#### The Rise of Ancient Rome

Chapter 8

Section 1

#### THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

#### Introduction

- Romulus and Remus- the twin kids of a princess and Mars
- Jealous king wanted them drowned
- Gods protected them- they were rescued by a female wolf
- Then a shepherd found and raised them
- When they grew up, the went and killed the king and founded their own city where the seven hills rise above the Tiber Riveraka Rome

# Rome's Geography and Early Settlement

- Geographical Advantages
  - Rome's first settlers picked the location bc it seemed perfect
    - Hills made it easy to defend
    - Soil was fertile and there was a river (flowed into Tyrrhenian Sea)
    - Rome was the center of the Italian Peninsula which juts into the Mediterranean, the center of the ancient Western world



# Rome's Geography and Early Settlement

#### Etruscans

- Rome began around 900bc- people fought with their neighbors for land
- 600bc- Etruscans ruled Rome- different language from Latin (Roman Language) and other Italian languages
- ANCIENT ROMAN HISTORIANS- 509bc- Romans revolted against king Tarquinius Superbus and removed Etruscans
- No one really knows how or when Etruscans were removed
- Borrowed ideas from Etruscans: gods, alphabet (Greek), and toga

- The Roman Senate
  - By 264bc Romans controlled all of Italian peninsula
  - set up a republic (citizens who have the right to vote and select their leaders who rule in the name of the people)
  - Senate- most powerful part of republic (like our Congress)- creates new laws
    - At 1<sup>st</sup>- 300 upper class men called patricians
    - Ordinary citizens called plebeiansin early days couldn't hold office

- The Roman Consuls
  - 2 chief officials- similar to US presidents
    - Enforce the laws of the Republic
  - Before 367bc- plebeians couldn't be consuls
  - Senate advised consuls on foreign affairs, laws, finances, etc
  - 1 year of office
  - Almost always did what senate said to, both had to agree
    - If one said "veto" (rejection of any planned action by a person in power) it was dropped

- Other Important Officials
  - In an emergency- a dictator (a Roman official who had all power of a king but only served 6 months) was put in place
  - Praetors- were junior consuls at first, then became judges in civil law trails (about money, business, etc)

- Patricians Versus Plebeians
  - Patricians felt they were leaders
  - Plebeians thought they deserved rights- didn't trust patricians
  - Plebeians formed their own group
  - Patricians got wealthy from wars- bought huge farms and forced slaves to work them- took land from plebians
  - Plebeians then refused to fight wars- patricians had to give in
    - Twelve Tables- laid out laws and rights in writing

- Master of the Mediterranean
  - Romans were expanding empire- invaded
    Carthage in North Africa
  - Series of wars- by 146bc Rome had destroyed
    Carthage
  - Romans then took Greece, Spain, and Gaul (France)

- 120bc- Rome has some issues
- Leaders tried to give rights to plebeians
- Patricians fought back, killed plebeian leaders
- Generals had private armies, consuls didn't listen to each other
- Rome in civil war

- The Rise of Julius Caesar
  - 58-51bc- led army that conquered Gaul
  - Troops loved him- would follow him anywhere
  - 49bc- violated assignment- crossed into Italy
  - War- Caesar vs. Pompey (backed by Senate)
  - 48bc- Caesar became dictator- for life, not 6
    months- took most of the power from the republic

- The Death of a Dictator
  - Civil war last 4 years, Caesar continued to dictate
  - 45bc- he became the only consul
  - 44bc- dictator for life- he did a lot of good, but the Senate didn't like it
  - March 15, 44bc- Caesar went to a senators meeting- they surrounded and killed him

- From Republic to Empire
  - 13 years of civil war after Caesar's death
  - Octavian then took power in 27bc (Caesar's son)
    - Given title Augustus- first emperor- beginning of Roman Empire
  - Republic had last 500 years- greedy people ended it