

Warm-up

1. A state that conquers other lands and rules over them is known as an
2. What does 'republic' mean? And where have you heard it used before? *(If you don't know you may use a dictionary or dictionary.com on your phones)*
3. What do you already know about Julius Caesar and the Roman Empire?

Most missed questions on test

1. Who was the “father of history”
2. Greek philosopher and tutor to Alexander the Great
3. Which of the following statements about Confucianism is true?
 - a. It was widely practiced in India
 - b. Confucius believed Chinese people should respect their mothers
 - c. It is technically not considered a religion because it does not focus on worshipping a God or gods who created the Earth
 - d. It is a religion devoted to achieving salvation through ones relationship with their ruler

Most missed questions on the test

1. Under Pericles' reign, Greece went through a golden age. All of the following were goals of Pericles' EXCEPT

- a. To make Sparta a colony of Athens
- b. Strengthen Athenian Democracy
- c. To hold and strengthen the empire
- d. To glorify Athens

2. Which statement most likely represents the view of a citizen of ancient Athens visiting Sparta?

- a. "The government and society in Sparta are very strict. The people have little voice in government."
- b. "I feel as though I have never left home. Everything is almost exactly the same as it is in Athens."
- c. "This society allows for more freedom of expression than I have ever experienced in Athens."
- d. "I have never heard of a society like Sparta that believes in only one God."

Roman Republic

Chapter 6 section 1



ITALY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN



Section 1

Does this Empire look familiar?

How does it compare to the one Alexander the Great created?

How could Rome's geographic location help it to prosper?

EARLY PEOPLE OF ITALY



The Foundations of Rome

Main Idea

From a small town on the banks of an Italian river, Rome grew to control the entire Mediterranean region.

Reading Focus

- Where and how did Roman civilization develop?
- What led to Rome's becoming a republic?
- What were the major events in Rome's expansion?

Roman Civilization Develops

PRIMARY SOURCE

Not without reason did gods and men choose this spot for the site of our city—the [salubrious] hills, the river to bring us produce from the inland regions and sea-borne commerce from abroad, the sea itself, near enough for convenience yet not so near as to bring danger from foreign fleets, our situation in the very heart of Italy—all these advantages make it of all places in the world the best for a city destined to grow great.

LIVY, *The Early History of Rome*

Italy's Geography

- Peninsula logical place for emergence of mighty empire
 - Juts south from Europe far into Mediterranean Sea
 - Lies almost halfway between eastern, western boundaries of the Mediterranean sea
 - Protected by mountains, sea
 - Rich soil, mild climate

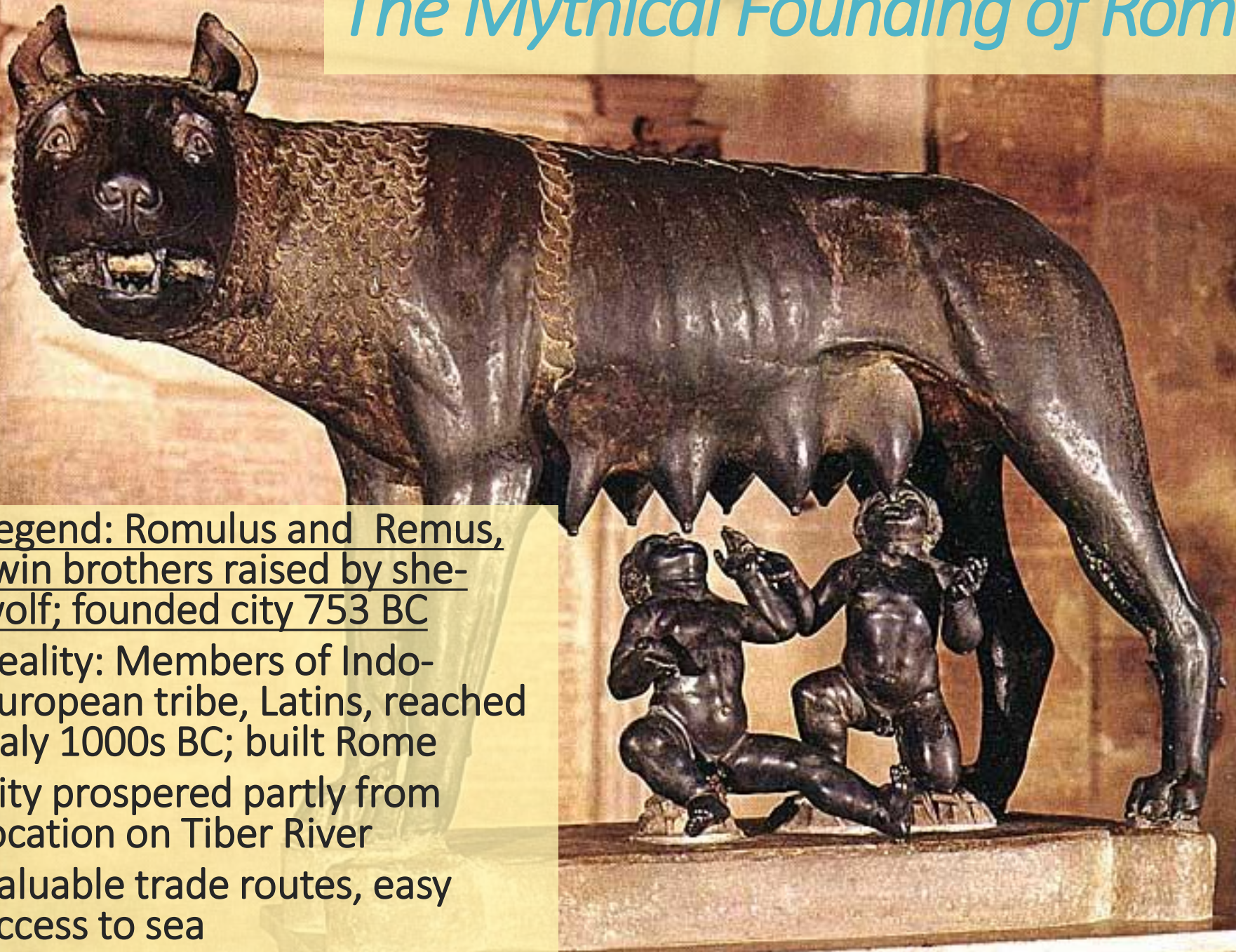
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The Mythical Founding of Rome



