

# Connor Harrison's History Notes for Certamen

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Version 1.6: Renamed the notes, fixed dates (obvious errors), changed everything to the past tense, added links/list at the beginning, and added more history to the notes themselves

Version 1.7: Minor additions

Version 1.8: Minor organizational changes (5/26/15)

Version 1.9: Minor corrections (6/6/15)

Version 1.10: Minor corrections, copyright (6/8/15)

Version 1.11: Minor corrections minor additions, sequence of emperors added, formalization (8/15/15)

**The goal of these notes is to provide for a solid, pretty in-depth guide to Competitive Certamen Roman history questions asked at the Junior Classical League National Convention (as well as at regional, state, and collegiate tournaments). I have attempted to cover most the history questions that would come up in Level I through the advanced prelims (obviously not guaranteed), but they do not attempt to cover all the super obscure information that tends to only come up in the advanced semifinals and finals. These notes were written using the Certamen sources listed on the NJCL website: The History of Rome Down to the Reign of Constantine by Cary & Scullard, the History of the Roman People by Ward, Heichelheim & Yeo, Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita*, mainly book I for Monarchy, and the Oxford Classical Dictionary as a reference. My recommendation for all historians is that they read those sources, as careful reading of the material is the best preparation for Certamen (especially for the more obscure, harder questions), but I hope these notes will be of use as well.**

If you have any suggestions on how to improve the notes or see any errors, typos, etc., please email me at [connorharrison19@gmail.com](mailto:connorharrison19@gmail.com)

*Italicized = Latin term, etc.*

**Bolded terms/people/places/events = especially important, but all of it is important to know.**

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## **SECTION 1: MISCELLANEOUS LISTS & LINKS**

**N.B.:** Please do not be frightened by the use of Wikipedia or other websites, this information has been verified by other sources and is correct. The links I've given are helpful to me personally, but there are a bevy of other links/maps/lists online that you can find and utilize yourself. The information I've provided here is meant to help you cover the "extra" stuff that the historian should be interested in learning. However, this section does NOT attempt to cover "Geography" and (especially not) "Customs" very thoroughly, but simply as they may relate to studying for history.

**AQUEDUCTS (thank you to David Jackson of Florida for compiling this list):**

a. Aqua Appia	312 B.C. by Appius Claudius Caecus; Rome's first; entered Rome at the Porta Maggiore; delivered 73,000 cubic meters of water per day.
b. Anio Vetus	272 B.C.; entered Rome at the Porta Maggiore; delivered 176,000 cubic meters of water per day.
c. Aqua Marcia	144-140 B.C. by Q. Marcius Rex; paid for by the spoils from Carthage and Corinth; second greatest supplier of water to the city; remained in use until the 10 <sup>th</sup> century.
d. Aqua Tepula	125 B.C.; Frontinus says its waters were "lukewarm"
e. Aqua Iulia	33 B.C. by Agrippa; followed the same route as the Marcia in the city.
f. Aqua Virgo	19 B.C. by Agrippa
g. Aqua Augusta	2 B.C. by Augustus; used to supply Augustus' naumachiae.
h. Aqua Claudia	38-52 A.D. by Claudius; its arches formed the Porta Maggiore.
i. Anio Novus	38-52 A.D. by Claudius; it followed the same area as the Aqua Claudia
j. Aqua Traiana	109 A.D. by Trajan
k. Aqua Antoniniana	210-215 A.D. by Caracalla to supply his baths
l. Aqua Alexandrina	226 A.D. by Alexander Severus to supply the rebuilt baths of Nero.

**GEOGRAPHY:** The second page of the regional guide for Classical Geography (the test) on the FJCL website is very useful for memorizing ancient places & modern equivalents:

[http://www.fjcl.org/uploads/4/3/4/0/4340783/geography\\_study\\_guide.pdf](http://www.fjcl.org/uploads/4/3/4/0/4340783/geography_study_guide.pdf), and this is a map of Roman Empire at its greatest extent (117 A.D.):

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/00/Roman\\_Empire\\_Trajan\\_117AD.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/00/Roman_Empire_Trajan_117AD.png). It is also good to have a basic understanding of the geography of ancient Italy specifically, and there are several different types of maps for that online.

**GEOGRAPHY OF THE CITY:** There are several maps online of the city of Rome, as well as in the texts. It is very important to combine your knowledge of the geography with the history of the landmarks/monuments in order to be able to answer questions.

**GOVERNMENT:** These notes will mention the various assemblies and positions of the government of Rome as they change and develop according to history, but for a more full explanation of their exact functions, please visit these links: <http://www.roman-empire.net/republic/rep-assembly.html>,

<http://www.roman-empire.net/republic/rep-offices.html>, and

[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f9/Roman\\_constitution.svg/898px-Roman\\_constitution.svg.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f9/Roman_constitution.svg/898px-Roman_constitution.svg.png)

**ROADS** (this list is overwhelming; in the future, I hope to compile a list of Roads just like Mr. Jackson did with aqueducts): [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman\\_roads](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_roads)

**ROADS MAP:** [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map\\_of\\_Roman\\_roads\\_in\\_Italy.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_Roman_roads_in_Italy.png)

I will continue to update this section in future additions of the notes.

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## **SECTION 2: SEQUENCE OF EMPERORS**

**N.B.:** The dates of all of battles, events, and emperors are in the actual notes in Section 3, this is just a quick reference. All dates A.D. after Augustus.

### **Julio Claudians – Severans**

**Augustus 27 B.C.-14 A.D.**

**Tiberius 14-37**

**Caligula 37-41**

**Claudius 41-54**

**Nero 54-68**

**Galba 69 (June 68 to January 69)**

**Otho 69 (January to April)**

**Vitellius 69 (April to December)**

**Vespasian 69-79**

**Titus 79-81**

**Domitian 81-96**

**Nerva 96-98**

**Trajan 98-117**

**Hadrian 117-138**

**Antoninus Pius 138-161**

**Marcus Aurelius 161-180**

**Lucius Varus 161-169**

**Commodus 180-192 (New Year's Eve)**

**Pertinax 193**

**Didius Julianus 193**

**Septimius Severus 193-211**

**Caracalla 211-217**

**Geta 211**

**Macrinus 217-218**

**Elagabalus 218-222**

**Alexander Severus 222-235**

**Barracks Emperors**

**Maximinus Thrax 235-238**

**Gordian I 238 + Gordian II 238**

**Puppienus 238 + Balbinus 238**

**Gordian III 238-244**

**Philip the Arab 244-249**

**Decius 249-251**

**Trebonianus Gallus 251-253**

**Aemilius Aemilianus 253**

**Valerian 253-260**

**Gallienus 253-268**

**Claudius Gothicus 268-270**

**(Quintillus) 270 (brother of Gothicus who is chosen by the Senate but he is replaced so quickly by Aurelian that it is unclear if he actually ruled. Cary/Scullard mentions him but doesn't have him in the chronology of emperors in the index of the book).**

**Aurelian 270-275**

**Tacitus 275-276**

**Florianus 276**

**Probus 276-282**

**Carus 282-283**

**Carinus 283-285 (West)**

**Numerian 283-284 (East)**

**Tetrarchies** (I realize it is really complicated. Knowing who defeats whom and who is Caesar under who or who is Augustus at any given time and why is more important than knowing exact dates. Read more in the sources for more details, but this is the basic run down):

**Diocletian 284-286 (Augustus alone), 286 - 305 (Augustus in East in first tetrarchy, retires)**

**Maximian 286-305 (Augustus in West in first tetrarchy, retires), 306-307/308 (Augustus with his son Maxentius, then against Maxentius, fails to depose son, flees to Constantine, then forced to retire again at Carnuntum), 310 (proclaims himself Augustus A THIRD TIME, defeated by Constantine)**

**Galerius 293-305 (Caesar in East in first tetrarchy), 305 - 311 (Augustus in East in first tetrarchy, dies naturally)**

**Constantius Chlorus 293-305 (Caesar in West in first tetrarchy), 305-306 (Augustus in West in second tetrarchy, dies at Eboracum)**

**Maximinus Daia (nephew of Galerius) 305-308 (Caesar in East in second tetrarchy), 309/310-313 (proclaimed Augustus in East by troops, defeated by Licinius)**

**Severus II 305-306 (Caesar in West in second tetrarchy), 306-307 (Augustus in West in west after Constantius dies, defeated by Maxentius)**

**Licinius 308-313 (Made Augustus in West at Carnuntum by Galerius, rules west with Galerius as Augustus in east (until 311), and then Maximinus Daia as Augustus in east (until 313), 313-324 (Licinius is Augustus in East, defeated by Constantine)**

**Maxentius (son of Maximian) 306 (proclaimed princeps by Praetorian Guard), 307-312 (Augustus in west, but not formally recognized by tetrarchy - defeated by Constantine)**

**Constantine (son of Constantius Chlorus) 306-312 (Proclaimed Augustus in west by troops at Eboracum in 306, but Galerius recognizes him only as Caesar under Severus II in second tetrarchy, in 307 Maximian recognizes him as Augustus), 312-324 (sole Augustus in West), 324-337 (sole Augustus of whole empire)**

**Constantine's sons - Valentinian III/Theodosius II:**

**Constantine II 337-340 (ruled Britain, Gaul, Spain)**

**Constantine III 337-350 (ruled Italy, Illyricum, and Africa until 340, then all west after he defeats Constantine II)**

**Constantius II 337-361 (ruled east, then whole empire after his brothers die)**

**Julian 361-363**

**Jovian 361-364**

**Valentinian I 364-375 (west)**

**Valens 364-378 (east)**

**Gratian 375-383 (west)**

**Valentinian II 375-392 (west)**

**Theodosius I 378-392 (east), 392-395 (whole empire)**

**Honorius 395-423 (west)**

**Arcadius 395-408 (east)**

**Valentinian III 423/425-455 (west)**

**Theodosius II 408-450 (east)**

**After 455 in the west (there are some gap years between successions because the “emperor makers”, i.e. Ricimer, Gundobad didn’t immediately appoint a successor)**

**Petronius Maximus 455**

**Avitus 455-456**

**Majorian 457-461**

**Severus III 461-465**

**Anthemius 467-472**

**Olybrius 472**

**Glycerius 473-474**

**Julius Nepos 474-475**

**Romulus Augustulus 476**

**After 450 in east**

**Marcian 450-457**

**Leo I (457-474)**

**Leo II (473-474, ruled with his grandfather Leo I briefly, was supposed to succeed him)**

Zeno (474-491)

Anastasius (491-518)

Justin I (518-527)

Justinian (527-565)

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## SECTION 3: HISTORY NOTES

### MONARCHY (753-510 B.C.)

#### 7 KINGS

##### Romulus

- Lineage
  - Mother was **Rhea Silvia**, father was **Mars** (the God)
    - Rhea Silvia was the daughter of **Numitor**, whose brother **Amulius** had stolen the throne of Alba Longa
    - Romulus and his brother Remus were thrown into the Tiber River, recovered by a she-wolf, raised by the shepherd **Faustulus**
    - The wife of Faustulus was **Acca Larentia** (though other accounts say she was a prostitute whom the shepherds called “*lupa*” (she wolf))
- Romulus and Remus
  - Romulus had a brother, **Remus**
  - There was a dispute over where the city would be settled, so **Romulus settled the Palatine hill, Remus settled the Aventine hill**
    - *Casa Romuli*, hut of Romulus, was on the Palatine
  - Accounts differ slightly, but **Romulus** is said to have **seen 12 vultures** while **Remus was said to have seen 6**, meaning Romulus had the superior augural sign and had say over where the city should be
  - Remus overleapt the boundaries of Romulus’ hill and was **killed**.
  - **Rome was founded on April 21<sup>st</sup>, 753 B.C.**
- Rome under Romulus
  - Romulus opened up the city to criminals and other outcasts and made it so they are safe from arrest within Rome (asylum)
  - Selected 100 of the most noble individuals to be **senators**
    - Senator coming from “*senex*” meaning **old man**
    - Romulus himself called them **patres (fathers)**
    - Their descendants were called **patricians (nobles)**
  - Established the **Celeres** (“the swift”), a personal guard of 300-500 men
    - May have been named after Celer, a lieutenant of Romulus who slayed Remus in some versions of the story
    - **Established the lictors**, twelve that followed him around (the lictors tasks changed with the founding of the Republic, but that’s more customs related)



- **Resided at town of Cures** right before becoming king
- **Was a Sabine**, son-in-law of Titus Tatius
  - Married his daughter, **Tatia**
- Unlike Romulus, **not warlike**
- Some sources say that he was **taught in philosophy by Pythagoras of Samos, (but Livy and Plutarch discredit this)**
- The nymph **Egeria was his lover**
- **Built the Regia**, the royal residence of the kings
- Religious organization
  - Brought **Vestal Virgins from Alba Longa** to Rome
  - Established the **Pontifex Maximus**, the high priest
    - First *Pontifex Maximus* was **Numa Marcus**
  - Established the **ancilia, the sacred shields of Jupiter which were housed in the Temple of Mars**, which were carried each year in a procession by the *Salii* priests (12 patrician youth priests of Mars which Numa also established)
  - Added January and February to the calendar
  - Founded the **Temple of Janus** which was **open in wartime and closed in peace**
- Died simply of old age
- **Tullus Hostilius**
  - Was **Latin in origin**
  - Warlike
  - **Grandson of the Roman hero, Hostius Hostilius**, who fought in the war with the Sabines during reign of Romulus
  - Conflict with Alba Longa, **Horatii vs. Curiatii**
    - Rome chose three brothers, the Horatii, to fight against three Alban brothers, the Curiatii; the victor was to win the war
    - **Horatii won after the last living brother**, Publius Horatius, pretended to flee but then separated the three wounded Curiatii while they were in pursuit and killed them one by one
      - **Publius then killed his sister for mourning one of the Curiatii**, to whom she was engaged
      - The Alban king **Mettius Fufetius** didn't obey the terms (that the conflict would be settled by the brothers) and incited the town of Fidenae against Rome. Rome was victorious over Fidenae and Tullus Hostilius had **Fufetius drawn and quartered** (torn apart by two chariots) for his treachery
        - Gaius Cluilus had been king of Alba Longa during the reign of Tullus prior to Fufetius
  - Albans become a part of Roman population and **settled on the Caelian Hill, Alba Longa was destroyed except for the temples**
  - Tullus built the first **senate house**, the *Curia (Hostilia)*
  - Fought successful wars against Fidenae, Veii, and the Sabines
  - Death
    - Tullus went to war with the Sabines who had not come to Rome under Titus Tatius
    - Gods didn't like his ignoring of religion, manifested through a **shower of stones on the Alban Mountain** and voices insulting the Albans for abandoning their ways

- A plague fell on Rome, Tullus tried to fix things by **carrying out sacrifices to Jupiter Elicius** but did the ceremonies wrong and was killed when **his house was struck by lightning (Tullus died in the subsequent fire)**
- **Ancus Marcius**
  - **Sabine, grandson of Numa Pompilius**
  - Ordered the *Pontifex Maximus* to copy the text concerning the performance of public ceremonies of religion from the commentaries of Numa Pompilius
  - **Establishes a priesthood called *Fetiales*** who were to mediate disputes and declare war
  - Declared war on the Latins by means of the *Fetiales*
  - **Aventine and Janiculum Hills are settled**
    - Aventine Hill was **inhabited by Latins** whom the Romans had defeated at the town of **Politorium**
  - **Established a salt water port at Ostia**
  - **Built Rome's first prison, the Tullianum or Mamertine Prison**
  - Built the *Pons Sublicius*, the first bridge (wooden) over the Tiber
- **Tarquinius Priscus**
  - Legend has it an **eagle took his cap and returned it shortly after** – an event which meant he would become king
  - First king of **Etruscan origin** (and the last two were as well)
  - **Originally from Caere or Tarquinii** (and originally named **Lucumo**, the **son of Demaratus (who was an immigrant from Corinth)**)
  - Married an **Etruscan woman named Tanaquil**, they settled in Rome where he took the name Lucius Tarquinius Priscus
  - Became friends with Ancus Marcius and was made guardian of his sons
  - When Ancus died, he told the sons to go hunting – he seized the throne
  - Was successful against the Latins, Etruscans, and Sabines
    - He **doubled the size of the *equites* (the cavalry)**
  - Increased the **number of the senate by 100**
  - May have begun construction on the **Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the Capitoline Hill (though Superbus did almost all the work) and the *Circus Maximus* between the Palatine and Aventine Hills**
  - May have started the *Cloaca Maxima* (sewer) in Rome's lowlands (**this is disputed, Superbus is more known for building the sewer**)
  - Was eventually **killed by the sons of Ancus Marcius** (or assassins hired by the sons of Ancus Marcius).
  - Servius Tullius, a protégé of his wife Tanaquil, took the throne
- **Servius Tullius**
  - Legend has it that **his head was covered in flames but felt no harm** – Tanaquil interpreted this as destiny
  - His origin is unclear; in one account he was a **slave**, but it is more likely he was the **son of a captive woman named Ocrisia** from the Etruscan town of Corniculum
  - Claudius says he had the **original name Mastarna**
  - Married Tarquinia, daughter of Tarquinius Priscus and Tanaquil
  - Established temples to **Fortuna** and **Diana** (Diana on Aventine Hill)
  - **Created the census** in which the people of Rome were divided into 5 classes, farther divided into *centuriae* (centuries)
    - **People were assembled by tribe in the *Campus Martius***

- **This effectively created the *Comitia Centuriata* which replaced the *Comitia Curiata* as Rome's primary legislative body**
    - Required a minimum wealth qualification of 800,000 sesterces for Senators, and 400,000 for the *equites*
  - Settled the Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline Hills and extended the settlement of the Esquiline, where he lived
  - **Introduced coinage** into Rome
  - **Built the first defensive wall – “Servian Wall” – around Rome which was made of tufa**
  - Was assassinated by his daughter, **Tullia the Younger**, and her husband, **Lucius Tarquinius Superbus**
- **Tarquinius Superbus**
  - Because he had no right to the throne, his reign was based off fear
  - **Built or completed the Temple to Jupiter Capitolinus** (perhaps started by Tarquinius Priscus)
    - The temple was officially dedicated by Marcus Horatius Pulvillus in 509 B.C.
  - **Built (finished) the *Cloaca Maxima* (sewer)**
  - **Finished the *Circus Maximus*** (definitely started by Tarquinius Priscus)
  - **Famously had Turnus Herdonius of Aricia killed** at the meeting of Latin Leaders at Grove of Ferentina due to Turnus' warning the leaders of trusting Tarquin
  - **Engaged in a war with the Latin city Gabii – legend** has it that he had his son Sextus pretended to betray him. Once Sextus had convinced everyone he was no longer loyal to Rome, he sent a messenger to his father asking him how he should proceed. Superbus said nothing to the messenger but simply **struck off the heads of the tallest poppies in his garden with his stick, meaning that Sextus should execute the leading men of Gabii**
  - **Legend of the Sibylline Books**
    - The Cumaean Sibyl tried to sell him the nine books, he refused, she burned three, offered same price for six, he hesitated then refused again, she burned three more, then he finally bought the remaining three for the same price
  - Married his daughter to the Latin leader **Octavius Mamilius of Tusculum**
  - **Rape of Lucretia**
    - Occurred while Tarquinius Superbus was **besieging the Rutulian Capital of Ardea**
    - Lucretia's husband, Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, boasted during a wine party that his wife was the most virtuous of all the wives of the men present
    - Superbus' son, **Sextus Tarquinius** came to Lucretia, and threatened that if she did not give in to his sexual advances, he **would kill her and a slave, place their bodies together**, and claim to others that he had caught them having adulterous sex. Lucretia gave in
    - This rape caused the city to rise in **rebellion led by Lucius Iunius Brutus**
      - At some point prior to the rape, Brutus had traveled with Superbus and his other sons, Titus and Aruns, to the Oracle at Delphi (Superbus had seen a snake gliding out of a wooden column and interpreted it as a bad omen, prompting the trip). The oracle said: “Whichever of you, young men, shall be the **first to kiss his mother**, he shall hold supreme sway in Rome.” – Brutus, on the trip back to Rome, **pretended to fall and kissed the earth**, interpreting “mother” to mean “mother earth”
    - **Tarquinius** and his two oldest sons, Titus and Aruns, **went into exile at Caere**
    - **Sextus Tarquinius fled to Gabii**

- Etruscans united under **Lars Porsenna**, king of **Clusium**, and fought towards Rome on behalf of Tarquins – there are a few stories of “Roman heroes”.
  - **Pons Sublicius** famously **defended by Horatius Cocles** (along with Spurius Lartius and Titus Herminius)
  - **Mucius Scaevola**, **under the threat of being buried alive, put his right hand into a fire to impress Lars Porsenna, gaining the name *Scaevola* – “lefty” (Porsenna let him go)**
  - **Cloelia lead the hostages to freedom across the Tiber but later returned out of Roman honor**, Lars Porsenna was impressed by her bravery so he allowed her to select half the hostages to be freed

## REPUBLIC (509-27 B.C.)

### - EARLY REPUBLIC

- **Consuls replace the kings**
- **Lucius Iunius Brutus** and **Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus** are the **first two consuls**
  - **Collatinus stepped down because his family name was “Tarquinius”**
  - **Battle of Silva Arsia (509 B.C.)**
    - **Brutus and Aruns (son of Superbus) died while fighting against each other**
  - Brutus’ sons, Titus and Tiberius, were part of the rebellion within Rome that tried to reinstall Superbus as king – they were executed.
- **Battle of Arica (c. 506 B.C.)**
  - **Encouraged to revolt, Latin towns, with the aid of Aristodemus of Cumae, defeat Etruscans** (who were led by Arruns, son of Lars Porsenna)
- **Publius Valerius Publicola (or Poplicola)** became consul in place of Brutus
  - Was, with Brutus, Collatinus, and Lucretius (father of Lucretia) instrumental in overthrow of the monarchy
  - Publicola originally tried to build his house **on the Velian Hill** but people were upset with this because they thought it meant **he was trying to become king** – he instead built it **at the foot of the hill**
  - Was consul four times, **received the agnomen Poplicola meaning “friend of the people”**.
- **Battle of Lake Regillus (496 B.C.)**
  - **Famous battle that pitted the Romans against the Latin League and Tarquinius Superbus**
  - **Latin forces led by Superbus’ son-in-law, Octavius Mamilius of Tusculum (whom Superbus sought refuge with following Aricia)**
    - Titus Herminius, Horatius’ ally at the Pons Sublicius, killed Octavius Mamilius in battle
  - **Roman dictator was Aulus Postumius Albinus**, the *magister equitum* was Aebutius Elva
  - **Legend has it that the Dioscuri, Castor & Pollux, helped the Romans in this battle**
- **First Secession of the Plebs (494 B.C.)**
  - There are traditionally **five secessions** of the plebs throughout the history of the Republic

- In 494, Plebs **succeeded to the *Mons Sacer*** (Aventine Hill) where they threatened to found a new town
  - **Menenius Agrippa** convinces the plebs to return from the secession with his parable of the “**Belly and the Limbs**”
- **Spurius Cassius**
  - **First magister equitum (under the first dictator, Titus Lartius) (both prior to Lake Regillus)** (probably 501 B.C.)
  - **Three time consul, proposed the first agrarian law in Rome in 486 B.C.**, which was heavily opposed by the patricians – he was later killed on conspiracy of trying to become king
- **Gaius Marcius Coriolanus**
  - **Earned his cognomen after taking the Volscian town of Corioli (493 B.C.)**
  - After his success against the Volscians, he was said to have been very anti-plebeian – and was eventually banished from Rome – in retaliation **he allied with the same Volscians he defeated and turned against Rome but was dissuaded from attacking by his mother Veturia and his wife Volumnia**
- **Battle of the Cremera (479 or 477 B.C.)**
  - Battle between the Romans and the city of Veii
    - Specifically, **the Fabii** clan volunteered to fight the battle on its own and **was nearly wiped out**
- Concilium Plebis (471 B.C.)
  - Popular council in Rome that, in 471, changed from a plebeian curiate assembly to a plebeian tribal assembly which indicated that they began organization by tribes (only plebeian, whereas the Comitia Tributa contained patricians & plebeians)
  - **Elected the plebeian tribunes and plebeian aediles**
- **Battle of Mt. Algidus (458 B.C.)**
  - Famous battle that pitted the **Romans against the Aequi**. **Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus** was nominated dictator and led a relief effort to rescue **Minucius’** army which had been trapped.
    - Retired his dictatorship and **returned to his plow after sixteen days**
- **Laws of the Twelve Tables (451-450 B.C.)**
  - **Codification of law was first proposed by the tribune Terentilius Harsa in 462 B.C.**
  - Twelve tables of laws are completed by the *decemviri* (two groups) to satisfy the plebeians
  - The most famous of the *decemviri* who was the chief of both commissions was **Appius Claudius Crassus**
    - **Appius Claudius lusted after a girl, Verginia, whose father Verginius was a respected centurion. Verginius ended up killing his daughter to protect her freedom** from Claudius, who basically tried to enslave her
  - The plebs, not completely satisfied with the Twelve Tables, succeeded for the second time in 449 B.C. -- **The consuls of 449 B.C., L. Valerius Potitus and M. Horatius Barbatus, ended the second secession of the plebs with further laws in favor of the plebeians (Valerio-Horatian Laws)**
- **Lex Canuleia (445 B.C.)**

- Important law proposed by **Gaius Canuleius** that allowed for **the intermarriage between plebeians and patricians**
    - Ended the third succession of the plebs
  - **Aulus Cornelius Cossus**
    - **Won the second *spolia opima* when he slayed Tolumnius, king of the Veians, in combat (c. 426 B.C.)**
  - (Second Battle of) **Battle of Mount Algidus (431 B.C.)**
    - Same site as the previous battle
    - **Romans led by Aulus Postumius Tubertus defeated the Aequi (last major battle)**
  - **Marcus Furius Camillus**
    - **Soldier and statesman responsible for capturing the Etrurian city of Veii in 396 B.C. after a ten year siege (405 B.C.-396 B.C.)**
    - **Proclaimed “Pater Patriae” and “Second Founder of Rome”** after the events with Brennus (see Allia River)
  - **Battle of Allia River (390 B.C.)**
    - The **Senonian chieftain Brennus** leads the Gauls to defeat the Romans here and then advances to the city and captures all of it except for the **Capitoline Hill**
    - Legend has it that **Marcus Manlius Capitolinus** was **woken by the sacred geese** of **Juno** and rallied the Romans on the Capitoline
    - Romans try to pay-off Brennus by giving him 1000 pounds weight in gold – Brennus is said to have thrown his sword down on his scales and **proclaimed “Vae victis!” which means “Woe to the conquered”** when the Romans complained about the amount of the gold.
    - Occupied the Capitol **for 7 months**
    - The dispute over the scales used to measure the gold gave time for Camillus, the exiled dictator, to rally an army and save the city.
  - **Lex Licinia-Sextia (367 B.C.)**
    - Law passed by the **tribunes C. Licinius and L. Sextius Lateranus** that made it so one of the two consuls could be a plebeian. **Sextius himself is the first plebeian consul (366 B.C.)**
    - Before this laws, as a compromise to give plebeians consular power, **military tribunes with consular power were elected (444 – 367 B.C.)**
    - **C. Marcius Rutilus was the first plebeian dictator in 356 and first plebeian censor in 351**
    - **Q. Publilius Philo was the first plebeian praetor in 337.**
- **CONQUEST OF ITALY**
  - **First Samnite War (343-341 B.C.)**
    - **Minor war mostly centered around the city of Capua and the land of Campania**
  - **Lex Genucia (342 B.C.)**
    - **Prohibits loans and usury**
  - **Great Latin War (340-338 B.C.)**
    - Romans allied with the Samnites to defeat a contingent of Latins and Campanians at **Suessa Aurunca (340 B.C.)**
    - Battle of Mt. Vesuvius (340 B.C.)
      - Romans led by Ti. Manlius Torquatus and P. Decius Mus
        - First appearance by a Decius Mus (**see: Third Samnite War**)

- Romans captured the town of **Antium** in **338 B.C.** and took the **rostra** (prows of enemy ships) and attached them to the **speakers platform in the Forum**
  - **338 B.C. – Roman secured control of central Italy and Latin League breaks up**
- **Lex Poetelia (326 or 313 B.C.)**
  - **Eliminated the *nexum*, or bond servitude**
- **Second Samnite War (326-304 B.C.)**
  - Broke out among a Samnite tribe dispute over Neapolis (Naples), Rome became involved when Capua asked for help (327 B.C.)
    - Q. Publilius Philo carries out siege of Neapolis (327 B.C.-326 B.C.)
  - **Battle of Caudine Forks (321 B.C.)**
    - Famous Roman disaster in which the **Samnite chieftain Gavius Pontius trapped the Romans led by Ti. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Postumius Albinus** under a mountain pass and forced the Roman soldiers to **shamefully pass under the yoke**
  - **Battle of Lautulae (315 B.C.)**
    - Lesser known disaster in which the dictator **Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus** was defeated by the Samnites
  - **Battle of Bovianum (305/304 B.C.)**
    - Final battle of the Second Samnite War
- (First) Battle of Lake Vadimo (310 B.C.)
  - Not explicitly part of the Second Samnite War, Rullianus makes up for his defeat at Lautulae by defeating the Etruscans here.
- **Appius Claudius Caecus**
  - During his **consensorship of 312 B.C.**, he built the **Via Appia** from Rome to Capua
  - Also built the Aqua Appia
- **Third Samnite War (298-290 B.C.)**
  - War precipitated by **L. Scipio Barbatus** (first representative of that family to enter Roman history) drove Samnites out of Lucania
  - **Battle of Sentinum (295 B.C.)**
    - **Romans led by P. Decius Mus and Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus defeated the Samnites led by Gellius Egnatius**
    - **P. Decius Mus sacrificed himself in battle to inspire his fellow troops (this was called *devotio*, three men named Publius Decius Mus committed this – at Mt. Vesuvius in the Great Latin War, at Sentinum, and at Asculum in the Pyrrhic War)**
  - **Battle of Aquilonia (293 B.C.)**
    - **Romans led by L. Papirius Cursor defeated the Samnites in the last major battle of the Samnite Wars**
      - **Samnites are led by the “Linen Legion” – experienced soldiers distinguished by their linen tunics**
  - **M'. Curius Dentatus wrapped things up, by 290, Samnites applied for peace**
- **Pyrrhic War**
  - City of **Tarentum** brought in **King Pyrrhus of Epirus** (cousin of Alexander the Great) to fight against the Romans
  - **Battle of Heraclea (280 B.C.)**
    - At some point after Heraclea, **Pyrrhus tried to negotiate peace via his agent Cineas with the Roman ambassador C. Fabricius**

- Rousing speech against Cineas by the aged Appius Claudius Caecus (the ‘Blind’ encouraged Romans to keep fighting
        - Same Appius Claudius had
      - Cineas reported to Pyrrhus that the **“Roman Senate was an assembly of kings.”**
    - **Battle of Asculum (279 B.C.)**
      - **Last appearance by a P. Decius Mus**
      - Although the Romans lose both battles, Pyrrhus’ losses in both were so great that they were fittingly known as **pyrrhic victories**
    - **Battle of Beneventum (275 B.C.)**
      - Romans led by **M’. Curius Dentatus** defeat Pyrrhus and end the war
    - Tarentum surrendered for good in 272 B.C.
    - Pyrrhus died in a street fight in Argos in Greece
  - **Lex Hortensia (287 B.C.)**
    - **Plebs seceded for the fifth and final time**, this time to the **Janiculum Hill**
    - **Law passed by the dictator Quintus Hortensius** (who had been appointed dictator as a result of the secession)
    - **Law made all resolutions passed by the Concilium Plebis binding on all citizens.**
  - Battle of Lake Vadimo (283 B.C.)
    - P. Cornelius Dolabella defeated the Boii
  - *Amicitia* with Egypt (273 B.C.)
    - Rome established friendly ties **with Ptolemy II of Egypt**
- **CONQUEST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN**
  - **First Punic War (264-241 B.C.)**
    - Origin of the war is that the **Mamertines** (sons of Mars) **from Messina** were **being attacked by Hiero II of Syracuse**, they appealed to Carthage for help against Syracuse, Carthaginians got there and drove away the Syracusans, then the **Marmertines appealed to Rome for help against the Carthaginians**
      - **First commander was Ap. Claudius Caudex (grandson of Caecus)**, who defeated Hiero II (allied with Carthage at this point) and the Carthaginians (264 B.C.)
      - **Another commander – M’. Valerius “Messalla” – gave more relief to Messina against the Carthaginians and Syracusans**, and so he gained the name **“Messalla”, the first triumphal cognomen in Roman history (263 B.C.)**.
        - Negotiated a peace with Hiero II of Syracuse
    - **Siege of Agrigentum (262 B.C.)**
      - Southern base of the Carthaginians on Sicily that is taken by the Romans with help from Hiero II
    - **Battle of Mylae (260 B.C.)**
      - Romans led **by the admiral Gaius Duilius** won their **first naval victory** here
      - **Romans used boarding-bridges or grappling-irons known as *corvi* (sing: *corvus*)**
      - The Romans set up a **column** in the Forum in **Duilius’** honor
    - **Battle of Cape Ecnomus (256 B.C.)**
      - **Romans under Atilius Regulus and Manlius** defeat the Carthaginians

- **Battle of Bagradas Valley (255 B.C.)**
  - The victory at Cape Ecnomus made Atilius Regulus believe it was a good idea to invade mainland Africa (where Carthage was located)
  - Romans were **defeated by the Spartan mercenary Xanthippus** and Regulus was captured
  - Famous story is that Regulus was returned to Rome by the Carthaginians so that he could convince them to surrender – **Regulus tells the Romans to fight on** – he was returned to Carthage (Roman honor) and brutally killed.
- **Cape Hermaeum (255 B.C.)**
  - **Carthaginian navy wiped out by storm** when they tried to counter-attack the Romans
  - On the way back to Rome, the Romans too suffered ship losses due to storms (250 → 80)
- Panormus (254 B.C.)
  - Romans secured this stronghold on Sicily
- (Battle of) **Lilybaeum (249 B.C.)**
  - Romans **failed to secure** this stronghold on Sicily
- **Battle of Drepana** (the third Punic stronghold) **(249 B.C.)**
  - The consul of that year **P. Claudius Pulcher** was said to have **thrown the sacred chickens into the ocean** because they wouldn't eat – a bad omen – he was defeated by the **Carthaginian Adherbal** (not Barca) here
- Battle of Cape Passaro
  - The other consul of 249 B.C., **Iunius Pullus**, was defeated here by the Carthaginian admiral **Carthalo**
- Hamilcar Barca
  - **Carthaginian, gained chief command in Sicily in 247 B.C.**
  - Gained footholds at Mt. Hercte near Panormus, and Mt. Eryx near Drepana, fighting guerilla warfare against Romans
- **Battle of Aegates Islands (241 B.C.)**
  - **Romans led by Lutatius Catulus defeated the Carthaginians** (led by Hanno the Great) **here, ending the First Punic War**
  - Romans secured strongholds of Drepana and Lilybaeum
- **Between Punic Wars**
  - Rome received 3200 Euboic talents over ten years **and control of Sicily** after the end of the first war **(their first province)**
  - In 238 B.C., Hamilcar was given chief command → Rome went to Sardinia and seized Punic stronghold → countered a protest by Carthage by declaring war (knowing Carthage couldn't fight), refused an act of arbitration and Carthage was forced to submit to Rome's "peace terms" > **seized control of Sardinia and Corsica (which collectively becomes Rome's second province in 228 B.C.) and 1700 talents**
  - Carthage **entered Iberian Peninsula** (Spain + Portugal) **to find silver there to pay Rome for the huge war debt they owed**
- **The Last Gallic Invasion**
  - **Battle of Cape Telamon (225 B.C.)**

- Romans led by C. Atilius Regulus and L. Aemilius Papus defeated coalition of Gauls here
- **Gaius Flaminius crossed the Po river and defeated the Insubres**
- **Battle of Clastidium (222 B.C.)**
  - **M. Claudius Marcellus defeats the Insubrian chieftain Virodamarus in single-handed combat, winning the spolia opima**
- **Gaius Flaminius**
  - **Tribune in 232 B.C.**
    - Proposed that part of *Ager Gallicus* be taken from the Senones
  - **Consul in 223 B.C.**
  - **Censor in 220 B.C.**
    - Built ***Via Flaminia*** from **Rome to Ariminum**
      - Parallel road ***Via Aurelia*** built on coast from **Tuscany to Pisae**
- **The Illyrian Wars** (against pirates)
  - **First War (229 B.C. – 228 B.C.)**
    - **Romans defeated Queen Teuta**
  - **Second War (220 B.C. – 219 B.C.)**
    - **Romans defeated the Greek adventurer Demetrius of Pharos**
    - He fled to Phillip V
- **Second Punic War (218-202 B.C.)**
  - **Carthaginians in Iberia**
    - Hasdrubal (son-in-law of Hamilcar) (commanded 228-221 B.C.) established base at New Carthage (Carthago Nova)
    - Hannibal gained command in Spain in 221 B.C.
    - **Ebro Treaty**
      - Rome signed a treaty with Carthage in 226 B.C. **saying they wouldn't go north of the Ebro River in Spain**
    - Rome becomes affiliated with a town called **Saguntum, just south of the Ebro**
    - Politician **Hanno tried to prevent Carthaginian expansion in Spain**, but failed
    - Carthage **laid siege to Saguntum in 219 B.C. (*casus belli* – cause of war)**, war was declared by 218 B.C.
  - **Battle of Ticinus River (218 B.C.)**
    - **Hannibal defeated P. Cornelius Scipio** (the elder)
      - **Scipio's life was saved by his son, the future Scipio Africanus**
  - **Battle of Trebia River (218 B.C.)**
    - **Hannibal defeated P. Cornelius Scipio and Ti. Sempronius Longus**
  - **Battle of Lake Trasimene (217 B.C.)**
    - **Hannibal defeated Gaius Flaminius, who died in the battle**
    - One of the most successful ambushes in military history
  - **Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator**
    - **Was elected dictator after the disaster at Trasimene**
      - His election was very unique as **dictators were usually appointed**

