

# Ancient Rome



Global History

Mrs. Majask



■ Essential Question:

- What were the lasting characteristics of the Roman Republic & the Roman Empire?

In addition to Greece, a significant classical civilization was ancient Rome



**ROME**  
A.D. 117

**GREECE**  
479 B.C.

**GUPTA**  
A.D. 415

**HAN**  
A.D. 220

EUROPE

ASIA

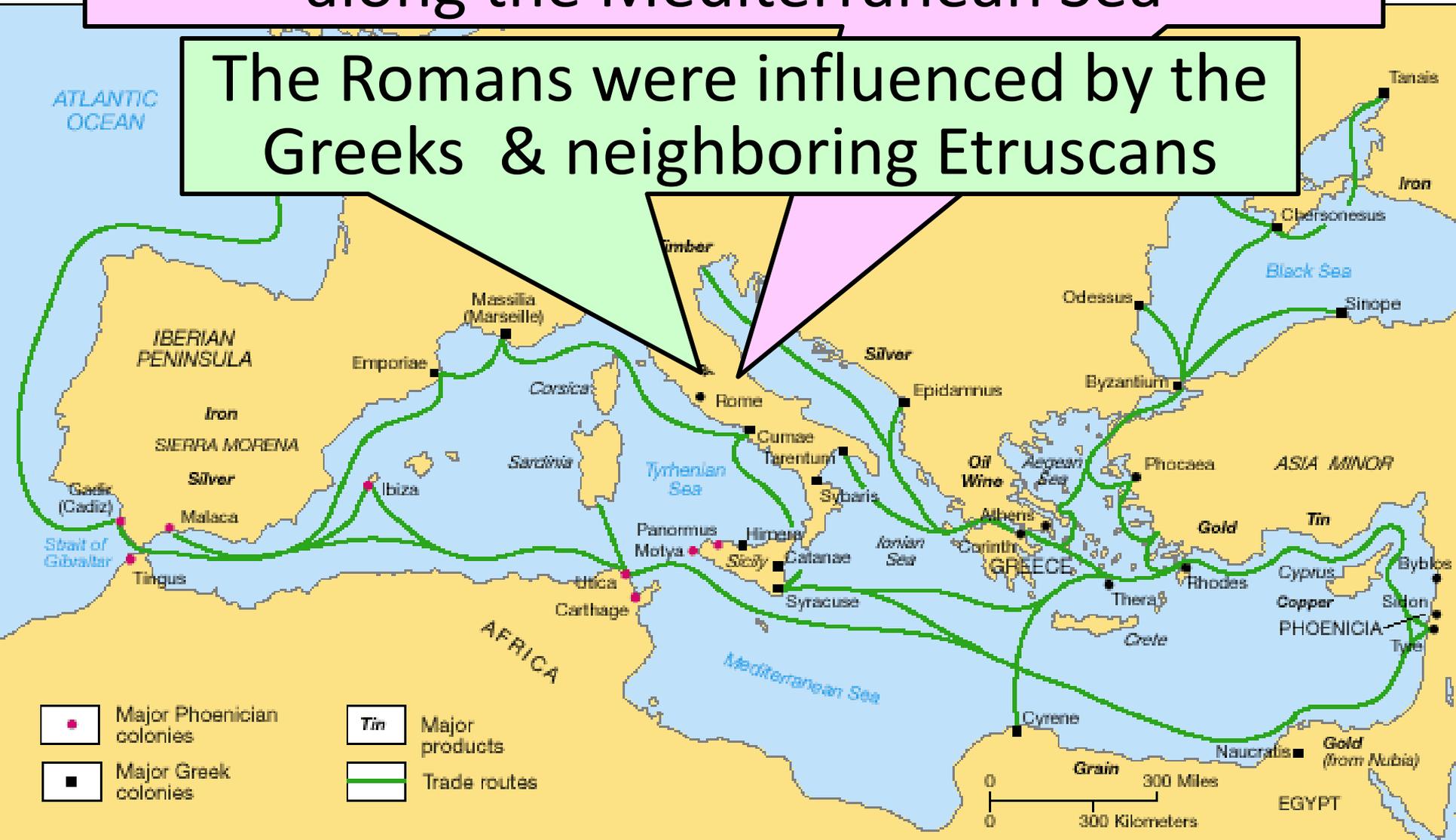
AFRICA

INDIAN  
OCEAN

# The Geography of Rome

Rome was located on the Italian peninsula along the Mediterranean Sea

The Romans were influenced by the Greeks & neighboring Etruscans



# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman writing  
= Latin  
It was based  
on Greek  
writing

ALPHABETS		
Phoenician	Greek	Latin
𐤀	Α	A
𐤁	Β	B
𐤂	Δ	D
𐤃	Ε	E
𐤄	Η	H
𐤅	Κ	K
𐤆	Λ	L
𐤇	Μ	M
𐤈	Ν	N
𐤉	Ο	O
𐤊	Ρ	R
𐤋	Σ	S
𐤌	Τ	T

# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman religion was polytheistic & based on the Greek gods (usually only the names changed)

Roman	Greek
Apollo	Apollo
Bacchus	Dionysus
Ceres	Demeter
Coelus	Uranus
Cupid	Eros
Diana	Artemis
Hercules	Heracles
Juno	Hera
Jupitar	Zeus
Latona	Leto
Mars	Ares
Mercury	Hermes
Neptune	Poseidon
Minerva	Athena
Pluto	Hades
Proserpina	Persephone
Saturn	Cronus
Venus	Aphrodite
Vulcan	Hephaestus

