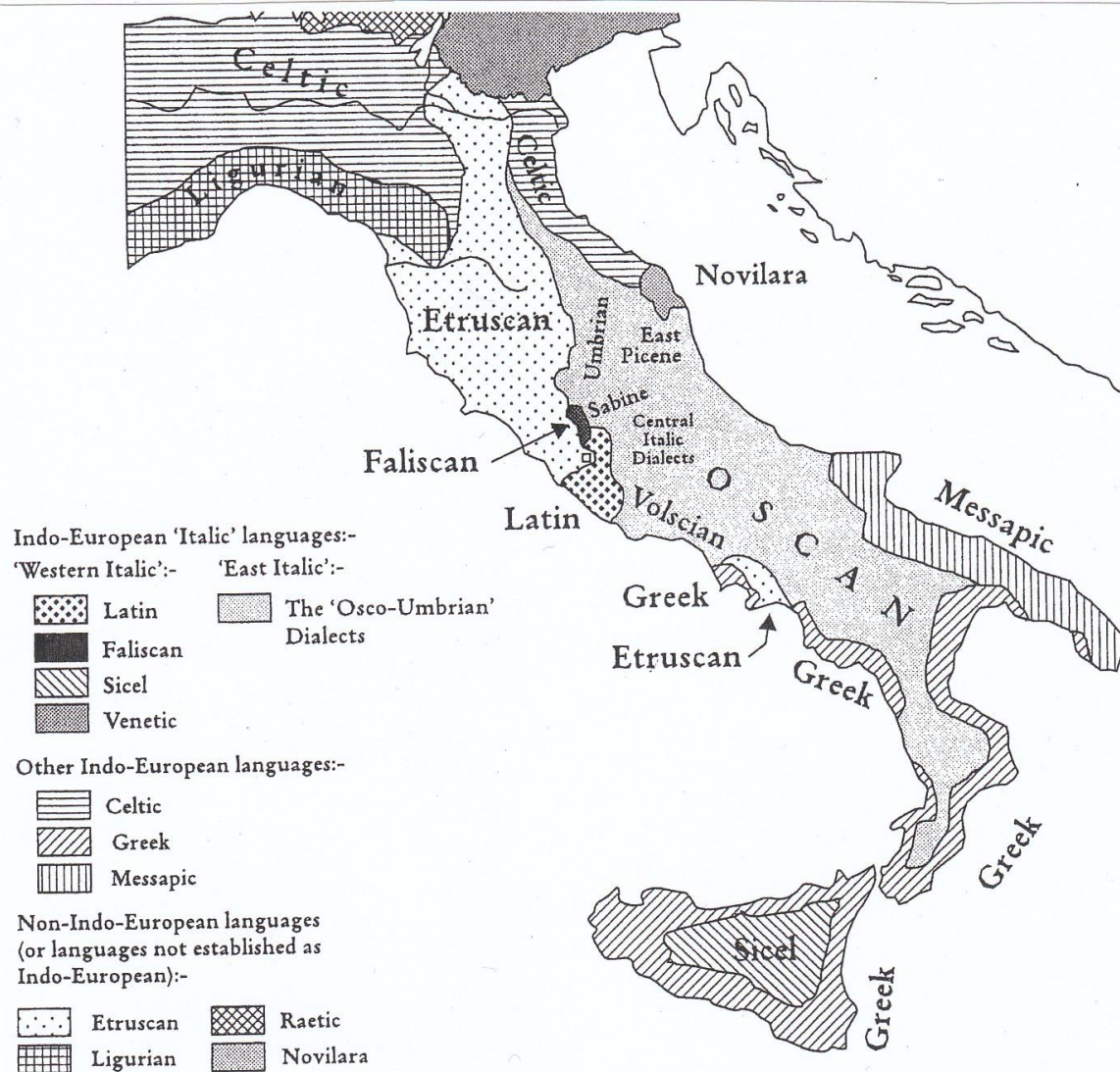


# From Village to Empire: an Introduction to the History of Rome

## Lecture 5: The Conquest of Italy



Map 2 The languages of pre-Roman Italy, c. 450–400 BC





## Livy 1-10

Loeb Classical Library, volumes 1-4, translated by B. O. Foster  
Penguin Classics: *The Early History of Rome*, translated by A. de Sélincourt contains books 1-5 and *Rome and Italy*, translated B. Radice contains books 6-10

n.b. the titles *The Early History of Rome* and *Rome and Italy* are **modern**, so please don't use them if you wish to cite Livy; similarly, don't cite Livy (or almost any other ancient writer) by giving page numbers, as these vary with each edition and translation. When citing Livy, just say 'Livy' and then give a book and chapter number(s), e.g. Livy 5.10-12. The book and chapter numbers will be clearly marked in most editions.

