

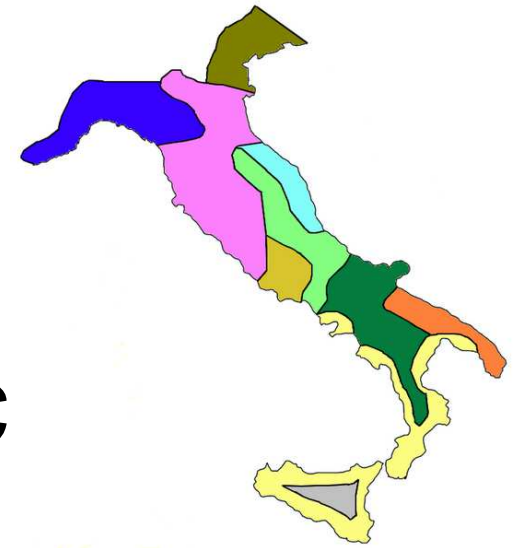
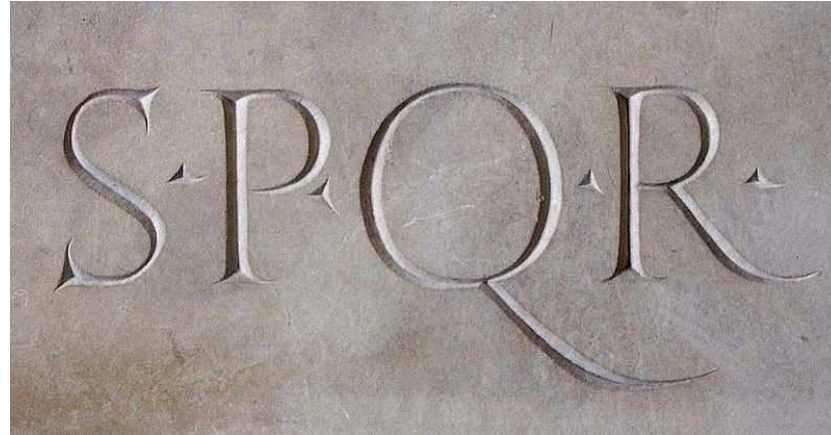


Chapter 1

Origins

- From 1500 - 1000BC the Latins migrate to Italian peninsula (Indo-Europeans)
- They spoke Latin – were herders and farmers
- From 753-509 BC the Latins fell under the rule of the arriving Etruscans (another Indo-European group) – the Etruscans became kings
- In the south, Greeks were establishing colonies



