



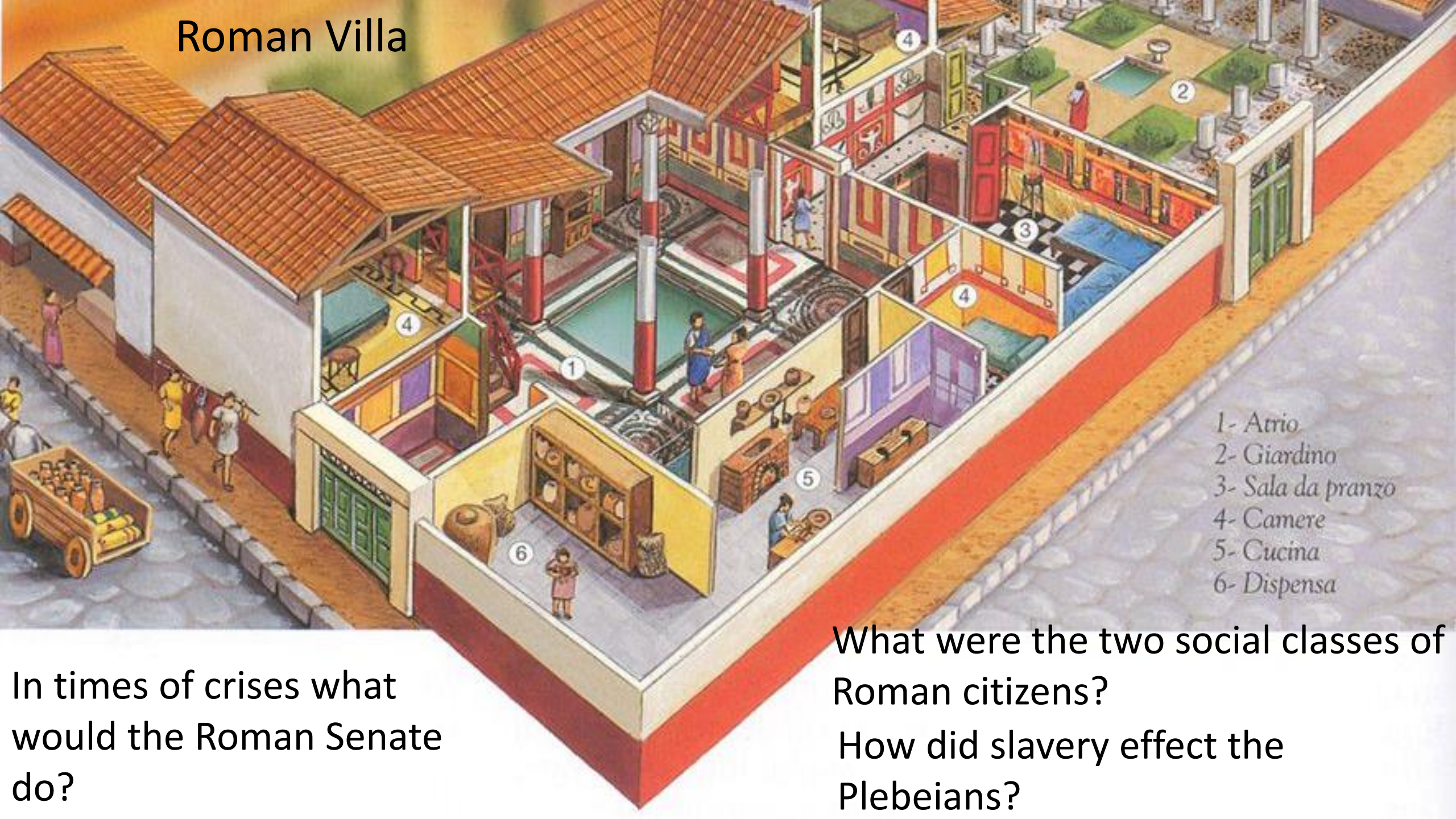
Aim: How did Rome become an empire?

- DO NOW: What was the Roman Republic?

From Republic to Empire

- As Rome grew, the gap between rich and poor grew wider. Many of Rome's rich landowners lived on huge estates. Thousands of enslaved persons—many of whom had been captured peoples in various wars—were forced to work on these estates. By 100 B.C., enslaved persons formed perhaps one-third of Rome's population. Small farmers found it difficult to compete with the large estates run by the labor of enslaved people. Many of these farmers were former soldiers. A large number of them sold their lands to wealthy landowners and became homeless and jobless. Most stayed in the countryside and worked as seasonal migrant laborers. Some headed to Rome and other cities looking for work. They joined the ranks of the urban poor, a group that totaled about one-fourth of Roman society.

Roman Villa



- 1- Atrio
- 2- Giardino
- 3- Sala da pranzo
- 4- Camere
- 5- Cucina
- 6- Dispensa

In times of crises what would the Roman Senate do?

What were the two social classes of Roman citizens?
How did slavery effect the Plebeians?

Julius Caesar

- Brilliant general
- Conquered Gaul (France) for Rome
- Fought with his men, they were dedicated to him





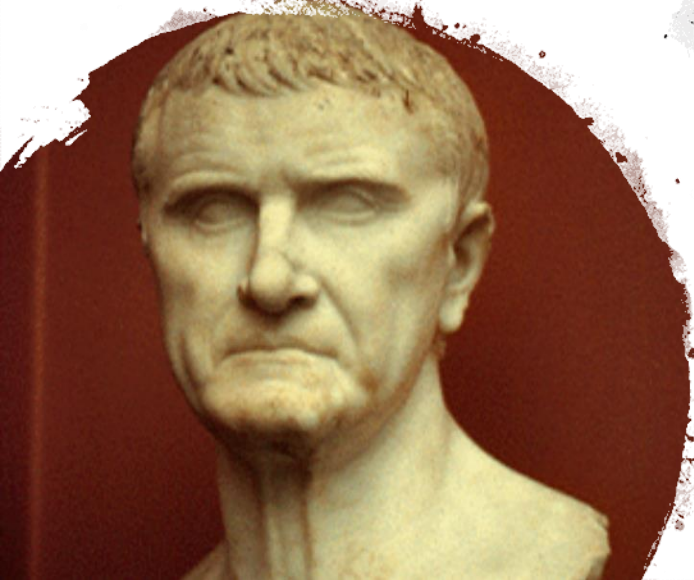
Pompey

First Triumvirate - Caesar teamed up with Crassus and Pompey to dominate the Republic as the First Triumvirate

Caesar



Crassus



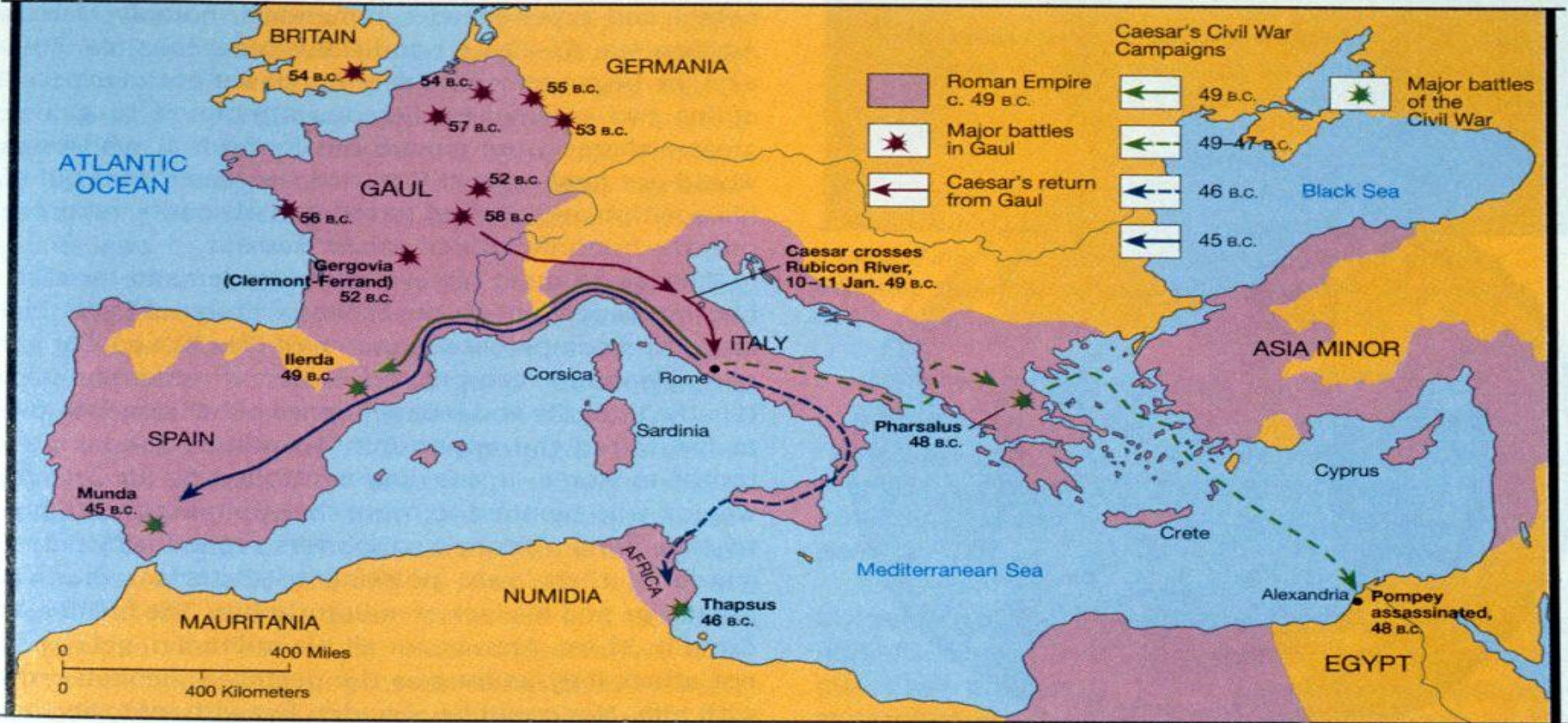
- The Roman Senate worried that Caesar was becoming too popular and powerful
 - They ordered him to disband his army and return to Rome
- Caesar defied the order and marched his men across the Rubicon River, and into Rome Defeated other members of the triumvirate Took power and was named
- dictator for life Ruled with total power

