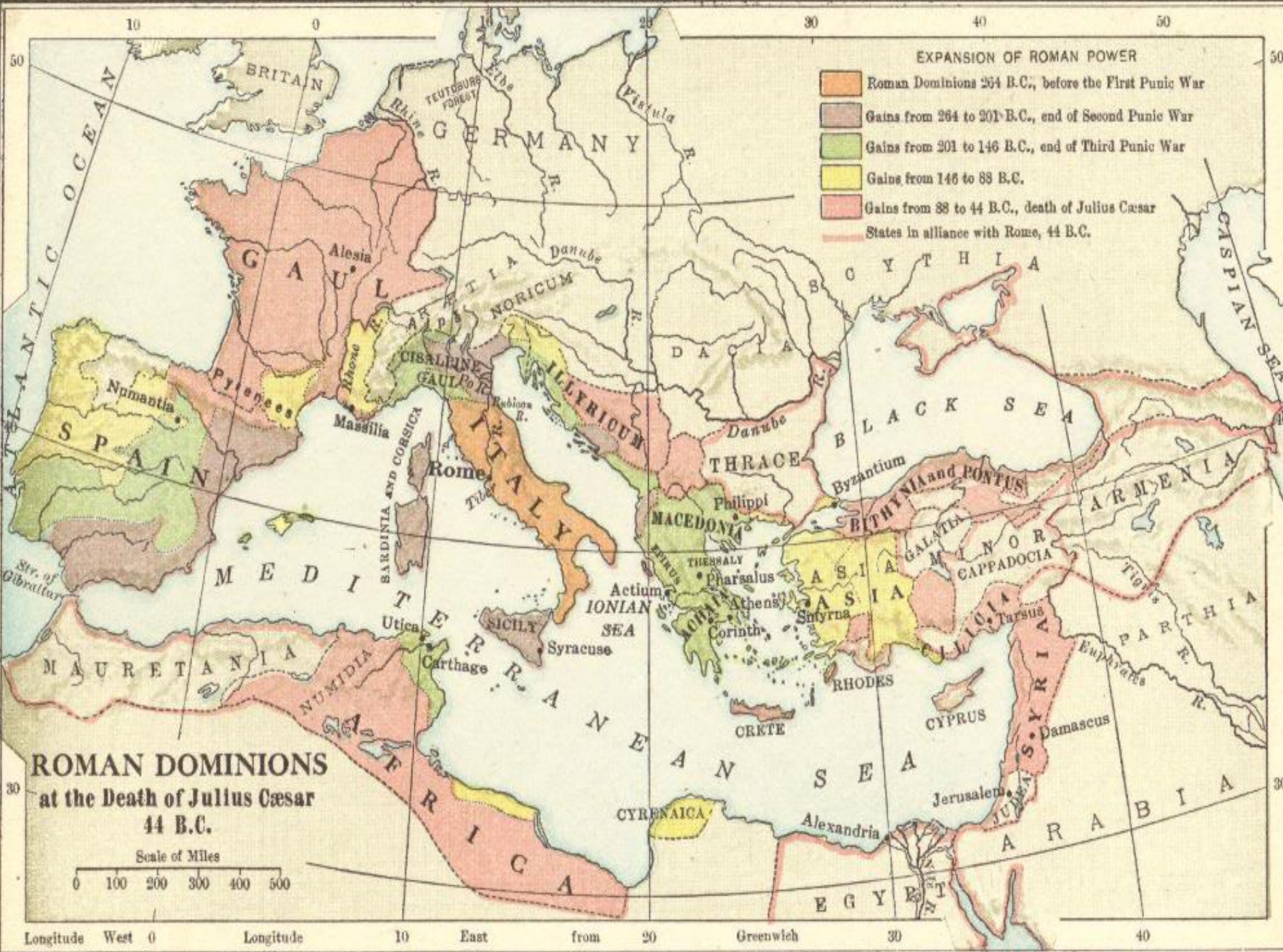


The Late Roman Republic and the First Triumvirate

After the Punic Wars...

- There was a series of smaller wars, in an effort to strengthen the Republic
 - Numantine Wars – Spain
 - Servile War – several slave revolts in Sicily from 130 BC to 71 BC including Spartacus
 - Defeated by Crassus and Pompey in SE Italy
 - Jugurthine War – against half of Numidia (Jugurtha)

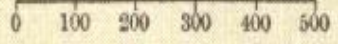


EXPANSION OF ROMAN POWER

- Roman Dominions 264 B.C., before the First Punic War
- Gains from 264 to 201 B.C., end of Second Punic War
- Gains from 201 to 146 B.C., end of Third Punic War
- Gains from 146 to 88 B.C.
- Gains from 88 to 44 B.C., death of Julius Caesar
- States in alliance with Rome, 44 B.C.

