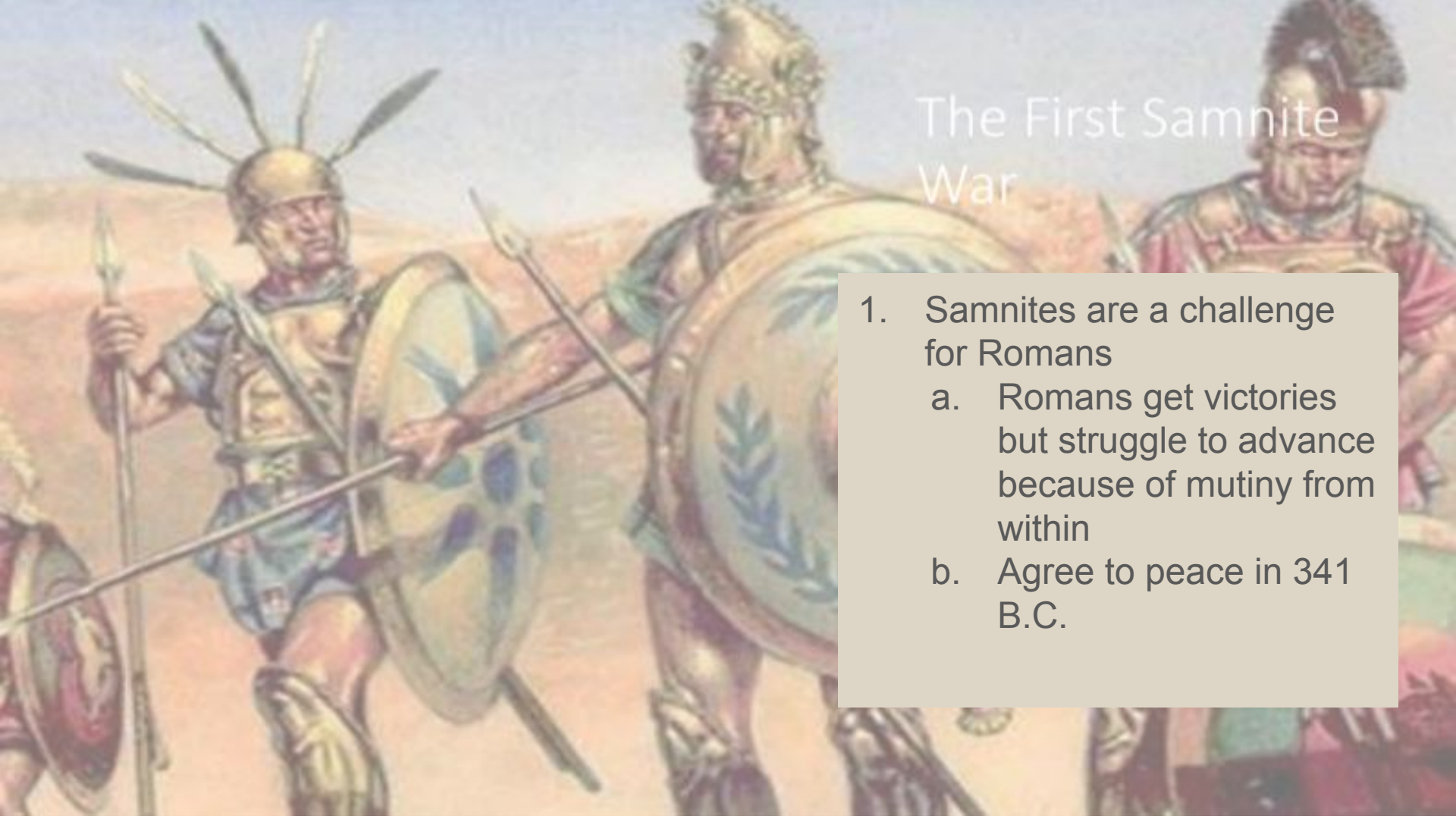




Beginning of Conflict with the Romans

1. 343 B.C. Samnite attack the Sidicni who get help from neighbors in Campania
 - a. Campania and Capua struggle against the Samnites
 - i. Citizens ask Rome for assistance but Rome is allied with the Samnites
 - b. Rome eventually asks the Samnites to stop
 - i. They refuse
 - ii. Both prepare for war



The First Samnite War

1. Samnites are a challenge for Romans
 - a. Romans get victories but struggle to advance because of mutiny from within
 - b. Agree to peace in 341 B.C.

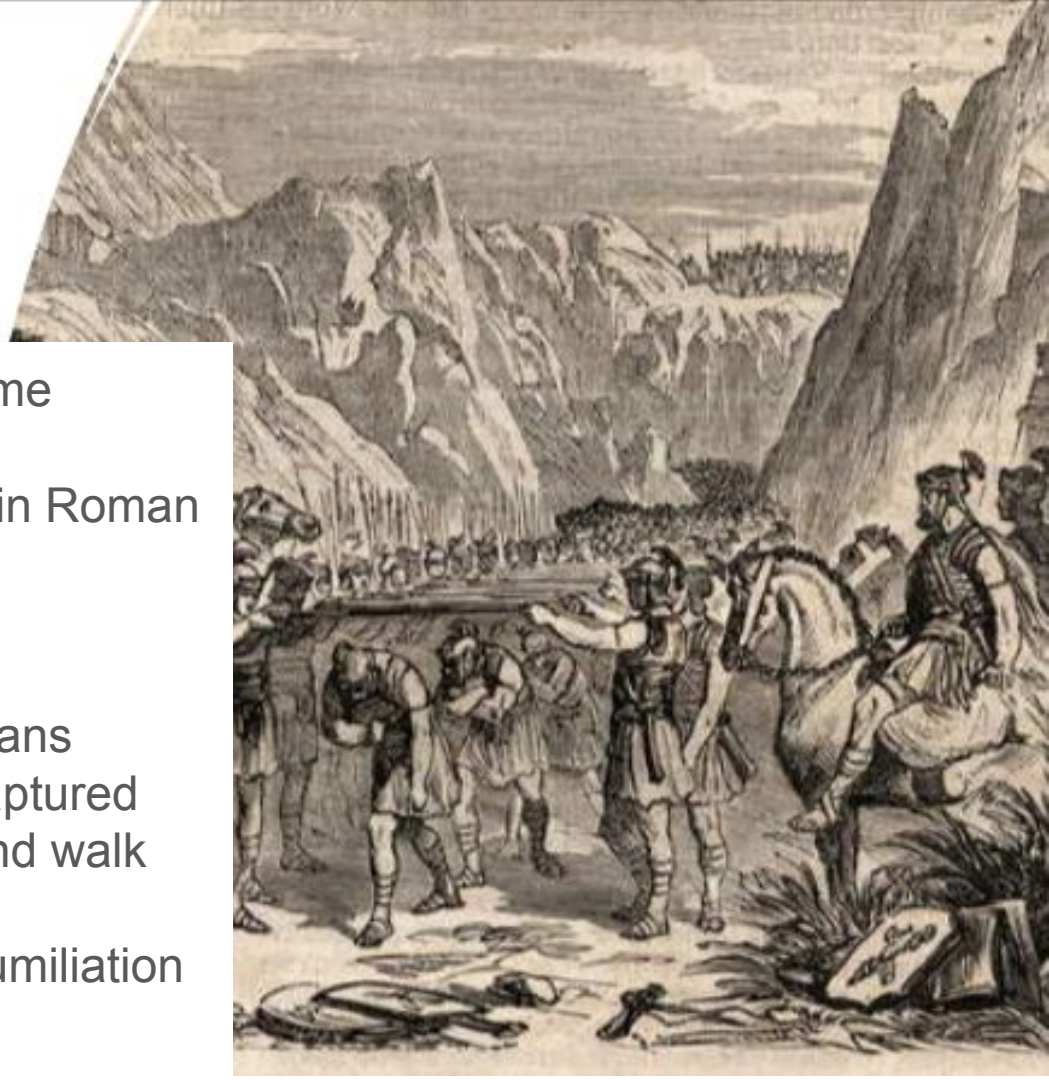
The Great Latin War

1. 341 B.C. Latins attack the Samnites
 - a. Latins demand one consul and half of senate be Latin
2. Romans refuse and declare war (helped by Samnites)
 - a. Romans struggle -> Latins are similar to Romans in fighting
3. Titus Manlius Torquatus -> beheaded for disobeying his father (consul)
4. Romans defeat Latins and offer Roman citizenship



The Second Samnite War

1. Samnites -> continued threat to Rome
2. Disaster of Caudine Forks
 - a. One of worst military disasters in Roman history
 - b. Shepherds planted by Samnite commander, Gavius Pontius,
 - c. Romans head to defend Lucierans
 - d. Ambushed by Samnites and captured
 - i. Forced to give weapons and walk under a yoke
 1. Romans remember humiliation and seek revenge



