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|  | **Roman Republic/Empire** |
| POLITICAL  Leaders/groups  Forms of government  Empires  State building/expansion  Political structures  Courts/laws  Nationalism/nations  Revolts/revolutions | The Myth: Two brothers, Romulus and Remus were raised by a wolf and founded Rome in 753 B.C.E.  “Romans” overthrew the Etruscan Kings to start the Republic in 509 B.C.E.  The republic was run by two consuls.  The senate ratified the consul’s decisions. The senate was made up of the upper class (patricians).  The lower class (plebeians) was represented by Tribunes who could veto decisions made by consul and senate.  After the empire expanded, the Romans had issues of how the land should be distributed. This cause civil war.  1st Triumvirate: Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus  Julius Caesar changed the Roman government into a dictatorship.  2nd Triumvirate: Octavian, Marc Antony, and Lepidus  Octavian (Augustus) ended major conflicts, started the Empire, and brought Rome into its Golden Age called “Pax Romona.”  Generals wielded great political power  Diocletian split the Roman Empire into two regions in 285 C.E.  Constantine moved the capital to Constantinople  Roman law- Twelve Tables were a set of rules established in 450 B.C.E. (innocent until proven guilty and the right to challenge the accuser)  Fall of the Roman Empire was because of internal decay (high taxes, inflation, weak rulers, mercenaries rather than trained soldiers, increasing gap between the rich and poor, plagues), external pressures (Attila the Hun and other Germanic invaders)  Western Rome fell around 476 C.E. and the Eastern Portion later became known as the Byzantine Empire and survived until 1453 when it was defeated by the Ottoman Turks. |
| ECONOMIC  Agricultural, pastoral  Economic systems  Labor systems/ organizations  Industrialization  Technology/industry  Capital/money  Business organizations | The Mediterranean Sea was used for trade throughout the empire.  The wealth of the cities brought many achievements.  The “Pax Romona” was a time of peace and prosperity.  The roman population was 33 percent slaves.  The Romans farmed grapes, olives and some types of grain.  Traded slaves and other recourses for spices.  As the empire grew they changed from individual taxing to just taxing provinces as a whole.  Latin was the language of politics and Romans but Greek was the language of trade on the Mediterranean.  Established a common currency during the empire.  As the Empire grew more and more roads were built connecting the empire. |
| RELIGIOUS  Belief systems/ teachings  Philosophy  Holy books  Conversion  Key figures  Deities | The original religion was polytheistic and the gods represented different aspects if nature.  public ceremonies to honor gods and goddesses, religious festivals  This was based off the Greek’s religion.  Christianity developed during the Empire period and was tolerated by the Romans as long as it didn’t interfere with Roman affairs  As the apostles of Jesus and missionaries extended the influence of Christianity throughout the empire  The Romans began to see the new religion and its leaders as threats to their power. Christian persecution resulted but acts of violence did not stop its spread.  Jewish Diaspora – Jews were kicked out of the “Holy Land” and dispersed around the Mediterranean region  Emperor Constantine would end persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire when he issued the Edict of Milan and later, Christianity would be adopted as the official religion of the Roman Empire by Theodosius in 380 C.E. |
| SOCIAL  Family/ kinship  Gender roles/relations  Social and economic classes  Racial/ ethnic factors  Entertainment  Lifestyles  “Haves” & “have nots” | The social structure of ancient Rome was based on heredity, property, wealth, citizenship and freedom.  The oldest male of every family ruled.  Women had many rights but could not hold a political role.  Women had great influence throughout the house.  The upper class, Patricians, held political power and owned large homes.  The lower class, Plebeians, did laborious work.  All Romans could afford to visit the “Bread and Circuses.”  Most of the population was slaves in the Roman society.  The roman population was 33 percent slaves.  As Rome began to fall the gap between the high class and the low class expanded |
| INTERACTIONS  War/conflict  Diplomacy/treaties  Alliances  Exchanges between individuals, groups, & empires/nations  Trade/commerce  Globalization | Punic Wars (series of 3 wars) against Carthage were launched from 264 to 146 B.C.E. (Rome won all three times) and contributed to Rome’s expansion once Carthage was no longer in the picture.  Rome went on to obtain Greece by defeating the Macedonians, fought the Gauls (later France) to the north and the Spaniards to the west.  The Roman Empire was in contact with numerous other Empires that were traded with.  Perfection of military techniques: conquer but don't oppress; division of army into legions, emphasizing organization and rewarding military talent  As the Empire grew more and more roads were built connecting the empire.  Many conquered people became slaves; others were allowed to remain practically free as long as they paid taxes, provided soldiers for the military, and honored Roman laws.  Spoke Latin.  Germanic invasions contributed to the fall of Rome. |
| ARTS  Art / Music  Writing/ Literature  Philosophy  Math / Science  Education  Architecture  Technology/ Innovations  Transportation | The arts flourished during the Roman golden age, “Pax romana.” Pax Romana – period of Roman peace and prosperity; began with the rule of Augustus and ended with the death of the philosopher emperor Marcus Aurelius (all during the Roman Empire)  Extensive public works programs and infrastructure projects  They developed efficient roads and a postal service.  Romans discovered how to create concrete.  This led them to building things such as, arches, domes, pillars and fountains.  Public Attractions included baths, pools, gymnasia, circuses and stadiums.  The Romans enjoyed dramas and comedies in an amphitheater.  Aqueducts would carry water from the mountain to the cities.  Greek philosophy greatly influenced Rome.  Sculpted statues of important figures.  Art, literature (Virgil’s *Aeneid*), philosophy, science (Ptolemy’s view of the heavens and earth’s location in relation) were derived from Greece. |
| NATURE  Location  Physical  Human/environment  Migration/movement  Region  Demography  Neighborhood  Settlement patterns  Disease  Urbanization/ cities (2 major) | The Roman Empire originated along the Tiber River in present day Italy  Large hills protecting Rome  The climate was mild and stable which was good weather for farming.  Around the fifth century B.C.E. Rome controlled all of present day Italy.  Eventually Rome came to extreme power and controlled majority of the Mediterranean region.  The Mediterranean sea was used a highway for trade. Rivers were also used. |