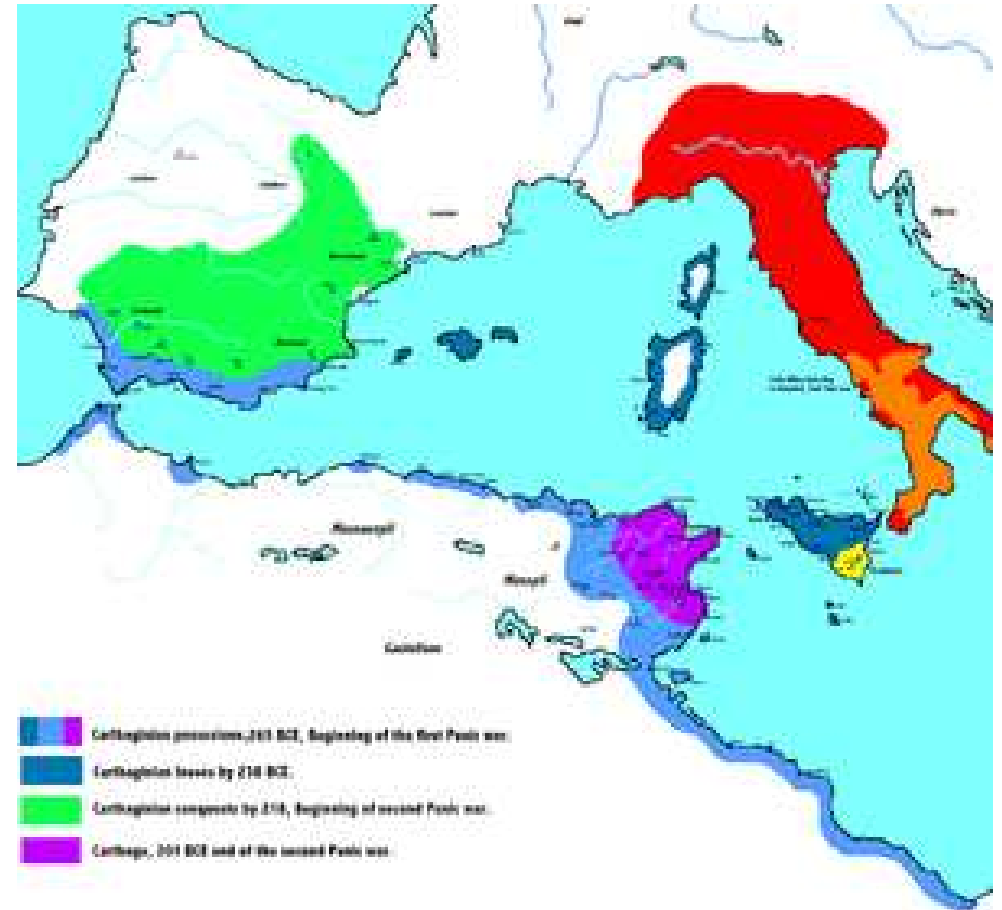


The Roman Republic

Senatus Populusque Romanus - the Senate and People of Rome

- In 509 BC the Latins overthrew the last Etruscan king and formed a republic
- They were surrounded by enemies – 200 years of warfare
- In 264 BC Latins finally conquered the Greeks and controlled the peninsula
- Latins form a Roman confederation – Latins are citizens, others are free but owe soldiers to the Republic (others could gain full citizenship)

Punic Wars



- Carthage – located in North Africa – founded in 800 BC
- By 3rd C BC, they controlled N. Africa, S. Spain, and islands around Italy.
- 1st Punic War – 264 BC-241 BC – started as a conflict on Sicily – became a war for control of trade – Rome gains control of Mediterranean (Mare Nostrum)

2nd Punic War

- 218 BC – 201 BC
- Carthage – under General Hannibal attack Rome
- He doesn't attack Rome directly
- He sails to Spain – with elephants and crosses the Alps into Italy
- He raids Italy, moving South – Romans can't stop him, until
- Roman General Scipio attacks Spain, then Carthage – Hannibal returns to Carthage and is defeated
- Carthage lose their control of Spain (all colonies) to Romans and have to pay an indemnity (cost of the war) and could have no army



3rd Punic War

- 149 BC – 146 BC
- Carthage began to rebuild their military for protection
- Rome was upset by this move and attacked
- Rome laid siege to Carthage for 3 years – eventually succeeding
- Rome totally destroyed Carthage and sent the people into slavery --



The Roman Republic

- From the overthrow of the Etruscans (509) until the rise of Julius Caesar (50ish).
- Executive - 2 consuls (1 year term) ran the govt. and led the army
- Legislative – The Senate – 300 (for life) – advised the Consuls – made the laws – had the real power
- Early difficulties – Patricians (upper class) vs. the Plebeians (lower classes) –
- Plebeians refused to serve in military without more rights –
- By 471 BC a Council of Plebs was created (Plebs council members could become Consuls)
- By 287 BC Plebs' council received right to pass laws
- “Tribunes” were chosen by the Plebs council



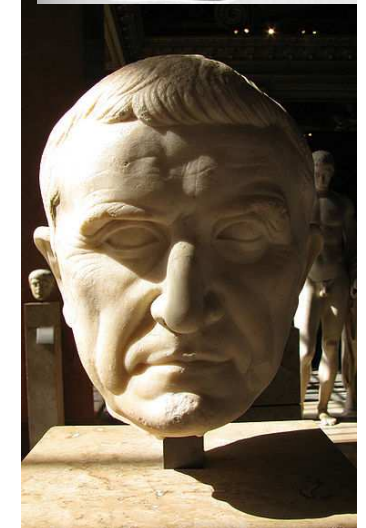
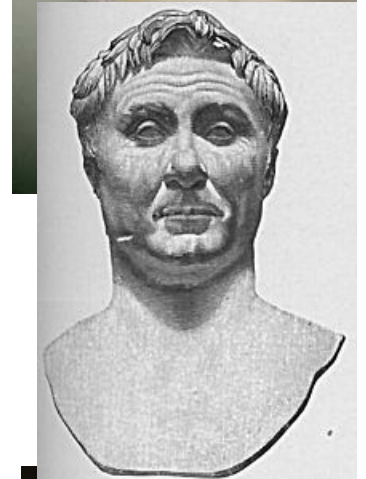
The End of the Republic

- By 100 BC problems are appearing for the Republic – “haves” vs. “have-nots”
- In 107 BC Marius is elected Consul (7 times) – he opened the military up to the lower classes
- General Sulla took advantage of the new (military) possibilities – his soldiers would get land for retirement from their conquests (became very loyal to the general)
- By 88 BC Sulla is Consul – by 82 BC he is dictator



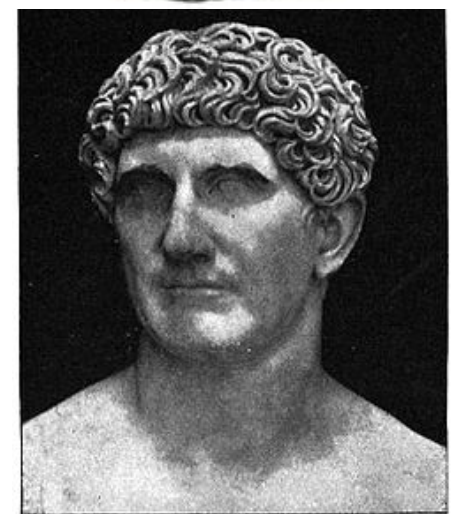
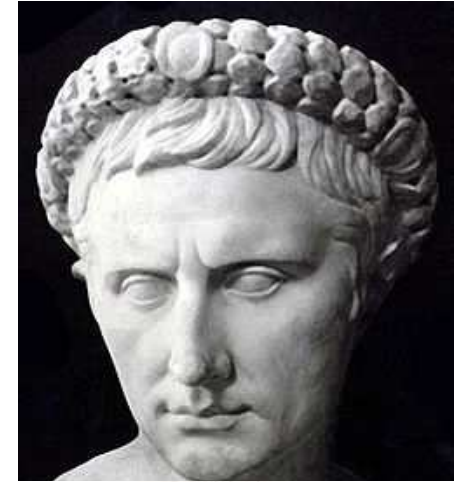
The First Triumvirate and Julius Caesar

- Julius Caesar makes a secret agreement with Pompey and Crassus in 60 BC (until 53 BC)
- Crassus dies in 53 (battle) – Pompey is elected Consul and conspires against Caesar
- Caesar brings his army into Rome (crosses the Rubicon River) – the Senate flees and Pompey defeated –
- By 48 BC Caesar is dictator (48-44 he is consul/dictator) – names his nephew, Octavian, his heir
- On 15 March 44 BC (the Ides of March) Caesar is killed by his enemies in the Senate (stabbed 23 times)



The Second Triumvirate and Octavian (Augustus) Caesar

- Octavian (west), Lepidus (Spain and Africa), and Mark Antony (the east) formed an official alliance and rotated control of Rome (starting in 43 BC)
- They took care of all the Caesar conspirators
- Octavian kicks out Lepidus
- Octavian vs. Mark Antony (and Cleopatra)
- Battle of Actium (31 BC) Octavian wins
- 30 BC – Antony and Cleopatra commit suicide
- Octavian is the 1st Roman Emperor – the Republic is over (renamed Augustus – ruled 31 BC – AD 14)



M. Antonius.

The Roman Empire

- AD 96 – 180: 5 good Emperors: Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius – PAX ROMANA
- Romans were excellent engineers: bridges, roads, harbors, aqueducts, and roads (underwater concrete)
- The Empire extended from Britain to North Africa, Spain to Persia



Decline/fall of Rome

- The Empire is too big to defend
- 284-305: Diocletian splits empire into 4 (appoints rulers)
- 306 (324) – 337: Constantine makes a split between east and west – moves his capital east to Byzantium (Constantinople – Istanbul)
- He is the first Christian Emperor (legalizes Christianity)
- Western part of the empire is continually in trouble
- 378 – Visigoths attack
- 410 – Visigoths sack Rome
- 455 – Vandals sack Rome
- 476 – Romulus Augustulus is kicked off throne by Odoacer (Ostrogoth)

