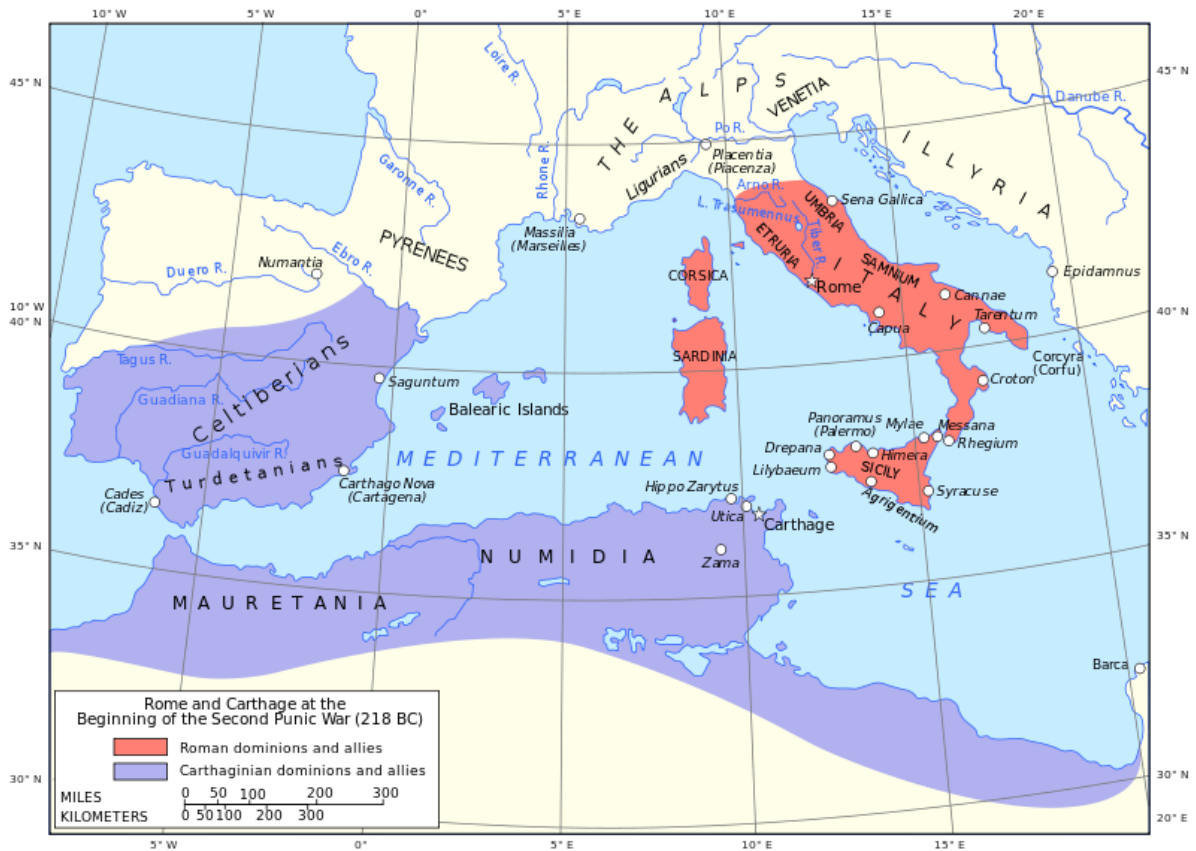


WORLD HISTORY (to 1300)

UNIT 10

The Rise of the Romans

The Classical Tradition: Part IV *The Roman Republic*



Map Credit: [Grandiose](#)



WORLD HISTORY (to 1300)

