CLAH4006 From Village to Empire



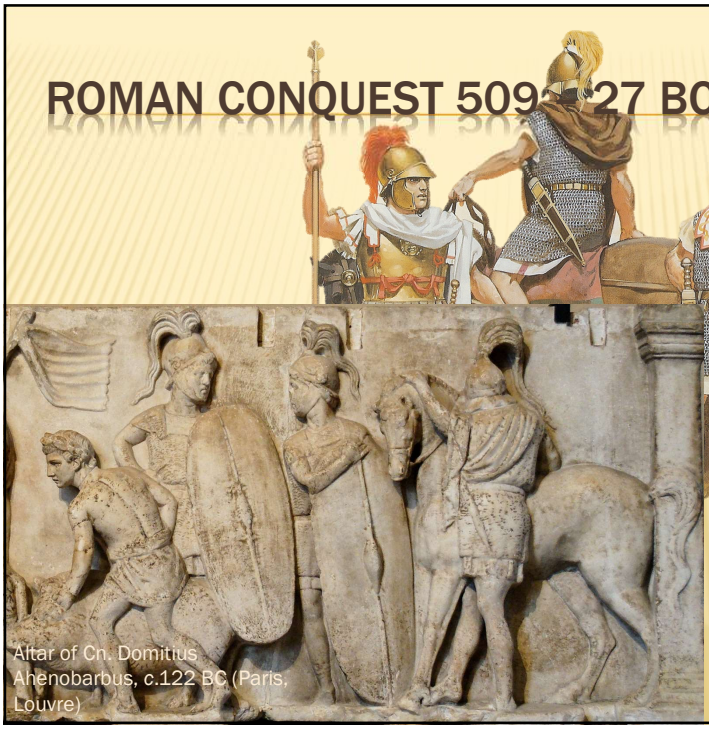
THE ROMAN CONQUEST DURING THE REPUBLIC

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

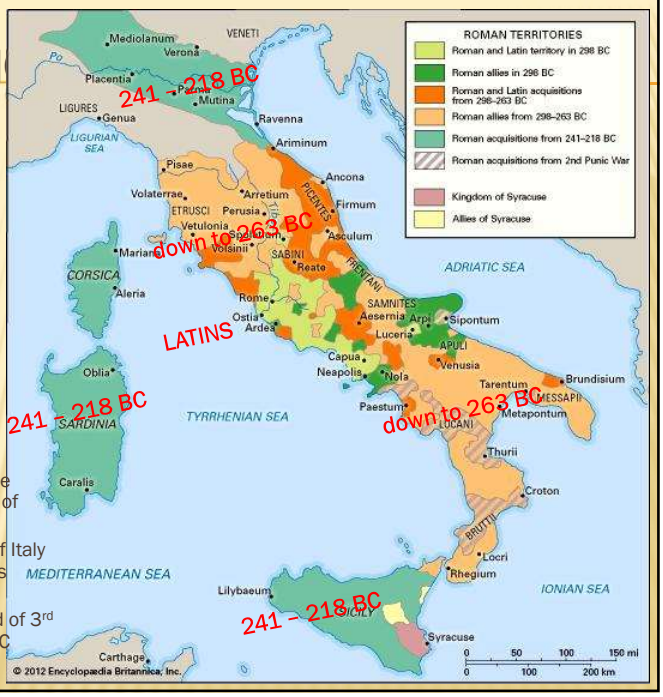




Montefortino helmet: originally Celtic, then used by Romans from c. 300 BC to 1st c. AD

ROMAN CON

- 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…)



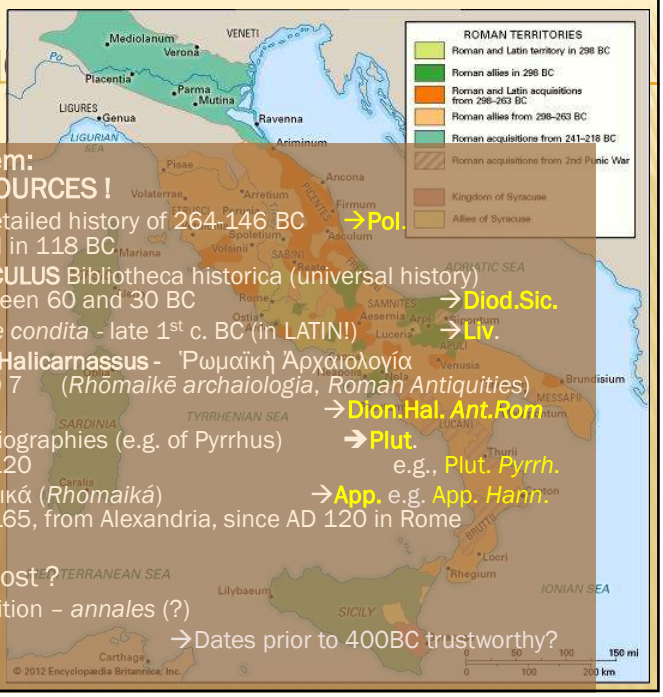
ROMAN CON

- 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**, Ῥωμαικά (*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?

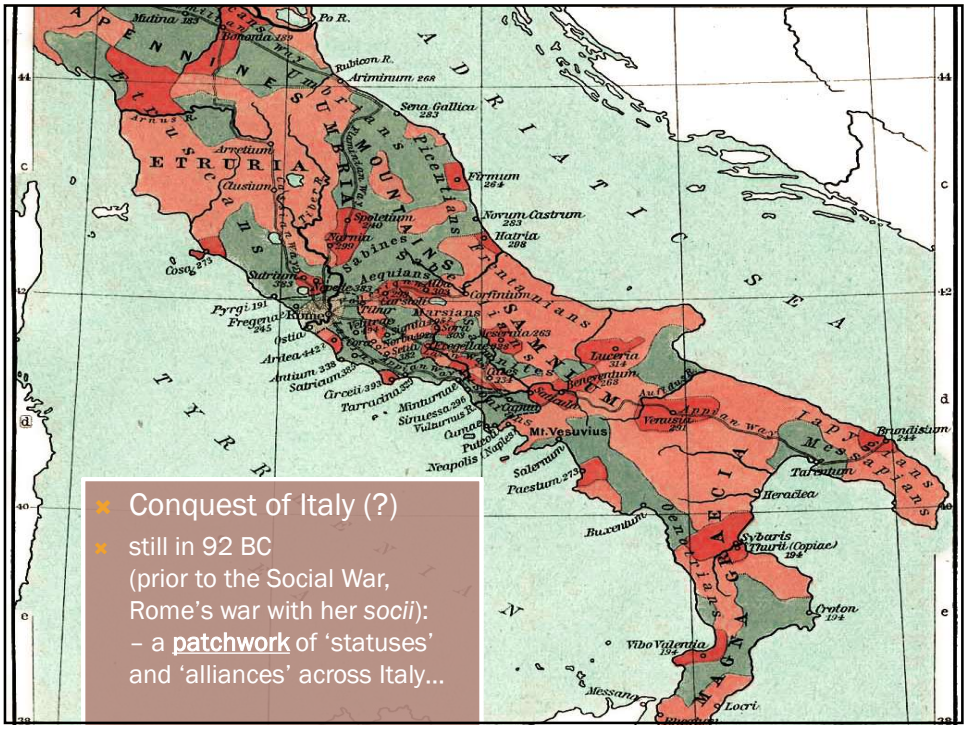
ROMAN CON



- Standard problem: THE ANCIENT SOURCES !

- **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)**





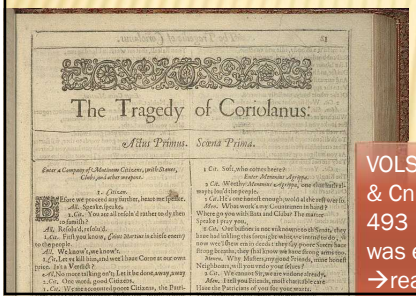
ITALY

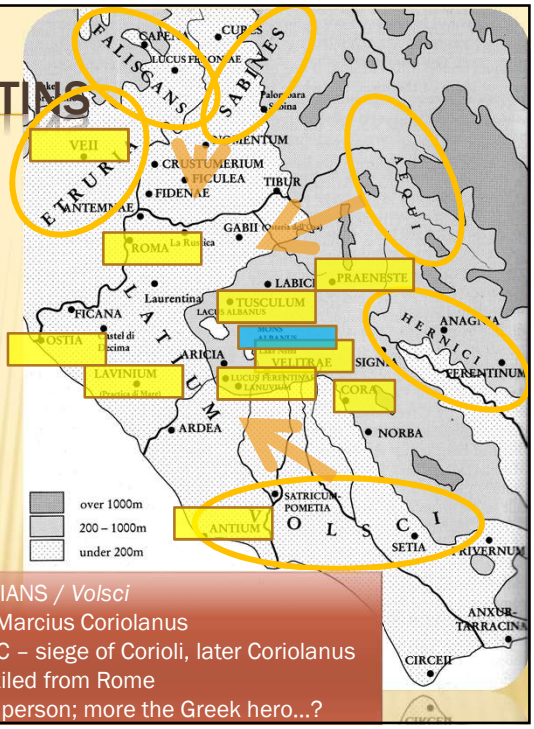
- Geography of Italy



ROME AND THE LATINS

- LATIUM
  - The "LATIN LEAGUES"
- Latium's neighbours
  - 'invading' the fertile plain of Latium… (?)

