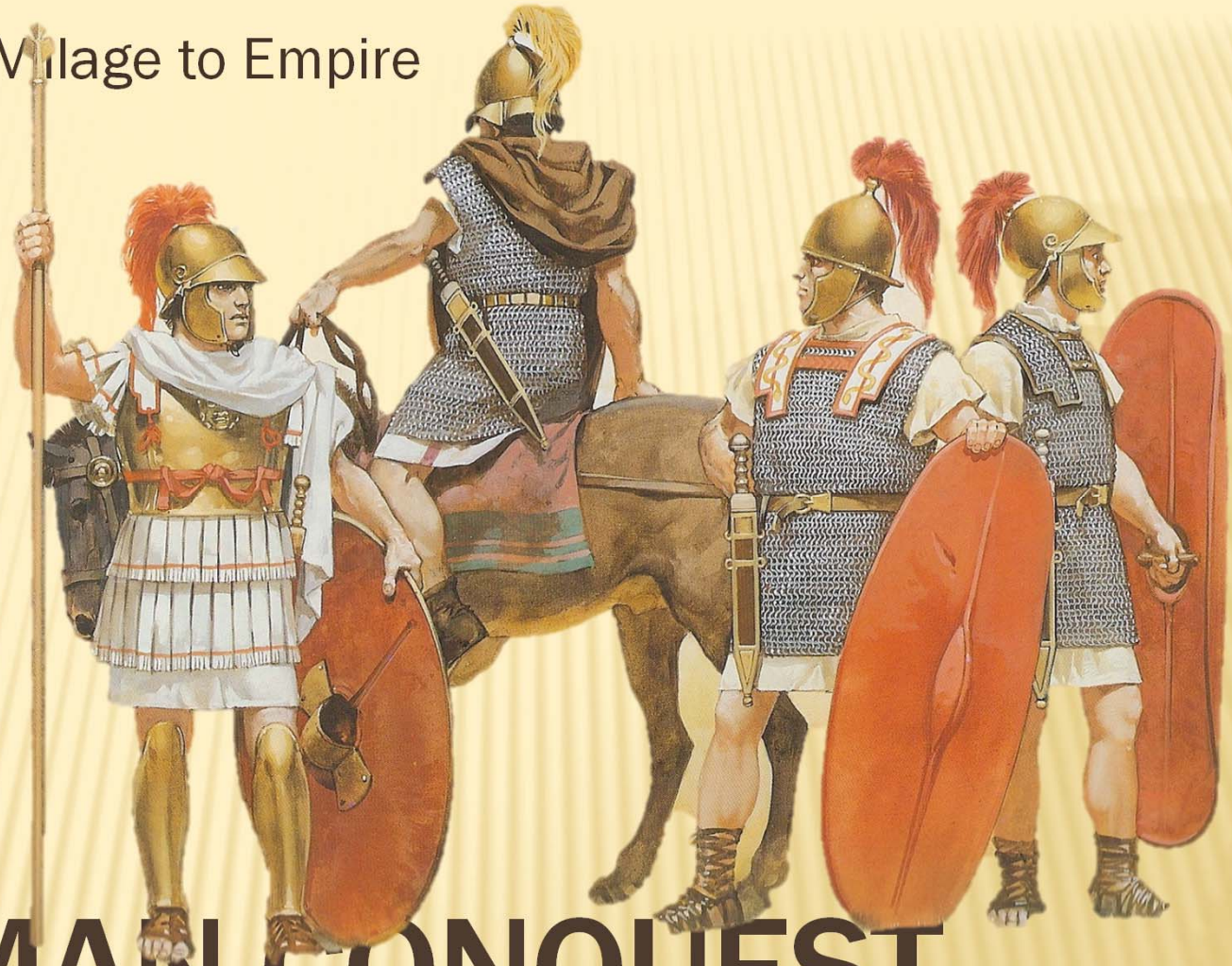


CLAH4006 From Village to Empire



THE ROMAN CONQUEST DURING THE MID-REPUBLIC

ROMAN CONQUEST 509 - 27 BC

✗ Main issues:

- + Conquest of Italy
- + Rome's system of allies
- + Army organisation
- + Conflict with Carthage:
 - ✗ 1st – 3rd Punic War
- + Overseas expansion
 - ✗ In the west: Spain
 - ✗ In the east: Macedonia, Greece, Asia Minor,...



ROMAN CONQUEST 509 - 27 BC



Altar of Cn. Domitius
Ahenobarbus, c.122 BC (Paris,
Louvre)

Montefortino helmet:
originally Celtic, then
used by Romans from
c. 300 BC to 1st c. AD

ROMAN CONQUEST 509 - 27 BC

- ✗ Main issues:
 - + Conquest of Italy



Montefortino helmet:
originally Celtic, then
used by Romans from
c. 300 BC to 1st c. AD

ROMAN CONQUEST

✗ Main issues:

+ Conquest of Italy

- ✗ Veii 396 BC
- ✗ main expansion:
300 – 200 BC

✗ 326 – 270/-218 BC

- + How is this possible?
- + What was the driving force behind Rome's conquest of Italy?
- + Originally, the conquest of Italy cannot have been Rome's ambition...
- + perhaps only towards end of 3rd Samnite War (298-290 BC (defensive imperialism...))



ROMAN CON

✗ Roman Unity ?

- + for 19th-century historian Theodor Mommsen, it was a fight for 'national unity', certainly after Samnite Wars

✗ But remember: 19th century: nationalism...
→ Today, this interpretation of Roman expansion is rejected

✗ Defensive Imperialism...?

✗ Aggressive Imperialism...?

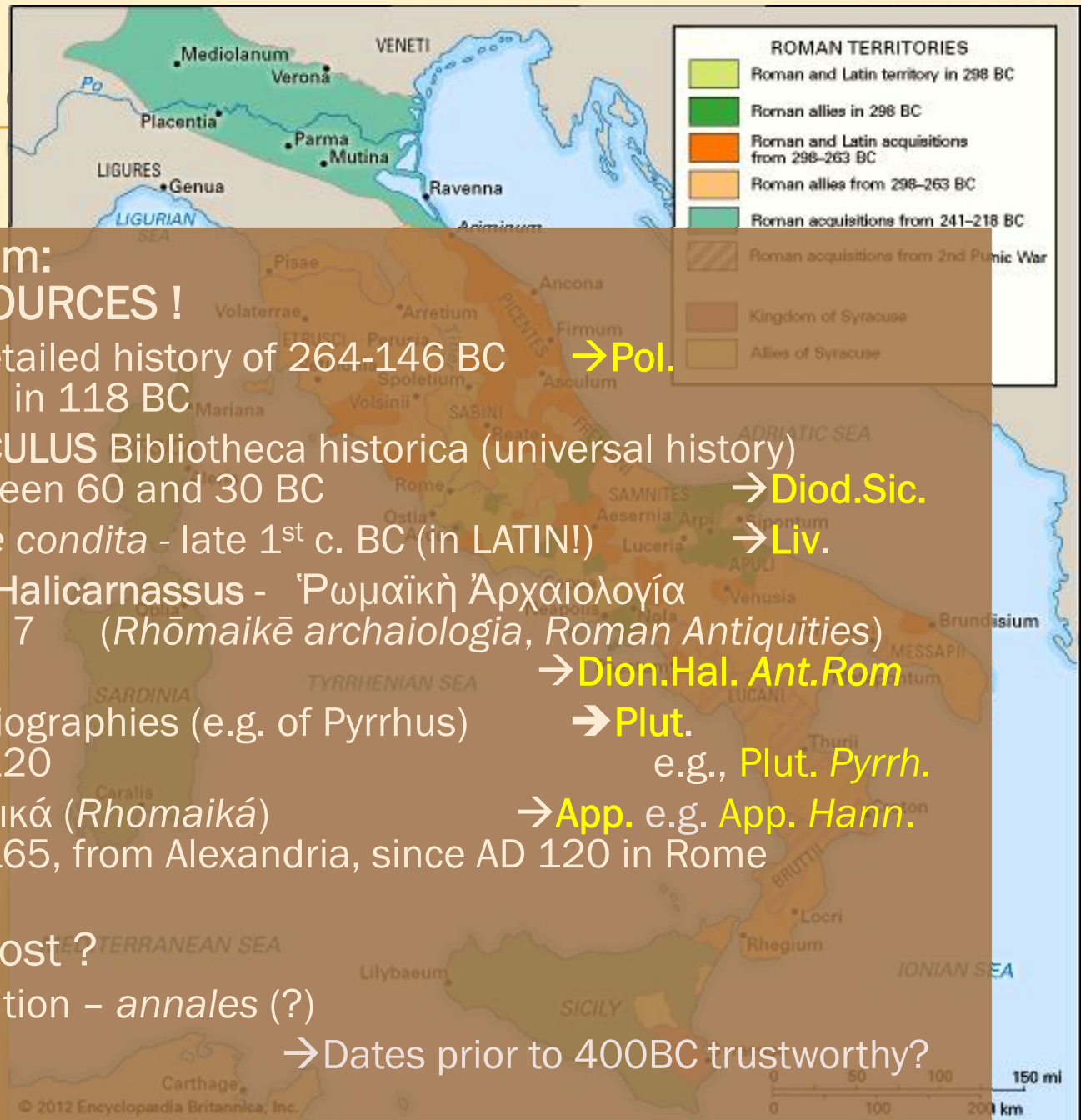
- + Rome – a war-like society?

