5.1 Rome Conquers the Mediterranean

Directions: This set of notes goes along with the Prezi. Complete the notes by filling in the blank spaces.

* Vocabulary:

1. Republic
2. Patrician
3. Plebeian
4. Legion
5. Consul

The Land and peoples of Italy

* Italy is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about 750 miles long north to south.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountains run down the middle.
* Three important fertile plains ideal for farming are along the Po River; the plain of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , where Rome is located; and the plain of Campania, south of Latium.
* Italy’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmland allowed it to support a large population.
* Rome was favorably located 18 miles inland on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River.
* It had easy access to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but was safe from pirates.
* It was easily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it was built on seven hills.
* Rome also was located on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traffic route in Italy.
* Because the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peninsula juts out into the Mediterranean, it naturally was a stopping point for east-west Mediterranean trade and travel.
* This position helped Rome win and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its Mediterranean empire.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peoples moved into Italy from about 1500-1000 B.C.
* One group was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the region of Latium.
* Herders and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who lived on Rome’s hill’s, they spoke Latin, and Indo-European Languages.
* After 800 B.C., \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Etruscans moved into Italy.
* The Greeks settled in southern Italy, giving the Romans their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and artistic models for sculpture, architecture, and literature.
* The Greeks also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts of Sicily.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had more impact on early Rome’s development.
* After 650 B.C. they controlled most of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Latium.
* The Etruscans turned Rome from a village into a city and gave the Romans their mode of Dress— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and short cloak.
* The organization of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army was modeled on the Etruscan Army

The Roman Republic

* Early Rome was ruled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , some of whom were Etruscan.
* In 509 B.C. the Romans overthrew the last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ king and established a republic.
* In a republic the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not a king and certain citizens have the right to vote.
* Enemies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rome, and so the young republic began a long period of continuous warfare.
* By 264 B.C. Rome had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other states of Latium, the people of the Central Apennines, the Greeks in the south, and the last Etruscan settlements in the north.
* Rome now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ almost all of Italy.
* To rule, the Romans devised the Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Some people—especially the Latin’s—had full Roman citizenship.
* Other groups were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who controlled their local affairs but gave soldiers to Rome.
* Such people could become Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Romans believed that their success was due to three virtues: duty, courage, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Examples like that of Cincinnatus , found in the writings of the Roman historian Livy, provided models of these virtues for the Romans.
* The Romans were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well because they were good diplomats who were shrewd in extending Roman citizenship and allowing states to run their internal affairs.
* They also were skilled, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soldiers and brilliant strategist.
* For example, they built towns throughout conquered Italy and connected them with roads, allowing soldiers to be deployed quickly.
* Finally, in law and politics the Romans were practical and created institutions that responded effectively to problems.

The Roman State

* The Romans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kingship because of their experience of Etruscan kings.
* They built a different form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Early Rome was divided into two groups, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* The latter were smaller landowning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , craftspeople, and merchants.
* Members of both groups were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and could vote.
* Only patricians could be elected to political office.
* Patricians
  + They came from about 300 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , powerful families with a long history.
  + These people made up only 10% of the population.
* Plebeians
  + They were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.
  + They could be rich merchants, farmers, craftsmen or even beggars.
  + They could never become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Although they were the majority, they had fewer votes.
* The chief executive officers of the Roman Republic were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and praetors.
* Two consuls ran the government and led the army into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directed the civil law, or law applied to citizens.
* Later another praetor was added to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the law as it applied to non-citizens.
* The Roman Senate was especially important.
  + About three hundred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who served for life made up the original Senate.
  + At first only an advisory body, by the third century B.C., it had the force of law.
* The most important people’s assembly was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assembly.
* It elected the consuls and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and passed laws.
* It was organized by classes based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , so the wealthiest citizens always were the majority.
* Often there was conflict between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and patricians.
  + The plebeians wanted political and social equality, especially because they fought in the army to protect Rome.
  + Finally, in 471 B.C. a popular assembly called the council of the plebs was created.
* Officials called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the plebs were empowered to protect the plebeians.
* By the fourth century B.C., \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could be consuls.
* In 287 B.C., the council of the plebs received the right to passed laws for all Rome.
* Despite these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , a wealthy ruling class dominated political life.
* One of Rome’s most important contributions was its system of law.
* Rome’s first code of law, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tables, was adopted in 450 B.C.
  + Later Romans adopted a more sophisticated system of civil law, which applied to Roman citizens only.
  + Unfortunately, nothing remains of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Twelve Tables (there are no archeological remnants as with the Code of Hammurabi) nor do we have any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transcriptions from the archaic Latin.
  + We are told the original Twelve Tables were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a barbarian invasion in 387 BCE.
* As Rome expanded, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ questions arose that involved Romans and non-Romans.
* A body of law known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Nations arose to handle some of these cases.
* Romans identified the Law of Nations with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , or universal, law.
* Its standards of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ applied to all people equally and used principles recognized today: a person is innocent until proven otherwise, the accused has a right to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before a judge, and judges should decide cases based on evidence.

Rome Conquers the Mediterranean

* Rome faced a strong power in the Mediterranean— \_\_\_\_\_ .
* Founded by the Phoenicians around 800 B.C. on the Coast of North \_\_\_\_\_ , Carthage had a large trading empire in the western Mediterranean.
* The presence of Carthaginians in \_\_\_\_\_ worried the Romans.
* The two groups began a long struggle in 264 B.C. for control of the Mediterranean.
* The First \_\_\_\_\_ War, between Rome and Carthage, began when Rome sent troops to Sicily.
  + Romans realized that to win the war they needed a large \_\_\_\_\_ , which they built.
  + Rome \_\_\_\_\_ Carthage’s navy, and in 241 B.C.
  + Carthage gave up its rights to Sicily and paid money to Rome.
  + Sicily became Rome’s first province
* Carthage wanted revenge.
* \_\_\_\_\_ , the greatest Carthaginian general, began the Second Punic War, which lasted from 218-201 B.C.
  + To take the war to Rome, Hannibal entered Spain, moved east and then crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ with a large army, including a large number of horses and 37 battle elephants.
  + Many \_\_\_\_\_ and animals died during the crossing, but Rome was still under a real threat.
  + At the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ , Rome lost almost forty thousand men.
  + In response, Rome raised another army.
  + Meanwhile, \_\_\_\_\_ roamed throughout Italy but could not successfully attack the major cities.
  + In a brilliant move, Rome attacked \_\_\_\_\_ , forcing the recall of Hannibal at the Battle of Zama, \_\_\_\_\_ crushed Hannibal’s forces.
* \_\_\_\_\_ became a Roman province, and Rome controlled the western Mediterranean.
* \_\_\_\_\_ years later, the Romans fought the Third Punic War. In 146 B.C., Roman soldiers sacked Carthage. Fifty thousand men, women, and \_\_\_\_\_ were sold into slavery. The territory of Carthage became a Roman province called Africa.
* Rome also conquered \_\_\_\_\_ and Greece. Each was put under roman control.
* Rome now was master of the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea