



There were 3 main groups that battled for Italy:

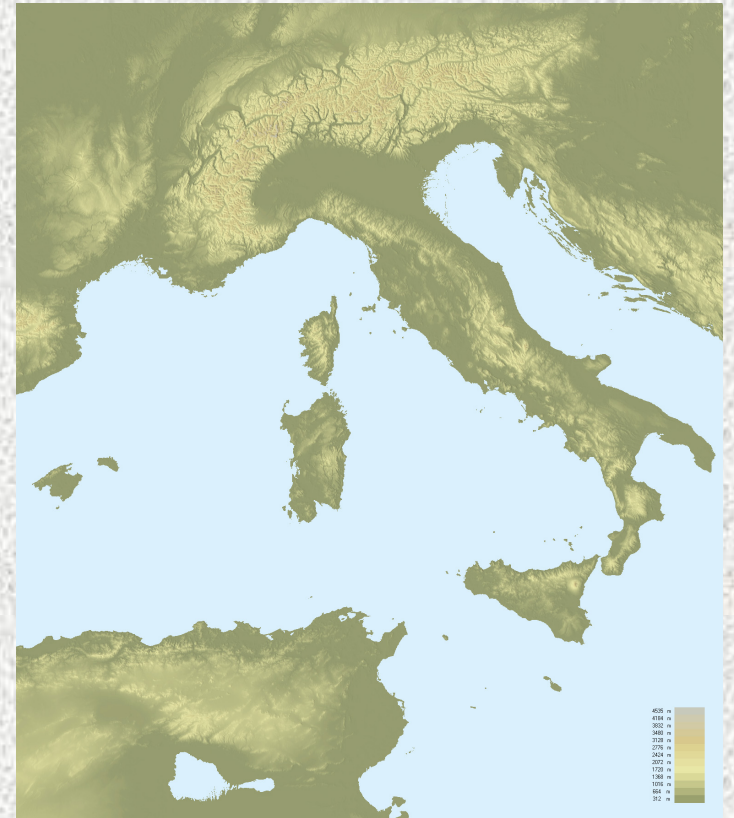
Latins, Greeks, and Etruscans

Rome began as a settlement of Latin **farmers.**

According to the Roman myth, Romulus built his wall around the hill in 753 BC. The shepherds lived very simple lives within the walls

Settlers from **Greece** established 50 colonies on the coast of southern Italy and Sicily

The Etruscans were very civilized. They brought their **alphabet** with them.



Both the Greeks and Etruscans had a great influence on the development of **Roman religion**.

Knowledge of Greek gods filtered into Rome through traders. The Romans gave their own names to these gods, but kept the legends and personalities of the Greek divinities.



TIME FOR HANG MAN!

<https://www.hangmanwords.com/play/custom->

[YXBvbGxvJTBBaGFkZXMIIMEFhcnRlbWlzJTBBaGVybWVzJTBBYXRoZW5hJTBBYXBocm9kaXRlJTBBYXJlcyUwQWhlcmlMEF6ZXVzJTBBZXJvcw==](https://www.hangmanwords.com/play/custom-YXBvbGxvJTBBaGFkZXMIIMEFhcnRlbWlzJTBBaGVybWVzJTBBYXRoZW5hJTBBYXBocm9kaXRlJTBBYXJlcyUwQWhlcmlMEF6ZXVzJTBBZXJvcw==)

In its early years, **Rome was ruled by kings.**

Kings ordered the construction of many temples and public buildings.

The swampy area below the Palatine Hill was drained, making a public meeting place.

This valley became known as the **Forum.**



It was the heart of Roman political life.

According to legend, the son of the last king of Rome attacked a woman.

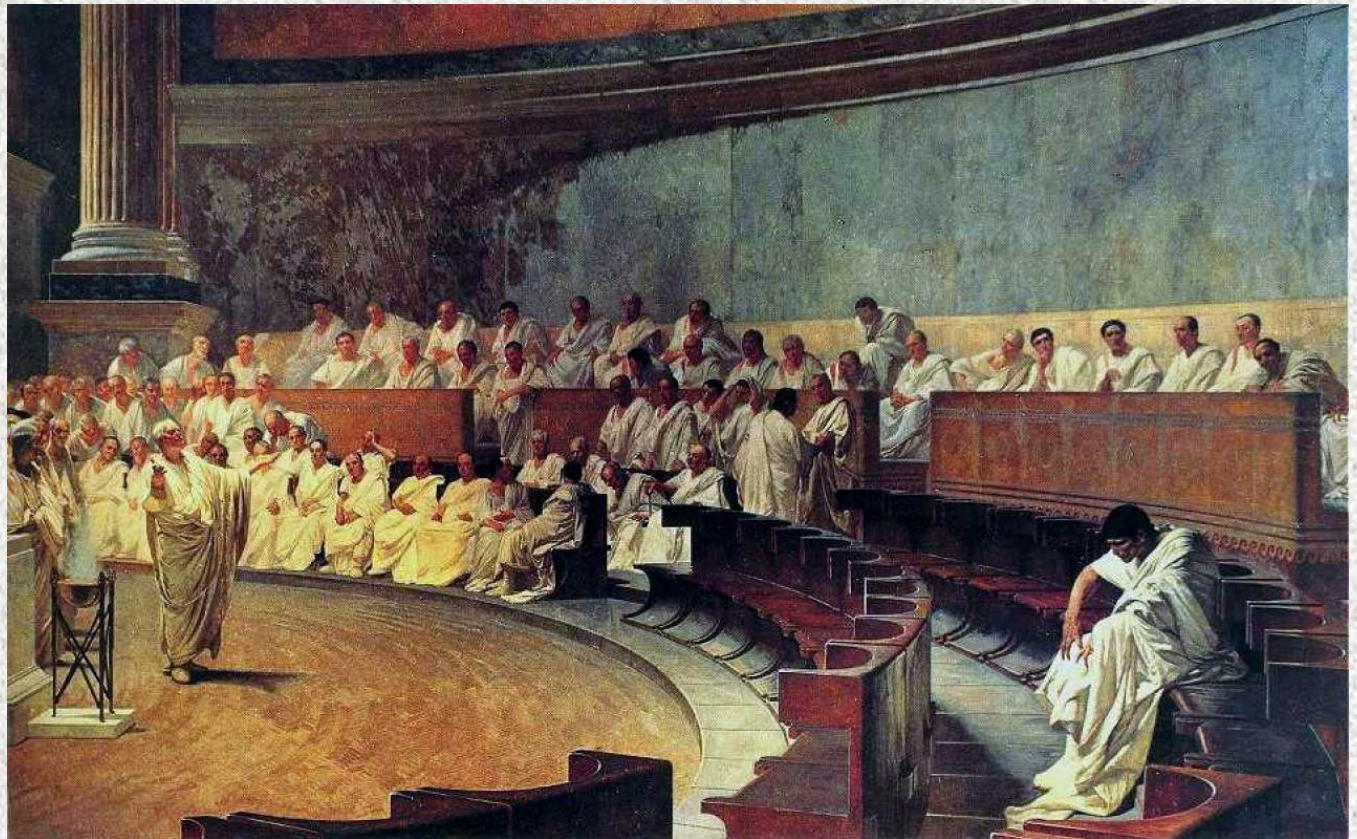
The Romans got mad **and overthrew the king.**

They declared that they would **never again be ruled by a king.**

Any Roman from that day forward who tried to make himself king, was **killed without a trial.**

In 509 BC, Rome became a republic.

A political unit in which citizens vote for leaders.



THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

509-27 B.C.



DEMOCRACY

Everyone participates in every decision

Majority rules

No protection of individual rights

No protection of property rights

Always ends in turbulence & violence

REPUBLIC



Governed by elected representatives

Governed by established set of laws

Protection of individual rights

Protection of property rights

Avoids extremes: mobocracy & tyranny



For 500 years the Romans governed their city and surrounding farmlands as a republic.

Not all families were equal in Roman society.

Patricians—specially privileged families in Roman society claimed that their ancestry gave them the authority to make laws for Rome and its people.

Plebeians—common farmers and artisans—Free citizens with the right to vote, but not as much power as the patricians.

Birth alone determined social and political status. In the early years of the republic, marriage between the classes was forbidden.

After the Romans got rid of their kings, Patricians handled law making.

Between 494 and 287 BC plebeians refused to fight in the army unless things changed.

Plebeians demanded the law be written down so patricians would have to follow it.

Were carved on 12 great tablets and hung in the Forum

Twelve
Tables
written
law code.

TABLE I: Procedure: for courts and trials

TABLE II: Trials, continued.

TABLE III: Debt

TABLE IV: Rights of fathers (*paterfamilias*) over the family

TABLE V: Legal guardianship and inheritance laws

TABLE VI: Acquisition and possession

TABLE VII: Land rights

TABLE VIII: Torts and delicts (Laws of injury)

TABLE IX: Public law

TABLE X: Sacred law

TABLE XI: Supplement I

TABLE XII: Supplement II



To replace the office of king, Romans made the office of **consul**

2 officials that commanded the army and directed the government

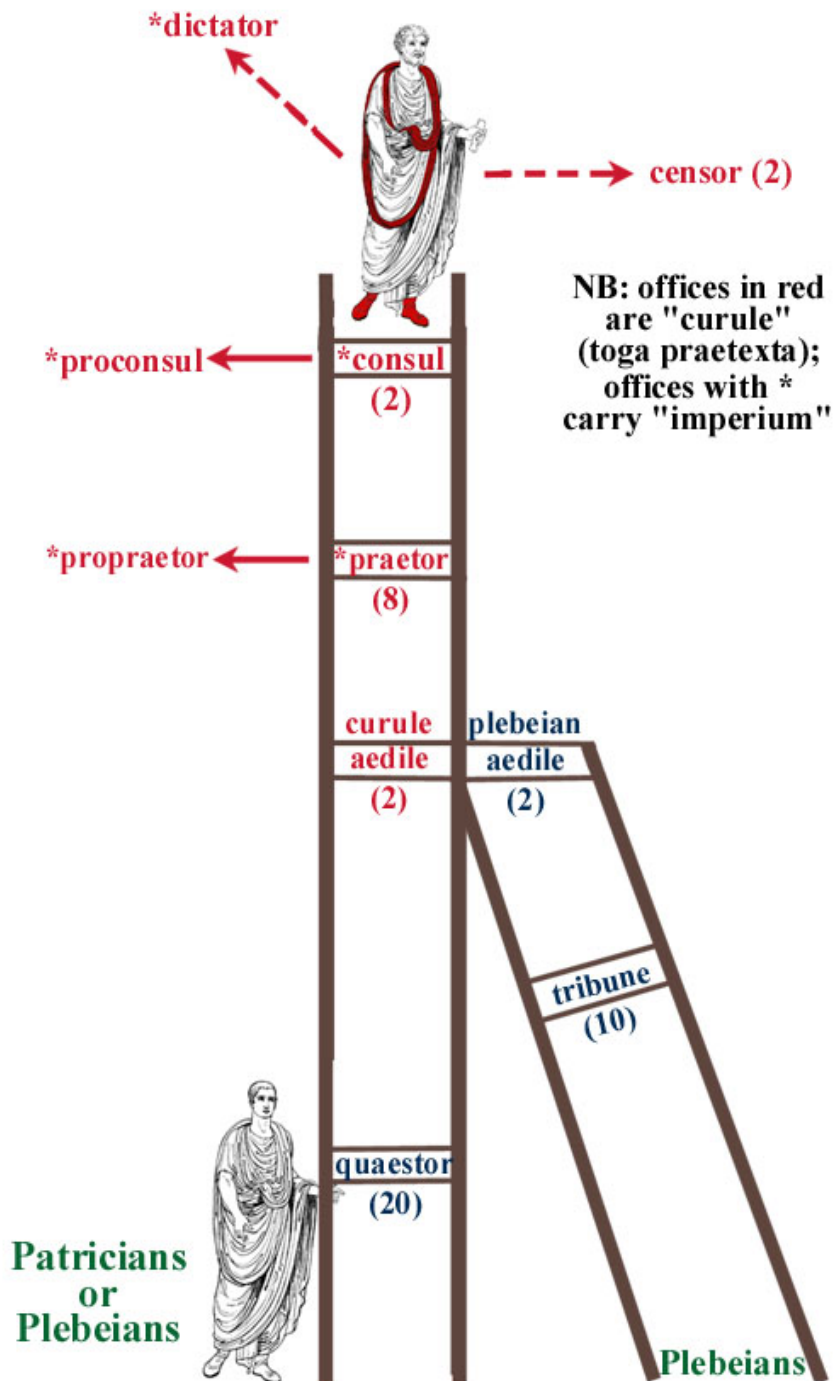
Could only hold office for 1 year

Could only run again after 10 years

One consul could veto the others decision



ROMAN CURSUS HONORUM



Consuls are chosen by the patricians
Plebeians don't want anything to do with it so they create the office of:
tribunes—represent the voice of the people, but they do not have very much power
Senate—aristocratic branch of Rome's government

Membership was for life
Provided continuity and stability

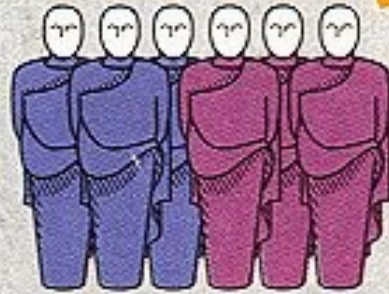
Dictator—leader that was given absolute power in times of crisis
Allowed to make laws and command the army
Power lasted only 6 months
Chosen by the consuls and elected by the senate

