

Level One National Certamen Competition History Notes. Written by Connor Blue Harrison, 2011.

Version 1.1

The goal of these notes is to provide Level One Historians with everything they would ever need to know for history questions asked at the National Level, from the easiest questions of the first round to the harder questions of the final round.

Bolded terms/people/places/events = especially important.

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 Shepard **Faustulus**
 - The wife of Faustulus was **Acca Larentia**
- 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
 - According to one account, **Romulus** is said to have **seen 12 vultures** while **Remus was said to have seen 6**, meaning Romulus had superior augury and had say over where the city should be
 - Remus overleaps the boundaries of Romulus' hill and is **killed**.
 - **Rome is founded on April 21st, 753 B.C.**
- Rome under Romulus
 - Romulus opens up the city to criminals and other outcasts and makes it though they are safe from arrest within Rome (asylum)
 - Selects 100 of the most noble and wealthy fathers to be **patricians** and **senators**
 - **Rape of Sabine Women**
 - Demand for women causes Romulus to invite neighboring Sabines to a festival for Neptune in Rome...women are carried off to Rome.
 - Rape of Sabines causes Rome to go with war with the Sabines
 - In one famous story, the **daughter** of the Capitoline citadel commander, **Tarpeia**, lets the Sabines into the city in exchange for "**what they wear on their left arms**". Instead of receiving their gold bracelets as she intended, she is crushed by their shields
 - Fighting is eventually stopped by the woman, specifically the Sabine **Hersilia**, who then becomes the wife of Romulus

- Thereafter, Romulus co-rules with the Sabine **Titus**
- Death of Romulus
 - Legend has it that **Romulus disappeared in a storm or whirlwind**, during or shortly after offering public sacrifice at or near the Quirinal Hill.
 - Realistically, the senators probably killed him.
- **Numa Pompilius**
 - **Was a Sabine**, son-in-law of Titus Tatius
 - Unlike Romulus, **not warlike**
 - The nymph **Egeria** was his lover
 - Religious organization
 - Brings **Vestal Virgins from Alba Longa to Rome**
 - Established the **Pontifex Maximus**, the high priest
 - 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
 - Conflict with Alba Longa, **Horatii vs. Coratii**
 - Rome chooses three brothers, the Horatii, to fight against three Alban brothers, the Curiatii; the victor was to win the war.
 - **Horatii win**, but the Alban king **Mettius Fufetius** doesn't obey the rules and incites a town Fidenae against Rome. Rome is victorious over Fidenae and has **Fufetius drawn and quartered** (torn apart by two chariots) for his treachery.
 - Albans become a part of Roman population and **settle on the Caelian Hill**, Alba Longa is destroyed except for the temples
 - Tullus builds the first **senate house**, the **Curia Hostilia**
 - Death
 - Tullus goes to war against Sabines who had not come to Rome under Titus Tatius
 - Gods don't like this his ignoring of religion, manifested through **shower of stones on the Alban Mountain** and voices insulting the Albans for abandoning their ways
 - A plague falls on Rome, Tullus tries to fix things but does the ceremonies wrong and is killed when **his house is struck by lightning (Tullus dies in a fire)**
- **Ancus Marcius**
 - **Sabine, grandson 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**
 - **Established a salt water port at Ostia**
 - 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 means he would become king.
 - Tarquinius Priscus was **originally from Corinth** and originally named **Lucumo**, the son of Demaratus

- 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**
- Began construction on the **Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the Capitoline Hill and the Circus Maximus**
- Built the Cloaca Maxima (sewer) in Rome’s lowlands (**this is disputed, Superbus is more known for building the sewer**)
- Was eventually killed by 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 he was **covered in flame but felt no harm** – Tanaquil interpreted this as destiny
 - His origin is unclear; in one account he is a **slave**, but it is more likely he was the **son of a captive woman named Ocrisia** from the Etruscan town of Corniculum
 - Married Tarquinia, daughter of Tarquin and Tanaquil
 - Established temples to Fortuna and **Diana**
 - **Created the census** in which the people of Rome were divided into 5 classes
 - **Introduced coinage** into Rome
 - **Built the first defensive wall – “Servian Wall” – around Rome**
 - Was originally 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)
 - **Built the Cloaca Maxima (sewer)**
 - **Finished the Circus Maximus** (definitely started by Tarquinius Priscus)
 - **Rape of Lucretia**
 - Tarquin’s son, **Sextus Tarquinius**, **raped Lucretia**, the **wife of Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus**
 - This rape caused the city to rise in **rebellion led by Lucius Iunius Brutus**
 - Tarquin flees to the Etruscan cities, Etruscans unite under **Lars Porsenna**, king of **Clusium**, fight towards Rome
 - **Pons Sublicius** famously **defended by Horatius Cocles**
 - **Mucius Scaevola** **thrusts his hand into the coals to impress Lars Porsenna**
 - **Cloelia** **leads the hostages to freedom (but later returned)**

REPUBLIC (509-27 B.C.)

