

Constructive Response Question

Who were the earliest Romans and how did each contribute to the founding of Rome?



Ancient Rome

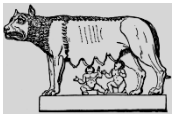
Outcomes: Geography and Early Republic

1. Setting the Stage

- With the defeat of the _____ by _____ and the eventual decline of the Greek Civilization, power would eventually shift _____ towards the _____ peninsula
- The Romans would build an amazing _____ filled with many different _____ and help spawn a brand new religion: _____

2. Origins of Rome

- Legend says that twins _____ and _____ were abandoned on the Tiber River and raised by a _____
- Later the two boys decided to _____
- Eventually Romulus _____ Remus & city of _____ is named after Romulus



3. Geography

- Rome built on 7 rolling hills of _____
- Located on _____ Peninsula (_____)
- Bordered by _____ to the east
- Near midpoint of _____
- _____ Climate: warm year round- encouraged _____ activities



4. The First Romans

- Three groups settled on Italian Peninsula from _____ B.C.
 - _____
 - Built original settlement of _____
 - Considered to be the first _____
 - Helped spread _____ languages to the area
 - _____
 - Moved north into Italy during decline of _____ Culture
 - Settled in _____ Italy and Sicily
 - Brought all of Italy, including Rome, into contact with the _____
 - Brought _____, _____, and _____
 - _____
 - Skilled _____ native to northern Italy
 - Strongly influenced Roman _____
 - Influenced Roman _____
 - Influenced Roman lust for _____ (ex. Gladiator battles)



Constructive Response Question
Compare and contrast the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire using specific examples:



5. Early Rome

- Early _____ and successors _____ temples and public centers in Rome
- _____ was the heart of the Roman political life
- After Rome's last king was driven from power in 509 B.C for being too harsh, the Romans declared they would never again be _____
- Instead they established a _____, which meant "_____"
- A republic is a form of government in which _____ who have the _____ for their leaders
- In Rome, citizenship with voting rights was granted only to _____ citizens

6. People of Rome

- Rome was _____ into several different groups who struggled for power
- _____ : wealthy landowners who held most of the power
- _____ : the common farmers, artisans, and merchants; majority of pop.
- Tribunes: _____ representatives who protected the rights of the plebeians from _____
- _____ : two officials with limited power and one year terms; one _____ the other _____
- Dictator: in times of crisis, the republic could appoint a leader with absolute power to _____ and control the _____; power lasted for _____ months
- _____ : military units made up of _____



7. Roman Power Expands

- Steadily the Romans conquered the _____ Peninsula
- As Rome conquered lands, people were _____ into their ever growing territory
- Some people were accepted as _____, others simply became _____
- Rome went to war against _____; a powerful city in North _____
- The struggle became known as the _____ (264-146 B.C.)
- Carthage was led by a brilliant general named _____
- Hannibal assembled an army of _____ infantry, 9,000 cavalry, and 60 _____ intent on _____
- He led his troops up through Spain and _____ into Italy
- The Romans _____ and prevented Hannibal from sacking Rome



- j. _____ in 202 B.C. near Zama
k. Rome eventually defeated _____ in the third Punic War extending its power across the _____

Result: Rome's territory and power would only get _____ and _____...

Constructive Response Question

Who were the earliest Romans and how did each contribute to the founding of Rome?

Compare and contrast the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire using specific examples:

