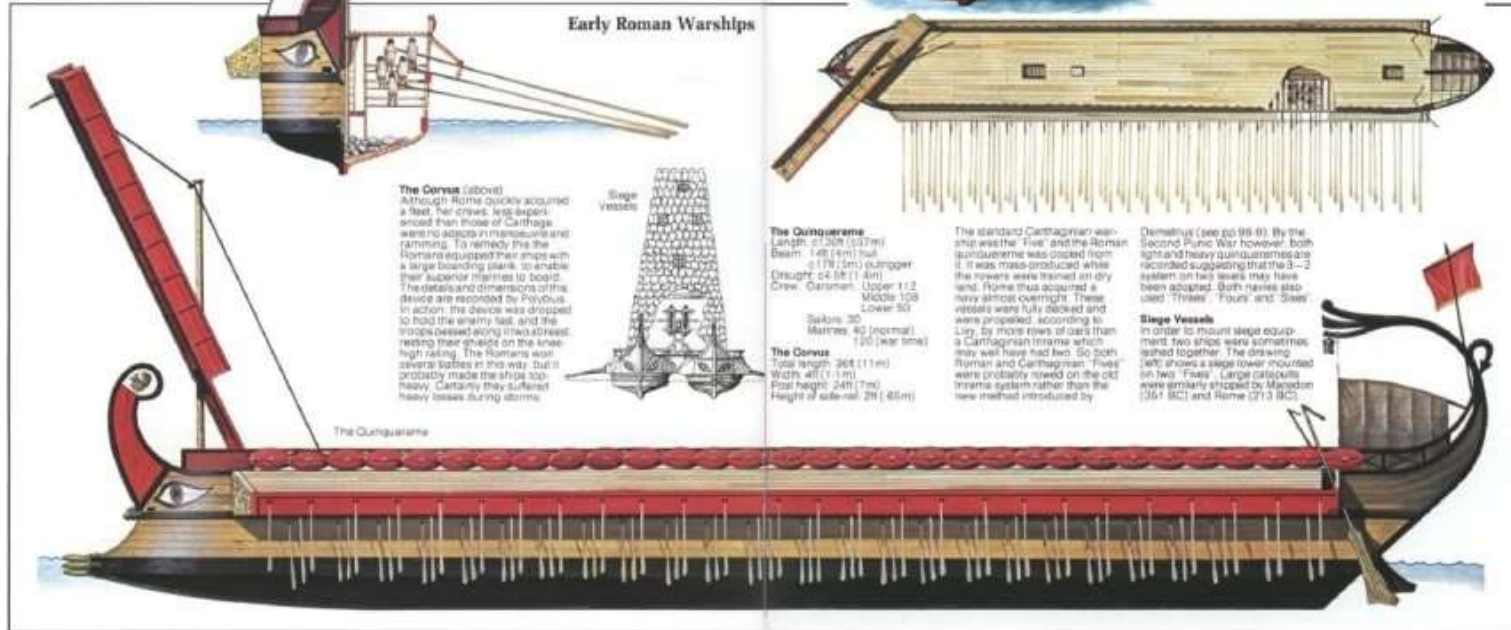
A Roman griffe cuts across the sea propelled by five mariners on the banks of oars on three levels. It is equipped with a corvus at its prow: ready to entrap any enemy ship which survives a ramming. Marines stand on the deck.



The foredeck of a Carthaginian pentecosteron, showing the thick keel and frame giving the vessel enough strength to survive ramming an enemy vessel. The rower's deck was immediately below the top deck, although their benches are not shown.



Early Roman Warships



The Corvus (above)
Although Rome quickly acquired a lead, her crews, less experienced than those of Carthage, were no adepts in manoeuvre and ramming. To remedy this the Romans equipped their ships with a large boarding plank, to enable their superior marines to board. The details and dimensions of the device are recorded by Polybius in action. The device was dropped to hold the enemy fast, and the troops passed along it to attack, reeling their enemies on the knee-high tacking. The Romans won several battles in this way, but it probably made the ships top-heavy. Certainly they suffered heavy losses during storms.



The Quinquereme
Length: 65.50m (215ft)
Beam: 14.8 (49ft) hull
o (17.5m) outrigger
Draft: 6.5ft (1.9m)
Crew: Oarsmen: Upper 113
Middle 108
Lower 50
Sails: 30
Mast(s): 40 (normal)
120 (war time)

The Corvus
Total length: 36ft (11m)
Width: 4ft (1.2m)
Post height: 24ft (7m)
Height of salient: 2ft (60cm)

The standard Carthaginian warship was the 'Five' and the Roman quinquereme was copied from it. It was mass-produced while the rowers were trained on dry land. Rome thus acquired a navy almost overnight. These vessels were fully decked and were propelled, according to Livy, by more rows of oars than a Carthaginian trireme which may well have had two. So both Roman and Carthaginian 'Fives' were probably rowed on the old trireme system rather than the new method introduced by

Demetrius (see pp 98-9). By the Second Punic War however, both light and heavy quinqueremes are recorded suggesting that the 3-2 system on two sails may have been adopted. Both navies also used 'Threes', 'Fours' and 'Sixes'.

Siege Vessels
In order to mount siege equipment, two ships were sometimes lashed together. The drawing (left) shows a siege tower mounted on two 'Fives'. Large catapults were originally dropped by Macedonia (351 BC) and Rome (213 BC).

The Punic Wars



Why the Republic Fell Apart:

○ Growing gap between the rich and the poor:

- All the good land in Rome was being taken by wealthy families
- Caused poverty and anger in the lower classes who lost their land
- Lower classes questioned the government

○ Military changes:

- As the government's power was being questioned, generals began to seek power.
- They recruited poor, landless men to be their soldiers and paid them directly.
- Soldiers were now more loyal to their general than they were to Rome.

The Rise of Julius Caesar

- ⦿ 1st Triumvirate
 - Julius Caesar
 - Pompey
 - Crassus
- ⦿ Crassus provided the money for allies Caesar and Pompey to gain political power.



The Rise of Julius Caesar



- Caesar was elected Consul in 59 BCE
- After serving his term as Consul, Caesar appointed himself as governor of Gaul (modern day France)

The Rise of Julius Caesar

- Caesar gained power and wealth by fighting and conquering Gaul
- Pompey ordered him to disband his legions
- Caesar rebels and leads his army back into Rome



Crossing the Rubicon



The Rise of Julius Caesar

- ⦿ As Caesar's army approached Rome, Pompey fled
- ⦿ Caesar returned to Rome with the support of the masses, and declared himself dictator for life in 46 BCE.

Caesar Builds his Power

- ⦿ He expanded citizenship to many new groups from the provinces
 - These people would be loyal to Caesar
- ⦿ He created new jobs with public projects
 - Poor, unemployed Romans loved Caesar
- ⦿ Increased pay for soldiers
 - The army remained loyal to Caesar

Assassination of Julius Caesar



- **Senators and leaders who were both jealous and concerned about Caesar's rise in popularity and power secretly planned together and stabbed Caesar to death on the Senate floor on March 15, 44 BCE**

ROME

Replacing Caesar

- ◎ 2nd Triumvirate
 - Caesar's 2nd in command Marc Antony
 - Caesar's adopted son Octavian
 - Lepidus (a powerful politician)
- ◎ Civil war started between Antony and Octavian.
 - Octavian wins the war. Antony commits suicide.
- ◎ Octavian gives himself the title "Augustus"
 - "Exalted One"

Octavian vs. Marc Antony

