

CLST 17-Roman Republic
Winter, 2005
Professor Stewart

Office: 309 Reed Hall, x-2911
Office Hrs.: Tuesday, 1-3
and by appt.

This course surveys the history of the Roman people from c. 753 (traditional date of the founding of Rome) to 44 B.C. (assassination of Julius Caesar). Beginning as a small settlement, the Romans, during this period

created a civil society

developed an inclusive conception of citizenship

institutionalized service to the state as the primary good of the citizen

conquered all lands bordering on the Mediterranean

institutionalized free food and games for the poor

became one of history's five major slave economies

Then, it fell apart.

These processes are the subject matter of this course.

Class reading and class work are designed to develop the intellectual skills of critical reading, careful thinking, and clear and coherent argument.

Required Reading

M. Boatwright et al. *Romans: From Village to Empire* (Oxford 2004).

N. Lewis and M. Reinhold, eds. *Roman Civilization, Selected Readings, vol. 1: The Republic and the Augustan Age*, 3rd ed. revised (New York 1990).

Cicero, *Selected Political Speeches*, tr. M. Grant (Penguin 1969).

Livy, *The Early History of Rome*, tr. A. De Selincourt (Penguin 1960).

Livy, *The War with Hannibal*, tr. A. de Selincourt (Penguin 1972).

Plutarch, *Makers of Rome*, tr. I. Scott-Kilvert (Penguin 1965).

Sallust, *Jugurthine War, Conspiracy of Catiline*, tr. S.A. Handford (Penguin 1963).

Recommended Reading (especially for first year students).

R. Marius, *A Short Guide to Writing about History* (Longman, 1999).

Tentative Schedule of Classes (Readings marked with an asterisk are in folders in the Classics dept. coffee room.)

Jan.5, 6. Introduction

Wed. Introduction

Fri.: Early Rome and Italy: The Material Record.

Boatwright, ch. 1.

Further Reading: T.J. Cornell, *The Beginnings of Rome. Italy and Rome from the Bronze Age to the Punic Wars (c. 1000-264 B.C.)* (Routledge

1995); M. Pallottino, *A History of Earliest Italy* (Ann Arbor 1991); J. Heurgon, *The Rise of Rome* (Berkeley 1973), chs. 1-4; A. Alföldi, *Early Rome and the Latins* (Ann Arbor 1961).

Sat: Class moved to x-hour, week of 24 January.

Jan. 10, 12, 14. Early Rome.

M: Regal Rome
Boatwright, ch. 2.

W: Etruscan Rome and Roman State Formation
L. Bonfante, "Etruscan Women" in *Women in the Classical World* (Oxford 1994) 243-59.*

F: Discussion: Roman Historical Thinking
Livy, *The Early History of Rome*, book I (p. 33-101).

Further Reading: I. Donaldson, *The Rapes of Lucretia. A Myth and its Transformations* (Oxford 1982).

Jan. 17, 19, 21. Archaic Rome and the Struggle of the Orders.

M: Martin Luther King Day. Classes cancelled.

T: Plebeian Anti-State
Boatwright, p. 48-57.
Lewis and Reinhold nos. 8, 23, 24, 28, 29.

Further Reading: J. Heurgon, *The Rise of Rome* (Berkeley 1973) ch. 5 (a good survey through the end of the fourth century); J.Cl. Richard, "Patricians and Plebeians: The Origin of a Social Dichotomy," in *Social Struggles in Archaic Rome*, ed. K. Raaflaub (Berkeley 1986) 105-29; A. Momigliano, "The Rise of the plebs in the Archaic Age of Rome," reprinted in *ibid.* 175-97.

W: A Community of Warriors
Lewis and Reinhold no. 27, 43, 44, 51
Plutarch, *Coriolanus*.
Livy, *The Early History of Rome*, pages 161-65 (=Fabii at Cremera), 211-16 (Cincinnatus)

F: Legal Definitions of Community
Lewis and Reinhold no. 31, 32.
W. Eder, "The Political Significance of the Codification of Law in Archaic Societies: An Unconventional Hypothesis," in *Social Struggles in Archaic Rome: New Perspectives on the Conflict of the Orders*, ed. K. Raaflaub (Berkeley, 1986) 262-300.*

Further Reading: A. Watson, *Rome of the XII Tables* (Princeton 1975).

Essay no. 1. DUE BY CLASS TIME

1. What rights do Roman citizens have, according to the Twelve Tables?
2. What view of “political community” is implied by the code?

Jan. 24, 26, 28. State Formation: Patricio-plebeian Elite and a Warrior Community

M: Struggle of the Orders: *Auspicia*, Public Business and Political Office.

Boatwright, 58-75.

