

Name: _____

Below is the plan for the unit on the Rise of Rome. Lessons/assignments are subject to change, but this should give every student an idea on what to expect in the coming days!

Unit: The Rise and Fall of Rome

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Lesson/Topic</u> <u>Assignment</u> | <u>What is due?</u> |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| Day one: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warmup Questions• Discuss Geography, government of Rome• Worksheet - Textbook notes / <i>Graphic Organizer</i>• Terms 1-16 | Terms 1-16, textbook notes |
| Day two: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warmup Questions• Punic Wars, problems with expansion• Group activity – Poster on Wars• Terms 17-25 | Terms 17-25 |
| Day three: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warmup questions, <i>Quiz</i>• The Decline of the Republic and Rise of Caesar• <i>Republic / Empire Chart</i> | |
| Day four: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Warmup Questions</i>• <i>Terms 1-13, page 2</i>• <i>Test Review</i> | Terms 1-13, test review |
| Day five: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test; Video | Packet is due |

Warmup Questions

Day one

Day two

Day three

Day four

Day five

I. Origins of Rome

Rome Book Notes

Name: _____

a. Rome's Geography

i. Built on seven rolling hills

ii. _____

b. The first Romans

i. _____

ii. _____

II. The Early Republic

a. Early Republic

i. The Roman Forum - _____

ii. Republic - _____

iii. Citizenship with voting rights - _____

b. Patricians and Plebeians

i. Patricians - _____

1. _____

2. _____

ii. Plebeians - _____

1. Citizens of Rome with the right to vote

2. _____

iii. Tribunes - _____

1. _____

2. _____

c. Twelve Tables - _____

i. 451 b.c.

ii. _____

iii. _____

d. Government under the Republic

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. Consuls - _____

1. _____

2. _____

iv. Senate - _____

1. _____

2. _____

v. Dictators _____

1. Power usually lasted six months

2. _____

e. Roman Army - Placed great value on military

i. _____

ii. _____

III. Question one: What do you consider to be the key characteristics of the early Roman Republic and why?

Question two: What limits were there on the power of the Roman consuls?

IV. Question three: What was the significance of the Twelve tables?

V. Rome Spreads its Power

a. Rome Conquers Italy

- i. 265 B.C.
- ii. _____
- iii. Rights of those who were conquered: _____
- iv. Allies of Rome –
 1. Rome did not interfere with its allies
 2. _____

b. Rome's commercial network

- i. _____
- ii. Trade items - _____
- iii. Carthage - _____

c. War with Carthage

- i. Punic Wars - _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
- v. Hannibal - _____
 1. Hannibal's army - _____
 2. Hannibal's fighting against Rome
 - a. Used element of surprise
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

d. Rome's Triumphs

- i. Scipio - _____
- ii. _____
- iii. Third Punic War – Rome laid siege to Carthage
 1. _____
 2. _____
- iv. Significance of Roman Victories
 1. _____
 2. _____








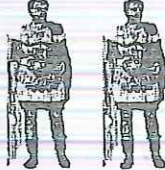
Question four: How was Hannibal's attack on Rome daring and different?







Question five: Do you think the Roman Republic owed its success more to its form of government or to its army? Why?

Question six: How did Rome expand its territory and maintain control over it?

Question seven: Look on the table on page 157. How is the executive different in Rome than in the U.S.?

The Roman Republic and the Roman Empire

| | |
|---|---|
| Geography | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italian _____ (_____ today) The _____ and Mediterranean _____ protected Rome from invasion Rome prospered due to _____ on the _____ Sea |
| Roman Gods: based on Greek Gods  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jupiter (Zeus): _____ god Juno (Hera): Goddess of marriage; _____ of Zeus Apollo: God of _____, the sun and music Diana (Artemis): Goddess of _____ and wild things Venus (Aphrodite): Goddess of _____ Minerva (Athena): Goddess of _____ and war  |
| Roman Republic  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ : rule by the _____ (re=by, public=people) _____ : legislators (representatives) are _____ by the citizens to _____ their interests |
| Roman Citizens  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paid _____ _____ had the right to _____ Men had to serve in the _____ <u>Patricians</u>: _____ owners of noble _____ birth <u>Plebeians</u>: _____ of Romans- _____ people Slaves: the _____ of their owners  |
| The Assemblies  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ and _____ met in the _____ to vote for tribunes, magistrates (judges), and consuls. The assemblies were more _____ but less powerful than the senate. |
| The Senate  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most _____ lawmaking body in Rome 300 members were chosen (for life) from the _____ class Later _____ were allowed to join |
| Tribunes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were elected by the _____ to protect the rights of _____ people. |
| Consuls  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ officials elected to command the _____ and _____ the government Served for a _____-year term. One consul could always _____ (overrule) the other's decisions. |
| Dictator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a times of _____, a dictator would be given _____ power to command the army and make laws A _____ power lasted for only _____ |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Twelve Tables</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The _____ of Rome Established ideas seen in _____ laws such as the principle of _____ <i>until proven</i> _____ |
| <p>Punic Wars (264 to 146 BC)</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 wars fought between _____ and _____ Carthage was a _____ empire in _____ (present-day _____) that competed with Rome for control of the _____ Sea _____ was the _____ of Carthage His army crossed the Alps and _____ the _____ Peninsula Hannibal was _____ when Rome attacked Carthage Rome _____ Carthage Increased _____ brought great _____ to Rome |
| <p>Growth of Rome</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the Punic wars, Rome _____ rapidly, taking control of the _____ basin (including _____ and the Hellenistic world of the _____ Mediterranean, _____ Africa, and _____). |
| <p>Spread of Slavery</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Romans made _____ of captured peoples during the wars and _____ which followed By 100 BC slaves made up _____ - _____ of Rome's population |
| <p>Expansion and Wealth Creates Problems</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spread of slavery caused small _____ (former soldiers) to _____ their _____ The influx of wealth caused _____ to _____ (_____) _____ (loss of _____) _____ former farmer-soldiers flocked into the _____ looking for _____ and joined the ranks of the restless _____ (25% of the population) The gap between the _____ and the _____ widened |
| <p>Decline of the Republic</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The _____ of _____ in Rome _____ erupted due to _____ conflicts and rivalries between _____ - _____ Another civil war erupted over the power of _____ The First _____: _____ rulers who joined forces to take _____ from the _____ and dominate Rome: _____, Crassus, and _____. |
| <p>Julius Caesar</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Julius Caesar conquered _____ (_____ today) |



- He had the support of the _____ and the _____
- _____ went to _____ with _____ and _____.
- He returned to Rome with his army and _____ the _____ to make him _____
- A group of _____ stabbed Julius Caesar to _____ in the senate chamber
- After Julius Caesar's death _____ war erupted (again)

Augustus Caesar (Octavian)



- _____ (Augustus) _____ forces with _____ and Lepidus and together they took _____ of Rome for ten years.
- Civil _____ erupted again between Octavian and _____ Anthony
- _____ won.
- Octavian assumed _____ power and accepted the title "_____"
- Rome became an _____ ruled by an _____ (no longer a republic or democracy).

The Pax Romana



- _____ of _____ and _____ established by the rule of _____.
- The Roman _____ continued to _____ and solidify
- By the end of the second century, the Roman Empire stretched from _____ to _____, and from North _____ to Great _____.

Economic Impact

- Augustus established a _____ system of _____ helping to expand trade
- It was _____ to _____ and trade on Roman _____

Social Impact

- Augustus returned stability to the _____
- Increased emphasis on the _____

Political Impact

- Augustus created a _____: He paid workers to manage the affairs of government (postal system, tax collection, etc.)
- He developed a _____ rule of _____

Problems with Succession

- _____ of the next _____
- Because Rome had _____ written _____ for choosing a _____ emperor, _____ or civil war could occur when an _____.