ROMAN DOMINIONS
at the Death of Julius Cæsar
44 B.C.

Scale of Miles



Longitude West 0 Longitude East from 20 Greenwich 30 40

After these wars:

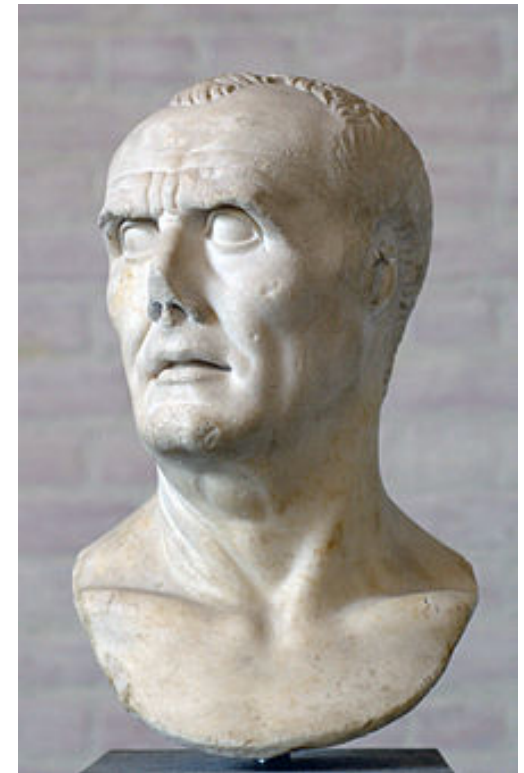
- There was a major imbalance of wealth between the patrician class and the plebian class
- As a result, there was a set of revolutionary actions to correct this imbalance, especially by the Gracchus Brothers
 - Tiberius was a tribune who sought to reform land distribution, especially for soldiers who fought on behalf of Rome; this would require limits on land and punishments for those who owned too much land.
 - This upset many of the land-owning patricians who called for his death
 - Gaius was elected tribune after his brother was murdered and sought not only the land reforms but also grain discounts for the poor, a public works employment opportunity for the poor, citizenship for landless Romans in the provinces and tax adjustments for the lower classes
 - Gaius met the same end as his brother

Military Dictators Come to Power

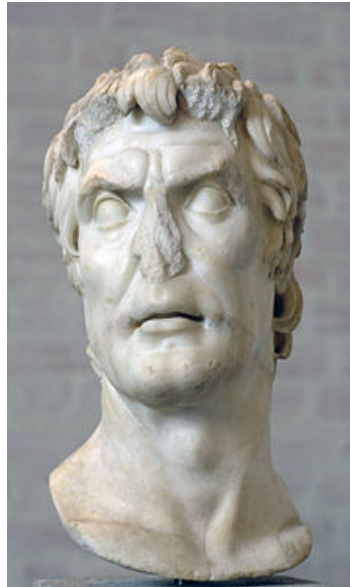
- Why did military dictators come to power?
 - Constant fighting in Rome between the rich and poor
 - Restlessness in the provinces
 - Slave rebellions (e.g., Spartacus)
 - Barbarian invasions (though not as serious as they became during the era of the Roman empire)
 - The people needed strong leadership
- Rivalry between Marius and Sulla
 - Sulla fought in Jugurthine War and against Mithridates in Pontus
 - Pompey and Crassus joined Sulla against Marius

Gaius Marius (ca. 157 BCE-86 BCE)

- A leader of the Populares
 - Elected consul at least seven times
- Notable accomplishments:
 - Successful military victories
 - North Africa against a rebellious chieftain
 - North Italy against Germanic invaders
 - As consul, he introduced army reform
 - Formed a paid, volunteer, professional army staffed by Rome's landless people (no more property qualifications)
 - Soldiers shared in the spoils of war and earned pensions upon completion of their service
 - Struggled with Lucius Sulla for power



Lucius Sulla (ca. 138 BCE-78 BCE)



- Patrician member of the Senate
- Notable accomplishments:
 - Military victories
 - Revolt of Roman allies who wanted full citizenship rights
 - Revolt by King Mithridates in Asia Minor
 - Assembly chose Gaius Marius for the same job but both armies fought one another in Rome
 - Sulla won and marched off to Asia Minor
 - Elected consul
 - This irritated Marius, who came to power with his supporters while Sulla was away and killed many senate leaders
 - Sulla returned to Rome and killed thousands of Marius' followers and confiscated their property as booty for his troops
 - Introduced legal reforms
 - Restored the balance of powers between the Senate and the tribunes
 - Sought to strengthen the powers of the aristocracy
 - Ruled as dictator for three years
 - In his "Reign of Terror", executed "enemies of the state (supporters of Marius)"
 - Proscription lists: lists of those to be put to death
 - Then gave the Senate back control of the government, then retired peacefully to his villa

Ending the Broken Republic

- After Sulla had stripped many of the powers away from the magistrates, the consuls at the time, Pompey and Crassus, aligned to restore the balance of power in favor of the consulship
 - However, the desire to constantly go out of their ways to sully the reputation of the other while boosting his own reputation caused the two to be ever at odds
- The two aligned themselves under the help of a young consul-to-be, Julius Caesar.
 - Each man had a necessary component for ruling so the three joined forces and cemented the First Triumvirate

What each man contributed to their alliance:

Pompey

- His perk: soldiers and military prowess
- Became leader of Italy

Marcus Crassus

- His perk: money (lots of it!)
- Became leader of Rome's Eastern provinces

Julius Caesar

- His perk: popularity
- Became proconsul of Gaul (modern France)

The First Triumvirate

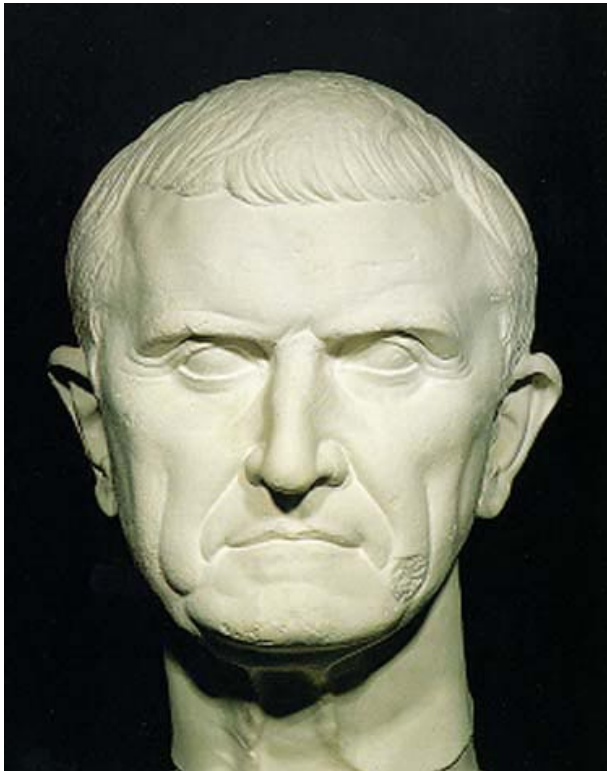
- Tired of the failures and corruption of the current system, the First Triumvirate was an unofficial (and at first secret) pact to control Rome
 - Essentially three consuls, balancing the power of rule
- Members:
 - Pompey
 - Marcus Crassus
 - Julius Caesar

Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (106 BCE-48 BCE)

- Allied with the Optimates and served as general under Sulla
 - Military victories
 - Cleared pirates out of the Mediterranean
 - Put down a revolt in Iberia (Spain)
 - Finished Sulla's fight against King Mithridates
 - Conquered Palestine (Israel and Judea) and Syria for Rome
 - Became angry with the Senate
 - Senate did not give him full recognition for his achievements
 - Senate refused to pay his soldiers
 - This encouraged him to join forces with Crassus and Caesar



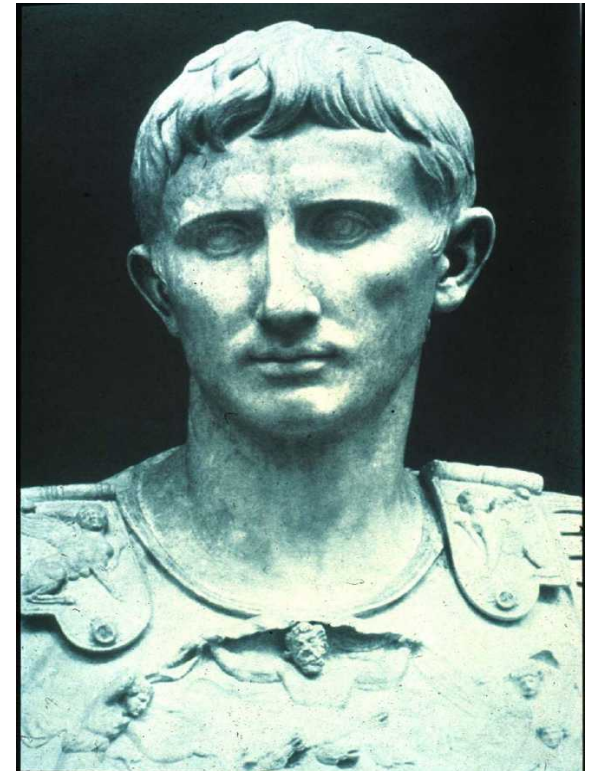
Marcus Licinius Crassus (115 BCE-53 BCE)



- A member of the Optimates and the general who defeated Spartacus
- Became wealthy by devious means
 - Abusing the proscription system
 - Proscription was the legal confiscation of the property of those who had fought against those now in power
 - Crassus reportedly had at least one person, whose fortune he coveted, added to the proscription list
 - Bought burning buildings
 - Heard a building was on fire, then ran to buy it as it was burning
 - After buying it, he'd have his people put out the fire before too much damage was done

Gaius Julius Caesar (100 BCE-44 BCE)

- A *novo homo* who belonged to the Populares
- Ascended the *cursus honorum* after a mildly successful military career and elected consul
- Military victories
 - Brought the Gauls (in modern-day France) under Roman rule
 - Large land acquisition for Rome



The Fall of the Triumvirate

- Crassus died fighting Parthians in Mesopotamia in 53 BCE
 - This ended the First Triumvirate
- Pompey was married to Caesar's daughter
 - When she died, Pompey married the daughter of Caesar's enemy
 - Obviously, this made the "Duovirate" between Caesar and Pompey a little tense
- Proconsul Caesar defeated nemesis Gaul Vercingetorix
 - Pompey was jealous of the successes Caesar was having in Gaul
 - Pompey talked the Senate into demanding that Caesar return to Rome as a private citizen (without his troops)

The Fall of the Triumvirate

- Caesar had a decision to make
 - Following the Senate's orders meant he was powerless under Pompey
 - Disobeying the Senate's orders meant violating Roman law
- "The die is cast. I have crossed the Rubicon."
 - He led his troops across the Rubicon River
 - A small river in N. Italy
 - Roman tradition and law said soldiers had to disband before crossing it into Italy
 - Once he crossed the river, he could not take back his decision to face (and fight) Pompey

Beginning of the Roman Civil War

- Caesar and his troops easily defeated Pompey's Senatorial troops
 - Pompey fled Rome to Greece
 - Caesar followed him
- Pompey fled Greece to Egypt
 - Pompey was tricked and then beheaded by Ptolemy and Cleopatra
 - Caesar received his head
 - He allied with Cleopatra and later helps her in the Egyptian Civil War
 - With Cleopatra, he has an illegitimate son, Caesarion
- Military victories left Caesar as sole ruler of Rome
 - Defeated remnants of the senatorial party in north Africa
 - Defeated Pompey's sons in Spain

Caesar Back in Rome

- Caesar left and won victories in the East
 - Mocked Pompey's previous efforts in the region
 - Sent word to Rome: "Veni, vidi, vici!"
 - "I came, I saw, I conquered!"
- Caesar returned to Rome
 - Aided by his close friend and helper, Mark Antony
 - Started enacting reforms
 - Put own image on coins
 - Offered title of *rex* but rejected it

Caesar's Reforms

Adopted a program of public works.

Distributed public lands to Roman citizens.

Granted Roman citizenship to many people in Rome's provinces.

Reformed provincial governments.

Reformed the calendar (the "Julian" calendar with 365 days and an extra day during leap years).

Reorganized the Roman system of coinage.

Dictator for Life

- The Senate disliked many of Caesar's reforms and feared his popularity and power
- On the Ides of March - March 15, 44 BCE, 60 senators conspired to assassinate Caesar, fearful of the power he was obtaining and the potential end of a fair Republic
 - Among the conspirators was a former friend (and possible son) of Caesar, Marcus Junius Brutus
 - Marcus Antonius tried to stop Caesar from entering the Senate, but a group of senators intercepted Caesar and got him to enter the building using a side entrance
 - Caesar was stabbed to death (at least 23 times) on the floor of the Curia Pompeia at the Theatre of Pompey
 - Before he died, Caesar appointed his adopted nephew, Gaius Octavius, as his heir