# AHISTORY OF ROME\*

\*In 45 Minutes

## Origins

- Aeneas and Trojan refugees
- •Romulus & Remus
  - Traditional founding date of April 21, 753 BC
- Rape of the Sabines
- Seven Kings
  - Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Marcius, Lucius Tarquinius, Servius Tullius, and Lucius Tarquinius Superbus ("the Proud")



# Origins (Continued)

- Expelling of Tarquinius & Foundation of the
  - Republic
- The Senatus PopulusQue Romanus
  - Consuls Two Equal Executives
  - Senate Legislative Body of 300 Patricians
  - People Popular Assembly who elected magistrates

#### Born in Blood

- Wars in Italy
  - Against the Latins & Etruscans
  - Against the Gauls
  - Against the Samnites
  - Against Pyrrhus



Roman republic, a small city state in the middle of the italian peninsula

510 BC



#### Born in Blood

- Wars outside Italy
  - Against Carthaginians(Three Punic Wars)
  - Against the Macedonians
  - Against the Iberians
  - Against the Diadochi
  - Against the Gauls,Germans, & Britons



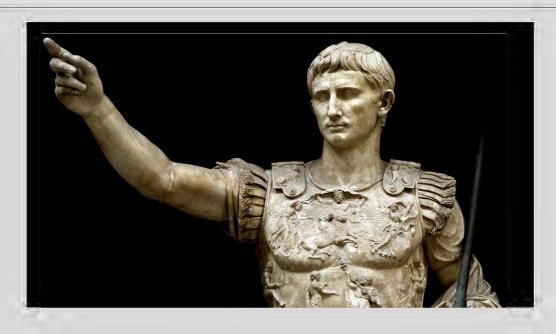
#### Civil Wars

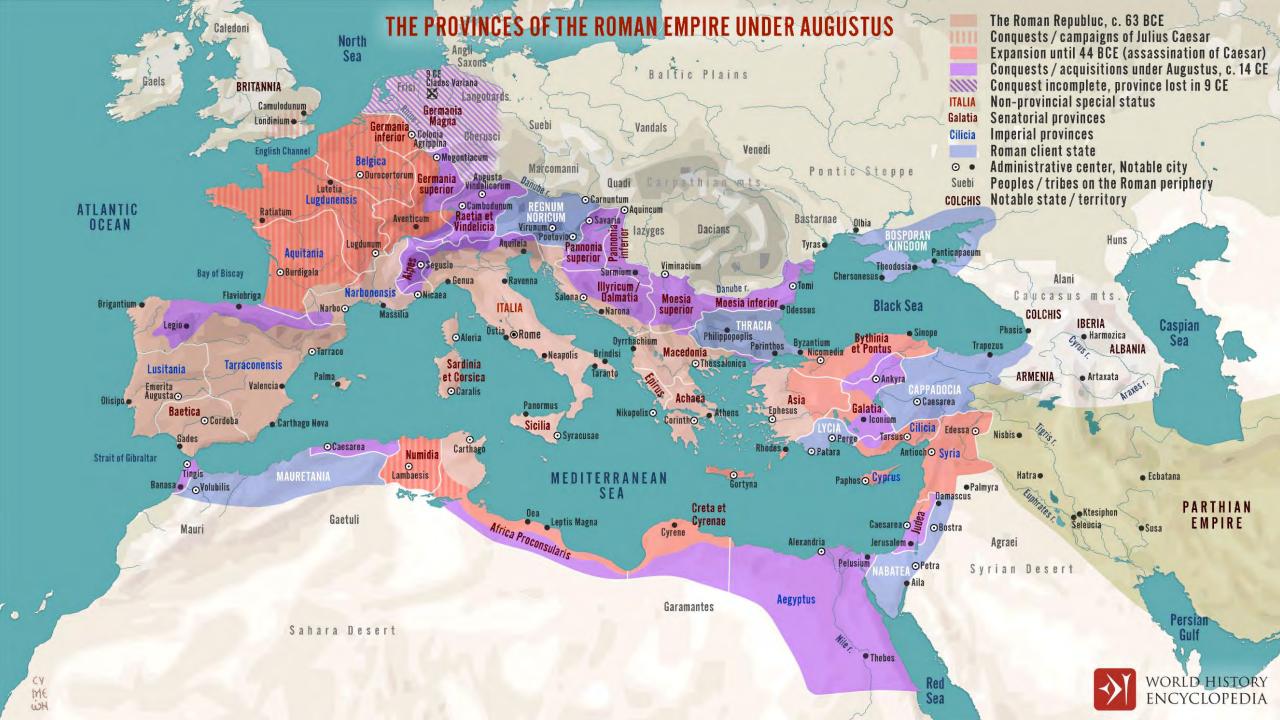
- °Warlords of the 1st Century BC
  - Social War vs Italian Socii
  - Marius vs Sulla
  - Caesar vs Pompey
  - Octavian (Augustus) vsMark Anthony & Cleopatra



### The Empire

- Augustus Princeps
  - ·Senate as a vestigial organ
  - Organization of provinces into Imperial vs
    - Senatorial
  - Praetorian Guard
  - Local Autonomy and Rulers



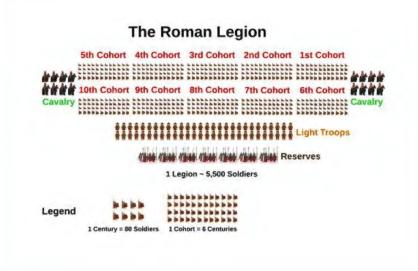


#### The Empire

- The Legions
  - Originally levied "citizen-soldiers"
  - Transition to professionals under Marius
  - By Augustus's time, paper strength of a legion was 5,500 infantry and 200 auxilia
  - o Century = 80 men, led by







#### Pax Romana

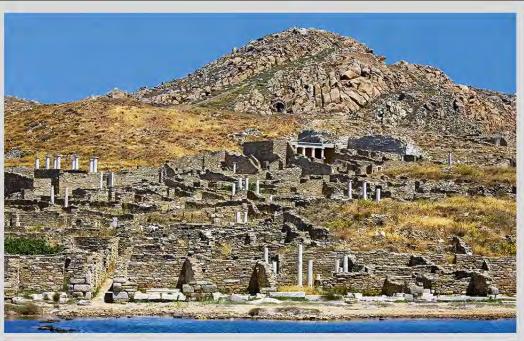
- •Roman Peace
  - o"They make a desert and call it peace."
- Benefits
  - Security of Travel & Trade
  - Greek as Lingua Franca
  - Roman citizenship





#### Pax Romana

- Drawbacks
  - °Slavery
  - Oppression
  - Few rights for non-citizens (peregrini)
  - Abortion
  - Sexual promiscuity
  - Homosexuality





#### Judea in the Time of Christ

- Easter Mediterranean Autonomy
  - Kings, Ethnarchs, and Governors
  - Conquest of Jerusalem by Pompey the Great (63 BC)
  - Herod the Great appointed as Client King of the Jews
    - by Rome (~40 BC)
  - Expansion of the Second Temple
  - Massacre of the Innocents



#### Judea in the Time of Christ

- Herodian Tetrarchy
  - Herod's kingdom divided at death (~4 BC) by Herod's will
  - Sister Salome I and sons, Herod Archelaus, Herod Antipas, and Philip
  - Herod Archelaus (Matthew 2)
  - Herod Antipas (Death of John, Trial of Jesus)



#### Judea in the Time of Christ

- Roman Province of Judea
  - Upon the removal of Herod Archelaus by Augustus, Judea, Samaria, and Idumea formerly become a Roman Province
  - °Pontius Pilate, 5<sup>th</sup> Roman Governor
  - o Jurisdictional overlap with Herod Antipas

#### The Jewish War

- "Zealots," the "Fourth Sect" of Judaism (~6 AD)
  - Close to the Pharisees in doctrine
  - Radical resistance to Roman hegemony ("God is to be their only Ruler and Lord." - Josephus)
- Rebellion in 66 AD due to religious tension and economic grievances
- Capture of Jerusalem, flight of Roman governor and Herod Agrippa II, & defeat of XII Fulminata

#### The Jewish War



- Arrival of Vespasian with four legions
- Outer sieges closing the noose
- Siege of Jerusalem by Titus
  - Zealot infighting
  - Destruction of the Temple
  - Devastation of Jerusalem
- Bar Kokhba revolt (132–136 AD)



# The Layman's Historian Podcast by William Hubbard

https://www.listennotes.com/podcasts/the-laymans-historian-william-hubbard-2zJG3gX6-Ak/

