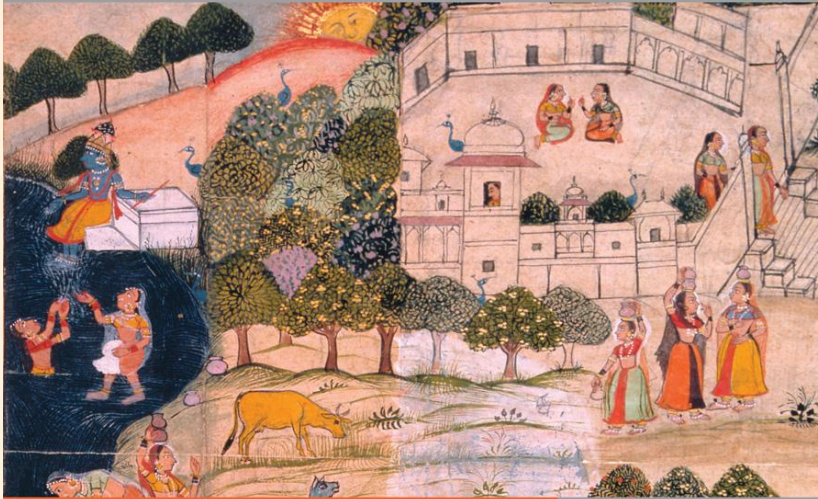


PHILIP J. ADLER / RANDALL L. POWELS

WORLD CIVILIZATIONS



Seventh Edition

Chapter 10 Rome from City-State to Empire

c. 750–509 B.C.E.	Etruscans rule Rome
c. 509–31 B.C.E.	Roman Republic
300s–200s B.C.E.	Conquest of Italy
264–202 B.C.E.	The First and Second Punic Wars
50s–30s B.C.E.	The two triumvirates
27 B.C.E.–14 C.E.	Reign of Augustus
31 B.C.E.–180 C.E.	Pax Romana
14 C.E.–69 C.E.	Julio-Claudian emperors
69 C.E.–96 C.E.	Flavian emperors
161 C.E.–180 C.E.	Marcus Aurelius



Roman Foundations

- Italy settled by Indo-Europeans about 1500 BCE
- Rome: City-state situated half way down Italian Peninsula
- Etruscans
 - Arrived in Italy around 800 BCE
 - Form small city states in north, central Italy
 - Strongly influenced Roman religious beliefs, art and architecture
 - Federation, including Romans, ruled by Etruscans (750-509 BCE)
 - After Roman rebellion, gradually disappeared from history
 - Written language not deciphered
- Greeks - the one alien group Romans thought superior
 - Colonies established in south Italy
- Carthaginians - most powerful force in western Mediterranean
 - Fought Greek colonies



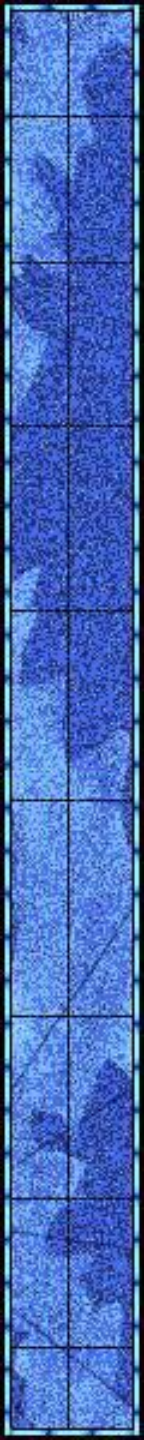


Republican Government

- *Res Publica* (Latin for Republic) – state without a monarch
- Senate made up of patricians (5-10% of the population)
- General Assembly made up of plebeians (the mass, 90% of the population)
- Executives:
 - Two consuls (elected from the senate – one year terms)
 - Censors (originally tax assessors, later reviewed morals/conduct of senators)
 - Tribunes (with power to speak/act in name of commoners)
- Equal voting rights (Hortensian Law, 287 BCE, gave patricians and plebeians equal voting rights)
- No REAL equal access to government for all

