



## Chapter 13: The Rise of Rome

### Lesson 1

# The Geography of Ancient Rome

## MAIN IDEAS

### The Beginnings of Rome

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** What is the early history of Rome?



### Legendary History

- According to legend, **Romulus** founded Rome in 753 B.C.
- Legend begins after **Aeneas**—Trojan War hero—settles in Italy
  - **legend**—popular story from earlier times that cannot be proved

### The Founding of Rome

- Aeneas' descendants—twins Romulus and **Remus**—wanted to found city
  - twins fought over city's position; Romulus killed Remus
  - Romulus traced Rome's boundaries around Palatine Hill
- Roman kings ruled city until conquered by **Etruscans** in 600s B.C.
- Romans overthrew Etruscans in 509 B.C.
  - formed **republic**—government in which people elect leaders





## Rome's Geographic Location

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** Why was Rome's location so favorable?

### Hills and River

- In reality, Rome was settled by **Latins**
  - spot had mild climate, good farmland, strategic location
- Built city on seven hills that could be defended
  - farmed at base of the hills; lived on hilltops
- **Rome** was close to Mediterranean Sea and its trade routes
  - lay next to **Tiber River**, which aided trade and provided protection

### Italian Peninsula

- Rome's location on Italian Peninsula helped its development
  - **peninsula**—land surrounded on three sides by water
- Roman ships could sail to other lands surrounding Mediterranean
  - helped in conquering new territories, developing trade routes
- **Alps, Apennines** mountains protected Rome, but didn't isolate it
- Italy's large plains made farming easier than in Greece







## Lives of Early Romans

### ESSENTIAL QUESTION What was life like for the early Romans?

#### Working the Land

- Early Roman farmers had small plots of land for wheat, barley
  - also grew beans, vegetables, fruit; later, grapes and olives
  - worked with oxen and raised pigs, sheep, goats, chickens
- Landowning farmers served in army
- Some farmers grew rich, built estates
  - gap was created between rich estate owners and small farmers



#### Farm Life

- Early farmers lived in mud or timber homes with little furniture
- Lived in extended families
- Farmed with simple tools, produced enough food to feed family
- The hard work, discipline, and loyalty of **Roman Farmers** became strong/valued Roman qualities
  - these qualities helped Roman army conquer Italy







## Lesson Summary

- Legend and fact shaped Rome's early history.
- Rome's geography encouraged the growth of Roman civilization.
- Roman society benefited from the hard work and discipline of Roman farmers.



## Lesson 2 The Roman Republic

### MAIN IDEAS

#### Patricians and Plebeians

- Complex civilization developed, along with two unequal classes
  - **patricians**—upper-class landowners, held high government positions
  - **plebeians**—common farmers that could vote but not hold power
- Tension over patricians' power led to written constitution
  - around 450 B.C., **Twelve Tables** a written constitution that set forth citizens' rights, duties

#### REVIEW QUESTION

Why did the division of Roman society cause tension?

#### Republican Government

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** How was the republican government organized?

#### Legislative and Judicial

- Roman government established **tripartite**, or three-branch, government
  - legislative makes law, **executive enforces law**, judicial interprets law
- Legislative branch included Senate, assemblies
  - **Senate**—300 members, mostly patricians, advised leaders
  - **Assemblies**—mostly plebeian, protected plebeian rights
- Eight judges of judicial branch oversaw courts, governed provinces







## Executive

- Two consuls led executive branch
  - commanded army, ran government for a year
  - each consul could veto the other

**Veto** is a latin word meaning “I Forbid”

- In a crisis, consuls could choose **dictator** to rule for limited time
  - **Cincinnatus** was made dictator; legend says he ruled for one day

## Legacy of Roman Law

- U.S. government adopted Roman Republic's tripartite system
  - checks and balances keeps one branch from getting too powerful
  - government based on written constitution
- Citizenship is important in republican government
  - citizens expected to perform civic duties
  - American citizens vote, pay taxes, serve on juries



## REVIEW QUESTION

What made up the three branches of the Roman Republic?



## The Republic Expands

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** How did Rome expand?



### The Punic Wars

- Rome expanded, controlled entire Italian Peninsula by 275 B.C.
  - those conquered governed selves but gave taxes, soldiers to Rome
- **Punic Wars** began in 264 B.C. against **Carthage** (series of three wars)
- Roman general **Scipio** defeated Carthage general **Hannibal** in 202 B.C.
- Rome captured, destroyed Carthage at end of third war in 146 B.C.

### Effects of Expansion

- After Punic Wars, Roman territory extended from Spain to Greece
  - conquerors brought back wealth, slaves; bought large estates
- Many small farmers couldn't compete, lost their farms
  - poverty and unemployment increased
- Gap increased between rich and poor
  - anger and tension grew between classes







## Lesson Summary

- Early Rome was divided into two classes—patricians and plebeians.
- The Roman Republic was a tripartite system that provided a model for the U.S. government.
- Roman expansion brought new lands and great wealth for Rome.



# Lesson 3 Rome Becomes an Empire

Conflicts at Home

MAIN IDEAS

ESSENTIAL QUESTION What led to conflict in Rome?

## Reform Fails

- As Rome expanded, many wealthy Romans neglected civic duties
  - only wanted to gain more wealth, power
- Differences increased between rich, poor; threat of uprisings grew
- Reformers wanted to break up estates, give land to poor
  - Senate's wealthy landowners opposed reform, had reformers killed

## Civil War

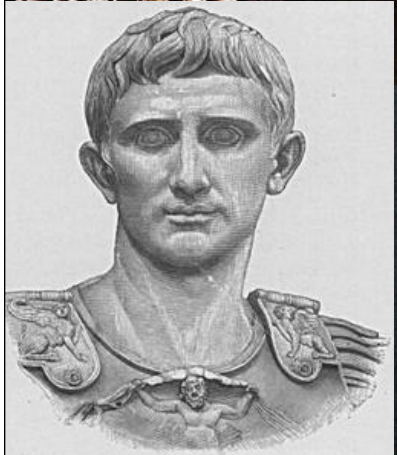
- Generals who had conquered other lands wanted power at home
  - hired poor farmers as soldiers who became loyal to generals
- Generals began **civil war**— war between groups within same country

In Rome the civil war was fought between the **plebeians** and the **patricians/senate**

- a general named **Marius** fought for the plebeians

- a general named **Sulla** fought for the patricians

- Patricians won in 82 B.C.; **Sulla** became 1st dictator





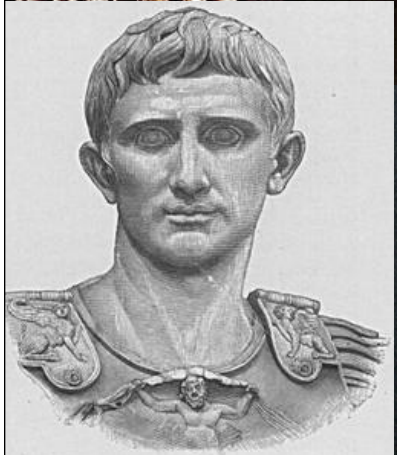


## Julius Caesar

### ESSENTIAL QUESTION Who was Julius Caesar?

#### An Ambitious General

- After Sulla's death, other generals rose to power
- One was **Julius Caesar**—born around 100 B.C. into old, noble family



#### Military Leader

- Caesar fought in Asia Minor and Spain
- He proved himself a great general in a military campaign against **Gaul**
  - **Gaul** (region conquered by Ceasar, now part of France)

#### Dictator for Life

- Caesar was a great politician, reformer; was popular with plebeians
- Many powerful Romans, including patrician senators, opposed Caesar

- **Cicero**—consul, speaker—supported republic, distrusted Caesar

- After returning from Gaul, Senate ordered Caesar to disband army
  - Caesar instead led army to Italy, fought for control; won in 46 B.C.
- Senate appointed him ruler; was named dictator for life in 44 B.C.





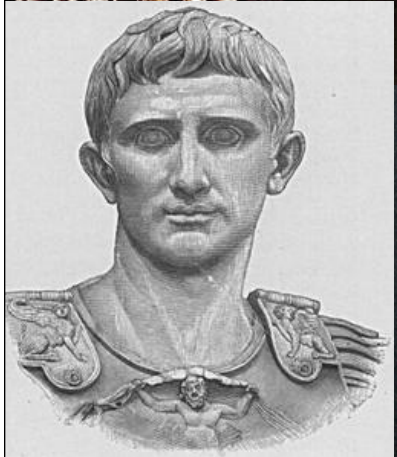


## Caesar's Reforms

- Caesar was an absolute ruler, but started some reforms
  - expanded Senate, enforced laws, created jobs
- Some feared Caesar would become **king**, have descendants rule after him

## Assassination and Legacy

- **Caesar** assassinated (killed) in 44 B.C. by group of **senators**
  - groups' leaders were eventually killed or committed suicide
- Reformer or tyrant, Caesar's rule and death would end republic



## Emperors Rule Rome

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** What happened to Rome after Caesar's death?

### Augustus

- After Caesar's death, civil war destroyed what was left of republic

**Civil War** is a war between groups in the same country

- his nephew and adopted son, Octavian, became ruler in 27 B.C.

