

Chapter 6

CLASSICAL
WESTERN CIVILIZATION:
ANCIENT ROME

3 WORLD HISTORY I
Mr. George

Name _____
Block _____

STUDY GUIDE: ROME

Make sure you can answer the key questions for each section review. Review all notes/charts/maps/handouts from class.

KEY TERMS:

patricians

plebians

senate

tribunes

consuls

Twelve Tablets

Etruscans

Gracchus Brothers

Julius Caesar

Rubicon

Augustus

mercenary

legion

Pax Romana

Marcus Aurelius

"bread and circuses"

Huns & Germanic tribes

Jesus

Peter

Paul

Diocletian

Constantine

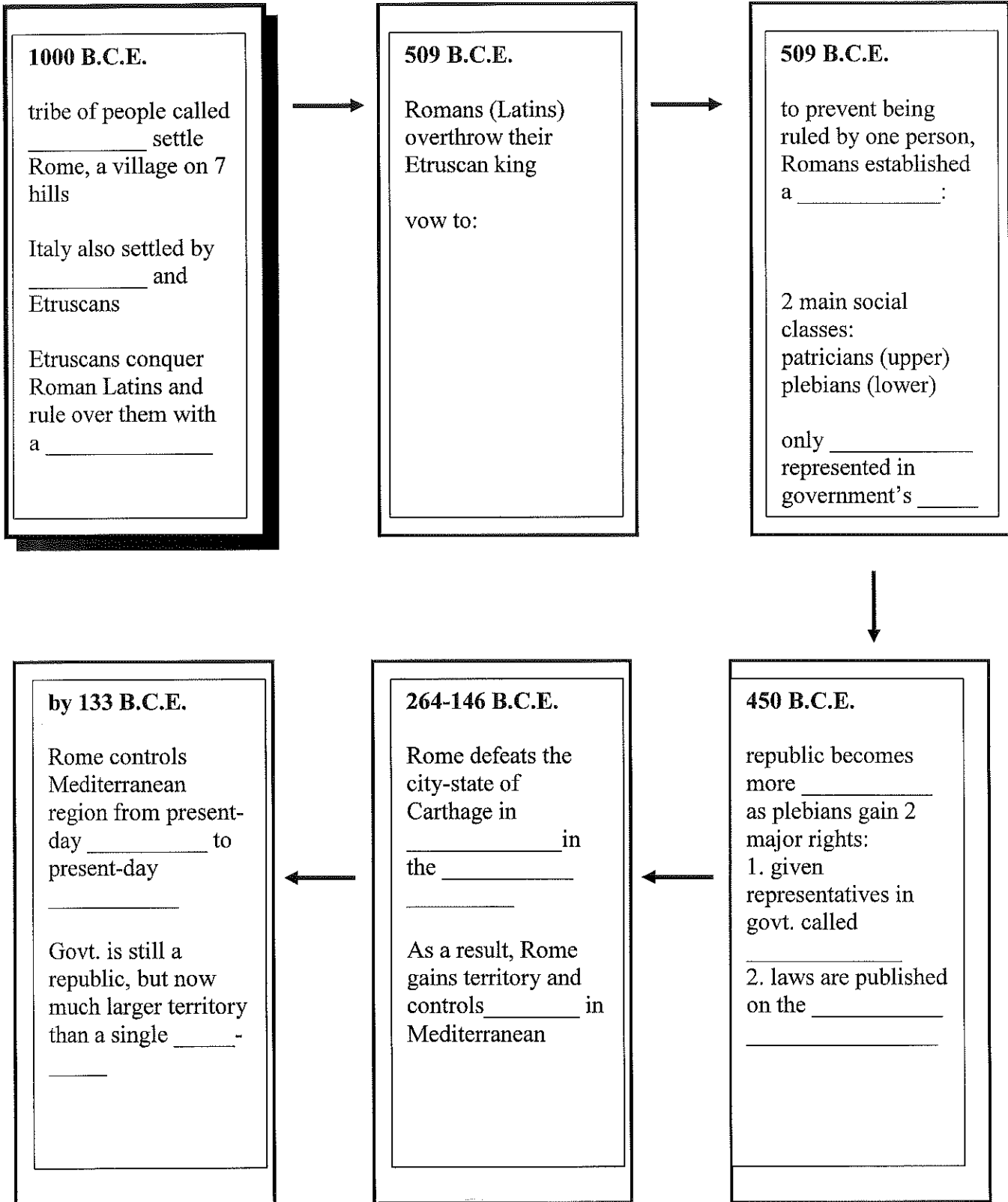
KEY CONCEPTS:

You should be able to answer, *in your own words*:

- ◆ How did geography influence the development of Rome?
- ◆ What were the components of the Roman republic?
- ◆ In what ways did the Roman republic influence the United States' government?
- ◆ How was Rome able to expand from city-state to empire?
- ◆ How did the growth of Rome lead to the crumbling of its republic?
- ◆ How did Christianity develop and spread?
- ◆ Describe the various factors that led to the fall of Rome.

