Rome: Study Sheet

- Monarchy
- Republic
- Empire
- Latin
- Patricians
- Plebeians
- Senate
- Consuls
- Twelve Tables
- Tribunes
- Province
- Julius Caesar
- Barbarians
- Punic Wars
- Hannibal
- Battle of Phillippi
- Battle of Actium
- Octavian
- Nero
- Trajan
- Hadrian
- Caligula
- Marc Antony
- Marcus Aurelius
- Pax Romana
- Diocletian
- Constantine I
- Theodosius
- Romulus Augustulus
- Jesus of Nazareth
- Reasons the Roman Empire fell collapsed hint – R.O.M.E.
  - Rulers Corrupt
  - Overtaxed
  - Military Invasions (barbarians)
  - Expansion (just too big to maintain)
- Study Ancient Rome Map in your notebook
Rome Review Activity

• Page 182
• Answer Questions # 1 – 22
• Write every answer with a complete sentences (# 9 – 22).
• Use Standard Blue or Black Ink
• Proper paper heading (MLA)
• Penmanship!!! Should be easy to read.
Ancient Rome Timeline

• Make a timeline in your notebook of the 10 most important events in Roman History.
• Starts when City of Rome started (753 BC)
• End when Western Roman Empire falls (476 AD)
• Include 4 illustrations and color them.
1) Rome Reading Packet – work w/ partner. Turn in when finished. Make sure your drawings in the packet are neat and colored.

2) Notebook Activity – Ancient Rome Illustration
   - 7 vocabulary terms included
   - Labeled
   - Use at least 4 colors
Label the following:

- Rome, Italy, Spain, Gaul, Britain, North Sea, Carthage, Greece, Alexandria
- Asia Minor, Mediterranean Sea, Egypt, Black Sea, Constantinople (Byzantium), Rhine River, Danube River, Nile River, Red Sea, Alps
- Color the areas that show Roman power control through the years of Roman domination (p. 156)
SPQR is an initialism of a Latin phrase Senātus Populusque Rōmānus ("The Roman Senate and People")
Romulus & Remus

- Twin sons of Mars (Roman god of war)
- Legendary founders of Rome in 753 BC
- **Romulus** killed Remus & named Rome after himself
- Romulus was Rome’s 1st king
• River Rome was founded on
Tiber River
“City of Seven Hills”

• Nickname for Rome
Latin (notes)

• Language of the Romans
• Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian are languages that come from Latin
• About \( \frac{1}{4} \) of all English words have Latin origins
Patricians (notes)

- Wealthy people of Rome
- 10% of the population
Plebeians (notes)

- Common people of Rome
- Members of the lower-class in Ancient Rome, including farmers, merchants, artisans, and traders
The Monarchy (notes)

- 753 BC – 509 BC
- Period when Rome was ruled by kings
- Rome had 7 different kings during the period
The Roman Republic (notes)

- 509 BC – 27 BC
- Period when Rome was a republic
Republic (notes)

• Government without the rule of a king or queen, and the citizens elect their leaders or representatives
Senate (notes)

- 300 member council of patricians, most powerful part of the government
Consuls (notes)

- 2 men elected by the senate
- Served 1 year terms
- Ruled Rome along with the Senate
Roman Republican Government

- **Senate:**
  - Governing body of Rome
  - 300 senators
  - Mainly patricians
  - Ruled for life

- **Consuls:**
  - 2 men elected by the Senate
  - 1 year terms
  - Ruled Rome along w/ Senate

- **Tribunes:**
  - Elected representatives of the plebeians in the People’s Assembly
  - 10 total

- **Veto:**
  - *Latin for “I forbid”*
  - Government officials could veto the actions of each other
Tribunes (notes)

• Representatives of the plebeians
• 10 **tribunes** were elected
Roman Government c. 264 B.C.

PATRICIANS

CONSULS (2)

PLEBEIANS

SENATORS (300)

TRIBUNES (10)

CITIZEN ASSEMBLIES (ADULT MALE CITIZENS)
Veto (notes)

- Latin for “I forbid”
- Elected representatives shouted this when they disagreed with proposed laws
Law of the Twelve Tables (notes)

- Ca. 450 BC
- Written laws of Rome
- Based on reason and justice
- Protect citizens and their property
- Put on display in the Forum for all people to see
Aqueducts (notes)

• Bridge-like structures that carried water into Rome
• Water brought to public baths, bathrooms, fountains, and private households
• Use of gravity alone along a slight downward gradient that spanned hundreds of miles
• 11 aqueducts went into Rome by 200 A.D.
Archways made the overall structure incredibly strong.

No mortar was used to hold the bricks together.

Workers stood on scaffolding built into the sides of the aqueduct.

Engineers used human-powered cranes to lift heavy blocks of stone into place.

The supports of the aqueduct were shaped to avoid damage from running water.

Water ran through a narrow channel at the top of the aqueduct.
• The Romans are perhaps the most famous aqueduct builders of the ancient era.
• *Aqua* - water
• *Ducere* - to lead
• Romans constructed 11 major aqueducts.
• First Roman aqueduct - *Aqua Appia* (312 BC)
• 11th aqueduct - *Aqua Alexandrina* (226 AD)
• Rome was being watered by 359 miles of aqueducts
• 50 million gallons of water each day.
• Romans also built aqueducts for regions throughout their empire. Remains of most of these aqueducts still exist, and a few, such as the one in **Segovia, Spain**, are still in use.
Province (notes)

- Captured lands under Roman control
- Means “that which I have conquered”
End of PPT Notes.

• Go to your Ancient Egypt Prior knowledge chart. Add at least 5 new understandings that you learned from that unit.

• Go to your Ancient Greece Prior Knowledge chart. Add at least 10 new understandings.
• Plebeians?
• Patricians?
• Senate?
• Consuls?
• Tribunes?
• Law of the Twelve Tables?
• Aqueducts?
• Province?
Punic Wars
Carthaginian Empire
Punic Wars

- 264 BC – 146 BC
- Series of 3 wars Rome fought w/ Carthage of North Africa
- *Punici* is the Latin word for *Phoenician* and the *Phoenicians* were the people who established Carthage
- Rome defeated Carthage, burned the city to the ground, and sold all the people to slavery
Hannibal

- Carthaginian general
- Crossed Alps with elephants and attacked Italy during 2\textsuperscript{nd} Punic War
- Spent 15 years attacking Italy and defeating the Romans
- Had to return to Carthage when the Romans attacked the city
- Defeated in 202 BC at the Battle of Zama
Hannibal’s Route
Hannibal Crossing the Alps
Hannibal
Publius Cornelius Scipio:

- Roman general
- Defeated Hannibal in 202 BC at Zama in North Africa
- Called "Africanus" which means "conqueror of Africa"
Julius Caesar (notes)

- 100 BC – 44 BC
- Popular Roman general
- Conquered Gaul & invaded Britain
- Became dictator in 49 BC & made dictator for life in 44 BC
- Reorganized government and lowered taxes
Dictator

• A political leader holding unlimited power
• Dictators could be chosen to rule Rome during times of crisis but could only rule for 6 months
Assassination of Julius Caesar
Assassination of Julius Caesar (notes)

• Assassinated on Senate floor on March 15, 44 BC by jealous senators

• Caesar’s assassination was the end of the Roman Republic
Ides of March (March 15) – day on Roman calendar for religious observances & settling debts, but most associated with J. Caesar’s death.
Death of Caesar

I SWEAR, THEY WERE ALL STABBING THE POOR GUY, RIGHT IN FRONT OF ME

AND ALL HE SAID WAS, "ET TU, BRUTE!"
Brutus and Cassius (notes)

- Leaders in the assassination of Julius Caesar
Octavian (notes)

- Related to Julius Caesar
- Wanted revenge for those who killed Julius Caesar

Cupid (son of Venus) riding a Dolphin. Octavian and J. Caesar were believed to be descendants of Venus… and therefore Divine (Gods).
Marc Antony (notes)

- One of Caesar’s generals
- Together with Octavian they will battle Brutus & Cassius
Battle of Philippi (notes)

- 42 BC, Macedonia (modern Greece)
- Octavian & Marc Antony defeat Caesar’s assassins Brutus & Cassius
- Octavian & Marc Antony then ruled Rome for 10 years
Cleopatra (notes)

- Queen of Egypt
- Had affairs w/ Julius Caesar & Mark Antony
- Marc Antony was married to Octavian’s sister
- Marc Antony divorced his wife & married Cleopatra
- Antony & Cleopatra then planned to take over Rome
Battle of Actium (notes)

- 31 BC
- Octavian defeats Antony & Cleopatra
- Egypt becomes a Roman province
- Antony & Cleopatra commit suicide in Alexandria
Death of Marc Antony
CAUGHT IN A BAD ROMANCE
Octavian Augustus (notes)

- 1st emperor of the Roman Empire
- His rule marks beginning of Pax Romana
- Ruled from 27 BC - 14 AD
Octavian Augustus

- He kept the Senate intact and was very respectful of them
- Didn’t want the Senate to be angry with him like they were at Caesar
The Roman Empire (notes)

• 27 BC – 476 AD
• Period when Rome was ruled by Emperors
Pax Romana (notes)

• Means “Roman Peace”
• Period of peace & prosperity that began in 27 BC & lasted for 200 years
Empire (notes)

- Group of states or territories controlled by 1 ruler
Colosseum (notes)

- Opened in 80 AD
- Seats 50,000 people
- Gladiator fights, sea battles, animal shows, & executions took place here
THE FLAVIAN AMPHITHEATER
aka
THE COLOSSEUM
End of Notes. Reading Packet time.
Notebook activity…

• Draw a cartoon of the time in Roman history from Julius Caesar’s assassination through Octavian becoming the first emperor.
  – J.C.’s assassination
  – Octavian / Marc Antony vs. Brutus / Cassius
  – Octavian vs. Marc Antony / Cleopatra
  – M.A. + Cleo kill themselves in Alexandria
  – Octavian becomes 1st Roman emperor
Gladiators (notes)

- Men that trained to fight in public to provide entertainment
- The majority of gladiators were slaves, former slaves, or condemned persons
10.19.2017

- Notebook / Roman history cartoon
- Roman Empire Map
- Cut it out and tape it in your notebook.
- Rome Reading Packet w/ a partner. Should get to #41.
Barbarians (notes)

- Lived outside the Roman Empire whose language the Romans didn’t understand
- Wild & dangerous tribes - always attacking Romans
- Many barbarian tribes were Germanic → Goths, Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Vandals, Franks, Lombards, Angles, & Saxons
Attila the Hun

- Leader of the Huns, a barbarian tribe from central Asia
- The Romans called him the “Scourge of God” because of his constant attacks
Vandals

- Extremely violent & destructive Germanic tribe that destroyed everything in its path
- The word *vandalism* is derived from them
Roman Roads (notes)

• Built throughout the empire to facilitate troop movements

• Roman engineering led roads to survive through the present
Roman Roads:
At its peak, Roman roads would measure more than 50,000 miles. These roads were built to facilitate movement of armies to all parts of the empire. When not in battle, Roman soldiers were often put to work constructing roads.

The roads were cleverly designed to accommodate heavy loads and, where necessary, rain. First the soldiers dug a ditch, then filled it with compacted layers of sand, small stones, and gravel. On top they placed paving stones. In wet climate areas, the paving stones sloped down toward the sides to allow for drainage.
Circus Maximus (notes)

- Seats 250,000 people
- Chariot races
Ben - Hur

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tVlf7OiTJE (ben-hur 1959 no water for him)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DvA7IrNxM8o (ben hur 2016 sea battle)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wrh1HZdZuP0 (ben hur 2016 chariot race)
Pantheon

- Huge, domed temple honoring the Roman gods
The Forum

- Public meeting & marketplace surrounded by government buildings & temples
- All large Roman cities had one
Caligula (notes)

- Emperor 37-41 AD
- Convinced he was a god
- Made his horse a consul
- Caligula means “little boots”
- Real name was Caius Caesar
Nero (notes)

- Emperor 54-68 AD
- His rule was called the “reign of terror”
- Extreme paranoia led him to kill many senators & his mother
- Persecuted & killed many Christians b/c he blamed them for a fire that swept through Rome, a fire that he may have started
Jesus of Nazareth

• Born around 4 BC in Bethlehem (Roman province of Judea)
• Jewish carpenter - teachings became the basis for Christianity
• Many believed he was the “Messiah” & son of God sent to be their leader
• Crucified in 30 AD by the Romans who feared he would lead a revolt.

Michelangelo's *Pieta* – depict Mary cradling Jesus.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oSMA5UU8eI4 (Passion of the Christ, 2004, trailer)
Pontius Pilate

- Roman governor of Judea who ordered Jesus to be crucified.
The Christian Martyrs’ Last Prayer
Chi Ro

- Pronounced “KI ROW”
- 1st 2 Greek letters of the word Christ
- Early Christians used this symbol when they were being persecuted
Trajan (notes)

- Emperor 98-117 AD
- Called “Optimus Princeps” (Best Ruler)
- The Roman Empire made its largest territorial gains during his rule
**THE ROMAN EMPIRE, AD 117**

**GEOGRAPHY SKILLS**

**INTERPRETING MAPS**

1. **Location** What areas did Augustus add to the empire during his rule?

