

M. Longhurst.

Latin History

86

133 BC. Tiberius Gracchus

150 BC. Laelius suggested State should resume Publicus Aget. ^(See Licinian Rogationes) ~~Licinian~~ No one to own more than 500 iugera of public land. Gracchus was an earnest reformer but unscrupulous, and often acted illegally. He was young & inexperienced. Became land reformer, revolutionary politician. Wanted to combat perils which servile agrarian system raised up against Rome's military security.

133 BC. Elected Tribune. Brought forward his Agrarian Law - holders of surplus land (i.e. over 500 iugera + 250 for each elder son) to surrender it & receive compensation. State to allot this land to poorer citizens who were to hold 30 iugera each, which could not

be sold. Three special commissioners appointed to divide up land. The law was opposed by the Senate & the capitalists who persuaded the tribune Octavius to veto it. Gracchus brought in a modified law - Octavius vetoed it - Gracchus vetoed all public business - deposed Octavius - which was unwise and illegal.

The law was passed - commission of three set up (Tiberius by Gaius by, + Appius Claudius, J. G.'s father in law) Men who received allotments also to have grants of money from the treasures of Attalus of Pergamum who had died in previous year & left treasures to Romans. This was an attack on the senate's power over foreign affairs and finance.

132. Tiberius sought reelection - illegal (10 yrs must pass before

a magistrate can be re-elected)
There was a riot of nobles led by
Scipio + Nasica + Tiberius was
killed.

causes of his failure.

- 1) Too impatient and inexperienced
- 2) No constitutional foresight.
- 3) Acted illegally.

Allies discontented at land being
taken away from them & given to
Roman people. Their cause championed
by Scipio Africanus Bimblianus. Power
of dividing land taken away
from commissioners - given to consuls
- squabbles over evictions. Frequent
absences of consuls from Rome
slowed up reforms to advantage
of land owning allies.

Scipio's policy

Wanted franchise given to Italians.
Foresees that the franchise would be used to support Senate or Democrats.

129. He was murdered. Democratic party (formerly supporters of Libinius, took up cause of allies to placate their opposition to the Land Act.

Grievances of Allies

- a) At Home
- 1) Interference of Rome in legislation + judicial affairs.
 - 2) Limited in *ius commercii*.
(could not trade with each other).
 - 3) Arrogant treatment by Roman Magistrates.

- b) In the Army
- 1) Unfair division of military service
 - 2) No Italian could reach high military office.

126. Aliens Act of Pennus, brought forward to ~~snatch~~ make all Italians leave Rome. Aim :- removal of agitators +

postponing of giving of franchise.

123.

Gaius Gracchus - Tribune.

Aim: To relieve distress of allies,
weaken Senate by changing constitution

To achieve 1) Tried to win support of equites

" " 2) Tried to win support of people.

Measures. 1) In revenge for his brother's death a) *Lex de Provocatione*, prevented Senate from arming consuls with power of life & death.

b) Proposed law that any magistrate deposed from office by the people should be ineligible for any other office.

2) To weaken Senate. a) Passed *Lex Provinciarum* by which Provinces must be allotted before consular elections. b) Transferred *iudicia* (Law courts) from Senate to Equites.

3) To win over Equites. a) Taxation of Asia transferred to Equites b) *iudicia* transferred to Equites

4) To relieve distress of people

- a) Revived Agrarian laws of Licinius.
 - b) Corn law allowing citizens to buy corn at very low price.
 - c) Improvement in transport facilities
 - d) Founding of colonies e.g. Capua, Tarentum, Carthage.
- 5) To help the Allies
- a) Give full (Roman) franchise to all Latins.
 - b) To give Jus Latium to rest of Italy.

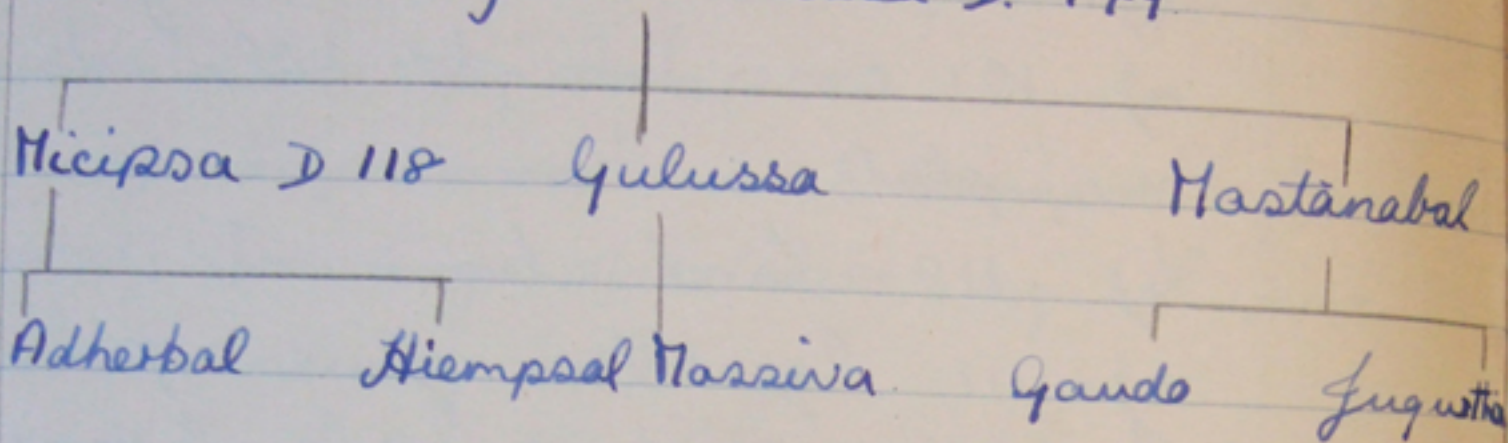
Gradually popularity waned. During absence in Carthage enemies worked against him. Drusus, fellow tribune outdid him by bringing in laws more acceptable to every part of the community. Gracchus' law for franchise for Italians rejected. Gracchus failed in re-election, declared a public enemy, & a slave was persuaded to kill him.

Results of work of Gaius Gracchus.

- 1) Agrarian measures modified.
 - a) 121 B.C. Tenants allowed to sell plots.
 - b) 118. Land commission ended.
 - c) 111 Squatters given possession.
- 2) Judicial and provincial arrangements continued, though colonies did not flourish.
- 3) New juries worse than old.
- 4) System of taxation increased burden on Asia. Divided senators & equites eventually led to civil war.
- 5) People became lazy. Corn dole attracted country people to Rome.
- 6) Murders & riots established precedent for next 100 years.

Was with Jugurtha 112-106

King Massinissa D. 149



Causes.

1. Jugurtha had Hiempsal assassinated and kingdom divided among the three cousins (not Gaudo)
2. Jugurtha quarrelled with Adherbal, besieged him in Birta, had him murdered. Embassies sent from Rome, but bribed but Jugurtha & disregarded.

Events.

112 Gaius Memmius denounced corruption of embassies. New consul, Lucius Calpurnius Bestia sent out. First successful but afterwards bribed.

110

Public investigation ordered in Rome. Jugurtha brought to Rome to give evidence. Bribery by him continued, and because it was suggested that he should share the kingdom with Massiva, he had him murdered & was forced to flee from Rome.

109-8.

War conducted by Gaius Baebius Metellus, who restored discipline, put down bribery. On his staff as legatus was Gaius Norius - man of obscure birth - married to Julia, Caesar's aunt, looked upon as leader of popular party; already distinguished himself at Numantia, had been Tribune, Praetor, & Propraetor in Spain. Jugurtha driven to ally himself with Bocchus, King of Mauritania. Norius demanded leave to go to Rome to stand for consulship.

107

Norius elected consul.

Points in his favour as consul.

- 1) Use of bribery as weapon against nobility.
- 2) Complaints against slowness of Metellus in Africa
- 3) Gauda complained Metellus neglected him.
- 4) Senate had already prolonged Metellus' command for another year, but people by a plebiscitum, conferred command on Publius Cornelius

Cornelius prepared army to accompany him. Enrolled many Latins in army & legions - took in anyone who applied, regardless of property qualifications.

N.B. Soldiers volunteered to place their services at the disposal of individuals. No longer a state army but private army. Important, because during 1st BC. in civil wars between Senate & people, generals of popular party were fighting against generals

of the senatorial party. Armies attached to general only. Generals elected by people followed by personal armies. These wars would have been impossible but for Marius.

106. Marius returned to Africa with his army. Successful against Jugurtha who was betrayed by Bocchus. Jugurtha taken to Rome, imprisoned, died in prison. Numidia handed over to cousin Hiempsal (2nd)

Effects of the War.

- 1) Discredit brought on Senate by Popular Party's conduct in the war.
- 2) Army had new standing. Became means of livelihood as men were pensioned after their service.

Was against Teutones + Cimbric 104-101
All barbarians in N. Europe were
on the move. Mishaps to Roman armies
in 113, 109, 107. 105 great disaster
in which 12 untrained legions under
incapable leaders, Marius + Caeser were
destroyed at ~~to~~ Arausio. During war
with Jugurtha these two tribes were
menacing Provinces in N. Italy. All
attempts to stop them failed. They separated
into 2 invading armies. Teutones entered
Italy by way of Provincia, + Cimbric
went east to Tyrol + entered Italy by way
of Brenner Pass, along R. Adige.

104. Marius appointed consul, sent against
Teutones. Catulus (the other consul) sent
against Cimbric. No contact made. ∴
turned aside, marched into Spain +
ravaged ~~to~~ it for 2-3 years. Interval
spent by Marius in training new
troops + introducing changes.

102. Marius met Teutons at Aquae

Sextius. Won great victory. Meanwhile
Cimbric descended the Adige, Catullus
retired.

101 Marius hurried to join Catullus.
United forces defeated Cimbric at
Vercellae.

Marius.

Transference of political leadership to
consul-soldier & confession of insufficiency
as part of civil authority of the tribunate, &
was dangerous encouragement to military
interference in political controversies. Military
reforms. Democracy of army attached it
more closely to its leader. Swept away
last traces of civil distinctions of wealth
or rank within the legion, admitted all
classes, substituted voluntary enlistment
under popular general for the old fashioned
compulsory levy. The efficiency of legion
increased at cost of complete severance of ties
which bound it to civil community & civil authorities

Result. Sulla entered Rome with his army 88 BC.

The Great Rebellion, or Social War 90-88
cause

Refusal to grant franchise to Italians
Rebels

Vestini, Picentes, Marrucini, Trentani -
Adriatic seaboard.

Marsi, Paeligni - central Apennines.

Samnites, Hirpini, Lucani - Southern Highlands

Senate formed at Corfinium, renamed Italica

Advantages of Rome.

- 1) Latin colonies, & Greek cities in South remained faithful.
- 2) Had resources of provinces & control of sea.
- 3) Organised government.
- 4) Central position.
- 5) Disunity of allies.

Events.

90. Lucius Aesop defeated by Samnite, Rutilius in South. Samnites overran Campania. Other consul, Rutilius Lupus, killed by Pompeius Silenus in North. Marius succeeded Lupus. Gained some success, but 1st year's fighting in favour of rebels.

Romans made important concession in Lex Julia. Gave franchise to all willing Italian neutrals (Etruria + Umbria thrown in with Rome)

89. Sulla took over command. Consul killed, successful in South. Pompeius Strabo successful in North.

Semi-beltic pop. of Trans Padan Gaul rewarded for neutrality with promotion to Latin status.

88. Asculum surrenders. It was key town on route. ∴ Was closed.

Romans removed cause of war by other concessions, by Lex Plautia Papiria. Introduced by tribunes Marcus Plautius, Gaius Papirius

Lex Julia.

Franchise, full citizenship to be given to every member of a municipium or civitas foederata, who claimed it within 60 days.

Law spoiled by provision that new electors were only enrolled in 8-10 tribes, thus limiting their voting power.

Lex Calpurnia.

Empowered Roman magistrates in field to bestow franchise at once on all willing to receive it.

Effects of War.

- 1) Grave financial embarrassment to Rome.
 - a) Losses of landowners forced them to borrow at ruinous rates.
 - b) Drain on State resources led to debasement of silver coinage, reduction in weight of copper money & sale of parts of public domain.
- 2) Loss of soldiers. 300,000 killed.
3. Popular party united & more powerful than

ever.

