

Level Two National Certamen Competition History Notes.

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Version 1.1

The goal of these notes, like my Level I version, is to provide Level II Historians with basically everything they would 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. Level II is the trickiest of all levels; Level I has pretty carved out knowledge limits while the Advanced Level is pretty much open-ended (within reason). But to the best of my ability I have attempted to include all information that I am positive isn't "oh that's too hard, that's definitely Advanced". I still recommend any historian read the "Cary & Scullard" as well as the other listed resources since close reading is the most important preparation for certamen.

Italicized = Latin term, etc.

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

N.B.: I realize some of it is written in the present and some of it is written in the past.

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** (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**
 - Accounts differ slightly, but **Romulus** is said to have **seen 12 vultures** while **Remus was said to have seen 6**, meaning Romulus had superior augery 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 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 slays Remus in some versions of the story
 - **Established the lictors**, twelve that followed him around (the lictors tasks change with the founding of the Republic, but that's more customs related)
- **Rape of Sabine Women**
 - Demand for women causes **Romulus to invite neighboring Sabines to a festival for Neptune called the Consualia** in Rome...women are carried off or "raped" (that is to say, snatched up) to create more population.
 - Rape of Sabines causes Rome to go with war with the Sabines
 - In one famous story, **Spurius Tarpeius** was the commander of the Capitoline citadel
 - His daughter, **Tarpeia**, let 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 women, specifically the Sabine **Hersilia**, who then becomes the **wife of Romulus**
 - Thereafter, Romulus **co-rules with the Sabine Titus Tatius**
- At some point after the Rape of Sabines, Romulus **won the first spolia opima** (slaying an enemy leader in single handed combat) when he **slayed Acron Of Caenina (or of the Caeninae)**
 - **Dedicated a temple to Jupiter Feretrius, offering the spoils of the slayed king**
- 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.
 - The senator **Julius Proculus claimed that Romulus appeared to him** after death and then ascended to the heavens
 - **Romulus was deified as the God Quirinus**
 - Senators are unable to choose a new king, so they enter a period known as **interregnum** (between kings)
 - Senators are divided into **ten decuriae** (ten groups of ten)
 - One Senator from each group *decuriae* is nominated as *decurio*
 - Each of the ten *decuriones* enjoyed in succession **the regal power and its badges for five days as interrex**
 - If no king was appointed at the expiration of fifty days, the rotation began anew

