### Roman Republic Notes

#### Republic to Empire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I have learned?</th>
<th>What does this movie franchise have in common with Roman history?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Roman Republic</td>
<td>Like Rome, it deals with an ever expanding empire and the struggles of those who resisted it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years: 509 - 27 BCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similar to?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Roman Empire</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Years: 27 - 476 BCE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruled by Emperor</td>
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#### The Founding of Rome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What story is told by this picture?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What I have learned?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>According to legend, the city of Rome was <strong>founded</strong> by the twin brothers, <strong>Romulus &amp; Remus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Groups who influenced early Rome:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Etruscans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Latins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Greeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Etruscans** were the 1st **rulers** of the Italian (Apennine) Peninsula. The **Etruscans** gave Rome
- The **Arch**
- The **Alphabet**

The **Latins** were the first to settle in the area that would become Rome. The **Latins** were **herders**. The **Latins** gave Rome
- The **Latin language**
  1. Gods
  2. Grapes
  3. Olives

**Roman Religion** was a mixture of the **Etruscan Religion** which gave them rites & rituals and the **Greek Religion** which gave them their gods.

#### What story is told by this picture?

Romulus and Remus feeding from the she-wolf who is said to have raised them.

![Map of Italy](image)

According to the map, which group originally lived in the area of Rome?

- **Latins**

Who controlled the island of Sardinia and the tip of Sicily?

- **Phoenicians and Carthagians**

What areas did the Etruscans control in the beginning?

- **Northern Italy (or what would become Italy)**

Where would one find the Greek colonies?

- **Down in the bottom of the Boot**
### The Roman Republic

A **Republic** is a democratic form of government. **Citizens** have power through the election of representatives.

In the Republic, there were **2 main social classes**:

1. **Patricians**
2. **Plebians**

The **Patricians** or noble class held all the power. The **Plebians** or middle class began to have more rights in the government.

One of the 1st concessions given to the **Plebeians** was a law code called the **12 Tables**. The **12 Tables** established the idea that all free citizens - Plebians and Patricians - had protection under the law.

The **12 Tables** hung in the **Forum** (Roman marketplace) for all to see.

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### What I have learned?

Romans chose a republican form of government because they wanted to

- **A** prevent any one individual from gaining too much power.
- **B** guarantee women a voice in government.
- **C** limit the power of the emperor.
- **D** preserve their tradition of religious tolerance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Patricians</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plebeians</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ruling class</td>
<td>majority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great landowners</td>
<td>small landowners, craftspeople, merchants, farmers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Originally, only patricians served in Senate and held public office.

**Based on the chart, why might laws passed by the government have favored the wealthy?**

- **A.** Only the wealthy needed legal protection.
- **B.** The council of plebs consisted of wealthy landowners.
- **C.** Only patricians could serve in the Senate.
- **D.** Criminals came mainly from the plebeian class.

**Why would the Romans hang the 12 Tables in the Forum?**

So that the law was readily available to every citizen.

### Roman Republic – 3 Branches

The **3 Branches** of the Republic were:

1. **Consuls** (Executive Branch)
2. **Praetors** (Judicial Branch)
3. **Senate** (Legislative Branch)

The **Executive Branch** was led by **Consuls**: 2 men who served 1-year terms only.

In our government, the **Consuls’** job would be done by the president.

The **Judicial Branch** was led by the **Praetors**: 8 men who served 1-year terms.

**Praetors** were chosen from the **Centuriae** Assembly.

In our government, the **Praetors**’ job would be done by the supreme court/federal judges.

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### What I have learned?

According to the chart, which group will continue to be the real power in Rome? **Patricians/Patrons**

**How were the Plebeians able to gain the power they did?**

- Refused to provide an army until granted concessions
- **How could the Plebeians check the Patricians in government?**
  - Strike, refuse to muster an army when needed
**The Legislative Branch** was made up of 3 bodies:

1. **Senate**
   - Members: 300 Patricians
   - Controlled: Foreign policy & Financial policy

2. **Centuriate Assembly**
   - Members: 100 citizen soldiers
   - Controlled: Made laws, selected consuls

3. **Tribal Assembly**
   - Members: citizens (numbers varied)
   - Controlled: Plebian interests and their districts

In our government, the **Assemblies’** jobs would be done by the **US Congress**.

The Republic was able to grow through the efforts of the **Roman Legions** (professional army).