PATRICIANS

PLEBEIANS



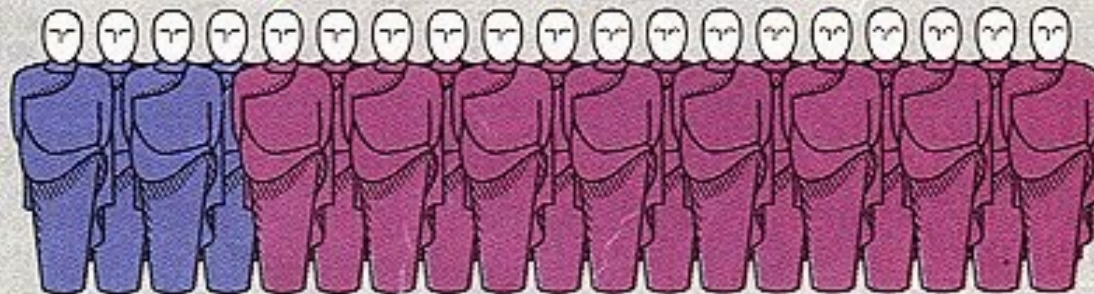
CONSULS (2)



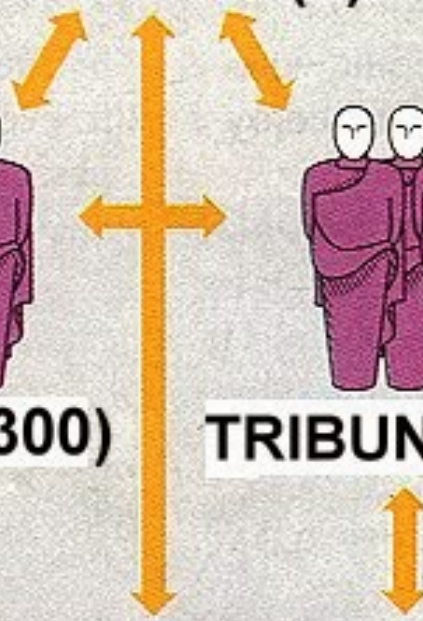
SENATORS(300)



TRIBUNES(10)



CITIZEN ASSEMBLIES(ADULT MALE CITIZENS)



The background of the slide is a dark, low-key photograph of several ancient papyrus scrolls. The scrolls are unrolled and show handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from the Roman or Greek periods. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of the papyrus and the ink of the writing. The overall tone is historical and scholarly.

GUESS THE ROMAN ARTIFACTS

ROME TAKES OVER ALL OF ITALY

City by city Rome starts beating Etruscan and Latin groups out of Italy

In 309 BC Rome was invaded by the Gauls

They left Rome in ruins

Romans rebuilt quickly and built a stronger wall around the city

The Greeks were not happy about the
power Rome was gaining

In 282BC the Greeks brought
20,000 soldiers to fight off the
Romans



General Pyrrhus beat the Romans in every battle

But his losses were so great that the Romans were able to drive
the troops back to Greece



After the decline of Athens, trade in the Mediterranean was dominated by African cities:

Alexandria , Egypt—still ruled by Ptolemies.

Carthage—a former Phoenician colony

In 264 BC, Rome and Carthage went to war for control of Sicily and the western Mediterranean.

The 3 periods of struggle between Rome and Carthage are known as the **PUNIC WARS.**





CARTHAGE : wealthiest and most advanced city in the region
Navy = 500 ships, Had mercenaries

ROME: Access to 500,000 troops, War experts



Toward the beginning of the first Punic war, Rome had no navy whatsoever.

BUT . . . A Carthaginian warship washed up on to Italian shore
They copied the design and quickly built 140 ships.

Each Roman warship also had a long gangplank

It had a big claw-like hook in the end of it

The plank was lashed to the mast when not in use.

When a Roman ship came along side a Carthaginian vessel, they would lower the plank

The hook would stick in the deck of the other ship and the Romans would invade.

FIRST PUNIC WAR (264-241BC)

Takes 23 years

Fought for commercial and security reasons

Rome beats Carthage's navy in 241BC.

Rome took over Sicily



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-EbBhk_zLTmY



SECOND PUNIC WAR (218-202BC)

Carthage is in Spain

Rome doesn't like them
being so close

Carthaginian general—
Hannibal

Hannibal leaves Spain with 50,000 infantry,
9,000 cavalry, and 60 elephants in 218BC

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=110-YKt5p4U>

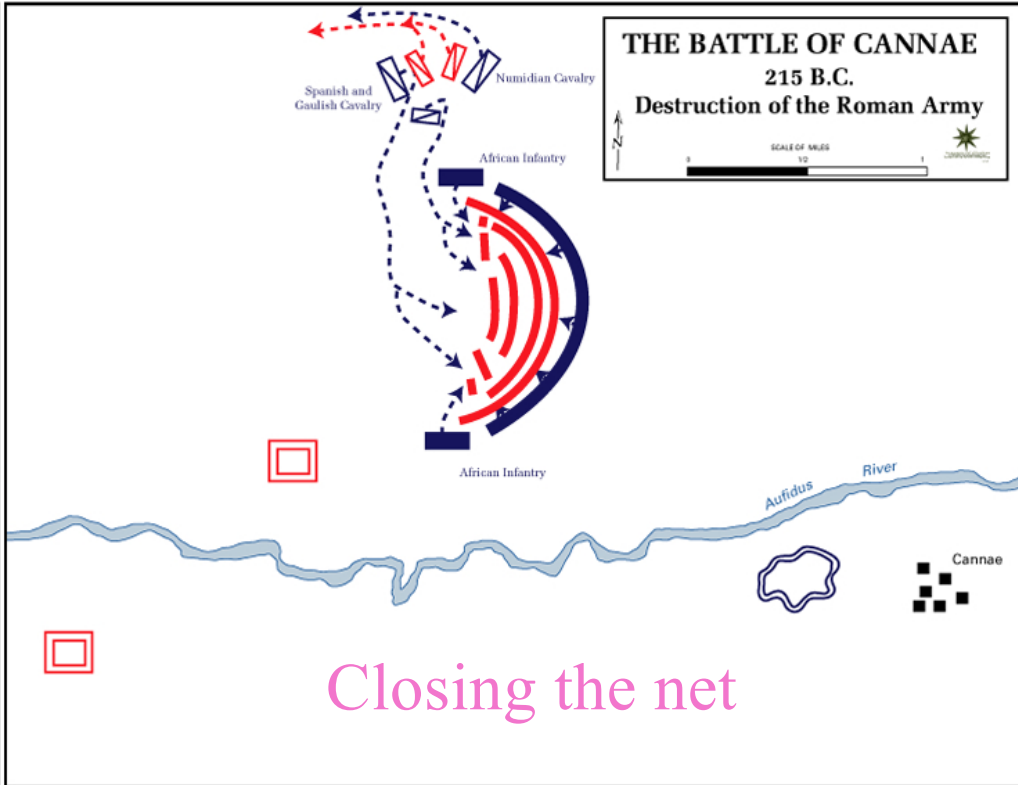
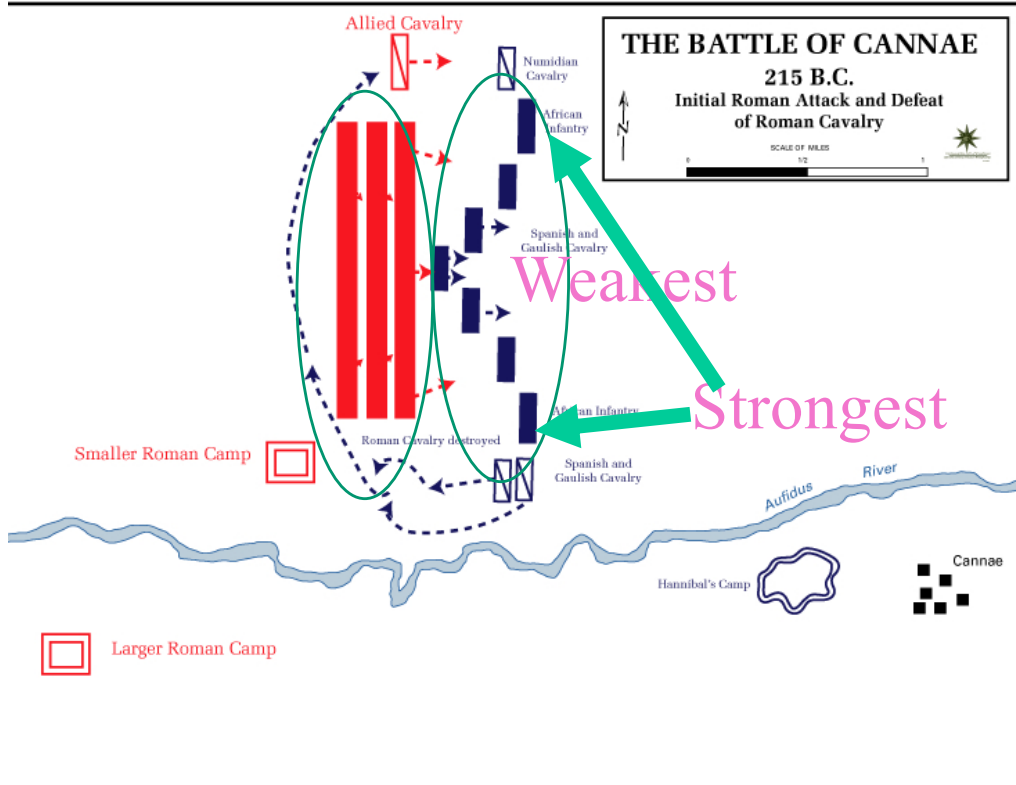
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wT_rev5VAGc

He leads his troops across France and over the Alps
most of his troops get lost or sick along the way
Hannibal defeats Rome's first and second armies

The third army of 86,000 Romans battles Hannibal's 50,000 and loses
For the next 13 years Hannibal and his troops marched up and down
Italy pillaging the towns

Romans

Carthaginians





Battle of Zama—Roman general—Scipio attacked Carthage itself
Hannibal had to rush home to help
Scipio defeats him
Scipio is named Scipio Africanus (conqueror of Africa)

Rome allowed Carthage to keep it's lands in northern Africa

Punic Wars, 264–146 B.C.



Rome began
expanding
eastward

They took
advantage of the
warring parts of
Alexander the
Great's
kingdom



Rome took over Macedon

Greeks thought they were going to finally have some freedom

But Rome interfered with their politics too.

When Greek city-states tried to free themselves of Rome's grip, they
were punished

In 146BC—the city of Corinth was destroyed for trying to revolt



THIRD PUNIC WAR (149-146BC)

A senator—Cato the Censor advocated they go to war and destroy Carthage

Tell Carthage to move their city 10 miles inland or they will attack

They barricaded themselves within their city and held off the Romans for 3 years

The Romans finally got in and set the place on fire

Burns for 6 days

55,000 Carthaginians were enslaved

Rome's population grows substantially with slavery

After the Punic Wars, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus attempted to reform Rome's government.

Tiberius was elected tribune (spoke for plebeians)

Spoke out for the farmers

Said they need to give land to the poor

He tried to be reelected and was clubbed to death by a senator

Gaius was elected tribune 10 years later

Made it the most powerful position in Rome

Made major reforms for the unemployed

Was declared an enemy of the state

He and his followers went into hiding

Were found and killed (3000)



After the death of the Gracchi brothers, two army leaders tried for power:

MARIUS

Was elected as consul 5 times

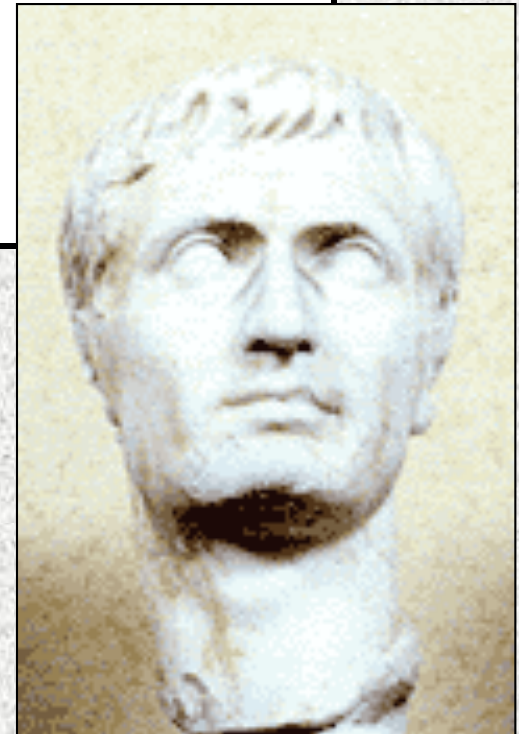
Allowed the poor to join the
army

Used his political power to get
weapons for the army

SULLA

Had himself named dictator

Also a general



Both generals marched on Rome in 88BC

The one with the advantage made the laws
and ruled Rome (chaos)