- Thereafter (throughout monarchy), the interrex's function was to call a meeting of the **Comitia Curiata** which would elect a new king, which was then ratified by the senate
 - The Interrex then presided over the assembly as it voted on the law which granted the king his legal powers (the **lex curiata de imperio**)
 - After a year, a new king was found...
- **Numa Pompilius**
 - Said to have been born on the day of Rome's founding
 - Was at first reluctant to accept kingship
 - **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** and taught him how to "be a wise legislator"
 - Religious organization
 - Brings **Vestal Virgins from Alba Longa** to Rome
 - Established the **Pontifex Maximus**, the high priest
 - First **Pontifex Maximus** was **Numa Marcius**
 - Established the **ancilia, the sacred shields of Jupiter**, which were carried each year in a procession by the **Salii** priests
 - 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 chooses three brothers, the Horatii, to fight against three Alban brothers, the Curiatii; the victor was to win the war.
 - **Horatii win after the last living brother**, Publius Horatius, pretends to flee but then separates the three wounded Curiatii while they are in pursuit and kills them
 - **Publius then kills his sister for mourning one of the Curiatii**, to whom she was engaged
 - 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**
 - Fought successful wars against Fidenae, Veii, and the Sabines
 - 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 by **carrying out sacrifices to Jupiter Elicius** 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**
 - Orders 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** who the Romans had defeated at the town of **Politorium**
 - **Established a salt water port at Ostia**
 - **Built Rome's first prison**, the 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 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 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 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
 - Claudius says he had the **original name Mastarna**
 - Married Tarquinia, daughter of Tarquin 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 half of this for *equites*.
- Settled the Quirinal and Viminal Hills and extended the settlement of the Esquiline, where he lived
- **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)
 - **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. Tarquin said nothing to the messenger but simply **struck off the heads of the tallest poppies in his garden with his stick**
 - **Legend of the Sibylline Books**
 - The Cumaean Sibyl tries to sell him the nine books, he refuses, she burns three, offers same price for six, he hesitates then refuses, she burns three more, then he finally buys the remaining three for the same price
 - Married his daughter to the Latin leader **Octavius Mamilius of Tusculum**
 - **Rape of Lucretia**
 - Occurred while Tarquin was besieging the Rutulian Capital of Ardea
 - 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**
 - **Tarquinius** and his two oldest sons, Titus and Aruns, **went into exile at Caere**
 - **Sextus Tarquinius flees to Gabii**
 - Etruscans unite under **Lars Porsenna**, king of **Clusium**, fight towards Rome on behalf of Tarquins
 - **Pons Sublicius** famously **defended by Horatius Cocles** (along with Spurius Lartius and Titus Herminius)
 - **Mucius Scaevola thrusts his right hand into the coals to impress Lars Porsenna, gaining the name *Scaevola* – “lefty”**
 - **Cloelia leads the hostages to freedom across the Tiber but later returned out of Roman honor**, Lars Porsenna is so impressed by her bravery that he allows 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 Silvia Arsia (509 B.C.)**
 - **Brutus dies while fighting against Arruns, 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 “he who dwells with 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 the threaten to found a new town**
 - **Menenius Agrippa convinces the plebs to return from the succession (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**
 - **Latin forces led by Tarquin’s son-in-law, Octavius Mamilius**
 - **Roman commander was Aulus Postumius Albinus (first dictator)**
 - **Legend has it that the Dioscuri, Castor & Pollux, helped the Romans in this battle**
- **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 (306/307 Fabii die)**
- **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 sixteen days after being elected**
- **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**
 - **Appius Claudius lusted after a girl, Verginia, whose father Verginius was a respected official. Father ended up killing daughter to protect her freedom from Claudius**
 - **Lex Canuleia (445 B.C.)**
 - Important law proposed by **Gaius Canuleius** that allowed for **the intermarriage between plebeians and patricians**
 - **Aulus Cornelius Cossus**
 - **Won the *spolia opima* when he slayed Tolumnius, king of the Veiians, in combat**
 - Battle of Mount Algidus (431 B.C.)
 - Same site as the previous battle
 - **Rome led by Aulus Postumius Tubertus against 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 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.)**
 - Broke out among a Samnite tribe dispute over Neapolis (Naples), Rome gets involved
 - **Battle of Caudine Forks (321 B.C.)**
 - Famous Roman disaster in which the **Samnite chieftain Gavius Pontius traps the Romans (led by Titus Veturius Calvinus and Spurius Postumius Albinus)** under a mountain pass and forces them to **pass under the yoke**
 - After Caudine, L. Papirius Cursor and Q. Publilius Philo are elected consuls to deal with Caudine crisis
 - **Battle of Lautulae (315 B.C.)**
 - Lesser known disaster in which the dictator **Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus** is defeated by the Samnites
 - **Third Samnite War (298-290 B.C.)**
 - War precipitated by **Lucius 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 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*)**
 - **Battle of Aquilonia (293 B.C.)**
 - **Romans led by Lucius Papirius Cursor** defeat the Samnites in the last major battle of the Samnite wars
 - **Samnites are led by “Linen Legion” – experienced soldiers distinguished by their linen tunics**
 - **Curius Dentatus wraps things up, by 290, Samnites apply for peace**
 - **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**
 - At some point after Heraclea (and after Asculum), **Pyrrhus tried to negotiate peace via his agent Cineas with the Roman ambassador Gaius Fabricius**
 - **Rousing speech against Cineas by the aged Appius Claudius Caecus encourages Romans to keep fighting** (this was in 280 B.C. after Heraclea)
 - **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.**
 - Battle of Lake Vadimo (283 B.C.)
 - P. Cornelius Dolabella defeats the Boii
 - *Amicitia* with Egypt (273 B.C.)
 - Rome establishes 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 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**
 - **Siege of Agrigentum (262 B.C.)**
 - **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) **Cape Hermaeum (255 B.C.)**
 - Carthaginian navy wiped out by storm when they try to counter-attack **Romans**
 - On the way back to Rome, the Romans too suffered ship losses due to storms (250 → 80)
 - Securing of Panormus (254 B.C.)
 - Romans secure this stronghold on Sicily
 - (Battle of) **Lilybaeum (249 B.C.)**
 - Romans **fail to secure** this stronghold on Sicily
 - **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** (not Barca) here
 - Hamilcar Barca

