Directions
Do not write during perusal time.

Contents
- Seen sources (Sources A–W)
- Unseen sources (Sources 1–8)
- Brief notes on the authors
- Acknowledgments

After the examination session
The supervisor will collect this book when you leave.
Planning space
Seen sources (sources A–W)

Note: Sources A and B should be considered for all three questions.

Source A

Redacted due to copyright restrictions
Source B
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Williams, CM 1996, Chronicles: Investigating the Ancient World, Book Two, pp. 45
Note: Sources C–W are arranged in chronological order.
Sources C–W, except source N, are from Stockton, DL 1981 From the Gracchi to Sulla, pp. 76–182.

Sources for Question 1

Source C
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Sallust, Jugurthine War, 64–73

Source D
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Sallust, Jugurthine War, 86

Source E
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Plutarch, Marius, 14

Source F
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Livy, Epitome, Bk 67

Source G
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Plutarch, Marius, 28
Source H
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Plutarch, Marius, 35

Source I
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Appian, Civil Wars, 1.55

Sources for Question 2

Source J
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Appian, Civil Wars, 1.55–56

Source K
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Livy, Epitome, Bk 77
Source L
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Velleius Paterculus, 2.18

Source M
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Livy, Epitome, Bk 77

Source N
At daybreak they summoned the people ... They proposed that no question should ever again be brought before the people which had not been previously considered by the Senate ... also that the voting should not be by tribes, but by centuries ... They thought that by these two measures — namely, that no law should be brought before the people unless it had been previously before the Senate, and that the voting should be controlled by the well-to-do and sober-minded rather than by the pauper and reckless classes — there would no longer be left any starting-point for civil discord. They proposed many other measures for curtailing the power of the tribunes, which had become extremely tyrannical, and enrolled 300 of the best citizens at once in the list of the senators, who had been reduced at that time to a very small number and had fallen into contempt for that reason. They also annulled all the acts performed by Sulpicius after the vacation had been proclaimed by the consuls, as being illegal.

White, H 1912 (trans), Appian’s Roman History vol. III, pp. 109–111

Source O
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

de viris illustribus, 76

Source P
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Velleius Paterculus, 2.24
Source Q

Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Appian, Civil Wars 1.100

Sources for Question 3

Source R

Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Livy, Epitome, Bk 79–80

Source S

Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Plutarch, Sertorius 5

Source T

Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Orosius, 5.21

Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Sallust, History 1.55.17
Source V
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Appian, Civil Wars, 1.99

Source W
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Appian, Civil Wars 1.100, 101

End of Seen sources
Unseen sources (sources 1–8)

Source 1 — Lucius Cornelius Sulla: Guardian or enemy of the Roman Republic?

Sulla steadfastly defended Rome, its interests, and the republican status quo for much of his career, and if that was the breadth of his life’s work, then he would undoubtedly be hailed as a heroic guardian of the Republic. However, his exploits went far beyond this. He allegedly wanted to repair the fragile republican government, but he implemented reforms through brutal force. He violently, unnecessarily, and unconstitutionally seized control of the government and presided over a reign of indiscriminate terror, a lesson for future power-hungry generals, including Julius Caesar. In truth, many of the escalating domestic conflicts of this period could have easily been avoided, but Rome was simply not large enough for the competing petty egos of both Marius and Sulla.

Hyden, M 2015, Lucius Cornelius Sulla: Guardian or enemy of the Roman Republic

Source 2 — ‘The beginning of the end’ — Ancient Rome’s cautionary tale

Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Charles, T 2018, “’The beginning of the end’ — Ancient Rome’s Cautionary Tale in Mike Duncan’s The Storm Before the Storm”

Source 3 — Sulla: The last Republican

Redacted due to copyright restrictions


Source 4 — Waiting for Sulla

Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Badian, E 1962, Waiting for Sulla, pp. 49–50
Source 5 — Gaius Marius: The rise and fall of Rome’s saviour
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Hyden, M 2017, Gaius Marius: The rise and fall of Rome’s saviour

Source 6 — The military reforms of Gaius Marius in their social, economic, and political context
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Gambino, M 2015, The military reforms of Gaius Marius in their social, economic, and political context

Source 7 — Foreign clientelae (a review)
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

McDonald, AH 1959, ‘Foreign clientelae (264–70 B.C.) by E Badian (reviewed work)’, pp. 151

Source 8 — Gaius Marius: a political biography
Redacted due to copyright restrictions

Evans, RJ 1995, Gaius Marius: A political biography

End of Unseen sources
Brief notes on the authors

Appian

Appian was born in Alexandria towards the end of the 1st century CE. After holding local office there he moved to Rome where he practised as an advocate, later entering government service as an imperial procurator. His *Romaica* is divided into subject patterns, including the *Civil Wars* in five books ...

Livy

Titus Livius of Padua lived either from 59 BCE to CE 17 or from 64 BCE to CE 12. His history of Rome *ab urbe condita* was written in annalistic form and totalled 142 books ... For the missing books covering the period 133–80 BCE we can refer to the surviving *Epitome* (or Perioche) of these books. This particular version is probably of late imperial date, and pretty certainly an abbreviation not of Livy himself but of an already existing *Epitome*.

Velleius Paterculus

After an early career in the army, he entered politics and became a praetor along with his brother in CE 15. He may have been involved in Sejanus’ downfall in CE 31; but two Vellei Paterculi, perhaps his sons, were suffect consuls in CE 60 and 61. His *Historiae Romanae* was in two books, the first (of which much is missing) going down to the fall of Carthage in 146 BCE, the second continuing down to CE 30. Which sources he drew on for his material is far from clear.

Orosius

Paulus Orosius in the early 5th century CE was a pupil of St Augustine, who persuaded him to write the *Historiae adversus paganos*, from the creation of the world to the founding of Rome and then the history of Rome down to CE 417. ... [Orosius] used a lot of Livian material.

de viris illustribus

A work sometimes attributed to Aurelius Victor, this is a rag-bag of stories and anecdotes about famous men of the Republican period. It was compiled probably in the 4th century CE.

Sallust

Gaius Sallustius Crispus was born into the local aristocracy at Amiternum around 86 BCE. He was tribune of the plebs in 52 BCE, when he was on the other side from Cicero and Milo. A partisan of Caesar’s in the Civil War, he was praetor in 47 BCE, later governing Africa Nova, after which he only narrowly escaped conviction on an extortion charge. He retired from public life and turned to the writing of history, dying in about 35 BCE. Early monographs on *Cataline* and the *Jugurthan War* (both extant) were followed by a full-scale history (*the Historiae*) which began in 78 BCE (the year of Sulla’s death) and he may not have got much beyond about 67 BCE by the time Sallust died; but this, his major work, survives only in excerpts, fragments and citations.

Plutarch

Plutarch was born in Boeotia in Greece and died sometime after CE 120 at an age of something over seventy. He was a voluminous writer. His best known and most enduring popular work was his collection of biographies or *Lives* of famous Greeks and Romans; but he wrote many other works, both philosophical and antiquarian.

Stockton, DL 1981, *From the Gracchi to Sulla*, pp. vi–xii
Acknowledgments


Charles, T 2018, ‘“The beginning of the end” — Ancient Rome’s Cautionary Tale in Mike Duncan’s The Storm Before the Storm’, https://parnassusmusing.net/2018/10/15/mike-duncan-the-storm-before-the-storm/, accessed 26 November 2018


Hyden, M 2017, Gaius Marius: The rise and fall of Rome’s saviour, pp. 2–3, Pen & Sword Military, South Yorkshire


White, H 1912 (trans), Appian’s Roman History vol. III, Harvard University Press, Massachusetts
