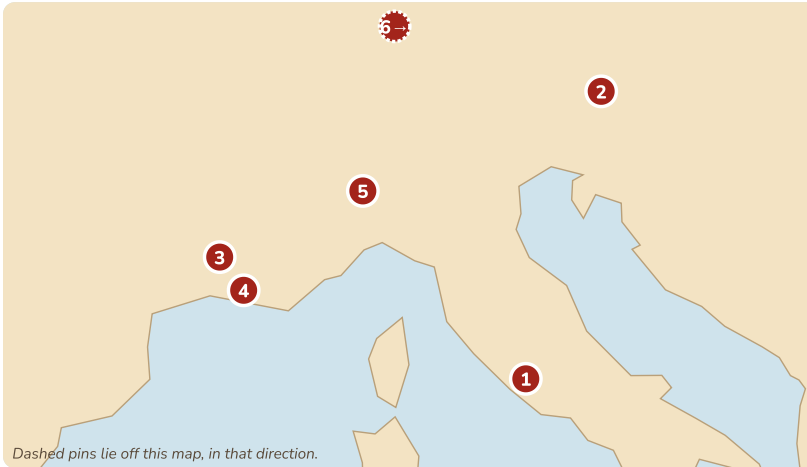




Instructions: No word bank: name the numbered places from memory or from the module. Number the events in order and write each date. Analyse the source, explain significance, then write full-sentence answers and plan the essay.

1. Name the places (no word bank)



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____
5 _____ 6 _____

Did you know?

- Marius held the consulship five years running (104–100 BC), something the normal rules did not allow.
- Ancient writers put Roman losses at Arausio in the tens of thousands, comparing it with Cannae.
- Under the reformed system, veterans expected their general to find them land, so loyalty shifted to commanders.
- Historians debate how many 'Marian reforms' were really Marius's: some changes were gradual.

Background

In 113 BC Rome was not yet ruled by emperors. It was a Republic: each year citizens elected two consuls to lead the government and the army, and a council of powerful older men, the Senate, gave advice and controlled money. Rome already ruled Italy, Spain, Greece and North Africa after beating Carthage. Rome's soldiers were citizen farmers. To join the legions you had to own property, because soldiers paid for their own armour.

2. Timeline: order and date

Number the events 1 to 7 (1 = earliest) and write the date of each.

#	Event	Date
1	Romans defeated at Noreia	
2	Marius consul again; reforms	
3	Marius elected consul for the first time	
4	Victory at Aquae Sextiae	
5	Cimbri and Teutones leave their homeland	
6	Disaster at Arausio	
7	Victory at Vercellae	

4. Significance

Person or term	Who or what? Why were they significant?
Gaius Marius	
Quintus Lutatius Catulus	
Boiorix	
Teutobod	
Republic	

3. Source analysis

Marius trained his troops on the march, making them run and travel long distances and forcing each man to carry his own baggage and cook his own food. Men who were hard-working and did what they were told without complaint came to be called "Marius's mules".

Plutarch, Life of Marius 13 (written c.100 AD, about 200 years later; paraphrased)

- What does the source tell us about how Marius trained his army?

- Why might the nickname 'Marius's mules' be both an insult and a compliment?

- Plutarch wrote about 200 years after Marius. How does this affect how far we can trust him?

5. Cause and consequence

- Explain two causes of Rome's defeats against the Cimbri and Teutones before 104 BC.

- Explain one short-term and one long-term consequence of the Marian reforms.

6. Longer answers (full sentences)

1. Explain the problem with Rome's army before Marius. Use the words 'property' and 'farmers'.

2. Compare the old army with the reformed army in two ways.

3. Was the Marian reform good or bad for Rome in the long run? Give reasons for both sides.

4. Why did migrating peoples travel with families and wagons rather than just warriors?

5. Explain in your own words: Explain two of Marius's changes to the army and why they mattered.

7. Essay question

Essay: 'The Marian reforms saved Rome but doomed the Republic.' How far do you agree? Plan an essay with points for and against and a conclusion.

Plan: introduction · point for (evidence) · point against (evidence) · conclusion with your judgement.