- **Carthaginian, gains chief command in Sicily in 247 B.C.**
 - Gains footholds at Mt. Hercte near Panormus, and Mt. Eryx near Drepana, fights guerilla warfare against Romans
- **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**
 - Romans secure strongholds of Drepana and Lilybaeum
- **Between Punic Wars**
 - Rome receives 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 given chief command → Rome goes to Sardinia and seizes Punic strongholds → counter a protest by Carthage by declaring war (knowing Carthage can't fight), refuse act of arbitration and Carthage forced to submit to Rome's "peace terms" > **seize control of Sardinia and Corsica (which collectively becomes second province in 228 B.C.) and 1700 talents**
 - Carthage **enters 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 defeat coalition of Gauls here
 - **Gaius Flaminius crosses the Po river and defeats 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.
 - Builds *Via Flaminia* from Rome to Ariminum
 - Parallel road *Via Aurelia* built on coast from Tuscany to Pisae (he didn't build it though)
- **The Illyrian Wars** (against pirates)
 - **First War (229 B.C. – 228 B.C.)**
 - **Romans defeat Queen Teuta**
 - **Second War (220 B.C. – 219 B.C.)**
 - **Romans defeat the Greek adventurer Demetrius of Pharos**
 - He flees to Phillip V
- **Second Punic War (218-202 B.C.)**
 - **Carthaginians in Iberia**
 - Hasdrubal (son-in-law of Hamilcar) (command 228-221) establishes base at New Carthage (Carthago Nova)
 - Hannibal gains command in Spain in 221 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

- Rome becomes affiliated with a town called Saguntum, just south of the Ebro
- Politician Hanno tries to prevent Carthaginian expansion in Spain, but fails
- Carthage lays siege to Saguntum in 219 B.C. (*casus belli* – cause of war), war is declared by 218 B.C.
- **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 B.C.)**
 - Hannibal defeats Publius Cornelius Scipio and Tiberius Sempronius Longus
- **Battle of Lake Trasimene (217 B.C.)**
 - Hannibal defeats Gaius Flaminius, who dies in the battle
 - One of the most successful ambushes in military history
- **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"
 - His *Magister Equitum* or Master of the Horse was Minucius Rufus
- **Battle of Cannae (216 B.C.)**
 - Famous disaster at which Hannibal defeats Gaius Terentius Varro and Lucius Aemilius Paullus (who dies 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 revolts against Rome
 - Recaptured in 211 B.C. by the Romans under Fulvius Flaccus
- **Revolt of Tarentum (212-209 B.C.)**
 - Tarentum revolts against Rome
 - Recaptured in 209 B.C. by the Romans under Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator
- **Fighting on Sicily**
 - Hiero II rules Syracuse until 215 B.C., supports Rome, dies, succeeded by grandson Hieronymus who supports Carthage instead...he dies in 214 B.C., Republican government replaces him and switches back to Rome but pro-Carthaginian sentiments remain
 - **Siege of Syracuse (214 B.C. - 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
- **Publius and Gnaeus Scipio die in Spain**

- **Have some success in Spain but ultimately die 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 been consul nor praetor
- Capture of New Carthage (209 B.C.)
- **Battle of Baetica (208 B.C.)**
 - **Scipio's first major battle after he took over Spain, defeated Hasdrubal Barca**
- **Battle of Metaurus River (207 B.C.)**
 - **Gaius Claudius Nero and Marcus Livius Salinator defeat Hasdrubal Barca**
 - **Hasdrubal Barca gets 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 cuts off Iberia from the Carthaginians**
 - **Scipio receives their surrender at "Gades"**
- **Battle of Campi Magni (Great Plains) (203)**
 - Scipio wanted to take the war to Africa, his request for resources is refused by senate (205 B.C.), so he relies 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 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**
- **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**
- **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 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"**

