CHAPTER 7: THE ROMAN WORLD
CHAPTER 7-SECTION 1: THE FOUNDING OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

A. Geographically Rome was a city built on and around 7 hills along the Tiber River and 15 miles from the sea. Italy’s location which was the center of the Mediterranean Sea, made it the natural center of trade.

B. Early People in Italy

(1) Neolithic people included the Umbrians, Sabines, Sammites, Latins and others.

(2) The traditional founding of Rome is 753B.C.E. by Romulus and Remus who were set adrift in a basket and raised by a she wolf. Fought, Romulus kills Remus, city named after Romulus.

(3) Etruscans controlled Rome after the Latins and brought with them a language and dissolved within the Roman culture with the Latins.

(4) Greeks had city states in Sicily and Southern Italy and they too dissolved into the Roman culture.
Etruscans

- Between 900 and 500 BCE
- Called themselves the Rasenna, the Greeks called them Tyrrhenioi; the Romans called them the Etruscans. Came from eastern Mediterranean, possibly Asia Minor others argue that originated from the region
- Their land was called Etruria.
CHAPTER 7-SECTION 1: THE FOUNDING OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

C. Roman Government

(1) Republic was established, is a form of government in which voters elect officials to run the state.

(2) Three groups of citizens helped govern Rome:

(a) Senate most powerful of the three it consisted of 300 members, controlled public funds, determined foreign policy and sometimes acted as a court. In times of emergency could elect a dictator to rule no longer than 6 months and controlled both the military and judicial systems.

(b) Popular assemblies elected Tribunes could refuse/approve Senate Bills and the actions of public officials.

(c) Magistrates governed in the name of Rome, eventually dissolved into consuls (two for one year term) overlooked the military, and they appointed dictators.
CHAPTER 7-SECTION 1: THE FOUNDING OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

D. The Conflict of the Orders
   (1) Roman society was divided between two social classes the patricians (powerful wealthy class who controlled the Senate) and the plebeians (all other citizens.)
   (2) The plebeians were discriminated against and it was only through strikes that they gained any power. One of their greatest accomplishments was their ability to get the government to write down the Laws, *The Twelve Tables*

E. Extending the Republic
   (1) Army was made up of citizens that owned land and the most important thing to a soldier was his legion.
   (2) conquered people were given citizenship
   (3) paterfamilias, family headed by the father.
   (4) Religion followed along those of the Greeks after they conquered them. Roman religion was very concerned with the proper performance of rituals.
A. Rome vs Carthage: the ensuing wars were fought because of the struggle to control trade in the Mediterranean Sea

(1) First Punic War which lasted 16 years was fought over Carthage’s attempt to dominate Eastern Sicilian cities. The Romans made Carthage pay an indemnity (money for damages)

(2) Second Punic War, under the leadership of Hannibal, they attacked Rome overland because the Romans had dominance over the sea. Was successful at first because the started the attack through France and the closer they got to Rome the more difficult it became.

(a) Battle of Zama, Roman General Scipio (Sip-ee-oh) pulled Hannibal back to Africa, where he was defeated
CHAPTER 7-SECTION 2: ROMAN EXPANSION

(3) Third Punic War the hatred for Carthage continued, one Senator (Cato the Elder) would end every speech with *Delenda est Carthago* “Carthage must be destroyed”. In 146 B.C.E., they attacked and salted the fields of the people of Carthage.

B. Conquest of the Hellenistic East

(1) During the Second Punic War Philip V of Macedonia allied himself with Carthage, as punishment the Romans attacked in a series of three wars from 215 B.C.E. - 196 B.C.E. and began the process of enslaving Greeks and bring back with them the wealth of Greece, thus bringing Hellenistic culture to Rome.
CHAPTER 7-SECTION 2: ROMAN EXPANSION

C. Problems of Roman Expansion

1. The Roman State grew from a loose confederation of cities.
2. Roman Republic had to change its government policy to accommodate the new and larger territory.
   (a) provinces were not given citizenship and were ruled by proconsul or propraetor appointed by the senate but not monitored very well. They would collect and keep more taxes than were required for their personal wealth.
3. changes in agriculture
   (a) latifundia
4. growth of commerce and social change
   (a) equites wealthy business and landowners of Rome who formed and gained political power.
   (b) discontent among the jobless masses resulted in lack of discipline and devotion to Rome.
   (c) slave revolts, Spartacus
Section 3: The Roman Empire

A. The Gracchi Brothers
   1. Tiberius and Gaius, both of which were elected tribune, were the first two to attempt reform with the empire of Rome. They attacked the privilege of the Senate and Equites, as a result they were killed and murder now became a method of getting rid of your adversaries.
   2. The wealth of the Senate was dominating Roman society while the masses held on to meager scraps

B. The Social War
   1. Another problem that confronted the privileged was the allies of Rome wanted citizenship. To keep control the Senate would not allow them to be citizens, this resulted in war.

C. Marius and Sulla
   1. The battle between two popular generals who reformed the army in such a way as to gain their men’s loyalty. Soldiers fought for booty and the hope of land. Marius had fought to keep Sulla out of a position of power militarily which resulted in Sulla marching on Rome which violated one of Rome’s most sacred law.
   2. Sulla wins and eventually restores order to the senate and later retires peacefully.
Section 3: The Roman Empire

D. The First Triumvirate

1. Caesar (nephew of Marius), Gaius Pompey and Licinius Crassus joined forces to create the rule by three. Caesar would be elected consul.

