

Lecture 12th.

Continuation Lecture 12th
of the period from the beginning of the
civil commotions under the Gracchi,
to the fall of the Republic 134 - 30.
After the overthrow of so many enemies
Mithridates yet remained. In this case
too, it was the fortune of Pompey, to
finish a war already almost termi-
nated; for, even with his last ad-
vantages, Mithridates could never per-
fectly recover from his defeats. His
fall raised the power of the Romans
in Asia Minor to its highest summit,
but it also made them the neighbors
of the Parthians.

Pompey obtained the command against
Mithridates, with yet greater conces-
sions of power, by means of the tribune
Manilius, ~~lex~~ Manilia, which re-
quired that all the forces of La-
cillus and his province, together
with Bithynia, which was then un-
der the command of Glabrio, should

be delivered to Pompey, and that this general should, without any delay, declare war against Mithridates, and still retain the command of the Roman fleet, and the empire of the Mediterranean, as before. 67. In 66, he obtained a nocturnal victory on the Euphrates. Defeats Tigranes, and Mithridates escapes to the Crimea, 65, and from thence seeks to renew the war. Pompey makes an expedition to the Caucasian countries 65; the son of Mithridates Pharnaces revolts from him, and he commits suicide 63. End 3^d Mithridatic war.

Regulation of the affairs of Asia by Pompey. Besides the ancient province Asia, the countries on the Southern coast, Bithynia, and the greater part of Naphlagonia, and Pontus, were made a Roman province, under the name of Bithynia; the countries on

the Southern coast, Cilicia & Pamphylia, under the name of Cilicia, and Phoenicia & Syria, under the name of Syria. Tigranes still retained Great Armenia, Ariobarzanes, Cappadocia, Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, the Bosphorus, and Hyrcanus, who had made war upon Aristobulus, his brother, at the instigation of the Idumean Antipater (father of the family of Herod) and besieged him in Jerusalem; but the Romans, at that time all powerful in Asia, being arbitrators of the strife, Pompey decided in favor of Hyrcanus; took Jerusalem, & appointed Hyrcanus, high priest & king, with the imposition of a tribute.

In 65 during the war with Mithridates by Sylla, the Thracian tribes were conquered for the first time. Since this time the power of these nations had been broken by the pro-consuls

of Macedonia; in 77 by Appian,
by Curio, who was the first that pene-
trated to the Danube 75-73. But
principally by M. Lucullus 74, while
his brother was fighting in Asia. Both
the security of Macedonia, and the
bold plans of Mithridates rendered
this necessary.

The fall of Mithridates brought the
republic to the height of
its power; no foreign enemy could now
become formidable. But during the
war, its interior had witnessed some
important revolutions. The aristocratic
constitution of Sylla, had been abolished
by Pompey, in its leading points, by
the restoration of the tribunitial
power, because he and other great
men could attain their objects only
by the aid of tribunes. It was thus,
that Pompey acquired his unlimited
authority in his two last wars, du-
ring which the continuance of the

republic was but precarious. It was
singularly fortunate for Rome, that a
part of the vanity of Pompey, consis-
ted in standing at its head, while he
avoided the appearance of an oppres-
sor.

In 76 there were repeated attempts to an-
nul the constitution of Sylla, by the tri-
bune Licinius, which were frustrated
by the Senate. But in 75, Opimius ob-
tained, that the tribuneship should
not exclude a person from the higher
offices of honor; and the perfect resto-
ration of the power of the tribunes
was effected by Pompey & Crassus
in their consulship 70.

The victory of the democratic party, since
some too powerful individuals turned
it to their own advantage, led the
way to an oligarchy, which, from the
time of the consulship of Pompey &
Crassus became oppressive for many.
The conspiracy of Catiline was designed
to break this oligarchy, & to bring

into power, another much more dangerous faction, consisting partly of needy conspirators, and protected criminals, and partly of ambitious nobles. It occasioned a short civil war. but in return it placed Cicero at the helm of state.

Sergius Catiline, a patrician by birth, at this time plotted the downfall of his country; His object was to rise on its ruins to wealth & power; and accordingly associating with him, a number of ambitious, profligate characters like himself, he hoped to throw Rome & Italy into a state of tumult & insurrection, and to destroy the lives of the most distinguished citizens. But the vigilance of Cicero, who was consul, frustrated this horrible project; taking the necessary precautions, he secured the conspirators that were in Rome, and ordered them to execution, according to law; Catiline fled, soon raised an army,

and coming to battle with the forces of the republic, he was overthrown, & himself and his whole army were given to the sword.

