

Geography: Ancient Rome

Rome: Successor to Greece

The Roman Empire _____ itself after ancient _____. The Romans _____ much of Greek culture, including their pantheon of Gods, _____, and _____. Both Rome and Greece are located within the _____ basin. The biggest difference between the two however, is that while Greece always remained a land of _____ city-states, Rome unifies into a giant _____.

Location & Geography

Rome is the name of both an _____, and the _____ city of that empire. Rome is located on the Italian _____, west of Greece on the continent of _____. Italy is shaped like a _____; with the _____ sea under the heel and sole, and the _____ Sea along the calf muscle. To the north of Italy are the _____ Mountains, and the _____ Mountains run down the middle of Italy like a spine.

Natural Defense

The water surrounding Rome give good _____ from possible enemies, and they are _____ from other powerful forces in the Mediterranean region. The Alps served to _____ Rome from foes in the _____. Even though the Mediterranean Sea protected Rome, it also served as a liquid _____; allowing them to use boats to _____ and _____ with their neighbors.



Step 1: Draw a compass with the **cardinal directions** in the bottom right corner

Step 2: Trace the Italian Peninsula (shaped like a boot) in **Green**

Step 3: Color the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean **Blue**

Step 4: Draw star on the location of the capital city of Rome in **Orange**

Step 5: Draw three big triangles on the Alps in **Brown**

Step 6: Draw mini triangles down the Apennines mountains in **Brown**

Step 7: Color the Roman Empire's territory **Red**

Seven Aspects of a Civilization

<p>Cities & Food Supply</p>	<p>The hub of life in Ancient Rome was the _____. The local city was the place to _____ goods, be _____, and meet important people. While Rome was the _____ of the empire, there were many _____ and _____ cities throughout the empire. Most of the _____ of the Roman Empire lived in the _____. Here people had jobs such as farmers, _____, carpenters, _____ and even bakers. One of the most important good the Roman's produced was _____ which was grown and _____ all over their massive empire.</p>
<p>Social Class & Job Specialization</p>	<p>Roman _____ were divided into two distinct classes; the _____ and the _____. The patricians were the _____ upper class people who only made up a small _____ of the Roman population. All other citizens of Rome were _____. Plebeians were the _____, craftsmen, _____ and soldiers of Rome. In early Rome, the plebeians had few _____. The patricians made the _____, owned the lands, and were the _____ of the army. Plebeians couldn't hold public _____ and were not even allowed to _____ patricians.</p>
<p>Government & Public Works</p>	<p>For over _____ year the romans government was a _____. This form of government allowed for people to _____ officials. It was a complex government with a _____, detailed laws, and elected officials such as _____. Many of the ideas and structures of this government became the basis for _____ democracies. This form of government _____ when Julius Caesar's nephew named himself Emperor of Rome and _____ for life. Surprisingly this led to one of the most _____ and _____ times of ancient Rome.</p>
<p>Technology & Contributions</p>	<p>The Romans built many huge stadiums called _____, where people would gather to watch shows and _____ games. Gladiators were usually _____ or criminals who were _____ to fight against animals or one another. The greatest amphitheater was called the _____. Romans also invited a _____ system which was extremely helpful keeping one of the most populated cities _____ and _____. At the height of the empire the population of the city of Rome swelled to more than one _____ people.</p>
<p>Culture, Art & Architecture</p>	<p>The Romans were excellent _____ and _____. Many of the buildings and engineering projects they designed are still around _____ and some are still being used. Roman _____ were important to the _____ and _____ because they allowed for easier and quicker _____ around the expanding empire. _____ were long channels that the Romans built to carry _____ into the cities. The water that was carried into the cities was used for _____ water, _____, and _____. It was generally carried to a public _____ where people could then use buckets to gather water. _____ were used a lot due to their _____ to help support the weight of heavy stone walls and ceilings. The Romans also used _____ as they enabled them to build large ceilings with wide open spaces.</p>
<p>Complex Religion & Beliefs</p>	<p>The Romans believed in lots of _____. There were gods for just about everything. The Romans even took on many of the gods of the people they _____, especially the Greek gods. There were many _____ through Rome that were generally built for a _____ god and had a statue of the the god at the center. The Romans held _____ and holidays to celebrate their gods by having large _____ and holding special _____ competitions. _____ was initially illegal in Rome but it later was adopted as the official religion of Rome when emperor Constantine _____ and declared himself a christian.</p>
<p>Writing System & Communication</p>	<p>The Roman written and spoke language was _____. Latin isn't used today, but it is the basis of several _____ languages; Spanish, Portuguese, _____, Italian, Romanian. Perhaps the most famous work of _____ was a book called the _____, which was written by a man named _____. The Aeneid was a work of _____ but attempted to _____ the history of Rome to the history of Ancient _____.</p>

Roman Society and Government

Roman Mythology

Rome grew up in the _____ of ancient Greece, sort of like a little _____. Just like a little brother, Rome wanted to belike their big brother. So, they started borrowing their _____ and _____. This started with their _____ religion, or mythology. Roman Gods and Goddesses each have a Greek counterpart. Just like the Greeks, the Romans used the Gods to explain _____ phenomena, had human qualities, and interacted in people's

Roman Society

Roman _____ is basically broken up into three groups:

1. _____ - Most powerful in Rome, the ability (few rich landowners).
2. _____ - Majority of the populations (farmers, laborers, businessmen, artisans).
3. _____ - Not based on race (performed most of the menial tasks in the society).

