

ANCIENT ROME

I. Geography of Italy

A. Rome – the city

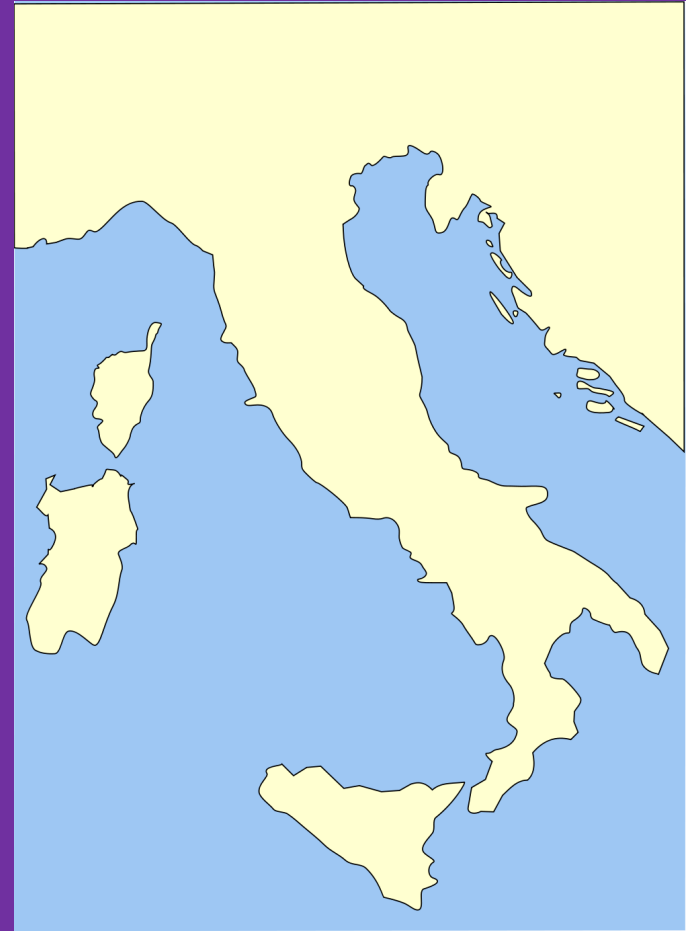
1. located about halfway down the boot, on the western side of the **Apennines**

2. near the southern end of the **Tiber River**



B. Big Islands

1. **Sicily** – at the tip of the boot
2. **Sardinia** – off the Western coast, just south of Corsica (another big island in the Medit. Sea)



C. Mountains

1. **Alps** – form northern barrier from the rest of Europe
2. **Apennine Mountains** – like a spine down the center of the boot



D. Rivers

1. flowed out from the mountains*

2. flowed out to the sea

*see the **Po River** flows southeast from the Alps into the Adriatic Sea, and the Tevere (i.e. **Tiber River**) flows southwest from the Apennines into the Tyrrhenian Sea.



E. Seas

1. **Adriatic** – to the east
2. **Tyrrhenian** – to the west
3. **Ionian** – south of the boot
4. **Mediterranean** – south of Sardinia and Sicily



F. Land and Climate

1. Warm climate, south of **Po River**



2. fertile river valleys on either side of the mountains

(grain, olives, grapes, and vegetables)



3. Livestock included: goats, sheep, cattle, and pigs



Volcanic soil helps, too!



II. The Rise of the Roman Republic

A. Rome's Early Days

1. Historians are unsure of how Rome was founded
2. Romans believed in the myth of Romulus & Remus, a divine origin of their city (c. 753BCE)*



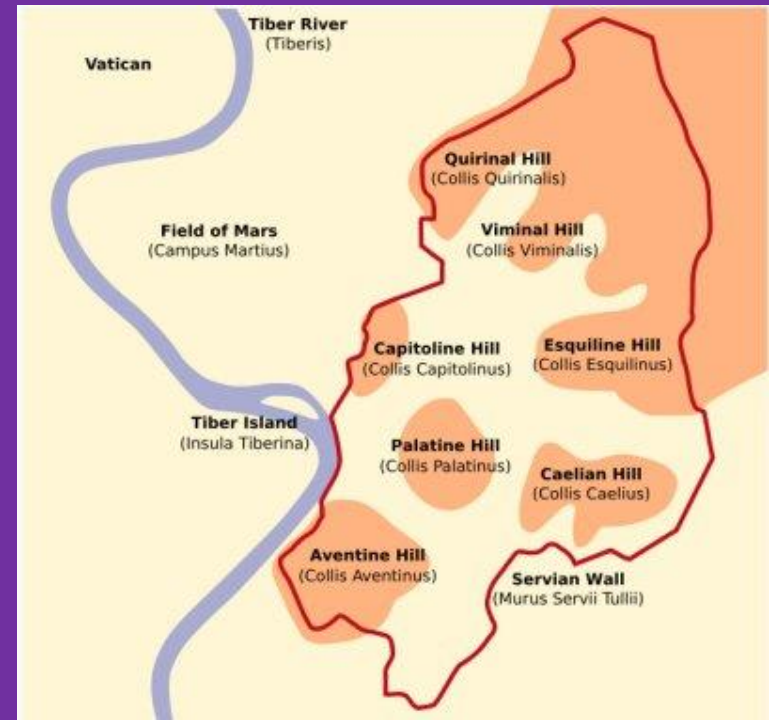
*Watch the short cartoon video on Romulus & Remus attached posted on Google Classroom



**These are just some different artist interpretations of parts of the myth.

3. Natural Advantages

- a. Rome was surrounded by hills, which helped defend against attack
- b. being on the bank of the Tiber meant it had a port for trade
- c. the river was also too shallow and quick for large, enemy ships



B. The People of Italy

1. Greek Colonies

a. Greeks made colonies in southern Italy starting in the 700s BCE

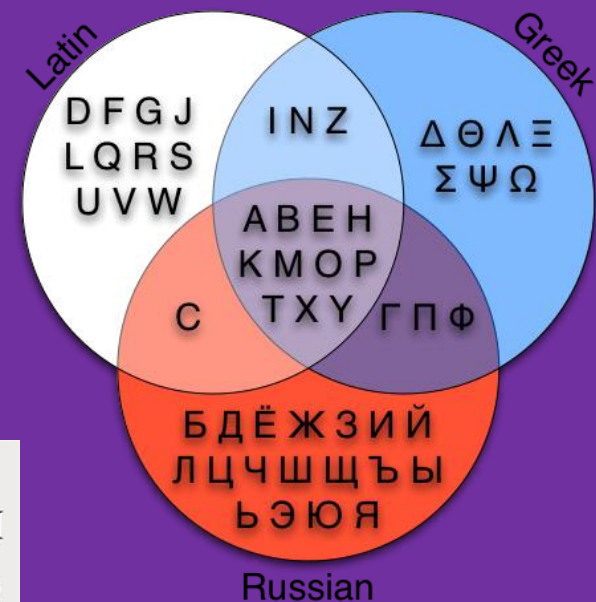
b. Romans were greatly influenced by contact with them —e.g. language* and religion



*see if you can spot the similarities between the modern Greek and Latin alphabets below. Please note: ancient Greek & ancient Latin only had capital letters, there was no J, and U/V/W were all represented by V.

Times Greek vs Times Latin

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ	A B C D E F G H I
Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π	J K L M N O P Q R
Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	S T U V W X Y Z



Russian
**Probably Mr. Cahn's favorite Venn Diagram of ALL TIME!!!!

2. Etruscans

- a. most powerful of the many groups on the boot
- b. left behind huge tombs depicting daily life
- c. by 600BCE, Etruscans had conquered most of northern and central Italy, including Rome
- d. passed to the Romans: writing, engineering, and road building





C. From Monarchy to Republic

1. The Roman Kings

- a. monarchy was Rome's first form of gov't
- b. kings were head of the army, chief priest, and supreme judge
- c. aristocrats formed a **senate***, which advised the king



*Fun fact: the word "senate" comes from the Latin word senex which means "old man". The US Senate is still mostly full of old men today.



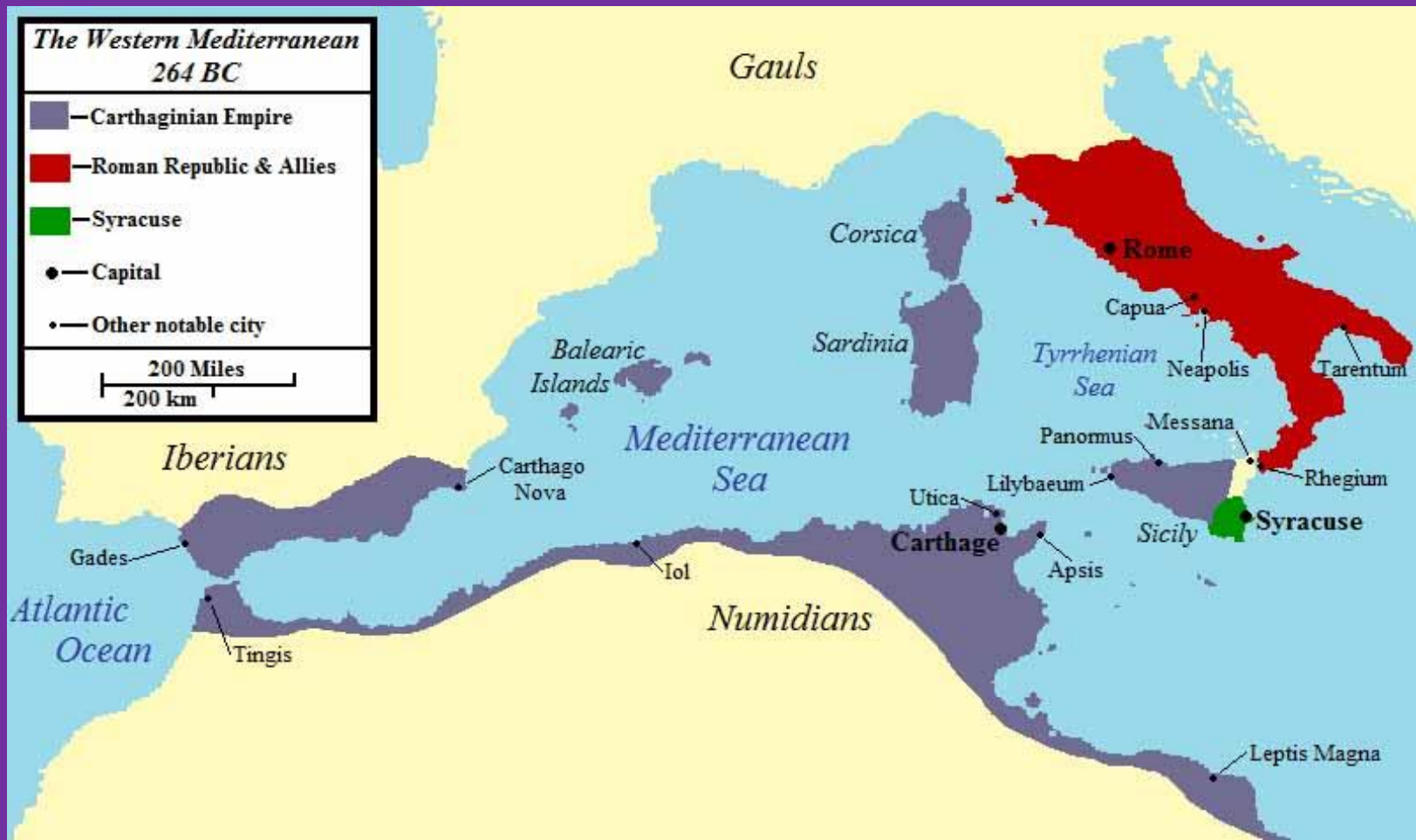
2. The Founding of the Republic

- a. aristocrats grew weary of monarchy
- b. In 509_{BCE}, Roman hero Junius Brutus chased the last king out of Rome
- c. Rome became a **republic**, a form of representative democracy