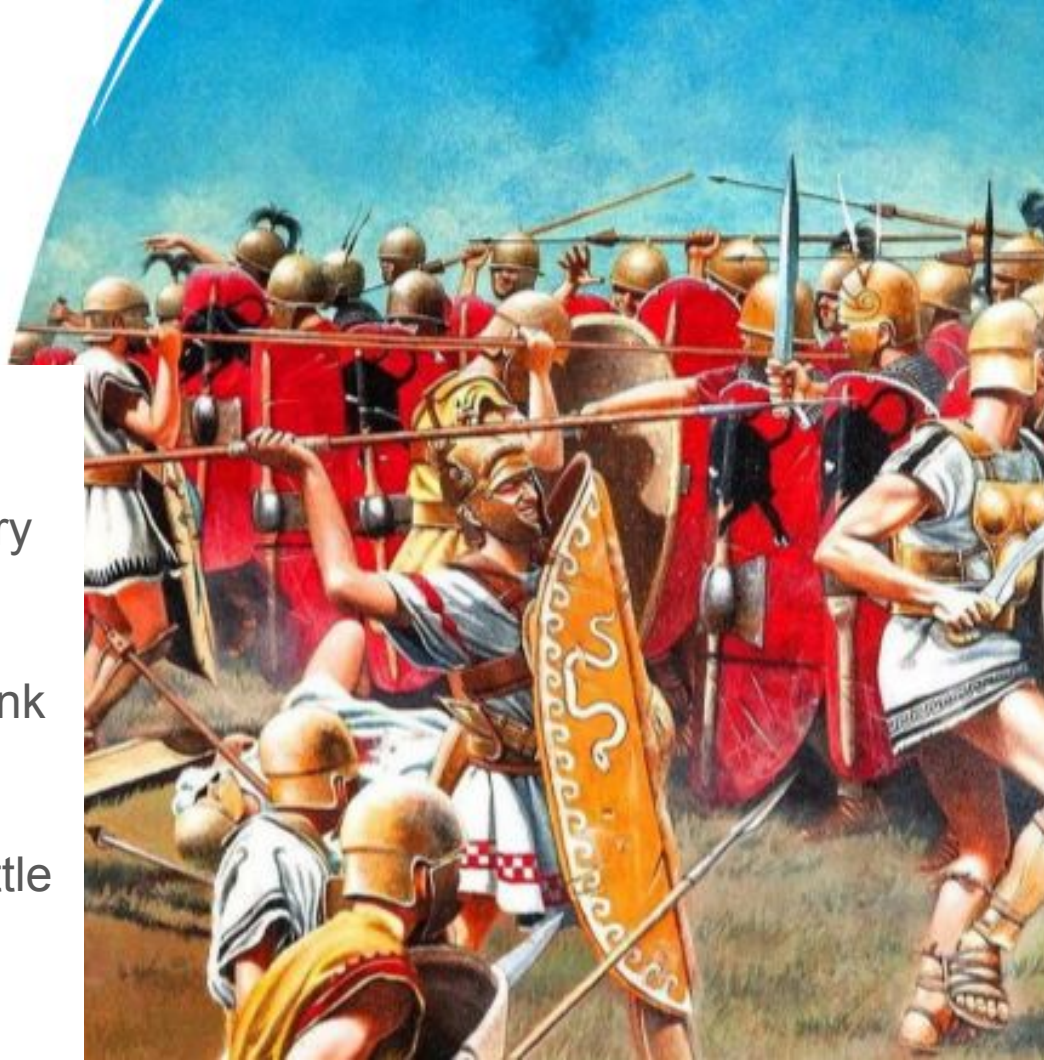
The Third Samnite War

1. Samnites attack the Lucianians (Roman allies)
2. 298 B.C. Rome declares war
3. Samnites instigate a revolt of others defeated by Rome
4. Battle of Sentinum
 - a. Roman cavalry flees -> consul P. Decius sacrifices himself and enemy army to gods of underworld & mother earth
 - i. After priest performed rite, Decius charges into the Gauls and is killed
 - b. Romans renew their fight and defeat the enemy



The Third Samnite War, concluded

1. The Battle of Aquilonia
 - a. Difficult battle
 - b. Consul Papirius requests cavalry to reinforce
 - c. Servants on donkeys drick the emeny with leaf branches to think there more of them
 - i. Samnites refuse to charge from behind -> lose the battle
 - d. Samnites hold out for 3 more years
 - e. 290 B.C. finally make peace





Pyrrhus of
Epirus

Magna Graecia

1. Great Greece
 - a. Greek cities throughout Italy/Sicily
 - b. Influential Greeks
 - i. Gorgias- father of rhetoric
 - ii. Pythagoras-Pythagorean Theorem
 - iii. Archimedes
 1. Archimedes principle
->object in water is held up by force equal to object/liquid displaced
 2. Archimedes' claw -> naval weapons