✗ Rome's Instruments/Tools of Rule

- + 'friendship' (*amicitia*)
- + peace treaties (*foedus* / *foedera*)
- + allies (*socii*)



ROMAN CON



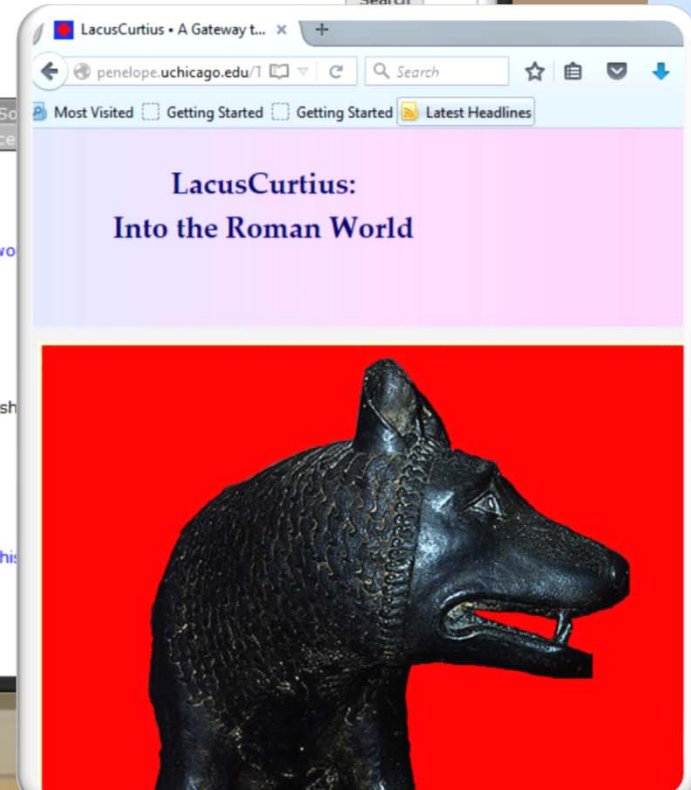
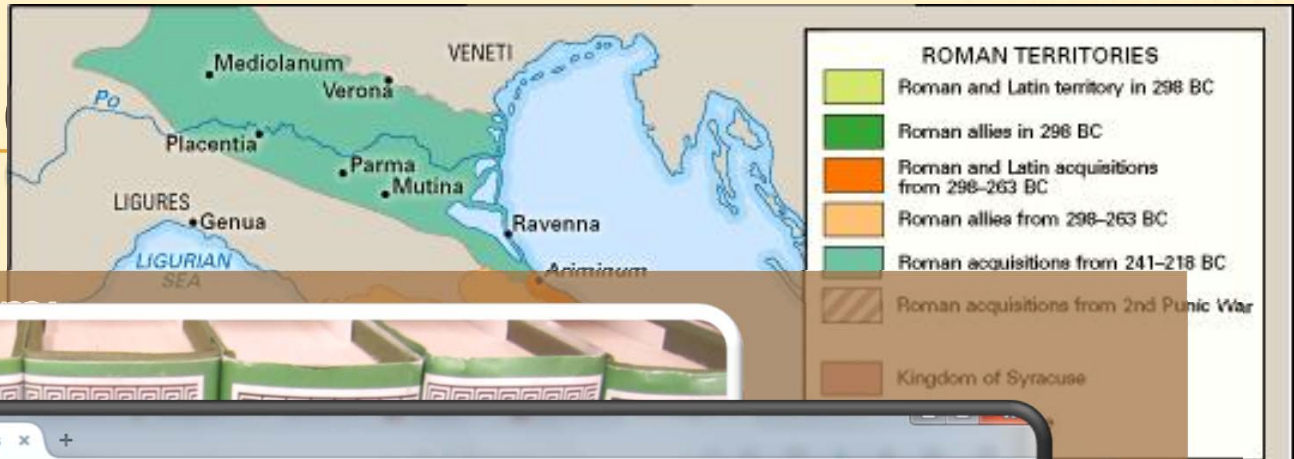
✗ Standard problem: THE ANCIENT SOURCES !

- + POLYBIOS - detailed history of 264-146 BC → Pol.
Polybios died in 118 BC
- + DIODORUS SICULUS Bibliotheca historica (universal history)
written between 60 and 30 BC → Diod.Sic.
- + LIVY - *ab urbe condita* - late 1st c. BC (in LATIN!) → Liv.
- + DIONYSIUS of Halicarnassus - Ῥωμαϊκὴ Ἀρχαιολογία
c.60 BC-c.AD 7 (*Rhōmaikē archaiologia, Roman Antiquities*) → Dion.Hal. Ant.Rom
- + PLUTARCH – biographies (e.g. of Pyrrhus) → Plut.
c. AD 46 – 120 e.g., Plut. Pyrrh.
- + APPIAN, Ῥωμαϊκά (*Rhomaiká*) → App. e.g. App. Hann.
AD 95 – 165, from Alexandria, since AD 120 in Rome

✗ Earlier sources lost?

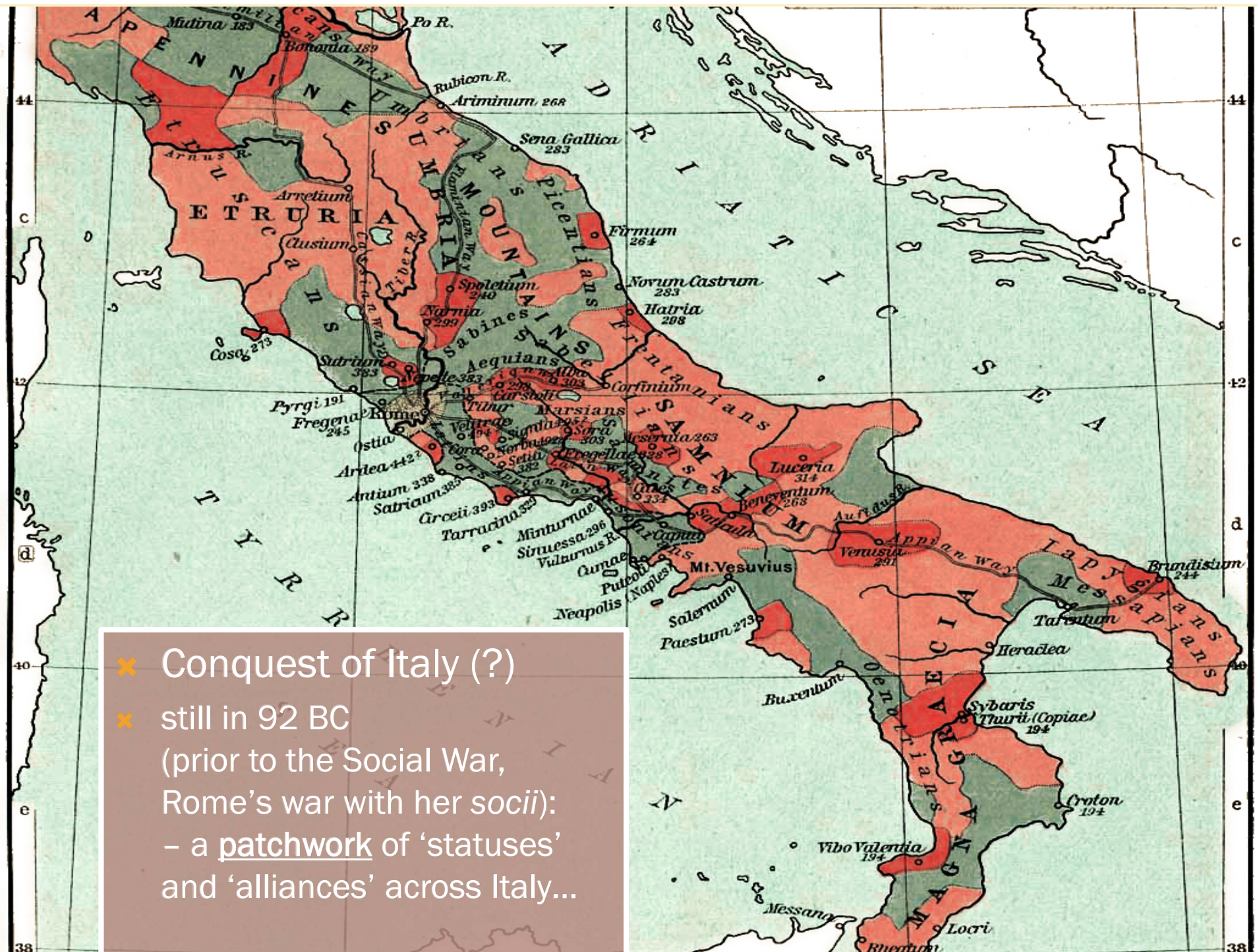
- + Annalistic tradition – *annales* (?)
- + Legends??? → Dates prior to 400BC trustworthy?

ROMAN CON



- × 493 Cassian treaty struck with the Latins
- × 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 (→ 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 (with Carthage)