Legend: Romulus and Remus, twin brothers raised by she-wolf; founded city 753 BC

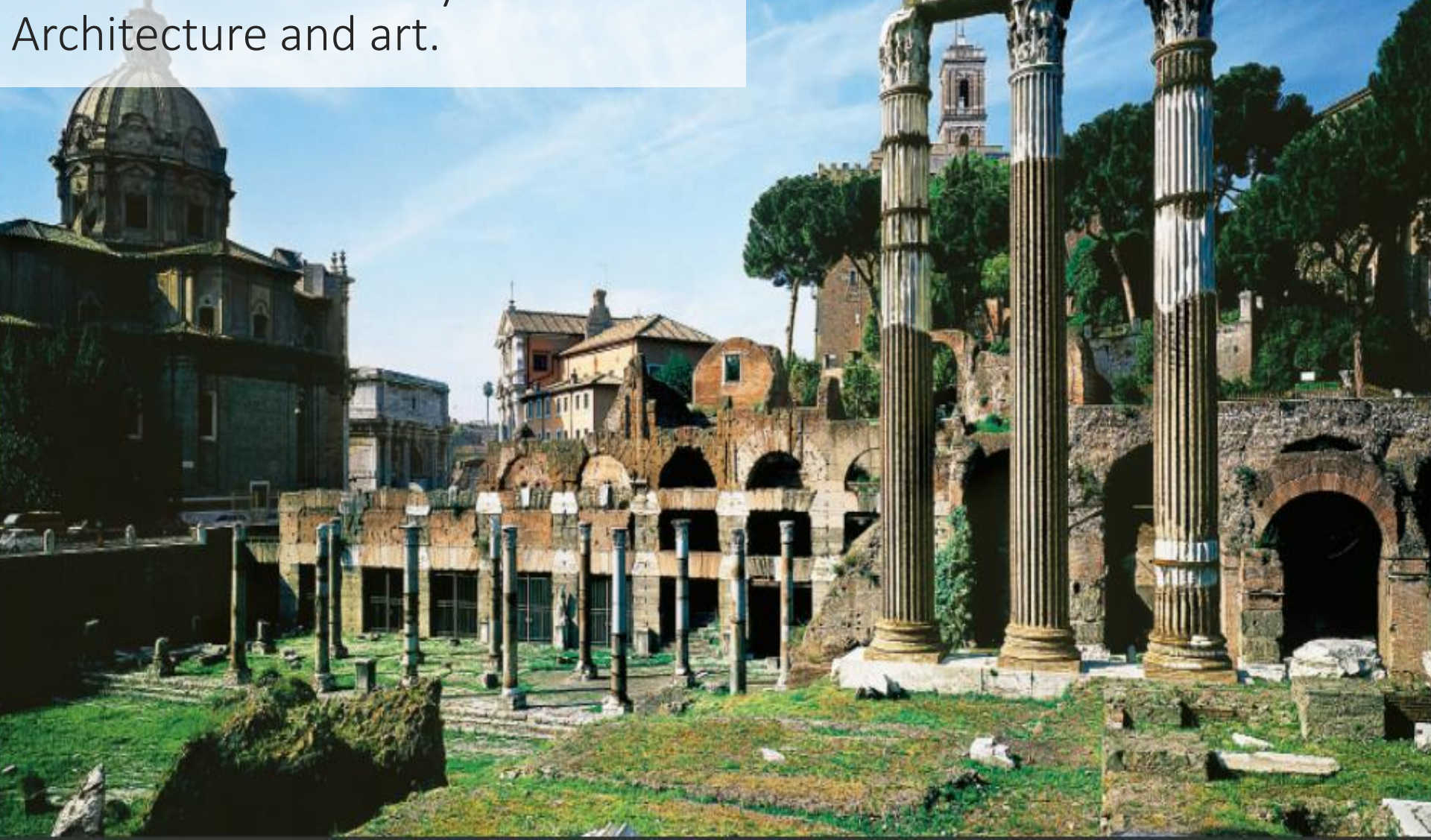
Reality: Members of Indo-European tribe, Latins, reached Italy 1000s BC; built Rome

City prospered partly from location on Tiber River

Valuable trade routes, easy access to sea

The Etruscans were the first group of people to settle in Rome.

They looked to the Ancient Greeks and admired their style of architecture and art.



Summarize

What advantages did Rome's location give the city?

Answer(s): protected by mountains; sea provided protection and transportation; had rich soil, pleasant climate; located on major trade routes; Tiber River provided easy access to the sea

Under a Republic

- A *republic* is a form of government in which power rests with citizens who have the right to vote for their leaders. In Rome, citizenship with voting rights was granted only to **free-born male citizens**.



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Rome Becomes a Republic

Patricians

- Patricians were the wealthy landowners who held most of the power.
- The patricians inherited their power and social status.
- They claimed that their ancestry gave them the authority to make laws for Rome.

Plebeians

- The other important group was the plebeians, the common farmers, artisans, and merchants who made up the majority of the population.
- The plebeians were citizens of Rome with the right to vote. However, they were barred by law from holding most important government positions.
- Invaders threatened 494 BC; plebeians refused to fight until changes made
- Patricians knew they would have no army, expanded plebian rights

Tribune

- Rome's leaders allowed the plebeians to form their own assembly and elect representatives called **tribunes**.
- Tribunes protected the rights of the plebeians from unfair acts of patrician officials.

Government under the Republic

- Rome achieved a balanced government
- Their government had taken the best features of a monarchy (government by a king), an aristocracy (gov. by nobles), and a democracy (gov. by the people)

Rome and Early Christianity

Twelve Tables

An important victory for the plebeians was to force the creation of a written law code.

With laws unwritten, patrician officials often interpreted the law to suit themselves.

In 451 B.C., a group of ten officials began writing down Rome's laws.



The laws were carved on twelve bronze tablets, or tables, and hung in the Forum.

