

FOCUS SHEET -

Name _____

Chapter VII: The Romans p. 150-171

Think about how new ideas lead to social and political change. Remember how geography caused _____ and _____ in _____. The opposite was true in _____ where _____ began.

Vocabulary Words, People, Places and Key Points:

L1 - The Rise of Rome p. 150-156

Geographic Advantages

- 1 location - Italy was a _____ that was a _____ between the _____ and the _____ Mediterranean Sea.
- 2 Apennine Mountains - _____ the peninsula, but were not very _____. There was still easy _____ to all areas.
- 3 Farmland - much more _____ land for growing crops
- 4 ROME - located on the Tiber River, about _____ from the coast of the Mediterranean. This offered easy _____ to the sea, but also gave needed _____ to the city, which was located on _____. This was a very _____ location to the eventual Empire.

Influences on Rome

- 1 Greek - many came to Southern Italy during the _____ period (650-550 BC).

Influences:

- 2 Etruscan: from North of Rome - they expanded Rome from a _____ to a _____. Influences: style of dress:

- 3 Latins: early _____ in Italy. They were _____.

Influences:

The Roman Republic

_____ Romans overthrew the last _____ king and established the Roman _____. For the next _____ Rome was:

- 1 Had an excellent _____
 - a continued enlarging the _____ and the _____
 - b built fortified _____ as they conquered people and added _____ as well.
 - c troops could move very _____

Political Structure Because of the Etruscans, the Romans distrusted _____ and those with _____ power



Two ORDERS:

a patricians: _____ landowners - Rome's _____ class.

b plebeians lesser landowners, farmers, _____, _____.

All of the above ^^^ were _____ and paid _____, owed _____ service, could vote, but only _____ could be elected to government office.

Consuls:

Praetors: were in charge of _____ law (that applied to Roman _____) later, another one was added for _____

Senate: this was a select group of _____ - at first, they were only _____, but later they expanded to making _____. This body was later a great influence on the _____.

Struggle of the ORDERS: For 100's of years, the _____ and the _____ were at odds with each other, because only the _____ had a say in the government. _____ grew because:

a intermarriage was _____

b plebeians were vital to the _____ because of Rome's continued _____, but they had no _____

Some Reforms Came About:

c Law of 12 Tables: (_____) Roman law was _____ and displayed in _____. Why was this important?

d 4th Century BC: Plebeians were allowed to _____ and to become _____.

e 287 BC : Council of Plebeians got the right to _____ for all Romans and to become _____

f Law of Nations: a applied to citizens and to _____

b applied the principle of "_____"

c people were allowed to _____ in court

Even with these reforms, equality was not available to the plebeians. They were still frustrated with the situation and would eventually rebel. Meanwhile, things were going very well for the Roman Army & Rome's territory was expanding because of their capabilities.



Roman Expansion

After their conquest of the Italian peninsula, Rome came into contact with another power in the Mediterranean>>> the state of _____ which was located in _____.

Carthage (see map on p. 155)

- a founded by the Phoenicians around _____
their territory included areas in _____, _____, _____, Sardinia and Sicily.
- b wealthy, enormous empire that was based on _____
- c caused conflict with _____ when they wanted to expand in the Mediterranean area. This was the cause of the _____.

Punic Wars (264 BC-146 BC)

- a Series of _____ wars that lasted over _____ years
- b. Hannibal invades Italy 218BCE-204BCE*
- c Rome built up its _____ in order to compete with Carthage.

Famous Generals:

Hannibal Barca: (Carthage) swore to always _____ the Romans

Cornelius Scipio: When Hannibal was attacking Italy, Scipio went to attack _____ and Hannibal had to return to _____.

Rome won the _____ in 202 BC.

- d After the final _____ in the 3rd Punic War, Rome:
_____ Carthage / sent 50,000 men, women and children into
_____. They sprinkled _____ on the fields to prevent crop growth. WRONG
(CONTEMPORARY MYTH)

By _____, Rome was in control of the entire Mediterranean Region.

L-2 From Republic to Empire (pages 157-162)

The Decline of the Republic 9.157

