



Chapter 5-A Roman Republic



Wayne E. Sirmon
HI 103 – World History

History 103

World History to 1500

September 13	On-line Quiz Chapter 5-A Roman Republic
September 17	Online Quiz Chapter 5-B Roman Empire
September 18	Smithsonian Museum Day – Bonus!
September 19	On-Line Quiz Chapter 6
September 21	Article 2 selection deadline (Chapters 5 – 7)
September 23	Lafayette in Mobile (Oakleigh) – Bonus!
September 26	On-Line Quiz Chapter 7
September 28	Article 2 Review due
October 5	Exam 2 (Ch. 5-7)
October 7	Lecture at USS AL by author of “Speed”, the biography of test pilot Bob Gilliland – first man to fly the SR-71



Smithsonian magazine
museum day

MADE POSSIBLE BY



Saturday, September 18, 2021

FREE Tickets issued through Smithsonian Magazine's website.

<https://smithsonianmag.com/museumday/museum-day-2021/>

USS Alabama Battleship Memorial Park



Conde-Charlotte House



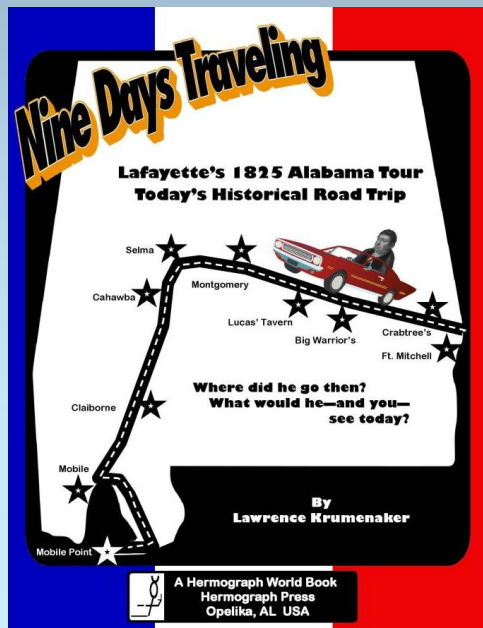


Lafayette in Mobile: Where Did He Go— Where Did He Not?

September 23, 2021

5:30 pm

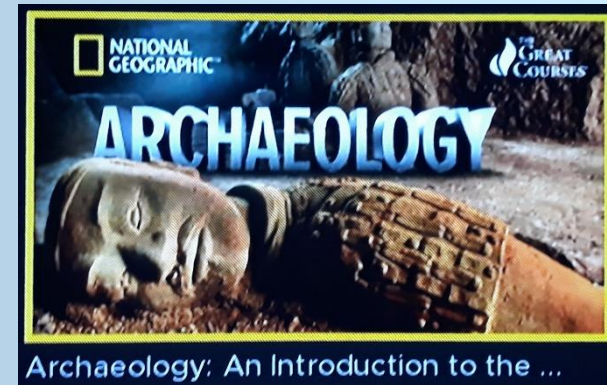
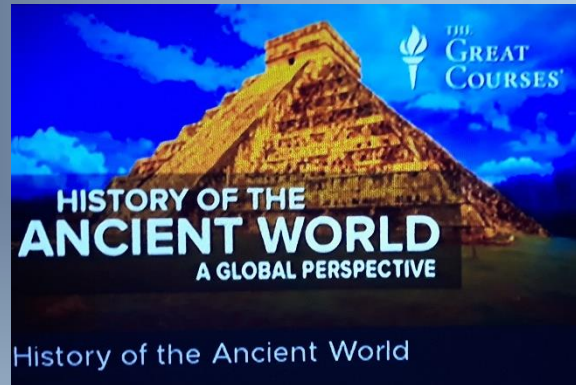
Historic Oakleigh House



*A Book Talk and Illustrated Presentation
by Dr. Larry Krumenaker, Author*

History 103

World History to 1500



The Great Courses – (free on Kanopy streaming - MPL)

Mesoamerica

- 1: The Maya, Aztecs, and Mesoamerica
- 2: Olmec Civilization Emerges
- 5: Mesoamerican Plants, Cuisine, and Medicine
- 9: The Great City of Teotihuacan
- 13: Maya Hieroglyphics: Breaking the Code
- 14: Maya Astronomy and Building Orientations
- 21: The Mesoamerican ball Game

Ancient World

- 26: People of the Toga: Etruscans, Early Rome
- 27: The Crucible: Punic Wars, Roman Imperialism
- 28: The Death of the Roman Republic
- 29: Augustus: Creator of the Roman Empire
- 30: Roman Emperors: Good, Bad and Crazy
- 34: Early Americas: Resources and Olmecs
- 35: Pots and Pyramids: Moche and Teotihuacan
- 36: Blood and Corn: Mayan Civilization
- 40: Later Roman Empire: Crisis and Christianity
- 41: The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire

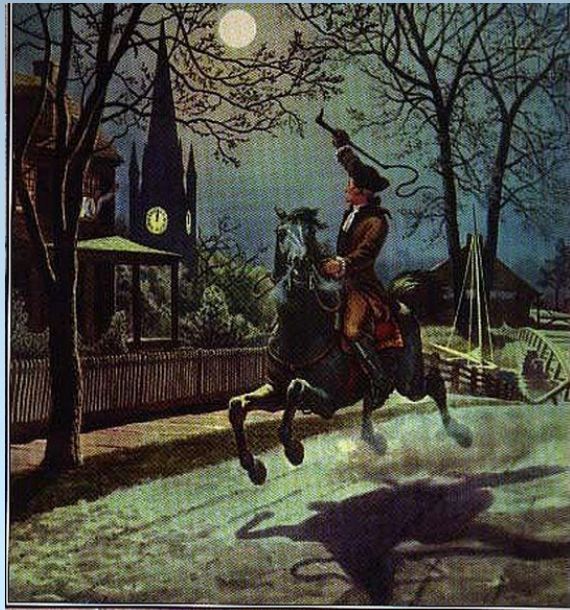
Archaeology

- 2: Excavating Pompeii and Herculaneum
- 21: Discovering the Maya
- 22: the Nazca Lines, Sipan, and Machu Picchi

Big History

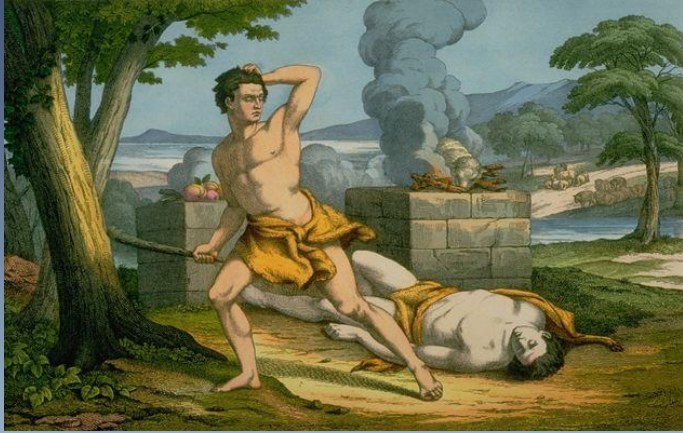
- 21: Building the Roman Republic
- 22: Triumphs and Flaws of Imperial Rome
- 25: Islamic Expansion and Rule
- 28: Agrarian Civilizations of Mesoamerica
- 29: Culture and Empire in South America

Chapter 5: Roman World Empire



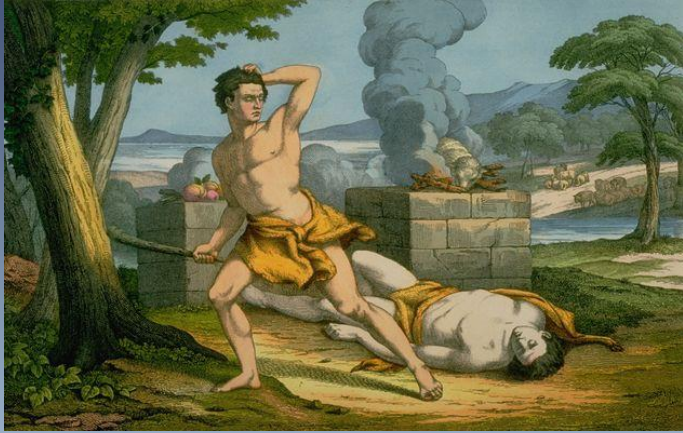
Founding Myths

Chapter 5: Roman World Empire



Founding Myths

Chapter 5: Roman World Empire



Cain and Abel



Jacob and Esau



Set and Osiris

Founding Myths

Rome: Founding Myths



*Romulus and Remus
suckled by the she-wolf
~753 BC*

Rome: Founding Myths



*Romulus and Remus
suckled by the she-wolf
~753 BC*



*Rape of the Sabine Women
~750 BC*

Rome: Founding Myths



*Romulus and Remus
suckled by the she-wolf
~753 BC*



*Rape of the Sabine Women
~750 BC*



*Rape of
Lucretia
~509 BC*

The Twelve Tables

450 B.C.



I Civil Procedure

II Civil Procedure

III Debt

IV Parents & Children

V Inheritance

VI Property

VII Real Property

VIII Torts

IX Constitutional Principles

X Funeral Regulations

XI Marriages

XII Crimes

Rome: the early Republic

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC



- Rome had two social classes
 - Patricians – wealthy landowners
 - Plebeians – small farmers, craftsmen, and merchants
- In early Rome, the king was overthrown and made into a republic (government by representatives)
 - Senate – a patrician assembly (held the most power)
 - Consuls – elected officials
 - Tribunes – speakers who represented the plebeians

