

Rome and the Etruscans

- 1200 BC settlers began arriving in the Italian peninsula
- spoke a language that eventually developed into Latin
- settled in small, scattered villages in the central plains
- took up farming and began trade with neighbours
- constructed a bridge over the Tiber River; settlements became the town of Rome
- others to settle in the peninsula were:
 - 1) Greeks: southern Italy and island of Sicily
 - 2) Etruscans: north of Rome
- Etruscans has a highly sophisticated society and army

- Expanded their territory and moved south towards Rome and seized power for 100 years
- How to use an arch, build aquaducts, build harbours, drainage systems, walled cities, metal-working - all skills learned by Romans from Etruscans
- Also adopted their alphabet, religious beliefs, idea of compulsory military service and views on government

DECLINE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

Rome expanding, getting stronger

Problems inside Rome; so Rome getting weaker and more poor

Problem = Senate comprised of wealthy people; thus laws increase their wealth,

GRACCUS BROTHERS

TIBERIUS:

- 1st to try and help the common people (Plebeians)
- Tries to change law to restrict land amt. owned.
- Assembly passes it, Senate doesn't.
- Then tries something new; applies as leader for 2nd time in a row!
- Senate uses this as excuse to start riot
- Tiberius + 300 murdered.

GAIUS (Tiberius's brother):

- Took control of low courts away from Senate
- Finds Republic being too harsh over conquered:
 - some being enslaved
 - pay tribute(\$) to Rome
 - no citizenship
- Decides to give "conquered" ability to apply for citizenship
- Again Senate uses as excuse to cause riot
- 3000 killed
- Gaius commits suicide

Next 100 years that of turmoil as different people try to take over power and Senate disallows this

Now what? To control Rome, need to control army!

Until now, only landowners can be soldiers ("more to fight for", but also more wealthy in control)

To get more soldiers, army rules are changed so that even those without land can be a soldier.

Soldiers sign up for 20 years; expecting

- booty
- land (as pension)

If Government gives the soldiers a hard time; they end up going to their Generals for support; this gives Generals of large armies enormous powers.

ROMAN EMPIRE (PAX ROMANA)

AUGUSTA

- next after Octavia; rules for 45 years
- doesn't want to end up like Caesar; doesn't "show off" power
- calls himself "Princeps" = "1st citizen",
- not "emperor" to people
- keeps many of the old Republican ways
- makes Rome strong, protects himself, shares power
- lets nearby kings stay as long as they promise to help protect Rome if attacked (this acts as a buffer zone)
- continues to let others become citizens
- - civil service, - family, - Religions - Buildings

"I found a Rome of sun-dried bricks, left it clothed in marble"

AUGUSTA FAMILY

Tiberius

cheap,
spent little \$ on
Roman Games

Caligula

spiteful (names horse)
assassinated by own
Praetorian guard!

Nero

crazy?
kills opp.
Sets
Rome on
fire?

- So many problems that senate & army start choosing emperor.
- This starts a new period of good times for Rome, called the period of the **FIVE GOOD EMPERORS** (Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, Marcus Aurelius)
- Each selects and trains next to be "caesar/successor"
- Trajan is 1st emperor who's not an Italian!
- Together, the 5 good emperors establish "Pax Romana" (Roman Peace)
 - low taxes
 - lots of work
 - lots of trade
 - spreads use of Latin
 - build cities, roads, etc

- Romans conquered the Greeks in battle but admired their culture so much they adopted many of the Greek ways.
- A Roman coliseum could hold up to 50,000 people while outdoor arenas could hold up to 350,000 people! ** overhead*
- Gladiators often had to fight other humans or animals to the death in front of the crowds.
- Romans spoke Latin
- The most famous Roman building was the Pantheon ** overhead*
- At its peak Roman's empire had a population double that of Canada today.
- Roman numerals are still used today (ex: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, X, etc...)

The Punic Wars

Read pages 204 - 208 and answer the following questions.

1. Where was the Roman republic's first territorial interest outside of Italy? Why?
2. How many wars were there? Why are they called the Punic Wars?
3. When did the First Punic War take place? Who initiated it? Why?
4. What change did Rome make to ensure victory?
5. What happened at the end of the war?
6. When did the Second Punic War take place? Who initiated it? Why?
7. Who was Hannibal? What did he supposedly promise to his father?
8. Describe the surprise attack against Rome by Hannibal.
9. How did Fabius plan on stopping the advancing Carthaginian army?
10. How was Rome able to regroup and recover from their previous losses?
11. How did Rome achieve its first major victory after 11 years of war?
12. Why did Hannibal decide to return to Carthage?
13. What happened after the battle of Zama?
14. When did the Third Punic War take place? Who initiated it? Why?
15. What did Rome do after its victory?
16. Which states became Roman provinces in the century that followed the Punic Wars?

REMUS & ROMULUS →	← FOUNDERS OF ROME
BRIDGE	
VILLAGES	
ETRUSCANS →	← TOOK OVER ROME
KING →	← “NEVER AGAIN!”
REPUBLIC →	← ROMAN GOVERNMENT
LEGION →	← ROMAN ARMY
PUNIC WARS →	← ROME VS. CARTHAGE
GRACCUS BROTHERS →	← TRIED TO HELP PLEBIANS
SULLA →	← 1 ST DICTATOR
TRIUMVERATE →	← CAESAR, POMPEY & CRASSUS
CAESAR →	← “EMPEROR FOR (SHORT) LIFE”
OCTAVIAN →	← AUGUSTUS
TIBERIUS →	← CHEAP EMPEROR
CALIGULA →	← CRAZY EMPEROR?
NERO →	← CRAZY EMPEROR!
5GE →	← GOOD EMPERORS
PAX ROMANA →	← ROMAN PEACE
DECLINE & FALL →	← TOO BIG TO HANDLE?

Interesting Roman Facts:

- You could apply to become a Roman citizen.
- Romans invented cement and perfected aqueducts.
- Roman buildings were built to last for hundreds/thousands of years.
- Romans had realistic art ("realists").
- "All roads lead to Rome" is a common saying because of the intense road construction they maintained to provide quick maneuvering of their legionnaires.
- Roman soldiers were very versatile, well equipped and well disciplined.
- Romans loved to spend time in public baths and built huge *heated* baths that could hold up to 1500 people at a time, often with nearby stores, athletic facilities, etc, creating a "mall" atmosphere.

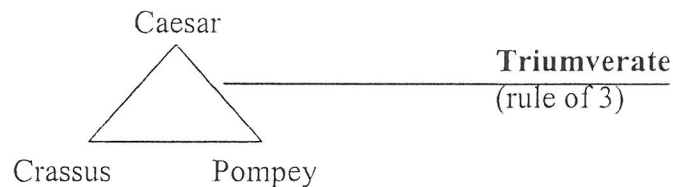
*overhead

REPUBLIC → EMPIRE

SULLA

- Eventually takes over Rome using his army.
- Uses a special clause that allows a person to become “dictator” in case of emergency
- Max. time a dictator can be in power is for 6 mos.
- Sulla remains as dictator.....for years!
- Finally steps down.

3 New People take over power together;



The 3 rule together for a while.

Crassus dies

Caesar's popularity ↑ -conquers Gaul
-raids Britain

Pompey gets nervous.

- Convinces Senate to order Caesar to disband army.
- (This is = suicide!)

Caesar Refuses!!!

Marches from Gaul → Rome

Stops at Rubicon River:



- not allowed to cross as an army without permission
- = treason
- may cause civil war... now what???

Caesar decides.....to **GO FOR IT!!**

Romans☺.....Caesar is seen as **HERO!**

Caesar takes over power of Senate ∴ now he's the dictator

Caesar makes new laws:

- Even those not from Italy can become citizens (↑ loyalty)
- Spread Roman land 
- Sends Romans to live  there
- ↑ soldier's pay. Makes soldiers ☺ and ↑ soldier's loyalty to him

Caesar appoints himself “**dictator for life**”

Begins wearing purple gown with laurel wreath

Spends time in golden chair,=**SHOW**

refuses to stand to speak with Senate...=**OFF!**

Signs of Kingship

Senate gets scared.....OH NO!! Not another King!!!☹

Brutus & Cassius murder Caesar

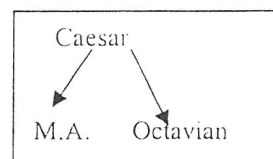
Mark Antony & Octavian (nephew) kill 2000 revenge.

Brutus & Cassius scared....commit **suicide**.

Mark Antony & Octavia divide Rome into 2 (West/East)

As M.A. is fooling around with Cleopatra, Octavia ↑ strength and kills M.A.

Octavia declares himself “**EMPEROR FOR LIFE**”



DECLINE & FALL OF EMPIRE

No single one reason why
A combination of things:

POLITICS:

- Often argued over succession...who's next?
- Caused civil wars.
- Imperial armies against each other.
- Generals try to control
- Emperors assassinated.
- Political corruption...bribery
- After Trajan...anyone could be Emperor,
- even non-Italians!
- Division (East/West)

ECONOMICS

- Expensive to run such a massive empire
- Co\$ts ↑, never enough tax money coming in
- Taxes continue to ↑
- Empire tries controlling businesses, less efficient
- Inflation as prices ↑
- Guilds = "middle man"
- **Poverty** = less people can afford to buy = less trade
- Less trade = less taxes
- So much land, can't control pirating, both on land and on seas.

TECHNOLOGY

- Rome's technology doesn't advance much
- Why?
- Slaves do most of hard work anyways; no need to invent
- Education focused on public speaking & memorizing
- Doesn't encourage creativity

DEFENCE

- Huge frontier/border to defend...virtually impossible
- Fewer citizens willing to volunteer to army.
- Before, only wealthy could be in...had something to fight for.
- Now, mercenaries, paid soldiers...worth fighting for a few buck\$?
- Lower quality of army standards
- As citizenship expanded...no longer just Romans in army.
- Thus mixed allegiances.
- Rome & Power divided East/West
- Attacks from all sides and directions
- Germanic tribes constantly invading (North)
- Vandals invade from Africa. (South)
- Huns attacking (powerful leader...Attila "the Hun")(East)
- Visigoths (West)
- Finally, German, Ostrogoth Odoacer, captures Western Emperor.