- **Defeated after the Roman Servilius Caepio 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 is **captured by Scipio Aemilianus in 133 B.C.**
- **First Macedonian War (214 B.C.-205 B.C.)**
 - Phillip V of Macedon tries to aid Hannibal
 - No major battles, just series of skirmishes
 - The Roman **admiral Valerius Laevinus** stationed at Brundisium and later sails to Greece
- **Second Macedonian War (200 -196 B.C.)**
 - **Battle of Cynoscephalae (197 B.C.)**
 - **Titus Quinctius Flamininus defeats Phillip V of Macedon** (with Aetolian League)
 - Battle shows the superiority of the Legion over the Phalanx
 - **Flamininus declares peace and freedom for Greece at the Isthmian games of 196 B.C.**
- **Seleucid War (192-188 B.C.)**
 - Rome makes 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.)**
 - **Manius Acilius Glabrio defeats Antiochus III**
 - Battle of Myonessus (190 B.C.)
 - The Romans under Aemilius Regulus defeat a Rhodian fleet (allies of the Seleucid Empire) led by Polyxenidas
 - **Battle of Magnesia (190 B.C.)**
 - **Scipio Africanus and brother Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus with the aid of Eumenes II of Pergamum defeat Antiochus III**
 - **Treaty of Apamea ends war**
- **Perseus succeeds his father Phillip V after he has his popular brother Demetrius executed on a treason charge**
- **Hannibal commits suicide in 183 B.C./182 B.C. by poison**
- **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.)**
 - **(Second) Battle of Pydna (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 under their dictator Critolaus**
 - Marks the end of the Roman-Greek conflict
 - **Achaea (Greece) becomes a Roman province in 146 B.C.**
 - **Affair of Pergamum (133 B.C.)**
 - **Attalus III bequeaths 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 of Eumenes II), opposed the Romans**
 - P. Licinius Crassus failed to defeat him, but Marcus Perperna was successful (130)
 - Relations with Syria and Egypt
 - Antiochus IV invades Egypt but is dissuaded from continuing when the Roman **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 Senate backs **Alexander Balas to the Seleucid throne**
 - First Servile War (135 – 132 B.C.)
 - **Publius Rupilius defeats 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 Tiberius 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 Appius 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 in a revolt to kill him** (133 B.C.)
 - Gaius Gracchus
 - Served as **quaestor in Sardinia in 126 B.C.**
 - was **elected tribune in 123 and 122**
 - 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 transfer of the jures 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)
 - 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 and his followers occupy the Aventine and are routed by L. Opimius. 3,000 are executed.**
- After the period of the Gracchi, Rome was dominated by the Metelli family (including the man Aemilius Scaurus)
- **Gaius Marius**
 - **The famous general, Marius was a novus homo from Arpinum, would hold 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), dies in 118 B.C., kingdom is divided between sons Hiempsal and Adherbal and step-son Jugurtha**
 - **Jugurtha has Hiempsal killed, and Adherbal flees to Rome after being defeated by Jugurtha in open battle**
 - **Rome divides Numidia in half for the two men (116 B.C.)**
 - **Jugurtha sacks Circa and massacres the Italian residents there in 112 B.C.**
 - **The tribunes Gaius Memmius and later his successor Gaius Mamilius were able to get Lucius Opimius, Spurius Postumius Albinus, and Lucius Calpurnius Bestia exiled on corruption charges/bribery charges**
 - **This prompted Jugurtha's famous line, "urbs venalis"**
 - Several commanders fight him
 - **Lucius Calpurnius Bestia**
 - **Spurius Postumius Albinus**
 - **Aulus Postumius Albinus**
 - **Caecilius Metellus Numidicus**
 - **Captured several towns including Circa and defeated Jugurtha in the valley of Muthul (108 B.C.)**
 - **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 pro-consul Servilius Caepio and consul Mallius Maximus (novus homo) were destroyed by the Cimbri+Teutones**
 - **Caepio stole gold from Tolosa**
 - **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
 - **Gaius Memmius, rival candidate to Saturninus, was beaten to death by the hired agents of Saturninus and Servilius Glaucia**, while the voting was actually going on.
- **Second Servile War (104 – 100 B.C.)**
 - The consul **Manius Aquilius** defeated the uprising of **Salvius** and **Athenion** on the island of Sicily
 - **Salvius, the leader, took the name (King) Tryphon**
- **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**, 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 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 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 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 transfers 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 marches on and capture Rome, preventing the legislation and regaining his command**

