

# Ancient Rome

Outcomes: The Roman Republic & Roman Empire



\_\_\_\_\_ : Democratic form of government  
\_\_\_\_\_ : Dictator-ruled form of government

## 1. The Republic collapses

- a. Rome's increasing \_\_\_\_\_ and expanding \_\_\_\_\_ brought problems
  - i. Discontent among \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Breakdown in \_\_\_\_\_ order
  
- b. Economic Turmoil
  - i. Gap between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ widened
  - ii. Rich lived on huge \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Poor worked on estates (possibly as \_\_\_\_\_)
  - iv. By 100 B.C. \_\_\_\_\_ of Rome's population were enslaved
  
- c. Military Upheaval
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_ seized power for themselves
  - ii. Recruited by promising \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Citizens loyal to \_\_\_\_\_ rather than to \_\_\_\_\_ itself

## 2. Julius Caesar

### a. Triumvirate



- i. 60 B.C. joins with \_\_\_\_\_ (wealthy Roman) and \_\_\_\_\_ (popular general) to create Triumvirate
- ii. Triumvirate: \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. They rule together for \_\_\_\_\_ years

### b. Caesar takes power

- i. Caesar has success in \_\_\_\_\_, becomes quite popular
- ii. Political rival Pompey urges the senate to \_\_\_\_\_ Caesar's \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Caesar \_\_\_\_\_ senate, marches into Rome- Pompey \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. Caesar defeats Pompey's troops in \_\_\_\_\_, Asia, Spain, and \_\_\_\_\_
- v. Julius Caesar returns home in 46 B.C.- senate appoints him \_\_\_\_\_
- vi. 44 B.C. Caesar is named \_\_\_\_\_

Result: Rome moves closer to an \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Julius Caesar's legacy

#### a. Reforms

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ ruler
- ii. Expanded the \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Granted citizenship to people in \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. Helped \_\_\_\_\_ by creating \_\_\_\_\_ and building projects
- v. Increased \_\_\_\_\_ for soldiers



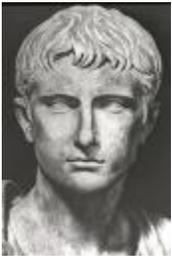
#### b. Beware the Ides of March

- i. Some became \_\_\_\_\_ of Caesar's power and felt Rome would \_\_\_\_\_ due to his ego
- ii. March 15, 44 B.C. Caesar is \_\_\_\_\_ in the senate



### 4. Octavian

- a. Caesar's 18 year old \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ son
- b. Takes power with Mark Antony and Lepidus = \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Octavian forces Lepidus to \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Political turmoil between Octavian and Mark Antony & \_\_\_\_\_ of Egypt
- e. Mark Antony and Cleopatra \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Octavian takes name \_\_\_\_\_ meaning "\_\_\_\_\_ " -27 B.C.



Result: Rome \_\_\_\_\_.



### 5. A Vast and Powerful Empire

- a. Peak of Rome's power \_\_\_\_\_ B.C. to \_\_\_\_\_ A.D.
- b. Period known as the \_\_\_\_\_ or "Roman \_\_\_\_\_"
- c. Population of \_\_\_\_\_ million with \_\_\_\_\_ million in the city of Rome
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ of population were farmers
- e. Rome held together through efficient means of government started by \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Common \_\_\_\_\_ made trade easier
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ common
- h. Rich continued to live \_\_\_\_\_
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ was used to distract the masses
- j. Much of city of Rome was \_\_\_\_\_
- k. \_\_\_\_\_ would change the world forever



Summary: