

**Chapter**  
**34**

# From Republic To Empire

**Essential Question:** Did the benefits of Roman expansion outweigh the costs?

## **PREVIEW 34**

Suppose that your family was much larger—perhaps two or three times larger than it is now. What would be some of the benefits of living in a larger family? What might be some of the drawbacks, or costs?

*Benefits:*

*Drawbacks:*

### **Section 34.1: Introduction**

- The expansion of Roman power took place over approximately \_\_\_\_\_ years, from 509 B.C.E. to 14 C.E.
- At its greatest height, what territories did the Roman Empire include?

*In this chapter, you'll discover how the Roman Republic grew into a mighty empire that ruled the entire \_\_\_\_\_ world.*

## Section 34.2: From Republic to Empire: An Overview

- In the flowchart below, summarize the expansion of Rome during each time period.

### First Period

Dates: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

- Rome conquered their \_\_\_\_\_ neighbors in central Italy, and defeated their old rulers, the \_\_\_\_\_.
- By 264 BCE, Rome and its allies controlled all of the \_\_\_\_\_ peninsula.

### Second Period

Dates: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

- Rome and \_\_\_\_\_, a city in North Africa, fought in \_\_\_\_\_ major wars.
- Through these wars, Rome gained control of North Africa, much of \_\_\_\_\_, and the island of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Roman armies also conquered \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### Third Period

Dates: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

- Rome came to rule the entire \_\_\_\_\_ world.
- Roman Republic was in trouble. \_\_\_\_\_ wars divided the city.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ruled as dictator of Rome, until his assassination in 44 B.C.E.
- His grandnephew, \_\_\_\_\_ seized total power. The Senate named him \_\_\_\_\_. Rome was now an \_\_\_\_\_ governed by one supreme ruler.

### Fourth Period

Dates: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

- Began with the start of the \_\_\_\_\_. The first emperor, \_\_\_\_\_, added a great deal of new \_\_\_\_\_.
- At its height, the Roman Empire stretched from the island of \_\_\_\_\_ in the northwest to the \_\_\_\_\_ in the east.

## Section 34.3: Rome's Conquest of the Italian Peninsula, 509 B.C.E. to 264 B.C.E.

### First Period of Expansion

509 B.C.E.

- The last \_\_\_\_\_ king was overthrown.
- Romans began to \_\_\_\_\_ their territory.



493 B.C.E.

- Roman leaders signed a \_\_\_\_\_, or agreement, with the Latins, creating an alliance.



390 B.C.E.

- Rome nearly came to an end when the \_\_\_\_\_, a warlike people from the north, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ most of Rome down.



300's B.C.E.

- Rome decided to \_\_\_\_\_ their city and army.
- They went on to conquer the neighboring \_\_\_\_\_ (to the south), and several \_\_\_\_\_ city-states.

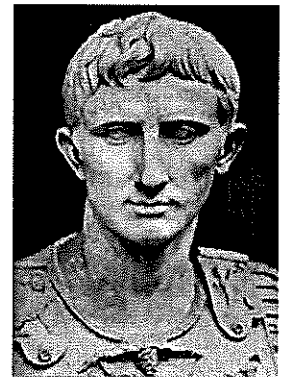


275 B.C.E.

- Rome controls all of the \_\_\_\_\_ peninsula.

### **ALL THIS EXPANSION CAME AT A GREAT COST TO THE ROMANS!**

- Rome had to keep a large, \_\_\_\_\_ army to defend itself. More and more Romans were \_\_\_\_\_ to serve in the army.
- Defeated \_\_\_\_\_ also paid a cost for expansion.
  - Not treated well.
  - Limited privileges, including the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ with Rome.
  - Allies had to pay \_\_\_\_\_ to Rome and supply soldiers for Roman army.



