World Civilizations   Grade 7

Snow Packet Days 6-10

Day 6   Roman Republic Complete Section I pages 103-105

Day 7 .   Roman Republic Complete Section 2 pages 106-108

Day 8   Roman Republic Compete Section 3 pages 109-111

Day 9-10   Roman Republic Complete Chapter Review pages

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

The Roman Republic

MAIN IDEAS

1. The geography of Italy made land travel difficult but helped the Romans prosper.

2. Ancient historians were very interested in Rome's legendary history.

3. Once a monarchy, the Romans created a republic.

Key Terms and People

Aeneas mythical hero who fled the fallen city of Troy for Italy in a journey chronicled in Virgil's *Aeneid*

Romulus and Remus mythical twin brothers who are said to have founded Rome

republic government led by rulers elected by the citizens

dictator ruler with almost absolute power, elected during time of war

Cincinnatus famous dictator who chose not to retain his power

plebeians Rome's common people, including artisans, craftsmen, and traders

patricians wealthy, noble people of Rome

Section Summary

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY

Rome grew from a small town on the Tiber River to become a great power. Rome conquered Greece, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Persia. Rome's central location and good climate were factors in its success. Because most of Italy is surrounded by water, Romans could easily travel by sea. The mountains in the north made it difficult to travel over land. The warm dry weather resulted in high crop yields, so the Romans had plenty of food.

> How did Italy's geography helped the rise of Rome?
>
> _____
> _____
> _____

ROME'S LEGENDARY ORIGINS

Rome's beginnings are a mystery. A few ancient ruins show that people lived there as early as 800 BC. Later, the Romans wanted a glorious past, so they created stories or legends about their history.

> Why did the Romans make up stories and legends about their history?
>
> _____
> _____
> _____

The early Romans believed their history began with the mythical hero **Aeneas** (i-NEE-uhs). Aeneas fled Troy when the Greeks destroyed the city during the Trojan War. He formed an alliance with a group called the Latins and traveled to Italy. This story is told in the Aeneid (i-NEE-id), an epic poem written by a poet named Virgil (VUHR-juhl) around 20 BC.

According to legend, Rome was built by twin brothers **Romulus** (RAHM-yuh-luhs) and **Remus** (REE-muhs). Romulus killed Remus and became the first king of Rome. Scholars believe Rome started sometime between 800 and 700 BC. Early Rome was ruled by kings until the Romans created a **republic** in 509 BC.

> Why is Aeneas sometimes referred to as "the Father of Rome?"
>
> _____
>
> _____

> Which of the two brothers named the city of Rome after himself?
>
> _____
>
> _____

THE EARLY REPUBLIC

In the republic the Romans created, citizens elected leaders to govern them. They voted once a year to prevent any one person from gaining too much power. But early Rome had its troubles. For one thing, Rome was usually at war with nearby countries.

To lead the country during war, the Romans elected **dictators**, rulers with almost absolute power. A dictator's power could not last more than six months. The most famous dictator was **Cincinnatus** (sin-suh-NAT-uhs), a farmer elected to defeat a major enemy. He resigned as dictator right after the war and went back to his farm.

Within Rome the **plebeians**, or common people, worked for change. Only the city's **patricians**, the wealthy citizens, could be elected to rule Rome. When the plebeians elected a council, the patricians changed the government.

> Why do you think Rome's patricians were so concerned when the plebeians elected their own council?
>
> _____
>
> _____
>
> _____
>
> _____

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences You are a Roman plebeian. Write a campaign speech saying why people should elect you to office—even though your position has no official power. Create a historically accurate persona.

DIRECTIONS On the line provided before each statement, write **T** if a statement is true and **F** if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write the correct term on the line after each sentence that makes the sentence a true statement.

_____ 1. According to legend, <u>Cincinnatus</u> was chosen as dictator to lead the Roman army and quickly defeated his foes in a single day.

_____

_____ 2. <u>Plebeians</u> were the common people of Rome, a group that included the peasants, craftspeople, traders, and other workers.

_____

_____ 3. <u>Romulus</u> was a legendary hero from Troy who fled to Italy and allied himself with a group called the Latins.

_____

_____ 4. In a <u>republic</u>, people elect leaders to represent them in government.

_____

_____ 5. The richer, more powerful citizens of Rome were called <u>patricians</u> and were originally the only ones who could be elected to office.

_____

_____ 6. <u>Remus</u> was killed by his twin brother in a fit of anger after they begin to fight.

_____

_____ 7. A ruler with almost unlimited power is called a <u>dictator</u>.

_____

_____ 8. After <u>Cincinnatus</u> killed his brother, he named the city they built after himself.

_____

> **MAIN IDEAS**
> 1. Roman government was made up of three parts that worked together to run the city.
> 2. Written laws helped keep order in Rome.
> 3. The Roman Forum was the heart of Roman society.