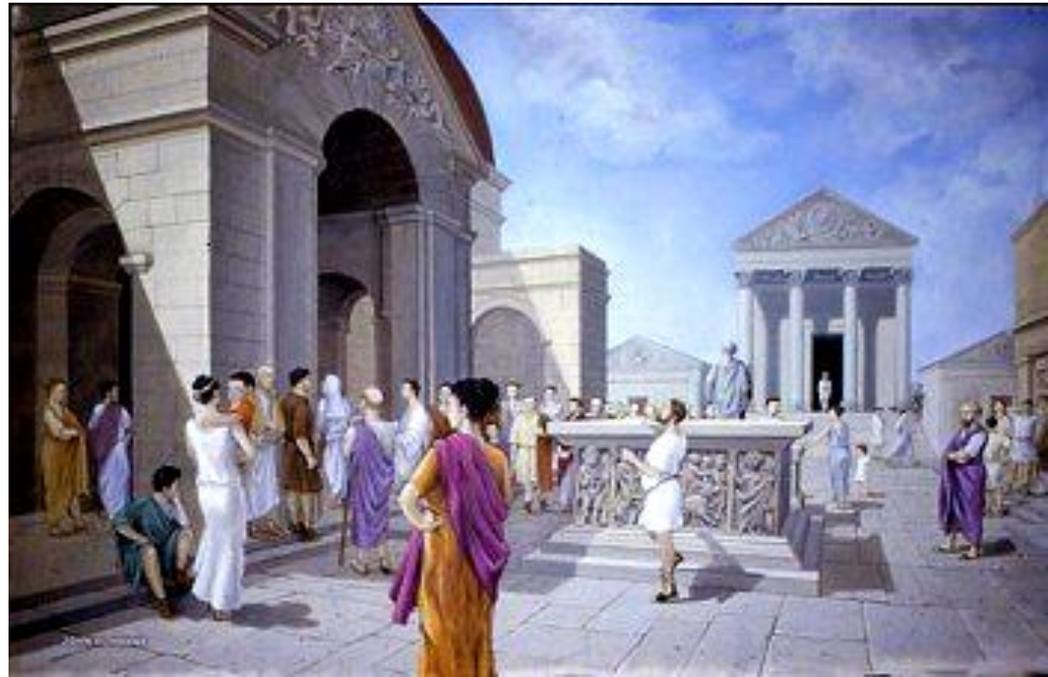


# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman architecture  
borrowed heavily  
from Greek styles



Like Greek agoras,  
Roman cities had a  
forum for markets  
& public gatherings



# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Society was divided among 3 major groups:

At the top were the nobles, called patricians, who controlled most of the land & held key military & gov't positions (made up 5% of Roman citizens)



# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Society was divided among 3 major groups:

- Most people were commoners, called plebeians, who were farmers, shopkeepers, or peasants;

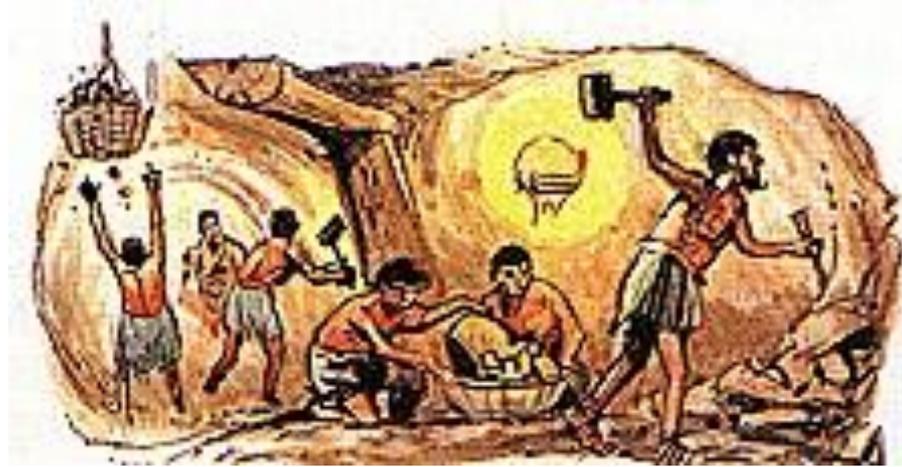
- Plebeians paid the majority of taxes (made up 95% of Roman citizens)



# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Society was divided among 3 major groups:

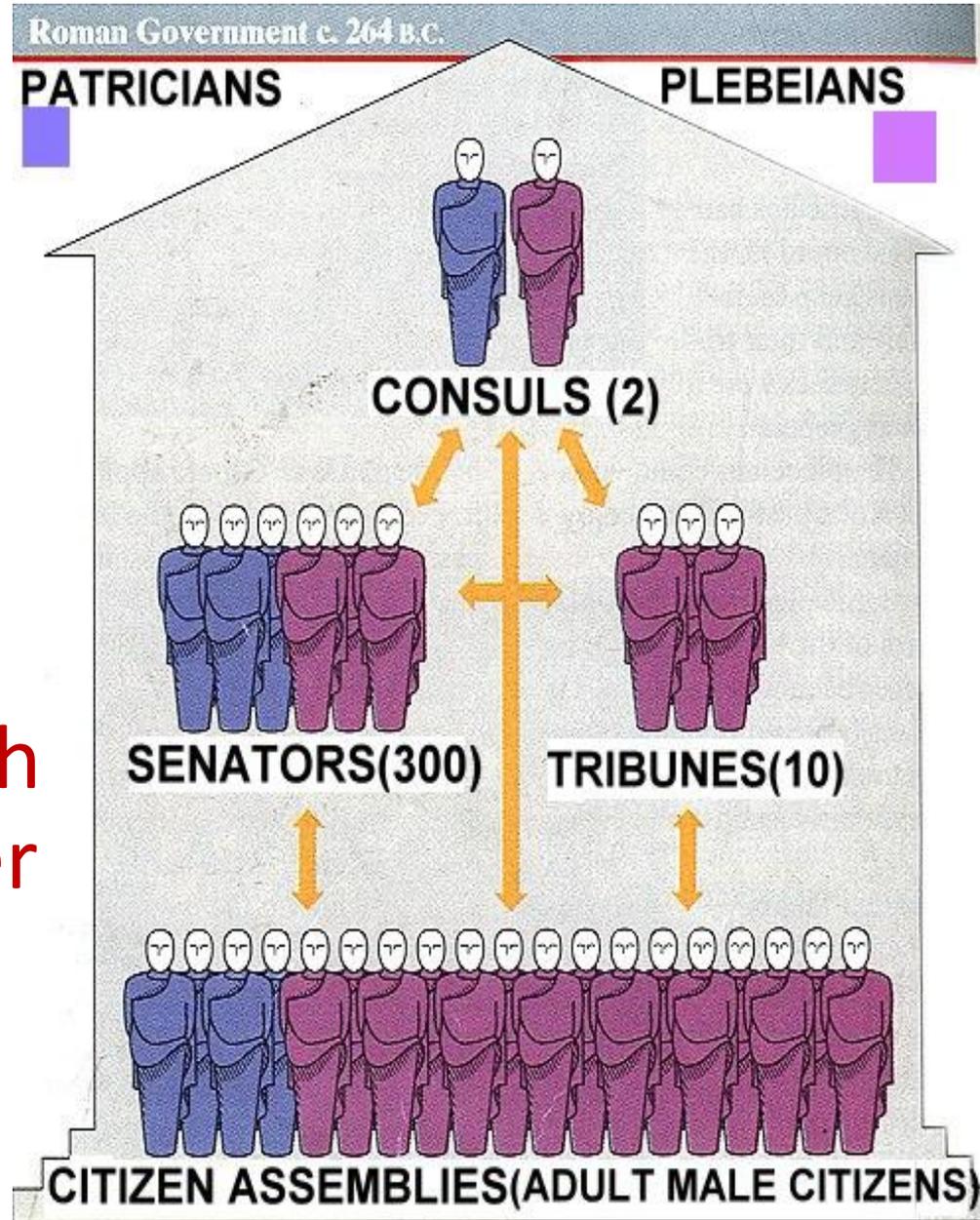
At the bottom of society were slaves & other non-Roman citizens



# The Government of Ancient Rome

Rome was originally ruled by kings, but in 509 B.C. the Romans created a republic

A republic is a form of government in which citizens have the power to elect their leaders



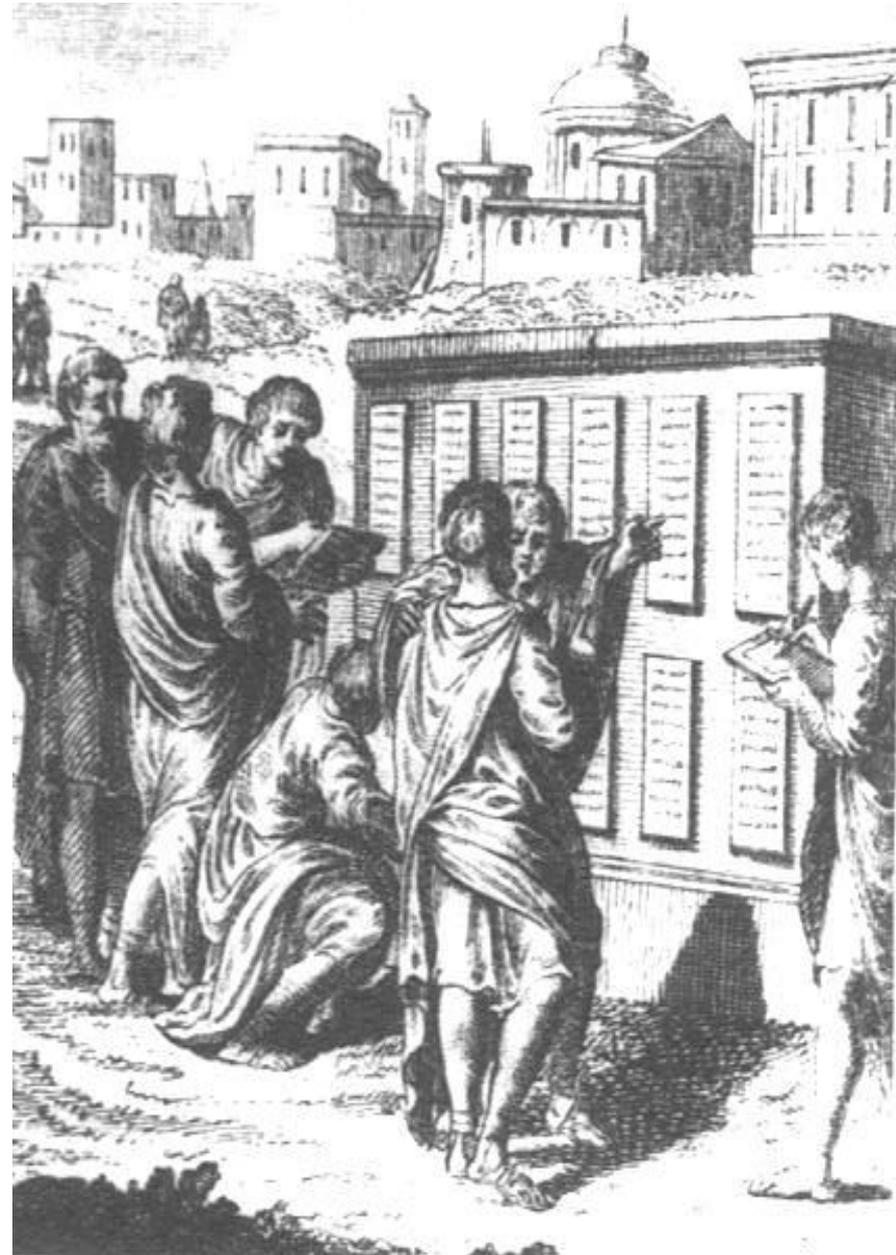


The most important feature of the republic was the Senate, whose 300 members were elected by citizens to make laws & taxes

