



- Essential Question:

- What were the lasting characteristics of the Roman Republic & the Roman Empire?

- Warm-Up Question:

- What is the difference between “Greek democracy” & the “Roman republic”?

- Name 3 ideas the Romans borrowed from the Greeks

By the 3rd century B.C., the Romans conquered the Italian peninsula & began to exert power in the Mediterranean world

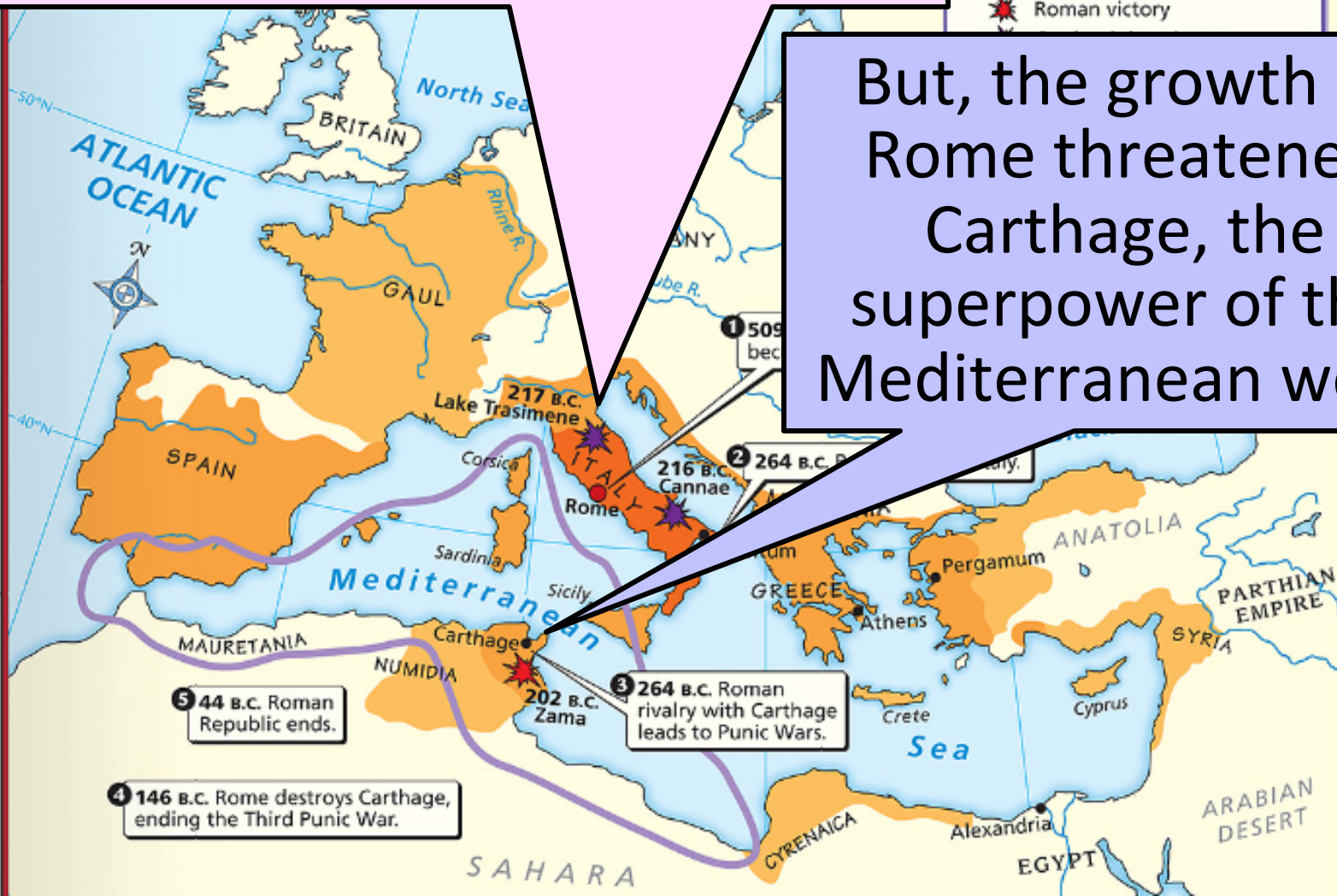
Growth of the Roman Republic

509–44 B.C.

Roman Territory

- Roman Republic in 500 B.C.
- Gains by 264 B.C.
- Gains by 133 B.C.
- Gains by 44 B.C.
- Controlled by Carthage in 264 B.C.
- ★ Roman victory

But, the growth of Rome threatened Carthage, the superpower of the Mediterranean world



4 146 B.C. Rome destroys Carthage, ending the Third Punic War.

5 44 B.C. Roman Republic ends.

3 264 B.C. Roman rivalry with Carthage leads to Punic Wars.

2 264 B.C. Punic Wars

1 509 B.C. Rome becomes a republic

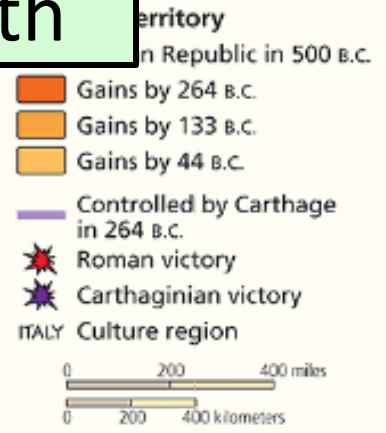


In a series of battles known as the Punic Wars, Rome defeated Carthage & began the dominant power in the Mediterranean

After the Punic Wars, Rome conquered new territories & gained great wealth

One of the generals who led Rome's expansion was a politician named Julius Caesar

Growth of the Roman Republic 509-44 B.C.



EGYPT

Problems for the Roman Republic

- Rome's expansion brought wealth, but also created problems:
 - The addition of new lands & sources of slave labor increased the gap between the rich & poor
 - Generals who controlled the armies became more powerful than the politicians in the Senate
 - Struggles for power led to a series of civil wars in Rome

The Rise & Fall of Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar took advantage of the chaos in Rome & was named dictator in 46 B.C.

He initiated a series of reforms that offered Roman citizenship to conquered people & created new jobs

Many Senators feared Caesar's popularity & power as dictator of Rome





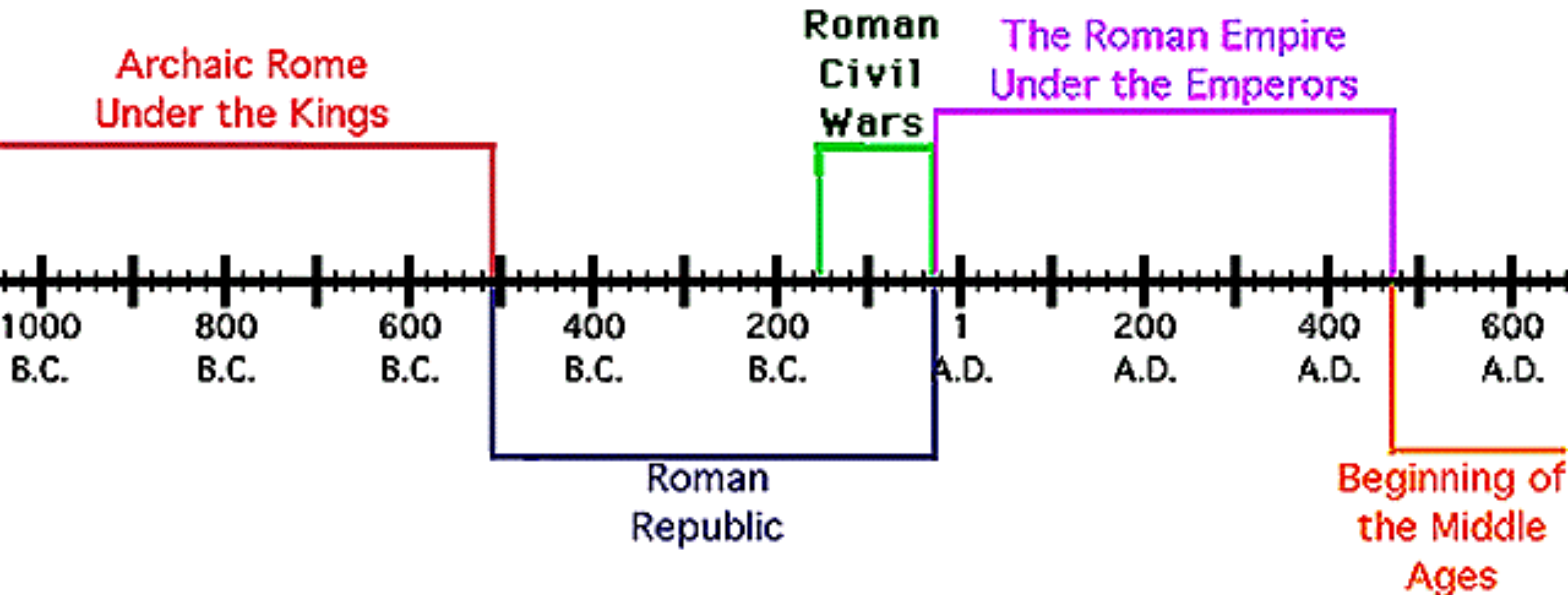
In 44 B.C., Senators assassinated Julius Caesar

