

# The Reforms Of Tiberius Gracchus And Their Aftermath In The Roman Republican Era (133 - 121 BC)

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## Abstract

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (163 - 133 BC), one of the prominent figures in the Roman Republic. He held several political positions, the most important of which was the tribune of the year 133 BC. He enjoyed a good reputation among the Roman people, and small proprietors, and his project later became a law known as the Sempronius Land Code, and as a consequence; He quarreled with the Senate to implement all the provisions of the law, and as a result he was killed, on the pretext that he incites a revolution against the Senate, to begin after that the events and repercussions that accompanied the killing of Tiberius Gracchus until the year 129 BC.

**Keywords:** (Tiberius Gracchus - his biography - his reforms - the republican era).

## I . His biography and upbringing until he assumed the position of tribune (163-133 BC):

He is one of the personalities that emerged to combat grave political, economic and social dangers. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus was well known in Roman history, especially in the Republican era. His illustrious history goes back to his descendant family, as he is a descendant of a noble family, as his father Sempronius (Sempronius) Who took the consulate <sup>(1)</sup>, in 177 BC, and the position of consulship <sup>(2)</sup>, in 169 BC. He also held the position of consulate for the second time in 163 BC, and he is of the origins of the common class <sup>(3)</sup>.

As for his mother, Cornelia, she is a woman of Roman society, she is the daughter of Scipio the African <sup>(4)</sup>, and she was married off to Tiberius's father at the will of her father. Because of this fame,

Ptolemy VIII <sup>(5)</sup>, the king of Egypt, proposed to her, as he wanted her as his wife, and he even sent many princes and kings to Rome asking for her hand, but all attempts failed, and she planted in her two sons love of the homeland and devotion for Rome, and made Life for her sake, that is why we see that the Brotherhood were fond of becoming heroes, standing on the side of the oppressed, and caring for the poor <sup>(6)</sup>. Tiberius was born in 163 BC, and since his inception was a lover of Roman military traditions, he began his career in the army, and then turned to politics instead of military activities, as he participated in the Third Punic War (149 - 146 BC) under the leadership of his brother-in-law Scipio Aemilianus <sup>(7)</sup>, and Tiberius served as quaestor <sup>(8)</sup>, during the Spanish wars, and due to his father's good reputation among the Spaniards for his social reforms to them, Tiberius mediated between the commander of the Roman army in Spain,

Mancinus<sup>(9)</sup>, the Spanish revolutionaries in a truce between the two sides in 137 BC, and this mediation played a major role in saving many lives, although it was later rejected by the Senatos<sup>(10)</sup>.

As for the reason for the high status of Tiberius before he assumed the position of tribune<sup>(11)</sup>, this was due to his marriage to the leader of the Senatu class, as he married Claudia, the daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher<sup>(12)</sup>, and he mentions the Nazarene; It was Apius who took the initiative to ask Tiberius if he wanted to marry his daughter, and by accepting Tiberius the delight of Apius, because of the good reputation of Tiberius, and particularly when he was a member of the council of soothsayers, when he was young, and because of the great joy of Apius, his wife sensed this and said: **"What is wrong with you?" O Apius, unless you have found a husband for our daughter like young Gracus"**<sup>(13)</sup>.

## **2. His Positions and the Reforms of Tiberius in the Roman Republic (133 - 132 BC):**

In the year 133 BC, Tiberius assumed the position of tribune at the age of thirty, and then announced his reform program, at a time when the slave war in Sicily (135 - 133 BC) had entered its second year, and the first work It was done by Tiberius when he assumed the position was to present his list of agrarian reform, and that the decision to reform agrarian lands came when he was returning from Rome to Spain through Etruria<sup>(14)</sup>, where the landscape of the lands afflicted him and the peasants left for the agricultural land and marketed them to the army and the slaves settled there, which This led to a decrease in the morale of the soldiers, who are the defenders of the homeland<sup>(15)</sup>.

