



Section 1: The Roman Republic

# 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**



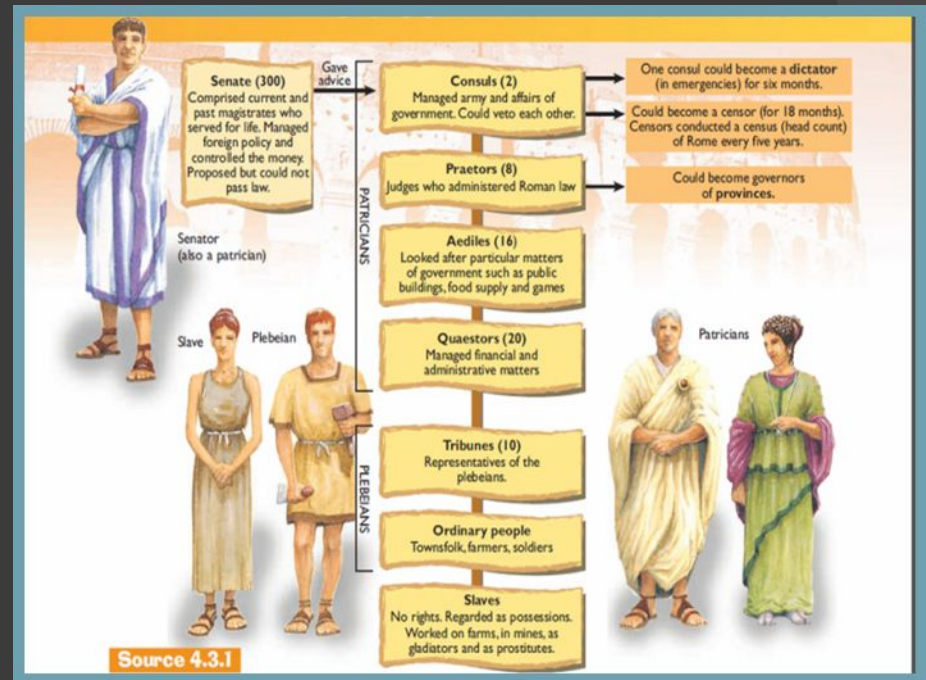
# Romans Form a Republic...

- ◉ 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.



# The Roman Senate...

- ◉ 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.



# Praetors...

- 1<sup>st</sup> functioned as Junior Consuls.
- Later Served as Judges for Civil-Law Trials.
  - Settled disputes about:
    - Money.
    - Business matters.
    - Contracts.
- Developed some of the 1<sup>st</sup> rules for the Roman courts of



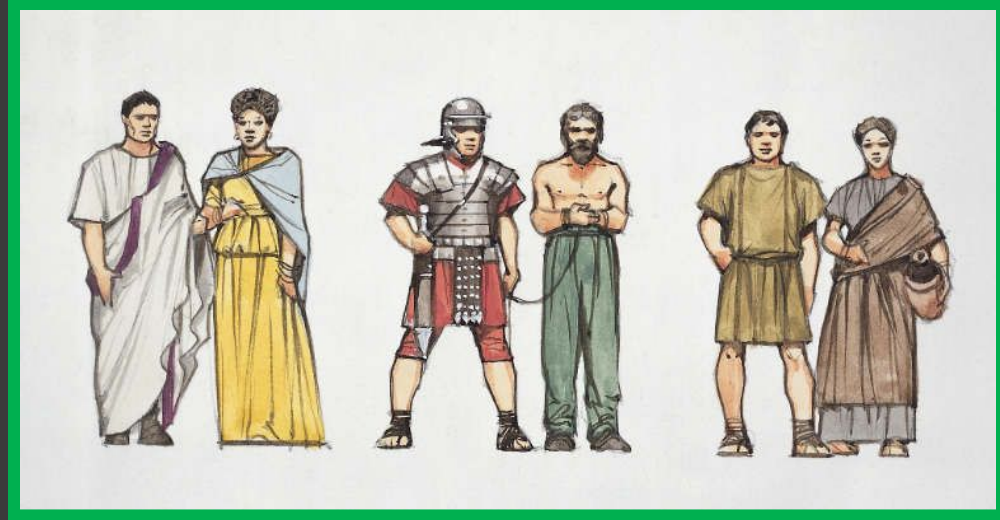
# Patricians v. Plebeians

## ○ Patricians:

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

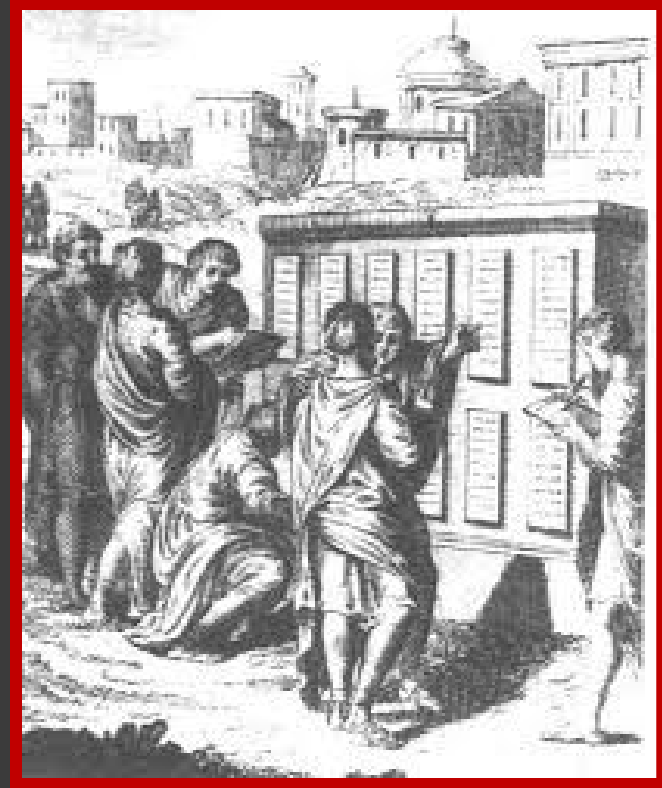
## ○ Plebeians:

- 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).



