Ancient Rome: The Late Republic Notes

- Rome continued to grow throughout the Republic Era
- Rome conquered people because they were threats to Rome
  - Gauls (French) conquered Rome in 387BCE
    - Romans paid a lot of gold to get them to leave
  - Other people attacked when Gauls left
  - Rome defeated them and took their land
- Right around 200BCE Rome controlled most of Italy
  - Roman trade was expanding as well
- The Roman Army was very organized
  - Soldiers were organized in legions
  - Legion – A group of 6,000 soldiers
  - Each legion was divided into Centuries
    - Century – 100 soldiers
  - Very flexible and effective army
- The army could fight as one large group or several small groups
- There were large farms throughout the countryside in Italy
  - The farms were actually run by slaves
  - The actual owners of the farm lived in the city
    - They visited their farm occasionally to check up on it
- Roman trade expanded a lot as Rome conquered more people
  - Problem – too many people, not enough food
  - Merchants traded for food from around the Mediterranean Sea
  - Roman coins soon became widely used throughout the Mediterranean region
- Other groups continue to declare war on Rome
  - Rome generally won these wars and continued to add land to their Republic
- The toughest wars that Rome fought were the Punic Wars
  - Punic Wars – Wars between Rome and Carthage
    - Punic = Phoenician in Latin
    - Carthage was a city built by the Phoenicians
- Rome and Carthage went to war three different times
  - Between 264BCE and 146BCE
- 264BCE – Carthage invaded Sicily
  - Rome sent an army in response = WAR
- After 20 years of fighting, Rome captured Palermo and kicked Carthage out of Sicily
- 218BCE – Hannibal goes after Rome itself
  - He traveled with his army and elephants through Europe and into Rome
  - Hannibal attacked many Roman cities, but could not defeat Rome itself
- Rome attacked Carthage and Hannibal left to defend his city
  - The Romans defeated Hannibal and Carthage
- 140sBCE – Carthage grows powerful again
Roman Senate convinces Consuls to declare war on Carthage
- Rome sends an army to Carthage
- Destroys city, enslaves people, plows salt in land

- This ends the threat of Carthage
- Rome becomes the major power in North Africa
- 130s BCE – Rome controls:
  - Italy
  - Spain
  - Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily (islands off Italy)
  - North Africa

- The Romans then took over the Greeks and adopted their culture
- In Rome, the rich people were getting richer, and the poor were getting poorer
  - Threat of violence between rich and poor existed
- Two Roman officials, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, tried to help
  - Tried to help poor people with land and food
  - Tiberius wanted to give poor people farmland
  - Gaius wanted to give poor people food
- Tiberius and Gaius were both killed by the rich Romans
- Gaius Marius (a consul) got poor people to join the army
  - The army was loyal to Marius, not Rome
  - Marius had a lot of political power because of army
- Lucius Cornelius Sulla wanted political power too
  - He started a civil war with Marius and defeated him
- Sulla became dictator of Rome
  - Changed the Roman government forever
- Another problem arises in Rome:
- Spartacus was a gladiator who became a slave
  - He demanded his freedom
    - Along with many followers
- Spartacus and his group defeated an army sent to capture them
  - They took over much of Southern Italy
  - Spartacus is eventually killed by the Romans
    - His revolt falls apart
- The Romans executed 6,000 of his followers
- The Republic’s problems were not over
Ancient Rome: The Late Republic Notes*

