

Terms, People, and Places

Carthage:

Hannibal:

Imperialism:

Latifundia:

Tiberius Gracchus:

Gaius Gracchus:

Julius Caesar:

The Ides of March:

Augustus:

Census:

Hadrian:

Pax Romana:

Lesson Objectives

- Understand how the Roman republic grew through a series of conquests
- Identify the events leading to the decline of the Roman republic
- Describe the nature of the new age that dawned with the Roman Empire.

Summary

“From Republic to Empire”

Conquest and diplomacy helped the Romans to extend their rule from Spain to Egypt. However, expansion created social and economic problems that led to the decline of the republic and the rule of an emperor.

Section Summary

FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

As Rome extended its territory, it encountered Carthage, an empire that stretched across North Africa and the western Mediterranean. These two powers battled in three wars. These Punic Wars lasted from 264 B.C. to 146 B.C., when Rome finally destroyed Carthage.

Rome was committed to a policy of **imperialism**—establishing control over foreign lands. Roman power soon spread from Spain to Egypt. Rome soon controlled busy trade routes that brought tremendous riches. Wealthy families purchased large estates, called **latifundia**, and forced war captives to work as their slaves. The gap between rich and poor grew, leading to corruption and riots.

Rome was in need of social and political reform. Young patrician tribunes **Tiberius** and **Gaius Gracchus** were among the first to attempt it. However, the senate felt threatened by their reforms, and in a series of riots, the two brothers and their followers were killed. This power struggle led to a period of civil war.

Out of the chaos emerged **Julius Caesar**, a brilliant military commander. With Caesar's rising fame, a rivalry erupted between him and another general, Pompey. Caesar eventually defeated Pompey and his soldiers and swept around the Mediterranean, suppressing rebellions. Victorious, Caesar returned to Rome and forced the senate to make him dictator for life.

Caesar pushed through a number of reforms to help solve Rome's many problems. Fearing that Caesar would make himself king, however, his enemies killed him in 44 B.C. His friend, Marc Antony, and his nephew, Octavian, joined forces to avenge Caesar. However, they soon battled one another for power, and Octavian defeated Antony.

With this triumph, the senate gave Octavian the title of **Augustus**, or "Exalted One." He was the first emperor of Rome and ruled from 27 B.C. to A.D. 14. Augustus built a stable government for the empire. He also undertook economic reforms. To make the tax system fair, he ordered a **census**, or population count, of the empire. Another influential Roman emperor was **Hadrian**. He codified Roman law, making it the same for all provinces.

During the *Pax Romana*, Roman rule brought peace, prosperity, and order to the lands it controlled. Spectacular entertainments were popular across the empire. However, social and economic problems hid beneath the general prosperity.

Review Questions

1. Who was Julius Caesar?

2. Who was Octavian?

READING CHECK

What did Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus attempt in Rome?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *suppressing* mean in the underlined sentence? The word *suppress* comes from a Latin word that means "to press under." Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of *suppressing*.

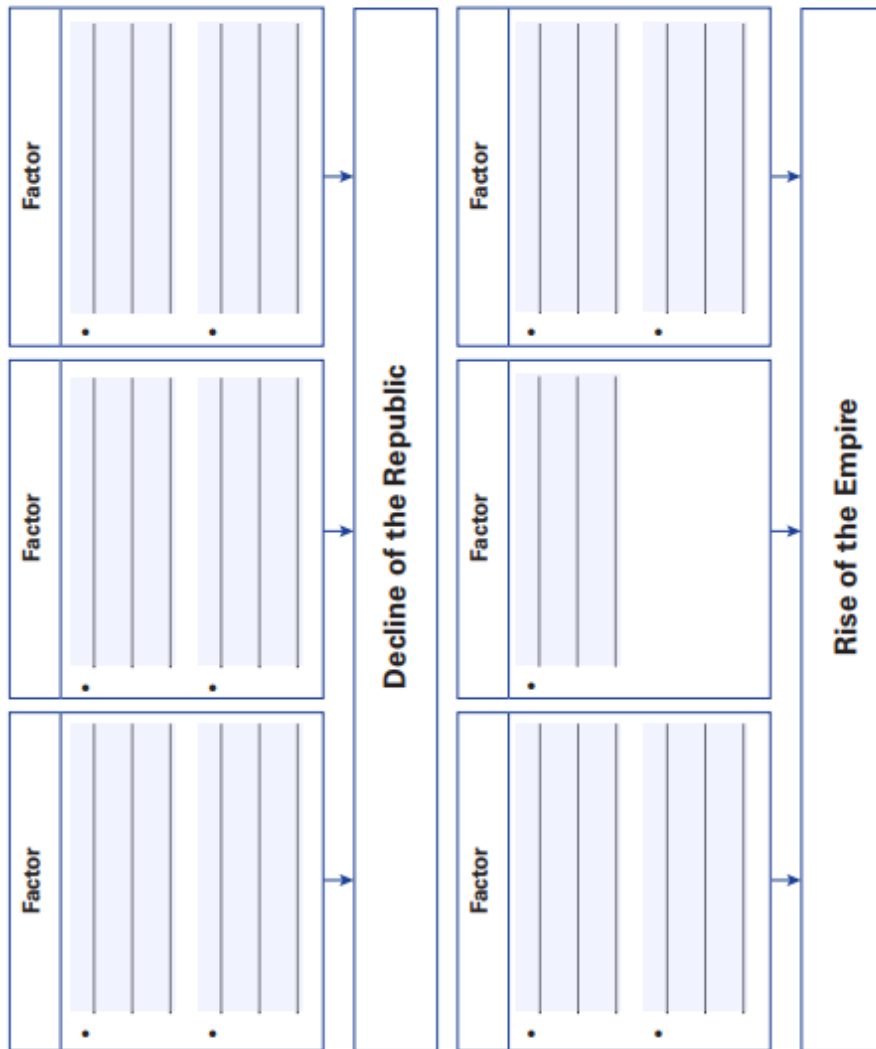
READING SKILL**Recognize Multiple Causes**

How did Augustus come to power?

CHAPTER 5
Note Taking Study Guide
SECTION 2 FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

Focus Question: What factors led to the decline of the Roman republic and the rise of the Roman empire?

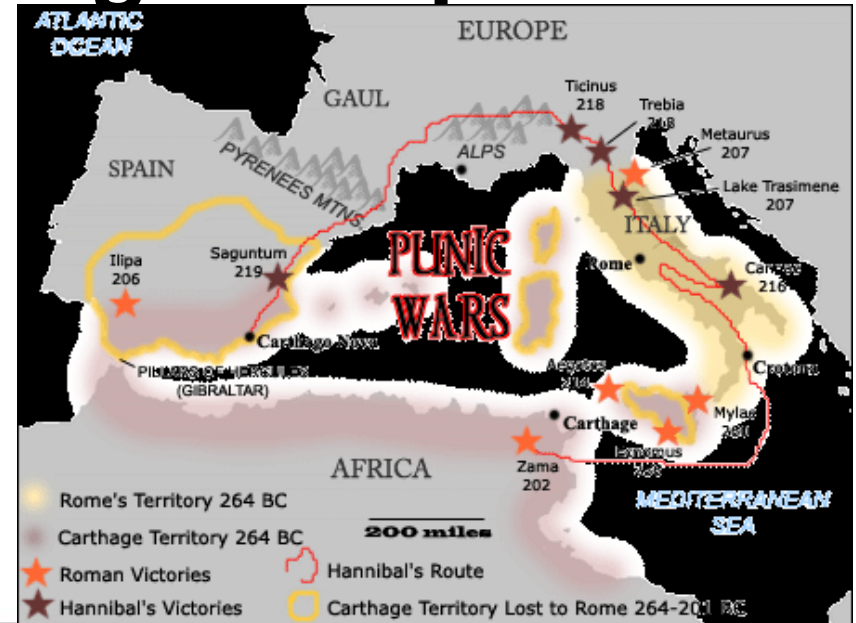
As you read this section, complete the flowcharts below to help you recognize the causes that led to the decline of the Roman republic and the rise of the Roman empire.



Aim #19: How did Rome go from Republic to Empire?



Rome Grows Through Conquest



B

The Roman Empire was rich with important resources, such as grain and metal. As the Empire grew, the variety of trade goods increased.

Area shown in maps B, C and E



Expansion and Trade in the Roman Empire

44 B.C. - 180 A.D.

	Roman Republic in 44 B.C.		Grain
	Imperial gains by 107 A.D.		Metals
	Imperial gains by 180 A.D.		Marble
	GAUL Culture region		Wine
	Capital		Cloth
	Roman road		

20 days Sea route in days

0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers



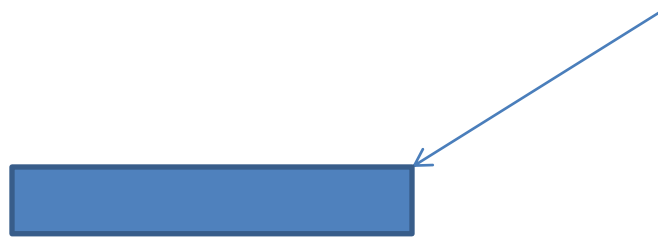
Roman roads help link the Empire.

Trade increases as growing cities demand more goods.

180 A.D. Pax Romana ends as invaders threaten the Empire.

To Romans, "Africa" and "Arabia" are provinces, not a continent and a peninsula.

Impact of Expansion



Problems in the Late Republic

By the mid-100s BC, Rome had no rival anywhere in the Mediterranean world. However, the responsibilities of running their vast holdings stretched the Roman political system to its limits.

Social Unrest

- Revolution began in political, social institutions
- Tensions grew between classes of Roman society
- **Gracchi** brothers tried to resolve tension

Soldier-Farmers

- Tribune Tiberius Gracchus noted mistreatment of soldier-farmers
- Many reduced to poverty
- Tiberius, brother Gaius tried to help soldiers

Public Land

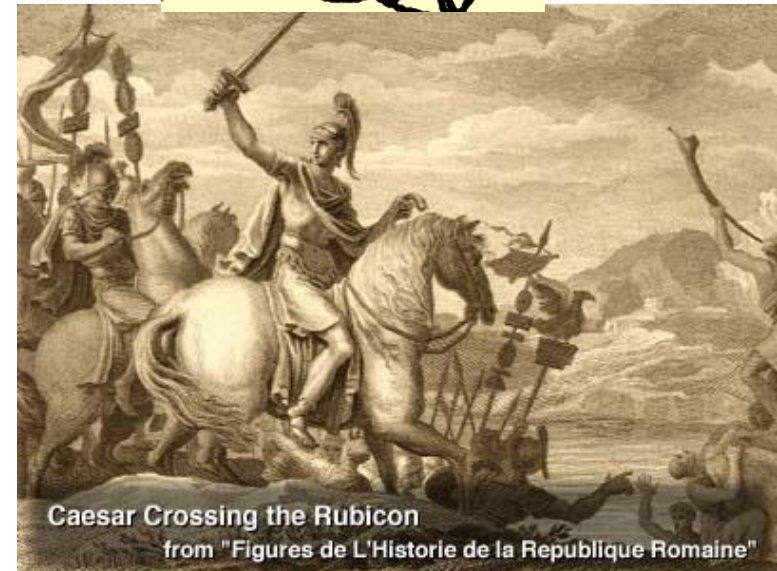
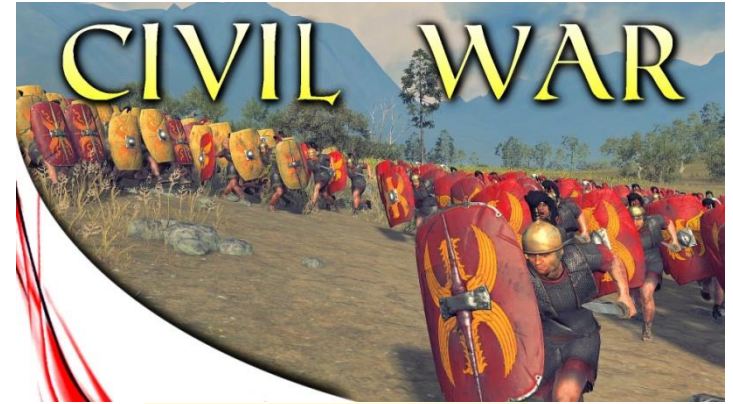
- Gracchi tried to redistribute public land to farmers
- Had public support, but Senate feared Gracchi trying to reduce its power
- Senate urged mobs to kill brothers