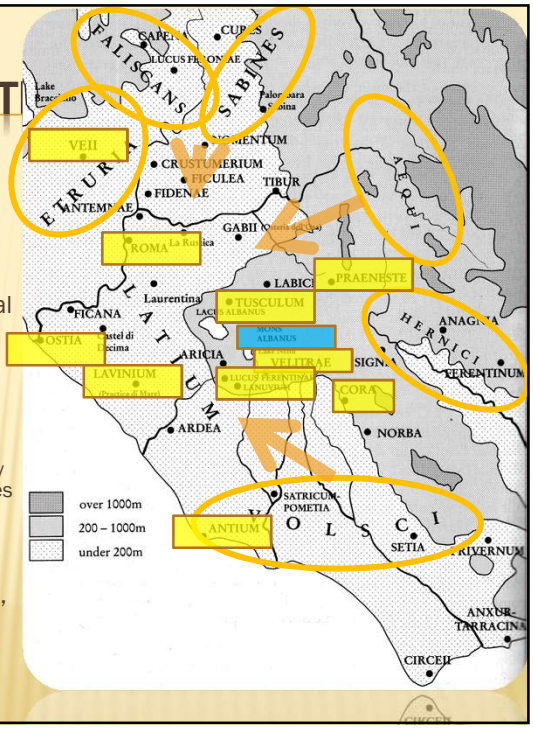




VOLSCIANS / *Volsci*
& Cn. Marcius Coriolanus
493 BC – siege of Corioli, later Coriolanus was exiled from Rome
→real person; more the Greek hero…?

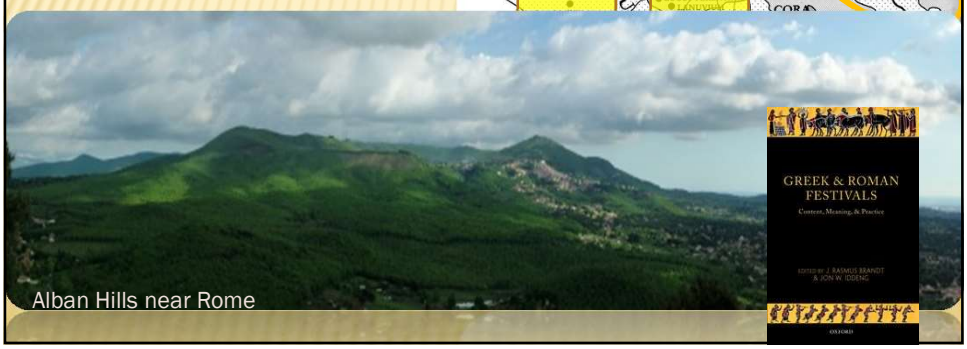
ROME AND THE LAT

- 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

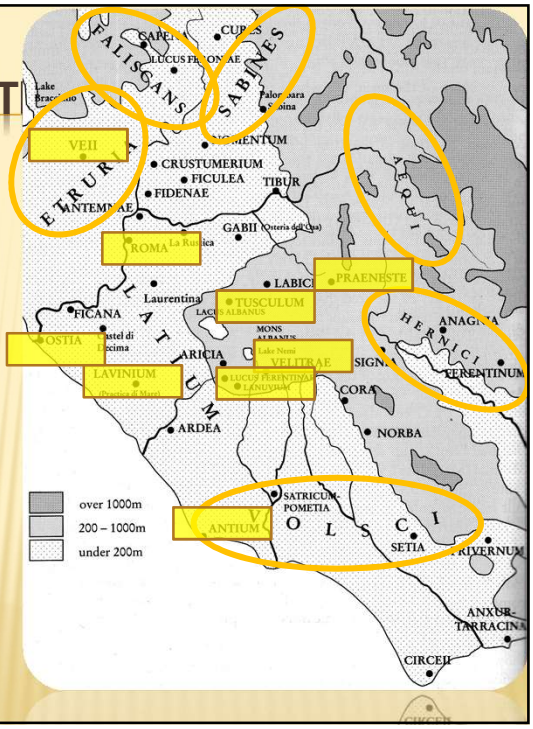
- Until 3rd century A.D.
  → ***Feriae Latinae***
  (Latin Festival)
  - on Alban Mount (Monte Cavo)



Alban Hills near Rome

ROME AND THE LAT

- 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 incertain: 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 Treat
  - Latin Lea
  - Cas
  - B
  - Latine
  - Dioscu
  - s 'renewal' of origina
  - Do we only have the latest version of 358 BC? ...???
  - h Latin after the Sack of Rome by the Gauls/Celts in 390/387 BC
  - *uem* for date of *foedus*



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)

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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...



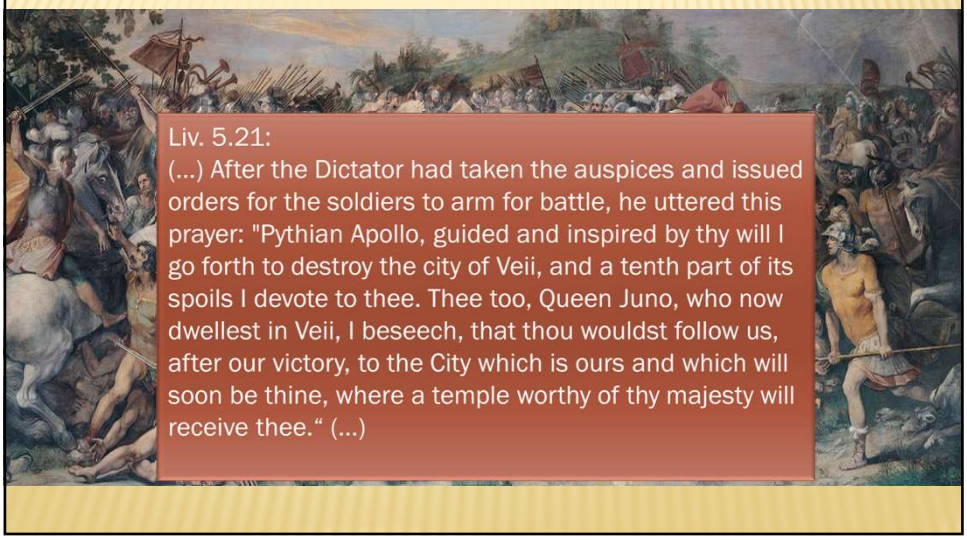
Giuseppe Cesari, "Battle against the inhabitants of Veii and Fidenae", 1598-1599

CONQUEST OF VEII



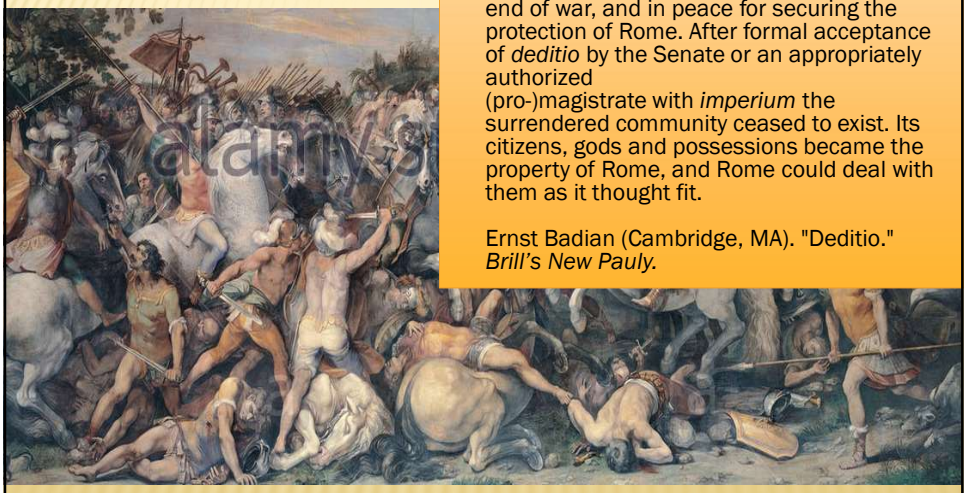
- 20 km from Rome; large territory
- Fighting 405 - 396 BC (Liv. 5.1ff)
  - for political supremacy in the region…?
- Veii was completely destroyed, its inhabitants killed or enslaved
- Its territory and deities annexed
  - Veii's 1,500 km^2 making Rome the largest city/territory in west Central Italy
  - *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*

