

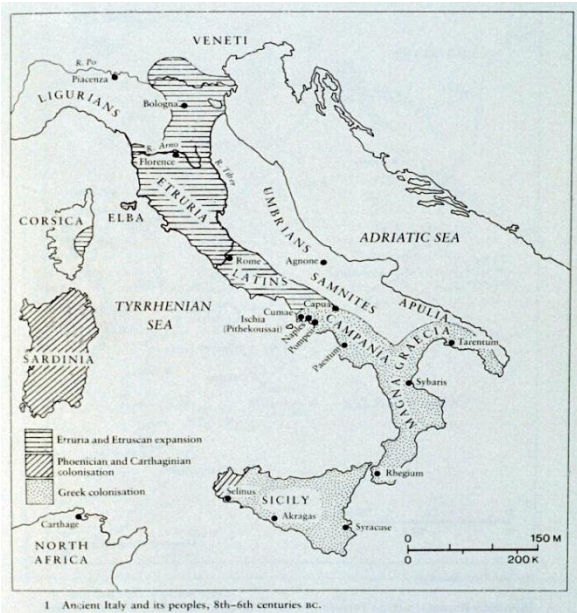


## Roman Republic Notes

Republic to Empire	What I have learned?
<p>1. <b>Roman Republic</b> Years: 509 - 27 BCE Democratic Rule Similar to?</p> <p>2. <b>Roman Empire</b> Years: 27 - 476 BCE Ruled by Emperor</p>	<p>What does this movie franchise have in common with Roman history?</p> <p>Like Rome, it deals with an ever expanding empire and the struggles of those who resisted it.</p> 
The Founding of Rome	What I have learned?
<p>According to legend, the city of Rome was founded by the twin brothers, <b>Romulus &amp; Remus</b></p> <p>3 Groups who influenced early Rome:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Etruscans</li> <li>2. Latins</li> <li>3. Greeks</li> </ol> <p>The <b>Etruscans</b> were the 1<sup>st</sup> rulers of the Italian (Apennine) Peninsula. The <b>Etruscans</b> gave Rome</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Arch</li> <li>2. The Alphabet</li> </ol> <p>The <b>Latins</b> were the first to settle in the area that would become Rome. The <b>Latins</b> were herders . The <b>Latins</b> gave Rome</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Latin language</li> </ol> <p>The <b>Greeks</b> built colonies along the Apennine Peninsula. The <b>Greeks</b> gave Rome</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gods</li> <li>2. Grapes</li> <li>3. Olives</li> </ol> <p><b>Roman Religion</b> was a mixture of the <b>Etruscan</b> Religion which gave them rites &amp; rituals and the <b>Greek</b> Religion which gave them their gods.</p>	<p>What story is told by this picture?</p> <p><b>Romulus and Remus feeding from the she-wolf who is said to have raised them.</b></p>   <p>1. Ancient Italy and its peoples, 8th-6th centuries B.C.</p> <p>According to the map, which group originally lived in the area of Rome?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Latins</b></p> <p>Who controlled the island of Sardinia and the tip of Sicily?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Phoenicians and Carthagians</b></p> <p>What areas did the Etruscans control in the beginning?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Northern Italy (or what would become Italy)</p> <p>Where would one find the Greek colonies?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Down in the bottom of the Boot</p>