The assassination led to another civil war led by Caesar's adopted nephew Octavian & his best general, Marc Antony



End of the Republic & Rise of the Empire

- Caesar's death changed Rome:
 - People no longer trusted the Senate to rule Rome & the Roman Republic came to an end & the empire began



The Rise of the Roman Empire

Octavian emerged as the unchallenged leader of Rome, was given the title Augustus (“Exalted One”), & became Rome’s first emperor

Under Augustus, Rome was ruled as an empire; the Senate still met but the emperor had all the real power



From Republic to Empire

Roman REPUBLIC	Roman EMPIRE
Who leads?	
Elected officials	Emperor
How long do they rule?	
One year	For life, although many were assassinated
How do new leaders take power?	
Appointed by Senate	By inheritance or by force

- D** The Republic ended when powerful generals seized control of the government. After about 20 years of civil war, a new government was established. The Roman Empire had begun.

Roman Emperors, A.D. 37–A.D. 180

Bad Emperors

Caligula

- 37–41
- Mentally disturbed

Nero

- 54–68
- Good administrator but vicious
- Murdered many
- Persecuted Christians

Domitian

- 81–96
- Ruled dictatorially
- Feared treason everywhere and executed many

Good Emperors

Nerva

- 96–98
- Began custom of adopting heir

Trajan

- 98–117
- Empire reached its greatest extent
- Undertook vast building program
- Enlarged social welfare

Hadrian

- 117–138
- Consolidated earlier conquests
- Reorganized the bureaucracy

Antoninus Pius

- 138–161
- Reign largely a period of peace and prosperity

Marcus Aurelius

- 161–180
- Brought empire to height of economic prosperity
- Defeated invaders
- Wrote philosophy