But the influence which the Asiatic wars, now brought to a termination, had upon Rome, could not be checked by the suppression of this conspiracy. The luxury of the East, joined however to Grecian taste, which the example of Lucullus had introduced among the nobles; the great enrichment of the treasury by Pompey; the instances of unlimited power, which single citizens had already exercised; the purchases of the magistracies by individuals like Verges, that they might, after having squandered millions, again enrich themselves in the provinces; the claims of the soldiers on their generals, and the facility with which a person might form an army, if he possessed wealth enough to pay it, must have foreboded new & approaching storms; in this period however, we find

Cato, who stemmed alone the torrent of the revolution, & was strong enough to retard it for a time; Pompey, who by his fortune, and the art of gaining influence, soared to an elevation never before attained by the citizen of a republic; Crassus, who rested his claims on his wealth, and "called him only rich, who could maintain an army from his own resources. Caesar, whose boundless ambition, was surpassed only by his energy & talents, and "who would rather be the first man in a village than the second in Rome. The return of Pompey from Asia, which menaced the Senate with a new dictatorship, appeared to be necessarily a decisive moment.

The arrival of Pompey in Rome 61 revived the contest of the Senate, against his excessive power, although he dismissed his army at his landing.

The principal point of contest, was the ratification of the regulations which he had established in Asia; which was opposed by the leading men of the Senate, Cato, the two Metelli, and Lucullus; in order to attain his objects, Pompey was induced to join the popular party; the Caesar's return from his province Lusitania gave an entirely different turn to the matter.

In 60 there was a close alliance between Caesar, Pompey & Crassus, concluded as a secret combination, through Caesar's mediation. That which was the ultimate object of Pompey & Crassus, was to Caesar nothing more than a means for the attainment of his ulterior views.

Caesar's stay & expeditions in Gaul ~~had~~ continued from the year 58 to the end of the year 50. He had obtained after his union with Pompey & Crassus the government of the two Gauls

and Hlyria, as provinces, for five years. By preventing the migration of the Helvetii, and expelling the Germans under Ariovistus from Gaul, 58, he gained an opportunity of interfering in ^{the} internal concerns, and then conquering it, which was in fact accomplished by the defeat of the Belgii 57 and the Aquitani 56; so that he was enabled to make repeated incursions into Britain, 55, and 54; and into Germany 55. 53. But the frequent rebellions of the Gauls, 53, 51 especially under Verriusgetorix, one of their chiefs, 52, occasioned wars no less violent than those, that had been caused by their first conquest. The Galli however were subjected, while the Romans, as usual, played the part of their deliverers; and found allies in the country itself, in the Aedui, Hellobroges. &c.

In order that the power of the triumvirate might be firmly established

before Caesar's departure for Gaul, use was made of the tribune Clodius to remove the heads of the Senate, Cato L. Cicero, by committing a province to the former; and by the banishment of Cato. Cicero passed the period of his exile from April 50 to Sept^r 57 mostly in Macedonia. At the proposal of Clodius, a law was enacted, to reduce Cyprus into a Roman province. (Ptolemy, son of Lathyrus king of Egypt, who was then king of the island had rebelled against Rome.) This law empowered Cato to go with praetorian power, and to take possession of the king's treasures, & return to Rome with the money." Clodius, hoped that by the difficulty of the campaign, Cato might ruin his reputation, and destroy his interest at Rome during his absence. But Clodius after Caesar's departure, became more powerful than the triumvirs themselves, & Pompey

was compelled, for his own safety to permit Cicero, to be recalled from exile, which was effected by Milo, the tribune, amidst the most tumultuous scenes.

A jealousy now commenced between the triumvirs themselves, but the need of mutual assistance against restored harmony, by means of a treaty, the conditions of which were, in favor of Caesar, the prolongation of his office as governor, for five more years. In favor of Pompey, L. Crassus the consulship for the following year; to Pompey, the provinces Spain & Africa, were given; to Crassus, Syria, in order to carry on a war against the Parthians. Secret as the conditions were kept, the alliance itself of the triumvirs no longer remained a secret.

An unauthorized expedition was undertaken by Crassus, 54; But so far from gathering laurels equal to those of Caesar, he with his whole army perished, in Mesopotamia, 53; and the Parthians

acquired a powerful ascendancy in Asia. While the triumvirate was thus reduced to a combination of two, Pompey, who remained at Rome, while his provinces were administered by deputies, evidently aimed at becoming the head of the republic & the Senate. After the great tumult occasioned by the murder of Clodius by Milo, Pompey succeeded in being chosen sole consul, an office conferring power similar to that of the dictator.

The consulship of Pompey was in 52. After seven months, he accepted as colleague Metellus Scipio, his father in law. The possession of his provinces was prolonged to him, for five years. From this time the civil war was the more inevitable, as it was desired not only by the heads of the parties, but by the parties themselves. The approaching period, when Caesar's command was to cease, was necessarily the decisive moment. Could it be expected that the conqueror of Gaul would retire into private life,

while his opponent remained at the head of the republic? The steps made by both parties towards a reconciliation, were only taken because each wished to avoid the appearance of being the author of the war. But unfortunately Pompey was never acquainted with the character of his adversary, who performed every thing himself, every thing wholly, and every thing alone. He was so well pleased with the favorable light in which he now stood as defender of the republic, that he forgot whatever was necessary for its defence; while Caesar avoided nothing more carefully than the semblance of usurpation. He wished to be the friend, the protector of the people against the encroachments of its enemy. The contest was begun by the demand of Caesar to be permitted to stand as candidate for the consulship, during his absence 52. Caesar increased his party in Rome by the most unlimited bri-

bery, and prevailed upon the tribunes, & amongst them in particular, the great speaker, C. Curius, to give a turn advantageous for him, to the proposal that he should resign his command, & have a successor appointed, by bringing forward a similar one with respect to Pompey. If Pompey would, resign his command & disband his army, he would. In January 49, the senate decreed that Caesar should dismiss his army, under the penalty, of being declared an enemy of the republic. The proposal of the tribunes being disregarded, they fled to Caesar, with the news; amongst them, Antony. This was the signal for war, Caesar with his army, passed the Rubicon, the boundary of his province, and advanced towards Rome. Caesar occupied Italy in 60 days. Also Sicily & Sardinia submit to him. Pompey crosses over to Greece with his party & troops. Caesar goes to Spain, against the generals of

Pompey, Afranius and Petreius, who are compelled to surrender; but on the other hand loss of the legions under Curius in Africa. By Decr. 49, Caesar was again in Italy, and appointed dictator, but he exchanged it for the consulship. He then made a rapid passage to Greece, Jan'y. 48. Disastrous combat at Dyrrachium, a town of Macedonia, the result of which battle was favorable to Pompey; The war was now transferred to Thessaly, and a decisive battle took place at Pharsalia, 20th July 48. after which Pompey fled to Alexandria, where he is put to death after his landing, by the ministers of Ptolemy Dionysius to court the favor of Caesar. Three days after him Caesar also landed at Alexandria. After the battle of Pharsalia, Caesar was again appointed dictator; but although Pompey was dead, his party was not annihilated; Cato had collected his forces

in Africa, and the sons of Pompey in Spain. They had time given them to collect their forces by the Alexandrine war, which lasted 6 months. After Caesar's arrival at Alexandria, he, in the name of Rome, appeared as arbitrator, between Cleopatra, and her brother Ptolemy Dionysius. He favored the pretensions of Cleopatra; a great insurrection in Alexandria, & Caesar was besieged in Bruchium; Ptolemy lost his life, Caesar was victorious, & the crown remained with Cleopatra. In 47 Caesar marched against Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates, who had seized the kingdom of his father, & defeated him... In the mean time great disturbance arose in Rome, by Dolabella the tribune, by the promise of abolishing debt; Caesar despatched Antony to Rome, with a military force; this was ineffectual as Antony himself secretly favored the proposal. These disturbances ceased at Caesar's return to Rome, December, 47, but he was compelled in January 49, to hasten

ten to Africa, both by the increase of the opposite party there, and by a disaffection among his own soldiers. He obtained a victory at Thapsus, a town of Africa proper, over Scipio L. Iuba; This was Metellus Scipio, the father in law of Pompey; Iuba was king of Numidia, and favored the cause of Pompey, against Caesar. Cato then fortified himself in Utica, and when Caesar approached the city, rather than fall into his hands, he put himself to death. Numidia the kingdom of Iuba, becomes a Roman province. After the return of Caesar to Rome, in June, he was unable to stay there more than 4 months, because he was called to Spain, to terminate the dangerous contest against the two sons of Pompey, Cneius L. Septus. Battle at Munda, a small town of Spain, in March, 45. after which Cneius, is put to death, but Septus escapes to the Bettiberi... In 44, on the a conspiracy against Caesar, planned by Brutus L. Cassius; resting on the

15th of March, in his murder. Men, as enthusiastic as the leaders of this conspiracy were, are easily attracted toward each other; and it was entirely in character, that the thoughts of no one of them, had extended beyond the deed. The assassination of Caesar was a great misfortune for Rome. Experience soon proved that the republic could not be restored by it; his life would probably have saved the state from those sufferings, which were now inevitable on its transition to a monarchy. Notwithstanding, the amnesty, which was at first declared, the funeral of Caesar soon showed, that his generals, Antony and Lepidus, did not desire it; And the arrival of the grandson of Caesar's sister, Octavius, whom Caesar had adopted in his will, rendered the relations still more complicated, as every one labored for himself, and Antony, in particular, pushed himself forward to Caesar's place. Great as were the attempts to win the people, it was

in reality, the legions which decided, and their accession depended on the possession of the provinces. It is therefore not strange, that the contest respecting them, with an effort to exclude the murderers of Caesar from sharing them, now became the chief object, which in a few months led to a civil war... At the time of the murder of Caesar, Antony was the actual consul, and Dolabella the nominal; Lepidus, master of the horse; Brutus & Cassius both praetors; the former, praetor urbanus; Caesar had granted Macedonia to Brutus, & Syria to Cassius, as provinces, which the Senate confirmed to them; to Lepidus further Gaul was promised, to D. Brutus, further Gaul. But soon after the murder of Caesar, Antony by a decree of the people caused Macedonia to be assigned to himself, and Syria to Dolabella, his present colleague, with whom he had formed a close union. In return for which the

Senate promised Cyrene to Brutus & Cretae to Cassius. But soon after, Jan'y 44 Antony desired by a new exchange Cis-Alpine Gaul for himself, and Macedonia for his brother, both of which he obtained from the people. Antony endeavoured by main force to possess himself of further Gaul, which D. Brutus, who throws himself into Mutina, will not yield to him; By the eloquence of Cicero, Antony is declared an enemy of the State; and the two new consuls, Hirtius & Pansa, with Octavius Caesar are sent against him. He defeated Antony was compelled to retire across the Alps to Lepidus, in further Gaul; but, as both consuls had fallen, the young Octavius demanded and gained the consulship by his legions, and showed the defenceless Senate, how little its decrees could do, towards restoring the republic. Octavius then deserted the party of the Senate, & entered into secret re-

tations with Antony, L. Lepidus; they met at Bononia, and the consequence was a new actual triumvirate. Whilst the three, under the title of triumviri declare themselves masters of the republic for 5 years, and distribute among themselves the provinces at their pleasure, their chief object is the annihilation of the republican party. The means of doing this, was a new proscription in Rome itself, and a declaration of war against the murderers of Caesar. The triumvirate was formed 27. Nov. 43, upon which, immediately after the entry of the triumvirs into Rome, the massacre of the proscribed began, extending itself over all Italy, and reaching even Cicero, who fell Dec. 7. 53. The impending civil war was a struggle between the members of the oligarchy, and the defenders of the republic; the Roman world was divided between the two parties; the oligarchy was in possession

of Italy & the western provinces; while the heads of the republican party had acquired the eastern countries, and the naval power of Sextus Pompey seemed to secure to them the dominion of the Sea. Brutus in the Autumn of 44 had come into possession of his province Macedonia; but Cassius to get possession of Syria, had to make war on Dolabella, who by murdering Trebonius, the pro-consul of Asia, had acquired Asia, but had for that reason been declared an enemy by the Senate. Cassius killed him up in Laodicea, where he killed himself, 5th June. 43. From that time Cassius & Brutus were masters of all the eastern provinces, at whose cost they made their preparations, not without great oppression. Sextus Pompey, after the overthrow at Munda 45, had remained incognito in Spain; he then became the head of freebooters; & soon after grew to be very powerful;

in 1801, the first
make him the naval commander,
upon this, proceeding from Spain, after
the formation of the triumvirate, he
gained possession of Sicily, & soon
after of Sardinia & Corsica. It
was fortunate for the triumvir,
that Scars did not partly know
how to use his power and his direct
Macedonia was the theatre of the new
civil war, a good cause, supervening
of talents, and also of naval & mi-
litary force seemed to assure the tri-
umvir to Brutus & Cassius. There were
two battles at Philippi towards the
end of the year 42; after the first
Cassius killed himself, and after the
second, Brutus. Scars had done
little for Brutus & Cassius, & so
the history of the remaining
years to the battle of Actium, is
almost nothing but a history of the
conquest towards the close of the year

among themselves. The most striking
policy prevailed, for Antony did not
harden Caesar's genius; and the main
portant Lepidus soon became the
sacrifice of his vanity & weakness.
Whilst Antony went to Asia, to regu-
late the eastern provinces, and pro-
ceed from thence with Cleopatra,
to Alexandria, Brutus returned to
Rome. But the death, which prevailed
in Rome in consequence of the blockade
by Scars Pompeius, the distress, which
was extended through all Italy, by di-
viding among the veterans the lands
that had been taken by force; and the
indefinite aversion of those veterans,
soon made his situation, much more
dangerous than it had been before the
war; the hatred of the wild Tribes,
Antony's first wife, who entered into a
union with her brother in law, the
concord of Brutus, against Octavius,
excited towards the close of the year

a civil war in Italy, which was terminated by the surrender and burning of Perasium, into which L. Antony had thrown himself, and which was seconded by famine. 40. Fulvia had previously been the wife of the tribune Clodius; she was a bold ambitious woman; Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra, upon which she wished to persuade Octavius to take up arms against her husband; not succeeding, she raised a faction against Octavius, & united as above, with L. Antonius her brother in law; Mean time this war had very nearly provoked a greater one, for Antony, already an enemy of Octavius, came over to Italy to assist his brother, with the intent of forming a union with Sextus Pompey against Octavius. 40. Yet for the welfare of the world, a peace was concluded, between the Triumvirs; and also, with Sextus Pompey, to relieve the scarcity in Rome, though this was only for a short time.

The chief condition of peace between the Triumvirs was a new division of the provinces; in which the city Scodra, in Illyria, is fixed upon as boundary. All the eastern provinces fell to Antony, the western to Octavius, Africa to Lepidus; Italy remained common to all; the marriage of Antony & Octavia, Octavius' sister, for Fulvia had died, was to confirm the union. In the peace with S. Pompey at Misenum, he retained the islands Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, & they promised him Achaia. But Pompey soon felt that a union between him & the Triumvirs would end with his downfall; In 38, he renewed the war; he was conquered 36 by Agrippa, the friend of Octavius; In these contests the plan was to attract Pompey on all sides, for which purpose Lepidus came over from Africa, and Antony also sent ships. After his defeat Pompey escaped to Asia, & there perished; Lepidus was then desirous of

appropriating Sicily to himself; upon
this Octavius gains his troops, & Lepi-
dus is obliged to recede from the
triumvirate. The foreign wars, which
Octavius & Antony conducted in the
next years, deferred for some time the
breaking out of jealousy between them.
After his first residence in Alexandria
41, Antony went in 40 to Italy, and
after the peace with Octavius, he went
with his new wife Octavia to Greece,
where he remained till 37. The Parthians,
who had favored the party of Brutus,
invaded Syria, in the reign of Orodus
1st, led by his son Pacorus, who was
conquered by Ventidius, the general
of Antony, & fell in battle 38. In
36. Antony determined to invade Par-
thia himself; having formed a connection
with king Artavasdes, son of Tiranes,
king of Upper Armenia, by which he en-
deavoured to penetrate through Armenia
and Media, to the Parthian territories,

in a different road, than that pursued by
Crassus, he was still very near meeting
the fate of Crassus, & the expedition
failed entirely. For this he avenged
himself on Artavasdes, whom he got
into his hands 34, and took possession
of his kingdom. (During this time from
35 to 33. Octavius to give employ-
ment to his legions, subdued the
nations in Dalmatia & Pannonia.)
After Antony's return from the
expedition against the Parthians,
he gave Armenia, & the other con-
quered countries, to Cleopatra;
Antony intended to attack the Par-
thians again, and Octavia, who
wished to bring him military sup-
plies had advanced as far as Athens,
when at Cleopatra's instance, he
sends her word to return. The ex-
pedition to Parthia was given up,
and Cleopatra accompanied Antony
to Samos, 32, and he then repudiated
Octavia.

From that time Antony & Octavius
criminated each other before the
Roman Senate; till finally war
is declared in Rome, yet at first
only against Cleopatra.

The theatre of the war was once
more in Greece; and although the
power of Antony was the greater,
it was still an advantage for Oc-
-tavius that he had the appearance
of right on his side. The naval
battle near Actium, 2. September
31 B.C. was decisive for Octavius.
Cleopatra drew off her vessels, &
Antony deserted his fleet & army
& followed her; which the fleet
& army then surrendered without
a blow. Octavius pursued them to
Egypt, besieged Alexandria; Antony
took his own life; Alexandria sur-
-rendered, and Cleopatra, to prevent
her being conducted as a captive

to Rome, in like manner put herself
to death. Egypt was then made a
province, and Octavius left the
sole head of the republic. 30. B.C.