Tiberius' reform project was; His goal is to revive the middle class (the class of small owners), and his reform steps were based on the following matters:<sup>(16)</sup>

- No one of the squatters of the land of possession (possessors)<sup>(17)</sup> is allowed to possess more than (500) (acres, yojira)<sup>(18)</sup> of the land, provided that two of his sons are allowed to have

such an amount, meaning That the maximum of what the family owns is (1,000) (acres, yojira), provided that this area becomes the free and exclusive property of the family<sup>(19)</sup>.

- The state retrieves the possession land and divides it (30 acres) and distributes it to the poor and destitute of the Roman citizens as well as the Italians, but on the condition that it is not sold, that is, the state has the right to take it back whenever it wants<sup>(20)</sup>.
- The formation of an agrarian reform committee to put this proposal into practice, that is, it distributes public properties and identifies the lands to be returned to the state<sup>(21)</sup>.

Tiberius presented this list to the tribal council, and he addressed the people in it: **"Wolves and bears have places to take refuge, but those who fought for their country have only air and sun, their leaders ask them to defend their homes but they have none of them, they fight and kill only for the wealth and luxury of others, you are called masters of the world but you have no foot square of land"**<sup>(22)</sup>.

This project was called the Sempronius Land Law and was attributed to his clan, that he re-applied the law of Licinos Sixtus<sup>(23)</sup>, which was issued in 367 BC.<sup>(24)</sup>

He gathered around Tiberius, the poor citizens and small farmers. The poor found that the project was an opportunity to realize their hopes, as well as an opportunity to reduce the number of unemployment in the capital, and it was an opportunity for them to get a job. They sought from the project that they could become owners. As for the project in general, it is a motive for the spirit of true patriotism, which can overcome the selfishness of the city's rich<sup>(25)</sup>.

It was approved by the tribal assembly<sup>(26)</sup>, and the project aimed at promoting agriculture and the reconstruction of the countryside by farmers, and formed a tripartite committee of Tiberius, his brother Gaiusi<sup>(27)</sup>, and the leader of the Senate Apius Claudius, supervising the

implementation of the project, and the committee was known as (*Triumviri agris iudicandis assignandis*) i.e. (the authority to inspect public lands) to be confiscated and redistributed to the poor Romans and Italians, and then became a judicial authority to settle disputes over the ownership of lands claimed by the state <sup>(28)</sup>.

Tiberius' project was characterized by justice and integrity, as he did not manipulate private lands, but limited his project to public lands, and balanced between the wealthy and the poor classes, achieving the public interest. The quotas allotted to them that separate them from others <sup>(29)</sup>.

From the above; from the beginning of his reform proclamation, Tiberius seems to have made the mistake of not submitting it to the Senate to a tribal council, an act similar to the Tribune Flaminius in 232 BC. Tiberius had to distribute land to the poor Romans, through a tribal assembly, without consulting the senators despite their opposition; he went to a tribal assembly after the senators rejected his project and Tiberius did not offer it to the senators at all, thus first challenging the senators and the constitutional convention <sup>(30)</sup>.

In light of this situation; The Senate acted indignantly towards Tiberius and his project, so they used the counterpart of Tiberius, the second tribune, and here it can be said that the Senate exploited the hidden goal behind the multiplicity of leaders in positions in order to vote for them and carry out their orders in secret in the event of the opposition of the first leader, and this is what actually happened; When the Senate tribune wooed Octavius, persuading him to oppose and reject the project of Tiberius when it was presented to the tribal assembly, that is, to use the right of veto (the veto), which is the right to object to the actions or projects presented by the other tribune, and thus reject the project or postpone To a later session, Tiberius had hoped to persuade his friend Octavius to withdraw his objection, but his attempt was unsuccessful <sup>(31)</sup>.

Continuing the prevailing anger by Tiberius against Octavius, and prompting

the friends of Tiberius to offer the project to Senate, hoping to change their position and agree to the project, but to no avail. Tiberius considers his project, and this measure, and it is the second challenge that is taken against his actions <sup>(32)</sup>.