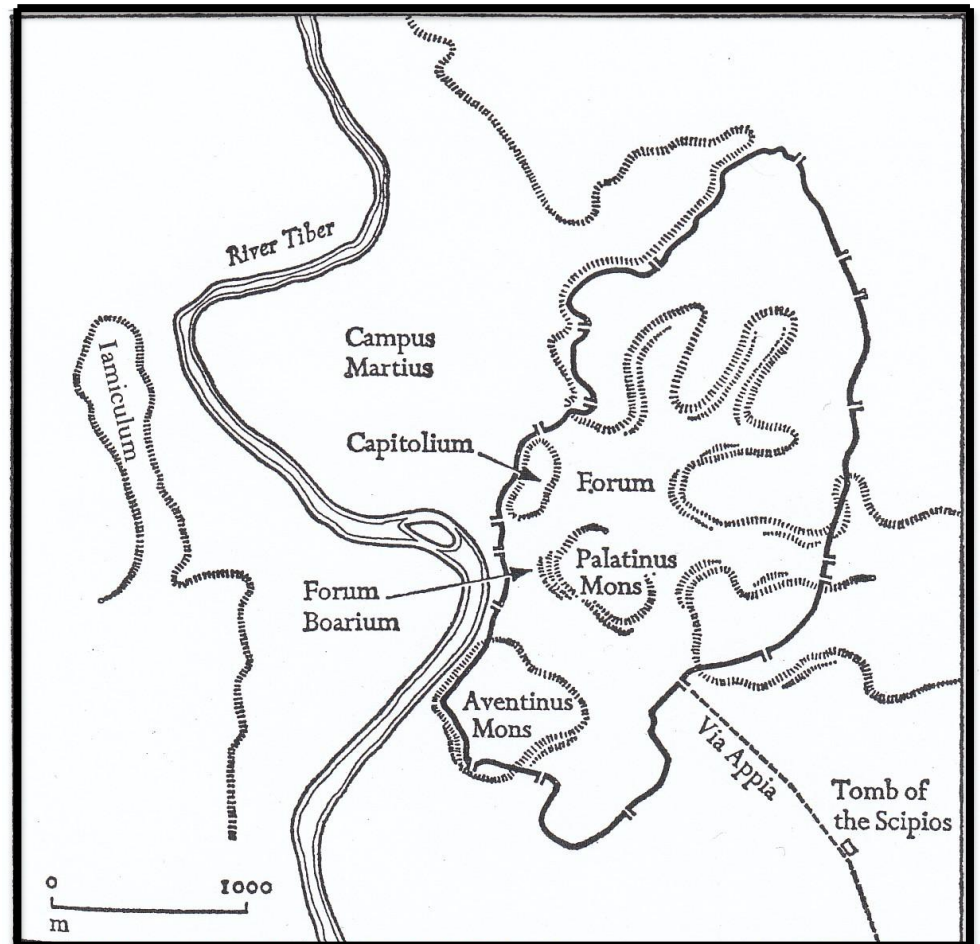
## **The *foedus Cassianum* ('Cassian treaty') of 493 BC**

Dionysius of Halicarnassus 6.95.2-3: The provisions of the treaty were as follows: 'Let there be peace between the Romans and all the Latin cities as long as the heavens and the earth shall remain where they are. Let them neither make war upon another themselves nor bring in foreign enemies nor grant a safe passage to those who shall make war upon either. Let them assist one another, when warred upon, with all their forces, and let each have an equal share of the spoils and booty taken in their common wars. Let suits relating to private contracts be determined within ten days, and in the nation where the contract was made. And let it not be permitted to add anything to, or take anything away from these treaties except by the consent both of the Romans and of all the Latins.' This was the treaty entered into by the Romans and the Latins and confirmed by their oaths sworn over the sacrificial victims.

# The 'Servian' Wall



Figure 25 Rome: the 'Servian' Wall.





## The settlement after the Latin War of 340-338 BC

Livy 8.14.1-12: The leading senators praised the motion of Camillus [L. Furius Camillus; Camillus had informed the senators that they could either punish or forgive the Latins, but that they had to act quickly] on the national policy, but said that, since the Latins were not all in like case, his advice could best be carried out if the consuls would introduce proposals concerning the several peoples by name, as each should seem to merit. They were therefore taken up and disposed of separately. **[1]** The Lanuvini were given citizenship [sc. with the vote], and their worship was restored to them, with the stipulation that the temple and grove of Juno Sospita should be held in common by the burghers of Lanuvium and the Roman People. **[2]** The Aricini, Nomentani, and Pedani were received into citizenship on the same terms as the Lanuvini. **[3]** The Tusculans were allowed to retain the civic rights which they enjoyed, and the charge of renewing the war was laid to a few ringleaders, without damaging the community. [continues...]

## **The settlement after the Latin War of 340-338 BC**

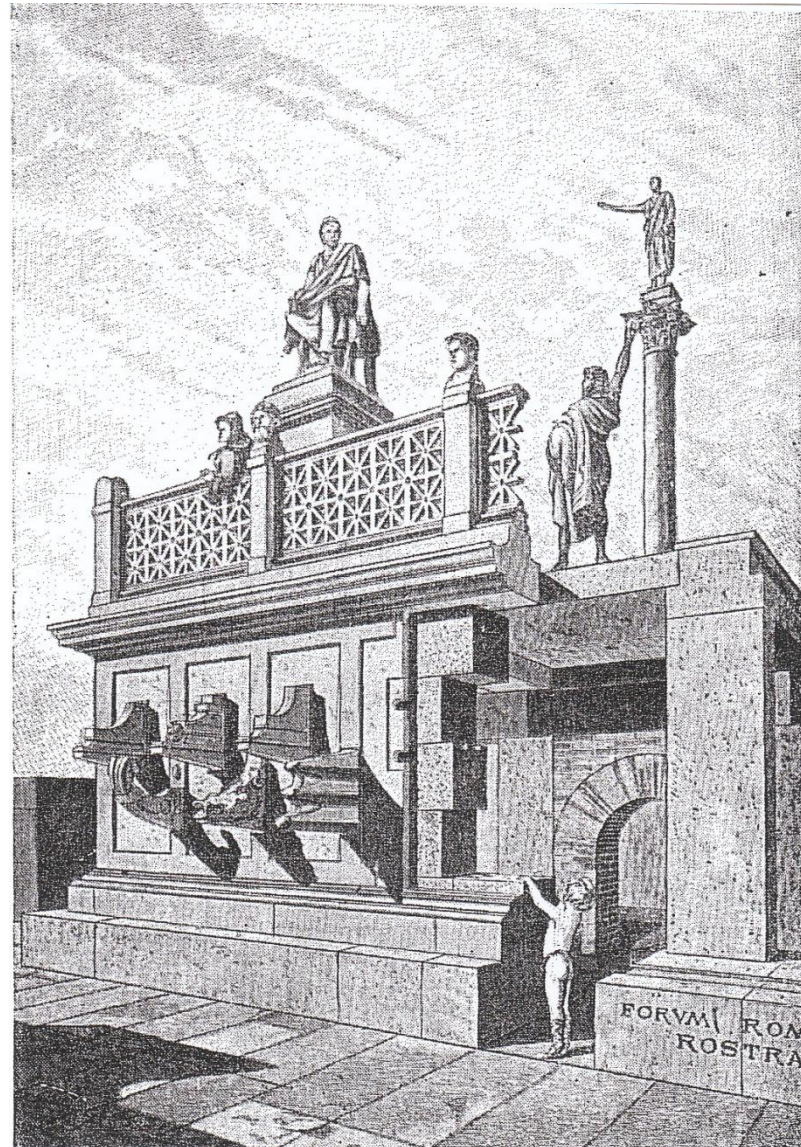
**[4]** The Veliterni, Roman citizens of old, were severely punished, because they had so often revolted: not only were their walls thrown down, but their senate was carried off and commanded to dwell across the Tiber, with this understanding: that if any should be caught on the hither side, his redemption should be set at a thousand pounds of bronze, and that he who had captured him might not release his prisoner from bondage until the fine was paid. Colonists were settled on the senators' lands, and on their enrolment Velitrae regained its former appearance of populousness. **[5]** To Antium likewise a colony was dispatched, with an understanding that the Antiates might be permitted, if they liked, themselves to enrol as colonists; their war-ships were taken from them and their people were forbidden the sea; they were granted citizenship. **[6]** The Tiburtes and Praenestini were deprived of territory, not only because of the fresh charge of rebellion brought against them in common with the other Latins, but because they had once, in disgust at the power of Rome, united in arms with the Gauls, a race of savages. [continues...]

## The settlement after the Latin War of 340-338 BC

[7] The rest of the Latin peoples were deprived of the rights of mutual trade [*commercium*] and intermarriage [*conubium*] and of holding common councils. [8] The Campanians, out of compliment to their knights, because they had not consented to revolt along with the Latins, were granted citizenship without the vote [*civitas sine suffragio*]; so too were the Fundani and Formiani, because they had always afforded a safe and peaceful passage through their territories. [9] It was voted to give the people of Cumae and Suessula the same rights and the same terms as the Capuans. [10] The ships of the Antiates were some of them laid up in the Roman dockyards, and some were burnt and a motion passed to employ their beaks for the adornment of a platform erected in the Forum. This place was dedicated with augural ceremonies and given the name of *rostra* ['the beaks'; this was the speakers' platform in the forum].

*migratio* = right to move to another city and acquire citizenship there.

## Reconstruction of the *rostra*





# Overview of important dates

- 493 Cassian treaty struck with the Latins (see slide above)
- 396 Fall of Veii
- 390 Sack of Rome by the Gauls (or 387; so Polybius)
- 378 Construction of the 'Servian' wall
- 354 Treaty with Samnites
- 343-341 First Samnite War (?)
- 340-338 Latin revolt (see slides above for the settlement of 338)
- 328 Colony established at Fregellae
- 326-304 Second Samnite War
- 321 Roman army ambushed in the Caudine Forks
- 315 battle of Lautulae (a Roman defeat?)
- 312 Work begins on the Appian way (*via Appia*)
- 298-290 Third Samnite War
- 295 Great battle at Sentinum. Romans defeat combined army of Samnites, Gauls, Etruscans and Umbrians.
- 280 Tarentum invites King Pyrrhus of Epirus to Italy
- 280 Battle at Heraclea
- 279 Battle at Asculum
- 278-276 Pyrrhus in Sicily (returns to Italy in 276)
- 275 Pyrrhus defeated near Malventum (later Beneventum)
- 264-241 First Punic War (see next lecture)

# The Appian Way

The *via Appia* was begun in 312 BC by Ap. Claudius Caecus. It originally ran from Rome to Capua, but was later extended to Brundisium.



## Relevant reading

- Cornell, T. J. (1995), *The Beginnings of Rome*, London.
- Cornell, T. J. (1989), 'Rome and Latium to 390 B.C.', in F. W. Walbank, *et al.*, eds., *The Cambridge Ancient History*, volume VII part 2, second edition, Cambridge, 243-308.
- Cornell, T. J. (1989), 'The Recovery of Rome', in F. W. Walbank, *et al.*, eds., *The Cambridge Ancient History*, volume VII part 2, second edition, Cambridge, 309-350.
- Cornell, T. J. (1989), 'The conquest of Italy', in F. W. Walbank, *et al.*, eds., *The Cambridge Ancient History*, volume VII part 2, second edition, Cambridge, 351-419.
- Forsythe, G. (2005), *A Critical History of Early Rome*, Berkeley.
- Franke, P. R. (1989), 'Pyrrhus', in F. W. Walbank, *et al.*, eds., *The Cambridge Ancient History*, volume VII part 2, second edition, Cambridge, 456-485.
- Harris, W. V. (1979), *War and Imperialism in Republican Rome*, Oxford.
- Oakley, S. P. (1993), 'The Roman Conquest of Italy', in J. Rich and G. Shipley, eds., *War and Society in the Roman World*, London, 9-37.