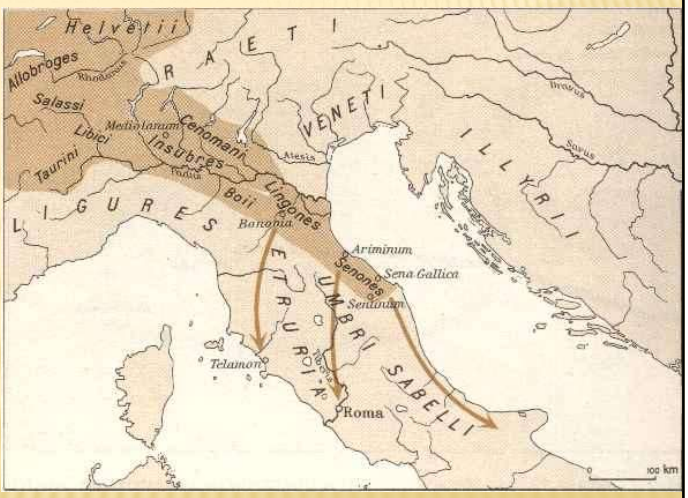




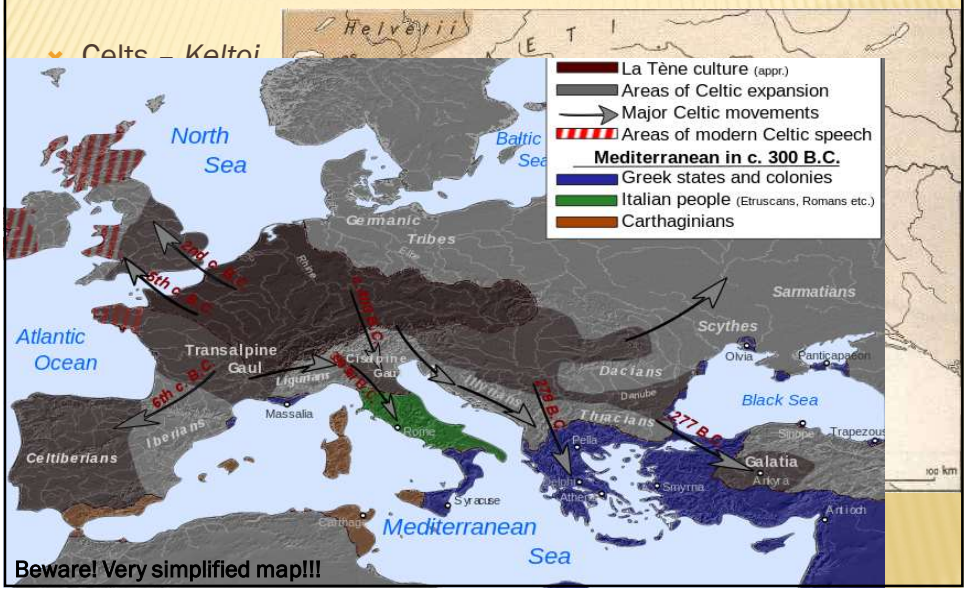
Celtic helmet, Apulia, 6th-3rd century BC

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)

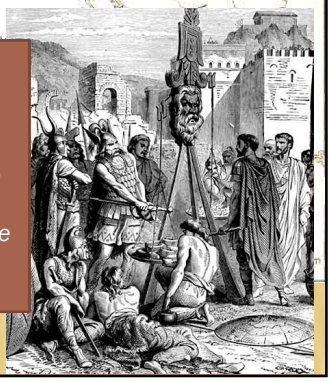


GALLIC SACK OF ROME (390/387 BC)

- Gauls remained in Rome for c. 7 months
- Didn't 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.

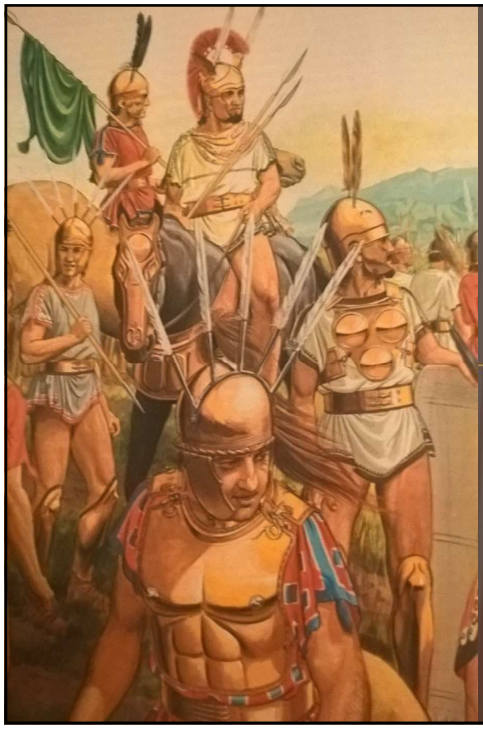
LATIN WAR 340 – 338 BC

- [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