Checkpoint

What were the causes & impacts of Rome's growth?

Republic Declines



Caesar Crossing the Rubicon

from "Figures de L'Histoire de la Republique Romaine"

“veni vidi vici”

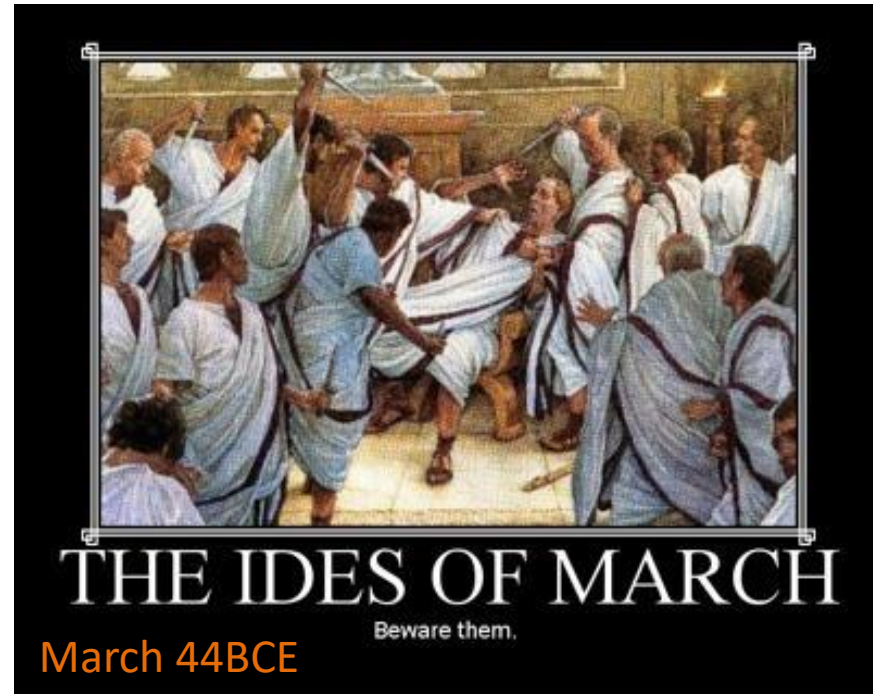
- Julius Caesar

I came, I saw, I conquered

Julius Caesar



100-44 BCE

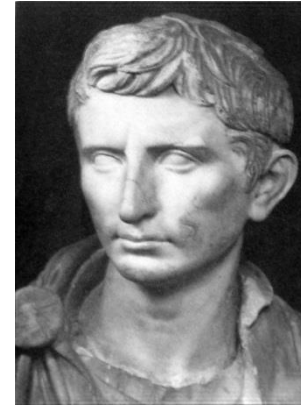




Checkpoint

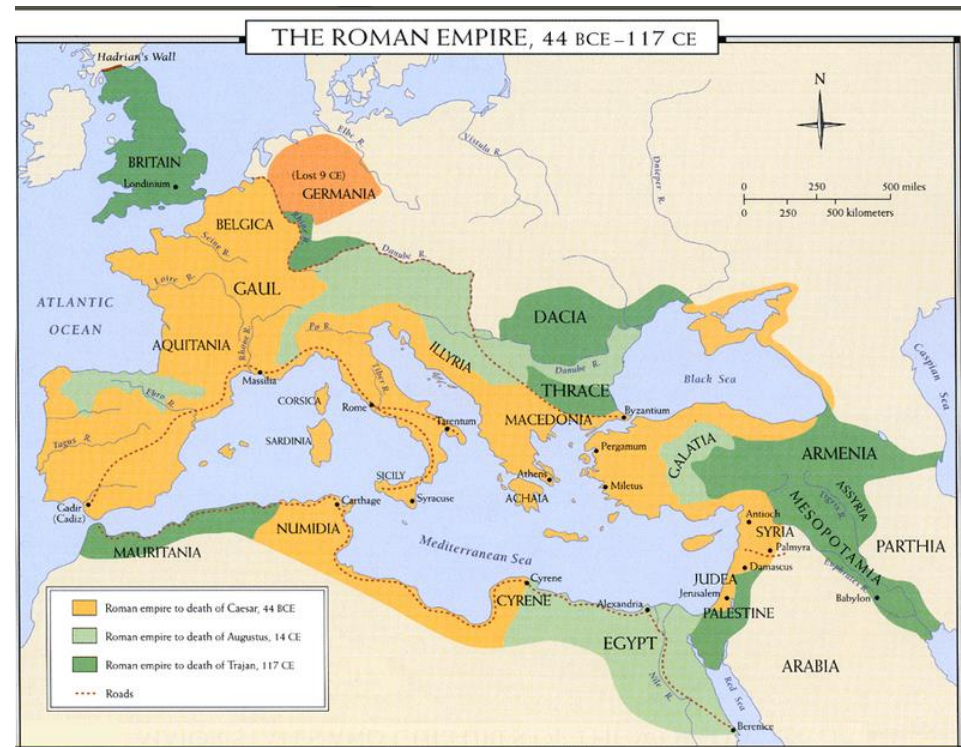
What led to the decline of the Roman Republic?

Age of Roman Empire Dawns (27 BCE-476 CE)



“I found Rome of clay; I leave it to you of marble”

Augustus (63 BCE-CE14)



From Republic to Empire

Roman REPUBLIC	Roman EMPIRE
Who leads?	
Elected officials	Emperor
How long do they rule?	
One year	For life, although many were assassinated
How do new leaders take power?	
Appointed by Senate	By inheritance or by force

- D** The Republic ended when powerful generals seized control of the government. After about 20 years of civil war, a new government was established. The Roman Empire had begun.

Comparing Structures of Government

Roman Republic

Roman Empire

Highest Official(s)

Two consuls

- annually elected
- held equal power

Dictator

- appointed in times of emergency
- held office for 6 months only

Emperor

- inherited power
- served for life
- if served well, was worshipped as a god after death

Governing Bodies

Senate

- issued advisory decrees to magistrates and people
- in practice, held enormous power
- had about 300 members

Popular Assemblies

- two assemblies: centuriate (military), tribal (nonmilitary)
- elected magistrates, held legislative power, made key decisions

Senate

- issued binding decrees, acted as a high court, elected magistrates
- in practice, held little power as compared to the emperor
- had about 600 members

Chart Skills Given the differences in these two structures of government, why do you think the senate held less power in the empire than it did in the republic?

- In the republic the consuls and dictators had many checks on their power,
- In the empire the emperor had few checks on his power, therefore the power of the senate was greatly reduced in the empire.

Emperors Vary

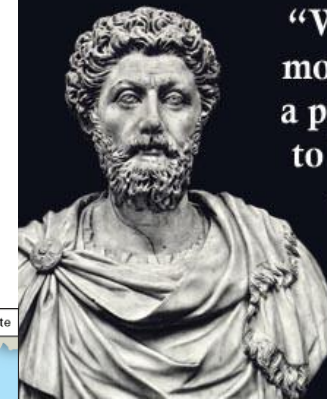
- Augustus's successors varied in efficiency
- Nero & Caligula were terrible, evil, & insane
- 96-180CE; good emperors
 - Hadrian codified Roman law & built Britain wall
 - Marcus Aurelius- ideal philosopher king



Whenever you do something stupid, just remember that Roman emperor Caligula waged a war on Poseidon. He had his army march to the beach and told them to start stabbing the water.



