CHAPTER 7: THE RISE OF ANCIENT ROME...
Story of Rome...

- **Twin Brothers**
  - Romulus.
  - Remus.
- Father: Mars
- Mother: Princess.
- King: Feared them.
- Ordered them to be drowned.
- Gods Protected them.
- Female wolf rescued them.
- Shepherd found and raised them.
- Grew up killed the unjust king and went off to build their own city.
- Where: Seven Hills which rises above the Tiber River.
Geographical Advantages.

- **Rome’s Seven Hills:**
  - Easy to Defend.
  - Fertile Soil.
  - Tiber River.

- **Location:**
  - Long Narrow Peninsula.
  - Juts into Mediterranean Sea.
  - Center of the Western World.
The Etruscans...

- 600 B.C. gained Power.
- Romans Ruled by a King.
- **509 B.C.**
  - Romans revolted against King Tarquinius Superbus.
  - Drove Etruscans from Power.
- Romans borrowed:
  - Greek Gods.
  - Greek Alphabet.
  - Toga.
Romans Form a Republic...

- Wanted a Government that did not rely on one ruler.
- 264 B.C:
  - Controlled entire Peninsula.
  - Republic:
    - Citizens who have the right to vote, and select their leaders.
    - Rule in the name of the people.
Roman Senate:
- Most powerful part.
- Equal to our Legislative Branch.
- Proposed and voted on Laws.

Senate:
- 300 upper-class men called Patricians.
- Member of a wealthy family in the Roman Republic.

Plebeians:
- Ordinary citizens.
The Roman Consuls...

- Two chief officials who led the Gov.
- Responsibilities:
  - Enforcing Republic’s Laws/Policies.
- Elected by the assembly of citizens.
- Advised on:
  - Foreign affairs.
  - Laws.
  - Finances.
The Roman Consuls...

- **Length of Rule:**
  - 1 year.

- Both had to agree before government could take action.

- **Could Veto:**
  - Rejection of any planned action by a person in power.
The Dictator...

- Roman official who had all the powers of a king, but could only hold office for six months.
- Was appointed to handle emergencies.
1st functioned as Junior Consuls.
Later Served as Judges for Civil-Law Trials.
- Settled disputes about:
  - Money.
  - Business matters.
  - Contracts.
Developed some of the 1st rules for the Roman courts of law.
Patricians v. Plebeians

- **Patricians:**
  - Became rich from conquests.
  - Bought land creating big farms.
  - Had slaves work for them rather than the Plebeians.

- **Plebeians:**
  - Farmers.
  - Without work.
  - Felt were being mistreated.
  - Refused to fight in the Roman Army.
Laws of the Twelve Tables...

- Main demand of the Plebeians.
- Applied equally to all citizens.
- Hung in the market places for all to see.
- Plebeians never managed to gain power equal to that of the Patricians.
Master of the Mediterranean...

- Roman Armies conquered new territories.
- **Carthage:**
  - North African city.
  - Present day: Tunisia.
- Drove them from the coast of Spain.
- **Conquered:**
  - Greece.
  - Spain.
  - Gaul (France).
The Rise of Julius Caesar...

- Military Leader.
- Conquered Gaul.
- 49 B.C.
  - Violated his military assignment.
  - Waged War against Pompey.
  - Was backed by the Nobility and Senate.
- 48 B.C. New Dictator of Rome.
- Took most of the power away from the Senate.

Pompey
The Death of a Dictator…

- **Important Public Offices:**
  - 45 B.C Became the only Consul.
  - 44 B.C. Became Dictator for Life.

- **March 15, 44 B.C.**
  - Meeting with Senate.
  - At meeting Senators killed Caesar.
  - Felt he had gone too far and gained power too fast.
Republic to Empire...

- **Civil War**: 13 years.
- **Octavian**: Adopted son of Caesar.
- **Augustus**: Name given to him by the Senate. “Highly Respected”.
- Marked the start of the Roman Empire.
Roman Empire...