The Republic

The PATRICIANS

The PLEBIANS

The Citizens of Rome

Divided into 2 Classes

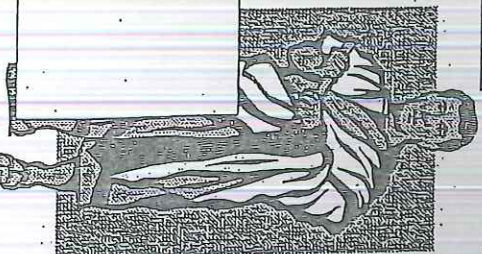
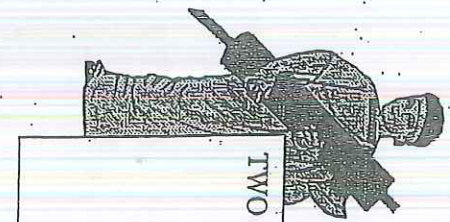
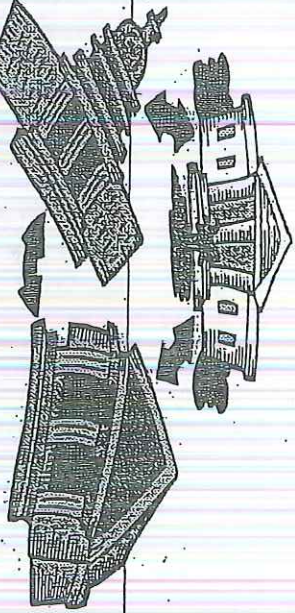
The Assembly

TWO CONSULS

The MAGISTRATES

TRIBUNES

THE SENATE



- 1.) The two groups met here and voted for the tribunes, magistrates, and consuls.
- 2.) Peasants, farmers and craftsmen
- 3.) Governed the city, one year terms, had to agree with each other to make a decision
- 4.) They protected the ordinary people against unfair treatment
- 5.) Gave advice to the consuls and had so much power they ended up ruling Rome!
- 6.) Men who owned large amounts of land
- 7.) Judges who also acted as treasurers (looked after Rome's money)

By Mr McGuinness
www.SchoolHistory.co.uk

Term List – The Roman Republic

For each of the following words, write a definition on how it relates to Rome

1. Jupiter –
2. Juno –
3. Apollo –
4. Diana –
5. Venus –
6. Minerva –
7. Republic –
8. Representative Democracy –
9. Patricians –
10. Plebeians –
11. Assemblies –
12. Senate –
13. Tribunes –
14. Consuls –
15. Dictator –
16. Twelve Tables –
17. Punic Wars –
18. Hannibal –
19. Mediterranean basin –
20. Slavery in Rome –
21. Inflation –
22. Unemployment –
23. Reasons for Civil Wars in Rome –
24. Julius Caesar
25. First Triumvirate -

Name: _____

Term List – The Roman Empire

For each of the following words, write a definition on how it relates to Rome

1. Julius Caesar –
2. Gual –
3. Pompey –
4. How did Julius Caesar die –
5. Augustus Caesar –
6. Octavian –
7. Mark Anthony -
8. Absolute power –
9. The Pax Romana –
10. Where did the Roman empire stretch from –
11. Money in Rome –
12. Civil Service system –
13. Succession -

