

Roman Republic: Wars of the Republic

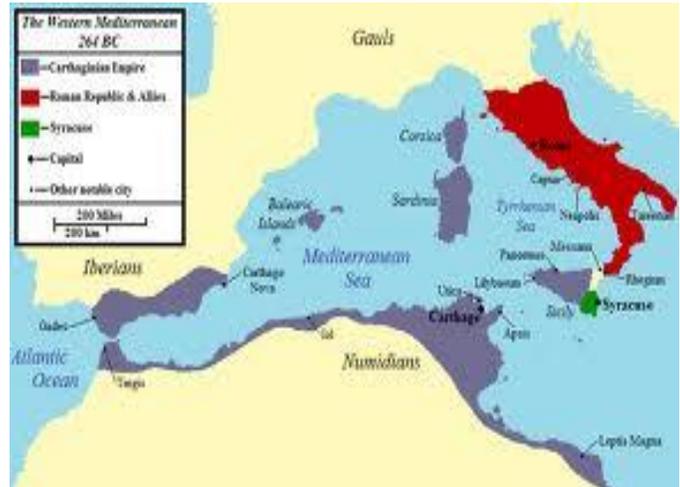
The Punic Wars

Carthage

- Phoenician City-State in Northern Africa
 - o Grew by trade and conquest
 - o Controlled most of western Mediterranean Sea

First Punic War (264-241 B.C.E.)

- Began as a small dispute in Sicilian city of Messina
- Rome won quick victories so Carthage sent more soldiers, and more, and more, and more
 - o Lasted for about 20 years
- Outclasses by Carthage Navy and Government
- Results
 - o Rome learned for to fight wars!
 - o Senate learned how to finance a war
 - o Rome built and adapted its navy
 - o Rome gained a taste for war and empire
 - UH-OH FOR MEDITERANNEAN WORLD



Second Punic War (218 - 202 B.C.E.)

- Origins
 - o Carthaginian Ruler Hamilcar Barca builds empire into Spain
 - o Hatred of Rome and humiliating defeat drove him to build army
 - Died before being able to invade Rome itself
 - o Had son named Hannibal
- Hannibal invaded Italian Peninsula
 - o Hoping to gain quick victories and break up empire
 - o Invaded through Italian Alps
 - Hannibal escaped from Roman army in Spain
 - 40,000 troops and 37 elephants
 - Marched his army through the impenetrable Alps
 - Lost many soldiers in Alps but hoped to replenish ranks in Italy
- Hannibal broke into Italy
 - o Many battles won early on, made it all the way to southern Italy
 - Battle of Cannae
 - Roman Senate creates army of 80,000 to deal with Hannibal's 40,000
 - Hannibal tricks Romans to attack, but Hannibal gets around them
 - Only about 10,000 Romans survived
- Problems with Hannibal's Invasion
 - o Italian States not breaking away from Rome
 - Loyalty, promises of victory, hope for military victory
 - o Scorched Earth
 - Romans Start burning everything in Hannibal's path
 - o Roman Army suddenly gets a little less ambitious???
- Scipio Africanus
 - o Roman Consul
 - Elected on promise of defeating Hannibal
 - o Invades Africa
 - Forces Hannibal to return home to defend

- Battle of Zama
 - o Hannibal sent mass Elephant Charge
 - o Romans figured out how to defend against it
 - o Scipio used same tactic that Hannibal did at Cannae
- Results of Second Punic War
 - o Carthage forced to give up its empire
 - Lost all but 30 square miles
 - o Army and navy broken up
 - Only enough to defend against desert tribes
 - o Hannibal forced into exile
 - Still tried to build army till mysterious death

Third Punic War (150 B.C.E.-146 B.C.E.)

- *"Carthago delenda est!"* Senator Cato the Elder called for the destruction of Carthage
 - o Carthage growing economically
 - o Getting picked on by neighbors
- Senate still scared of a powerful Carthage
- Final Destruction of Carthage
 - o Ancestor of Scipio led attack
 - Broke into city and fought fierce street battle
 - EVERYTHING WAS DESTROYED
 - Walls torn down
 - City burned
 - Citizens sold into slavery
 - o Senate passed a decree no one could ever live there again



The Third Servile War

- Started by renegade Gladiators and slaves from city of Capua
 - o Led by Gladiators Spartacus and Crixus
- Waged Guerilla War against Romans
 - o Won many many many Victories
- Eventually betrayed and killed
 - o 6,000 captured survivors crucified on Appian Way
- Slaves treated nicer because of it

Expansion of Rome under Julius Caesar

Gaius Julius Caesar

- House of Julio-Claudian
- Political Offices held
 - o Quaestor (69 B.C.E.) – “The person who asks questions” supervises financial affairs
 - o Aedile (65 B.C.E.) – Responsible for maintenance of public buildings and festivals
 - o Governor of Spain
 - 61-60 B.C.E.
 - Caesar sent to act as Governor of Spain
 - Used it as a chance to gain political power

- Finally subdued many Spanish tribes
- Added the whole of Spain to Rome's Empire
- Consul (59 B.C.E.)
 - Elected Consul
 - Made a pact with Crassus and Pompey to secure support needed
 - The First Triumvirate

Caesar's Wars

- Gaul
 - Caesar used Gaul to further Rome's ambitions and his own
 - People wanted the glory of Rome to spread
 - People loved leaders who won battles
- Britannia
 - Caesar wanted to be first Roman into Britain
 - Not at all a victory
 - enough to say he went
- The Civil War
 - Senate declares Caesar an Enemy of Rome
 - Caesar responds by marching on Rome
 - Famously crosses Rubicon River
 - Starting Civil War
 - Caesar and Marc Antony vs. Pompey, and Senate
 - Caesar chases Pompey who eventually runs to Egypt
- Egypt
 - Caesar chases Pompey to Egypt
 - Finds that King Ptolemy had him killed
 - He uses visit as chance to settle civil war in Egypt
 - Falls in "love" with Cleopatra
 - Possibly has child named Caesarian

Caesar's Political Life

- Made himself Consul and Dictator
 - Now had power to make much needed reforms
 - Relieved debt
 - Revised Calendar
 - Enlarged Senate
 - Built Forum Iulium
- 44 B.C.E. – Caesar names himself dictator for life
 - Senate fears he is too powerful
 - Necessary though since senate was unable to control empire (100 years of civil war)
- The Ides of March
 - The Assassination of Caesar
 - March 15th, 44 B.C.E.
 - Killed by group of 60 senators unhappy with his apparent grab for power
 - Stabbed 23 times
 - "Et tu Brute?"

