

CLASSICAL ROME

FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE



ALPS

PO RIVER VALLEY

RUBICON RIVER

TIBER RIVER

ADRIATIC SEA

CORSICA

ROME

SARDINIA

TYRRHENIAN SEA

SICILY

IONIAN SEA











FOUNDING TO REPUBLIC

753-509 B.C.

THE AENEID & AENEAS

MYTHIC BEGINNINGS

TROJAN WAR HERO, A MARRIAGE
THAT LED TO WAR, & THE
BIRTH OF A LONG LINE OF
MYTHIC KINGS (C. 1100s B.C.)



VIRGIL (70 - 19 B.C.)

ROMULUS & REMUS

MYTHIC BEGINNINGS

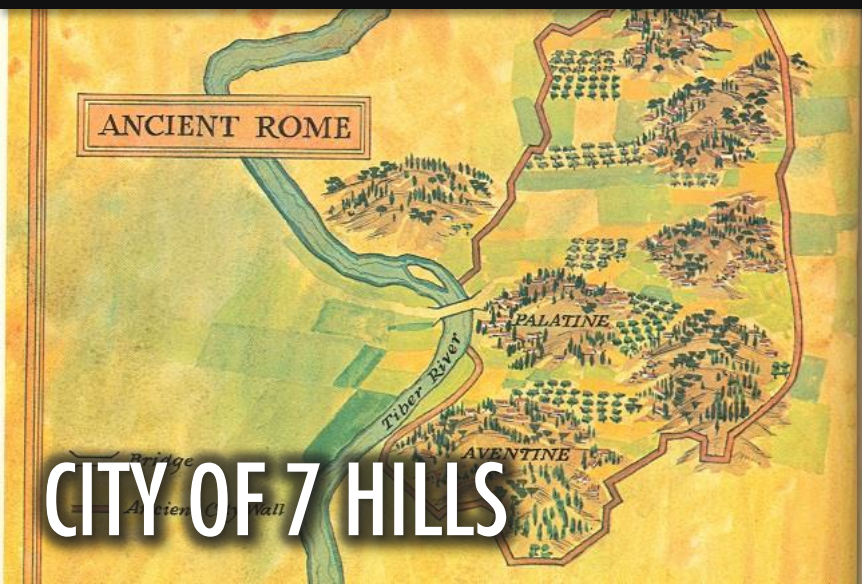
TWO DEMI-GOD
BROTHERS, A WOLF
NAMED LUPA, & THE
BIRTH OF A CITY (C. 700s B.C.)



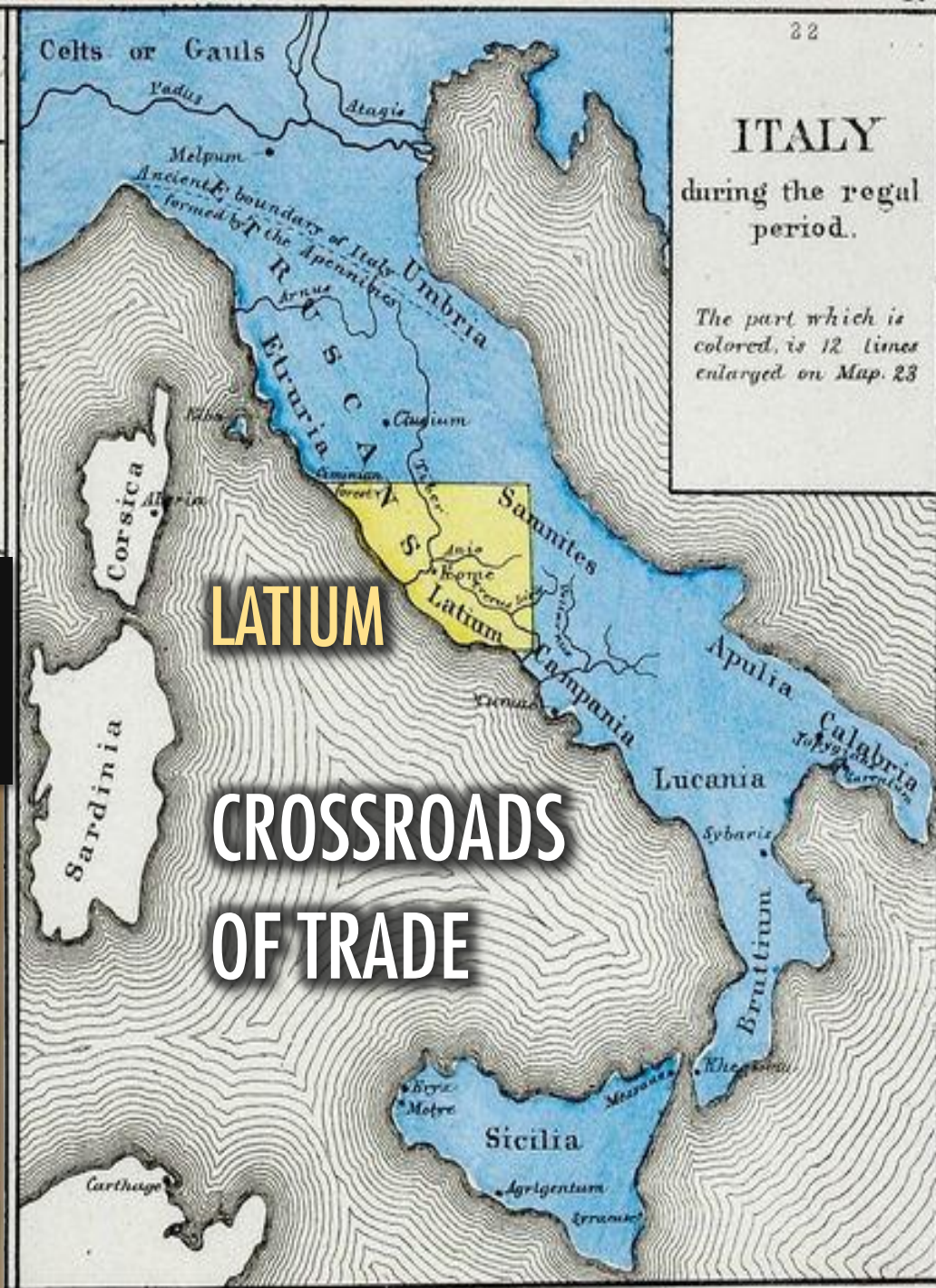


TIBER RIVER

HISTORICAL BEGINNINGS



CITY OF 7 HILLS



LATIUM

**CROSSROADS
OF TRADE**

TOGAS, GLADIATORIAL GAMES,
ARCHITECTURE, RELIGION,
MILITARY ORGANIZATION

ETRUSCANS

LATINS

GREEKS

RELIGION, LANGUAGE,
ART & LITERATURE

ROME



Seven Kings of Rome



Romulus

753 TO 716 BCE

Numa
Pompilius

715 TO 673 BCE

Tullus
Hostilius

673 TO 641 BCE

Ancus
Marcius

641 TO 616 BCE



Tarquin the
Elder

616 TO 579 BCE



Servius
Tullius

579 TO 535 BCE



Tarquin the
Proud

534 TO 509 BCE

ETRUSCAN KINGS



MONARCHY

C. 240 YRS



A RAPE THAT ENDED A DYNASTY

TARQUIN THE PROUD RAPES LUCRETIA THE NOBLEWOMAN

"THIS DREADFUL
SCENE STRUCK THE
ROMANS WHO WERE
PRESENT WITH SO
MUCH HORROR AND
COMPASSION THAT
THEY ALL CRIED OUT
WITH ONE VOICE
THAT THEY WOULD
RATHER DIE A
THOUSAND DEATHS
IN DEFENSE OF THEIR
LIBERTY THAN SUFFER
SUCH OUTRAGES TO
BE COMMITTED BY
THE TYRANTS."

✧ **DIONYSIUS OF** ✧
HALICARNASSUS





REPUBLIC

C. 480 YRS

A STATE IN WHICH SUPREME POWER IS
HELD BY THE PEOPLE AND THEIR ELECTED
REPRESENTATIVES, AND WHICH HAS AN
ELECTED OR NOMINATED PRESIDENT
RATHER THAN A MONARCH.

Comparing Republican Governments

Executive

Rome



Two consuls, elected for one year: led government and commanded army

United States

A president, elected for four years: heads government and military

Legislative

Rome



Senate of 300 members: advised consuls and set policies
Assemblies: made laws and selected officials

United States

Senate of 100 members: makes laws and advises president
House of Representatives of 435 members: makes laws

Legal Code

Rome



Twelve Tables: basis of Roman law, which established citizens' legal, economic, property, and social rights

United States

U.S. Constitution: basis of U.S. law, which sets forth both individual rights and governmental powers

Judicial

Rome



Eight judges: oversaw courts and governed provinces

United States

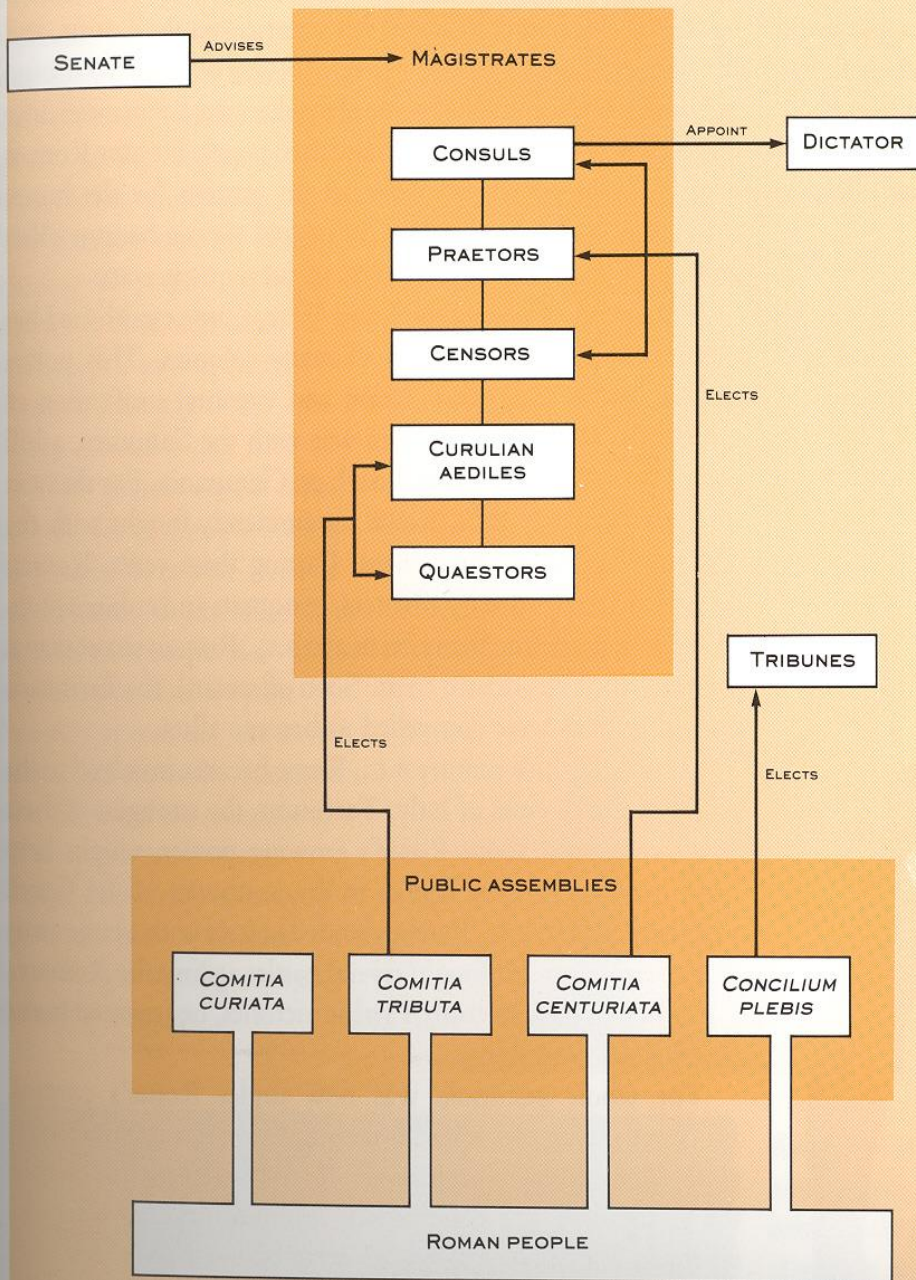
Supreme Court of nine justices: interprets the Constitution and federal law

Dictator

Rome



Supreme leader, elected for 9 months during crisis



THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC

The republican system of government underwent several changes from the time of its inception in 509 B.C. The monarchy was replaced by two chief magistrates, the consuls, who held supreme power, or *imperium*. In times of emergency, the consuls could appoint a dictator with total power for six months. Assisting the consuls were: praetors to look after legal cases; censors to guide public morals and investment in property; curulian aediles to supervise markets, festivals and temples; and quaestors to take charge of public finance. The old advisory council, the Senate, was drawn from the heads of clans (*patres*) and former consuls and served to advise the magistrates and authorize popular decisions.

The magistrates and Senate were complemented by four public assemblies, with different functions, whose members voted in groups and spoke at the invitation of the presiding magistrate. These assemblies were: the *comitia curiata*, the original assembly dating from the regal period which became less important later; the *concilium plebis*, the assembly of the plebeians who elected tribunes as their representatives and whose decrees came to be binding on all; the *comitia tributa*, which was virtually the same as the plebeian assembly, but with the addition of a small number of patricians; and the *comitia centuriata*, whose members met in army units, with the better armed, namely the wealthy, voting first.

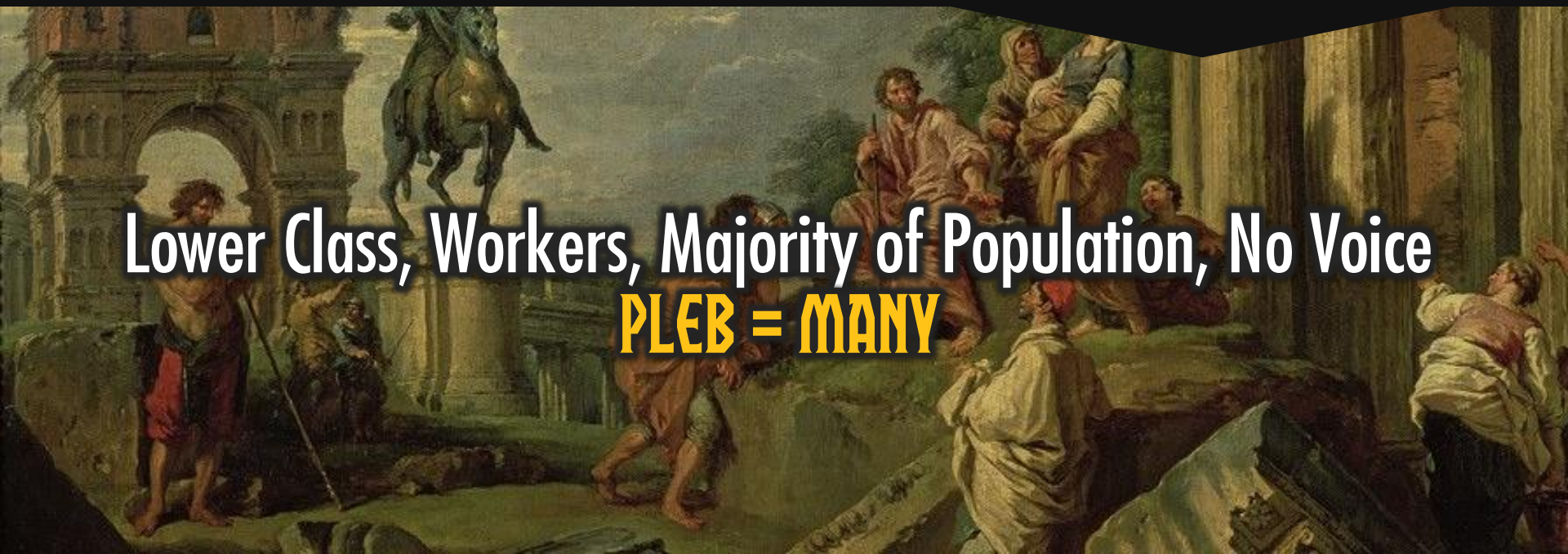
The fasces consisted of a bundle of rods enclosing an ax and symbolized the power of the consul. The rods suggested the consul's right to beat a person, and the ax his right to award the death penalty. The fasces were carried by minor officials known as lictors.





Upper Class, Landowners, Minority of Population, Senators
PATRE = FATHERS

PATRICIANS **VS** PLEBEIANS

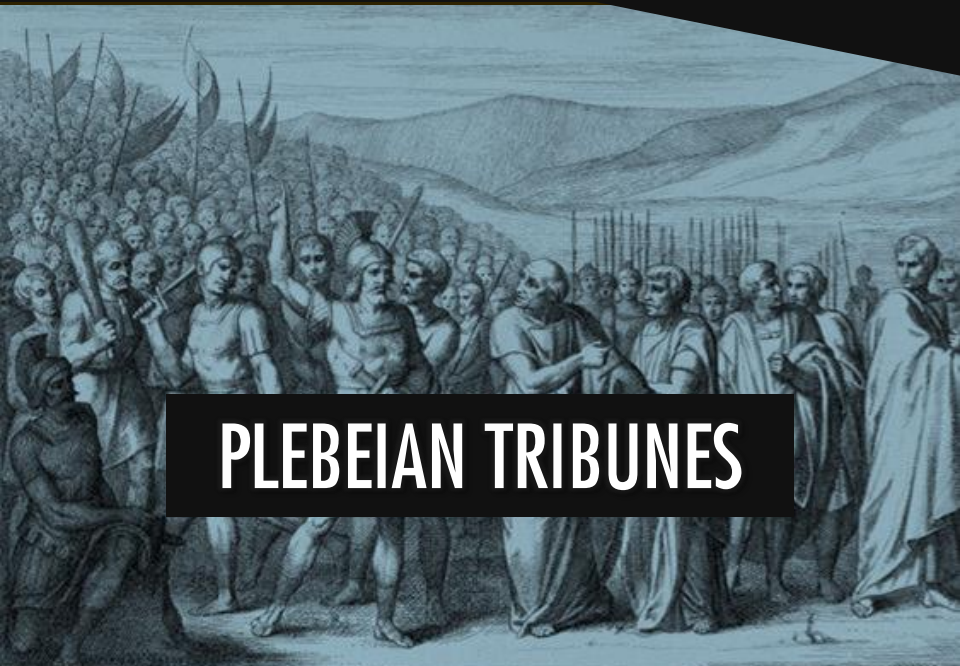


Lower Class, Workers, Majority of Population, No Voice
PLEB = MANY

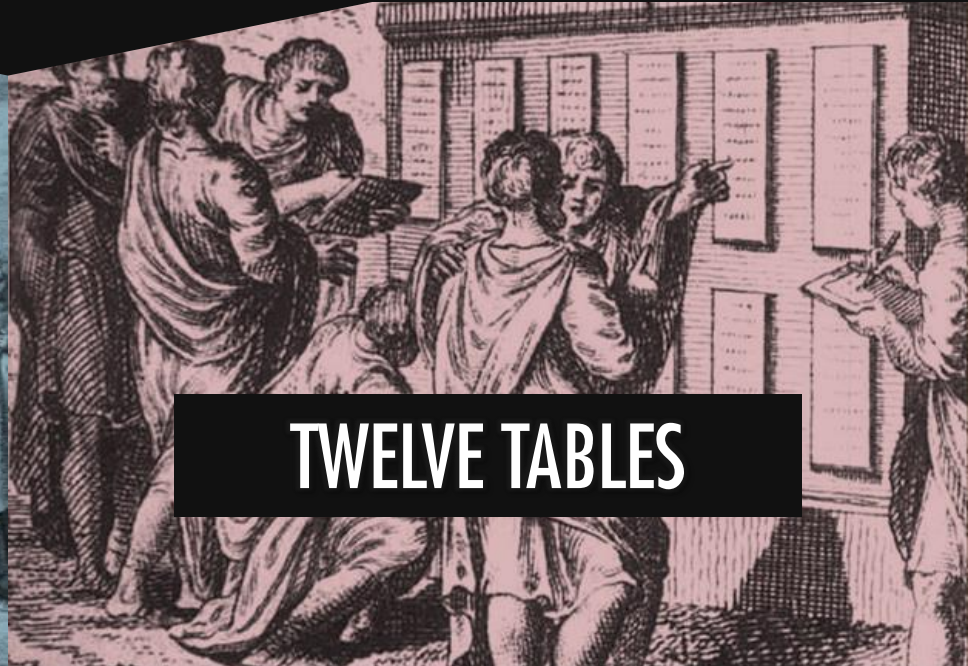
CONFLICT OF THE ORDERS

200 YR STRUGGLE (494 BC TO 287 BC) OF DEBATE, PROTEST,
& REVOLT OF PLEBES AGAINST PATRICIANS OVER THE PLACE
THAT EACH SECT WOULD HOLD WITHIN ROME.

LEADS TO



PLEBEIAN TRIBUNES



TWELVE TABLES

LEGGE DELLE XII TAVOLE

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

THE BAYLY HALLS OF THE "MOUNTAIN"
LEAVE A LOT OF ROOM FOR
THE BAYLY HALLS OF THE "MOUNTAIN"
LEAVE A LOT OF ROOM FOR
THE BAYLY HALLS OF THE "MOUNTAIN"
LEAVE A LOT OF ROOM FOR
THE BAYLY HALLS OF THE "MOUNTAIN"
LEAVE A LOT OF ROOM FOR
THE BAYLY HALLS OF THE "MOUNTAIN"

[illegible][illegible]

USDA'S STATE-TO-STATE
INTERSTATE COMMERCE
AND OF TRADE COMMISSION

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 5455 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
 TEL: 773-936-5000
 FAX: 773-936-5000
 WWW: WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

[illegible]

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LIST OF CIVIL CODES THAT BECAME LEGAL STATUTES TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE

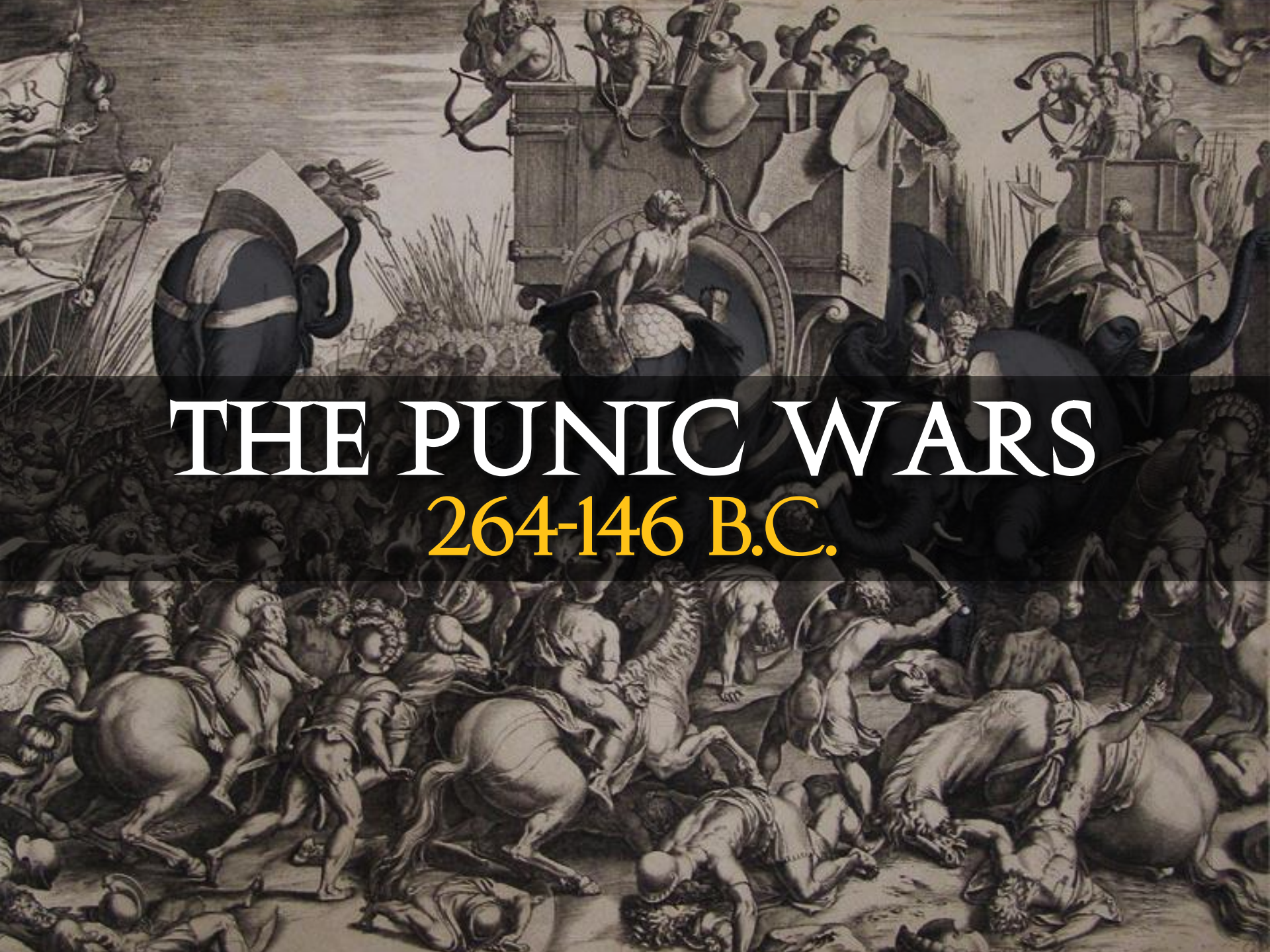




SENATUS POPULUSQUE ROMANUS

THE SENATE & THE ROMAN PEOPLE



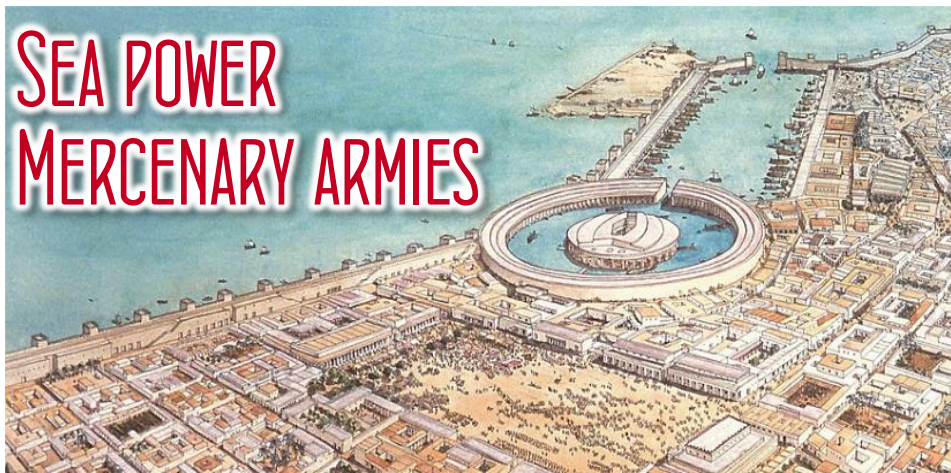
A detailed engraving of a battle scene, likely from the Punic Wars. The scene is filled with soldiers in Roman-style armor, some on foot and some on horseback. In the background, there are large war machines or chariots, some of which are being pulled by elephants. The soldiers are engaged in various combat actions, including fighting with spears, swords, and bows. The overall style is that of a classical engraving, with fine lines and a sense of dynamic movement.

THE PUNIC WARS

264-146 B.C.



A SERIES OF WARS FOUGHT BETWEEN CARTHAGE & ROME



SEA POWER
MERCENARY ARMIES



LAND POWER
PROFESSIONAL ARMIES





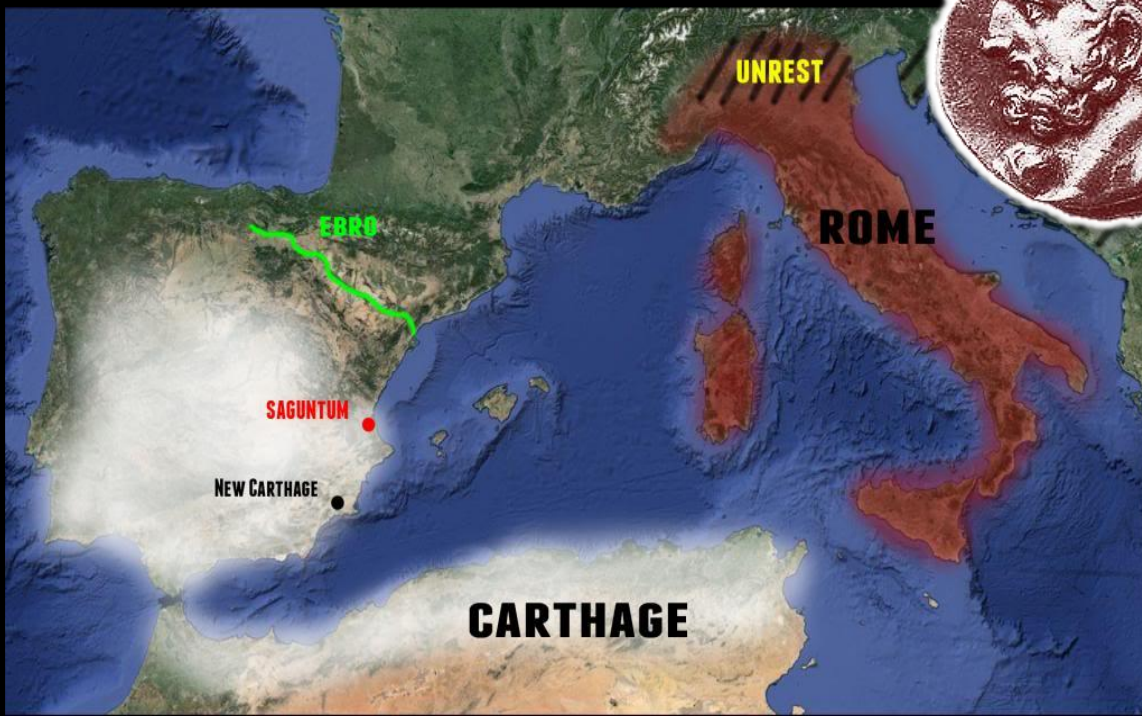
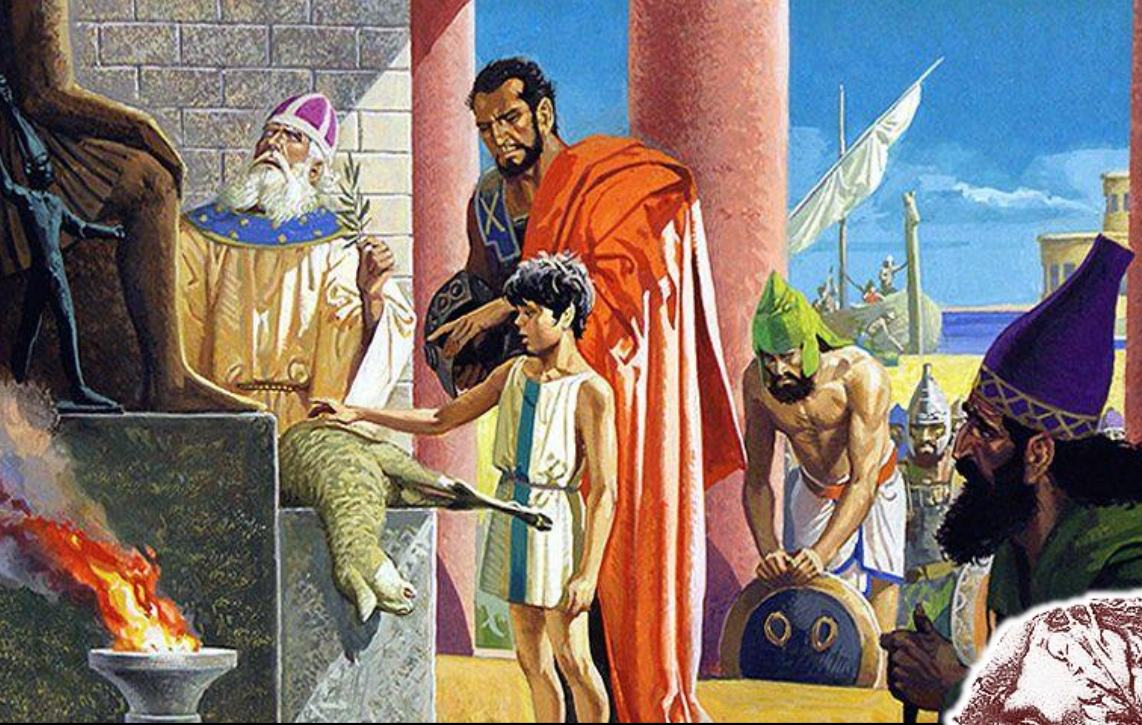
HAMILCAR BARCA
(FAMOUS CARTH. GENERAL)



1ST PUNIC WAR

264-241 B.C.

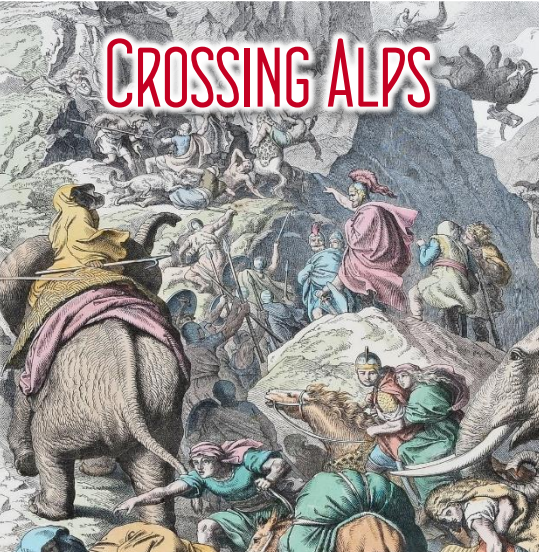
FOUGHT AT SEA. ROME GOT ISLANDS. CARTHAGE TOOK SPAIN.

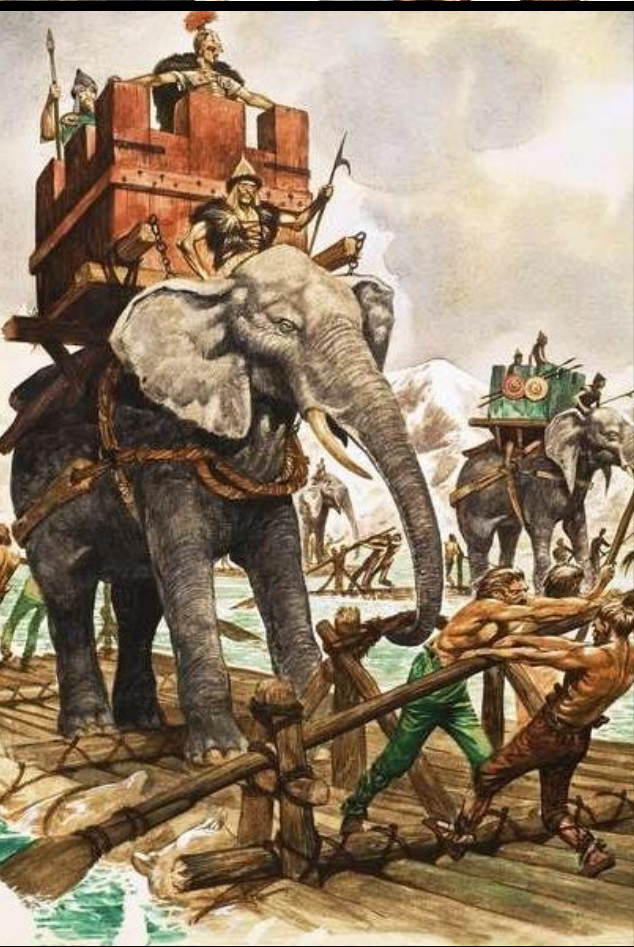


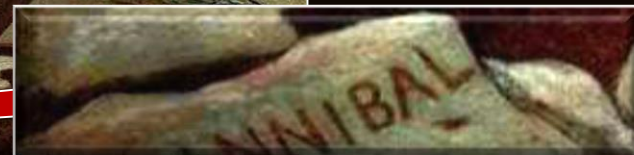


2ND PUNIC WAR

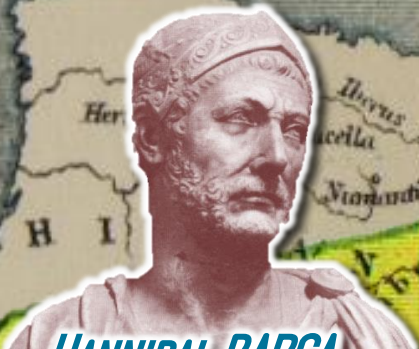
218-201 B.C.









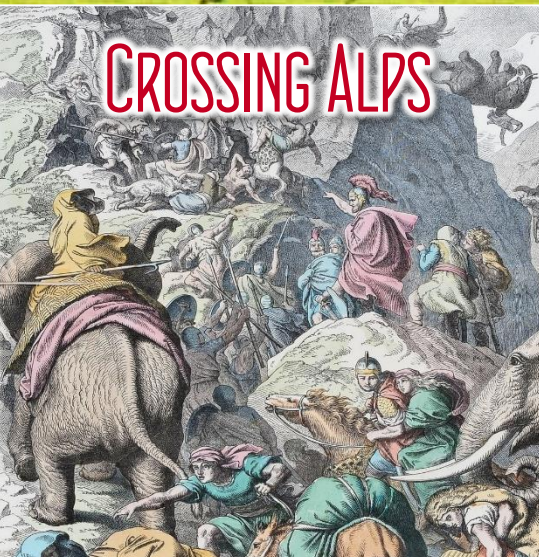


HANNIBAL BARCA
(FAMOUS CARTH. GENERAL)

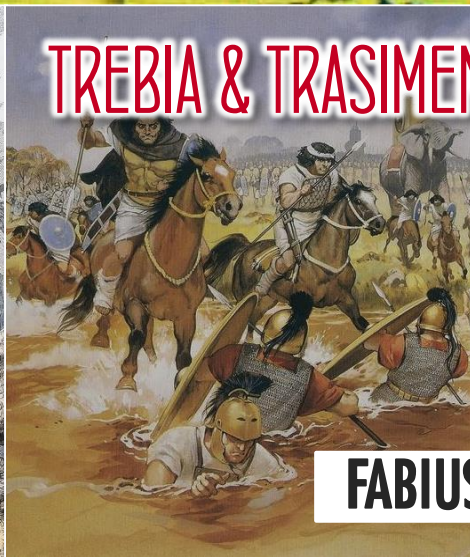


TREBIA

TRASIMENE



CROSSING ALPS



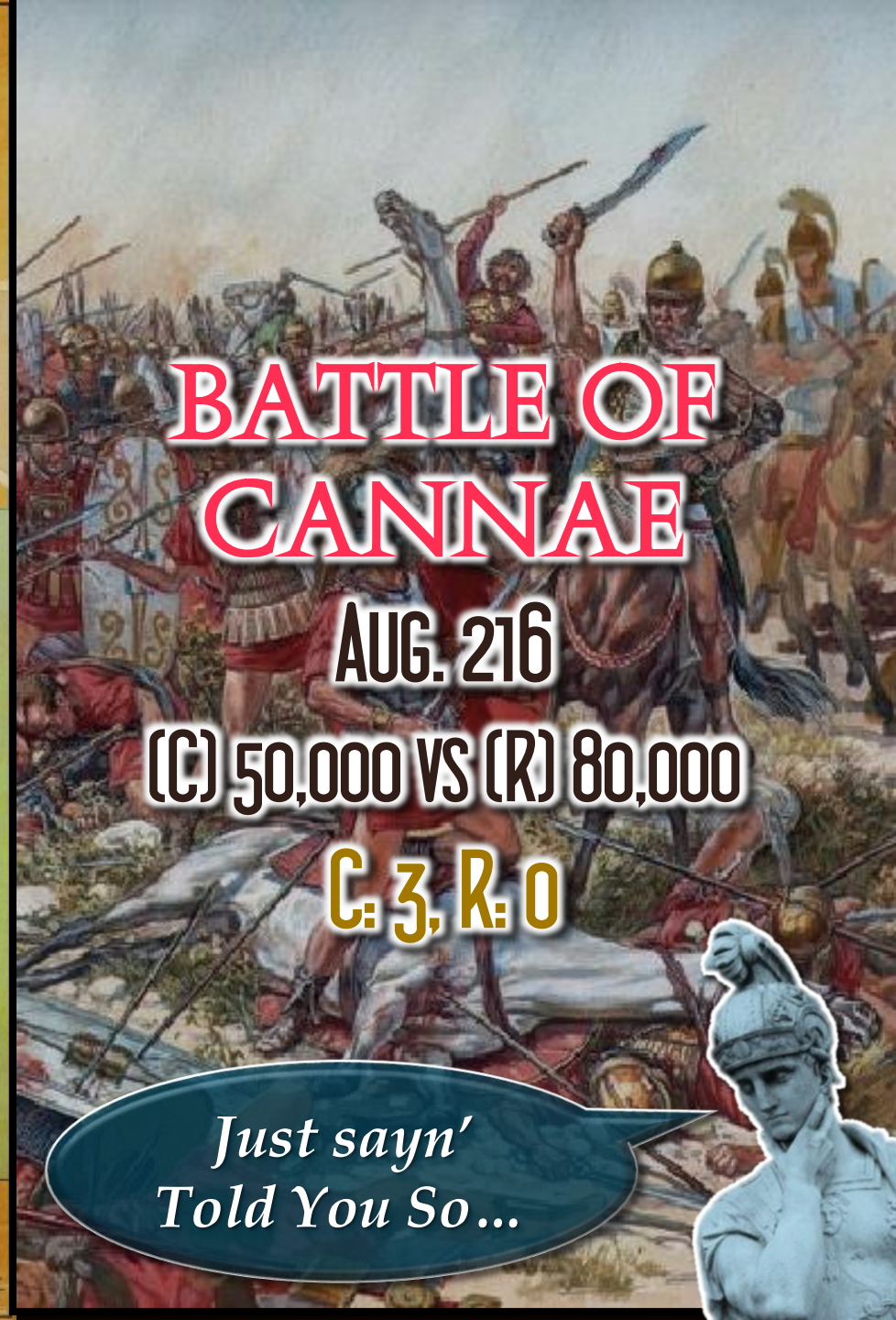
TREBIA & TRASIMENE



FABIUS MAXIMUS

**FABIAN
TACTICS**

**AVOID A DECISIVE
ENGAGEMENT. SURVIVE!
DON'T ATTACK!**



BATTLE OF CANNAE

AUG. 216

(C) 50,000 VS (R) 80,000

C: 3, R: 0

*Just sayn'
Told You So...*

Battle of Cannae

Battle of Annihilation

- *70,000 of 80,000 troops dead, 3,000 enslaved*
- *1 consul*
- *29 of 48 tribunes*
- *80 magistrates/senators*
- *200 equestrian knights*
- *20% of Rome's total fighting men between the ages of 18 and 50*



A circular illustration depicting a chaotic battle scene with Roman soldiers in red and blue tunics fighting against Carthaginian forces. The scene is filled with soldiers on foot and on horseback, amidst smoke and the sounds of battle.

Battle of Cannae

A circular illustration showing a battle scene with Roman soldiers on horseback fighting against a group of warriors. The scene is filled with soldiers on foot and on horseback, amidst smoke and the sounds of battle.

**Battle of
The Trebia**

A circular illustration depicting a battle scene with Roman soldiers on horseback fighting against a group of warriors. The scene is filled with soldiers on foot and on horseback, amidst smoke and the sounds of battle.

**Battle of
Lake Trasimene**

I Didn't Choose the Thug Life



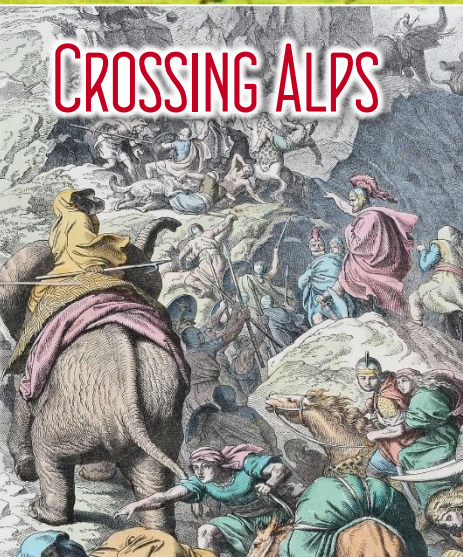
**The Thug Life
Chose Me**



HANNIBAL BARCA
(FAMOUS CARTH. GENERAL)



SCIPIO AFRICANUS
(FAMOUS ROMAN GENERAL)



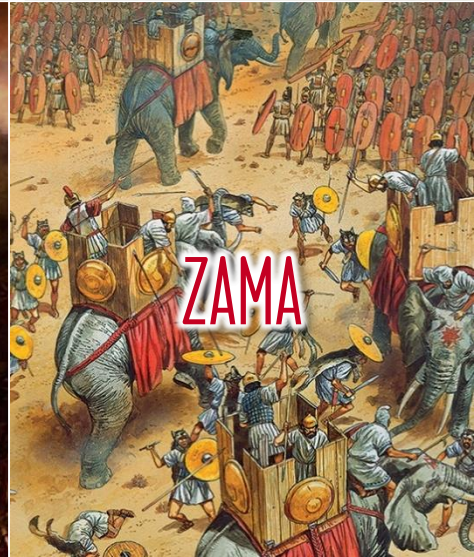
CROSSING ALPS



**TREBIA &
TRASIMENE**

CANNAE

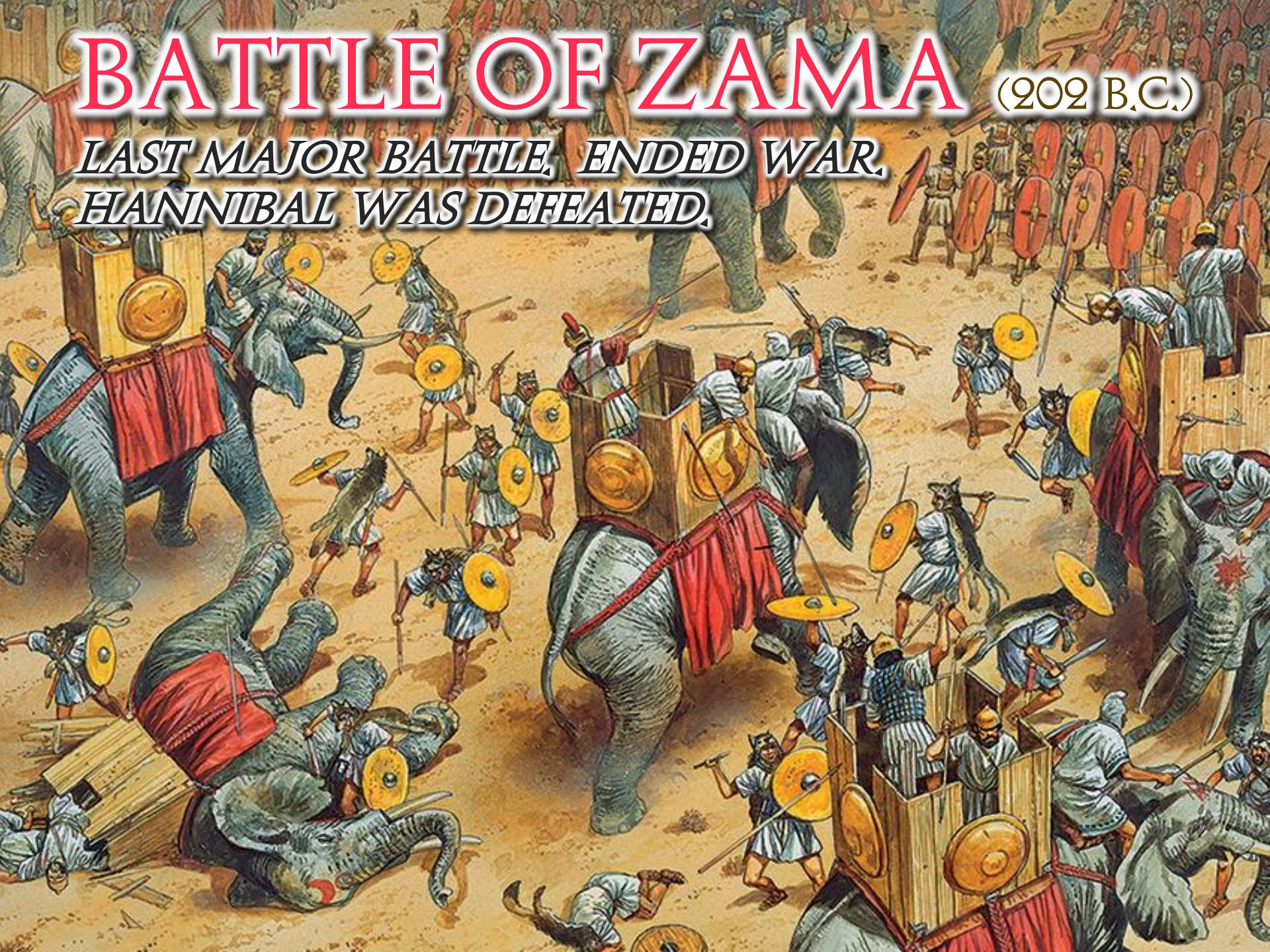
FABIUS



ZAMA

BATTLE OF ZAMA (202 B.C.)

*LAST MAJOR BATTLE ENDED WAR.
HANNIBAL WAS DEFEATED.*





NUMIDIA

CARTHAGO
DELEND A EST

CATO THE ELDER





CARTHAGE WAS LEVELED, FLEETS DESTROYED, PEOPLE ENSLAVED & KILLED, & LANDS SALTED





**MEDITERRANEAN BASIN,
2nd CENTURY B.C.**

THE EXPANSION OF ROME



Legend

- Roman Republic in 201 B.C.
- Additions by 100 B.C.



FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

130-27 B.C.

**MEDITERRANEAN BASIN,
2nd CENTURY B.C.**

THE EXPANSION OF ROME



Legend

- Roman Republic in 201 B.C.
- Additions by 100 B.C.

THE PUNIC WARS



LEADS TO



LATIFUNDIAS



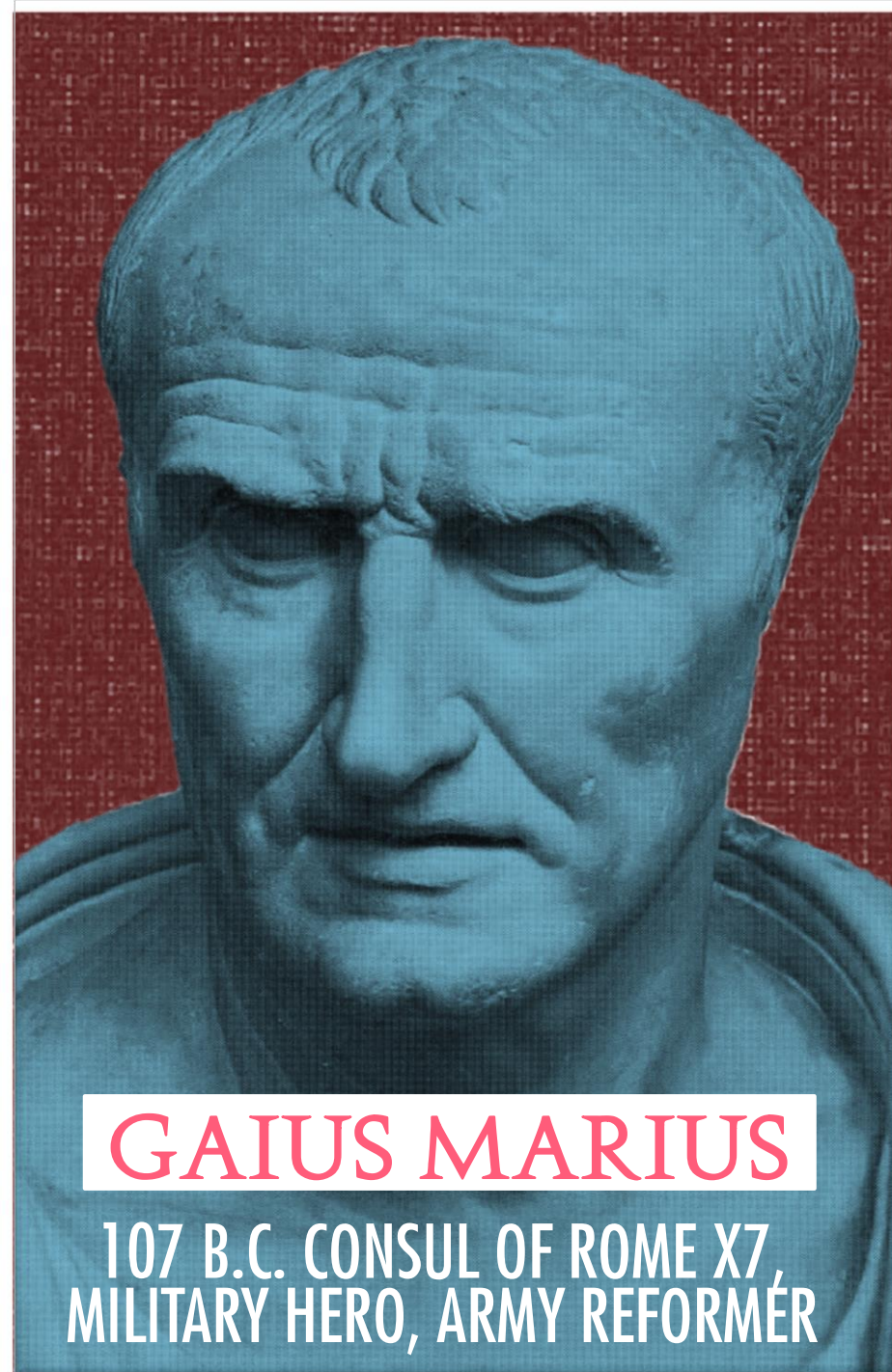
ELITIST POLITICS

A black and white photograph of two marble busts of Roman brothers, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus. Tiberius is on the left, looking slightly to his right. Gaius is on the right, looking forward, with his right hand resting on his left shoulder. Both are wearing draped robes. The background is dark and textured.