F. Early Roman Expansion

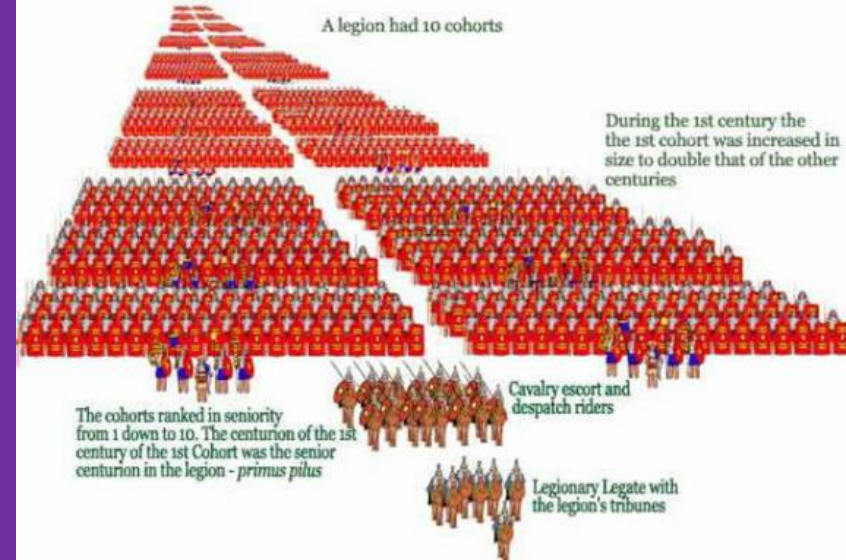
1. By 275 BCE, Rome controlled the entire Boot





2. The Legions

- a. basic unit of Roman military was a legion
 - 4,500 to 5,000 soldiers
- b. each legion broken into maniples — units of between 60 to 160 soldiers
- c. maniples could maneuver together or separately, better than less flexible phalanx
- d. Roman military was innovative, adopted ideas from other successful armies
- e. adept builders — temporary forts, roads, bridges



f. basic equipment

a. *gladius* – short sword

b. *hasta* – spear

c. *galea* – helmet

d. *lorica* – armor, typically
plate mail or chain mail

e. *scutum* – shield (2.5x4')



3. Romans conquered or signed treaties with neighbors,
incorporated them into the army

III. The Government of the Republic



A. Principles of the Roman Government

1. The Republic lasted for nearly 500 years (509BCE-27BCE), blend of monarchy, oligarchy, & democracy
2. Unwritten **Constitution** – rules based on tradition and customs, sacred to the Romans
 - a. **Separation of Powers** – no one person in gov't wielded too much power
 - b. **Checks and balances** – three branches of gov't equal in power, monitored each other
 - c. **Rule of Law** – laws applied to everyone, even elected officials

B. Roman Citizens

1. Free Roman men were citizens,
could wear a toga

2. Rights and Responsibilities

a. right to a trial

b. right to vote

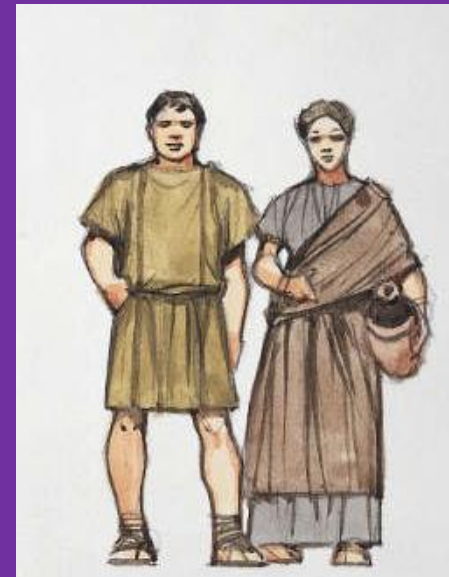
c. responsibility to serve in army
if he could afford armor*



*Later in Roman history, the state would provide armor to poorer soldiers

3. Patricians and Plebeians

- a. **patricians** – powerful and wealthy minority; descended from oldest Roman families
- b. **plebeians** – Roman majority; merchants, craftworkers, laborers, soldiers, farmers, etc.
- c. plebs* gradually gained greater representation in Roman gov't as Republic went on

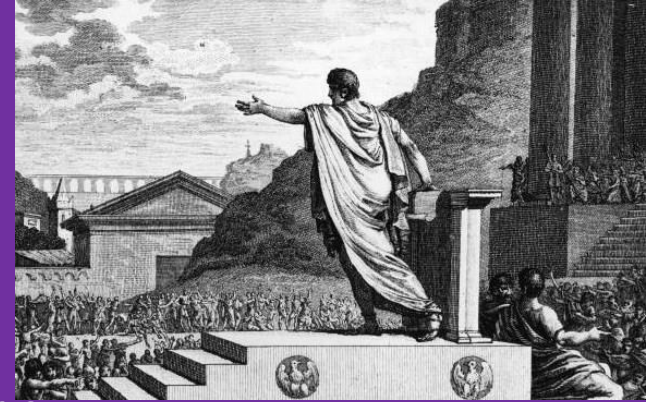


*plebs is a common abbreviation for plebeians

C. The Assemblies and Senate

1. The Assemblies

- a. comprised of all male citizens
- b. elected officials and passed laws
- c. power was checked by Senate and elected officials



2. The Senate

- a. made up of wealthy, older Romans, often former magistrates
- b. advised assemblies and magistrates
- c. in charge of foreign policy and the budget
- d. new senators appointed by magistrates called *censors*

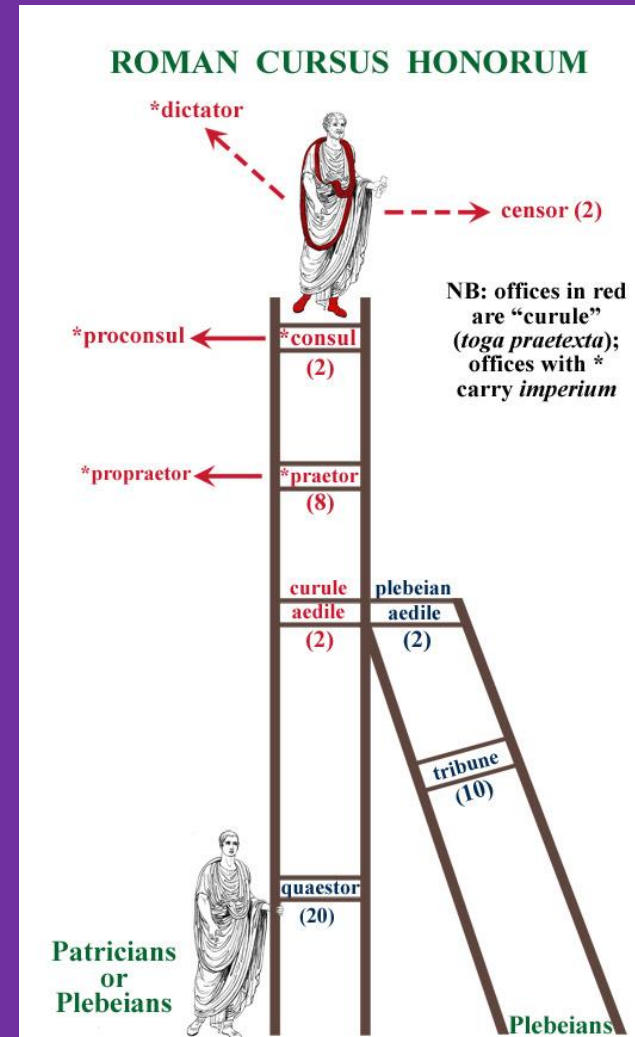


D. Magistrates – the elected officials of Rome*

1. Race of Honors

a. many Romans sought to climb the political ladder

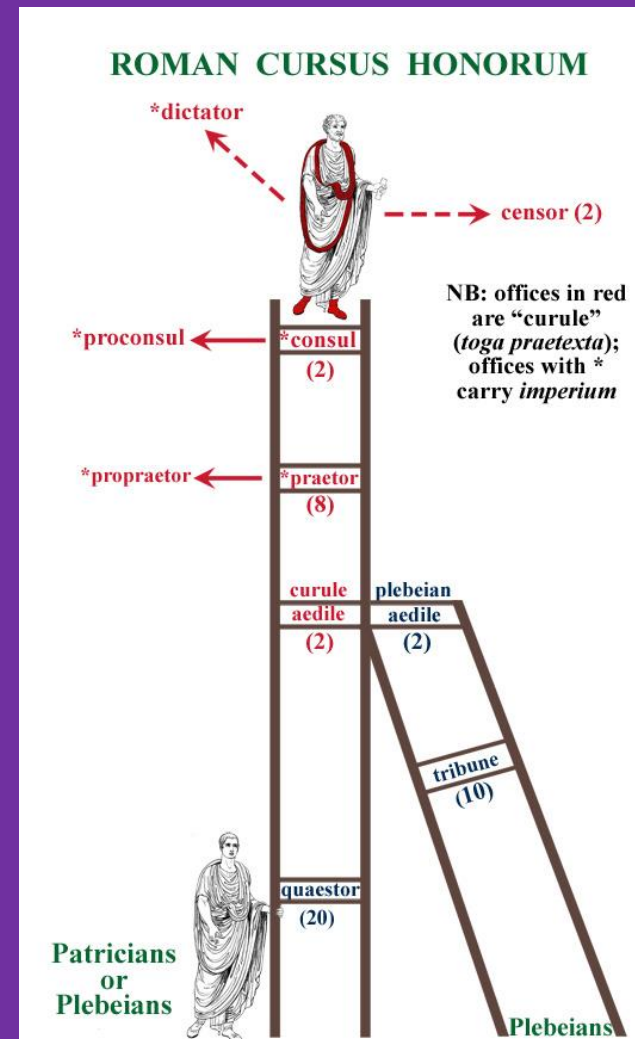
b. nearly all positions were only held for one year and could only be held once a decade



*If you'd like to stop taking notes after this line, that's OK, but at least read through the rest of the slides for this section. Make sure you know what a **veto** is, which pops up on another slide. Be sure to write down the notes when you get to E., though.

2. Lower Offices

- a. Quaestor – kept track of public money, assisted other officials
- b. Aedile – maintained city buildings, services (e.g. water, sanitation), festivals

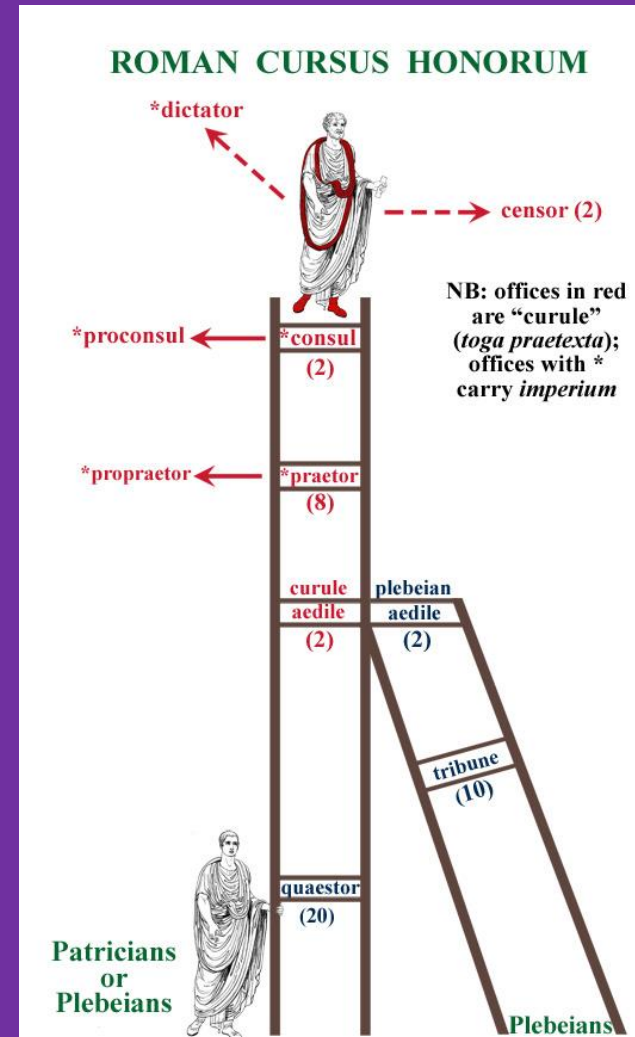


3. Tribunes of the Plebs

a. elected to be protectors of the plebs

b. could **veto*** any law

c. sacrosanct – could not be harmed or prevented from doing his job

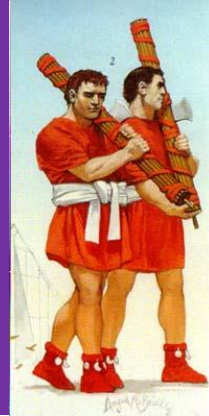


***veto** is the power to prevent something from becoming a law.
The word *veto* means "I forbid" in Latin.

4. Praetors and Consuls

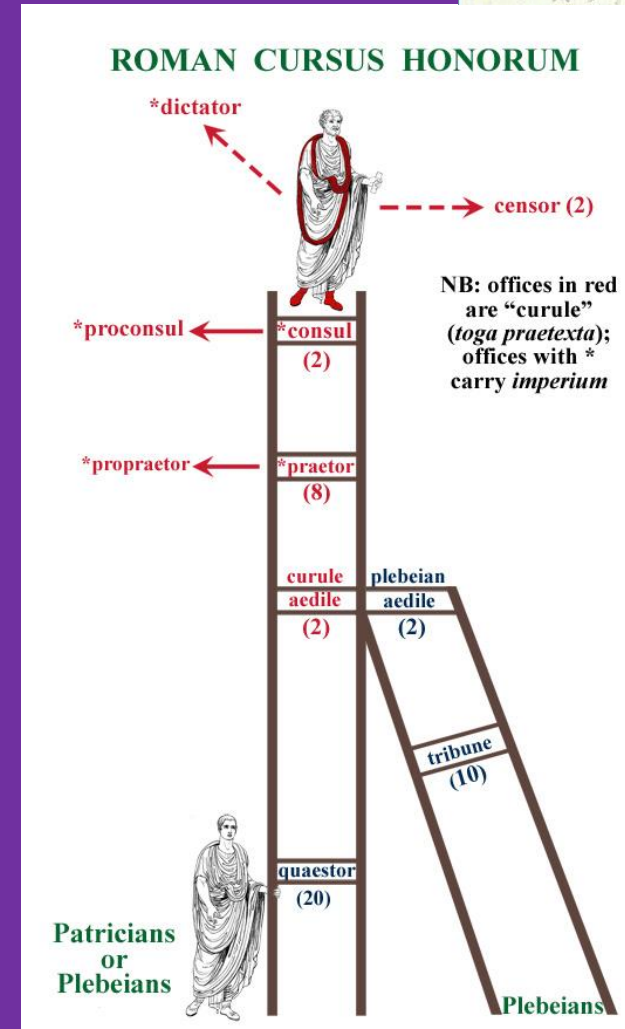
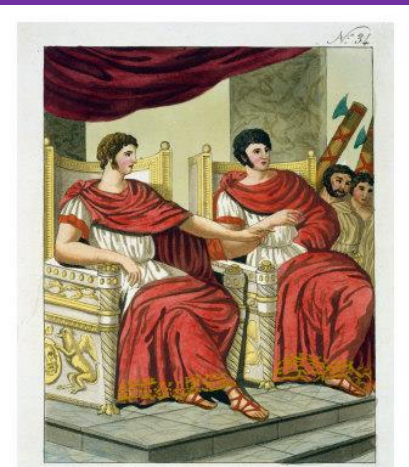


a. protected by lictors – bodyguards who carried fasces, symbols of their power



b. Praetors – judged cases, led armies, governed the city of Rome

c. Consuls – one patrician and one pleb; supreme judges; presided over Senate and Assemblies; could veto each other



5. Dictator*

- a. Under military emergencies, one person would be appointed to rule
- b. a dictator was given one sixth-month term, then the Republic would be restored

*one of very few positions that were not for exactly one year

**Cincinnatus was a hero to Romans. He was a citizen who was asked to be a dictator in a time of crisis, and, as soon as his term as dictator was over and Rome was safe again, he returned to his farm instead of trying to hold on to power.

A marble statue of Cincinnatus, a Roman hero, standing outdoors. He is depicted as a muscular man, shirtless, wearing a draped garment around his waist. He has his right hand on his hip and his left hand holding a staff. The statue is set against a background of a cloudy sky and some greenery.

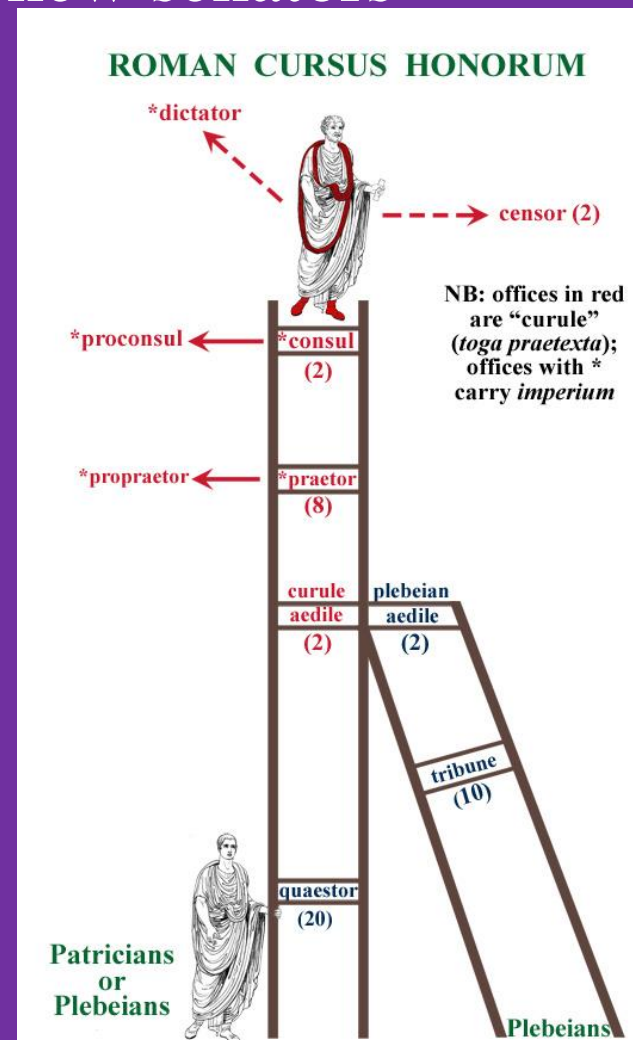
CINCINNATVS



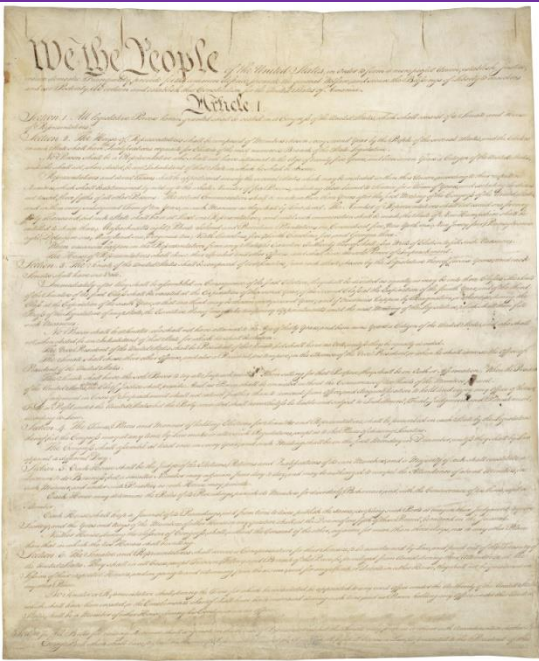
6. Other positions

- a. Censor* – elected by the Assembly for 18-month term, maintained the census, supervised the public morality, appointed new senators
- b. Governor* – appointed by Senate to manage Roman provinces/territories

*the other two positions that were not for exactly one year



E. The Roman Example – many modern governments reflect aspects of the Roman model, particularly the USA



Constitution



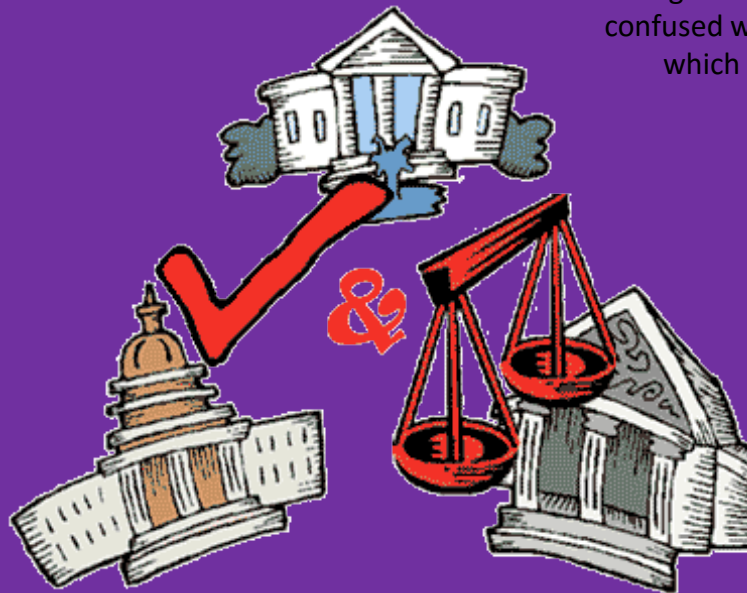
Senate



Capitol Hill

(Named after the Capitoline Hill in Rome, it is where the nation's Congress sits. The word "capitol" is also used for every state's legislature building. This is not to be confused with "capital" which is the city in which the government is located.

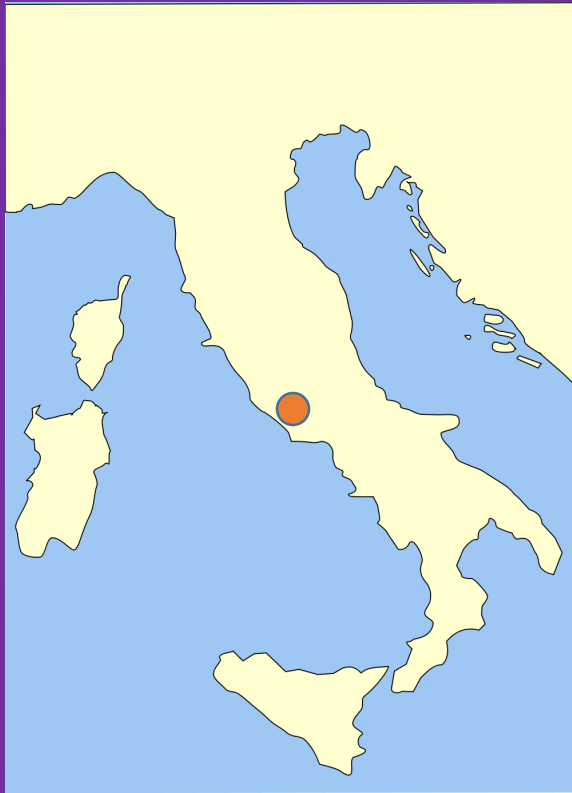
Separation of Powers,
Checks and Balances,
Three Branches of Gov't,
Power to Veto



IV. From Republic to Empire

A. Rome's Conquest of the Italian Peninsula (509-264BCE)

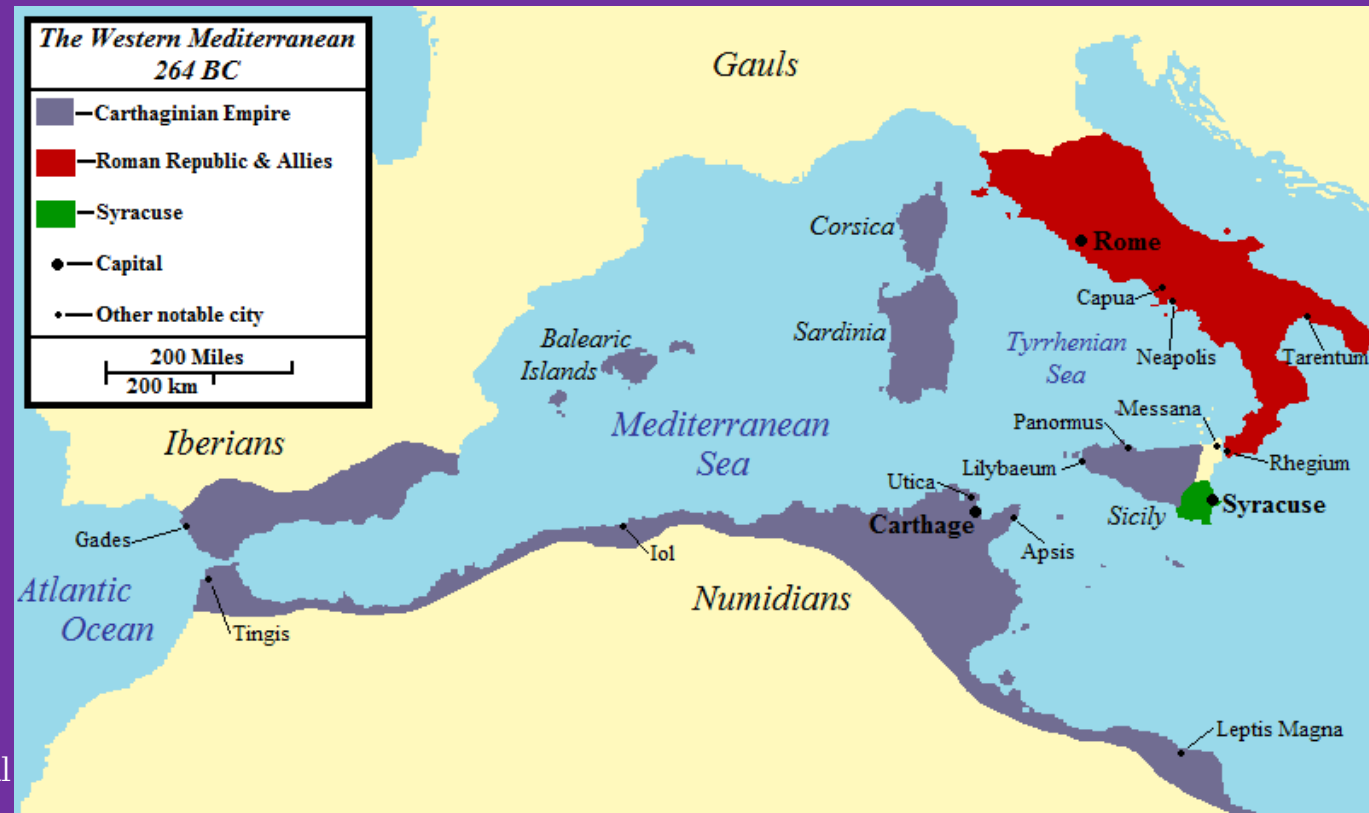
(refer back to the end of Sec. III notes for more info)



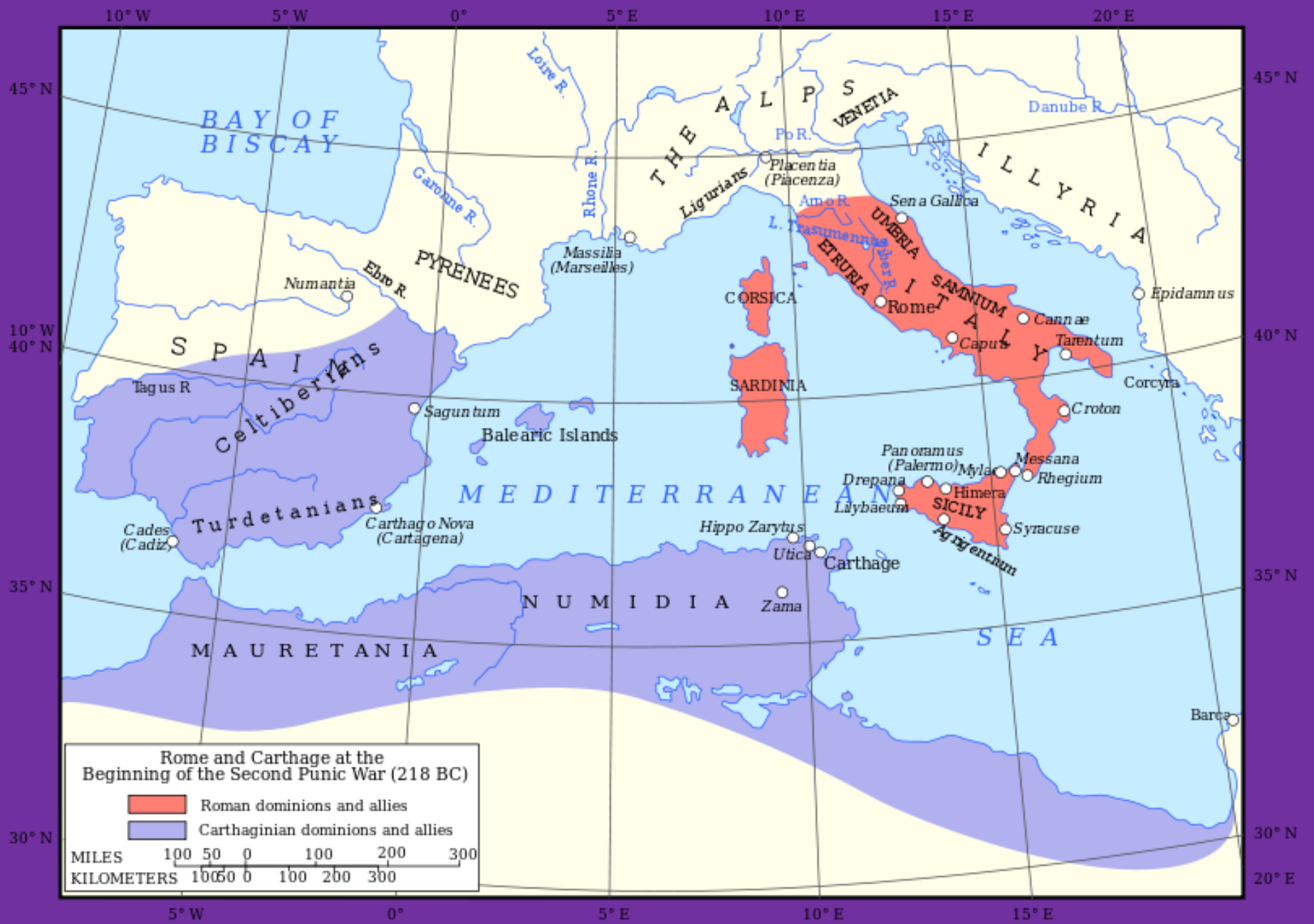
B. Overseas Expansion During the Punic Wars (264-146BCE)

1. First Punic War (264-241BCE)

- a. Carthage—N. African trade center—came into conflict with expanding Rome
- b. Fought over Sicily
- c. Carthage lost – Sicily became first Roman province



*Hamilcar Barca, Carthaginian general



2. Second Punic War (218-201 BCE)

a. Carthaginian general Hannibal marched from Spain to Italy

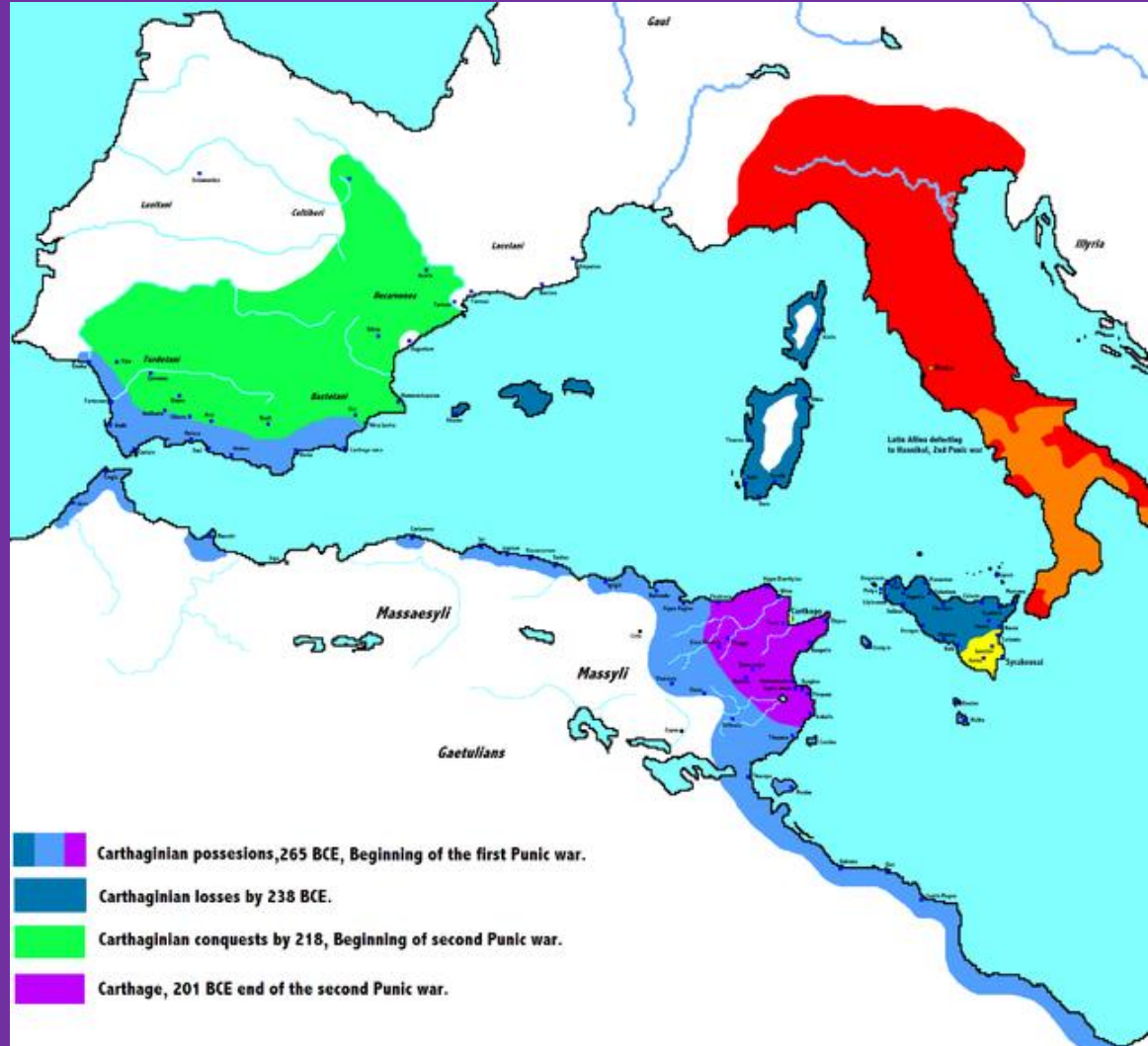
b. He crossed Alps and waged war in Italy for 15 years, but never takes Rome



*Hannibal Barca (son of Hamilcar) Carthaginian general

c. Rome invades Carthage, Hannibal forced to return home

d. Carthage lost – Rome got Spain and much of N. Africa, was paid tribute

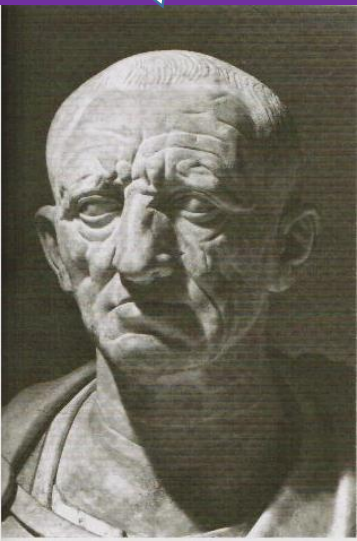


*Scipio Africanus, Roman general

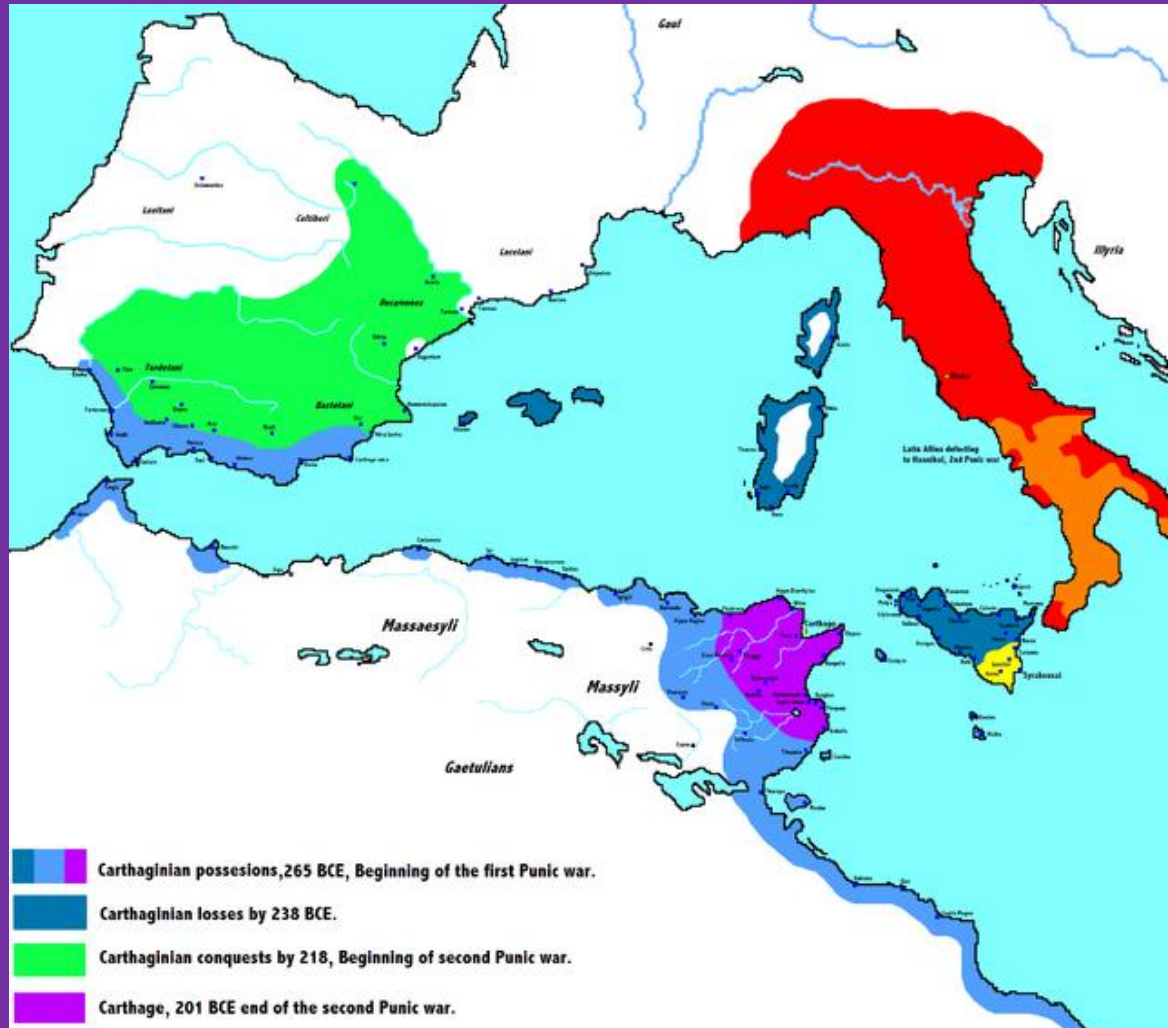
3. Third Punic War (149-146BCE)

- a. After nearly 50 years of peace, a Roman senator pushed for another war
- b. Carthage was utterly destroyed

Carthago delenda est!



*Roman senator, Cato the Elder, often ended any speech with “Ceterum autem censeo Carthaginem esse delendam” or similar phrase to urge Rome to destroy Carthage.



- Carthaginian possessions, 265 BCE, Beginning of the first Punic war.
- Carthaginian losses by 238 BCE.
- Carthaginian conquests by 218, Beginning of second Punic war.
- Carthage, 201 BCE end of the second Punic war.

C. Expansion During the Final Years of the Republic (145-44BCE)

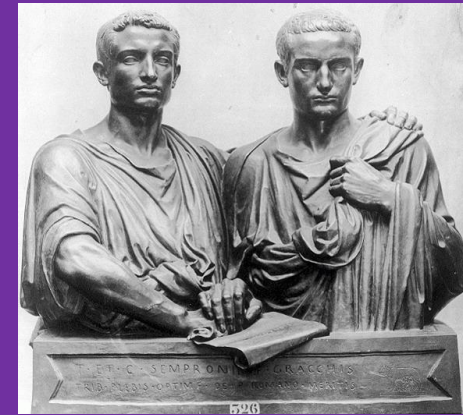
1. Newly conquered territory – much of the N. African coast, Gaul, Syria, and Asia Minor

2. Growing Pains

a. People in Roman territory and plebs wanted greater representation in gov't

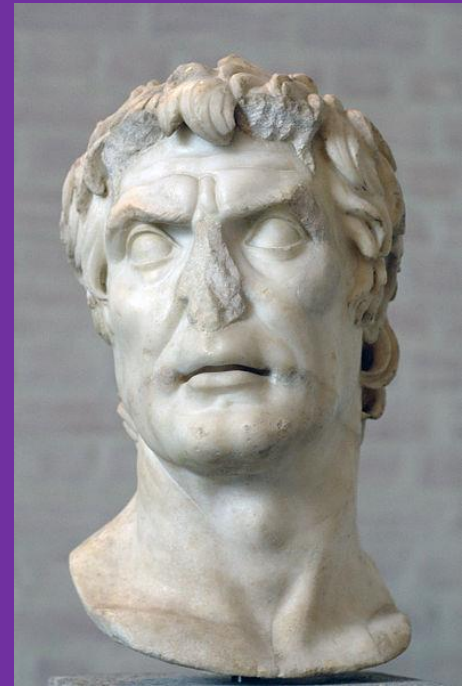
b. Rome brought more slaves in from foreign lands, pushing Romans out of work

c. Soldiers began swearing allegiance to their commanders rather than the gov't



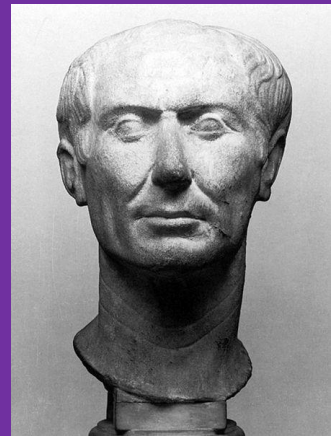
D. From Republic to Empire

1. Military commanders began using this new power to fight political enemies
2. A series of civil wars in the 80s BCE left many dead and problems remained



3. Pompey and Caesar

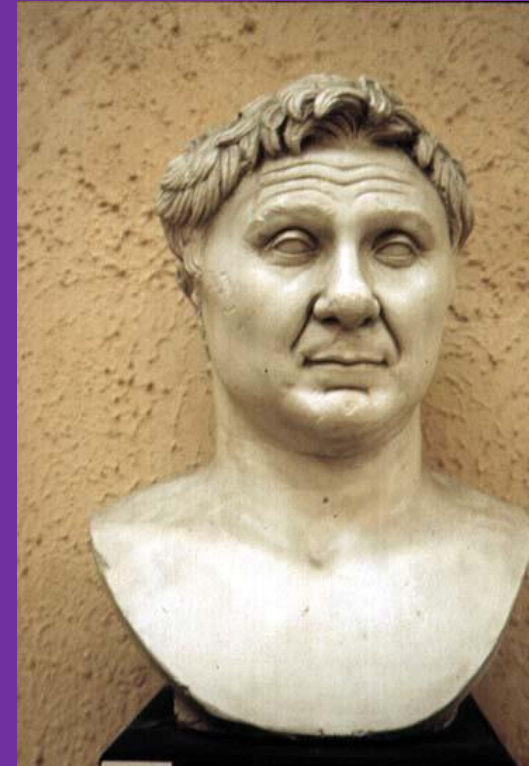
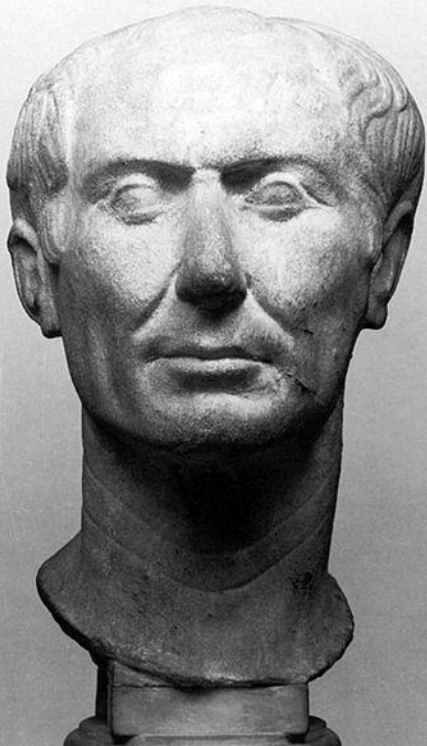
- a. New generation of commanders rose to the top
- b. Gnaeus Pompey had conquered parts of SW Asia
- c. Gaius Julius Caesar had conquered Gaul
- d. the two teamed up to run the government, ignoring laws and customs
- e. the two men turned on each other and the Senate sided with Pompey



f. Senate ordered Caesar home from campaign in Gaul

i. Caesar brought his troops into Rome with him—big no-no

ii. sparked brief civil war, in which Pompey was killed



g. Caesar received a **triumph**, became **dictator** in 44BCE

h. Caesar carried out many reforms

i. offered unsettled land to poor Romans

ii. adopted more accurate calendar (Julian)



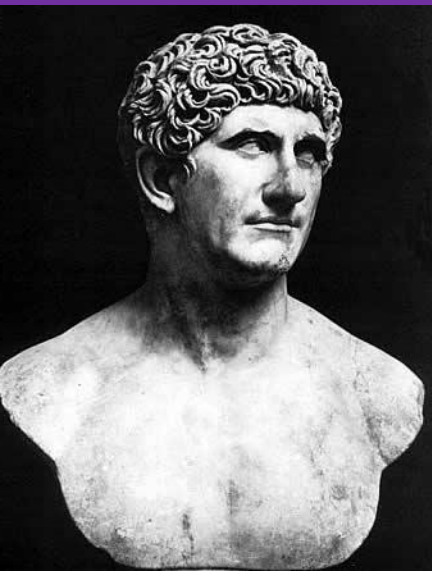
i. Many in the Senate feared Caesar's growing power/popularity

j. Caesar was stabbed to death on the Ides of March—March 15, 44BCE

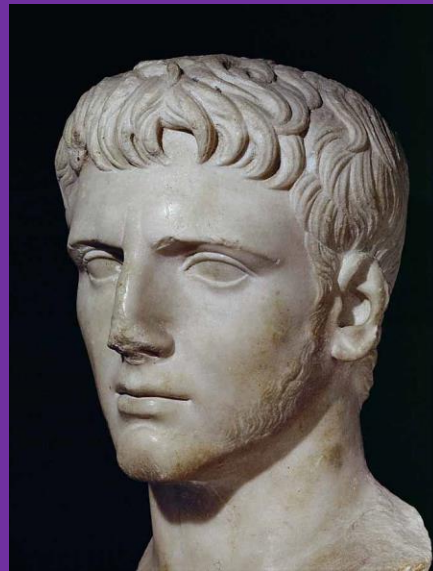


4. Rome Becomes an Empire

- a. Octavian, Caesar's grand-nephew, declared Caesar's heir in his will
- b. Mark Antony and Octavian struggle for power



-VS-



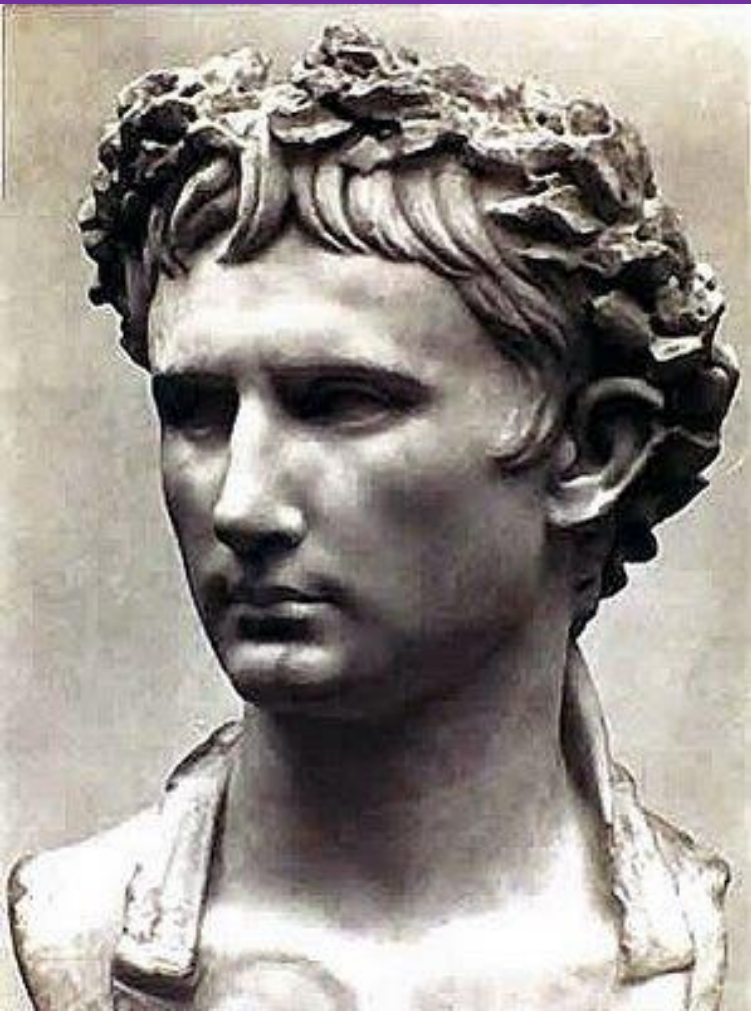
c. Mark Antony goes to Egypt and allies himself with Cleopatra, has 3 kids

d. Octavian hunts Antony's forces down, defeats him at sea battle of Actium (31BCE)

e. Antony falls on his sword;
Cleopatra has an asp bite her



f. The Senate gave Octavian the title
Augustus – “worthy of honor”



Category	
Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Heavily influenced by the Greeks-Common types: sculpture, mosaic, mural-depiction was realistic, even showed flaws
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-featured domes, arches, vaults, and columns-invented concrete, which added strength and durability to structures-notable structures include: Colosseum (amphitheater/stadium), Pantheon, triumphal arches
Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-built extensive network of roads and impressive bridges (employing arches)-built aqueducts that provided water to cities
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Latin language was influenced by Greek -used alphabet; written from left to right-It led to many languages today such as French, Italian, Spanish (among others), and greatly influenced English-Roman numerals were Latin letters; still has some uses today (e.g. clocks, names)
Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Roman laws were known as the Twelve Tables and were expected to be known and respected by <u>all</u> citizens (Rule of Law)-Citizens have basic rights and are entitled to a trial if accused of a crime-Roman law is the basis for legal systems in many countries around the world today

VI. Roman Society

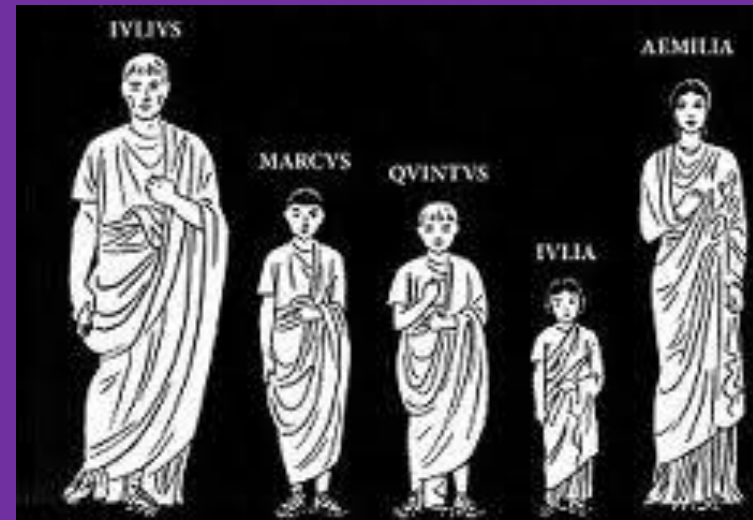
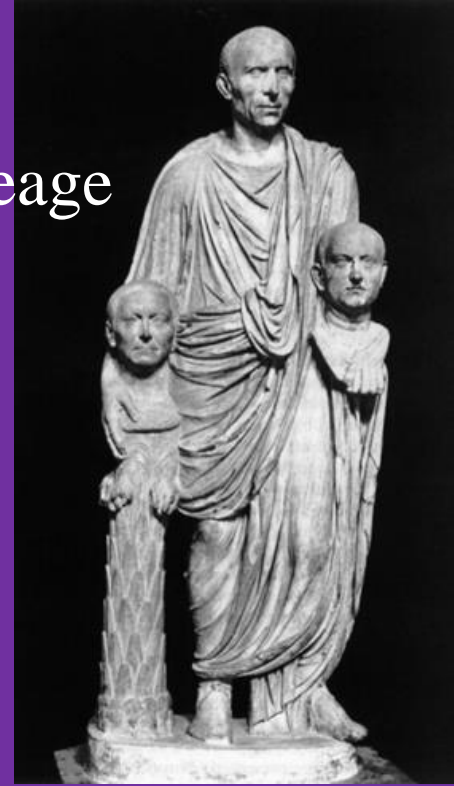
A. **Patriarchal society** –families ruled by and lineage traced through the father

1. **Paterfamilias***

a. oldest male in the family

b. controlled/owned all property

c. had unlimited power over wife, children, slaves, other underage family members



*Literally translates to father of the family.