Here a turning point occurred between Tiberius and Octavius. The family friend Octavius became a sworn enemy of Tiberius, and each of them sought to impose control over the other party instead of bringing benefit to the state. It is worth mentioning; That Octavius used his veto for the third time in front of these events, Tiberius could only take advantage of the time fixed for the post of tribune, and once again proposed to the tribal assembly his reforms after the rejection of his project by Senate, and to choose one of the two personalities of the tribune, and here either Octavius We can say that Tiberius made a third mistake, as it is not constitutionally customary to remove a tribune from office before the completion of his legal year. Memmius <sup>(33)</sup>, thus fulfilling Tiberius' first mission <sup>(34)</sup>.

After that, Tiberius wanted to reach his goal of approving his project, so the Senate tried to obstruct the progress of the project, create difficulties, and delay in agreeing to some financial affairs, to provide the project with the needs of the owners. It failed, and the scales changed with the occurrence of two important things, namely:

- A. That Rome's ally, the kingdom of Pergamum <sup>(35)</sup>, and its king Attalus III <sup>(36)</sup>, who had recommended that his inheritance (including the fertile lands of Pergamum) after his death be transferred to Rome, and Tiberius used this opportunity to finance his project, where he had the authority to administer and enact laws as a general tribune, and he was ignoring the approval of the Senate, and it is worth mentioning; That the Senate were afraid that their lands would be confiscated because of the project of Tiberius, and thus gave the tribal assembly the administration and organization of the affairs of the kingdom of Pergamum <sup>(37)</sup>.

B. In order to ensure the continuation of the work of the Tiberius project and to achieve the goal of disbursing the legacy of the Kingdom of Pergamum, he nominated himself in 132 BC. to the post of Tribune again, and that his candidacy for this position twice in a row is contrary to constitutional custom, as this is happening for the first time, and here the Senate felt that Tiberius was inclined towards a return to the monarchy, or to be a dictator. This nomination does not contradict the constitution, but rather is a departure from the prevailing custom since the beginning of the institutions in the Roman Republic <sup>(38)</sup>.

during the candidacy of Tiberius; The initial results of the voting process were in his favour, then the senate stopped the voting process planned by them, arguing that Tiberius incites revolution against them, and the death sentence should be applied to whoever takes his position as a tyrant, and the order of the consul senate (P. Scaevaiiola) <sup>(39)</sup> to carry out this order, but Scipola refused any illegal action, then a group of members of the Senato, led by Consul Scipio Naisca <sup>(40)</sup>, met and attacked Tiberius and his supporters, and they managed to kill him on the Capitol Hill with approximately (300) ) of his supporters, and many of the Sempronos were killed, and they were thrown into the Tiber at night, and he was then a tribune <sup>(41)</sup>.

### **3. The effects left by the murder of Tiberius (132-121 BC):**

#### **A. The Italian Allies (132 - 125 BC) and the End of the Tiberius Project:**

The Sanato took the initiative to use all methods of violence and cruelty in order to suppress the Tiberian project, so they decided to track down and prosecute the supporters of the Tiberius project. In the period between the murder of Tiberius <sup>(42)</sup> and the ascension of Gaius Gracchus Tribune in 123 BC, a new social class, known as the Knights class <sup>(43)</sup>, appeared, regardless of their demands, to the execution of all those who tried them, and Nasica participated with him, who was among the judges. However, it is included

among the reasons for weakening the republic, which did not take the initiative to find appropriate solutions for society <sup>(44)</sup>.

The problem of the Italian allies <sup>(45)</sup> began to loom on the horizon, as it was demanding full Roman citizenship rights, and these demands were adopted by Consul M. Fulvius Flaccus, who took over the consulate in 125 BC, where he proposed a project to grant citizenship For the Italians, the purpose of this project was to soften and reduce the Italians' opposition to the commission when, in 129 BC, Fulvius proposed that the agricultural lands of the Italian allies be included in their provinces <sup>(46)</sup>, and that this step be included among the clever tricks; The fact that the Allies had announced their willingness to give up their lands in exchange for citizenship, but this project failed; Because of not obtaining the approval and approval of the NATO, and thus the failure of his project <sup>(47)</sup>.

