

Chapter VII: The Romans p. 150-171**ch. VII**

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:

- 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 Surrounded by _____
- 2 In constant state of _____
- 3 Able to conquer almost all of the Italian _____, including the _____ cities who had settled in the _____ and the _____ in the north.

The Roman Confederation:

- 1 Some, especially _____, had full Roman
- 2 remaining communities were _____, who were free to _____ themselves
- 3 they had to supply _____ to the Roman _____.

- 1 Romans believed their success was based on their _____: _____, duty and _____ Example: _____: he was a simple farmer and he led the Romans to _____ as a leader in the army. After the victory, he returned straight back to _____.
- 2 Also believed they were good _____
 - a extended _____ to conquered people
 - b allowed conquered people to _____ themselves
 - c also showed _____, which caused others to _____
- 3 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:

- a Council of Plebeians: (_____) an _____ for plebeians only
- b Tribunes: Men elected to help and protect the plebeians
- 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

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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)

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

Punic Wars (264 Bc-146 BC)

- Series of _____ wars that lasted over _____ years
- Rome won most of the _____ battles, but Carthage did invade _____.
- 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.

- 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.

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

Rome began to experience many _____:

- Senate - these men held most of the _____, because they held office for
_____. They controlled _____ and _____ policies.
- Small Farmers - they were _____ to the wealthy _____
Many had to move to the _____ for _____
- Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus - two brothers who tried to bring _____
for the poor farmers and were _____ by angry senators
- The Army - began recruiting from the _____, who swore loyalty
to their _____, not to the Roman State.

Marius - was the first general to use this new way to recruit. It was the
first time _____ were accepted into the _____.

Lucius Sulla: a general who seized Rome and made a _____
to other generals later

As several men were competing for power, Rome established what was known as the First Triumvirate: It was a government headed by _____ people with _____.

They each had power in different regions. The three men were:

Julius Caesar, Marcus Crassus (the richest man in Rome) and Gnaeus Pompey
Caesar

Caesar crossed into forbidden territory when he crossed the _____ . This started the _____ with _____ from which there would be no "_____." (A famous saying evolved from this action: even now, saying "_____ " means taking an action that can't be _____.

Then, _____ defeated _____ and was made dictator in 47 BC, and then was made " _____ " in 44 BC.

Julius Caesar's Reforms:

- 1 gave land to _____
- 2 increased the _____ to _____ members. The new members supported him.
- 3 granted _____ to people in the _____ who were loyal to him.

His reforms angered the _____ and they plotted to _____ him.

This happened in 44 BC. Julius Caesar was the last ruler of the _____.

This brought Rome to form another triumvirate.

Second Triumvirate

- 1 Octavian - Caesar's _____ and his chosen _____
- 2 Mark Antony - Caesar's ally and _____ (_____ love interest)
- 3 Lepidus - Commander of Caesar's _____

Soon, it was only _____ and _____ fighting for power. Octavian _____ Antony and _____ navy and they fled to _____ where they _____.

The Beginning of the Roman Empire page 161

Augustus means: Revered One

In _____, the Roman Senate gave Octavian the new title of _____ and also _____ or commander in chief. (Emperor comes from this Latin word). Even though he said that "The Republic as been restored," he began a new system for _____ the provinces.

Augustus' Reforms:

- 1 Said that the _____ would choose the _____ for the provinces. This way, he could choose those who would be _____ to him. Later, others did this also.
- 2 Stabilized the _____
- 3 _____ Rome
- 4 Built and re-built many _____ to honor the _____
- 5 Encouraged a _____ of _____ worship. He was declared to be a _____ when he died.

Emperors of the Early Empire page 163

The early emperors took more and more _____ during their reigns. Many became corrupt as well. Example: _____ had many people killed, including his own _____.

PAX ROMANA (Roman _____ during the _____ centuries AD)

During this time there were several _____ who:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 large scale building programs - aided by the use of _____ which added _____
- 6 created _____ by _____ local customs in the _____
- 7 _____ increased - even to _____ for luxury items like _____.

However, while many things were good, there was still a _____.
The _____ were large commercial farms that used _____. These farms made it difficult for _____ to make a living. Many had to move to the _____ but they had no _____ for any type of jobs.

Roman Arts and Science

New features of Roman Architecture: _____ aided by:

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 2 _____ | 3 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 5 Aqueducts | 6 _____ | | |

Statues: Greek style: _____ Roman style: _____

Mathematics: Roman Numerals: _____ (borrowed from the Etruscans)

Science:

Pliny the Elder: compiled works of Greeks into an _____

Galen of Pergamum: greatest physician and _____ writer. Dissected _____

Literature:

Virgil: great poet, who wrote a poem in honor of Rome called the Aeneid. It portrayed the ideal Roman values of _____

Livy: wrote _____

Life in the Roman World page 169

The family was the most important part of the social structure. The family was headed by the _____, or _____ in the household. The household included the husband, wife, children, unmarried daughters and slaves.

Children:

- 1 raised at _____
- 2 both upper class _____ learned to read (often taught by _____)
- 3 age 16 for boys>>>>man _____ >>>> _____
- 4 minimum age to marry: _____ most did marry later

Women:

- 1
- 2 segregated from men:
- 3

Slavery / Slave Revolts

- 1 Romans _____ more on slavery than did any other _____
- 2 they won many _____ and took many slaves
- 3 used _____ slaves as _____ tutors in academics and music, doctors and artists
- 4 others:
- 5
- 6 most were treated horribly and many _____
Ex: Spartacus: 73 BC gladiator led a revolt that involved _____ slaves
after capture, he and 6,000 slaves were _____

Living Conditions in Rome page 170

- 1 population close to _____ by Augustus' reign
- 2 many great _____
- 3 over-crowded and _____
- 4 _____ at night
- 5 had a _____ but it couldn't prevent much of the _____
- 6 huge gap between _____
- 7 Bread and Circuses: entertainment at the _____ and at the Circus Maximus
free food for the _____

Roman Religion

- 1 Believed that success in the empire meant creating favor with _____
- 2 _____ of other religions
- 3 Augustus brought back _____ and ceremonies to revive the Roman state
religion, which had _____ during the Republic
- 4 Roman gods/goddesses:
- 5 _____ were often officially made to be gods as well