

CHAPTER 6

ANCIENT ROME

500 BC – AD 500

SECTION 1

“THE ROMAN REPUBLIC”

Origins of Rome

- Italian Peninsula
 - Tiber River
- Built by _____
- Influenced by _____ & Etruscans

The Early Republic

- _____ – citizens vote for leaders
 - _____ democracy
- Twelve Tables – written _____ code; Forum
- 2 Consuls – elected for one year terms
 - One ran the _____
 - One controlled the _____
 - Checks & _____
- The Roman _____
 - 300 members that served for _____
 - Issued decrees and interpreted _____
- Dictator - leader w/ _____ power
- Valued _____ service

Rome Conquers _____

- 265 BC - Romans controlled nearly all of Italy
 - _____ policy toward defeated enemies

Rivalry with _____

- Carthage - city-state on the northern coast of _____
 - Settled by _____ traders
- _____ Wars
 - 3 wars between Carthage and Rome
 - _____ won the 1st

War with Carthage

- 2nd Punic War
 - _____ led the Carthaginian army through the Alps into Italy
 - Scipio attacked Carthage & _____ Hannibal
- 3rd Punic War – Carthage's final _____
 - Became a _____ province
- Rome ruled the _____

Chapter 6 Section 2 "THE ROMAN EMPIRE"

The Republic _____

- The Republic could not solve problems _____
- _____ brothers proposed reforms; killed _____
- Civil war – conflict between groups within the _____
- Soldiers became organized, _____ armies
 - Loyal to their _____ (\$), not _____

Julius Caesar

- Triumvirate: Caesar, Crassus & _____
- Conquered _____
- Pompey grew jealous
 - Convinced the _____ to order Caesar to disband his army and return to Rome

Caesar's bid for Power

- Caesar led his army across the _____ River toward Rome
 - treason
- He crushed _____ and his supporters
- Senate named him dictator
- "Veni, Vidi, Vici" – I came, I saw, I _____
- _____ reforms

Ides of March

- Many worried they would lose their influence
- Caesar was _____ to death in the _____
- Start of new _____

- Second Triumvirate: _____, Octavian , & Lepidus ruled for ten years.
- Power struggle between _____ and Marc Antony (joined by _____)

Augustus

- _____ defeated _____
- The Senate called him “Augustus” (exalted one) He ruled like a _____ – the end of the Republic

Pax Romana

- Pax Romana - “Roman _____” for 200 years
- Peace, order, unity & _____
- Largest Land area - Spread of _____
- _____; Values

Religion

- Many Gods & Goddesses (like the Greeks)

GREEK

ROMAN

Zeus _____ - ruled the sky & other gods

Hera _____ – protected marriage

Poseidon _____ – god of the sea

- _____ for the gods

Bread and Circuses

- Entertainment events paid for with _____ \$
– Free admission; satisfy the _____
- Circus Maximus – Rome’s largest race course
- Chariot races

Gladiators

- _____ trained to fight
- Could win _____
- A poor showing could mean _____

Chapter 6 Section 3

The Rise of Christianity

Jews and the _____

- Religious _____
- _____ called for Jews to revolt
- _____ – savior sent by GOD

The Life of Jesus

- _____ – story of Jesus' life as written by 4 of his apostles
- Jesus was born around 4 BC in Bethlehem & raised in Nazareth
- Carpenter
- At age 30, he began preaching and performing miracles around the Sea of _____

Jesus' Message

- One God
- Ten Commandments; teachings of the prophets
- Messiah, _____ of God;
- _____ salvation and _____ life
- _____ your enemies

Death on the Cross

- Jewish priest accused him of _____
- _____ thought he might lead a rebellion
- He was tried and _____

Resurrection

- Jesus _____ to his disciples
- _____ – follower that spread Jesus' message
- _____ – “messiah or savior”
- Believers became the first _____

Spread of Christianity

- _____ – excellent conditions to spread Christianity
- Work of _____
 - Spread Christ's teachings to _____
 - Wrote _____ – letters to churches

Jewish Rebellion

- AD 66 – a band of Jews rebelled
 - Romans stormed _____
 - Ended at _____ in AD 73
- AD 132 – 2nd rebellion
 - Jewish political state ceased to _____
 - _____ – dispersal of the Jews

Persecution

- Christians were suspected of _____ to Rome; Persecuted
- _____ – people who suffer or die for their beliefs
- Survival: people were impressed by the Christians' willingness to _____ for their beliefs
- Widespread _____

Triumph

- AD 313, Emperor _____ issued the Edict of Milan
 - ended the persecution of Christians
- Emperor Theodosius made Christianity the _____ religion of Rome
- When the Roman Empire collapsed, the _____ inherited many of its functions

Early Christian Church

- Priest – _____ church leader
- _____ – supervised several local churches
- _____ – bishop of Rome (heir to _____); leader of the whole church
- Disagreements; _____ – contradictory beliefs
- New _____ added (Gospels, Epistles, +)

Ch 6 Sec 4

The Fall of Rome

A Century of Crisis

- AD 180 – death of Marcus _____
- _____ turmoil
 - 26 emperors during a 50 year period
- Economic Problems
 - Trade disrupted
 - High _____
 - _____ = drop in \$ value + rise in prices
 - Food shortages
- Military Problems
 - Less discipline & loyalty
 - _____ – foreign soldiers for hire

Efforts at Reform

- Diocletian (284)
 - _____ freedoms; restored order
- _____ the empire to make it easier to govern
 - Appointed a co-emperor to rule the _____ part

Constantine (312)

- _____ Christians – Edict of Milan
- Moved the capital to _____ \ (Constantinople)
 - left the west weak

Foreign Invasions

- _____ from central Asia pushed Germanic tribes into Roman territory
 - 410 – Germans plundered Rome

Attila the Hun

- 444 – _____ led the Huns against both halves of the empire.
- Attila died in 453, but his invasions sent many _____ tribes into the Roman Empire
- 476 – _____ (Germanic leader) ousted the emperor in Rome
 - Considered the _____ of Rome
- Eastern half became the _____ Empire

The Legacy of Rome

- _____ Civilization – mix of Greek & Roman (Greco-Roman) Culture
- Latin & _____ Languages
- Architecture – arch, dome, _____, aqueducts, and roads
- Roman _____ – fair & just
- Strengthened _____ cultural tradition

Review Question:

What were the main reasons for the Romans' success in controlling such a large empire? (Read "A Vast and Powerful Empire on pp. 162-163)