Caesar's Reforms

- Expanded citizenship to provinces
- Created jobs by building government buildings
- Increased soldiers' pay
- Very popular with the people



Rome under Caesar

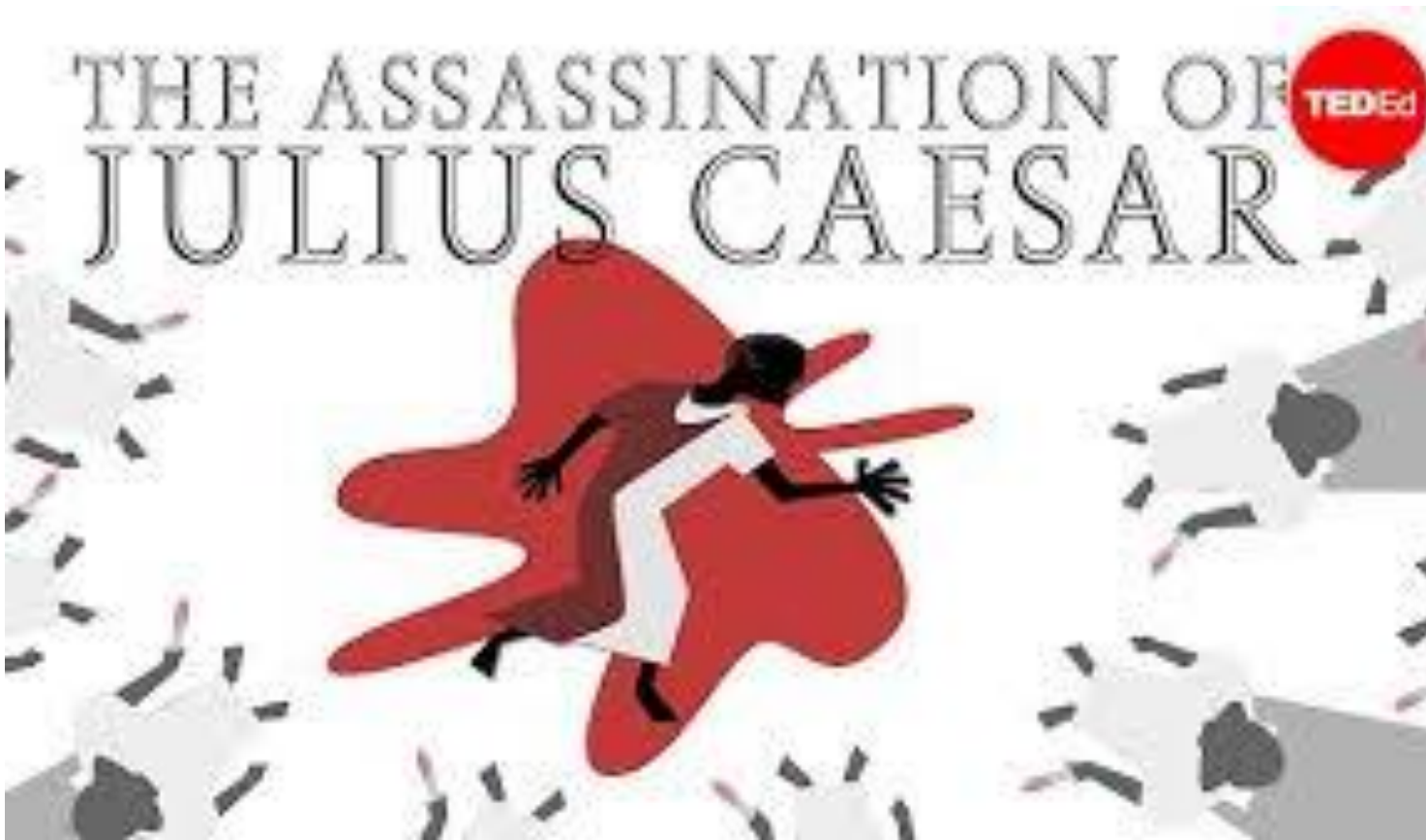


The Career of Julius Caesar



Caesar Assassinated

- The Roman senate became worried about Caesar again
- Some considered him a tyrant
- Several Senators, including Marcus Brutus and Gaius Cassius, assassinated him by stabbing him to death (Ides of March)

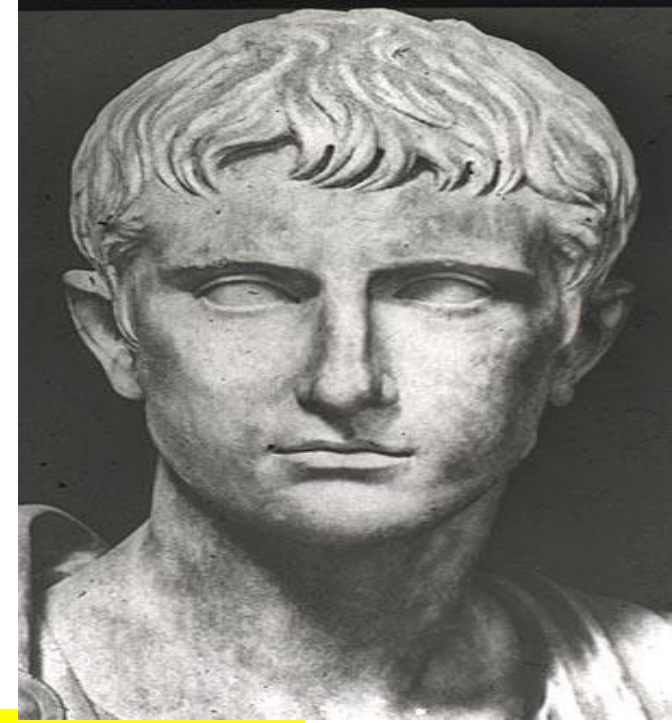


Video: Caesar Assassinated

- 1) What was the fundamental principle of the Roman Republic?
- 2) Why was Brutus convinced to lead the conspiracy against Caesar?
- 3) "Et tu, Brute?" Do these lines affect our reaction to Brutus or Caesar in any way?
- 4) Was Brutus a true patriot or an opportunistic traitor?

Octavian/Augustus

- Caesar's nephew and adopted son
- was a Very shrewd politician
- After Caesar's assassination, Rome broke into civil war.
- Octavian emerged as one of the most powerful Romans



- Second Triumvirate - Octavian teamed up with Lepidus and Mark Antony to defeat Caesar's enemies and take control of the Republic
- Eventually Octavian became the most powerful, defeating Antony and his Egyptian ally Cleopatra. (Antony and Cleopatra then committed suicide together). He then forced Lepidus into exile.
- When Augustus defeated Antony, he became Rome's first emperor
- Maintained power through control of the army and through favors
- While the institutions of the republic remained, they had little real power

Augustus

Emperor	Accomplishments	Failures
Augustus	<p>He was a hardworking and honest father figure</p> <p>He stopped civil war from happening</p> <p>He made Rome safe and Beautiful</p> <p>He emphasized the arts and learning</p> <p>He organized Rome's leadership</p>	<p>A moral crusade that was ineffective</p> <p>Failed to secure the northern border</p>