# The Government of Ancient Rome

In 451 B.C., government officials wrote down Rome's laws onto the Twelve Tables

The Twelve Tables were based on the idea that all citizens had a right to the protection of the law

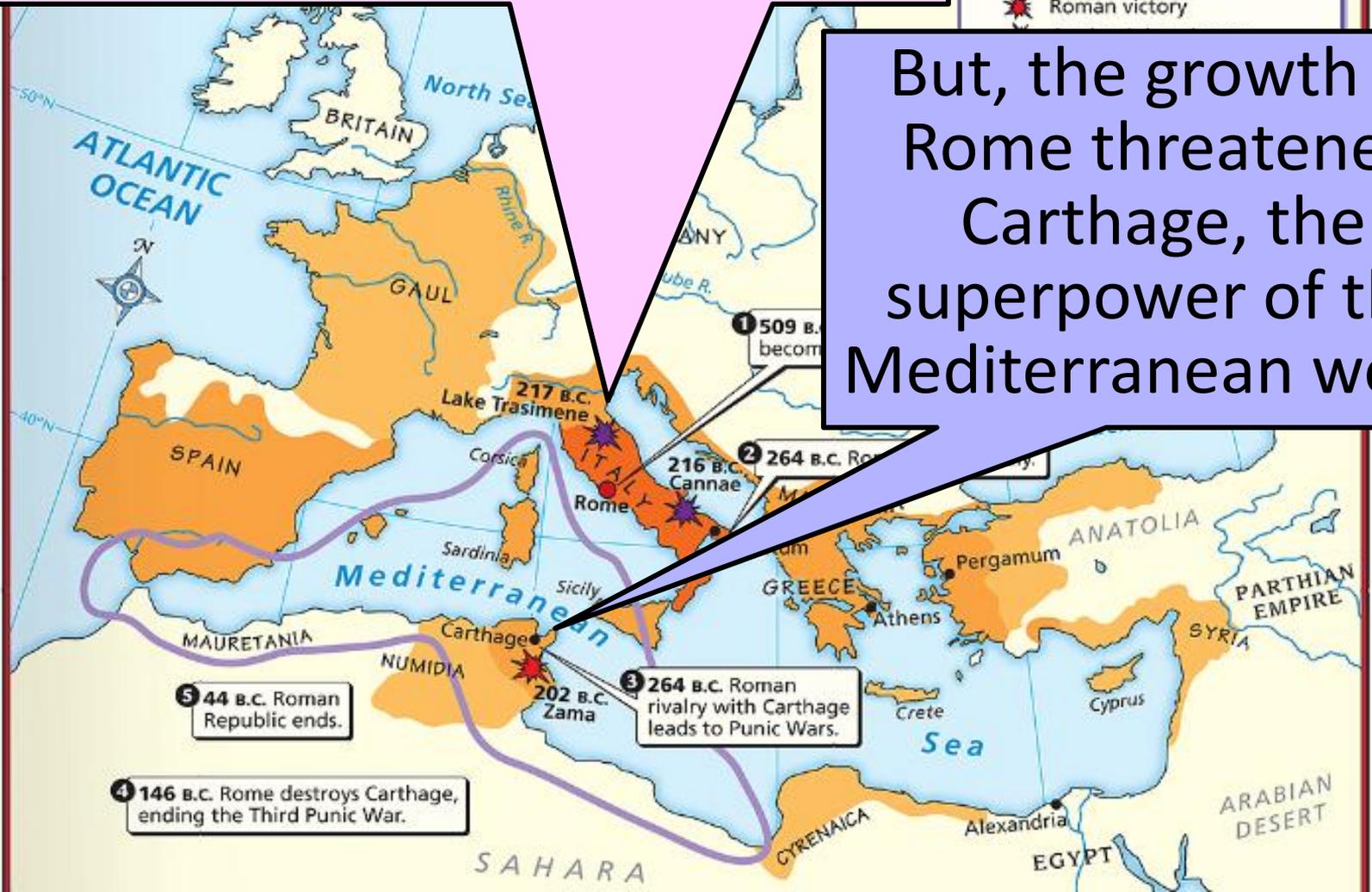


By the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C., the Romans conquered the Italian peninsula & began to exert power in the Mediterranean world

### Growth of the Roman Republic 509–44 B.C.

- Roman Territory
- Roman Republic in 509 B.C.
- Gains by 264 B.C.
- Gains by 133 B.C.
- Gains by 44 B.C.
- Controlled by Carthage in 264 B.C.
- ★ Roman victory

But, the growth of Rome threatened Carthage, the superpower of the Mediterranean world





In a series of battles known as the Punic Wars, Rome defeated Carthage & began the dominant power in the Mediterranean

