Social Conflict in the Early RP

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PATRICIANS   and   PLEBEIANS

REGAL PERIOD

753 BC - Foundation of Rome

509 BC – Birth of Republic

REPUBLIC

27 BC - Augustus

PRINCIPATE

AD 284 – Reforms of Diocletian

LATE EMPIRE

AD 476 – Deposition of Romulus Augustulus

The Twelve Tables, 449 BC

Table XI:

Intermarriage shall not take place between plebeians and patricians.

(Ban later revoked by the Lex Canuleia of 445 BC)

Table 5 Consuls of uncertain status in the fifth century

Name	Year(s) in office
L. Junius Brutus	509
Sp. Cassius Vicellinus	502, 493, 486
Post. Cominius Auruncus	501, 493
M' Tullius Longus	500
M. Minucius Augurinus	497, 491
P. Minucius Augurinus	492
T. Siccius Sabinus	487
C. Aquillius Tuscus	487
T. Numicius Priscus	469
P. Volumnius Amintinus Gallus	461
L. Minucius Esquilinus Augurinus	458
Q. Minucius Esquilinus	457
Sp. Tarpeius Montanus Capitolinus	454
A. Aternius Varus Fontinalis	454
T. Genucius	451 (designate)
M. Genucius Augurinus	445

Source: Drummond, *CAH* VII² 2, 175.

Closing of the patriciate?

Table 6 Status of office-holders to the end of the fifth century

Period (BC)	Total no. of offices	Offices held by patricians		Offices held by 'plebeians'	
1 509–483	57	45	(79%)	12	(21%)
2 482–456	56	52	(93%)	4	(7%)
3 455–428	61	56	(92%)	5	(8%)
4 427–401	99	98	(99%)	1	(1%)

Note: The period from 509 to 401 has been divided into four equal sections; the Decemvirates have been excluded. The offices include those of consul, suffect consul and military tribune with consular power. The one non-patrician office-holder in period 4 is Q. Antonius Merenda (*trib. mil. c.p.* 422 BC), a problematic case.[49]
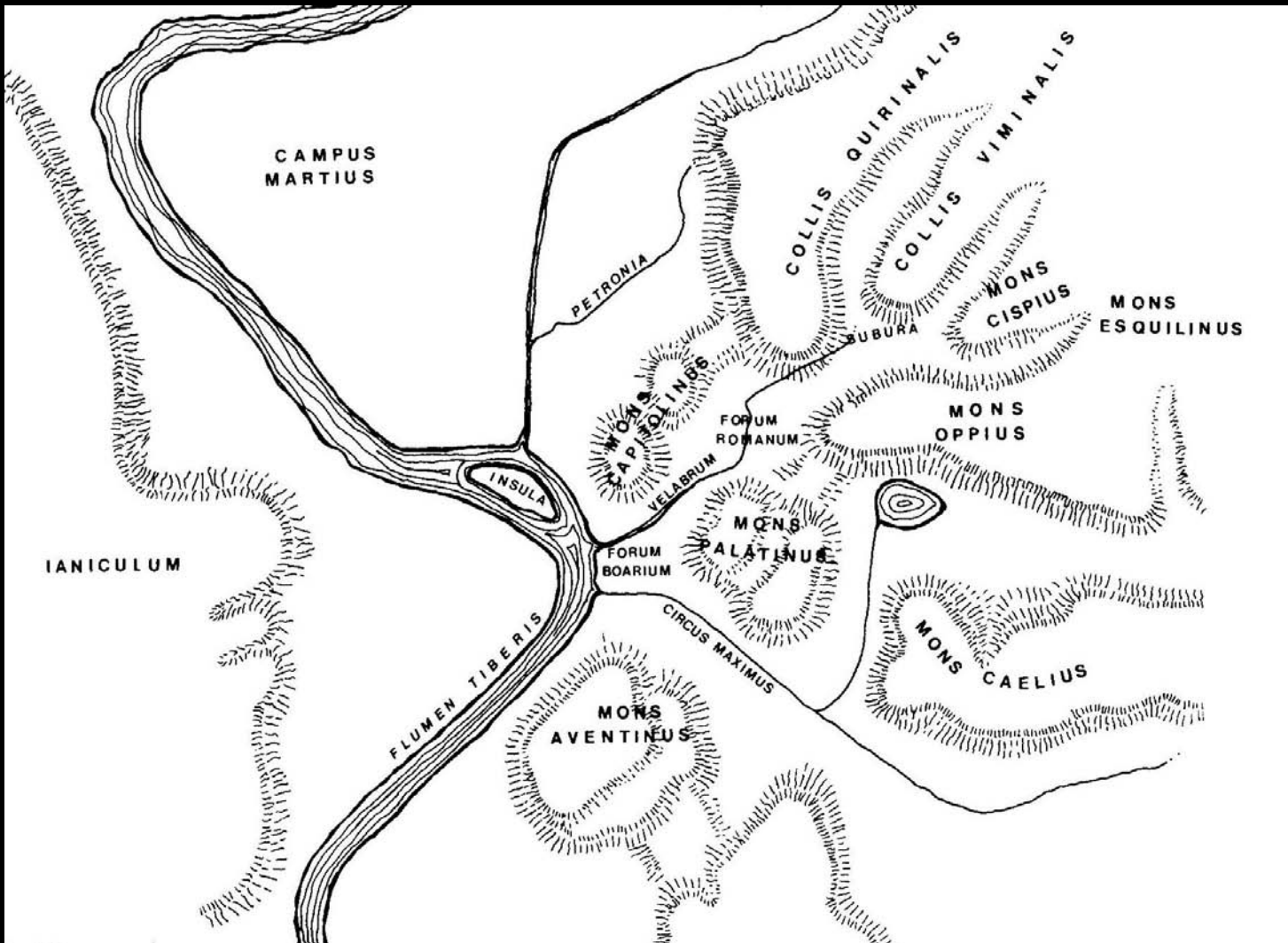
Source: Broughton, *MRR*.