In view of this rejection by the Senatos, and the M. Junius Penius <sup>(48)</sup> project, which demanded through it the prohibition (prohibition) of the residence of non-Roman citizens in Roman cities and their expulsion from the capital, with the aim of preventing them from voting in the tribal assembly, Were it not for the lack of interest in the project by Al-Sanato, it would have caused a catastrophe, the Republic would have been in need of it, and that this project and its predecessor had alerted the allies and created sedition, and it is worth mentioning; After these events, the city of Fregellae declared a revolution against Rome, by rejecting the declaration issued for the elections in 124 BC, which stipulated that the Allies should not vote and be deported to their home regions <sup>(49)</sup>.

(The Roman army was able to put down that revolution, and entered the city of Frigilae by treason, and it destroyed it, and they executed those who caused the declaration of the revolution, and the nature of Rome in dealing with the revolution was characterized by violence and cruelty, and not only that; Rather, they pointed the hand of accusation to Gaius Gracchus, who had to deal with this accusation and get rid of it <sup>(50)</sup>.

### **B. Effect of the Work of the Tripartite Commission in Rome (133-121 BC):**

The death of Tiberius did not constitute an obstacle to the continuation of the work of the tripartite commission, although the consul Lainas had a role in the continuation of the commission's work, as he supported what Tiberius and his group advocated, and the aim was to absorb the anger of the masses, to reduce their opposition to the Senatu, and to distract them from the ugly crime. Publius Licinius Crassus assumed membership in the committee, but it did not last for a long time, as he was assigned to lead the army in 131 BC, and consul in the same year, until his death in 130 BC. The death of the second member, Apius, took over from Fulvius, And Gaius Papirius charbo <sup>(51)</sup>, members of the Tripartite Commission At that time (Fulvius, Gaius Gracchus, and Gaius Garbo) became members of the Tripartite Commission until 122 BC. <sup>(52)</sup>.

One of the most important activities of the tripartite committee was its housing (75,000) of those who did not own land, and the result of this was an increase in the number of military conscription by approximately (20%), and that the main goal of this project was to increase the number of the Roman military forces, but the storm that blew through the committee when It was headed by Fulvius, who demanded that the lands belonging to the Italian allies be more deserving of the lands in Rome, that is, to prevent the allies from benefiting except from the lands belonging to them. <sup>(53)</sup>.

As a result of these events; The allies resorted to Scipio Aemilianus, as they believed in him, as they participated in the liberation of Carthage, to be a defender of them in front of the Senato and to present their point of view. Scipio Aemilianus was able, in his own way, to present the grievances of the allies to Senato, and demanded that the committee be deprived of the right to judge in the lands, thus depriving the tripartite judicial commission The consul Gaius Sempronius Tuditanus <sup>(54)</sup>, who took over the affairs of the consulate 129 BC, was appointed, and the

purpose of his appointment was to weaken the tripartite committee and reduce its activity, or as it is true to say, to strip the committee from the judiciary of non-Romans (the allies). <sup>(55)</sup>.

In the year 129 BC. Scipio issued a statement asking either to grant Roman citizenship to the allies, or to benefit from the lands in their possession. Surprisingly, after this statement, he was found dead in his home, without knowing the reasons. However, there are ambiguities in determining the identity of the killer; He is either one of the supporters of the reform project, or his wife Sempronia, or one of the members of the Tripartite Committee <sup>(56)</sup>.

### **Conclusion and conclusions:**

The assumption of any authority by those who desire it or its lovers, in which there is sincerity and hard work in order to improve the situation and remove obstacles and problems that lead to revolutions and rebellions. Thus, Tiberius, since his inception, was a lover of military traditions, and when he was in power he tried to rid the poor of want, as well as That the wealth of the country be for the citizens who are more deserving of it than (slaves), and in order for the texts of his land law to be applied to the fullest extent, he formed a committee of three members to monitor and determine the process of distributing land. Financing his project through state imports from and from the provinces; The kingdom of Pergamum, but in line with the situation at the time that all of this was not in line with what the Senatos were aiming at, who wanted the commoners to be under their control and for the power to be subject to their rule, but all those who called for the rights of the common people were fighters by the Senat, for this and as it was clarified, Tiberius was assassinated because of his actions that touched the interests of the Senato. **The researcher reached some conclusions, which are the following:**

- What made Tiberius resort to such a law was the difficult situation in the Roman villages and countryside.
- When Tiberius was assassinated, political assassinations and getting rid of leaders by the Senatos began, in

order to achieve their personal interests.