Rome's Conquests

- Rome ruled most of central Italy by 340
 - Encouraged subject populations to become integrated with Rome by granting them citizenship
- Punic Wars (500-275 BCE)
 - First Punic War (264-241 BCE)–Fought over control of Sicily
 - Second Punic War (218-212 BCE)
 - Hannibal ravages Italy for 15 years
 - Rome defeated Carthage at Battle of Zama (212 BCE); controlled western Mediterranean



Conquest of the East

Conquest of Hellenistic Kingdoms

- Some Senate opposition
- Built outstanding military machine
- Originally manned by by landowning pleb infantry soldiers commanded by patrician officers
- Proconsuls (from mid-300s BCE) created as permanent
 - Military commander/governors
 - Annual election fell into disuse
 - Leadership fell to politically/militarily powerful men



The Crisis of the Late Republic

- Late Republic's Crisis
 - Plebe citizen-soldiers lost land to wealthy who owned great estates run by slaves
 - Landless peasants now flocked to cities
 - Proletariat (people with income except from daily labor)
 - Ready to follow any general who would lead them
 - Marius(former consul, re-elected for 6 terms)
 - Recognized need for reform
 - Abolished property qualifications
 - Army became a base for instability
 - Soldiers promised pensions and land upon retirement
 - Sulla (Harsh soldier/consul, became dictator in 83 BCE)



Triumvirate

Julius Caesar and First Triumvirate (with Crassus, Pompey)

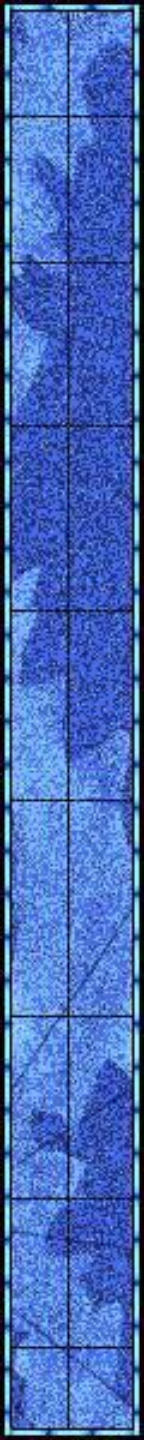
- 50s BCE, Caesar conquered Gaul
- Dictator, 46-47 BCE
- Assassinated, 44 BCE

Octavian (adopted son of Caesar) and Second Triumvirate (with Mark Antony, Lepidus)

- Crushed assassins and divided the empire
- War with Antony (32 BCE)
- Octavian's final victory at Actium (31 BCE)



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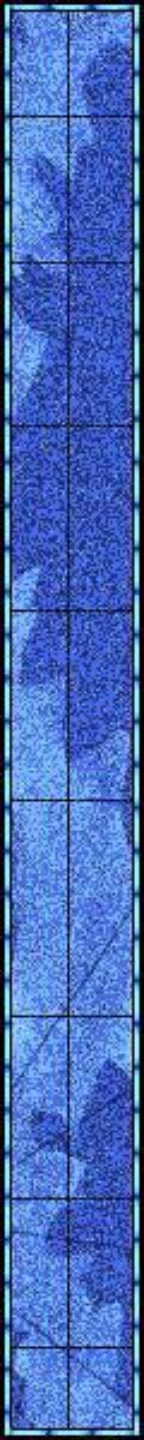


The Augustan Age

- Augustus' reforms
 - Retained the form of the Republic while retaining all power
 - Offices and titles
 - *Pontifex Maximus*: high priest
 - Octavian accepted title of “Augustus” (“Revered One”)
 - preferred to be called “Princeps” (“First Citizen”, 27 BCE-14 CE, called Principiate), head of the Senate
 - Consul for life
- Imperial government policies
 - Kept republican institutions intact
 - Recognized problem of impoverished citizens
 - Tried to institute moral reforms, ended the love of luxury
 - Tried to revive faith in old gods and state cult
 - Reformed imperial protection, administration
 - Other military reforms
 - Praetorian Guard only armed force in Italy

