

Chapter 8 Rome: Preparation of the World for Christ

I. The Foundations of Rome

The Italian Peninsula

- Italy
 - o Boot-shaped peninsula
 - o Apennine Peninsula
- Rome
 - o Chief city of Italy
- Italian Peninsula
 - o Alps in the north
 - o Apennines in southwest to the south

Early Peoples of Italy

- Itali
 - o Ancestor of the Romans
 - o Indo-European
 - o Closely related to Greeks
- Latin
 - o One of the tribes
 - o Forum
 - Common meeting place/ market place
 - Became civic and legal center of Rome
- Etruscans
 - o Seafaring people from Asia Minor
 - o Gained control of Latin
 - o Introduced Greek culture
 - o Developed social classes
 - Patricians- upper class (insiders)
 - Plebeians- lower class (outsiders)
- Greeks
 - o Magna Graecia
 - Greater Greece
 - Region of Southern Italy and Sicily
 - o Culture greatly influenced the Romans'
- Carthaginians
 - o Carthage
 - Phoenecian colony and trading post
 - o Expanded throughout north Africa into Mediterranean
- Gauls

- Wild Celtic barbarians from Western Europe
- Last European people to enter Italy
- Occupied Po River Valley in the north

The Roman Family

- Strength of character because of strong family structure
- Paterfamilias
 - “head of the family”
 - Should teach following to his children:
 - Pietas
 - Piety (sense of duty)
 - Gravitas
 - Gravity (seriousness of purpose)
 - Dignitas
 - Dignity (sense of personal worth)
- Two chief reasons why Rome fell
 - Disintegration of the Roman family
 - Loss of character qualities

Religion

- Got Greek gods but changed the names:

○ Jupiter	<u>Zeus</u>	○ Vulcan	<u>Hephaestus</u>	○ Minerva	<u>Athena</u>
○ Neptune	<u>Poseidon</u>	○ Mercury	<u>Hermes</u>	○ Vesta	<u>Hestia</u>
○ Apollo	<u>Apollon</u>	○ Mars	<u>Ares</u>	○ Ceres	<u>Demeter</u>
○ Diana	<u>Artemis</u>	○ Juno	<u>Hera</u>	○ Venus	<u>Aphrodite</u>
- Pantheon
 - Most famous temple
 - Dedicated to numerous gods
 - Design was copied from Greece

Educational

- Mater
 - Mother
- Pedagogue
 - Bought by wealthy Romans for their children
- Roman education was once again copying Greeks
- Children learned Greek as a second language

Government

- Early monarchy
 - Rome was ruled by kings (last three were Etruscan)
 - Assembly

- Chose the king
 - Composed of:
 - Patrician families and clans
 - All male adult patricians
 - Makes laws
 - Declare war
 - Conclude peace
- Senate
 - Advised the king
 - Composed of 100 patrician elders
- Assembly of Centuries
 - Replaced the Assembly
 - Represented the 193 centuries (military units of 100 men each)
- Republic
 - Nobles revolt against Tarquin the Proud
 - Revolt “made” Roman Republic
 - Res publica
 - Things, affairs, interests of the people
 - Representative form of civil government in where political power is in the electorate and in which more than one person rules
 - Electorate
 - All citizens eligible to vote
 - Imperium
 - Latin for authority
 - Imperium ~> emperor
 - Consuls
 - Made to divided authority
 - Patricians elected by Assembly of Centuries
 - Held office for one year
 - no chance of succession
 - command army
 - in charge of public funds
 - trial of important cases
 - priest in public religious ceremony
 - has power of Veto
 - “I forbid!”
 - Could appoint dictator for six months
 - Senate became 300 members (for life)

- Plebeian Representation
 - o Concilium Plebis
 - Official plebeian assembly
 - o Tribune
 - Political office to represent the plebs
 - Elected by the plebeian assembly
 - Had the power to block any action that may hurt the plebs
 - Sort of like DSWD for plebs
 - o Twelve Tables
 - Made Roman laws accessible to all
 - o Eventually plebs could become government officials