E. Caesar in Power

1. He first gained popularity among the poor after the death of Sulla. He then began a 10 year war against Gaul (Commentaries of the Gallic Wars) to gain the support of the military.
2. When Crassus died in battle => “Crossing the Rubicon”
3. Egypt and the appointment of Cleopatra
4. Death of Caesar

F. The Second Triumvirate

1. Formed in response to Longinus and Brutus killing of Caesar. Consisted of Octavian, the heir to Caesar, Marc Antony and Lepidus (Caesar’s second in command)
Section 3: The Roman Empire

G. Octavian: The First Augustus
1. Octavian (west) and Antony (east) would divide the empire.
2. Eventually Octavian would persuade the Senate to attack Antony and Cleopatra.
3. First Citizen, title of Augustus. Roman State became the Roman Empire.

H. Julio-Claudians
1. For the next 54 years after the death of Augustus, relatives of Julius Caesar ruled the empire.
2. Tiberius
3. Caligula - insane, elected horse as concul
4. Claudius - intelligent and scholarly
   (a) Agrippina - evil wife who poisoned Claudius
5. Nero - cruel and unpredictable policies.

I. The Good Emperors (supported by the army, ruled for 100 years)
1. Nerva
2. Trajan - Spanish general, empire reached largest size.
3. Hadrian - Hadrians Wall in England, organized providences
4. Antoninus Pius - uneventful reign
5. Marcus Aurelius - Stoic philosopher
A. Pax Romana
   1. The period from the beginning of Augustus’s reign until the death of Marcus Aurelius is known as the Roman Peace. Roman was at its strongest.

B. Government
   1. The government depended on the strength of the emperor. A job that was very demanding. Emperor ran all aspects of government.

C. The Provinces
   1. Were more closely regulated during the Pax Romana and Rome went out of its way to build roads, aqueducts and other buildings that were replicas of the building of Rome. Ex. Bath, England

D. Law
   1. Twelve Tables would be expanded and modified to fit different cultures and circumstances.
      (a) government passed laws as needed
      (b) judges interpreted the old laws to fit new circumstances.
   2. Roman Law became the foundation for many European countries and had a strong influence on the laws of the Christian church
SECTION 4: ROMAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE

E. The Army
   1. At its height totaled 500,000

F. Trade and Transportation
   1. Colonus (replaced the slave, tenant farmer)
   2. 50,000 miles of road connected the cities to Roman outpost
   3. Rome and Alexandria became trade centers of the known world.
SECTION 4: ROMAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE

G. Amusements
1. Circus Maximus race track that could hold 250,000 spectators
2. Colosseum foundation for modern day stadiums, Christian deaths.

H. Science, Engineering, and Architecture
1. Galen (medicine) wrote several volumes that summarized all the medical knowledge of his day.
2. Ptolemy (earth centered universe)
3. Concrete, the most important architectural material and could arguably be their greatest contribution, for concrete allowed them to build buildings that still stand today.

I. Education
1. Education began at the age of 7 where students would study reading, writing, arithmetic and music. Higher education included grammar, Greek, literature, composition and speech.
SECTION 4: ROMAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE

J. Literature
1. Virgil “Aeneid” greatest Roman poet
2. Horace wrote of human emotions
3. Ovid “Metamorphoses” wrote love lyrics
4. Tacitus “Annals” “Germania” one of Rome’s greatest Historians, he also worried about the luxurious lives of the wealthy and their lack of public virtue.
5. Plutarch “Parallel Lives”

K. Language
1. Etruscans provided the Romans with their alphabet. Helped to develop the English language.
CHAPTER 7-SECTION 5: THE RISE OF CHRISTIANITY

A. Jews and the Roman Empire
   1. **Rabbis** knowledge of scripture and religious law
   2. Jewish revolts of A.D. 66 and A.D. 135

B. The Life and Teachings of Jesus
   1. Christianity founded by a Jewish teacher **Jesus of Nazareth**.
   2. The Ten Commandments

C. The Death of Jesus

D. The Spread of Christianity
   1. Message was spread by the **disciples of Jesus**. Paul did the most to spread the word.

E. Christianity and Its Rivals
   1. Became more popular as times got hard, and accepted everyone.
F. Persecution of the Christian
1. Viewed as a Jewish sect but was more likely to talk out against emperor worship.
2. Martyrs put to death because they refused to renounce their beliefs

G. The Success of Christianity
1. Popularity accelerated because of Constantine, In Hoc Signo Vinces (In this sign, conquer)

H. Organization of the Church
1. Started out as unorganized and eventually become organized under the patriarchs, and eventually pope.
A. Problems of the Empire
   1. population decline, unrest within the empire and attacks from outside forces
   2. inflation
   3. Collegia workers trade association, people were not permitted to leave their job or farm to find work

B. Diocletian and Constantine
   1. The Roman Empire would have fallen in AD 200 if not for the work of these two emperors.
   2. Split the empire into two regions the east and the west.
C. The Germans
   1. Even though it is believed that internal factors would have collapse the Western Roman Empire, the Germans help to accelerate the process.
   2. Germans in the empire
      (a) Visigoths under the leadership of Alaric sacked Rome.
   3. final invasion of the west
      (a) Vandals
      (b) Roman and Visigoth army defeated Huns at Chalons-sur-Marne
D. Results of Rome’s Decline
   1. anarchy
E. Why Rome Declined
   1. political weakness: control empire with gov’t for a city state.
   2. economic decline: expenses, taxes, building and banditry.
   3. social change: social and moral decay
F. The Roman Heritage and Christianity
   1. Culture and Christianity remained and influence the world.