Timeline on the Militaristic nature of the Roman Civilisation

300BCE

Romes founding 753*BCE

First Punic war 264–241 BCE. As a result of this militaristic conquest beyond the peninsula Rome consolidated some trade routes on Sicily. Allowing the city to become wealthier due to maritime income.

Second Punic war 218–201 BCE Beginning just after the first Macedonian war Rome faced a war on two fronts, Philip to the east and Carthage to the west, after overcoming these threats by military conquest the civilisation becomes known for its militaristic organisation

Seleucid War and 3rd/4th Macedonian war 192-148BCE and ultimately gain parts of Greece as a result of the Seleucid and final Macedonian war

Marian Reforms 107BCE A refocus on the military allowed for the Romans to become more adaptable and able to field larger more flexible professional armies

Conquest of Gaul 58-50BCE Following the victories of Pompey and to a lesser extent Crassus Caesar set forth to take Gaul (modern day France) resulting in the successful conquest up to the Rhine with unrest following resulting in garrisons of the territory.

Liberators Civil war 43-42.After Caesars initial victory in the first civil war he was assassinated and his nephew Octavian (later Augustus) waged war on his predecessors killers with the support of the senate.

Establishment of the Empire 27 BCE

Gaul conquest of Rome 387-386 BCE Early example to Rome that if you are not the aggressor you are the victim of aggression

Greek wars/Macedonian wars214-196 These wars allowed Rome to excise its militaristic supremacy however it refused to remain in control of conquered lands

Agricultural reforms 133 - 121BCE Gracchus' Reforms which lead to a widening gap between the plebs and the patricians characterising the social state the Roman Republic maintains.

Third Punic war 149–146 BCE Securing the remaining territories of Carthage through intervention allowed the Romans to fully establish trade routes in all previously Carthaginian trade routes

Social War 91-88BCE

Allies on the peninsula sought to battle Rome after the refusal to grant citizenship the Socii on the peninsular fought the Romans, leading to a victory for Rome and the attainment of citizen status to the Socii

Civil war of the first triumvirate 49-45BCE

The First triumvirate was broken after Crassus death leading to tensions between Pompey and Caesar, the senate called for Caesar's return to Rome and the order to disband his army

Civil war of the second Triumvirate 32-30BCE

The second triumvir fell apart due to Antony's allegiances and personal interests lying with Egypt rather than Rome leading to heightened tensions resulting in civil war leaving Octavian as the Sole member and becoming Augusts is 27BCE

Bibliography

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