Key Terms and People

magistrates officials elected to fulfill specific duties for the city

consuls most powerful elected officials in the Roman Republic

Roman Senate a powerful group of wealthy citizens who advised elected officials

veto to prohibit an official action

Latin language spoken by the ancient Romans

checks and balances methods of balancing power

forum Rome's public meeting place

Section Summary
ROMAN GOVERNMENT

During the 400s BC, the plebeians were unhappy that they did not have any say with the government. The city's leaders knew that they had to compromise or the plebeians might rise up and overthrow the government. So the patricians created positions in the government for the plebeians. A tripartite (try-PAHR-tyt) government, a government with three parts, was established to keep any one group from getting too much power.

The first part of the government was made up elected officials called **magistrates** (MA-juh-strayts). The most powerful magistrates were called **consuls** (KAHN-suhlz). Two consuls were elected each year to run the city and lead the army. The consuls got advice from the **Roman Senate**. The Senate was a council of wealthy, powerful citizens who held seats for life. Magistrates who finished their one-year terms earned a seat on the Senate, so the Senate gained more power as time passed.

> Why do you think it is important to keep too much power from concentrating among one group of people?
>
> _____
> _____
> _____

> Who were the most powerful magistrates in Rome?
>
> _____
> _____
> _____

The third branch of government had two parts. The first branch was made up of assemblies. The assemblies elected the magistrates who ran the city of Rome. The second branch was a group of officials called tribunes. The tribunes had the power to **veto** (VEE-toh), or prohibit, actions by the government. Veto means "to forbid" in **Latin**, the ancient Roman language.

| Underline the Latin of the meaning word "veto." |

Checks and balances existed to even out power. Some officials had the power to block actions by other officials. Action could be stalled if people could not work together. But when an agreement was reached, Rome worked strongly and efficiently.

WRITTEN LAWS KEEP ORDER

At first Rome's laws were not written down. People thought that it was not fair to be charged by laws they did not know existed. In 450 BC Rome's first legal code was written on twelve bronze tablets and displayed in the **forum**, Rome's public meeting place. Although the Romans continued to make laws, the Law of the Twelve Tables remained as the basis of Roman law.

| What was the official name of Rome's first set of written laws?

_____

_____

_____ |

THE ROMAN FORUM

The forum was the heart of Rome. All the important government buildings and religious temples were there. It was also the main meeting place for Roman citizens. It was used for public speeches, and for shopping and entertainment.

| What activities took place in the Roman Forum?

_____

_____

_____

_____ |

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences Search online or in the library for the text of the Laws of the Twelve Tables. Which laws do you think were fair and which laws do you think were unfair? Remove and change any unfair laws, explaining how and why you made the changes. Discuss whether those laws, including the amended ones, should or should not apply to the modern world.

checks and balances	consuls	forum
Latin	magistrates	Senate
veto		

DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and fill in the blank with a word from the word bank that best completes the sentence.

1. The first tables of Rome's written law code were displayed in the public square

   called the _____.

2. The tribunes had the ability to _____, or prohibit, actions by other government officials.

3. Rome's elected officials, such as judges and individuals that ran the city's

   economic programs or organized games and festivals, were called

   _____.

4. Through the use of _____, one part of government cannot become too strong over the other parts of the government.

5. The most powerful officials in Rome were called _____.

6. The Roman language was _____.

7. The _____ was a council of wealthy and powerful Romans that advised the city's leaders.

The Roman Republic

MAIN IDEAS

1. The late republic period saw the growth of territory and trade.
2. Through wars, Rome grew beyond Italy.
3. Several crises struck the republic in its later years.

Key Terms and People

legions groups of up to 6,000 soldiers

Punic Wars a series of wars between Rome and Carthage

Hannibal brilliant Carthaginian general who attacked the city of Rome

Gaius Marius general who tried to solve unemployment by inviting poor people to join the army, creating a force more loyal to him than to Rome

Lucius Cornelius Sulla rival of Marius who raised his own army to defeat Marius and take control of Rome

Spartacus slave and former gladiator who led an uprising of slaves

Section Summary

GROWTH OF TERRITORY AND TRADE

Rome expanded due to threats from other cities. When the Gauls took over Rome in 410 BC, Roman officials paid them to leave. Because of this Rome was constantly fighting off invaders. Rome's army was very organized, so defense of the city was usually successful. Soldiers were divided into **legions**, or groups of up to 6,000 men. Each legion was divided into centuries, or groups of 100 soldiers. The army had the flexibility to fight together, or break up into smaller groups.

Most Romans were originally farmers. Many of them moved to the city and ran their farms from afar with help from slaves. As the population of the city grew, so did the need for more food. An extensive trading network was established. Rome coined copper and silver money, which was used widely in the region.

> **What is the military advantage of an army with both small units and large units?**
>
> _____
> _____
> _____
> _____

> **What necessity led to the expansion of trade in ancient Rome?**
>
> _____
> _____

ROME GROWS BEYOND ITALY

Rome's growth made both allies and enemies in the Mediterranean. The Roman army fought many wars, including the **Punic** (PYOO-nik) **Wars** with Carthage. Carthage was the capital of a Phoenician civilization that flourished in North Africa between 264 and 156 BC. Although an attack on Rome led by the brilliant general **Hannibal** nearly succeeded, Rome eventually conquered Carthage. The Romans then took over Gaul, Greece, and parts of Asia. The Romans were deeply influenced by the Greeks and adopted much of the Greek culture.