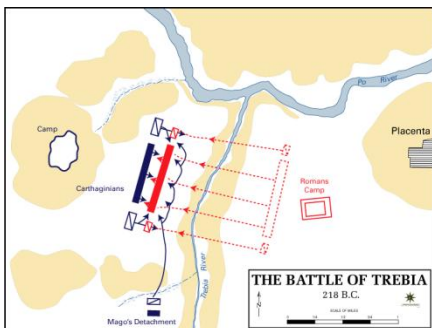
II. From Republic to Empire

Period of Expansion

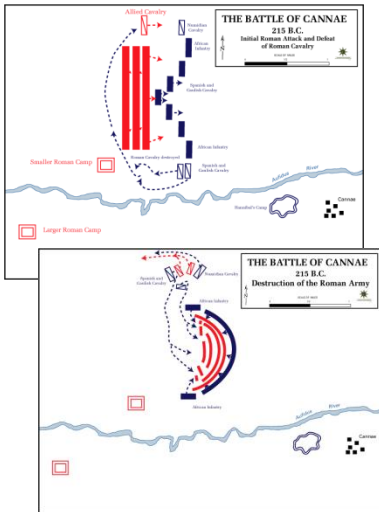
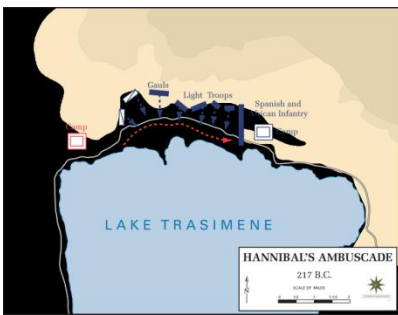
- Conquest of Italy
 - o Romans conquered Etruscans, Gauls, and Greeks of Southern Italy
 - o Roman Legions
 - Roman military units of 3k-5k foot soldiers and cavalry
 - o Allowed native government and customs
 - o Permitted worship of local religions
 - o Granted Roman citizenship (rights and protection)
- The Conflict with Carthage -> Punic Wars
 - o Punicus
 - Latin for Phoenician
 - o First Punic War
 - Romans won
 - o Second Punic War
 - Hannibal

- Famed Carthaginian general
- Marched elephants and army over the Alps into Italy
- Battle of Trebia ^

- o Was baiting the Romans to attack the well prepared and rested Carthaginians
- o Sleep-deprived and unprepared Romans crossed the icy Trebian river and retreated shortly afterward
- o Consuls Scipio and Longus changed positions everyday
- o <~ Surrounded the enemy



- Battle of Lake Trasimene



- Hannibal baited the Roman into attacking by thinking he was heading for a dead end in Lake Trasimene
- Army was hiding in the forest waiting to attack the Roman troops
- There was a fog that helped in Hannibal's strategy
- Trapped the soldiers..... AGAIN!
- <~ Many soldiers died because of drowning

- Battle of Cannae

- Romans had twice the army Hannibal had
- Hannibal used the envelopment tactic (Pincer tactic)
- Weak soldiers were put upfront and were told to prioritize their life so in effect they "retreated"... creating a semi-circle
- Hannibal's cavalry then closed on the Romans from behind who had been trapped in the semi-circle
- Hannibal killed 1/5 of the Roman population and 20 senators in this battle
- Every Roman family probably had a loss

- Battle of Zana

- headed by Scipio (North Africa)
- Hannibal lost

- The "boogeyman" of Ancient Romans

- Committed suicide

- Third Punic War

- Total defeat of the Carthaginians
- Land was salted (a war crime today)

- Conquests in the East

- Rome subdued Macedonia and Greece
- Childless king of Pergamum gave his kingdom to Rome when he died (became springboard for Eastern conquest)
- Rome became masters of the Mediterranean world

- Problems of Expansion

- Before the wars, Romans were farmers
- Few were rich and few were poor
- Continuous success washed away their foundation of republic
- Moral breakdown with economic decline
- As the Empire grew, the poorer the people became
- 2,000 men owned all of Italy
- Roman society was divided into 2