The Augustan Age

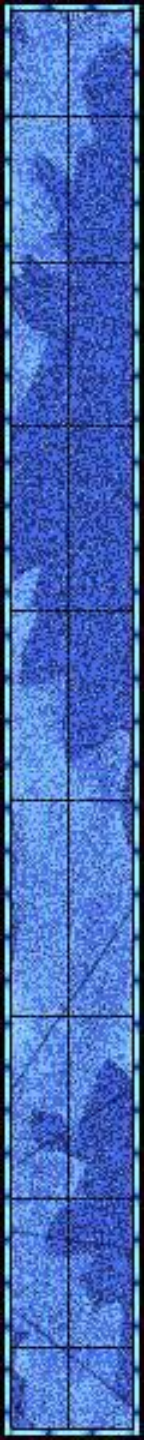
- Imperial Government Policy
 - Supposedly, Senate/citizens were sovereign
 - Reality: Augustus had final say
- Social policy
 - Basic food rations from state
 - “Gifts” from Augustus as Consul
 - Public Works
- Moral reform, end “love of luxury”
- Faith in “Old Gods”
- Germanic tribes remained a problem
 - Resistance sets boundaries at Rhine and Danube
- Reduced size of army by 50% (to 250,000)
 - Legionnaires
 - Praetorian Guard



The Augustan Age

- Peace and Prosperity
 - Pax Romana – (31 BCE-180 BCE)
 - benefits
 - Art and Literature
 - Trade
- Succession Problem
 - Augustus made Tiberius his son-in-law successor
 - Successors depended on military support more than heredity to get into office
- Imperial Unification
 - Imperial government became increasingly centralized
 - Municipia – Roman towns, administrative units
 - Government became open to non-Italians





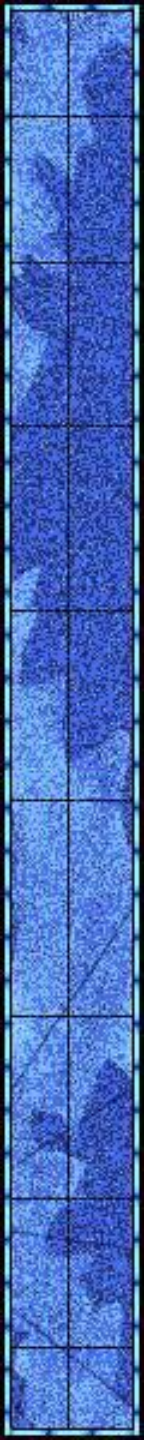
Roman Culture

- Law
 - Probably most valued Roman gift to later society
 - Basic principles: precedent, equity, interpretation
 - Ius gentium: law for relations between citizens, non-Romans
 - Natural law
- Arts
 - Literature
 - Modeled after the Greeks
 - Pictorial and plastic arts-Etruscan and Greek models
 - Popularity of busts
 - Architecture-arches and circles



MACRIN ?
empereur 217-218
Ms 1018

Louvre, Paris, France / Lauros / Giraudon / The Bridgeman Art Library



Patterns of Belief

- Roman Stoics
- Seneca
- All humanity shares a divine spark
- Marcus Aurelius (rule, 161-180 CE)
 - Last of “Five Good Emperors”
 - Wrote *Meditations*
 - Pessimistic Stoic (Good man in a bad world)
- Pragmatic People, “here and now”
 - Admired, cultivated the arts (“Finer things”)
- Religions
 - Duty to state and family
 - Mutual promises
 - Gods - protection for community and survival
 - People – ceremonial worship and respect
 - Jupiter (Zeus), Apollo, Neptune (Poseidon), Venus (Aphrodite), Minerva (Athena), Ares (Mars)
 - Much borrowed from Greeks
 - Popularity of mystery religions



Society and Economy

- Considerable boom in trade and manufacturing
 - Silk Road and Spice Route
- Livelihood changed little
 - Most farmers but growing urban population
 - Tenant farmers or slave plantations
- Slavery
 - Increase of slaves due to conquest
 - Slaves often better educated, more highly skilled than masters
 - Navy and merchant fleet depended on galley slaves
 - Use in mines
 - 3rd and 4th century increase in voluntary slavery



Scala/Art Resource, NY



Society

- Gender relations
 - Patria potestas – authority of father over family
 - Could execute family members
 - Women regarded as property
 - Father's power exceeded husbands
 - Marriages arranged, divorce common
 - Abortion legal until 1st century CE
 - Women worked in most trades
 - Women not as segregated as in Greece
- Children and education
 - Patrician male child received an excellent education



Museo e Gallerie Nazionali di Capodimonte, Naples, Italy/Lauros/Giraudon/The Bridgeman Art Library