> What series of wars was fought between Rome and Carthage?
>
> _____
>
> _____

CRISES STRIKE THE REPUBLIC

As Rome's territory grew, so did its problems. Tensions between the rich and poor grew. Some leaders tried to keep the poor citizens happy, but their plans were not popular with the wealthy. Politicians who tried to make a change and went against Rome's powerful leaders were killed.

Army general **Gaius Marius** (GY-uhs MER-ee-uhs) encouraged the poor and the unemployed to join the army. Before, only people who owned property had been allowed in the army. As a result, the army became more loyal to Marius than to the Roman government.

Another man, **Lucius Cornelius Sulla** (LOO-shuhs kawr-NEEL-yuhsSUHL-uh), raised his own army. He fought and killed Marius and became dictator. Soon afterward, **Spartacus** (SPAHR-tuh-kuhs), a slave and former gladiator, led an uprising of thousands of slaves against the republic. Spartacus was eventually defeated and killed, but these conflicts had weakened Rome.

> Why do you think the poor and unemployed respected Gaius Marius?
>
> _____
>
> _____
>
> _____

> For what is Spartacus remembered?
>
> _____
>
> _____
>
> _____

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences Spartacus was eventually caught and killed, yet his rebellion had an impact on Roman history. Write an essay evaluating how one person can affect the course of history, using Spartacus as an example.

DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word
in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. Former slaves led by _____ fought against the Roman army
and took over much of southern Italy. **(Hannibal/Spartacus)**

2. To help end unemployment, _____ encouraged poor people
to join the army. **(Lucius Cornelius Sulla/Gaius Marius)**

3. Roman soldiers were organized in _____, which were
groups of up to 6,000 soldiers. **(Punic Wars/legions)**

4. _____ led an army through Spain and across the Alps
toward the city of Rome; however, he was never able to capture Rome itself.
(Hannibal/Lucius Cornelius Sulla)

5. After a brutal civil war, _____ named himself dictator and

used his power to punish his enemies. **(Spartacus/Lucius Cornelius Sulla)**

6. The Romans fought the armies of Carthage in the _____.
(Punic Wars/legions)

DIRECTIONS Look at each set of three vocabulary terms following
each number. On the line provided, write the letter of the term that does
not relate to the others.

_____ 7. a. Gaius Marius   b. Lucius Cornelius Sulla   c. Spartacus

_____ 8. a. Hannibal   b. Gaius Marius   c. Punic Wars

The Roman Republic

Chapter Review

BIG IDEAS

1. Rome's location and government helped it become a major power in the ancient world.

2. Rome's tripartite government and written laws helped create a stable society.

3. The later period of the Roman Republic was marked by wars of expansion and political crises.

REVIEWING VOCABULARY, TERMS, AND PEOPLE

Read each description. Use the word bank to help unscramble the word that best fits each description. Put the unscrambled word on the line provided.

patricians	legions	Spartacus
Aeneas	magistrates	

SANEEA

1. _____ Great hero from Troy who formed an alliance with the Latins in Italy

NSICPTARIA

2. _____ Citizens of Rome who were noble and powerful and could be elected to office

SMAGRTEITSA

3. _____ Roman officials who were judges, financial managers, and organizers of games and festivals

NLGIEOS

4. _____ Groups of up to 6,000 Roman soldiers

STAPCRAUS

5. _____ Former Roman soldier who led thousands of slaves in a fight for freedom

The Roman Republic   Chapter Review

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

Read the **FALSE** statements below. Replace each underlined word with one from the word bank to make each sentence **TRUE**.

tripartite	rivers	Twelve
Romans took Greece		

1. Italy's <u>deserts</u> helped Roman civilization to develop by allowing people to grow a wide variety of crops.

   _____

2. Rome's <u>bipartite</u> government was made up of magistrates, the Roman Senate, and the assemblies and tribunes.

   _____

3. The Law of the <u>Ten</u> Tables governed many parts of Roman life.

   _____

4. Although the <u>Greeks took over Rome</u>, the Romans adopted Greek ideas about art, literature, philosophy, religion, and education.

   _____

The Roman Republic   Chapter Review

REVIEWING THEMES

Read the numbered statements. Fill in the blank with the **theme** that best fits each statement.

Themes

geography	politics	economics	technology and Innovation

_____ 1. A republic is a form of governance.

_____ 2. Civic duty refers to the obligations of the citizens to the state.

_____ 3. The Roman Senate is the second branch of the Roman government.

REVIEW ACTIVITY: WORD SEARCH

On a separate sheet of paper, create a word search. Exchange puzzles with a classmate, and see if you both can complete each other's puzzles. Use at least half of the words below in your puzzle.

Aeneas	Cincinnatus	consuls	dictator
forum	Hannibal	Latin	legions
magistrates	patricians	plebeians	Remus
republic	Romulus	Spartacus	veto