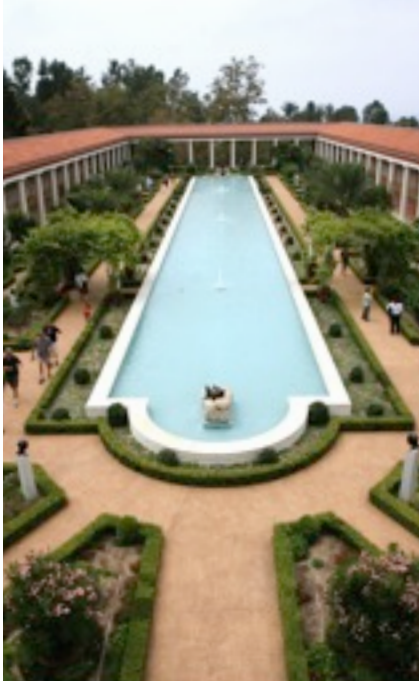


CLASSICAL TIMES



YOUR OFFICERS

- President----- Rebekah Rust
- 1st V.P.----- Marshall Winchester
- 2nd V.P.----- Harris Stevens
- Parliamentarian----- Lizzy Trease
- Secretary- Courtney Ritenbaugh
- Treasurer----- Clayton Ferrazzo
- Historian----- Jenna Ferrazzo
- Tech Coordinator----- Rachel Rust
- G.A. Dir.----- Catherine Michniak
- C.A. Dir.----- Christina Cleveland
- Service Coordinator----- Jenn Miller
- Editor----- Sarah Rust

LOQUITUR

I would like to congratulate everyone who went to Spring Certamen. Everyone was Great! Don't forget to check out Rachel's website! It's jam-packed with pages of information and pictures! Let's blow everyone away at state!

Sarah Rust
Editor

The Roman Revolution Part I

Roughly 133BC to 27BC

by Rebekah Rust

The Roman Revolution was an unplanned series of connected events spanning generations. These events built upon each other creating a violent downward spiral. The ending effect was the overthrow of the Republic and the beginnings of the Roman empire.

Tiberius Gracchus: The Roman Revolution started in 133BC when Tiberius Gracchus, a tribune, proposed a land law to reform land-holding and to create more small farmers. Tiberius, however, went about it the wrong way. He bypassed the Senate, and undermined two central concepts of Roman officer holding- collegiality and limited tenure of office. The Senate was very alarmed with Tiberius. While Tiberius held an election rally, a few senators came out of the senate house and beat him and 300 followers to death with bench legs. Tiberius's corpse was then thrown into the Tiber like a common criminal. The death of Tiberius left a lasting scar on the Roman Republic. He had exposed an important weakness- the Senate had no legal power, but the Plebeian Assembly did. Also, violence had now entered domestic Roman politics for the first time.

Gaius Gracchus: The violence continued with the tribunate of

Tiberius's brother Gaius Gracchus (123-121BC). Gaius, openly antagonistic to the Senate, passed a series of laws for the purpose of gaining support for himself. At the end of his second tribunate, the people who at first supported him, left him and he now faced prosecution. Gaius, fearing for his safety, hired bodyguards. When a brawl broke out, the Senate issued a decree of martial law and Gaius Gracchus and 3,000 of his followers died in the ensuing fight.

Gaius Marius: He was a "new man" in Roman politics and rose to prominence by his spectacular military successes. In 107BC He first became consul by promising to end the Jugurthine War (a war between Numidia and her king Jugurtha and Rome) in one year. He ended the war and became consul again. (The general who effected the capture of Numidia was named Lucius Cornelius Sulla). He became consul for six more years by promising to protect Rome from the Germans. He was then ousted by his opponents and subsequently retired. He is known for his military reforms such as the professionalization of the army and the enlistment of citizens without land.

Lucius Cornelius Sulla: He was a patrician general who became popular

continued on back

Master's Academy Certamen Teams Advance to State

Our Novice and Advance teams scored in the top nine and will advance to state competition!

Our Intermediate team (who also played as a wild card in the Advanced Round) made a valiant effort and placed in the top half. Two of these teams were formed at the last minute! Our Advance team scored the highest of all Advance teams with 120 points

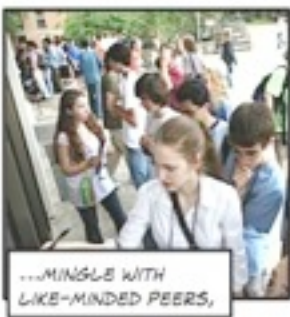


in one round - Sadly the Advanced Team's 4th player Rachel Rust had a fever and had to stay home. She'll be there next time! Watch out state! Our Certamen Teams: Novice:

Katelyn Mullins, Emily Wilmot and Grace McMullins (Shown Below).
Intermediate: Sarah Rust, Harris Stevens, Luis Rowe and Jenn Miller.
Advance: Rebekah Rust, Josh Fleming, Marshall Winchester and Rachel Rust.



CALENDAR:
SPRING CONVENTION
 Wake Forest U. April 25th-26th
NATIONAL JCL
 July 28th to August 2nd at Miami U.



The Temple of Hephaestos and Athena Ergane, also known as the Hephaisteion or Theseion (Greek: Ηηαείον), is a Doric order peripteral temple, located at the north-west side of the Agora of Athens, on top of the Agoraios Kolonos hill. From the 7th century until 1834, it served as the Greek Orthodox church of St. George Akamates.

FAMOUS CLASSICAL PHRASE
**non nobis solum
 nati sumus**
 we are not born for
 ourselves alone
 M. Tullius Cicero,
 De Officiis I.XXII

continued from front
 through his military career in the Jugurthine War and the Social War (a war between Rome and her Italian allies). He then fought with Marius on who should lead the army against Mithridiates of Pontus. Sulla drove Marius out of Rome (major breach of tradition by turning a Roman army on Rome) and subsequently received the

command. After fighting an indecisive campaign against Mithridiates, Sulla returned to Italy, where he wiped out his opponents and proceeded to carry out mass purges or "proscriptions" of his opponents. In 81 or 82 BC Sulla was now appointed dictator in the modern sense of the word. He unsuccessfully tried to turn back the clock on the Roman Revolution.