**The Agrarian Revolt (144-78)
Chapter VI of Caesar & Christ by Will Durant**

1. At the outset of the chapter, Durant traces the causes of the agrarian revolt. List and describe these causes.
2. On Tiberius Gracchus:
	1. When traveling through Etruria, Tiberius is concerned and perplexed. Summarize his concerns for Rome.

* 1. What was his three-part proposal when elected Tribune in 133?
	1)

2)

3)

* 1. What was the Senate’s response to this proposal?

* 1. What was Senate’s final solution to Tiberius’ challenge?
1. On Caius Gracchus:
	1. List and describe the means by which Caius earned support from four distinct classes (in effect carrying the torch, albeit a dimmed one, of this brother and, in the process battling with the Senate)
	1)

	2)

	3)

	4)
	2. After packing the Senate with 300 loyal supporters, what was Caius’ fatal mistake?
	3. Describe the end of Caius’ career and the end of his life.
2. The aristocrats seemed keen to the demands and insecurities of the masses. As such, upon defeating the Gracchus brothers, they moderated their approach and reached out to some of Caius’ supporters. How exactly did they do so?

1. How did one of the policies of the Senatorial aristocrats, in effect, lead to the military weakening of the state?

1. Rome’s neighbors smelled this weakness and moved in. In 113BCE, 300,000 soldiers from the Germanic tribes, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poured over the Alps. In all, they defeated \_\_\_\_\_\_ Roman armies. They might have destroyed Rome, but they chose instead to cross the Alps and fight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rose in Rome. Then in 111, Rome declared war on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in modern Algeria). In 102, the Germanic tribes returned to Gaul. To meet this formidable foe, Marius issued a reform that “revolutionized the army and the state.” What was this reform and how did it “revolutionize” the Roman state?

1. When Marius triumphantly returned after magnificent victories in Aix en Provence and the Po Valley (100), he was elected consul for the 6th time where he met with domestic resistance in the face of the fiery radical Tribune \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. What was the nature of the debate between this Tribune and Marius?

* 1. How did Marius choose to handle this bitter situation? Why did he make this choice?
1. Interpret and apply this idea, “the dictatorship of a popular leader backed by a devoted army seemed to many weary Romans the only alternative to the oligarchic abuses of liberty.” (p. 119)
2. Describe the causes and the effects of the Second Servile War (104-100).
3. Describe the causes and the effects of the Social War (be sure to consider Drusus’ proposal in your description).
4. Lucius Cornelia Sulla
	1. Sulla had “hardly left Italy when a struggle of the plebian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the patrician and equestrian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was resumed. The radicals supported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while the conservatives supported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	2. Why did a civil war erupt during Sulla’s reign?
	3. Durant highlights the brutality of this war. Cite what you deem to be the single most brutal instance of the civil war.
	4. What happened when Sulla returned victorious from Asia Minor in 83?
	5. In 82, Sulla easily convinced the Senate to grant him the title of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Armed with this title, he issued scores of decrees. Durant lists 11 of them. List the 5 that you deem to be the most significant.
5. Use the Durant chapter in conjunction with your background knowledge to evaluate the notion that the crisis of the Roman Republic was an inevitable result of the greed, corruption, and brutality that was at the very foundation of Roman politics and culture.