- **EARLY HISTORY**
 - **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”**

- **Brutus dies while fighting against Aruns, the son of Tarquinius Superbus.**
 - It is important to note that **Brutus' sons, Titus and Tiberius, were part of the rebellion within Rome that tried to reinstall Superbus as king – they were executed.**
- **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”.**
- **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 **succeed to the Mons Sacer** (Aventine Hill) where they threaten to found a new town
 - **Menenius Agrippa** convinces the plebs to return from the secession (the parable of the “Belly and the Limbs”)
 - **The Lex Sacrata** creates the office of **tribune** for the plebs
- **Battle of Lake Regillus (496 B.C.)**
 - Famous battle that pitted the **Romans against the Latin League + Tarquinius Superbus**
 - Legend has it that the **Dioscuri, Castor & Pollux**, led the Romans in this battle
 - Roman commander was **Aulus Postumius Albinus** (first dictator)
- **Battle of Mt. Algidus (458 B.C.)**
 - Famous battle that pitted the **Romans against the Aequi. Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus** leads a relief effort to rescue **Minucius' army** which had been trapped.
- 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 by his mother Veturia and his wife Volumnia**
- **Laws of the Twelve Tables (451-450 B.C.)**
 - **Associated with the second secession of the plebs**, from 451-450, twelve tables of laws are completed by the decemviri (two groups)
 - The most famous of the decemviri who was the chief of both commissions was **Appius Claudius Crassus**, who was said to have been murdered or died because of his lust for **Verginia**
- **Lex Canuleia (445 B.C.)**
 - Important law proposed by **Gaius Canuleius** that allowed for **the intermarriage between plebeians and patricians**
- **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.
 - 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 Licinius and Lucius Sextius** that makes it so one of the two consuls can be a plebeian. **Lucius Sextius himself is the first plebeian consul (366 B.C.)**
 - **Gaius Marcius Rutilus is the first plebeian dictator in 356 and first plebeian censor in 351**
 - **Publilius Philo was the first plebeian praetor in 337.**
- **CONQUEST OF ITALY**
 - **Great Latin War (340-338 B.C.)**
 - Romans under **Publius Decius Mus and Titus Manlius Torquatus** defeat the **Latins at Battle of Vesuvius** (near Mt. Vesuvius) in **340 B.C.**
 - It is said that **Publius Decius Mus sacrificed himself** in battle in an act called **devotio** (three men named Publius Decius Mus did this)
 - Romans captured the town of **Antium in 340 B.C.** and took the **rostra (prows of enemy ships)** and attached them to the **speakers platform in the Forum**
 - **First Samnite War (343-341 B.C.)**
 - Minor war mostly centered around the **city of Capua and the land of Campania**
 - **Second Samnite War (326-304 B.C.)**
 - Most famous battle occurs in **321 B.C. at Caudine Forks** in which the **Samnite chieftain Gavius Pontius traps the Romans (led by Titus Veturius and Spurius Postumius Albinus)** under a mountain pass and forces them to **pass under the yoke**
 - **Third Samnite War (298-290 B.C.)**
 - Most famous battle is the **Battle of Sentinum** that occurs in **295 B.C.** in which the **Romans led by Publius Decius Mus and Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus defeat the Samnites led by Gellius Egnatius**
 - **This Publius Decius Mus also sacrifices himself in battle (devotio)**
 - **Pyrrhic War**
 - City of **Tarentum** brings in **King Pyrrhus of Epirus** to fight against the Romans
 - **Battle of Heraclea (280 B.C.)**
 - **Battle of Asculum (279 B.C.)**
 - Although the Romans lose both battles, Pyrrhus’ losses in both are so great that they are fittingly known as **pyrrhic victories**
 - **Battle of Beneventum (275 B.C.)**
 - Romans led by **Curius Dentatus** defeat Pyrrhus and end the war