The Roman Republic	What I have learned?								
<p>A <b>Republic</b> is a <b>democratic</b> form of government. <b>Citizens</b> have power through the <b>election of representatives</b>.</p> <p>In the Republic, there were <b>2 main social classes</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Patricians</b></li> <li><b>Plebeians</b></li> </ol> <p>The <b>Patricians</b> or <b>noble class</b> held all the power.</p> <p>The <b>Plebeians</b> or <b>middle class</b> began to have more rights in the government.</p> <p>One of the 1<sup>st</sup> concessions given to the <b>Plebeians</b> was a law code called the <b>12 Tables</b>. The <b>12 Tables</b> established the idea that <b>all free citizens - Plebeians and Patricians</b> - had protection under the law.</p> <p>The <b>12 Tables</b> hung in the <b>Forum (Roman marketplace)</b> for all to see.</p>	<p><b>Romans chose a republican form of government because they wanted to</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>prevent any one individual from gaining too much power.</b></li> <li>guarantee women a voice in government.</li> <li>limit the power of the emperor.</li> <li>preserve their tradition of religious tolerance.</li> </ol> <table border="1" data-bbox="706 325 1518 535"> <thead> <tr> <th>Patricians</th> <th>Plebeians</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> <tr> <td>Originally, only patricians served in Senate and held public office.</td> <td>served in council of the plebs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Based on the chart, why might laws passed by the government have favored the wealthy?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the wealthy needed legal protection.</li> <li>The council of plebs consisted of wealthy landowners.</li> <li><b>Only patricians could serve in the Senate.</b></li> <li>Criminals came mainly from the plebeian class.</li> </ol> <p><b>Why would the Romans hang the 12 Tables in the Forum?</b></p> <p>So that the law was readily available to every citizen.</p>	Patricians	Plebeians	ruling class	majority	great landowners	small landowners, craftspeople, merchants, farmers	Originally, only patricians served in Senate and held public office.	served in council of the plebs
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Roman Republic – 3 Branches	What I have learned?
<p>The <b>3 Branches</b> of the Republic were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Consuls (Executive Branch)</b></li> <li><b>Praetors (Judicial Branch)</b></li> <li><b>Senate (Legislative Branch)</b></li> </ol> <p>The <b>Executive Branch</b> was led by <b>Consuls</b> :2 men who served <b>1-year</b> terms only.</p> <p>In our government, the <b>Consuls'</b> job would be done by <b>the president</b>.</p> <p>The <b>Judicial Branch</b> was led by <b>the Praetors</b>: 8 men who served <b>1-year</b> terms.</p> <p><b>Praetors</b> were chosen from the <b>Centuriate Assembly</b>.</p> <p>In our government, the <b>Praetors'</b> job would be done by the <b>supreme court/federal judges</b>.</p>	<p><b>According to the chart, which group will continue to be the real power in Rome?</b> Patricians/Patrons</p> <p><b>How were the Plebeians able to gain the power they did?</b> Refused to provide an army until granted concessions</p> <p><b>How could the Plebeians check the Patricians in government?</b> Strike, refuse to muster an army when needed</p>

The **Legislative Branch** was made up of 3 bodies:

1. Senate
2. Centuriate Assembly
3. Tribal Assembly

**The Senate:**

Members: **300 Patricians**

Controlled: **Foreign policy & Financial policy**

**Centuriate Assembly**

Members: 100 citizen soldiers

Controlled: Made laws, selected consuls

**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)**.

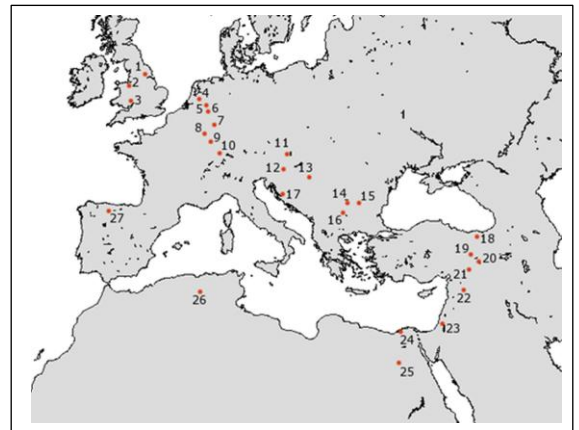
Complete the Chart below:

	United States	Rome
Executive	president	consuls
Judicial	USSC/Fed. Judges	praetors
Legislative	US Congress	Assemblies

