

Ancient Rome

Outcomes: Geography and Early Republic

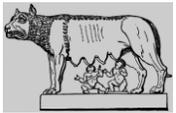


1. Setting the Stage

- a. With the defeat of the _____ by _____ and the eventual decline of the Greek Civilization, power would eventually shift _____ towards the _____ peninsula
- b. The Romans would build an amazing _____ filled with many different _____ and help spawn a brand new religion: _____

2. Origins of Rome

- a. Legend says that twins _____ and _____ were abandoned on the Tiber River and raised by a _____
- b. Later the two boys decided to _____
- c. Eventually Romulus _____ Remus & city of _____ is named after Romulus



3. Geography

- a. Rome built on 7 rolling hills of _____
- b. Located on _____ Peninsula (_____)
- c. Bordered by _____ to the east
- d. Near midpoint of _____
- e. _____ Climate: warm year round- encouraged _____ activities



4. The First Romans

- a. Three groups settled on Italian Peninsula from _____ B.C.
 - i. _____

1. Built original settlement of _____
2. Considered to be the first _____
3. Helped spread _____ languages to the area

- ii. _____

1. Moved north into Italy during decline of _____ Culture
2. Settled in _____ Italy and Sicily
3. Brought all of Italy, including Rome, into contact with the _____
4. Brought _____, _____, and _____



- iii. _____

1. Skilled _____ native to northern Italy
2. Strongly influenced Roman _____
3. Influenced Roman _____
4. Influenced Roman lust for _____ (ex. Gladiator battles)

5. Early Rome

- Early _____ and successors _____ temples and public centers in Rome
- _____ was the heart of the Roman political life
- After Rome's last king was driven from power in 509 B.C for being too harsh, the Romans declared they would never again be _____
- Instead they established a _____, which meant "_____"
- A republic is a form of government in which _____ who have the _____ for their leaders
- In Rome, citizenship with voting rights was granted only to _____ citizens



6. People of Rome

- Rome was _____ into several different groups who struggled for power
- _____ : wealthy landowners who held most of the power
- _____ : the common farmers, artisans, and merchants; majority of pop.
- Tribunes: _____ representatives who protected the rights of the plebeians from _____
- _____ : two officials with limited power and one year terms; one _____ the other _____
- Dictator: in times of crisis, the republic could appoint a leader with absolute power to _____ and control the _____; power lasted for _____ months
- _____ : military units made up of _____

7. Roman Power Expands

- Steadily the Romans conquered the _____ Peninsula
- As Rome conquered lands, people were _____ into their ever growing territory
- Some people were accepted as _____, others simply became _____
- Rome went to war against _____; a powerful city in North _____
- The struggle became known as the _____ (264-146 B.C.)
- Carthage was led by a brilliant general named _____
- Hannibal assembled an army of _____ infantry, 9,000 cavalry, and 60 _____ intent on _____
- He led his troops up through Spain and _____ into Italy
- The Romans _____ and prevented Hannibal from sacking Rome
- _____ in 202 B.C. near Zama
- Rome eventually defeated _____ in the third Punic War extending its power across the _____



Result: Rome's territory and power would only get _____ and _____...