- Received the agnomen “*cunctator*” for the delaying tactics he used against Hannibal
- Known as the “shield of Rome”
- His *Magister Equitum* was M. Minucius Rufus
- **Battle of Cannae (216 B.C.)**
  - Famous disaster at which Hannibal defeated G. Terentius Varro and L. Aemilius Paullus (who died in battle)
    - Encirclement (double-envelopment tactic) of Hannibal
    - Terentius Varro returns to Rome to a warm reception despite the disaster
  - However, disgraced soldiers sent to labor on Sicily
- **Revolt of Capua (216-211 B.C.)**
  - Capua revolted against Rome
  - Recaptured in 211 B.C. by the Romans under Q. Fulvius Flaccus
- **Revolt of Tarentum (212-209 B.C.)**
  - Tarentum revolted against Rome
    - Recaptured in 209 B.C. by the Romans under Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator
- **Fighting on Sicily**
  - Hiero II ruled Syracuse until 215 B.C., supported Rome, died, succeeded by grandson Hieronymus who supported Carthage instead...he died in 214 B.C., Republican government replaces him and switches back to Rome but pro-Carthaginian sentiments remained
  - **Siege of Syracuse (captured 211 B.C.)**
    - Carried on by the Romans under Marcus Claudius Marcellus
      - He was known as “the sword of Rome”
    - The famous scientist Archimedes was responsible for Syracuse’s defense – he was accidentally killed after the Romans rushed the city
- **Rise of Scipio Africanus**
  - Battle of Dertosa (215 B.C.)
    - Publius and Gnaeus Scipio (brothers) defeat Hasdrubal
  - Scipio brothers had some more success in Spain but ultimately died in 211 B.C.
  - **Scipio (the future) Africanus given *proconsular imperium* in Spain in 210 B.C.** after his father and uncle died
    - He was the **first *privatus* to be given this power** because he had not been consul nor praetor
- Capture of New Carthage (209 B.C.)
- **Battle of Baecula (208 B.C.)**
  - Scipio’s first major battle after he took over Spain, defeated Hasdrubal Barca
- **Battle of Metaurus River (207 B.C.)**
  - C. Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator defeated Hasdrubal Barca
  - Hasdrubal Barca got decapitated, his head thrown into the Carthaginian camp
- **Battle of Ilipa (206 B.C.)**

- Battle in which Scipio (the future) Africanus defeated Hasdrubal (son of) Gisgo and cut off Iberia from the Carthaginians
    - Scipio received their surrender at the city of Gades
  - Battle of Campi Magni (Great Plains) (203)
    - Scipio wanted to take the war to Africa, his request for resources was refused by senate (205 B.C.), so he relied on volunteers including the soldiers who had been sent to Sicily after Cannae
    - Scipio (the future) Africanus with fellow commander Gaius Laelius and the Numidian cavalry commander Masinissa defeated Hadrubal (son of) Gisgo and the other Numidian, Syphax
  - Battle of Zama (202)
    - Battle in which Scipio Africanus and Masinissa defeated Hannibal and ended the Second Punic War
  - Carthage lost Hispania forever, and it was reduced to a client state, a war indemnity of 10,000 talents was imposed, her navy was limited to 10 ships to ward off pirates, and she was forbidden from raising an army without Rome's permission
- Marcus Porcius Cato "The Elder"
  - Famous figure of the mid Republic famous for his conservative, anti-Greek mindset
  - Supported the *Lex Oppia* (215 B.C.) which limited some rights (fashion wise & the like) of women (he opposed its repeal after the Second Punic War)
  - Consul in 195 B.C. and censor in 184 B.C. with L. Valerius Flaccus
- Third Punic War (149 B.C.-146 B.C.)
  - Occurred because Numidia (still under Masinissa until 148) was raiding Carthaginian territory, and Carthage retaliated without Roman consent
  - Rome laid siege to the city of Carthage (begins 149)
  - Scipio Aemilianus stormed it in 146 and it was destroyed
  - Cato the Elder is famous for saying "*Carthago delenda est.*" (Carthage must be destroyed).
  - Africa became a Roman province in 146 B.C.
- Conquest of Western Mediterranean
  - Ligurian War (181 B.C.)
  - In 197 B.C., the southern and western part of the Iberian Peninsula were divided into Hispania Citerior, Hispania Ulterior
  - The rest of the Iberian Peninsula was dominated by the Lusitanians, Celtiberians, and other tribes
    - Cato the Elder fought against the Celtiberians
    - M. Claudius Marcellus made peace with Celtiberians by 151 B.C.
    - Ser. Sulpicius Galba promises the Lusitanians better land, lures them out of their homeland, then betrays them
    - Fight with the Lusitanian chieftain Viriathus from 146 B.C.-140 B.C.
      - Viriathus used guerilla warfare and defeated several Roman commanders
        - Most notably, a. F. Maximus Servilianus who was trapped and let go after an agreement that the Romans would recognize the freedom of the Lusitanians

- Viriathus was called the **“first national hero of Portugal”**
  - **Defeated after the Roman Servilius Caepio** (succeeded Servilianus as commander) **bribed his agents to betray him**
  - **Siege of Numantia (134-133 B.C.)**
    - Before the siege (137 B.C.), the consul **Hostilius Mancinus** failed to take the city, but **Tiberius Gracchus (the legislator)** saved him by making a peace treaty with the Numantines (see: bullet point under “The Gracchi”)
    - Celtiberian city of Numantia was **captured by Scipio Aemilianus in 133 B.C.**
- **First Macedonian War (214 B.C.-205 B.C.)**
  - Phillip V of Macedon tried to aid Hannibal
  - No major battles, just series of skirmishes
  - The Roman **admiral Valerius Laevinus** was stationed at Brundisium and later sailed to Greece to break up the alliance
- **Second Macedonian War (200 -196 B.C.)**
  - **Consul of 200 B.C., P. Sulpicius Galba** given command in Macedonia
  - **Battle of Cynoscephalae (197 B.C.)**
    - **T. Quinctius Flaminius** with Aetolian League allies **defeated Phillip V of Macedon**
    - Battle shows the superiority of the Legion over the Phalanx
  - **Flaminius declared peace and freedom for Greece at the Isthmian games of 196 B.C.**
- **Seleucid War (192-188 B.C.)**
  - Rome went to war with Antiochus III of the Seleucid Empire, who was **allied with the Aetolian League (they had switched sides)** and **Hannibal** (who had come to his court in Ephesus in 195 B.C.)
  - **Battle of Thermopylae (191 B.C.)**
    - **M'. Acilius Glabrio** defeated **Antiochus III**
    - **Cato the Elder** served as a **military tribune**
  - **Battle of Myonessus (190 B.C.)**
    - The Romans under **L. Aemilius Regulus** defeated a **Rhodian fleet** (allies of the Seleucid Empire) led by **Polyxenidas**
  - **Battle of Magnesia (190/189 B.C.)**
    - **Ex-consul Gn. Domitius Ahenobarbus** and **L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus (brother of Africanus)** with the aid of **Eumenes II of Pergamum** defeated **Antiochus III**
    - **Scipio Africanus** would have participated but he was sick
  - **Treaty of Apamea ended the war (188 B.C.)**
    - **Gn. Manlius Vulso** oversaw the treaty
- **Perseus succeeded his father Phillip V after he has his popular brother Demetrius executed** on a treason charge
- **Hannibal committed suicide in 183 B.C./182 B.C. by poison**
- **Third Macedonian War (171-168 B.C.)**
  - **Battle of Larissa (171 B.C.)**
    - **P. Licinius Crassus** defeated by **Perseus**
  - **Battle of Pydna (168 B.C.)**

- **L. Aemilius Paullus defeated Perseus**
- **Fourth Macedonian War (150-148 B.C.)**
  - (Second) **Battle of Pydna (148 B.C.)**
    - Romans led by Q. Caecilius **Metellus Macedonicus** defeated a pretender to the **throne of Macedon, Andriscus**
  - Macedonia is annexed and **became a province in 148**
- **Battle of Corinth (146 B.C.)**
  - Romans led by **Lucius Mummius** defeated the **Achaean League** and **destroyed Corinth under their dictator Critolaus**
  - Marks the end of the Roman-Greek conflict
  - **Achaea (Greece) became a Roman province in 146 B.C. (same year as Africa)**
- **Affair of Pergamum (133 B.C.)**
  - **Attalus III bequeathed his kingdom of Pergamum to Rome in 133 B.C.** It becomes the Roman province of Asia by Manius Aquilius
  - **A pretender to the throne, Aristonicus (illegitimate son Eumenes), opposed the Romans**
    - P. Licinius Crassus failed to defeated him, but Marcus Perperna was successful (130)
- Relations with Syria and Egypt
  - Antiochus IV invaded Egypt but is dissuaded from continuing when the Roman **C. Popillius Laenas drew a circle in the sand around him** and told him to make his decision about whether he would continue his attack before he stepped out of it
  - In 161 B.C., **Rome concluded a treaty with Judas Maccabaeus**, a leader of the insurrection against the Seleucids in Palestine
  - In 152 B.C. Senate supported **Alexander Balas to the Seleucid throne**
- First Servile War (135 – 132 B.C.)
  - Romans defeated a **slave revolt led by Eunus and Cleon on Sicily**
- **FALL OF THE REPUBLIC**
  - **The Gracchi**
    - Were the **sons of Cornelia**, daughter of Scipio Africanus
      - Cornelia called her sons **“her jewels”** (she had 12, all but 3 died in infancy. She had a daughter, Sempronia, who was married to Scipio Aemilianus)
    - Were **the sons of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus** (the Elder) who had one a triumph in 146 B.C. for **his suppressing a slave revolt on Sardinia and had good relations with Numantia** (which is what made them comfortable with signing a peace treaty with the younger Tiberius)
    - Tiberius Gracchus
      - **Elected tribune in 133 B.C., attempted to push land law** (reinstating that no citizen should be able to hold over 500 iugera of land, this was originally stated in the *Lex-Licinia Sextia*)
      - Law “enforced” through the **“First Land Commission” which consisted of Tiberius Gracchus, Gaius Gracchus, and Ap. Claudius Pulcher**
      - The other tribune, **Marcus Octavius, vetoed the law**

- **Scipio Nasica**, cousin of Tiberius, said he (Tiberius) was trying to become king and led the senate (who was meeting in the Temple of Fides) in a revolt to kill him (him and his supporters were in a meeting in the assembly on the Capitol) (133 B.C.)
  - Gaius Gracchus
    - Served as **quaestor in Sardinia in 126 B.C.**
    - Was **elected tribune in 123 and 122**
      - **M. Fulvius Flaccus, consul of 125 B.C., and the first person to propose enfranchisement for the Italians, was his ally in the tribunate in 122 B.C.**
    - **“Second Land Commission” – Gaius Gracchus, Ap. Claudius Pulcher, P. Licinius Crassus**
    - Passed several laws that went beyond just land reform
      - Corn law, regulations for provincial appointments, reform of the *quaestio de rebus repetundis*, financial regulations for province of Asia, and transferred of the juries to the *Ordo Equester*
      - A law asking for the **founding of a colony, Junonia**, on the site of Carthage, carried out by the **Lex Rubria** (tribune: Rubrius)
    - M. Livius Drusus (The Elder) set up by the senate as a rival tribune passed counter-legislation or improved legislation
    - In 121 B.C. and after a confrontation on the Capitoline Hill, the senate passed a **Senatus Consultum Ultimum, giving Lucius Opimius the power to stop Gaius at all costs**
    - **Gaius and his followers (including Flaccus) occupied the Aventine and are routed by L. Opimius. 3,000 are executed.**
  - Period of the Gracchi before Jugurtha
    - Rome was dominated by the Metelli family (including the man Aemilius Scaurus)
    - Transalpine Gaul (later Narbonese Gaul) made a province (c. 121 B.C.)
    - Q. Caecilius Metelleus “Balearicus” clears Balearic Islands of pirates (123 B.C.)
  - **Gaius Marius**
    - **The famous general, Marius was a novus homo from Arpinum, held the consulship seven times (the most in history), and reformed the Roman army**
      - **First consulship was 107 B.C., last was 86 B.C.**
  - **War with Jugurtha (112 – 105 B.C.)**
    - **When Micipsa, King of Numidia (son of Masinissa), died in 118 B.C., kingdom was divided between sons Hiempsal and Adherbal and step-son Jugurtha**
    - **Jugurtha had Hiempsal killed, and Adherbal fled to Rome after being defeated by Jugurtha in open battle**
    - **Rome divided Numidia in half for the two men (116 B.C.)**
    - **Jugurtha sacked Cirta and massacred the Italian residents there in 112 B.C.**
    - **The tribunes Gaius Memmius and later his successor Gaius Mamilius were able to get Lucius Opimius, S. Postumius Albinus, and L. Calpurnius Bestia exiled on corruption charges/bribery charges**