TERMS LISTS

UNIT 10

The Rise of the Romans

The Punic Wars	Expansion and Hellenization											
<p>PHOENICIANS (Latin: Punic) (Phonics, Commercial Economy, Murex Snail) Carthage (Phoenician colony)</p> <p>FIRST PUNIC WAR Sicily Roman Legions & Carthaginian Navy Quinquireme (and Roman technology copying) <i>Corvus</i> Hamilcar Barca Carthaginian Losses in First Punic War Dido of Carthage (Character in <i>the Aeneid</i>)</p> <p>SECOND PUNIC WAR Hannibal Barca Alps Hannibal’s Victories:<ul style="list-style-type: none">TrebiaLake Trasimene (vs. Flaminius)Cannae (vs. Paulus and Varro)Impetuous Roman Commanders Fabius Maximus Cunctator (and Fabian Tactics)</p> <p>Consular Elections of 216 BC L.A. Paulus (Patrician) G.T. Varro (Plebeian) <i>novus homo</i> <i>How did this election reflect the struggle between Patricians and Plebeians in ancient Rome?</i></p> <p>Battle of Cannae Maniples United States Principles of War <i>and their use at the Battle of Cannae</i> Cannae Encirclement Hannibal’s Actions After Cannae “Hannibal ad portas!”</p> <p>The Turning Point Publius Cornelius Scipio Scipio’s Spanish Campaign Hasdrubal and the Battle of the Metaurus</p> <p>Scipio as Consul (and the <i>Cursus Honorum</i>) Battle of Zama “Africanus”</p> <p>THIRD PUNIC WAR Cato the Elder (<i>Carthago delenda est!</i>) Scipio Aemilianus</p>	<p>How far had Rome expanded by the conclusion of the Punic Wars?</p> <p>The Roman Conquest of Greece Battle of Cynoscephalae (197 B.C.) Gladius <i>What made the Roman legion superior to the phalanx?</i></p> <p>The Greek Conquest of Rome Hellenistic influences Cato the Elder (and resistance to Hellenism) Old Roman Virtues (Doc 10.#)</p> <tr><th colspan="2">Urbanization and the Gracchi</th></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><p>Contrast the Early Republic with the Late Republic Dole Proletariat “Bread and Circuses” Tiberius Gracchus (Agrarian Reform) Gaius Gracchus (Cheap Grain) Assassinations “Mob Rule”</p></td></tr> <tr><th colspan="2">The Roman Civil Wars</th></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><p><u>MARIUS VS SULLA</u> Gaius Marius (<i>Novus homo</i>) L. Cornelius Sulla Proscriptions <i>Optimates</i> and <i>Populares</i></p><p><u>THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE</u></p><table><tr><td>G. Julius Caesar Conquest of Gaul Vercingetorix</td><td>M.L. Crassus Wealth Spartacus’ Revolt Decimation</td><td>G. Pompey As Optimate Leader</td></tr></table><p><u>CAESAR VS POMPEY (and the SENATE)</u> “Crossing the Rubicon” “The die is cast.” Battle of Pharsalus “Beware the Ides of March” Assassination (3/15/44 B.C.) M.J. Brutus (“Et tu, Brute?”)</p><p><u>THE SECOND TRIUMVIRATE</u> Octavian Caesar, Marcus Antonius, and another guy M.T. Cicero (and philippics against Antonius) Cleopatra Battle of Actium</p></td></tr>	Urbanization and the Gracchi		<p>Contrast the Early Republic with the Late Republic Dole Proletariat “Bread and Circuses” Tiberius Gracchus (Agrarian Reform) Gaius Gracchus (Cheap Grain) Assassinations “Mob Rule”</p>		The Roman Civil Wars		<p><u>MARIUS VS SULLA</u> Gaius Marius (<i>Novus homo</i>) L. Cornelius Sulla Proscriptions <i>Optimates</i> and <i>Populares</i></p> <p><u>THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE</u></p> <table><tr><td>G. Julius Caesar Conquest of Gaul Vercingetorix</td><td>M.L. Crassus Wealth Spartacus’ Revolt Decimation</td><td>G. Pompey As Optimate Leader</td></tr></table> <p><u>CAESAR VS POMPEY (and the SENATE)</u> “Crossing the Rubicon” “The die is cast.” Battle of Pharsalus “Beware the Ides of March” Assassination (3/15/44 B.C.) M.J. Brutus (“Et tu, Brute?”)</p> <p><u>THE SECOND TRIUMVIRATE</u> Octavian Caesar, Marcus Antonius, and another guy M.T. Cicero (and philippics against Antonius) Cleopatra Battle of Actium</p>		G. Julius Caesar Conquest of Gaul Vercingetorix	M.L. Crassus Wealth Spartacus’ Revolt Decimation	G. Pompey As Optimate Leader
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Unit Plan

and Pacing Guide

The Rise of the Romans

PART ONE <i>Carthage and the First Punic War</i>	Document 10.1 (The Reputation of the Romans)
PART TWO <i>The War with Hannibal</i>	MAP QUIZ
PART THREE <i>The Destruction of Carthage and the Conquest of Greece</i>	
PART FOUR <i>The Hellenization of the Romans</i>	
PART FIVE <i>Urbanization and Civil Wars</i>	
ASSESSMENT	

