

# Ancient Rome

## Outcomes: Geography and Early Republic

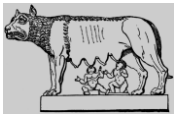


### 1. Setting the Stage

- With the defeat of the \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ and the eventual decline of the Greek Civilization, power would eventually shift \_\_\_\_\_ towards the \_\_\_\_\_ peninsula
- The Romans would build an amazing \_\_\_\_\_ filled with many different \_\_\_\_\_ and help spawn a brand new religion: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Origins of Rome

- Legend says that twins \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were abandoned on the Tiber River and raised by a \_\_\_\_\_
- Later the two boys decided to \_\_\_\_\_
- Eventually Romulus \_\_\_\_\_ Remus & city of \_\_\_\_\_ is named after Romulus



### 3. Geography

- Rome built on 7 rolling hills of \_\_\_\_\_
- Located on \_\_\_\_\_ Peninsula (\_\_\_\_\_)
- Bordered by \_\_\_\_\_ to the east
- Near midpoint of \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Climate: warm year round- encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ activities



### 4. The First Romans

- Three groups settled on Italian Peninsula from \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.
  - \_\_\_\_\_

- Built original settlement of \_\_\_\_\_
- Considered to be the first \_\_\_\_\_
- Helped spread \_\_\_\_\_ languages to the area

- \_\_\_\_\_

- Moved north into Italy during decline of \_\_\_\_\_ Culture
- Settled in \_\_\_\_\_ Italy and Sicily
- Brought all of Italy, including Rome, into contact with the \_\_\_\_\_
- Brought \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_



- \_\_\_\_\_

- Skilled \_\_\_\_\_ native to northern Italy
- Strongly influenced Roman \_\_\_\_\_
- Influenced Roman \_\_\_\_\_
- Influenced Roman lust for \_\_\_\_\_ (ex. Gladiator battles)

## 5. Early Rome

- Early \_\_\_\_\_ and successors \_\_\_\_\_ temples and public centers in Rome
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the heart of the Roman political life
- After Rome's last king was driven from power in 509 B.C for being too harsh, the Romans declared they would never again be \_\_\_\_\_
- Instead they established a \_\_\_\_\_, which meant "\_\_\_\_\_"
- A republic is a form of government in which \_\_\_\_\_ who have the \_\_\_\_\_ for their leaders
- In Rome, citizenship with voting rights was granted only to \_\_\_\_\_ citizens



## 6. People of Rome

- Rome was \_\_\_\_\_ into several different groups who struggled for power
- \_\_\_\_\_ : wealthy landowners who held most of the power
- \_\_\_\_\_ : the common farmers, artisans, and merchants; majority of pop.
- Tribunes: \_\_\_\_\_ representatives who protected the rights of the plebeians from \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ : two officials with limited power and one year terms; one \_\_\_\_\_ the other \_\_\_\_\_
- Dictator: in times of crisis, the republic could appoint a leader with absolute power to \_\_\_\_\_ and control the \_\_\_\_\_; power lasted for \_\_\_\_\_ months
- \_\_\_\_\_ : military units made up of \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Roman Power Expands

- Steadily the Romans conquered the \_\_\_\_\_ Peninsula
- As Rome conquered lands, people were \_\_\_\_\_ into their ever growing territory
- Some people were accepted as \_\_\_\_\_, others simply became \_\_\_\_\_
- Rome went to war against \_\_\_\_\_; a powerful city in North \_\_\_\_\_
- The struggle became known as the \_\_\_\_\_ (264-146 B.C.)
- Carthage was led by a brilliant general named \_\_\_\_\_
- Hannibal assembled an army of \_\_\_\_\_ infantry, 9,000 cavalry, and 60 \_\_\_\_\_ intent on \_\_\_\_\_
- He led his troops up through Spain and \_\_\_\_\_ into Italy
- The Romans \_\_\_\_\_ and prevented Hannibal from sacking Rome
- \_\_\_\_\_ in 202 B.C. near Zama
- Rome eventually defeated \_\_\_\_\_ in the third Punic War extending its power across the \_\_\_\_\_



**Result: Rome's territory and power would only get \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_...**

