



AIM: HOW DID ROME REVOLUTIONIZE GOVERNMENT

Do Now: How is
America's federal
government set up?

ROME'S GEOGRAPHY

Write down main characteristics about Rome's geography

Unlike in Greece, the Italian peninsula, where Rome originated, did not have any mountains to prevent the area from uniting. The Greek city states were isolated, but in Rome, three geographic features promoted unity. First, Rome was located on a broad plain, a flat area of land. This broad plain supported a growing population because it was easy to farm. Second, Ancient Rome was located on the Italian Peninsula which juts into the Mediterranean Sea. A peninsula is a piece of land surrounded on three sides by water. Rome's location in the Mediterranean Sea made it easier to travel to foreign lands around the sea like North Africa, to conquer new territories, and to develop trade routes. Through these trade routes, Romans came in contact with lots of different people with whom they traded goods, ideas, and technology. Thirdly, two mountain ranges, the Alps and Apennines protected Ancient Rome from invasions to the north.

Identify one way the geography of Rome was different than Greece.?

What geographic factors were beneficial for the Romans?

READ ONLY

Legend states that at the beginning of the Etruscan Iron Age, circa 753 B.C.E., the city of Rome was founded by twin sons of the war God Mars, Romulus and Remus. The boys had been abandoned by their divine father and Etruscan mother at birth and were raised by a female wolf, who had taken pity on the crying babies left in a forest near her den. When they grew up, the brothers became involved in a bitter quarrel about which was destined to greatness and the rulership of kingdom. Romulus killed Remus and founded his city in the region of Latium, on seven hills along the Tiber River, 16 miles from the Tyrrhenian Sea. Romulus decided that the city's first emblem would be the image of the she-wolf that had raised him and his brother. He became Rome's first king and began a line of Etruscan rulers of Rome. Scholars have yet to determine if historical figures like Romulus and Remus ever lived. However, they have determined that Rome was first settled by a people called the Latins. The Latins settled on several hills near the Tiber River between 1000 B.C.E. and 800 B.C.E. Over time, other tribes from central Italy joined the Latins. Around 500 B.C.E., the Etruscans united these groups and formed the city-state of Rome.



The early people of Italy

1. Etruscans

A. Civilization in northern Italy

B. Trade with Greece led to cultural diffusion

(art, religion, government, adapted from Greek culture)

C. Architecture – introduced the arch to Rome

2. Latins

- A. built the original settlement at Rome in 1000 B.C.E
- B. 509 BCE Romans overthrew the Etruscan king and established a republic
- C. 265 BCE Rome had all of Italy