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complete the Chart below:</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Rome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive</strong></td>
<td>president</td>
<td>consuls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Judicial</strong></td>
<td>USSC/Fed. Judges</td>
<td>praetors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legislative</strong></td>
<td>US Congress</td>
<td>Assemblies</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The origins of checks and balances in the U.S. political system can be traced to the
A French monarchy.
B **Roman Republic**.
C Greek aristocracy.
D Aztec Empire

This map shows the location of Roman Legion camps. What was a result of the Roman military having posts in all these areas?

**Roman/Hellenistic culture spread throughout the known western world**

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**The Punic Wars**

The **Punic** (Latin for Phoenicia) **Wars** were fought between **Rome** & **Carthage**.

**Carthage** had been a colony of Phoenicia and had become a regional power by controlling the rich **Mediterranean** trade.

**Punic War #1:**

- **Years:** 264–241 BC
- **Causes:**
  1. Carthage had taken most of Sicily
  2. Rome & Carthage both wanted Straits of Messina
  3. Rome feared next step would be invasion
- **Outcome:**
  1. Rome won
  2. Rome took Sicily (1st step to empire)
  3. Carthage forced to pay huge indemnity to Rome.

What territories did Carthage lose after the 1st Punic War?

Sicily
**Punic War #2:**
Years: 218–202 BC

**Causes:**
1. Hannibal took over Spain (Roman ally)
2. Hannibal wanted to invade Rome

**Outcome:**
1. Hannibal's men/elephants depleted crossing Alps
2. Hannibal was successful initially
3. Scipio attacks Carthage, forcing Hannibal to withdraw

**Punic War #3:**
Years: 149–146 BC

**Causes:**
1. After 50 yrs, Carthage is prosperous again
2. Roman senators feared they would become a threat again

**Outcome:**
1. Roman completely destroy Carthage
2. City burned/Inhabitants sold into slavery
3. Territory reverted to African rule
4. Rome becomes undisputed ruler of the Mediterranean regions

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It can be concluded from the map above that the Punic Wars were fought between Rome and Carthage most likely over control of the —

A. Adriatic Sea  
B. Balkan Peninsula  
C. Nile Delta  
D. Mediterranean Sea

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What was the fatal flaw in Hannibal’s plan of attack?

Over extended supply lines and failure to leave a force to protect his base (Carthage)

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**End of the Republic**
The overall reason for the fall of the Republic was that it grew too fast.

**Specific Problems:**
1. Slaves forced to work the land
2. Small farmers can’t compete: migrate to cities
3. Cities become overcrowded
4. Class tensions grow

**Slaves/Land:**
Large farms called Latifundas needed labor which came in the form of slaves. Slaves came primarily from conquered areas.

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**What I have learned?**
What territories were added to Rome from its inception in 500 BCE to its end in 44 BCE?

Don’t worry about this answer
Soon, the slave class made up 1/3 of the population. Sm. Farmers/Can’t Compete: Small Farmers could not compete with Latifundas & were forced to sell lands for little profit.

These homeless/jobless farmers became a new class called the Proletariat.

Cities Overcrowded: The proletariat found little housing and unsanitary conditions.

Lack of jobs = lawlessness

Rural Poor became urban poor

Class Tensions Grew:

- Patricians became richer
- Soldiers lost lands
- Slaves rebel

Conditions led to a demand for changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Reformers</th>
<th>What I have learned?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Gracchi brothers were the grandsons of the Punic War hero Scipio. Both were killed by fellow senators who were opposed to reforms. Civil war broke out after their deaths.</td>
<td>Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus tried to remedy Rome’s growing economic and social crisis caused by the decline of the small farmer. They urged the council of the plebs to pass land-reform bills that called for the government to take back public land held by large landowners and give it to landless Romans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gracchi brothers attempted to: 1. Reduce the size of estates 2. Give land to the poor</td>
<td>What happened as a result of the proposal described in the passage and the brothers’ other reform efforts? A. The people elected the brothers to the senate. B. The Roman senate honored the brothers. C. The emperor quickly banished the brothers. D. A group of senators killed the brothers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaius Marius was the son of a plebeian farmer who rose to the rank of general in the Roman Army &amp; eventually elected as a Consul.</td>
<td>Why would the Senate be concerned by the tribunes, Tiberius &amp; Gaius Gracchus? The Gracchus brothers intended to take land/wealth from them, and redistributing it to the poor would give them a big power base among the plebians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marius created jobs for the poor by giving them positions in the army.</td>
<td>Why would Marius be able to easily influence any troops he commanded? He was the one who had given them jobs and a means to provide for their families.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1st Civil War
Dates: 88-82 BCE
Fought between 2 military generals:
1. Gaius Marius
2. Lucius Cornella Sulla

Sulla is the victor and given the position of Dictator.

Dictator = Absolute ruler (for six months)

What could be the problem with 2 military generals controlling the fate of a civilization?

It becomes too easy to devolve into a dictatorship that has the strength of the army to back up its edicts.

Dictators are often referred to as “absolute rulers?” What does it mean?

It means that dictators are answerable to no one, and their word is law for all intents and purposes.

The First Triumvirate

A triumverate is 3 rulers who govern simultaneously.

The 1st Triumvirate:
1. Julius Caesar
2. Pompey
3. Crassus

These men took control to ease the chaos that ensued after the 1st Civil War.

Julius Caesar first served as 1st Consul then became governor of Gaul.
(modern-day France.)

Caesar became famous for adding Gaul to Roman territory, something that had been attempted many times

Pompey & Crassus feared Caesar’s growing power & convinced the senate to order Caesar to disband his armies & return to Rome.

Caesar defied the Senate order and on 10 Jan 49 BC, Caesar’s troops crossed the Rubicon River marking the northern boundary of the Rome province.

Caesar defeats Pompey’s army.

46 BCE = Senate appoints Caesar dictator

44 BCE = Caesar becomes dictator for life

“But when our country had grown great through toil, when great kings had been vanquished in war, when Carthage, the rival of Rome’s sway, had perished root and branch, then Fortune began to grow cruel…. Hence the lust for power first, then for money, grew upon them; these were, I may say, the root of all evils.”

—Sallust, J. C. Rolfe, trans., 1921

As a result of the Roman civil wars described in the passage, the Triumverate emerged, giving three equal-powered rulers commands in Spain, Syria, and Gaul.

Looking at this map of Caesar’s conquests in Gaul, why would this territory be so valuable to Rome?

It gave Rome a host of natural resources, plus was a strategic location for further expansion via its access to the Atlantic Ocean.

What event is depicted in this picture?

Caesar and the 13th Legion crossing the Rubicon ("The die is cast.")
Rome loved Caesar because he was able to:
1. Could grant Roman citizenship to provinces
2. create jobs for the poor
3. start colonies for the landless
4. increase the pay for soldiers

Caesar’s popularity troubled the Senate.

Senators led by Marcus Brutus & Gaius Cassius plot his assassination.

On 15 March 44 BCE (Ides of March), Caesar is stabbed in the Senate chamber.

Civil war breaks out again in Rome.

Which 2 Roman classes were helped by Caesar’s reforms?
Soldiers and the poor

Julius Caesar’s enemies assassinated him because
a. they were angry with him for his military failures in Gaul.
b. they feared he planned to make himself king of Rome.
c. they were opposed to his expansion into other lands.
d. they were fearful when he refused to disband his army

Who was the Roman god of the underworld?
A. Ares C. Vulcan
B. Pluto D. Hades

Who was the Roman equivalent to the Greek god Poseidon?
A. Ares C. Vulcan
B. Neptune D. Hades

What was Mars the god of?
A. War C. Wisdom
B. Love D. Fire

Who was known as the Roman goddess of the hunt?
A. Junar C. Diana
B. Venus D. Minerava

The Republic got SMACKED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S = Slavery spread</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M = Migration f farmers to the cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A = Ascension of Julius Caesar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C = Currency becomes inflated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K = Combined, it all killed the Roman Republic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What I have learned?
Use a dictionary to define the term inflation. How could inflation impact a working family negatively?
As the buying power of their currency shrinks, the already cash strapped poor find themselves able to buy even less than they could before.

Social class warfare begins

Ides of March: a time of ill portents, when bad things happen
Et tu, Brute?: You, too, Brutus? Brutus was Caesar’s friend, but he joined in with the assassins to do him in.

2 Famous Shakespearean quotes:
“Beware the Ides of March”
“Et tu, Brute”

How do they apply to Caesar’s assassination?

Soldiers and the poor

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Greek God | Roman God | Role
---|---|---
Ares | Mars | god of war
Zeus | Jupiter | chief god
Hera | Juna | wife of chief god
Aphrodite | Venus | goddess of love
Artemis | Diana | goddess of the hunt
Athena | Minerva | goddess of wisdom
Hermes | Mercury | messenger god
Hades | Pluto | god of the underworld
Poseidon | Neptune | god of the sea
Hephaestus | Vulcan | god of fire
According to the timeline, what will happen after Caesar’s Death? Who will become the 1st Emperor of Rome?

War breaks out between Marc Antony and Octavius (Caesar’s nephew. Octavius wins, becomes Rome’s first emperor, and changes his name to Augustus.