UNIT MAP

The Rise of the Romans

Name: _____



http://www.freemap.jp/europe/img/euro_chicyuukai/1.gif

Continents: Africa, Europe

Regions/Islands: Italy, Spain, Gaul, Greece, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Balearic Islands, Elba

Cities: Rome, Carthage, New Carthage, Syracuse

Physical Features: Alps, Tiber River, Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea, Atlantic Ocean

Battles: Trebia, Lake Trasimene, Cannae, Zama

Background: *The book of 1 Maccabees chronicles a Jewish revolt against the successors of Alexander the Great during the 2nd century B.C. The Jews requested help from the Romans, who were expanding their influence into the Eastern Mediterranean at the time. This selection summarizes what the Jews had heard about the Romans. While reading, note that the writer is only familiar with the Romans by reputation (hearsay) and that some minor details may be incorrect; however, this source is still valuable because it shows how the Romans were viewed from the outside.*

Now Judas heard about the Romans' reputation for being strong and loyal to all who made an alliance with them. They pledged friendship to those who came to them. They were very powerful. Judas had been told of their wars and of the brave deeds that they were doing among the Gauls—how they had defeated them and forced them to pay tribute. He was told what they had done in Spain to get control of the silver and gold mines there. They gained control over the entire region through their planning and patience, even though the place was a great distance from them. They also subdued the kings from the ends of the earth who fought against them, until they crushed them and inflicted heavy casualties on them. The rest paid annual fines to them. They crushed in battle and conquered... the Macedonians, as well as others who rose up against them. They also defeated Antiochus the Great, king of Asia, who went to fight against them with one hundred twenty elephants, with cavalry, chariots, and a very large army. They crushed him, but they took him alive. They declared that he, and those who succeeded him, should pay a heavy fine and turn over hostages as well as some of their best territories... The Greeks thought about coming to destroy them. But the Romans became aware of this, so they sent a general against the Greeks and attacked them. Many Greeks were wounded and died. The Romans took their wives and children captive. They plundered them, conquered their land, tore down their fortresses, and enslaved them to this day. They destroyed and enslaved many of the remaining kingdoms and islands that opposed them. But the Romans have kept friendship with their allies and those who rely on them. They have subdued kings far and near, and as many as have heard of their reputation have feared them. Those whom they wish to help come to power, they make kings. Those whom they wish, they bring down. The Romans have been greatly exalted.

Yet even with all this, not one of them has put on a crown or worn purple as a mark of pride. Instead, they built for themselves a senate chamber. Daily, three hundred twenty senators plan constantly concerning their people in order to govern them well. They trust one man each year to rule over them and to control all their land. All listen to this one man, and there is no envy or jealousy among the Romans.

Questions to Consider:

1. According to the writer, what qualities did the Romans possess?

2. **Compare and Contrast:** How did the Romans treat their allies? Their enemies?

3. What error does the writer make in the final paragraph when describing the Roman government?

From Livy, XXI.63 [Dexter Hoyos, J.C. Yardley. *Hannibal's War* (Oxford World's Classics)]

The legions wintering at Placentia had fallen by lot to Flaminius, one of the consuls designate, and he sent written instructions to the consul to have these troops quartered at Ariminum by 15 March.¹ It was Flaminius' intention to commence his consulship right there, in the province. For he remembered his earlier disagreements with the Senate, when he was tribune of the plebs and, later on, consul, over his entry to the consulship, which the senators tried to revoke....

From Polybius, *The Histories*, III.80-81

Finding that Flaminius was encamped in Etruria²... [Hannibal] pitched his camp for the present at the edge of the marshes, with the view of refreshing his forces and getting information about the enemy and about the country in front of him. On learning... that Flaminius was a thorough mob-courtier and demagogue, with no talent for the practical conduct of war and exceedingly self-confident... he calculated that if he passed by the Roman army and advanced into the country in his front, the Consul would on the one hand never look on while he laid it waste for fear of being jeered at by his soldiery; and on the other hand he would be so grieved that he would be ready to follow anywhere, in his anxiety to gain the coming victory himself without waiting for the arrival of his colleague. From all this he concluded that Flaminius would give him plenty of opportunities...

From Livy, XXII.3 [Dexter Hoyos, J.C. Yardley. *Hannibal's War* (Oxford World's Classics)]

Leaving his enemy to the left, Hannibal... went on to conduct raids in central Etruria. There, with slaughter and burning, he provided the consul with a distant spectacle of as much devastation as he could. Even if his enemy had remained inactive, Flaminius would not have remained inactive himself- and now he saw allied property hauled off and pillaged almost before his eyes. He took it as a personal insult that the Carthaginian was meandering through central Italy and meeting no opposition as he advanced to launch an assault on the very walls of Rome. In council, everybody else was advocating a prudent rather than a flamboyant course of action. They should await Flaminius' colleague, they suggested, so as to have combined forces and a unified plan and strategy for the campaign, and in the meantime use their cavalry and light infantry to curb the unchecked raiding of the enemy. Furious, Flaminius stormed out of the council, and put up the signal simultaneously for marching and engaging the enemy.

Why, yes,' he said, let us just sit before the walls of Arretium! This is where our home and our hearths are! Let us have Hannibal slip through our fingers and make a thorough job of pillaging Italy! Let him reach the walls of Rome, looting and burning everything on his way!'... With this snide remark he gave the order for the standards to be quickly pulled from the ground, and he himself leaped onto his horse. But the horse suddenly took a stumble, throwing the consul over its head. All the bystanders were terrified at this apparently dreadful omen for the start of the campaign but, to add to it, word was brought that, despite the standard-bearer's greatest efforts, one of the standards could not be pulled out of the ground. Flaminius turned to the messenger. 'It's not as if you are bringing me a letter from the Senate forbidding me to engage, is it?' he asked. 'If the man's hand is too numb with fear to pull it up, go back and tell them to dig up the standard.' With that the column began to move forward.

¹ At this time, consuls began their terms of office on the Ides of March, which marked the beginning of annual military campaigns. The Ides of March marked the date of an annual religious festival, in which the Romans honored the war god, Mars, with military parades.

² A region in Central Italy

Document
10.3 **Historical Accounts of the
Battle of Lake Trasimene**



From Polybius (Greek Historian), *The Histories*, III.83

Having made all these preparations during the night and thus encompassed the defile with troops waiting in ambush, Hannibal remained quiet. Flaminius was following close on his steps impatient to overtake him. He had encamped the night before at a very late hour close to the lake itself; and [the] next day as soon as it was dawn he led his vanguard along the lake to the above-mentioned defile, with the view of coming in touch with the enemy. It was an unusually misty morning, and Hannibal, as soon as the greater part of the enemy's column had entered the defile and when the head was already in contact with him, giving the signal for battle and sending notice to those in the ambuscades, attacked the Romans from all sides at the same time. The sudden appearance of the enemy took Flaminius completely by surprise, and as the condition of the atmosphere rendered it very difficult to see, and their foes were charging down on them in so many places from higher ground... They were charged at one and the same instant from the front, from the rear, and from the flanks, so that most of them were cut to pieces in marching order as they were quite unable to protect themselves, and, as it were, betrayed by their commander's lack of judgment. For while they were still occupied in considering what was best to do, they were being slaughtered without realizing how. Flaminius himself, who was in the utmost dismay and dejection, was here attacked and slain by certain Celts. So there fell in the valley about fifteen thousand of the Romans...

From Livy (Roman Historian), XXII.5

There was chaos all around but the consul himself showed considerable composure in such a precarious situation. The ranks were in disarray, as men turned in the direction of the confused shouts, but [Flaminius] formed them up as well as time and their position permitted. Wherever he could go, and wherever he could make himself heard, he encouraged them and told them to stand and fight. They needed force and courage to get out of there, he said, not prayers and petitions to the gods. It was by the sword that a way could be made through the midst of the enemy line, and in general less fear meant less danger. But, over the din and turmoil of battle, advice and orders were inaudible...

The battle went on for some three hours. It was savage at every point, but around the consul the fighting was even more fierce and violent. Flaminius had his strongest troops alongside him, and he was energetically bringing assistance at any point where he had seen his men under pressure and in difficulties. His armour marked him out, and so the enemy furiously attacked him, and his own men just as furiously defended him. Then an Insubrian horseman named Ducarius recognized the consul by his appearance... he put the spurs to his horse and thrust forward through the thickest of the enemy. He first cut down Flaminius' armour-bearer, who had thrown himself in the way of his charge, then ran the consul through with his lance. The *triarii* raised their shields to block the man's attempt to strip the body.