2. **Place** What types of trade goods were produced in northern Africa and Egypt?
Hadrian (notes)

- Emperor 117-138 AD
- Built defensive walls along the borders of the Roman Empire
- “Hadrian’s Wall” is located across northern Britain
Hadrian’s Wall
Marcus Aurelius (notes)

- Emperor 161-180 AD
- Pax Romana ended with his death
Diocletian (notes)

• Emperor 284-305 AD
• Split the Roman Empire into 2, Western Roman Empire & Eastern Roman Empire
• Appointed co-emperors & reorganized the provinces in order to manage it easier
Constantine I (notes)

• Emperor 306-337 AD
• Saw a vision of a flaming cross & the words “By this sign, thou shalt conquer” before going into battle
• 1\textsuperscript{st} emperor to convert to Christianity
• Issued the Edict of Milan which legalized Christianity in the Roman Empire
Theodosius I

• Emperor 379-395 AD
• Declared Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire
• He reunited the Roman Empire but after his death it was permanently split into two
Romulus Augustulus (notes)

- Emperor 475-476
- Last emperor of the Western Roman Empire
- Overran by Germanic barbarians
1. Movement  From which direction did the Huns invade the Roman Empire?

2. Regions  Was the Eastern or Western Roman Empire harder hit by invaders?
Fall of Rome (notes)

- The Western Roman Empire fell to Germanic barbarians in 476 AD.
- The Eastern Roman Empire lasted another 1,000 years until 1453 AD and was called the Byzantine Empire.
End of Notes
Why did Roman Empire Fall?

• Causes of the Fall of Rome
  – Corruption
  – Economic and social decay
  – Military Collapse (Barbarians)
  – Political Turmoil
  – Bureaucracy
Latin Phrases: (add in notes)

1. **Quid Pro Quo** – something for something
2. **Modus Operandi** – method of operating
3. **Post Mortem** – after death
4. **Consensus** - agreement
5. **Persona Non Grata** – an unwelcome person
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Octavian Augustus</td>
<td>a) possibly set fire that burned Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caligula</td>
<td>b) Rome’s 1st Emperor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nero</td>
<td>c) Roman Empire largest during his rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trajan</td>
<td>d) Convinced he was God. Made horse his Consul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadrian</td>
<td>e) Built Defensive Walls. One in Britain named after him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcus Aurelius</td>
<td>a) Pax Romana ended w/ his death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diocletian</td>
<td>b) Split up Roman Empire into West + East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantine I</td>
<td>c) Last Emperor of Western Roman Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodosius</td>
<td>d) 1st Christian Emperor, saw Cross in sky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romulus Augustulus</td>
<td>e) Declared Christianity Rome’s Religion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Writing Assignment

• On a separate piece of paper.
• Answer this question.

How did Ancient Rome impact the World?
FALL OF ROME:

• What sea did the Roman Empire surround?
• Who was one of the largest known rivals of the Romans?
• How long had the Roman Empire reigned as an important power?
  What were the Roman roads built for?
• Rome was not perfect. List some of the problems with Rome.
• What was one factor that contributed to the dark fall of Rome?
• Under Christianity, were the Romans polytheistic or monotheistic?
• Who was the man who became emperor after a great civil war?
• What was one thing that Constantine did?
• After Rome was split, what religions did Western Rome and Eastern Rome practice?
• Led by Alaric, which group of people came in and sacked the capital in Rome?
• Who was the first Barbarian to rule in Rome after it fell?
Rome: Jeopardy

- 2nd Caesar?
- Year of Julius Caesar’s death?
- Emperor that killed Christians?
- Emperor that built protective / defensive walls throughout the empire?
- Mother of Nero?
- Roman Empire founded in 27 BC when ________ became the 1st emperor.
• According to legend, Romulus and Remus were raised by a ____ - _____?
• This river runs along the city of Rome.
• Nickname for Rome: City of _____ _____
• Language of the Romans?
• Wealthy people of Rome, 10% of the population.
• Members of the lower class in Ancient Rome.
• Written laws of Rome: Law of the _______ ________.
• Cleopatra may have committed suicide by letting a Egyptian ______ bite her.
• What is the major body of water that lies to the South of Italy and to the North of Africa?
• 1st Emperor of the Roman Empire. Beginning of Pax Romana.
• Emperor that built many walls. Most famous in England – portrayed in *The Eagle*, Channing Tatum movie
• Emperor that split the Roman Empire in 2 ?
• Capital of the Western Roman Empire?
• Capital of the Easter Roman Empire?
• First barbarian tribe that sacked (invaded and took over) Rome?
• Bridge like structures that carried water over long distances
• What year did Rome Fall?
• Most famous barbarian?
• System in which citizens elect representatives to make laws
• Where the gladiators fought?
• All _____ lead to _____.
• Leader of Carthage. Attacked Rome by going through Alps w/ army of Elephants.
• 2 leaders chosen by the senate
• Power of Tribunes to reject laws.