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS

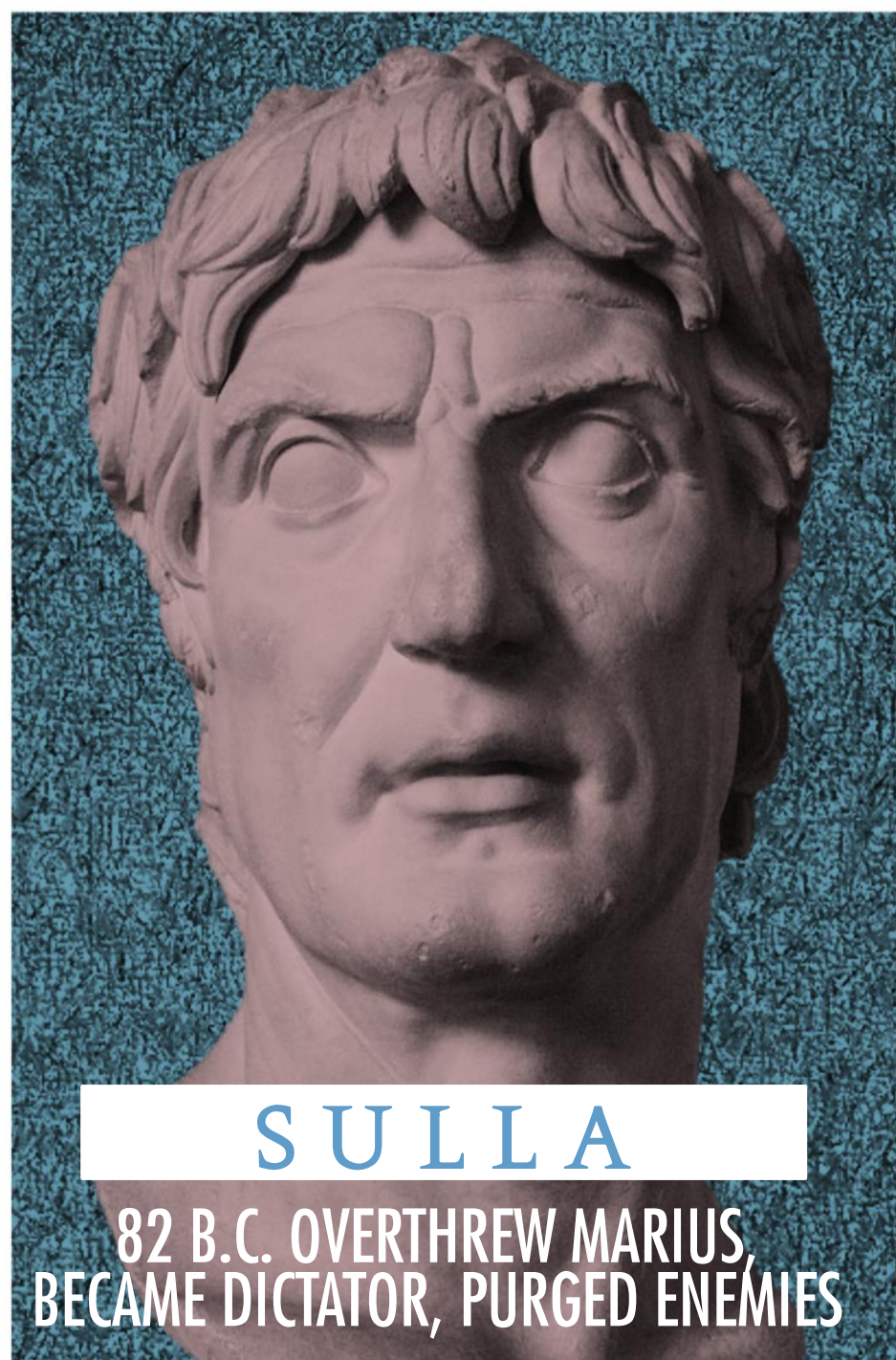
GAIUS GRACCHUS

GRACCHI BROS attempted to pass land reforms to redistribute land among the urban poor and veterans, in addition to other reform measures. WERE ASSASSINATED BY POLITICAL ENEMIES



GAIUS MARIUS

107 B.C. CONSUL OF ROME X7,
MILITARY HERO, ARMY REFORMER

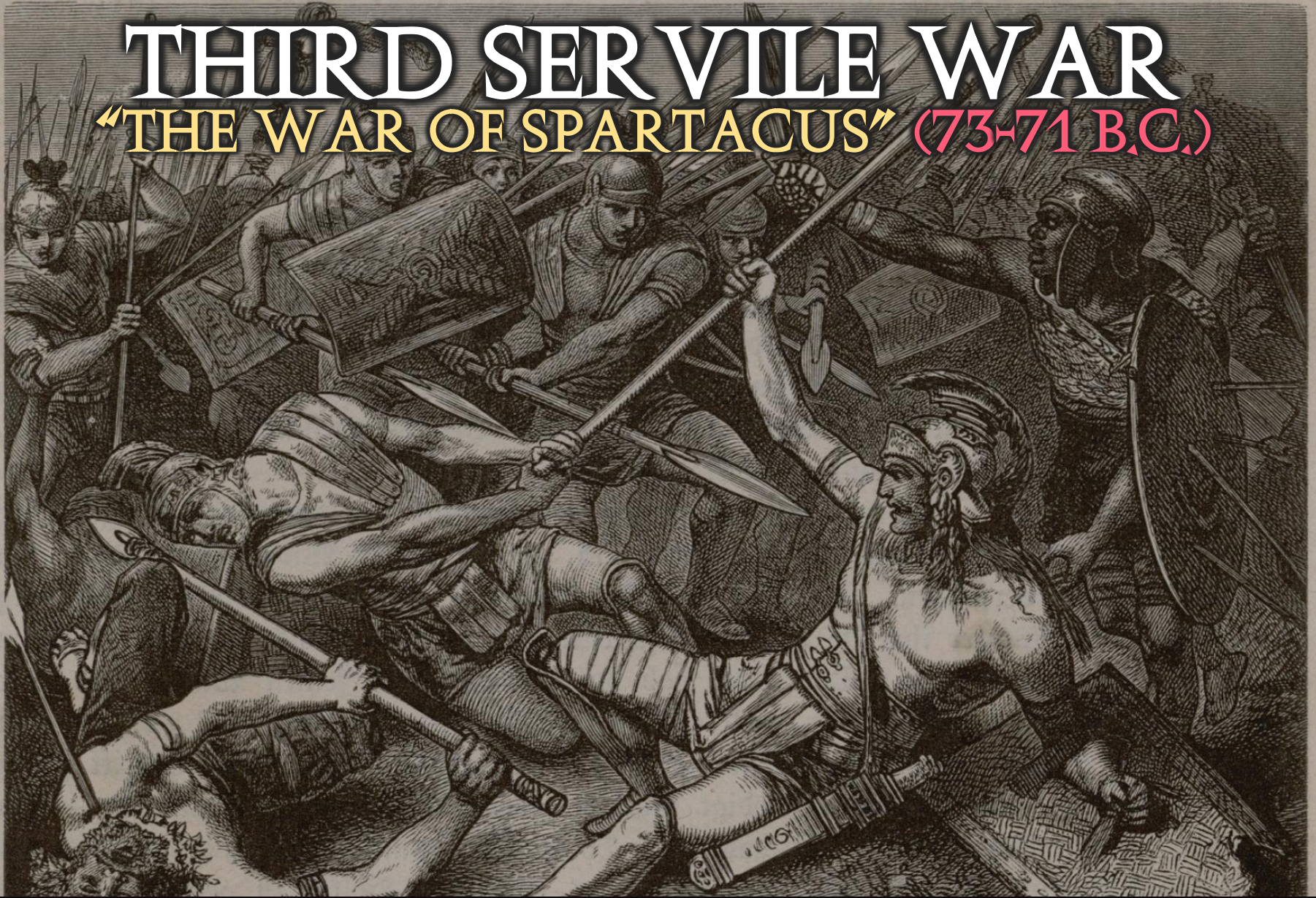


SULLA

82 B.C. OVERTHREW MARIUS,
BECAME DICTATOR, PURGED ENEMIES

THIRD SERVILE WAR

"THE WAR OF SPARTACUS" (73-71 B.C.)



LARGEST SLAVE REVOLT IN ROMAN HISTORY LED BY SPARTACUS DEFEATED ROMAN LEGIONS FOR 3 YRS UNTIL THEY WERE DEFEATED & THEN CRUCIFIED

THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE



CRASSUS -
MONEY BAGS

CAESAR -
POP-STAR

POMPEY
POLITICIAN

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC c. 60–53 BC
DURING THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE

59 B.C. ELECTED CONSUL

58–50 B.C. GALLIC WARS

49 B.C. CROSSES RUBICON

59 B.C. MARRIES JULIA

54 B.C. JULIA DIES

52 B.C. ELECTED CONSUL

50 B.C. DECLARES CAESAR ENEMY

53 B.C. KILLED IN BATTLE



- Legend:
- Roman territory
 - Roman clients and allies
 - Provincial commands of Caesar, Crassus, and Pompeius
 - Parthian territory
 - Parthian vassals and allies
- 1 Caesar's conquest of Gaul (58–50 BC)
2 Cato's conquest of Cyprus (58 BC)
3 Gabinus' intervention in Egypt (55 BC)
4 Crassus' invasion of Mesopotamia (53 BC)

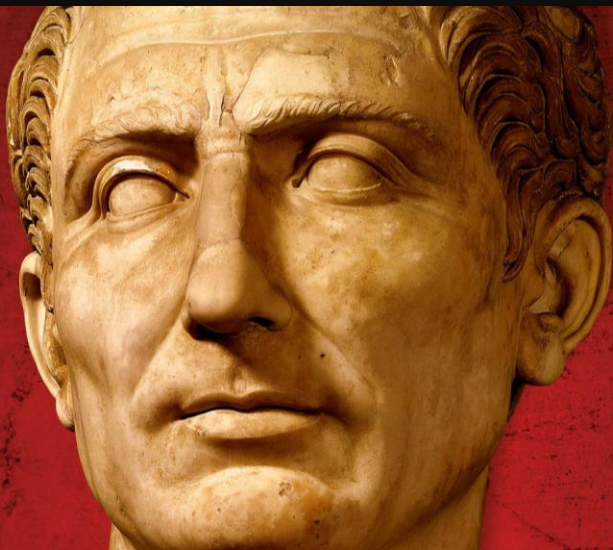
CA	CASTABALA
CO	COMMAGENE
IT	ITURAEA
JU	IUDAEA
PA	PAPHLAGONIA



ALEA IACTA EST



CIVIL WAR (49-45 B.C.)



CAESAR ARRIVES IN EGYPT (48 BC)



Caesar and Cleopatra



Caesarion
was the lov
child of
Caesar &
Cleopatra

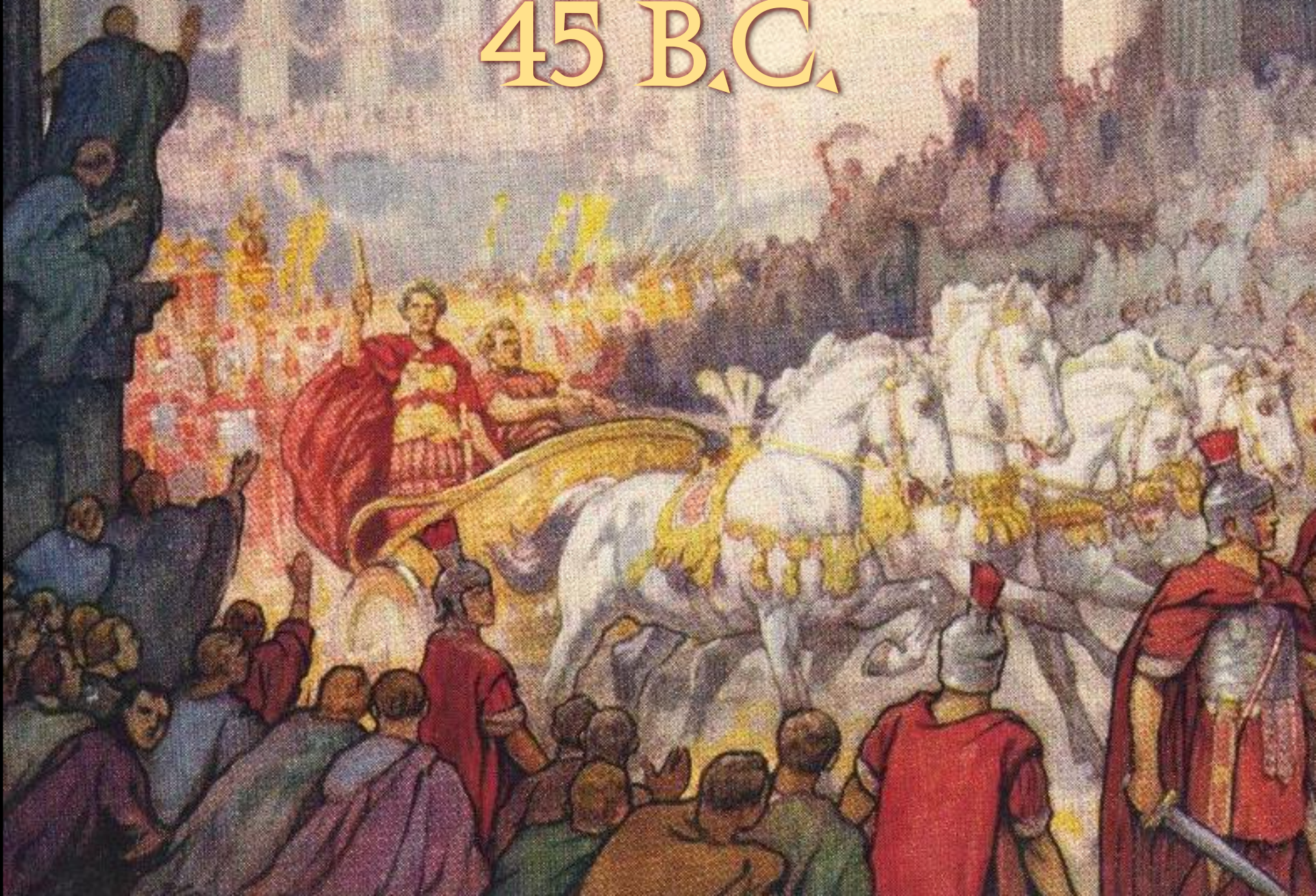
BATTLE OF THE NILE

47 B.C.



"Isn't it romantic to have an illegitimate child together & overthrow my brother?"

