

Plutarch *Crassus* 1-13 and *Pompey* 1-31

Crassus 1 family (briefly) and general character

1 avarice (Licinia the Vestal)

2 wealth, and avarice (proscriptions, fires, slaves)

Plutarch's opinion that economy is political when it deals with people

3 generosity (& strictness); popularity related to oratory and helpfulness to others; courtesy to all

4 youth: Cinna and Marius in 87-86 (Plutarch's opinion of their purpose)

deaths of Crassus' father and brother; his escape to Spain, where Vibius Papias helps

5 life in the cave

6 in 84 hears of Cinna's death, gathers volunteers, sails to Africa to join Metellus Pius

went to Sulla after quarreling with Metellus

rivalry with Pompey

possible misbehavior (avarice) during proscriptions

7 turns to civil career and leaves military to Pompey; he also seems to be easier to get on with

dealings with Caesar mostly good

inconsistency? and latent threat

8 Spartacus (many details; Plutarch's Crassus is probably the best source for this slave rebellion)

9 previous conduct of Roman operations against Spartacus

10 Crassus put in command; decimation

11 Crassus wins the war; Pompey steals the credit

12 in 70 Crassus and Pompey consuls; they don't get on

13 in 65 censor with Catulus

in 63 (and year or two prior) conspiracy of Catilina (role(s) of Crassus and Caesar?)

Pompey 1 family; father Pompeius Strabo not well liked

2 youth: appearance, love affairs

3 conspiracy in his father's army camp

4 in 86 or 85, trial for financial malfeasance of some sort, relating to his father Strabo (died 87)

after acquittal, marriage to Antistia, daughter of trial judge

digression on expression Talasio!

5 leaves Cinna's army; end of Cinna

Carbo

6 in 84, raises 3 legions to meet Sulla; his first private army aet. 23

7 first engagement as a general, vs Carinas, Cluilius, Brutus Damasippus; later fought Carbo

8 Sulla's esteem, Pompey's modesty

9 Sulla rewards supporters, especially admires Pompey

so forces him to divorce Antistia and marry Aemilia

10 Sulla sends him to Sicily to go after Perperna; mistreatment of Carbo and (probably) Valerius

caution on use of Oppius as a source; Pompey's humane treatment of others

11 sent on to Africa against Domitius Ahenobarbus

but his soldiers go treasure hunting for a time

12 defeat of Ahenobarbus, who is killed; soldiers salute Pompey as Imperator

capture and deposition of Iarbas, king of Numidia, and installation of Hiempsal

hunting lions and elephants

13 unhappy about Sulla's order to leave soldiers in Africa but does avert a mutiny

- Sulla greets him as Magnus
- 14 Pompey wants a triumph (but Scipio didn't); the rising and setting sun doesn't want to be a senator
- 15 supports election of Lepidus (consul for 78 with Catulus); Sulla's disapproval
- 16 Lepidus' rebellion; Pompey called upon by senate to help and he agrees
defeats Brutus (father of the tyrannicide) and has him killed after his surrender
Lepidus withdraws to Sardinia, falls ill and dies
- 17 worries about Sertorius in Spain; Pompey retains his army, wanting to be sent to Spain
Philippus: non pro consule sed pro consulibus
- 18 arrival in Spain; various reversals of the campaign; moderation of Pompey
- 19 defeat by Sertorius, but respect shown to him by Metellus
- 20 having spent most of his own funds on the war (cf. Sallust *Hist.*), Pompey writes to senate
threat contained in letter; consul Lucullus does his best to send money
murder of Sertorius and Pompey's refusal to read letters offered to him by Perperna
- 21 makes various arrangements in Spain and returns to Italy
grabs up a few slaves left from Spartacus' army; claims to have finished that war
fear of what Pompey might do next
- 22 second triumph; elected consul with Crassus (for 70)
restoration of tribunes' rights
- 23 reconciliation with Crassus; the latter's generous behavior
gradual withdrawal from public life: Plutarch's opinion about the reasons
- 24 pirates; Mithras
- 25 *maius imperium*: his special command against the pirates
support of Caesar, disapproval of many senators
- 26 Pompey's businesslike organization of the task
- 27 dealing with Piso, an opponent, and sailing to the east with a stop at Athens
- 28 swift end of pirate war; Plutarch's philosophical reflection on human nature
kindness to defeated pirates: finding them useful occupations
- 29 mistreatment of Metellus (Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus) on Crete
- 30 Manilian law debate giving him command against Mithradates
opposition of many senators, especially supporters of Lucullus
Pompey's pretended unhappiness at being given another command doesn't fool anyone
- 31 undoing Lucullus' arrangements
open reconciliation but continued mutual denigration