ITALY

✕ Geography of Italy



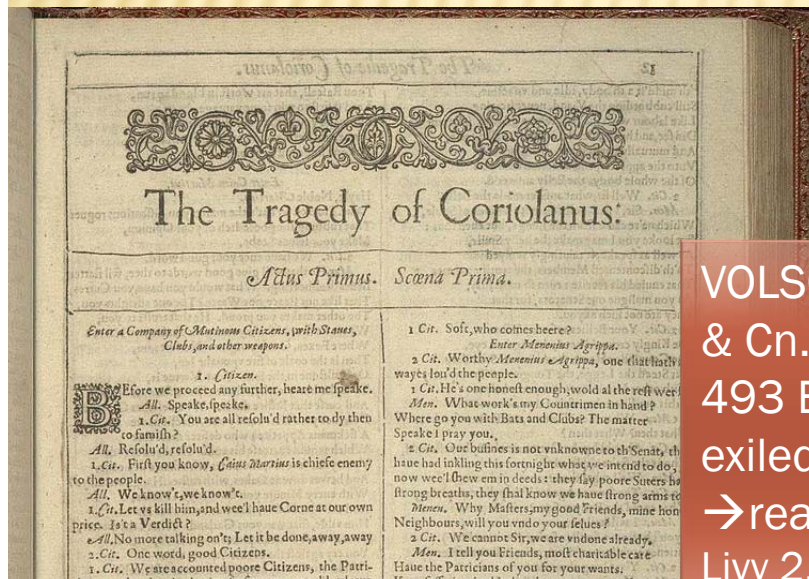
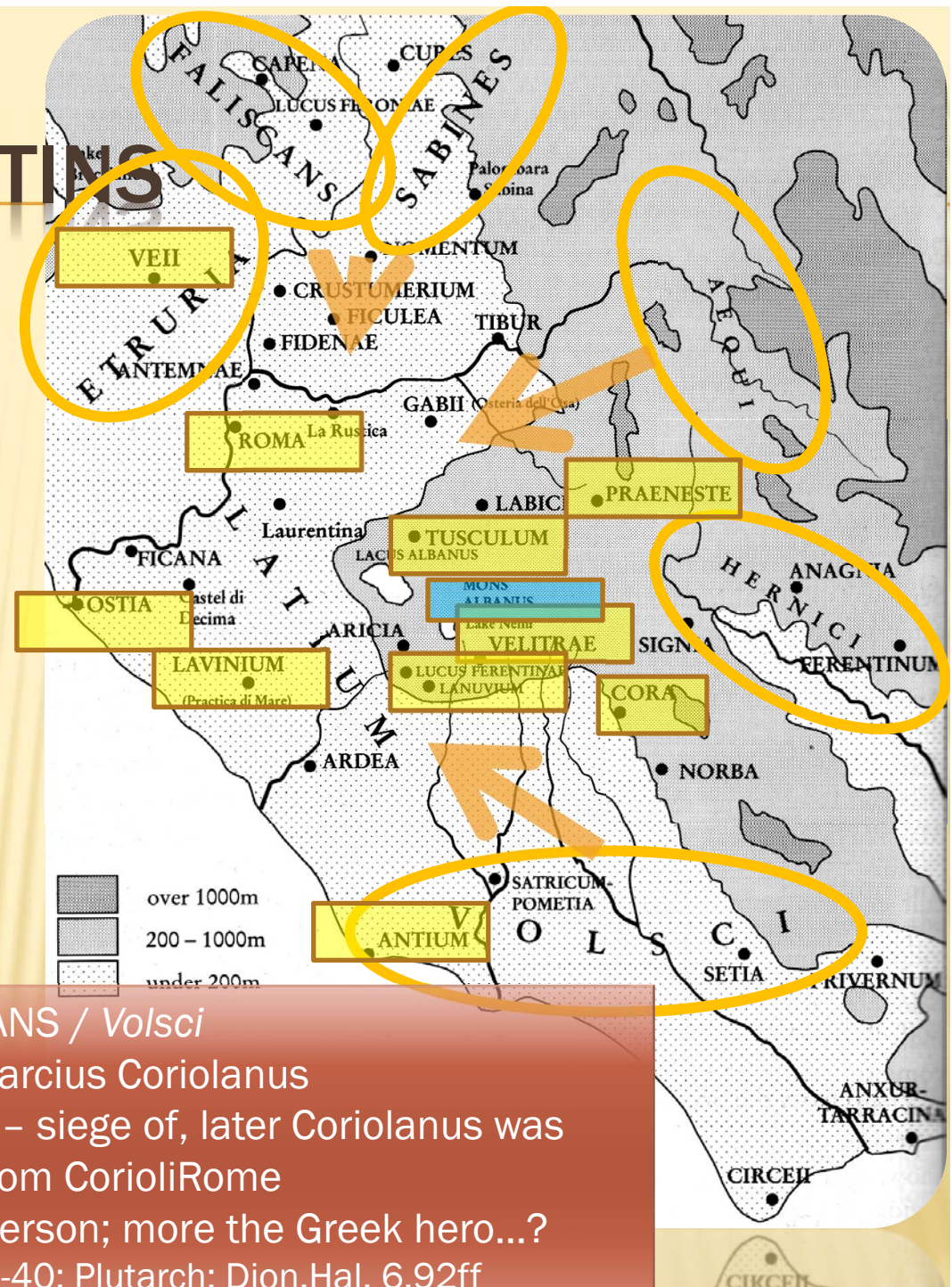
ROME AND THE LATINS

✕ LATIUM

+ The “LATIN LEAGUES”

✕ Latium's neighbours

+ ‘invading’ the fertile plain of Latium... (?)



VOLSCIANS / Volsci

& Cn. Marcius Coriolanus

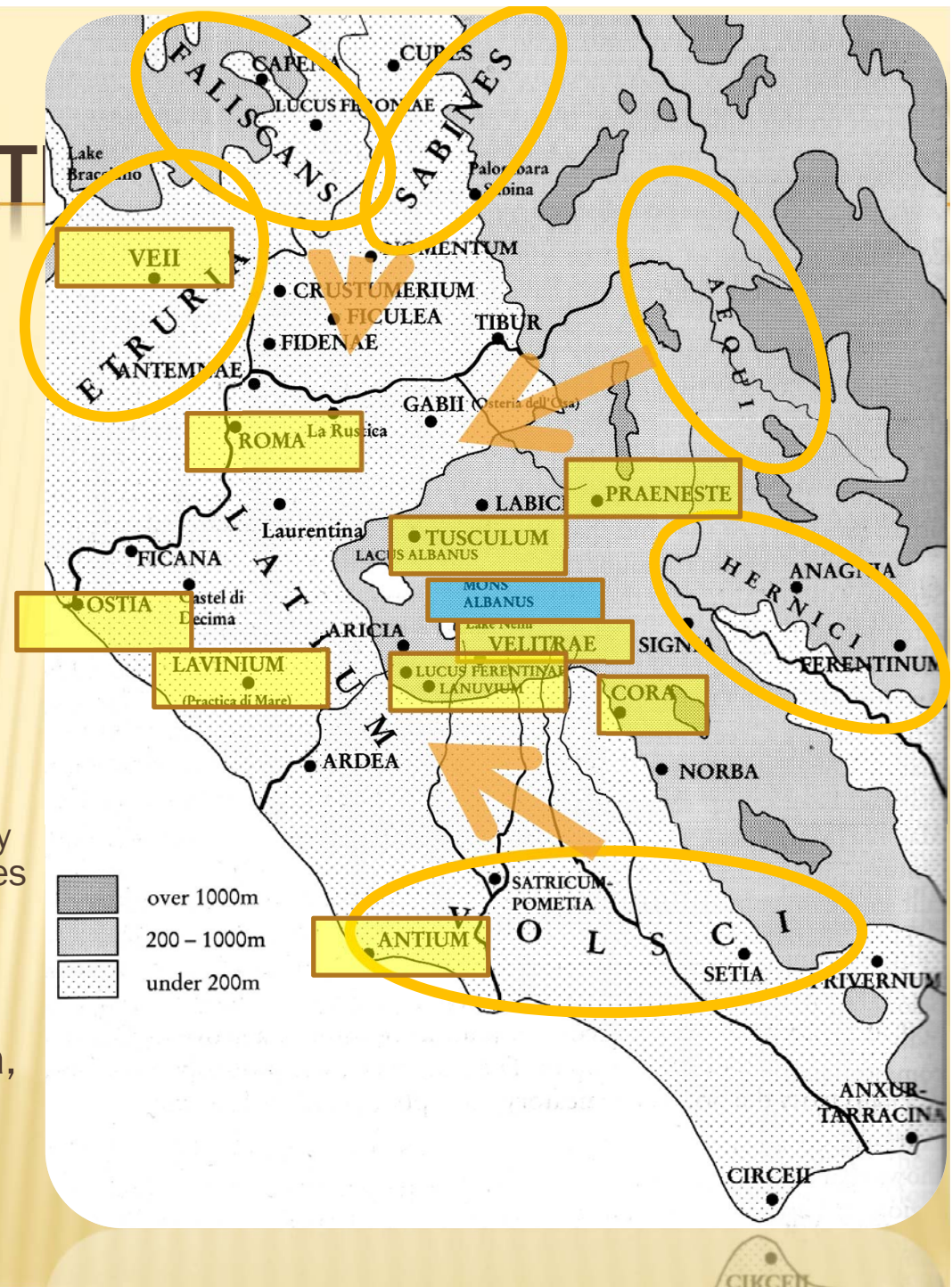
493 BC – siege of, later Coriolanus was exiled from CorioliRome

→ real person; more the Greek hero...?

Livy 2.33-40; Plutarch; Dion.Hal. 6.92ff

ROME AND THE LATIN

- ✗ so-called 'Latin League'
 - + 7th c. BC (?) → 338 BC (the 'Latin War' 340-338)
 - + remember Etruscan Dodecapoli
- ✗ defensive 'confederation', political & religious
 - + also justice, trade, (inter)marriage
 - + *concilium Latinorum*
- ✗ 30 members (?)
 - + due to Aeneas myth: guided to Italy by trout who gave birth to 30 babies
- ✗ Main city: Alba Longa
 - + destroyed mid-7th c. BC
- ✗ Other members: Tusculum, Aricia, Lanuvium, Lavinium, Cora, Tibur, Pometia and Ardea



ROME AND THE LAT

- ✗ Until 3rd century A.D.
→ *Feriae Latinae*
(Latin Festival)
- + on Alban Mount
(Monte Cavo)

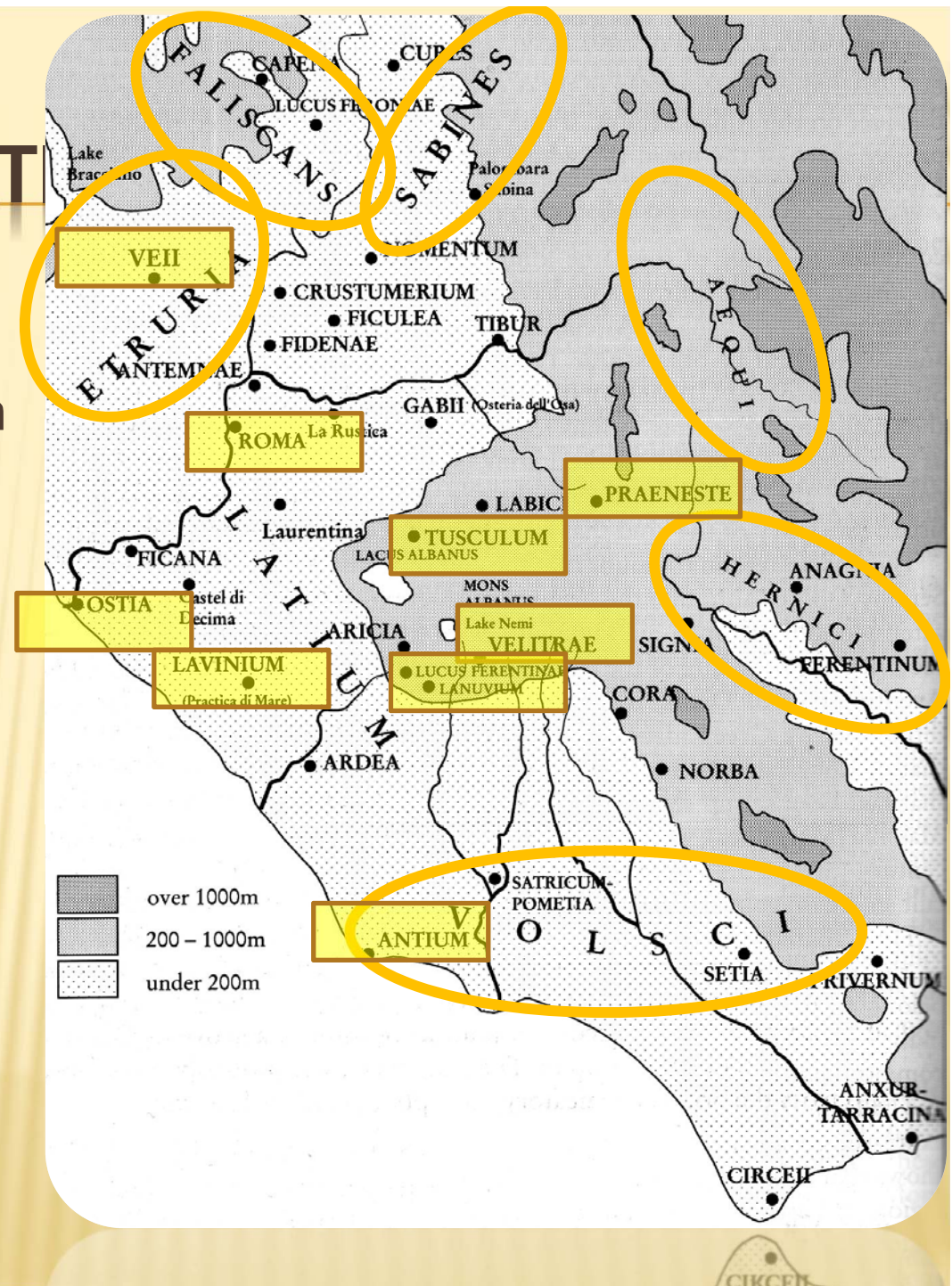


Alban Hills near Rome



ROME AND THE LATIN LEAGUE

- ✗ according to 'tradition', Roman leadership in Latin league under the king Tarquinius Superbus (Liv. 1.50-52)



ROME AND THE LATINS: *FOEDUS CASSIANUM*

✕ *foedus Cassianus* – Cassian Treaty

- + Alliance between Rome and Latin League
- + Named after the consul Spurius Cassius Viscellinus
- + Date: 358 or (circa) 493 BC ?

✕ Original treaty: 493 BC, after Battle of Lake Regillus

- ★ T. Cornell, *Beginnings of Rome* 293-8, 299-301 suggests that the **language/formula** of the Cassian Treaty is typical for 5th century BC
- ★ Date for battle at Lake Regillus uncertain: Livy: 499/496, or 493 or 489 (Tarquinius, together with Latins and perhaps Volsci attacked Rome... Divine intervention of the Dioscuri, Castor & Pollux)

✕ Renewed treaty: 358 BC

- ★ Liv. 7.12.7 suggests 'renewal' of original treaty in 358 BC
- ★ Do we only have the latest version of 358 BC? Was is identical...???
- ★ But cf. Liv. 7.12: who suggests an alliance with Latin after the Sack of Rome by the Gauls/Celts in 390/387 BC
- ★ 340 BC → Latin War: *t.a.q.* / *terminus ante quem* for date of *foedus*

ROME AND THE LATINS: *FOEDUS CASSIANUM*

✗ foed

Cassian Treaty

Latin League

Cas

B

m

ss

ilus

Latins

Dioscuri

is "renewal" of original

✗ Do we only have the latest version of 358 BC ...???

AR Denarius (19mm, 3.93 g, 5h) - 96BC Left : laureate head of Apollo

Right : Dioscuri standing beside their horses, which are standing left, drinking at the fountain of Juturna (opp. temple of Dioscuri in Rome)

with Latin after the Sack of Rome

them for date of foedus

ROME AND THE LATINS: *FOEDUS CASSIANUM*

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- ★ 340 BC → Latin War: *t.a.q.* / *terminus ante quem* for date of *foedus*

ROME AND THE LATINS: *FOEDUS CASSIANUM*

“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.” (Dionysius of Halicarnassus 6.95.2-3)

Dionysios' source?
A bronze tablet still visible under
Cicero...

396 BC

THE SIEGE / CONQUEST OF VEII



Giuseppe Cesari, "Battle against the inhabitants of Veii and Fidenae", 1598-1599

CONQUEST OF VEII



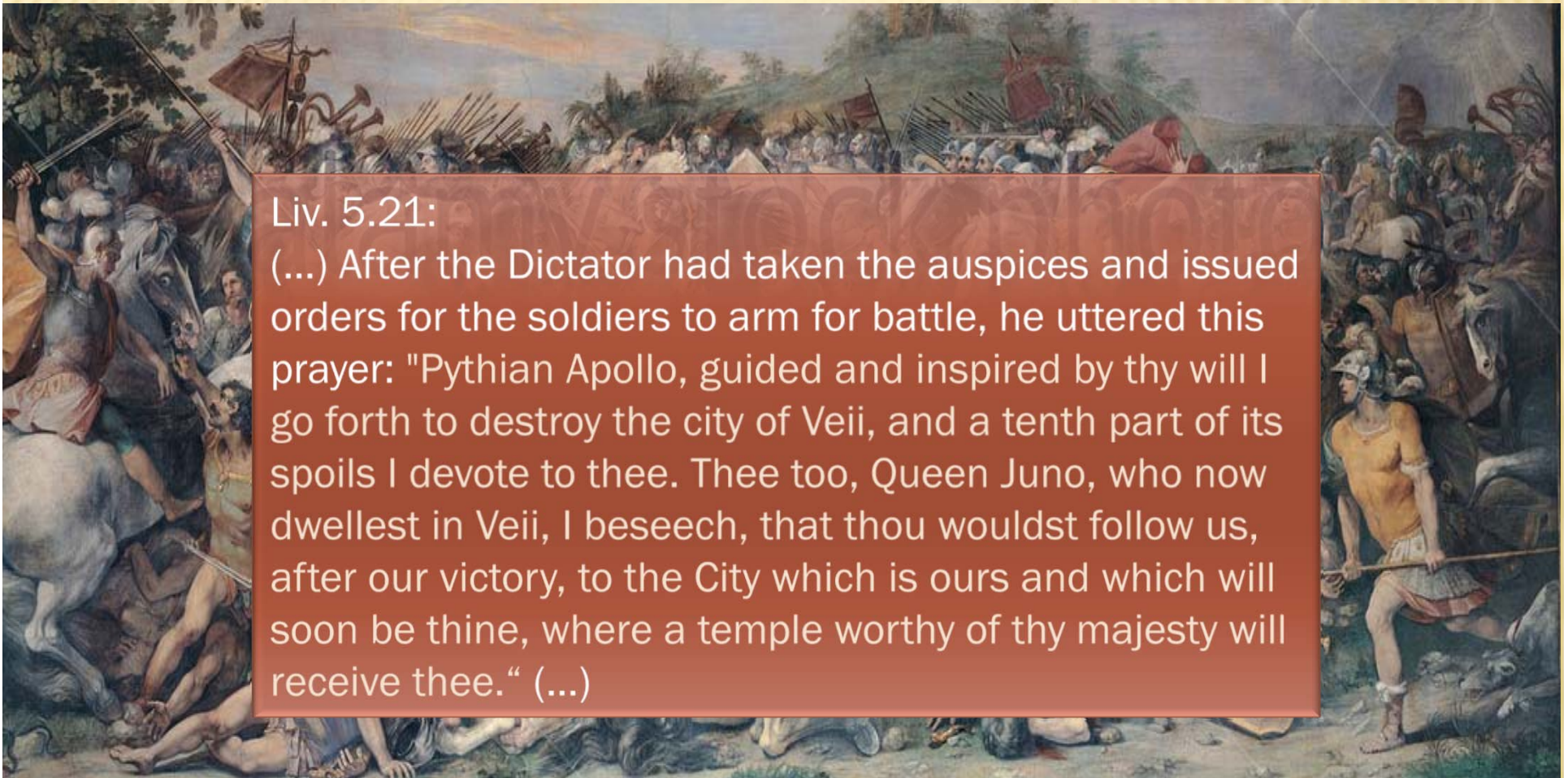
- ✗ 20 km from Rome; large territory
- ✗ Fighting 405 - 396 BC (Liv. 5.1ff)
 - + for political supremacy in the region...?
- ✗ Veii was completely destroyed, its inhabitants killed or enslaved
- ✗ Its territory and deities annexed
 - + Veii's 1,500 km² making Rome the largest city/territory in west Central Italy
 - + *evocatio*
 - ✗ Roman dictator Camillus, to defeat Veii, summoned the tutelary deity of the Etruscan town of Veii to the Rome, and built her a temple on the Aventine.
→ Juno Regina



CONQUEST OF VEII

Liv. 5.21:

(...) After the Dictator had taken the auspices and issued orders for the soldiers to arm for battle, he uttered this prayer: "Pythian Apollo, guided and inspired by thy will I go forth to destroy the city of Veii, and a tenth part of its spoils I devote to thee. Thee too, Queen Juno, who now dwellest in Veii, I beseech, that thou wouldst follow us, after our victory, to the City which is ours and which will soon be thine, where a temple worthy of thy majesty will receive thee." (...)



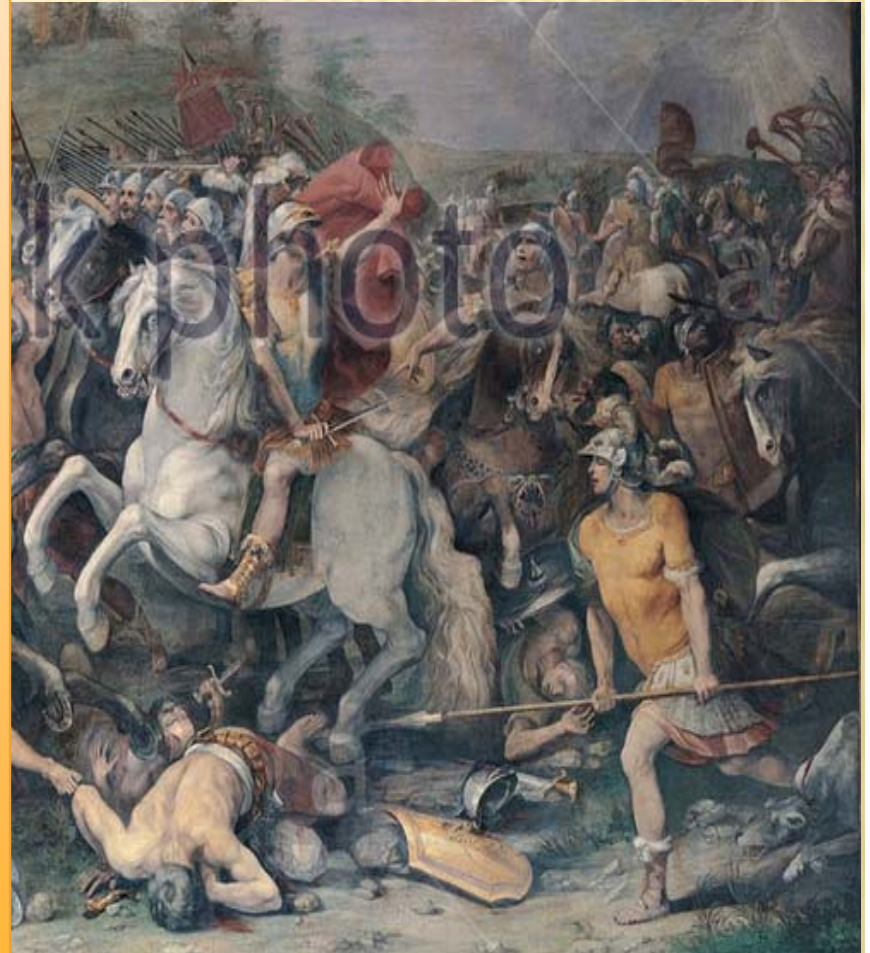
CONQUEST OF VEII

- ✗ *deditio* = surrender

Deditio in potestatem or — with a similar meaning — *deditio in fidem* (Pol. 20,9,10-12) was an autonomous state's, nominally, always voluntary surrender of sovereignty to Rome.

- ✗ It was the precondition for the peaceful end of war, and in peace for securing the protection of Rome.
- ✗ After formal acceptance of *deditio* by the Senate or an appropriately authorized (pro-)magistrate with *imperium*, the surrendered community ceased to exist. Its citizens, gods and possessions became the property of Rome, and Rome could deal with them as it thought fit.

Ernst Badian (Cambridge, MA).
"Deditio." *Brill's New Pauly*.



GALLIC SACK OF ROME

(390/387 BC)



GALLIC SACK OF ROME (390/387 BC)

- ✕ Celts – *Keltoi*
Gauls – *Galli*



Celtic silver phalera from
Manerbio

GALLIC SACK OF ROME (390/387 BC)

- ✕ Celts – *Keltoi*
Gauls – *Galli*



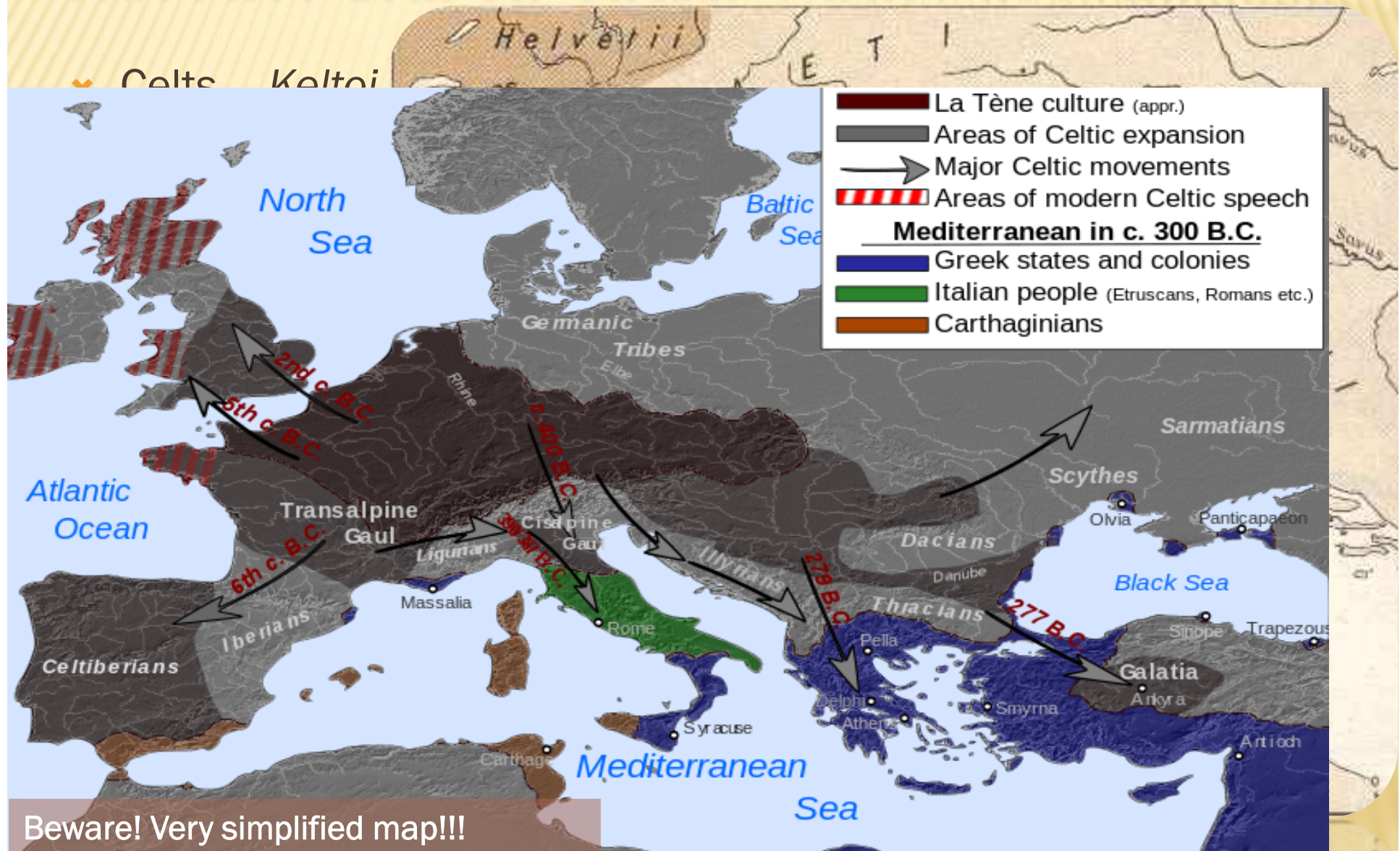
Celtic helmet, Apulia, 6th-3rd century BC

GALLIC SACK OF ROME (390/387 BC)

- ✗ Celts – *Keltoi*
- Gauls – *Galli*
- ✗ mainly in North Italy
- ✗ also used as mercenaries, e.g. for Syracuse



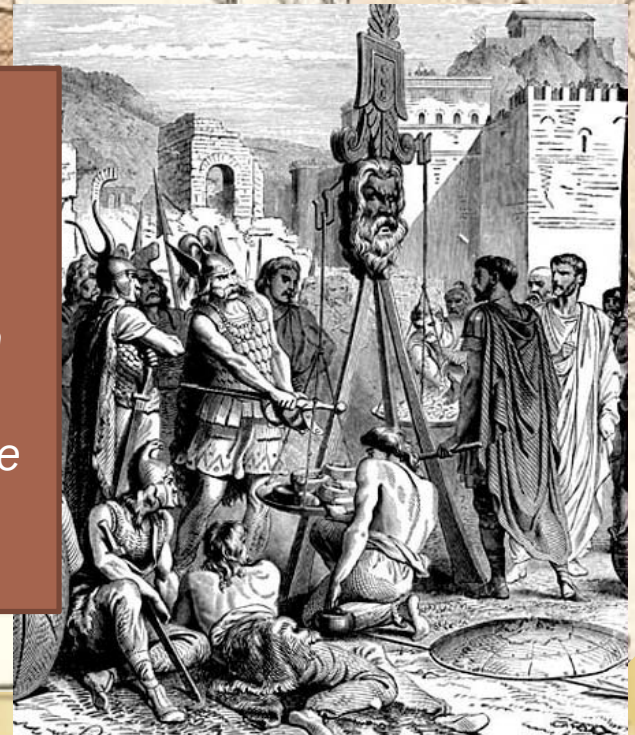
GALLIC SACK OF ROME (390/387 BC)



GALLIC SACK OF ROME (390/387 BC)

- ✗ Gauls remained in Rome for c. 7 months
- ✗ They did not conquer the capitolium
- ✗ Brennus apparently agreed to leave Rome for the price of 1,000 lbs. of gold.
- ✗ → Result: Rome weakened for some 50 years.

*"Quintus Sulpicius conferred with the Gallic chieftain Brennus and together they agreed upon the price, one thousand pounds' weight of gold. Insult was added to what was already sufficiently disgraceful, for the weights which the Gauls brought for weighing the metal were heavier than standard, and when the Roman commander objected the insolent barbarian flung his sword into the scale, saying 'Vae Victis-- 'Woe to the vanquished!'
(Livy)*



GALLIC SACK OF ROME (390/387 BC)

The Gallic threat/danger

→ Defensive imperialism (?)

→ Leading to conquest of North Italy in 3rd-2nd century B.C.