**Notice the girl's name in the picture. Roman girls typically had the feminine version of their father's name. If you'd like to know more about Roman names or even create your own, you can check out these links [here](#) and [here](#).

2. Role of Women

- a. enjoyed more freedom than Greek women, could own property and divorce
- b. expected to have a social life—parties, go to the theater, participate in religion
- c. could not vote, attend assemblies, or hold office*



**Roman women dressed modestly

*Despite this, Roman women were considered citizens

B. Rich and Poor



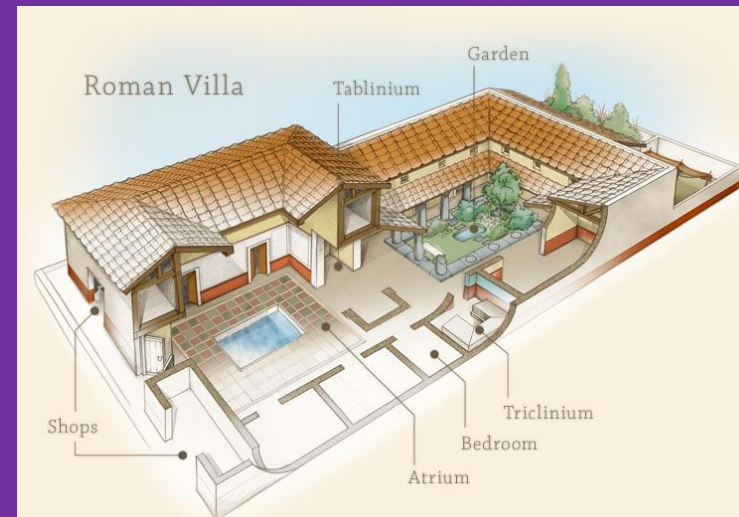
1. Living the Good Life

- a. Most wealthy Romans earned money from agriculture—owned huge farms, many slaves
- b. Some were businessmen
- c. The rich had huge homes* with courtyards, even running water, in the cities
- d. Elite families often owned villas in the Roman countryside



*Fun Fact: A Roman house was called a *doma*; that is where a number of house-related terms in English come from like domestic and domicile.

**[Here](#) is an article on Roman villas



2. The Common People

- a. Most poor people in Roman cities lived in cramped apartments*
- b. crime, disease, and fire were serious dangers—buildings sometimes collapsed
- c. Many were tenant farmers
- d. Others were day laborers, ran stores or other businesses**



*Fun fact: a Roman apartment building was called an *insula*, which is also the Latin word for island. These apartment buildings typically had shops, a bakery, or other business on the first floor.

**Some Roman women owned their own businesses.

C. Slavery

1. As much as 40% of population
2. Living conditions
 - a. had no legal rights – considered property
 - b. could be beaten or killed by owner
 - c. many worked on farms or in mines/quarries
 - d. some slaves led easier lives in homes of the wealthy
 - e. educated slaves may have been tutors or secretaries (usually Greeks)
 - f. some slaves eventually earned or purchased their freedom
3. Some slaves fought back, like Spartacus who led a rebellion in the 70s BCE—punished brutally



*Check out [this link](#) to read more about Spartacus.

D. Roman Religion

1. Romans worshipped hundreds of gods, many adapted from Etruscans and Greeks



2. The Role of the Gov't

a. Rome had an established religion – supported by gov't

b. gov't officials often also served as priests

c. Romans believed pleasing the gods led to their continued success

d. Romans prayed, built temples and home altars, sacrificed animals, held festivals and games



VII. The Roman Empire (27BCE – CE476)

A. Rule of Augustus (27BCE-CE14)

1. Never took the title “emperor,”
allowed Senate to continue to meet
2. Made many improvements to Rome
 - a. encouraged the arts
 - b. new temples
 - c. improved aqueducts
 - d. roads



3. *Pax Romana* – Roman Peace

- a. beginning of two centuries of relative peace
- b. more than 50 million people lived in the empire
- c. Roman law and Latin language spread throughout the empire

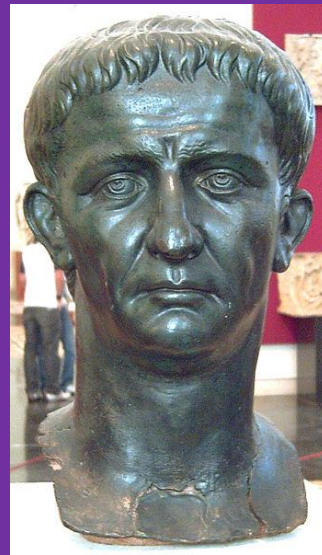
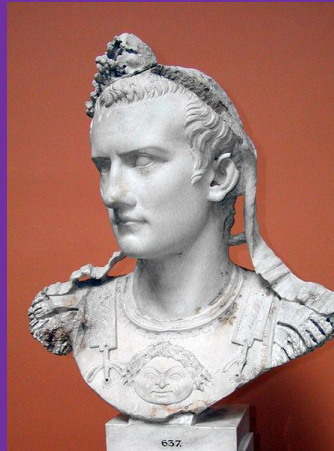


4. Problems Augustus Left Behind

a. no formal rules for succession

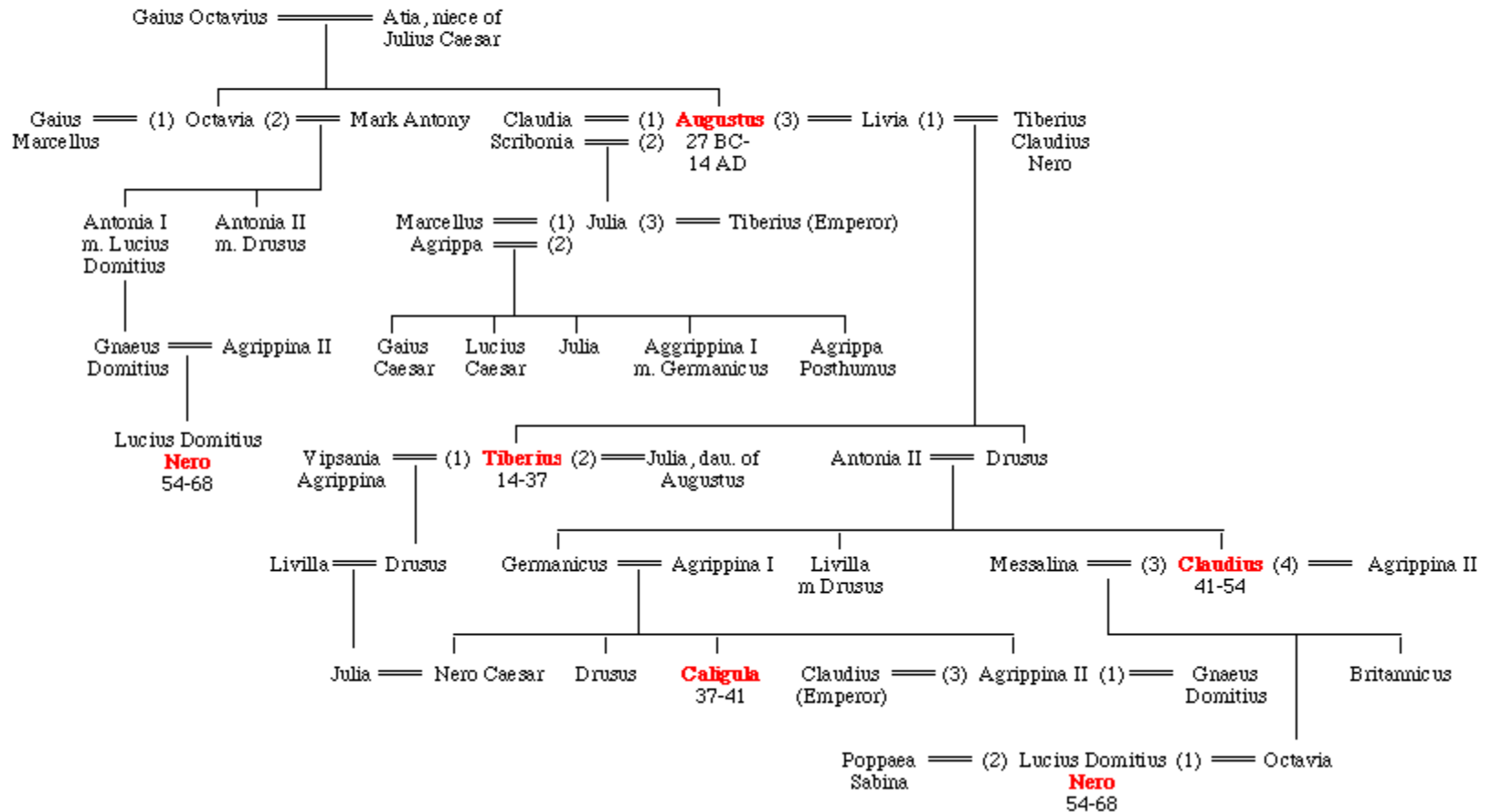
b. After Augustus, his step-son Tiberius became emperor—no heir

c. long line of sort of related, many mentally unstable, largely incompetent emperors