Lewis and Reinhold no. 48, 90, 184.1-4 (p.523-24).

J. Hölkeskamp, "Conquest, Competition and Consensus: Roman Expansions in Italy and the Rise of the Nobilitas," *Historia* 42 (1993) 12-39.*

Further Reading: J. Linderski, "The Auspices and the Struggle of the Orders," in *Staat und Staatlichkeit in der frühen römischen Republik* (Stuttgart 1990) 34-48. A. Momigliano, "The Rise of the plebs in the Archaic Age of Rome," *Social Struggles in Archaic Rome*, ed. K. Raaflaub (Berkeley 1986) 175-97; J.-Cl. Richard, "Patricians and Plebeians: The Origin of a Social Dichotomy," *ibid.* 105-29.

T: Samnite Wars: Institutionalization of Roman Warfare

Boatwright, 75-96.

Lewis and Reinhold nos. 16, 17.

S. Oakley, "The Roman Conquest of Italy," in J. Rich and G. Shipley, *War and Society in the Roman World* (Routledge 1993) 9-37.*

W: Slavery.

M.I. Finley, *Ancient Slavery and Modern Ideology* (Penguin 1980) ch. 2.*

Further Reading: A. Schiavone, *The End of the Past Ancient Rome and the Modern West*, trans. M.J. Schneider (Harvard 2000), chs. 8 ("Nobles and Merchants"), 9 ("Slaves, Nature, Machines"), 10 ("Ancient and Modern Work").

F: Discussion. The Citizen in the Fourth/Third Century.

Lewis and Reinhold no. 90.

Essay no. 2: DUE BY CLASS TIME

Did the political reforms of the fourth and early third century (the Struggle of the Orders) answer the plebeian critique, begun in 496, of the patrician state system?

Jan. 31, Feb. 2, 4. Formation of Roman Italy

M: Punic Invasion: Military and Political Response to Hannibal

Boatwright, pages 97-118
Lewis and Reinhold no. 60-61.
Livy, READ CAREFULLY 21.1-18 (p. 23-42); 21.39-57 (p. 63-84);
21.62-22.11 (p. 89-106); 22.33-61 (p. 131-65), 23.1-15 (p.167-85).

Further Reading: A.M. Eckstein, *Senate and General. Individual Decision-Making and Roman Foreign Relations, 264-194 B.C.* (Berkeley 1987), chs 3, 4; J.F. Lazenby, *Hannibal's War: A Military History of the Second Punic War* (Oklahoma, 1998).

W: Battles at Trebia, Trasimene, Cannae, and Zama: Strategy or Luck?
Polybius, 3.68-76 (p. 236-244), 3.83-85 (p. 248-52), 3.107-117 (p. 267-75), 15.5-16 (p. 468-79). (handout)
P. Culham, "Chance, Command, and Chaos in Ancient Military Engagements," *World Futures* 27 (1989) 191-205.*

Further Resources:

<http://www.barca.fsnet.co.uk/cannae-battle.htm>

<http://www.roman-empire.net/army/zama.html>

<http://www.barca.fsnet.co.uk/punic2-trasimene.htm>

Th.: Lecture by Professor Phyllis Culham (US Naval Academy). 4pm.

F: Class visit by Professor Culham.

Plutarch, *Fabius Maximus* (p. 53-83), *Marcellus* (p. 85-118).

Feb. 7, 8, 9. After Hannibal.

M: Resisting Hannibal, Remaining Roman

Lewis and Reinhold no. 176-77.

G. Dumézil, "Religion during the Second Punic War," in *Archaic Roman Religion* (Chicago 1970) 457-89.*

T: Review session for midterm

W: Midterm

F. Carnival. Classes are cancelled.

Feb. 14, 16, 18. The Roman Empire.

M: Second Century Militarism: The War of 200 and the Roman Wars for Greece.

D. Kagan, *Problems in Ancient History*, vol. 2 ("The Roman World") 148-62.*

Lewis and Reinhold no. 66, 68-71, 73-74.

T: Roman Imperialism and *Imperium Romanum*

Boatwright, 119-35.

Lewis and Reinhold no. 77, 79, 100, 120-23, 127, 133, 141.

Further Reading: A. Lintott, *Imperium Romanum* (London 1993).

W: Senatorial Politics: Cato's Traditional Behavior and Nostalgia
Boatwright, 136-53.
Plutarch, *Cato the Censor* (p. 119-51).
Lewis and Reinhold no. 94, 159, 166.

Further Reading: E. Gruen, *Culture and National Identity in Republican Rome* (Cornell 1992), chs. 2 ("Cato and Hellenism"), 3 ("Art and Civic Life"), and 6 ("The Appeal of Hellas").

F: Discussion: Roman Imperialism?

M.I. Finley, "War and Empire," in *Ancient History. Evidence and Models* (Penguin 1985) 67-87.*

J. Linderski, "*Si vis pacem, para bellum*: Concepts of Defensive Imperialism," in Wm. Harris, ed. *The Imperialism of Mid-Republican Rome* (Rome 1982) 59-82.*

Essay no. 3: DUE BY CLASS TIME.

Adopt the perspective of Cato the Elder OR Scipio and argue for or against the war in 200 OR the war v. Antiochus in 191. Questions to consider:

1. How would these individuals justify Roman military intervention in Greece? In Asia Minor?
2. What is each man's view of the Roman citizen soldier, his place and his role?
3. What conclusions do they seek from Roman militarism?
4. What distinguishes their views of Roman militarism or imperialism?
5. Are there premises (expressed or unexpressed) that they share?

Feb. 21, 23, 25. Roman Revolution

M: Ti. and C. Gracchus and the Re-invention of the Citizen
Boatwright, 153-165.
Lewis and Reinhold, selections from Appian in nos. 94, 97, 101.
Plutarch, *Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus* (p. 153-93).

Further Reading: E. Badian, "Tiberius Gracchus and the Beginning of the Roman Revolution," ANRW 1.1 (1972) 668-731.

W: Slavery and Slave Wars: The First Sicilian Slave Revolt.

Zvi Yavetz, *Slaves and Slavery in Ancient Rome*, 15-44.*

Further Reading: K. Bradley, *Slavery and Rebellion in the Roman World, 140-70 B.C.* (Bloomington 1989).

F: C. Marius and the Professional Army.

Boatwright, 166-79.

Sallust, *Jugurthine War* (p. 35-148).

Essay no. 4: DUE BY CLASS TIME.

What has changed in the definition of Roman militarism, according to C. Marius? according to Sallust?

Feb. 28/March 2, 4. First Century. The Big Man and the State in Crisis

M: The Social War

Boatwright, 179-85.

Lewis and Reinhold no. 103, 155.

Further Reading: E. Badian, "Roman Politics and the Italians (133-91 B.C.)," *Dialoghi di Archeologia* 4-5 (1971) 373-421; E. Gabba, "The Origins of the Social War and Roman Politics after 89 B.C.," in *Republican Rome. The Army and the Allies* (Berkeley 1976) 70-130 P.A. Brunt, "Italian Aims at the Time of the Social War," in *Fall of the Roman Republic and Related Essays* (Oxford 1988) 93-143.

T: Hood museum visit: "Heading to Tyranny: Obverse Design and Obverse Portraiture on Roman Coin Types"

W: L. Cornelius Sulla and the legal definition of senatorial government.

Boatwright, 185-207.

Lewis and Reinhold no. 104.

F: Pompey: Aristocratic Display and Playing by the Rules

Boatwright 205-233.

Cicero, *On the Command of Cnaeus Pompeius* (p. 33-70).

March 7, 9. Pompey and Caesar:

M: P. Clodius Pulcher and Populist Politics

Boatwright, 233-44.

Lewis and Reinhold no. 101.

Cicero, *In Defense of Titus Annius Milo* (p. 215-78).

Further Reading: A. Lintott, *Violence in Republican Rome* (Oxford 1972) esp. ch. 12; W. Nippel, "Policing Rome," *JRS* 74 (1984) 20-29. F. Millar, "The Political Character of the Classical Roman Republic," *JRS* 74 (1984) 1-19.

T: Civil War between Pompey and Caesar.

Boatwright, 244-54.

W: Caesar's and Cicero's Republican State.

Lewis and Reinhold no. 108, 110-13.

Cicero, *In Support of Marcus Claudius Marcellus* (p. 279-94).

Essay no. 5. What are the sources of Caesar's authority, according to Cicero? Of Caesar's status, according to Cicero? What is traditional and what is new in these definitions? What are Cicero's prescriptions for restoring the Republic? What Republic does Cicero want to restore? Are his views of reform sufficient? realistic?

Grades and Assignments

Class	10%
Mid-term	20%
Essays	40%
Final Exam	30%

Essays are 5-7 and 7-10 pages each, typed, double-spaced, 12-point font. Each essay requires a careful reading and analysis of texts within the larger framework of Roman social or political history. **ONE ESSAY MUST BE WRITTEN BEFORE THE MIDTERM.** I am available to look at rough drafts.

The final examination will be drawn from review questions that I will distribute the last day of class.

Your class grade will be determined by

1. Your citizenship, i.e. showing up, being prepared and contributing to the group learning experience, especially during class discussion.
2. Discussion means discussion. Those who write the essays for a given week will lead discussion.