Name: _____

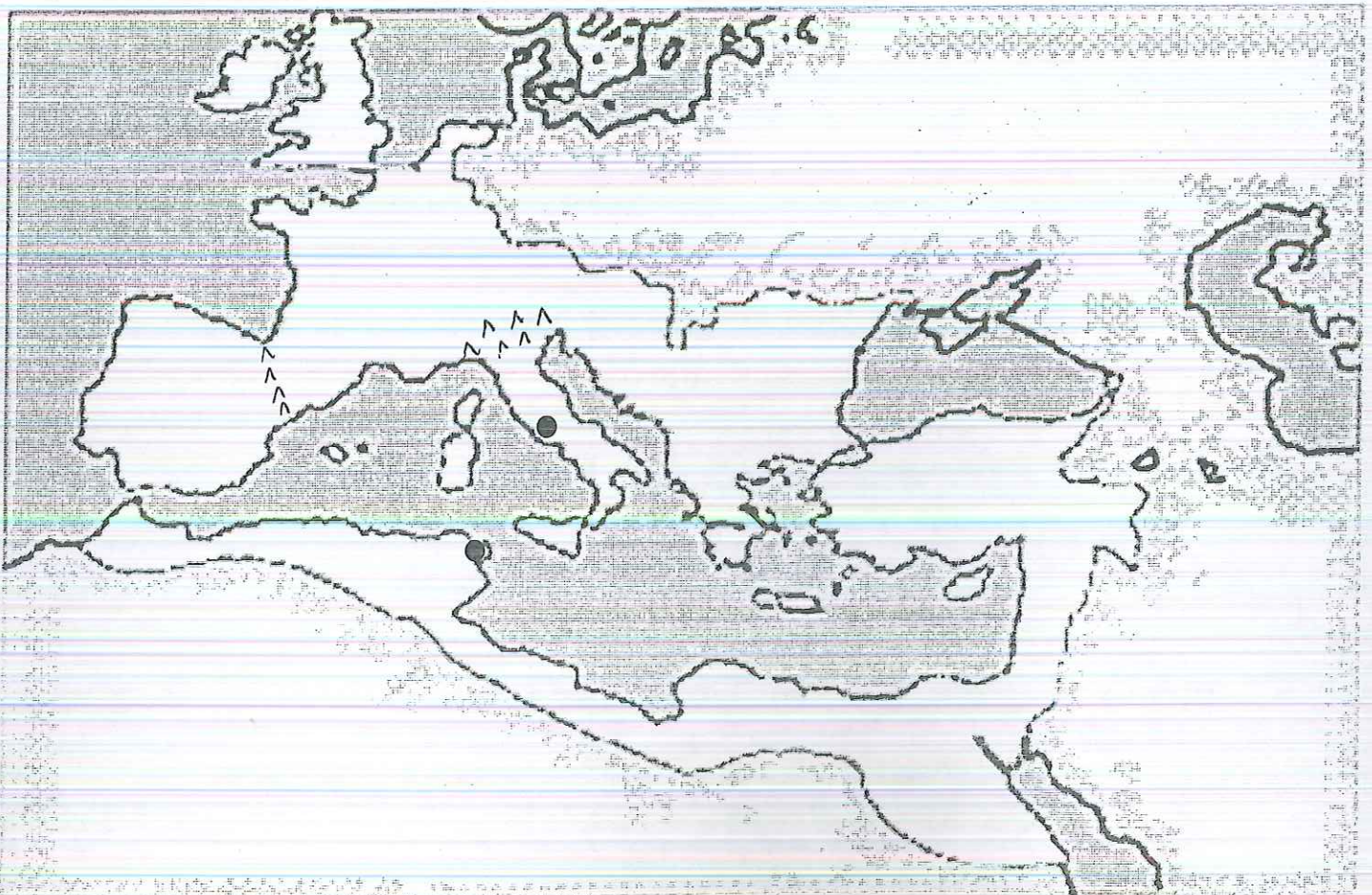
Name _____

Page 159, A25

Punic Wars: Draw Hannibal's route on the map in pen or marker.



15. Label the *Mediterranean Sea*, *Black Sea*, *Rome*, *Carthage*, *Italian Peninsula*, *Greece*, *Gaul*, *Spain*, *Britain*, *Egypt* and *Anatolia* on the map below. What was the reason for the expansion of Rome's territory shown on the map below?



Name _____

Put each of the following in the correct time period (one goes in both):

Rule by democracy with senate, assemblies, and consuls

Rule by emperor with absolute power

Punic Wars fought

common coins and civil-service system

Pax Romana

Twelve Tables carved

Slavery and polytheistic religion

Augustus Caesar becomes first emperor

Julius Caesar becomes dictator

Roman Republic

• .

• .

• .

•

Roman Empire

• .

• .

• .

•

Rome I Test Review

Answer the following questions about *Julius Caesar*

1. Who were the members of the First Triumvirate?
2. Julius Caesar and Pompey fought for power when Caesar crossed the river into Rome. Who won?
3. What did Julius Caesar force the senate to do?
4. Who assassinated Julius Caesar on the Ides of March?

Answer the following questions about *Augustus Caesar*

5. After Julius Caesar was assassinated, three of Caesar's supporters ruled Rome for 10 years. Two of them were Lepidus and Mark Antony. Who was the third?
6. Who joined forces with Cleopatra to fight against Octavian for power?
7. Who won?
8. What did Octavian change his name to (it means exalted one)?
9. What was the 200 year period of Roman peace and prosperity which began under the rule of Augustus called?

Matching

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Gaul | France | dictator | consul |
| Senator | republic | patricians | Mediterranean |
| Alps | plebeians | Greece | Triumvirate |
| tribunes | Hannibal | Athena | Italian |

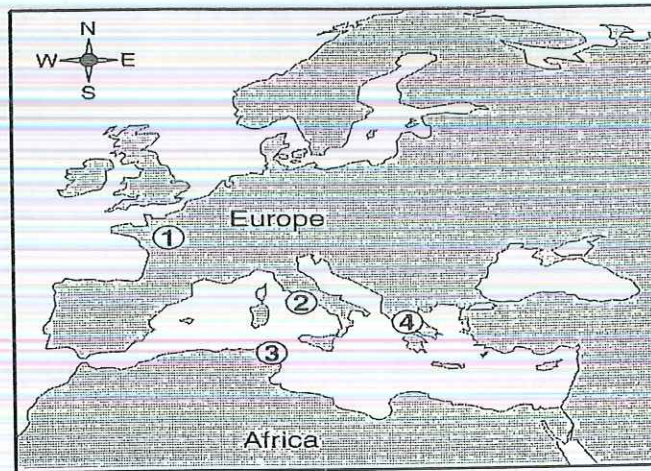
10. Rome's central location on the _____ peninsula and the _____ Sea allowed it to prosper from seaborne commerce (trade).
11. _____ Rome was protected by these mountains.
12. _____ a government in which power rests with citizens who have the right to select their leaders (representative democracy).
13. _____ The wealthy landowners who held most of the power.
14. _____ The common farmers, merchants, workers, and artisans that made up the majority of Roman citizens.
15. _____ Someone chosen to represent the upper class (patricians).
16. _____ Someone who was given absolute power for up to six months.
17. A _____ was one of two officials who shared the powers of ruling the republic and whose time in office was limited to one year.
18. _____ were elected to represent the interests of ordinary people.
19. _____ was the general of Carthage in the Punic Wars
20. The First _____ was a group of three rulers: Crassus, Pompey, and Caesar.
21. Julius Caesar conquered _____ which is _____ today.
22. Roman mythology was based on the polytheistic religion of _____.
23. Minerva is to Rome as _____ is to Greece.

Circle the correct answer

24. What was the most powerful lawmaking body in the Roman Republic? (assemblies/senate)
25. The Punic Wars were fought over control of (the Mediterranean Sea/Egypt)
26. Hannibal had to cross these mountains to invade the Italian peninsula (Alps / Himalayas)
27. What type of government did Rome have under Augustus (republic or empire)?
28. Augustus established a uniform system of money and guaranteed safe travel on Roman roads and sea routes. He did this to promote (family values/trade)
29. The planets in the solar system are named after the Roman (senators/gods)
30. Augustus created a civil service system. This helped to manage (trade/government)

30. Label **Britain, Asia Minor, Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea** on this map. Draw and label the Alps. Match numbers to places

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---|
| _____ Greece | _____ Gaul | _____ Rome's opponent in Punic Wars |
| _____ Rome (Italian Peninsula) | _____ Carthage | _____ Julius Caesar conquered this area |

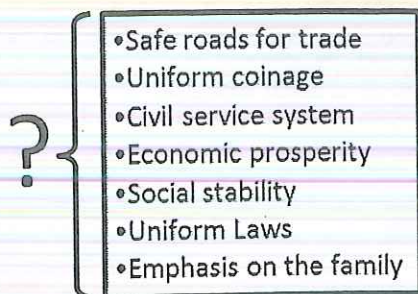


Label the maps: Gupta Empire (India), Mauryan Empire (India), Roman Empire, Alexander's Empire, Han Empire (China)

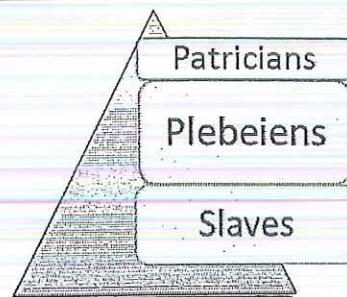


Match titles to the charts: Impact of the The Roman Republic, Impact of the Pax Romana, Twelve Tables, Punic Wars, Causes for the Fall of the Roman Republic, Roman Social Classes

31. _____



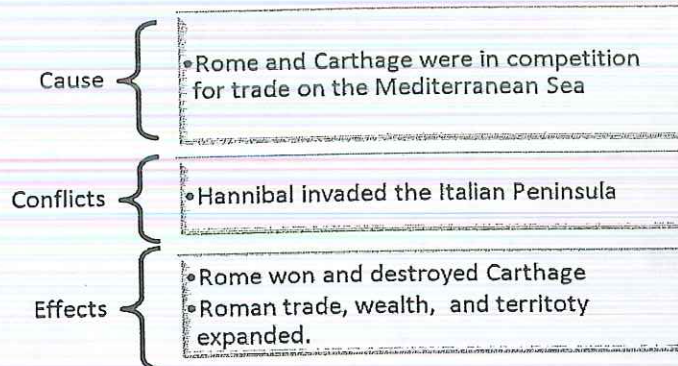
27. _____



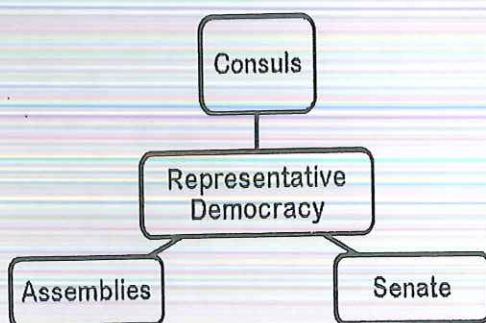
28. _____

1. This code of laws gave legal protection to all citizens
2. It was displayed in the forum.
3. It included such principles as *innocent until proven guilty*