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

On what point(s) do these historians AGREE?	On what point(s) do these historians DISAGREE?

Which account do you find more credible when it comes to the conduct of Flaminius? Explain.

Document 10.#

United States Principles of War

Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principles_of_War#United_States_principles_of_war



The United States Armed Forces use the following nine principles of war:

1. **Mass** – Mass the effects of overwhelming combat power at the decisive place and time. Synchronizing all the elements of combat power where they will have decisive effect on an enemy force in a short period of time is to achieve mass. Massing effects, rather than concentrating forces, can enable numerically inferior forces to achieve decisive results, while limiting exposure to enemy fire.
2. **Objective** – Direct every military operation toward a clearly defined, decisive and attainable objective. The ultimate military purpose of war is the destruction of the enemy's ability to fight and will to fight.
3. **Offensive** – Seize, retain, and exploit the initiative. Offensive action is the most effective and decisive way to attain a clearly defined common objective. Offensive operations are the means by which a military force seizes and holds the initiative while maintaining freedom of action and achieving decisive results...
4. **Security** – Never permit the enemy to acquire unexpected advantage. Security enhances freedom of action by reducing vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. Security results from the measures taken by a commander to protect his forces...
5. **Economy of Force** – Employ all combat power available in the most effective way possible; allocate minimum essential combat power to secondary efforts. Economy of force is the judicious employment and distribution of forces. No part of the force should ever be left without purpose...
6. **Maneuver** – Place the enemy in a position of disadvantage through the flexible application of combat power. Maneuver is the movement of forces in relation to the enemy to gain positional advantage. Effective maneuver keeps the enemy off balance and protects the force. It is used to exploit successes, to preserve freedom of action, and to reduce vulnerability...
7. **Unity of Command** – For every objective, seek unity of command and unity of effort... employment of military forces in a manner that masses combat power toward a common objective requires unity of command and unity of effort. Unity of command means that all the forces are under one responsible commander. It requires a single commander with the requisite authority to direct all forces in pursuit of a unified purpose.
8. **Surprise** – Strike the enemy at a time or place or in a manner for which he is unprepared. Surprise can decisively shift the balance of combat power. By seeking surprise, forces can achieve success well out of proportion to the effort expended. Surprise can be in tempo, size of force, direction or location of main effort, and timing. Deception can aid the probability of achieving surprise...
9. **Simple** – Prepare clear, uncomplicated plans and concise orders to ensure thorough understanding... Simplicity contributes to successful operations. Simple plans and clear, concise orders minimize misunderstanding and confusion...



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Graphic Organizer 10.#

The Battle of Cannae



Name: _____

Period: _____

DIRECTIONS: To what extent did the Romans and Hannibal apply the United States Principles of Warfare at the Battle of Cannae?

	ROMANS		HANNIBAL	
Mass	YES	Explanation:	YES	Explanation:
	NO		NO	
Objective	YES	Explanation:	YES	Explanation:
	NO		NO	
Offensive	YES	Explanation:	YES	Explanation:
	NO		NO	
Security	YES	Explanation:	YES	Explanation:
	NO		NO	
Economy of Force	YES	Explanation:	YES	Explanation:
	NO		NO	
Maneuver	YES	Explanation:	YES	Explanation:
	NO		NO	
Unity of Command	YES	Explanation:	YES	Explanation:
	NO		NO	
Surprise	YES	Explanation:	YES	Explanation:
	NO		NO	
Simple	YES	Explanation:	YES	Explanation:
	NO		NO	

Document 10.#

The Fall of Carthage

From Polybius, *The Histories*, Book XXXVIII

Source: http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Polybius/38*.html

Scipio [Aemilianus] had reached the wall, the Carthaginians still defending themselves from the citadel...

When Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian commander, threw himself as a suppliant at Scipio's knees, the general turning to those round him said, "Look, my friends, how well Fortune knows to make an example of inconsiderate men. This is that very Hasdrubal who lately rejected the many kind offers I made him, and said that his native city and her flames were the most splendid obsequies for him; and here he is with suppliant boughs begging for his life from me and reposing all his hopes on me. Who that witnesses this with his eyes can fail to understand that a mere man should never either act or speak presumptuously?" Some of the deserters now came forward to the edge of the roof and begged the front ranks of the assailants to hold back for a moment, and when Scipio gave this order they began to abuse Hasdrubal, some of them for having violated his oath, saying that he had often sworn solemnly that he would not desert them, and others for his cowardice and general baseness of spirit. And this they did with jeers and in the most insulting, coarse, and hostile language.

At this moment his wife, seeing Hasdrubal seated with Scipio in front of the enemy, came out from the crowd of deserters, herself dressed like a great lady, but holding her children, who wore nothing but their smocks, by each hand and wrapping them in her cloak. At first she called on Hasdrubal by his name, but when he maintained silence and bent his eyes to the ground, she began by calling on the gods and expressing her deepest thanks to Scipio for sparing as far as he was concerned not only herself but her children. Then, after a short silence, she asked Hasdrubal how without saying a word to her he had deserted them all and betaken himself to the Roman general to secure his own safety; how he had thus shamelessly abandoned the state and the citizens who trusted in him, and gone over secretly to the enemy; and how he had the face to sit now beside the enemy with suppliant boughs in his hands, that enemy to whom he had often boasted that the day would never dawn on which the sun would look on Hasdrubal alive and his city in flames . . . Turning round to me at once and grasping my hand Scipio said, "A glorious moment, Polybius; but I have a dread foreboding that someday the same doom will be pronounced on my own country." It would be difficult to mention an utterance more statesmanlike and more profound. For at the moment of our greatest triumph and of disaster to our enemies to reflect on our own situation and on the possible reversal of circumstances, and generally to bear in mind at the season of success the mutability of Fortune, is like a great and perfect man, a man in short worthy to be remembered.

Scipio, when he looked upon the city as it was utterly perishing and in the last throes of its complete destruction, is said to have shed tears and wept openly for his enemies. After being wrapped in thought for long, and realizing that all cities, nations, and authorities must, like men, meet their doom; that this happened to Ilium [Troy], once a prosperous city, to the empires of Assyria, Media, and Persia, the greatest of their time, and to Macedonia itself, the brilliance of which was so recent, either deliberately or the verses escaping him, he said:

*A day will come when sacred Troy shall perish,
And Priam and his people shall be slain.*³

And when Polybius speaking with freedom to him, for he was his teacher, asked him what he meant by the words, they say that without any attempt at concealment he named his own country, for which he feared when he reflected on the fate of all things human. Polybius actually heard him and recalls it in his history.

³ *Iliad* VI.448-9

Graphic Organizer 10.#

The Punic Wars

I. The First Punic War

Rome and Carthage each had designs on the island of...



Advantages:

Rome: _____

Carthage: _____

A Roman invention designed to neutralize the Carthaginian advantage at sea.



Roman Territories Gained:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

After the First Punic War, Carthage founded colonies in _____.

After the First Punic War, _____ **Barca**, the defeated Carthaginian general, had his son, **Hannibal**, swear an oath of eternal hatred for the Romans. **Hannibal** kept his oath.

II. The Second Punic War

(aka, The War Against _____)



Hannibal crossed this mountain range.

Hannibal's Victories:

1. _____ (218 B.C.)

2. _____ (217 B.C.)

3. _____ (216 B.C.)



After the Roman defeat at Lake Trasimene, **Fabius Maximus** was named dictator by the Roman Senate.

A general employs _____ tactics when he tries to avoid a decisive engagement with an enemy general

Hannibal's brother, _____, attempted to reinforce him, but was defeated by the Roman consuls at the **Battle of the Metaurus** (209 B.C.).

Publius Cornelius **Scipio** invaded Africa, forcing Hannibal to leave Italy.

_____ (202 B.C.)
(Hannibal Defeated)

Scipio

"_____"

III. The Third Punic War

_____ the Elder:

"Carthago delenda est!"

(Carthage must be _____!)

Scipio _____, the grandson of Scipio Africanus, led the Roman army that destroyed Carthage in 146 B.C.

Graphic Organizer 10.#

The Expansion of Rome



By the End of the Punic Wars, the Romans had expanded their empire to include:

- S _____
- N _____ A _____
- G _____

The Roman Conquest of Greece

At the Battle of _____ (197 B.C.) the Roman *legions* defeated the _____ of the Macedonians.

The Roman legions were able to act more flexibly on the battlefield. In this, the Romans applied the principle of _____ (MOOSEMUSS), having learned from their mistakes against Hannibal in the Second Punic War.

The Greek Conquest of Rome

Although the Romans conquered the Greeks on the battlefield, the Romans quickly imported _____ culture from Greece.

Some Romans, such as _____ the Elder, resisted Hellenistic culture, preferring to practice the old Roman _____.

Contrasting the Early Republic and the Late Republic

<u>The Early Republic</u>	<u>The Late Republic</u>

_____ (Roman Underclass) The new conditions in Rome made it difficult for Romans of the poorer classes to find work. The wealthier classes preferred to keep them fed and entertained with **b** _____ and **c** _____.

The Gracchi were both wealthy plebeians who served as _____ s.

_____ Gracchus (168-133 B.C.)	_____ Gracchus (154-121 B.C.)
_____ Reform	Cheap _____

Both of the Gracchi were assassinated by armed mobs organized by wealthy senators.



Document 10.#

The Old Roman Virtues

Nova Roma: http://www.novaroma.org/nr/Roman_virtues

(This version has been adapted somewhat from the original)

Auctoritas

The sense of one's social standing, built up through experience, Pietas, and Industria

Comitas

Ease of manner, courtesy, openness, and friendliness

Clementia

Dignitas

A sense of self-worth, personal pride

Firmitas

Strength of mind, the ability to stick to one's purpose

Frugalitas

Economy and simplicity of style (distinct from being "cheap")

Gravitas

A sense of the importance of the matter at hand, responsibility and earnestness

Honestas

The image that one presents as a respectable member of society

Humanitas

Refinement, civilization, learning, and being cultured

Industria

Pietas

More than religious piety; a respect for the natural order socially, politically, and religiously. Includes patriotism and devotion to others, namely one's family

Prudentia

Foresight, wisdom, and personal discretion

Salubritas

Clean living

Severitas

Gravity, self-control

Veritas

Honesty in dealing with others

Virtus

Valor, excellence, courage, character, and worth

Document 10.#

Caesar Crosses the Rubicon

From Suetonius, *The Twelve Caesars*

Source: <http://www.poetryintranslation.com/PITBR/Latin/Suetonius1.htm>

Background: *After his conquest of Gaul, Julius Caesar was more popular than ever with the masses; in addition, he had accumulated a great deal of wealth by plundering conquered tribes. Caesar's enemies (Optimates), fearing him, attempted to compel him to return to Rome, beginning the sequence of events leading to Caesar's Civil War.*

The consul Marcus Claudius Marcellus (51 BC) announced that he intended to bring a matter of vital public interest before the Senate, and subsequently proposed that, since the Gallic war had ended, and peace was now established, Caesar be relieved of his governorship before the end of his term, a successor appointed, and the army of conquest disbanded. Further he proposed that Caesar be prohibited from standing for the consulship, unless he appeared at Rome in person....

Provoked by these measures, Caesar, who had often been heard to remark that, now he was the leading man in Rome, it would be harder to push him down to second place than from second to lowest of all, resisted stubbornly. He persuaded the tribunes of the people to use their vetoes, and also enlisted the aid of Servius Sulpicius Rufus, Marcellus' co-consul.

In the following year (50 BC), when Gaius Claudius Marcellus Minor succeeded Marcus Claudius Marcellus his cousin as consul, and attempted the same measures, Caesar heavily bribed the other consul, Aemilius Paullus, and Gaius Curio, the most impetuous of the tribunes, to secure their support.

Realizing the relentless nature of the opposition, which even included the new consuls-elect, he made a written appeal to the Senate asking to retain the privilege granted him by the [popular assembly], or else for all the other commanders to be required to resign as well. He was confident, it was thought, of mobilizing his veterans whenever he wished, more swiftly than Pompey his new levies. He finally proposed a compromise, offering to relinquish eight legions and quit Transalpine Gaul, but retain two legions and Cisalpine Gaul... until he was elected as consul.⁴

But after the Senate's refusal to intervene on his behalf, and his opponents' declaration that compromise was unacceptable in a matter of such national importance, Caesar crossed into Cisalpine Gaul....

He then overtook his advanced guard at the River **Rubicon**, which formed the boundary between Gaul and Italy. There he paused for a while and, realizing the magnitude of the step he was taking, turned to his staff, to remark: 'We could turn back, even now; but once over that little bridge, and it will all come down to a fight.'

