

Ancient Rome Flipped Video Worksheet

Name: _____

Italy is a peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea in Southern Europe. Rome was built along the _____ River. The river could be used for transportation, freshwater, and trade.

Rome was built on _____ hills. These hills provided protection from invaders. Historians know little about the first people in Italy. Between 2000 BC and 1000 BC groups of people including the Latins settled in Italy's hills and plains. The Latins settled on what would later be Rome's hills. Later in 650 BC, the Etruscans conquered Rome. The Etruscan Kings expanded and developed Rome. They taught the Romans how to build _____, _____, and public squares. In 509 BC the Romans rebelled and drove out the Etruscans.

The Roman Republic:

In 509 BC The Romans set up a Republic. A _____ is a type of government in which citizens elect their leaders. During the Republic the Roman army became very strong. Every man who owned land had to join the army. By 276 BC The Romans ruled all of the Italian Peninsula. The Romans thought of a better way to organize their army. Instead of one large group of soldiers, the Generals divided their army into _____. Legions were groups of about 6,000 men. These men were then broken into smaller groups which could move quickly in battle.

Governing Rome:

There were two main social classes in Rome. The _____ (wealthy landowners who held government offices) and the _____ (shopkeepers, artisans, and farmers). All Patrician and Plebeian men were citizens and had the right to vote. They had to pay taxes and join the army. However, only Patricians could be elected to a government position.

The Roman Republic had 4 different parts: *Only Patrician men could serve in the Government*

Consuls (1 year term)	Senate (300 Men)	Assembly of Centuries	Praetors
-Head of Military (one man)	-	-Made laws	-
-Head of Government (one man)	- -	-Elected consuls and praetors	- -

Eventually the Plebeians got made because they could not be a part of the government so they went on strike. The Patricians, not wanting the Republic to collapse, allowed the Plebeians to set up the council of Plebs. The council would elect tribunes who told the government what the Plebeians thought about issues. The Plebeians also demanded that Rome's laws be written down. Therefore, Rome adopted its first written laws known as the _____. These laws were based on the idea that all citizens should be treated equally under the law.

The Punic Wars:

Rome continued to grow. It wanted to control the entire Mediterranean world, but so did an empire named Carthage in North Africa. Therefore, Rome and Carthage went to war.

During the First Punic War, Rome built fleets of ships and eventually defeated the Carthaginians after 20 years of fighting.

During the Second Punic War, the famous Carthaginian General Hannibal made his historic crossing of the Alps to attack Rome from the North. Carthage eventually was conquered by the Romans and forced to give up their navy and Spanish territory to Rome.

Carthage was no longer a military power but it was still a rich trading center. During *The Third Punic War*, Roman soldiers burned Carthage to stop it from getting stronger. Many Carthaginians were enslaved by the Romans during The Third Punic War.

The Rise of Julius Caesar:

By 60 BC, three men emerged as the most powerful in Rome. They were Crassus, Pompey, and Caesar. These men formed the first triumvirate. A _____ is a political partnership of 3 people. Crassus died in battle. The senators begin to think that Julius Caesar is becoming too popular so they order him to give up his army. Caesar refuses to give up his army. Instead he marches his army into Rome and takes total control of the city and all of Italy. In 44 BC, Caesar made himself dictator for life. He then filled the senate with people who supported him. Caesar's supporters thought that he was a strong leader who brought peace to Rome. Caesar's enemies thought that he wanted to be king and began plotting against him. On March 15, 44 BC Caesar was stabbed to death by a group of senators led by Marcus Brutus. March 15th is known as the _____. After Caesar was killed civil war broke out in Rome. Eventually, Octavian, Caesar's adopted son, rose to power.

Octavian (Rome's 1st Emperor):

Under Octavian's leadership Rome changes from a Republic to an _____. An Empire is a government that includes many people and lands under a single rule. Octavian becomes Rome's first emperor. He changes his name to Augustus which meant _____. Augustus's rule marks the beginning of the Pax Romana. The _____ was 200 years of peace in Rome. Augustus's role also reshaped Rome.

For example;

-
-
-

Augustus ruled for almost 40 years. He died in 14 AD. The Roman Empire continued to grow after Augustus's death.

Rome's Decline:

During the 200s AD the power of Rome declined because of a weakened government, a failing economy, and invasions from Germanic groups. Emperors Diocletian and Constantine tried to reform the empire by dividing it in half (the Western and the Eastern Empire). Constantine moved the capital of the Eastern half of the empire to the city of Byzantium. The city was then renamed Constantinople. Today, the city is Istanbul which is in Turkey.

Over the next several hundred years, Germanic invaders (vandals and visigoths) gained control of the Western half of the Roman Empire. The Eastern half of the empire thrived and turned in to the Byzantine Empire. Rome had a lasting impact on the modern world. Today, Rome still influences, law, government, art, _____, _____, and _____.