

I. Italy before Rome

A. People of Prehistoric Italy

1. Aborigines and immigrants
2. Arcadians played role in colonization
3. Indo-European influence was widespread

B. The Cultures of Prehistoric Italy

1. Many peoples, did not differ much culturally; language was similar
2. Etruscan culture had biggest influence and stood out.
 - a. Advanced civilization; politically, artistically.
 - b. Had city-states with temples and towns instead of villages.

Oligarchy.

- c. Practices drainage and irrigation; advanced knowledge of hydraulics.
- d. Advanced in metalwork and craft.
- e. Religious society
- f. Sophisticated art, Hellenistic influence.

C. The East's influence on the West

1. Phoenician settlement & culture
 - a. Art was influenced by them; materials were imported from

Phoenicia

2. Greek settlement in Italy and Sicily
 - a. Had a great influence on culture and people

3. Chalcidians founded many Sicilian cities.

4. Southern Italy was also settled by Greeks, who either coexisted or intermingled with natives.

5. When Greek settlement reached Rome, Magna Graecia, the richest city became.

a. Greeks influenced religion, philosophy, academics, art; left mark on Roman thinking.

II. The Formation of Rome

A. Latin and Sabine Kings

1. Legends of the founding of Rome

a. Romulus and Remus

b. Aeneas

c. Evander

2. Archeology provides some clues to the time

a. The founding of Rome was most likely gradual

3. The colonization of Etruscans is what really founded Rome, before it was mostly pastoral.

B. Etruscan Rome

1. Developed civilization; had cities; politically advanced.

a. Pioneered irrigation, masonry techniques, artistic advancements/

2. Etruscan Rule

a. Servius Tullius- a king who married into Tarquin

i. Military, social and political organization

b. Tarquin rule fell after it became violent and tyrannical, and

because of its fall, Italic people rose up.

C. Religion of Archaic Rome

1. Before the Etruscans, religion was based on *Terra mater*.

2. Religion later became an integration of the indigenous “mother earth” worship, and that brought by Sabine influence

3. Etruscan and Greek influences on religion: main concerns on fecundity, victory, and death

4. Fifth and sixth centuries: Pantheon → place of worship

a. City cults

5. Through all these influence, national religion was born and rome became a sacred city, which gave it political advantages.

III. The Young Republic

A. The Birth of the Republic and the Struggle of the Orders

1. Thirty years of Uncertainty

- a. Departure of Tarquins and Etruscan rule, rise of republican rule.
- b. War: defeat of Latins over Etruscans with help of Cumaeans.
- c. struggle of the orders: protest of plebeians.
- d. Republic became more representative
- e. Rise of Rome and its power over its neighbors.

2. War and Internal Conflicts

a. Roman victory and peace treaty with Latins, war against Volsci, Sabines.

b. Plebeians versus the elite

i. Tribune of the plebs

c. Led to appointment of the decemvirate

B. The Decemvirs and their Task

1. A movement that protested the patricians absolute power

2. Task was to make laws which all had to abide by, so that “liberty was equal for all”

3. Legislators made laws saying all citizens are equal under the law

a. Defined liberties and rights

b. Defined crimes

c. Citizen relationship to justice system

4. The populus was equally represented in government, and consular sovereignty was renounced.

C. In Search of Equilibrium

1. The patricians ruled the consuls, plebeians demanded more representation; consul evened out

2. Rome went to war a lot; various battles broke out

3. Republican offices were established

D. The Republic's Institutions at the End of the Fourth Century

1. Magistrates
 - a. Annually elected dictators
 - b. Appointed by senate
2. People's assemblies
 - a. The populus assembled together.
3. The Senate
 - a. Supreme council of the republic.

IV. The Growth of the Republic

1. Economy, Society, Army.

- a. Most of economy relied on agriculture and rural life.
- b. Roman currency: advancements in coinage → acquired silver
- c. New noble class → Italianization
- d. Military: cavalry of wealthy class, and militia of people. Used Greek military tactics.

2. The Conquest of Central and Southern Italy

a. The Latin War: Dentatus ravaged Sabine region, Gauls attacked Arretium in Etruria, driven out, Rome took some territory, Civil struggles in Etruria ravaged towns. Democrats ended up losing territory to Rome. By the end, Rome had 27,000 km of territory.

b. Rome engaged in affairs of southern Italy: Greek and indigenous rivalries.

c. Thurii and Tarentum were at war, Thurii made alliance with Rome. When Tarentum attacked, Rome ravaged their territory. Tarentum made alliance with Epirus, appealed to Pyrrhus.

i. Pyrrhus thought himself to be a great ruler because of all the land he inherited, so he gladly answered to appeal.

d. Pyrrhus attacked with elephants and men, and caught Romans by surprise and won.

e. He then lost at Capua, then won at Auscolum.

f. Killed in siege of Argos by old woman.

g. Capture of Tarentum: After death of Pyrrhus, Rome had no rival, so other regions gave into them and they conquered most of the Peninsula.

3. The Hellenization of Art and Religion

a. Central Europe reaped the benefits of Greek culture: Art, Literature, Religion.

i. Greek was spoken, Greek literature was translated to Latin.

ii. Greek religion, cults advanced Rome

4. The Punic Wars: Rome vs. Carthage

a. First Punic war: Economic disagreements: Carthage wanted to protect the maritime and basis of their power, but Rome wanted to keep exploring and expanding the empire.

b. Enemy of Carthage, Mamertines appealed to Rome, Rome accepted to protect Italy from Carthaginian conquest.

c. war lasted 23 years. Rome benefited from war by improving naval fleet.

d. Second Punic War: Hannibal took over. Rome was ruling over all of Italy.

e. Rome's naval military was so powerful that Hannibal went through the Alps with elephants to avoid the naval forces.

f. Some cities under Roman rule fought with the Carthaginians, death of king of Syracuse allowed Hannibal to attack there too. Although much of Italy was being attacked, Rome was never endangered.

g. Rome reconquered the parts of Italy lost to Carthage. Later, Hannibal's brother started some trouble with Italian cities, but he was defeated.

h. Cornelius Scipio came to Africa and attracted many people. Peace with Rome was made and Carthage handed over nearly all of their equipment and agreed not to start war without the permission of Rome.

i. Consequences of Second Punic War

i. Strengthened Rome's military forces and institutions, war magistrates, imperatores.

ii. First Macedonian War: king Philip V wanted to benefit from Rome's struggle, so he made agreement with Hannibal. Italy made agreements with Macedonia's enemies, which allowed them to have peace with Philip, disabling the Carthaginians from his help.

iii. Rome became increasingly involved with Balkan affairs, interested in West Mediterranean, Spain.

5. Gladiatorial Combat: Rise and Early Development

a. A big part of Roman culture: reflected militaristic images, display of Stoicism, praised by academics and philosophers.

b. Prisoners of war were first gladiators, Etruscan culture...

c. gladiators were basically slaves, who swore to "be burned by fire, bound in chains, to be beaten, to die by the sword..."

d. Various attitudes towards them; some looked at them as low life, like prostitutes.

e. Roman entertainment.

V. Consequences of Conquest

A. Roman Imperialism

1. Some may have been defensive.

2. Era of annexations (148-146)- Macedon became Roman province, Corinth captured, Achaia annexed, capture and destruction of Carthage.

B. Defensive Imperialism (200-148 BC)

1. Second Macedonian war: To protect themselves from Macedonian imperialism, Rome drove out king and became aggressor.

2. Third Macedonian War: Perseus took interest in Greece, Romans didn't want him to overthrow Roman political control, so they intervened.

3. Economic imperialism: turned Rhodes and Delos into trading ports

C. Conscious Imperialism (148-133 BC)

1. Annexed Macedonia, got Greece back under thumb after rebellion.

2. Third Punic War: Carthage fell.

3. Pergamum: under Roman protection, acted as a conquered city.

Attalus III died and gave his wealth and property all to Rome.

D. War and Conquest: 133-96 BC

1. Rome's foreign relations were now much more consciously imperialist.

2. Asia: Eumenes appealed to Pergamum population with utopia, Rome defeated them.

3. Southern Gaul went to war with Rome and was defeated.

4. Balkans, Cilicia and Cyrenaica, same deal.

E. Roman Triumphs

1. Grand festivals after Roman war victories. Armies and general would come into the city for a fest and feast of thanks to the gods and congratulations to the victors. Involved many events like exotic animal marches and banquets.

F. Consequences

1. Rome gained wealth and resources, and slaves from war and conquest.

2. Gracchi

G. Cultural consequences

1. Material culture: new architecture, clothing

2. Plays: comedies

3. Moral and philosophical changes.

VI. The Late Republic

A. Military reform; Marius → excellent general, gained victory in several wars, gained position as consul.

1. Victory over Jugurtha and Germans.
2. Decline: became unpopular because of Senate decision; left Rome for Asia.
3. Marius challenged Mithridates.
4. Sulla another general, served for Marius, and gained him victory but Marius was still given credit. Tension formed between the men.
5. Social war: Civil war between Italian allies and Rome; Rome refused to grant them citizenship
6. Marius and Sulla: conflict grew, Sulla gained power as Marius lost it.
7. Sulla became a dictator; reformed law.
8. Rise of Pompey: had sided with Sulla, gained the name “the Great” in conquests; conquered Spain in its revolt

B. Rise of Caesar

1. Defeated Pompey in civil war.
2. Conquered Gaul
3. Became dictator, was assassinated.

C. New order.

1. After death of Caesar, things changed.
2. Wars happened; Antony, Octavian, Lepidus

D. Social changes

1. Festivals, chariot racing, circus performances and gladiators.
2. Greek game influence
3. Women were mostly equal and politically active, but poor ones were usually prostitutes, lived low lives.
4. Rise in epicureanism and Cicero academics.