As he stood there, undecided, he received a sign. A being of marvelous stature and beauty appeared suddenly, seated nearby, and playing on a reed pipe. A knot of shepherds gathered to listen, but when a crowd of his soldiers, including some of the trumpeters, broke ranks to join them, the apparition snatched a trumpet from one of them, ran to the river, and sounding the call to arms blew a thunderous blast, and crossed to the far side. At this, Caesar exclaimed: 'Let us follow the summons, of the gods' sign and our enemy's injustice. **The die is cast.**'

⁴ At the time, the Romans still considered the northernmost part of the Italian Peninsula to be part of Gaul. They divided Gaul into two provinces, *Cisalpine* (on the Italian side of the Alps) and *Transalpine* (on the other side of the Alps) Gaul.

Graphic Organizer 10.#

The Roman Civil Wars

The First Civil War

Marius was a “*novus* _____” which means new man. Sulla was a _____ from a wealthy family.

Marius	Sulla
_____ the power of the Senate.	_____ the power of the Senate.
Power Base:	Power Base:

Marius’ Army Reforms:

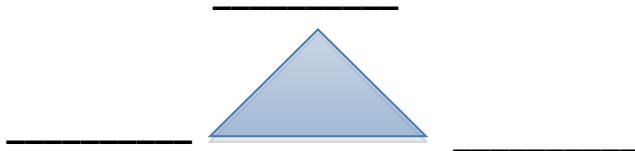
Compromised of _____ mostly farmers who saw the army not as an obligation but as a career.

Sulla’s Senatorial Reforms:

Made the Senate more powerful as well as reforming the _____ system.

The Second Civil War

(aka, The First _____)



- The struggle was really between Julius Caesar and _____.



- Crossing the _____ was the start of his war on Rome.
- Caesar established himself as dictator.

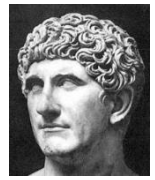
The Third Civil War



Octavian

V.

Marcus Antonius



The Battle of _____ established Octavian as the ruler after the struggle, ended the Civil Wars and began the Pax Romana.

THE ROMAN CIVIL WARS

Graphic Organizers and Guided Notes



The deaths of the _____ represented a turning point in the Roman Republic, marking the first use of _____ to solve political disputes, beginning an era of political struggles that would lead to the fall of the Republic.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS

in the Late Republic

_____ (The Senate)	_____ (The "People")
Power Base:	Power Base:
_____ The Senate's Power (Aristocracy)	_____ The Senate's Power (Democracy)

_____ *vs.* _____ (88-87 B.C.)

MARIUS	SULLA

*In addition to political struggles, the Romans had to put down slave rebellions, such as the one led by _____ in 73 B.C. Spartacus defeated two Roman armies before his rebellion was crushed by armies led by **Pompey** and **Crassus**.*

DECIMATION: (to kill ___ / ___) *A Roman military punishment for cowardice*

CRUCIFIXION was a Roman punishment reserved for slaves, rebels, and violent criminals (**non-citizens**). Crassus crucified _____ rebel slaves along the *Via Appia*.

THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE

(Rule of _____ Men)

Caesar's conquest of _____ (modern day _____) made him a popular hero. The conquest was completed when he defeated the Gallic chieftain, _____.

Caesar was the first general to write a military _____.

CAESAR'S CIVIL WAR

_____ *Optimates*

vs.

_____ *Populares*

(49-45 B.C.)

"Crossing the _____"

Battle of _____
Caesar defeats Pompey

What does it mean if someone "crosses a Rubicon" today?

"They would have it thus." -- Caesar

_____ - Egyptian queen / Caesar's Mistress

"Beware the _____ of March!" _____ / _____ / _____ B.C.

"Et tu, _____" (*Marcus Junius Brutus*)

THE SECOND TRIUMVIRATE

PROSCRIPTIONS: Mark Antony had the great Roman orator, _____, killed after he delivered several *philippics* against his rule.

THE FINAL WAR *of the Roman Republic*

_____ **vs.** _____

(32-30 B.C.)

Battle of _____ (Naval) *Octavian defeats Antony & _____*

	First Triumvirate	Second Triumvirate
<i>Members</i>		
<i>Civil War</i>		
<i>Last Man Standing</i>		
<i>End Result</i>		