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO ROME 45 B.C.



REFORMS

- ❖ Granted citizenship to many people in the provinces
- ❖ Expanded the senate to 900
- ❖ Created jobs through construction projects
- ❖ Started colonies where landless could own land
- ❖ Increased pay for soldiers
- ❖ Introduced solar calendar



TYRANT?



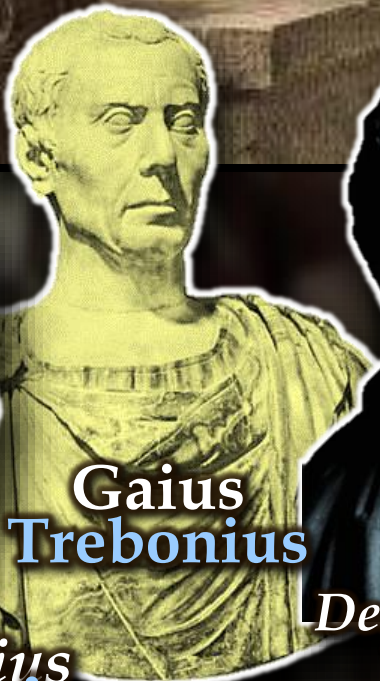
SAVIOR?

CONSPIRACY

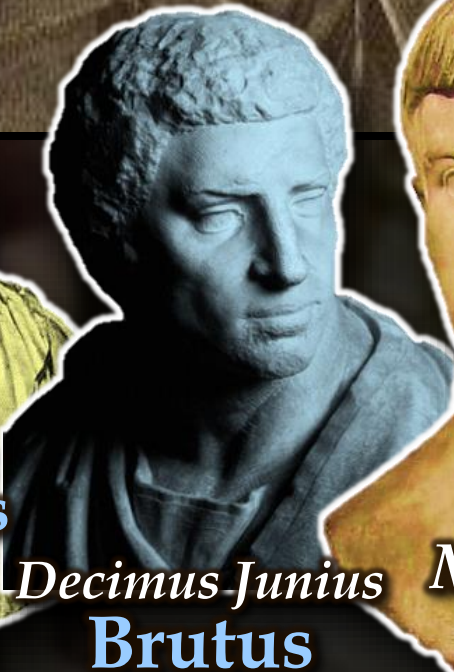
Roughly about 60 Senators
planned to assassinate
Julius Caesar on the
Ides of March
(March 15th) 44 B.C.



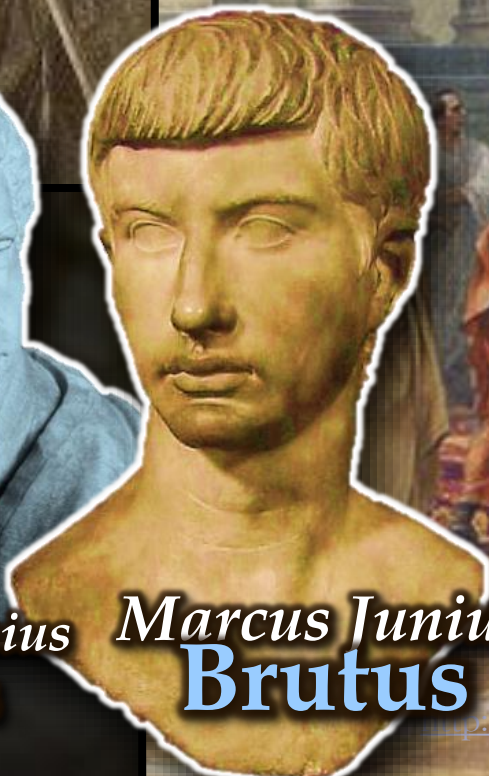
Gaius
Cassius



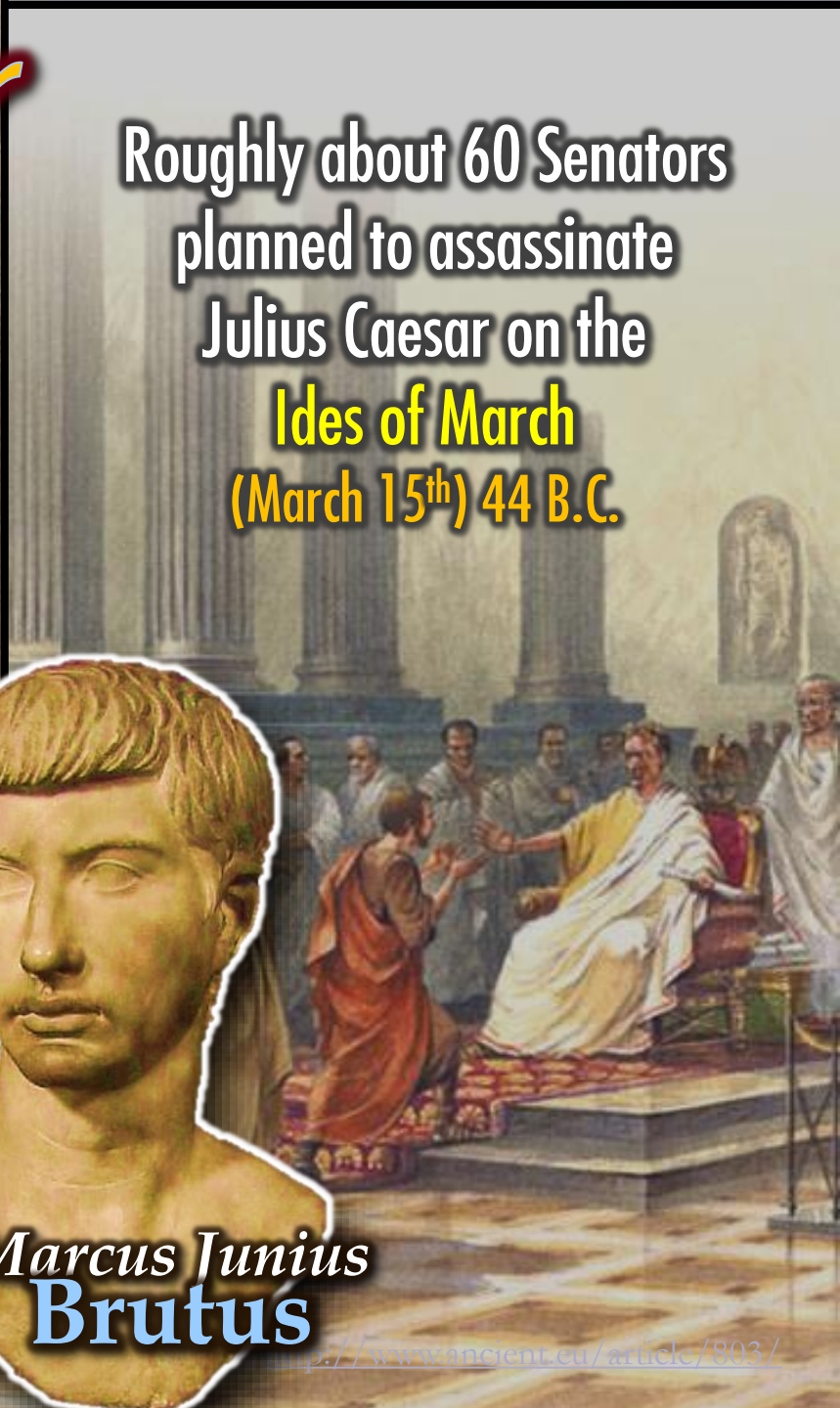
Gaius
Trebonius



Decimus Junius
Brutus



Marcus Junius
Brutus



Ides of March (15th)

"When Caesar entered, the senate stood up to show their respect to him, and of Brutus's confederates, some came about his chair and stood behind it....Tillius, laying hold of his robe with both his hands, pulled it down from his neck, which was the signal for the assault. Casca gave him the first cut in the neck...Those who were not [part of the plot] were astonished, and their horror and amazement at what they saw were so great that they [dared] not [run] or assist Caesar, nor so much as speak a word. But those who came prepared for the [assassination] enclosed him on every side. For it had been agreed that they should each of them make a thrust at him, and [cover] themselves with his blood; for which reason Brutus also gave him one stab in the [stomach]. Some say that he fought and resisted all the rest, shifting his body to avoid the blows, and calling out for help, but that when he saw Brutus's sword drawn, he covered his face with his robe and submitted, letting himself fall...at the foot of the pedestal on which Pompey's statue stood..."

