

From Republic to Empire: Expansion and the Rise of Dictators

- I. The Punic Wars
 - A. The First Punic War (264–241 B.C.E.)
 - 1. Roman fear of Carthaginian expansion
 - 2. Carthage cedes Sicily to Rome
 - 3. Rome seizes Corsica and Sardinia
 - B. The Second Punic War (218–202 B.C.E.)
 - 1. Carthaginian expansion in Spain
 - 2. Rome declares war
 - 3. Role of Hannibal (247–182 B.C.E.)
 - 4. The victory of Scipio Africanus
 - 5. Carthage abandons all territory except for Carthage
 - C. The Third Punic War (149–146 B.C.E.)
 - 1. “Carthage must be destroyed”
 - 2. Romans massacre Carthaginians
- II. Territorial expansion
 - A. Increase in Roman territory (Sicily, North Africa, and Spain)
 - B. Policy of westward expansion
 - C. Greece and Macedon become Roman provinces (146 B.C.E.)
- III. Transformations
 - A. New wealth poured into Rome
 - B. Increasing social and economic inequality
 - C. Small farmers left the land for the cities; difficult to manage careers as soldiers and farmers
- IV. Economic and social changes
 - A. Slavery
 - 1. Increase in slave population
 - 2. Two hundred thousand Greek and Carthaginian slaves by end of second century B.C.E.
 - 3. Slaves used as agricultural laborers
 - 4. Dependence on slave labor inhibits industrialization and technological initiative
 - 5. Slave labor not just physical—includes technical and professional jobs
 - 6. Almost no reason for paid labor at all
 - 7. Notion of “bread and circuses” to keep people entertained
 - B. Equestrians made contact with Eastern markets
 - 1. Operated mines, built roads, collected taxes, principal moneylenders
 - 2. Enormous appetite for foreign luxury goods
- V. Change in values
 - A. Introduction of “free marriage”
 - B. New rules for divorce
 - C. Wives gained greater legal independence
 - D. Upper-class Romans adopted Greek customs
 - E. Emergence of bilingualism: Latin and Greek language
 - 1. Greek was the literary language; Latin the language of trade and commerce
- VI. “Restoring the Republic:” The Struggle for Power (146–30 B.C.E.)
 - A. Period of turbulence, disorder, war, assassinations, and insurrections
 - B. Spartacus slave uprising (73–71 B.C.E.)
- VII. Reforms of the Gracchi

- A. Tiberius Graachus (168–133 B.C.E.)
 - 1. Redistribution of land to landless
 - 2. Invoked old laws restricting size of estate to be owned by each citizen
 - 3. The murder of Tiberius
- B. Gaius Graachus (159–123 B.C.E.)
 - 1. Empowered equestrian class; checked abuses of the senatorial class
 - 2. Stabilized price of grain in Rome
 - 3. Suggested full citizenship to Italian allies
 - 4. The murder of Gaius
 - 5. The aristocratic reaction

VIII. The Rise of Dictators

- A. Marius (157–86 B.C.E.)
 - 1. Elected consul in 107 B.C.E., reelected six times
 - 2. Abolished property qualification for the army
 - 3. Army became more loyal to him than to the Republic
 - 4. Specter of potential civil war
- B. Sulla (138–78 B.C.E.)
 - 1. Appointed dictator (82 B.C.E.)
 - 2. Extended Roman citizenship throughout peninsula
 - 3. Led his troops in march on Rome
 - 4. Exterminated his opponents
 - 5. Extended the power of the Senate
 - 6. After three years as dictator retired in luxury
- C. Julius Caesar's Rise and Fall
 - 1. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, Gaius Julius Caesar, and Marcus Junius Crassus (Pompey) conspire to gain control of the government
 - 2. Enter into triumvirate; soon dissolved into open rivalry
 - 3. Pompey (106–48 B.C.E.) orchestrates his election as consul
 - 1. Declared Caesar (while away in Gaul) an enemy of the republic
 - 2. Has ambition to become king
 - 4. Julius Caesar's Return to Rome (c. 100–44 B.C.E.)
 - 1. Crosses the Rubicon River; intends to take Rome by force
 - 2. Destroys the forces of Pompey at Pharselus (48 B.C.E.)
 - 3. Declares himself dictator for ten years, then declares himself dictator for life (46 B.C.E.)
 - a. Had full authority to make war and peace
 - b. Controlled the revenue of the state
 - c. Expanded citizenship to Hispania and Gaul
 - d. Relieved economic inequalities; expanded colonization
 - e. Develops Julian calendar
 - f. Contemporaries feared he intended to make himself king
 - g. Assassinated on the Ides (15th) of March (44 B.C.E.) on the Senate floor