- Lasted 500 years.
- Largest elected Government in the world.
- Civil war and power hungry politicians ate away Rome’s form of rule.
- Empire fell:
  - 500 Years would be ruled by an all-powerful Emperor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Did We Learn?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What do we know about the Etruscans?</td>
<td>They spoke an unusual language. Left examples of their writings,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ruled as kings, Romans borrowed many ideas from them, including</td>
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<td>Gods, an alphabet, and the toga.</td>
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<td>Why were the Plebeians angry with the Patricians?</td>
<td>They did not like the fact that the patricians had control of</td>
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<td>the Gov. They felt they were mistreated; had no jobs because they</td>
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<td>had slaves work the fields. And they wanted a written code of</td>
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<td>laws.</td>
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<td>What did Julius Caesar do to become dictator of Rome?</td>
<td>He fought and won a war with the senate to become dictator; then</td>
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<td>he took over important offices and made himself dictator for life.</td>
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The Power of Augustus...

- **Intelligent man.**
- Showed Great Respect to the Senate.
- Wanted to restore the power of the republic.
Governing Conquered Peoples...

- Most conquered people remained free.
- Could worship their own religion as long as they promised to honor Roman gods & ruler.
- Province:
  - Area of the Empire, that had a Roman governor, and supported by an army.
Caligula and Nero...

- Two of the worst Emperors.
  - **Caligula:**
    - Proclaimed himself a God.
    - Cruel and Unfair.
  - **Nero:**
    - Murdered his half-brother, Mother, and wife.
Age of the 5 Good Emperors...

- Only the Last had a son.
- Each Emperor adopted the best young man he could find to be the next Emperor.
Hadrian...

- Greatest of the 5.
- **Laws protected:**
  - Women.
  - Children.
  - Slaves.
- **Code of Laws:**
  - All laws were the same throughout the Empire.
- **Army:**
  - Soldiers defended their home provinces.
Marcus Aurelius...

- Last of the Good Emperors.
- "The Philosopher"
- Wrote: "Meditations"
- **Son Commodus:**
  - Terrible Leader.
  - Cruel and brutal ruler.
- His reign ended the age of peace and prosperity.
Religion...

- **Greek Influence.**
- **Polytheism:**
  - Belief in more than one god.
- Many Gods had Greek Counterparts.
- **Jupiter:**
  - Roman God of the Sky.
  - Greek’s: Zeus.
- Adopted Greek Hero's.
  - Greek: Heracles.
  - Roman: Hercules.
The Roman Style...

- **Arch:**
  - A curved structure used as a support over an open space, as in a doorway.

- **Developed Concrete.**
  - Was a mix of stone, sand, cement, and water.
The Colosseum...

- The site of contests and combats between people and animals.
- Held 50,000 spectators.
- Floor could be flooded for mock naval battles in real boats.
- Had stairs, ramps, and elevators in it.
Roads...

- Super Highway.
- Traveled to every part of the empire.
- Allowed easy access for the military to control Empire.
- Helped Trade.
Aqueducts...

- Structures that carried water over long distances.
- Huge lines of arches.
- Channel along top carried the water.
- Still used today.
Roman Law...

- **Senator Cicero:**
  - “What sort of thing is the law? It is the kind that cannot be bent by influence, or broken by power, or spoiled by money.”

- **Justinian:** Ruler
  - Code of Justice.

- **Roman Laws passed to many other cultures.**
What Did We Learn?

- Why was Hadrian considered one of the five “Good Emperors”?
- What are some characteristics of Roman buildings?
- What was the Justinian’s Rule?

- Built a good government, Laws protected women, children, and slaves. Issued a code of laws for the entire empire. Recognized the army so that soldiers were responsible for the defense of their home provinces.
- Large with large open spaces inside.
- Code of Laws: Said no one could be punished for his or her ideas and that the age and experience of the guilty person need to be considered when deciding the person’s punishment.