Gaius **JULIUS CAESAR**

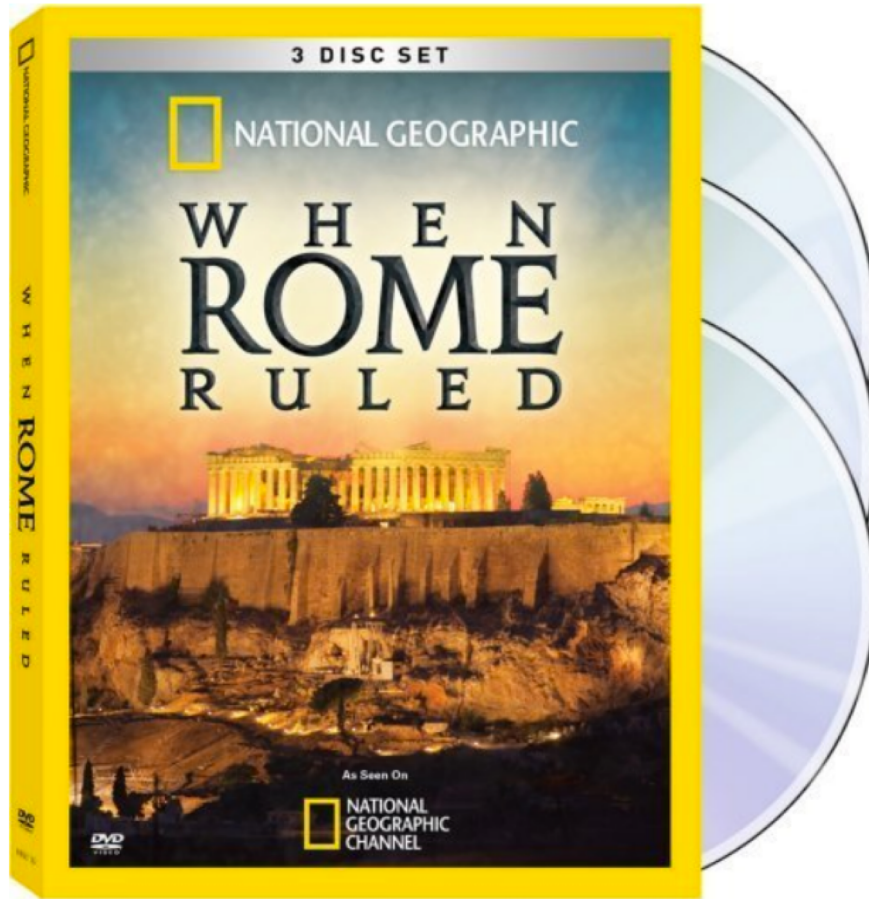
paid Sulla's soldiers to spare his life.

He was an excellent speaker

Charmed many influential politicians

Borrowed a large sum of money from Crassus the Rich

Caesar was appointed governor of France (Gaul)



3 DISC SET

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

WHEN ROME RULED

As Seen On

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC
CHANNEL

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

WHEN ROME RULED

DVD

FIRST TRIUMVIRATE:

Pompey married Caesar's daughter
Together they ruled Rome

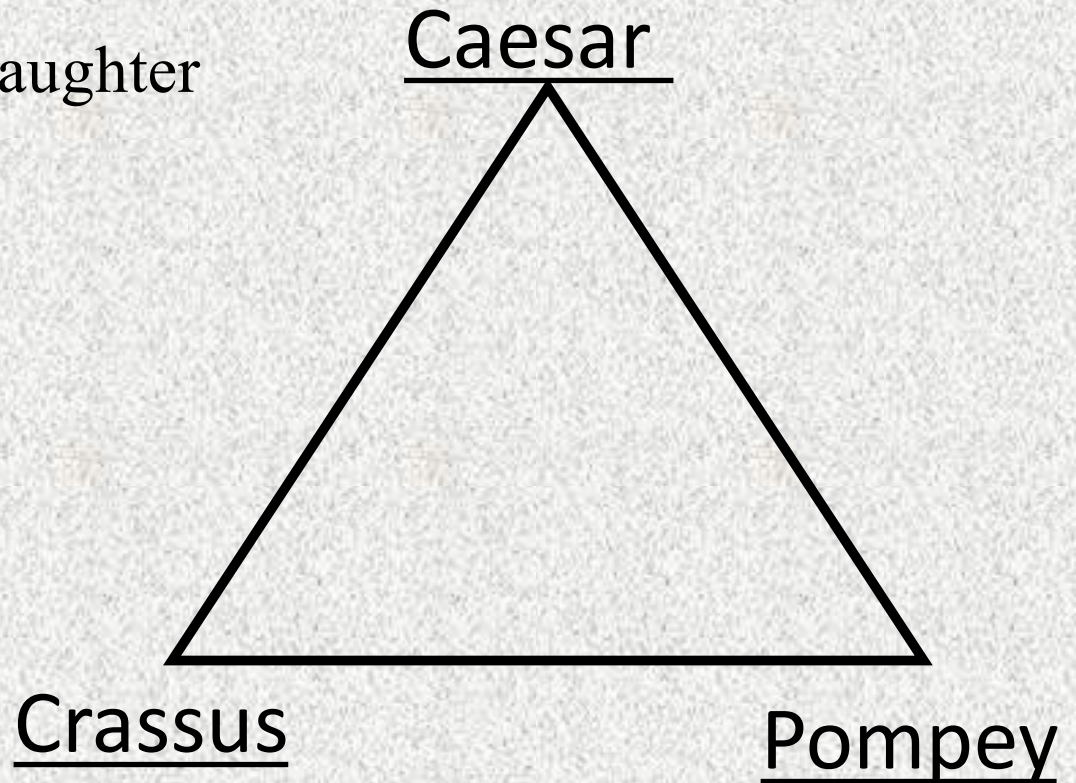
Caesar served his one
year as consul

For 8 years he lead his
armies in Gaul

Tough general

Would always send
runners to Rome – telling
of his victories

Poor citizens in Rome loved Caesar, Senators did not



Crassus was killed in a battle in Asia

Pompey and Caesar were now enemies

Pompey got the Senate to disband Caesar's legions

Caesar broke the southern boundary of his military command when he rode across the Rubicon River.

(means point of no return)

He marched on Rome
challenging the Senate
and Pompey

Means: Civil War



Caesar defeats Pompey within a year

Pompey escapes and sails to Egypt to gather support

The pharaoh ordered Pompey murdered

When Caesar came to Egypt he was presented with Pompey's head

Caesar is elected dictator for life

He changed lots of things:

Roman citizenship was granted to
people outside of Italy

Senate now has 900 members

Ordered landowners pay their slaves

Created a public works program

Made a solar calendar

365 days per year

1 day every fourth year is added

Made February the shortest
month = unlucky

July – named after Caesar

Januarius 31 days

Februarius 29/30 days

Martius 31 days

Aprilis 30 days

Maius 31 days

Junius 30 days

Quinctilis Julius 31 days

Sextilis 30 days

September 31 days

October 30 days

November 31 days

December 30 days

On March 15, 44BC - Caesar came to a Senate meeting
Many people feared that Caesar would soon declare himself king.

Brutus (his close friend) and the other conspirators stabbed him
Shakespeare *tu, Brute*” (and you, also, Brutus)



is created on a busy weekend at Caesar's Restaurant. It is said that Caesar
he concocted this salad with what was on hand. To add a flair to this he
well could have happened. I can vouch for the fact that this happens
and people came to the restaurant just to get the salad. In particular the

first Caesar's salad in 1927 for American airmen from San Diego and
developed the salad (he too allegedly called it "aviator's salad"). Livio
kitchen of Caesar's restaurant when he was 18 years old, in 1925, and

The original name was the Aviator's Salad. Alex
Cardini, my grandfather, was a pilot for the Italian Air
Force during World War I before he moved to Tijuana
to join my great-uncle Caesar. Remember,

it was Prohibition, and Tijuana was where people
went to party. Caesar's Place, my great-uncle's bar
and restaurant, was very popular. After a long night of
drinking and missing curfew, a group of Rockwell
Field Air Force pilots woke up at Caesar's, and what
Alex made for them for breakfast that morning is what
we know today as Caesar Salad. That day he called it
the Aviator's Salad in honor of his flying buddies, but
as the salad gained popularity with visitors from
Southern California it evolved into the Caesar Salad.
"Let's go to Caesar's and have that salad ..."

Subsequently, when Alex Cardini moved to Mexico
City, where he opened three restaurants, the salad
was listed on his menu as "the original Alex Cardini
Caesar salad."



[Recipe for Aviator's Salad](#)

Caesar's assassins thought they had saved the Roman Republic

A third civil war broke out

The final victor of this conflict was determined to be even more powerful than Caesar:

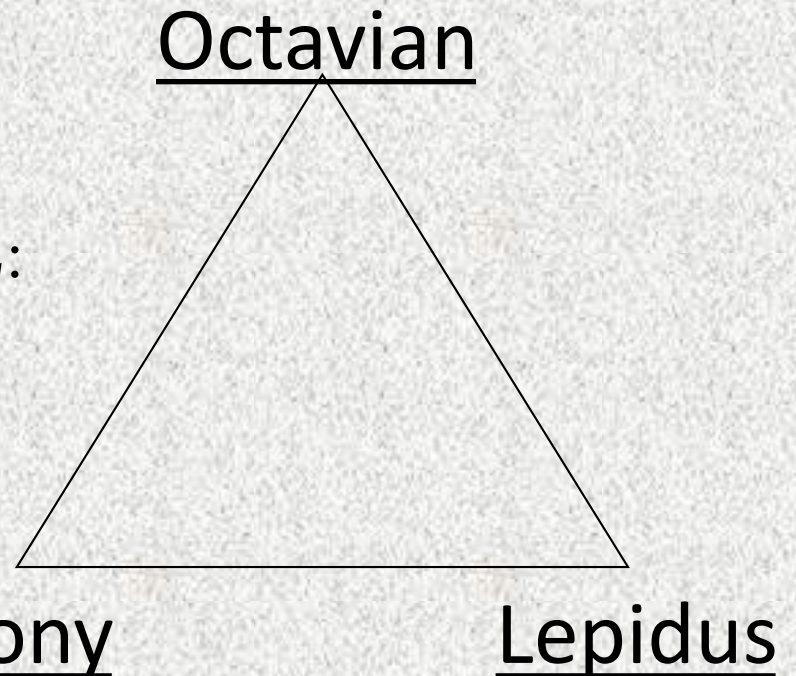
OCTAVIAN

Caesar's grand nephew and adopted son.

Teams up with Mark Antony to avenge Caesar's death

Lepidus is a powerful politician

Form the **SECOND TRIUMVERATE:**



Antony and Octavian led armies into Rome

100 senators and 2000 businessmen were ordered to be killed.

Brutus and Cassius both committed suicide by falling on their swords

Octavian defeated Lepidus and forced him to retire.

Antony married Octavian's sister

Antony meets Cleopatra while in Asia Minor

Antony decided to divorce Octavian's sister and marry Cleopatra

Octavian gets angry and decides to fight

Naval battle is fought off the west coast of Greece.

In the Battle of Actium – Antony and Cleopatra are defeated

The couple commits suicide

Timeline

VIII BCE

IV BCE

III BCE

III BCE

III BCE

II BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I CE

II CE

II CE

II CE

III CE


IV CE

V CE

V CE

Legend:

 - Republic

 - Western Roman Empire

 - Empire

 - Eastern Roman Empire



Founding myth – Rome was founded in 753 BCE by Romulus



- *Roman Kingdom (753 – 509 BCE)*
- *Seven Roman kings (Romulus – Tarquinius Priscus)*

Timeline

VIII BCE

IV BCE

III BCE

III BCE

III BCE

II BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I CE


II CE

II CE

II CE

Legend:

 - Republic

 - Empire

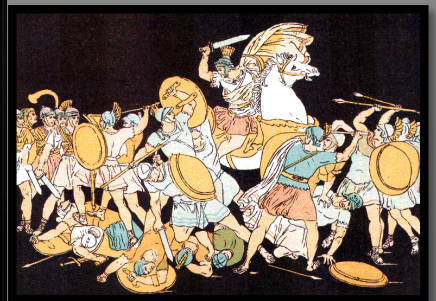
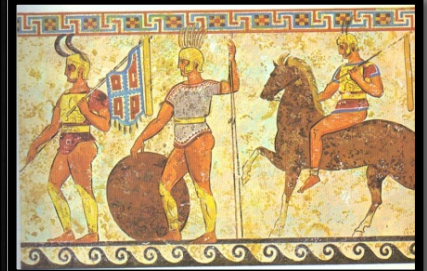
 - Western Roman Empire

 - Eastern Roman Empire



Samnite Wars
(343 – 290 BCE)

- The Samnites – *an Italic people, lived in Samnium, in south-central Italy.*
- *The First Samnite War (343 – 341 BCE)*
- *The Second Samnite War (327 - 304 BCE)*
- *The Third Samnite War (298 – 290 BCE)*



Timeline

VIII BCE

IV BCE

III BCE

III BCE

III BCE

II BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I CE

II CE

II CE

II CE

Legend:

 - Republic

 - Western Roman Empire

 - Empire

 - Eastern Roman Empire



*First half of the 3th century
BCE*

End of the Third Samnite War



RESULT: *Rome
conquered Italy.*

Timeline

VIII BCE

IV BCE

III BCE

III BCE

III BCE

II BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I CE

II CE

II CE

II CE

III CE

IV CE

V CE

V CE

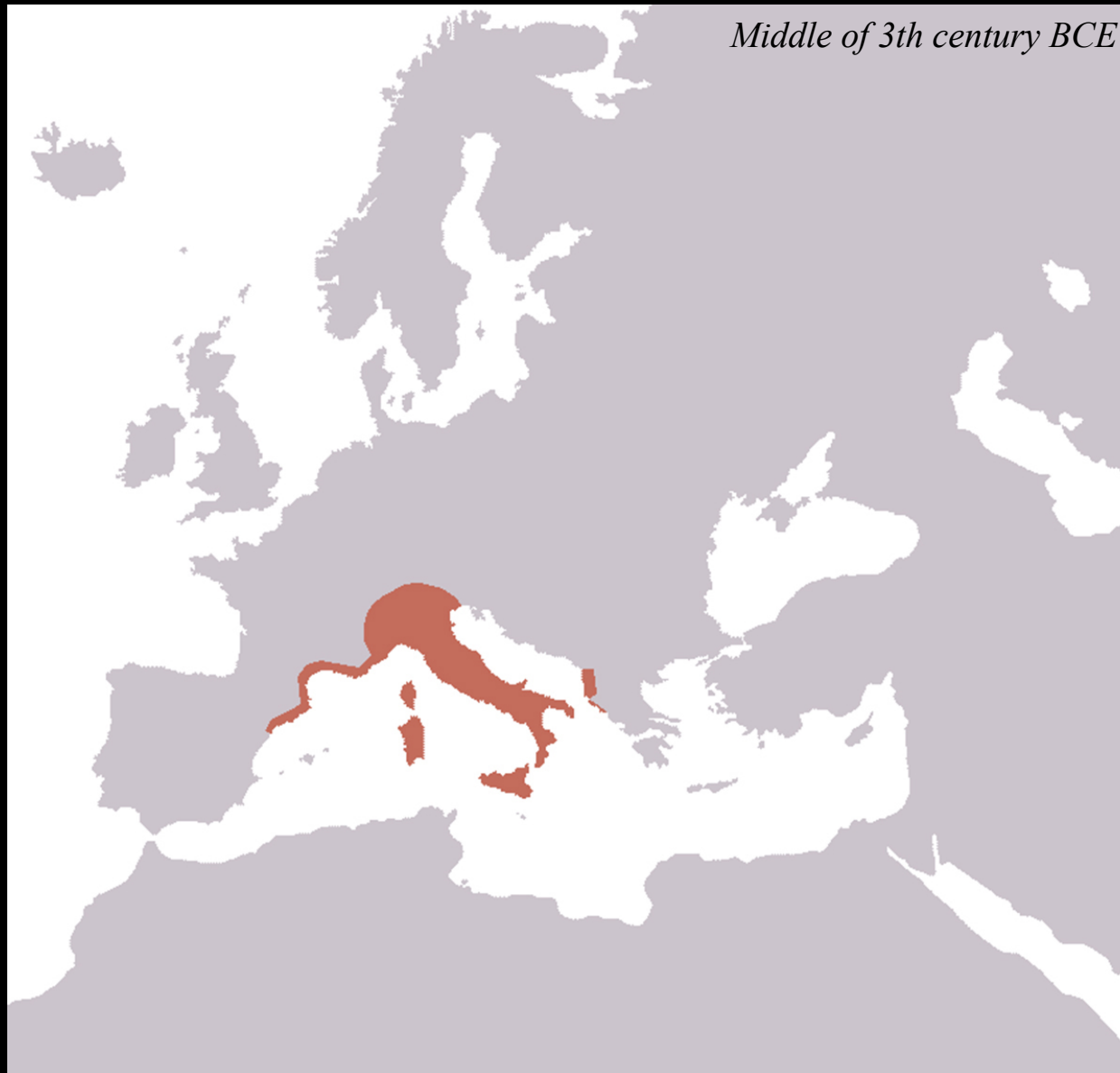
Legend:

 - Republic

 - Western Roman Empire

 - Empire

 - Eastern Roman Empire



The three Punic Wars between Carthage and Rome

- *First Punic War (264– 241 BCE)*
- *Second Punic War (218 – 201 BCE)*
- *Third Punic War (149– 146 BCE)*



- **Motive:** Rome wanted control of Sicily
- **Result:** Romans conquered Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia

Timeline

VIII BCE

IV BCE

III BCE

III BCE

III BCE

II BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I CE

II CE


II CE

II CE

Legend:

 - Republic

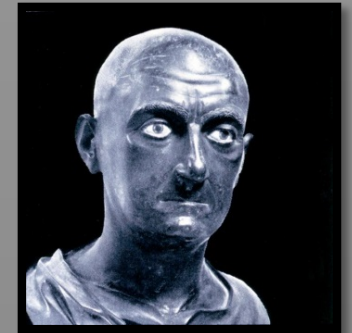
 - Western Roman Empire

 - Empire

 - Eastern Roman Empire



Hannibal



Scipio Africanus



Battles:

1. *Battle of Lake Trasimene (217 BCE)*
2. *Battle of Cannae (216 BCE)*
3. *Battle of Zama (202 BCE)*

III CE

IV CE

V CE

V CE

Timeline

VIII BCE

IV BCE

III BCE

III BCE

III BCE

II BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I CE

II CE

II CE

II CE

Legend:

 - Republic

 - Empire

 - Western Roman Empire

 - Eastern Roman Empire



End of the Punic Wars

- Rome burned Carthage to the ground and the remaining Carthaginians were sold into slavery.
- New Roman province of *Africa*



Macedonian Wars (215 – 146 BCE)

- *First Macedonian War (215 – 205 BCE)*
- *Second Macedonian War (200 – 196 BCE)*
- *Third Macedonian War (171 – 167 BCE)*
- *Macedonia and Greece conquered (146 BCE)*
- *Roman-Seleucid War (192 – 188)*

III CE

IV CE

V CE

V CE

Timeline

VIII BCE

IV BCE

III BCE

III BCE

III BCE

II BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I CE

II CE

II CE

II CE

Legend:

■ - Republic

■ - Empire

■ - Western Roman Empire

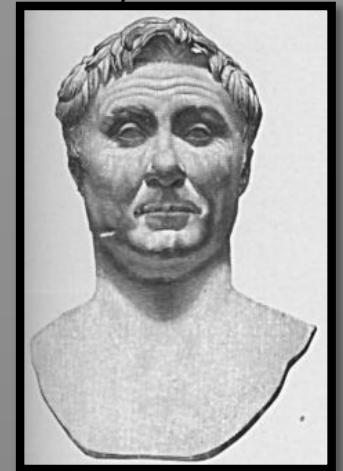
■ - Eastern Roman Empire



First half of the 1st century
BCE

*The First Triumvirate
(Caesar, Pompey, Crassus)*

- Expansion of the Empire in Asia Minor and along the Black Sea– **Gnaeus Pompeius**
- The Spartacist uprising (74– 71 BCE)



