133 BC. Titus Labienus

130 BC. Laelius suggested that the state should resume publicus aget. (By Licinian Rogationes.) No one to own more than 500 ingera of public land. Labienus was an earnest reformer but unscrupulous, and often acted illegally. He was young and inexperienced. Became land reformer, revolutionary politician. Wanted to combat perils which resulted from agricultural system. Raised up against Rome’s military security.

133 BC. Elected Tribune. Brought forward his Agrarian Laws—held of surplus land (i.e., over 500 ingera + 250 for each elder son). To surrender it & receive compensation from the state to allot this land to poorer citizens who were to hold 30 ingera each, which could not—
be sold. Three special commissions appointed to divide up land. The law was opposed by the Senate & the capitalists who persuaded the tribune Octavius to veto it. Gracchus brought in a modified law - Octavius vetoed it - Gracchus vetoed all public business - deposed Octavius which was unwise and illegal. The law was passed - composition of three set up (Liberius & Quirinius & Appius Claudius, J. J.'s father in law) Then who received allotments also to have grants of money from the treasurers of Attalus of Pergamus who had died in previous year & left treasures to Romana. This was an attack on the Senate's power over foreign affairs and finance. Liberius sought re-election - illegal (10 yrs must pass before...
a magistrate can be re-elected). There was a riot of nobles led by Scipio and Nasica and Faberius was killed.

causes of his failure:
1) Too impatient and inexperienced
2) No constitutional foresight
3) Acted illegally.

Allies discontented at land being taken away from them & given to Roman people. Their cause championed by Scipio Africanus. Biminianus, Power of divining land taken away from commissioners - given to consuls - equals, makes over evictions. Frequent absences of consuls from Rome slowed up reforms to advantage of land owning allies.
Scipio's policy

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

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

Grievances of Allies

a) At Home 1) Interference of Rome in legislation & judicial affairs.
   2) Limited in ius commissi (should not trade with one another).
   3) Arrogant treatment by Roman Magistrates.

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

postponing of giving of franchise.

Layius Gracchus - Tribune.

Aim: To relieve distress of allies, weaken Senate by changing constitution. To achieve: 1) Tried to win support of equites. 2) Tried to win support of people.

Measures: 1) In revenge for his brother’s death. 2) Lex de Provocatione, prevented Senate from arming consuls with powers of life and death.

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

2) To weaken Senate. a) Passed Lex Provinciorum by which Provinces must be allotted before consular elections. b) Transferred incicida (lawcourts) from Senate to Equites.

3) To win over Equites. a) Taxation of Asia transferred to Equites; judicia transferred to Equites.
4) To relieve distress of people
   a) Revised Agrarian laws of Liberius.
   b) Corn law allowing citizens to buy corn at very low price.
   c) Improvement in transport facilities.
   d) Founding of colonies e.g. Bapua, Iasentum, Barthage.
5) To help the Allies
   a) Give full (Roman) franchise to all Latinos.
   b) To give Lex Latinum to rest of Italy.

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

1) Aquitanian measures modified.
   a) 121 B.C. Senates allowed to sell plots.
   b) 118. Land commission ended.
   c) 111 Squatters given possession.

2) Judicial and provincial arrangements continued, though colonies did not flourish.

3) New juries worse than old.

4) System of taxation increased burden on Asia. Divided senators required eventually led to civil war.

5) People became lazy. Bordole attracted country people to Rome.

6) Murderous riots established precedent for next 100 years.
War with Jugurtha 112-106

King Massinissa D. 149

Hicipoa D 118  Gulussa  Hastaranabal

Adherbal  Hiempsal Massima  Qando  Jugurtha

Causes.
1. Jugurtha had Hiempsal assassinated and kingdom divided among the three cousins (nd: Qando)
2. Jugurtha quarrelled with Adherbal, besieged him in Bista, had him murdered. Embassies sent from Rome, but bribed and Jugurtha v. disregarded.

Events.
112 Gaius Memmius denounced corruption of embassies. New consul, Lucius Balbusius Restio sent out. First successful but afterwards bribed.
Public investigation ordered in Rome. Augustus brought to Rome to give evidence. Beikey lay him continued, and because it was suggested that he should share the kingdom with Hasseia, he had him murdered and was forced to flee from Rome.

War conducted by Quintus Baecilius Metellus, who restored discipline put down beikey. On his staff as legatus was seen Florius, man of obscure birth, married to Julia, Caesar's aunt. Looked upon as leader of popular party; already distinguished himself at Numantia, had been Beikey, praetor, propraetor in Spain. Augustus driven to ally himself with Bocchus, King of Mauretania. Florius demanded leave to go to Rome to stand for consulship.

Florius elected consul.
Points in his favor as consul.

1) Use of bribery as weapon against nobility.

2) Complaints against slowness of Metellus in Africa.

3) Ganda complained Metellus neglected him.

4) Senate had already prolonged Metellus' command for another year, but people by a plebiscitum conferred command on Atilius Florus.

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

N.B. Soldiers volunteered to place their services at the disposal of individuals.

No longer a state army dual-private army. Important, because during 6 B.C. in civil wars between Senate & people, generals of popular party were fighting against generals.
51. The senatorial party. Armies attached to general only. Generals elected by people followed by personal armies. These wars would have been impossible but for Motius.

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

Effects of the War.
1) Discredit brought on Senate by Popular Party ' conduct in the war.
2) Army had new standing. Became means of livelihood as men were pensioned after their service.
Was against Sentones & Bimbri 104-103

All barbarians in W. Europe were on the move. Mishaps to Roman armies in 113, 109, 107. 105 great disaster in which 12 untrained legions under incapable leaders, Marius & Boges were destroyed at 56 Arausio. During war with Jugurtha these two tribes were menacing Provences in W. Italy. All attempts to stop them failed. They separated into 2 invading armies. Sentones entered Italy by way of Provence; Bimbri went east to Tyrol & entered Italy by way of Brenner Pass, along R. Adige.

104. Marius appointed consul, sent against Sentones. Catulus (the 5th consul) sent against Bimbri. No contact made. Marius turned aside marched into Spain & ravaged it for 2-3 years. Intervall spent by Marius in training new troops & introducing changes.

102. Marius met Sentones at Aquate
Suetonius. War great victory. Meanwhile
Bimini descended the Adige. Catullus
retired.
Marius hurried to join Catullus.
United forces defeated Bimini at
Vercellae.

----------

Marius.
Transference of political leadership to
consult. soldiery & confession of insufficiency
as part of civil authority of the tribunate, it
was dangerous encouragement to military
interference in political controversies. Military
reforms. Democracy of army attached it
more closely to its leaders. swept away
last traces of civil distinctions of wealth
or rank within the legion, admitted all
classes, substituted voluntary enlistment
under popular general for the old fashioned
compulsory levy. The efficiency of legion
increased at cost of complete severance of ties
which bound it to civil community & civil authorities.
Sulla entered Rome with his army 90 BC.

The Great Rebellion, or Social War 90-88

Cause
- Refusal to grant franchise to Italians

Rebels
- Vestini, Picentes, Marrucini, Samnites - Adriatic seaboard.
- Trasi, Paederni - central Appenines.
- Samnites, Hirpini, Lucanii - Southern Highlands

Senate formed at Boatinium, renamed Italic

Advantages of Rome:
1) Latin colonies, Greek cities in south remained faithful.
2) Had resources of provinces & control of sea.
3) Organised government.
4) Central position.
5) Dominance of allies.
Events


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

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

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

88. Asculum surrender. It was key town on route. Was closed.

Romans removed cause of war by other concessions, by Lex Plantifici Papiria. Introduced by tribunes Marcus Plantinus, Gaius Papirius
Laws.

Franchise. Full citizenship to be given to every member of a municipality or citizen of federate who claimed it within 60 days.

Law upheld by provision that new electors were only enrolled in 2-10 tribes, thus limiting their voting powers.

Lex Galliciania.

Empowered Roman magistrates in field to extend franchise at once unless willing to receive it.

Effects of War.

1) Grave financial embarrassment to Rome.
   a) Loss of landowners forced them to borrow at ruinous rates.
   b) Drain on state resources led to debasement of silver currency, reduction in weight of copper money, sale of parts of public domain.

2) Loss of soldiers. 300,000 killed.

3. Popular party united & more powerful than
88. Sulpician Laws.

Proposed by tribune Publius Sulpicius Rufus. Opposed by Senate.

1) Enfranchised Italians to be spread throughout the 35 tribes with influence aggregated no. of votes.

2) Freedmen to be enrolled in any tribe, not in 4 urban tribes where nobles had most power, only as before.

3) Recall of exiles condemned under Quintus Varinus, i.e., people who had favored Italians.

4) Marius to take over command against Mithridates, king of Pontus, from Sulla.

5) Measure to unseat all senators owing more than 2,000 denarii. Law passed by violence. Officers sent to take over Sulla's army. He was supported by army and advanced to Rome. i.e., Marius fled. Sulpicius murdered.
88c. Sulla in power at Rome.
1) Revoked Supplician laws.
2) Strengthened Senate. a) Increased member by 300 members who had a conservative tendency.
b) Refused sanction to tribune to propose bills in the comitia centuriata without permission of senate.
c) Consuls for 87 had to swear not to alter these laws.

comitia centuriata to put price on Marius’ head. Legislative Acts of b.c. made subject to Senate’s veto.

Emergency measure for the relief of debtors.
Command of central Apennines transferred to Pompeius Rufus.

being fled—declared public enemy.
Supported by Italians & army stationed at Nola.

Marinus returned. They joined forces & marched on Rome. Optimates resistance useless.

Entered Rome in triumph. Marinus ordered mass massacres - binna eventually stopped them.

86. Binna & Marinus self appointed consuls.

Marinus died 13th Jan.

Succeeded by Lucius Valerius Flaccus sent out to supersede Sulla.

85-84. Binna, Bavbe consul.

Many optimates fled to Sulla.
Troops in enrolled in Italy to resist Sulla.
Preparations made to go to Greece.
Binna murdered.

83. Sulla returned to Italy after war.
Roman interests in Asia in Previous Century.

189. After war with Antiochus, no province, but power of King of Pergamum extended.

133. King of Pergamum extended bequeathed kingdom to Rome.

129. Asia definitely organised as Roman provinces.

107. Cilicia added.

Mithridates

120. Became King of Pontus aged 12.

107. Extended territory N. of Black Sea (cap. Brizium) and part of Armenia.

104. Encroached upon Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Galatia.

92. Sulla sent to Asia Minor to protect Roman province. Quelled Mithridates. Restored King of Cappadocia.

1st Mithridatic War.

Causes:

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

88 Mith. invaded provinces. Joined by most of Greek cities here.
Massacre of all Romans here — "Asiatic Vengeance."
Only ally left - Rhodes - commercial — needed Rome's protection.
While Mith. prepared to attack Rhodes.
87 Sent Lieutenant Ateles Archelaus to Greece where he was joined by Athens & most of other states.
86 Sulla crossed to Greece. Captured Athens, Peræus.
Defeated Mith. armées first at Chaeroneia, next at Orchomenos. Both in Boeotia.
Greek states deserted Mith. - joined Sulla.
Flaccus sent by binna to supersede Sulla - but was murdered by his second in command, Limbris.
85 Limbris took his forces into Bitthynia — won several victories.
Sulla sent Lucullus with large fleet.
Fearing these combined forces, Mith. made terms with Sulla.
Terms reduced him to former status -
King of Pontics only.
Roman province of Asia fined 20,000 pounds.
Sulla pursued Semenia.

83. Sulla free to return to Italy. Opposed
by Carbo & large forces. Pompey joins.
60 volunteers
Decisive battle at Colline Gate - Sulla
entered Rome.
Carbo fled to Africa.
Marius junior (on Carbo's side) committed
suicide.

Proscriptions again carried out.
Lists in forum of public enemies who
could be killed & whose property could be
confiscated.

82. Sulla dictation - No time limit.