Ancient Rome
Outcomes: A Republic Become an Empire

1. Setting the Stage
   a. With the defeat of Carthage in the __________, Rome was proving to be the biggest and most powerful civilization on the ______________.
   b. The larger Rome’s territory got, the more __________ the ________ form of government became

2. The Republic collapses
   a. Rome’s increasing ______ and expanding ______ brought problems
      i. Discontent among _______ _______
      ii. Breakdown in _______ order
   b. Economic Turmoil
      i. Gap between _____ and _____ widened
      ii. Rich lived on huge ________
      iii. Poor worked on estates (possibly as ________)
      iv. By 100 B.C. _______ of Rome’s population were enslaved
   c. Military Upheaval
      i. _______ seized power for themselves
      ii. Recruited by promising ________
      iii. Citizens loyal to ________ rather than to _______ itself

3. Julius Caesar
   a. 60 B.C. joins with ____________ (wealthy Roman) and ____________ (popular general) to create a ________________
   b. Triumvirate: ______________________
   c. They rule together for ______________
   d. Caesar takes power
      i. Caesar has success in ______ (France), becomes quite ____________
      ii. Political rival Pompey urges the senate to ______ Caesar’s ________
      iii. Caesar defies senate, ______________________
      iv. Pompey ____________
      v. Caesar ______________________ in Greece, Asia, Spain, and Egypt
      vi. Julius Caesar returns home in 46 B.C.- ______________________
      vii. 44 B.C. Caesar is named ______________________
      viii. Result: Though Caesar has ____________, Rome still embraces some of its _______ roots, however it is moving closer to ______
4. Julius Caesar’s legacy
   a. __________ ___________ but he also expanded the __________
   b. __________ ___________ to people in Roman __________
   c. Helped poor by __________ ______ and building __________
   d. Increased _____ for __________
   e. Beware the Ides of March
      i. Many _________ and __________ expressed concern over Caesar’s growing power, success, and popularity; feared losing their ________
      ii. Others considered Caesar a __________
      iii. Many felt Rome would ________ due to his ego
      iv. Caesar is __________ __________ in the senate by a gang of senators led by Marcus Brutus and Gaius Cassius on March ___, __________

5. __________
   a. Caesar’s 18 year old __________ and adopted ______
   b. Takes power with _________ and __________ = Second __________
   c. Octavian forces Lepidus to __________
   d. Mark Antony falls in love with ___________________________ of Egypt
   e. Octavian accuses Antony of _________ __ _____ Rome from Egypt and this leads to another civil war
   f. Octavian ____________Antony & Cleopatra’s __________ at naval battle of Actium (31 B.C.)
   g. Mark Antony and Cleopatra _______ ______; leaving Octavian sole leader
   h. Octavian takes name __________ meaning “___________” -27 B.C.
   i. **Result: Rome ____________________________.**
6. A Vast and Powerful Empire
a. Peak of Rome’s power _____ B.C. to _____ A.D.
b. Period known as the ___ _____________ or “_________________”
c. Population of 60-80 million with ___________ in the city of Rome
d. Rome held together through efficient means of government started by
Augustus however many ___________ ___________ would gradually
weaken the empire over the next 400 years
e. ___________ ___________ made trade easier
f. “_________________,” the Romans built about ______ miles of roads
g. ___% of population were _________ and __________ was common
h. ________________ was used to distract the masses because much of city of
Rome was ___________; __________ battles were popular for entertainment
i. Rich continued to live __________________
j. Coming up next: The works of _______ of Nazareth and __________
would change the world forever

Constructive Response Question
Compare and contrast the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire using specific examples?