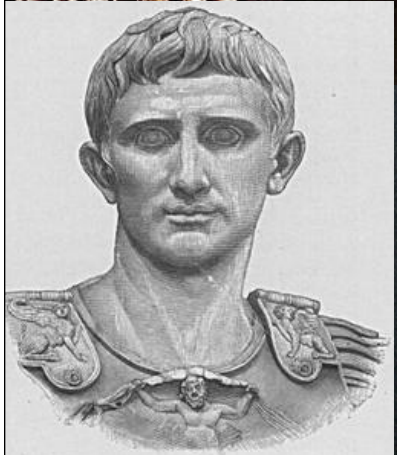
- Octavian took name **Augustus**, meaning "exalted one"

## Augustus Rebuilds Rome

- Augustus became Rome's first emperor; used title "first citizen"
  - controlled provinces, strengthened defenses, began civil service
  - beautified Rome by building temples, theaters, monuments







## The Roman Peace

- Augustus' reign began **Pax Romana**—long period of peace and stability
  - empire grew to greatest size, 2 million square miles
- Roman army of 300,000 men became greatest fighting force in world
  - army guarded frontiers, built roads; navy patrolled Mediterranean

## A Strong Economy

- Pax Romana continued after Augustus' death in A.D. 14
  - empire thrived under government begun by Augustus

## Agriculture and Trade

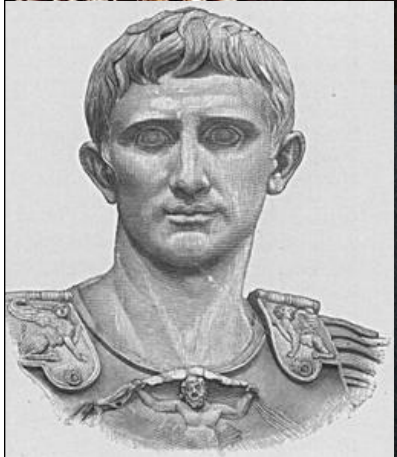
- Romans produced pottery, metal goods, glass, wine, olive oil
- Land and sea trade routes aided economic growth
  - Romans traded with Spain, Africa, western Asia, Gaul
- Traders brought back grain, ivory, silk, spices, gold, silver

**Agriculture and Trade** were the two economic activities that helped the Roman empire prosper.

## Currency

- Roman economy united by common currency, making trade easier
- Expanding economy made the rich richer, deepened division with poor





## Lesson Summary

- The results of Roman expansion produced social conflict and civil war.
- Julius Caesar gained power and became a dictator but was then assassinated.
- The reign of Augustus began a long period of imperial rule and peace in the Roman Empire.



# Lesson 4 The Daily Life of Romans

## MAIN IDEAS

### Women

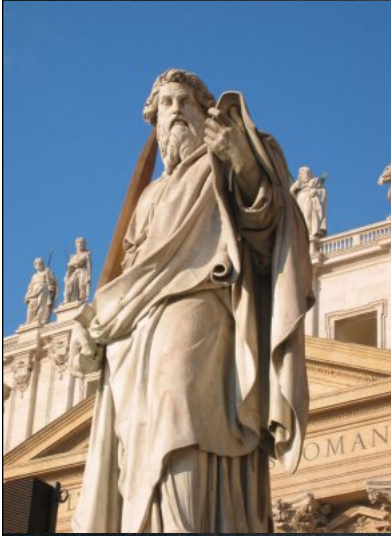
- Women could inherit property but couldn't vote
- Women ran household, cared for children
- **Father was head of family**, owned property

### Children

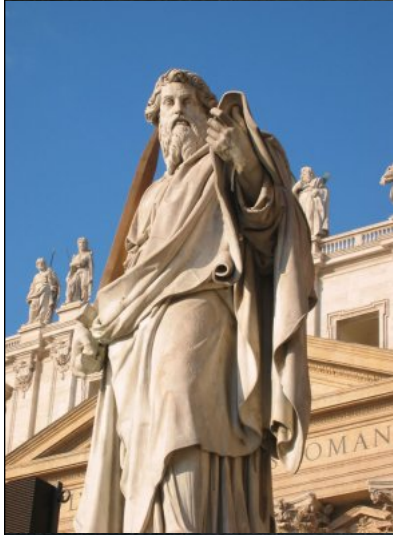
- **Most educated at home**; rich families sent boys to private school
- Girls learned household skills, married around age 14

### Social Classes

- **Patricians**, wealthy plebeians formed upper class
- **Middle class** of business leaders, officials developed
- Farmers formed one of lower classes
- **Slaves** were lowest, largest class—one-third of population
  - worked in mines, on estates, as servants, in clerical positions
  - revolts were common, but none succeeded







## Roman Beliefs

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** What religious beliefs did the Romans hold?