Rome: the early Republic

Structure of Roman Republic

**Consuls= 2 executives
elected to one-year terms.**

**Senate (legislature made up of
300 patricians)**

**Patricians (wealthy aristocrats
who had most of the power
in Roman society)**

Plebeians (citizens, workers, small farmers)

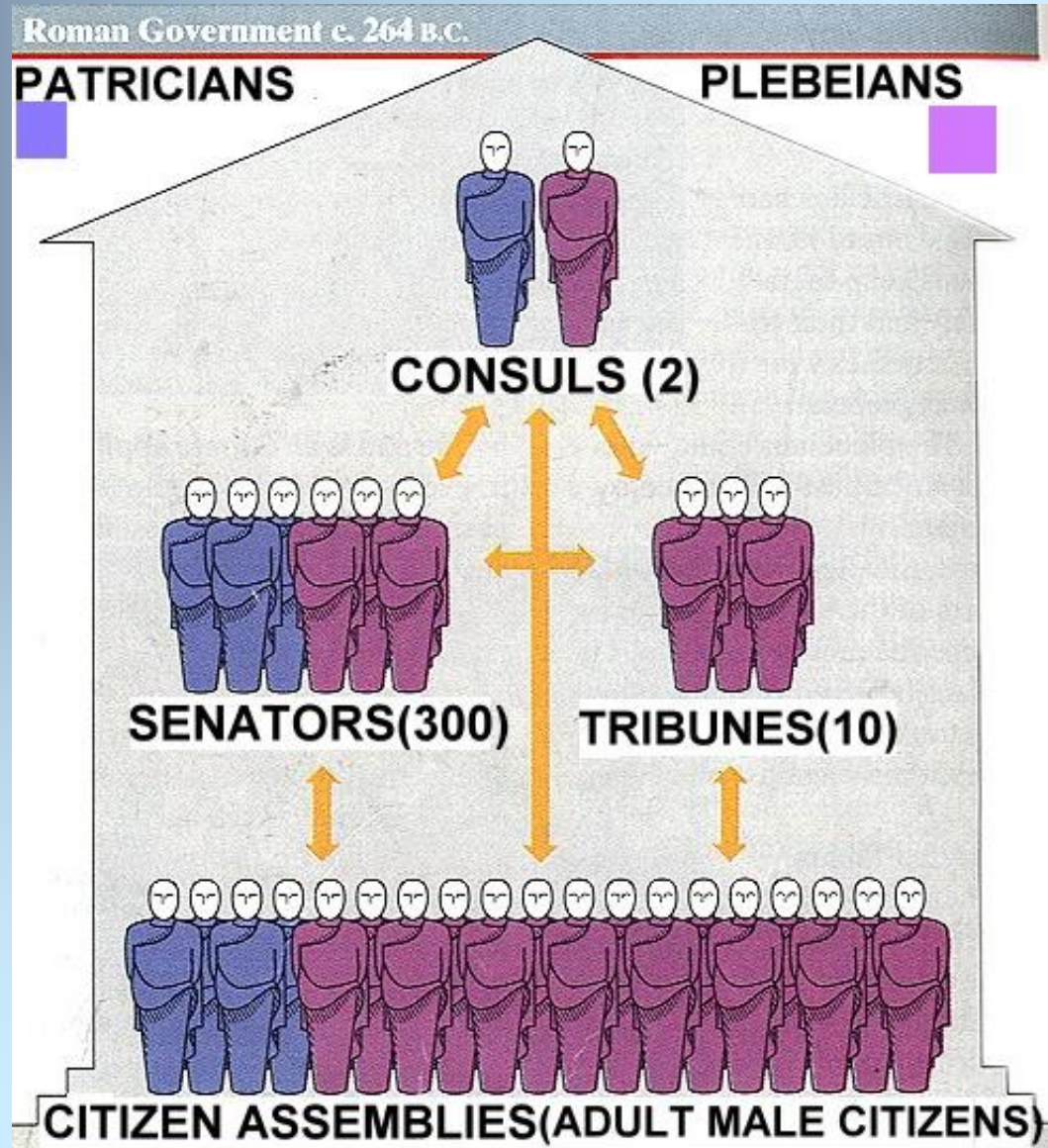
Slaves

Rome: the early Republic

2 Consuls with
1 year term

Senators
elected for life

Plebeians
gained power
with addition
of Tribunes,
etc.

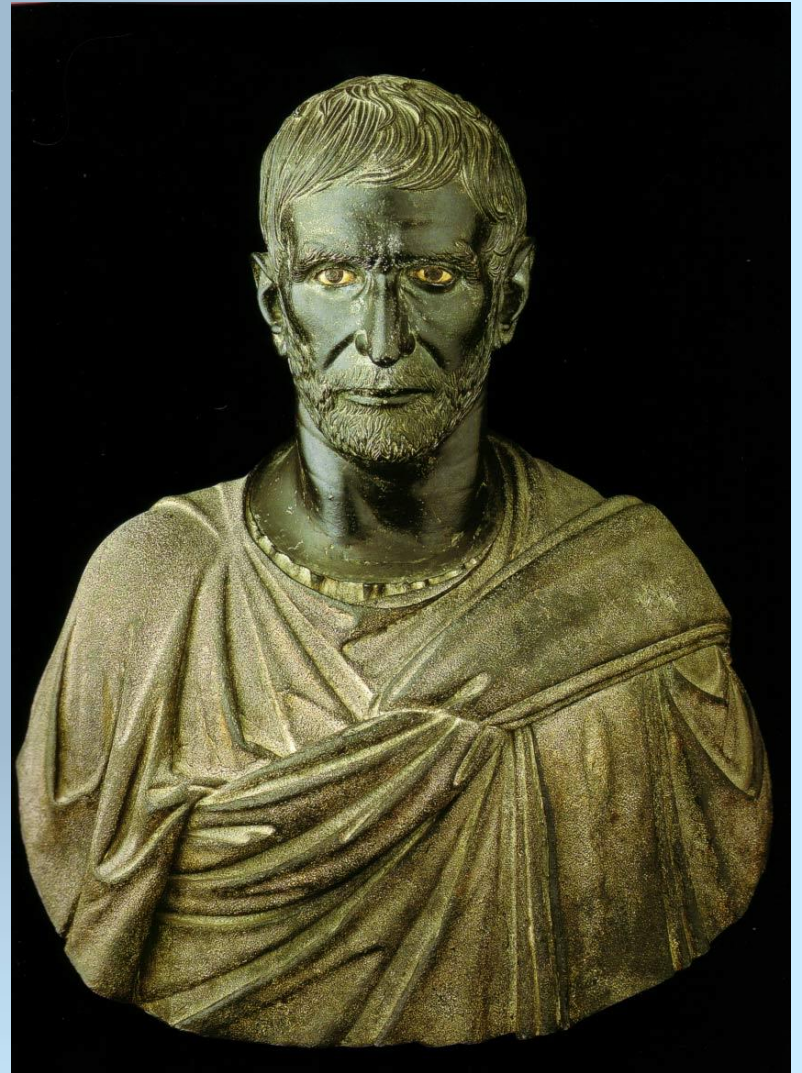


Ancient Superpowers

Rome

vs.

Carthage



The Punic Wars

First Punic War

264 – 241 B.C.E.

Beginning of
Roman
expansion
beyond Italy.



Fight between Syracuse and Messina escalates to a war between the two super powers of the ancient Mediterranean.

First Punic War

264 – 241 B.C.E.

Romans decide to build a copy-cat navy.

Poor sailors but bring the Infantry to the sea.



Corvus (assault bridge) permitted boarding instead of ramming.



Rome

Victorious

First Punic War

264 – 241 B.C.E.

Carthage accepts peace on harsh terms which forms basis for the Second Punic War.

Carthage evacuates Sicily and other islands

Carthage pays a 145,000 pounds of silver indemnity in ten annual installments (\$27.18/oz – 9/14/20 equals \$63 million)

Between the Punic Wars

241 – 218 B.C.E.

Carthage accepts peace on harsh terms which forms basis for the Second Punic War.

23 years of peace/preparation.

(Same time interval between WWI and Pearl Harbor)

Carthage, led by General Hamilcar Barca, conquers Spain and uses silver mined there to pay Rome.

Second Punic War

218 – 201 B.C.E.

The Reign in Spain sets the stage for Hannibal to fulfill a promise



Second Punic War

218 – 201 B.C.E.

The Reign in Spain sets the stage for Hannibal to fulfill a promise

“I swear so soon as age will permit... I will use fire and steel to arrest the destiny of Rome.”



Second Punic War

218 – 201 B.C.E.

Crosses Alps and fights in Italy for 16 years.

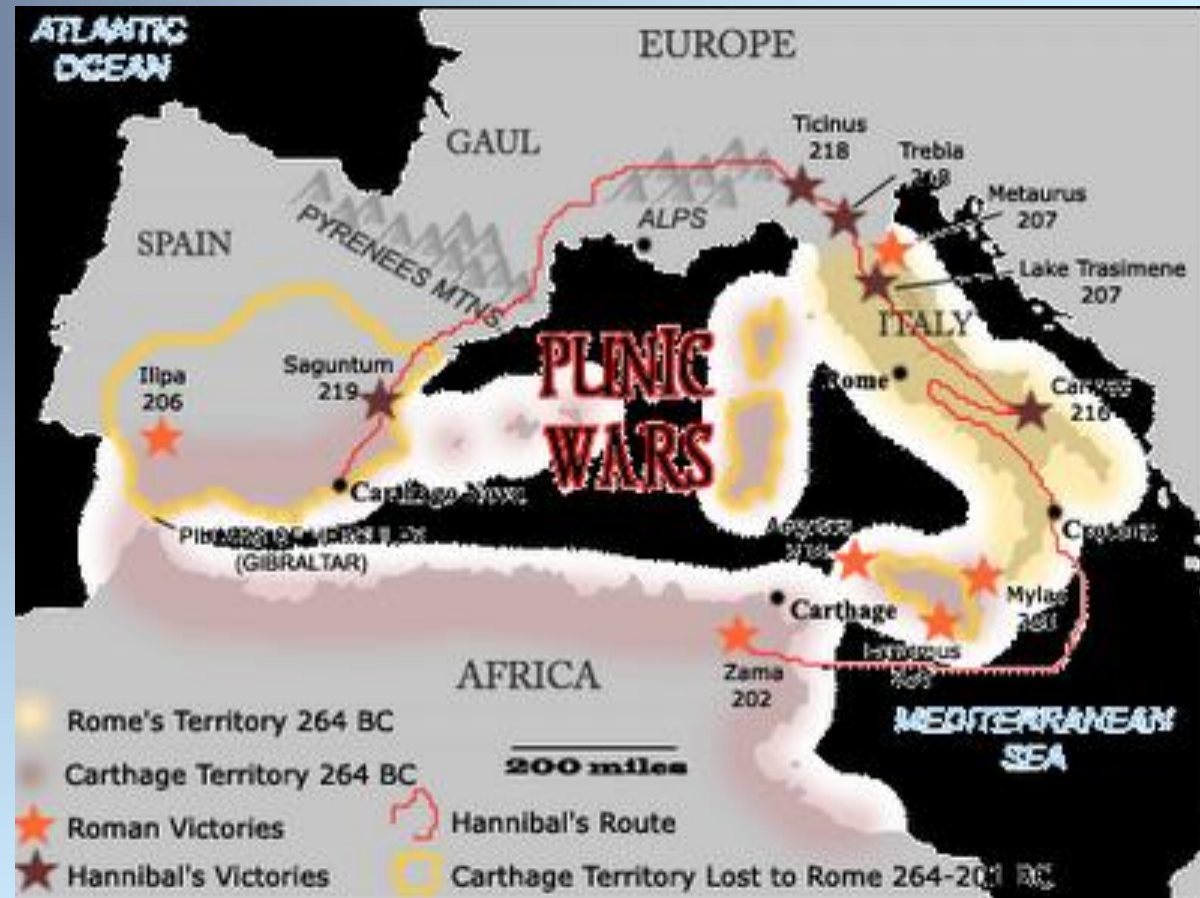
218 - Trebia

217 - Trasimene

216 - Cannae

215 - Nola

203 - recalled to defend Carthage



Second Punic War

218 – 201 B.C.E.

Meanwhile... The Romans are victorious in Sicily (212) and Scipio Africanus brings the fight to Africa (204).

Peace Terms: Loss of Spain, Navy, 650,000 pounds of silver

(\$25.53/oz – 9/10/21 equals \$242 million)