- This prompted Jugurtha's famous line, "*urbs venalis*" – city for sale
  - Several commanders fought against him
    - Lucius Calpurnius Bestia
    - Spurius Postumius Albinus
    - Aulus Postumius Albinus
    - Caecilius Metellus Numidicus
      - Captured several towns including Cirta and defeated Jugurtha in the valley of Muthul (108 B.C.)
    - Eventually Marius and his quaestor L. Cornelius Sulla "Felix" were successful when Sulla convinced the Mauritanian ruler Bocchus I to betray Jugurtha to the Romans (105 B.C.)
  - Jugurtha killed in Tullianum
- War with Cimbri and Teutones
  - Battle of Arausio (105 B.C.)
    - Disaster in which the pro-consul Q. Servilius Caepio and consul Gn. Mallius Maximus (*novus homo*) were destroyed by the Cimbri & Tutones
      - Caepio stole gold from Tolosa
  - Battle of Aquae Sextiae (102 B.C.)
    - Gaius Marius defeated the Teutones
  - Battle of Vercellae (101 B.C.)
    - Gaius Marius and Lutatius Catulus defeated the Cimbri, ending that war
- L. Appuleius Saturninus
  - Three time tribune who was killed in 100 B.C. after the senate passed a *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* against him for mob violence, giving Marius the right to stop him
  - Gaius Memmius, rival candidate to Saturninus, had beaten to death by the hired agents of Saturninus and Servilius Glaucia, while the voting was actually going on
- Second Servile War (103 – 101 B.C.)
  - The lieutenant of Marius, Manius Aquilius defeated the uprising of Salvius and Athenion on the island of Sicily
    - Salvius, the leader, took the name (King) Tryphon
- Ptolemy Apion bequeathed kingdom of Cyrene to Rome (96 B.C.)
- The Social War (91-88 B.C.)
  - Also called the Italian War or the Marsic War (because they were fighting the Marsi, a tribe Italy)
  - Precipitated by the assassination of Marcus Livius Drusus the Younger, whose reforms would have given citizenship to Italian allies
  - As such, it was fought over whether or not the non-Roman Italians should have citizenship, a law originally proposed by Gaius Gracchus
  - Opposing Sides
    - Quintus Poppaedeus Silo had overall command of the Marsi
    - Papius Mutilus had overall command of the Samnites
    - Rutilius Lupus (Roman side) had fought against the Marsi

- **Marius was his legate, Pompeius Strabo** (father of Pompey the Great) **also assisted him**
  - **Lucius Julius Caesar (Roman side) fought against the Samnites**
  - **Italians set up a capital at Corfinium which is later moved to Bovianum and then Aesernia**
  - **Pompeius Strabo famous for taking the Italian town of Asculum**
  - **Lex Iulia (90 B.C.)**
    - **Lucius Julius Caesar (Roman commander) offered Roman citizenship to all citizens or Italians who had not raised arms against Rome in the Italian War**
  - **Lex Plautia Papiria (89 B.C.)**
    - **Citizens of Italian communities that had previously rebelled could now gain Roman citizenship.**
- **The First Mithridatic War (89-85 B.C.)**
  - **Fought against Mithridates VI of Pontus** who had taken territory in the east and massacred 80,000 Italian residents there (**Asiatic Vespers – 88 B.C.**)
  - **Manius Aquilius**, who had been victorious in the Second Servile War, had command in 89 B.C., but was eventually defeated and had molten gold poured down his throat
  - A tribune **Sulpicius Rufus transferred command from Sulla** (who had been chosen by the senate to fight Mithridates) **to Marius (88 B.C.)**, causing **Sulla's first march on Rome**
    - **Sulla marched on and captured Rome, preventing the legislation and regaining his command**
  - Sulla was the main general in the first war
    - **Capture of Athens (86 B.C.)**
      - **Archelaus, a general of Mithridates, had made Aristion tyrant of Athens**
    - **Battle of Chaeronea (86 B.C.)**
      - **Sulla defeated Archelaus**
    - **Battle of Orchomenus (86 B.C.)**
      - **Sulla defeated Archelaus**
  - Ended by **Treaty of Dardanus (85 B.C.)**
  - In 84 B.C., **Sulla defeated and forced the subsequent suicide of the legate C. Flavius Fimbria, who had taken command from L. Valerius Flaccus**
- **Second Mithridatic War (83 B.C.-81 B.C.)**
  - Minor second war fought between Lucius Murena and Mithridates IV
  - **Murena had been left in charge of the legions in Asia** left by Fimbria
- **Leading up to Sulla's Second March**
  - Rome divided by political parties of **Populares** (popular assemblies and tribunate) vs. the **Optimates** (richer traditionalists who wished to limit the power of the popular assemblies and tribunate)
  - **Consulships up until Sulla's Second march – includes L. Cornelius Cinna, who was an avid ally of Marius and ruled Rome during this time**
    - **87 B.C. – Cinna + Gnaeus Octavius**

- 86 B.C. – Cinna + Marius, Marius dies, replaced by L. Valerius Flaccus (*consul suffectus*)
  - 85 B.C. – Cinna + Gn. Papirius Carbo
  - 84 B.C. – Cinna + Carbo, Cinna dies at Ancona, Carbo remains sole consul
  - 82 B.C. – Carbo + Marius the Younger
- Sulla's Second March on Rome
  - Sulla landed at Brundisium (early 83 B.C.)
  - Sulla defeated Marius the Younger at Praeneste (82 B.C.)
  - Carbo was defeated in an attack on the camp of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius (82 B.C.)
  - Battle of Colline Gate (82 B.C.)
    - Battle which solidified Sulla's control of Rome
    - Right wing commanded by Marcus Licinius Crassus (the triumvir)
  - Quintus Sertorius
    - Marian (*populares*) proconsul of Hispania who held out against Sulla's forces until 72 when he was assassinated
      - Metellus Pius defeated Aulus Hirtuleius (ally of Sertorius), but Sertorius **defeated Gn. Pompeius Magnus (Pompey) at the Lauro and Sucro Rivers**
      - Eventually, Sertorius was assassinated by **Marcus Perperna**
- Sulla became dictator indefinitely for the years 81-79 B.C. and initiated constitutional reforms
  - Famous for his prescriptions, list of people who were to be executed (9,000 were killed)
  - Named *dictator rei publicae constituendae*
  - Increased the size of the senate
  - Limited the power of tribunes
  - Made Cisalpine Gaul a province
  - Increased praetors to 8, quaestors to 20, pontifices and augurs to 15 (each)
  - Revived a rule calling for a ten year interval between consulships, made the *cursus honorum* a slower process
  - Sulla died in 78 B.C.
- Revolt of Marcus Aemilius Lepidus (77 B.C.) (father of the triumvir)
  - Elected consul in 78 B.C. with the support of Pompey
    - Became a champion of the *populares* and tried to give land back to the Italians which had been taken by Sulla (and repeal a lot of his legislation)
    - This put him at odds with his fellow consul, **Q. Lutatius Catulus, so he was sent to administer Transalpine Gaul**
    - Lepidus returned with an army the next year, **was defeated by Catulus at the Milvian Bridge**
    - His fellow rebel, **M. Junius Brutus the Elder, was defeated by Pompey at Mutina**
- Third Servile War (Revolt of Spartacus) (73 B.C.-71 B.C.)
  - Thracian slave Spartacus started a slave revolt in Capua
  - Aided by fellow slave Crixus

- **M. Licinius Crassus** (future triumvir) eventually **subdues the revolt in Apulia, but Pompey himself claimed that he ended the war and so received most of the credit**
    - **6,000 slaves crucified along the Appian Way**
  - Pompey versus pirates
    - **Pompey and Crassus were consuls in 70 B.C. (and 55 B.C.)**
    - ***Lex Gabinia* (67 B.C.)**
      - **Law passed by the tribune Aulus Gabinus that gave Pompey command against the pirates in the Mediterranean**
      - **Pompey cleared the entire Mediterranean in 3 months in 66 B.C.**
  - **Pompey laid siege to Jerusalem (64 B.C.)**
    - Pompey supported John Hyrcanus against his brother Aristobulus
  - **Third Mithridatic War (74 B.C.-66 B.C.)**
    - **Ncomedes IV of Bithynia bequeathed kingdom to Rome (74 B.C.)**
    - **Battle of Chalcedon (74 B.C.)**
      - **Mithridates destroyed an army led by M. Aurelius Cotta**
    - **L. Licinius Lucullus has command against Mithridates for the first part of the war**
      - **Siege of Cyzicus (73 B.C.)**
        - Lucullus defeated Mithridates
      - **Battle of Cabira (72 or 71 B.C.)**
        - Lucullus defeated Mithridates
      - **Battle of Tigranocerta (69 B.C.)**
        - **Lucullus defeated the Armenian King Tigranes The Great and captures the city Tigranocerta**
      - **Battle of Zela (67 B.C.)**
        - **Gaius Triarius, lieutenant of Lucullus, defeated by Mithridates**
    - ***Lex Manilia* (66 B.C.)**
      - **Law passed by the tribune Gaius Manilius that transferred command against Mithridates from Lucullus to Pompey**
      - **M'. Acilius Glabrio "held" command for Pompey between the two commanders**
        - **Battle of Nicopolis (66 B.C.)**
          - **Pompey decisively defeated Mithridates**
    - **Mithridates killed himself at Panticapaeum in 63 B.C.**
  - **Conspiracy of Catiline (63 B.C.)**
    - **L. Sergius Catilina tried to overthrow the Republic as a last resort after losing consular elections for 63 and 62 B.C.**
      - **M. Tullius Cicero, the famous orator, was consul in 63 B.C. with Antonius Hybrida**
    - ***Senatus Consultum Ultimum* passed against him**
    - **Cicero wrote speeches against him, is most responsible for Catiline's (political) fall**
      - **Awarded title "*Pater Patriae*"**
    - **Gallic tribe Allobroges gave away the Catilanian plot**
    - **Battle of Pistoria (62 B.C.)**

- Cataline and his supporters defeated by M. Metellus Celer when they tried to cross Appennines and **decisively by Marcus Petreius at Pistoria**
  - **Conspirators were put to death despite protests from L. Julius Caesar who suggested life in prison instead**
- **The First Triumvirate (60 B.C.)**
  - **Powerful political alliance formed between Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey**
  - **Cemented when Caesar's daughter Julia married Pompey**
  - **Pompey got land for his veterans (this was the original reason him and Crassus teamed up)**
  - **Julius Caesar**
    - **Born in 100 B.C., was quaestor in 69 B.C., was *pontifex maximus* in 63 B.C., and consul in 59 B.C. (with Marcus Bibulus)**
    - **Caesar's aunt, Julia, was the wife of Marius, making Marius his uncle**
    - **Married Cinna's daughter, Cornelia (first wife)**
    - **Received a five year governorship of Cisalpine Gaul, Illyricum, and later Transalpine Gaul (added by the senate) that allowed him to wage his Gallic Wars**
      - **This law was passed by the tribune and ally, Publius Vatinius (*Lex Vatinia*) (59 B.C.)**
  - **Cicero was exiled to Macedon due to a law based by P. Clodius Pulcher, (a tribune under Caesar) that exiled anyone who had put a Roman citizen to death without a trial (Clodius)**
  - **Clodius had famously violated the *Bona Dea* (exclusively for females) festival in 62 B.C. by dressing as a woman**
    - **Clodius claimed around the time that Pompeia, Caesar's second wife, was his lover, so Caesar divorced her famously saying, "Caesar must be above suspicion."**
  - **Clodius was killed in a gang fight against his rival, Milo (53 B.C.)**
  - **Caesar's Gallic Wars (58 B.C. - 51 B.C.)**
    - **Aided by his lieutenant Titus Labienus, Decimus Brutus, and Quintus Cicero (brother of the orator)**
    - **Fought against several tribes**
      - **Caesar repelled the Helvetii from Aeduan territory**
      - **Defeated Ariovistus of the Suebi (58 B.C.)**
        - **Aided by his lieutenant P. Crassus, the son of the triumvir**
        - **Allied with Divitiacus of the Aedui (or Divitiacus wanted to ally with Caesar to defeat Ariovistus)**
      - **Caesar defeated the Belgae, notably the powerful Nervii (57 B.C.)**
      - **Caesar defeated the sea-faring Veneti (56 B.C.)**
        - **Decimus Brutus improvised scythes on long poles to cut the enemy rigging, counterpart of Duillius' 'crows' in the First Punic War**
      - **Campaigned in Germany**
      - **Crossed into Britannia twice (55 B.C. & 54 B.C.)**
        - **Defeated Cassivellanus**