The _____ unit was very important to the Romans. The head of the family was the _____ called the paterfamilias. Legally, he had all the power in the family. However, usually the _____ had a strong say in what went on in the family.

Greek God/Goddess	Roman God/Goddess
Zues	
Hera	
Ares	
Neptune	
Mercury	

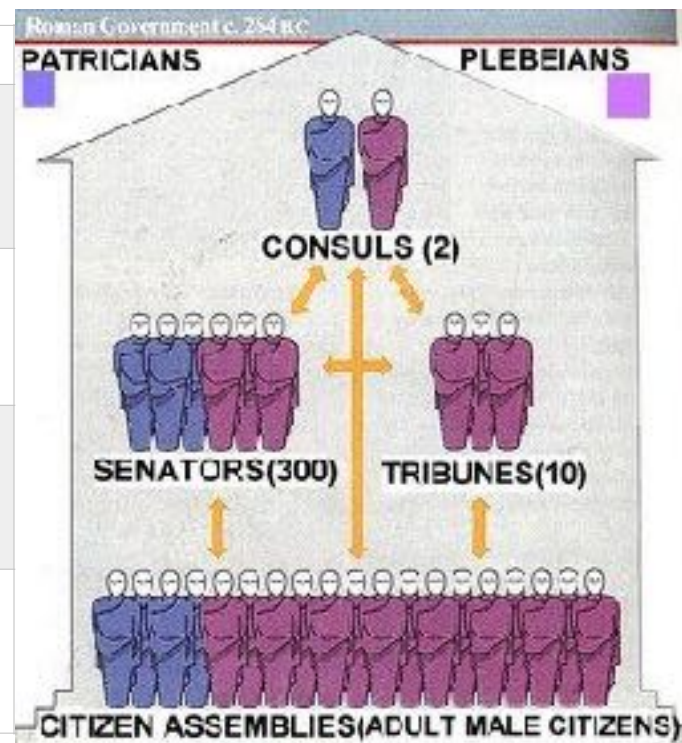
Roman Government

Rome started _____, with just a city, much like Athens. The government used by early Rome was based off the _____ ideas they admired in Athens. Athens was a democracy where every _____ (free man) in Athens had the right to _____ on what the government would do. Rome however, grew _____ enough that an Athens-style democracy wouldn't work because the _____ was too large. This is how Rome came up with a government called a _____.

What is a Republic?

In a democracy _____ votes on all government decisions. If your population is _____ and the area isn't too massive, this works just fine. however, when your population is _____ and people are spread out over a large area, having everyone vote becomes extremely _____. In a republic everyone votes on _____ who will cast votes on their behalf on all important matters. This form of government is known as a republic or _____ democracy. This is also the form of government that we have in the US today.

US	Rome
_____ - runs the government and enforces the laws passed by congress (senate & house of reps.). Serves for 4 year term.	_____ - two patricians elected each year. Controlled the army and ran the government. Could veto (reject) others decisions.
_____ - Law makers elected by the people (2 per state). Serve for 6 year terms	_____ - 300 patrician men, served for life. Advised the consuls, proposed and debated laws
_____ - Lawmakers elected by the people (based on state population). Serve for 2 year terms.	_____ - All male citizens could participate. Voiced concerns and could veto the consuls decisions.
_____ - Determines if laws are unconstitutional by hearing various court cases.	_____ - interpreted the laws and acted as judges in court cases. Also kept tax records and handled public finances



Republic to Empire

The Wars the made Rome!

Between the years _____ BC and _____ BC Rome fought three wars against a country named _____, their rival neighbor to the south across the _____ Sea. These wars are called the _____ Wars. The main reason for these wars was that both Rome and Carthage were both _____ and _____ for control over the _____ region. Both sides wanted to be able to control the _____ and _____ all around the Mediterranean Sea.

First Punic War	Second Punic War	Third Punic War

Results of the Punic Wars:

Rome _____ Carthage and becomes the most _____ force in the Mediterranean region. Rome _____ trade across the region and becomes extremely _____. Everyone remembers that Hannibal used three dozen war _____, but they forget that most died of the _____ or _____ off icy cliffs and he didn't get the _____.