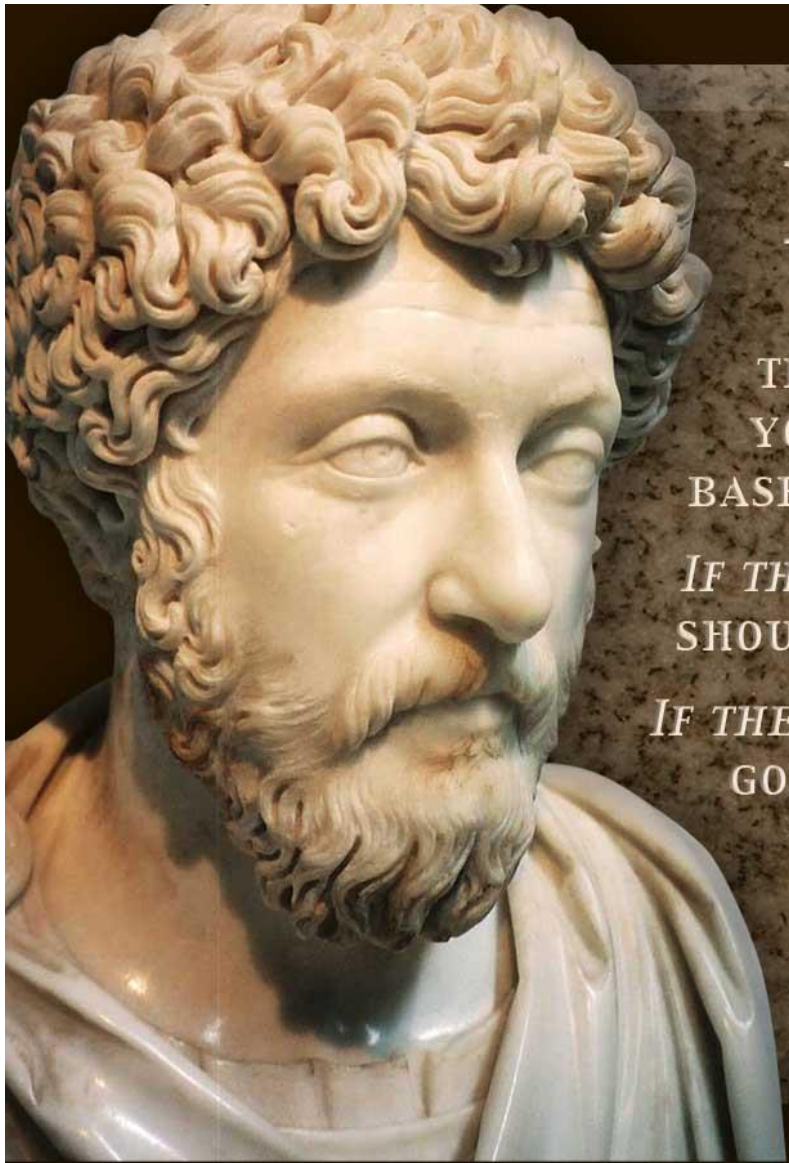
Posted By: Jenifer Hug memes.com



“When you arise in the morning, think of what a precious privilege it is to be alive - to breathe, to think, to enjoy, to love.”

—MARCUS AURELIUS





LIVE A GOOD LIFE.

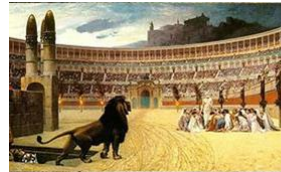
IF THERE ARE GODS AND THEY ARE JUST, THEN THEY WILL NOT CARE HOW DEVOUT YOU HAVE BEEN, BUT WILL WELCOME YOU BASED ON THE VIRTUES YOU HAVE LIVED BY.

IF THERE ARE GODS, BUT UNJUST, THEN YOU SHOULD NOT WANT TO WORSHIP THEM.

IF THERE ARE NO GODS, THEN YOU WILL BE GONE, BUT WILL HAVE LIVED A NOBLE LIFE THAT WILL LIVE ON IN THE MEMORIES OF YOUR LOVED ONES.

— RE-INTERPRETATION OF **MARCUS AURELIUS**

Pax Romana 27BCE-180CE



Coliseum for contests and games!
For both the Rich & Poor!

Eighth Wonder of the World: Pax Romana

Began during the 1st Century A.D.

Pax Romana: Rome's Peace and Prosperity!



Rome's heart centered around the Family

Augustus created the civil service system
For example: Soldiers could now protect the roads due to peace than war!

The civil service system helped provide money to the people for doing work with the government which was always stable!



Men and Women could work and own property!

What was the most important industry?
Agriculture was the most important industry!

150 Holidays!



Children got an education until adulthood

Many road networks like the Silk Road which Rome used to trade with China for Silk

90% of the people were farmers!


Rome had a coinage system called Denarius which helped the economy because it makes trade easier for everyone!

Rome had a huge trading network. Traded with Greece, Anatolia, China & India.

All roads lead to (and from) Rome

The benefits of peace facilitated travel throughout the empire. Along with food and trade goods, language, science, philosophy, religious ideas, and artistic traditions were exchanged among the diverse people and cultures of the ancient world.

From Rome to the provinces

-  Law
-  Architecture and construction
-  Latin
-  Greco-Roman art and sculpture

From the provinces to Rome

-  Precious metals
-  Glass and crafts
-  Religious traditions
-  Astronomical and astrological sciences
-  Grain
-  Religious traditions

From beyond the empire to Rome

-  Ivory and exotic animals
-  Incense and silk
-  Gems and spices





**"FOOTBALL, BEER, AND ABOVE ALL GAMBLING,
FILLED UP THE HORIZON OF THEIR MINDS.**

**TO KEEP THEM IN CONTROL WAS
NOT DIFFICULT." -GEORGE ORWELL**

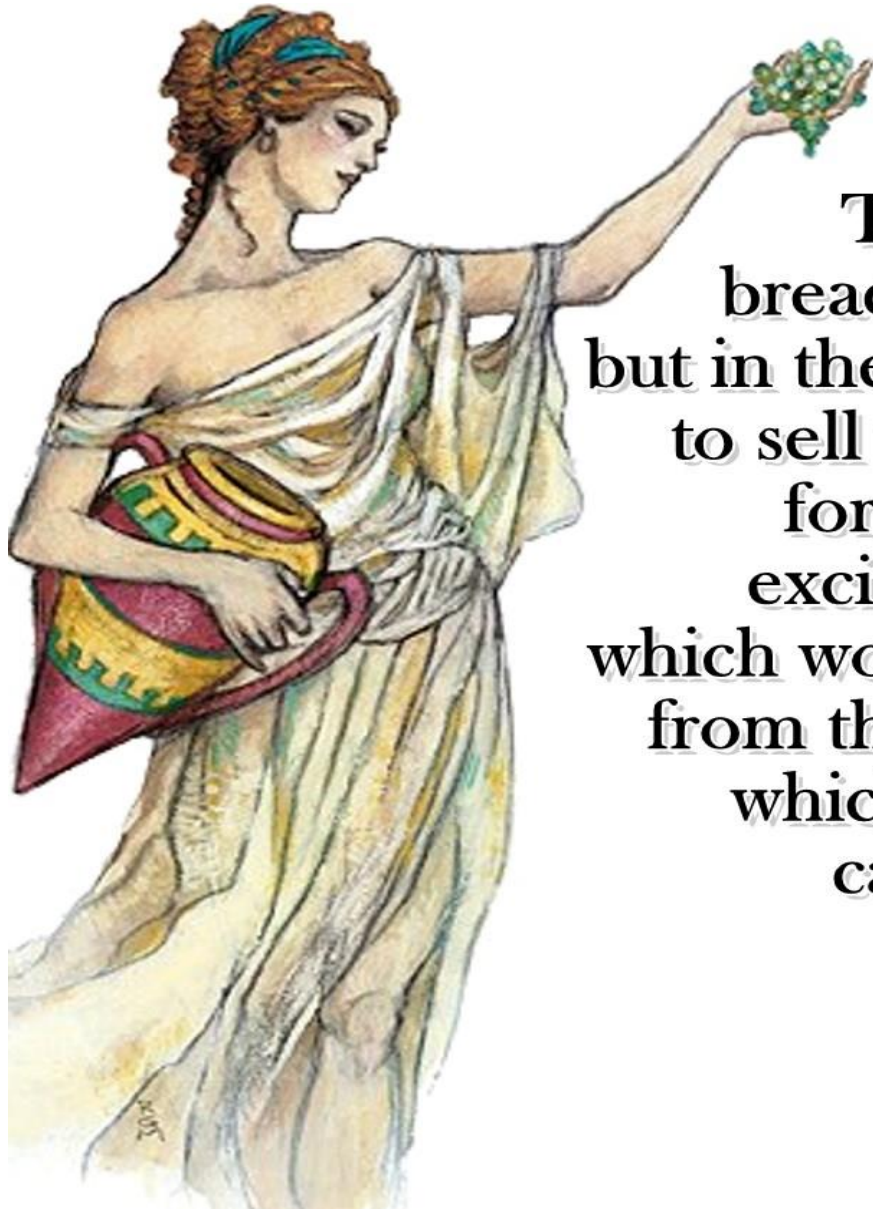
“Bread & Circuses”

