

ANCIENT ROME: The Early Republic



Name: _____

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Early Republic

Rome became a republic after King _____ was overthrown.

Republic

Power was...

Consuls

How many?

These people were usually

_____.

Senate

The members of the senate were

_____.

Beginnings of a struggle. Why were the common people (called the _____) angry at the _____ (wealthy people)?

two plebeians patricians Tarquin the Proud shared appointed patricians

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Military Expansion

Timeline

- 390 BCE **The Battle of the Allia** The Romans were attacked by the Gauls. Much of Rome was burned to the ground. The Romans learned that they needed to strengthen their _____.
- 264 BCE **First Punic War** – Rome defeated _____, gained control of the island of _____, and became a naval power.
- 218 BCE **Second Punic War** Rome and _____ battled again. Rome was determined to show their strength and to expand the Roman _____.
(A Carthaginian military commander, _____, is well-known for crossing the Alps. He led his army, including war _____, through the treacherous mountain terrain. Hannibal caught the Romans off guard.)
- 149 BCE **Third Punic War** Rome destroyed _____ and became the dominant power in the _____.
- 146 BCE The Battle of _____ - this ended the **Achaean War**. After, the city of Corinth is destroyed and all of Greece is now under Roman control.
- 133 BCE **Numantine War** Rome takes control of the _____ peninsula.

military	elephants	Carthage	Corinth	Mediterranean	Carthage
	Republic	Iberian	Carthage	Hannibal	Sicily

Internal Struggles

The Republic begins to weaken

What problems caused the Roman Empire to lose its power?

**impact of
conquests**

It was difficult to govern such a
_____ territory.

**slave
labor**

The _____
used free labor instead of
paying. Unemployment
became a problem.

**social
inequality**

There was a growing divide
between the patricians and
the _____.
This contributed to unrest and
conflicts.

corruption

Politics became corrupt. Officials
and politicians engaged in
_____.

rise of authoritarian leaders

More Romans were willing to
support strong leaders who
promised _____.

wealthy	plebeians	stability	bribery	vast
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Julius Caesar

The First Triumvirate

The members were:

1.

2.

3.

This alliance was formed because all three men wanted more _____.

When _____ was killed in battle, the triumvirate was broken. _____ stepped in as sole consul in 53 BCE. Caesar began a civil war and as a result, became _____ of Rome for life.

Some were concerned when Caesar became dictator because they feared the end of the Roman _____. Members of the senate were upset that Caesar threatened the balance of power in the government.

Caesar was popular among the common people and the military because of his social and political reforms:

1. _____ redistribution policies to address social issues
2. Helped to alleviate _____
3. Increased representation in the senate
4. Improved _____ and buildings

dictator

Caesar

land

Republic

roads

Pompey

Julius Caesar

debt

Crassus

power

Crassus

Caesar to Augustus

45 BCE The Ides of March This is March 15th. Caesar was _____ by a group of senators. They were upset that Caesar had made himself _____ for life and believed killing him would save the Roman Republic. As he entered the senate on this day, he was stabbed about 23 times.

Two famous lines associated with Caesar's assassination were written by Shakespeare in his play Julius Caesar. At one point, a seer warned Caesar: "Beware the Ides of March".

Later, Caesar says "Et tu, Brute?" to show his surprise at the betrayal of Brutus.

The assassination led to a series of _____ and marked a turning point in Roman history.

43 BCE The _____ Triumvirate Consul Mark Antony, Octavian (Caesar's nephew and heir), and ex-consul Lepidus shared power.

31 BCE The Battle of Actium Antony and Queen Cleopatra of _____ were defeated by Octavian and committed suicide.

27 BCE The Roman Empire Begins Octavian took the title of Augustus and became the first _____ of Rome.

Second

assassinated

civil wars

Egypt

emperor

dictator

Caesar's fall through Octavian naming himself emperor

Answer Key

Early Republic

Tarquin the Proud

Shared

Two

patricians

appointed

Military Expansion

military

Carthage

Sicily

Carthage

Republic

Hannibal

elephants

Carthage Mediterranean

Corinth

Iberian

**The Iberian Peninsula is where Spain and Portugal are located.

Internal Struggles

vast

wealthy

plebeians

bribery

stability

Julius Caesar

1. Gaius Julius Caesar

2. Pompey

*full name - Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus

3. Crassus

*full name - Marcus Lincinius Crassus

power

Crassus

Pompey

Dictator

Republic

land

debt

roads

**The term the First Triumvirate is being used less by historians. This is not a term used at the time.

Caesar to Augustus

Assassinated

Dictator

Civil wars

Second

Egypt

Emperor

**The term the Second Triumvirate is also a name not used until later in history. This term is also being used less by historians.