

ROMAN HISTORY

Parts One and Two : The Monarchy and Republic

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Please ask before circulating.

Romulus (753 BC - 717 BC)

- 1) Birth of Romulus
 - a. Proca was Romulus' great grandfather, and a king of Alba Longa. Proca had two children: his older son, Numitor (grandfather of Romulus and Remus) and his younger son Amulius (evil great-uncle of Romulus and Remus), who usurped the throne from Numitor.
 - b. Numitor had a daughter, Rhea Silvia (Ilia), whom Amulius forced to become a Vestal Virgin. Rhea Silvia and Mars had Romulus and Remus. R & R were abandoned at birth.
 - c. After being suckled by a she-wolf, Romulus and Remus were found by a shepherd, a herdsman of Alba Longa named Faustulus. Faustulus and his wife Acca Laurentia were the adoptive parents of Romulus and Remus.
- 2) Romulus and Remus Quarrel
 - a. Romulus set up on the Palatine Hill and Remus set up on the Aventine hill.
 - b. Remus first saw six vultures, after which Romulus saw twelve vultures; each claimed his sighting warranted being king.
 - c. Romulus killed Remus for jokingly jumping over the boundaries between their cities
- 3) Romulus' wife was Hersilia.
- 4) Romulus' first act was to fortify the Palatine Hill, upon which he lived.
- 5) Romulus adopted the foreign rite of sacrificing to Herculius, the only foreign rite he did.
- 6) Romulus made the Capitoline an asylum for criminals.
- 7) Romulus created 100 senatorial seats; senators were called *patres*.
- 8) The Rape of the Sabines/Acron Leads Caenina Against Rome
 - a. Romulus instituted the festival of Consualia in honor of Neptune (or Consus). Romulus invited the Sabines, as well as peoples from Antmenae, Postumium, and Caenina, to celebrate Consualia with the Romans.
 - b. A man named Thalassius seized the most beautiful girl, an event which is the source of the Roman practice of crying "Thalassius" at weddings.
 - c. King Acron led Caenina against Rome. Romulus slew Acron to get the first *spolia opima*, in order of a Roman commander slaying an enemy commander with his own hands. Romulus took the armor of Acron to the Capitol, where he consecrated the temple of Jupiter Feretrius (the first temple consecrated in Rome).
 - i. Postumium also attacked Rome, and Romulus defeated them.
- 9) Titus Tatius and the Sabines Attack Rome
 - a. Titus Tatius was king of the Sabines, and he attacked Rome.
 - b. When the Sabines attacked, Spurius Tarpeius was commander of the Roman citadel. Spurius Tarpeius' daughter Tarpeia was bribed by Titus Tatius to open the gates, after which the Sabines threw their shields on her.
 - c. After the Sabines took the citadel, the Romans attacked it to get it back.
 - i. The Sabine champion Mettius Curtius was bogged down in a swamp by his horse, which lends the lake the name Lacus Curtius.
 - ii. The Roman champion was Hostius Hostilius, who was the grandfather of the third king of Rome, Tullus Hostilius.
 - iii. When Romulus' forces were retreating, he prayed to Jupiter Stator.

- d. After the Sabines interceded for peace between their new husbands and their relatives, the Romans and Sabines joined and Titus Tatius co-ruled with Romulus.
 - e. Under Romulus, three “tribes” (or centuries of knights) were created: The Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres.
- 10) Titus Tatius was murdered at Lavinium because some of his kinsmen had attacked envoys from Lavinium. Instead of avenging Titus Tatius, Romulus concluded a treaty with Lavinium.
 - a. Rome signed a 100-year treaty with Veii after defeating Veii and Fidenae.
 - 11) Romulus’ 300-person cavalry bodyguard was called the *Celeres*.
 - 12) Romulus supposedly was taken up to heaven in a storm. Romulus spoke with the wise senator Julius Proculus before his death. More probably senators killed Romulus.

Numa Pompilius (717 BC – 673 BC)

- 1) Numa Pompilius was a Sabine man born at Cures. Numa Pompilius’ father was named Pomponius.
 - a. Numa Pompilius was married to Tatia, the daughter of Titus Tatius.
 - b. Numa Pompilius’ daughter Pompilia was the mother of Ancus Marcius.
- 2) Numa Pompilius built the Temple of Janus. When the doors of the Temple of Janus are closed, this signifies that the Romans are at peace.
- 3) Numa Pompilius divided the year into 12 lunar months, fixing the calendar.
- 4) Numa Pompilius established the priestly colleges along with the *flamines*, including the *flamen dialis* (priest of Jupiter), the *flamen martialis* (priest of Mars) and *flamen Quirinalis* (priest of Quirinus, the deified Romulus).
 - a. Numa Pompilius also imported the cult of Vesta from Alba Longa.
 - b. Numa Pompilius introduced the 12 *Salii*, jumping/dancing priests of Mars Gradivus who carried *ancilia* (sacred shields).
 - c. Numa Pompilius consecrated a temple to Jupiter Elicius on the Aventine.
 - d. Numa Pompilius instituted an annual ceremony dedicated to trothkeeping.
- 5) Numa Pompilius fixed the lawful and unlawful days (*fas* and *nefas*) for conducting business.
- 6) Numa Pompilius appointed Numa Marcius as pontifex maximus.
- 7) Numa Pompilius visited the nymph Egeria to get advice.

Tullus Hostilius (673 – 641 BC)

- 1) Tullus Hostilius was of Roman ethnicity, and born at Rome. Tullus Hostilius was the grandson of Hostius Hostilius, who died fighting against the Sabines during the reign of Romulus.
 - a. Tullus Hostilius was, similarly to Romulus, raised by shepherds.
- 2) Tullus Hostilius built the Curia Hostilia, Rome’s first senate house.
- 3) Tullus Hostilius built his palace on the Caelian Hill.
- 4) Tullus Hostilius defeated the Sabines at Mantrap Wood.
- 5) Tullus Hostilius Fights Alba Longa (Part I)
 - a. The war against Alba Longa started with a series of reciprocal cattle raids.
 - b. Cluilius was king of Alba Longa, succeeded by the commander Mettius Fufettius, whom Tullus Hostilius eventually had drawn and quartered.
 - c. The Roman Horatii triplets fought the Alban Curiatii triplets. One Horatius, called Publius Horatius, remained after the battle. When his sister Horatia (who had been engaged to a Curiatius) wept, Horatius killed her.
 - d. The Romans and Albans concluded a treaty.
- 6) Tullus Hostilius Fights Alba Longa (Part II)
 - a. Mettius Fufettius and the Alba Longans were supposed to help Rome in its fight against Fidenae and Veii, but Fufettius treacherously waited to see who would win.
 - b. Tullus Hostilius had Mettius Fufettius drawn and quartered for his treachery.

- c. Rome sacked and destroyed Alba Longa, transferring its population to Rome and thereby doubling the Roman population.
- 7) Tullus Hostilius died after being struck by a thunderbolt, due to performing the rites of Jupiter Elicius improperly.

Ancus Marcius (640 BC – 616 BC)

- 1) Ancus Marcius was a Sabine man, like Numa Pompilius.
- 2) Ancus Marcius was the son of Pompilia, daughter of Numa Pompilius. Ancus Marcius was therefore Numa Pompilius' grandson.
- 3) Built the Pons Sublicius.
- 4) Built the Tullianum, the infamous dungeon of the Mamertine.
- 5) Founded the port city of Ostia, and constructed salt works there.
- 6) Created the Plebeian class.
- 7) Added the Janiculum Hill to Rome.
- 8) Adopted the *ius fetiale*, a legal procedure for declaring war, from the tribe of the Aequicolae. Fetial priests Throwing spear into enemy territory after 33 days of discussion, etc.
- 9) Built the Quirites' trench, a trench on the other side of the city.
- 10) Added the Maesian Forest to Rome, which extended Roman holdings to the Mediterranean sea.

Tarquinius Priscus (616 BC – 579 BC)

- 1) Tarquinius Priscus was Rome's first Etruscan king. Tarquinius Priscus was the son of Demaratus of Corinth.
 - a. Tarquinius Priscus' original name was Lucumo.
 - b. Tarquinius Priscus became an important adviser to Ancus Marcius. When Marcius died, his sons were on vacation, allowing Tarquinius Priscus to become king.
 - c. Tarquinius Priscus was murdered by an axe blow to the head from the sons of Ancus Marcius. The sons of Ancus Marcius went into voluntary exile at Suessia Pometia.
- 2) Tarquinius Priscus' wife, Tanaquil, noticed an eagle flying around his head during their journey to Rome, and predicted Tarquinius would become king.
 - a. Arruns—Tarquinius Priscus' brother who died and had a child, Egerius.
 - b. Arruns—Tarquinius Priscus' own son.
 - c. Lucius—Tarquinius Priscus' son, later Tarquinius Superbus.
 - d. Tanaquil—Tarquinius Priscus' wife.
- 3) Tarquinius Priscus had the original idea for a wall around the city, though Servius Tullius built the first wall.
- 4) Tarquinius Priscus laid the foundations for the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maxima.
- 5) Tarquinius Priscus built the Cloaca Maxima after draining the forum.
- 6) Tarquinius Priscus was going to add mounted troops to the army but his augur, Attius Navius, counseled against it. When Attius Navius cut a whetstone with a razor, Tarquinius Priscus heeded the augur and only doubled the number of knights.
- 7) Tarquinius Priscus captured the town of Apiolae (check) from the Latins.

Servius Tullius (578 BC – 535 BC)

- 1) Servius Tullius was the first king made king without the consultation of the plebs.
 - a. Tanaquil saw Servius Tullius' head spontaneously burst into flame, after which she raised him as a prince, interpreting Tullius' head flame as an omen he would one day become king.
 - b. Alternatively Servius Tullius was the son of a prince of Corniculum, Servius Tullius. Servius Tullius the Elder's wife was allowed to live with Tanaquil.
 - c. When Tarquinius Priscus died, Tanaquil said he was merely ill and made Tullius regent, which eventually became a permanent thing.

- 2) Servius Tullius' two daughters, each named Tullia, married sons of Tarquinius Priscus (Arruns and Lucius).
- 3) Servius Tullius later came to be associated with the Etruscan king Mastarna.
- 4) Tullius took the first census, dividing the Roman people into five classes. There were 80,000 people counted in the first census. He also divided the city into four regions.
- 5) Tullius added the Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline hills to the city. Tullius himself lived on the Esquiline (though Romulus had lived on the Palatine).
- 6) Tullius built a famous wall around the city, the Servian Wall.
- 7) Tullius built a Temple of Diana on the Aventine.
- 8) Tullius died when one of his daughters, Tullia conspired with Tarquinius Superbus to murder her sister (also Tullia) and take the throne from her father, Servius Tullius. Tullius was run over on the Via Scelara, under a chariot driven by Lucius Tarquinius Priscus and Tullia.

Lucius Tarquinius Superbus (535 – 510 BC)

- 1) Tarquinius Superbus ruled for 25 years, from 535-510 BC.
- 2) Tarquinius Superbus' son-in-law was Mamilius Octavius, who later fought for the Latins against the Roman Republic at Lake Regillus in 496 BC.
- 3) Tarquinius Superbus used the spoils from his conquest of Suessia Pometia to build the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus. The Capitole Triad (Jupiter, Juno, Minerva) was worshipped.
- 4) Tarquinius Superbus treacherously framed Turnus Herdonius of Aricia at a meeting in the grove of Ferentia that Superbus had called.
 - a. Tarquinius Superbus called Latin leaders to a meeting at the grove of Ferentia, and came late on purpose. Turnus Herdonius of Aricia started to berate Superbus, so Superbus put weapons in Turnus Herdonius' camp and executed him as a traitor.
- 5) Tarquinius Superbus fought against Gabii and sent his son Sextus Tarquinius to Gabii (look up full story). Superbus later sacked Gabii.
- 6) Lucius Junius Brutus was Tarquinius Superbus' nephew, the son of his sister Tarquinia. Tarquinius Superbus sent Brutus along with his two sons Titus and Arruns to consult the oracle about a snake coming out of a crack in a pillar in the palace.
- 7) Tarquinius Superbus besiege the Rutulian city of Ardea.
- 8) Tarquinius Superbus obtained the Sibylline books, but only after letting some of them burn.
- 9) Tarquinius Superbus was exiled with his two sons Titus and Arruns to Caere. He died in exile at Caere. His son Arruns fought against Rome later on.
- 10) Tarquinius Superbus began a 200 year long war against the Volscians.

ROMAN HISTORY

Part Two: The Republic Down To Augustus

Fifth Century Conflicts with Rome's Neighbors

- 1) Rome fought with her close neighbors: the Latins, Sabines, Hernici, Aequi, Volsci, and Etruscans.
- 2) Tarquinia and Veii attacked Rome right after Tarquinius Superbus was expelled, attempting to put him back on the throne. They were apparently defeated.
- 3) The Etruscan Lars Porsenna of Clusium attacked Rome next, and was apparently successful (though Roman historians deny it) in capturing the city.
 - a. Myths: Horatius Cocles single-handedly holds off the soldiers of Clusium from the *Pons Sublicius*, saving Rome; Cloelia; Mucius Scaevola; etc.
- 4) Lake Regillus (496 BC): Rome fights the Latin League
 - a. The Roman commander was the dictator Aulus Postumius. On the Latin side, the former king Tarquinius Superbus and his son-in-law Mamillius Octavius of Tusculum led the Latin League.
 - i. Mamillius Octavius might have died, I don't know. Either way, a Latin commander died.
 - b. Castor and Pollux supposedly intervened, and Aulus Postumius ordered a forum to be built in their honor. A "Roman Victory" but really, the battle was indecisive.
 - c. After the battle, the plebeian leader Spurius Cassius negotiated the *foedus Cassianum* (493 BC) with the Latins. It provided for a common defense drawn from both the Latin League and Rome.
- 5) The Battle of the Crèmera (479 BC): Veii slaughters the Roman Fabii family.
 - a. All the Fabii were slaughtered by the Etruscan Veians except Fabius Vibulanus, who was a child. A disaster for Rome.
- 6) The Battle of Mount Algidus (458 BC): The Aequi seize Mount Algidus, in Latium, and trap a Roman army under the consul Minucius Esquilinus. Cincinnatus is called from his plow to become dictator; he defeats the Aequi and gives up the dictatorship after 16 days.
- 7) Rome takes Fidenae (426 BC): Aulus Cornelius Cossus takes the Veian garrison town of Fidenae. He personally slays the Veian king Tolumnius, gaining the *spolia opima*.
- 8) The Battle of Veii (396 BC): The dictator Marcus Furius Camillus (The "Second Founder of Rome") takes the Etruscan city of Veii after a ten-year siege. He offers to spare the people of Veii. Camillus is painted red like Jupiter for his triumph.
 - a. Camillus later took Falerii, and was exiled to Ardea for not getting plunder and "embezzlement".
 - b. Camillus was dictator five times.
- 9) The Battle of the Allia River (390 BC): After the Gallic Senones under their chieftain Brennus threaten the city of Clusium, Rome meets them on the banks of the Allia River and is demolished. The Gauls sack Rome.
 - a. Marcus Manlius is warned by Juno's sacred geese of a Gallic siege of the Capitoline.
 - b. Brennus: *vae victis*
- 10) The city of Caere was an ally against Veii and had helped Rome during the Gallic attack by providing refuge for the Vestal Virgins. Rome exchanged private rights of citizenship with Caere. They did so with Massilia as well; Massilia had helped pay the Gallic ransom.
- 11) Tusculum became the first Roman *municipium* in 381 BC.
- 12) 370: Rome conquers Velitrae

- a. 367: The Licinio-Sextian Laws: 1) restores the consulship and makes sure one consul is a plebeian and 2) land regulations for newly acquired territories.
- 13) Tarquinius, Falerii and even Caere get alarmed at Roman power and attack her.
- 14) Polybius says that Rome negotiated a treaty with Carthage in 509 BC, the first year of the Republic. Carthage could attack the Latin coast so long as they did not capture any of Rome's allies or keep the booty from a Latin city subject to Rome.

The First Samnite War (343 – 341 BC)

- 1) In 343 BC, the Samnites attacked the Sidicini, a small group on the northern border of Capua, Italy's second biggest city. The Capuans appealed successfully to Rome for help.
- 2) The Battle of Mount Garus (432 BC): The dictator Corvus defeats an enormous Gaul in combat with the help of a raven. Carthage sent a golden crown to Rome in congratulations to be put in the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus.
 - a. Corvus was also consul 6 times, second only to Marius.
- 3) The treaty that ended the First Samnite War acknowledged the Roman alliance with Capua but allowed Samnium to occupy the territory of the Sidicini.
 - a. Rome's Latin and Campanian allies thought this treaty was a shameful betrayal of Sidicini, and (against Rome's advice) fought against the Samnites when they started to occupy the Sidicini's territory. Also, they wanted independence.

The Latin War (340 – 338 BC)

- 1) Rome fought against the Latins, Campanians and Volscians.
- 2) The Battle of Vesuvius (339 BC): The consuls Publius Decius Mus and Manlius Imperator Torquatus fought against the Latins. Decius Mus (this was the first one, father of the more famous second) committed *devotio*, a ritual sacrifice of himself and the enemy soldiers done by charging into the enemy's lines.
 - a. Torquatus summarily executed his son for, against his orders, leaving his post (though his son had defeated some Latin skirmishers in doing so).
- 3) The Battle of Antium (338 BC): The consul Maenius defeats the Latins at sea and brings back the prows of destroyed enemy ships to Rome, where they become the foundations of the *rostra* (speaking platform).

The Second (Great) Samnite War (327 – 304 BC: 327 – 301, 316 – 304 BC)

- 1) The Samnites seized Neapolis (Naples), and Neapolis' citizens asked Rome for help. Rome came to help Neapolis.
- 2) The Battle of the Caudine Forks (321 BC): The Samnite commander Gaius Pontius defeats the Roman consuls Spurius Postumius Albinus and Veturius Calvinus and makes them go under the yoke. Gaius Pontius was advised by his father Herennius. The dictator Lucius Papirius Cursor takes command after Caudine Forks.
 - a. Papirius Cursor was dictator twice, censor once, and consul five times. Fabius Rullianus is later also consul five times.
- 3) The Battle of Lautulae (315 BC): Fabius Rullianus is trapped in a low mountain pass and Rome suffers a second major disaster.
- 4) The Battle of Lake Vadimo (310 BC): The dictator Papirius Cursor and the consul Fabius Rullianus defeat the Etruscan League (Samnite Allies).
- 5) The Battle of Bovianum (305 BC): The Romans end the Second Samnite War.

The Third Samnite War (298 – 290 BC)

- 1) The Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls join the rebellious Samnites against Rome.
- 2) The Battle of Camerinum (298 BC): The first battle of the Third Samnite War. Scipio Barbatus is Roman consul and commander.

- 3) The Battle of Sentinum (295 BC): Publius Decius Mus and Fabius Rullianus defeat the Samnite Egnatius Gellius. Decius Mus (son of the Decius Mus who committed *devotio* at Vesuvius in 339 BC during the Latin War) also commits *devotio*, inspiring the Romans to hold firm in the face of a brutal Gallic chariot charge. Fabius Rullianus redeems himself.
- 4) The Battle of Aquilonia (293 BC): Essentially ends the Third Samnite War. The Romans sack Aquilonia of its gold and decorate their public temples.

Other Battles

- 1) Arretium (284 BC): Rome routs the Gallic Senones led by Britomaris.
- 2) The Battle of Populonia (282 BC): Rome ends Etruscan resistance to its rule in Italy.

The Pyrrhic Wars (280-272)

- 1) Rome helps Thurii against some enemy, but to do so it must sail past Tarentum's harbor, which pisses the Tarentines off since their treaty with Rome has forbidden this.
 - a. The Tarentines therefore attack the second Roman fleet, killing the naval commander Lucius Valerius and the ex-consul Publius Cornelius Dolabella, who earlier fought at the Second Battle of Lake Vadimo.
 - b. Tarentum gains the help of King Pyrrhus of Epirus. Rome and Carthage fight against Tarentum, Epirus, and the Samnites (always with the Samnites...).
- 2) Heraclea (280 BC): Pyrrhus defeats the consul Valerius Laevinus to win his first victory (not a Pyrrhic victory). Pyrrhus' 20 war elephants scare the Romans; Heraclea was the first time Romans had encountered elephants in battle.
- 3) Asculum (279 BC): Pyrrhus wins a Pyrrhic victory ("one more such victory and we shall be undone") against Decius Mus the Third. Asculum is on the Appian Way, halfway between Rome and Brundisium.
- 4) Beneventum (275 BC): The consul Curius Dentatus defeats Pyrrhus at Maleventum in Campania. Curius Dentatus renames Maleventum to Beneventum.
 - a. Pyrrhus goes off to Sicily to fight the Carthaginians. Tarentum finally surrenders to Rome in 272 BC.

The First Punic War (264 BC)

- 1) Philinus says a treaty with Carthage bound Rome to stay out of Sicily but Polybius disagrees.
- 2) *Build-up to the War*: Agathocles of Syracuse had hired the Mamertines, a group of Campanian mercenaries, but they desered in 289 BC in seized Messana, in the northeastern corner of Sicily, on the Straits of Messana. They killed Messanan men, took their women, and plundered Syracusan territory.
 - a. Hiero II besieged Messana. The Mamertines asked a nearby Carthaginian fleet for help, which agreed to help, but the Mamertines then asked Rome for help in kicking Carthage out of Messana.
- 3) At Rome, the consul Appius Claudius Caecus (grandson of Appius Claudius Caecus) persuaded the people directly to help the Mamertines. Appius Claudius Caudex took his preliminary expedition to Carthage, but didn't really meet any resistance; the Mamertines had asked the Carthaginian commander to leave, and he had obliged.
 - a. Carthage was pissed off, though, and executed its commander, sending an army to reoccupy Messana. Appius Claudius easily defeated these forces.
 - b. The consul Corvinus Messala came the next year (263 BC) and relieved Messana. He is also said to have brought the first sundial to Rome.
 - c. The Romans decided to march through Sicily, attacking Carthaginian allies and ultimately attacking the Carthaginian city of Agrigentum

- 4) The Battle of Agrigentum (261 BC): The first real battle of the First Punic War, in which the Romans defeat Hanno the Great and Hannibal Gisgo, after having their supply lines cut off and deciding to offer open battle.
- 5) The Battle of the Lipari Islands (260 BC): The Lipari Islands were a small cluster of islands right off Sicily's northern coast. The Roman consul Scipio Asina got his agnomen Asina by being defeated and captured after a Carthaginian naval ambush.
- 6) The Battle of Mylae (260 BC): Gaius Duilius uses his new Roman naval fleet to defeat Hannibal Gisgo at Mylae, a small promontory on Sicily's northern coast. This was the first naval victory in Roman history.
 - a. Duilius had made his fleet after a Carthaginian ship crashed on the Italian shore. Duilius used his *corvi*.
- 7) The Battles of Sulci (258 BC) and Tyndaris (257 BC). After Regulus wins the Battle of Tyndaris in 257, and takes the town of Tyndaris, Hiero II becomes Rome's ally.
- 8) The Battle of Cape Ecnomus (256 BC): At sea, Regulus and Manlius Vulso defeat Hamilcar (not Barca) and Hanno the Great, who are attempting to blockade their invasion of Africa.
- 9) The Battle of Adys (255 BC): Regulus wins.
- 10) The Battle of Tunis/Bagradas Valley (255 BC): The Spartan mercenary Xanthippus fights for Carthage and captures Regulus. Regulus is sent to Rome but tells them to keep fighting, then goes back to Carthage where he is executed by being rolled down a hill in a barrel with spikes on the inside.
- 11) The Battle of Panormus (252/251 BC): After this Roman victory, Carthage pretty much abandons resistance on land.
- 12) The Battle of Drepana (249 BC): Adherbal and Hamilcar Barca defeat Claudius Pulcher and Iunius Paullus. Supposedly Claudius Pulcher shouldn't have fought the battle because the sacred chickens of Juno wouldn't eat before the battle. Pulcher threw them into the sea, saying "let them drink if they won't eat." Pulcher was fined, Iunius Paullus committed suicide, and Aulus Atilius Calatinus become dictator after Drepana.
- 13) The Battle of the Aegates Islands (241 BC): The consuls Lutatius Catulus and Valerius Falto defeat Hanno the great. This was the last major victory, after which Catulus conquered the stronghold of Lilybaeum.

Inter-Bellum: 241 to 218 BC

- 1) The Truceless War, 241 BC: Carthage had to fight her own mercenaries (and later the people of Sardinia) who demanded their accumulated backpay promised by Hamilcar Barca. Hanno the Great and the Carthaginian government refused. Rome helped Carthage, but then Rome switched sides and helped the mercenaries.
 - a. Hamilcar Barca and Hanno the Great finally stamped out the revolt in Africa, and were moving to occupy Sardinia, when the Romans changed their minds.
 - b. As a result of the Truceless War, Rome acquired Sardinia and Corsica (as one province). But it only fully conquered Sardinia in 225 BC.
- 2) After the Truceless War, Hamilcar Barca started conquering Spain, which alarmed Massilia (an ally of Rome and Carthage's chief commercial rival in the western Mediterranean).
 - a. Hamilcar drowned in 229 BC and his son-in-law Hasdrubal continued to conquer Spain. Massilia complained and Rome, bound by ties of friendship, negotiated the Ebro River Treaty in 226 BC, which allowed Carthage to conquer Spain south of the Ebro River.
 - b. When Hannibal eventually besieged Saguntum, a Spanish city south of the Ebro river, Massilia was scared as was Rome, and Rome declared war (the Second Punic War).
- 3) Rome adopted the *praetor peregrinus* to complement the *praetor urbanus*, deciding cases involved foreign citizens. International law (*ius gentium*) thus developed.