- Caesar fought Ambiorix of the Eburones
- Quintus Cicero (brother of the orator) almost defeated by Nervii
- Most important enemy was Vercingetorix of the Arverni
- Vercingetorix defeated Caesar's forces at Gergovia in 52 B.C.
- Caesar defeated Vercingetorix at the siege Alesia in 52 B.C.
- Vercingetorix was displayed in Caesar's triumph in 46 B.C. and executed afterwards
- The three men met in Luca in 56 B.C.
  - Pompey and Crassus held consulships in 55 B.C.
  - Caesar's command in Gaul is extended for five years
- Julia died in 54 B.C. (turning point for triumvirate)
- Crassus campaigned against the Parthians, dies at the Battle of Carrhae in 53 B.C.
- Pompey and the senate tried to force Caesar to lay down his command in 50 B.C. since his 5-year extended command ended
- **Civil War of Caesar (49 B.C.-45 B.C.)**
  - Caesar crossed the Rubicon in 49 B.C., igniting civil war, and said "*alea iacta est*" – "the die is cast"
    - *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* passed against him
  - **Battle of Ilerda (49 B.C.)**
    - Caesar marched to Spain and defeated Pompey's commanders Lucius Afranius and Marcus Pretreius
  - **Battle of Bagradas Valley (49 B.C.)**
    - Caesar's ex-tribune Scribonius Curio defeated by governor of Africa P. Attius Varus and Numidian King Juba I
  - **Battle of Dyrrhachium (48 B.C.)**
    - Skirmish at which Pompey defeated Caesar
  - **Battle of Pharsalus (48 B.C.)**
    - Caesar decisively defeated Pompey
    - Pompey fled to Egypt where he was assassinated on the orders of Ptolemy XIII
  - **Battle of Zela (47 B.C.)**
    - NOT actually part of the Civil War
    - Caesar defeated Pharnaces (II), the son of Mithridates VI of Pontus
  - **Battle of Thapsus (46 B.C.)**
    - Caesar defeated the forces of Pompey led by Metellus Scipio and the Juba I
    - After this battle Marcus Porcius Cato the Younger, who had been one of the most vocal opponents of Caesar and the triumvirate, committed suicide at Utica; he is called Cato Uticensis
  - **Battle of Munda (45 B.C.)**
    - Caesar defeated his former lieutenant, Titus Labienus, and Pompey's sons
- Caesar's dictatorship and death

- Had been elected consul in (59 B.C.), 48 B.C., 46 B.C., 45 B.C., 44 B.C.
- Had been appointed dictator in 49 B.C., 47 B.C., 46 B.C., **45 B.C., but in 44 B.C. he was appointed dictator for life**
  - His *magister equitum* was at first Marc Antony but later M. Aemilius Lepidus
- Built the Forum of Caesar (46 B.C.)
  - Temple of Venus Genetrix
- Reformed the calendar
- First Roman to put the face of a living person on coins
- Was planning a campaign against the Parthians and Dacius before his assassination
- At one point received the title "*Pater Patriae*"
- M. Iunius Brutus and C. Cassius Longinus led the conspiracy against his life, and Caesar was stabbed to death at the foot of the statue of Pompey on March 15<sup>th</sup>, 44 B.C.
  - Caesar while being was said to have muttered "*Et tu, Brute?*" "*And you, Brutus?*" or, in Greek, "*Kai su, teknon?*"
- His third wife, Calpurnia, died in the same year
- Children of Caesar
  - Julia (who died 54 B.C.)
  - Caesarion (mother was Cleopatra VII, he was declared the legitimate heir of Julius Caesar by Antony and proclaimed "king of kings", was "removed" from his Ptolemaic throne in 30 B.C. by Octavian)
- Gaius Octavius (future Augustus) was named sole heir of Caesar
  - Octavius was his grand-nephew (and adopted son)
- Aulus Hirtius and Vibius Pansa elected consuls of 43 B.C.
  - Marc Antony defeated them at Forum Gallorum and Mutina (April 43 B.C.) (these two men and Octavian were on the side of the Senate before the Second Triumvirate)
- Octavian marched on Rome and declared himself consul
- Second Triumvirate (November 43 B.C.)
  - Formed between Octavius, Lepidus, and Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius)
    - Octavia (sister of Octavius) married Mark Antony
  - Legalized by the *Lex Titia* (November 27<sup>th</sup>, 43 B.C.)
  - Cicero, an opponent of Antony, was killed in Formiae (43 B.C.)
    - He had given several speeches, the *Philippics*, against him
  - Battles of Philippi (42 B.C.)
    - Octavian and Mark Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius
      - Cassius kills himself at first battle
      - Brutus kills himself at the second battle
  - Conference at Brundisium (40 B.C.)
    - Octavian gets the west empire, Antony gets the east, Lepidus gets Hispania and Africa
  - Conference at Misenum (39 B.C.)

- Treaty between Second Triumvirate and Sextus Pompey (son of Pompey)
  - They give him control of Sicily, Sardinia, and the Peloponnese in exchange for him ending the grain blockade (see Naulochus)
- Conference at Terentum (38 B.C.)
  - Octavian and Antony provided each other with ships and troops
  - Triumvirate is renewed until 33 B.C.
- Battle of Naulochus (36 B.C.)
  - Marcus Agrippa, famous general of Octavian, defeated Sextus Pompeius in a naval battle off Sicily
  - Sextus Pompeius had been preventing the grain supply on Sicily from reaching Rome
- Mark Antony divorced Octavia (32 B.C.) and had an open affair (like Caesar) with Cleopatra VII of Egypt
  - Their children
    - Alexander Helios
    - Cleopatra Selene
    - Ptolemy Philadelphus
- Augustus through propaganda made Antony look bad
- Battle of Actium (31 B.C.)
  - Battle in which Octavian and Marcus Agrippa defeated Marc Antony and Cleopatra, who afterwards committed suicide

## EMPIRE (27 B.C. – 476 A.D.)

- JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY (27 B.C.-68 A.D.)
  - Augustus (27 B.C. – 14 A.D.)
    - Born in 63 B.C. in Rome, son of Gaius Octavius and Atia
    - Celebrated a triple triumph in 29 B.C. for the conquest of Illyricum, the victory at Actium, and the annexation of Egypt
    - Given the name Augustus by the Senate in 27 B.C. (proposed Munatius Plancus), usually marks the beginning of the empire
    - Gained the power of *tribunicia potestas* and *maius proconsulare imperium*
    - Established the Principate
      - *princeps senatus* / *princeps civitatis* (first amongst the senators, viz., amongst the citizens)
    - Augustus actually relinquished his control to the senate, but remained consul (from 31 B.C. onwards) and had the loyalty of the military
    - Extended the boundaries of the empire, annexed Egypt (29 B.C.)
    - Became *pontifex maximus* in 12 B.C. after Lepidus (the triumvir) died
    - Received the title “*Pater Patriae*” in 2 B.C. by the Senate
    - Military campaigns
      - Marcus Agrippa campaigned in Spain early on (26 B.C. – 19 B.C.)
      - Tiberius and Drusus the Elder campaigned along the Danube, defeated Pannonian and Illyrian Bato (there were two of them) and Maroboduus of the Marcomanni

- Drusus the Elder fell off his horse and died in 9 B.C.
- Disaster at Teutoberg Forest (9 A.D.)
  - 3 legions defeated under the command of **Quinctilius Varus**
  - Defeated by **Arminius (Herman the German)** of the Cherusci
- Germanicus given “chief command” in 12 A.D. (he primarily, and maybe Tiberius made retaliatory raids into Germany)
- Established the praetorian guard
  - First praetorian prefect was Gaius Turranius
- Said to have “found Rome a city of brick, left it a city of Marble”
- Built the Forum of Augustus
  - Had Temple to *Mars Ultor*
- Agrippa built the Pantheon, Baths of Agrippa, *Aqua Virgo*, and *Aqua Julia*
- 3 wives, 2 of significance – Scribonia (2<sup>nd</sup>), with whom he had Julia, and then Livia (3<sup>rd</sup>), mother of Tiberius
- Heirs
  - When Augustus thought he was going to die in 23 B.C., passed signet ring to Agrippa, but had originally married Julia to C. Claudius Marcellus (famous for the theater) – Marcellus died shortly thereafter
  - So, Agrippa and Augustus’ daughter, Julia (exiled to Pandeteria), had five kids
    - Lucius Caesar, Gaius Caesar, Agrippina the Elder, Julia the Younger, Agrippa Postumus
      - Lucius Caesar and Gaius Caesar were adopted by Augustus, but died in 2 A.D. and 4 A.D. respectively
      - Agrippa Postumus exiled to Planasia in 9 A.D.
      - Julia the Younger exiled in 8 A.D.
      - Augustus turned to his third wife Livia, and her son by a man Tiberius Claudius Nero , the son was also named Tiberius (the emperor)
      - Tiberius (emperor) forced to divorce his beloved wife Vipsania to marry Julia (Elder)
        - He went into exile in Rhodes from 6 to 2 B.C. perhaps as a result of his hate for Julia
  - Augustus died at Nola, his ashes placed in his mausoleum
- Tiberius (14-37 A.D.)
  - Had been a successful general under Augustus
  - He was characterized as gloomy, never really desiring to be emperor, and jealous of a fellow general, his nephew and adoptive son, Germanicus
    - Germanicus celebrated a triumph in 17 A.D.
      - Germanicus died in 19 A.D., said to have been poisoned by the governor of Syria, **Gn. Calpurnius Piso** (who then killed himself)
  - Revolt of Tacfarinas (17-24 A.D.)
    - Numidian chieftain who revolted against Rome
    - Iunius Blaesus trapped him, but was recalled before he could deal the final blow
    - P. Cornelius Dolabella successfully ended the revolt
  - Aelius Sejanus

- **Became Praetorian Prefect in 15 A.D.**
- **Tiberius went to his villa on the island of Capri in 26 A.D., never to return**
- **Livia died in 29 A.D. – Tiberius did not attend her funeral**
- **Sejanus tried to kill or exile all members of the family of Agrippina the Elder – his villainy was eventually halted in 31 B.C. when he was summoned to the senate and killed**
  - **He was exposed by Antonia Minor**
- **Sutorius Macro replaced Sejanus as Praetorian Prefect**
- **The at one time hesitant Tiberius had no problem conducting mass treason trials prosecuting those connected to Sejanus**
- **Two candidates to be the next emperor – Tiberius Gemellus, grandson of Tiberius, or Caligula, a son of Germanicus and Agrippina the Elder**
  - **Caligula made quaestor, Gemellus executed by Caligula at the beginning of his reign**
- **Tiberius died, his ashes placed in the Mausoleum of Augustus**
- **Caligula (37 - 41 A.D.)**
  - **Caligula means “little boot”**
  - **Known for the fake invasion of Britain – commanded his soldiers to collect seashells along the English channel (on the coast of France. His army never reached Britain).**
  - **His favorite horse was named Incitatus, whom he attempted to make consul or a senator**
  - **Caligula’s reign was short, he was killed by a member of the praetorian guard, Cassius Chaerea**
  - **In 39 B.C., commander of the Upper Rhine Lentulus Gatulicus conspired to install a nobleman M. Aemilius Lepidus as emperor**
  - **The senate used Caligula’s assassinations to try and restore the Republic**
  - **Claudius, the uncle of Caligula, was found hiding behind a curtain in the imperial palace by the Praetorian Guard who then hailed him as Emperor.**
  - **Caligula’s ashes eventually placed in the Mausoleum of Augustus**
- **Claudius (41 A.D.-54 A.D.)**
  - **Said to have been lame or handicapped**
  - **First emperor born outside of Italy (Lyon in Cisalpine Gaul)**
  - **Was the son of Nero Claudius Drusus (Drusus the Elder) and Antonia Minor (daughter of Mark Antony), was the brother of Germanicus**
  - **Completed the annexation of Mauretania**
    - **The general Suetonius Paulinus put down the rebellions (41 A.D.)**
  - **Conquered Thrace and Noricum and began the conquest of Britain.**
    - **The general Aulus Plautius led the invasion of Britain**
  - **Completed the *Anio Novus* (begun by Caligula) and perhaps also the *Aqua Claudia* (but it appears Caligula both started and completed this one)**
  - **Celebrated Rome’s 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 47 A.D.**
  - **Controlling freedman**
    - **Narcissus was the chief secretary (*praepositis ab epistulis*), Pallas became the chief accountant (*praepositis a rationibus*) , Callistus became the examiner of petitions (*praepositis a libellis*)**

