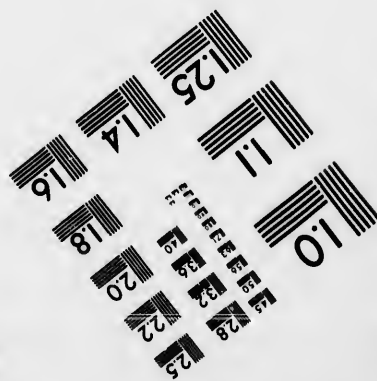
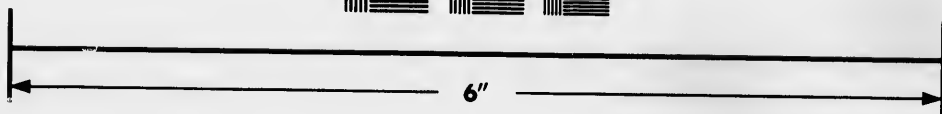
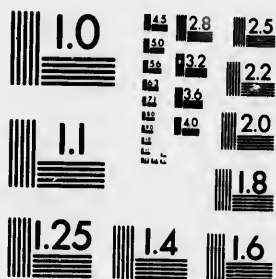


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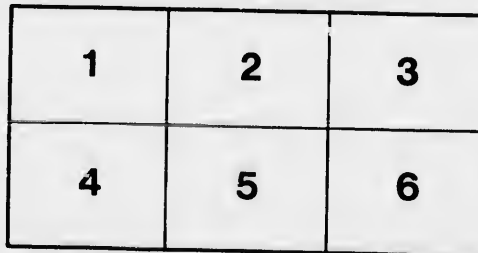
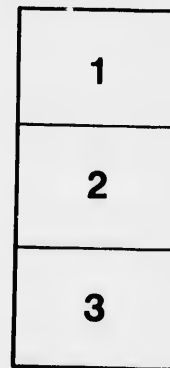
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# ROMAN HISTORY IN BRIEF

BY

CHAS. FORFAR, B.A.

*Teacher of History in Harbord Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto.*

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## PREFACE

This little compendium, though brief, will be found to meet the requirements for Matriculation (Pass and Honors) and Departmental Examinations (Junior and Senior Leaving). The maps, which contain all historical places of importance, and the examination questions, will greatly assist the student of Roman History.

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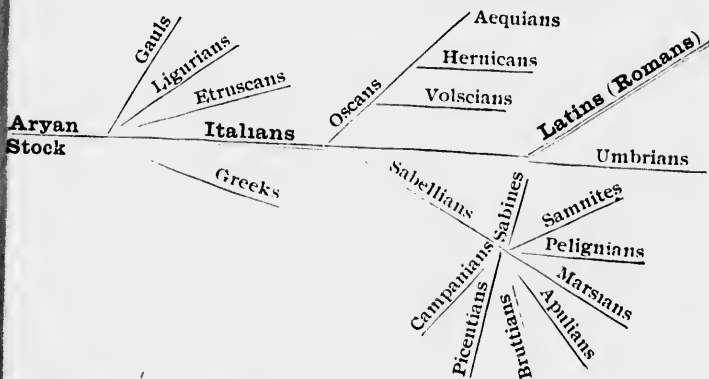
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# ROMAN HISTORY IN BRIEF.

## A.—THE RACES OF ITALY.

### I. The Aryan Family and Italian Races:—



**II. The Etruscans:**—Originally quite distinct from the Gracco-Italic stock in bodily structure, manners and customs, religion, and language. "It is difficult to determine from what quarter they migrated into Italy." They conquered districts south of the Tiber, encircled Rome on all sides, holding Campania till driven out by the Samnites in the fifth century.

### III. The Greeks in Italy:—

1. Greek settlements: Cumae (the oldest), Vesuvius, Rhegium, Messana, Catana, Himera, Syracuse, Croton, Sybaris, Thurii, Tarentum, etc. S. Italy called Magna Graccia.

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Mention the  
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Compare the  
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Name the cities  
briefly describe  
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2. Rivalry between Greeks and Phoenicians, particularly in Sicily.
3. The Greeks the first to usher in the dawn of eastern civilization into Italy.

### **Characteristics of the Romans :—**

1. Strength, robustness, vigor, activity, habits of obedience and self-control.
2. Resoluteness, unwavering steadfastness, indomitable persistency.
3. Intense practicality ; love of order, method, system, unity, autonomy.
4. Sturdy ambition, bravery ; love of war, conquest, and domination.
5. Moral integrity, above the Greeks or other races of antiquity.
6. Vanity, self-confidence, love of praise.
7. Lack of ideality and the refined creative genius of the Greeks.

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### **Examination Questions on The Races of Italy.**

- Enumerate the Aryan or Indo-European races, and indicate the subdivisions of the separation that peopled Italy. 1879.
- Trace the provinces of Italia and Hellas, showing their relative position. 1883.
- Mention the ancient divisions and chief towns of Central Italy. 1884.
- Briefly indicate the influence of physical geography on the ancient history of Italy. 1885.
- Compare the Greeks and Romans with special reference to their general characteristics, their sports, their literatures, and their treatment of women. 1885.
- Name the cities of Gallia Cisalpina, Latium, Achaia, and Ionia, adding brief descriptive notes and giving, where possible, the modern name. 1895.
- What characteristics enabled the Romans to conquer their neighbors and establish the Empire? 1890.
- Draw a map of ancient Italy and Sicily, showing the different districts into which the former was divided and locating the following places: Agrigentum, Brundisium, Cannae, Capua, Corfinium, Lilybaeum, Placentia, Rhegium, Syracuse, Tarentum. 1896.



**B.—LEGENDARY AND REGAL ROME.**

**I. Extent**:—From the founding of Rome, 753 B.C., to expulsion of the Tarquins, 509.

**II. Aeneas the Trojan**:—

1. His escape from Troy, 1184; his landing with a Troian band at Laurentum in Latium; marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia, daughter of King Latinus.
2. Rule of King Aeneas over the united Trojans and Latins. Founding of Lavinium.
3. Transfer by Ascanius, his son, of the seat of empire from Lavinium to Alba Longa, the head of 30 Latin towns.

**III. Legend of Romulus and Remus**, descendants of Aeneas: Exposure on the Tiber of these twin grandsons of King Numitor; their miraculous preservation by a she-wolf; their life among the Latian peasants; their recognition as heirs to the Alban throne; their restoration of the monarchy.

**IV. The Founding of Rome, 753**, by Romulus and Remus; "doubtless the fusion of a cluster of separate settlements into a single city."

**V. The Seven Kings of Rome**:—

1. **Romulus, 753-716**, the founder of Rome's political institutions :
  - (a) Union of Romans, Sabines, and Etruscans of the Palatine Hill; settlement of the Romans on the Palatine Hill of the Sabines on the Quirinal Hill.
  - (b) Divisions of the people :
    - (1) Social : Patricians, landlords, or nobles ; clients or tenants ; slaves.
    - (2) Political : 3 tribes (Ramnes or Romans, Tiberines or Sabines, Luceres or Etruscans), 30 centuries or tribal associations ; 300 gentes or clans ; noble families, "a primitive clan division."
  - (c) Roman Assemblies :

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- (1) The Senate or Council of Elders (200 patricians) chosen and presided over by the King.
- (2) Assembly of the Patricians or **Comitia Curiata**. "The popular assembly of united Rome in the earliest days was that in which the freemen met and voted in their *curiae*."
- (d) Organization of the Roman Army: The Legion, 1000 men and 100 horse from each of the 3 tribes.

2. **Numa Pompilius** (Sabine), 716-673, the founder of Rome's religious institutions:

- (a) Religious Institutions:
  - (1) The 12 Salii of Mars: To guard the sacred shields and preside over public thanksgivings.
  - (2) Temple of Janus: To remain open in war, closed in peace.
  - (3) Four Pontiffs (including Pontifex Maximus): An ecclesiastical council to preside over the worship of the gods.
  - (4) College of Augurs: To consult the will of the gods. (Cf. the Greek Oracle).
  - (5) Vestal Virgins: To keep alive the sacred fire brought from Alba Longa.
  - (6) Flamines, or priests of special deities.
- (b) Calendar reforms: Addition of January and February to the original 10 months of Romulus.
- (c) Encouragement of the arts of peace.
- (d) Organization of trade-guilds.

**Tullus Hostilius** (Roman) 673-640:

- (a) War with Alba Longa: Combat of the Horatii and the Curiatii. The Alba Longans subject to Rome.
- (b) Changes in the judiciary: Appointment of 2 judges in the place of the King to try all matters of life and death.

**Ancus Marcius** (Sabine) 640-616:

- (a) Re-enactment of Numa's laws.
  - (b) War with the Latins: Conquest of a part of Latium; removal of the conquered Latins to Rome as *plebs* or common people.
  - (c) First bridge across the Tiber. Fortification of Janiculum.
  - (d) Founding of Ostia, Rome's seaport.
  - (e) Encouragement of agriculture.
5. **Tarquinius Priscus** (Etruscan) 616-578 :
- (a) Increase of Senate to 300 to include Etruscan representatives.
  - (b) Rise of the plebeian order.
  - (c) Great public works: Temple of Jupiter, Sewers (Cloaca Maxima), Circus Maximus.
  - (d) Institution of Roman games.
6. **Servius Tullius** (Etruscan) 578-534 :
- (a) Extension of the Empire; treaties with Etruscans, Latins and Greeks.
  - (b) The Servian Reforms:
    - (1) First recognition of the plebs.
    - (2) Classification of the people as citizens on the basis of property qualification.
    - (3) Re-organization of the army on the basis of landownership instead of birth; grouped into maniples of 100 men or centuries according to military array.
    - (4) Assembly of Patricians and Plebeians or *Comitia Centuriata* (Meetings of the Centuries) on a property qualification.
    - (5) Assembly of the Plebeians or *Comitia Tributa*.
  - (c) Servian Wall round Rome, including city walls and fortifications.
  - (d) Beginnings of colonization in Latium.
  - (e) Murder of Servius by his son-in-law, Tarquinius Superbus.

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7. **Tarquinius Superbus** (Etruscan) 534-509 :

- (a) Overthrow of the Servian Constitution ; a reign of terror.
- (b) Alliance with the Latins.
- (c) Expulsion of the Tarquins. Abolition of kingly power.

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**Examination Questions on Legendary and Regal Rome.**

1. Briefly sketch the history of Rome under the 7 Kings dealing specially with (a) The establishment of a constitution, (b) The founding of religious institutions, (c) The first Roman Assemblies. (d) The extension of Empire. 1874.

---

**C.—PATRICIANS AND PLEBEIANS.**
**I. Establishment of the Roman Republic, 509 :—**

## i. Chief state officers :

- (a) Two **Consuls** (**Praetores** or leaders, **consules praetores** or jointleaders) instead of a King ; elected annually by the **Comitia Centuriata**, confirmed by the **Comitia Curiata** : To preside in the Senate, administer justice, command armies, direct religious affairs. See D. IX.
- (b) Two **Quaestors** or Finance Ministers having charge of the State treasury. Increased to 4, then to 8, by Sulla to 20, by Caesar to 40.

**II The Struggle for Equality, 509-287 :—**

## i. The Patricians :

Intramural, freeborn, aristocratic citizens ; independent landowners ; practically an order of nobility ; the sole officers of the state ; the controllers of public lands ; originally the entire **populus Romanus** ; a privileged order ; an exclusive hereditary body. **The State.**

2. **The Plebeians :**

A secondary Roman people, the Commons composed of new settlers, farmers, conquered people, etc. with inferior rights; subjects not full citizens; renters not possessors of the folkland; under taxation with no share in the government, ineligible for office but serving as state infantry without pay; denied the right of intermarriage with patricians; liable to be seized by the patricians as slaves for debt.

3. **The Rights of Roman Citizenship :**

(a) Public: Of voting, holding office, appeal from the decision of a magistrate, holding state lands.

(b) Private: Of trading, contracting a religious marriage.

4. **Stages in the Struggle :**

## A.—FOR RELIEF FROM OPPRESSIVE PATRICIANS LAWS, AND CUSTOMS :

(1) **Lex Valeria or Law of Appeal:** No capital punishment of any Roman citizen save by confirmation on appeal of the Comitia Centuriata.

(2) **First Secession of the Plebs to Mons Sacer 494.** Terms of their return to Rome: Abolition of slavery for debt; release of slaves for debt; annual appointment of two magistrates or **Tribunes** to protect the rights of the people from despotic or oppressive consuls; appointment of two plebeian **Aediles** as overseers of public works.

(3) Famine in Rome. Exile of **Coriolanus** for proposing to withhold foreign food from the plebeians unless they surrendered their **Mons Sacer** Charter.

(4) **Agrarian Bill of Spurius Cassius, 486.** Division of the "public land," won in war among the plebeians. Murder of Cassius by the patricians.

- (5) **Publilian Law, 471**: Election of tribunes by the Comitia Tributa; resolutions (*plebiscita*) of the plebeian assembly to be binding on the people.
- (6) **Trentillian Law, 460**: Appointment of a plebeian commission to draw up laws to check the arbitrary power of the patrician consul. A compromise:—Abolition of consuls and tribunes for the year; appointment of 10 commissioners or **Decemvirs, 451**, "with all the functions of government, to draw up the new Roman Code and place it in the Forum, so that impartial justice might be meted out to patrician and plebeian alike, and the power of the chief officers might be clearly defined." "These 12 tables form the foundation of the whole Roman judicial system."
- (7) Distinct gains made by the Plebeians: Plebeian magistrates, a plebeian assembly, plebeian *plebiscita*, a written code of laws, protection against oppression.