### Religious Influences

- Early Romans worshiped nature spirits, household gods
  - later, the Romans adopted Etruscan rituals and borrowed Greek gods

### Religion and Public Life

- Religion and government were linked in Rome
  - priests were government officials, emperor was head of church
- Roman gods that symbolized state were honored in public ceremonies
- Over time, living emperor worshiped as god

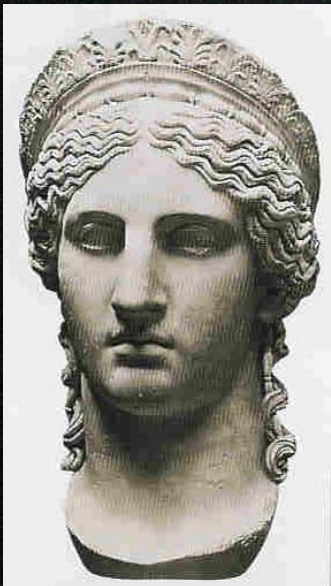


## Life in Roman Cities

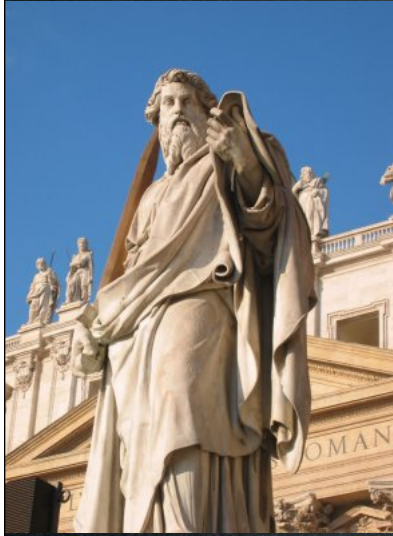
**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** What was life like in Roman cities?

### The Crowded City

- At height of Roman Empire, nearly 1 million people lived in Rome
- People moved to Rome from all over empire
- Poor, unemployed lived in dirty, noisy, crowded city center
  - lacked food; government gave free grain to prevent unrest
- Rich had large country homes, went to theater, had dinner parties
  - ate food like dates, oysters, ham





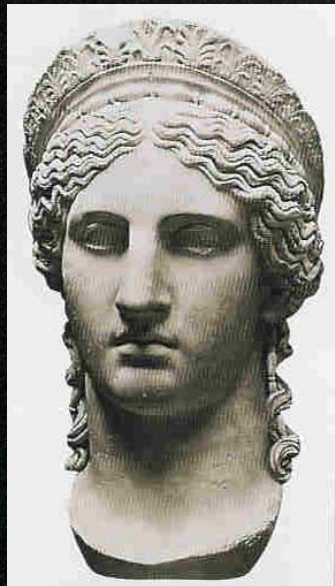


## Structures of City Life

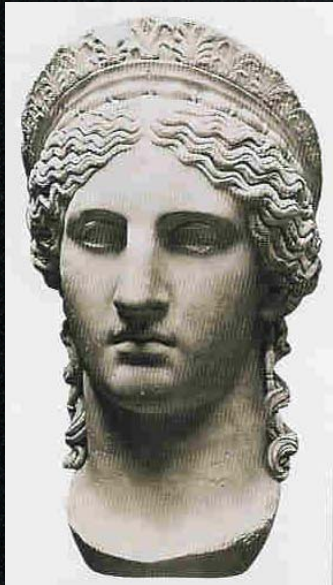
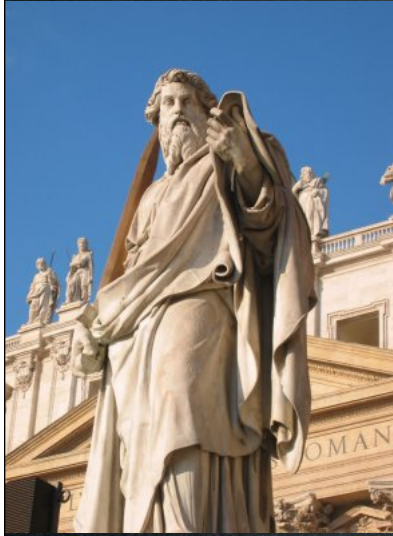
- Built sewers, plumbing systems to improve sanitation
- **Aqueducts** brought water to towns through pipes and channels
  - mostly underground, but also over high bridges
- Public baths were used by all classes to bathe and to socialize

## Roman Sports

- Government provided entertainment to distract Romans from problems
  - **Circus Maximus**—large oval stadium for chariot races
  - **Colosseum**—famous arena where Romans could watch Gladiators fight to the death.
- **Gladiators**—trained warriors who fought to the death in arenas







## Lesson Summary

- Family life and social classes were important in ancient Rome.
- Romans worshiped many gods both privately at home and in public ceremonies.
- Roman city life was challenging, but the government tried to ease some of its problems.