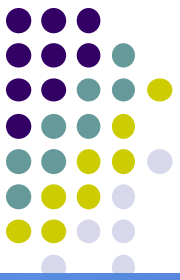


Ancient Rome 500 B.C.- 500 A.D.#1



The First Romans

- Early Peoples arrived to the Italian peninsula around 1000 B.C. to 500 B.C.
- Mix of Latins, Greeks and Etruscans.
- Cities became prosperous and commercially active.



The Early Republic



- Last Roman king 509 B.C. moved to a republic.
- Different Roman groups struggled for power. Patricians vs. Plebeians.
- Patricians felt they should hold power because of their social status. Plebeians felt they were citizens and should have the power to vote, barred from hold important government jobs.
- 451B.C. Roman law is established with the Twelve Tables. States all free citizens had the right of protection from the law.

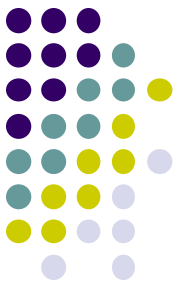


Government Under the Republic



- Balanced government – monarchy (gov. by a king), aristocracy (gov. by nobles), and democracy (gov. by the people).
- Consul (like kings)- two officials, commanded army and directed the gov.
- Senate (like an aristocracy) – 300 members chosen from upper class, legislative and administrative functions. Oversaw foreign and domestic policy.
- Dictator (in times of crisis)- absolute power to make laws, chosen by consuls.

Comparing Republican Governments



Executive



Rome

Two consuls, elected for one year: led government and commanded army

United States

A president, elected for four years: heads government and military

Legislative



Rome

Senate of 300 members: advised consuls and set policies
Assemblies: made laws and selected officials

United States

Senate of 100 members: makes laws and advises president
House of Representatives of 435 members: makes laws

Legal Code



Rome

Twelve Tables: basis of Roman law, which established citizens' legal, economic, property, and social rights

United States

U.S. Constitution: basis of U.S. law, which sets forth both individual rights and governmental powers

Judicial



Rome

Eight judges: oversaw courts and governed provinces

United States

Supreme Court of nine justices: interprets the Constitution and federal law

SKILLBUILDER

INTERPRETING VISUALS

What similarities do you see in the governments of the Roman Republic and the United States?

Roman Army

- Great value on their military. All landowners required to serve in their military.
- Legions - large military units. Trained to slaughter and enslave whole cities.
- Infantry- 5,000 heavily armed foot soldiers
- Cavalry- soldiers on horseback
- Military was a key factor on the rise of Rome's greatness.



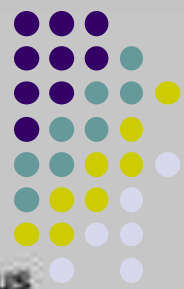
Punic Wars



- 264 Rome and Carthage went to war. Fought 3 wars.
- 1st War - for the control of Sicily and Western Mediterranean. Lasted 23 yrs. Rome won.
- 2nd War- lead by 29 yr old Carthaginian general Hannibal. Surprise attack (infantry, army and elephants) could not capture Rome.
- 3rd War- Rome laid siege to Carthage. Set city on fire and enslaved 50,000 people.
- Rome's 3 victories gave dominance over the western Mediterranean.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

EUROPE



GAUL

SPAIN

PYRENEES MTNS.

ALPS

Ticinus 218

Trebia 218

Metaurus 207

Lake Trasimene 207

ITALY

Rome

Cannae 216

PUNIC WARS

Ilipa 206

Saguntum 219

Carthago Nova

PILLARS OF HERCULES (GIBRALTAR)

Aegates 214

Crotona

Carthage

Mylae 260

Zama 202

Ecnomus 256

AFRICA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

200 miles

Rome's Territory 264 BC

Carthage Territory 264 BC

Roman Victories

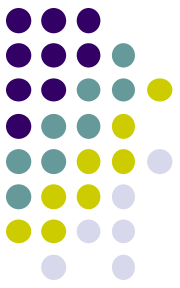
Hannibal's Victories

Hannibal's Route

Carthage Territory Lost to Rome 264-201 BC



Julius Caesar and the fall of the Roman Empire



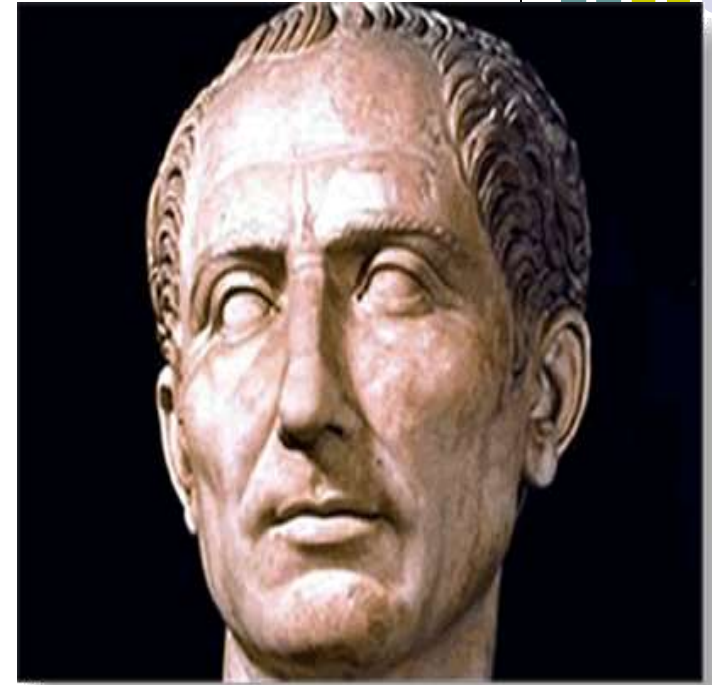
- Rome's increasing wealth and expanding boundaries brought problems. Discontent of the lower classes and breakdown of military order.
- Growing gap between rich and poor.



59 B.C. Caesar Takes Control

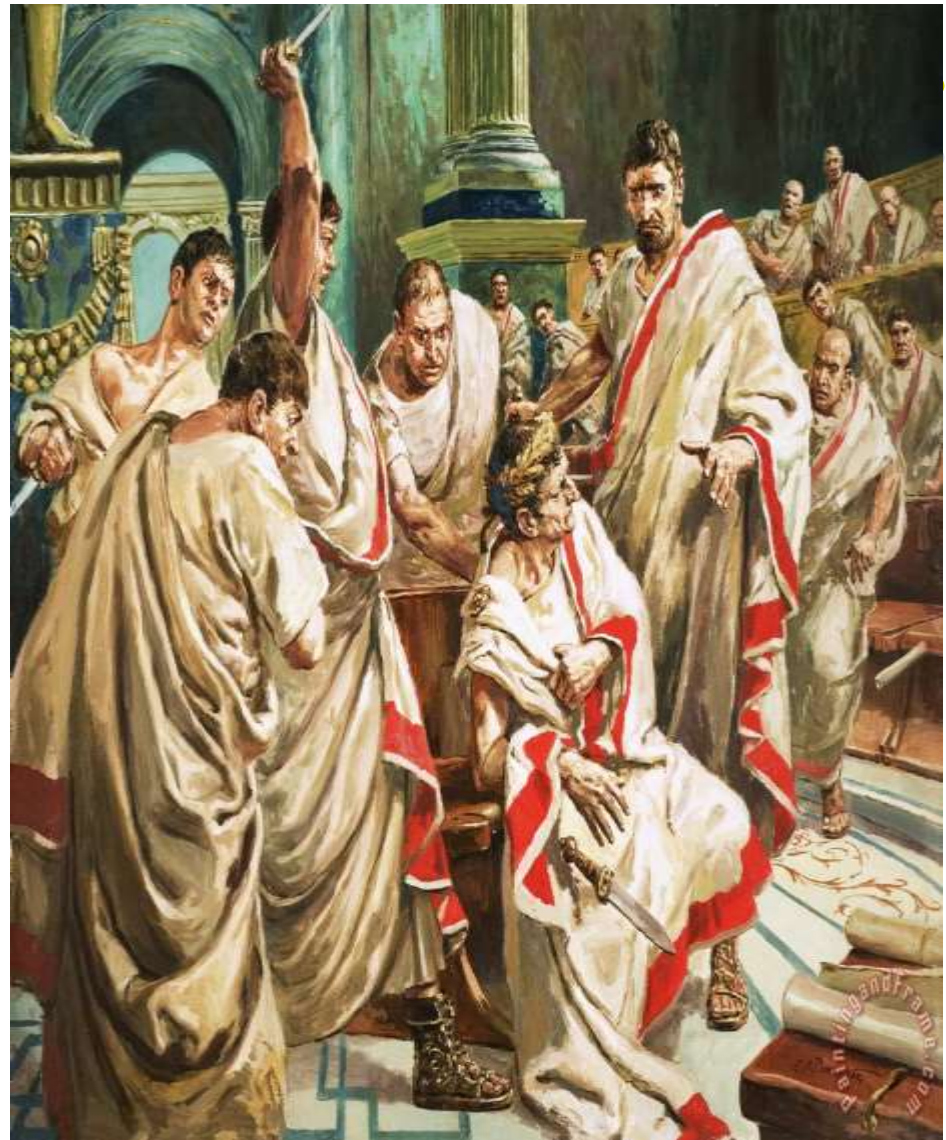


- Caesar was a strong military leader and strategist. Elected to the consul. Governed as an absolute ruler, added friends to the senate and started reforms.
- Caesar, Crassus (wealthy Roman), and Pompey (popular general) rule as a triumvirate.
- Pompey began to fear Caesar's power and wanted the senate to order Caesar home from his conquering campaign.



Fear

- Nobles and Senators feared losing their influence.
- Important senator Brutus and Cassius plotted Caesar's assassination.
- March 15, 44 B.C. they stabbed him to death in the senate chamber.
- Civil war broke out after his death.



Architecture and Christianity

2



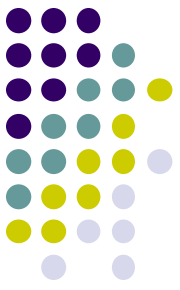
Aqueducts



- Visitors from all empires came to see Roman architecture.
- The arch, dome and concrete combined to build one of a kind pieces of architecture.
- Arches supported bridges and aqueducts. Aqueducts designed to bring water into cities and towns.
- Improved sewage. Public toilets.



Entertainment



- Colosseum- arena, held 50,000 people, gladiators fought each other, battled wild animals (lions, tigers and bears), fought to the death.
- Government provided entertainment for the masses. Games, races, mock battles, and gladiator contests. Colosseum built 72-81 A.D.
- Gladiator Games- thumbs up or thumbs down. Up live, down die.
- Water Battles- Flood arena and ships would stage battles <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ITmIYKiLBHI>



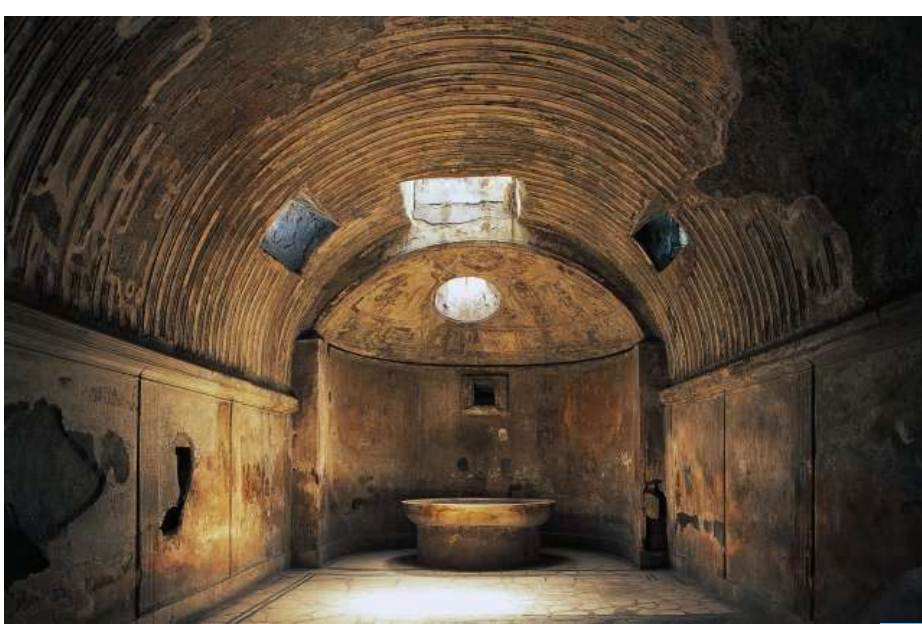
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Pompeii



- In addition to architecture, Romans excelled in painting. Few survived over time but many can be found in the city of Pompeii.
- In A.D. 79 nearby Mount Vesuvius erupted, covering Pompeii and killing about 2,000 residents. The ash preserved many building and works of art.





Early Christianity



Followers of the Christian religion base their beliefs on the life, teachings and death of Jesus Christ.

Christians believe in one God that created heaven, Earth and the universe.

The belief in one God originated with the Jewish religion.

Christians believe Jesus Christ is the "Messiah" or savior of the world. They also believe that Christ is the son of God.

Jesus was born in a manger in Bethlehem to Mary, a virgin at the time of conception, and Joseph, her husband. Mary was visited by the angel Gabriel and told she would conceive a son, though she was not yet married and a virgin and he would be the Messiah.

Jesus was crucified on a cross. His death made salvation and forgiveness of sins possible for all.

On the third day after his crucifixion, Jesus Christ arose from the dead. The resurrection of Christ is celebrated on [Easter](#), which is considered Christianity's most important holiday.

After Jesus' crucifixion and resurrection, God's presence remained on earth in the form of the Holy Spirit to be a comforter to all.

Spread of Christianity

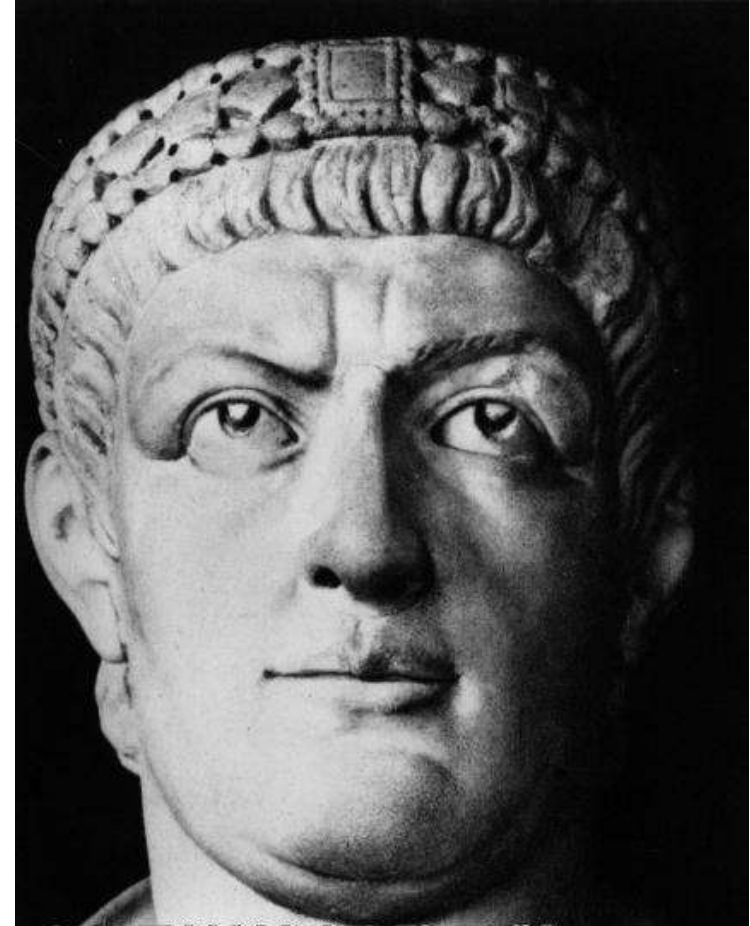


- Jesus (future messiah) born in Nazareth spread/preached a new message to fellow Jews A.D 30 – A.D. 33
- Jesus urged people to turn away from their sins and to practice deeds of kindness.
- Controversy- Roman officials feared Jesus would endanger Roman rule.
- A.D. 33 Pontius Pilate (Roman governor) had Jesus crucified.
- Jesus' disciples proclaimed he had risen and accepted his message.
- Jews and non-Jews accepted Jesus and spread his teachings (spread through Rome, Greece, Egypt, Spain, and Asia Minor.)
- Christians were persecuted for beliefs until early A.D. 300's
- [Video Gallery - Famous Speeches - The History Channel](#)

Romans Adopt Christianity



- A.D 312 Constantine became emperor of Rome and believed in Christianity.
- Est. the Edict of Milan – allowed all religions to worship freely.
- Constantine built churches and influenced increased. Had more places to practice.
- Est. a church hierarchy- parishes lead by priests, oversaw by bishops, bishops oversaw by the pope.



Spread of Christianity



Classification