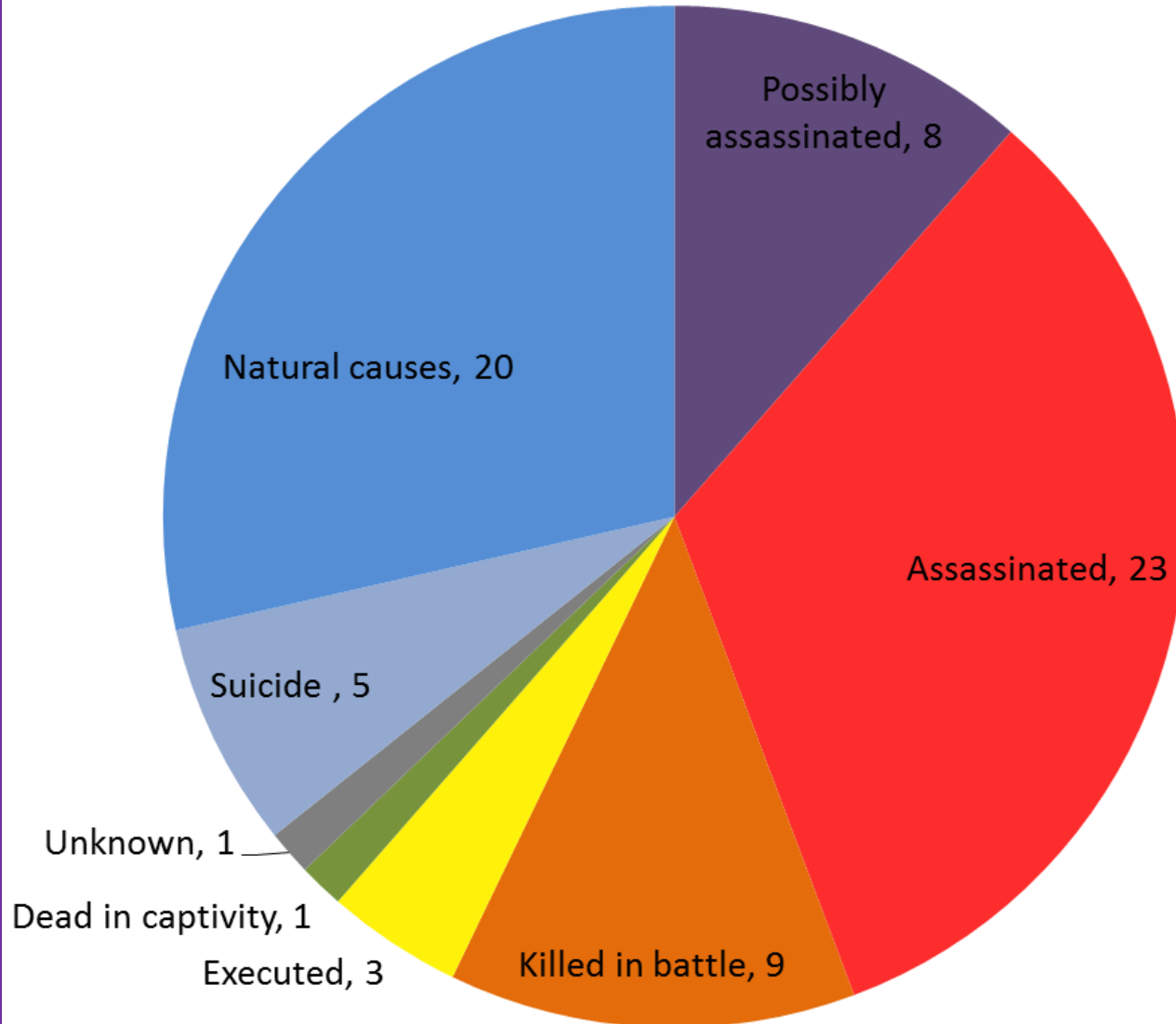
The Julian-Claudian House

by Ed Stephan



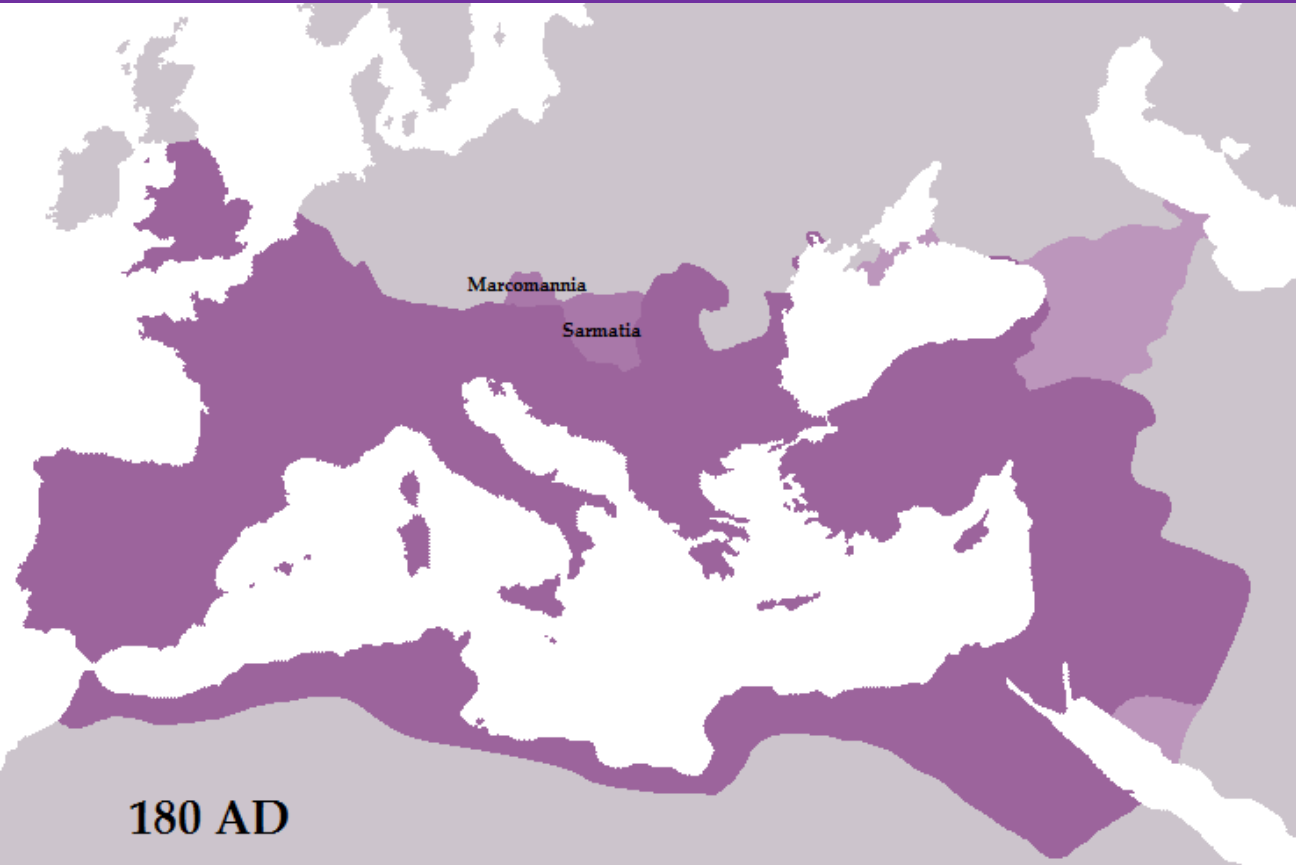
Causes of death of Roman Emperors

From 14 AD to 395 AD



B. The Empire Declines

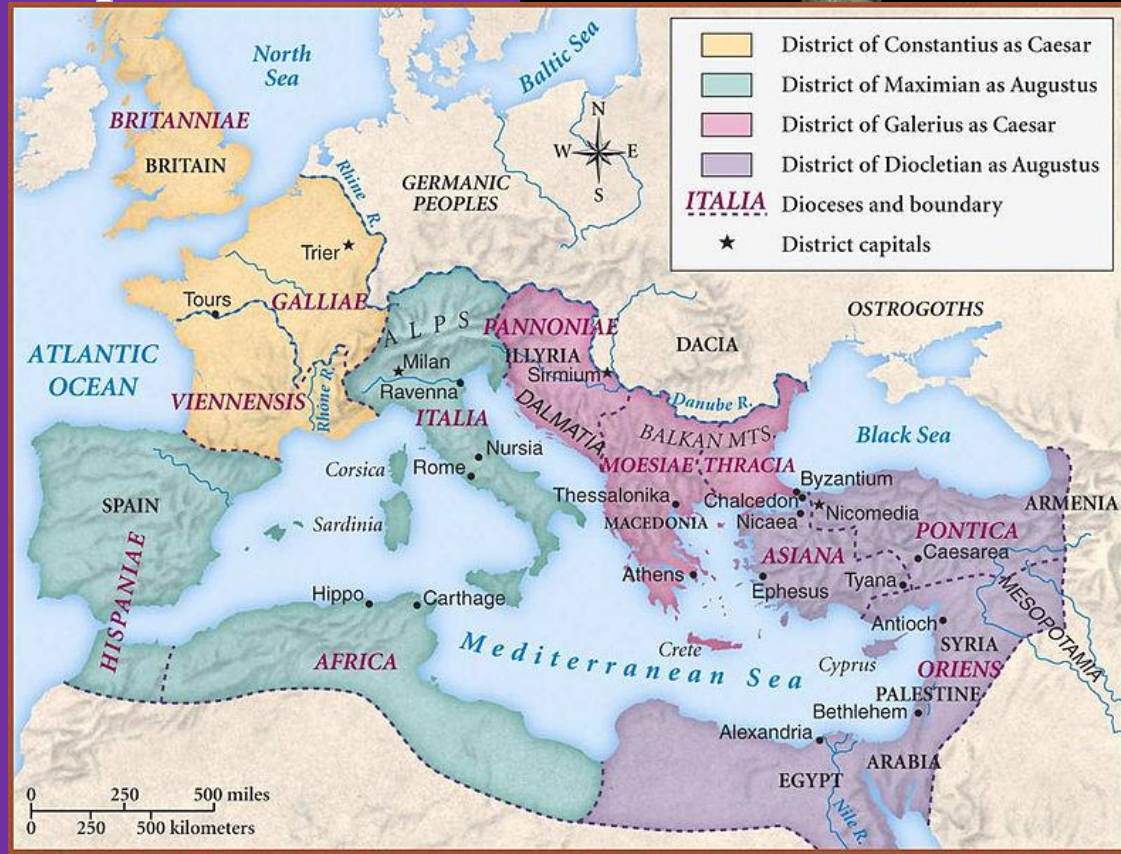
1. Death of Emperor Marcus Aurelius (180CE) exposed weaknesses of the empire



2. Roads and provincial gov'ts began to decay

3. Diocletian

- a. proclaimed emperor by his troops
- b. divided his empire into two parts for easier governance
 - i. Western Roman Empire
 - ii. Eastern Roman Empire



4. Constantine

- a. wins struggle for power after Diocletian's death; rules alone
- b. creates new capital in the ancient Greek city of Byzantium – names it Constantinople



- c. empire splits again after his death



337 AD

C. The “Fall” of Rome

1. Rome went through a series of civil wars in the 200s that left it weak that left it weak
2. Expensive wars led to over-taxation, debased currency (inflation), and less trade
3. Barbarians (mainly Germanic) began to take over Western Roman territory
4. Several groups eventually invaded Italy
5. Last Western Roman Emperor resigned in 476CE