- Tarentum surrenders for good in 272 B.C.
 - Pyrrhus dies in a street fight in Argos in Greece when a woman throws a roof tile on his head
- **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 plebeians binding on all citizens.**
- **CONQUEST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN**
 - **First Punic War (264-241 B.C.)**
 - Origin of the war is that the **Mamertines** (sons of Mars) **from Messana** are **being attacked by Hiero (II) of Syracuse**, appeal to Carthage for help against Syracuse, Carthaginians get there and drive away the Syracusans, then the **Marmertines appeal to Rome for help against the Carthaginians**
 - **Battle of Mylae (260 B.C.)**
 - Romans led by **Gaius Duilius** win their **first naval victory** here
 - The Romans set up a **column** in the Forum in **Duilius'** honor
 - **Battle of Cape Ecnomus (256 B.C.)**
 - **Romans** under **Atilius Regulus** **defeat the Carthaginians**
 - **Battle of Bagradas Valley (255 B.C.)**
 - The victory at Cape Ecnomus makes Atilius Regulus believe it's a good idea to invade mainland Africa (where Carthage is located)
 - Romans are **defeated by the Spartan mercenary Xanthippus** and Regulus is captured
 - Famous story is that Regulus is returned to Rome by the Carthaginians so that he can convince them to surrender – **Regulus tells the Romans to fight on** – he is returned to Carthage (Roman honor) and brutally killed.
 - **Battle of Drepana (249 B.C.)**
 - The consul of that year **Publius Claudius Pulcher** is said to have **thrown the sacred chickens into the ocean** because they wouldn't eat – a bad omen – he is defeated by the **Carthaginian Hamilcar** here
 - **Battle of Aegates Islands (241 B.C.)**
 - **Romans led by Lutatius Catulus** **defeat the Carthaginians** (led by Hanno the Great) **here, ending the First Punic War**
 - **Between Punic Wars**
 - **Rome gains control of Sicily** after the end of the first war (**their first province**)
 - While Carthage has an internal fight, Rome also **seizes control of Sardinia and Corsica** (which had been under Carthaginian control)
 - Carthage **enters Iberian Peninsula** (Spain + Portugal) to find silver there to pay Rome for the huge war debt they owed
 - **Second Punic War (218-202 B.C.)**
 - **Ebro Treaty**
 - Rome signs a treaty with Carthage in 226 B.C. saying they won't go north of the Ebro River in Spain
 - Hannibal gains command in Spain in 221 B.C.
 - Rome becomes affiliated with a town called Saguntum, just south of the Ebro

- Carthage lays siege to Saguntum in 219 B.C., war is declared
- **Battle of Ticinus River (218)**
 - Hannibal defeats Publius Cornelius Scipio (the elder)
 - Scipio's life is saved by his son, the future Africanus
- **Battle of Trebia River (218)**
 - Hannibal defeats Publius Cornelius Scipio and Tiberius Sempronius Longus
- **Battle of Lake Trasimene (217)**
 - Hannibal defeats Gaius Flaminius, who dies in the battle
- **Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator**
 - Was appointed dictator after the disaster at Trasimene
 - Received the agnomen "cunctator" for the delaying tactics he used against Hannibal
 - Known as the "shield of Rome"
- **Battle of Cannae (216)**
 - Famous disaster at which Hannibal defeats Gaius Terentius Varro and Lucius Aemilius Paullus (who dies in battle)
 - Terentius Varro returns to Rome to a warm reception despite the disaster
- **Marcus Claudius Marcellus**
 - Layed siege to and recaptured Syracuse in 211 B.C.
 - The famous scientist Archimedes was responsible for Syracuse's defense – he was accidentally killed after the Romans rushed the city
 - One of the three winners of the *spolia opima* (with Romulus, Cossus)
 - Known at the "sword of Rome"
- **Metaurus River (207)**
 - Gaius Claudius Nero and Marcus Livius Salinator defeat Hasdrubal Barca
 - Hasdrubal Barca gets decapitated, his head thrown into the Carthaginian camp
- **Ilipa (206)**
 - Battle in which Scipio (the future) Africanus cuts off Iberia from the Carthaginians. This battle gives Spain to Scipio
- **Battle of Campi Magni (Great Plains) (203)**
 - Scipio (the future) Africanus with fellow commander Gaius Laelius and the Numidian cavalry commander Massinissa defeat Hadrubal (son of) Gisgo and the other Numidian, Syphax
- **Battle of Zama (202)**
 - Battle in which Scipio Africanus and Masinissa defeat Hannibal and end the Second Punic War
- **Third Punic War (149 B.C.-146 B.C.)**
 - Rome lays siege to the city of Carthage (begins 149)
 - Scipio Aemilianus storms it in 146 and it is destroyed
 - Cato the Elder is famous for saying "*Carthago delenda est.*" (Carthage must be destroyed).
 - Africa becomes a Roman province in 146 B.C.

- **Conquest of Western Mediterranean**
 - Rome has several conflicts in Iberia after the Punic Wars
 - Fight with the **Lusitanian chieftain Viriathus** from 146 B.C.-140 B.C.
 - Viriathus uses guerilla warfare and defeats several Roman commanders before he is killed by his own
 - Viriathus is called the **“first national hero of Portugal”**
 - **Siege of Numantia (133 B.C.)**
 - **Celtiberian city of Numantia** is captured by **Scipio Aemilianus**
 - **First Illyrian War (229-228 B.C.)**
 - Rome defeats Illyrian pirates led by **Queen Teuta**
 - **Second Illyrian War (220-219 B.C.)**
 - Rome defeats Illyria again, this time **led by Demetrius of Pharos**
 - **Second Macedonian War** (don't worry about the first for level I purposes, just know it existed) **(200 -196 B.C.)**
 - **Battle of Cynoscephalae (197 B.C.)**
 - **Titus Quinctius Flamininus** defeats **Phillip V of Macedon**
 - **Flamininus declares peace and freedom for Greece at the Isthmian games of 196 B.C.**
 - Battle shows the **superiority of the Legion over the Phalanx**
 - **Seleucid War (192-188 B.C.)**
 - Rome makes war with Antiochus III of the Seleucid Empire, who was **allied with the Aetolian League and Hannibal**
 - **Battle of Thermopylae (191 B.C.)**
 - **Manius Acilius Glabrio** defeats **Antiochus III**
 - **Battle of Magnesia (190/189 B.C.)**
 - **Scipio Africanus and brother Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus** defeat **Antiochus III**
 - Treaty of Apamea ends war
 - **Third Macedonian War (171-168 B.C.)**
 - **Battle of Pydna (168 B.C.)**
 - **Lucius Aemilius Paullus** defeats **King Perseus of Macedon**
 - **Fourth Macedonian War (150-148 B.C.)**
 - Romans led by Quintus Caecilius **Metellus Macedonicus** defeat a pretender to the **throne of Macedon, Andriscus**
 - Macedonia is annexed and **becomes a province in 148**
 - **Battle of Corinth (146 B.C.)**
 - Romans led by **Lucius Mummius** defeat the **Achaean League** and **destroy Corinth**
 - Marks the **end of the Roman-Greek conflict**
 - **Achaean (Greece) becomes a Roman province in 146 B.C.**
- **FALL OF THE REPUBLIC**
- **The Gracchi**
 - **Were the sons of Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus**
 - **Cornelia called her sons “her jewels”**
 - **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)
 - **The other tribune, Marcus Octavius, vetoed the law**

- **Scipio Nasica, cousin of Tiberius**, saying he (Tiberius) was trying to become king and **led the senate in a revolt to kill him (133 B.C.)**
 - **Gaius Gracchus, brother of Tiberius, was elected tribune in 123 and 122**
 - Passed several laws that went beyond just land reform
 - **Lucius Opimius**, a political enemy of Gaius, was elected **consul in 121 B.C.** and after a confrontation on the Capitoline Hill, the senate passed a **Senatus Consultum Ultimum**, giving **Opimius the power to stop Gaius at all costs**
 - **Gaius flees to grove of Furina on Janiculum and commits suicide**
- **Attalus III bequeaths his kingdom of Pergamum to Rome in 133 B.C. It becomes the Roman province of Asia.**
- **Gaius Marius**
 - **Significant in 1st century B.C. history**, Marius was a **novus homo** from **Arpinum**, would hold the **consulship seven times**, and **reformed the Roman army**
 - **First consulship was 107 B.C., last was 86 B.C.**
- **War with Jugurtha**
 - **When Micipsa, King of Numidia, dies in 118 B.C., kingdom is divided between sons Hiempsal and Adherbal and step-son (and nephew) Jugurtha**
 - Several commanders fight him, **eventually Marius and his quaestor Lucius Cornelius Sulla "Felix" are successful when Sulla convinces the Mauritanian ruler Bocchus I to betray Jugurtha to the Romans (105 B.C.)**
 - Jugurtha killed in **Tullianum** in 104 B.C.
- **War with Cimbri and Teutones**
 - **Battle of Arausio (105 B.C.)**
 - **Disaster** in which the commanders **Servilius Caepio** and **Mallius Maximus** were destroyed by the Cimbri+Teutones
 - **Battle of Aquae Sextiae (102 B.C.)**
 - **Gaius Marius defeats the Teutones**
 - **Battle of Vercellae (101 B.C.)**
 - **Gaius Marius and Lutatius Catulus defeat the Cimbri**, ending that war
- **Lucius 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**
- **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)
 - **Fought over** whether or not the non-Roman Italians should have **citizenship**, a law originally proposed by Gaius Gracchus
 - **Lex Iulia (90 B.C.)**
 - **Lucius Julius Caesar (Roman commander)** offered Roman citizenship to all citizens of 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 Italian residents there (**Asiatic Vespers – 88 B.C.**)
 - A tribune **Sulpius Rufus** transfers command from Sulla (who had been chosen by the senate to fight Mithridates) to Marius, causing **Sulla's first march on Rome**
 - Sulla was the main general in the first war; his most famous feat was **siege of Athens (86 B.C.)**
 - Ended by Treaty of Dardanus (85 B.C.)
- **Sulla Second March on Rome**
 - Rome divided by political parties of **Populares** (popular assemblies and tribunate) vs. the **Optimates** (richer traditionalists wishing to limit the power of the popular assemblies and tribunate)
 - **Papirius Carbo and Cornelius Cinna** were the big players in Rome when Sulla was in Greece fighting Mithridates
 - Cinna dies in 84 B.C. by a mutiny of his own troops
 - **Carbo, the consul of 82 B.C.**, awaited Sulla's return
 - who held out for a bit against Sulla but was eventually killed
 - **Battle of Colline Gate (82 B.C.)**
 - **Battle which solidified Sulla's control of Rome**
 - **Sertorius**
 - **Marian (populares) proconsul of Hispania who held out against Sulla's forces until 72 when he was assassinated**
 - Assassinated by Marcus Perperna
 - **Sulla's prescriptions**
 - **Lists of people he wanted killed**
 - **Basically remodeled the Republican government**
- Second Mithridatic War (83 B.C.-81 B.C.)
 - Minor second war fought between Licinius Murena and Mithridates VI
- **War with Spartacus (73 B.C.-71 B.C.)**
 - **Thracian slave Spartacus starts a slave revolt in Capua**
 - **Marcus Licinius Crassus** (future triumvir) eventually **subdues the revolt in Apulia**
- Pompey versus pirates
 - **Pompey and Crassus are 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.**
- **Third Mithridatic War (73 B.C.-63 B.C.)**
 - **Lucius Licinius Lucullus has command against Mithridates for the first part of the war**
 - **Battle of Tigranocerta (69 B.C.)**
 - Lucullus defeats the Armenian king Tigranes the great and captures the city Tigranocerta
 - **Lex Manilia (66 B.C.)**
 - **Law passed by the tribune Gaius Manilius that transferred command against Mithridates from Lucullus to Pompey**