88. Sulpician Laws.

Proposed by tribune Publius Sulpicius Rufus. Opposed by senate.

- 1) Enfranchised Italians to be spread throughout the 35 tribes & influence a greater no. of votes.
- 2) Freedmen to be enrolled in any tribe, not in the urban tribes where nobles had most power, only, as before.
- 3) Recall of exiles condemned under Quintus Varius. i.e. people who had favoured Italians.
- 4) Marius to take over command against Mithridates, king of Pontus, from Sulla.
- 5) Measure to unseat all senators owing more than 2,000 denarii. Law passed by violence. Officers sent to take over Sulla's army. He was supported by army & advanced a Rome. ∴ Marius fled. Sulpicius murdered.

88a. Sulla in power at Rome.

- 1) Revoked Sulpician laws.
- 2) Strengthened Senate.
 - a) Increased number by 300 members who had conservative tendency.
 - b) Refused sanction to tribune to propose bills in the Comitia Tributa without permission of Senate.
 - c) Consuls for 87 had to swear not to alter these laws.

Comitia Tributa to put price on Marius' head. Legislative Acts of C. C. made subject to Senate's veto.

Emergency measure for the relief of debtors. Command of Central Appennines transferred to Pompeius Rufus.

87. Sulla set out for Greece (Mithridates). C. C. consul - proposes return of Marius + restoration of Sulpician Laws - esp. Hofist colleague Octavius resisted \therefore fight in Forum.

C. C. fled - declared public enemy.

Supported by Italians & army stationed at Nola.

Marius returned. They joined forces & marched on Rome. Optimates resistance useless. Entered Rome in triumph. Marius ordered mass massacres - Cinna eventually stopped them.

86. Cinna & Marius self appointed consuls.

Marius died 13th Jan.

Succeeded by Lucius Valerius Flaccus - sent out to supersede Sulla.

85, 84. Cinna, Batto - consuls.

Many optimates fled to Sulla.

Troops in enrolled in Italy to resist Sulla.

Preparations made to go to Greece.

Cinna murdered.

83. Sulla returned to Italy after war.

Roman interests in Asia in Previous century.

189. After war with Antiochus, no province, but power of King of Pergamum extended.
133. King of Pergamum extended bequeathed kingdom to Rome.
129. Asia definitely organised as Roman provinces.
102. Cilicia added.

Mithridates

120. Became King of Pontus aged 12.
107. Extended territory N. of Black Sea (esp. Bithynia) over part of Armenia.
104. Encroached upon Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Galatia.
92. Sulla sent to Asia Minor to protect Roman province. Quelled Mithridates. Restored King of Cappadocia.

1st Mithridatic War.

Causes.

1. Ambition of Mithridates
2. Hatred of Romans.
3. Encouraged by news of Social War.
4. State of feeling in Roman provinces.

Events.

88. Mith. invaded provinces. joined by most of Greek cities there.

Massacre of all Romans there - "Asiatic Vespers"

Only ally left - Rhodes - commercial - needed Rome's protection.

While Mith. prepared to attack Rhodes.

89. Sent Lieutenant Archelaus to Greece where he was joined by Athens & most of other states.

90. Sulla crossed to Greece. Captured Athens, Perseus

Defeated Mith.'s armies first at Chaeroneia, next at Orchomenos. Both in Boeotia.

Greek states deserted Mith. - joined Sulla.

Flaccus sent by Cinna to supersede Sulla - but was murdered by his second in command, Timbria.

91. Timbria took his forces into Bithynia - won several victories.

Sulla sent Lucullus with large fleet.

Fearing these combined forces, Mith. made terms with Sulla.

Jesus reduced him to former status -
King of Pontics. only.

Roman province of Asia fined 20,000
Sulla pursued Tiberius -

83. Sulla free to return to Italy. Opposed
by Carbo & large forces. Pompey joins.
to blusius

Decisive battle of Colline Gate - Sulla
entered Rome.

Carbo fled to Africa.

Marcius Junius (on Carbo's side) committed
suicide.

Proscriptions again carried out.

Lists in Forum of public enemies who
could be killed + whose property could be
confiscated.

82. Sulla dictation - No time limit.