- 4) Gaius Flaminius, plebeian tribune in 232 BC, passed a plebiscitum (violently opposed by the senate) requiring lands south of Ariminum to be given to poor families. Flaminius also fought against the Insubrian Gauls.
 - a. Flaminius was also the only senator to support the *Lex Claudia* of 218 BC, which said that senators and their sons could not partake in overseas trade. Cato the Elder was obviously against this law.
 - b. Flaminius placed Gallia Cisalpina under Roman rule.
- 5) The First Illyrian War (229 to 228 BC)
 - a. Queen Teuta of Illyria rebuffs Roman envoys complaining of Illyrian piracy at her capital in Scodra. One of the envoys was executed by Teuta. The Romans sent the consuls Lucius Postumius Albinus and Gnaeus Fulvius Centumalus and won without a fight, off Corcyra (Corfu).
 - b. Demetrius of Pharos, in charge of Corcyra, betrays Teuta and surrenders to the Romans. Demetrius receives control of Pharos.
- 6) The Gallic Wars: 225 to 222 BC: The land distributions of Flaminius alarmed the Gauls of northern Italy, according to Polybius (though really, the Gallic Boii had attacked Ariminum in 236 BC)
 - a. The Battle of Faesulae
 - b. The Battle of Cape Telamon (225 BC): Gaius Atilius Regulus and Lucius Aemilius Papus defeat the Gauls under Concolitanus and Anserestus (the Gauls wielded javelins).
 - c. Gaius Flaminius (consul of 223 BC) and Marcus Claudius Marcellus (consul of 222 BC) subdue the Insubrian Gauls.
 - d. The Battle of Clastidium (222 BC): Marcus Claudius Marcellus defeats the Gauls and slays Viridomarus to receive the third and final *spolia opima*.
 - i. Augustus later denied the *spolia opima* to Marcus Licinius Crassus in order to preserve the communal spirit of the old *mos maiorum*.
- 7) The Second Illyrian War (220-219 BC): Demetrius of Pharos conspires with Antigonus Doson, acting king of Macedonia, and expands his kingdom, violating a boundary agreed upon by Illyria and Rome. After Teuta's death, he invades Roman protectorates.
 - a. After the Romans defeat Demetrius, he flees to the court of the young Philip V of Macedonia and whispers plots of revenge into his ear.
- 8) Excursus: Carthaginian Military Actions in Spain
 - a. Hamilcar Barca starts conquering Spain after the Truceless War. After he drowns, his son-in-law Hasdrubal conquers almost all of the Spanish peninsula south of the Ebro River.
 - b. In 221 BC, Hasdrubal son-in-law of Hannibal is assassinated and Hannibal Barca (eldest son of Hamilcar) succeeds him. Hannibal has sworn revenge on Carthage on the prompting of his father (recounted in Polybius).
 - c. Hannibal besieges Saguntum, citing its "unprovoked attacks" on neighboring tribes subject to Carthage. Saguntum was perched on the rocky plateau overlooking the central eastern coast, and was a trading partner of Massilia and an ally of Rome.

The Second Punic War: 218 to 201 BC

- 1) The Battle of Lilybaeum (naval, 218 BC).
- 2) The Battle of the Ticinus River (218 BC): Hannibal defeats the Romans under Publius Cornelius Scipio the Elder (father of Africanus). The seventeen year old Scipio Africanus saves his severely wounded father from capture by carrying him from the field.
 - a. This was only a minor cavalry skirmish, but the other consul, Tiberius Sempronius Longus, is called away from his planned invasion of Africa to reinforce Scipio.
- 3) The Battle of the Trebia River (218 BC): Tiberius Sempronius Longus is eager for battle, though Publius Scipio the Elder advises against it. Hannibal and his brother Mago defeat Sempronius Longus and Publius Scipio the Elder, and the Po valley falls to Carthage.

- a. The Battle of Cissa takes place in 218 BC as well, in northeastern Spain. Scipio Calvus, uncle of Africanus, wins.
- 4) After Trebia, the Romans elect Gaius Flaminius and Gnaeus Servilius consuls for 217 BC.
- 5) The Battle of Lake Trasimene (217 BC): Hannibal ambushes and kills Flaminius.
 - a. Hannibal hid his army in the forest beside Lake Trasimene and charged into the Roman column as they were marching between the forest and the lake. All Romans were killed or captured.
 - b. According to Livy, an earthquake occurred during the battle of Lake Trasimene.
- 6) The Battle of Ager Falernus: Fabius Maximus Cunctator, elected dictator after Flaminius' death (and saddled with the unhelpful *magister equitum* Minucius Rufus) is defeated, but almost manages to capture Hannibal.
 - a. Fabius Maximus suffers an impatient electorate and is replaced by the consuls of 216 BC, Lucius Aemilius Paullus and Gaius Terentius Varro
- 7) The Battle of Cannae (216 BC): Hannibal demolishes Varro and Paullus, leading to the most disastrous military defeat in Roman history. 50,000-70,000 Romans die (former according to Livy, latter according to Polybius).
- 8) The Battle of Nola (216 – 214 BC): Marcus Claudius Marcellus denies Hannibal control of the city Nola, near Capua.
- 9) Dertosa, Cornus, Beneventum, Capua, Silarus, Herdonia, Tarentum
- 10) The Siege of Syracuse (213-211 BC): The consul Marcus Claudius Marcellus successfully besieges Syracuse and places all of Sicily under Roman control. Archimedes dies.
- 11) New Carthage (209 BC): Scipio Africanus petitioned the Comitia Centuriata in 210 BC to assign him his father Scipio the Elder's old command in Spain. Though Scipio Africanus had held no rank higher than aedile, he was given proconsular imperium.
 - a. In Spain, Scipio adopted the Spanish sword and javelin, and rearranged the arrangement of the legion's maniples.
 - b. In 209 BC, Scipio Africanus captured the stronghold of New Carthage (Carthage's stronghold and capital in Spain) by attacking the neglected walls on the seaward side, where the water was usually deep, and scaling the walls. Scipio's soldiers were convinced he was divinely inspired.
- 12) Upper Baetis: At The Battle of Castulo, Scipio the Elder dies; at the Battle of Ilorca, Scipio Calvus dies. Gnaeus Scipio, Scipio the Elder's brother, died as well somewhere.
- 13) Herdonia, Numistro, Ausculum, Baecula (Hasdrubal escapes), Grumentum
- 14) The Battle of the Metaurus River (207 BC): Gaius Claudius Nero (co-consul with Livius Salinator) defeats and kills Hasdrubal, throwing his severed head into Hannibal's camp.
- 15) The Battle of Ilipa (206 BC): Scipio Africanus masterfully outmaneuvers the more numerous troops of Mago Barca and Massinissa to ambush and defeat the Carthaginians, delivering close to as many losses as at Cannae for the Romans.
- 16) The Battle of Campi Magni (203 BC): After this battle near Utica, in which Scipio Africanus and Massinissa defeated Hasdrubal Gisgo, the Carthaginians recalled Hannibal.
 - a. Scipio Africanus had allied with Massinissa against Syphax, both of whom were seeking to marry the beautiful Sophonisba (daughter of Hasdrubal Gisgo). Sophonisba later drank poison rather than be paraded in Scipio's procession.
- 17) The Battle of Zama (202 BC): Scipio Africanus, Massinissa, and Gaius Laelius defeat Hannibal to end the Second Punic War.
 - a. Hannibal fought with Antiochus III of Pontus but committed suicide in 183 BC. The Romans had forced his friend King Prusias of Bithynia to give him up. Hannibal had fought a naval battle for his friend Prusias against Pergamum.

The First Macedonian War (215 – 205 BC)

- 1) During the Second Punic War, Philip V of Macedon allied with Carthage and tried to seize Roman protectorates and naval bases in Illyria and invade Italy.

- 2) The Romans allied with the Aetolian League and, under Marcus Valerius Laevinus, defeated Philip V twice at Lamia in 209 BC. In 206, the Aetolian League made their own peace with Philip V, offending some Roman senators.
- 3) In 206, the Roman Sempronius Tuditanus negotiated with Philip V, leading to the Peace of Phoenike in 205 BC between Philip V and Rome.

The Second Macedonian War (200 – 196 BC)

- 1) In 200 BC, Publius Sulpicius Galba (who had commanded Roman forces in Greece during the First Macedonian War) was elected consul for the second time with Macedon as his province.
- 2) When Philip V tried to expand in Greece, Pergamum and Rhodes asked Rome for help. Publius Sulpicius Galba tried to get the Comitia Centuriata to declare war on Macdeon, but they rejected it at first. When Philip attacked more, the Romans declared war, and got the wary Aetolians to join in a year later.
- 3) In 198 BC, the Romans elected Titus Quinctius Flaminius consul. Flaminius was fluent in Greek and proclaimed “Freedom and self-determination of all Greeks”. Flaminius proposed a peace, after outmaneuvering Philip, that Philip refused.
- 4) The Battle of Aous River (198 BC): Flaminius defeats Philip V.
- 5) The Battle of Cynoscephalae (197 BC): Titus Quinctius Flaminius leads Rome and the Aetolian League to decisively defeat Philip.
 - a. The Battle of Gythium (195 BC): The Romans under Flaminius, along with Rhodes, Pergamum, and the Achaean League, defeated Nabis and Sparta. Flaminius had declared war on Nabis, the progressive and successful king of Sparta.
 - b. The Battle of Mutina (194 BC): Gallic incursions into Italy end.
- 6) In the peace settlement, the Aetolians were screwed over, a far cry from their original demand of the destruction of the Macedonian state.

The Aetolian War (The War Against Antiochus III of Syria): 191 – 188 BC

- 1) Antiochus III had increased the power of the Seleucids, alarming Eumenes II of Pergamum (the son of Attalus), who asked Rome for help. Flaminius warned Antiochus III to stay away from the independent Greek cities in Asia Minor and not to cross the Hellespont, as well as to evacuate his captured towns in Egypt.
 - a. Hannibal arrived at Ephesus in 195 BC and advised Antiochus III to ally with Philip V, Egypt, and Pergamum—his only shot at defeating Rome. Antiochus didn't.
 - b. The Aetolians gladly proclaimed Antiochus III their supreme commander.
- 2) The Battle of Thermopylae (191 BC): Acilius Glabrio defeats Anitochus and the Aetolians. Under him is the military tribune Cato the Elder.
- 3) The Battle of Myonessus (190 BC): Regillus defeats Polyxenidas of the Seleucids, who loses 17 ships to Rome's two.
- 4) Publius Scipio Africanus was ineligible to be elected consul, so the Romans elected his younger brother Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus as consul. Lucius Scipio made Scipio Africanus his legate.
- 5) The Battle of Magnesia (190 BC): Lucius and Publius Scipio are sick, but Eumenes II of Pergamum leads the Romans to defeat Antiochus.
- 6) In 188 BC, Antiochus III and the Romans come to terms with the peace treaty of Apamea.
 - a. Antiochus III was assassinated after robbing a temple at Susa in 187 BC.
 - b. Philip V put his own son Demetrius to death on false charges of treason, and fell ill and died. His eldest son Perseus ascended the throne.

The Third Macdeonian War (171 – 168 BC)

- 1) Battle of Callicinus: Publius Licinius Crassus is defeated by Perseus.

- 2) Battle of Pydna (168 BC): Lucius Aemilius Paullus defeated Perseus and his phalanx formations on the southeast coast of Macedon. Perseus escaped to Samothrace but was captured shortly after.
 - a. Aemilius Paullus had been consul in 182 BC and was consul again in 168 BC, accepting the consulship only on the condition that his conduct not be hampered by interference and unwanted advice.
 - b. After Pydna, the Macedonian monarchy was abolished and Macedon was divided into four republics. Perseus was exiled to Alba Fucens (Syphax would later be imprisoned there as well).
 - c. Polybius and 1000 other Achaean hostages were brought to Rome.

The Fourth Macedonian War (149 - 148 BC)

- 1) Andriscus claimed to be a bastard son of Perseus and restored the Macedonian monarchy in 149 BC.
- 2) The Second Battle of Pydna (148 BC): Quintus Caecilius Metellus defeats Andriscus and Macedonia is made a province.