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

**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**

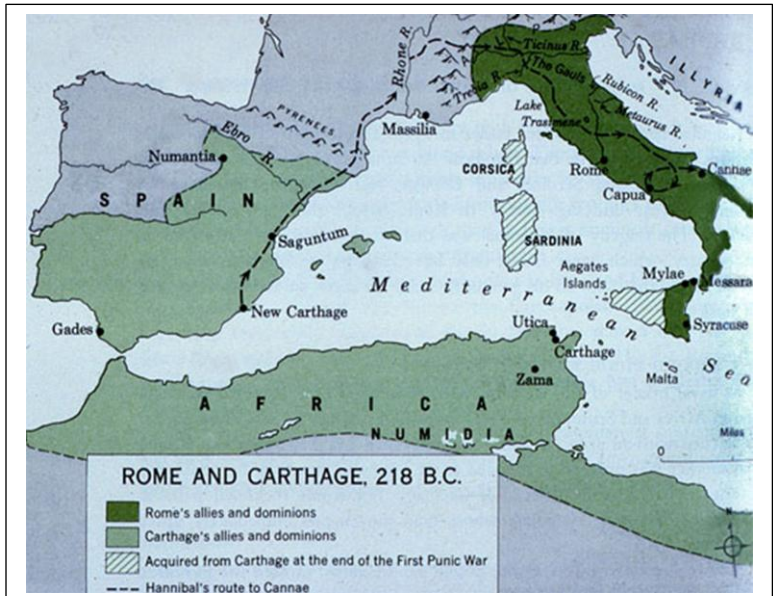
Causes:

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 I have learned?**



What territories did Carthage lose after the 1<sup>st</sup> Punic War?

Sicily

**Punic War #2:**

Years: 218-202 BC

**Causes:**

1. Hannibal too 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

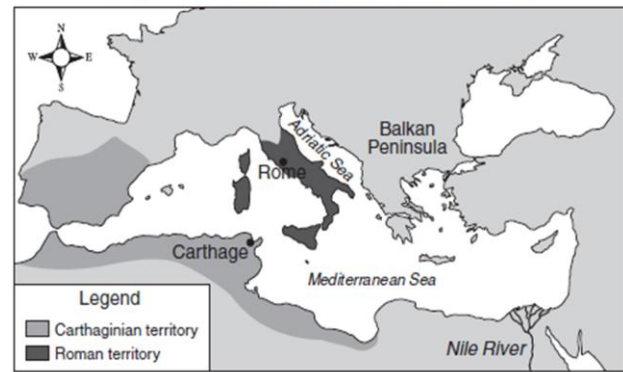
**Causes:**

1. After 50 yrs, Carthage is prosperous again
2. Roman senators feared they would become at threat again

**Outcome:**

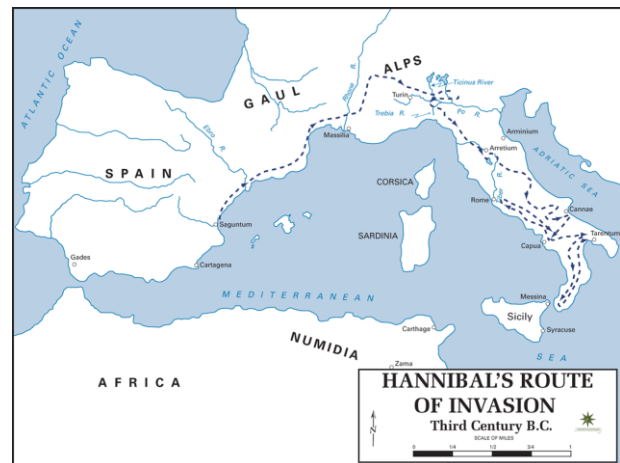
1. Roman completely destroy Carthage
2. City burned/Inhabitants sold into slavery
3. Territory reverted to African rule
4. Rome becomes undisputed ruler of the Mediterranean regions

Beginning of the Second Punic War, 218 B.C.



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**



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)

