5.2 From Republic to Empire  
Vocabulary

1. Imperialism
2. Latifundia
3. Census

Guided Notes

* By the second century B.C. the Senate, made up mostly of the landed aristocracy, governed Rome.
* The Senate and political offices were increasingly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a small group of wealthy, powerful families.
* The backbone of Rome’s army and state had always been the small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but now many lost their lands to large, wealthy landowners.
* They formed a new urban class of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_poor, and Rome suffered growing economic and social unrest.
* The brothers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Gaius \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, reform-minded aristocrats, believed that the problem was the decline of the small farmer.
* They called for laws giving the public land of the aristocrats back to the landless poor.
* In 133 B.C. a group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ killed Tiberius.
* Later, his brother Gaius was killed. Discontent and unrest grew.
* A change in the army worsened matters.
* In the first century B.C. a general named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recruited soldiers from among the landless poor and promised them land if they swore allegiance to him.
* Traditionally, the small landowning farmers had made up the army, and their loyalty was to the state.
* After Marius, generals became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and individual generals gained great power.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the next general to wield great political power.
* He was given command of a war in Asia Minor.
* The council of the plebs tried to give the command to Marius.
* Civil war broke out, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won by seizing Rome in 82 B.C. In an effort to restore a traditional Roman republic, Sulla restored power to the Senate and took away most of the powers of the popular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* His example of seizing power military would be repeated, to Rome’s detriment.
* From 82-31 B.C., civil wars best Rome.
* Three men—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Julius \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—emerged victorious.
* Crassus was wealthy and the other two were military commanders and heroes.
* They combined their power to form the First \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 60 B.C. A triumvirate is a government by three people with equal power.
* The Roman historian Titus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (59 BCE - 17 CE) described the First Triumvirate as 'a conspiracy against the state by its three leading citizens', and this was exactly what it was.
* Although *triumviratus* was an official term, the First Triumvirate was a private \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Its members did not have a positive agenda, but simply wanted to bypass the Senate and agreed to help each other.
* The deal was cemented by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Pompey married Caesar's daughter, Julia Caesar married Calpurnia, whose father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a close friend of Crassus. As consul Caesar saw to the swift ratification of Pompey's oriental acts; an agrarian law passed the Senate, distributing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among the urban poor and Pompey's soldiers; and Crassus received a financial agreement that was beneficial to his allies, the Roman Knights.
* Caesar, who went on to conquer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, soon eclipsed his fellow-triumvirs, who controlled Rome.
* In 56, Caesar convinced them to continue the cooperation, but they demanded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their own.
* Pompey received \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Crassus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including a war against the Parthian empire.
* Two years later, Julia died, and in 53, Crassus was defeated and killed by his enemies.
* This was the end of the collaboration, and although Caesar and Pompey tried to prevent civil war, it was bound to come.
* Each man had a military command.
* When Crassus was killed, the Senate decided that rule by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alone would be best, and it ordered Julius Caesar to give up his command.
* He refused. He kept his loyal army and moved into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ illegally by crossing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River.
* Caesar defeated Pompey and became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 45 B.C.
* A dictator is an absolute ruler.
* Yet he knew Rome needed reforms.
* He gave land to the poor and expanded the Senate to \_\_\_\_\_\_ members. He filled the Senate with his supporters, thereby weakening its power.
* A group of leading senators assassinated Caesar in 44 B.C.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Antony, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formed the Second Triumvirate after Caesar’s death.
* Soon, however, Octavian and Antony divided the Roman world between themselves: Octavian took the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Antony took the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Inevitably, they came into conflict.
* Antony allied and fell in love with Egypt’s queen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ VII.
* Octavian defeated them at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 31 B.C. Both fled to Egypt and committed suicide a year later.
* The civil wars and the Roman Republic ended.
* A new period of Roman history know as the Age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began in 31 B.C.
* Octavian proclaimed “the restoration of the Republic” in 27 B.C.
* He gave only some power to the Senate and became Rome’s first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. That same year, the Senate awarded him the title of Augustus, or “the revered one.”
* Augustus was popular even though the army was his chief source of power.
* The Senate gave him the title of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or commander in chief.
* We get our word emperor from this word.
* Augustus had an army of \_\_\_\_ legions of 5,000 troops each.
* Only citizens could be in legions. Others could serve in auxiliary forces, which numbered around 130,000 under Augustus.
* He also established the praetorian guard of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men to protect the emperor.
* Augustus stabilized Rome’s frontiers and conquered new areas.
* German warriors wiped out \_\_\_\_\_\_ Roman legions, however.
* The defeat taught Augustus that Rome’s power was limited, knowledge that devastated him.
* For months he beat his head against the door and shouted, “Varus, {the defeated commander} give me back my legions!”
* The period called the Early Empire lasted from A.D. \_\_\_\_ to 180.
* After Augustus, the emperor was allowed to pick his successor from his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, adopted or natural.
* The first four emperors after Augustus were from his family: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Caligula, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Nero.
* Under them the emperor gained more power and became more corrupt.
* Nero, for example, had anyone he wanted out of his way simply killed, including his own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Lacking an army, the Senate could not oppose Nero.
* His legions finally revolted against him, and he committed suicide.
* At the beginning of the second century, a series of five so-called good emperors led Rome: Nerva, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Hadrian, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pius, and Marcus Aurelius.
* They created a time of Peace and prosperity called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(“the Roman Peace”). It lasted for almost a **hundred years**.
* The good emperors stopped arbitrary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, respected the ruling class, and maintained peace.
* They took more power from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; officials appointed and directed by the emperor ran the government.
* They adopted capable men into their families as successors.
* Some instituted programs to help the people, such as helping the poor to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their children, and some oversaw side spread building projects of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* During the Early Empire, Rome at first expanded further.
* Under Trojan, Roman rule went into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Romania), Mesopotamia, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peninsula. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ realized that the empire was getting too large to rule, however, and withdrew troops from Mesopotamia and became defensive along Rome’s frontiers.
* He strengthened fortifications between the Rhine and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rivers.
* He also built a wall (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) in northern Britain to keep out the Picts and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Even so, defending the empire became increasingly difficult.
* By the second century, the Roman Empire covered about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million square miles.
* Its population probably was over \_\_\_\_\_ million.
* The imperial government helped unify the empire by acknowledging local customs and granting Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In A.D. 212, the emperor Caracalla gave Roman citizenship to all free people in the empire.
* Cities were important in the spread of Roman culture, Roman law, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language in the western part of the empire.
* Greek was used in the east. The mixture of Roman and Greek culture that resulted from the Roman Empire’s spread is called the Greco-Roman civilization.
* The Early Empire was prosperous.
* Internal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped trade grow. Trade went beyond the empire’s frontiers, even including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods from China. Large amounts of grain were imported to feed the poor, and luxury items came in for the rich.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ remained the basis of Rome’s prosperity and the work of most of the people.
* Landed estates called *Latifundia* dominated farming.
* Largely slave labor raised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on these estates.
* There were many small peasant farms as well.
* There also on the huge estates of the Wealthy, who lived extravagant lives.
* Many poor lived in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Thousands of unemployed people depended on the emperor’s handouts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to survive.