GALLIC SACK OF ROME (390/387 BC)

- ✗ remember:
- ✗ Renewed treaty with the Latins: 358 BC

LATIN WAR 340 – 338 BC

✧ The settlement after the Latin War

Liv. 8.14.1-12:

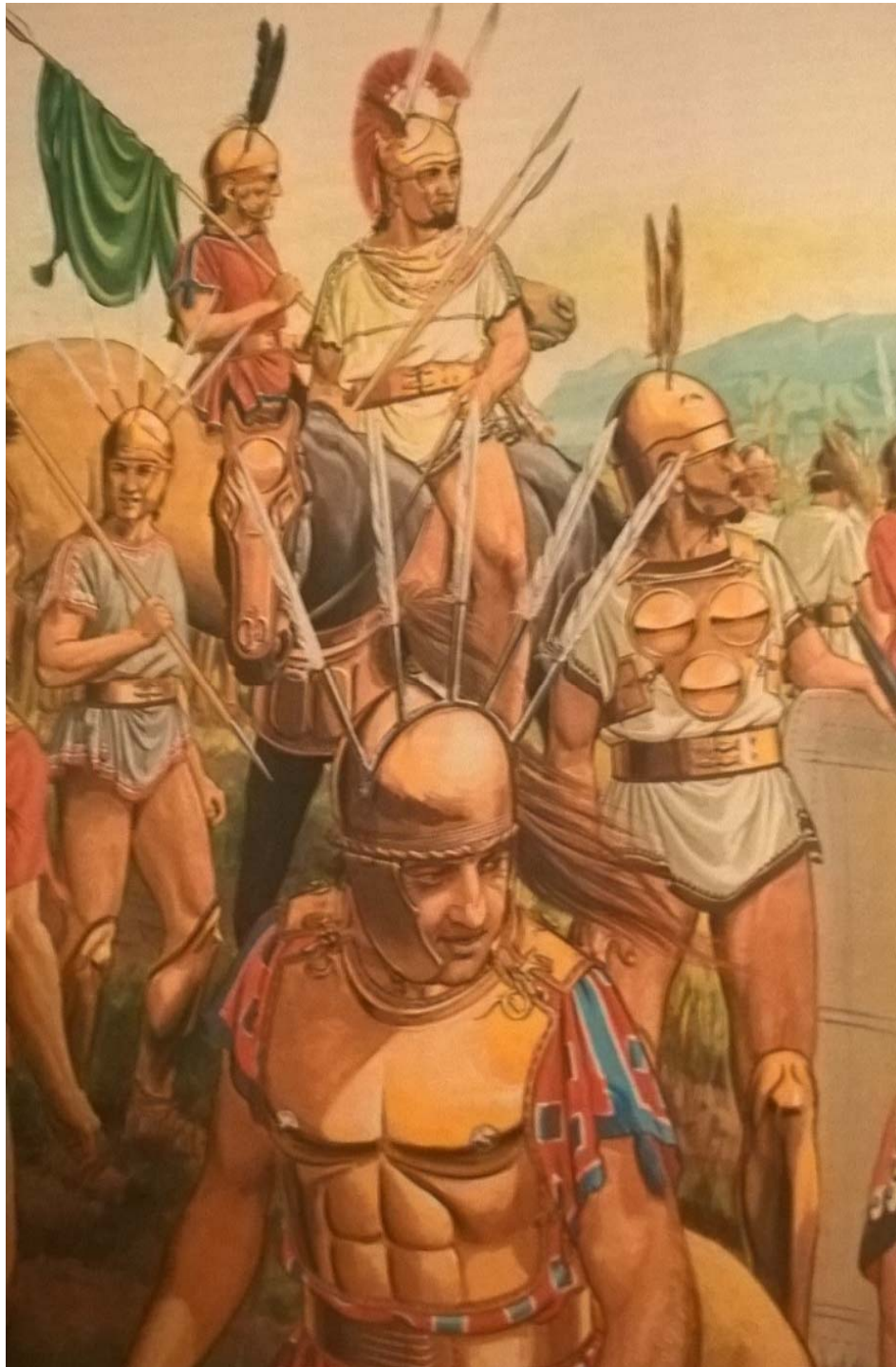
The leading senators praised the motion of Camillus [L. Furius Camillus; Camillus had informed the senators that they could either punish or forgive the Latins, but that they had to act quickly] on the national policy, but said that, since the Latins were not all in like case, his advice could best be 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.

LATIN WAR 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.

LATIN WAR 340 – 338 BC

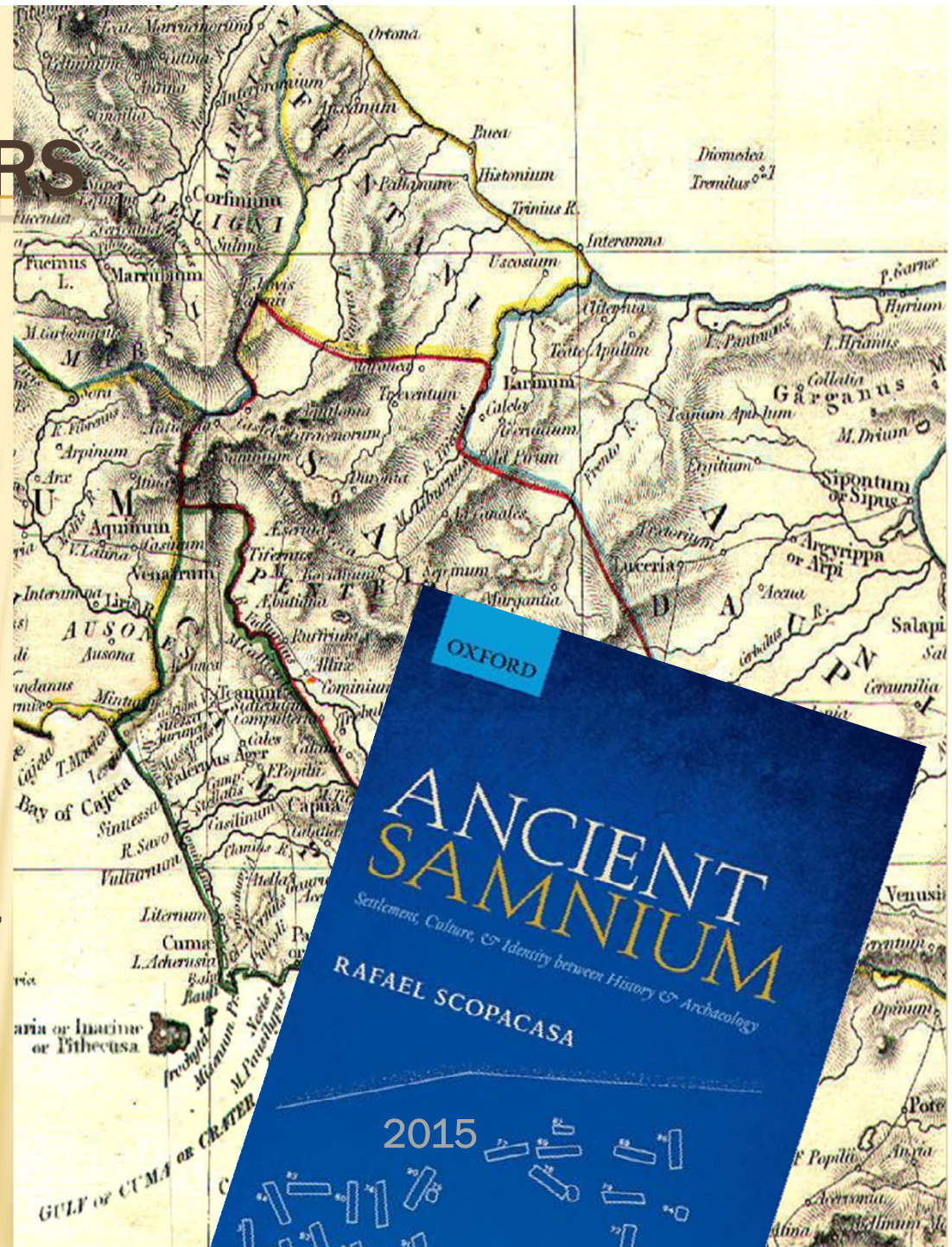
- ✗ [7] The rest of the Latin peoples were deprived of the rights of mutual trade [*commercium*] and intermarriage [*conubium*] and of holding common councils. [8] The Campanians, out of compliment to their knights, because they had not consented to revolt along with the Latins, were granted citizenship 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.



THE SAMNITE WARS

THE SAMNITE WARS

- ✗ Traditionally, 3 wars:
 - + 1st – 343-341 BC (real?)
 - + 2nd – 326-304 BC
 - + 3rd – 298-290 BC
- ✗ 326 – 290 BC – one period of warfare, followed by battles against Celts/Etruscans (285-280) and PYRRHOS (280-272)
- ✗ Samnium: mountainous territory, mainly along the Apennine Mountains, but also to the coast
- ✗ Our knowledge of Samnium and Samnites: rather limited...!



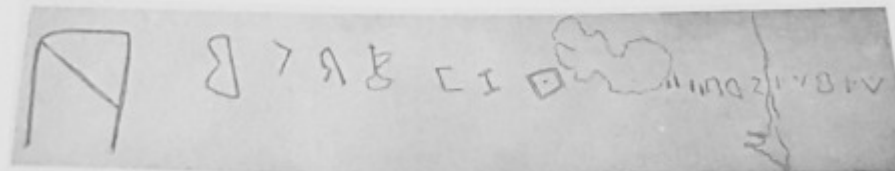
THE SAMNITE WARS

✕ Pietrabbonante



2 N8>ЯCCIEI!K.....ΛΙ||V'S'I'I·V

N8>ЯECIEI!K.....ΛΙ||V'S'I'I·V



Oscan abc
(from Pompeii)

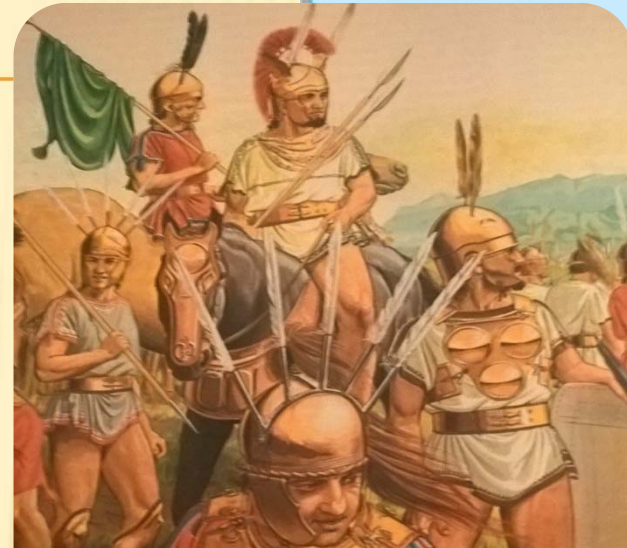
THE SAMNITE WARS

- ✗ sources: limited (Livy, Diod., Plut.)
- ✗ Three wars against the Samnites...! Why...? What was Rome's motivation?
 - + Conflict between coastal cities and mountainous 'tribes'?
- ✗ Today's scholars focus above all on Rome's internal motivation: **politics, society, economy**
 - + inner-elite competition (patrician/plebeian): achievement & success as premise to belong to Rome's ruling class
 - + economy: booty (incl. land & slaves)



THE SAMNITE WARS

- ✗ 1st Samnite War... -- uncertain
- ✗ 2nd Samnite War
 - + 321 BC: Battle of Caudine Forks
Romans defeated and humiliated



Scena con la vittoria sannita contro i romani alle Forche Caudine. Affresco di tomba lucanica nel Museo archeologico nazionale di Paestum, attorno al 320 a.C.



THE SAMNITE WARS

- ✗ 1st Samnite War... -- uncertain
- ✗ 2nd Samnite War
 - + Rome had more manpower than Samnites
 - + Difficulties to adapt to the different, mountainous terrain
 - + Peace in 304 BC, but war restarted in 298
- ✗ 3rd Samnite War
 - + Lucanians asked Rome for help against the Samnites
 - + Most of Italy now fought against Rome...
 - ✗ Etruscans, Celts, Sabines, Samnites, and even the Lucanians changed sides!
 - ✗ 295 BC – battle of Sentinum
Etruscans & Celts defeated



THE SAMNITE WARS

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 - ✗ 291 BC – colony of Venusia in order to control Samnium, Apulia & Lucania
 - ★ 20,000 settlers sent to Venusia
 - ★ Cicero: “bastion of the empire”
 - ✗ →291 – submission of Samnites

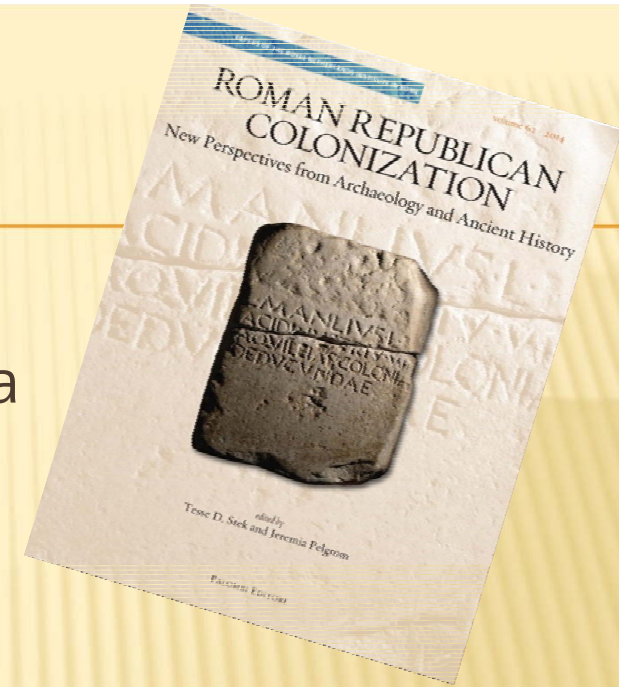


COLONIES

- ✗ A *colonia* is a city with hinterland, like a Greek *polis*
- ✗ Originally used as a military 'bastion'
- ✗ Large number of settlers
- ✗ Latin colony & Roman-citizen colony

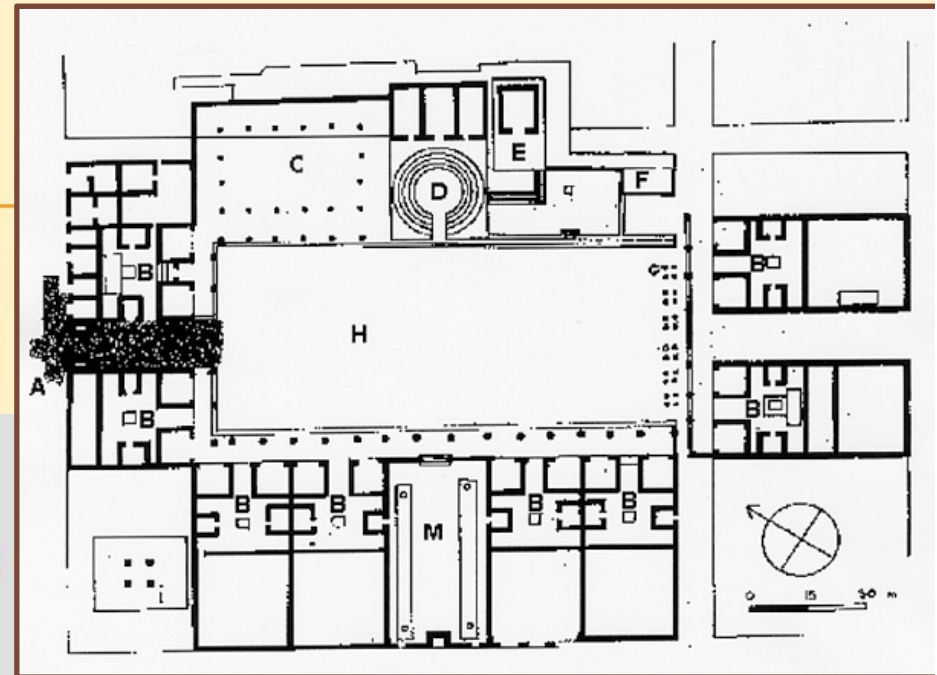
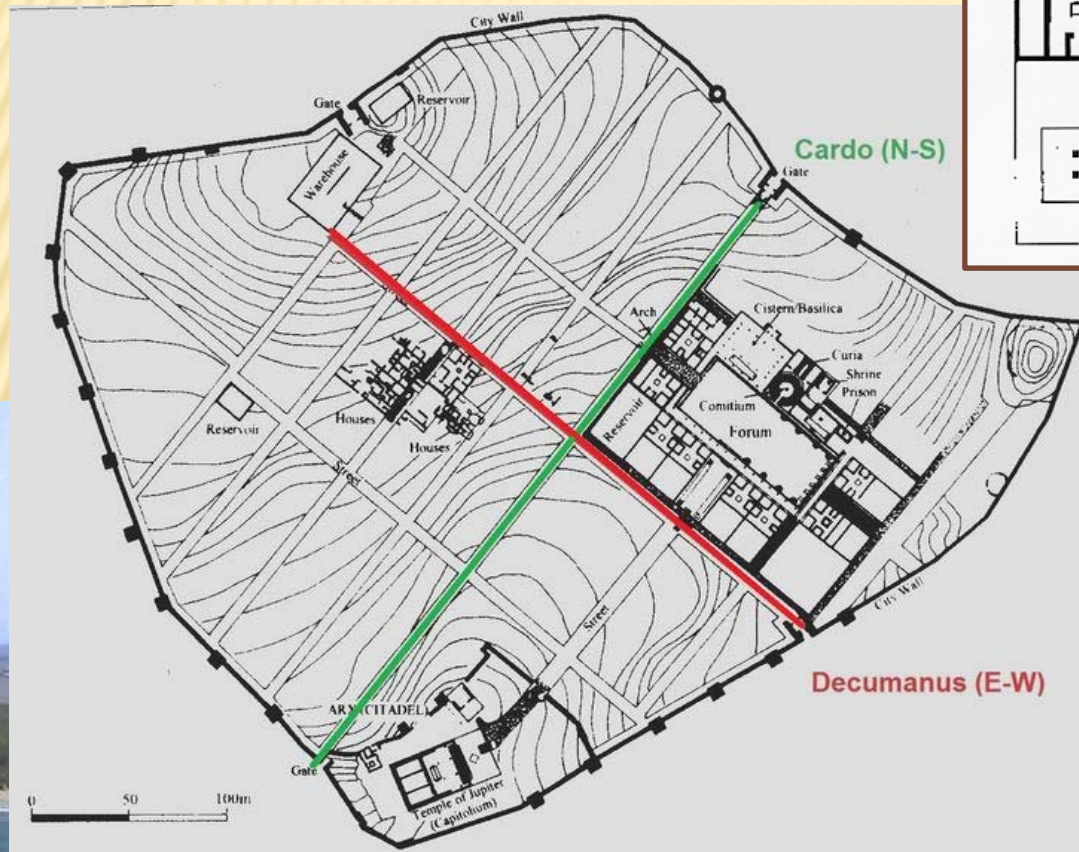
- ✗ For example, the colony COSA:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jZMwTkwFzeC>



COSA

- ✗ Latin colony,
273 BC, Tuscany, coast



WARFARE IN EARLY/MIDDLE REPUBLIC



Samnite soldiers from a tomb frieze in Nola, 4th century BC

WARFARE IN EARLY/MIDDLE REPUBLIC

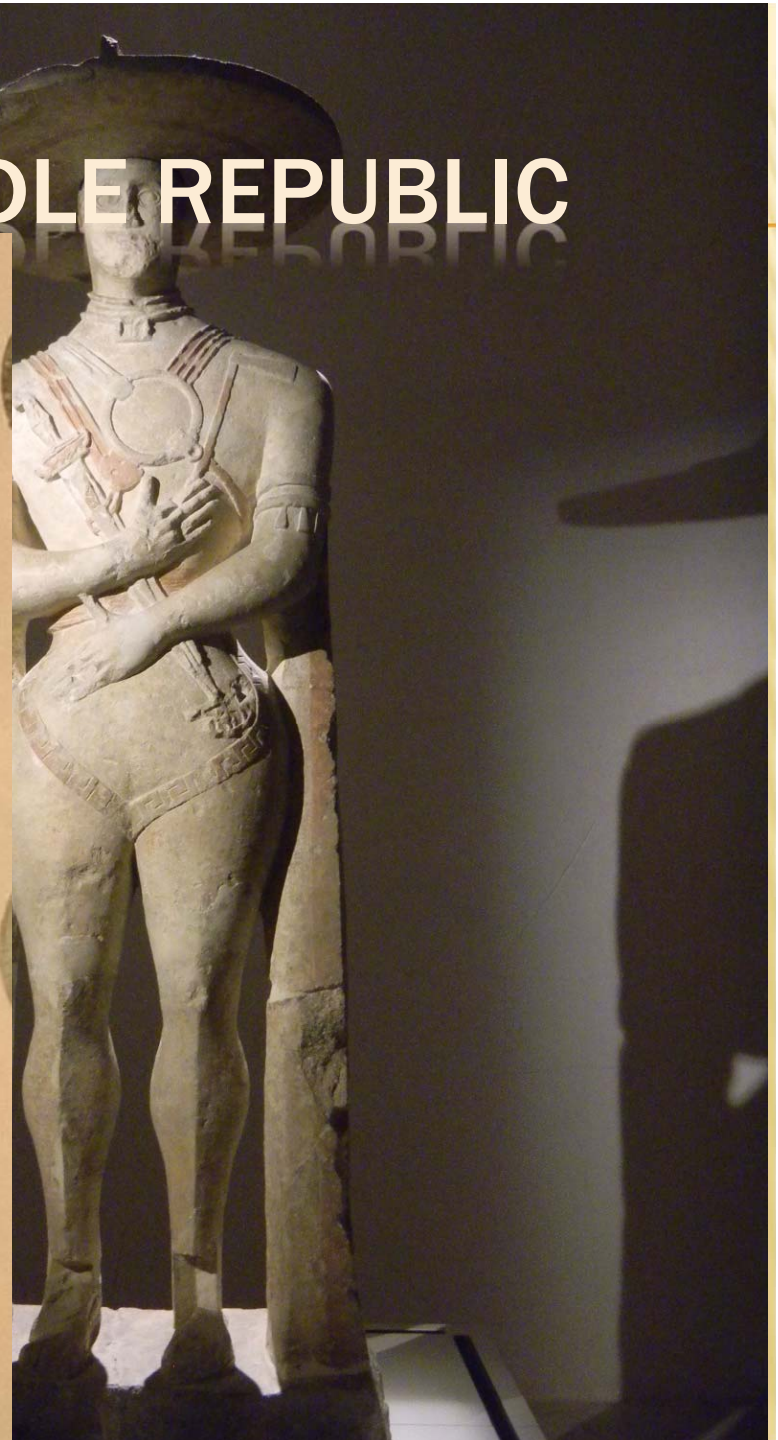


Samnite soldiers from a tomb frieze in
Nola, 4th century BC

WARFARE IN EARLY/MIDDLE REPUBLIC

✘ Warrior of Capestrano

- + Picene warrior
- + 6th century BC (?)
- + limestone statue
- + 2.09 metres
- + discovered in 1939
- + hat with large brim
- + disk-type armor (*kardiophylax*) protected the chest and back
- + Greek *mitra* - short covering back