Corinth, Rhodes, Pergamum, Syria

- 1) In 146 BC Lucius Mummius Achaicus sacked Corinth to punish it and the Achaean League for rebellion against Rome. Rome dissolved the Achaean league.
- 2) Rhodes had tried to mediate between Rome and Perseus, leading Rome to get pissed. Cato the Elder stood up and made a strong plea for the Rhodians (*Oratio pro Rhodensibus*) but Rhodes was stripped of her territories acquired after Magnesia, including Delos.
- 3) The Romans hounded their devoted ally Eumenes II of Pergamum, accusing him of collusion with Perseus.
- 4) Eumenes II was succeeded by his brother Attalus II in 159 BC (they were both sons of Attalus I). When Attalus II died, Attalus III (parentage uncertain) became king, but he was more concerned with botany, zoology, medicine, agriculture, and gardening than regal affairs. Attalus III willed the Roman people his kingdom when he died in 133 BC.
- 5) Antiochus IV Epiphanes succeeded his father Antiochus III and attacked Egypt.
 - a. In 168 BC, the Romans intervened to save the throne of their friends the Ptolemies, sending the senatorial envoy Gaius Popillius Laenas to "request" that Antiochus withdraw from Egypt. Antiochus IV said he wanted time to think about it; Popillius Laenas drew a circle around him in the sand and declared he wanted an answer before Antiochus IV stepped out of it.
 - b. Antiochus IV tried to Hellenize Judaea, leading the Jews under Judas Maccabeus and his brothers Jonathan and Simon to rebel. The Maccabees won; Rome recognized Judaea as an ally.

The Third Punic War (149 - 146 BC)

- 1) Masinissa, Roman ally and king of Numidia, unfairly began attacking Carthage. Carthage eventually fought back, ticking off the Romans (including Cato the Elder of *Carthago delenda est* fame)
- 2) Scipio Aemilianus besieged Carthage which fell after a three year siege. It was defended by Hasdrubal the Boetarch. The Romans sewed the fields with salt, sold everyone into slavery. Supposedly, according to the eyewitness Polybius, Scipio Aemilianus wept to think of such a fate someday befalling Rome.

The First Servile War (135 - 132 BC)

- 1) The slaves Eunus and Cleon rebelled in Sicily, headquartered at Enna. Eunus was a Syrian who claimed to be a prophet. Scipio Aemilianus and Rupilius (as well as Calpurnius Piso) crushed Eunus and Cleon in 132 BC.

The Subjugation of Spain

- 1) Praetor in 198 BC, Cato the Elder had governed Sardinia.
- 2) As consul in 195 BC. Cato the Elder was sent to govern Hispania Citerior. He was fair.
- 3) Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (180 – 178 BC) was the son-in-law of Scipio Africanus, the husband of Cornelia, and the father of Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus. He was governor of Spain and founded many new towns and villages.

The Viriathic War

- 1) In Farther Spain, the Lusitanians were led by Viriathus, a skilled shepherd and hunter who knew the mountains and led a guerilla war for eight years against the Romans.
- 2) Viriathus trapped 50,000 Romans in 141 BC, releasing them in exchange for a treaty respecting the sovereignty of his people, the Lusitanians. The senate ratified it but Servilius Caepio persuaded them to break it, after which Viriathus' throat was slit by a bribed traitor.

The Siege of Numantia

- 1) In Hispania Citerior (Nearer Spain), the Celtiberian fortress of Numantia held out against the Romans. It was situated on the top of a hill at the junction of two rivers.
- 2) In 137, the Numantian garrison of 4000 men captured the Roman commander Gaius Hostilius Mancinus' 20,000 man army. Tiberius Gracchus negotiated a treaty with the Numantines, which Mancinus accepted. The Romans later broke it.
- 3) In 134 BC, Scipio Aemilianus was sent to Numantia. He destroyed Numantia in 133 BC.

Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus (133 – 121 BC)

- 1) The 30-year-old Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune of the plebs in 133 BC.
 - a. Tiberius had accompanied Scipio Aemilianus to Carthage and had been the first man over the wall of Carthage.
 - b. Tiberius' mother Cornelia was the daughter of Scipio Africanus. She had turned down an offer of marriage from the king of Egypt. She obtained great tutors, Diphanes and Blossius, for her sons and urged them to live up the glory of their family, and make her known not only as the daughter of Africanus but as mother of the Gracchi.
 - c. Tiberius' immediate family and Scipio Aemilianus were at odds over
- 2) Tiberius did not consult the senate, immediately introducing his famous agrarian bill right before the *concilium plebis*.
 - a. Tiberius had drafted his bill with the support of his father-in-law Appius Claudius Pulcher (the *princeps* of the senate) and the learned jurists Publius Licinius Crassus and Publius Mucius Scaevola, consul of 133 BC.
 - b. Tiberius' land bill ordered the state to repossess holdings of public land in excess of 500 iugera (plus 250 iugera for each of 2 sons).
 - c. Tiberius removed his co-tribune Marcus Octavius in front of the *concilium plebis* when he refused to withdraw his veto of the bill.
- 3) Tiberius' Land Bill and Agrarian Commission
 - a. Tiberius asked the people to appoint a commission of three members to carry out the land bill: Tiberius Gracchus, Gaius Gracchus, and his father-in-law Appius Claudius Pulcher.
 - b. Tiberius asked the people to make the Pergamene treasure willed to Rome by Attalus III available to the land commission.

- c. Tiberius' ally was Fulvius Flaccus.
- 4) Tiberius campaigned for a second term as tribune to save himself from prosecution and even death (the tribunes were sacrosanct). The early voting ran heavily in his favor.
 - a. Fulvius Flaccus then informed Tiberius that the senate was holding an emergency session in the temple of Faith. Under an ancient law, opponents of Tiberius were accusing him of wanting to be king and thus arguing that he should be killed as a tyrant. The consul Publius Mucius Scaevola had refused to take part but....
- 5) Scipio Nasica, *pontifex maximus* of 133 BC, led a mob and killed Tiberius and 300 of his supporters in the Forum. The current tribunes did nothing. The bodies went into the Tiber.
 - a. P. Popillius Laenas and Publius Rupilius, consuls in 132 BC, set up a special court to try the murderers; to escape, Scipio Nasica was sent on a special diplomatic mission to Pergamum.
 - b. Sempronia, wife of Scipio Aemilianus and sister of Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, might have killed Scipio Aemilianus (that was the rumor) in 129 BC.
 - i. Scipio Aemilianus was Tiberius' first cousin by adoption and his brother-in-law, married to Sempronia (unhappily).
 - ii. Tiberius married the daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Scipio Aemilianus' chief rival for preeminence among the nobility.
 - iii. Gaius Hostilius Mancinus, whom Tiberius had negotiated a treaty to extricate from the Numantines, was a relative of Lucius Hostius Mancinus, a big enemy of Scipio Aemilianus.
 - 1. Tiberius and Hostius Mancinus were prosecuted for cowardice for the treaty, and Hostius Mancinus was ordered bound and given back to the Numantines (who, to show contempt, gave him back).
 - iv. Appius Claudius Pulcher, Tiberius' father-in-law, backed his land reform bill to gain popular support in his rivalry with Scipio Aemilianus.
 - c. Scipio spoke against Carbo's bill to legalize reelection to the tribunate.
 - i. When Carbo asked Scipio Aemilianus what he thought of the murder of Tiberius Gracchus, Scipio said, "If Gracchus intended to seize the government, he has been justly slain."
 - ii. Scipio died in the May of 129 BC, perhaps by foul play involving Sempronia.
 - d. The consuls Laenas and Popilius persecuted Tiberius' followers, and were helped by Scipio Aemilianus' friend Gaius Laelius.
 - i. Popilius Laenas later boasted of how much he had done to help the land commission that Tiberius had set up.
- 6) The land commission included Marcus Fulvius Flaccus and Gaius Papirius Carbo, two active supporters of Tiberius Gracchus.
 - a. As consul in 125 BC, Fulvius Flaccus proposed a grant of citizenship to any of the allies that wanted it. All classes were opposed, especially the poor folk.
 - i. In 125 BC, the allied town of Fregellae also rose in rebellion against Rome. Lucius Opimius, later the murderer of Gaius Gracchus, destroyed Fregellae.
- 7) Gaius Gracchus is Tribune: 123 to 122 BC
 - a. In 126 BC Gaius Gracchus was quaestor in Sardinia. He returned in 124 BC.
 - b. Gaius was elected for 123 BC with the help of an influx of rural tribes.
 - c. Gaius passed the *Lex Frumentaria*, which made the state buy and import overseas grain for sale to citizens in Rome.
 - d. Gaius passed the *Lex militaris*, which required the government to clothe and equip Roman soldiers, shortened terms of service, and forbade drafting boys under 17.
 - e. Gaius' man Rubrius passed the *Lex Rubria*, which provided for the foundation of the colony Junonia on the site of Carthage.
 - f. Gaius' man Acilius passed the *Lex Acilia*, which excluded senators and curule magistrates from the *quaestio perpetua de rebus repetundis* established by the *Lex Calpurnia* in 149 BC.

- g. In 122 BC, Gaius Gracchus' fellow tribune was his old ally Fulvius Flaccus; together, Gracchus and Flaccus attempted to get citizenship for the allies.
- 8) Marcus Livius Drusus, also tribune, stirred up the population while Gaius Gracchus was in Carthage to found Junonia. He pointed out that citizenship benefits would be diluted by extending them to more people, and threatened to veto the Gracchan bill.
 - a. Livius Drusus, as a crappy substitute, passed a bill to protect Italian soldiers from mistreatment by Roman commanders, and to found 12 colonies in Italy for the poor.
 - b. Thus he siphoned support from Gaius Gracchus; after Livius Drusus had done this, he quickly dropped the idea to found the 12 colonies.
- 9) Lucius Opimius got the senate to pass a *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* and then led an armed posse which killed several Gracchan supporters, including Fulvius Flaccus. Gaius ordered a slave to kill him.

Aristonicus

- 1) Aristonicus of Pergamum, who claimed to be Attalus III's illegitimate half-brother, led resistance in Pergamum to Rome's annexation of Pergamum as a province. Rome defeated Aristonicus.
 - a. Rome gave chunks of Attalus' kingdom to Mithridates V of Pontus and Ariarathes VI of Cappadocia, but very little to Nicomedes II of Bithynia.
 - i. Some said that Mithridates had bribed the Roman consul.

The Jugurthine War (111 – 106 BC)

- 1) Jugurtha was an adoptive grandson of the Numidian king Masinissa.
 - a. Jugurtha had fought bravely under Scipio Aemilianus during the war against Numantia. Scipio persuaded King Micipsa (son of Masinissa) to adopt Jugurtha.
 - b. Jugurtha joined Micipsa's other sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal.
 - c. According to Sallust, Jugurtha murdered and betrayed his way to get the whole kingdom.
- 2) Jugurtha besieged one of his brothers at Circa (Hiempsal, I think), and when Jugurtha captured Circa, he massacred all the Roman citizens in it (mostly equestrian grain merchants).
- 3) Jugurtha said that Rome was a city for sale.
- 4) The tribune Gaius Memmius accused some senators of taking bribes and, when Jugurtha got easy terms, Memmius ordered an investigation. When Jugurtha killed a cousin of his in Rome who was trying to stir up sentiment against Jugurtha, the Romans were pissed.
 - a. A special court was set up to try senators deemed responsible for the debacle. Among those condemned were Lucius Opimius.
- 5) The first anti-Jugurthian commander Lucius Calpurnius Bestia's truce was repudiated. Spurius Postumius Albinus (who unsuccessfully attempted to take Jugurtha's treasure castle of Suthul) failed against Jugurtha, and finally Quintus Caecilius Metellus took command of the war.
- 6) Quintus Caecilius Metellus was consul in 109 BC.
 - a. Gaius Marius from Arpinum, a senior officer of Metellus, urged North African equestrian merchants to write letters to their friends and agents at Rome in praise of him. So he double-crossed the Metelli, who had helped him.
 - b. Marius had been at Numantia with Scipio Aemilianus and earned his respect, later becoming a client of the Metelli (who helped him to become tribune for 119 BC).
 - i. He had double-crossed the Metelli earlier by threatening to arrest the consuls opposing a bill making it harder for patrons to influence their clients' ballots. One of the consuls Marius threatened was Metellus' brother
- 7) Marius got leave from Metellus to go to Rome to campaign for a consulship, and was elected consul for 107 BC. He was a *novus homo*.