3. Greeks

- A. Southern Italy, and Sicily

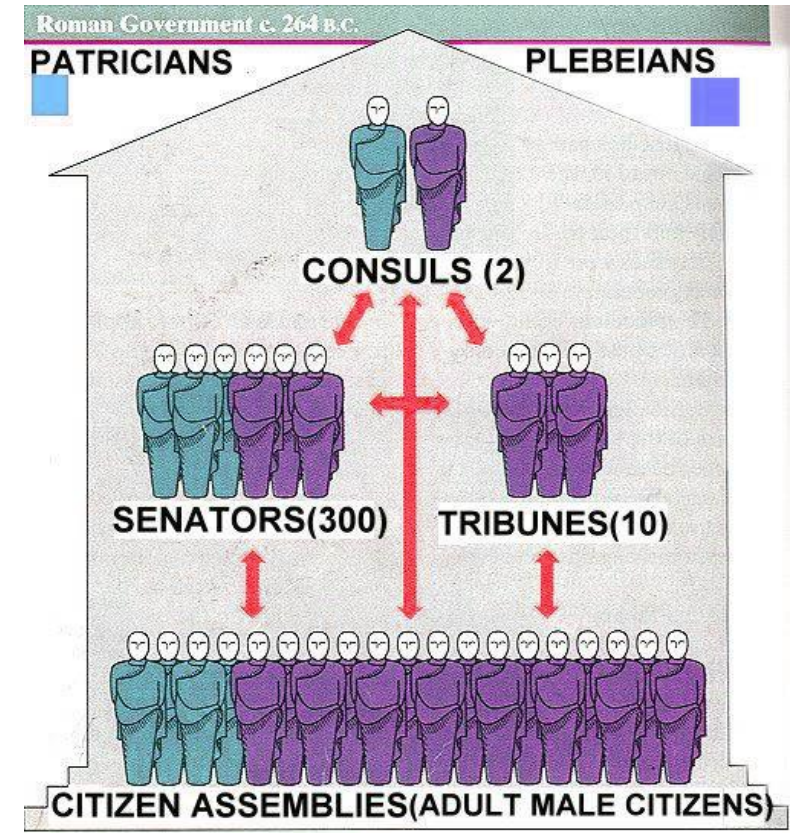
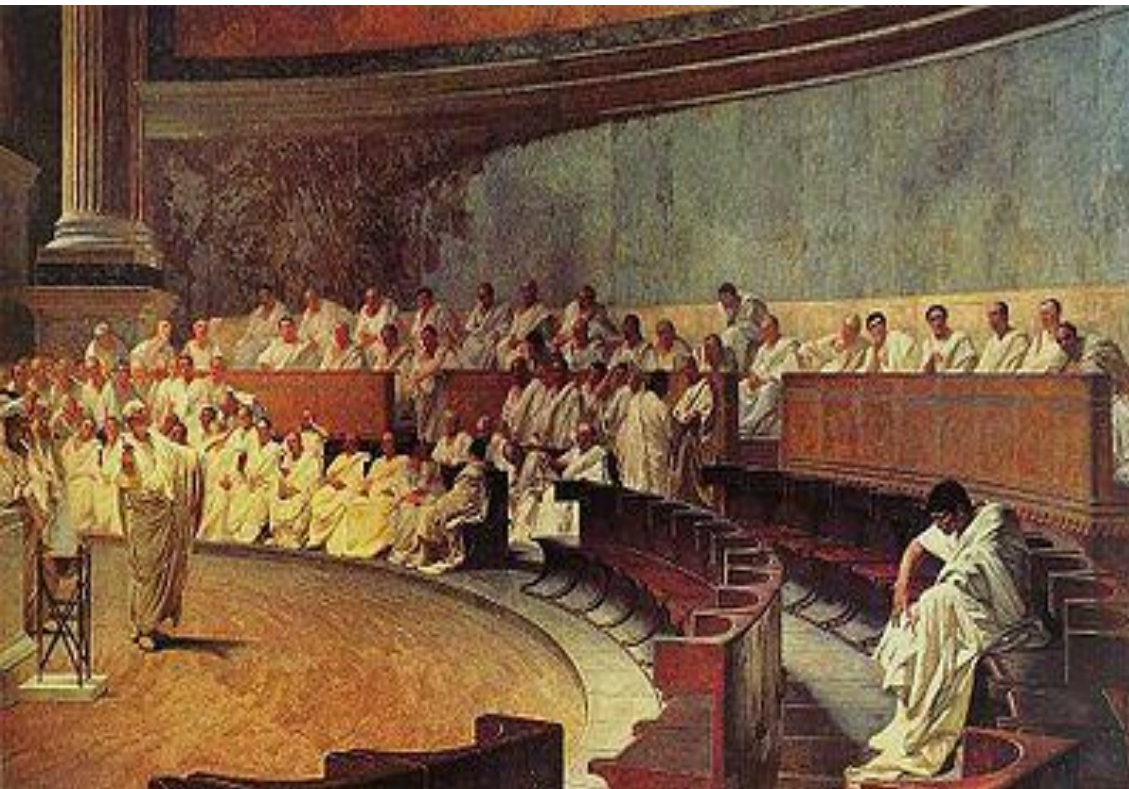


The Republic

Republic: a system of government in which officials are chosen by the people

4 rules

1) Senators - only aristocracy (patricians) 2) Senators pass laws 3) Assembly (people) - vote for senators 4) Tribunes – elected representatives that protect the rights of the lower class (plebeians)

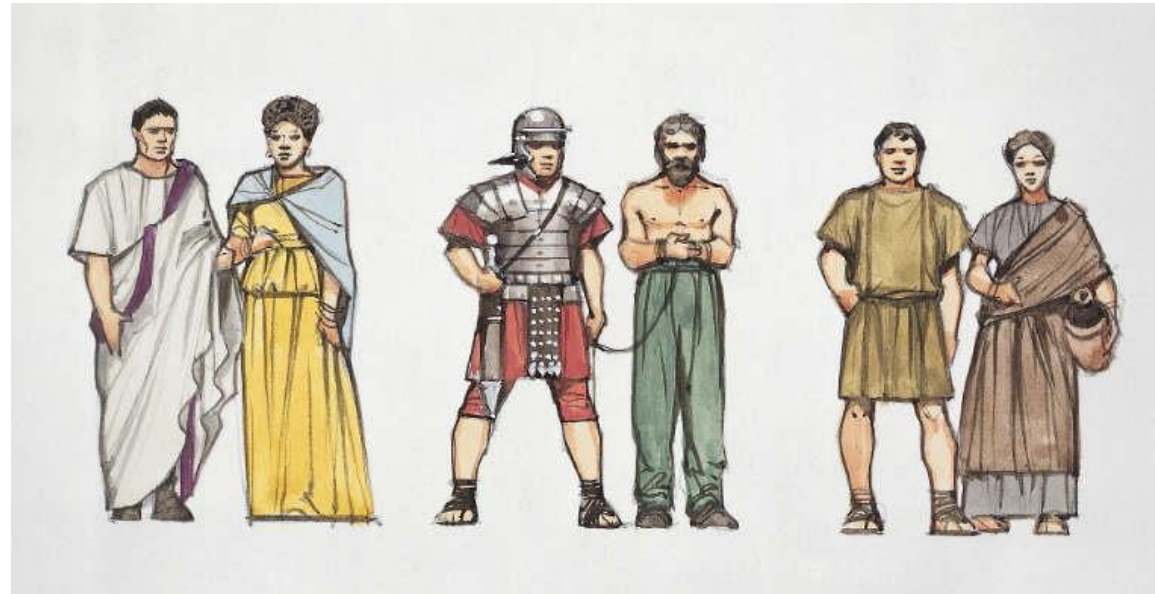


Two major social classes

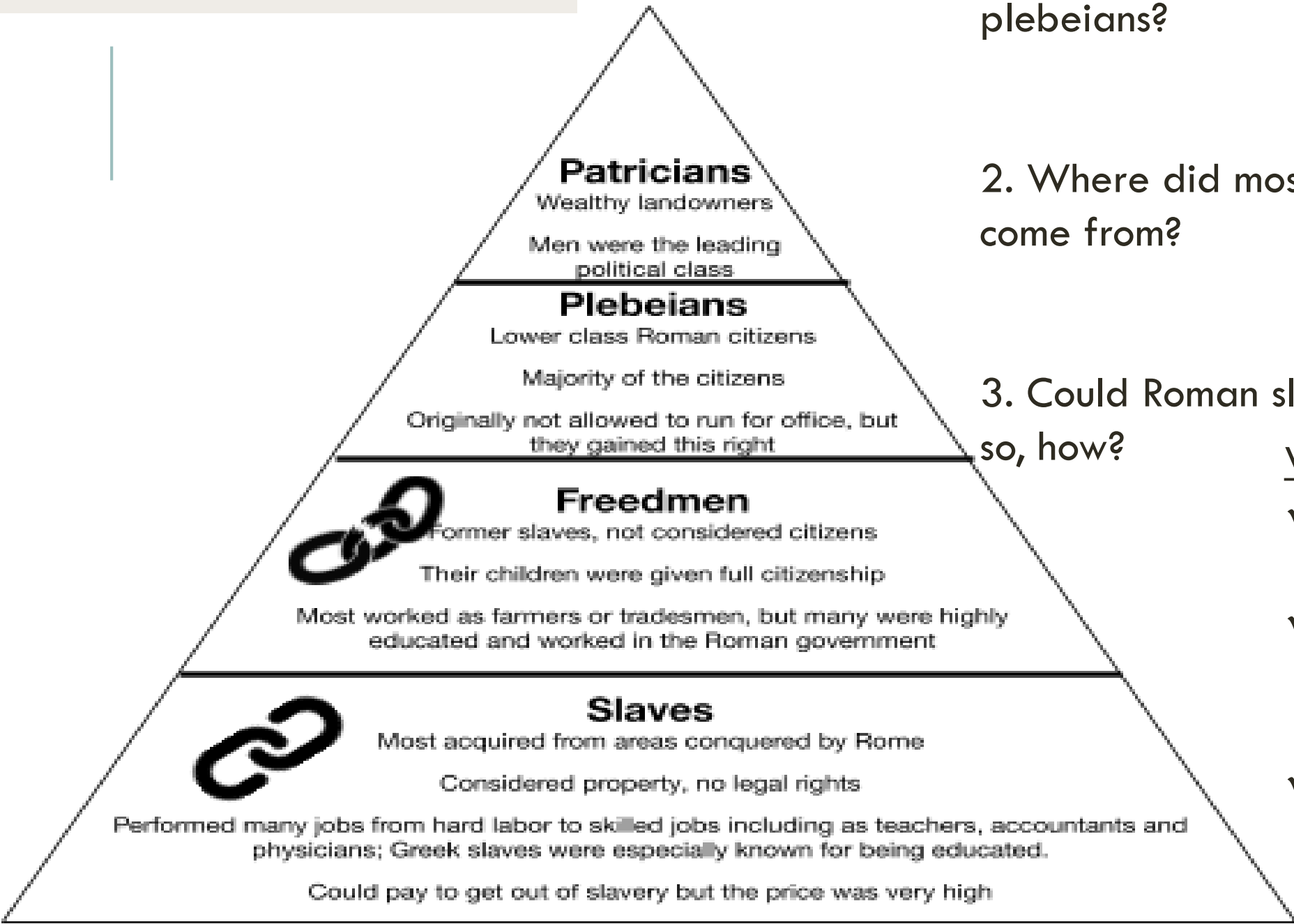
a. Patricians: members of the land-holding upper class had positions in the government

