The Rise of Rome and the Roman Republic

- Only approved when military veterans could be exempt
  - 197 BCE Roman general Flamininus defeated Philip at the Battle of Cynoscephalae
  - Required him to pay indemnity, give up navy, and evacuate Greek holdings

- The Syrian War (192-188 BCE)
  - King Antiochus III invaded Greece, compelling the Romans to react to the threat
  - Romans forced Antiochus out of Greece after the Battle of Thermopylae in 191 BCE
  - In 190 BCE the Roman army defeated the Seleucid army at the Battle of Magnesia
  - Treaty of Apamea in 188 BCE
    - Seleucids had to pay indemnity and give up land holdings in Anatolia

- The Third Macedonian War (192-168 BCE)
  - Romans caught wind that Perseus was going to try to attack Rome
  - Third war played out very similarly to the second war
  - General Paulus defeated Perseus at the Battle of Pydna
    - Demonstrated superiority of legion over the phalanx
    - Divided Macedonia into four independent republics, which were forbidden from contacting one another
  - Afterwards, Rome began to bully others when it realized it was the most powerful city

- The Third Punic War (149-146 BCE)
  - Rome declared war when Carthage defended itself against the Numidians
  - In 146 BCE Carthage was captured and many people killed themselves in order to avoid becoming prisoners

- The Wars in Spain (181-133 BCE)
  - Celtiberian Wars were interspersed with incessant guerilla warfare
  - Joint rebellions in Spain were led by Viriathus, who was betrayed and killed in 139
  - Scipio build fortifications around the city, and the inhabitants lost hope, burned the city, and committed mass suicide
  - This was the last organized resistance against Rome

The Impact of Expansion on Rome

- By 120 BCE, Rome had become the Republican Empire

Economic Developments