- Rich
- Poor

- Desperate for their “bread and circuses”
- Corrupt officials gave everything the poor wanted to get their votes not thinking of the long-term needs or its effects to the Roman society
- Gladiators
 - Prisoners of war, slaves or criminals forced to fight in public show
 - Fought both men and beasts to death

Century of Revolution

- The Reforms of Gracchi

- Tiberius Gracchus
 - Became a tribune even though he was a nobleman
 - Championed the cause of the poor
 - Convinced concilium plebis to enact reforms:
 - Limited amount of land a person owned and distribute it to the poor
 - Was murdered along with his 300 followers by powerful, wealthy, but angry senators
- Gaius Gracchus
 - Brother of Tiberius
 - Elected tribune
 - Attempted to carry out reforms:
 - Government sale of grain to the poor
 - Creation of new colonies to which the poor could migrate
 - Nobles started a riot
 - Gaius committed suicide
 - 3,000 of his supporters were killed

- First Civil War

- Leadership of the people passed to military leaders
- Marius
 - “Idol of the Masses”
- Sulla
 - “Champion of the Senate”
- Marius and Sulla fought in the first civil war
- Sulla first gained victory over Marius and went to Asia Minor to stop a revolt
- Marius fled to North Africa and returned to Italy with a upgraded army
- Marius was victorious and massacred the Senate supporters
- Marius died and Sulla returned and fought with Marius’s supporters
- Sulla won and executed 5,000 people
- Sulla was appointed dictator for life
- Sulla resigned when his job of fixing Rome was finished and died the following year

- Second Civil War

- First Triumvirate (Rule by Three Men)
 - Pompey
 - Famed general who was declined land for his soldiers
 - Julius Caesar
 - Nephew of Marius
 - Helped Pompey with his problem ^
 - Crassus
 - Some wealthy guy
 - With Pompey's help Caesar became consul
 - Caesar bypassed the Senate and took Pompey's request to the Assembly (where it was granted)
 - Julius Caesar benefitted the most from the alliance
 - Caesar grew famed and powerful because of his victories with conquering lands
 - Senate feared ^ (and Pompey became jealous) so they ordered Caesar to return to Rome and disband his army
 - Caesar disobeyed and crossed the Rubicon River ("borderline" of Gaul to Italy)
 - "Crossing the Rubicon"
 - Expression that means no going back
 - All the City's opened their gates to Caesar as he neared Rome
 - Pompey with his army along with most of the Senate fled to Greece
 - At first Pompey looked like the winner with his larger army and more land under him (Spain and much of the East)
 - Caesar won against Pompey in Pharsalus in Greece
 - Two Years later he defeated forces of the Senate in Thapsus in Numidia (North of Africa)
 - Caesar began conquering Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, and Spain
 - Cleopatra XVI
 - Last Ptolemaic dynasty ruler in Egypt
 - Met Caesar
 - Caesar became dictator for life
 - Introduced the Julian Calendar
 - Caesar's Death
 - Stabbed to death by the Senators
 - March 15, 44 B.C.
 - "Et du Brutus" (And you? Brutus???)
- Third Civil War
 - Caesar's assassins fled eastward
 - Rome was headed by the Second Triumvirate

- Mark Anthony
 - former consul
 - friend of Caesar
- Octavian
 - 18 year-old grand-nephew, adopted son, and heir of Caesar
- Lepidus
 - Another Roman general
- First thing they did was to assassinate 2,300 of their enemies including Cicero (great orator)
- Pursued Caesar's assassins at Philippi in Greece
- 5 years later:
 - Lepidus was out of the alliance
 - Anthony was with Cleopatra XVI in Egypt
 - Anthony and Octavian fought
 - Octavian won at Actium (off the coast of Greece)
 - Mark Anthony was captured along with Cleopatra
 - Both chose to commit suicide rather than be paraded around the land as the "losing team"