

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

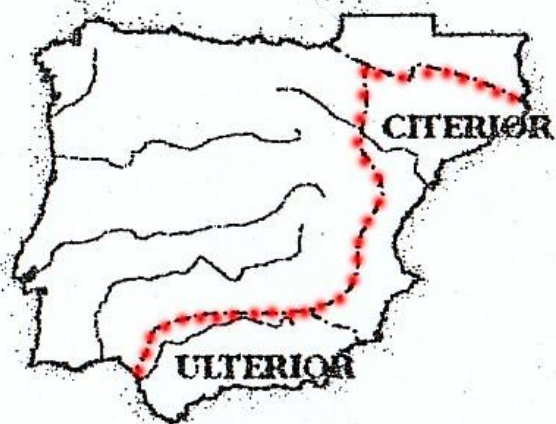
Lecture 9: Rome in the West



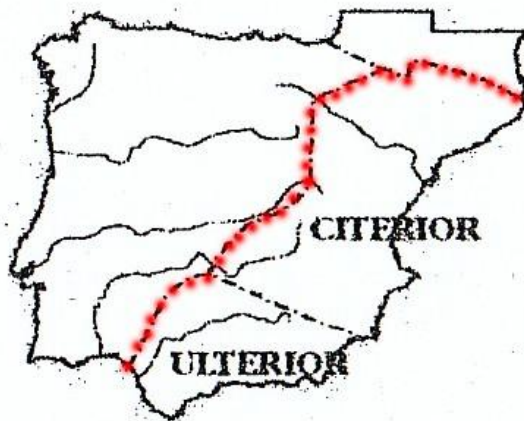
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- 206 L. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Manlius Acidinus sent to Spain
- 201 L. Cornelius Lentulus returns from Spain; replaced by C. Cornelius Cethegus
- 199 L. Manlius Acidinus returns from Spain; C. Cornelius Cethegus returns from Spain; Cn. Cornelius Blasio and L. Stertinius sent to Spain
- 197 Number of praetors increased to 6; Spain organised as two provinces: Hispania Citerior ('Nearer Spain') and Hispania Ulterior ('Further Spain')
- 195 M. Porcius Cato
- 180 Ti. Sempronius Gracchus; L. Postumius Albinus; Gracchuris

The stages of conquest



By 197 BC



By 154 BC



By 133 BC

New regulations governing the celebration of a triumph

Valerius Maximus, *Memorable Deeds and Sayings* 2.8.1:
Certain generals wished triumphs decreed for them for insignificant battles. To oppose them, it was enacted by law that no one should triumph who had not killed five thousand of the enemy in a single engagement. For our ancestors held that the dignity of our city would be heightened not by the number of triumphs but by their glory. And lest so excellent a law be effaced by greed for laurels, it was propped up by another law, put through by Tribunes of the Plebs L. Marius and M. Cato [= 62 BC].

180 Ti. Sempronius Gracchus; L. Postumius Albinus;
Gracchuris

154-139 War with the Lusitanians

153-151 War with the Celtiberians

154 Belli; Segeda

153 Q. Fulvius Nobilior

152 M. Claudius Marcellus

151 L. Licinius Lucullus; Ser. Sulpicius Galba



Galba and Lucullus deceive the Lusitanians

Appian *War in Iberia* 59-60: [59] Lucullus, who had waged war against the Vaccaeii without a vote having been taken, was then wintering in Turdetania. He learned that the Lusitanians were invading the territory close to him and, sending the best of his commanders against them, he killed about four thousand of the Lusitanians. He killed another one thousand five hundred of them as they were crossing the strait at Gades. The rest of them fled onto a hill, which he surrounded with a trench, and captured an immense number of men. He invaded Lusitania and ravaged it area by area. Galba ravaged it also from the other side. **When some envoys came to him, requesting that they re-establish the agreement that they had made with Atilius, his predecessor as general, and then broken, he received them and made a truce and pretended to sympathise with them, on the grounds that it was because of their poverty that they indulged in banditry, went to war and broke agreements. "For it is the poor quality of the soil," he said, "and your lack of resources that compels you to do these things. I will give my poor friends good land and settle them in rich country, dividing them into three sections."** [continues...]

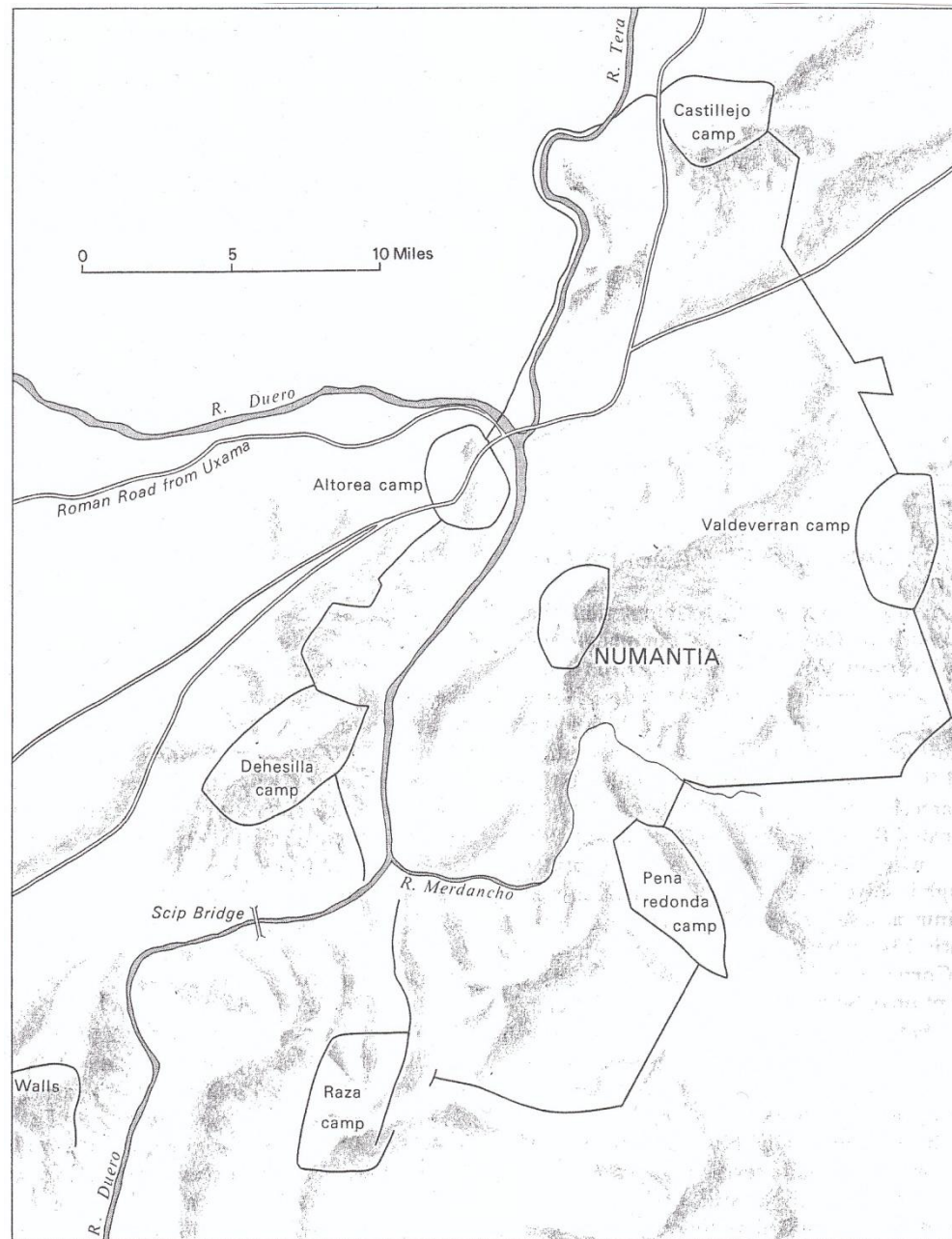
Galba and Lucullus deceive the Lusitanians

[60] With these expectations they left their own territory and gathered at the place which Galba had arranged. He divided them into three sections and showed each a stretch of open land, ordering them to stay in this open country until he could come to provide them with a town. When he came to the first group, he ordered them, as friends, to lay down their arms. When they had done so, he surrounded them with a trench and sent in men with swords and killed them all, lamenting and calling on the names of the gods and the promises that they had received. He hurried on and killed the second and third groups in the same way while they were still in ignorance of what had happened to the others. Thus he paid back treachery with treachery, imitating barbarians in a way that was unworthy of the Romans. However a few of the escaped, one of whom was **Viriathus**, who not long after led the Lusitanians and killed many of the Romans and performed great exploits. But these happened afterwards, and I shall tell of them afterwards. At this time Galba, who was greedier for money than Lucullus, gave a little of the booty to the army and a little to his friends and appropriated the rest for himself, even though he was already the richest of all the Romans; but not even in time of peace, so they say, did he abstain from lying and perjury for the sake of profit. Although he was hated and the subject of accusations, he was acquitted because of his wealth.

- 145 C. Vetilius; Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus
- 143 Q. Metellus Macedonicus
- 142 Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus
- 141 Q. Pompeius
- 140 Q. Servilius Caepio
- 139 D. Junius Brutus; M. Popillius Laenas
- 138 D. Junius Brutus
- 137 C. Hostilius Mancinus; Tib. Gracchus negotiates
the surrender with the Numantines. M. Aemilius
Lepidus
- 135 Q. Calpurnius Piso
- 134 P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus



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14. SCIPIO'S SIEGE OF NUMANTIA, 133 B.C.

Relevant reading

Astin, A. E. (1989), 'Roman government and politics, 200-134 B.C.', in A. E. Astin, *et al.*, eds., *The Cambridge Ancient History*, volume 8: Rome and Mediterranean to 133 B.C., second edition, Cambridge, 163-196.

Harris, W. V. (1989), 'Roman expansion in the west', in A. E. Astin, *et al.*, eds., *The Cambridge Ancient History*, volume 8: Rome and Mediterranean to 133 B.C., second edition, Cambridge, 107-162.

Richardson, J. S. (1996), *The Romans in Spain*, Oxford.