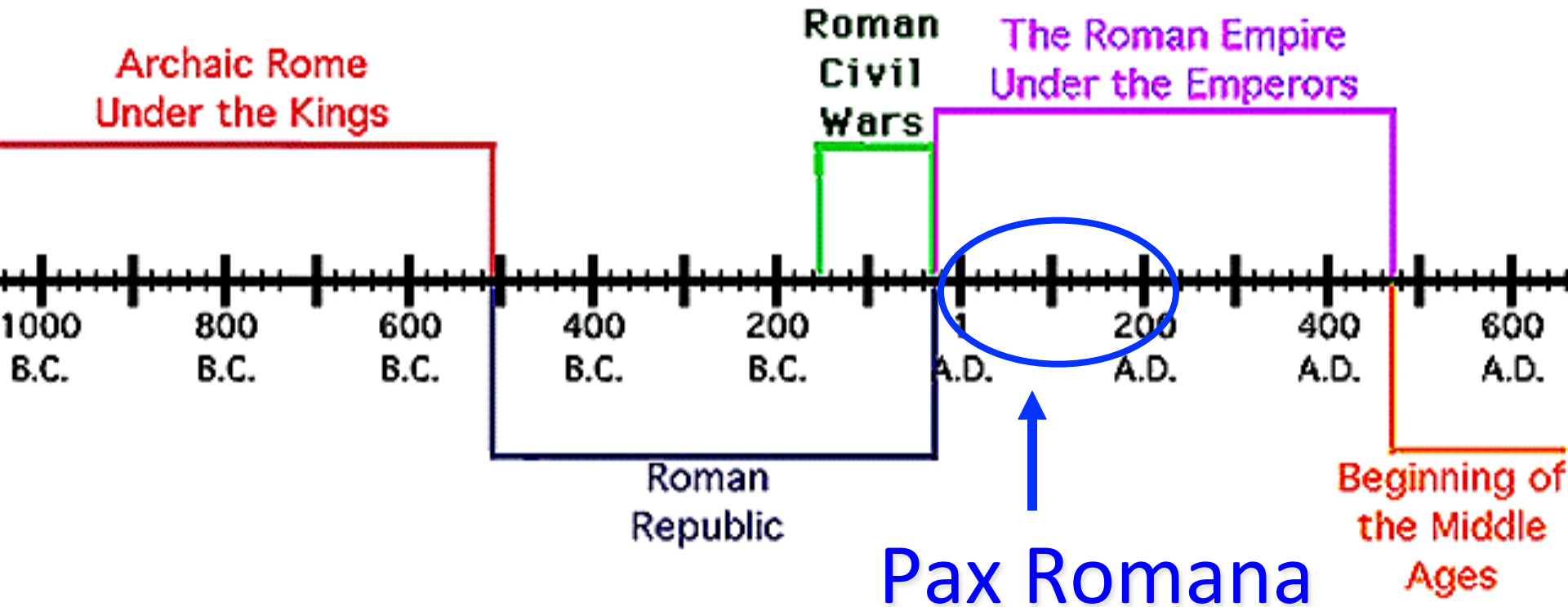
Caligula



Trajan

The Pax Romana












Augustus' 41 year reign marked the beginning of a 207-year era of peace, wealth, & expansion known as the Pax Romana ("the Roman Peace") from 27 B.C. to 180 A.D.



During the Pax Romana, the empire expanded to its height & brought great wealth to Rome

