

Instructions: Read pages 22 to 29 of the *World of Rome* and answer the following questions in detail. This material will appear on the next test.

***Graecia capta... "Captured Greece..."* (Horace, Epistles 2.1.225) - pages 22-25**

- 1) What is the meaning and significance of the words of the Roman poet, Horace: *Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit*?
- 2) How were Rome's victorious generals treated in Greece? What great Macedonian general set this precedent for this standard practice in the Hellenistic world?
- 3) Describe in detail the triumphal procession of a victorious Roman general? Where did their triumphal procession culminate? The triumphing general was honored almost as if he was _____.
- 4) Describe the impact on Rome itself and Roman society of conquest and the wealth that it generated? Give specific examples.
- 5) Who was Appius Claudius Caecus and what did he do for Rome?

- 6) What architectural ideas did the Romans bring back from the Hellenistic East? How did they apply them to their own needs? How was Rome changed physically in this period? Give specific examples. What was the relationship between new buildings in Rome and Roman political culture?

- 7) Who was Plautus? Who was Q. Ennius? Who was Fabius Pictor? What did they achieve individually and collectively? What Greek authors influenced them?

- 8) What is meant by the "Process of Hellenization of Rome"?

- 9) Who was the Elder Cato (*Cato Maior*) and what was his reaction to the increasing Hellenization of Roman society? What political offices did he hold? What was his attitude toward Greek literature and Roman morality? What paradox do attitudes of Cato the Elder reveal?

- 10) Who was Scipio Aemilianus? What did he achieve for Rome?

- 11) What is the significance of the remarks made by Scipio Aemilianus to Polybius following the final destruction of Carthage by Rome in 146 BC.

The Spoils of Empire (World of Rome) - page 25

- 12) Describe the dark side of Rome's rise to power? How did the Romans treat their subject peoples? How was extortion a problem? Gives examples.

- 13) What is the significance of Cicero's words at end of paragraph 44 on page 25? How did competition for political offices and power at Rome impact the governance of *Provinciae Romanae*?

- 3) What did Tiberius Gracchus then do that seems to offend the Roman concept of limited tenure of office? What happened to Tiberius Gracchus when he announced that he would run again for the *tribunate* of 132 BC? Who was responsible? How was this a turning point in Roman politics?

- 4) How do many ancient sources view Tiberius Gracchus and his political agenda? What was his political agenda?

- 5) According to Polybius, the Historian, who vied for power in the Roman political system? Whose interests were the tribunes supposed to safeguard? Why did this not happen in the case Octavius?

- 6) How did the Senate and the Roman aristocracy react to Rome's political crises? To what extent were they responsible for this crisis? Answer in detail by citing Rome's problems.

- 7) Who was Gaius Gracchus and to what office was he elected in 123 and 122 BC? Describe the legislation that he introduced as tribune? What problems did he hope to solve? How did Rome's elite see these proposals? How did they react?
- 8) What happened in 121 BC to Gaius Gracchus' reforms? Why was the *Senatus consultum Ultimum* passed in 121 BC? What was it? What was the outcome and what happened to Gaius Gracchus?

Instructions: Read pages 22 to 29 of the *World of Rome* and answer the following questions in detail. This material will appear on the next test.

Graecia capta... "Captured Greece..." (Horace, Epistles 2.1.225) - pages 22-25

- 14) What is the meaning and significance of the words of the Roman poet, Horace: *Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit*?

- 15) How were Rome's victorious generals treated in Greece? What great Macedonian general set this precedent for this standard practice in the Hellenistic world?

- 16) Describe in detail the triumphal procession of a victorious Roman general? Where did their triumphal procession culminate? The triumphing general was honored almost as if he was _____.

- 17) Describe the impact on Rome itself and Roman society of conquest and the wealth that it generated? Give specific examples.

- 18) Who was Appius Claudius Caecus and what did he do for Rome?

- 19) What architectural ideas did the Romans bring back from the Hellenistic East? How did they apply them to their own needs? How was Roman changed physically in this period? Give specific examples. What was the relationship between new buildings in Rome and Roman political culture?
- 20) Who was Plautus? Who was Q. Ennius? Who was Fabius Pictor? What did they achieve individually and collectively? What Greek authors influenced them?
- 21) What is meant by the “Process of Hellenization of Rome”?
- 22) Who was the Elder Cato (*Cato Maior*) and what was his reaction to the increasing Hellenization of Roman society? What political offices did he hold? What was his attitude toward Greek literature and Roman morality? What paradox do attitudes of Cato the Elder reveal?
- 23) Who was Scipio Aemilianus? What did he achieve for Rome?

- 24) What is the significance of the remarks made by Scipio Aemilianus to Polybius following the final destruction of Carthage by Rome in 146 BC.

The Spoils of Empire (World of Rome) - page 25

- 25) Describe the dark side of Rome's rise to power? How did the Romans treat their subject peoples? How was extortion a problem? Gives examples.

- 26) What is the significance of Cicero's words at end of paragraph 44 on page 25? How did competition for political offices and power at Rome impact the governance of *Provinciae Romanae*?

Instructions: Read *The World of Rome* section entitled **CRISIS** (PAGES 25-29). Answer the following questions in detail and know these terms/places/people:

Scipio Aemilianus

Gaius Gracchus

Gens Sempronia

Marcus Octavius

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus

avaritia

<i>Tribunus Plebis</i>	Carthage
<i>Concilium Plebis</i>	limited tenure of office
<i>veto/intercessio</i>	collegiality
<i>Ager Publicus</i>	demagogue
Hellenistic Kingdoms	<i>rex</i>
Pergamum (find on map)	<i>populares</i>
Attalus III	<i>optimates</i>
Opimius	Conflict of Orders
<i>Senatūs consultum ultimum</i>	

CRISIS (pages 25-29 of *The World of Rome*)

- 1) Describe the political and social crisis faced by Rome in the late 2nd century BC? How did the Romans themselves view their problems? For the Romans themselves, when they looked back from the late Republic or early imperial period, what were the root causes of this crisis? What is *avaritia*?
- 2) What bill did the Tribune Tiberius Gracchus attempt to have passed in 133 BC? What problem was he trying to solve? Whom was he hoping to help? By what means/route did he seek passage of this piece of legislation? What opposition did this proposal of Tiberius Gracchus face? Who was Octavius and how did he try to block Tiberius' proposal? What was the outcome of this struggle? How did the Senate react? How did the will of King Attalus III of Pergamum factor into this struggle? Where is Pergamum?
- 3) What did Tiberius Gracchus then do that seems to offend the Roman concept of limited tenure of office? What happened to Tiberius Gracchus when he announced that he

would run again for the *tribunate* of 132 BC? Who was responsible? How was this a turning point in Roman politics?

- 4) How do many ancient sources view Tiberius Gracchus and his political agenda? What was his political agenda?
- 5) According to Polybius, the Historian, who vied for power in the Roman political system? Whose interests were the tribunes supposed to safeguard? Why did this not happen in the case Octavius?
- 6) How did the Senate and the Roman aristocracy react to Rome's political crises? To what extent were they responsible for this crisis? Answer in detail by citing Rome's problems.

- 7) Who was Gaius Gracchus and to what office was he elected in 123 and 122 BC? Describe the legislation that he introduced as tribune? What problems did he hope to solve? How did Rome's elite see these proposals? How did they react?
- 8) What happened in 121 BC to Gaius Gracchus' reforms? Why was the *Senatus consultum Ultimum* passed in 121 BC? What was it? What was the outcome and what happened to Gaius Gracchus?