- Sulla was the main general in the first war
 - His most famous feat was **capture of Athens (86 B.C.)**
 - **Archelaus, a general of Mithridates, had made Aristion tyrant of Athens**
 - **Battle of Chaeronea (86 B.C.)**
 - **Sulla defeats Archelaus**
 - **Battle of Orchomenus (86 B.C.)**
 - **Sulla defeats Archelaus**
 - Ended by **Treaty of Dardanus (85 B.C.)**
 - In 84 B.C., **Sulla defeated and forced the subsequent suicide of the legate Flavius Fimbria, who had taken command from 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 wishing to limit the power of the popular assemblies and tribunate)
 - **Consulships up until Sulla's Second march – includes Cinna, who was an avid ally of Marius and ruled Rome during this time**
 - **87-86 B.C. – Marius and Cinna are consuls**
 - **Valerius Flaccus (consul suffectus) replaces Marius when he dies in 86 B.C.**
 - **86-85 B.C. – Gnaeus Octavius and Cinna are consuls**
 - **85-84 B.C. – Papius Carbo and Cinna are consuls**
 - **84-83 B.C. – Papius Carbo and Cinna are consuls**
 - **Cinna murdered by a mutiny of his own troops in 84 B.C.**
 - **83-82 B.C. – Papius Carbo and Marius the Younger are consuls**
 - Sulla's Second March on Rome
 - **Sulla lands at Brundisium (early 83 B.C.)**
 - **Sulla defeats Marius the Younger at Praeneste (82 B.C.)**
 - **Carbo is defeated in an attack on the camp of 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)**
 - **Sertorius**
 - **Marian (populares) proconsul of Hispania who held out against Sulla's forces until 72 when he was assassinated**
 - **Fought against and drove Metellus Pius and defeated Pompey**
 - **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**
 - Although he had been an ally of Sulla early on, **tried to prevent Sulla from being buried in the Campus Martius**
 - Pompey turned against him as a result and **made sure the full burial went ahead**
 - **Became a champion of the populares** and tried to give land back to the Italians which had been taken by Sulla
 - This put him at odds with his fellow consul, **Lutatius Catulus**, so he was **sent to administer Transalpine Gaul**
 - Lepidus returned with an army the next year, **was defeated by Catulus at the Milivian Bridge (near the Janiculum)**
 - **His fellow rebel, Marcus 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 starts a slave revolt in Capua**
 - Aided by fellow slave Crixus
 - **Marcus 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 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
 - Siege of Cyzicus (73 B.C.)
 - Lucullus defeats Mithridates
 - Battle of Cabira (72 or 71 B.C.)
 - Lucullus defeats Mithridates
 - **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 as a last resort after losing consular elections for 63 and 62 B.C.
 - Marcus Tullius Cicero, the famous orator, was consul in 63 B.C. with Antonius Hybrida
 - *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* passed against him
 - Cicero writes speeches against him, is most responsible for Catiline's (political) fall
 - Awarded title "*Pater Patriae*"
 - 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**
- 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 (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 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 is exiled to Macedon due to a law based by Clodius Pulcher, (a tribune under Caesar) that exiled anyone who had put a Roman citizen to death without a trial
 - 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
 - Defeated Ariovistus of the Suebi
 - Allied with Divitiacus of the Aedui
 - Crossed into Britannia twice (55 B.C. & 54 B.C.)
 - Defeated Cassivellanus
 - 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. (turning point for triumvirate)
- 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"
 - *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* passed against him
 - Battle of Ilerda (49 B.C.)
 - Caesar marches to Spain and defeats Pompey's commanders Lucius Afranius and Marcus Pretreius
 - 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 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* (master of the horse) was at first Marc Antony but later Lepidus
 - Built the Forum of Caesar (46 B.C.)
 - Temple of Venus Genetrix
 - Reformed the calendar
 - Put his face on coins (first to do so)
 - 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?*”
- 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 killed 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 defeats them at Forum Gallorum and Mutina (April 43 B.C.) (the two men + Octavian were on the side of the Senate before the Second Triumvirate)
- Octavian marches on Rome and declares himself consul
- Second Triumvirate (November 43 B.C.)
 - Formed between Gaius Octavius, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, and Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius)
 - Octavia (sister of Octavius) married Mark Antony
 - Legalized by the *Lex Titia*
 - Cicero, an opponent of Antony, is 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 defeat 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
 - They give him control of Sicily, Sardinia, and the Peloponnesus in exchange for him ending the grain blockade (see Naulochus)
 - Conference at Terentum (38 B.C.)
 - Octavian and Antony provide 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, 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 divorces Octavia (32 B.C.) and has an open affair (like Caesar) with Cleopatra VII of Egypt
 - Their children