Plebeian 'State within a State'

- *Concilium plebis* – popular assembly

- *Tribuni plebis* – tribune of the plebs
  - Inviolability (*sacrosanctitas*)

- Aediles – lower magistrates

- Cult of Ceres, Liber, and Libera

- *Plebiscita* – plebeian resolutions

Capitoline Triad: Jupiter, Juno, Minerva

Aventine Triad: Ceres, Liber, Libera

- 367 BC – Licinio-Sextian laws (plebiscites)
    - plebeians eligible for the consulship

- 342 BC – Another plebiscite?
    - one of the two annual consuls *must* be a plebeian?

- 339 BC – Another plebiscite
    - same sharing rule applied to the censorship

- 300 BC – Plebiscite of Q. & Cn. Ogulnius
    - major priesthoods were divided b/t the two orders.

The *lex Hortensia*, 287 BC

Resolutions of the *concilium plebis* are made binding on all Roman citizens, plebeian and patrician alike.

The Conquest of Italy
and
Rome's Republican Empire
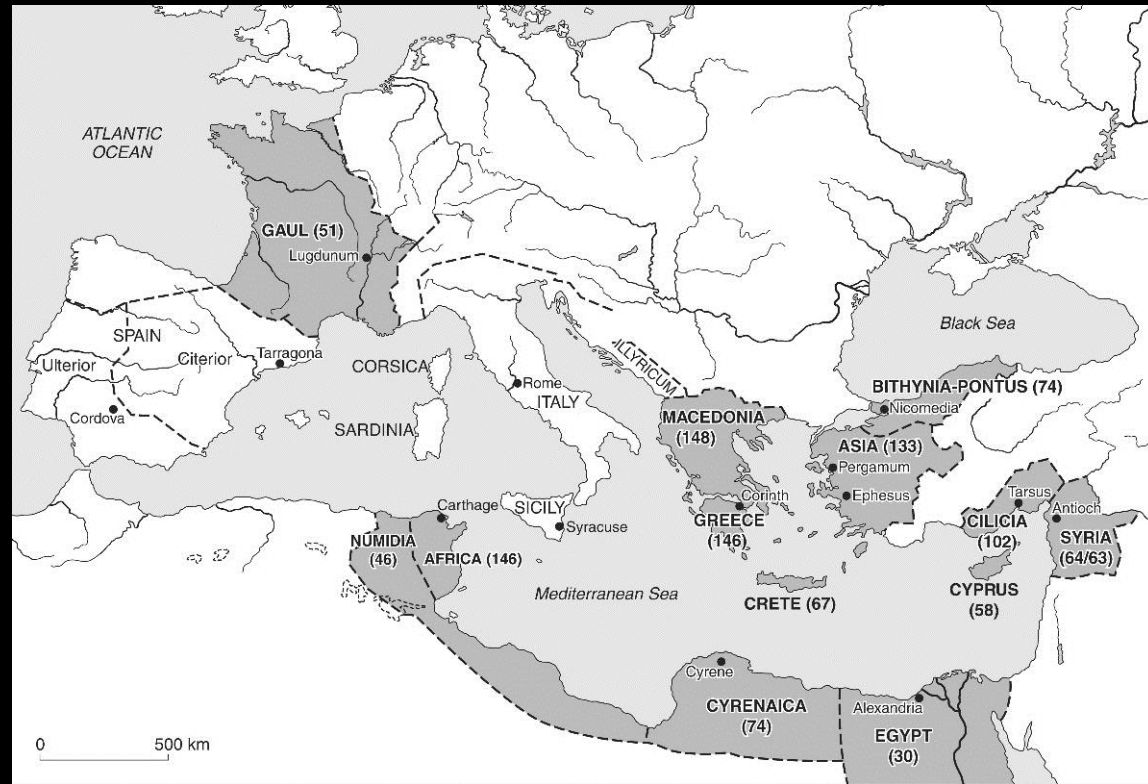
Le Glay, Marcel, Jean-Louis Voisin, Yann Le Bohec, et al. *A History of Rome*. 3rd edition. Wiley-Blackwell, 2005.

The Roman Conquest of Italy

Third Samnite War
298–290 BC
Roman victory at Sentium (295) opens the way for final conquest of the Samnites

Etruria conquered
284–282 BC
Romans complete their conquest after victory at Lake Vadimon (284)

War with King Pyrrhus
280–275 BC
Pyrrhus wins victories at Heraclea and Ausculum, but is defeated at Beneventum (275) and withdraws from Italy

Disaster at River Allia
c. 390 BC
Gauls destroy Roman army and sack Rome

Second Samnite War
328–304 BC
Despite military setbacks Romans eventually victorious

Latin War
341–338 BC
Roman victory allows them to establish control over Latium

First Samnite War
343–341 BC
Romans establish their ascendancy in Campania

Tarentum surrenders
272 BC
After defeat of Pyrrhus, the Greek colony's military campaign collapses

Roman territory
- 500 BC
- 290 BC
- 240 BC
- Celtic settlements
- ● Roman city
- ▲ Greek colony
- ⚔ Roman victory
- ⚔ Roman defeat

CORSICA, SARDINIA, Arretium, Sentium, Cosa, Etruscans, Lake Vadimon, Veii, Alba Fucens, ROME, Corfinium, Tarracina, Samnites, Capua, Ausculum, Beneventum, Paestum, Tarentum, Brundisium, Heraclea, Croton, Rhegium, Messana, SICILY, Syracuse

0 — 100 miles
0 — 150 km

Men under arms – 225 BC

- 52,300 Roman soldiers

- 158,000 Allied soldiers
  - » 54,000 Sabines and Etruscans
  - » 20,000 Umbrians and Sarsinates
  - » 20,000 Veneti and Cenomani
  - » 64,000 other allied troops of unspecified origin.
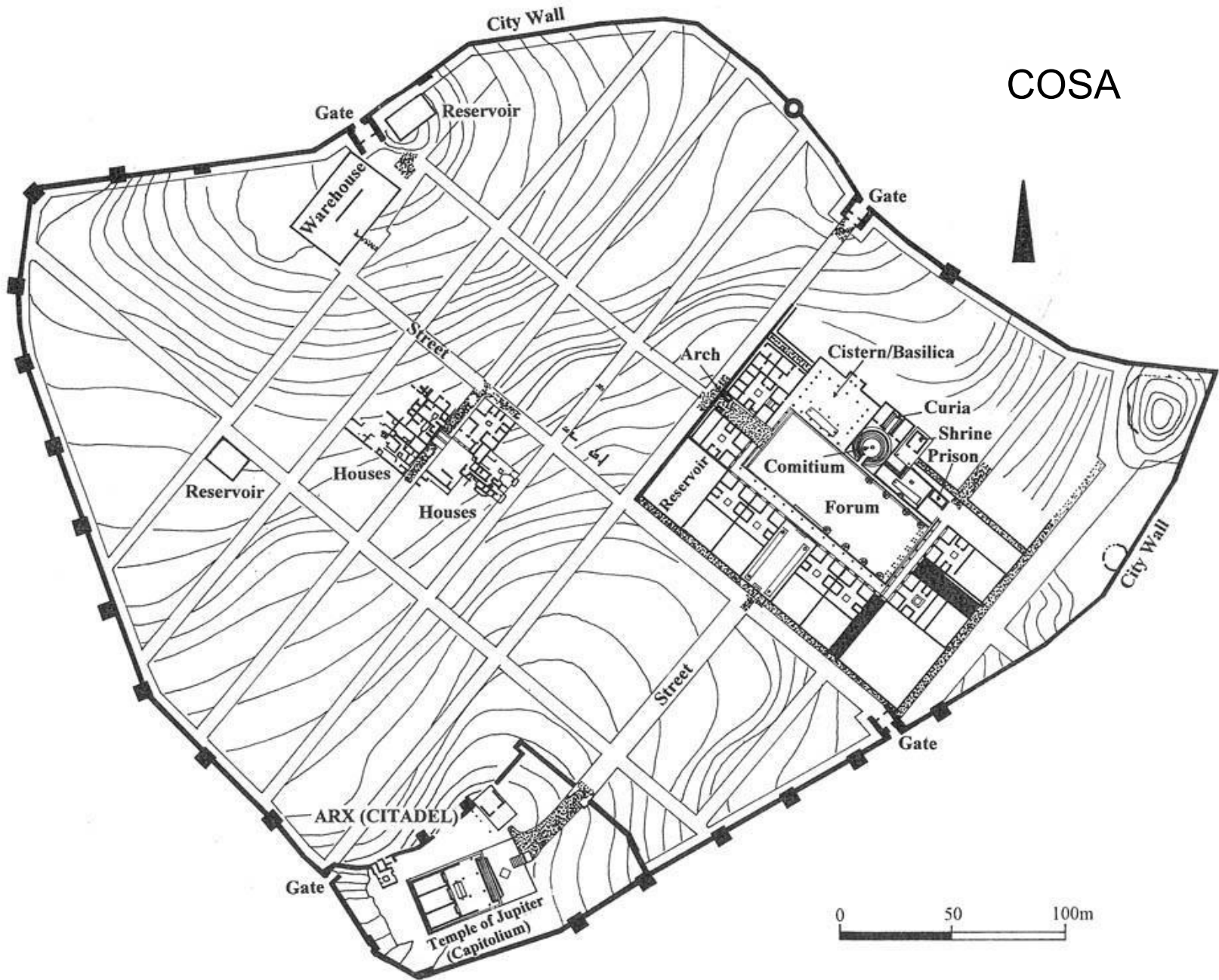
Based on Polybius 2.24

Map of Roman colonies in Italy showing Latin colonies (red stars) and Citizen colonies (green stars), including cities such as Parma, Brixellum, Mutina, Felsina/Bononia, Ariminum, Pisaurum, Fanum Fortunae, Sena Gallica, Sentinum, Firmum, Asculum, Hatria, Corfinium, Luca, Faesulae, Pisae, Florentia, Arretium, Volaterrae, Saena, Populonia, Vetulonia, Rusellae, Cortona, Perusia, Hispellum, Clusium, Tuder, Volsinii, Ameria, Reate, Cosa, Vulci, Tarquinii, Graviscae, Falerii, Veii, Caere, Gabii, Tibur, Alba Fucens, Roma, Praeneste, Tusculum, Velitrae, Portus, Ostia, Bovillae, Lavinium, Satricum, Antium, Fregellae, Aquinum, Arpinum, Aesernia, Bovianum, Luceria, Pietrabbondante, Venafrum, Teanum, Cales, Beneventum, Ausculum, Aquilonia, Circeii, Tarracina, Formiae, Minturnae, Fundi, Capua, Nola, Nuceria, Venusia, Cumae, Pithecusa, Misenum, Puteoli, Pompeii, Poseidonia/Paestum, Velia, Laus, Thurii, Sybaris, Tarentum, and regions Corsica, Sardinia, Etruria, Umbria, Picenum, Apulia, Lucania, Illyricum, Adriatic Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea, Apennine Mountains.