**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

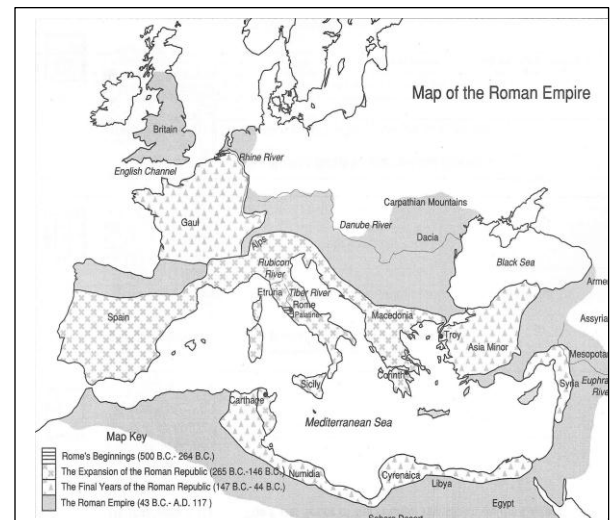
**Slaves/Land:**

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

**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





<p>Soon, the slave class made up 1/3 of the population.</p> <p><b>Sm. Farmers/Can't Compete:</b> Small Farmers could not compete with <b>Latifundas</b> &amp; were forced to <b>sell lands for little profit.</b></p> <p>These <b>homeless/jobless farmers</b> became a new class called the <b>Proletariat.</b></p> <p><b>Cities Overcrowded:</b> The <b>proletariat</b> found little <b>housing</b> and <b>unsanitary</b> conditions.</p> <p>Lack of jobs = <b>lawlessness</b></p> <p>Rural Poor became <b>urban poor</b></p> <p><b>Class Tensions Grew:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patricians became <b>richer</b></li> <li>• Soldiers lost <b>lands</b></li> <li>• Slaves <b>rebel</b></li> </ul> <p>Conditions led to a demand for changes.</p>	<p><b>What could be the potential problems of having a slave class make up 1/3 of your population?</b></p> <p>The threat of slave uprisings and work stoppages.</p> <p><b>Definition of Proletariat (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the laboring class; especially: the class of industrial workers who lack their own means of production and hence sell their labor to live.</li> </ol> <p><b>This definition applies to the class of Russians who eventually overthrew their Tsarist government. How does the definition fit with the Roman proletariat?</b></p> <p>Those without the farm lands to be productive were forced to seek a living with the only commodity they had left to offer: their labor.</p>
<p><b>The Reformers</b></p>	<p><b>What I have learned?</b></p>
<p>The <b>Gracchi brothers</b> were the grandsons of the Punic War hero <b>Scipio.</b></p> <p>Both were killed by fellow <b>senators</b> who were opposed to reforms. <b>Civil war</b> broke out after their deaths.</p> <p>The <b>Gracchi brothers</b> attempted to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Reduce the size of estates</b></li> <li>2. <b>Give land to the poor</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Gaius Marius</b> was the son of a plebeian farmer who rose to the rank of general in the Roman Army &amp; eventually elected as a <b>Consul.</b></p> <p><b>Marius</b> created jobs for the poor by giving them positions in the <b>army.</b></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>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.</p> </div> <p><b>What happened as a result of the proposal described in the passage and the brothers' other reform efforts?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The people elected the brothers to the senate.</li> <li>B. The Roman senate honored the brothers.</li> <li>C. The emperor quickly banished the brothers.</li> <li>D. <b>A group of senators killed the brothers.</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Why would the Senate be concerned by the tribunes, Tiberius &amp; Gaius Gracchus?</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Why would Marius be able to easily influence any troops he commanded?</b></p> <p>He was the one who had given them jobs and a means to provide for their families.</p>

### 1<sup>st</sup> 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 **triumvirate** is **3 rulers** who govern simultaneously.

The **1<sup>st</sup> Triumvirate**:

1. Julius Caesar
2. Pompey
3. Crassus

These men took control to ease the chaos that ensued after the 1<sup>st</sup> 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**

### What I have learned?

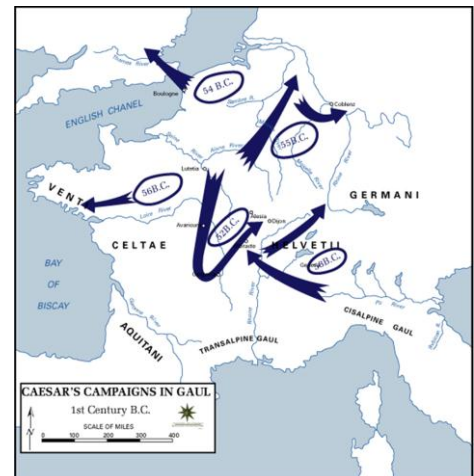
"But when our country had grown great through toil, when great kings had been vanquished in war, when Carthage, the rival of Rome's sway, had perished root and branch, then Fortune began to grow cruel.... Hence the lust for power first, then for money, grew upon them; these were, I may say, the root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

—Sallust, J. C. Rolfe, trans., 1921

As a result of the Roman civil wars described in the passage, the **Triumvirate** 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.")



<p>Rome loved Caesar because he was able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Could grant Roman citizenship to provinces</li> <li>2. create jobs for the poor</li> <li>3. start colonies for the landless</li> <li>4. increase the pay for soldiers</li> </ol> <p>Caesar's popularity troubled the Senate.</p> <p>Senators led by Marcus Brutus &amp; Gaius Cassius plot his assassination.</p> <p>On 15 March 44 BCE (<i>Ides of March</i>), Caesar is stabbed in the Senate chamber.</p> <p>Civil war breaks out again in Rome.</p>	<p>Which 2 Roman classes were helped by Caesar's reforms?</p> <p>Soldiers and the poor</p> <p>Julius Caesar's enemies assassinated him because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. they were angry with him for his military failures in Gaul.</li> <li>b. <b>they feared he planned to make himself king of Rome.</b></li> <li>c. they were opposed to his expansion into other lands.</li> <li>d. they were fearful when he refused to disband his army</li> </ol> <p>2 Famous Shakespearean quotes:</p> <p><i>"Beware the Ides of March"</i></p> <p><i>"Et tu, Brute"</i></p> <p>How do they apply to Caesar's assassination?</p> <p>Ides of March: a time of ill portents, when bad things happen</p> <p>Et tu, Brute?: You, too, Brutus? Brutus was Caesar's friend, but he joined in with the assassins to do him in.</p>
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The Republic got SMACKED	What I have learned?
<p>S = Slavery spread</p> <p>M = Migration f farmers to the cities <i>social class warfare begins</i></p> <p>A = Ascension of Julius Caesar</p> <p>C = Currency becomes inflated</p> <p>K = Combined, it all killed the Roman Republic</p>	<p>Use a dictionary to define the term <i>Inflation</i>. How could inflation impact a working family negatively?</p> <p>As the buying power of their currency shrinks, the already cash strapped poor find themselves able to buy even less than they could before.</p>

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

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

- **600 BC** The Etruscans establish cities from northern to central Italy
- **282 BC** 282-272: War with Pyrrhus
- **264 BC** 264-241: War with Carthage (First Punic War)
- **218 BC** Hannibal invades Italy
- **135BC** 135-132 BC First Servile War prompted by slave revolts
- **73 BC** 73 - 71 BC Slave uprising led by the gladiator called Spartacus
- **64 BC** Pompey captures Jerusalem
- **45 BC** Julius Caesar defeats Pompey to become the first dictator of Rome
- **44 BC** Julius Caesar assassinated
- **44 BC** 44-31BC The Triumvirate of Marc Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian (later known as Caesar Augustus) become the rulers of Rome
- **31 BC** Antony and Cleopatra are defeated by Octavian
- **27 BC** Octavian becomes Caesar Augustus, the first Roman emperor until 14AD
- **0** The birth of Jesus Christ
- **14AD** Death of Augustus and Tiberius, stepson of Caesar Augustus, becomes emperor until 37AD
- **33 AD** Crucifixion of Jesus in the Roman province of Jerusalem and the origin of Christianity
- **37** Gaius (Caligula) crowned Emperor
- **41** Caligula is killed and Claudius proclaimed Emperor
- **54** Emperor Claudius is murdered and Nero is proclaimed Emperor
- **64** Fire destroyed much of Rome - the Christians are blamed for the destruction
- **68** The death of Nero ended the infamous Julio-Claudian dynasty
- **75** 75-80 The Roman emperors start to build the Coliseum in Rome as a place of gladiatorial combat
- **180** Commodus succeeds his father Marcus Aurelius and gains imperial power
- **305** Constantine becomes the first Christian emperor
- **380** Christianity is declared the sole religion of the Roman Empire by Theodosius I
- **410** The Visigoths, led by Alaric, sack Rome heralding the total decline of the Roman Empire
- **455** The Vandals, led by Gaiseric, sack Rome
- **476** The last Roman Emperor was Romulus Augustulus who was defeated by Odoacer who was a German Goth

**According to the timeline, what will happen after Caesar's Death? Who will become the 1<sup>st</sup> 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.**