- Battle of Nicopolis (66 B.C.)
 - Pompey decisively defeats Mithridates
 - Mithridates kills himself at Panticapaeum in 63 B.C.
- Conspiracy of Catiline (63 B.C.)
 - Lucius Sergius Catilina tries to overthrow the Republic
 - Senatus Consultum Ultimum passed against him
 - Cicero writes speeches against him, is most responsible for Catiline's fall
 - Awarded title "*Pater Patriae*"
- The First Triumvirate (60 B.C.)
 - Powerful political alliance formed between Julius Caesar, Marcus Licinius Crassus, and Pompey the Great
 - Cemented when Caesar's daughter Julia married Pompey
 - Pompey got land for his veterans
 - 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)
 - Received a five year governorship of Cisalpine Gaul, Illyricum, and later Transalpine Gaul that allowed him to wage his Gallic Wars
 - Marcus Tullius Cicero, the famous orator, is exiled due to a law based by Clodius Pulcher, a tribune under Caesar
 - Clodius was killed in a gang fight against his rival, Milo (53 B.C.)
 - Caesar's Gallic Wars (58 B.C. - 51 B.C.)
 - Fought against several tribes and even crossed into **Britannia twice (55 B.C. & 54 B.C.)**
 - Most important enemy was Vercingetorix of the Arverni
 - Vercingetorix defeated Caesar's forces at Gergovia in 52 B.C.
 - Caesar defeated Veringetorix 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 meet in Luca in 56 B.C.
 - Pompey and Crassus hold consulships in 55 B.C.
 - Caesar's command is extended for five years
 - Julia dies in 54 B.C.
 - Crassus campaigns against the Parthians, dies at the Battle of Carrhae in 53 B.C.
 - Pompey and the senate try 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 crosses the Rubicon in 49 B.C., igniting civil war, and said "*alea iacta est*" – "the die is cast"
 - Battle of Ilerda (49 B.C.)
 - Caesar marches to Spain and defeats Pompey's commanders
 - Battle of Dyrrhachium (48 B.C.)
 - Skirmish at which Pompey defeated Caesar
 - Battle of Pharsalus (48 B.C.)
 - Caesar decisively defeats Pompey

- Pompey flees 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 defeats Pharnaces (II), the son of Mithridates VI of Pontus
- **Battle of Thapsus (46 B.C.)**
 - Caesar defeats the forces of Pompey led by Metellus Scipio and the African Juba I
 - After this battle **Cato the Younger commits suicide at Utica**; he is called **Cato Uticensis**
- **Battle of Munda (45 B.C.)**
- **Caesar defeats his former lieutenant, Titus Labienus, and Pompey's sons**
- **Caesar's dictatorship and death**
 - Had been appointed dictator in 49 B.C., 48 B.C., 46 B.C., **but in 44 B.C. he was appointed dictator for life**
 - **Built the Forum of Caesar**
 - Temple of Venus Genetrix
 - **Reformed the calendar**
 - **Put his face on coins**
 - **Was planning a campaign against the Parthians before his assassination**
 - **At one point received the title "*Pater Patriae*"**
 - **Marcus Junius Brutus and Gaius Cassius Longinus led the conspiracy against his life, and Caesar was stabbed to death at the foot of the statue of Pompey on March 15th, 44 B.C.**
 - Caesar while being said to have muttered "*Et tu, Brute?*" "*And you, Brutus?*" or in Greek, "*Kai su, teknon?*"
 - **Gaius Octavius (future Augustus) was named sole heir of Caesar**
 - Octavius was his grand-nephew (and adopted son)
- **Second Triumvirate (43 B.C.)**
 - **Formed between Gaius Octavius, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, and Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius)**
 - Octavia (sister of Octavius) married Mark Antony
 - **Cicero, an opponent of Antony, is killed in Formiae**
 - **Legalized by the *Lex Titia***
 - **Battle of Philippi (42 B.C.)**
 - Octavian and Mark Antony defeat Brutus and Cassius, who kill themselves
 - **Treaty of Brundisium (40 B.C.)**
 - Octavian gets the west empire, Antony gets the east, Lepidus gets Hispania and Africa
 - **Battle of Naulochus (36 B.C.)**
 - Marcus Agrippa, famous general of Octavian, defeats Sextus Pompeius (son of Pompey) in a naval battle off Sicily
 - Sextus Pompeius has been preventing the grain supply on Sicily from reaching Rome

- Mark Antony has an open affair with **Cleopatra VII of Egypt**
- **Augustus through propaganda makes Antony look bad**
- **Battle of Actium (31 B.C.)**
 - **Battle in which Octavian and Agrippa defeat Marc Antony and Cleopatra, who afterwards commit suicide**

EMPIRE (27 B.C. – 476 A.D.)

- **JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY (27 A.D.-68 A.D.)**
 - **Augustus (27 B.C. – 14 A.D.)**
 - **Celebrated a triple triumph in 29 B.C.**
 - **Given the name Augustus by the Senate in 27 B.C., usually marks the beginning of the empire**
 - **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 and had the loyalty of the military
 - **Extended the boundaries of the empire, annexing Egypt**
 - **Received the title “Pater Patriae” in 2 B.C.**
 - **Disaster at Teutoberg Forest**
 - 3 legions defeated under the command of **Quinctilius Varus**
 - **defeated by Arminius (of the Cherusci)**
 - **Established the praetorian guard**
 - **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 and Baths of Agrippa**
 - **3 wives, 2 of significance – Scribonia (2nd), with whom he had Julia, and then Livia (3rd), mother of Tiberius**
 - **Heirs**
 - **Marcus Agrippa and Augustus’ daughter, Julia, 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 and 4 A.D. respectively**
 - **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)**
 - **Augustus died at Nola, his ashes placed in his mausoleum**
 - **Tiberius (14 A.D.-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 dies in 19 A.D.**, said to have been poisoned by the governor of Syria, **Calpurnius Piso** (who then killed himself)
 - **Had exiled himself to Rhodes in 6 B.C. (Augustus still emperor)**
 - **Aelius Sejanus**
 - **Becomes Praetorian Prefect in 15 A.D.**
 - **Tiberius goes to his villa on the island of Capri in 26 A.D., never to return**
 - **Livia dies in 29 B.C. – Tiberius does not attend her funeral**
 - **Sejanus tries to kill or exile all members of the family of Agrippina the Elder – his villainy is eventually halted in 31 B.C. when he was summoned to the senate and killed**
 - **Sutorius Macro replaces Sejanus as Praetorian Prefect**
 - **The at one time hesitant Tiberius has no problem conducting mass treason trials prosecuting those connected to Sejanus**
 - **Two candidates to be the next emperor – Tiberius Gemellus, grandson of the emperor, 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 A.D.- 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 reign was short, he was killed by a member of the praetorian guard, Cassius Chaerea**
 - **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 (Cerebral Palsy)**
 - **First emperor born outside of Italy (Cisalpine Gaul)**
 - **Was the son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, brother of Germanicus**
 - **Antonia Minor was the daughter of Mark Antony**
 - **Completed the annexation of Mauretania**
 - **The general Suetonius Paulinus put down the rebellions (41 A.D.)**
 - **Conquered Thrace and began the conquest of Britain.**
 - **The general Aulus Plautius led the invasion of Britain**
 - **Built two aqueducts, the *Aqua Claudia*, begun by Caligula, and the *Anio Novus***
 - **Celebrated Rome’s 800th anniversary in 47 A.D.**
 - **Controlling freedman**
 - **Narcissus was the secretary of correspondence, Pallas became the secretary of the treasury, Callistus became secretary of justice**