Spread of Roman Culture

Rome started _____ as an city and over time extended its empire across the _____ peninsula. After Carthage is destroyed Rome takes their _____ over. Finally, Rome expands over the territory that once belonged to the _____ empire of Alexander the great. Rome also expanded _____, into what was then called _____, (now known as France) and into the _____ Isles (England).

From Republic to Empire

From the founding of the Rome in _____ B.C., through the year _____ B.C. (about 500 years) Rome operated as a _____. However, the Roman Republic began to have some internal _____ that caused it to become unstable and ripe for civil war and _____. The result of all this trouble and change is Rome changes from a republic to an _____. And empire is a type of government with a _____ leader who is in charge of a country or large _____.

The First Triumvirate

Julius Caesar

Crassus

Pompey

<p>Rise of Julius Caesar - uses his fame, and money of his friend Crasus to get appointed as on elf two consuls in Rome.</p>	<p>Conquering Gaul - As governor, he conquers northern Gaul and the British Isles without permission from Rome.</p>	<p>Caesar Takes Power - Ordered to return to Rome. Brings his army with him and made both consul and dictator of Rome.</p>
<p>Being Caesar - As dictator he creates a new calendar, gives away land to the poor, reforms debt and tax code. Most people like him in charge.</p>	<p>Ides of March - Angry senators surround Caesar and stab him to death. Believed they were restoring Rome back to a Republic</p>	<p>Civil War - Death of Caesar caused Rome to fall into a civil war.</p>

Pax Romana and Christianity

Pax Romana

Following the _____ of Rome from a republic to an empire under Augustus Rome experienced a period of _____ and _____. This period last for _____ years and allowed Rome to _____ and become _____. During the Pax Romana, Rome established a uniform system of _____, which helped expand _____, guaranteed safe travel and trade on Roman _____ and prompted prosperity and stability. Socially the Pax Roman allowed _____ and _____ to exist side by side without bickering amongst each other.

Augustus Caesar-

Trajan-

Diocletian-

Constantine-

Christianity

A new _____ was born and grew along the Roman Empire known as _____. It was led by _____ of Nazareth, who was believed to be the _____ of God by his followers known as Christians. This religion has its roots in _____, as Jesus was Jewish. Christianity was _____ and conflicted with the official polytheistic _____ of the Roman Empire.

Beliefs, Traditions, and Customs of Christianity

Christianity states that their is only _____ god, the same god believed in by the Jewish (_____) people. Jesus is both the son of God and and _____ of God. Christians belief their is life after death (_____) for believers. The holy book for Christianity is the New Testament of the _____, telling the story of Jesus, his _____ and the life of early Christians.

The Spread of Christianity

Christianity _____ quickly through the Roman Empire because it had a _____ message people liked. The early leaders of the church were Jesus' own _____ who inspired others to join. Some early leaders were _____, killed for their belief. The religion _____ across the empire particularly by one of Jesus' apostles named _____.

Impact of the Church

Originally, Christianity was _____ by the Roman Empire because it _____ with their polytheistic gods. However, a later Roman emperor named _____, converted to Christianity after having a spiritual _____ with Jesus. His religious _____ made being a Christian finally _____, and it eventually became Rome's _____ religion.

The Church Changes Society

As Christianity _____ its influence on people's lives increased as well. The Church became a source of _____ authority by telling people what was _____ and what was _____ behavior. Slowly, it became more important to be loyal to the _____ that loyal to Rome and the _____. The Church became the main _____ force in Western Europe.

How Rome Ends

The are several reasons for why the Roman Empire slowly _____ and caused the fall of the Roman Empire.

1. Geographic made it difficult to defend
2. Defense of Rome was expensive
3. Moral Decay
4. Army membership include non-Romans,
5. Civil conflict weekend the government
6. Barbarians Invasions

Study Guide - Ancient Rome

Part 1: Choose 5 vocabulary words that you have trouble remembering. Fill out the chart below and review the words a few times before the test. Don't forget that Mr. Kuhn's Quzlet app is a great tool to help you study important vocabulary terms

Word	Definition

Part 2: Provide at least one example for each aspect of civilization for the Roman culture in spaces below

Cities & Food Supply	Social Class & Job Specialization	Government & Public Works	Technology & Contributions	Culture, Art & Architecture	Complex Religion & Beliefs	Writing System & Communication

Part 3: Create 4 multiple choice questions from your guided notes packet that you might see on the test.

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 3. |
| A) | A) |
| B) | B) |
| C) | C) |
| D) | D) |
| 2. | 4. |
| A) | A) |
| B) | B) |
| C) | C) |
| D) | D) |

Part 2: Place the correct letter from the map on the corresponding geographic feature:

- Bay of Bengal
- Arabian Sea
- Indus River
- Ganges River

Part 5: (Sneak Preview) Review the written response questions before you choose one to answer on the test. Brainstorm and plan out how you will answer one of the questions below:

- 1.