- **Revolt of M. Furius Camillus Scribonianus (41 A.D.)**
      - **Governor of Dalmatia** who allied with Annius Vinicianus to conspire against Claudius
    - **Wives**
      - Plautia Urgulanilla
      - Aelia Paetina
      - **Valeria Messalina**
        - **Manipulative and promiscuous third wife of Claudius who bore him a son, Britannicus**
        - **She was killed by the Praetorians in 48 A.D.** after a supposed conspiracy against Claudius with one of her lovers, **C. Silius**
      - **Agrippina the Younger**
        - **Daughter of Germanicus, sister of Caligula**
        - **Fourth wife of Claudius who had a son by another man (Gn. Domitius Ahenobarbus) – named L. Domitius Ahenobarbus – better known as Nero**
        - **Claudius adopted Nero, makes him joint heir with Britannicus**
    - **Death of Claudius**
      - **Poisoned at dinner with a dish of mushrooms at the instigation of Agrippina the Younger**
        - Poisons were made by **Locusta**
        - Imperial taster was **Halotus**
    - **Ashes placed in Mausoleum of Augustus**
  - **Nero (54-68 A.D.)**
    - **Nephew of Caligula**
    - **Had Britannicus poisoned (55 A.D.)**
    - Early reign considered stable – *Quinquennium Neronis*
      - **Influenced by tutor Seneca the Younger and Praetorian Prefect Afranius Burrus**
    - **Had his mother Agrippina murdered (59 A.D.)**
      - **Probably carried out by Nero's admiral, Anicetus**
    - **Banished (to Pandateria) and then brutally killed his first wife (and half-sister) Octavia**
    - **Second wife was Poppaea Sabina**
      - **Nero made Otho governor of Lusitania to take Poppaea Sabina from him**
    - Burrus died in 62 B.C., replaced by the much "darker minded" **Tigellinus** and then **Nymphidius Sabinus, who supports Galba against Nero**
    - **Great Fire (64 A.D.)**
      - **Said to have "fiddled" while Rome burned**
      - **Built his *Domus Aurea* (Golden House)**
    - Persecution of Christians
    - Parthia and Armenia
      - **Tiridates placed on Armenian throne (66 A.D.)**
      - The general (and governor of Syria) Gn. Domitius **Corbulo** restores order but is forced to commit suicide in 67 A.D.
    - **Revolt of Boudicca (60-61 A.D.)**

- Queen Boudicca of the Iceni (tribe) revolts in Britain, put down by Suetonius Paulinus
  - Jewish Revolt (66-70 A.D.)
    - Vespasian is sent to restore order
  - Participated in Olympic games, bribing the judges to win
  - Pisonian Conspiracy (65 A.D.)
    - Conspiracy against Nero's life led by Calpurnius Piso, but it fails
  - Death
    - Committed suicide in 68 A.D.
- EMPERORS OF 69 A.D.
  - Galba
    - Governor of Hispania Tarraconensis
    - Was supported by Julius Vindex, governor of Gallia Lugdunensis, who revolted against Nero and supported Galba as new emperor
      - Verginius Rufus, commander in Germania Superior, put down the Vindex Revolt at Vesontio (68 A.D.)
    - Ruled started in summer 68, was killed by the Praetorian Guard on Jan.15, 69 A.D.
  - Otho
    - Former Governor of Lusitania (modern Portugal)
    - Ruled in the early part of 69
    - Defeated at the First Battle of Cremona (Bedriacum) by the forces of Vitellius, commanded by Valens and Caecina
    - Committed suicide
  - Vitellius
    - Commander of the forces in Germania Inferior
    - Ruled out the rest of 69 (April to December)
    - Vespasian, commander of the Roman forces in Judaea, gained support
      - Supported by governor of Syria, Licinius Mucianus
      - Vespasian's commander, Antonius Primus, defeated Vitellius at the Second Battle of Cremona (Bedriacum)
      - Was killed when Vespasian's troops entered Rome
- FLAVIAN DYNASTY (69–96 A.D.)
  - Vespasian (69-79 A.D.)
    - First of the equites class to become emperor
    - Came out of the year 69 A.D. victorious
    - Had been a soldier in Britain under Claudius, commanded the Judean forces against Jewish revolts during the reign of Nero
    - Achieved the sacking of Jerusalem (by his son Titus) (70 A.D.)
      - Jewish fortress of Masada held out until 74 A.D., defeated by the Romans under Flavius Silva
    - Placed an unpopular a tax on public urinal use (the toilets were called *Vespasiani*)
    - Had an affair with his secretary, Caenis
    - Made Julius Agricola governor of Britain
      - Responsible for the Roman conquest and circumnavigation of Britain
      - Sequence of British Governors

- Paulinus → Frontinus → Cerialis → Agricola
      - Began construction on the Flavian Amphitheater or “The Colosseum”
      - On his death, said to have proclaimed *Vae, puto deus fio*, "Alas, I think I'm becoming a god!"
    - Titus (79-81 A.D.)
      - Son of Vespasian
      - Had witnessed the death of his friend, Britannicus
      - Fought for his father in Judaea
      - Sacked the city of Jerusalem in 70 A.D.
        - Commemorated by the Arch of Titus built on *Via Sacra* (built by Domitian)
      - Served as Vespasian’s Praetorian Prefect
      - Carried on a controversial affair with a Jewish prince, Berenice
      - Had to deal with several disasters during his short reign
        - Mt. Vesuvius erupted in August 79 A.D., destroying Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae
        - A fire broke out in 80 A.D.
        - A plague
      - Finished the Colosseum
      - Began a temple to himself and his father Vespasian
      - Died of the plague
      - Often called “Darling of Mankind”
    - Domitian (81-96 A.D.)
      - Younger son of Vespasian, brother of Titus
      - Built the Arch of Titus on the *Via Sacra*, commemorating Titus’ Judean victories
      - Completed the Temple of Vespasian and Titus
      - Gave himself the title “Dominus et Deus”
      - Fought against the Dacians under their King Decebalus, losing and then winning at the (first) battle at Tapae (88 A.D.), but never capturing the capital Sarmizegethusa
        - Lost under praetorian prefect **Cornelius Fuscus**, won under the general **Tettius Iulianus**
      - Recalled Agricola from Britain out of jealousy
        - Agricola had **defeated the Caledonians under Calgacus at the Battle of Mons Graupius (84 A.D.)**
      - Revolt of L. Antonius Saturninus (88 A.D.)
        - Commander on the Rhine defeated by another Rhine commander **Lappius Maximus**
      - Assassination
        - His wife, Domitia conspired against him;
        - Praetorian prefect Petronius Secundus was also involved
        - Palace slave named Stephanus stabbed him
      - Suffered from *Damnatio Memoriae*
- FIVE GOOD EMPERORS ERA (96 A.D. – 193 A.D.)
  - Nerva (96-98 A.D.)

- **Chosen by the senate to be emperor after Domitian's death**
  - Was basically forced to **adopt Trajan as his heir**
    - **This establishes the idea of cooptation** – adopting someone to be your heir, not just a blood relative
- **Trajan (98-117 A.D.)**
  - **Born in Italica in Spain**
  - Considered one of the greatest Roman emperors, **under him Rome reached its greatest territorial extent**
  - **His wife was Plotina**
  - **Conquered Dacians led by King Decebalus adding Dacia to the empire (106 A.D.)**
    - **Second Battle of Tapae (101 A.D.)**
  - **Trajan's Forum**
    - **Built into the sides of the Quirinal Hill**
    - **Constructed by the architect Apollodorus of Damascus**
      - **(also constructed "Trajan's Bridge" for the Dacian campaigns)**
    - **Contains the Column of Trajan which commemorates his victories over the Dacians**
    - **Last of the imperial fora**
  - **Trajan's Baths**
    - **Massive complex built over Nero's *Domus Aurea* (Golden House)**
  - **Fought the Parthians, sacking their capital city Ctesiphon, adding Armenia and Mesopotamia to the empire (116 A.D.)**
  - **Moorish cavalry commander and former Berber prince Lusius Quietus was instrumental in helping Trajan against the Dacians and Parthians**
    - **He was made governor of Judaea**
  - **Given the title of "optimus princeps" by the senate**
  - **Died of a stroke in Selinus**
- **Hadrian (117-138 A.D.)**
  - **Born in Italica in Spain**
  - **Adopted son of Trajan (Hadrian was Trajan's cousin)**
  - **Plotina and one of Hadrian's guardians (and Roman official) Acilius Attianus played a big role in making him an emperor**
    - **This coincided with Hadrian's execution of Lusius Quietus as well as four senators who were supposedly conspiring against him**
  - **Established a wall in Britain built from the River Tyne to the Solway Firth**
    - **Overseen by the governor of Britain, Platorius Nepos**
  - **Re-built the Pantheon**
  - **Was a big admirer of Greek culture (called "Graeculus" – "the Greekling")**
    - **Was archon of Athens**
  - **Spent the first part of his reign going on a large tour of the empire**
  - **Said to have loved the Greek youth Antinous, and named several cities after him after the boy died in the Nile**
  - **His wife was named Sabina**
  - **Attempted to place a statue of Jupiter Optimus Maximus in the temple mount in Jerusalem, which sparked the revolt in Judaea led by Simon bar Kokhba**
    - **Suppressed by the general Julius Severus**

- At first he adopted Lucius Aelius to be his heir, but he died, **so he adopted Antoninus Pius on the condition that Antoninus adopt Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus (son of Lucius Aelius)**
    - Ashes placed in Mausoleum of Hadrian (the Castel Sant'Angelo)
  - **Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.)**
    - **Gained the name Pius because he encouraged the senate to deify Hadrian**
    - **Married Faustina the Elder**
    - **Celebrated Rome's 900<sup>th</sup> anniversary**
    - **Established a wall in Scotland, north of Hadrian's Wall, from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde**
      - **overseen by the governor of Britain, Lollius Urbicus**
    - Ashes placed in Mausoleum of Hadrian
    - **Of the Five Good Emperors, he ruled the longest**
  - **Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD.)/Lucius Verus (161-169 A.D.)**
    - **Marcus Aurelius was also a stoic philosopher**
      - **Wrote a work, the *Meditations***
      - **Idea of being a "philosopher-king"**
    - **His general (Avidius Cassius) captured Ctesiphon in Parthia (164 A.D.)**
      - **Lucius Verus was commander "in name", Avidius Cassius did most of the work**
      - **In 175 A.D., news of Aurelius' false death prompted his general Avidius Cassius to try to usurp the throne with the help of Aurelius' wife – he failed.**
    - **Lucius Verus co-ruled with him peacefully before dying in 169 A.D. (of plague supposedly)**
    - **Fought against the fought the Marcomanni, Quadi, Sarmatians and lazyges**
      - **The column of Marcus Aurelius was built on the model of Trajan's column commemorated these victories**
    - **His wife was Faustina the Younger**
    - **Was the last of the five good emperors**
    - **Died of the plague at Vindabona, modern Vienna**
  - **Commodus (180-192 A.D.)**
    - **Was made Caesar under Marcus Aurelius in 177 A.D.**
    - **Was the blood son of Marcus Aurelius, so that ended the cooptation system of succession**
    - **His sister was Lucilla, his mistress Marcia**
    - **Imitated Hercules**
    - **Had a notorious praetorian prefect, the freedman Cleander, who sold the imperial offices to the highest bidders, including 25 consulships in one day**
    - **Often fought in the gladiatorial games**
    - **Changed the name of Rome to *Colonia Commodiana***
    - **Reign was marked by lavish brothels and general upheaval**
    - **Was killed on New Year's Eve, 192 A.D. in a conspiracy involving the praetorian prefect Q. Aemilius Laetus who had Marcia poison him; when Commodus threw up the poison, his wrestling coach Narcissus strangled him to death**
  - **Pertinax (193 A.D.)**

- Brought to the praetorian camp by the conspirators who had killed Commodus and was proclaimed emperor the day after the assassination
    - Was eventually killed by praetorian guard
  - **Didius Julianus (193 A.D.)**
    - Literally won the imperial throne in an auction by the praetorian guard when he **outbid a rival (Sulpicianus)**
    - **He paid each member of the Praetorian Guard 25,000 sesterces**
    - Eventually sentenced to death by Septimius Severus
- **SEVERAN DYNASTY (193-235 A.D.)**
  - **Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.)**
    - **Born in Leptis Magna in the province of Africa**
    - **Had a powerful and influential wife, Julia Domna**
    - Opened the ranks of the Praetorian Guard to provincials; he also filled up the Praetorian Guard with his own, loyal troops
    - Went east to Syria where he crushed his rival there, **Pescennius Niger at the battle of Issus (194)**, then moved back west and **defeated Clodius Albinus (whom Severus had made Caesar so he could focus on Niger) at Lugdunum (197)**
    - Made war with the Parthians and **sacked Ctesiphon in 198 A.D.**
    - Built **The Arch of Septimius Severus** to commemorate his and his sons' victories over the Parthians (203 B.C.)
    - Praetorian Prefect was Fulvius Plautianus
      - His daughter **Plautilla was married to Caracalla, but Caracalla hated but his wife and her father and threatened to kill them**
      - When Plautianus tried to take measures against the Severan family, he was killed (305 B.C.)
      - Was **replaced by the jurist Aemilius Papinianus**
    - Famously told his sons to get along with each other, pay/support the soldiers, and scorn all other men
    - **Died in Eboracum (York) in 211 A.D.**
  - **Caracalla (211-217 AD.) & Geta (211 A.D.)**
    - **Sons of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna** who took control of the empire
    - **Caracalla had Geta killed by the end of 211 A.D.**
      - **Geta suffers *Damnatio Memoriae***
    - Established the ***Constitutio Antoniniana***, granting citizenship to all freedmen throughout the empire
    - **Built the extensive and magnificent "Baths of Caracalla"**
    - **Assassinated** near Carrhae by Martialis **probably at the instigation of the praetorian prefect, Macrinus**
  - **Macrinus (217-218 A.D.)**
    - Was not actually part of the Severan family
    - First **non-senator (or was never of senatorial rank)**, from the Equites ranks to become emperor
    - Was of "**Moorish**" decent
  - **Elagabalus (218-222 A.D.)**
    - **Declared emperor by the troops at Emessa in Syria**
    - His original cognomen was "**Bassianus**"
    - Was the son of **Julia Soaemias**, nephew of Julia Domna

- **Worshiped the sun God 'Sol Invictus'**
    - Also forced people to worship a **black stone which he brought from Syria** which he placed in the newly built Elagabalium on the Palatine Hill
    - Killed by the praetorian guard
  - **Severus Alexander (222-235 A.D.)**
    - **Last of the Severan emperors, was the cousin of Elagabalus**
    - His **grandmother Julia Maesa and his mother Julia Mamaea had great power**
    - His **praetorian prefect was the distinguished jurist Domitius Ulpianus but he was murdered in 228 B.C.**
    - **During his reign, the Arsacid Parthian Dynasty was replaced by the Sassanid Persian Dynasty led by Ardashir (father of Shapur I) (226 A.D.)**
    - **Was killed by soldiers of Maximinus Thrax, ushering in the era of the Barracks Emperors**
- **BARRACKS EMPERORS (235-284 A.D.)**
  - During this time period, Rome saw many emperors, many with short reigns
  - Maximinus Thrax (235-238 A.D.)
    - **Thracian peasant/soldier who succeeded Alexander Severus, was one of the "6 emperors" of 238 A.D.**
  - Gordian I + Gordian II (238 A.D.)
    - Defeated by soldiers loyal to Maximinus Thrax
    - Gordian I was 80+ years old, perhaps the oldest person ever named Augustus
  - Puppianus + Balbinus (238 A.D.)
    - Essentially **appointed emperors by the senate in Rome**
    - Killed by the praetorian guard
  - **Gordian III (238-244 A.D.)**
    - Grandson of Gordian I
    - Was **only 13** when he became emperor
    - Lived through 238 and became Rome's sole emperor
    - Was looked after by his **praetorian prefect Timesitheus**
  - **Phillip the Arab (244-249 A.D.)**
    - **Celebrated Rome's 1000<sup>th</sup> anniversary**
    - **Was defeated by Decius at Verona**
  - **Decius (249-251 A.D.)**
    - Known for his **harsh prosecution of the Christians**
    - **First emperor killed in battle at Abrittus against the Goths under Kniva**
  - **Trebonianus Gallus (251-253 A.D.)**
    - Killed in battle **at Interamna**
  - Aemilius Aemilianus (253 A.D.)
    - Danubian commander who was proclaimed emperor by his own troops but quickly defeated
  - Valerian (253-260 A.D.)
    - Persecuted Christians
    - **Captured by The Persians under Shapur I at Edessa (Carrhae) and died in captivity**
  - Gallienus (253-268 A.D.)
    - Son of Valerian
    - **Fought against the Alemanni** and several other tribes and revolters



- Carinus (283-285 A.D.)
  - **Son of Carus**, ruled west
  - Defeated by Diocletian at the Battle of the **River Margus** (285 A.D.)
- Numerian (283-284 A.D.)
  - **Son of Carus**, ruled east
  - May have been killed by **praetorian prefect Aper**
    - Diocletian said he had been, and slew Aper
- **TETRACHY, CONSTANTINE, AND FALL OF WEST (284 A.D.-476 A.D.)**
  - **Diocletian (284-305 A.D.)**
    - **Dalmatian peasant** whose reign marks the end of the Barracks Emperors
    - **Initiated the Tetrarchy in Rome in which the empire was ruled by 4 people, two of them holding the title of Augustus, two of them holding the title of Caesar (293 A.D.)**
      - **Nicomedia was Diocletian's capital, Sirmium was Galerius' capital, Mediolanum was Maximian's capital, and Augustus Treverorum was Constantius Chlorus' capital**
      - **Diocletian was Augustus in the East, his Caesar was Galerius**
        - **Galerius was the last emperor to sack Ctesiphon**
        - **Galerius fought against Persia, defeated King Narses, and sacked Ctesiphon (last emperor to do so) (297 A.D.)**
      - **Maximian was Augustus in the West (starting 286 A.D.), his Caesar was Constantius Chlorus**
        - **M. Aurelius Mausaeus Carausius declares himself emperor in Britain (287-293 A.D.), replaced by Allectus (293 A.D.) who was defeated by Chlorus (296 A.D.)**
    - **Dealt with the pretenders Domitius Domitianus and Aurelius Achilleus in Egypt (296-7 A.D.)**
    - **His patron god was Jove (Juppiter), Maximian was "Hercules"**
    - **Established the Edict On Maximum Prices (301 A.D.)**
    - **Established the Baths of Diocletian**
    - **Known for his prosecution of Christians**
    - **Maximian and Diocletian jointly abdicate from the throne on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 305 A.D.**
    - **Retired to Salona (Split), modern day Croatia**
  - **Constantius Chlorus (Augustus 305-306 A.D.)**
    - **Became Augustus in east after Maximian abdicated**
  - **Galerius (Augustus 305-311 A.D.)**
    - **Became Augustus in east after Diocletian abdicated**
    - **Passed the Edict of Toleration (311 A.D.) when he was dying, which ended his and Diocletian's prosecutions**
  - **Severus II (306-307 A.D.)**
    - **Was Caesar of Constantius Chlorus in west, opposed by Maxentius and Constantine I**
  - **Maxentius (306-312 A.D.)**
    - **Seized power in opposition to Constantine and Severus II, made Caesar in west by father Maximian (307 A.D.) after death of Severus**
  - **Licinius (308 (311)-323 A.D.)**
    - **Appointed Augustus in west by Galerius to oppose Maxentius**

- **Appointed Augustus in east after death of Galerius (311 A.D.)**
  - **Defeated Maximinius Daia to become sole eastern emperor (313 A.D.)**
- Maximinus Daia (311-313 A.D.)
  - Appointed Caesar and heir of Galerius (who was his uncle) in 305 A.D., succeeding him as Augustus in 311 A.D. (along with Licinius)
- Maximian
  - Tries to regain throne with and from son Maxentius and also against Constantine, who forces his (Maximian's) suicide in 310
- **Constantine I (The Great) (306-337 A.D.)**
  - **Son of the Constantius Chlorus and Helena – he was proclaimed emperor in Eboracum (York) when his father died**
  - **Said to have been descended through his father from Claudius Gothicus**
  - Fought in several wars that developed after the fall of the first tetrarchy
    - Defeated **Maxentius** (son of Maximian) at the **Milvian Bridge in 312 A.D.**
      - Sometime before the battle, legend has it he looked up to the sun and saw a cross of light above it, and with it the Greek words "Ἐν Τούτῳ Νίκα", En toutō níka, usually translated into Latin as "**in hoc signo vinces,**" both phrases have the literal meaning "**In this sign, you shall conquer;**"
  - After Milvian Bridge, Constantine had full control of the west and **Licinius had control of the east**
  - Constantine eventually **defeated Licinius in 324 (or 323) A.D. at Adrianople and ultimately at Chrysopolis** and was emperor of the whole empire
  - Constantine issued the **Edict of Milan (313 A.D.) that legalized Christianity across the whole Empire**
  - **Council of Nicaea (325 A.D.)** – resolved the Arian controversy
  - **Had his eldest son, Crispus, by his first wife Minervina, executed in 326 A.D.**
  - **Constantinople (former Byzantium) became the capital of the empire in 330 A.D.**
  - **Is famously known as the first emperor to convert to Christianity**
  - Was baptized shortly before his death in 337 A.D.
- After Constantine's death, his three sons split the empire
  - **Three sons by his second wife, Fausta**
- **Constantine II (337–340 A.D.)**
  - Received Gaul, Britannia, Hispania, and Mauretania upon his death
  - Defeated in battle against Constantine I
- **Constantine I (337-350 A.D.)**
  - Received Italy, Africa, Illyricum, Pannonia, Macedonia, and Achaia
  - Assassinated on orders of Magnentius, a British and Frankish officer
- **Constantius II (337-361 A.D.)**
  - **Received the eastern provinces, including Constantinople, Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and Cyrenaica**
  - Fought against Magnentius (351 A.D.) who eventually killed himself in 353 A.D.
  - Died of illness on his way to battle his cousin Julian in the east.
- **Julian (361-363 A.D.)**
  - **Nephew of Constantine the Great, and last of the Constantinian line.**

- **Known as the “Apostate” because he tried to restore paganism throughout the empire**
  - **Fought against the Persians under Shapur II**
  - Died of a spear wound said to have been thrown by a Christian
- **Jovian (363-364 A.D.)**
  - **General, unrelated to Constantine’s family who ruled for 8 months**
  - **Negotiated a treaty with Shapur II**
  - **Rescinded the pagan policies of Julian**
- **Valentinian I (364-375 A.D. in the west)**
  - Pannonian officer, staunch Christian
  - Died of a stroke during negotiations with the Quadi
- **Valens (364-378 A.D. in the east)**
  - Brother of Valentinian I
  - **Killed at the Battle of Adrianople (378), crushing defeat for the Romans against the Goths under Fritigern**
- **Gratian (375-383 A.D. in west)**
  - **Son of Valentinian I**
  - Renounced title of *pontifex maximus*, removed altar of victory (being convinced to do the latter by St. Ambrose of Milan)
  - Defeated and executed by the usurper **Magnus Maximus, commander in Britain**
- **Valentinian II (375-392 A.D. in west)**
  - **Son of Valentinian I, half-brother of Gratian**, named co-Augustus when he was only **four years old**
  - Defeated and probably **killed by a Frankish commander named Arbogast, who installed the Eugenius as emperor**
- **Theodosius I (379-392 A.D. in east; 392-395 A.D. in all empire)**
  - **Defeated the usurpers (see above) in the west at the Battle of the Frigidus River in 394 A.D.**
  - **Was the last emperor to rule both the east and the west**
  - **Made Christianity the official state religion of the empire, closing all pagan temples**
  - **Ended the Olympic games**
  - **Forced to repent for the massacre at Thessalonica by St. Ambrose, the Bishop of Milan**
  - **When he died, his sons split the empire; Honorius ruled in the west and Arcadius ruled in the east**
- **Arcadius (395-408 A.D.) (in east)**
  - **Became emperor when he was 17 or 18 years old**
  - **His corrupt praetorian prefect, Rufinus, rivaled Stilicho**
    - Stilicho conspired with Gainas, an Ostrogoth, to have Rufinus killed
- **Honorius (395- 423 A.D.) (in west)**
  - **Became emperor when he was 10 years old**
  - **Moved western capital to Ravenna**
  - **His general Stilicho (a half-Vandal) defeated Alaric at Battle of Pollentia (402 A.D.) and Battle of Verona (403 A.D.)**
    - **Stilicho had the title of *magister utriusque militiae*, master of both cavalry and infantry**



- **Deposed by** the German king **Odoacer** in September 476
  - **Zeno was the emperor in the east at this time**
- **Theoderic the Great (Ostrogoth) killed Odoacer at a banquet circa 493 A.D.**