

The Roman Empire – Section 1 Outline

Kingdom of Rome and the Roman Republic

Directions: Fill in each blank as you read 'The Roman Empire Section 1'.

Review – Geography

A. Founding of Rome (_____ BC)

1. According to legend, founded by _____.
2. Built along the banks of _____ in Central Italy.

B. Strategic Location

1. Access to _____.
2. Central location made it a midpoint for trade between _____ and _____.

C. Rome is often called _____ and centered around Palatine Hill.

D. Rome and militarism.

1. Often attributed to _____.
2. No threat of _____.
3. Constant threat of _____.
4. War kept the Romans away from developing their own _____.
5. Centrality gave them access to many _____ and they were open to adopting them in their own lives.

I. Seven Kings of Rome (753–509 BC)

A. One of many Italian kingdoms

1. Most prominent powers were the _____ and _____.
2. Romans were _____ but they were joined by _____ who lived nearby.

B. First king was _____, a Latin.

1. Credited with the creation of _____.
2. Established Rome's reputation as a _____.
3. Created _____ for Rome.

C. Second king was _____, a Sabine.

1. Credited with the formation of Rome's _____ and _____ institutions.
2. Numa was a man of _____.
 - i. Focused on Roman society and _____.
3. Enjoyed increased _____ and decreased _____ with its neighbors thanks to lowered use of the military.

- D. Rest of the kings cycled between _____ and _____.
- E. Final king was _____, an Etruscan.
 - 1. He was a _____ tyrant
 - 2. Deposed in _____ BC by the Senate led by _____.

II. The Roman Republic (509–27 BC)

A. The Republic

- 1. Means ' _____ '.
- 2. Coined phrase of the republic is SPQR; "The _____ of Rome"
- 3. In a republic the people _____.
 - i. Limited to _____.
- 4. In Rome, elected officials had lots of power but were _____.
 - i. Meant to keep any individual from gaining too much power.

B. Government Structure

- 1. The _____.
 - i. _____ served at a time.
 - ii. Acted as _____.
 - iii. Elected to _____ term every ten years.
 - iv. Power to _____.
 - v. Presided over _____.
 - vi. Command the _____.
- 2. The _____.
 - i. Had the vast majority of _____.
 - ii. Acted like an _____.
 - iii. Consisted of 300 senators elected by _____.
 - iv. Originally advisors to the _____ but later to the _____.
 - v. Gradually gained power.
- 3. The _____.
 - i. Acted as the _____ aspect.
 - ii. _____ branch.
 - iii. Elected _____.
 - iv. Held _____.
 - v. Were subject to the oversight of _____ and _____.
 - vi. The most _____ body of government.
- 4. A _____ could be elected to a 6-month term
 - i. Wielded _____ power.
 - ii. Almost always _____ gave up power.
 - iii. Most famous was _____.

C. Conflict of the Orders

1. Class struggle between _____ and _____.
 - i. _____ = descendants of the original landowning aristocracy.
 - ii. _____ = everybody else.
2. _____ was not a dividing factor between the two classes.
 - i. The wealthiest of the second class had extra incentive to affect policy because they were often _____.
3. The _____ were designed to protect the _____.
 - i. Had _____ power over the Senate.
4. The _____ was the first written legal code of Rome.
 - i. Written in _____ BC.
 - ii. Became the _____ of Roman law.
 - iii. Provided _____ to all Roman citizens under the law.
 - iv. Displayed in the center of Roman politics, _____.

D. Conquest of Italy

1. Landowning citizens made up _____.
 - i. Citizens were required to serve in the army for _____ years.
2. Military service was _____ for anyone seeking a political career.
 - i. Public officials were knowledgeable of _____.
 - ii. Consuls were usually elected based on _____.
3. Roman military was well _____ and well _____.
4. Military was the cornerstone of _____ and _____.
5. Campaign to control Italy began around _____.
 - i. By _____ BC Rome controlled Central Italy.
 - ii. By _____ BC Rome controlled most of Italy.
6. Conquered Peoples
 - i. _____ living along the Tiber had _____ citizenship rights.
 - ii. People farther from Rome were given all citizenship rights except _____.
 - iii. All others were considered _____ in exchange for _____ and _____ to Rome.

III. The Punic Wars (264–146 BC)

A. Carthage was a _____ colony.

1. Established in North _____.
2. Was a _____ power.
3. Controlled islands like Corsica and _____.

B. 1st Punic War (____ - ____ BC)

1. Fought for control of _____ and the _____ Mediterranean.
2. _____ was defeated.

C. 2nd Punic War (____ - ____ BC)

1. _____ invaded Italy and kept Rome on the defensive.
 - i. Avoided _____, which was Rome's strength.
 - ii. Focused on raids and _____ many Roman generals into losing battles.
 - iii. Greatest triumph was in the Battle at _____ (216 BC)
2. Led by _____, Rome invaded Carthage.
 - i. Forced _____ to return home only to be defeated in the Battle at Zama (202 BC).

D. 3rd Punic War (____ - ____ BC)

1. An operation to ensure _____.
 - i. _____ the Elder's speech endings.
2. Ended with the _____.
 - i. Survivors were _____.

E. Effects of the Punic Wars

1. Carthage was Rome's spiritual _____.
 - i. Carthage focused on _____.
 - ii. Rome focused on _____ and had no _____.
 - iii. Carthage relied on _____ which made their army _____ and _____.
 - iv. Rome had a _____ military that was tangled with Roman _____.
2. Carthage bought _____, as with Macedonia.
3. Rome fought the Greeks and _____ as it fought Carthage.
 - i. By _____, Rome had also conquered _____.