### The Story of Cincinnatus

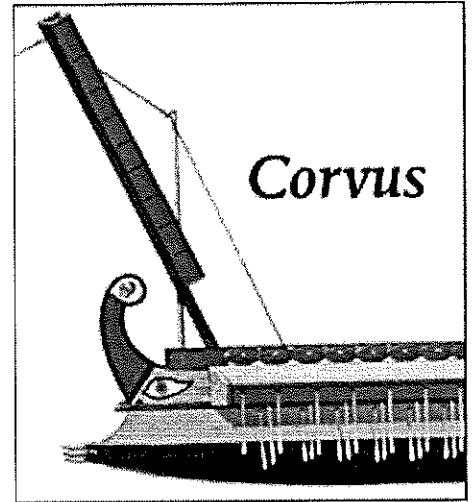
- One of the great \_\_\_\_\_ of the Roman Republic.
- In 458 B.C.E., the Senate made Cincinnatus \_\_\_\_\_, or supreme ruler, to defend the city against an attack.
- After defeating the enemy, he willingly gave up his power and returned home to his farm.

*On your map, color code the territory gained by Rome after the First Period of Expansion.*

## Section 34.4: Expansion During The Punic Wars, 264 B.C.E. to 146 B.C.E.

### Second Period of Expansion

- The Punic Wars were a series of \_\_\_\_\_ wars fought between Rome and \_\_\_\_\_ (located in North \_\_\_\_\_).
- What were the Punic Wars named after?

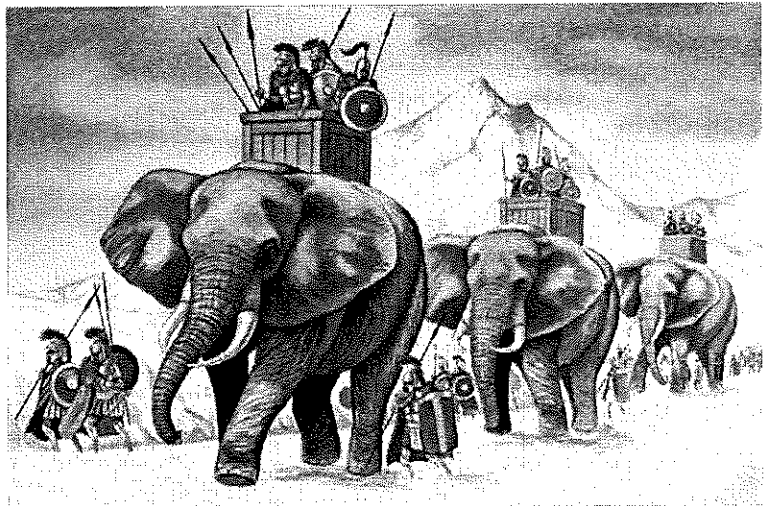


#### **FIRST PUNIC WAR:** Fought mostly at \_\_\_\_\_.

- Land dispute over the island of Sicily.
- Rome captured a Carthaginian ship, copied and improved its design to build up its own \_\_\_\_\_.
- New feature added to Roman ships: \_\_\_\_\_
  - ❖ *The corvus stood in an upright position until the Roman ship approached an enemy ship. The plank was then lowered onto the enemy ship, with the spike hooking it. Well-trained Roman soldiers then rushed across the plank onto the enemy ship to attack the Carthaginian sailors.*
- The \_\_\_\_\_ were victorious, and took over the island of \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **SECOND PUNIC WAR:** Carthaginians attack \_\_\_\_\_ itself.

- To reach Italy, a brilliant Carthaginian general named \_\_\_\_\_ surprised the Romans by marching his army from Spain across the snow-capped \_\_\_\_\_.
- His troops rode \_\_\_\_\_ and braved snowstorms.
- For \_\_\_\_\_ years, Hannibal marched up and down the Italian peninsula, inflicting staggering \_\_\_\_\_.
- Interestingly enough, Hannibal never actually attacked the city of Rome, due his losses crossing the Alps!