B.—FOR EQUALITY:

- (1) Tyranny of the Decemvirs. Legend of the sacrifice of the plebeian maiden Virginia. **Second Secession of the Plebs** followed by the **Valerio-Horatian Laws, 449** (the second great charter of plebeian rights):—The right of every citizen to appeal to the people against the decision of the consul; the decisions of the plebeians (*plebiscita*) in their assembly binding on all citizens; the inviolability of the tribunes. "The recognition of plebeian magistrates and plebeian assemblies as parts of the Roman constitution. Deposition of the decemvirs; restoration of consuls and tribunes.
- (2) **Canuleian Laws 445**: Recognition of legal marriage (*connubium*) between patricians and plebeians; election of 6 **Military Tribunes** with consular power, a position open to patri-

- cians and plebeians alike. This last measure was to save the patrician consulship from being filled by a plebeian.
- (3) State offices won by the plebeians : Quaestorship 421, Consulship 367, Dictatorship 350, Censorship 339, Praetorship 336.
  - (4) **Licinian Rogations (Licinio-Sextian Law, 367, "Rome's great Reform Bill")**: Division of the plebeian burden of debt; a division of the public land; limitation of public land to any one citizen, 500 acres; pasturage for 100 oxen and 500 sheep; admission of one plebeian, at least, to the commons each year; abolition of military tribunes; adoption of free hired labor as well as of labor by landowners.
  - (5) **Ogulnian Law, 300**: Increase of public offices in order to admit plebeians.
  - (6) **Hortensian Law, 287**: Full establishment of the power of the plebeian assembly; abolition of the Senate's veto power in the legislation of the state. Full equalization of the two orders.

#### Examination Questions on Patricians and Plebeians.

1. Give an account of the effects which the increase of wealth resulting from the conquests of Rome had on the condition of the Plebs.
2. Outline briefly the struggle at Rome between the Patricians and Plebeians, from its commencement down to the passing of the Licinian Rogations. Describe the legislation embodied in those statutes.
3. Mention the provisions of the Valerio-Horatian Laws, of the Licinian Rogations, and of the legislation of Caius Gracchus. 1897.

#### D.—ROME'S CONQUEST OF ITALY.

##### I. War with Veii and Tarquinii :—

Attempt of these cities to re-instate the Tarquins ; their defeat on the Roman frontier.

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**I. War with Etruria:—**

1. Cause: Attempt of the Tarquins, with Etruscan aid under Lars Porsena, to regain the throne of Rome.
2. Siege of Rome. Legends of Horatius and Mucius Scaevola.
3. Porsena's peace with Rome.

**II. War with the Latins:—**

1. Cause: Attempt of the Tarquins to recover the kingdom with Latin aid.
2. Appointment of Lartius, Rome's first Dictator.
3. Battle of **Lake Regillus, 497**: Victory of the Romans over Mamilius, prince of Tusculum.
4. Treaty with the Latins: Shelter no longer to be given to the Tarquins.

**IV. War with the Volscians and Aequians —**

1. Capture of Corioli by the Roman commander Caius Marcius Coriolanus.
2. Exile of Coriolanus for oppression of the plebs. Attack on Rome by the Volscians under Coriolanus.
3. Defeat of the Volscians, Latins, Hernicans by Camillus.
4. Defeat of the Aequians at **Mt. Algidus, 446**, by Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus, dictator.

**V. War with Veii:—**

1. Conquest of Veii by Camillus, 396.
2. Extension of Roman territory to the Ciminian hills in Etruria.
3. Exile of Camillus for misappropriation of spoils.

**VI. Wars with the Gauls:—**

1. Decline of the Etruscan power. First invasion of the Gauls.
  - (a) Battle of the **Allia, 390**. Victory of the Gauls under Brennus over the Romans.



- (b) Seven months' siege of Rome. Defence of the Capitol by Manlius.
  - (c) Sack of Rome by the Gauls, 390.
  - (d) Recall of Camillus. Defeat of the Gauls. A heavy ransom the price of their withdrawal.
2. Second invasion, 361: Legend of Titus Manlius Torquatus. Defeat of the Gauls.
  3. Third invasion, 349: Legend of Marcus Valerius Corvus. Defeat of the Gauls.

### VII. Second War with the Latins, 340-338:—

1. Causes: Latin jealousy and rivalry; Rome's treaty with Samnium.
2. Battle of **Mt. Vesuvius, 340**: Victory of the Romans under Manlius and Decius.
3. Rome's Conquest of Latium, "the close of the first stage in Rome's advance towards supremacy in Italy."
4. Settlement of Latium: 5 Latin cities made part of the Roman State; the rest with the colonies ranked Latin allies of Rome the sovereign city.

### VIII. Samnite Wars, 343-295:—

#### 1. First War, 343-341:

- (a) Causes: Rome's aid to Capua and neighboring towns against Samnium the virtual ruler of Campania. The struggle for supremacy in Italy.
- (b) Victory of the Romans at **Mt. Gaurus**, near Cumae.
- (c) Treaty of peace: "Rome recognized suzerainty of the Campanian cities which had sought her aid. Capua and Cumae declared Roman and granted the civil rights of Roman citizenship."

#### 2. Second or Great War, 327-304:

- (a) Cause: Samnite depredations upon the Roman subjects of Campania.
- (b) Samnite allies: Tarentum, Etruria, Umbria. Roman allies: Apulia, Lucania.

## (c) Course of the War :

- (1) Defeat of the Samnites by Fabius Maximus, master of the horse.
- (2) Defeat of the Romans at **Caudium** (Caudine Forks) by Pontius, **321**, at **Lautulae**, **314**.
- (3) Defeat of the Samnites at **Cinna** by Fabius Maximus, **314**.
- (4) Defeat of the Etruscans at **Lake Vadimo**, **309**, and the Umbrians at **Mevania**, **307**, by Fabius Maximus.
- (5) Roman invasion of Samnium; capture of the capital, **Bovianum**, **304**.
- (d) Treaty of peace : Samnium's acknowledgment of Roman supremacy.

3. **Third War, 295-290 :**

- (a) Causes : Samnite depredations in Lucania. Union of Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians, Gauls against Rome.
- (b) Defeat of the allied Gauls and Samnites at **Sentium**, **295**.
- (c) Rout of the Gauls, **283**. Annexation of Senonian Gaul.
- (d) Conquest of Samnium, Etruria, Umbria. "The Samnites made the allies of Rome on equal terms and without any sacrifice of independence."

**War with Tarentum, 281-272 :—**

1. **Causes :** Rome's garrisons in Magna Graecia (Locri, Croton, Rhegium, Thurii). Jealousy over Rome's prosperity. Alleged Roman breach of treaty with Tarentum. Destruction by the Tarentines of a Roman fleet near the harbor of Tarentum.
2. **The War :**
  - (a) Tarentum's allies : Pyrrhus (King of Epirus), Samnium, Lucania, Bruttium.
  - (b) Battle of **Heraclea (Siris)** **280** : Victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans. Expulsion of the Roman garrisons from Magna Graecia.

- (c) Battle of **Asculum, 279**: Defeat of the Romans by Pyrrhus.
  - (d) Pyrrhus in Sicily (278-276) as ally of the Sicilian Greeks against the Carthaginians. Rome's defeat of Samnites and Lucanians.
  - (e) Battle of **Beneventum, 275**: Defeat of Pyrrhus; his flight to Epirus.
  - (f) Surrender of **Tarentum, 272**: Its walls razed; fleet taken by Rome.
3. **Rome's complete control of all Italy.** Consolidation of the whole Italic stock into a united whole. The first great period of Roman history.

## X. How Rome Governed and Was Governed:—

### 1. Relation of the Conquered Nations to Rome:

- (a) The Latins: The favored allies of Rome. "The most efficient props of Roman supremacy... powerful agents in the work of Romanizing Italy. Reward of citizenship and franchise to the faithful. Rights of intermarriage and commerce.
- (b) Latin colonies: "Communities founded by Rome composed of men of Roman blood; offshoots of Rome herself, constituting Roman garrisons."
- (c) Other Italians: Attached to Rome, isolated from each other. Related to Rome according to treaty. A measure of self-government. All local authorities subject to Rome's paramount authority. Served in Rome's wars as her allies. "Rome's sole right to make war, conclude treaties, coin money."
- (d) How Rome kept Italy under her power: (1) colonies, (2) By military highways.
- (e) Roman provinces:
  - (1) Relation to Rome: Subject to disarmament, taxation, and government by a resident Roman magistrate or provincial governor (proconsul). Subjects not allies, with no share in Rome's government.
  - (2) Provincial constitution: The rights and duties

of province and governor decreed by the Senate. A measure of local self-government.

- (3) Powers of the Proconsul : A sole and irresponsible ruler ; no appeal from his decisions ; his power of life and death over the subject provincials ; supplies and taxes of provinces at his free disposal ; freedom of power to act backed by a Roman army.
- (4) Powers of the Quaestor or Paymaster : Subject to the governor's authority in financial matters ; annual tenure of office. Dishonest, extortionate collection of provincial taxes the chief source of oppressive government. "Illegal requisitions, systematic blackmailing, straightforward robbery."
- (5) Lex Calpurnia, 149: Establishment of a special senatorial court at Rome to try cases of magisterial extortion, "the first recognized means of obtaining redress by the provincials."

#### Rome's Chief State Officers :

- (a) **Consul** (established 509) : See I., section C.
- (b) **Quaestor** (509) : See I., section C.
- (c) **Dictator** (501) : Chosen by the Consul through the order of the Senate in times of emergency, with supreme authority during such crisis.
- (d) **Tribune** (494) : The people's magistrate or guardian of the rights of the plebs. Elected by the Comitia Tributa to make decrees and execute laws. All measures void without his consent ; the veto power over any measure. Two in number at first, then 5, then increased to 10.
- (e) **Aedile** (494) : Two in number ; police commissioners and commissioners of public works.
- (f) **Military Tribune** (444) : Three to six in number. Elected from both patricians and plebeians in the Comitia Curiata ; with consular powers of command. Abolition of the office by the Licinian Rogations, 367.

- (g) **Censor** (443): Elected from the patricians years, later for 1½ years. Duties: To take census of, and classify or rank the people, to prepare Senate lists, to allot contracts for public works, to investigate private life. The most responsible position in the state; the prop of nobility, and the controlling power in Senate appointments. After 265 no person could be censor.
- (h) **Praetor** (366): One of the chief magistrates to the consuls. A chief justice of the state. Originally the name given to the consul. Duties: administer justice, to act as consul in the absence. Eligible as governor in a Roman province. **Pro-praetor**, a praetor continued in power beyond the time fixed.
- (i) **Proconsul** (327): A magistrate or governor sent out by the Senate to govern a province with consular power for one year. Usually an ex-consul or substitute, hence the name, proconsul.
- (j) **Prefect**: "A representative of the Roman government sent out for a year to administer justice in the colonies and have charge over communities." Later the term meant Police Magistrate or Chief of Police.
- (k) **Pontiffs** and **Augurs**: Superintendents in matters of religion.

### 3. Powers of the Consuls:

- (a) One-year kings in all but name.
- (b) Power to summon the people to the comitia to elect magistrates, pass laws, or try offenders.
- (c) Power to nominate (till 350), summon, pardon, or over, consult the Senate; supreme judges.
- (d) Supreme executive officers of the state.
- (e) Power to enroll citizens for war, enforce discipline, lead in battle, select the tribunes of the soldiers.

### Checks on the Consulate Power:

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- (a) Their dual office ; annual tenure ; laws of appeal ; veto power of the Tribunes.
- (b) The Senate :
  - (1) Mode of election : Chosen first by the Kings, then by the Consuls, after 300 by the Censors. The office open to plebeians.
  - (2) Term of office : For life or good conduct.
  - (3) Powers : " An Advisory Committee or standing council of men experienced in public business." Control of the treasury and of public works. Right to initiate legislation, annex provinces and provide for their government, control supplies.
  - (4) Administrative functions : Cases of felony and treason ; disputes between allies, foreign affairs, questions of war and peace, the levy of troops.
- (c) Officers of the state (see No. 2).
- (d) Roman Assemblies (see Section B).

5. **The Roman Army :**

- (a) Soldiers : " All citizens from 17 to 45 liable to military service, furnishing their own arms and serving without pay, the rich as cavalry, the rest as infantry ; the bulk of the army from subject towns." " Service in the army was the first duty and the highest privilege of the fully qualified citizen."
- (b) Legions : Brigades at first of 3,000 infantry and 300 cavalry, later of 3,000 heavy-armed, 1,200 light-armed infantry, and 300 cavalry." A legion of allies, 10,000.
- (c) Officers : " Six military tribunes for each legion, nominated by the consuls, elected by the tribes."

**Roman Roads :** " Military highways of a broad, level, permanent character, connecting Rome with the most distant parts of her Empire."

**Examination Questions on Rome's Conquest of Italy.**

1. Describe the various Greek and Roman Assemblies of the people. 1875.
2. Write notes on Praetor, Quaestor, Tribune, Dictator, Comitia Tribu Optimates. 1876.
3. Write notes explaining the meaning of the terms Consul, Dictator, Cens Tribune of the plebs, Augur, Comitia. 1879.
4. Specify very briefly what was noble or heroic in the lives and careers the following: Coriolanus, Cincinnatus, Camillus, Regulus, Fab Maximus. 1893.
5. Write historical and explanatory notes on: Roman Citizenship, Consu Tribunes, Quaestors, Censors, Praetors, Aediles. 1898.
6. In what respects did the Roman republic differ from a modern republ Show how Rome was governed. 1900.

**E.—THE PUNIC WARS.****I. Carthage:—**

1. Commercial, intellectual, political endowments of Phoenicians (Lat. *Poeni* or *Punici*); maritime em prise. Carthage a colony of Tyre.
2. Growth of Carthage:
  - (a) Founding of Carthage about 853.
  - (b) Rapid prosperity, agricultural, commercial, ind trial; control of Western Mediterranean Sea tra
  - (c) Incomparable advantages of situation; rich vi ity, splendid harbor.
  - (d) Energetic activity of its people, employment mercenaries.
  - (e) Conquest of the native states of Africa, and ne boring Phoenician towns and cities, except U The capital of a mighty North African Empire
  - f) Maritime and colonial dominions: Spain, Bale Isles, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Aegatian Is., arean Is., Melita, Elba. Rivalry with Syracuse maritime supremacy.
3. Government: Oligarchic system.

4. Army: The Sacred Band of 2,500 citizens of high rank ; mercenary soldiers.
5. Sources of Carthage's weakness : Her oligarchic system ; her harshness towards Africa's subjects and consequent disaffection ; her mercenary soldiery ; her meddling jealousy concerning her affairs abroad.

## I. First Punic War, 264-241 :—

### 1. Causes :

- (a) Extension of Carthaginian power in Sicily.
- (b) Rivalry and jealousy between Rome and Carthage.
- (c) The Messina affair :
  - (1) Seizure of Messina by the mercenary Mamertines of Campania ; their plunder of the surrounding country.
  - (2) Union of Greeks and Carthaginians against the Italian pirates.
  - (3) Siege of Messina by Hiero, King of Syracuse.
  - (4) Appeal of the besieged Mamertines to the Romans, and offer to place Messina under Rome's suzerainty.
  - (5) Carthaginian seizure of the citadel and harbor of Messina.

### 2. The War :

- (a) Invasion of Sicily by the Romans under Appius Claudius. Occupation of Messina. The Carthaginians driven to the north-west, the Syracusans to the south-east of the island. Treaty between Rome and Syracuse.
- (b) Roman capture of **Agrigentum, 262.**
- (c) Battle of **Mylae, 260** : Naval victory of the Romans under Duilius.
- (d) Battle of **Ecnomus, 265** : Naval victory of the Romans under Regulus and Manlius.
- (e) Invasion of Africa by Regulus and Manlius, 256.
  - (1) Recall of Manlius with a large force to Rome.



- (2) Battle of **Carthage, 255**: Defeat of Regulus by the Spartan Xanthippus. Regulus and 200 of his troops made prisoners.
- (f) Wreck of first Roman fleet (80) off **Cape Pachynus, 255**.
- (g) Roman capture of fortress **Panormus, 254**.
- (h) Wreck of second Roman fleet off **Cape Palinurus, 253**.
- (i) Failure of Roman siege of **Lilybaeum, 250**.
- (j) Battle of **Drepanum, 249**: Naval victory Adherbal over Appius Claudius.
- (k) Wreck of third Roman fleet off **Cape Pachynus, 249**.
- (l) Hamilcar's seizure of the two fortresses in N. Sicily, Mt. Ercte, Mt. Eryx, and ravage of the coasts of Italy.
- (m) Battle of the **Aegatian Is., 241**:—Naval victory of the consul Catulus.
3. **Terms of Peace, 241** :
- (a) Carthage's abandonment of Sicily, Rome's first province.
- (b) Her restoration of Roman prisoners.
- (c) Her payment of 2300 talents (war indemnity) in 50 years.

### III. Second Punic War, 218-201:—

#### I. Causes :

- (a) Annexation of Corsica and Sardinia by the Romans as Roman provinces, 238.
- (b) Extension of Carthaginian empire in Spain under Hamilcar, Hasdrubal (son-in-law), and Hannibal (son). New Carthage its capital.
- (c) Hannibal's capture of **Saguntum**, a Greek city in alliance with Rome, 219. Appeal of the Saguntines to Rome.

#### 2. The War :

- (a) Hannibal's great 5 months' march from Spain to Italy. His force, 26,000; Roman available force including allies 700,000.
- (b) Battle of the **Ticinus, 218**: Defeat of the Romans under Publius Cornelius Scipio.
- (c) Battle of the **Trebia, 218**: Defeat of the Romans under Scipio and Sempronius.
- (d) Battle of **Lake Trasimenus, 217**: Annihilation of the Roman army, including the consul Flaminius.
- (e) Appointment of Q. Fabius Maximus as Dictator. Defensive preparations at Rome. Fabian policy of prudence, caution, and avoidance of a general engagement with Hannibal.
- (f) Battle of **Cannae, 216**: Disastrous defeat of the Romans under the consuls Aemilius Paulus and Varro. Panic at Rome.
- (g) Hannibal's new allies: Campania, S. Italy, Syracuse, Macedonia.
- (h) Hannibal's futile march on Rome.
- (i) Siege and capture of **Syracuse** by Metellus, 212.
- (j) The War in Spain: Capture of **Saguntum** by the Romans, 215. Defeat and death of Publius and Cneius Scipio by Hasdrubal at **Ibera, 212**. Indecisive battle of **Baecula, 209**, between the forces of Hasdrubal and the Romans under Publius Cornelius Scipio, son of Publius the Consul. Rout of the Carthaginians by Scipio in the second battle of **Baecula, 206**. Complete expulsion of the Carthaginians from Spain.
- (k) Hasdrubal's march to Italy. Battle of **Metaurus, 207**: Defeat and death of Hasdrubal.
- (l) Recapture of Tarentum and Capua by the Romans. Harsh treatment of recalcitrant cities. Hannibal at bay for four years in Bruttium.
- (m) P. Cornelius Scipio's invasion of Africa, 204:  
(1) Recall of Hannibal from Italy.

(2) **Battle of Zama, 202** : Defeat of Hannibal by Scipio (Africanus).

3. **Terms of Peace, 201** :

- (a) Carthage's retention of African possessions only.
- (b) Her surrender of all prisoners, and all but 10 ships.
- (c) Her payment of 10,000 talents in 50 years.
- (d) Her recognition of Masinissa (Rome's ally) as king of Numidia.
- (e) Her promise not to make war in Africa without Rome's consent.

**IV. Third Punic War, 149-146** :—

1. **Causes** :

- (a) Reviving prosperity at Carthage.
- (b) Masinissa's harassing raids and encroachments on Carthage ; futile protests of Carthage to Rome. War with Masinissa.
- (c) Rome's expulsion of Hannibal from Carthage, 195.
- (d) Cato's influence urging the destruction of Carthage.
- (e) Insolent demands of Rome upon the Punic capital.

2. **Siege of Carthage, 149-146** : Destruction of the city by P. Cornelius Scipio, grandson by adoption of the conqueror of Hannibal. "The greatest blot on the reputation of the Romans."

3. **Annexation of the Carthaginian Dominions.** Rome mistress of the western Mediterranean.

**Examination Questions on The Punic Wars.**

1. Draw a rough map of the Roman dominions at the end of the Second Punic War, indicating in the proper place the name of each conquered people. 1876.
2. Compare the form of government in Rome at the commencement of the Punic Wars with the forms of Athenian and Spartan governments respectively at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War. 1878.
3. Sketch briefly the career of Hannibal. 1878.
4. Write brief notes on "The Fall of Carthage." 1880.

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- ar. 1878.
5. Give a résumé of the Second Punic War. 1880.
  6. Describe, with names and dates, the Second Punic War. 1881.
  7. Detail the proceedings of Hannibal from the beginning of the Second Punic War to the taking of Tarentum. 1881.
  8. Sketch the internal and external condition of Rome at the close of the Third Punic War. 1882.
  9. Trace briefly the conquest of Carthage and of Greece by Rome. 1885.
  10. Describe briefly the influence on the character of the Romans of their victories over the Carthaginians. 1893.
  11. Tell briefly the story of the Second Punic War down to the battle of Cannae. State the cause of the war, and show to what extent Hannibal displayed the qualities of a great leader in his conduct of the struggle. 1894.
  12. Detail the circumstances leading to the earliest outbreak of hostilities between Rome and Carthage, and narrate the chief events of the First Punic War. 1896.
  13. Tell briefly the story of the Second Punic War. How did the term "Punic" come to be used for "Carthaginian"? 1897.
  14. Give an account of the principal exploits of Hannibal in the war with Rome. 1898.

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## F.—ROME'S CONQUEST OF THE EAST.

### Macedonian Wars:—

#### 1. First War, 214-205:

- (a) Causes: Alliance of Philip of Macedon with Hannibal; Philip's threatened invasion of Italy; alliance of Rome, Aetolia, Athens, Sparta, Pergamus.
- (b) Desultory warfare. Rome occupied with the Punic Wars. Frustration of Philip's designs by the coalition of Greek states against him.
- (c) Terms of peace.

#### 2. Second War, 200-196:

- (a) Causes: Philip's alliance with Antiochus, King of Syria, for the partition of the dominions of Egypt, the ally of Rome since 273; Rome's declaration of war against Philip for entering the territory of Athens, the ally of Rome.
- (b) The War:

- (1) Allies of Rome : Egypt, Rhodes, Pergamum and most of the Greek cities.
- (2) Battle of **Cynoscephalae, 197** : Victory of the Romans under the consul Flaminius.
- (3) Capture of **Corinth** by the Romans.
- (4) Defeat of Philip in Caria by the Rhodians.
- (5) Proclamation by Flaminius of the independence of Greece, 196. "A friendly and independent Greece would be at once a check on Macedon, a barrier against aggression from the East, and a promising field for Roman commerce."

(c) Terms of Peace, 196 :

- (1) Philip to pay 1000 talents (war indemnity) to Rome.
- (2) To wage no war, make no alliances without Rome's consent.
- (3) To give up all his possessions in Greece, Thrace, Aegean Is., Asia Minor.

3. **Third War, 168 :**

(a) Causes : Philip's preparations to attack Rome, intrigues of his son and successor, Perseus, provoke hostility between Greeks and Romans. Restlessness and discontent in Greece.

(b) The War :

- (1) First battle of **Pydna, 168** : Victory of the Romans under Aemilius Paulus. Extinction of the Macedonian monarchy.
- (2) Attempt of Andriscus, the Pretender, to revive it. His defeat in the second battle of **Pydna, 148**.

(c) Results :

- (1) Macedonia a Roman province, 148. Conquest of Greece, 148.

4. **Conquest of Greece, 148 :**

(a) Causes : Rome's accusation against Greece











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sympathy and collusion with Macedonia. Removal of suspected Greeks, as hostages, to Italy. Rise of the Achaeans against Rome.

- (b) Rome's destruction of **Corinth, Thebes, Chalcis**. The end of Grecian freedom. Greece now a Roman province called **Achala**. Exaction of tribute by Rome. Introduction of the provincial system of "disarmament, isolation, and taxation."
- (c) Direct influence of Greek learning and civilization: Rome's admiration for, and adoption of, the Greek language, literature, art, philosophy, customs.

## I. Syrian War, 192-189 :—

### 1. Causes :

- (a) Plans of Antiochus III of Syria to conquer Europe.
- (b) His seizure of Egypt's possessions in A. Minor and Thrace.
- (c) His invasion of A. Minor and Greece. Rome's aid to Greece.

### 2. The War :

- (a) Battle of **Thermopylae, 191** : Victory of the Romans under Glabrio. Flight of Antiochus to Ephesus.
- (b) Lucius Scipio, brother of the conqueror of Hannibal, in Asia Minor. Battle of **Magnesia (Lydia) 190** : Victory of the Romans under Scipio.

### 3. Terms of Peace, 189 :

- (a) Antiochus to pay 15,000 talents (war indemnity).
- (b) To surrender his European possessions, and Asiatic dominions west of Mt. Taurus.
- (c) To declare the Asiatic Greek cities to be free independent allies of Rome.
- (d) To be restricted in his rights of war and navigation.
- (e) To surrender Hannibal.

### 4. Chief results to Rome :

- (a) Extension of Roman sway over the province of Asia (Mysia, Lydia, Ionia, Caria), and over Syria.
- (b) Alliances with Pontus and Cappadocia.
- (c) Acknowledgment by Egypt of Rome's supremacy 168.

### III. Mithradatic Wars, 88-61 :—

#### I. First War, 88-84 :

##### (a) Causes :

- (1) Mithradates VI's hatred of Rome for taking from Pontus, Phrygia, a Roman gift to his father.
- (2) His resolve to free Asia from Roman sway.
- (3) His extension of the Pontian dominions to include Bithynia, Cappadocia, Phrygia, and Galatia, and around the Euxine.
- (4) His league with Italian States against Rome. Enlistment of Thracian, Scythian, and Colchian tribes, as well as Armenia and Parthians as allies.

##### (b) The War :

- (1) Defeat and massacre of the Romans. Mithradates master of A. Minor.
- (2) Invasion of Greece by Archelaus the Pontian general. Alliance with the Peloponnesians, Athenians, and Boeotians.
- (3) Sulla, the Roman consul and commander in Greece. His victories at **Chaeronea, 86**, and at **Orchomenus, 85**. Surrender and sack of **Athens**. Destruction of the Peiraeus.
- (c) Terms of peace : Mithradates' surrender of all conquests and 70 ships of war ; payment of 200 talents.
- (d) Sulla's punishment of the Greek rebels in Europe and Asia : Executions, "robbery, devastation and distress."

#### 2. Second War, 83-82 :

- (a) Cause : Refusal of Mithradates to surrender Cappadocia.
- (b) The War :
  - (1) Defeat of the Romans at **Sinope**, the capital of Pontus.
  - (2) Defeat of Mithradates by Sulla.
- (c) Truce : Mithradates in possession of a part of Cappadocia.

### 3. Third War, 73-61 :

- (a) Cause : Refusal of Mithradates to recognize Bithynia as a Roman province.
- (b) The War :
  - (1) Mithradates' unsuccessful siege of **Cyzicus**. His retreat to Pontus.
  - (2) Defeat of Mithradates near **Cabira**. His flight to his son-in-law, Tigranes, King of Armenia and of Syria.
  - (3) Battle of **Tigranocerta, 69** : Defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus.
  - (4) Battle of **Artaxata, 68** : Defeat of Mithradates and Tigranes by Lucullus.
  - (5) Mutiny in the Roman army. Recovery of Pontus by Mithradates. Recall of Lucullus. Pompey the Roman commander.
  - (6) Pompey's alliance with Parthia. Break-up of the league between Mithradates and Tigranes. Submission of the latter.
  - (7) Blockade of Pontus by the Roman fleet. Surprise and defeat of Mithradates.
  - (8) Annexation of Syria by Pompey, 63.
  - (9) Revolt of Pharnaces, Mithradates' son. Suicide of Mithradates, 63. Submission of Pharnaces to Pompey.
- (c) Results of the War :
  - (1) Rome's annexation of the East to the Euphrates and to Egypt.

- (2) Responsibility of Rome in "protecting the Greek East against the advance of a pure Oriental power."

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**Examination Questions on Rome's Conquest of the East.**

- 1 Give an outline of the wars between Rome and Macedon. 1877.
- 2 State, in chronological order, with dates, the conquests of Rome from 202 to 133. 1882.
- 3 Give an account of the Roman Republic in its highest state of development. 1884.
4. Relate the history of the Roman War against Antiochus. 1884.
5. Trace the course of the Roman conquest of Greece from the beginning of the Second Macedonian War to the fall of Corinth, 1885.
6. Describe briefly the influence on the character of the Romans of the victories over the Greeks. 1893.
7. Name, locate and write brief notes on 3 places famous in connection with the Wars with Mithradates. 1894.
8. Narrate the events that first brought Rome into full contact with Greek civilization. Show how and in what respects Greek civilization influenced Roman life and literature. 1898.

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**G.—THE GRACCHI.**

**I. The Need for Reform:—**

1. **The Nobility (Optimates)** : A plebeo-patrician aristocracy including the senate, the nobles, the knights (equites), the capitalists or the party of wealth. The monopoly of political power and the offices of state. The senate and magistrates, the mouthpieces of the new aristocracy. The legionary cavalry, an aristocratic corps, serving as a mounted guard of nobles.

**New Senatorial Government of the Roman State**  
the actual sovereign authority :

- (a) A remodelling of the constitution according to the views of the nobility. Appointment of offices and civil magistrates on birth and seniority.  
Monopoly of power by the rich and selfish nobles.

- (*b*) Senatorial control : Of the forces, the organization and government of the provinces, negotiations, alliances, colonies, allotment of lands, finances. Unconstitutional control of the magistrates (even the tribunes), the courts, and the popular assembly. "The senate was master alike of all the income and of all the expenditure of the state."
- (*c*) Senatorial decrees: "Gradually acquired something of the binding power of statutes." "The decree of the senate could suspend for a time the operation of a law."
- (*d*) The Assembly: Decline of its power under senatorial control. Difficulty of calling its members together for consultation. Absence of deliberative discussion.
- (*e*) Results of senatorial rule: Decline in the administration as to military discipline, justice, and finances. Selfish exclusiveness, corruption, bribery, at home and abroad.

### 3. Provincial Misgovernment :

- (*a*) Rapacity of provincial governors (proconsuls); legalized military tyranny; plunder of conquered cities and states. "The provinces an attractive field for money-making."
- (*b*) Scandalous abuse of grain requisitions from the provinces.
- (*c*) Difficulty of redress or justice for oppressed provincials. Wholesale bribery of judges by the governors when brought to trial for misgovernment.
- (*d*) "Wreck of a consistent Imperial policy because of the independence of the provincial rulers; no settled frontier policy, no proper adjustment of taxation, no proper estimate and control of Imperial expenditure possible."

### 4. Political Discontent :

- (*a*) Purchase of the magistracy by the rich. Bribery of the electorate by wealthy agitators and poli-

ticians. Partisan followers of wealthy, ambitious leaders.

- (b) Discontent of the Italians over Rome's refusal of the franchise, and over her harsh treatment of states that had joined Hannibal. Her treatment of Italians as subjects, not equals, and as unworthy of Roman citizenship.

#### 5. Social Discontent :

- (a) Destruction of civic equality and solidarity through the concentration of wealth and public lands in the hands of the few.
- (b) Greed of Roman money-lenders, merchants, contractors, speculators, tax-gatherers.
- (c) Era of large estates, of great cattle farms or pleasure grounds; increase of slave labor; disappearance of the small independent landowner; decay of agriculture and of free labor. The sword more profitable than the plow. The importation of foreign grain destructive of home industry.
- (d) Increase of the idle worthless rabble at Rome, amused and fed by the rich. The city more attractive than the country.
- (e) Absence of simplicity and frugality; love of splendor, luxury, extravagance; craving for wealth.
- (f) Growing deterioration of Roman character; ambition for titles, honors, dignities.

### II. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus :—

1. **Ancestry:** Grandson of Scipio Africanus the elder; son of Tiberius Gracchus, Governor of Spain, and Cornelia the most accomplished woman of her time.
2. **Character and ability:** "A champion of Roman liberty." Of personal charm and noble integrity. "Patriotic, unselfish, gifted, and highly educated. . . . An eloquent speaker, a great soldier and administrator."
3. **Proposed Reforms of Gracchus the Tribune 133:**
  - (a) Re-enactment of the Licinian Laws to restore

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farming interests and an independent middle class, and to use the public lands, the property of the Roman people, for their benefit.

- (b) Distribution of foreign public land among the poor for a nominal rent. Occupation of public land reduced to a maximum size of 1000 acres.
- (c) Limitation of the term of military service to 17 years of age.
- (d) Right of appeal in civil and criminal cases.
- (e) Admission of Italian allies to full citizenship and the franchise.

4. **Murder of Gracchus and 300 of his followers by the Senatorial Party, 132 :**

**III. Caius Sempronius Gracchus :—**

1. **Character :** "A champion of Roman liberty...More highly gifted than his brother Tiberius." An orator, statesman, patriot, reformer. The avowed enemy of the Senate.
2. **Early service as Quaestor in Sardinia, 126. Return to Rome, 124.**
3. **Proposed Reforms of Caius Gracchus the Tribune, 123 :**
  - (a) Limitation of the senate's freedom of action in assigning the provinces.
  - (b) Regulation of taxation in the provinces. Prevention of extortionate taxes.
  - (c) Limitation of the age of military service to 17. State equipment of troops.
  - (d) Withdrawal from the senate their control of the trial of cases of provincial misgovernment.
  - (e) Deposition of incapable officers.
  - (f) Re-enactment of the Licinian Law.
  - (g) Overthrow of senatorial government ; restoration of the sovereignty of the assembly and the power of magistrates (tribunes) of the people.
  - (h) Admission of all the Italians to the franchise.



- (i) Founding of citizen colonies in Italy and abroad.
- (j) Distribution to the people of public provincial gains at a nominal price.
- (k) Abolition of capital punishment for Romans.
- (l) Construction of great public roads.
- (m) Selection of jurymen from the knights instead of from the senate.

4. **Murder of Caius Gracchus by the senatorial party.**

**IV. Outcome of the Struggle for Reform :—**

1. An end to agrarian reforms, and to colonization.
2. Delay of the franchise to Italian states. Continuation of the principle of force and selfishness.
3. Increase of the power of the senate.
4. Conversion of public lands into private property.
5. Concentration of power in the army and in army leaders. Their coercion of the Senate. Systematic corruption of the mob in the Forum and in the market. "Bread for nothing and games for ever!"
6. Break-up of the old traditional republican beliefs, usages, and constitution.
7. Beginning of a revolutionary era, resulting in the overthrow of the Constitution and the Republic.

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**Examination Questions on the Gracchi.**

1. Tell what you know of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus. 1877.
2. Note briefly the Scipio *gens* and the Gracchus *gens* and the parts played by their principal members in Roman History. 1878.
3. Give an account of the reforms proposed by the Gracchi. 1879.
4. Sketch the career of Caius Sempronius Gracchus and give the leading provisions of the *leges Semproniae*. 1881.
5. Describe the character and career of Caius Gracchus or of Lucius Sulla. 1882.
6. Mention the principal events in the struggle between the plebs and the aristocracy from the time of the Gracchi to the death of Sulla. 1883.
7. Give an account of the social and political struggles in Rome from the time of the Gracchi to the death of Sully.

## ROME'S MISGOVERNMENT, OR SOCIAL AND CIVIL WARS. 37

3. Remark on the political measures proposed by C. Sempronius Gracchus. 1889.
9. Write a brief account of the life and character of *any two* of the following: Marius, Pompeius, Caius Gracchus. 1891.
10. Describe the growth of the political and social evils in the Roman Republic which the reforms of the Gracchi were designed to remove, and give some account of the legislative measures passed by the younger Gracchus. 1896.
11. Describe the social and political condition of Rome at the time of the Gracchi. 1899.
12. What were the evils that Tiberius and Caius Gracchus tried to remedy? What was the remedy they proposed, and how far were they successful? 1900.

## ROME'S MISGOVERNMENT, OR SOCIAL AND CIVIL WARS.

### Insurrections:—

1. In Spain, 143-133 :
  - (a) Cause : Roman misrule, plunder, oppressive taxation.
  - (b) Revolt of Lusitania under Viriathus. His assassination. Submission of the Lusitanians.
  - (c) Revolt of Celtiberia : Siege of **Numantia, 141-133**, by Scipio Africanus the younger ; capitulation through famine ; destruction of the city. Conquest of Spain.
2. In Sicily, 135-132 :
  - (a) Cause : Slave oppression.
  - (b) Revolt of 200,000 slaves.
  - (c) Slaughter of the slaves by the Romans.
3. In Numidia, 111-104 :
  - (a) Cause : Refusal of King Jugurtha to recognize Rome's authority.
  - (b) Jugurtha's successful resistance through bribery of Roman officials.
  - (c) Roman invasion of Africa :

- (1) Defeat of the Numidians by the Consul Metellus.
- (2) Election of Caius Marius as Consul, 107. Recall of Metellus.
- (3) Success of the expedition under Marius and Sulla his brilliant lieutenant and distinguished cavalry officer. Capture of Jugurtha; death by starvation in a Roman dungeon.
- (4) Annexation of Numidia as a Roman province.

## II. The Cimbrian War, 113-101 :—

1. Cause : Inroads of the Cimbri and Teutones from the Baltic. Devastation of Transalpine, Gaul and Helvetia by the barbarians. The frontiers of Italy in danger.
2. Battle of **Arausio, 105** : Terrible defeat of the Romans.
3. Battle of **Aquae Sextiae, 102** : Annihilation of the Teutones by the Romans under Marius.
4. Battle of **Campi Raudii, 101** : Destruction of the Cimbri by Marius.

## III. The Social War, 90-88 :—

- I. Causes :—
  - (a) Rome's denial of the franchise and citizenship to the Italian states; increased burdens; diminution of ancient privileges; domineering exclusive attitude of Roman government; assassination of the tribune Drusus for proposing enfranchisement reforms.
  - (b) Alliance of the Italian states against Rome, (except Etruria, Umbria, and Latium).
  - (c) Establishment of an independent Italian Republic with a capital re-named Italica (Corfinium).
2. Rome's promise of the franchise to the Latin colonies and other communities not in a state of revolt.
3. Samnium's leading part in the revolt; defeat of the Roman army. Sulla's defeat of the Samnites.
4. Acceptance of Rome's offer of the franchise by all the Italian states except Samnium and Lucania. The enfranchisement of Italy.

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**W. Civil War between Marius and Sulla, 88-82 :-**

**1. Caius Marius, 157-86 :**

(a) Early service :

- (1) In the siege of Numantia, 134.
- (2) His election as tribune 119, as praetor, 115. His military ability in the subjugation of Western Spain.
- (3) In the Jugurthine War, 111-106. First as lieutenant of Metellus, then as consul and commander (107). Triumph of Marius in conjunction with Sulla.
- (4) In the Cimbrian War, 113-101. Marius "the savior of his country." His election as consul for the 5th time.
- (5) In the Social War, 90-88.

(b) Marius tribune and leader of the popular party, 119. Author of a bill to secure the free use of the ballot at elections. "Recklessness and violence of the popular leaders... Military interference in political controversies." Reorganization of the Roman army : Professional soldiery instead of a citizen militia ; "the ready tool of despotism and for subsequent military imperialism."

(c) Marriage of Marius and Julia, the aunt of Julius Caesar.

(d) Character of Marius : "One of the most striking figures in Roman history... A plain, rough, blunt, though very able soldier, without any intellectual culture." A failure as a politician and a statesman ; a fanatical, superstitious, cruel, passionate, boorish tyrant, guilty of acts of bloody vengeance. "By temperament and training a hater of the polished and effeminate nobles who filled the senate." "The curse and pest of Rome in his old age."

**2. Lucius Cornelius Sulla, 138-78 :**

(a) Early Service :

- (1) In the Jugurthine War, 111-106. Quaestor Marius; popular with the soldiers. "Roman soldiers from Sulla's time began to drink, make love, have a taste for works of art, temples and confound things sacred and profane."
- (2) In the Cimbrian War, 111-106.
- (3) In the Social War, 90-83.
- (b) His election as praetor, 93.
- (c) Governor of Cilicia, 92. Alliance with the Patians against Mithradates.
- (d) Sulla leader of the patrician party and consul.
- (e) Appointment of Sulla as commander-in-chief against Mithradates.
3. **Struggle of the Rivals, or The First Civil War 88-86:**
- (a) Riot at Rome, at the instigation of Marius, at Sulla's appointment. Sulla's escape to his estate in Campania. Return to Rome with the army. Flight of Marius to Africa.
- (b) Sulla's departure for the East, 87. Capture of Greece. Sack of Athens.
- (c) The Assembly's appointment of Marius as commander in the East. Recall of Marius. Cinna and Marius consuls. Massacre of their opponents.
- (d) Death of Marius, 86. Sole despotic rule of Cinna. His Samnite and Lucanian allies.
- (e) Sulla's peace with Mithradates, 84.
- (f) Murder of Cinna in a mutiny of his soldiers.
- (g) Return of Sulla to Italy, 83.
- (h) Battle of **Praeneste, 82**: Victory of Sulla, over Peppy, Crassus, Lucullus, over the younger Marius. Rout of the Samnites and Lucanians at the Battle of the Volturnus. "Ruthless desolation of Samnium and Lucania." Suicide of the younger Marius. "Sulla master of Rome and of the Roman world."
4. **Sulla's administration, 82-78:**

- (a) Sulla's appointment as Dictator. "Emperor of Rome with absolute power over the life and fortunes of every Roman citizen."
- (b) Sulla's proscription lists: "Wholesale murders and confiscations throughout Rome and Italy. Bloodshed, violence, and audacious illegality, instead of the restoration of order and constitutional government."
- (c) Sulla's so-called Reforms:
- (1) Restoration to power of the Senate and the nobility. Investment of the Senate (filled with Sulla's creations) with full control over the state, magistrates, courts, provinces.
  - (2) Restriction of the powers of the tribunes.
  - (3) Assignment of military colonies, or farms in Italy to his soldiers.
  - (4) "Confiscation of public lands to the injury and ruin of the old Italian freeholders and farmers."
  - (5) Limitation of the consulship to a one-year term.
  - (6) Increase of praetors 6 to 8, of quaestors to 20, of priests.
  - (7) Control of priestly colleges by the senate.
  - (8) Extension of Lex Calpurnia to cover bribery, treason, and the chief criminal offences. "The foundation of Roman criminal law."
  - (9) Ineligibility for office of proscribed families.
  - (10) Appointment of the judges of supreme courts from the senators.
  - (11) Formation of a body-guard of Cornelians for his person.
5. Sulla's character and ability: "Both as a general and as a politician he stands in the foremost rank of the remarkable figures of all time." Cultured, learned; ambitious, zealous, able, forceful; cynical, debauched, cold-blooded, deliberately cruel. "Half lion, half fox, with a life policy of blood and iron."

**V. Revolt of the Gladiators, 73-71 :—**

1. Escape of gladiators from the gladiators' training school at Capua; Spartacus the leader.
2. Alliance of gladiators, outlaws, slaves, and discontented Italians (70,000).
3. Their devastation of S. Italy, and defeat of the Roman armies. Spartacus master of S. Italy.
4. Defeat of the rebels by Crassus at **Rhegium**, 71, and Pompey and Crassus at **Petelia**, 71.

**Examination Questions on Social and Civil Wars:**

1. Sketch the history of the struggle of the Italian races for the Roman franchise. 1877.
2. Give an account of the causes, course and results of the Social War.
3. Describe the character and career of Caius Gracchus or of Lucius Sulla. 1882.
4. Write notes on Cato the Censor, optimates, Spartacus. 1882.
5. What changes in the Constitution of Rome were effected by Sulla? 1888.
6. Write a short biographical sketch of L. Cornelius Sulla. 1888.
7. Describe briefly the influence on the character of the Romans of their own civil wars. 1893.
8. Give a brief account of the life and character of *any two* of the following: Marius, Pompeius, Caius Gracchus. 1894.
9. Sketch the military and political career of Sulla, and mention his judicial and constitutional reforms. 1897.
10. Sketch the military and political career of Caius Marius. 1899.
11. Sketch briefly the life and work of Pericles and of Sulla. 1899.

**I.—CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR, 100-44.****I. Early career:—**

1. Politics: By birth connected with the aristocratic party, by marriage and by inclination with the popular Marian party.
2. Flight from Rome to avoid Sulla's anger. Greek education at Rhodes.

3. Service in Cilicia against the pirates.
4. Service against Mithradates.
5. His indictment of Dollabella for extortion, of C. Antonius for maladministration in Greece.
6. Caesar leader of the popular or democratic party, and opponent of senatorial government. His election as pontiff and military tribune, 74.
7. Promotions: Quaestor and seat in the senate, 68; Aedile, 63; Praetor, 62; Proprætor or governor in Spain, 61;

## B. The Two Great Parties:—

1. **The Optimates or Nobles:** "Conservative of the old religious rites, the rights of the senate in its administration of the courts of law, the exchequer, the army, and the provinces."
2. **The Popular Party:** "The party of progress, advocating the supremacy of the popular will over the senate, the reorganization of the senatorial courts and of the government and finances at home and in the provinces, and division of public lands among the people for actual settlement."

## C. Catiline's Conspiracy, 65-62:—

1. Catiline's position: "A penniless aristocrat of ruined character and a partisan of Sulla."
2. Catiline in office: Praetor 68, proprætor in Africa, 67. Return to Rome; 66; rejection as candidate for the consulship.
3. His conspiracy to murder the consuls, overthrow the constitution, burn and plunder Rome, 65; an organization of bankrupt nobles, Sullan veterans, starving peasants, outlaws and slaves.
4. Cicero's orations against Catiline in the senate. Escape of Catiline from Rome. Arrest of his fellow-conspirators.
5. Caesar's advocacy of life-imprisonment, and the confiscation of the property of the conspirators. Execution of



the conspirators through Cicero's advocacy of death-penalty.

6. Death of Catiline in the battle of Pistoria in Etruria,

#### IV. Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106-43 :—

##### 1. Early Career :

- (a) Service in the Social War, 89.
- (b) His withdrawal to Athens to avoid the displeas of Sulla. Travels in Asia.
- (c) Quaestor in Sicily, 76. Prosecution of Ver Sicilian praetor for misrule and plunder.
- (d) Aedile, 69. Praetor, and member of the sena 68. Support of the Gabinian and Manilian l conferring the supreme command of the Rom forces on Pompey.

2. **Politics** : Last great leader of the republican party the senate. Advocate of a reformed government the senate, and hence his unpopularity with the a tocracy.

3. **Cicero and Catiline** : Cicero consul, 63. Four oratio against Catiline. Flight of Catiline. Execution his associates. Cicero's popularity ; " Father of Country."

4. **Banishment to Greece** for putting Catiline's follow to death without a trial. Confiscation of Cicer estates and villas, 58.

5. **Recall of Cicero, 57** ; triumphant return. Govern of Cilicia, 52.

6. **Cicero and the 1st Triumvirate** : His opposition the coalition. His attachment to the conservat senatorial or Pompeian party. Flight from Italy its defeat. His return and adherence to Caes party.

7. **Cicero's tacit approval of the murder of Caesar**, 44. Supporter of the claims of Octavius, the opponen Antony.

8. **Cicero and the 2nd Triumvirate** : Proscription his murder of Cicero to gratify Antony, 43.

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9. **Character and Ability** : Kindly in nature, honorable, pure-minded, sensitive, patriotic. A good citizen and a good man. "Rome's greatest orator... As an orator, a statesman and a man of letters the most consummate specimen of the Roman character under the influence of Hellenic culture... Endowed with extraordinary facility of arrangement and expression, but with little fertility of invention or breadth or strength of character... An imitator and an adapter rather than an original thinker. Easily subjected to the influence of characters stronger than his own... As a specimen of the highest culture of the ancient world, both moral and intellectual, he must ever stand pre-eminent."

**Marcus Porcius Cato, 95-46** (grandson of Cato the Censor):—

1. **Cato's Politics** : Advocate of the old Republicanism and the old Roman virtues. Leader of the senatorial or patrician party. His battle against Rome's decline from the ancient free state.
2. **Early Career** —
  - (a) Opposition to the cruelties of Sulla.
  - (b) Priest of Apollo: A fanatic in the pursuit of holiness and purity, yet with no faith in man or Providence.
  - (c) Staff-officer in the Gladiatorial War.
  - (d) Military tribune, 67. Campaign in Macedonia.
  - (e) Quaestor: Zeal and integrity in the management of public accounts.
  - (f) Provincial appointment in Asia.
  - (g) Opposition to Pompey's pretensions.
  - (h) Support to Cicero in the execution of Catiline's associates.
3. **Cato and the Triumvirs** :
  - (a) His struggle against their combined power.
  - (b) Cato's espousal of the cause of Pompey against Caesar.

4. **Cato the Praetor, 54 :**

- (a) Endeavors to suppress bribery.
- (b) Measures of police reform.
- (c) Reform in the military service.
- (d) Election of the priests by the people.
- (e) Abolition of the dictatorship.

5. **Cato and the Civil War :**

- (a) Defeat of Pompey. Flight of Cato to Africa.
- (b) Cato's defence of Utica against Caesar.
- (c) Battle of Thapsus, 46. Defeat of the Pompeian party. Suicide of Cato.

6. **Character and ability :** "A genuine Roman of antique stamp. . . . A remarkable specimen of the effect of Hellenic training upon the hard and narrow determined spirit of the old Latin race. . . . The most influential pleader and political orator of his time. His unrelenting harshness and severity towards everything and everybody; his obstinate contempt for everything new." Upright, honorable with general and noble aims. His oratory "harsh, vehement, caustic." The patron-saint of the Stoic School of Philosophy.V. **Cneius Pompey, 106-48 :**

1. **Politics :** Leader of the aristocratic or senatorial party.
2. **Pompey and the Civil War between Marius and Sulla :**
  - (a) Pompey, a general in Sulla's army.
  - (b) Distinction in the Social War.
  - (c) Destruction of the Marian party in Sicily and Africa.
  - (d) Pompey Proconsul in Spain: Overthrow of Sulla, the Marian leader, in Spain, 76-71.
3. **Gladiators' War :** Defeat of the rebels by Pompey.
4. **Pompey Consul, 70 :** His colleague, Crassus the Rich.
5. **Pompey's Reforms :**

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- (a) Repeal of Sulla's laws.
- (b) Restoration of the power of the censors and the tribunes.
- (c) Appointment of Supreme Court judges from senators, knights and tribunes.

6. **Pompey and the Cilician pirates, 67 :**

- (a) Pompey's absolute authority by land and sea for 3 years, through the measure of the tribune Gabinius (Gabinian Law, 67). Caesar's support of the bill.
- (b) Pompey's destruction of the pirates in 40 days. Establishment of Rome's authority in Cilicia.

7. **Pompey in the East, 66-61 :**

- (a) Pompey's unlimited powers in the East for 3 years through the measure of the tribune Manilius (Manilian Law, 66). Opposition of the senate. Support of the bill by Caesar, Crassus, Cicero. Pompey the first man in the Roman world.
- (b) Pompey's alliance with the king of Parthia. Break-up of the league between Mithradates and Tigranes. Blockade of Pontus by a Roman fleet.
- (c) Surprise and defeat of Mithradates.
- (d) Annexation of Syria, Palestine, Pontus, Cilicia, Crete, as Roman provinces.
- (e) Subjugation of the East; establishment of petty vassal kings over the conquered territory.
- (f) Pompey's return to Rome; refusal of the senate to ratify his doings in the East.
- (g) His defection to the popular party. Overthrow of the senatorial party.
- (h) Caesar and Pompey consuls, 59; formation of the Triumvirate.

8. **The First Triumvirate, 60 ; "unlimited control of the state by three men" :—**

- (a) The division :
  - (i) Caesar's control of Gaul (Cisalpine and Transalpine) and Illyricum, for 5 years.

- (2) Pompey's supreme command of Italy, Sicily, Africa, Spain, and the Mediterranean fleet.
- (3) Crassus, governor of Syria.
- (b) The Triumvirs :
  - (1) Caesar consul 59: His Agrarian Bill to divide public lands of Campania among 20,000 of Pompey's veterans. Ratification of Pompey's acts in the East. Caesar in Gaul, 58-49.
  - (2) Pompey at Rome, 59-49:
    - (a) His return to the aristocratic party.
    - (b) Banishment of Cicero, 58. Cicero's recall.
    - (c) Pompey's plots to overthrow Caesar.
    - (d) Death of Julia his wife, the daughter of Caesar.
    - (e) Quarrel with Caesar, 49.
  - (3) Defeat and death of Crassus in a battle with Parthians at **Carrhae**, 53.

#### VI. Caesar's Campaigns in Gaul, 58-49:—

- 58. Invasion of S. Gaul by the Helvetii and their allies (368,000 in all); Caesar's victories, near **Bibracte** and at **Autun**. Caesar's defeat of the Germans under Ariovistus at **Muhlhausen**; their expulsion from Gaul; the Rhine made the boundary of Roman territory in Gaul.
- 57. War with the Belgae; Caesar's overthrow of their confederacy. His defeat of the Nervii, a Belgian tribe near the river **Sabis**.
- 56. Conference at **Luca** (in Etruria) between Caesar, Pompey, Crassus: Renewal of the triumvirate coalition for 5 years; sanction of Pompey and Crassus as consuls for the year 55; Caesar to be consul for 48. Completion of the conquest of Gaul.
- 55. Invasion of Gaul by the Germans: Caesar's victory near the confluence of Rhine and Meuse. Caesar's first invasion of Germany. "Military reconnaissance" of Britain.
- 54. Second invasion of Britain: Caesar's advance to

Thames; defeat of the Britons under Cassivelaunus; exaction of tribute and hostages.

53. Suppression of an insurrection of N. E. Gallic tribes. Caesar's pacification of the Rhine districts.
52. General uprising of Central and Southern Gaul under Vercingetorix, prince of the Arverni; revolt of the Aedui; Caesar's victory over the allied Gauls (258,000) at **Alesia**; surrender of Vercingetorix.
51. Subjugation of the smaller Gallic states; final pacification of Gaul; enrolment of the Gallic tribes as the allies of Rome; exaction of tribute and hostages; construction of military highways. Lasting impression of Roman language, laws, and other civilized influences, upon the conquered people.
49. Return of Caesar to Cisalpine Gaul. The senate's notice to Caesar "to disband his army on pain of outlawry." Caesar's refusal to give up his command.

### Caesar and Pompey (The Second Civil War):—

- I. **Caesar and Pompey consuls, 59. Caesar's reforms:**
  - (a) Publication of the proceedings of the senate. The senate's deliberations thus amenable to public opinion.
  - (b) Alliance with Ptolemy, King of Egypt, and Ariovistus, the German chief.
  - (c) Remedy of provincial abuses and provision for better government of the provinces.
  - (d) Suppression of bribery and corruption amongst public officers.
2. **Pompey sole consul, 52.** Pompey's bill in the senate for the exclusion of Caesar on account of his absence. Extension of Pompey's governorship of Spain 5 years. Political dissensions and threatened disruption of the Empire.
3. **Caesar's return from Gaul.** Crossing the **Rubicon**, a declaration of war against Pompey. Siege and capture of **Corfinium**. Flight of Pompey to **Brundisium** thence to Epirus. Surrender of the Pompeian army at

- Ilerda (Spain) 49.** Submission of **Massilia** (Marseilles) to Caesar.
4. **Caesar's position:** Dictator 49, Consul 48. Master of Italy, Gaul, Spain.
  5. **Caesar's reforms:**
    - (a) Extension of the franchise to Cisalpine Gaul.
    - (b) Financial measures for the relief of debt.
    - (c) Restoration of the Marian exiles.
  6. **Fall of Pompey:**
    - (a) Caesar's futile siege of **Dyrrachium, 48**; Pompey's escape through Caesar's lines.
    - (b) Battle of **Pharsalia, 48**: Defeat of Pompey by Caesar and Antony.
    - (c) Flight of Pompey to Egypt. His murder, 48.
  7. **Character of Pompey:** Ambitious, able; treacherous and mean-spirited; weak and irresolute in a crisis. "His genius for war; a politician without a policy."

### VIII. Caesar in Egypt, 48:—

1. Cleopatra's quarrel with her brother Ptolemy, King of Egypt.
2. Caesar's espousal of Cleopatra's cause.
3. Blockade of Caesar in **Alexandria**. Destruction of the Egyptian fleet, and the great Alexandrian Library of 400,000 volumes. Defeat of the Egyptian army. Death of Ptolemy by drowning.
4. Enthronement of Cleopatra as Queen of Egypt.

### IX. Caesar in Asia, 47:—

1. Revolt of Pharnaces, son of Mithradates of Pontus.
2. Battle of **Zela, 47**: Caesar's victory.
3. Caesar's return to Rome: Dictator, also consul with Lepidus as colleague, 46.

### X. Caesar in Africa:—

1. Battle of **Thapsus, 46**: Defeat of the Pompeian forces.

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2. Northern Africa under the sway of Rome.

**Caesar's Honors**:— Dictator for 10 years, Consul for 5, Censor for 3, Tribune for life. Celebration of 4 triumphs, Gaul, Egypt, Pontus, Numidia. Caesar "sole ruler of the Roman world."

### III. Caesar's Reforms:—

1. Reform of the calendar: Correction of the year from 445 to 365 days with one day more in February of every 4th year. (Unchanged till 16 Cent.)

2. Increase of the senate to 900; increase of the number of magistrates.

3. Measures to check extravagance and luxury, induced by conquest and plunder.

4. Encouragement of commerce and agriculture; discouragement of slave labor.

5. Distribution of public land among the soldiers.

6. Donations of public corn to the poorer citizens; rebuilding of Carthage and Corinth by corporation labor; improvement of the Appian Way.

7. Establishment of a stricter control over the provincial governors; improvement in the condition of the provincials.

8. Rigid enforcement of the laws.

9. Establishment throughout Italy of a uniform system of municipal government.

### III. Caesar's Proposed Reforms:—

1. Codification of the Roman laws.

2. Establishment of public libraries.

3. Embellishment of Rome with temples, theatres, etc.

4. Construction of roads, canals, harbors. Enlargement of the harbor of Ostia. Canal across the Corinthian isthmus. Drainage of the Pomptine marshes.



5. Subjugation of Parthia, Scythia, Germany.
6. Equality for all people in Rome's domains by enrolment of provincials as Roman citizens.
7. Institution of a senate open to all Roman citizens, constituting an advisory council to the king.

#### **XIV. Caesar in Spain :—**

1. Battle of **Munda, 45** : Defeat of Cneius and Sestius Pompey (sons of Pompey).
2. Further honors to Caesar : "Father of his Country," "Imperator" or supreme ruler for life ; Dictator for life ; Censor, Praefectus morum for life ; Consul for 10 years ; change of the month Quintilis to Julius ; Caesar's effigy on coins. The senate, assembly, and magistracies subject to Caesar's authority. Master of the legions and of the provinces. Meeting of the senate on the Ides of March, 44, to confer on Caesar the title of "King" outside of Italy.

#### **XV. Conspiracy against the Restoration of Monarchy :—**

1. Conspiracy of 60 republicans led by Junius Brutus and Cassius.
2. Murder of Caesar, Mar. 15, 44.
3. Caius Julius Caesar Octavius, grandson of Caesar, adopted son, by will Caesar's heir and successor.

**XVI. Caesar's Character and Ability :—** "The greatest man of the Roman or perhaps of all the ancient world. The highest excellence as a citizen, a jurist, a politician, an orator, a general, a companion, a man of letters, and a far-seeing, organizing statesman." Genius, foresight, sagacity, practicality, energy, courage, self-possession, confidence ; eloquence, public spirit, consistency of political character ; dignity, honor, sweetness, nobleness ; "the foremost man of all this world ; the sole creative genius produced by Rome, and the last produced by the ancient world." The political, military, intellectual, and moral regenerator of a deeply decayed nation. A master of

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**III. ROMAN WORLD**

**IN 44 B.C.**



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THRACIA

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CALATIA

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PONTUS

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MESOPOTAMIA

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LIBYA

EGYPTUS

SYRIA

ARABIA

Danubius

Danestrium

Philippopolis

Constantinople

Byzantium

Byzantium

Synope

Paplagonia

Cabira

Zela

Arlaxata

Tigranocerta

Tigris Fl.

Chironopolis

Philippopolis

Chironopolis

Mysia

Phrygia

Lycaonia

Cilicia

Carrhae

Euphrates Fl.

Jerusalem

Alexandria

Cyrenaica

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arts of war and of peace. A monarch who never played the king or the tyrant. "His personal rule, the embodiment of imperial unity and good order.... The founder of that system of government under which the civilized world lived contentedly for three centuries."

### Examination Questions on C. Julius Caesar.

1. Give an account of the internal history of Rome during the life of Pompey. 1875.
2. What offices were conferred on Julius Caesar for life? Explain the powers pertaining to each of them. 1877.
3. Tell what you know of Catiline, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus. 1877.
4. Give the history of the 2nd Civil War in Rome, with its causes and results. 1878.
5. Describe the circumstances which led to the 1st Triumvirate in Rome and trace the subsequent history of its members. 1878.
6. State the causes of the downfall of Roman freedom and explain how they operated. 1879.
7. Write brief notes on Antony, Catiline, Sulla. 1880.
8. Sketch clearly the characters of Julius Caesar, Augustus Caesar, Pompey, Sulla. 1880.
9. Give a *résumé* of Caesar's campaigns in Gaul. 1881.
10. State, in chronological order, the principal facts in the life of Julius Caesar. 1882.
11. Describe briefly the political circumstances which led to the banishment and recall of Cicero. 1882.
12. Write notes on Cato the Censor, optimates, Spartacus. 1882.
13. Describe the civil conflicts in Rome from the death of Marius to that of Julius Caesar. 1885.
14. Trace the origin of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, and mention the events in the war that seem to throw light on the characters of these generals. 1886.
15. Sketch briefly the political and military career of Julius Caesar, accounting as far as you can for its success. Give your estimate of Caesar's character and abilities; also of the influence of his career upon the history of the world. 1891.
16. Sketch briefly and compare the careers and characters of Demosthenes and Cicero, Pompey and Julius Caesar. 1893.
17. Give a brief account of the life and character of *any two* of the following: Marius, Pompeius, Caius Gracchus. 1894.
18. Name, locate, and write brief notes on 3 places famous in the war between Caesar and Pompey. 1894.

19. Sketch briefly the career and character of Julius Caesar. On what achievements does his reputation as a statesman and reformer rest? 1896.
20. Give an account of Caesar's public career from the conclusion of his campaigns in Gaul till his death. Describe his character, and mention any measures of reform with which his name is connected. 1897.
21. Describe the cause of the war between Pompey and Caesar, and sketch the previous careers of the two men. (Give dates.) 1898.
22. Draw a map of the Roman world at the beginning of the Empire. 1898.
23. What led to the quarrel between Pompey and Caesar? Trace briefly the course of events from the outbreak of the quarrel to the death of Pompey. 1900.

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### I.—AUGUSTUS, 62 B.C.—A.D. 14.

#### I. Mark Antony:—

##### 1. Antony and Caesar:

- (a) Friendship for Caesar. One of Caesar's general's.
- (b) Oration against the conspirators over the murdered Caesar.
- (c) Flight of Brutus and Cassius to Macedonia, Cassius to Syria, Decimus Brutus to Cis. Gaul.

##### 2. Antony sole consul and leader in Rome; opponent of the claims of Caesar Octavianus.

##### 3. Character: A distinguished general, a great orator, vicious, profligate, reckless, headstrong but generous.

#### II. Early Career of Octavianus:—

1. "Master of the horse" at 18 under his great-uncle Julius Caesar.
2. Education at Apollonia in Illyricum at the time of Caesar's assassination, 44. Return to Rome to claim his inheritance. Agrippa his friend and adviser.
3. Octavianus as "defender of the republic against Antony." Defeat of Antony at **Mutina, 43.**
4. Election of Octavianus as consul in spite of the senatorial opposition.

3. Alliance of Octavianus and Antony. Defeat of Decimus Brutus in Cis. Gaul.
4. Decree of death against the murderers of Caesar. Flight and murder of D. Brutus.

### B. Second Triumvirate, 43: -

1. Members: Octavianus, Antony, Lepidus (Antony's son-in-law).
2. Purpose: The reconstitution of the Roman commonwealth.

3. Division of the government of the Roman Empire for 5 years:

(a) Octavianus: Africa, Sicily, Sardinia.

(b) Antony: Parts of Gaul.

(c) Lepidus: Spain, and Gaul in part.

4. Proscription lists: Murder of Cicero, 2,000 equites (knights), 300 senators, etc.
5. Confiscation of territory and property for their soldiers. Reign of terror in Rome.

6. Flight of republicans either to Brutus and Cassius, masters of the East, or to Sextus Pompey, the master of the western sea and of Sicily.

7. Battle of **Philippi, 42**: Defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Octavianus and Antony. Suicide of the two republican leaders.

8. Second division of the Roman world, 42: Octavianus, the West; Antony, the East; Lepidus, Africa.

9. Quarrel between Octavianus and Antony: Settlement by **Treaty of Brundisium**. Marriage of Antony and Octavia, sister of Octavianus, 40.

10. **Sextus Pompey**: In possession of the Islands of the Mediterranean. Defeat of Octavianus' fleet, 39. Invasion of Sicily. Battle of **Naulochos, 36**, near Mylae: Final defeat of Pompey by Agrippa. Death of Pompey in Asia, 35.