The Twelve Tables (Rome's first written law code) established the idea that all free citizens had a right to the protection of the law.

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Republican Government

New Offices and Institutions

- Rome had two officials called **consuls**. Like kings, they commanded the army and directed the government.
- The **senate** was the aristocratic (governed by nobles) branch of Rome's government. It had both legislative and administrative functions in the republic.
- In times of crisis, the republic could appoint a **dictator**- a leader who had absolute power to make laws and command the army

Elements of Government

At the end of their one-year term, Consuls entered the Senate of Rome, the highest legislative body of the government.

Because the consuls and Senate both represented the interests of the patricians (aristocratic, wealthy classes), there was always tension between the wealthy classes and the plebeians, or common people.



Drawing Inferences

Why did patricians want to prevent plebeians from holding important political positions?

Comparing Republican Governments

	Rome	United States of America
Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two consuls, elected by the assembly for one year—chief executives of the government and commanders-in-chief of the army. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A president, elected by the people for four years—chief executive of the government and commander-in-chief of the army.
Legislative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senate of 300 members, chosen from aristocracy for life—controls foreign and financial policies, advises consuls. Centuriate Assembly, all citizen-soldiers are members for life—selects consuls, makes laws. Tribal Assembly, citizens grouped according to where they live are members for life—elects tribunes and makes laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senate of 100 members, elected by the people for six-year terms—makes laws, advises president on foreign policy. House of Representatives of 435 members, elected by the people for two years—makes laws, originates revenue bills.
Judicial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Praetors, eight judges chosen for one year by Centuriate Assembly—two oversee civil and criminal courts (the others govern provinces). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supreme Court, nine justices appointed for life by president—highest court, hears civil and criminal appeals cases.
Legal code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twelve Tables—a list of rules that was the basis of Roman legal system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Constitution—basic law of the United States
Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All adult male landowners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All native-born or naturalized adults

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

- Comparing** *What similarities do you see in the governments of the Roman Republic and the United States?*
- Drawing Conclusions** *Which government seems more democratic? Why?*

The Republic Expands

For hundreds of years after the founding of the republic, Rome sought to expand its territories through trade and conquest.

In order to do this what would a civilization need?

Military Might

- Successful expansion not possible without powerful army
- All Roman men between ages 17 and 46 with minimum amount of property required to serve in army during times of war

[TedEd Life of a Roman Teen](#)

Forming an Opinion

Do you think the Roman Republic owed its success more to its form of government or its military? Why?

Crash Course



Twelve Tables Activity

The Conquest of Italy

- 265 BC, Romans had defeated Etruscans and Greek cities in Southern Italy
- Romans imposed two strict conditions on subject people—subjects had to provide troops for Roman army, abandon any dealings with foreign nations
- Other than those conditions, Rome rarely interfered with domestic affairs of people it conquered

Sicily

- Once in control of Italy, Rome turned attention to Sicily, large island to south of Italian Peninsula
- In Sicily, Rome came into conflict with **Carthage**, powerful North African trading city
- Conflict grew into series of three wars referred to as **Punic Wars** between 264-146 B.C.
- Punic Wars raged for nearly 80 years

The Punic Wars

Violence between Rome and Carthage broke out in 264 BC. Because the First Punic War was fought mostly at sea, Carthage's powerful navy dominated the early fighting. Soon, however, the Romans built a navy of their own and were able to defeat Carthage.