Plutarch



THE 2ND TRIUMVIRATE



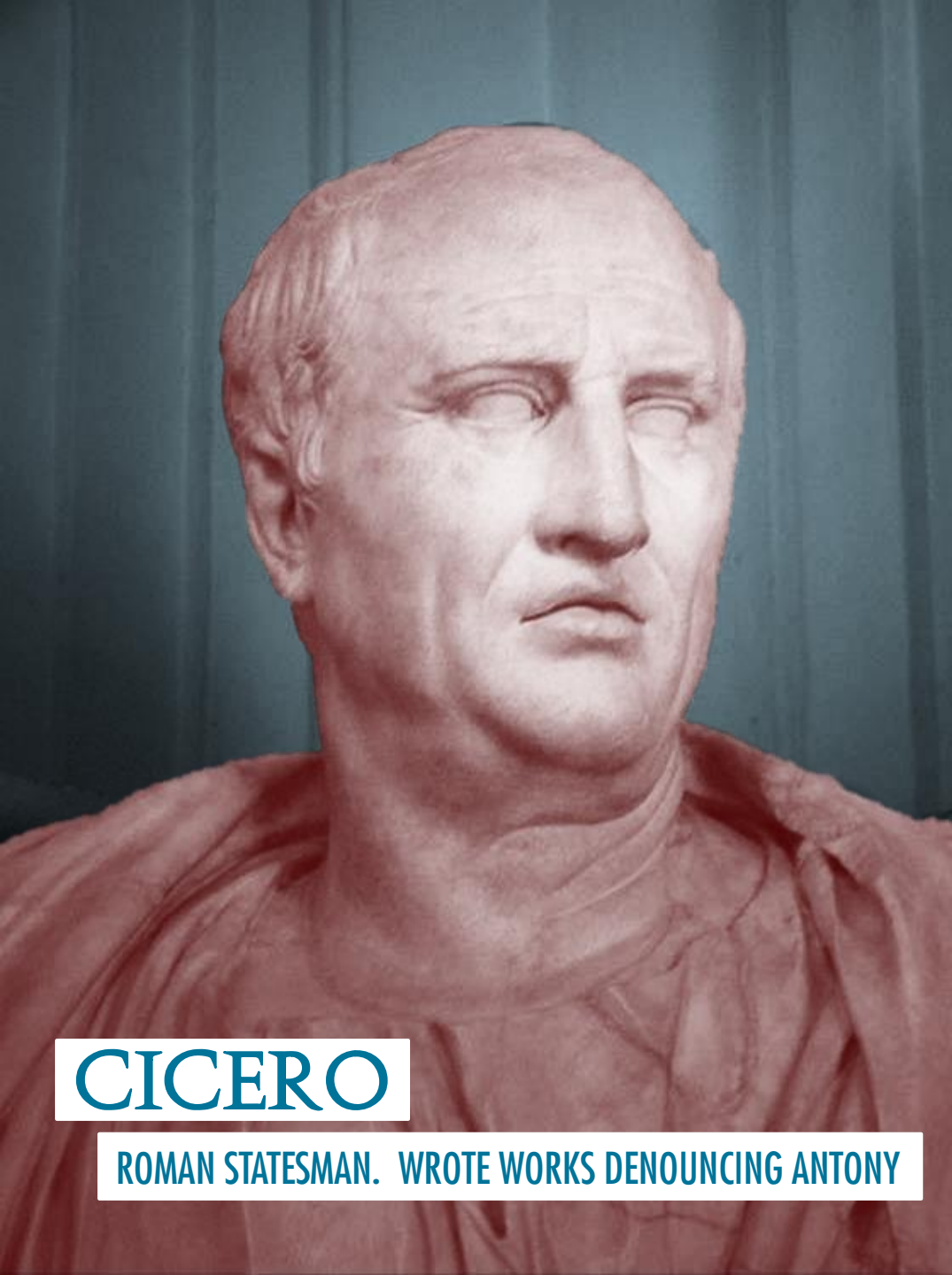
LEPIDUS -
ROMAN POPE



OCTAVIUS -
DADDY'S BOY



ANTONY
OL' WAR VET



CICERO

ROMAN STATESMAN. WROTE WORKS DENOUNCING ANTONY



TRIUMVIRI REI PUBLICAE CONSTITVENDAE CONSVLARI POTESTATE

TYRANTS?
OR
SAVIORS?

PROPOGANDA (late 30s B.C.)

BATTLE OF PHILIPPI (42 B.C.)

OCTAVIA TO ROME (35 B.C.)

MASS PROSCRIPTIONS

EGYPTIAN LUV (41 B.C.)

LEPIDIUS REMOVED (36 B.C.)

THE ROMAN EMPIRE
AS DIVIDED BY THE TRIUMVIRS, 37BC

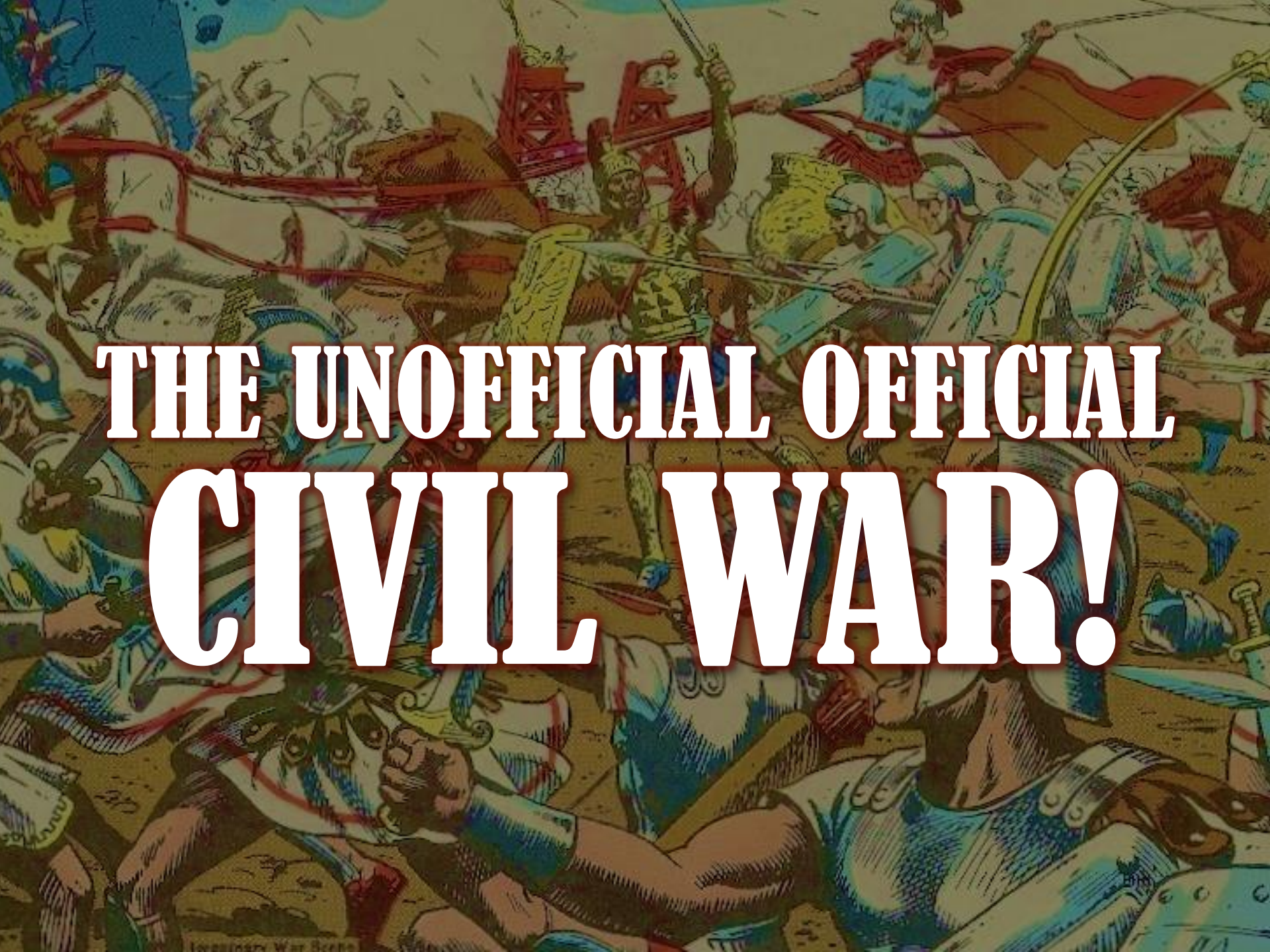
Roman Miles
0 100 200 400 600 800

Red: Brutus
Green: Antonius
Purple: Lepidus





**OCTAVIAN DECLARES WAR ON CLEOPATRA
cough & MARK ANTONY (32 B.C.)**



THE UNOFFICIAL OFFICIAL CIVIL WAR!

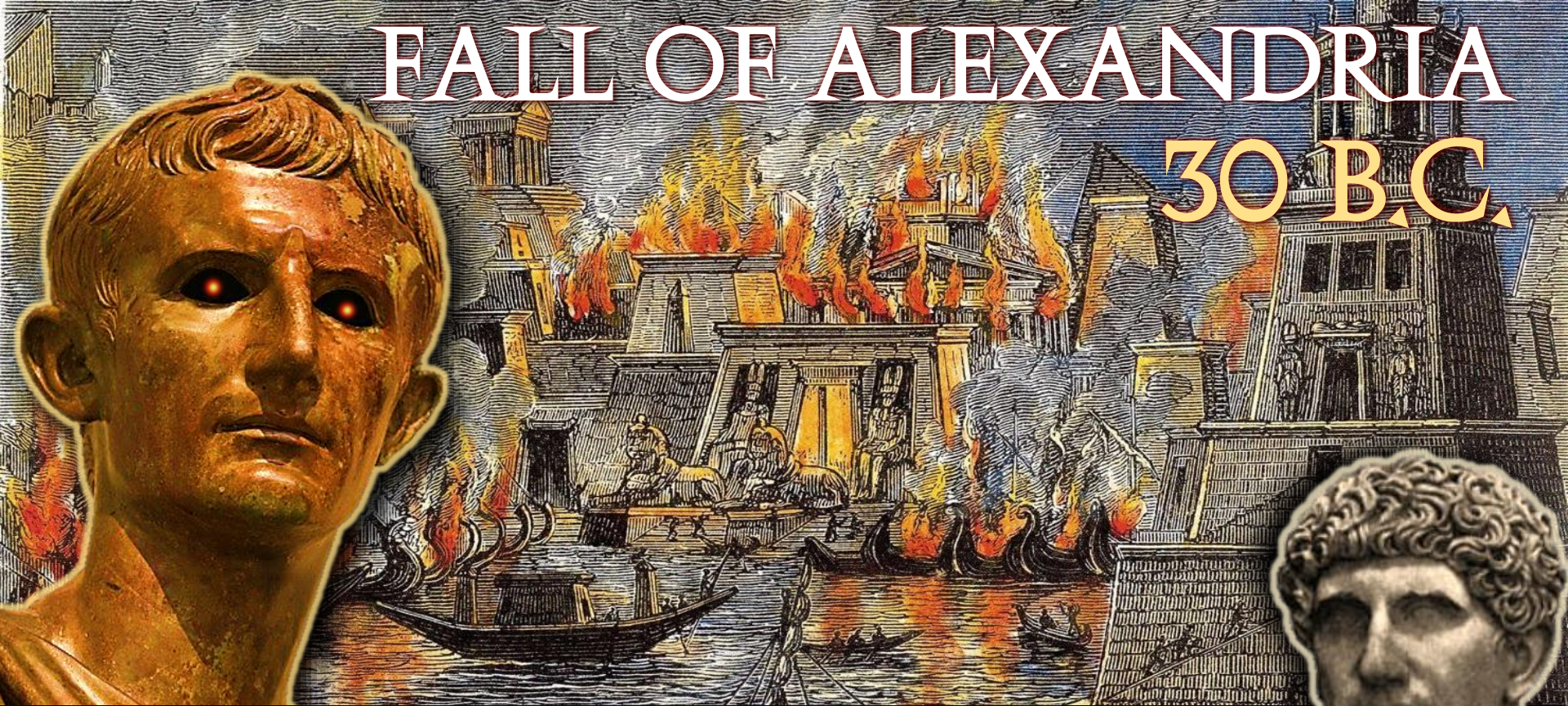
BATTLE OF ACTIUM

31 B.C.



FALL OF ALEXANDRIA

30 B.C.



DISERTION. DESTRUCTION. SUICIDE.



guess i'll die



LAST MAN STANDING



THE MEDITERRANEAN, AD 14

* The cities of Athens, Sparta, Samos, Rhodes, and Lycia were nominally independent

© Ian Mladjov

"I TRANSFER THE STATE TO THE FREE
DISPOSAL OF THE SENATE AND PEOPLE..."

CONTINUAL
CONSULSHIPS

CORONA CIVICA
"CIVIC CROWN"

AUGUSTUS (27 B.C.)
"ILLUSTRIOUS ONE"

PRINCEPS
CIVITATIS (27 B.C.)
"FIRST CITIZEN"

IMPERATOR
"COMMANDER & CHIEF"

PONTIFEX
MAXIMUS (12 B.C.)
"GREATEST PRIEST"

40 LEGIONS

REPUBLIC OR SOMETHING ELSE?

**In order to ensure our security
and continuing stability,**



**The Republic will be reorganized into the first
Roman Empire, for a safe and secure society.**