11. Antony in the East:



- (a) Antony's invasion of Parthia, a disastrous campaign. Antony's return to Egypt.
  - (b) His gifts to Cleopatra: Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Armenia, Cyrenaica. Africa.
  - (c) His divorce of Octavia.
12. Banishment of Lepidus by Octavianus for collusion with Sextus Pompey.
  13. Declaration of war by Octavianus against Antony and Cleopatra.
    - (a) Decree of the senate depriving Antony of his command in the East.
    - (b) Antony's invasion of Greece.
    - (c) Battle of **Actium, 31**: Total defeat of the fleet of Antony and Cleopatra by Octavianus and Agrippa.
    - (d) Pursuit of Antony and Cleopatra to Egypt. Their death by suicide. Egypt made a Roman province.

#### IV. Reign of Augustus, 31 B.C. — 14 A.D. :—

1. **Character of Augustus**: A commander yet "a more statesman than soldier," a skilful diplomat. "He had gained the affections of the provincials of the Italian people; he had pleased the Roman plebs, and he had done his best to conciliate the nobility. No man was ever better fitted to the delicate task of reconciling personal rule with the forms of republicanism... By birth and temperament, in his habits of mind and life, he had far more in common with the average Italian than his great-uncle... He shared the thrifty habits, their simplicity of life, their respectability, and even the vein of homely superstition... contrasted curiously with great political astuteness and resolute tenacity of purpose... Inbred caution, self-control, and astuteness."
2. **Honors and powers**: Emperor or consul imperator for 10 years, censor and tribune for life; commander-in-chief of all the forces of the state "with the exclusive right of levying troops, of making war and peace and of concluding treaties." The chief magistrate

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Rome; the acknowledged head of the senate as *princeps senatus*; proconsul of all the provinces; as Augustus "the guardian of the Roman empire, and the governor of the whole world." Pontifex Maximus or chief priest of the Roman people. Control of the treasury.

3. **Policy:** To rule as absolute king and dictator under the guise of republican forms. To restore the functions of senate, assembly, and magistrates.

4. **His government of the provinces:**

(a) *Imperial provinces:* All provinces on the frontiers, in which armies were regularly stationed, under the emperor's direct authority. His absolute power to appoint governors or deputies (*legati*), to assign their duties, to hear their appeals, to control provincial revenues for his own treasury. The management of the finances in the province entrusted to a *procurator*. "Concentration of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the empire under the sole and direct control of Caesar and his personal servants... A great step towards the unification of the empire and the development of a sound administrative system, free from the graver defects of the republican method." Imperial provinces: Spain (pt.), Gaul (pt.), Britain, Raetia, Dalmatia, Noricum, Pannonia, Moesia, Pontus, Cilicia, Galatia, Pamphylia, Syria, Egypt.

(b) *Senatorial or public provinces:* Central and peaceful sections of the empire under the government of the senate. Authority to collect revenues for the state treasury, to appoint governors. Senatorial control subject to the emperor as *princeps senatus*. Senatorial provinces: Spain (pt.), Gaul (pt.), Italy, Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, Africa, Numidia, Macedon, Achaia, Cyprus, Asia, Bithynia.

**His measures of reform:**

(a) **Municipal system:** Division of Italy into districts with local government for each.

- (b) Statistical survey or census of the empire; estimate of its resources on which to base an imperial system of finance.
- (c) Decrease of taxation "by the establishment of uniform imperial taxes on land and personal property."
- (d) "Publication year by year of the accounts of the empire; the first approach to a comprehensive imperial budget."
- (e) Security of the empire's frontiers, "by permanent camps, frontier stations, and connecting military highways."
- (f) Safety of life and property at Rome (pop. nearly a million): Maintenance of order by police headed by a *prefect*; "Security against floods, fire, famine, and violence." Maintenance and regulation of Rome's corn and water-supply by a special prefect. Suppression of brigandage and piracy in Italy.
- (g) Restoration of order in the Roman political world. "The bond of union created by the spread of Roman citizenship, Roman law, and Roman municipal institutions, was the powerful tie of allegiance to the central authority of Caesar."
- (h) Model provincial system of government: Relief of provincials. Increase of revenue from the provinces through taxes and trade. Extension of the Italian road system to the provinces.
- (i) The Roman legions: Reduction to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the old number. "Organization of a permanent regular force for the defence of the empire under the supreme command of Caesar, from whom every soldier received his pay, his discharge, his reward, and his body-guard of 10 Praetorian cohorts (800 men). Assignment of lands to his soldiers. The all-Italian legionary levy as a regular supplement to the legions."
- (j) Re-establishment of the old Roman religion. Restoration of temples, ancient festivals, and public worship of the gods. Prohibition of foreign religions.
- (k) Social reforms: Measures to enforce morality and to restrict extravagance. Establishment of new

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orders or castes: the *senate*, the *knights*, the *plebs* or populace of Rome. "Maintenance of the old Roman dress and manners against foreign fashions, of the distinctive pre-eminence of the free-born Roman citizens, or imperial race, over provincials, freedmen and slaves."

- (l) Encouragement of literature, learning, and art. Embellishment of Rome. Establishment of the first public library.

#### 6. Augustan Wars :

- (a) Conquest and annexation of Dalmatia, Pannonia, Raetia, Noricum, Moesia.

- (b) Suppression of Cantabrian revolts in Spain.

- (c) Germanic wars :

- (1) Causes : Invasion of Gaul by the Germans. Extension of Roman dominions by Drusus from the Rhine to the Elbe.

- (2) Death of the Roman commander. Drusus (step-son of Augustus) ; Tiberius (brother of Drusus) his successor.

- (3) Annexation of Germany (between the Rhine and the Weser) as a Roman province, 9 A.D.

- (4) Tyranny of Varus the Roman Governor of Germany.

- (5) Destruction of the Roman army in **Teutoburg Forest, 9 A.D.** by Hermann (Arminius), "the deliverer of Germany." Suicide of Varus.

- (d) Suppression of revolts in Dalmatia and Pannonia by Tiberius, 9 A.D.

- 7 **The Birth of Christ.** Peace throughout the Roman world.

8. **Augustus' domestic misfortunes:** Death of his grandsons and heirs, Caius and Julius Caesar at the hands of Livia. Vicious conduct of his daughter Julia. Evil influence of his wife Livia. Death of his friend and adviser, Agrippa.

9. **Extent of the Roman Empire at the death of Augustus.**

From the Atlantic Ocean to the Armenian Mts., the Tigris, and Arabian Desert; from the African deserts to the English Channel, Rhine, Danube, Black Sea, and Caucasus Mts.

10. **Augustan Age of Latin Literature :**

(a) **PRE-AUGUSTAN PERIOD, 240-81 :**

(1) **Historian : Ennius**, "the father of Roman Literature." *The Annals of Rome*.

(2) **Dramatists : Plautus, Terence.**

(3) **Poets : Lucretius, Catullus.**

(b) **2ND PERIOD, 81,—A.D. 14 :**

(1) **Poets : Vergil**, 70-19, "the greatest epic poet of Rome" :—*Aeneid, Georgics. Horace*, 65—30, "the prince of Latin lyric poets" : *Odes, Satires, Epistles. Ovid*, 43—B.C., 18 A.D., "the lawyer-poet" :—*Fasts, Metamorphoses, Tristia, Ex Ponto*.

(2) **Historians : Caesar** :—*Commentaries, Gallic Wars, Civil Wars. Sallust*, 86-34 :—*Conspiracy of Catiline, Jugurthine War. Livy*, 59 B.C.—17 A.D. :—*History of Rome*. "Rome's greatest historian." "The most perfect specimen of Latin prose writing."

(3) **Orators : Cicero**, 106-43, "chief of Roman orators and philosophers." *Orations, Rhetoric. Caesar*, 100-44.

**Examination Questions on Augustus.**

1. State as definitely as you can the extent of the Roman Empire at the birth of Christ. 1879.
2. Write a paper on the customs, habits, and general social condition of the Romans in the reign of Augustus. 1880.
3. Show how Roman influences have affected the history of modern Europe. 1882.
4. Sketch the career of Julius Caesar and that of Augustus. 1889.



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ROMAN WORLD

IN 13 A.D.



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CAPPADOCIA

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- Trace the course of Roman conquest around the Mediterranean, giving dates. 1883.
- Briefly describe the constitution of Rome under Augustus. 1883.
- Describe the internal administration of Augustus. 1884.
- Name the chief divisions of the Roman world in the time of Augustus. 1884.
- Briefly describe the Roman Constitution under Augustus. Why was the government of the early emperors so stable compared with the preceding period? 1886.
- Describe the boundaries of the Roman Empire at the death of Augustus, and mention briefly and in chronological order when and how the territories lying outside of Italy were acquired. 1886.
- Name and give the general position of the chief Roman possessions in the time of Augustus. 1887.
- Write a short biographical account of Augustus after his assumption of supreme authority. 1887.
- Write a short biographical sketch of Octavianus up to the time of his return to Rome from the East. 1888.
- State generally the extent of the Roman Empire in the time of Augustus, and give modern geographical names. 1890.
- Examine, with reference to particular measures, on the administration of domestic affairs by Augustus. 1890.
- Describe briefly the position (using modern names) of the following: Gallia Cisalpinga, Gallia Transalpinga, Liguria, Etruria, Latium, Samnium, Apulia, Asia (propria), Cilicia, Bithynia and Pontus, Thracia, Dacia, Africa (propria), Numidia, Mauritania. 1891.
- Enumerate and locate the regions comprised within the Roman Empire at the birth of Christ, using in your answer, as far as possible, both the ancient names and their modern equivalents. 1892.
- (a) Give an account of the character of the government of Augustus (B.C. 31, -A.D. 14) specifying what he did:—(1) To secure permanency and strength in his position as chief of the Empire. (2) To secure an imposed and authoritative administration of affairs both in Rome and throughout the Empire. (b) Give some account of the condition of the people of Rome under Augustus as regards:—(1) Their political constitution; (2) their moral and social life; (3) their religion. (c) Describe briefly the literary activity of Rome during the time of Augustus, mentioning some of the writers and writings that contributed towards making it famous as the "Augustan Age" of Latin Literature. 1892.
- Name in general terms the territories that were under Roman dominion:—(1) at the close of the 1st Punic War, 241, (2) at the fall of Numantia, 133, (3) at the end of the Mithradatic War, 61, (4) at the death of Augustus, 1893.
- Name and give the situation of the various countries and provinces which constituted the Roman Empire at the death of Augustus. As far as possible give both ancient and modern names. 1895.
- Sketch the reign and character of Augustus, and give some account of the famous men whose names lend lustre to the time. 1896.

22. Give an account of the formation of the Second Triumvirate, and subsequent fortunes of its members. 1899.
23. Give location of, and write historical notes on:—Capua, Ostia, Ariminum, Philippum, Saguntum, Zama. 1899.
24. Relate the events immediately preceding and leading up to the Battle of Actium. What were the results of this battle? 1899.
25. Sketch the life and work of Alcibiades and of Augustus. 1900.
26. Give the location and write brief historical works on:—Cynossema, Chaeroneia, Megalopolis, Naupactus, Cannae, Massilia, Saguntum, Trasimene. 1900.
27. Sketch the life and character of Augustus. 1900.

**SUMMARY OF ROMAN HISTORY FROM  
DEATH OF AUGUSTUS TO THE FALL  
OF THE EMPIRE.**

**I. Julian Emperors:—**

Date.	Emperor.	Chief Events, Etc.
49 B.C.	<b>Julius Caesar</b>	
31 B.C.	<b>Augustus Caesar</b>	
14 A.D.	<b>Tiberius</b>	Abolition of the last shadow of freedom; servile flattery of the military despotism of the praetorian cohorts. Loss of the last vestige of Roman Assembly's power. The nomination of Caesar. Successful invasion of Germany by Germanicus, son of Augustus. <b>Crucifixion of Christ, 33.</b> Character of Tiberius, "a capable and vigorous commander; cold, but brave and skilful commander; cold, and taciturn."
37	<b>Caligula (Caius)</b>	Son of Germanicus. Character: Braggart, licentious, "remarkable for his vices"; a blood-thirsty tyrant and squanderer of the public treasures. Murder of Caligula, wife and daughters, and his guards.
41	<b>Claudius</b>	Brother of Germanicus. Constructed aqueducts, roads, bridges, harbors. <b>Invasion of Britain, 43, by Aulus Plautius.</b> <b>Vespasian, Titus; defeat of the British at the Battle of Merton, 43.</b> <b>southern Britain a Roman Province, 43.</b> <b>51.</b> Rapid Romanization of Gaul and Britain. Annexation of Mauritania, Thracia. Powerlessness of the senate. Death of Claudius by poison at the hands of Agrippina the Younger. Character: Suspicious, cowardly, cruel, licentious.

nd Triumvirate, and

ate.

**Emperor.**

**Chief Events, Etc.**

on :—Capua, Ostia

**Nero**

Son of Agrippina, Claudius' second wife. Murder of his mother. The burning of Rome, attributed to Nero, by him charged to the Christians; **inhuman slaughter of Christians**, including the apostles, Peter and Paul. Oppression, confiscations, proscriptions. Murder of Seneca, the philosopher, of Lucian, the poet, of Octavia and Poppaea, Nero's wives. Revolt of Spain, Gaul, Germany, Judaea. Conspiracy of Galba and the soldiers against Nero. Suicide of Nero. Character: "His life divided between frivolity and heartless butchery." "His thirst for blood was insatiable."