- **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 (Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus) – named Lucius 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
 - **Ashes placed in Mausoleum of Augustus**
 - **Nero (54 A.D.-68 A.D.)**
 - **Nephew of Caligula**
 - **Had Britannicus poisoned (55 B.C.)**
 - **Early reign considered stable**
 - **Influenced by tutor Seneca the Younger and Praetorian Prefect Afranius Burrus**
 - **Had his mother Agrippina murdered (59 B.C.)**
 - **Banished and then brutally killed his first wife Octavia**
 - **Burrus dies in 62 B.C., replaced by the much “darker minded” Tigellinus and then Nymphidius Sabinus, who supports Galba against Nero**
 - **Great Fire (64 B.C.)**
 - **Said to have “fiddled” while Rome burned**
 - **Built his *Domus Aurea* (Golden House)**
 - **Prosecution of Christians**
 - **Parthia and Armenia**
 - **The general Gnaeus Domitius Corbulo restores order**
 - **Revolt of Boudicca (60 A.D.-61 A.D.)**
 - **Queen Boudicca of the Iceni (tribe) revolts in Britain, put down by Suetonius Paulinus**
 - **Jewish Revolt (66 A.D.-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**
 - **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**

- **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 a battle at Tapae, but never capturing the capital Sarmizegethusa**
 - **His wife, Domitia conspired against him; and a palace slave named Stephanus stabbed him**
 - **Suffered from *Damnatio Memoriae***
- **FIVE GOOD EMPERORS ERA (96 A.D. – 193 A.D.)**
- **Nerva (96 A.D.-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 A.D.-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)**
 - **Trajan’s column commemorates his victories there – it is built in Trajan’s forum**
 - **Fought the Parthians, sacking their capital city Ctesiphon, adding Armenia and Mesopotamia to the empire (116)**
 - **Given the title of “optimus princeps” by the senate**
 - **Died of a stroke in 117 A.D.**
 - **Hadrian (117 A.D.-138 A.D.)**
 - **Born in Italica in Spain**
 - **Adopted son of Trajan (Hadrian was Trajan’s cousin)**
 - **Established a wall in Britain built from the River Tyne to the Solway Firth**
 - **Re-built the Pantheon**
 - **Was a big admirer of Greek culture (called “Graeculus” – “the Greekling”)**
 - **Spent the first part of his reign going on a large tour of the empire**
 - **His wife was Sabina**
 - **Attempted to place a statue of Jupiter Optimus Maximus in the temple mount in Jerusalem, which sparked the Second Judean Revolt**
 - **Suppressed the Jewish revolt in Judaea led by Simon Bar Kokhba (136)**
 - **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**
 - **Ashes placed in Mausoleum of Hadrian (the Castel Saint’ Angelo)**
 - **Antoninus Pius (138 A.D.-161 A.D.)**
 - **Gained the name Pius because he encouraged the senate to deify Hadrian**
 - **Married Faustina the Elder**
 - **Celebrated Rome’s 900th anniversary**
 - **Established a wall in Scotland, north of Hadrian’s Wall**