b. Plebeians: farmers, merchants, artisans, traders

* made up most of the population but had little power



SOCIAL HIERARCHY



1. What distinguished patricians from plebeians?

2. Where did most of the slaves in Rome come from?

3. Could Roman slaves get out of slavery? If so, how?

Women in Rome

- ✓ considered citizens, but not allowed to vote
- ✓ took the social status of their father or husband
- ✓ more rights for women of higher classes than lower classes

The Government of Ancient Rome

In 451 BCE, government officials wrote down Rome's *laws* onto the ***Twelve Tables***, which were hung in the forum for all citizens to see

The Twelve Tables were based on the idea that ***all citizens*** of Rome had a ***right*** to the ***protection*** of the law

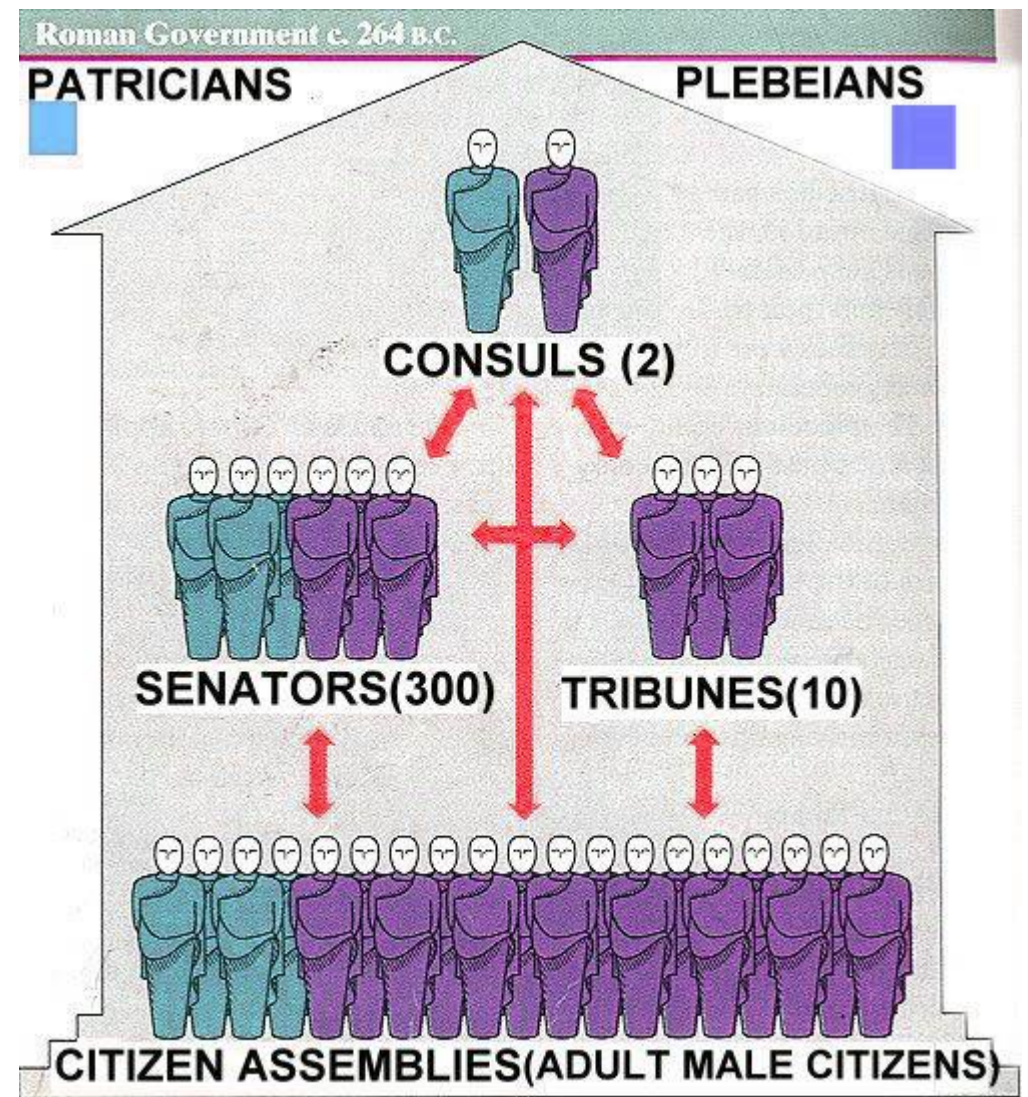


3. Consuls - Rome had two officials that were like kings, they commanded the army and directed the government. Only one-year term (limited power)

In times of War the Roman people would appoint a dictator

dictator—a leader who had absolute power to make laws and command the army.

4. Citizen Assemblies – Adult Male Citizens that voted for representatives and could reject laws (members of the lower class)



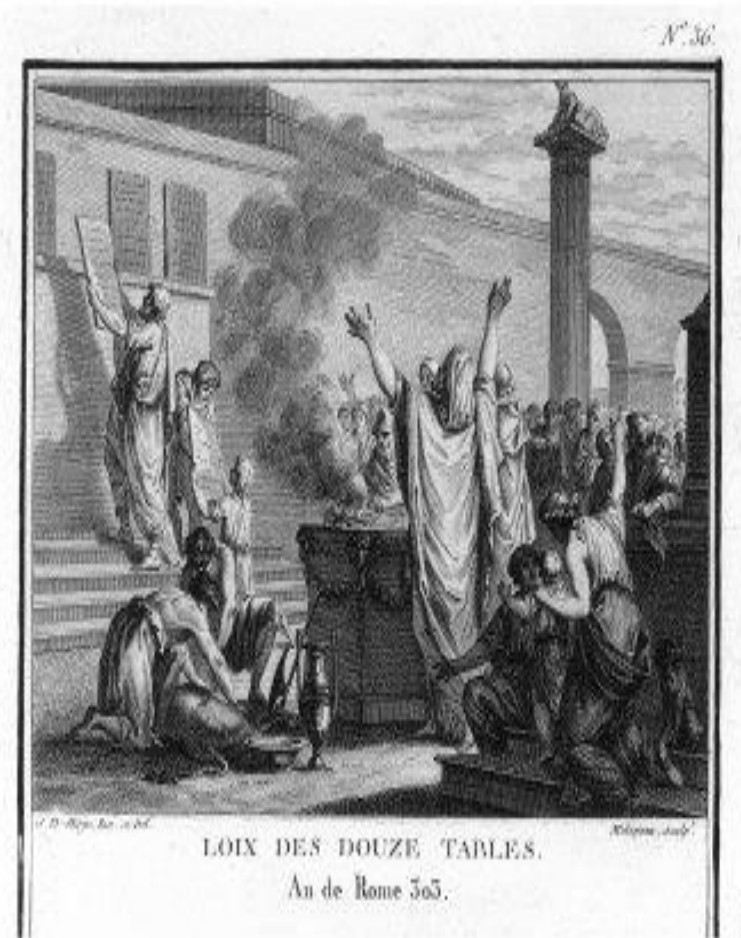
Rome had a balanced government. best features of a monarchy (government by a king), an aristocracy (government by nobles), and a democracy (government by the people)

Twelve Tables

a. written law code

b. established the idea that all citizens had a right to equal protection of the law.

- Read the Roman Laws with your partner
- Complete Part I using evidence from the laws
- Complete Part II individually
- Class Discussion: How are the Roman Laws like U.S. laws
How are they different?



Q: How is this different then the Code of Hammurabi?

PUNIC WARS

Punic Wars – were wars with Carthage for the control of the Mediterranean sea. Lasted from 246 BCE – 146 BCE. Ended with Rome Winning.