Carthage

# 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



# 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.



# What Did We Learn?

- What do we know about the Etruscans?
- Why were the Plebeians angry with the Patricians?
- What did Julius Caesar do to become dictator of Rome?
- They spoke an unusual language. Left examples of their writings, ruled as kings, Romans borrowed many ideas from them, including Gods, an alphabet, and the toga.
- They did not like the fact that the patricians had control of the Gov. They felt they were mistreated; had no jobs because they had slaves work the fields. And they wanted a written code of laws.
- He fought and won a war with the senate to become dictator; then he took over important offices and made himself dictator for life.



Section 2 Chapter 8

# THE ROMAN EMPIRE

# 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...

- A.D. 96: Began.
- **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.

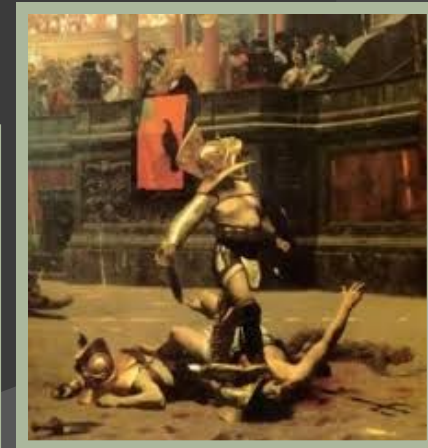
## ○ Developed Concrete.

- Was a mix of stone, sand, cement, and water.



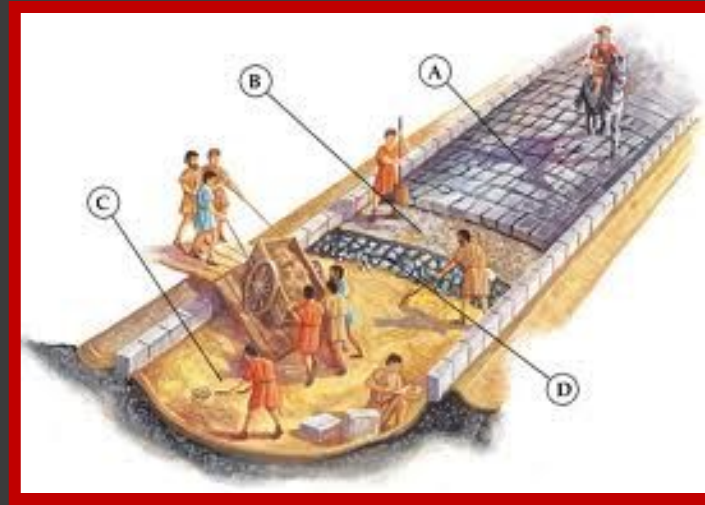
# The Colosseum...

- 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, Colosseum Games elevators in it



# Roads...

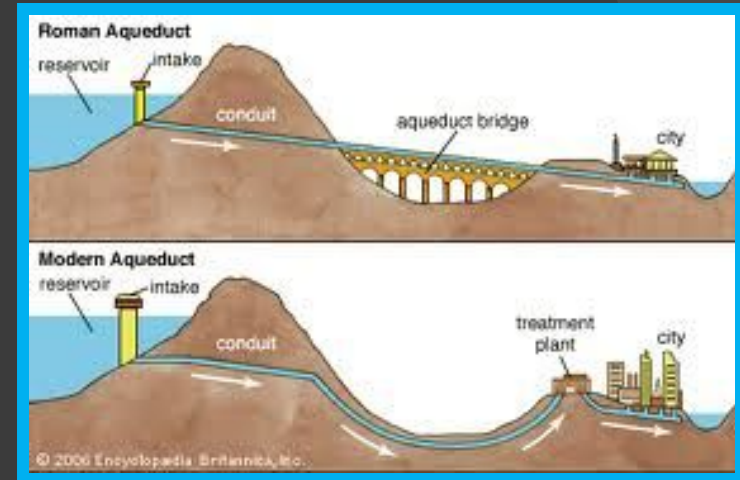
- **Super Highway.**
- Traveled to every part of the **empire.**
- Allowed easy access for the **military to control Empire.**
- Helped **Trade.**



[Super Highway](#)

# Aqueducts...

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



# Roman Law...

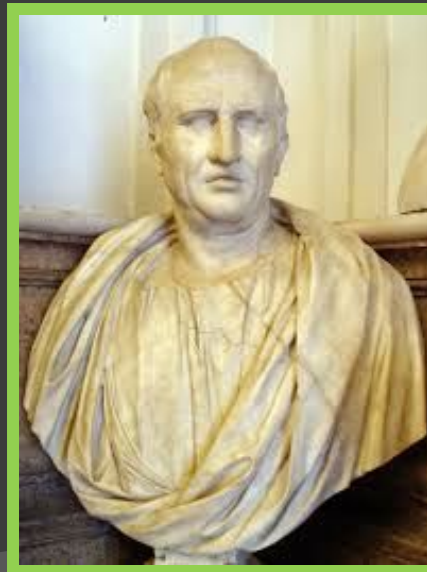
## ○ Senator Cicero:

- “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.