- **Ashes placed in Mausoleum of Hadrian**
 - **Of the Five Good Emperors, he ruled the longest**
- **Marcus Aurelius (161 A.D.-180 AD.)/Lucius Verus (161 A.D.-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)**
 - **Fought against the fought the Marcomanni, Quadi, and Iazyges**
 - **His wife was Faustina the Younger**
 - **Was the last of the five good emperors**
 - **Died at Vindobona, modern Vienna**
 - **Lucius Verus co-ruled with him peacefully before dying in 169 A.D.**
- **Commodus (180 A.D.-192 A.D.)**
 - **Was made Caesar under Marcus Aurelius in 177 B.C.**
 - **Was the blood son of Marcus Aurelius**
 - **His sister was Lucilla, his mistress Marcia**
 - **Imitated Hercules**
 - **Had a praetorian prefect, Cleander, who sold the imperial offices to the highest bidders**
 - **Often fought within 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 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**
- **Didius Julianus (193 A.D.)**
 - **Literally won the imperial throne when he outbid a rival (Sulpicianus)**
 - **He paid each member of the Praetorian Guard 25,000 sesterces**
- **SEVERAN DYNASTY (193 A.D.-235 A.D.)**
 - **Septimius Severus (193 A.D.-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 captured Ctesiphon in 198 A.D.**
 - **Built The Arch of Septimius Severus to commemorate his and his sons victories over the Parthians (203 B.C.)**
 - **Died in Eboracum (York) in 211 A.D.**
 - **Caracalla (211 A.D.-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
 - 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 probably at the instigation of the praetorian prefect, Macrinus
 - **Marcinus (217 A.D.-218 A.D.)**
 - Was not actually part of the Severan family
 - First **non-senator (or was never of senatorial rank) to become emperor**
 - Was of “Moorish” decent
 - **Elagabalus (218 A.D.-222 A.D.)**
 - His original cognomen was “**Bassianus**”
 - Was the son of **Julia Soaemias**, niece of Julia Domna
 - Worshiped the sun God ‘*Sol Invictus*’
 - Also forced people to worship a **black stone from Syria** which he placed in the newly built Elagabalium on the Palatine Hill
 - **Severus Alexander (222 A.D.-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**
 - **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 insignificant (by Level I standards)**, many with short reigns
 - Maximinus Thrax (235 A.D.-238 A.D.)
 - **Thracian soldier who succeeded Alexander Severus, was one of the “6 emperors” of 238 A.D.**
 - Gordion I, Gordion II, Gordion III, Puppianus + Balbinus were the five others of 238
 - Gordion III (238 A.D.-244 A.D.)
 - Lived through 238 and became Rome’s sole emperor
 - Phillip The Arab (244 A.D.-249 A.D.)
 - **Celebrated Rome’s 1000th anniversary**
 - Decius (249-251 A.D.)
 - Known for his harsh prosecution of the Christians
 - First emperor killed in battle
 - Valerian (253 A.D.-260 A.D.)
 - **Captured by The Persians under Shapur I**
 - Gallienus (253 A.D.-268 A.D.)
 - Son of Valerian
 - During his reign, **The Gallic Empire is established by Postumus (260)** independent of the Roman Empire; at its height it contains Germania, Gaul, Britannia, and Hispania
 - **Aurelian (270 A.D.-275 A.D.)**
 - **Received the title Restitutor Orientis ("Restorer of the East")** after defeating **Zenobia and restoring her Palmyrene Empire in 273**
 - Her son **Vabalathus** had been made king

- Received the title **Restitutor Orbis** ("Restorer of the World") for defeating **Tetricus of the Gallic Empire in 274.**
- **TETRACHY, CONSTANTINE, AND FALL (284 A.D.-476 A.D.)**
 - **Diocletian (284 A.D.-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.)**
 - **Diocletian was Augustus in the East, his Caesar was Galerius**
 - **Maximian was Augustus in the West, his Caesar was Constantius Chlorus**
 - **His patron god was Jove (Jupiter)**
 - **Established the Edict On Maximum Prices**
 - **Established the Baths of Diocletian**
 - **Maximian and Diocletian jointly abdicate from the throne on May 1st, 305 A.D.**
 - **Retired to Salona (Split), modern day Croatia**
 - **Constantine I (The Great) (306 A.D.-337 A.D.)**
 - **Son of the Caesar in the west, Constantius Chlorus – he was proclaimed emperor in Eboracum (York) when his father died**
 - **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 Νικά", 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 A.D.** and was emperor of the whole empire
 - **Constantine issued the Edict of Milan that legalized Christianity across the whole Empire**
 - **Council of Nicaea (325 A.D.) – resolves the Arian controversy**
 - **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**
 - **Julian (360 A.D.-363 A.D.)**
 - **Known as the apostate because he tried to restore paganism throughout the empire**
 - **Valentinian I (364 A.D.-375 A.D. in the west)**
 - **Valens (364 A.D.-378 A.D. in the east)**
 - **Killed at the Battle of Adrianople (378), crushing defeat for the Romans against the Ostrogoths**
 - **After their father Valentinian I, Gratian, Valentinian II rule in the west**
 - **Theodosius I (379 A.D.-395 A.D. in east; 392 A.D.-395 A.D. in all empire)**
 - **Was the last emperor to rule both the east and the west**

- **Made Christianity the official state religion of the empire**
- **When he died, his sons split the empire; Honorius ruled in the west and Arcadius ruled in the east**
- Valentinian III (425 A.D.-455 A.D. in the west)
- Theodosius II (408 A.D.-450 A.D. in the east)
- **Romulus Augustulus (475 A.D.-476 A.D.)**
 - **Orestes, his father, placed him on the throne**
 - Traditionally known as the **last emperor in the west**
 - **Deposed by** the German king **Odoacer** in September 476