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**Galba**

Henceforth the emperors elected by the choice of the soldiers. Murder of Galba after a reign of 8 months.

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THE FALL  
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**Events, Etc.**

**Otho**

Defeat of Otho by the Rhine legions under Vitellius. Suicide of Otho.

**Vitellius**

"A vulgar glutton and sensualist." **Siege of Jerusalem by Vespasian.** Revolt of the legions in favor of Vespasian. Defeat and murder of Vitellius."

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**II. The Flavian Emperors :—**

**Vespasian**

A plain, shrewd, thrifty, practical, able man; "the true renovator of the state." Discipline, economy, justice. "Attempt to legalize Caesarism by making the principate a permanent office, with a regular law of succession and with inherent prerogatives." Embellishment of Rome : Capitoline Temple, Colosseum, Temple of Peace. Vespasian's aversion to philosophers, Jews, Christians. **Capture of Jerusalem by his son, Titus, 70.** Extension of Roman conquests in Britain by Agricola. Defence of the frontiers. A beneficial reign.

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**Titus**

A kind, benevolent ruler. **Eruption of Vesuvius; destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum,** and death of Pliny the Elder. Conflagration in Rome. Plague throughout Italy.

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**Domitian**

Brother of Titus. Cruel, tyrannical; "one of the darkest and most detestable of tyrants." His delight in gladiatorial exhibitions. Proscriptions and confiscations. Murder of Domitian.

**Nerva**

Elected by the people and soldiers. "A venerable senator of mild disposition."

Date.	Emperor.	Chief Events, Etc.
98	Trajan	A native of Spain. A great soldier. Encouragement of trade, commerce, intellectual culture. Embellishment of Rome, Italy, and the provinces with triumphal arches, porticoes, temples; Public Library and New Forum at Rome. Restoration of the power of the senate. Subjugation of Dacia, Parthia, Armenia, Mesopotamia. Trajan a friend of Tacitus and Pliny the Younger.
117	Hadrian	Trajan's lieutenant. Noble in intellect but vain. Patron of arts, sciences, literature. Plutarch his chief friend. Embellishment of Athens and Rome. Extension of the franchise to provincials. Creation of the office of "procurator" or head of the Imperial civil service. Establishment of an Imperial Council. "Legalization of Caesarism as a permanent institution, the practical abolition of the dual control shared by Caesar with the regular magistrate, and the organization under Caesar of elaborate administrative machinery controlled exclusively by him and deriving its authority from him alone. Visits of Hadrian to Gaul, Germany, Britain, Greece, Asia, Egypt. A reign of peace except for an insurrection of the Jews.
138	Antoninus Pius	Adopted son of Hadrian. A Gaul noted for justice, wisdom, mildness; "a second Numa." "The happiest period of the Roman Empire"; Advancement of the arts of peace, justice. Establishment of educational and charitable institutions. Protection to the Christians.
161	Marcus Aurelius	Adopted son of Antoninus. Amiable, affectionate, benevolent; "the Philosopher." "His reign closes the series of really good emperors." Insurrections of the Parthians, Germans, Sarmatians. Barbarian invasion of Pannonia, Raetia, Noricum.
180	Commodus	Son of Aurelius. "One of the most contemptible and insane tyrants in history" a brutal and debauched beast. Beginning of the decline of the Empire internally and externally. Restoration of the military despotism of the praetorian guards, the emperors henceforth tyrants or weaklings. Plague and famine in Italy. Murder of Commodus.
193	Pertinax	Attempts at reform. 3 months' reign. Murder of the emperor by the guards. A state of anarchy. Power in the hands of the soldiers.

ts, Etc.

great soldier. Embellishment of provinces with triumphal temples; Publication at Rome. Restoration of the senate. Subjugation of Armenia, Armenia a friend of Tacitus.

able in intellect but sciences, literature friend. Embellishment of Rome. Extension of frontiers. Creation of "prætor" or head of the establishment of a praetorian prefecture, the praetorian prefecture, and the praetorian prefecture administered exclusively by him from him alone, Germany, Britain, reign of peace of the Jews.

A Gaul noted for his piety; "a second period of the advancement of the establishment of the institutions. Pro-

us. Amiable, affectionate. The Philosophers of the Parthians barbarian invasion of the most corrupt in history." Beginning of the internal restoration of the praetorian guards, tyrants or weak rulers in Italy. Murder

months' reign. Murder of the guards. A state of anarchy in the hands of the

ate.	Emperor.	Chief Events.
	<b>Didius Julianus</b>	A wealthy glutton, elected by the guards.
	<b>Septimius Severus</b>	Elected emperor by the legions in Illyricum. Murder of Didius by decree of the senate. Inexorable severity of the new emperor; a complete military despotism. Reforms of law, justice, morality. Decline of the senate's power. Insurrection in Britain; Death of Severus there.
	<b>Caracalla</b>	A lustful, brutal tyrant. Roman citizenship given to all the provinces. His plunder of the Empire. His murder by the praetorians.
	<b>Macrinus</b>	Praefect of the praetorians. Harsh and unpopular. His murder by the soldiers.
	<b>Elagabalus</b>	Brutal, extravagant. His murder by the soldiers.
	<b>Alex. Severus</b>	Simple-hearted, moral; well-disposed towards the Christians. Growth of Persia as Rome's enemy in the East. His murder by the guards.
	<b>Maximinus</b>	A Thracian. Persecutor of the Christians and others. Devastation of Germany.
	<b>The 2 Gordiani</b>	Associate emperors; father and son. The younger slain in battle. Suicide of the father.
	<b>Maximus and Balbinus</b>	Associate emperors. Murdered by the praetorians.
	<b>Gordian III.</b>	Murdered by Philip, an Arab.
	<b>Philip</b>	A government of wisdom and moderation. Protection to the Christians. Defeat and death of Philip by the legions under Decius. Invasion of Moesia, Thrace, Macedonia, by the Goths.
	<b>Decius</b>	Internal decay and dissolution of the state. Fearful persecution of the Christians. Invasion of Thrace by the Goths. Death of Decius in battle against the Goths.
	<b>Gallus</b>	Inactivity against the inroads of the Goths. Dacia lost to Rome. Election of Aemilianus.
	<b>Aemilianus</b>	Defeat and death of Gallus. Murder by the soldiers after a 4 months' reign.
	<b>Valerian</b>	"A most distinguished man." Efforts to restore tranquillity and justice. Rise of the Franks, Goths, Persians. Defeat of the Persians by Valerian. Taken prisoner by the Persians.

Date.	Emperor.	Chief Events.
260	<b>Gallienus</b>	Son of Valerian. Insurrections in nearly all the provinces. Recognition of the independence of Palmyra; Zenobia, Queen and founder of the empire of Palmyra. Sack of Athens, Corinth, Argos, Sparta by the Goths. Assassination of Gallienus.
268	<b>Claudius II</b>	A brave warrior; a lover of strict justice. Zenobia's subjugation of Syria and Egypt. Troubles with the Goths; the enemy driven back across the Danube. Efforts of Claudius to restore the empire.
270	<b>Aurelian</b>	A Pannonian. Real restorer of the Roman Empire. Recovery of Syria and Egypt. capture of Zenobia and destruction of Palmyra. Internal reforms; wise measures. Assassination of the emperor.
275	<b>Tacitus</b>	A senator. Death in war with the Persians.
276	<b>Probus</b>	An able and popular general and ruler. Recovery of part of Gaul from the Franks, Burgundians, and Vandals. Establishment of Roman garrisons in Germany. Subjugation of the Sarmatians, and Nubians. Insurrection of the soldiers; murder of the emperor.
282	<b>Carus</b>	Success of the Romans in the East. Carus killed by lightning.
283	<b>Carinus and Numerian</b>	Sons of Carus. Associate emperors. Assassination.

#### IV. Barbaric Invasions :—

284	<b>Diocletian</b>	Prudent, talented, ambitious. The era of unlimited imperial authority. Abolition of military despotism. Selection of new seats of government, or capitals: <b>Treves</b> for Gaul, Britain, Spain; <b>Sirmium</b> for Pannonia and Illyricum; <b>Nicomedia</b> for the East; <b>Milan</b> for Italy. Extension of Christianity. Maximian his colleague: a brave but able soldier. Defeat of the Gauls by Germans by Maximian. Division of the Empire among 4 rulers: <b>Diocletian</b> , as head of Augustus, the East. <b>Galernus</b> of Thrace and Danubian countries; <b>Maximian</b> of Italy, Africa, and Western Is.; <b>Constantius</b> , Gaul, Spain, Britain, Mauritania. Maximian and Constantius ruled under the title of Caesars. Measures to extirpate Christianity. Reduction of the power of the soldiers. Resignation of Diocletian and Maximian.
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## Emperor.

Constantius  
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Constantine  
the Great

Constantine II

Julian the  
Apostate

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## Chief Events.

Associate emperors. 4 other disputants.

Sole emperor. Faithless, ambitious, cruel. Founder of court despotism. Recognition of Christianity as the state religion of the Empire; Milan decree of religious liberty; foundation of the vast hierarchical system with Rome and the Bishops of Rome as centre. Transfer of the seat of Empire from Rome to Byzantium, re-named Constantinople. Division of the Empire into 4 prefectures, 14 dioceses, 116 provinces; changes in the government, the Roman government an absolute monarchy; increase of taxation. Oriental court style at Constantinople. Employment of mercenary troops. Defeat of the Goths.

A timid, suspicious ruler. Julian's defeat of the Gauls; moderation and justice of his administration in Gaul.

Unsuccessful attempt to restore the pagan religion of the Romans. Death of Julian in battle with the Persians.

Recovery of their rights and privileges by the Christians. Success of the Persians.





Distress among the provinces. Riots and insurrections. Decrease of the population. Raids of the barbarians: Attacks of Saxon pirates on the coasts of Britain and Gaul; incursions of the Franks; border feuds with Persia; barbarian settlements within the Empire; invasion of Greece and Italy by the Goths under Alaric; plunder of Italy and Rome, 410; founding of a Visigoth kingdom in Spain by Alaric's successor, 415; Gaul overrun by the Vandals.

Conquest of Africa by the Vandal King, Genseric; Carthage the capital. Ravages of Thrace, Thessaly, Italy, and Gaul by the Huns under Attila; the sack of Rome, 455.

Conquest of the Eastern Empire by Theodoric the Visigoth.

## West.

## East.

Date.	Emperor.	Chief Events.	Date.	Emperor.	Chief Events.
443	Valentinian III	Conquest of Africa by the Vandal King, Genseric; Carthage the capital. Ravages of Thrace, Thessaly, Italy, and Gaul by the Huns under Attila; the sack of Rome, 455.			
455	Maximus	Sack of Rome, Capua, Nola, by the Vandals under Genseric.			
455	Avitus	<b>Bigimer</b> , the Sueve, the actual ruler of Italy, 456-472.	457	Leo I	
457	Majorian				
461	Severus				
467	Anthemius	Devastation of both Western and Eastern Empires by the Vandals under Genseric. Subjugation of the Roman cities in Gaul and Spain by the Visigoths. Establishment of barbarian chieftains as kings in Spain, Gaul, Africa.			
472	Olybrius	Famine, pestilence, conflagration in Rome.			
473	Glycerius				
474	Julius Nepos				
475	Romulus Augustulus	<p> <b>Odoacer</b> resigns by <b>Odoacer</b> the German general.             <b>Odoacer</b> ruler of Italy 14 years.             <b>Battle of Soissons, 486</b>: Defeat of the Romans by <b>Clovis</b>, the Frank.                       Conquest of the Western Empire by <b>Odoacer</b>, 489.                       Emancipation of Italy and western provinces from direct imperial control.         </p>	474	Leo II	Conquest of the Eastern Empire by <b>Theodoric</b> the Visigoth.

**VI. Fall of the Empire:—**

1. **Justinian (527-65)**: Defeat, by the great general **Arius**, of the Persians; the Vandals in Africa; reconquest of Sicily; expulsion of the Goths from Italy. Conquest of N. Italy by the Lombards, a German people.
2. **Heraclius (610-641)**: A great general. Destruction of Persia's power. Conquest of Syria, Egypt, and Spain by Mohammedan Arabs.
3. **Leo III (717-41)**: Expulsion of the Arabs from **Chas. Martel**, the king of the Franks, 732. Conflict of the Emperor with the Pope or Bishop of Rome about the worship of images; break-up of the connection between Italy and Constantinople; loss of the Emperor's power in Italy; support of the Pope as chief magistrate of Rome, by the Frankish king; Pope's coronation of **Chas. Martel** as Emperor of the West and grant to him of supreme authority over the West.
4. **Germanization of Western Europe**: Invasion of Italy, Britain, Gaul, Spain, Africa by barbarian Teutonic tribes; formation of new and independent kingdoms; destruction of ancient civilization; break-up of the Roman Empire; founding of Modern Europe.
5. **Romanization of Western Europe**: Adoption of Teutonic tribes in Gaul, Spain, Italy, of Christian Roman language, laws, government, customs.
6. **Fall of Constantinople, 1453**: Reduction of the Eastern Empire to a small Greek kingdom. Destruction of this state by the Turkish invaders of Europe. Constantinople the capital of the new Turkish Empire.

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