FORMATION OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

Name: _____ Date: _____



HOW DID ROME EXPAND?

- two methods to expand control
 - _____
 - _____
 - Romans well disciplined, organized
 - unit of 5,000 men called _____
 - built network of _____ to move military quickly
 - let conquered peoples keep customs as long as _____ & _____
- _____ Wars (264-146 BCE) vs. Carthage (leader _____)
- by 133 BCE controlled Mediterranean from Spain to Egypt & Greece

HOW DID WINNING AN EMPIRE AFFECT ROME?

- **empire:** _____
- expansion ⇒ _____ (trade routes, conquered lands)
- increasing gap between wealthy & poor
 - rise in slave labor (_____ population slaves) hurts farmers
- successful generals battled for power

WHY DID THE ROMAN REPUBLIC DECLINE?

- murders of _____ brothers sparked civil wars
- rise & fall of _____
- emergence of Caesar's grandnephew Octavian as _____ ("exalted one") 31 B.C. to 14 A.D.

WHAT WERE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF ROMAN EMPIRE?

- Strengths:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Weaknesses:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

ROMAN REPUBLIC VS. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Rome		United States of America
	Executive	
	Legislative	
	Judicial	
	Legal Code	
	Citizenship	

ROME: THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY

THESIS: Christianity would not have grown
without the Roman Empire.

2. JESUS

- Was a _____ man who began preaching ideas of _____ with a new twist!
- Claimed to be the _____ & son of _____
- Rejected "_____ " in favor of _____
- Jesus was seen as a threat by both _____ and _____
- Executed c. 33 A.D. – Followers of Jesus' teachings became _____, believe he _____
- Christ = "_____ " = "_____ "

4. PAUL

- Was a Greek man who had never met Jesus but had a vision & converted to Christianity
- Set up churches from _____ to _____
– how was he able to do this? _____
- Early Christians were _____ by Roman govt, yet Christianity spread & grew – why? _____

1. THE JEWS

- _____ one of many groups of people conquered by Roman Empire
- Romans allowed them to continue to practice _____ Judaism
- Some Jews wanted to rebel against Rome & believed a _____ would be sent to help them
- Eventually Romans _____ Jews from empire in 135 A.D. – The _____

3. PETER

- Was Jesus' main _____ (follower)
- Jesus told _____ to lead Christians after his death
- "Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock..."
- Peter becomes bishop of Roman church = first _____
- Pope & bishops provided structure, _____ to Christian Church

THESIS: Christianity would not have grown
without the Roman Empire.

- TRUE:
- FALSE:

10/4 6

THESIS: Christianity would not have grown without the Roman Empire.

- TRUE:
- FALSE:

3 KEY EVENTS IN SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY

- Emperor _____ (313 A.D.): allows _____'s Edict of _____ in Roman Empire
- Emperor _____ makes _____ the official religion of the Roman Empire (392 A.D.)
- After Roman Empire falls in _____ A.D., the Christian Church replaces the Roman govt. as Europe's main _____

THESIS: Christianity would not have grown without the Roman Empire.

- TRUE:
- FALSE:

Caesar's Bid for Power

Out of this chaos emerged Julius Caesar, an able commander who combined soaring ambition with a determination to make drastic reforms. For a time, Caesar dominated Roman politics with Pompey, one of Rome's most brilliant generals. Then, in 59 B.C., Caesar set out with his army to make new conquests. After nine years of almost constant fighting, he succeeded in bringing all of Gaul—the area that is now France—under Roman control.

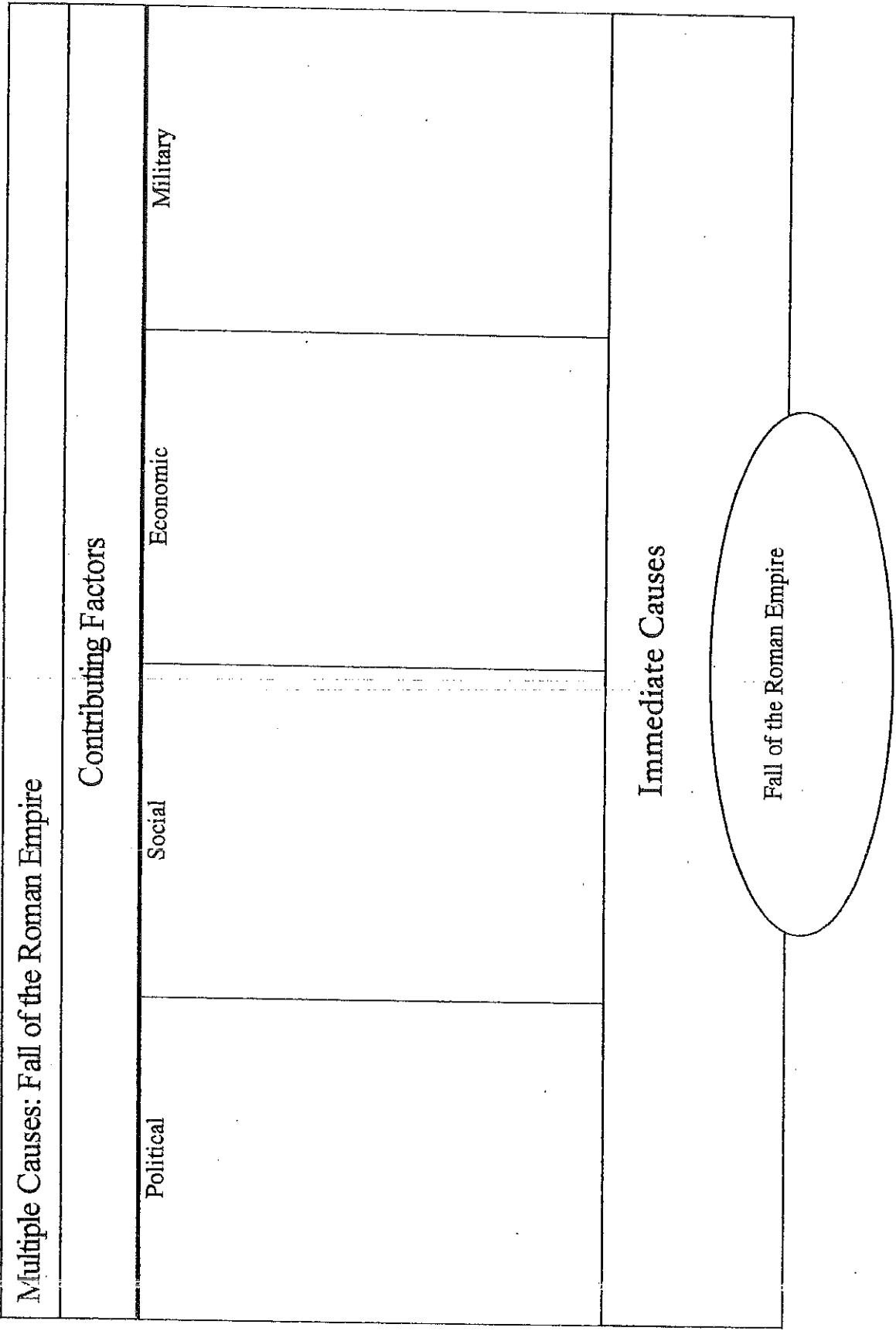
Crossing the Rubicon. Back home, Pompey grew jealous of Caesar's successes and fearful of his rising fame. He had the senate order Caesar to disband his army and return to Rome.

Caesar decided to defy the order. Acting swiftly and secretly, he led his army across the Rubicon River into northern Italy and then headed toward Rome. With this act, which was considered treason, he committed himself to a life-and-death struggle from which there was no turning back.

Once again, civil war erupted across the empire. Caesar crushed Pompey and his supporters. He then swept around the Mediterranean, suppressing rebellious provinces and strengthening Roman power. "*Veni, vidi, vici*"—"I came, I saw, I conquered"—he announced briefly after one victory. Later, returning to Rome, he forced the senate to make him dictator. Although he kept the senate and other features of the republic, he was in fact the absolute ruler of Rome.

Caesar's reforms. Between 48 B.C. and 44 B.C., Caesar pushed through a number of reforms intended to deal with Rome's many problems. He launched a program of public works to employ the jobless and gave public land to the poor. He also reorganized the government of the provinces and granted Roman citizenship to more people. To enact these reforms, however, he packed the senate with his own followers.

Caesar's most lasting reform was the introduction of a new calendar based on Egyptian knowledge. The Julian calendar, as it was later called, was used in western Europe for nearly 1,600 years, and with minor changes is still our calendar today.



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What did Rome borrow from Greece?

- myths, gods and goddesses, they were inspired by Greek poetry
- architecture: columns
- writing - they used a modified version of the Greek alphabet
- used the Greek technique for making pottery, collected Greek art, used Greek art as models for their work, but their figures were more realistic than the ideal figures the Greeks made

Geography of Rome

1. How did Rome's location in the center of the Mediterranean help in its development?
2. Why was Italy easier to unify than Greece?
3. How did Italy's broad, fertile plains impact Rome's development?
4. Who were the earliest ancestors of the Romans? When did they migrate into Italy?
5. What other groups of people lived in Italy?

Roman Empire Questions:

1. How were Greek and Roman civilizations similar?
2. How did Rome's geography impact its development?
3. How did the Roman Republic take shape?
4. How did the government of the Roman Republic work?
5. How did Greece and Rome influence the government of the U.S.?
6. Why did the Roman Republic collapse?
7. Was Julius Caesar a model Roman citizen or a traitor?
8. What was life like during the "Roman Peace"?
9. Why did the early Christian Church attract so many followers?
10. How did the Romans react to Christianity?
11. What did the early Christian church teach?
12. How did the life of Jesus impact life in Rome?
13. What factors (short and long term) led to the fall of Rome?
14. How did Diocletian and Constantine attempt to reform Rome's government?
15. What lessons can the US learn from Rome's fall that apply to the U.S. today?