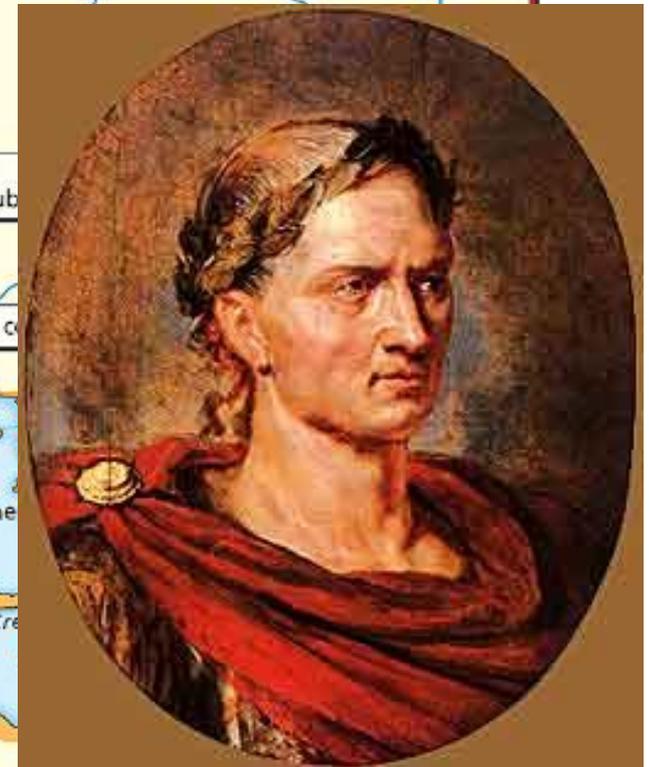
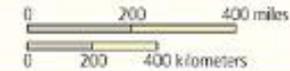
After the Punic Wars, Rome conquered new territories & gained great wealth

One of the generals who led Rome's expansion was a politician named Julius Caesar

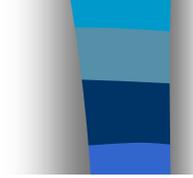
Growth of the Roman Republic  
509–44 B.C.

Territory of the Roman Republic in 500 B.C.

- Gains by 264 B.C.
- Gains by 133 B.C.
- Gains by 44 B.C.
- Controlled by Carthage in 264 B.C.
- Roman victory
- Carthaginian victory
- ITALY Culture region



EGYPT



# Problems for the Roman Republic

- Rome's expansion brought wealth, but also created problems:
    - Increased the gap between the rich & poor
    - Generals who controlled the armies became more powerful than the politicians in the Senate
    - Struggles for power led to a series of civil wars in Rome
- 

# The Rise & Fall of Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar took advantage of the chaos in Rome & was named dictator in 46 B.C.

He initiated a series of reforms that offered Roman citizenship to conquered people & created new jobs

Many Senators feared Caesar's popularity & power as dictator of Rome

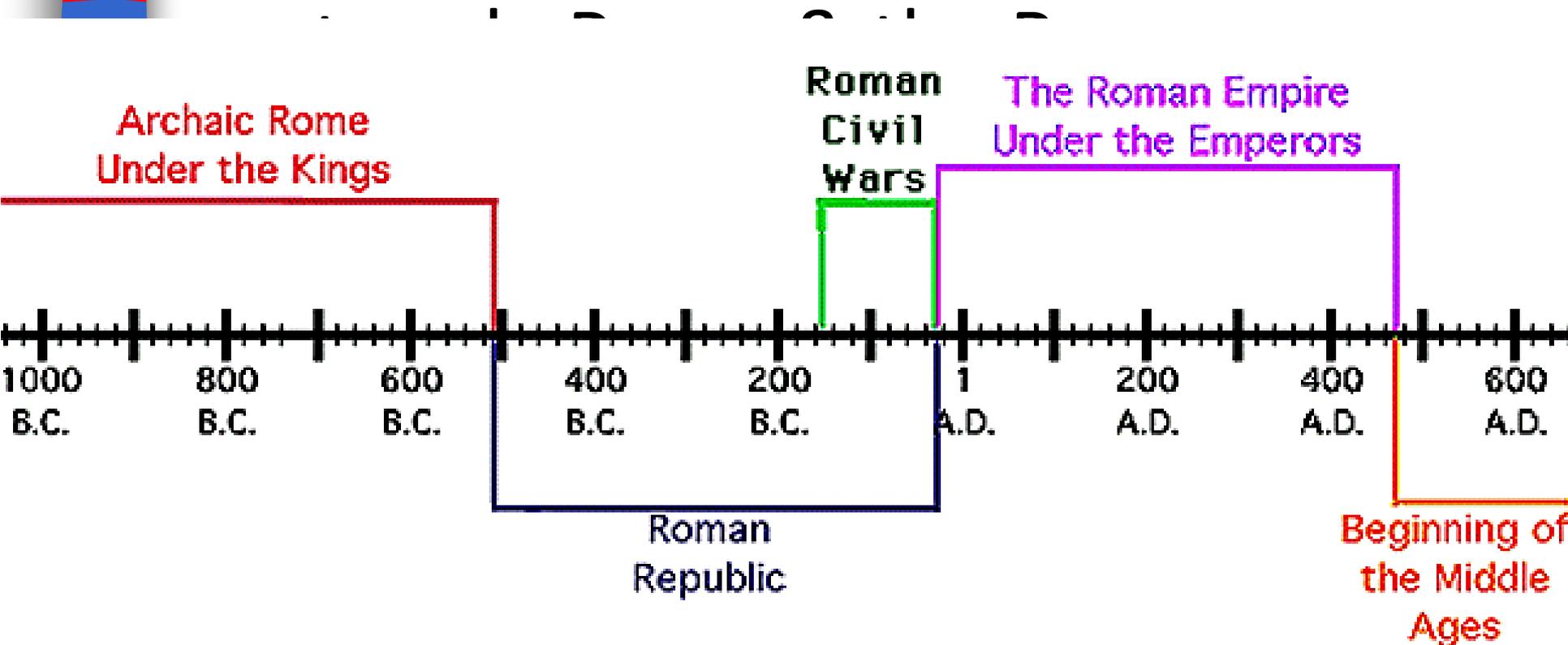




In 44 B.C., Senators assassinated Julius  
Caesar

# End of the Republic & Rise of the Empire

- Caesar's death changed Rome:
  - People no longer trusted the Senate

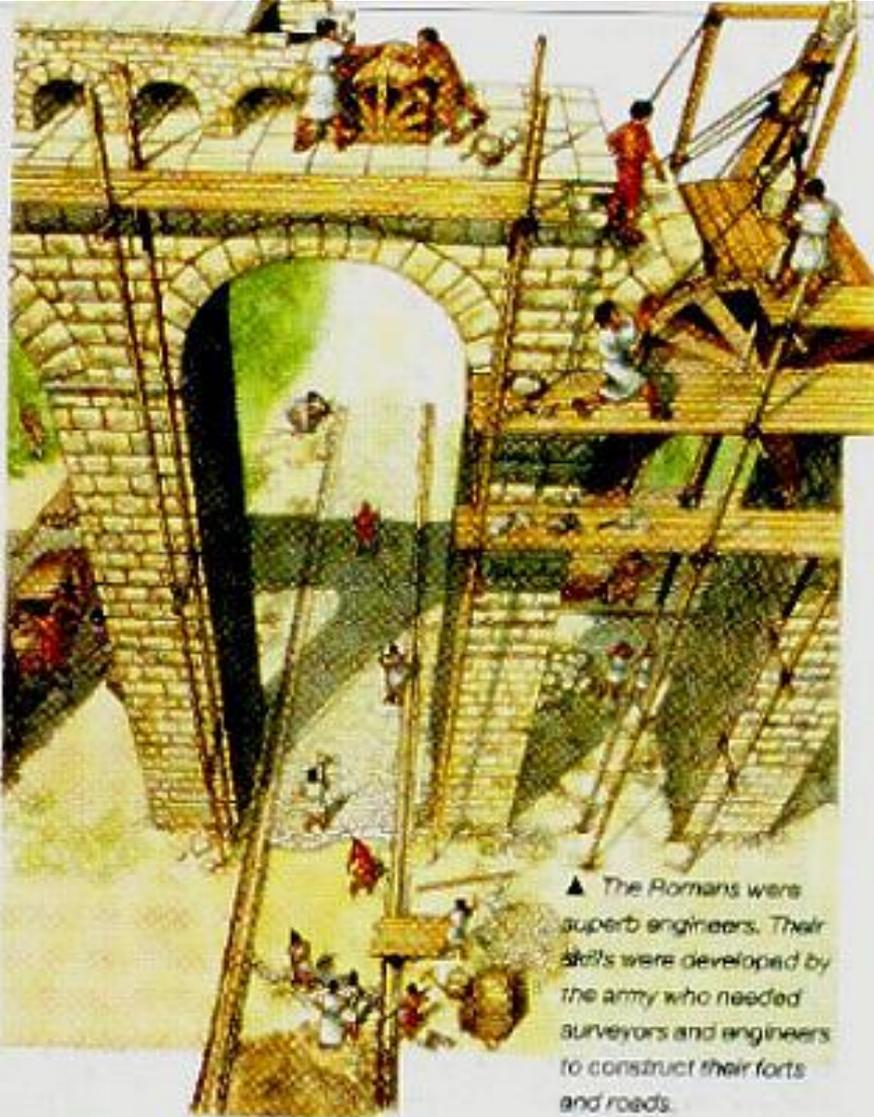


# From Republic to Empire

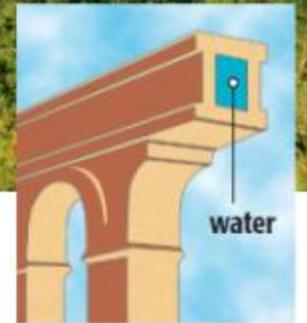
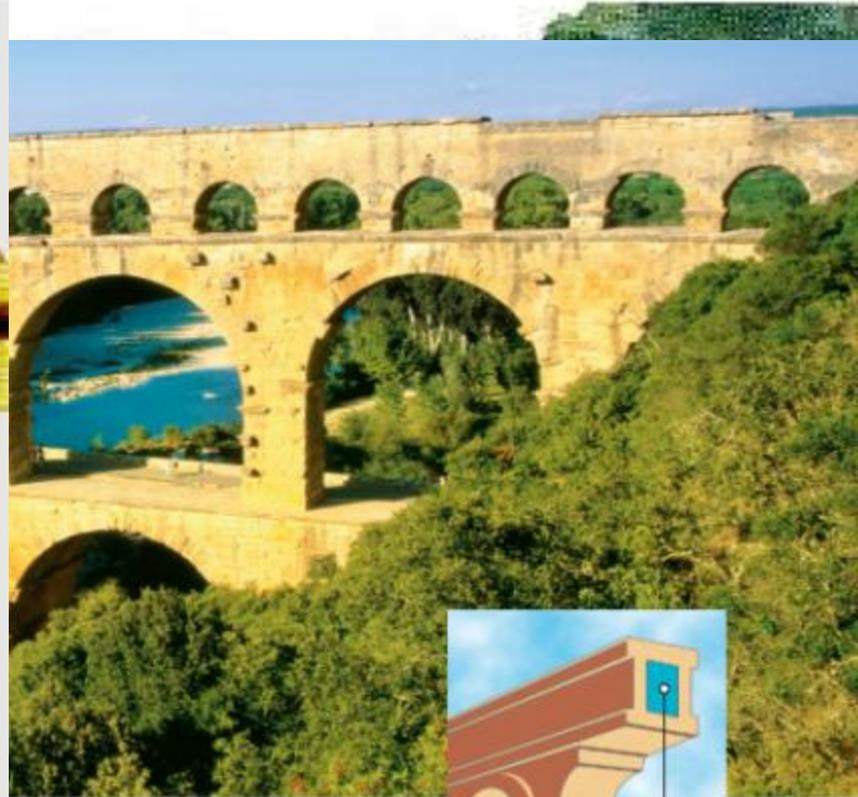
Roman REPUBLIC	Roman EMPIRE
<b>Who leads?</b>	
Elected officials	Emperor
<b>How long do they rule?</b>	
One year	For life, although many were assassinated
<b>How do new leaders take power?</b>	
Appointed by Senate	By inheritance or by force