- The intentions of the SNATO are evident from their policy based on selecting educators, as it is through them that they control decisions.
- The general situation in Rome prompted the Allies to be ready to make a revolution in order to obtain their demands.
- Notwithstanding the fairness and impartiality of the project; However, Tiberius, in turn, committed some mistakes, including; His disregard for the role of the Senate in presenting the project to them, as well as his dismissal of his colleague, the Second Tribune.
- Tiberius did not attach any importance to the Senatu, so he tried with all his works to belittle their role.

#### References :

- (1) Consulate: a position known to the Romans in the republican era, and it consists of two people who are chosen by the Senato, who represent the Roman Republic for a period of one year. For more details, see: Sami Saeed Al-Ahmad, History of the Romans, Higher Education Press, Baghdad, 1988, p. s. 47 - 48.
- (2) The position of the Consort: was created in 443 BC, and the period of rule in it ranged from (12 - 15 months), and its tasks were limited to registering Roman citizens and their property according to each tribe, punishing those who gave incorrect data and sometimes imposing fines on them . For more details, see; Ibrahim Noshi, History of the Romans from the Earliest Times to 133 B.C., c. (1), i. 2, DM, 1978, p. 172.
- (3) Abdul Latif Ahmed Ali, the previous source, p. 2.
- (4) Scipio the African (236 - 183 BC): He is Publius Cornelius Scipio the African, commander of the Roman armies, known as the enemy of Carthage and the conqueror of the Carthaginian leader Hannibal (247 - 182 BC). His grandchildren were the brothers Tiberius and Gaius Gracus, more In detail, see: Henri Etcheto, Lex Scipions Famill et pouvoirá l'epoque rēpublucaine, Diffusion De Boccard, (Paris-2012), p.p. 15-21.
- (5) Ptolemy VIII (148 - 116 BC): He is known as Euergetes II Tryphon, he ruled after his brother Ptolemy VI, and originally ruled jointly with his older brothers, and during his reign Scipio Aemilianus visited Egypt For more details, see: Ibrahim Noshi, History of Egypt during the Ptolemaic Era, Anglo-Egyptian Library, Cairo, 1976, c. (1), p. 228 - 235.
- (6) Amin Salama, the previous source, p. s. 259 - 260.
- (7) Scipio Aemilianus (185 - 129 BC): Opellius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus, known as Scipio Aemilianus or Scipio Africanus the Younger, was a Roman commander. The Third Punic Wars, when he was assassinated both his wife and mother-in-law were accused of killing him. For more details, see: Ian Worthington, The Death of Scipo, Published franz Steiuer verlage, Hermes 177- Band Heft 2, Armidal, 1989, p.p. 253-256.
- (8) Quaestors: This position was created in 449 BC, and he is a vice consul, and that the tribal assembly is the one who chooses the person, and in 421 BC, the common people were allowed to take this position, and that the age specified For this position, he was 28 years old. For more details, see: Mahmoud Ibrahim Al-Saadani, The Civilization of Rome from Inception to the End of the First Century AD, Ain for Human and Social Studies and Research, Egypt, 1998, p. 78.
- (9) Mankinus: He is Gaius Hostilius Mankinus, who became consul in 137 BC. He led the campaigns against Numantia in northern Spain, and was defeated in most of his campaigns. For this reason, Tiberius intervened between him and Spain in negotiations and saved about (20,000) Roman soldiers from captivity. and death. For more details, see: Plutarch, The Parallel Live : The Life of Tiberius Gracchus, Loep Classical Library edition, vol. X, 1921, p.p. 155-156.
- (10) Leel. Brice, Editor, Warfare in the Roman Republic from the Etruscan Wars to

the Battle of Actium, ABC-AC 10, united states America, 2014, p. 178.

