**The Treaty of Dardanos**

The Treaty of Dardanos was an agreement signed between Lucius Cornelius Sulla, the Roman general and dictator, and Mithridates VI, the king of Pontus, following the conclusion of the First Mithridatic War. This treaty is also sometimes referred to as the Treaty of Dardanus.

The exact details of the Treaty of Dardanos are not extensively documented in historical sources, but it is believed to have been negotiated in 85 BCE, after Sulla's successful military campaigns against Mithridates. The treaty marked the end of hostilities between Rome and Pontus and established terms for peace and cooperation between the two powers.

Key provisions of the treaty likely included:

1. \*\*Territorial Arrangements\*\*: The treaty likely delineated the territorial boundaries between Rome and Pontus, specifying which regions and territories each power would control in Asia Minor and the wider eastern Mediterranean.

2. \*\*Recognition of Roman Authority\*\*: Mithridates may have agreed to acknowledge Roman authority and sovereignty over certain territories or client states in the region, effectively recognizing Rome's hegemony in the eastern Mediterranean.

3. \*\*War Reparations\*\*: Mithridates may have been required to pay reparations to Rome as a result of the war, possibly in the form of tribute payments or the surrender of valuable assets such as treasure or territory.

4. \*\*Extradition of Fugitives\*\*: The treaty may have included provisions for the extradition of fugitives or political refugees sought by either party, ensuring cooperation in law enforcement and judicial matters.

5. \*\*Alliance or Non-Aggression Pact\*\*: The treaty may have included provisions for a military alliance or a non-aggression pact between Rome and Pontus, aimed at preventing future conflicts and promoting stability in the region.

The Treaty of Dardanos represented a significant diplomatic achievement for Sulla and marked the end of the First Mithridatic War on terms favorable to Rome. However, it did not bring lasting peace to the eastern Mediterranean, as tensions between Rome and Pontus would resurface in subsequent decades, leading to further conflicts and wars.

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**Transfer of Mithridatic command to Marius by the tribunate**

The transfer of Mithridatic command to Marius by the tribunate refers to a significant event in Roman history during the first century BCE. This event occurred in the context of the Mithridatic Wars, a series of conflicts between the Roman Republic and the Kingdom of Pontus, ruled by King Mithridates VI.

Gaius Marius was a prominent Roman general and statesman who played a crucial role in transforming the Roman military and political landscape. During this period, Marius was a prominent figure in Roman politics, and his rivalry with Lucius Cornelius Sulla was particularly significant.

In 87 BCE, when the First Mithridatic War was ongoing, there was a power struggle within the Roman political system. The tribunate, a group of officials elected to protect the interests of the plebeians, played a key role in this struggle. The tribunes, influenced by Marius's supporters, transferred the command of the war against Mithridates from the incumbent commander, Lucius Cornelius Sulla, to Marius.

This transfer of command was highly unusual and contentious because traditionally, military commands were granted by the Roman Senate. However, Marius's political influence and the backing of the tribunes allowed him to circumvent the Senate's authority in this instance.

The transfer of Mithridatic command to Marius by the tribunate was a significant turning point in Roman politics and military affairs. It demonstrated the growing power of individual generals and their ability to influence Roman politics outside the traditional channels of authority. Additionally, it intensified the rivalry between Marius and Sulla, leading to further political instability and eventually to the outbreak of civil war between them.

Define ‘Tribunate’:

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What did the Tribunate do, and why?

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Why was this contentious?

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Why is this significant?

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