- 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.

The Pax Romana became the “golden age” of Rome as emperors like Augustus built roads & a merit-based bureaucracy to rule the empire

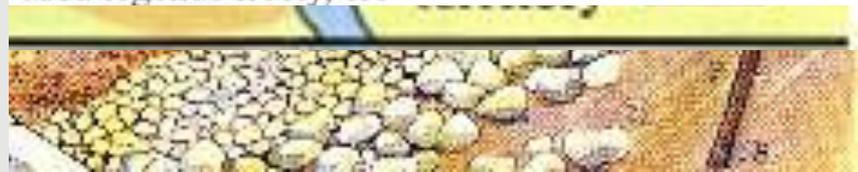


▲ The Romans were superb engineers. Their skills were developed by the army who needed surveyors and engineers to construct their forts and roads.

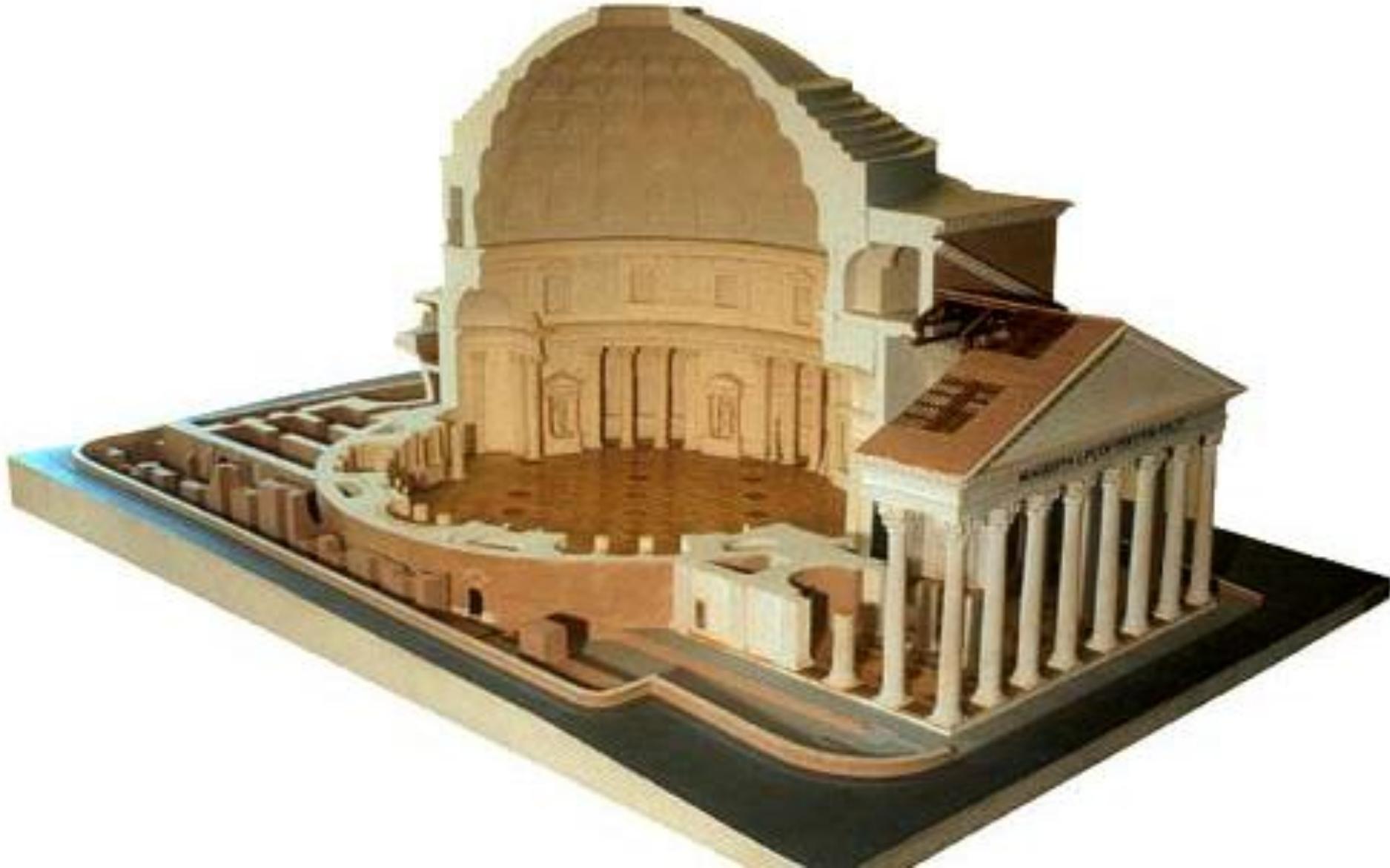


er to cities

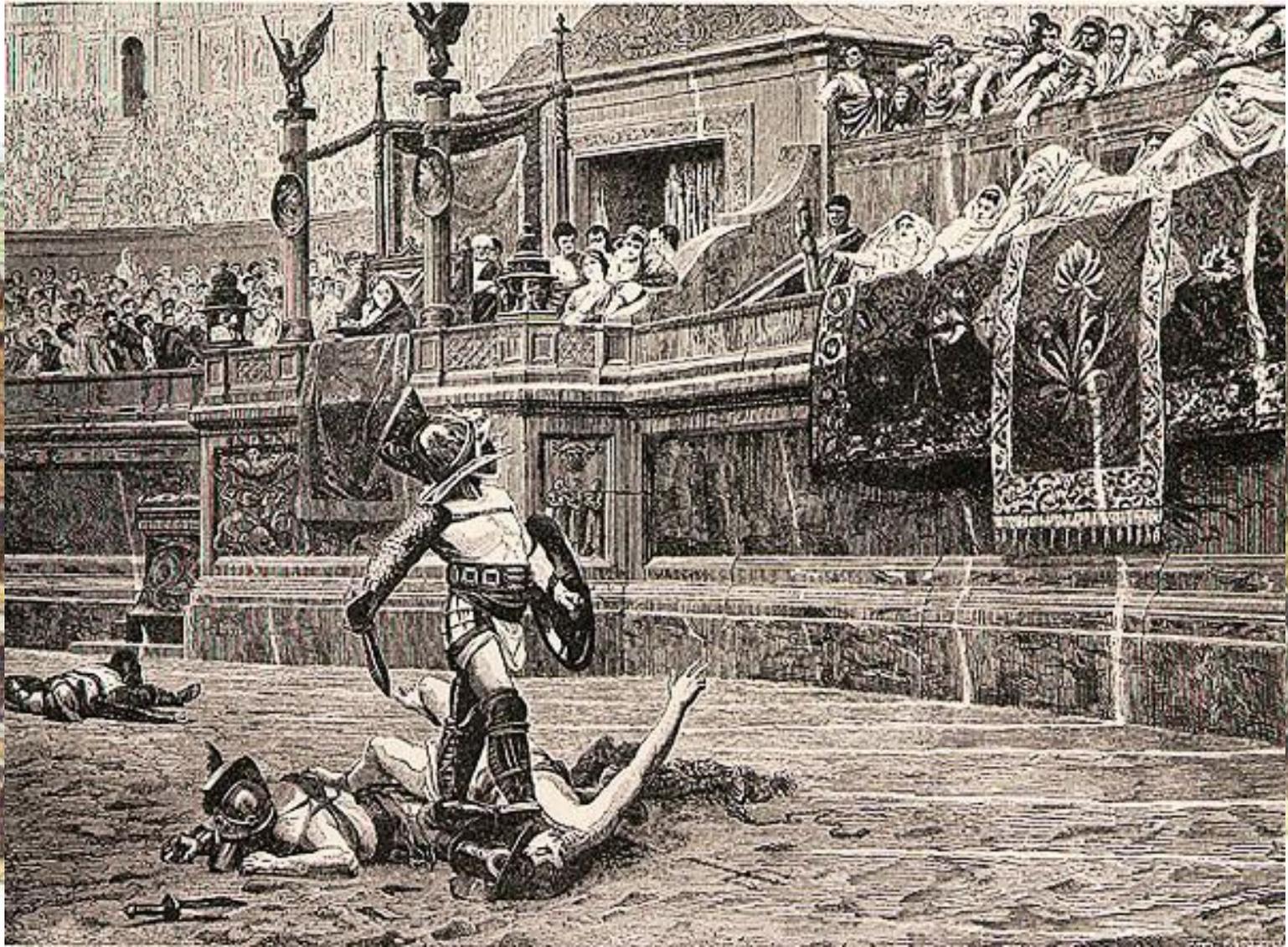
Rom



Roman architects used new styles like domes & concrete to beautify cities



Emperors built arenas & used chariot races, gladiator events, & theater to entertain the poor



## Ancient Rome and Early Christianity

### Early Rome

- 1000 B.C. Latins enter region
- 753 B.C. Rome founded

### Roman Republic

- 509 B.C. Republic created
- 451 B.C. Twelve Tables written
- 405–265 B.C. Italy conquered
- 264–146 B.C. Punic Wars fought
- 44 B.C. Julius Caesar assassinated



Roman Empire

- 27 B.C. Empire and *Pax Romana* begin with reign of Augustus
- A.D. 29 Jesus crucified
- A.D. 64 Christian persecution begins
- A.D. 79 Pompeii destroyed
- A.D. 180 *Pax Romana* ends
- A.D. 253 Germanic tribes enter frontier regions
- A.D. 285 Diocletian divides empire into East and West
- A.D. 313 Christianity given recognition
- A.D. 324 Constantine reunites empire
- A.D. 370 Huns invade frontier
- A.D. 380 Christianity made official religion
- A.D. 395 Empire permanently split
- A.D. 476 Last emperor deposed

# Conclusions

- Rome expanded from a city, to a republic, to an empire
  - The era of the Roman Republic introduced representative democracy
  - The era of the Roman Empire sparked the *Pax Romana* & the “golden age” of Roman innovation & culture

# Closure Activity

- Would you rather live during the Roman Republic or the Empire?
  - Provide at least 3 reasons why

## Comparing Republican Governments

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