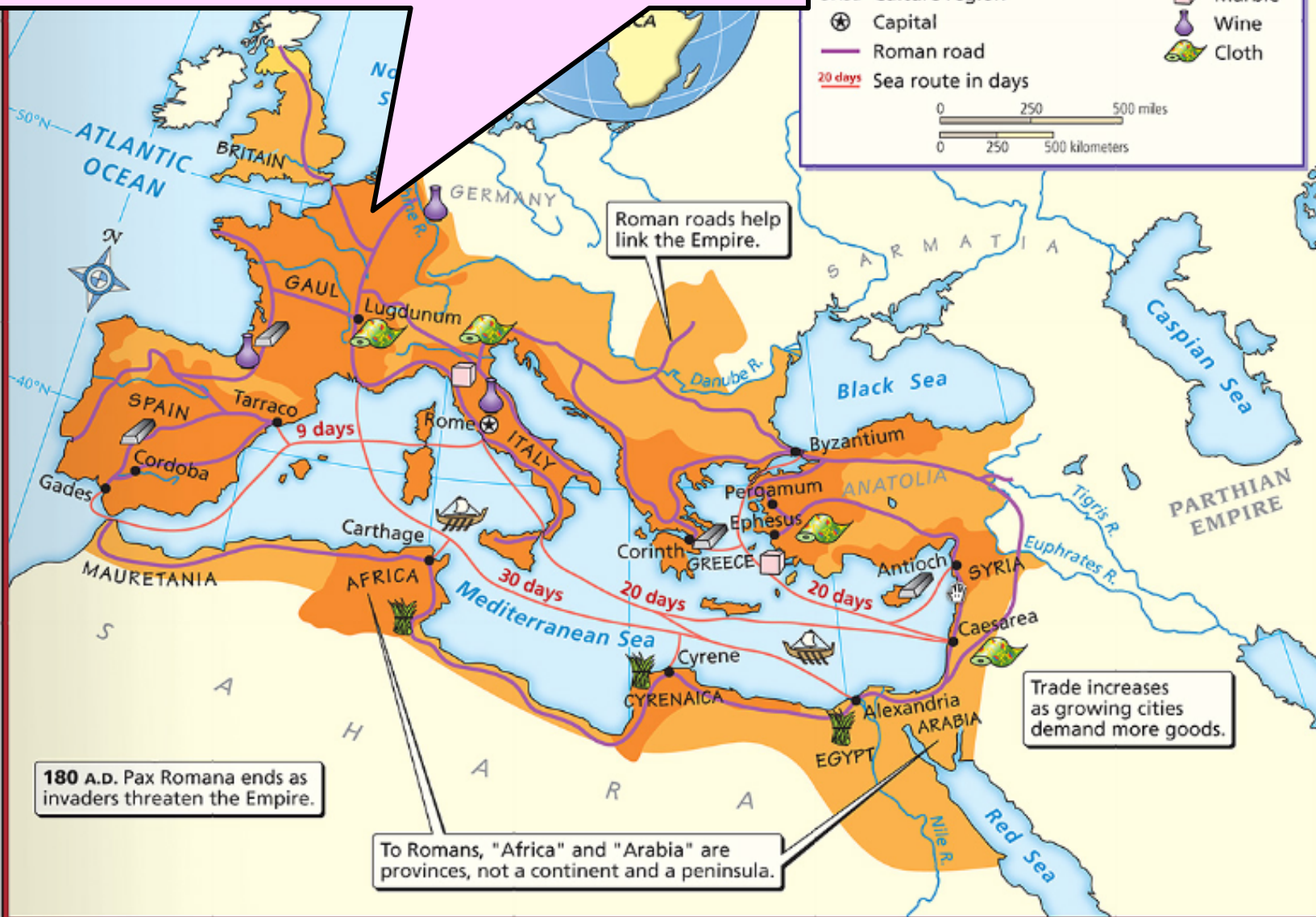
Expansion and Trade in the Roman Empire

44 B.C.–180 A.D.

	Roman Republic in 44 B.C.	Trade Goods
	Imperial gains by 107 A.D.	 Grain
	Imperial gains by 180 A.D.	 Metals
GAUL	Culture region	 Marble
	Capital	 Wine
	Roman road	 Cloth
	20 days Sea route in days	

0 250 500 miles

0 250 500 kilometers



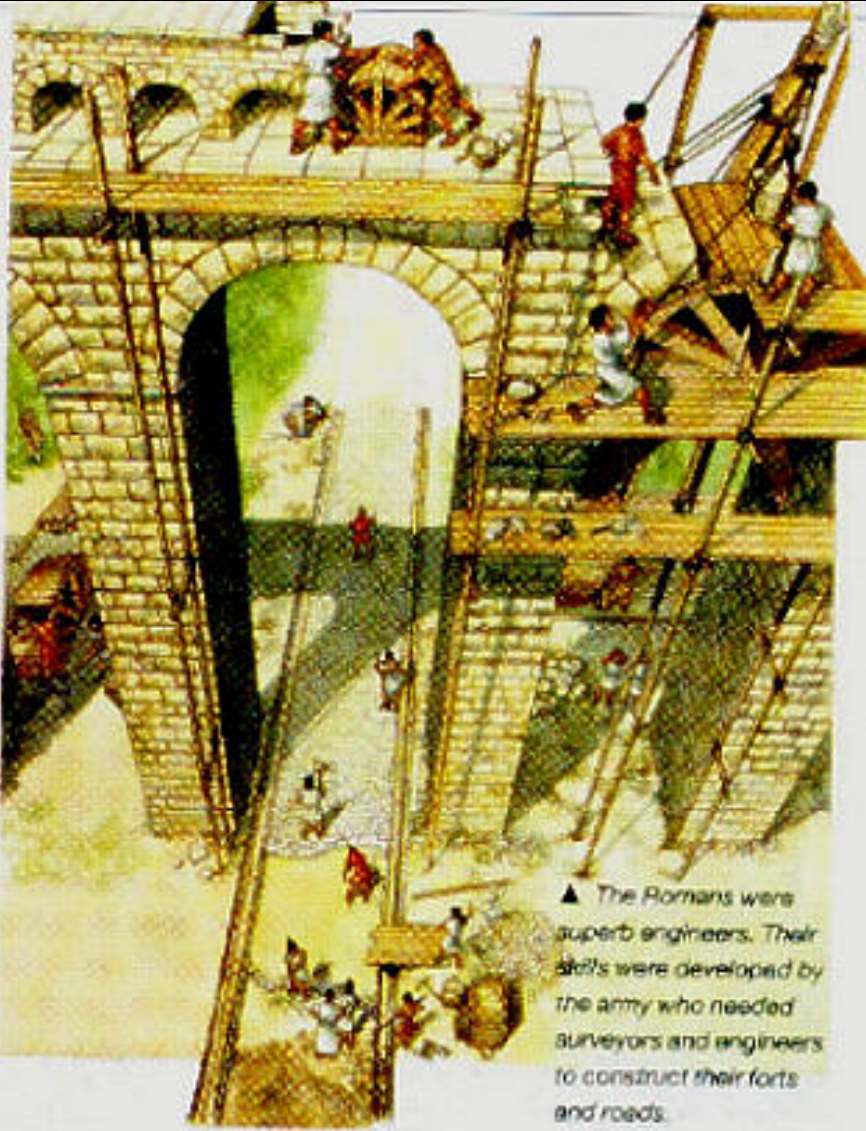
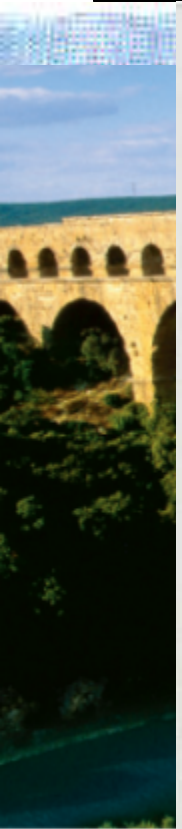
Roman roads help link the Empire.

Trade increases as growing cities demand more goods.

180 A.D. Pax Romana ends as invaders threaten the Empire.

To Romans, "Africa" and "Arabia" are provinces, not a continent and a peninsula.

The Pax Romana became the “golden age” of Rome as emperors like Augustus built roads & a merit-based bureaucracy to rule the empire



▲ The Romans were superb engineers. Their skills were developed by the army who needed surveyors and engineers to construct their forts and roads.



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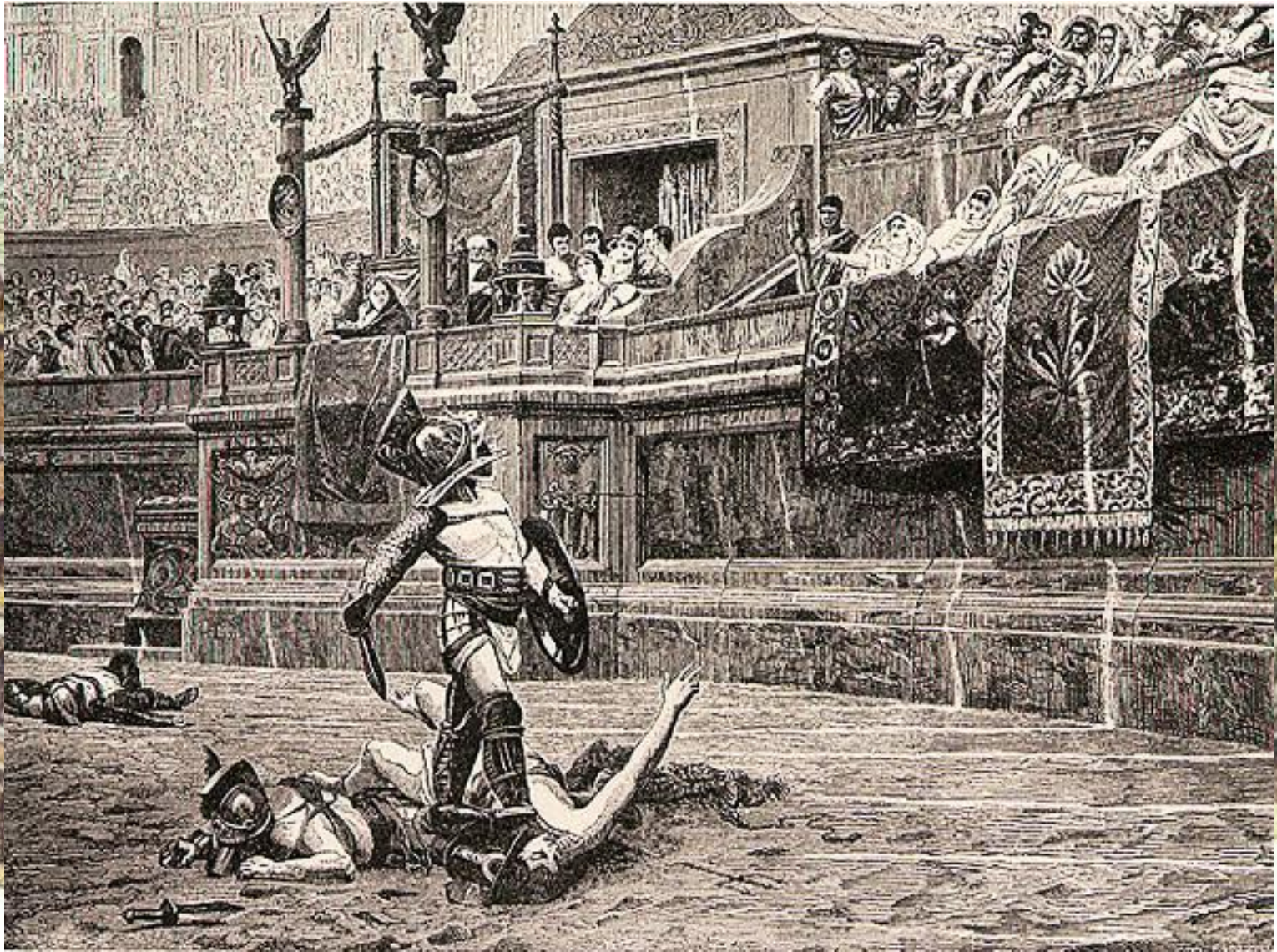
Rom
cities

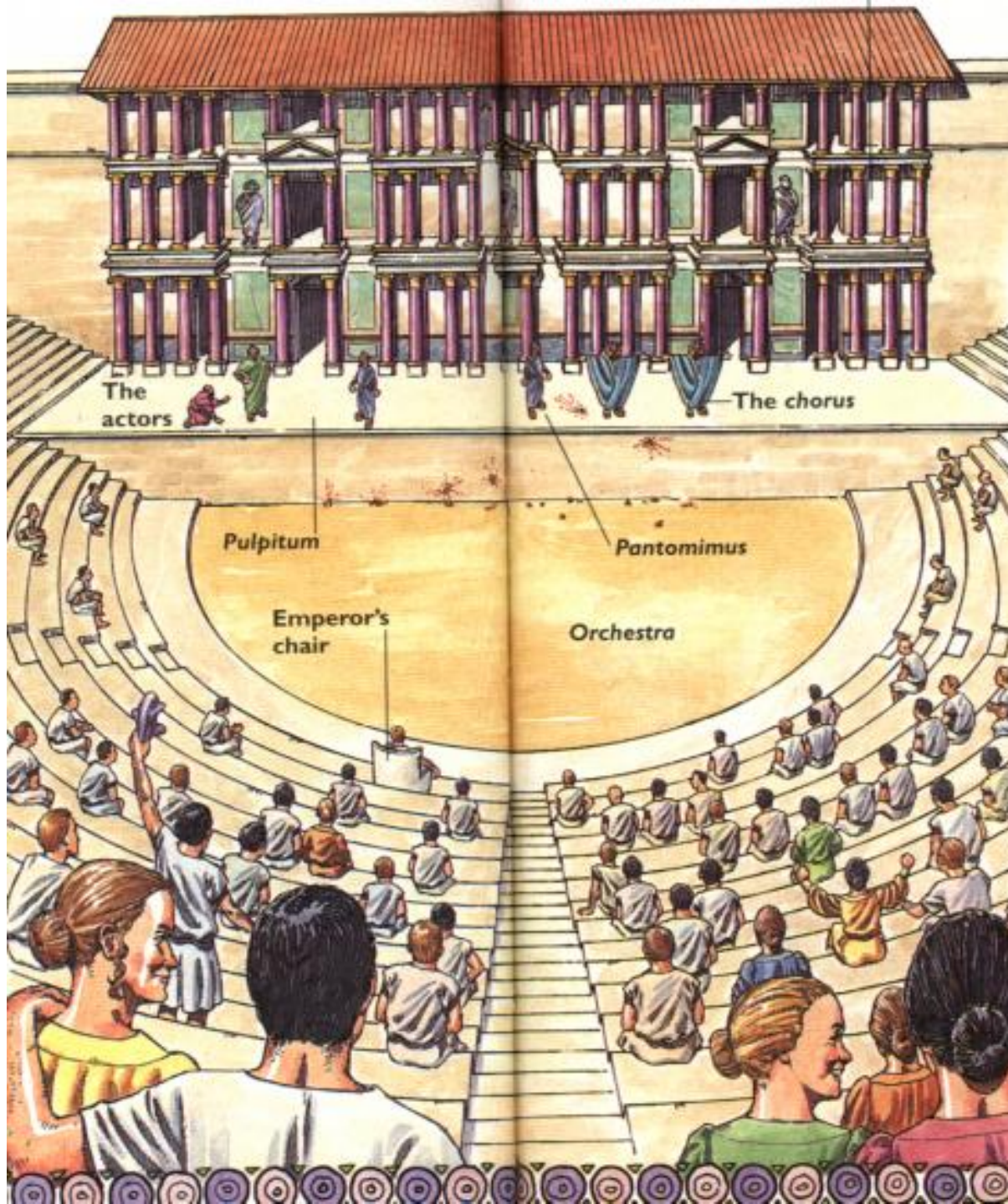


Roman architects used new styles like domes & concrete to beautify cities



Emperors built arenas & used chariot races, gladiator events, & theater to entertain the poor





The actors

The chorus

Pulpitum

Pantomimus

Emperor's chair

Orchestra



Ancient Rome and Early Christianity

Early Rome

1000 B.C. Latins enter region
753 B.C. Rome founded

Roman Republic

509 B.C. Republic created
451 B.C. Twelve Tables written
405–265 B.C. Italy conquered
264–146 B.C. Punic Wars fought
44 B.C. Julius Caesar assassinated



Roman Empire

27 B.C. Empire and *Pax Romana* begin with reign of Augustus
A.D. 29 Jesus crucified
A.D. 64 Christian persecution begins
A.D. 79 Pompeii destroyed
A.D. 180 *Pax Romana* ends
A.D. 253 Germanic tribes enter frontier regions
A.D. 285 Diocletian divides empire into East and West
A.D. 313 Christianity given recognition
A.D. 324 Constantine reunites empire
A.D. 370 Huns invade frontier
A.D. 380 Christianity made official religion
A.D. 395 Empire permanently split
A.D. 476 Last emperor deposed

Conclusions

- Rome expanded from a city, to a republic, to an empire
 - The era of the Roman Republic introduced representative democracy
 - The era of the Roman Empire sparked the *Pax Romana* & the “golden age” of Roman innovation & culture

Closure Activity

- Would you rather live during the Roman Republic or the Empire?
 - Provide at least 3 reasons why