I will not steal a victory
The end and perfection of our victories is to avoid
the vices and infirmities of those whom we subdue.

How did the Macedonian Empire emerge?

How are Empires established?

Alexander The Great
"DELENDÁ EST CARTHAGO" CATÓ THE ELDER

"CARTHAGE MUST BE DESTROYED"
I. THE EXPANSION OF ROME

a. Rome developed a **disciplined army** based upon the service of citizen-farmers.

b. Lacking the protection of natural boundaries, the Romans had to defend themselves against neighboring rivals.

c. By the mid-4th century B.C.E. Rome, through **alliances and warfare**, had won control of central and **southern** Italy.
d. The success of the aggressive Roman polity was based upon their disciplined legions (infantry units) and the wealth of its prosperous agricultural economy. The granting of citizenship to subjugated elites and the continuation of local governing institutions built loyalty to the developing state.
e. Rivalry in the western Mediterranean with Carthage led to hostilities, the Punic Wars, ending in Roman victory in 146 B.C.E. Rome also expanded into the eastern Mediterranean as Hellenistic kingdoms collapsed.
Stern of a Punic Warship brought up from the sea bed off Marsala (Lilybaeum) on the western end of Sicily. It probably was sunk in the battle of the Aegates Islands (241 BC), the final battle of the First Punic War.

Marsala Punic Warship

The shallow keels and round bottoms of Mediterranean war-ships made them unstable. Punic writing on the planks and ribs indicate that the ship was made with pre-fabricated parts. Impressions made by ballast stones in the caulking putty indicate a premature launch.
A Roman of Nouaevus powers through the sea propelled by five oarsmen on the banks of oars on three levels. It is equipped with a corvus at its prow ready to entrap any enemy ship which survives a ramming. Marines stand on the deck.

The Furthest of a Carthaginian periscopus, showing the thick keel and frame giving the vessel enough strength to survive ramming an enemy vessel. The rower's deck was immediately below the top deck, although their benches are not shown.

**Early Roman Warships**

**The Corvus (above)**
Although Rome quickly acquired a fleet, her crews, less experienced than those of Carthage, were more at risk in maneuvering and ramming. To ward this the Romans equipped their ships with a large boarding plank to enable their superior marines to board. The details and dimensions of this device are recorded by Pausanius. In action, the device was dropped to hold the enemy's vessels and the troops to board it. The closest one to the warship's top-hull. Certainly they suffered heavy losses during storms.

**Siege Vessels**

**The Quinquereme**
- Length: 63.8 ft (20 m)
- Beam: 14 ft (4.2 m)
- Draught: 4 ft (1.2 m)
- Crew: 44 men
- Oarsmen: 112
- Middle: 103
- Lower: 50
- Sailors: 30
- Marines: 40 (normal)
  - 140 (war time)

The standard Carthaginian warship was the 'five' and the Roman quinquereme was copied from it. It was propelled while the rowers were trained on dry land and Rome has acquired a navy almost overnight. These vessels were fully docked and we propelled, according to Livy, by more rows of oars than a Carthaginian trireme which may well have had two. So both Roman and Carthaginian 'fives' were probably rowed on the old trireme system rather than this new method introduced by Demetrius (see p. 98-99). By the Second Punic War however, both light and heavy quinqueremes are recorded suggesting that the -2 system on two levels may have been adopted. Both navies also used 'fours'. 'Fours' and 'sixes' were used.

**The Corvus**
- Width: 4 ft (1.2 m)
- Height of sidesail: 21 ft (6.5 m)

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HANNIBAL: Rome and Carthage in the Second Punic War
Hannibal famously crossed the Alps with elephants to be used in battle. Few of them survived the trip, but some did. What do you think the reaction was of the Roman soldiers to elephants in battle?
1. Roman cavalry drives Carthagian cavalry from the field and pursues.

2. Roman legion drives off Carthagian mercenaries and citizens forces.

3. After regrouping the Legion strikes Hannibal’s veterans as Roman cavalry attacks from the rear.

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**THE BATTLE OF ZAMA**

202 B.C.

SCALE OF YARDS

0 500 1000
Using Geography Skills

After winning the Second Punic War, Rome became the strongest Mediterranean power.

1. From what direction did Hannibal attack Rome?
2. Why do you think Hannibal took the route he did instead of sailing straight across to Rome?
In December 218 B.C., Hannibal’s forces and the Roman army met in battle near the Trebbia River in northern Italy. In a well-planned attack, the Carthaginian forces badly defeated the Romans. Hannibal made good use of his elephants in the attack, but most died following the battle. At what other battle in Italy were the Romans defeated by Hannibal?
II. HOW DID THE END OF THE PUNIC WARS IMPACT ROME?
A. THE RESULTS OF EXPANSION

1. The often brutal course of **imperial expansion** changed **Roman society** and **politics**. The wealth gained widened gaps between the rich and poor and weakened the traditional **constitutional balance** between classes. **Aristocrats** bought out smaller farmers, and client relationships deteriorated. Large estates producing commercial crops pushed displaced farmers into **Rome**, swelling the numbers of its **impoverished citizens**. **Slavery** greatly increased because of the conquests.
B. THE CRISIS OF THE REPUBLIC

1. The increasing social tensions caused class conflict on a much larger scale than in Greek society. The republic declined as ambitious individuals battled for power. The tribune Tiberius Gracchus attempted to redistribute land, but he was assassinated by conservatives.

2. Gaius, his brother, tried to introduce land reforms and extend citizenship; the Senate ordered his suicide.
Describe the images, and describe the differences & similarities between these three leaders.
C. IMPERIAL RISE OF JULIUS CAESAR

1. Caesar joined with Crassus (wealthy aristocrat) and Pompey (military leader) to take control of Rome. Together they served as the First Triumvirate of Rome.

2. Caesar served one year as consul and then appointed himself governor of Gaul (FRANCE). He led the campaign to conquer Gaul. His success in Gaul made him popular in Rome.

The First Triumvirate was an extralegal alliance formed in 60 BC by three already famous generals. Pompey and Crassus had been Consuls together in 70 BC but had later fallen out over questions of status and prestige. Caesar, who was younger and something of a protege of Crassus, brought the two back together. Each brought something to the table: Caesar led the Populares, Pompey led the Optimati, and Crassus, the richest man in Rome, led the Equites merchant class. Caesar sealed the deal by giving his daughter, Julia, in marriage to Pompey.
3. As tensions arose in early 49 B.C.E., Caesar had turned his armies toward Rome. By early 46 B.C.E., Julius Caesar had made himself master of the Roman state and named himself dictator—an office he claimed for life rather than the usual six-month term.
Rise of Julius Caesar:
Caesar was a politician and general of the late Roman republic, who greatly extended the Roman empire before seizing power and making himself dictator of Rome, paving the way for the imperial system.

Julius Caesar was born in Rome on 12 or 13 July 100 BC into the prestigious Julian clan. In 61-60 BC he served as governor of the Roman province of Spain. Back in Rome in 60, Caesar made a pact with Pompey and Crassus, who helped him to get elected as consul for 59 BC. The following year he was appointed governor of Roman Gaul where he stayed for eight years, adding the whole of modern France and Belgium to the Roman Empire, and making Rome safe from the possibility of Gallic invasions. He made two expeditions to Britain, in 55 BC and 54 BC.

“As soon as Caesar reached Hispania he set to work immediately. He then marched against the Gallaei and the Lusitani and, after conquering them, went on as far as the outer sea, subduing the tribes which before then had been independent of Rome. These military successes of his were followed up by equally good work in civilian administration. He established good relations between the various cities. One of his most notable achievements was to solve the problem of the existing ill-feeling between debtors and creditors.”

---Plutarch

Caesar then returned to Italy, disregarding the authority of the senate and famously crossing the Rubicon River without disbanding his army. In the ensuing civil war Caesar defeated the republican forces. Pompey, their leader, fled to Egypt where he was assassinated. Caesar followed him and became romantically involved with the Egyptian queen, Cleopatra.

Caesar was now master of Rome and made himself consul and dictator. He used his power to carry out much-needed reform, relieving debt, enlarging the senate, building the Forum Iulium and revising the calendar. Dictatorship was always regarded as a temporary position but in 44 BC, Caesar took it for life. His success and ambition alienated strongly republican senators. A group of these, led by Cassius and Brutus, assassinated Caesar on the Ides (15) of March 44 BC. This sparked the final round of civil wars that ended the Republic and brought about the elevation of Caesar’s great nephew and designated heir, Octavian, as Augustus, the first emperor.

---Plutarch

Caesar, sitting on a golden throne above the rostra and wearing a triumphal robe, was watching this ceremony; and Antony, who was consul at the time, was one of those taking part in the sacred running. When he came running into the forum, the crowd made way for him. He was carrying a diadem [symbol of royalty like a crown] with a wreath of laurel tied round it, and he held this out to Caesar. His action was followed by some applause, but it was not much and it was not spontaneous. But when Caesar pushed the diadem away from him, there was a general shout of applause. Antony then offered him the diadem for the second time, and again only a few applauded, though, when Caesar again rejected it, there was applause from everyone.

It was then discovered that his statues had been decorated with royal diadems, and two of the tribunes, Flavius and Marullus, went round the statues and tore down the decorations. This made Caesar angry. He deprived Marullus and Flavius of their tribuneship and in speaking against them he insulted the people at the same time.

---Plutarch

6. Who was Julius Caesar?

7. Was he a successful governor and military leader according to the first primary source?

8. How did he rise to power in Rome? What did he make himself?
"I came, I saw, I conquered"

What does this quote mean?
“Beware the leader who bangs the drums of war in order to whip the citizenry into a patriotic fervor, for patriotism is indeed a double-edged sword. It both emboldens the blood, just as it narrows the mind....And when the drums of war have reached a fever pitch and the blood boils with hate and the mind has closed, the leader will have no need in seizing the rights of the citizenry. Rather, the citizenry, infused with fear and blinded with patriotism, will offer up all of their rights unto the leader, and gladly so. How do I know? For this is what I have done. And I am Caesar.”

—William Shakespeare
4. **CAESAR’S REFORMS**: He granted citizenship to many in the provinces, expanded the Senate (friends & supporters), created jobs for the poor, started colonies for the landless poor and increased soldier’s pay.
Was Caesar a Reformer or a Dictator?

Great Reformer

During his life, Julius Caesar was greatly admired by many people. He was also hated and feared by many others. Some believed he was too ambitious—exceptionally eager for fame and power—and that his ambition would keep him from acting in Rome’s best interest.

Was Caesar a great reformer or an ambitious dictator? Those who saw him as a great leader and reformer said that he

- won the support of his soldiers through his military leadership and strategy
- treated many of his defeated enemies generously and appointed some of them—including Brutus—to government positions
- ended the rule of corrupt Roman nobles
- brought order and peace to Rome
- restored cities that had been destroyed by the republic
- strengthened and expanded the state of Rome
- started public jobs programs to aid the poor
- granted Roman citizenship to people from foreign countries or states.

They said that he

- became an enemy when he refused to follow the Senate’s order to return to Rome
- started a civil war that led to the destruction of the republic
- increased the number of senators to add to his number of supporters
- treated his defeated enemies with cruelty
- punished those who wanted to uphold the traditions and laws of the republic
- weakened the Senate to gain absolute power over Rome
- kept hidden any facts that did not make him look brave and intelligent
- sought glory for himself at the expense of the republic.
“I, Caesar, need someone I can really trust and confide in. You're that man, Brutus.”
“ET TU BRUTE?”

Caesar

What does this quote mean?
Why would Brutus want to kill Caesar?
5. MARCH 44 B.C.E.—IDES OF MARCH—Caesar’s rule alienated many members of the Roman elite and he was assassinated in 44 B.C.E. which led to continued civil conflict until the acceptance of Octavian, Caesar’s nephew and adopted son.
Concluding Journal Entry

Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March, 4 years into his reign as dictator. He was killed because he changed Rome from a republic to a dictatorship. **WHAT IF he wasn’t assassinated?**

Do you believe Rome would have been different?

Explain how his longer rule would have changed world history.
So they decided to stab Caesar in the back instead.

What it really meant was civil war. Generals and politicians all fought for power.

Gimme that crown, I want to wear it!

No, it's my turn.

The winner was Caesar's nephew, Octavian. He took control of Rome and showed the senators who was boss.

I'm in charge now!

Octavian made himself emperor and changed his name to Augustus, which means 'very important person'. He merged all the lands Rome controlled into a mighty empire. The thing the Romans had feared, rule by one all powerful man, had returned.

MINE! ALL MINE!

Some of the emperors that followed Augustus were good, some were bad, and some were stark raving bonkers. On the following pages, get the lowdown on the maddest and baddest of the rotten Roman rulers.

I am not bonkers. If you don't believe me, just ask my senator here.