Cost Rome manpower, farm lands

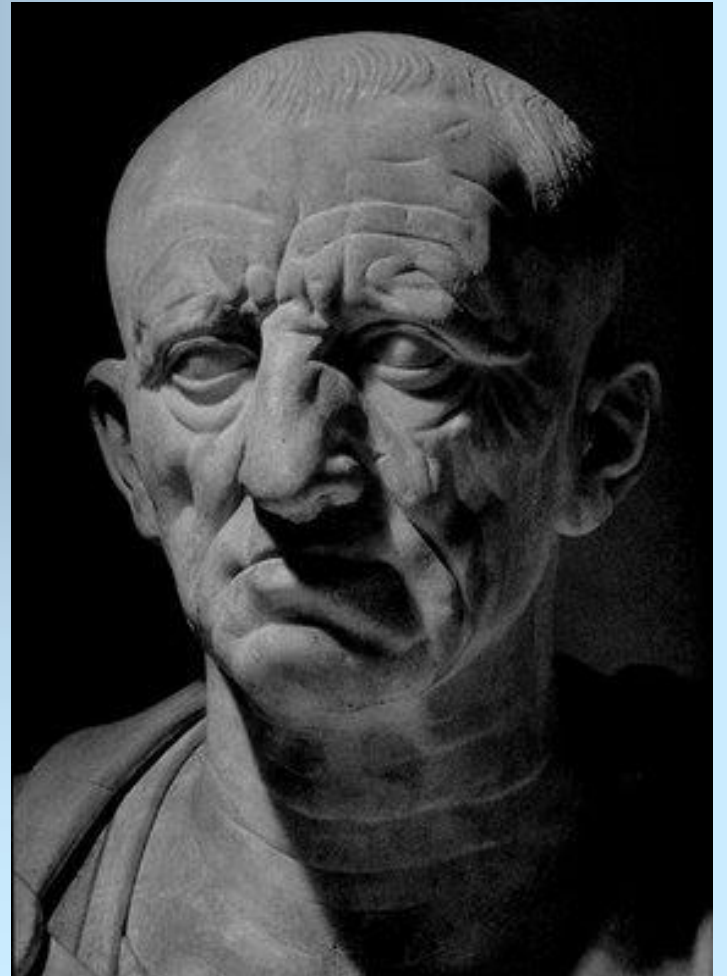


Rome

Victorious



Carthago Delenda est



Carthage Must Be Destroyed

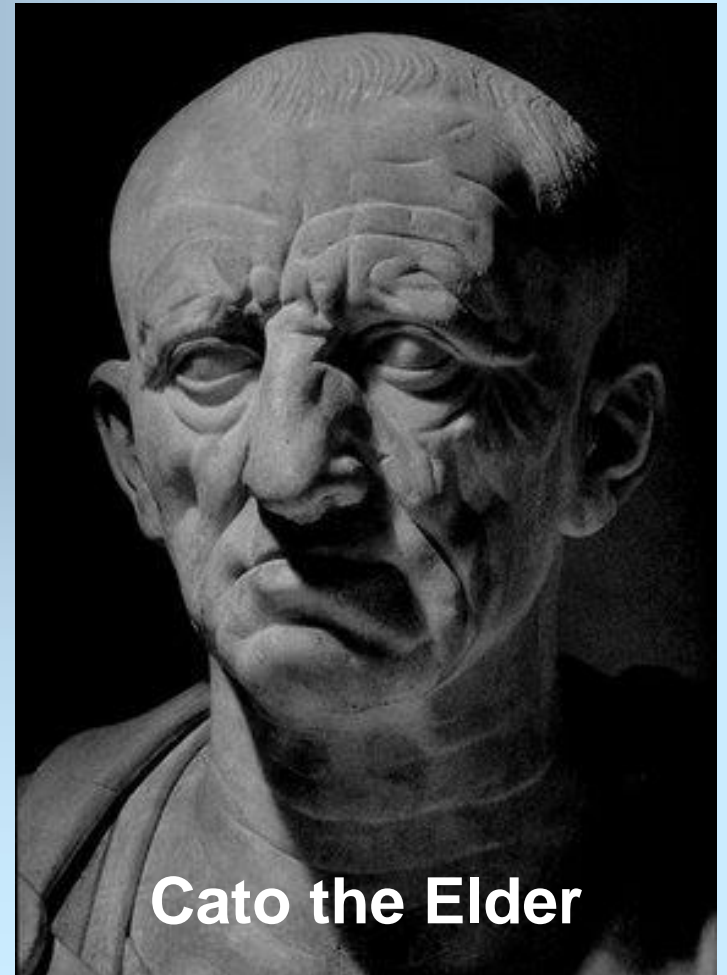
The Third Punic War

149 - 146 B.C.E.



Rome

Victorious



Cato the Elder

Hannibal's Legacy



**The beginning of the end
for the
Roman Republic**

Small farmers ruined by years of fighting on/near their land

Wealthy citizens gained – war profits, buy up small farms

Displaced farmers added to rolls of urban permanently unemployed

Farmers no longer source of army recruits

Spartacus – Slave Revolts

Servile Wars

**First Servile War
(135-132 BC) Sicily
70,000 slaves**

**Second Servile War
(104-100 BC) Sicily
25,000 slaves**

**Third Servile War (73-71 BC)
“War of Spartacus”
120,000 slaves**



The Rich Get Richer

The Gracchi Brothers

Tiberius Gracchus

133 BC – Tribune

Starts distribution of land

Tiberius runs for reelection

(against custom – slippery slope of man over custom)

Group of Senators provoke riot

Tiberius clubbed to death

(slippery slope of assassination)



The Gracchi Brothers

Gaius Gracchus

123 BC – Tribune (10 years after brother)

Starts distribution of land (again)

Fixed prices of grain for urban population

Improved citizenship for those living outside Rome

Gaius reelection (Still illegal)

Roman poor prove to be unreliable as a political powerbase – failed to realize how corrupt and selfish all Romans had become.

Group of Senators provoke riot (again)

Gaius commits suicide. 3,000 supporters arrested and put to death.



THE DEATH OF CAIUS GRACCHUS.

Marius, novus homo

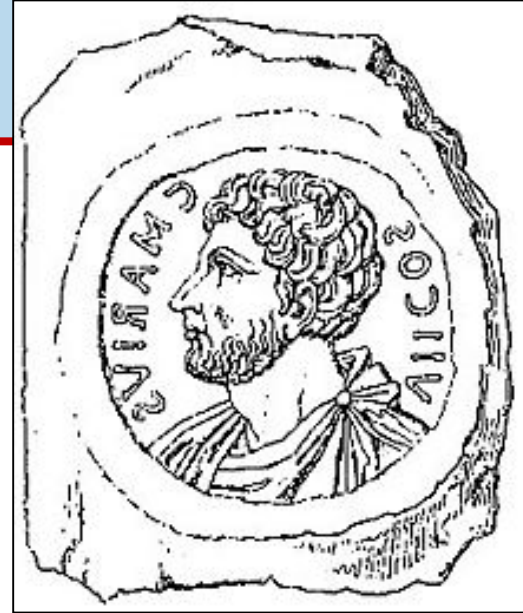
Gaius Marius

Success on battlefields in
Africa and Europe

Abolished property
requirement for soldiers

Permitted volunteers –
poor/landless

Armies become tools of
commanders



Consul

7 times

(107 – 86 BC)



Julius Caesar



Flamen Dialis, high priest of Jupiter

Sulla strips Caesar of priesthood – joins army and leave Rome

Pontifex Maximus (63 BC) greatest bridge-maker
Established the Julian Calendar

Gallic Wars (58-51 BC)

Crosses the Rubicon (49 BC)

Civil War

Goes to Egypt in pursuit of Pompey (48 BC)

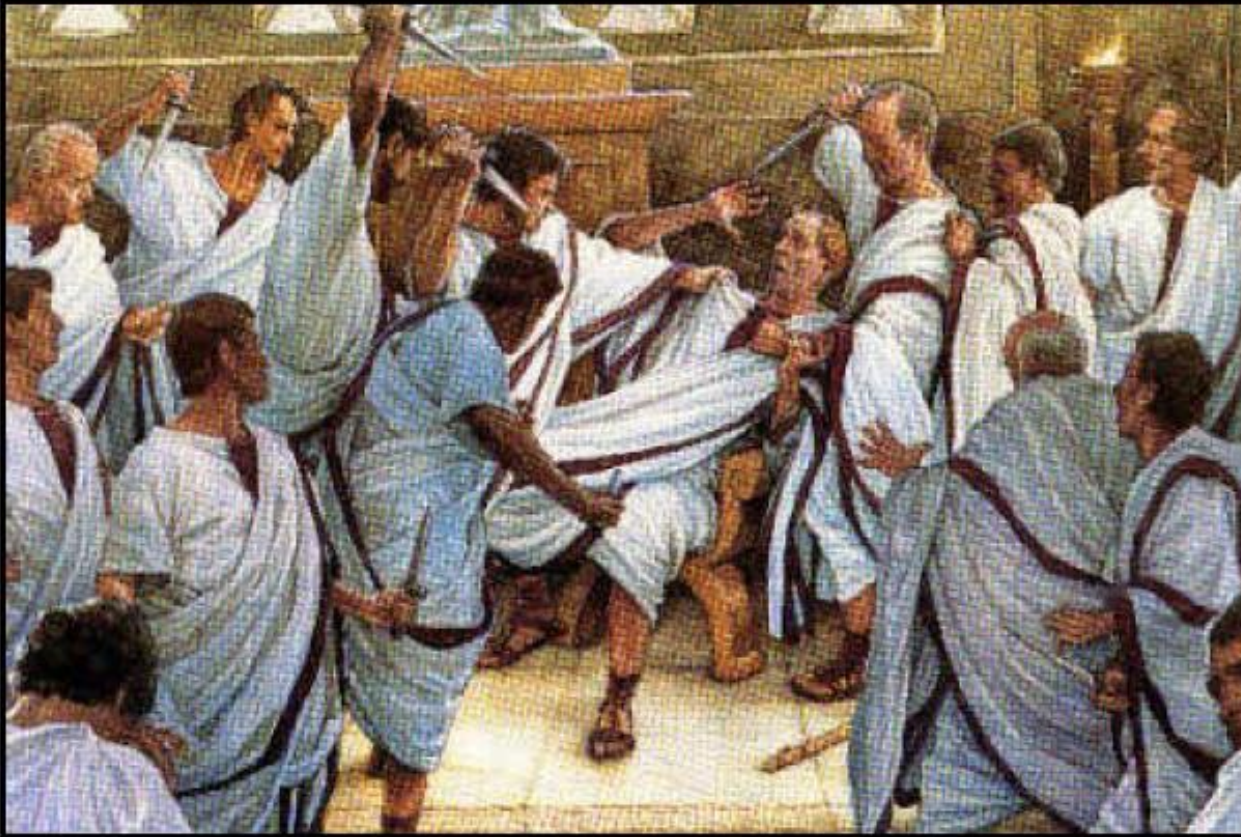
You too, child? / ~~Et tu, Brute?~~ (44 BC)