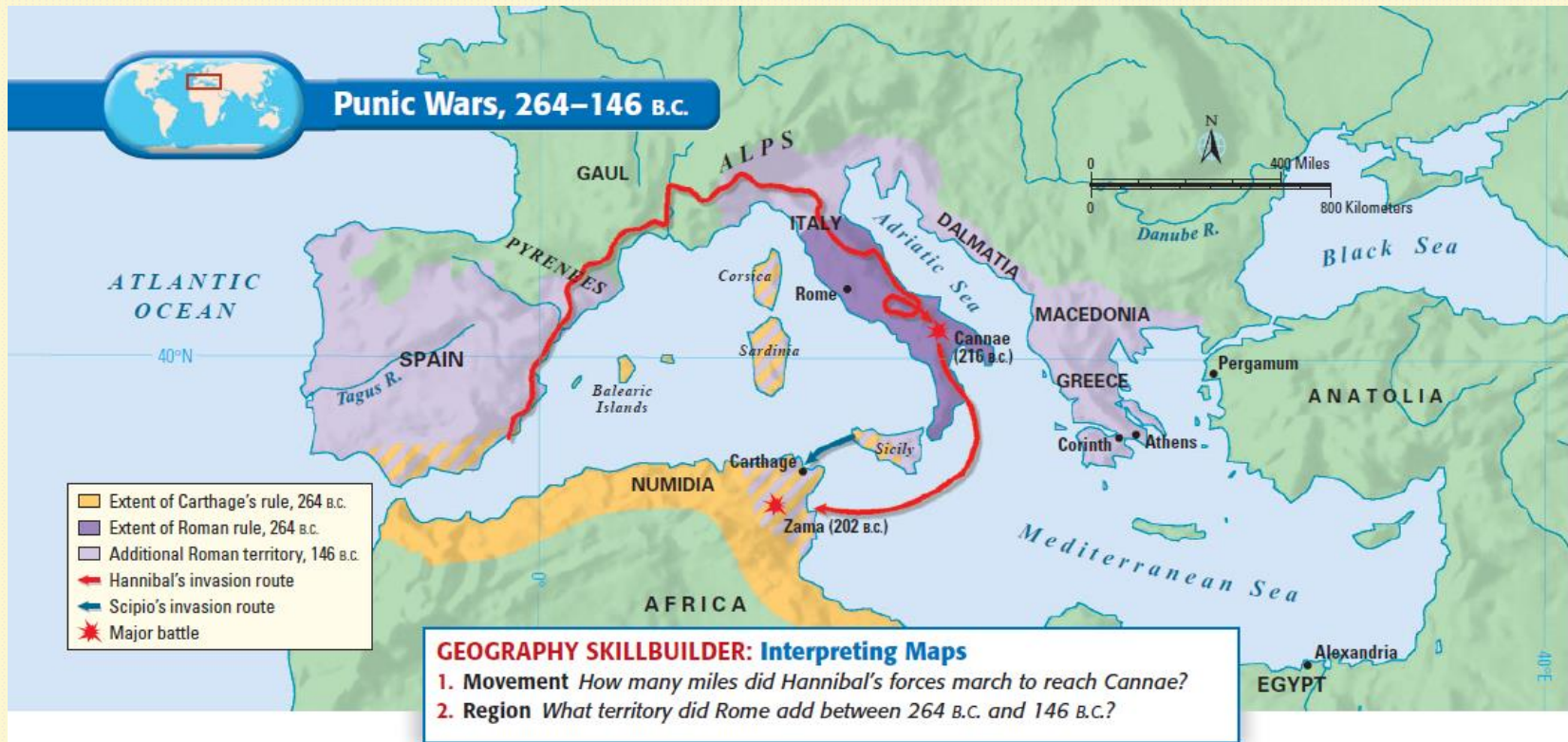
Hannibal

- Brilliant Carthaginian military strategist
- 218 BC, he sought to surprise the Romans. He led his army across Pyrenees, Alps to invade Italy
- Hannibal ravaged Italy, defeated every army he faced

Scipio

- Romans decided to take war to Africa
- General Publius Cornelius Scipio sailed to Africa, besieged Carthage
- Forced Hannibal to sail home
- Scipio defeated Hannibal, took Carthage, won Second Punic War

The Romans had defeated Carthage, but it did not destroy the city as many citizens had wanted.



Horrible Histories Hannibal

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Carthage Falls

Huge losses of Second Punic War remained in memories of many Romans

149 BC Rome decided to destroy old enemy once and for all

Declared war on Carthage for third time

After siege of three years, Carthage fell

Romans enslaved entire population, completely destroyed city

They banned any people from living there

Building an Empire

Rome's victories in the Punic Wars gave it dominance over the western Mediterranean.

The Romans then went on to conquer the eastern half.

By about 70 B.C., Rome's Mediterranean empire stretched from Anatolia in the east to Spain in the west.