(11) The tribunal: a representative of the public class, this position was created in 494 BC. The reason for its creation is due to the many multiple wars that threatened Rome at the time, as well as so that the common rulers could reach leadership positions in the Roman state. For more details, see: Hisham Al-Safadi, History of the Romans in the Imperial Republic Royal Ages until the Era of Emperor Constantine, House of Modern Thought, Lebanon, 1967, p. s. 122 - 123.

(12) Apius Claudius: He is one of the ancient members of the Senat and was a leading member. He took over the consulate in 212 BC. He was one of the three members of the Committee for the Implementation of the Land Law, and he had priority in voting on any ballot. For more details, see: David Stockton, The Gracchi, Clavedon Press, Oxford, 1979, p. 27.

(13) Syed Ahmed Ali Al-Nasiri, History and Civilization of the Romans from the emergence of the village until the fall of the Republic, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, Cairo, 1977, p. 211.

(14) Etruria: It is the dwelling of the Etruscans, located in central Italy between the Tiber River and the Tyrrhenian Sea, and is known as the richest plain of Italy. For more details, see:

Bloch Raymond, The Etruscans, published by Thames and hudson, NewYork, 1958, p. 20.

(15) Sami Saeed Al-Ahmad, the previous source, p. 83. Tiberius' reform project was; His goal is to revive the middle class (the class of small owners), and his reform steps were based on the following matters: (16).

(16) Donald R. Dudley, The Civilization of Rome, translated by: Jamil Yoakim Al-Dhababi and Farouk Farid, The Thousand Book Series (539), Egypt's Renaissance House for Printing and Publishing, Cairo, 1964, p. 110. or distributed to them to benefit from in return for a few shares.

(17) Possession land: It is the lands that belong to the state, and are leased to citizens, or distributed to them to benefit from in exchange for a few shares. . For more details, see: M. CARY, D.Litt. and H. H. Scullard, A History of Rome down to the reign of Constantine, Third Edition, the Macmillan press, London and Basingstoke, 1975, p. 204 (18) Acre (Eugira): The unit of the ancient Roman land area, equivalent to (250 hectares).

(19) Muhammad Awwad Hussein, The Roman Revolution, The First Phase, The Gracian And Attempts to Reform 133 - 120 BC, Journal of the College of Arts and Education, Issue Thirteen, Kuwait University, p. 126; M. Rostovtzeff, Roma De Los Origenes A La ũltima Crisis, Oxford University press, New York, 1960, p.58.

(20) Jihad Mahmoud Tawfiq Al Ghaffar, History and Civilization of the Romans, p. 20, Alukah website, at the following link: <https://www.alukah.net/culture/0/102120/>

(21) Dyakov F. and Kovalev S., Ancient Civilizations, Part Two, translated by: Nassim Wakim Al-Yazji, Alaa Al-Din House Publications, Damascus, 2000, p. 543.

(22) Sami Saeed Al-Ahmad, the previous source, p. 84 This project was called the Sempronius Land Law and was attributed to his clan, that he re-applied the law of Licinos Sixtus (23), which was issued in 367 BC. (24).

(23) Lieinius: This law was named after its legislators, the consuls Lucius Sextius and Gaius Lieinius, issued in 367 BC, in which the ownership of one person was determined. For more details, see: Hassan Kazem Dakhil, Legislation and Law in the Roman Empire - A Comparative Study with Ancient Iraqi Legislation and Laws, unpublished PhD thesis, College of Arts, University of Baghdad, 2016, p. 215.

(24) Hassan Sheikh, Studies in the History of Civilizations: The Romans, c. (2) University Knowledge House, p. 50; Saska T. Roselaar, Public land in the Roman Republici asocial and economic

history of the age republicus, thesis leiden university, 2008, p.19.

(25) Muhammad Husayn Awad, *The First Roman Revolution*, p. 27.