Consul – 5 times

Dictator – 4 times

(11 days to life)

The murder of Caesar



THE IDES OF MARCH

Beware them.

Rumors

Omens:

**Warning
of Seer**

**Nightmare
of wife**

**Badgered
into going**

Murder, or an effort to protect the Republic



Julius
Caesar:

**Ignored
the Senate**

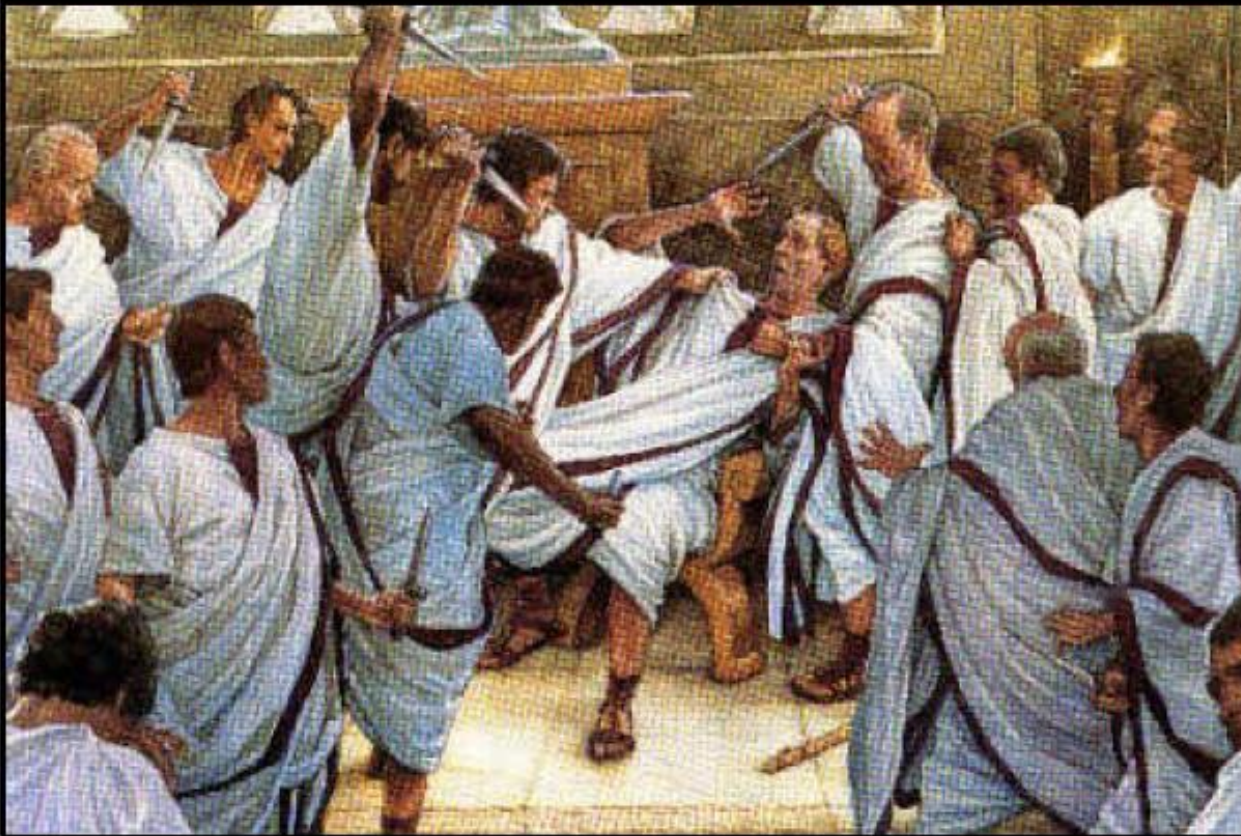
**Removed
Tribunes**

**Wished to
be King**

THE IDES OF MARCH

Beware them.

Murder, or an effort to protect the Republic



THE IDES OF MARCH

Beware them.

**Legitimate
removal of
a Tyrant**

**Conspiracy
of large
(60+)
number of
leading
Citizens**

**Rome has
no King**

Next Up... Rome – The EMPIRE

