Italian Expansion
Review

- Major Periods
  - Monarchy, Republic, Empire
- Monarchy
  - 509 BC
  - 7 Kings
    - Romulus (Latin), Numa Pompilius (Sabine), Tullus Hostilius (Latin), Ancus Marcius (Latin), Tarquin the Elder (Etruscan), Servius Tullius (Latin?), Tarquin the Proud (Etruscan)
- Class divisions
  - Patrician, Plebian
    - Eventually Nobiles; a hereditary patrician through a patrician father or plebian with an ancestral consul-plebeians admitted to consulship in 367 BC
- Cursus Honorum
- Assemblies
Major Territorial Claims and Gains

- 396 BC Etruscan Veii
- 338 BC Latium
- 290 BC Italian tribes
- 276 BC Southern Italy
- 241 BC Sardinia, Corsica, and Sicily
- 220 BC ALL OF ITALY
- 201 BC Spain
- 188 BC parts of Asia Minor (Seleucid Empire)
- 148 BC Greece (Antigonid Empire)
- 133 BC Pergamum
- 30 BC Egypt
The Italian Natives and Other Colonists
46-49

- Carthage
  - Phoenician colony, 800 BC
- Magna Graecia, 750 BC
  - Closed citizenship
  - Campania
    - Colonies at: Bay of Naples, Cumae, Capua
  - Calabria
    - Colony: Tarentum
- Etruria
  - Etruscans
  - Wealthiest in Italy
  - Not politically unified
  - City-states: Caere, Tarquinii, Veii
- Umbria (Italians)
  - Central Italian highlands
  - Villages which herded animals
  - People groups: Umbri, Volsci, Osci, Sabine, Mamertine, Samnite, Aequi, Hernici
- The Celts
  - Cisalpine Gauls
  - Raiding nomads
- Latium
  - Rome
Not big enough for all of us...seizing Italy (Etruscan and Latin Conflict)

- Etruscan kingship in Rome
  - pottery, housing with tiles, instruments, togas, Minerva, arch/dome, the augurs and the fasces.
  - Forum drained and filled with earth. Political center of the city.
    - Curia Hostilia, temples to Saturn and Castor/Pollux.
  - Capitoline was also adorned with major structures such as the temple to IOM.

- Late 6th century
  - Lars Porsenna: Etruscan king, from Clusium, who attempted to seize control after Tarquin was exiled

- Battle of Aricia 506 BC
  - Etruscans battle a newly formed Latin League (Rome not invited). Etruscans weaken

- Battle of Regillus 496 BC
  - Latins fear Rome and conflict.
  - Latins became allies (lasted until 340 BC)
  - Rome plants “Latin” colonies
Expanding Citizenship Rights

- Allies (socii)
  - Contributed soldiers
- Latin Colonies
  - Rome settled people as garrisons.
  - Lacked Roman citizenship had Latin Status
- Latin Status (or Rights)
  - After 341-338 BC, Latin tribes incorporated into Rome (conquered peoples)
  - Towns called municipia (civitas sine suffragio-community without the vote)
  - Hold property, attain citizenship if moved to Rome, conduct law suits in Roman courts, marry other Latin allies
- Provincials
  - Non-Italian territories under Roman control
  - Not-roman citizens but could have a Roman represent them; only ones who paid taxes
  - Ruled by “pro” officials; had only “human rights”
- Gain Roman citizenship
  - Military honors, emperor bestows it
The Latin League and Rome against Italy:
Etruscans, Italians, and Gauls 58-75

- Major population movements in 5th century.
  - Fears the Aequi, Sabines, and the Volsci
- Battles with Volscians and a Hernici Treaty 486 BC
  - Coriolanus: captured the Volsci town but then betrayed Rome
  - Cincinnatus: dictator for 16 days defeats the Aequi
- Rome continues to make colonies (with "Latin Rights") in fallen Latin territory
- Battle with Etruscan town of Veii 426 BC and 396 BC razed
  - Camillus: Roman hero led the sack by tunneling under the walls
  - Enslaved, some granted citizenship, and took their land
- Gauls
  - 387 BC Rome is sacked but survives after a 7 month siege
Economic and Political Results in Rome after the Gaulish defeat 4th Century

- Took a decade to rebuild farmland and rebuilt the walls to withstand attack
- Plebs increasing in population and power
  - Wars left their land ravaged and abandoned and unworked farmland meant debts
  - The patricians also claimed the best land even though the rural land in Roman territory was public
  - Plebs forced laws: fixed interest rates, end debt slavery, limit amount of land holdings
- Plebs made entry into the consulship legal in 367 BC; first one in 337 BC
- 287 BC Plebiscites had force of law
- Reorganized the military
  - Equipped with javelins to be an offensive weapon
  - Legions, cavalry, and centuries
- Reorganized the Latin League to defeat the Etruscans again in 359 BC
Cultural Results of Wars and Continual Internal Conflict

- Built roads for easy access to all parts of Italy
- Latin becomes major language
- Greeks in southern Italy influenced: art, music, literature, philosophy, and theater
- By the 3rd century, Rome’s newer class the Nobiles becomes the new Patricians.
  - Combination of wealthier plebs and patricians occurs as the plebeians gain legal rights to enter the consulships
  - Novus Homo: new consuls without a previous ancestor
  - Ius Imaginum: wax death masks of previous familial consuls (status symbols and morality reminders)
First Samnite War and the Latins 76-79

- Samnites: Italian people to the southeast of Rome
- 343 BC They attacked the Sidicini who appealed to their Greek allies in Campania
- Out of fear, the Campanians allowed themselves to become Roman subjects and Rome fought to now keep their territory.
- The Samnites and Rome signed a peace treaty in 341 BC
- In 496 BC, the Roman entered into an alliance with the Latins and once again in 358 BC
  - Latins waged war against the Samnites in 341
  - Rome won after hard fought battles, defeated them, and extended Roman citizenship to the Latins.
  - Took the prows (rostra) from the fleet at Antium and decorated their speaking platform.
Second and Third Samnite War 79-85

- 326 BC The Samnites encouraged the Greek subjects in the Campanian city of Palaepolis into revolting.
  - Upon arrival the Greeks surrendered and Rome defeated the Samnites in the first battle.
  - The Samnites, in 321, lure the Romans into a trap at the Caudine Forks and force them to walk under the yoke.

- 298 Samnites instigated the Third and final Samnite War
  - Battle of Aquilonia and the Linen Legion
  - Rome won and peace treaty in 290
Extending into Magna Graecia

- 334 BC Rome allies with Macedonia to help Tarentum (in Magna Graecia) fight off raiding Italian tribes

- The Tarentines become suspicious of both parties

- 282 BC Rome breaks the treaty with Tarentum to help a Greek city by Tarentum-Tarentum attacks

- Tarentum allies with Pyrrhus of Epirus who wins two costly victories
  - Pyrrhic victory

- Pyrrhus eventually lost giving all of Magna Graecia to Rome’s control
Expanding Citizenship Rights

- **Roman Citizenship (Civitas Romana):**
  - Vote, serve in the military, marry other Roman citizens, trade rights
  - After 167 didn’t have to pay taxes!
  - Appeal a capital sentence to the Comitia Centuriata

- **Latin Rights (Latinum nomen) and Italian Rights (civitas sine suffragio)**
  - Cities in Latium and Italy who were Roman “allies”
  - Roman citizenship with the vote
  - Hold property, attain citizenship if moved to Rome, conduct law suits in Roman courts, marry other Latin allies
  - After 341-338 BC, Latin tribes incorporated into Rome (conquered peoples)
  - Italian towns called municipia whose officials were full Roman citizens

- **Allies (socii Italici)**
  - Other cities, villages, towns who were hostile to Rome
  - Contributed soldiers and paid taxes
Expanding Citizenship Rights

- Slaves
  - No civil rights

- Freedmen (Liberti)
  - Non-citizens in Rome who had been slaves
  - No civil rights

- Free men (liberi)
  - Non-citizens in Rome (allies...etc)

- Gain Roman citizenship
  - Military honors, emperor bestows it
Expanding Citizenship Rights

- Latin Colonies
  - Rome settled people as garrisons.
  - Romans gave up their Civitas Romana in a Latin Colony
- Roman Colonies
  - Civitas Romana
- Provincials
  - Non-Italian territories under Roman control
  - Not-roman citizens but could have a Roman represent them; only ones who paid taxes
  - Ruled by “pro" officials; had only “human rights"
First Punic War 264-241 BC

- Fought over Sicily
- Carthage: Phoenician colony in modern Tunisia
  - Major naval power vs Roman land power
- Mamertines
  - Mercenaries hired from Campania to support the king of Syracuse (king of Sicily)
  - Carthage annexed part of Sicily after kingship failed
  - The mercenaries, left idle, invaded city of Messana, Carthaginian territory; created pirate base 289 BC
  - 270 BC Syracuse attempts to rid Sicily of the pirates
  - Mamertines ask Rome and Carthage for help
- Rome fears extension of Carthage and allies
- Carthage allies with Syracuse
- Rome fights with Carthage and Syracuse and wins
First Punic War - 264BC - 241 BC
What are we going to do tonight? Why, try to take over the world...