Timeline

VIII BCE

IV BCE

III BCE

III BCE

III BCE

II BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I BCE

I CE

II CE


II CE


II CE

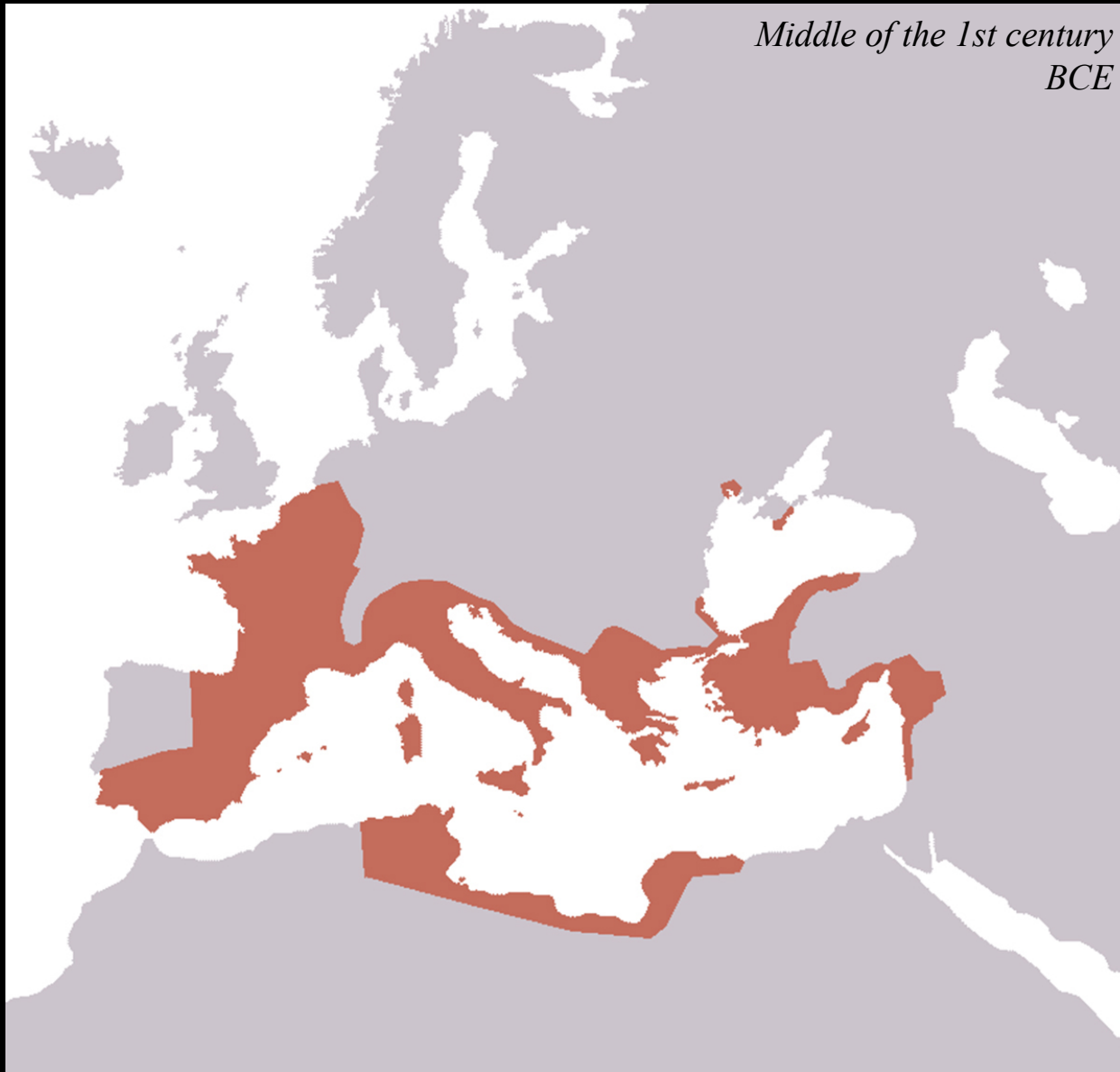
Legend:

 - Republic

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 - Eastern Roman Empire



*Middle of the 1st century
BCE*



Gallic warrior

- *The Gallic Wars (58– 51 BCE)*
- *Caesar's Civil War (49 – 45 BCE)*
- *„Alea iacta est.“*
- *„Veni, vidi, vici.“*
- *The Ides of March*



III CE

IV CE

V CE

V CE

Octavian makes Egypt a province of Rome

Octavian was now the sole ruler of Rome

He made himself 'first citizen'

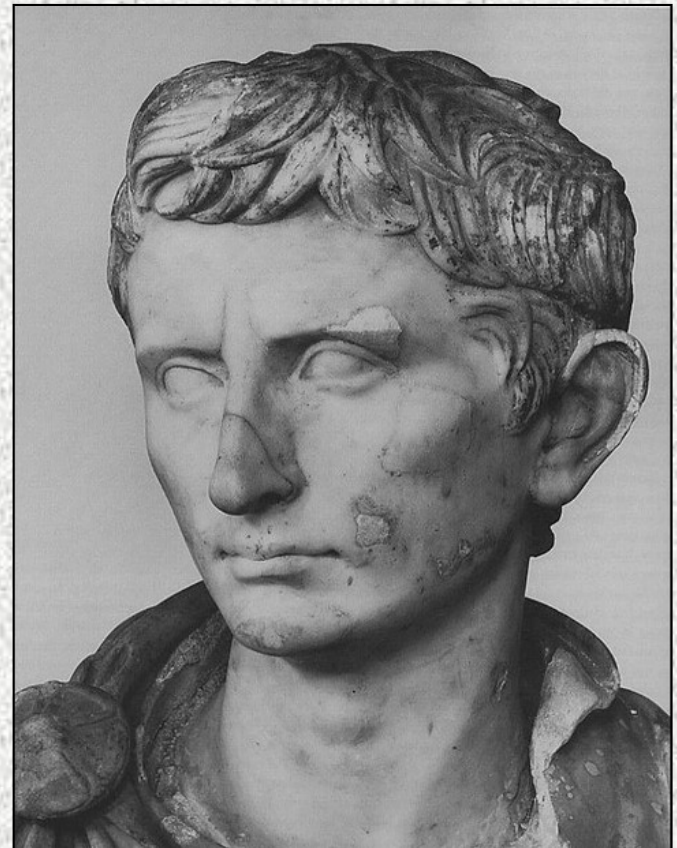
(to avoid people thinking he wanted to be king)

In 27BC the senate begged Octavian to accept the title of Augustus
"exalted one"

He allowed the senate to remain a
powerful body

Octavian ruled Rome for 41 years –

the longest period of peace and
prosperity that Rome ever knew.



Bridge to Hong Kong

- <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/23/world/asia/china-bridge-hong-kong-macau-zhuhai.html>



The _____ was the point where Rome transitioned from a republic to an empire because



Rome transitioned from a republic to an empire due to