(26) *The Comitia Tributa: Founded in 449 BC*. It is a general assembly representing all Roman citizens (common and noble), and it included members distributed among (35 tribes), four of which are civil, and the rest are rural, for more The detail, see: Abdul Latif Ahmed Ali, *Roman History in the Age of the Revolution from (Teros Gracus to Octavius Augustus)*, Arab Renaissance House for Printing and Publishing, Giza - Egypt, 1988, p. 227.

(27) Gaius Sempronius Gracchus: He is the younger brother of Tiberius. He took the position of tribune in 123 BC. He was one of the members of the Agrarian Reform Committee. After his death, Tiberius completed many reforms in all economic aspects. The social and the political. For more details, see: Amin Salama, *Roman History*, t. 1, Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi, Cairo, 1959, p. 368.

(28) Abdul Latif Ahmed Ali, the previous source, p. 68.

(29) Aisha Abd al-Salam Boushafa al-Shahibi, *the Senate (Senato) and its role in the rule and politics of Rome in the Republican era from 509 BC. \_ 27 BC*, Master Thesis, Faculty of Arts, University of Benghazi, 2017, p. s. 113 - 114.

(30) Abdul Latif Ahmed Ali, the previous source, p. 10.

(31) Syed Ahmed Ali Al-Nasiri, *History and Civilization of the Romans*, p. 214.

(32) Ibrahim Noshi, *History of the Romans*, c. (2), p. 28.

(33) Quintus Memius: His name was mentioned in different sources, such as Mummius, Minucius, and Mucius, and he did not have an active role, and that the process of his selection for the post of tribune came through the vote of the thirty-five tribes against Octavius. look: David Stockton, , *Op. cit.*, p. 67.

(34) Muhammad Awwad Hussein, *The Roman Revolution, the first stage*, p. 129; CARY& Scullard, *Op. cit.*, p.24. It is reported that during the process of casting the vote, Tiberius stopped the process three times, begging each time Octavius to withdraw his rejection of the project without resorting to his expulsion and voting on that, but Octavius was insisting on his rejection, and in the end, eighteen before Octavius was excluded from voting. from his position. See: Ibrahim Noshi, *History of the Romans*, c. (2), p. s. 28 - 29.

(35) *The Kingdom of Pergamum*): It is a kingdom located in the western part of Asia Minor, and was an ally of Rome in its wars and campaigns, and was ruled at the time by Attalus III, and is considered a Greek cultural center, and this region was ruled by the Attalides family after the year 263 BC .M. For more details, see: Arthur M. Eckstein, *The Diplomacy of Intervention in the Middle Republic: The Roman Decision of, 201/200 B.C.*, vol. 2675-101, 2009, p.p. 88-99.

(36) Attalus III: He is the last king of the kingdom of Pergamum, and during his reign the relationship of his kingdom with the Romans was strengthened, and during his death he made the Romans the heir to the lands of his kingdom, since he had no one to inherit him on the throne. For more details, see: Michael Sinwdon, *A History of The Early Years of the Roman Province Of Asia From 133B.C. to 128B.C*, A Thesis, The school of Graduate Studies, McMaster University, Hamilton, 2005, p.p. 7-36.

(37) Aydin Algül, *the development of social classes in Anciaul rome from the Kingdom period through the Regin of Augustus*, 2016, .p. 8.

(38) M. Rostovtzeff, *op. cit.*, p. 59; Bincheng Mao, *The Afterglow of the Roman Republic: Becoming an Empire without an Emperor* , Liberal Studies, New York University, New York, USA, p. 279.

(39) Scivula (176 - 115 BC): A Roman commander who assumed the position of consul in 133 BC, and was Praetor in 136 BC, and was one of the supporters of Tiberius' reforms, and had a position in the



reform between Gaius and Senato. More For detail, see David Stockton, *Op. cit.*, p.p. 27-28.

(49) Scipio Nasca: a leader of the opposition to the reforms of Tiberius, famous for his violence, and the first to take the position of high priest and was elected in absentia. For more details, see: J.Lea Beness , Tom Hillard, *The Clash of Ideologies, classes and Persondlities in Rome The Second Century bce*, Humanities Australia, 2020, p.65.

