

UNIT 2: CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS
Ancient Rome

I. The Land and Peoples of Italy

A. Location

1. Because the _____ juts out into the Mediterranean, it naturally was a stopping point for east-west Mediterranean trade and travel.

B. People

1. _____ peoples moved into Italy from about 1500 to 1000 B.C.
2. The _____ settled in southern Italy.
3. The _____ had more impact on early Rome's development.

II. The Roman Republic

A. In 509 B.C., the Romans overthrew the last Etruscan king and established a _____.

B. Enemies surrounded early Rome. By 264 BC, Rome had defeated its neighbors and controlled almost all of Italy.

1. To rule, the Romans devised the _____.
2. Some people—especially the Latins—had full Roman _____.
3. Other groups were allies who controlled their local affairs but gave soldiers to Rome.

III. The Roman State

A. Early Rome was divided into two groups, the _____ and the _____.

1. By the 2nd c. BC, the _____ governed Rome.
2. Patricians were the _____ who formed Rome's ruling class.
Only patricians could be elected to political office.
3. Plebeians were _____, craftspeople, and merchants.

B. Members of both groups were citizens and could vote.

C. Class conflict:

1. The _____ wanted political and social equality.
2. _____ fought in the army to protect Rome.
3. Finally, in 471 B.C. a popular assembly called the council of the _____ was created.
4. Despite these gains, wealthy patricians dominated Roman political life.

IV. Rome Conquers the Mediterranean

A. Rome faced a strong power in the Mediterranean—_____.

1. The First Punic War, between _____ and _____, began when Rome sent troops to Sicily. Rome defeated Carthage's navy, and in 241 B.C. Carthage gave up its rights to Sicily.

2. Carthage wanted revenge. _____, the greatest Carthaginian general, began the Second Punic War. At the Battle of _____, Rome crushed Hannibal's forces. Spain became a Roman province, and Rome controlled the western Mediterranean.
3. Fifty years later, the Romans fought the Third Punic War. The territory of Carthage became a Roman province called _____.

B. Rome then conquered _____ and _____ and became master of the _____.

V. Growing Inequality and Unrest and a New Role for the Army

- A. Landed estates owned by patricians called _____ dominated farming. They helped drive small plebian farmers out of business.
1. Tiberius and Gaius _____ called for the Senate to pass laws returning land back to the poor.
 2. They were killed by conservative aristocratic senators.
 3. Discontent and unrest among the poor grew.

VI. The Collapse of the Republic

- A. From 82 to 31 B.C., civil wars beset Rome.
- B. Three men—_____, _____, and _____—emerged victorious. They combined their power to form the _____ in 60 B.C.
- C. Caesar was an excellent speaker and was popular with the people but needed a strong army to remain in political power.
1. A brilliant military strategist, he conquered _____ during a ten year campaign. When he was finished, the area of modern-day _____ was under Roman control.
 2. When Crasus was killed, Caesar defeated Pompey and became _____ in 45 B.C.
 3. Caesar gave land to the poor and expanded the Senate to 900 members filling it with his supporters.
 4. A group of leading opposition senators _____ Caesar in 44 B.C.
- D. _____, _____, and Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate after Caesar's death.
1. Eventually, they fought one another.
 2. Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra at the naval battle of Actium in 31 BC.
 3. The civil wars ended and the Roman Republic was no more.

VII. The Age of Augustus

- A. Octavian proclaimed "the restoration of the Republic" in 27 B.C. but in reality Rome had become _____.
1. He gave only some power to the Senate and became Rome's first emperor.
 2. The Senate awarded him the title of _____, or "the revered one."
- B. A new period of Roman history known as the _____ began in 31 B.C.
- C. Augustus stabilized Rome's _____ and conquered new areas.

VIII. The Early Empire

- A. At the beginning of the second c., a series of five so-called good emperors led Rome: Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and _____.
1. They created a time of peace and prosperity called the _____ (“Roman Peace”) which lasted for nearly 100 years.
- B. By the 2nd c., the Roman Empire covered about _____ square miles. Its population probably was over 50 m.
1. _____ were important in the spread of Roman culture, Roman law, and the Latin language in the western part of the empire.
 2. _____ was used in the east.
 3. The mixture of Roman and Greek culture that resulted from the Roman Empire’s spread is called the _____ civilization.
- C. The Early Empire was prosperous.

IX. Roman Life

- A. In the 3rd and 2nd c. B.C., the Romans developed a taste for _____ art.
- B. The Romans excelled at _____.
- C. Rome was adorned with unequalled _____, such as baths, temples, theaters, and markets.
- D. Bread and Circuses:
1. Beginning with Augustus, the city’s 200,000 poor received _____ from the emperor.
 2. The people were _____ by grand public spectacles.
- E. No people relied on _____ as much as the Romans.
- F. As Rome conquered the Mediterranean area, large numbers of war captives were brought to Italy as slaves.
- G. Masters feared _____. The most famous slave revolt in Italy was led by the gladiator _____ in 73 B.C.

X. The Jewish Background and the Rise of Christianity

- A. By A.D. 6, the ancient kingdom of Judah had become the Roman province of _____.
- B. _____ was common in Judaea.
1. A revolt which began in 66 AD was crushed by the Romans who destroyed the Jewish temple in Jerusalem.
- C. _____, a Jew, began to preach in the midst of this conflict.
- D. Jesus’ opponents turned him over to the _____ because they thought he might cause people to revolt against Rome. The procurator, Pontius Pilate, ordered his crucifixion.
- E. Jesus’ followers became known as _____.
- F. Roman persecution of _____ began under Nero’s reign (A.D. 54–68).
- G. Emperors in the 3rd c. began new waves of persecution, ending with the great persecution by _____ at the beginning of the 4th c.

- H. Christianity spread, however, and in the 4th c. prospered.
- I. _____ became the first Christian emperor.
1. In 313 his _____ officially sanctioned tolerating Christianity.
- J. Under _____, the Romans adopted _____ as their official religion.

XI. The Fall

- A. A long period of unrest followed the death of the last good emperor, _____, in A.D. 180.
1. There were _____ emperors during _____ years; many died violently.
- B. _____, _____, and _____ almost caused the Roman economy to collapse in the 3rd c.
1. The Roman Empire suffered invasions by Persians and _____ peoples.
 2. Due to plague there was a labor shortage - trade and small industry declined.
 3. Money was short but Rome needed soldiers more than ever.
- C. By the mid-3rd c., Rome was depending on hired Germanic soldiers.
- D. At the end of the 3rd and the beginning of the 4th c., the emperors Diocletian and Constantine revived Rome, founding a state called the _____.
1. Diocletian ruled 284-305. He divided the empire into 4 sections, each with its own ruler.
 2. _____ ruled 306-337. In 324, Constantine became the sole ruler of Rome.
 3. Constantine's biggest project was the construction of a new capital city in the east on the site of Byzantium. The city eventually was named _____.
- E. Barbarians
1. Beginning in the second half of the 4th c., _____ from Asia moved into Eastern Europe.
 2. The _____ moved south crossing into Roman territory.
 3. Other German tribes followed.
- F. In 410, Visigoths sacked the city of Rome.
- G. In 455, it was sacked - again - by the _____.
- H. In 476, the last western emperor, _____, was deposed by the Germanic head of the army.
1. This event is usually taken as the _____ of the Western Roman Empire.
- I. The Eastern Roman Empire, the _____, continued on until 1453 AD with _____ as its capital.