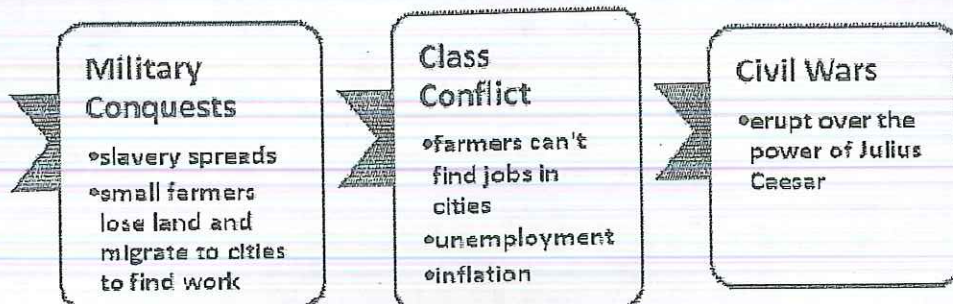
29. _____



31. _____



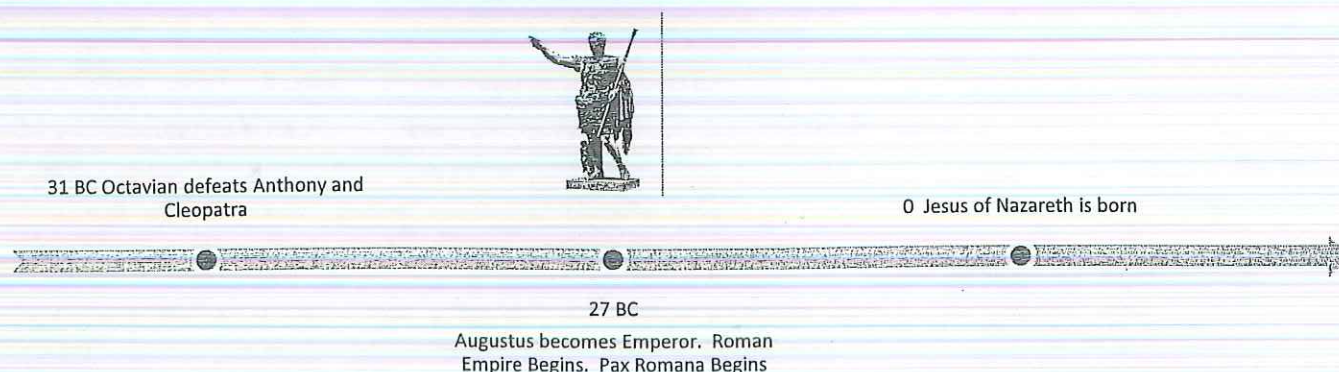
31. _____



Roman Republic and Roman Empire Timeline Project

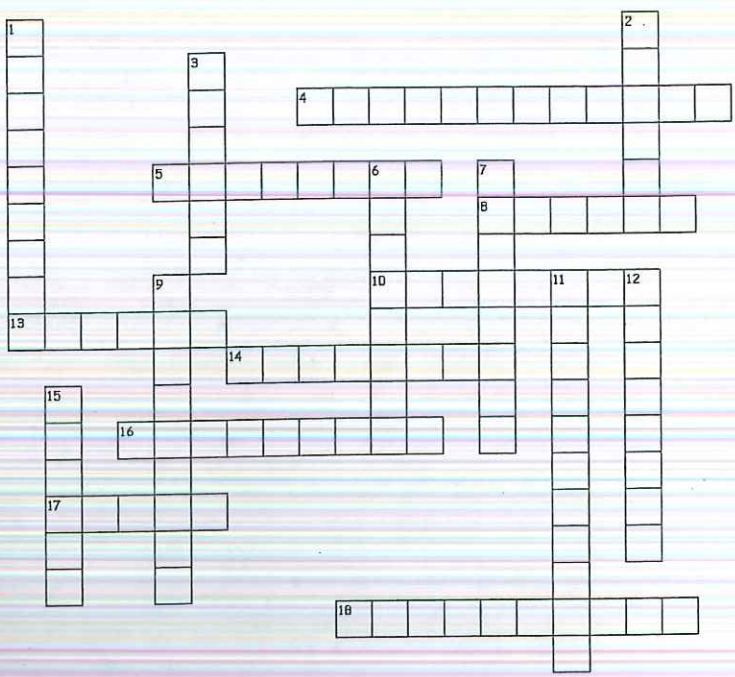
Number the events in time order, and put them in order on a timeline. If two or more events happen the same year, give them the same number and stack them together on the same date. Add five illustrations.

To make a timeline using *Word* 2010. Go to Insert/Smart Art/Process/Basic timeline. Cut and paste pictures. Switch orientation by going to Page Layout/Orientation/Landscape



- ___ AD 180 Pax Romana Ends
- ___ 44 BC Julius Caesar assassinated by senators(on the Ides of March)
- ___ 27 BC Augustus (Octavian) becomes the first emperor of Rome
- ___ 60 BC Julius Caesar forms the First Triumvirate with Crassus and Pompey
- ___ 51 BC Roman laws are carved on the Twelve Tables
- ___ 509 BC Roman Republic created
- ___ 146 BC Rome destroys Carthage in the third Punic War
- ___ AD 476 Western Roman Empire falls
- ___ 50 BC Julius Caesar Conquers Gaul
- ___ 46 BC Julius Caesar appointed dictator
- ___ 43 BC Octavian joins forces with Mark Antony and Lepidus
- ___ 31 BC Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra
- ___ 27 BC Pax Romana begins
- ___ AD 14 Augustus Dies
- ___ 0 Jesus of Nazareth born

Rome Crossword

| | |
|--|--|
|  | <p>Across</p> <p>4. means not having a job</p> <p>5. what Julius sought to be</p> <p>8. Roman __ started by Augustus</p> <p>10. starts pax romana</p> <p>13. __ triumvirate, Octavian joins it</p> <p>14. smart general who uses elephants</p> <p>16. roman peace</p> <p>17. wars over trade, started by Carthage</p> <p>18. leader who loses to Octavian</p> <p>Down</p> <p>1. scary war weapon of Hannibal</p> <p>2. last name, latin for king</p> <p>3. first Caesar in first triumvirate</p> <p>6. Augustus' original name</p> <p>7. what ends with Augustus</p> <p>9. when money loses its value</p> <p>11. group of three consuls, caesar</p> <p>12. people who killed Julius Caesar</p> <p>15. general who invades Carthage</p> |
|--|--|

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
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