- Used diplomacy to break up Carthaginian alliance with Syracuse but still feared Carthage
- Rome attacks a new Carthaginian base in Agrigentum
  - Rome fears Carthage’s possible control of Sicily
  - Rome wins
- Rome decides to take over ALL of Sicily
- Rome trained new navy
  - Used “ravens” or hooks to attach Roman boats to others
- The Consul Regulus invades Africa and Carthage seeks peace - but Rome refuses
- Rome attacked Sicily, Africa, and had several (failed) naval battles
- Carthage assumed victory but Rome rebuilt navy
- Rome defeated Carthage, occupied Sicily and demanded compensation from Carthage for causing 23 years of war
- Gained Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica
The world is almost ours...

- Illyrian pirates are raiding Italians and Rome seizes two islands.
- Conquered the Cisalpine Gauls
  - Cisalpine Gaul: “this side of the alps”
  - Transalpine Gaul: “the other side of the alps”
- Conquers all of Northern Italy to prevent the Gauls from causing more trouble
  - Creates the Via Flaminia
Second Punic War 218-201 BC

- Under Hamilcar Barca and Hannibal, Carthage expanded into Spain
- Rome makes alliance with Saguntum who feels threatened
- Carthage, under Hannibal, attacks Saguntum falls to Carthage 219 BC (Rome is kinda busy with another war)
- Fearing Carthage in Spain, Rome declares war
- Hannibal: marches elephants over the alps and loses close to half of them
- Meets P. Cornelius Scipio at the Ticinus River, was wounded, but saved by his young son.
  - Later became the famous P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus (17 years old!)
The consuls were divided and Hannibal sets trap.

Hannibal has his Numidian allies surprise the Romans before they even had lunch.

The Romans crossed the river and attacked the Carthaginians. They were wet, hungry, and cold.

Hannibal’s elephants attack the Roman horses and Gallic reinforcements.

Hannibal’s brother comes in from behind and traps the Romans who flee back into the river.

Hannibal wins!
Battle of Trasimene 217 BC

- Encouraged by his victory, Hannibal journeys down to meet the Consul Flaminius in Battle.
- Hannibal irritates the Romans by destroying the countryside and Flaminius prepares for battle.
  - Against the god’s wishes of course.
- Hannibal traps the Romans into a path by Lake Trasimene.
- Hannibal surrounds the Romans and kills more than half!
Fabian Tactics: *Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem*, Non ponebat enim rumores ante salutem.

- Rome appoints Q Fabius Maximus as dictator
- Fabius is wise and decides to wage guerrilla type warfare on the Carthaginians.
- He courageously wins a victory and is forever known as the man who uses caution to save his country.
- Fabian Tactic: cautious and well thought out plans
Disaster at Cannae
216 BC

- Hannibal now only has about $\frac{1}{2}$ of his men and Rome brings 5x the usual number to battle.
- The Roman consuls don’t communicate and the Carthaginians surrounded the Romans.
  - Rome lost almost all of its men!
- Rome began to lose some of its allies.
  - Capua, Syracuse, Gauls, Samnites, Tarentum...
  - Most remained loyal however.
- Rome was in a state of emergency
  - Appeased the gods
  - Armed slaves and prisoners
Publius Cornelius Scipio (son of Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio) was sent to Spain after the death of his father and uncle. He is able to make the Spaniards allies with Rome.

Hannibal hesitates, doesn’t attack Rome, and tries to urge the Italians to join his side.

- Spends the winter in “hedonistic” Capua—turning point of the war.

Rome has several land victories
- Sicilian Revolt: Archimedes

Wears Hannibal down with small battles in Italy.
- He continues to raid the country-side for 15 years.
Hasdrubal gathered an army almost as large as Hannibal’s.

Marcus Livius was ordered to stop Hasdrubal and G. Claudiaus Nero was ordered to stop Hannibal.

Nero defeated Hannibal and left to fight Hasdrubal

Defeats Hasdrubal in the Battle of Metaurus and takes his head back down to throw into Hannibal’s camp
Battle of Zama

- Scipio “Africanus” defeats Hannibal at Battle of Zama
- Carthage lost their navy, paid huge fines, and gave up Spain
- Now controls:
  - Africa
  - Span
  - Gaul
  - Asia Minor
  - Mediterranean Islands
Macedonian and Syrian Wars

- First Macedonian War 214-205 BC: Carthage allied with Philip V and drew Rome into Macedonia—eventually Rome allied with Philip.
  - Q. Flaminius: announces Greece to be free (free as a Roman conquered territory) 196
  - Greeks and Romans misunderstand “freedom”
- 197-179 BC Rome colonizes Spain.
- Syrian War 192-188 BC: Greece allies with Macedonia and Rome fights in Asia Minor. Rome wins and gains territories in Asia Minor.
- Third Macedonian War 171-168 BC: Pergamum again asks Rome to halt Macedonian expansion.
- Rome incorporates Greece and Macedonia into its empire 167 BC.
- Fourth Macedonian War 148 BC: Rome razed Corinth as an example; Greece becomes a province.
Let’s Finish off Carthage and Conquer Spain

- Third Punic War 151-146 BC:
  - Carthage’s neighbor Numidia, an ally of Rome, was provoking Carthage into war.
  - Razed Carthage and sewed salt
- 146-133 BC War in Spain
- 133 BC Rome takes Pergamum
  - Site for Constantinople
Rome in control

- Rome’s major reasons for military success:
  - Lots of man power
  - Lots of money
  - Incorporated new methods of warfare
  - Grim determination
  - Extension of Roman Citizenship; Local governments
- Rome pushes out the Gauls and now controls the whole of Italy by 220 BC
- Provincial territories
  - Ruled by a pro-consul or pro-praetor
- Rome offers Greek city-states a “friendship” status if they would ally against Illyrian pirates 219 BC
Crisis in Rome: Political and Economic Changes in the 3rd-2nd Centuries

- Increase in population and wealth as territories increased:
  - 5 new tribes added (35 total) since 241 BC
  - Influx of laborers and slaves (slaves took the place of the farm workers creating a slum in Rome)
  - Voting impossible-citizens live to far away

- Who would benefit?
  - Both classes growing (plebs from territories and Nobiles from wealth bringing the death of the Patricians)
  - The poor benefited by numbers. Needed to be pacified to limit rebellions
  - Both had access to consulship but only the Nobiles could get in
  - Patrons bought client’s votes (or bribed with public events or temples)

- Trouble with Allies
  - Contributed soldiers and desired voting rights

- Rise of the Poor Soldier’s Power
  - More territories = more generals
  - Aristocrats dodged drafts making inexperienced consuls and ruining campaigns
  - The poor were the backbone of the military
    - Debt increased as they were away from home; aristocrats amassed latifundia
The Gracchi: Tiberius Gracchus

The Gracchi
- Plebs of Equestrian rank; increase citizen base and promote land reform

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus
- Sympathetic to the poor
  - Debt, poverty, displacement; weak leaders
- Need better and more soldiers
- Land reform
  - Give Italian citizens more rights
  - Keep more soldiers on land
    - Give them land, prevent debts, and prevent speculation
    - Prevent citizen rebellion and slave rebellion

133 BC Tribune of the Plebs
- Old Law of 500 Acres
- Suggested Pergamum’s land

Rule of Roman Law
- Marcus Octavius vetoed land bill
  - Plebs removed him from office
- Tiberius ran for consecutive term
  - Illegal; clubbed to death with 300 supporters

Efforts continued
- Scipio Aemilianus promoted citizenship-found dead
- Marcus Fulvius Flaccus, consul, also proposed bills
Gaius Gracchus

- Gaius Gracchus: Tribune of the Plebs
  - Land Reforms
    - Promoted bills and built new roads to promote trade
  - New colonies
    - Promote industry in Italy
  - Agricultural reforms
    - Set prices and rations on corn (grain)
  - Political and Legal reforms
    - Grant Italians citizenship
    - Forbid execution of citizens without trial—especially provincial governors accused of corruption

- Downfall
  - 122 BC re-elected as tribune
  - Senators feared the new juries
    - Staffed by equites
  - Colony in Carthage
    - Proposal vetoed by a senate backed tribune who feared a powerful colony
  - New consul, Lucius Opimius, revoked Gaius’s laws
    - Gaius protested
    - Senate issued and Ultimate Decree; declared Gaius an enemy of the state
    - killed in a riot
Aftermath

- Senate began to use a Senatus Consultum Ultimum or the Senate must support magistrates who declare people enemies of the state
- Most of the reforms were actually passed to appease the public
- The Nobiles divided:
  - Optimates
    - Political leaders who pursued ambition through the Senate
    - Superior based on birth
  - Populares
    - Tried to work through the people
- Politics blurred: Populares could begin as a tribune using poulare techniques but only to keep control