(41) Naphtali lewis, Meyer Reiuhold, *Roman Civilazation*, vol. I. Columbia university press New York and London, united States of America, 1951, P. 240.

(42) Publius Lanias: He is the son of Gaius Pubelius Lanias, he took over the consulate in 132 BC. He was assigned by the Senate to conduct an investigation against the supporters of Tiberius, and apparently he was not a man of real stature, and he was not the right man for this matter. For more details, see: David Stockton, *Op. cit.*, p. 90.

(43) The Knights Class (Ordoe Quester): This class represents the wealthy and businessmen, who were politically influential, and includes under this class the cavalry whose ages range between (18-45 years), and the state provides them with horses at its expense, as well as the sheikhs who exceed They are 45 years old and unable to serve in the cavalry. For more details, see: J. Ortolan, *Historic De La Législation Romain Depuis Son Orgine Jusqu'a La Législation Moderne Généralisation Du Droit Romain Re*, Paris, 1876, p.68.

(44) noteworthy; That what Tiberius and his reform project and all the aforementioned events advocated were not a cause for the revolution, but rather the conservatives and those who advocated the republican regime and for their own benefit were overlooking the corruption and failure that took place in the political structure, but Tiberius and all the events he faced in that period fall into the downfall of that period Republic. For more details, see: Muhammad Awad Hussein, *The Roman Revolution, the first stage*, p. 133.

(45) Italian allies: After Rome took control of the city of Veii, the Roman military activity expanded, and it fought with the Etruscan cities (Tarchini, Fulcini, Valeri) many battles, which ended with the alliance of these cities with Rome, as well as alliances with the Samnites and cities Latin, and Rome's goal in allying with it was to benefit from them when fighting future wars. For more details, see: Alison E.Cooley, *A Companion To Roman, Italy*, wiley Black Well, USA, 2016, p.p. 39-40.

(46) Syed Ahmed Ali Al-Nasiri, *History and Civilization of the Romans*, p. 220.

(47) Abdul Latif Ahmed Ali, the previous source, p. 19.19.

(48) For more on the claims of Flaccus and Pinus, see: David Stockton, *Op. cit.*, p.55-56., p.94.

(49) David Stockton, , *Op. cit.*, p. 27.

(50) Mattew Dillou, Lynda Garland *Ancient Rome; Social and historical document from the early Republic to the Death of Augustus*, New York, 2015, p. 374.

(51) Gaius Papirius Garbo: He was a tribune in 130 BC, and in 129 BC. He became one of the members of the Triple Committee for the Application of Land Law, and after the murder of Crassus in the East, who was Consul in 131 BC, Garbo's role was important in defending Tiberius and his project. For more details, see: David, Stockton, *Op. cit.*, p. 89, p.p. 91-92.

(52) A.H.J. Greenidge, *A History of Rome from the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus to the end of the Juger theine war B.C. (133-104)* Taylor, Francis, New York, 2018, p. 146.

(53) H.H. Scullara, from the Gracchi to Nero *A history of Rome from 133 B.C. to A.D. 68*. p. 26.

(54) Tudinas: a consul in 129 BC, chosen by the Senate to rule on the disputes caused by Tiberius' Land Reform Law between the Romans and the Allies. . For more details, see: David Stockton, *Op. cit.*, p.43, p.94.

(55) Syed Ahmed Ali, *History and Civilization of the Romans*, p. s. 219 - 221; Abdul Latif Ahmed Ali, the previous source, p. s. 16 - 19; Mathew Dillou, Lynda Garland, *Op. cit.*, p. 370. In the year 129 BC. Scipio issued a statement in which he demanded either to grant Roman citizenship to the allies, or to benefit from the lands in their possession. Surprisingly, after this statement, he was found dead in his home, without knowing the reasons. However, there are ambiguities in determining the identity of the killer; He is either one of the supporters of the reform project, or his wife Sembronia, or one of the members of the tripartite committee(56)

(56) Muhammad Awwad Hussein, *The Romanian Revolution, the first stage*, p. 134.