- Rome continued to grow throughout the __________ Era
  - Gauls (_______) conquered Rome in __________
  - Other people attacked when ________ left
  - Rome defeated them and took their __________
- Right around __________ Rome controlled most of _________
- The Roman __________ was very organized
  - Very _________ and effective army
- The army could fight as one _________ group or several _________ groups
  - The _________ were actually run by slaves
  - The actual owners of the farm lived in the _________
- Roman _________ expanded a lot as _________ conquered more people
  - Merchants traded for food from around the ____________________________
  - Roman _______ soon became widely _________ throughout the Mediterranean region
- Other _________ continue to declare _________ on Rome
  - Rome generally won these _________ and continued to add land to their ______________________
- The toughest wars that Rome fought were the ______________________
  - ___________________________ – Wars between Rome and Carthage
- Rome and ____________ went to war _________ different times
- _________________ – Carthage invaded Sicily
- After _________ of fighting, Rome captured Palermo and kicked ____________ out of Sicily
- ________________ – Hannibal goes after Rome itself
  - Hannibal attacked many _____________ cities, but could not defeat _____________ itself
- Rome attacked ________________ and _______________ left to defend his city
  - The Romans defeated ________________ and Carthage
• Carthage grows powerful again
  o Rome sends an __________ to Carthage
  o Destroys __________, enslaves people, plows __________ in land

• Rome becomes the major power in ________________

• The Romans then took over the __________ and adopted their culture

• In Rome, the ________ people were getting richer, and the ________ were getting poorer

• Two Roman officials, __________ and __________________, tried to help
  o Tried to help poor people with __________ and __________

• Tiberius and Gaius were both __________ by the ________ Romans

• Gaius Marius (a consul) got __________ people to join the ______________
  o Marius had a lot of __________ power because of __________

• ________________ wanted political power too
  o He started a ______________ with Marius and defeated him

• Sulla became ______________ of Rome
  o Changed the Roman ______________ forever

• Another ______________ arises in Rome:

• ______________ was a gladiator who became a __________
  o He demanded his ______________

• Spartacus and his group ______________ an ________ sent to capture them
  o Spartacus is eventually __________ by the ______________
    ▪ His ______________ falls apart

• The Romans __________ 6,000 of his followers

• The Republic’s ______________ were not __________
Ancient Rome: The Late Republic Notes

- continued to throughout the Era
  - (______) conquered Rome in ________
  - Other people ________ when ________ left
  - Rome ________ them and took their ________
- Right around ________, Rome controlled most of ________
- The Roman ________ was very ________
  - Very ________ and ________ army
- The ________ could fight as one ________ group or several ________ groups
  - The ________ were actually run by ________
  - The actual ________ of the ________ lived in the ________
- Roman ________ expanded a lot as ________ conquered more ________
  - Merchants traded for ________ from around the __________________________
  - Roman ________ soon became widely ________ throughout the ____________________ region
- Other ________ continue to declare ________ on Rome
  - Rome generally ________ these ________ and continued to add land to their ______________________
- The toughest ________ that Rome fought were the ______________________
  - Punic Wars –
- Rome and ________ went to war ________ different times
- ________ – Carthage invaded ________
- After ________ of fighting, Rome captured ________ and kicked ________ out of ________
- ________ – ________ goes after Rome itself
  - ________ attacked many ________ cities, but could not defeat ________ itself
- Rome attacked ________ and ________ left to defend his city
  - The ________ defeated ________ and __________________
- ____________ – ____________ grows powerful again
  - ____________ sends an ____________ to Carthage
  - Destroys ____________, enslaves ____________, plows ____________ in land
- Rome becomes the major ____________ in ____________
- The ____________ then took over the ____________ and adopted their ____________
- In Rome, the ________ people were getting ____________, and the ________ were getting ____________
- Two Roman officials, ____________ and ____________, tried to help
  - Tried to help ____________ people with ____________ and ____________
- Tiberius and Gaius were both ____________ by the ________ Romans
- Gaius Marius (a consul) got ____________ people to join the ____________
  - Marius had a lot of ____________ power because of ____________
- ____________ wanted political power too
  - He started a ____________ with ____________ and defeated him
- Sulla became ____________ of Rome
  - Changed the ____________ ____________ forever
- Another ____________ arises in Rome:
- ____________ was a ____________ who became a ____________
  - He demanded his ____________
- ____________ and his group ____________ an ____________ sent to capture them
  - ____________ is eventually ____________ by the ____________
    - His ____________ falls apart
- The Romans ____________ 6,000 of his followers
- The Republic’s ____________ were not ____________