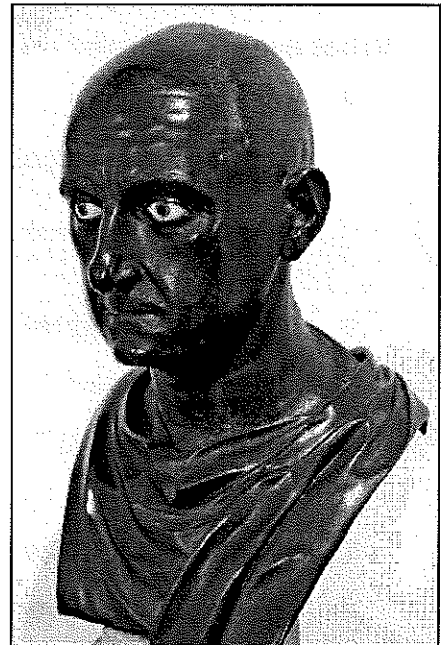
***So how does Rome strike back??***

**Section 34.4: Expansion During The Punic Wars (Continued)**

**HOW DID ROME STRIKE BACK AGAINST CARTHAGE?**

A new Roman leader named Scipio set sail to Africa to attack Carthage directly. Carthaginian leaders ordered Hannibal to return home immediately!

- **RESULT:** -Hannibal was defeated in battle, which ended the \_\_\_\_\_ Punic War.
- Carthage was forced to give up \_\_\_\_\_ to Rome, along with lots of money.



*Bust of Scipio*

**THIRD PUNIC WAR:** Lasted \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- Roman Senators demanded the complete \_\_\_\_\_ of Carthage.
- In 146 B.C.E., Rome \_\_\_\_\_ Carthage to the ground. It now controlled North Africa, much of Spain, Macedonia, and Greece.

**The Punic Wars expanded Roman power and territory.**

❖ List the costs or price the wars took on the Romans.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

*On your map, color code the territory gained by Rome after the Second Period of Expansion.*

## Section 34.5: Expansion During the Final Years of the Republic, 145 BCE-44 BCE

### Third Period of Expansion

- Rome's conquests brought a great deal of wealth to the city, but it put the republic under great stress. By the end of Rome's third period of expansion, the republic \_\_\_\_\_.
- **What events occurred that led to the republic's collapse?**
  - A. Rome's \_\_\_\_\_ resented having to pay Roman \_\_\_\_\_ and fight in wars without being considered Roman citizens. To end the revolt, Rome agreed to let all \_\_\_\_\_ become Roman citizens.
  - B. Rome also had to put down \_\_\_\_\_ revolts. Romans often treated their slaves harshly. A slave named \_\_\_\_\_ led a famous revolt. The Romans ended up killing him in battle, and then put thousands of others to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - C. With so many slaves, thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ and laborers had no jobs. They crowded into Rome, becoming a \_\_\_\_\_ that an ambitious leader could turn into an army. Generals used their armies to gain \_\_\_\_\_ to fight for influence in Rome.
  - D. A civil war broke out between two ambitious generals, both who were looking to take control of Rome:



#### Pompey

- Had expanded Roman rule in the \_\_\_\_\_ (Syria/Cyprus).
- Was in Rome at the time, and had support of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Urged the Senate to forbid Caesar from entering Italy with his army.



#### Julius Caesar

- Had conquered much of \_\_\_\_\_ (modern day France).
- Was just north of Italy at the time, across the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
- Disobeyed the Senate and crossed the Rubicon with his army.

***After three years of fighting, Caesar defeated Pompey. The frightened Senate named Caesar \_\_\_\_\_ for life. With Caesar in control, the republic came to an end.***

## Section 34.5: Expansion During the Final Years of the Republic (Continued)

- As dictator, Julius Caesar introduced many reforms:
  1. Gave work to thousands of Romans (building new \_\_\_\_\_ and public buildings).
  2. Kept the poor happy by staging free \_\_\_\_\_ contests.
  3. Adopted a new \_\_\_\_\_ that is still used today.
  
- Caesar had a vision of Rome as a great empire, but did not live to see it come true. What happened to Caesar? Why did they do this?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Despite what they thought, the real power would \_\_\_\_\_ return to the Senate.



-----  
*On your map, color code the territory gained by Rome after the Third Period of Expansion.*  
-----

## Section 34.6: Rome Becomes an Empire, 44 B.C.E. to 14 C.E.

### Fourth Period of Expansion

- Caesar's \_\_\_\_\_ plunged Rome into a series of civil wars. When the fighting ended, one man stood as the sole ruler of Rome: \_\_\_\_\_.
  
- To gain power, Octavian had to defeat jealous rivals. One of them was Marc \_\_\_\_\_, a popular general who had married Cleopatra of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a sea battle near \_\_\_\_\_, Greece. Octavian's army chased the couple to Egypt, where they ultimately killed themselves.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Octavian was now the supreme ruler of the Mediterranean region. The Senate gave him the title \_\_\_\_\_, which means "revered" or "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - He ruled for life as Caesar Augustus, and historians consider him to be Rome's first \_\_\_\_\_.



## Section 34.6: Rome Becomes an Empire (Continued)

### ➤ How did Augustus build up the Roman Empire?

- Augustus encouraged \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. He completed grand construction projects and gave Rome its first \_\_\_\_\_ force, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Expanded his empire by pushing its borders to its \_\_\_\_\_ boundaries.
- The empire's economy was strong as the Romans improved \_\_\_\_\_ by building harbors, canals, and roads.
  - ❖ Trade became easier by establishing a single system of \_\_\_\_\_.

### ➤ Rome's final expansion brought some new problems to the empire:

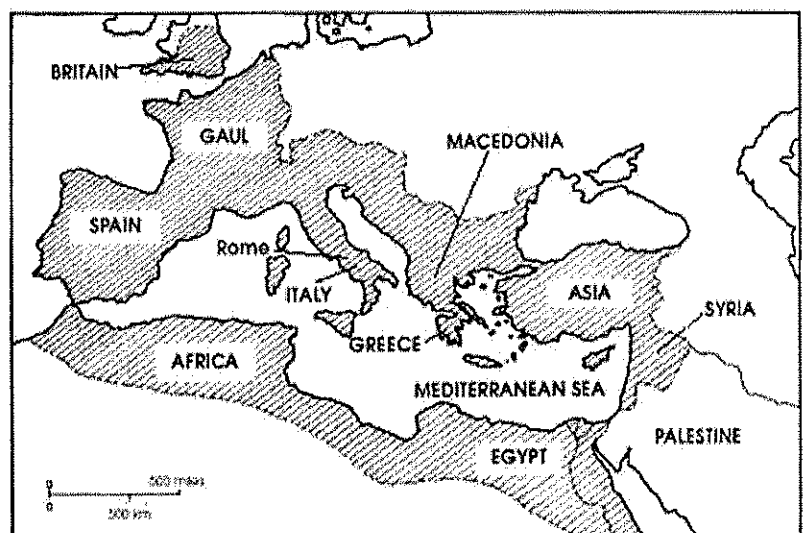
1. \_\_\_\_\_ were reformed as Augustus harshly punished people for being unfaithful to their husbands or wives.
2. Augustus established a private army called the \_\_\_\_\_ to protect himself.
  - ❖ In later years, this same group took part in murder plots against the emperors it was supposed to protect!



### ➤ Under Rome, the Mediterranean world was mostly at peace for 200 years. This period of Roman Peace is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Keeping the peace cost the Romans a great deal. Under Augustus, one rebellion cost the Romans 100,000 soldiers. Defending this empire would become increasingly challenging as time went on.

### ➤ Later emperors added to the territory controlled by Rome. From \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea, a single power ruled over the greatest empire the world had ever known.



On your map, color code the territory gained by Rome after the Fourth Period of Expansion.