- Alexander Helios
- Cleopatra Selene
- Ptolemy Philadelphus
- Augustus through propaganda makes Antony look bad
- Battle of Actium (31 B.C.)
 - Battle in which Octavian and Marcus 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.)
 - Born in 63 B.C. in Rome, son of Gaius Octavius and Atia
 - Celebrated a triple triumph in 29 B.C.
 - Given the name Augustus by the Senate in 27 B.C. (proposed Munatius Plancus), usually marks the beginning of the empire
 - Gains 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 and had the loyalty of the military
 - Extended the boundaries of the empire, annexing Egypt
 - Becomes *pontifex maximus* in 12 B.C. after Lepidus (the triumvir) dies
 - Received the title “*Pater Patriae*” in 2 B.C. by the Senate
 - Military campaigns
 - Marcus Agrippa campaigns in Spain early on (26 B.C. – 19 B.C.)
 - Tiberius, Germanicus, and Drusus the Elder campaign along the Danube, defeated Pannonian Bato and Maroboduus of the Marcomanni among others
 - Drusus the Elder falls off his horse and dies in 9 B.C.
 - Disaster at Teutoberg Forest (9 A.D.)
 - 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, Baths of Agrippa, *Aqua Virgo*, and *Aqua Julia*
 - 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 (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 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)
 - 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
 - He is exposed by Antonia Minor
 - 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’s 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 (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
 - 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 chief secretary (*praepositis ab epistulis*), Pallas became the chief accountant (*praepositis a rationibus*), Callistus became the examiner of petitions (*praepositis a libellis*)
 - **Revolt of Scribonianus (41 A.D.)**
 - Imperial legate of Dalmatia
 - 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 (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
 - Imperial taster was Halotus
 - 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 – *Quinquennium Neronis*
 - Influenced by tutor Seneca the Younger and Praetorian Prefect Afranius Burrus
 - Had his mother Agrippina murdered (59 B.C.)
 - 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 her
 - 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
 - Tiridates placed on Armenian throne (63 A.D.)
 - The general Gnaeus Domitius Corbulo restores order but is forced to commit suicide in 66-67 A.D.
 - 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, 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 starting 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
 - Killed himself
 - 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, gains support
 - Supported by governor of Syria, Licinius Mucianus
 - Vespasian’s commander, Antonius Primus, defeats Vitellius at the Second Battle of Cremona (Bedriacum)
 - Was killed when Vespasian’s troops entered Rome
- FLAVIAN DYNASTY (69 A.D. – 96 A.D.)
 - Vespasian (69 A.D.-79 A.D.)