- a. Marius got the command of the North African war against Jugurtha transferred to himself through a plebiscite.
- b. Marius abolished the property qualification for service in the army.
- 8) Marius persuaded Jugurtha's ally, King Bocchus of Mauretania, to betray him. Jugurtha was strangled in the dungeon of the Tullianum after Marius' triumph in 104 BC.
 - a. Lucius Cornelius Sulla, Marius' quaestor, helped him capture Jugurtha.
 - b. Bocchus received the western part of Jugurtha's kingdom, while Jugurtha's dim-witted brother Gauda received the eastern part.

The Wars against the Cimbri and Teutones (105 – 101 BC)

- 1) The Cimbri and Teutones, driven south by overpopulation, were refused when they offered to serve in Roman armies for land.
- 2) At Arausio in 105 BC, the Cimbri and Teutones massacred 80,000 Romans.
- 3) Marius was voted five consecutive consulships to confront the threat.
- 4) In 102 BC, Marius defeated the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae.
- 5) In 101 BC, Marius' co-consul Quintus Lutatius Catulus helped him to defeat the Cimbri at the Battle of Vercellae.
 - a. To meet his goals, Marius reorganized the legion. He sent Sulla to make Catulus institute similar reforms.

The Second Servile War (104 – 100 BC)

- 1) Athenion and Salvius led the Second Slave Revolt. It was sparked when Marius ordered the governor of Sicily to release the slaves held illegally.
- 2) At the same time, Marcus Antonius responded to complaints by King Nicomedes III of Bithynia that half of his subjects had been abducted by pirates. Marcus Antonius (grandfather of Marc Antony) attacked several pirate hideouts in the eastern Mediterranean and annexed part of Cilicia as a province.

Saturninus and Glaucia (103 – 100 BC)

- 1) Marius' sixth consulship was in 100 BC, and he was seen as "another Camillus" for his victories against the Cimbri and Teutones.
- 2) Marius had to rely on two opportunistic *populares*, Lucius Appuleius Saturninus and Gaius Servilius Glaucia, to pass legislation benefitting his veterans, equestrian supporters, and Italian clients.
- 3) During his first tribuneship in 103 BC, Saturninus sponsored a law giving 100 *iugera* of African land to each of Marius' African veterans. Saturninus pelted an opposing tribune with stones to make him withdraw his veto.
 - a. Saturninus introduced the *maiestas* law, making it a crime to compromise, injure, or diminish the *maiestas* of the Roman people.
- 4) In 101 BC, the tribune Glaucia passed a law that gave the *quaestio perpetua de rebus repetundis* (extortion court) back to equestrian jurors.
- 5) In 100 BC, Saturninus was tribune for the second time and Glaucia was praetor.
 - a. Saturninus passed a law restoring the grain dole suspended after Gaius' death.
 - b. Saturninus sponsored a bill to found veterans' colonies in Sicily, Greece, and Macedonia.
 - c. Saturninus assigned land from the Cimbri and Teutones to Marius.
 - d. Finally, Saturninus proposed giving the command against the Cilician pirates and Mithridates VI Eupator of Pontus to Marius.
- 6) To each of his laws, Saturninus appended an oath of obedience senators had to take. When Marius took the oath, he did so with the qualification "So far as it is legal," immediately undermining the law.
- 7) Glaucia hired thugs to kill his opponent, the former tribune Gaius Memmius.

- 8) The senate passed a *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* and ordered Marius to take action. Marius wanted to save their lives, so he locked up Saturninus and some of his friends in the senate house. Nobles and *equites* climbed to the roof and pelted Saturninus and his followers to death.
 - a. Glauca was dragged from a friend's house and murdered.

Marcus Livius Drusus (91 BC)

- 1) Sulla, praetor in 97 BC, was given proconsular command to place Ariobarzanes I on the throne of Cappadocia. This attracted the hostile attention of Mithridates VI of Pontus and the Parthians.
- 2) Livius Drusus the Younger, son of the Livius Drusus who had agitated against Gaius Gracchus, introduced a series of reforms in 91 BC.
 - a. Drusus doubled the size of the senate by admitting 300 equestrians, and proposed to share the criminal courts between equites and senators.
 - b. Drusus provided the poor with subsidized grain and land through colonies.
 - c. Drusus proposed granting citizenship to the Italian allies.
- 3) Proposal c was not popular and Drusus was stabbed to death by an unknown assassin, provoking the Social/Marsic/Italian War

The Social War (90 – 88 BC)

- 1) A Roman praetor chastized the people of Asculum for wanting citizenship, after which the people of Asculum massacred all the Romans in the town. Later, Pompeius Strabo took Asculum.
- 2) The Marsi and the Samnites were the fiercest of the rebels. At first, they were led by the rebel chieftain Pompaedius Silo.
- 3) The war ended through three laws, partly spurred on by the aggressive actions of Mithridates VI Eupator of Pontus.
 - a. *Lex Julia* (90 BC): Lucius Julius Caesar passes the *Lex Julia* which gives citizenship to all Latins and Italians still loyal to Rome, or willing to lay down their arms.
 - b. *Lex Plautia Papiria* (89 BC): Plautius Silvanus and Papirius Carbo pass the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, granting citizenship to all free people resident in an allied community who would register before a Roman praetor in sixty days.
 - c. *Lex Pompeia* (89 BC): The consul Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo extended citizenship to all free persons residing in Cisalpine Gaul south of the Po and Latin rights to all those living north of the river.
 - i. Cicero served under Pompeius Strabo.
 - ii. Strabo ended the war in the North by capturing Asculum, but he was charged with misappropriating the booty.
 - iii. In 88 BC Pompeius Strabo helped murder his cousin, the consul Quintus Pompeius Rufus, who was supposed to take over his command.
- 4) The consuls of 88 BC were Lucius Cornelius Sulla and Pompeius Strabo.
 - a. Sulla's army besieged Nola in Campania during the Social War.
- 5) In 89 BC, the city praetor Aulus Sempronius Asellio was killed by a mob of angry creditors when he tried to revive a fourth century BC law prohibiting interest.
- 6)
- 7) *Quattuorviri*—boards of four magistrates for local self-government.

The First Mithridatic War

- 1) Mithridates, styling himself a new Alexander the Great who wanted to overthrow Roman rule in the eastern Mediterranean, seized Bithynia and Cappadocia.
- 2) Rome sent the legate Manius Aquillius to withdraw from Bithynia and Cappadocia and recognize Nicomedes IV as king of Bithynia, and Ariobarzanes as king of Cappadocia.

- a. Manius Aquillius then persuaded Nicomedes IV of Bithynia to invade Pontus in order to repay the Romans. After defeated Nicomedes IV, Mithridates captured Manius Aquillius and paid him the money he had asked for by pouring molten gold down his throat.
- 3) Mithridates went to Delos and ordered the massacre of 20,000 Italian merchants and slave dealers in Delos.
 - a. Though Mithridates could not capture Rome's ally Rhodes, he did capture Piraeus, Athens' main port, in 88 BC. He used Piraeus to conquer most of southern Greece.
- 4) Sulla was given command against Mithridates. Marius, who had also been forced to only be a legate in the Social War while Sulla got a prestigious command, was pissed.
- 5) Publius Sulpicius Rufus, tribune in 88 BC and a close friend of Livius Drusus the Younger, passed a law transferring the command against Mithridates to Marius from Sulla.
 - a. Cicero declared Sulpicius Rufus to be by far the best orator he had ever heard.
 - b. Rufus also passed laws enrolling new Italian citizens and freedmen in all 35 tribes, and recalling exiles, as well as excluding large debtors from the senate.
- 6) Sulla left his army at Nola and went to Rome, where he used his power as consul to suspend business by declaring religious holidays. When riots followed, Sulla escaped by hiding in Marius' house.
- 7) Sulla returned to Campania and his army at Nola, and marched on Rome. Sulla even set fire to the homes of Roman citizens, and declared Marius, Sulpicius Rufus, and ten others to be enemies of the state. Sulpicius was executed when betrayed by a slave.
- 8) Sulla rescinded Sulpicius' laws and made a lot of conservative changes.
 - a. Sulla made the Comitia Centuriata the primary legislative assembly by revoking the right of tribunes to introduce legislation in the *concilium plebis*.
 - b. Sulla made the 98 wealthiest centuries a clear majority, once more, in the Centuriata
 - c. Sulla made one of the new consuls in 87 BC, Lucius Cornelius Cinna, promise not to tamper with his laws while he went to the East to fight Mithridates.

Cinna's Consulship and Marius' March on Rome

- 1) When Sulla left Cinna attempted to annul the laws of Sulla and reenact the laws of Sulpicius Rufus.
- 2) Sulla's consular colleague, Gnaeus Octavius, didn't want to enroll the Italians in all 35 tribes. A massacre of Italians in the Forum and rioting followed.
- 3) Gnaeus Octavius drove Cinna from Rome and declared him a public enemy.
- 4) Cinna recalled Marius from Rome and won over the troops Sulla had left at Nola in Campania (many of them were Italians), and Marius marched on Rome.
- 5) Marius stormed Ostia, Rome's seaport, and starved Rome into surrender.
- 6) Even Cinna finally quailed at Marius' outrages—corpses, blood everywhere, etc.
- 7) In 86 BC, Marius got his seventh consulship, but died soon after.
- 8) Cinna was left effective dictator following Marius' death in 86 BC. Cinna appointed Lucius Valerius Flaccus as his co-consul in 86 BC to replace Sulla.
 - a. In 85 and 84 BC, Cinna and Gnaeus Papirius Carbo appointed themselves consuls.
 - b. Cinna overturned Sulla's laws but he died in 84 BC because of mutinous soldiers, as he was preparing to confront Sulla. Flaccus relieved debt.

Sulla ends the First Mithridatic War and Becomes Dictator

- 1) Sulla invaded Greece in 87 BC, captured Athens in 86 BC, and defeated Mithridates at Chaeroneia and Orchomenus.
- 2) Sulla refused to surrender his command to Lucius Valerius Flaccus, whom Cinna had sent to replace Sulla. Many of Flaccus' troops deserted to Sulla.
 - a. Flaccus was murdered by Flavius Fimbria, a mutinous legate who then defeated Mithridates' son and marched on Mithridates' stronghold of Pergamum.
 - b. Sulla made peace with Mithridates in 85 BC at Dardanus in the Troad.

- 3) In 83 BC, Sulla set sail for Rome and left Flaccus' old army under his legate Lucius Licinius Murena, whose aggressions would later spark off the brief Second Mithridatic War.
- 4) Sulla landed at Brundisium, where one of the consular armies sent against him defected, and the other was easily defeated.
- 5) Sulla acquired several key supporters
 - a. Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius
 - b. Marcus Licinius Crassus, returning from Spain
 - c. Gnaeus Pompeius (Pompey the Great), son of Pompeius Strabo, who raised three legions by himself at Picenum for Sulla after Cinna refused to grant him recognition.
 - i. Pompey was called *Imperator* and later, by Sulla, *Magnus*.
 - ii. Pompey was called *aduluscentulus carnifex* for his zealous persecution of Sulla's enemies.
- 6) The anti-Sullans elected Gnaeus Papirius Carbo and Gaius Marius (adopted son of the elder Marius) as their consuls for 82 BC.
 - a. Marius the younger was besieged and killed in Praeneste.
 - b. Carbo fled to Africa, where Pompey later captured and executed him.
- 7) After Samnites rose to fight Sulla, Sulla defeated them in 82 BC at the Battle of the Coline Gate. Though Sulla's left wing was defeated, Marcus Licinius Crassus won a victory on the right to save the day and win the battle for Sulla.
- 8) In 82 BC, Sulla began his reign of terror, torturing 6000 Samnite prisoners in the Temple of Bellona and setting up horrible proscriptions to pay his men.
- 9) Sulla undertook several reforms to strengthen the aristocracy.
- 10) Sulla got the senate to pass the *Lex Valeria*, which appointed him dictator for an unspecified period of time in order to draft laws and "reconstitute the state."
 - a. Sulla reenacted the *Lex Vilia Annalis* of 180 BC, which regulated curule offices.
- 11) After Sulla's consulship of 80 BC, he retired to his country estate near Puteoli in Campania, where he died in 78 BC after a severe hemorrhage.

The Rebellion of Marcus Aemilius Lepidus (78 BC)

- 1) Lepidus was a renegade Marian who had supported Sulla in 83 BC, but lost Sulla's favor when he shamelessly plundered Sicily as its governor. When he was consul, Lepidus opposed a state funeral for Sulla and supported resuming the grain dole, etc.
- 2) To get rid of him, Lepidus' opponents sent him to suppress a rebellion near Florence. Instead of suppressing the rebellion, Lepidus created an even larger one.
- 3) Pompey the Great accepted a command to help the other consul suppress Lepidus. Pompey defeated Lepidus while Lepidus was trying to develop closer ties with Quintus Sertorius in Spain.

The War Against Quintus Sertorius (122 – 73 BC)

- 1) Using native Spanish troops, Sertorius had consistently defeated provincial governors sent against him. He was an anti-Sullan, and hoped for reconciliation after Sulla's death, but didn't get it.
 - a. As governor of Spain, Sertorius accepted Spaniards and Lusitanians as Roman citizens, admitted their leaders into his opposition senate, and established a school to educate upper-class youths. He was generally very fair and just.
 - b. Sertorius claimed a white fawn, a gift of Diana, gave him advice and followed him.
 - c. Sertorius trained the Spaniards to fight in Roman style, but did not destroy their aptitude for guerilla warfare.
- 2) In 79 BC, Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius received the command against Sertorius.
- 3) When Pompey returned to Rome from defeating Lepidus, in 77 BC, he refused to disband his army and demnadd to be sent to Spain to fight Sertorius with Metellus Pius. Pompey fought Sertorius from 76 to 71 BC.

- a. Pompey was the largest owner in Picenum.
- b. At the age of 23, when Cinna refused to grant him his recognition, Pompey raised his own private army and joined Sulla.
- c. Pompey killed Gnaeus Papirius Carbo in Africa, and refused to disband his victorious army when Sulla asked him to. He successfully petitioned Sulla for a triumph.
- 4) Sertorius defeated Pompey twice, and in one battle, Metellus saved his ass from being destroyed. But the traitor Perperna killed Sertorius.
 - a. In the peace settlement, Pompey assassinated Perperna and treated the Spaniards fairly, which they remembered gratefully.
- 5) Pompey was seen by public opinion as the victor over Sertorius, though Metellus had been the more skillful tactician.

Lucullus and The Third Mithridatic War (74/73 to 63 BC)

- 1) In 75 or 74 BC, Nicomedes IV of Bithynia willed Bithynia to the Roman People. The senate declared Bithynia a province, which provoked Mithridates VI of Pontus to prepare for war.
 - a. Mithridates didn't want Rome to control Bithynia.
 - b. In 83-82 BC, Murena had touched off the brief Second Mithridatic War
 - c. Mithridates had allied with his son-in-law Tigranes II of Armenia and with Sertorius as well as Cilician pirates. When Marcus Antonius (father of Marc Antony) could not check the pirates, they went to Pontus and helped build up Mithridates' navy.
- 2) Lucius Licinius Lucullus, a Sullan partisan who fought for Sulla in the civil war, got himself transferred from Cisalpine Gaul's command to the command of Cilicia. Lucullus thus received the main command against Mithridates in the Third Mithridatic War.
 - a. Lucullus' co-consul was Marcus Aurelius Cotta, who was attacked by Mithridates at the inception of the Third Mithridatic War. Cotta had been reassigned to Bithynia.
 - b. Lucullus' fair terms in relieving the province of Asia of indemnity infuriated the financiers at Rome, who worked to take him down.
- 3) Tigranes II of Armenia refused to surrender his father-in-law Mithridates when Lucullus demanded it, so Lucullus invaded Armenia in 69 BC without senatorial permission and captured the Armenian capital of Tigranocerta.
 - a. Lucullus' iron discipline and refusal to permit too much plunder made him unpopular and vulnerable to attack.
 - b. Lucullus' own brother-in-law, Clodius Pulcher, stirred up a mutiny against him.
- 4) At Zela in 67 BC, Mithridates annihilated two legions commanded by Lucullus' legates.
- 5) Pompey got himself made supreme commander in the East, usurping Lucullus' command against Mithridates, and ended the Third Mithridatic War.
- 6) Lucullus brought back the apricot and cherry (*cerasus*) to Rome.

Spartacus and the Third Servile War (73- 71 BC)

- 1) Spartacus, a Thracian slave at Capua, led some gladiators out of the training barracks at Capua and called upon farm slaves to join him. He eventually numbered 70,000 in his rebellion.
- 2) The senate appointed Marcus Licinius Crassus to defeat Spartacus.
 - a. Crassus, Pompey and Lucullus had all been partisans of Sulla.
 - b. Crassus had won the battle of the Colline Gate for Sulla.
 - c. Crassus had many lucrative business deals, perhaps including a fire brigade.
 - d. Crassus was famous for his willingness to defend anyone in court.
- 3) Crassus pursued Spartacus to Bruttium and defeated the bulk of the slaves.
 - a. Pompey encountered 5000 escaping slaves in Etruria and crucified them along the *via Appia*. This allowed him to claim credit for "ending the war".
- 4) Pompey was six years too young to be consul, but he and Crassus were elected consuls together for 70 BC (they would be again in 55 BC).

Marcus Tullus Cicero (106 – 43 BC)

- 1) Cicero was born in 106 BC at Arpinum near the home of Marius, whom his family knew. He studied philosophy and rhetoric at Athens, Asia, and Rhodes.
- 2) Cicero prosecuted Verres, the corrupt governor of Sicily, on a charge of extortion in 70 BC. His opponent was the famous orator Hortensius Hortalus. Verres fled into exile at Massilia after the first oration.
- 3) Cicero courted Pompey's favor.
- 4) Cicero, a *novus homo* from Arpinum, was called the "first foreign king at Rome since the Tarquins."

Caesar (100 – 44 BC)

- 1) Caesar was born into a patrician family but one with a strong *popularis* streak. Caesar's aunt Julia had been the wife of Marius; an earlier Julia in his family had been the wife of Fulvius Flaccus, the Gracchan land commissioner.
- 2) Caesar was married to Cornelia Cinnae (daughter of Cinna), whom he refused to marry when Sulla demanded that he do so, due to her link with Marius.
- 3) As quaestor in 69 BC, Caesar displayed the images of Marius, which Sull had banned. At the funerals of his aunt Julia (Marius' widow) and his wife Cornelia Cinnae, Caesar extolled the deeds of Marius and Cinna and gave a eulogy of the Julian *gens*.

Pompey Defeats the Pirates

- 1) In 67 BC, the tribunes Gaius Cornelius and Aulus Gabinius passed several laws.
- 2) In 67 BC, Gabinius passed a law that removed Lucullus from the command of Bithynia and Pontus against Mithridates. He also passed the famous *Lex Gabinia* in 67 BC, which provided for the appointment of a supreme commander over the waters and coasts of the Mediterranean basin for three years, to fight the pirates who had attacked Ostia.
 - a. Though not named, the understood commander was Pompey.
 - b. The consul Gaius Calpurnius Piso and several senators opposed the bill, but it passed. As a reward, Pompey chose Gabinius as a legate in 66 and a consul in 58.
- 3) Pompey rid the western Mediterranean of piracy in forty days. He resettled many pirates on farms in Asia minor.
- 4) Pompey now set his sights on taking over as commander of the Third Mithridatic War, from Lucullus.

Pompey Conquers the East: The Third Mithridatic War (continued)

- 1) In 66 BC, the tribune Gaius Manilius proposed the *Lex Manilia*, which conferred upon Pompey supreme command of all forces in Asia Minor, intended to fight Mithridates. The *Concilium Plebis* enthusiastically adopted the law.
- 2) Cicero delivered the *Pro Lege Manilia*.
- 3) Pompey and the End of the Third Mithridatic War
 - a. Pompey invaded Armenia and forced Tigranes II to become a subordinate ally of Rome. Then he chased Mithridates, but abandoned his chase at the Caucasus.
 - b. Mithridates planned to invade Italy via the Balkans and eastern Alps, done five centuries later by Attila the Hun. But Mithridates' subjects rebelled.
 - i. Mithridates murdered his wives and daughters after he was shut in his palace, without hope of escape. Then he killed himself.
 - c. Mithridates' son Pharnaces II gave Mithridates' body to Pompey. In return, Pompey gave Pharnaces II the kingdom of Bosphorus.
- 4) Pompey, Syria, and the Jews (or, Zach Pekarsky's Ancestors Who Wear Yarmulkas)

- a. When Lucullus had driven out Tigranes II from the throne of Armenia and restored Antiochus XIII to the throne of Syria, that had caused some anarchy.
- b. Pompey took the side of the Pharisee Hyrcanus against his brother, the Sadducee Aristobulus in Judaea, thus influencing Jewish theological history. Hyrcanus called himself an “ethnarch,” a title the Jews preferred to “king.”
- c. Pompey gave Pharnaces II Bosphorus; he restored Ariobarzanes to the throne of Galatia; he divided Galatia among three tribal tetrarchs, including Deiotaurus.
- d. Pompey refused to call the Parthian king Phraates III “King of Kings.”

Crassus, Cicero and Caesar Maneuver in Rome

- 1) While Pompey was away, Lucullus and other optimates prosecuted Cornelius and Manilius.
- 2) Crassus was elected censor for 65 BC, with Caesar as aedile. This was the year of the imaginary First Catilinarian Conspiracy, which never happened though Cicero alleged the consuls of 66 had conspired to murder their replacements with Catiline’s help on New Year’s Day 65 BC.
- 3) Caesar set up gold statues of Marius in the Forum.
- 4) Crassus as censor proposed enrolling citizens of Cisalpine Gaul as full citizens. He was vetoed by his fellow censor Quintus Lutatius Catulus. There was a stalemate, and they both resigned.
 - a. In 65, Crassus had drafted a bill declaring Egypt a province, but it was foiled by Cicero and Catulus.
- 5) The Elections of 64 BC
 - a. In 64 BC, Caesar and Crassus backed Lucius Sergius Catilina and Gaius Antonius Hybrida for consuls of 63 BC. They were running against Cicero.
 - i. Catiline had been a Sullan and played a part in the proscriptions.
 - ii. Catiline was propraetor in Africa in 67 BC. He was accused of extortion as propraetor of Africa and tried in 65.
 - iii. Catiline talked about cancelling debts and acted violently, alarming the electorate.
 - b. Cicero got the most votes, with Antonius Hybrida second and Catiline third.
 - i. Cicero won Antonius Hybrida’s allegiance by letting him have Macedonia.
- 6) Rullus’ Land Laws: 63 BC
 - a. The tribune Publius Servilius Rullus, with Caesar’s support, proposed a land law that would set up a commission regulating land distribution (which Pompey had promised to his veterans). Cicero portrayed this as a plot against Pompey and helped to defeat Rullus by delivering the 3 speeches *De Lege Agraria/Contra Rullum*.
 - b. At Caesar’s instigation, the elderly knight Rabirius was prosecuted for murdering Saturninus thirty years earlier under the *Senatus Consultum Ultimum*. Cicero defended him with the *Pro Rabirio Perduellionis*, but the trial ended before vote.
- 7) The Second Catilinarian Conspiracy: 63 BC
 - a. Catiline ran for the consulship a second time in 63 BC, hoping to be elected consul for 62 BC. Cicero worked to whip up fear of Catiline. Catiline lost, and was frustrated
 - b. Catiline formed an army, under Manlius in Etruria.
 - i. A conspirator’s wife, Fulvia, gave Cicero information.
 - ii. The tribe of the Allobroges gave Cicero information.
 - iii. Catiline died fighting at The Battle of Pistoria against Antonius Hybrida.
 - c. Caesar advocated a life sentence for the conspirators, and even Cicero was almost persuaded, but then Cato the Younger got up and gave a rousing speech condemning his colleagues’ weakness. The conspirators were executed in the Tullianum.
- 8) Publius Clodius Pulcher and the Bona Dea Scandal: 62 BC
 - a. During the annual celebration of the Bona Dea festival at Julius Caesar’s house (Caesar was the *pontifex maximus* in 62 BC), Clodius snuck in in the guise of a woman. Men were not allowed to be at the Bona Dea festival.

- b. Clodius was allegedly the lover of Pompeia, Caesar's second wife. Caesar said his "wife must be above suspicion" and divorced Pompeia.
- c. Cicero testified against Clodius when Cato brought charges of sacrilege against him. Caesar did not want to offend Clodius and didn't testify against him. Crassus bribed the jurors and Clodius was acquitted.

Pompey Returns

- 1) Pompey returned at the end of 62 BC, landing at Brundisium. To many's surprise, he immediately disbanded his army.
- 2) While Pompey was waiting outside of Rome's *pomerium* and expecting to be hailed a hero, Crassus rose and, ignoring Pompey, declared Cicero the savior of Rome. This pissed Pompey off.
- 3) Lucullus insisted on debating Pompey's proposals in detail rather than *en bloc*.
 - a. Lucullus came out of retirement and railed against Pompey.
 - b. Crassus was Pompey's jealous rival.
- 4) Cato the Younger saw Pompey as a threat to the Republic.
 - a. Cato, a Stoic man of great courage, soon became recognized as the spokesman of Sulla's optimate heirs in the senate.
 - b. Cato alienated Crassus and the equestrians by blocking the passage of a bill for the relief of tax collecting companies in Asia.
 - c. Cato alienated Pompey, and destroyed relations between Pompey and optimates.
 - d. Cato passed a bill declaring the acceptance of bribes by equites serving on juries a criminal offence (this was already the case for senators).
 - e. Cato next attacked Julius Caesar. On returning from Spain, Caesar had requested the right to declare his candidacy *in absentia* because he had been voted a triumph, and he could not both hold a triumph (which entailed crossing the *pomerium*) and declare his candidacy.
 - f. When Caesar decided to declare his candidacy instead of holding a triumph, Cato the Younger had the senate assign the cattle paths and forests of Italy as the provinces of the consuls of 59 BC.

The Establishment of The First Triumvirate

- 1) Caesar's optimate enemies created a bribery fund to support Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus.
- 2) Caesar used funds of Pompey's friend Lucius Luceius, also running for the consulship. Lucius Luceius lost the election, while Caesar and Bibulus were elected.
 - a. Called the consulship of Julius and Caesar because Bibulus was a wimp.
- 3) Caesar created the informal alliance of the First Triumvirate: Caesar, Pompey Crassus. Caesar made overtures to Cicero, but Cicero saw it as an attempt by three individuals to thwart the Republic, and refused to join the First Triumvirate.
- 4) Pompey married Caesar's daughter Julia. Caesar married the daughter of Lucius Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus, who later became consul in 58 BC.
- 5) Caesar at one point arrested the obstructive Cato, but set him free.
- 6) Caesar proposed to the Comitia Centuriata a land bill for the settlement of Pompey's veterans. Bibulus vetoed it and declared all other days on which business could be enacted fast days. Caesar proceeded nonetheless, and Pompey said he would draw his sword. Someone broke Bibulus' *fascēs* and feces were dumped over Bibulus' head.
 - a. Bibulus, humiliated, retired from private life and shut up at his house.
 - b. The bill was passed, and the authors tacked on an obedience clause.
- 7) Caesar's partisan Vatinius passed a law that gave him immediate proconsular imperium for five years over Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum.
 - a. When Metellus Celer, governor-to-be of Gallia Transalpina, died, the senate assigned Gallia Transalpina to Caesar.

- b. Caesar published the *Acta Diurna*, a daily bulletin that had the texts of all currently enacted laws and debate summaries as well as the proceedings of senate (*Acta Senatus et Populi Romani*).
 - c. Caesar passed the *Lex Julia de Repetundis* in 59 BC, which drastically controlled extortion and the selling of justice for provincial governors.
- 8) In 58 BC, Publius Clodius Pulcher (son-in-law of Lucullus fame), now a tribune, passed a law that exiled anyone who had executed a Roman citizen without trial—which meant Cicero. Clodius’ law also targeted the *Senatus Consultum Ultimum*.
- a. Clodius had changed his name from the patrician Claudius to the plebeian Clodius and was Cicero’s sworn enemy because of the Bona Dea prosecution.
 - b. Caesar let Clodius have his way. Caesar had offered Cicero a position on the Land Commission, and then offered to let Cicero accompany him to Gaul as his legate, but Cicero refused both.
 - c. When Clodius’ law was passed, Cicero asked the consuls Gabinius (Pompey’s client) and Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus (Caesar’s father-in-law) for help, but in vain. Pompey is said by Plutarch to have slipped out as well when Cicero came to him.
- 9) Clodius passed a law which got rid of Cato the Younger by making him governor of the distant Cyprus, saying that he was the only one honest enough to govern the new province.

Caesar’s Gallic Wars: A Brief Outline

- 1) Caesar now took command of his legion in Transalpine Gaul (Narbonese Gaul, “The Province”). Gallia Transalpina bordered the free Gallic tribes in Gallia Comata.
- 2) Some stats about Gaul
 - a. Three parts/ethnic groups: Aquitani, Aedui/Sequani, Belgi (warlike tribes of mixed Celts and Germans).
 - b. Hilltop fortresses of Bibracte, Gergovia, and Alesia
 - c. *Civitas*—the tribal state
- 3) Caesar defeats the Helvetii at the Battle of Bibracte: 58 BC
 - a. The Helvetii were about to flee the aggressions of Germanic tribes like those under Ariovistus. They were from western Switzerland, and about to trek west across Gaul.
 - b. Caesar claimed the Helvetians’ migration would threaten the security of Gallia Transalpina and refused to let them cross. Caesar destroyed them at Bibracte.
- 4) Caesar defeats Ariovistus, King of the Suebi, at the Battle of Vosges: 58 BC
 - a. Several Gallic leaders implored Caesar’s help against Ariovistus, the powerful king of the Suebi who had reduced two states to vassalage. Ariovistus was also at war with the Aedui.
 - b. Caesar used Ariovistus’ supposed rudeness to attack him and defeated him at the Battle of Vosges, driving him back over the Rhine.
 - c. Caesar then wintered his legions at Cisalpine Gaul.
- 5) Caesar’s Belgic War of 57 BC
 - a. Caesar’s selection of Eastern Gaul for his winter quarters aroused the suspicions of the Belgi. Titus Labienus, Caesar’ most trusted lieutenant, wrote him about their war preparations.
 - b. So Caesar hurried over the Alps and defeated the Belgi at the Battle of Sabre.
- 6) Meanwhile, Publius Crassus (son of Crassus) had been sent to Western Gaul by Caesar and had compelled all the tribes along the English Channel and Atlantic seaboard to submit to Rome. The senate got word of all these triumphs and declared an unprecedentedly long thanksgiving of 15 days.
- 7) After some Roman stuff (see following section), Caesar returned to Gaul in 56 BC and put down a revolt of the Veneti, a seafaring people, by using long poles with hooks.
- 8) Caesar then crossed the English Channel to invade Britain. Caesar’s hard fighting began with his second expedition in the spring of 54 BC, and Caesar finally defeated the British war king Cassivellaunus at the Thames River.

- 9) Vercingetorix led a guerilla rebellion of the Gauls against Caesar
 - a. Caesar besieged and defeated the Gauls at Avaricum (Bourges) in central Gaul.
 - b. Ariovistus defeated Caesar father south in the siege of Gergovia.
 - c. Caesar finally defeated Ariovistus at the siege of Alesia in 52 BC.
 - d. The last stronghold was Uxellodunum. Caesar captured Uxellodunum and brutally cut off both the hands of every captive and starved them as they begged for food.
 - i. So pretty much, Caesar is an asshole.

Clodius and Cicero

- 1) Through his free grain law, Clodius had made himself idol of the streets.
- 2) Violence and Quarrels in Rome
 - a. When Caesar left, Crassus and Pompey started to quarrel. Pompey agitated for the recall of Cicero from exile, while made Clodius jealous and angry. Clodius temporarily drove Pompey from public life and confined him in his house.
 - b. Pompey's main man, the anti-Clodius, was Titus Annius Milo. Milo and Clodius led opposing street gangs.
- 3) Cicero's Recall
 - a. Pompey got Quintus Cicero, Cicero's brother, to make sure that if the orator were called back from exile he wouldn't disrupt the Triumvirate or Julian Laws.
 - b. Cicero was recalled to thunderous applause, flowers in the street, etc. The senate undertook to rebuild his house (destroyed by Clodius' thugs), but some more thugs scared away the crews and burned Quintus' house.
 - c. Pompey was given control when a grain shortage broke out right after Cicero's return, but offered not to have an army.
 - d. When Ptolemy the Fluteplayer was driven from the Egyptian throne, Pompey almost got a command from his friends to restore him, but it was revealed that the Sibylline Books prohibited restoring a king of Egypt to the throne.
- 4) At the conference of Luca in April 56 BC, the triumvirs Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus met and renewed the First Triumvirate.
 - a. In 55 BC, the tribune Gaius Trebonius carried the *Lex Trebonia*, which assigned the triumvirs their provinces for the next five years (as decided upon at Luca in 56).
 - b. Then Caesar went back to Gaul, defeated Cassivellaunus and Vercingetorix, raped, murdered and cut off people's hands, etc.

The Ascension of Caesar and the Death of the Republic

- 1) Crassus received the province of Syria with the right to make war. Crasus looted the Temple of Jerusalem over the winter.
 - a. Crassus attacked the Parthians and was defeated and killed at Carrhae in 53 BC by the Persian cataphracts and archers. The Parthian commander who defeated Crassus was Surena. Crasus' head was displayed at the Parthian court during a performance of Euripides' *Bacchae*.
- 2) Pompey and Caesar as Rivals
 - a. In 54 BC Julia, Pompey's wife and Caesar's daughter, died in childbirth, loosening their bond. She was buried publicly in the Campus Martius.
 - b. Caesar asked for the hand of Pompey's daughter and was rebuffed.
 - c. Pompey married Cornelia, the widow of Publius Crasus and daughter of Metellus Scipio, a big optimate leader in the senate.
- 3) Milo killed Clodius during a brawl on the Appian Way in 52 BC. Egged on by Clodius' widow Fulvia, a mob seized Clodius' body and carried it to the senate house, which they set on fire as his funeral pyre.
 - a. After Clodius' death, Fulvia married the Caesarian tribune Gaius Scribonius Curio, and then married Antony after Curio died.

- 4) Cato and Bibulus came up a compromise whereby Pompey was not made dictator but sole consul for 52 BC. Pompey reneged on his former ally Milo and let him be prosecuted. Cicero defended Milo but lost his nerve, and Milo went into exile.
- 5) Optimates were trying to remove Caesar from his command; Pompey persuaded them not do to so until March 1st, 50 BC, so he didn't violate his own law of 55 BC that extended Caesar's command for five years.
- 6) Caesar's man and tribune, Gaius Scribonius Curio, and Marc Antony (son of Julia, probably Caesar' second cousin) were his close allies. Curio blocked a move in the senate to strip Caesar of his command while letting Pompey keep his.
- 7) The optimiate consul Marcellus tried to pass a *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* against Caesar, which Curio vetoed. Marcellus then handed Pompey a sword and commanded him to lead two legions at Capua against Caesar.
 - a. Pompey was reluctant to do so. Earlier, Caesar had offered to lay down his command if Pompey did, but the extremists in the seante ignored his probably and passed the *SCU*.
 - b. Two new tribunes, Mark Antony and Quintus Cassius, vetoed the *SCU*. When their vetoes faile,d they fled the city with Curio and joined Caesar.

Caesar Crosses the Rubicon

- 1) Caesar had meanwhile arrived in Cisalpine Gaul and set up his headquarters in Ravenna.
- 2) Hearing of the senate's *SCU*, Caesar sent men to seize Ariminum, teh first important city south of the Rubicon (the river separating Cisalpine Gaul and Italy proper). He hastened to Ariminum and crossed the Rubicon with one legion. Many Pompeians defected.
- 3) Pompey and senators fled the city without even taking the treasury. Caesar stopped to ask Cicero if he wanted to join, but Cicero refused, not quite sure of his plans.

Caesar Reorganizes the Roman Government

- 1) Caesar appointed the praetor Marcus Aemilius Lepidus (son of the Lepidus defeated by Pompey) to take charge of the city.
- 2) Caesar made Marc Antony governor of Italy and commander-in-chief of all the armed forces.
- 3) Caesar sent Curio to secure the grain supplies of Sicily and North Africa. Curio eventually was killed in fighting King Juba of Numidia, Pompey's loyal ally.
- 4) Caesar conquered Massilia, which might have disrupted communication lines. He also conquered the Pompeian forces in Spain.
- 5) Lepidus proposed a law making Caesar dictator for eleven days to conduct elections in 48 BC.

Civil War and Caesar's Second Consulship: 48 BC

- 1) Caesar recalled persons exiled by Pompey and restored civil rights to Sulla's victims.
- 2) The Battle of Dyrrhacium (48 BC): During the winter of January 48 BC, Caesar crossed the Adriatic from Brundisium in a surprise move, and landed in the port of Dyrrhacium.
 - a. Bibulus, now working for Pompey, captured Caesar's ships as they returned for supplies.
 - b. Caesar offered peace terms, both of them giving up their arms, which Pompey was forced to reject to keep his *dignitas*.
 - c. Caesar was forced to fight at Dyrrhacium and was outflanked by Pompey. He fled to Pharsalus in central Thessaly.
- 3) The Battle of Pharsalus (48 BC): Caesar defeated the overconfident Pompey.
 - a. Pompey fled to Alexandria in the midst of a civil war between Ptolemy XIII and his sister Cleopatra VII. Ptolemy's advisers cut off Pompey's head and prepared to present it, pickled, to Caesar.

- 4) Caesar arrived in Egypt and turned away from the head in disgust. He ordered the execution of the murderers, which turned Alexandrians against him.
 - a. Caesar restored Cleopatra VII to the throne; Ptolemy XIII kept Caesar under siege until a force under Mithridates of Pergamum (one of Mithridates Eupator's bastard sons, reportedly) came and relieved him.
 - b. The crown passed to Cleopatra VII and her dynastic husband, her brother Ptolemy XIV.
- 5) Caesar next went to deal with Pharnaces II, the son of Mithridates VI Eupator who had taken advantage of the civil war to betray his Roman patrons.
 - a. In 47 BC, Caesar annihilated Pharnaces II at Zela, in a five day campaign. *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, the famous saying goes.
- 6) Caesar returned to Rome, where Marcus Antony (master of the cavalry) had allowed the problem of debt to explode into murder and riot. Caesar made the older, more experienced Lepidus his next Master of Cavalry.
- 7) The Battle of Thapsus (46 BC): Caesar defeated the senatorial remnants of Pompey's army fighting under Metellus Scipio (Pompey's father-in-law), Cato the Younger, and King Juba of Numidia. Titus Labienus, Caesar's most trusted lieutenant in Gaul, fought with them as well.
 - a. Caesar said "O Cato, I envy you your death; you denied me the chance to spare your life." Cato killed himself and became a Stoic martyr.
 - b. Caesar came back to Rome where he was voted a triumph and 72 lictors. Caesar celebrated triumphs over the Gauls, Egyptians, Pharnaces, and Juba, but not over Pompey or Metellus Scipio.
- 8) The Battle of Munda (45 BC): Caesar defeated the sons of Pompey (Gnaeus and Sextus Pompey) and Labienus, who had escaped from Africa. Caesar had to attack uphill, but Caesar won. Labienus died and Gnaeus Pompey was caught a few weeks later and killed. Sextus Pompey lived to fight again.
- 9) Caesar was given an annually renewable dictatorship, the powers of censor, and the powers of tribune of the *plebs*.
 - a. Caesar raised the senate from 600 to 900.
 - b. Caesar built the Basilica Julia (a covered hall to house the law courts) and the Forum Julium with the Temple of Venus Genetrix in the center.
 - c. Caesar's friend Aulus Hirtius, now praetor, minted Rome's first major gold coinage by first issuing the *aureus*, worth 25 silver *denarii*.
 - d. Caesar reformed the Calendar, basing it on the Egyptian solar calendar rather than the lunar calendar that had started on March 1st. It now began on January 1st.
 - i. Quintilis became Julius (July).
 - ii. Sextilis later became Augustus (August).
- 10) On February 14, 44 BC, Caesar was made *dictator perpetuus*.
 - a. Gaius Cassius Longinus and Marcus Junius Brutus led the conspiracy on him and killed him on March 15th, 44 BC.

Antony and Octavian

- 1) Marc Antony was Caesar's relative and his consular colleague in 44 BC. Antony quickly persuaded Calpurnia, Caesar's widow, to hand over all of his papers.
- 2) Lepidus was preparing to besiege the conspirators on the Capitol with a newly recruited legion, but Antony persuaded Lepidus to refrain. Antony called a meeting of the senate on March 17th, where he was cool and conciliatory.
- 3) On March 20, Antony delivered the funeral oration at Caesar's oration. He displayed Caesar's bloodied toga and a wax image of the corpse, leading to a riot and the cremation of Caesar's corpse by burning down the senate house.
 - a. The main beneficiary was Gaius Octavius Thurinus, Caesar's grandnephew, who was born at Velitrae to rich bankers and became now Caesar's son by adoption.

- b. Antony profited from Caesar's private funds, papers, and rough drafts. He made Lepidus the high pontiff.
 - c. Decimus Brutus fled to Cisalpine Gaul, and Trebonius fled to Asia. Brutus and Cassius lingered in Latium to find supporters.
- 4) Octavian
- a. Caesar had sent Octavius to Epirus for military training in preparation for the Parthian war.
 - b. Octavius took the adopted name Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus. He always called himself Caesar.
- 5) Antony obtained a law giving him command of Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul for five year and transferring Caesar's legions there from Macedonia.
- a. Brutus and Cassius demanded more significant provinces than Crete and Cyrene. Antony got pissed and Brutus and Cassius went to find support in the East.
- 6) Antony publicly criticized Cicero's lack of attendance in the senate, leading to a war of words between Cicero and Antony including the fourteen *Philippics* (see lit outline).
- a. Decimus Brutus was refusing to hand over his province of Cisalpine Gaul at the end of that year. Antony went to Brundisium, got his legions from Macedonia and prepared to drive Decimus Brutus out of Cisalpine Gaul.
- 7) The Battle of Mutina (44 – 43 BC): Antony trapped Decimus Brutus in Mutina. The senate sent Decimus Brutus reinforcements under the new consuls Hirtius and Pansa. Cicero demanded that the senate also send Octavian.
- a. Antony abandoned his siege of Mutina but retreated across the Alps into southern Gaul to get the support of Lepidus and Plancus.
 - b. Hirtius and Pansa both died at Mutina.
- 8) The senate conferred superior command (*imperium maius*) over all Roman magistrates in the East on Brutus and Cassius, and voted Decimus Brutus a triumph, but only gave Octavian a minor triumph (*ovatio*).
- 9) Octavian marched on Rome and declared himself suffect consul with Quintus Pedius.
- a. Meanwhile Antony went to Lepidus' camp and stole into it, thickly bearded, getting the men to defect to him. He returned to Cisalpine Gaul and Decimus Brutus' army deserted.

The Second Triumvirate

- 1) Octavian, Antony and Lepidus met near Bologna and formed their triumvirate (*tresviri rei publicae constituendae*) with absolute powers for five years.
- 2) The *Lex Titia* legalized the second triumvirate in 43 BC.
- a. Octavian's married Claudia to strengthen the Triumvirate.
 - b. Antony got Cisalpine Gaul and Gallia Comata.
 - c. Lepidus got Transalpine Gaul and the two Spains.
 - d. Octavian got North Africa and Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica.
- 3) *Excursus: The Wives of Augustus*
- a. Octavian married Claudia, the daughter of Clodius and Fulvia (Fulvia was now married to Antony) as his first wife.
 - b. An
- 4) The Proscriptions of 43 BC
- a. 130 senators and 2000 equites were among the victims.
 - b. Cicero was killed on December 7, 43 BC, after abandoning his flight. Antony had insisted that he die. Fulvia stabbed his tongue in the Forum.
- 5) Octavian started calling him *Divi Filius* and had a temple to Caesar dedicated in the Forum, and had him deified.
- 6) The Battle of Philippi (42 BC): Brutus and Cassius took up positions on the Via Egnatia in Macedonia. Brutus defeated Octavian but Antony defeated Cassius (who committed suicide, unaware of Brutus' victory). So Octavian and Antony won.
- 7) Antony then went to the East and started doing his thing with Cleopatra.

- 8) The Perusine War (40 BC): Antony's wife Fulvia and his brother Lucius Antonius, a consul, tried to stir up the suspicion and hatred of landowners and veterans against Octavian, without Antony's knowledge.
 - a. Octavian, Agrippa, and Quintus Salvidienus maneuvered Lucius Antony and Fulvia into the Etruscan hillside town of Perugia and put them under siege.
 - b. Octavian executed Perugia's town council but spared Lucius and Fulvia.
- 9) Octavian divorced Claudia to marry his second wife, Scribonia, a much older woman.
 - a. Scribonia was the aunt of Sextus Pompey, whom Octavian was making overtures to. Octavian did not know that Sextus Pompey had been making overtures to Antony.
- 10) Quintus Labienus, son of Titus Labienus, was helping out the Parthians.
- 11) Fulvia rejoined with Antony and urged him to ally with Sextus Pompey. She died shortly thereafter. Sextus Pompey and Antony allied.
- 12) Octavian closed off the port of Brundisium to Antony, so Antony besieged Brundisium. His ally Sextus Pompey simultaneously struck against southern Italy.
- 13) The Pact of Brundisium (40 BC): The Second Triumvirate was renewed.
- 14) The Treaty of Misenum (39 BC): Sextus Pompey met with the triumvirate and agreed to stop blockading Italy and committing piracy, and to supply Rome with grain. The triumvirs met and banqueted with Sextus Pompey, agreeing to let him have Sicily and Sardinia, and to give him Corsica and the Peloponnese, as well as compensation for his father's confiscated lands and a future augurate and consulship.

Antony, Livia, Pompey

- 1) Antony set out for Athens with his bride Octavia (sister of Octavian). He sent Asinius Pollio to subdue the Parthians in the Balkans, and Ventidius Bassus and Herod to drive out the Parthian invaders from Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor.
 - a. Ventidius Bassus rolled back the Parthians to the Euphrates.
 - b. Antonius sent Canidius to pacify Armenia, to avenge Carrhae.
- 2) Sextus Pompey got pissed at Antony's delay in handing over the Peloponnese and started blockading Italy again in 39 BC. Also, Octavian divorced his aunt Scribonia.
- 3) Octavian married Livia Drusilla, the daughter of Livius Drusus Claudianus and the wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero (who had fought against Octavian at Perugia).
 - a. Tiberius Claudius Nero agreed to divorce Livia for the good of the family.
 - b. Livia's son was Tiberius, and she was pregnant with Drusus I.
 - c. Octavian divorced Scribonia on the same day she bore him his only child, Julia.
- 4) Sextus Pompey (38 to 36 BC)
 - a. When Octavian tried to invade Sicily, Sextus Pompey destroyed two of his fleets. Octavian had just gotten the traitorous governor of Sardinia to defect from Pompey.
 - b. Octavian revoked Agrippa from Gaul and called on Antony's help.
- 5) The Treaty of Tarentum (37 BC): Antony and Octavian renew the Second Triumvirate for the second time. It is to last another five years.
- 6) The Battle of Naulochus (36 BC): Octavian's admiral Agrippa crushed Sextus Pompey at a great naval battle near the Straits of Messina, though Octavian himself who had been defeated.
 - a. Lepidus insisted on accepting the surrender of Sicily in person. Octavian objected, so Lepidus ordered him off the island. Then Octavian snuck into Lepidus' camp and used the name of Caesar to persuade his legions to desert.
 - b. When Octavian returned he was celebrated, and received the sacrosanctity of a plebeian tribune and the title Imperator Caesar.
 - c. Sextus Pompey was not captured and killed until he attacked Asia Minor in 35 BC.

Antony in the East

- 1) Antony returned to the East in 37 BC, where he held a public ceremony with Cleopatra at Antioch. He did not divorce Octavia, who was politically valuable.

- 2) Antony was associated with Dionysus, and Cleopatra with Aphrodite. To the Egyptians they appeared as Osiris and Isis. Their children became Alexander Helios and Cleopatra Selene. In 36 BC, Cleopatra bore Antony a child called Ptolemy Philadelphus.
- 3) Antony gave part of Syria and Cyprus to Cleopatra. Antony rejected her demand for the kingdom of Herod I of Judaea. But he did give Cleopatra Herod's balsam gardens at Jericho.
- 4) Antony prepared to invade Parthia, against Cleopatra's advice. The expedition failed because Antony's ally King Artavasdes of Armenia pulled out, losing Antony 20,000 men.

Civil War: Antony and Octavian

- 1) Octavia was still loyal to Antony and brought him 2000 fresh troops in 35. At Athens, she received a message from Antony ordering her to send on the troops but go home herself. Antony finally divorced her, losing him support in Italy.
- 2) Meanwhile, Antony invaded Armenia and carried off King Artavasdes to Egypt.
- 3) Antony gave Cleopatra and her children additional territories and recognized her as the supreme overlord of all eastern client kingdoms in a ceremony called the Donations of Alexandria.
 - a. Antony and Cleopatra wintered at Ephesus, preparing for war with Octavian.
- 4) An adherent of Antony brought Octavian his will, which Antony had deposited with the Vestal Virgins. Octavian extorted the will and read it at a meeting of the senate. It confirmed the legacies to Cleopatra's children as well as to Caesarion (whom it declared a true son and successor of Julius Caesar). It also said Antony was to be buried by Cleopatra in the Ptolemaic Museum in Alexandria. Romans were convinced Antony had been totally corrupted.
 - a. Octavian got Antony stripped of his consulship for the upcoming year of 31 BC.
 - b. Octavian declared war on Cleopatra.
- 5) The Battle of Actium (31 BC): Agrippa set up a blockade that caused famine and plague in Antony's camp during the summer of 31. Antony's troops were paralyzed by desertion. Agrippa defeated Antony and Cleopatra for Octavian.
 - a. Cleopatra got away with 60 ships, and Antony escaped as well.
 - b. Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide. Cleopatra's death signalled the end of the Ptolemies that had ruled Egypt for 300 years.