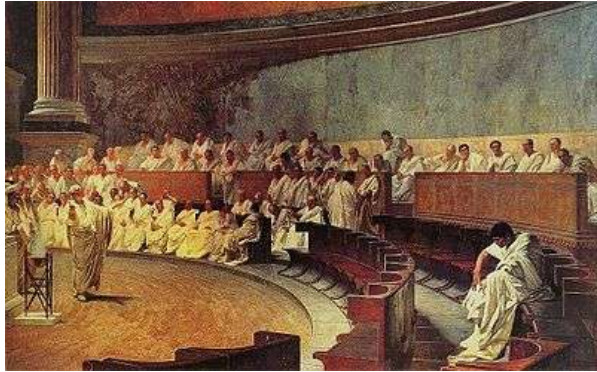


SOCIAL SCIENCE III

The Roman Civilization





 Geographical Tour: A Tour of Empire

LEGEND

- ROMULUS AND REMUS

REALITY

- Rome developed because of its STRATEGIC LOCATION AND FERTILE SOIL
- LATINS – Latium
- GREEKS - Coasts of Italy and Sicily
- ETRUSCANS – Northern Italy

THE EARLY REPUBLIC

- REPUBLIC

- “Form of government in which power rests with citizens who have the right to vote to select their leader.”

- How did Roman Republic begin?

- Tarquin the Proud versus the Roman Aristocrats



ROMAN REPUBLIC

PATRICIANS

- Aristocratic landowners who held most of the power.
- Power and social status: inherited.



PLEBEIANS

- Common farmers, artisans, merchants.
- Majority of the people.
- Limited power in government.
- **Tribunes**-Plebeians's representative to the Senate. Protected rights of the plebeians from unfair acts of the patrician officials.
- 12 Tablets – an important victory for the plebeians.
 - All free citizens had a right to the protection of the Laws.

ROMAN GOVERNMENT

- Romans boast: **BALANCED GOVERNMENT**
 - MONARCHY (government by the King)
 - ARISTOCRACY (government by the Nobles)
 - DEMOCRACY (government by the People)



ROMAN GOVERNMENT

**EXECUTIVE
LEGISLATIVE
JUDICIARY**

ROMAN GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE

- CONSULS
 - Commanded the army
 - Directed the government
 - Limited power : 1 year
 - One could veto the other's decision.

LEGISLATIVE

- SENATE
 - Composed of 300 members from the upper class of Roman Society.
 - Membership was for LIFE.
 - Only later when plebeians were allowed to join (10 plebeians).
 - Advises consuls and controls foreign and financial policies.

ROMAN GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE

- ASSEMBLIES
 - Centuriate
 - Selects Consuls
 - Makes laws
 - Tribal
 - Elects tribunes
 - Makes laws

JUDICIARY

- PRAETORS
 - Judges of Roman government

DICTATOR- limited power, chosen by the consuls and then elected by the Senate. He heads the government in times of crises.

ROMAN ARMY



ROMAN ARMY



- All citizens who owned land were required to join the army.
- 10 years of military service were required.
- LEGIONS – Roman military units.
 - 5000 armed foot soldiers grouped into a century (composed of 80 soldiers)

EXPANSION OF ROME

- Central Italy → North and South of Italy
- 265 BC, Romans became Masters of All Italy except the Po River Valley which was dominated by the Gauls.
- Rome's location – an easy access to the riches of the lands ringing the Mediterranean Sea.
 - Roman wine
 - Olive oil
 - Raw materials



CARTHAGE AND THE PUNIC WARS

PUNIC WARS

- The wars between Rome and Carthage.
- 1st – control over Sicily and the West Mediterranean
 - Lasted for 23 years
 - Carthage was defeated
- 2nd – Time for Carthage's revenge
 - Hannibal vs Scipio
- 3rd – Cato: "Carthage must be destroyed!"
- *Rome totally controlled the Mediterranean.

FALL OF THE REPUBLIC

EXPANSION

- Widening gap of rich and poor
- *Latifundias*
- Farmers becoming jobless and homeless
- Wealthy Romans corrupted by money and luxury
- Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus
 - LIMIT THE SIZE OF THE LATIFUNDIAS
 - GIVE LAND TO THE POOR

WAR OF THE GENERALS

- Generals recruited landless poor soldiers to work them.
- Issues on Loyalty
 - From the republic to the commander they serve

JULIUS CAESAR



- Consul of Rome
- Dominated Rome along with Crassus and Pompey (1st Triumvirate)
- Strong leader and genius at military strategy
- Conquered Gaul and became its governor.
 - Caesar vs Pompey

JULIUS CAESAR

- Roman people named him the Dictator for Life (absolute ruler).
- Assassinated by Marcus Brutus and Gaius Crassus
- What were his last words?

2ND TRIUMVIRATE

- Octavian, Lepidus, Mark Antony
- Octavian- became known as Augustus or the *exalted one*.
 - Imperator or the supreme military commander.
 - Rome was now under 1 man.

HISTORY JOURNAL



- Compare and contrast Cleopatra's Egypt and Mark Anthony and Octavian's Rome.
- What are the most admirable and least admirable features of Cleopatra? Of Mark Anthony?