★ Latin colonies

★ Citizen colonies

COSA

Major Roads of Roman Italy

POLYBIUS

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Polybius?
Stele of Polybius
Berlin, Staatliche Museen

- Ca. 200 – ca. 118 BC

- Greek (Achaean) politician/diplomat

- Interned at Rome 167-150 BC

- *Histories*:
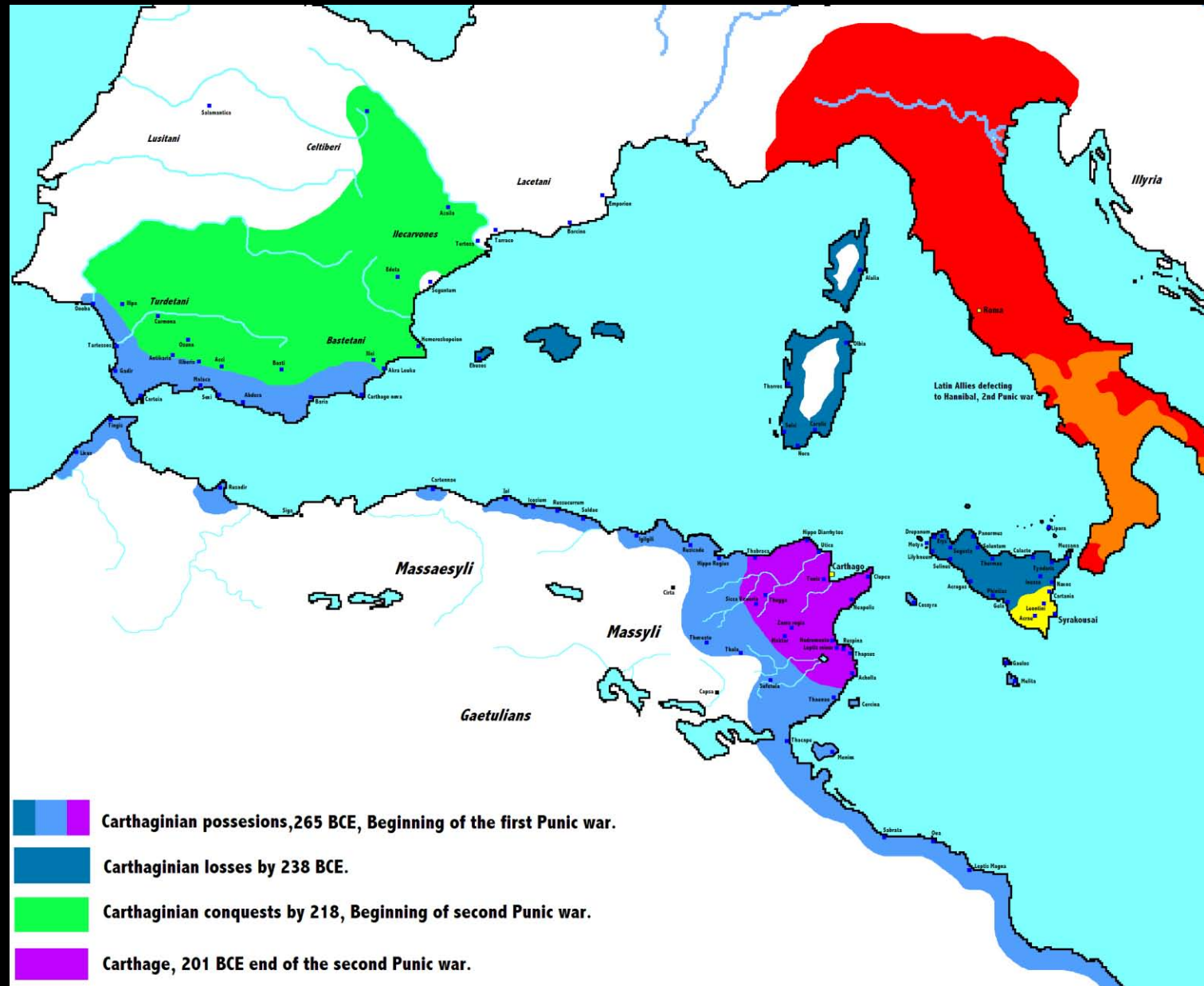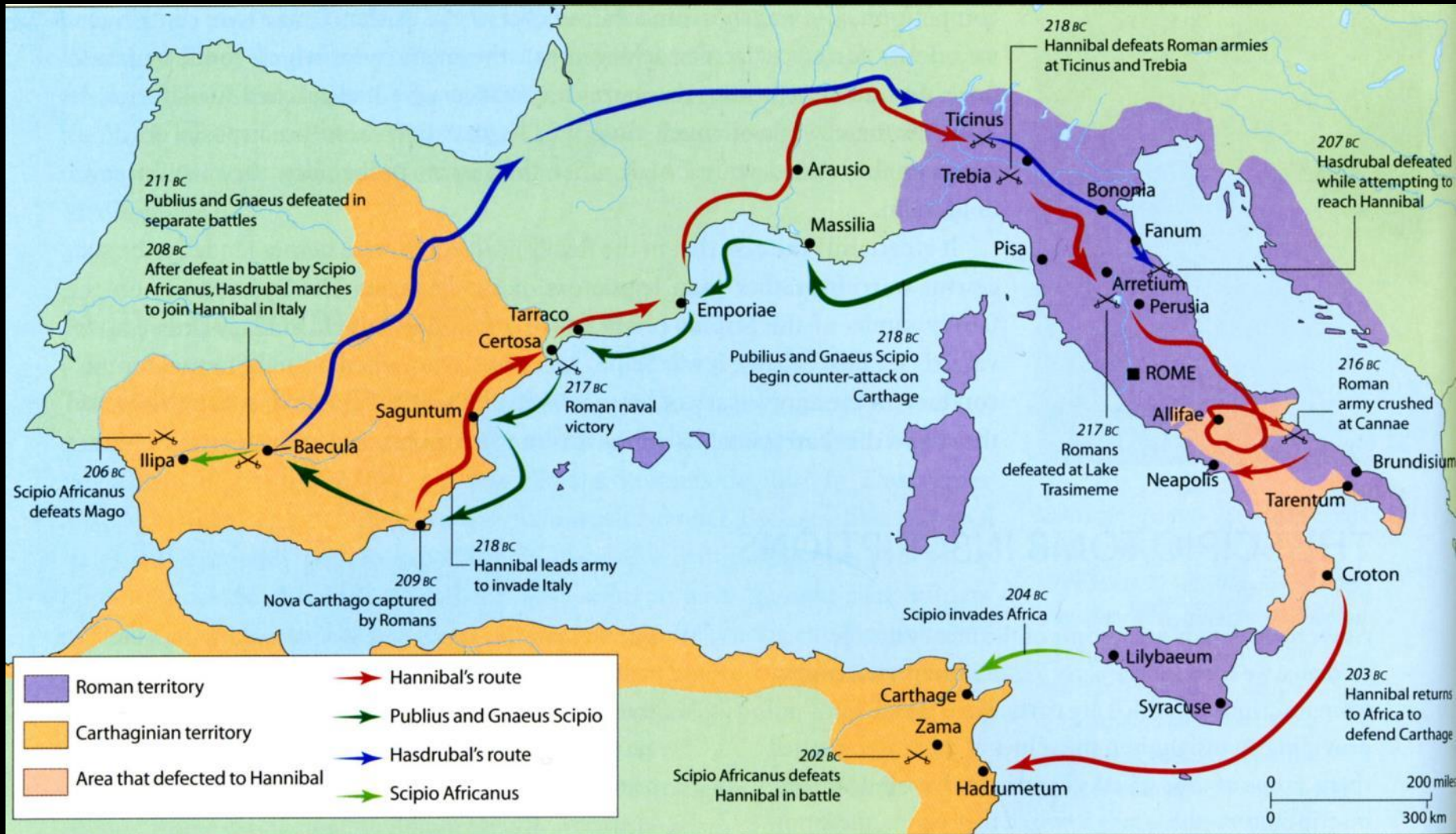
  - Rise of Rome from 264 to 146 BC

The Punic Wars

Legend:
- Carthaginian possesions, 265 BCE, Beginning of the first Punic war.
- Carthaginian losses by 238 BCE.
- Carthaginian conquests by 218, Beginning of second Punic war.
- Carthage, 201 BCE end of the second Punic war.

The Second Punic War

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