- 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 B.C.)
 - Jewish fortress of Masada held out until 74 B.C., defeated by the Romans under Flavius Silva
- Placed an unpopular a tax on public toilet use (the toilets were called **Vespasiani**, “Vespasians”)
- 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 A.D.-81 A.D.)
 - Son of Vespasian
 - 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 erupts in August 79 A.D., destroying Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae
 - A fire breaks out in 80 A.D.
 - A plague
 - Finished the Colosseum
 - Began a temple to himself and his father Vespasian
 - Died of the plague
- Domitian (81 A.D.-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, 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 Saturninus (89 A.D.)
 - Governor of Germania Superior
 - 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 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)
 - Second Battle of Tapae (101)
 - 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)
 - 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 117 A.D.
 - Hadrian (117 A.D.-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")
 - *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 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, 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 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)
 - 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 Iazyges
 - The column of Marcus Aurelius build on the model of Trajan's column commemorates 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 A.D.-192 A.D.)
 - Was made Caesar under Marcus Aurelius in 177 B.C.
 - 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 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 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.)
 - 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 Papinianus**
 - Famously told his sons to get along with each other, support the soldiers, and scorn all other men
 - **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 by Martialis 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), from the Equites ranks to become emperor**
 - Was of “**Moorish**” decent
 - **Elagabalus (218 A.D.-222 A.D.)**
 - **Decalred 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 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
 - **His praetorian prefect was the distinguished jurist Domitius Ulpianus** but he was murdered in 228 B.C.
- **BARRACKS EMPERORS (235-284 A.D.)**
 - During this time period, Rome saw many emperors, 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 III (238 A.D.)
 - Defeated by soldiers loyal to Maximinus Thrax
 - Puppianus + Balbinus (238 A.D.)
 - Essentially **appointed emperors by the senate in Rome**
 - Killed by the praetorian guard
 - Gordion III (238 A.D.-244 A.D.)
 - Grandson of Gordion 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 A.D.-249 A.D.)
 - **Celebrated Rome’s 1000th 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 by the forces of Aemilianus at Interamna
 - Aemilius Aemilianus (253 A.D.)
 - Simply another emperor of 253 A.D.
 - Valerian (253 A.D.-260 A.D.)
 - **Captured by The Persians under Shapur I at Edessa (Carrhae) and died in captivity**
 - Gallienus (253 A.D.-268 A.D.)
 - Son of Valerian

- **Fought against the Alemanni** and several other tribes and revolters
 - During his reign, **The Gallic Empire is established by Postumus (260 A.D.)** independent of the Roman Empire; **at its height it contains Germania, Gaul, Britannia, and Hispania**
 - **Claudius II (Gothicus) (268-270 A.D.)**
 - Great general of Gallienus who **crushed the Goths at the Battle of Naissus (268 A.D.)**
 - **Died of the plague in 270 A.D..**
 - **Quintillus (270 A.D.)**
 - Brother of Claudius I who may have ruled for mere days before Aurelian
 - **Aurelian (270 A.D.-275 A.D.)**
 - **Received the title Restitutor Orientis ("Restorer of the East")** after defeating **Zenobia and restoring her Palmyrene Empire**
 - **Her son Vabalathus** had been made king (and Augustus in 271 A.D.)
 - **Had gained the throne when her husband Odaenathus, an ally of Rome, died in 267 AD.**
 - **Received the title Restitutor Orbis ("Restorer of the World")** for defeating **Tetricus of the Gallic Empire in 273 at Chalons-Sur-Marne**
 - **Worshipped the Sun God (Sol Invictus, more tame than Elagabalus' "worship")**
 - **Tacitus (275 A.D. – 276 A.D.)**
 - **Chosen to be emperor by the senate**
 - **Florianus (276 A.D.)**
 - Tacitus' half-brother
 - **Probus (276 A.D. – 282 A.D.)**
 - General under previous emperors who was appointed Augustus after death of Tacitus
 - **Finished construction on Aurelian's wall**
 - **Carus (282 A.D. – 283 A.D.)**
 - Praetorian Prefect under Probus
 - Said to have died when he was **struck by lightning**
 - His praetorian prefect was Aper
 - **Carinus (283 A.D. – 285 A.D.)**
 - **Son of Carus**, ruled west
 - Defeated by Diocletian at the Battle of the **River Margus (285 A.D.)**
 - **Numerian (283 A.D. – 284 A.D.)**
 - **Son of Carus**, ruled east
 - May have been killed by **praetorian prefect Aper**
 - Diocletian said he did, and slew Aper
- **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 (starting 286 A.D.), his Caesar was Contantius Chlorus**
 - 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**
 - **Established the eastern capital at Nicomedia, western capital becomes Mediolanum**
 - **Maximian and Diocletian jointly abdicate from the throne on May 1st, 305 A.D.**
 - **Retired to Salona (Split), modern day Croatia**
- **Constantius Chlorus (Augustus 305 A.D. – 306 A.D.)**
 - **Became Augustus in east after Maximian abdicated**
- **Galerius (Augustus 305 A.D. – 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 A.D. – 307 A.D.)
 - Was Caesar of Constantius Chlorus in west, opposed by Maxentius and Constantine I
- **Maxentius (306 A.D. – 312 A.D.)**
 - **Seized power in opposition to Constantine and Severus II, made Caesar in west by father Maxentius (307 A.D.) after death of Severus**
- **Licinius (308 A.D. – 324 A.D.)**
 - **Appointed Augustus in west by Galerius to oppose Maxentius**
 - **Appointed Augustus in east after death of Galerius (311 A.D.)**
 - **Defeated Maximinus Daia to become sole eastern emperor (313 A.D.)**
- Maximinus Daia (311 A.D. – 313 A.D.)
 - Appointed Caesar and heir of Galerius 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 suicide in 310
- **Constantine I (The Great) (306 A.D.-337 A.D.)**
 - **Son of the Caesar in the west, Constantius Chlorus and Helena – 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 "Εν 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 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.)** – 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
- **Constantine II (337 A.D. – 340 A.D.)**
 - Received Gaul, Britannia, Hispania, and Mauretania upon his death
 - Died in battle against Constant I
- **Constant I (337 A.D. – 350 A.D.)**
 - Received Italy, Africa, Illyricum, Pannonia, Macedonia, and Achaia
 - Assassinated on orders of Magnentius, the usurper
- **Constantius II (337 A.D. - 361 A.D.)**
 - Received the eastern provinces, including Constantinople, Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and Cyrenaica
 - Defeated by his **cousin, Julian**
- **Julian (360 A.D.-363 A.D.)**
 - **Known as the apostate because he tried to restore paganism throughout the empire**
- **Jovian (363 A.D. – 364 A.D.)**
 - **General, unrelated to the Constantine family, restored Christianity**
- 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 Goths at Fritigern**
- Gratian (375 A.D. – 383 A.D. in west)
 - Son of Valentinian I
 - Defeated by the usurper **Magnus Maximus**
- Valentinian II (375 A.D. – 392 A.D. in west)
 - Defeated and probably **killed by Argobast, who installed Eugenius as emperor**
- **Theodosius I (379 A.D.-395 A.D. in east; 392 A.D.-395 A.D. in all empire)**
 - **Defeated the usurpers (see above) in the west**
 - **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 Saint Ambrose, the Bishop of Milan**
 - **When he died, his sons split the empire; Honorius ruled in the west and Arcadius ruled in the east**
- **Honorius (395 A.D. – 423 A.D.)**
 - **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.)**
- **Alaric of the Visigoths sacks the city of Rome on August 24th, 410 A.D.**
- Valentinian III (425 A.D.-455 A.D. in the west)
 - Son of Galla Placidia and Constantius III
 - **His general, Flavius Aetius, defeats Atilla the Hun at the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains (Chalons) in 451 A.D.**

- **Atilla had married Honoria, Valentinian's sister**
 - **Bishop of Rome, Leo I, convinces Atilla to make peace with Rome**
- Theodosius II (408 A.D.-450 A.D. in the east)
 - Ruled by his sister Pulcheria, and wife Aelia Eudoxia
 - Longest rule since Augustus
 - Died as the result of a riding incident
- **Gaiseric**
 - **King of the Vandals who sacked and plundered Rome in June, 455 A.D..**
- **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
 - **Zeno was the emperor in the east at this time...**
- **Eastern Empire after 476 A.D.**
 - **Justinian is emperor after Zeno in the east, passes *Corpus Iuris Civilis* modeled after the law code of Theodosius II, sends Belisarius to reconquer the western empire**