Barrea (AQ). 2011 excavation of cemetery in Baia:

http://www.archeologia.beniculturali.it/index.php?it/142/scavi/scaviarcheologici_4e048966cfa3a/33

PLE REPUBLIC



AL DI LA' DEL TEMPO - IL GUERRIERO DI CAPESTRANO e MIMMO PALADINO

I PROTAGONISTI: IL GUERRIERO DI CAPESTRANO MIMMO PALADINO LA NUOVA SALA

IL RINVENIMENTO



LA STATUA



LE ARMI



L'ISCRIZIONE



L'IMPORTANZA



LE ARMI

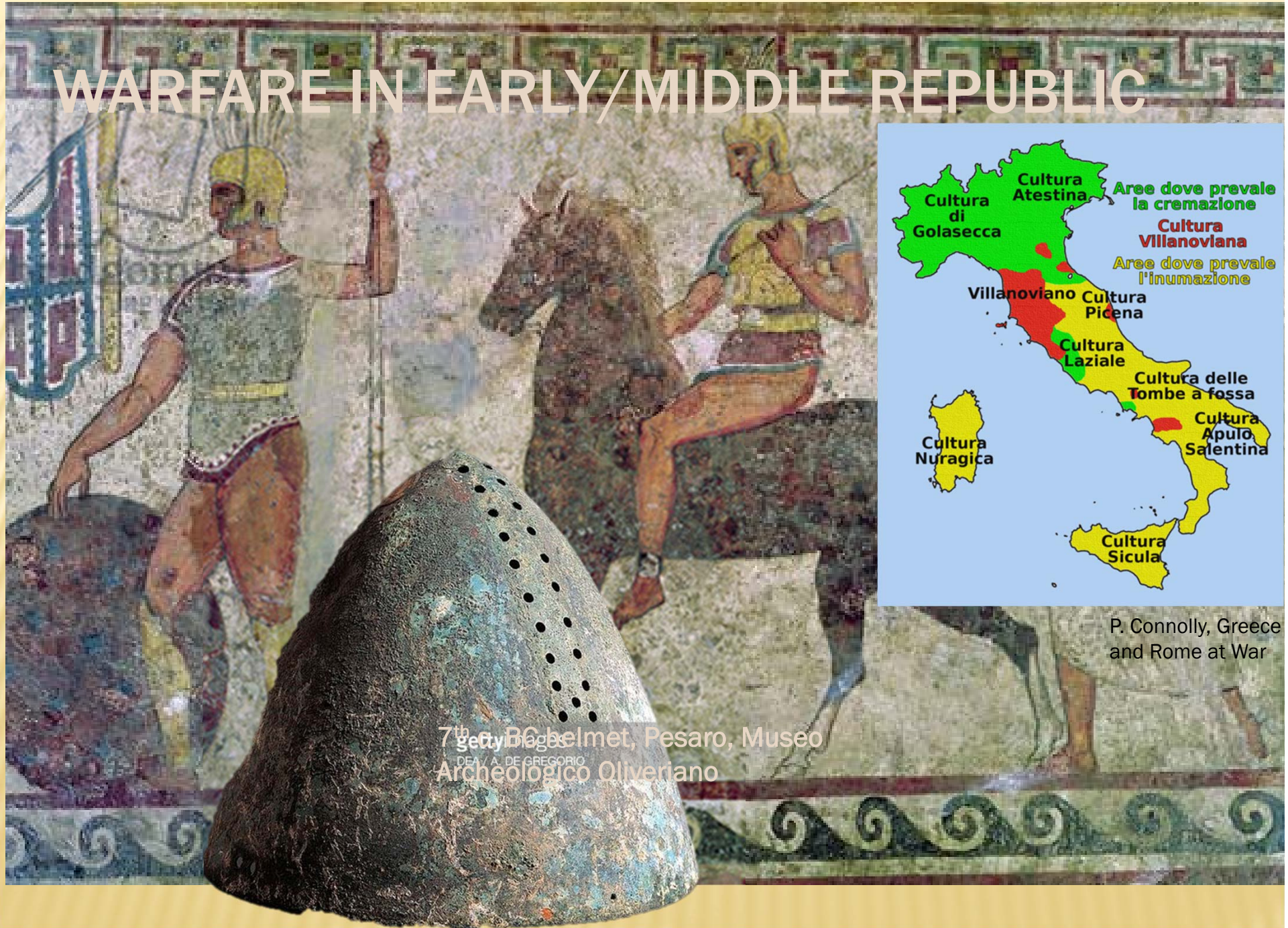
La connotazione guerriera è portata in forte risalto dalla presenza del ricco equipaggiamento militare. La precisa rappresentazione delle armi e del loro apparato decorativo - messo ulteriormente in evidenza dall'uso del colore rosso - contrasta immediatamente con la schematica rappresentazione del volto, privo di qualsiasi aspirazione ritrattistica. Su ognuno dei lati dei due pilastri è raffigurata una lunga lancia con cuspidi foliate, sul torace è appesa una lunga spada con elsa a croce, abbinata ad un lungo coltello e infilata in un fodero dal puntale semicircolare che, come le altre parti della spada e del coltello, si presenta riccamente decorato con motivi antropomorfi e zoomorfi. Al petto, verso la spalla sinistra, il guerriero stringe invece un'ascia trapezoidale a occhio.

Gli elementi difensivi sono invece costituiti da un sistema di cinghie, originariamente in cuoio con borchie in metallo, che reggevano una coppia di dischi-corazza in bronzo, uno sul petto e l'altro sulla schiena, con funzione di proteggere durante il combattimento i punti vitali del guerriero. Dal cinturone pendono due mitre, a difesa della zona inguinale e lombare, che presentano sul bordo una decorazione a meandri spezzati. Ai piedi porta due alti calzari che la documentazione archeologica attesta anche dalle sepolture. Sono inoltre raffigurati ornamenti personali, quali il torques a capi aperti con pendenti centrali e alcune armille, anche con pendenti trapezoidali. La dettagliata raffigurazione delle armi e dell'equipaggiamento militare ha portato gli studiosi a proporre una datazione dell'opera alla prima metà del VI secolo a.C.



Particolare del Guerriero. Foto Mauro Vitale

WARFARE IN EARLY/MIDDLE REPUBLIC



7th century BC helmet, Pesaro, Museo Archeologico Oliveriano

P. Connolly, Greece and Rome at War

WARFARE IN EARLY/MIDDLE REPUBLIC



P. Connolly, Greece and Rome at War

Myth of Marcus Curtius at
Lacus Curtius (in Forum),
sacrificing himself for the cause
of the "commonwealth" –
period: ???

Capitoline Museum, Rome





Πύρρος PYRRHOS

Pyrrhus of Epirus. Museo Archeologico Nazionale (Naples)

PYRRHOS

- ✗ Magna Graecia
- ✗ Pyrrhic War 280 – 275 BC
 - + 282 BC: Romans installed garrisons in Greek cities (Thurri, Locri, Rhegium)
 - + Tarentum – Rome's ally – grew nervous... Rome was overthrowing all Greek cities of Magna Graecia
 - + Tarentum asked Pyrrhos for help
 - + 280 BC – Pyrrhus' army lands in Italy with:
 - ✗ 3,000 cavalry
 - ✗ 2,000 archers
 - ✗ 500 slingers
 - ✗ 20,000 infantry
 - ✗ 20 war elephants



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PYRRHOS

✘ Battle of Heraclea in 280 BC

+ Romans defeated!

+ Casualties

✘ After Hieronymus of Cardia
(Thrace, c.354-250)

Romans: 7,000 men – Pyrrhus: 3,000 men

✘ Dion. Hal.: Romans: 15,000 – Pyrrhus: 13,000 men

✘ Battle of Asculum (Apulia) in 279 BC

+ another costly victory for Pyrrhus...



PYRRHOS

- ✖ 278 BC – in Sicily – to drive out Carthaginians...



Coin of Pyrrhus minted at Syracuse, 278 BC. Obverse: Veiled head of Phtia with oak wreath, ΦΘΙΑΣ (of Phtia). Reverse: Thunderbolt, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ

PYRRHOS

When Pyrrhos returned from Sicily, the Romans had re-grouped their armies

→ Pyrrhos was outnumbered

→ 275 BC - Battle of Beneventum: undecided

→ Pyrrhos gave up...



Coin of Pyrrhus minted at Syracuse, 278 BC. Obverse: Veiled head of Phtia with oak wreath, ΦΘΙΑΣ (of Phtia). Reverse: Thunderbolt, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ

NEXT WEEK : HANNIBAL & THE PUNIC WARS



ZEUGITANIA. Carthage. Time of Hannibal Barca (ca. 221-201 BC). AR shekel (23mm, 6.64 gm, 12h). Second Punic War issue. Carthage or uncertain mint in Sicily, ca. 213-210 BC. ov: Male head left, with long sideburn (Hannibal as Heracles-Melqart?) / rv: Elephant advancing right; in exergue, Punic letter aleph.

