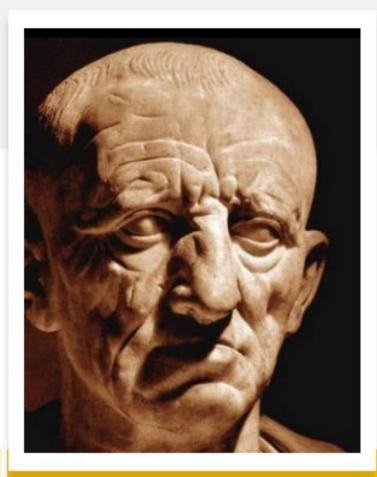
Cato the Elder vs Scipio Africanus



Cato the Elder (234-149 B.C.)

- I. Cato's Appearance
- A. Red hair
- B. Grey eyes
- C. Physically fit from manual labor
- D. Body made for strength and health
- II. Cato's Eloquent Style of Speech
- A. Speaker
- 1. Cato's rhetoric attempts to improve upon Demosthenes and Thucydides
- a. Cato as a Second Demosthenes
- B. Benefactor
- 1. Represents, speaks for citizens in the law courts



Cato in the Military Sphere

- I. Cato in the Military Sphere
- A. War wounds on his chest
- B. First served at 17 years old
- 1. Cato serves under Fabius during the Second Punic War
- C. Hand in battle is fierce
- D. Foot is steady and reliable
- E. Threatening and savage tone of voice
- F. Carried his own arms and armor
- G. Not critical of his attendant, helped prepare meals
- H. Drank water, unless he had a raging thirst and then he would call for vinegar



- 1. Cato the Elder
 - a. 234-149 B.C.
 - b. Strong, healthy, good speaker
 - c. Military Time
 - i. First served at 17
 - ii. Served under Fabius during 2nd Punic War
 - iii. Strong fighter, threatening/savage tone of voice
 - iv. Carried his own armor
 - v. Drank water unless he was really thirsty -> vinegar
 - d. Lives life of discipline and simplicity
 - i. Mind's worst misfortune is the body
 - ii. Must detach oneself from bodily sensation with reason



Cato's Political Career

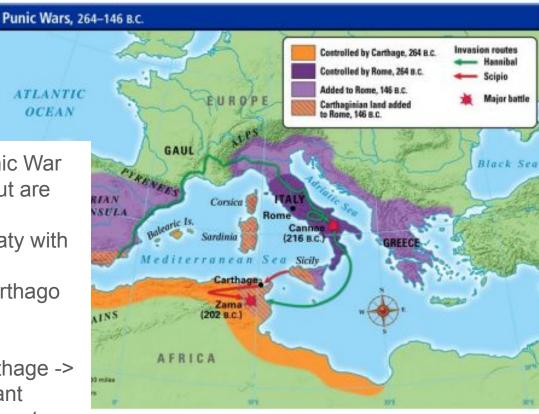
- . Cato walks to the Forum to help others and works alongside his slaves
- A. Admired by Valerius Flaccus, persuaded by Valerius to pursue a life in public service
- II. Cato's Political Career
- A. First Office Military Tribune
- B. Quaestorship
- 1. 204 B.C. Serves as Scipio Africanus' quaestor in Sicily
- C. Consulship
- 1. Cato serves as consul in 195 B.C.
- a. Speaks against the repeal of Lex Oppia, a law which forbids women to own more than half an ounce of gold, wear multi-colored dresses, and ride in two-horse carriages
- D. Censor
- Cato serves as censor in 184 B.C.
- a. Promises to be a strict doctor in curing Roman vices



- Persuaded to pursue life in public service
 - a. Climbs ladder, becomes censor in 184 B.C.
 - i. Promises to be a strict doctor in curing Roman vices
- 2. Cato vs. Scipio
 - a. Disagreed with Scipio's plan to invade Africa in 2nd Punic War
 - b. Said Scipio's self indulgence affected his men/ability to fight
 - c. Rejected Greek learning
 - i. Feared it diluted Roman virtue
- 3. Cato goes on to serve in Spain as Consul
 - a. Scipio succeeds him



Carthago Delenda Est: The Origins of the Third Punic War

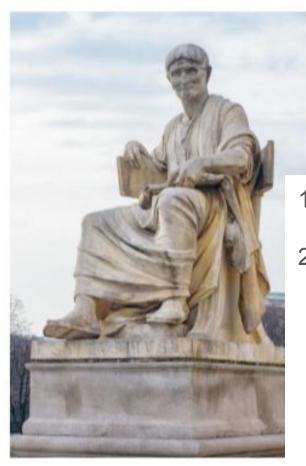


- 1. Carthage recovers from 2nd Punic War
 - a. Attacks the Numidians -> but are beaten
 - i. Breaks terms of its treaty with Rome
- Cato ends every speech with Carthago Delenda Est: Carthage must be destroyed
 - a. Others wanted to keep Carthage -> kept Rome strong and vigilant
- 3. War begins when Carthage refuses to vacate their city and move inland

The Third Punic War (150 -146 B.C.)

- 1. Carthage fights heroically
 - a. Siege of Carthage for 4 years
 - b. Carthage is captured in 146 B.C.
 - c. Scipio sows salt into land to keep Carthage from ever being a threat again





The Beginning of Roman Decline?

- Romans attribute success to mos maiorum (customs of ancestors)
- 2. 2nd century (100's) begin decline in Roman morality/virtue
 - a. Live in luxury, prosperity and become corrupted
 - Turn away from customs and virtues of citizenship -> desire money/power
 - ii. # of slaves increases, Greek slaves educate Roman children

Roman History and Literature

- 1. Romans impressed with Greek art/literature
 - a. Horace said "Although captured, Greece took its conqueror captive"
 - b. Begin to write own comedies/tragedies and satires
- 2. Q. Fabius Pictor -> 1st Roman Historian
 - a. Writes in Greek to explain Rome to Greek world