•



Circus Maximus Arena
(150-250k capacity)

“Bread and Circuses”



The evil was not in bread and circuses, per se, but in the willingness of the people to sell their rights as free men for full bellies and the excitement of the games which would serve to distract them from the other human hungers which bread and circuses can never appease.

Marcus Tullius Cicero

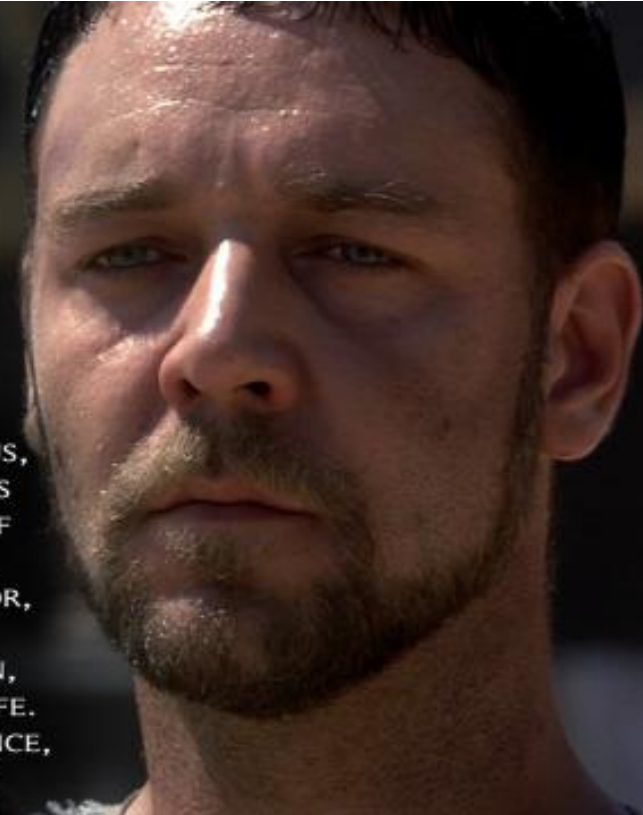
Gladiator



 Magical quote

“MY NAME IS
MAXIMUS DECIMUS MERIDIUS,
COMMANDER OF THE ARMIES
OF THE NORTH, GENERAL OF
THE FELIX LEGIONS, LOYAL
SERVANT TO THE TRUE EMPEROR,
MARCUS AURELIUS.
FATHER TO A MURDERED SON,
HUSBAND TO A MURDERED WIFE.
AND I WILL HAVE MY VENGEANCE,
IN THIS LIFE OR THE NEXT.”

- MAXIMUS





Checkpoint

What was the nature of the new age that dawned with the Roman Empire?



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.