**Roman Open Notebook Quiz Notes “Punic Wars-Fall of Roman Republic”**

**Overhead # 1 Punic Wars**

**The Punic Wars** “Punici”- Roman word for people of Carthage

* In 200s Phoenician city, Carthage had trading posts all along the Med. Sea

**The First Punic War** 264-241 BCE

* 200s BCE, Carthage settles on Sicily- **Result?**

**Answer**: Rome feared Carthage may take it over and in 264 BCE Rome/Carthage went to war over Sicily

* Carthage- strong navy Rome- strong army/weak navy
* Invented a device called a “crow”- gangplank with clawlike hooks
* Crow held upright until approached ship- then lowered crow to catch onto enemy ship’s deck- served as a bridge
* Romans were in a better position to withstand a long war **why?**

**Answer**: 1. huge army 2. loyal allies

* General Hamilcar surrenders in 241 BCE
* What caused the Punic Wars?

**Answer:** Rome and Carthage both wanting the island of Sicily

**Overhead # 2 2nd Punic Wars**

**Second Punic War** 219-201 BCE

* Hamilcar dies in 229 BC- Hannibal main general (221BC)
* Hannibal attacked, Sanguntum- Rome’s ally in Spain ( started 2nd Punic War)
* Hannibal attacked Rome with 60,000 men, horses, elephants- only ½ men survived after grueling trip to Italy **show on a map**
* Hannibal crushed the Romans in numerous battles- destroyed their farmland
* Scipio Africanus- Roman general rose to challenge Hannibal

1. Made a secret pact with Carthage’s ally Numidia (Algeria)
2. Attacked Carthage

* Scipio defeated Hannibal at Zama (town near Carthage) with help of Numidians
* Marked end of Carthage’s empire and Carthage had to….

1. Give up territories/ships 2. Pay Rome money

**What started the 2nd Punic War?**

**Answer:** When Carthage attacks Sanguntum (Rome’s ally)

**Third Punic War** 149 BCE

* Carthage rebelled- Rome easily won
* Carthaginians sold into slavery- city was leveled

**Overhead # 3 How Did Rome Conquer So Quickly?**

1. Great pride and defended the Republic
2. Made those they conquered allies

a. Some gained citizenship- Made Rome’s army larger

b. Allies remained loyal- Received profits

1. Army disciplined and seasoned- **What does this mean?**

**Answer: It means the army was well-organized and fought in many battles**

1. Valued military success
2. **Why was it needed?**

**Answer:** It was needed for political advancement

1. **What was a Triumph?**

**Answer:** Highest honor was a “triumph”- Grand parade through streets of Rome- general rode chariot dressed as Jupiter- soldiers marched with tokens from war

1. War was a great source of wealth. **Why?**
   1. Conquered lands distributed to Romans and colonists
   2. Valuables given to government and individuals
   3. Prisoners became slaves

# Overhead #4 Trouble at Home

**Farmers**

* Farmers constantly away fighting- **land was destroyed during 2nd Punic War**- Farmers returned home very poor- wealthy bought land for plantations
* Farmers moved to the city- Couldn’t find work- Fear of mobs- wealthy senators blocked leaders attempts to help the poor

**Questions:**

**1.** Why were senators against the reforms of Tiberius Gracchus and Gaius Gracchus?

**Answer:**

**Tiberius Gracchus**- 133 BCE took office- wanted to create farms for the poor on wealthy land (taken illegally)- had public support- wealthy got angry and killed Tiberius

**Gaius Gracchus**- tried to create new farms- sold food cheaply- killed by wealthy (they would lose money)

**2**. Why did Romans fear Spartacus?

**Answer:**

Spartacus was a slave, who was a gladiator. In 73 BCE Spartacus gathered 100,000 slaves and led a rebellion. The rebellion killed thousands of Roman soldiers and destroyed farmland. In 71 BCE Spartacus was killed and his army was defeated

# 3. Why did the poor have no loyalty towards the government?

**Answer:**

Expansion caused bigger gap between rich/poor- All laws and reforms only benefited the wealthy. Greedy leaders ignored poor

4. Who were the poor loyal to?

**Answer:**

* Poor made up the professional army- only loyal to general they fought for (received money)

5. What are 3 ways that the Republic began to fall apart?

**Answer:**

A. Slave rebellions (Spartacus)

B. Generals fighting one another

C. Wealthy Romans ignoring needs of the poor (killing the Gracchus brothers because of their reforms)

**Overhead # 5 The Rise of Caesar/Fall of the Republic**

* 59 BCE Julius Caesar elected as a consul
* 1st Triumvirate: **Who:** Caesar, Crassus, Pompey **Purpose:** To divide the territory of Rome and rule it together
* Attacked Gauls to receive military recognition
* Rivals/Senate asked Caesar to return to Rome without his men**- Why?** They fear he is becoming too powerful
* **What does Caesar do?** Caesar marched troops through streets of Rome
* Crossed Rubicon River (divided Gaul/Italy) in 49 BCE-
* **Question**: Why was crossing the Rubicon River considered treason?

**Answer:** Was treason since he left his assignment and went against government orders.

* **Question:** Result of Caesar’s Action?

**Answer:** Civil War breaks out

* Defeats rival (Pompey) in 46 BCE
* Cicero was a key consul/greatest **orator (public speaker**) in Roman history- strong supporter of Republic- distrusted Caesar
* Declared himself a dictator in 44 BCE **What ends?** **(Marks the end of the Roman Republic!!!!!)**Before this Roman dictators were elected by city officials for only emergencies
* **Question:** Why did the senators view Caesar as an enemy?

**Answer: The believed Caesar would seize power and end the Republic**

**Overhead # 6 Death of Caesar/Rise of an Empire**

* **Question:** What happened on the Ides of March?
* **Answer:** Senators killed Caesar on the Ides of March (15th)- Caesar shocked to see his friend Brutus among them. Caesar said “Et tu Brute” (And you Brutus). This was said by the Senate when Caesar realized his friend Brutus was one of the people stabbing him
* **Question:** How did the public react?
* **Answer:** Senators felt they had saved the Republic- instead mobs grew (rioting) and the senators went into hiding
* **Question**: Why was Caesar well liked?
* **Answer:** Reorganized the government, lowered taxes- found new colonies-gave people land to farm-hired people to build temples/public buildings
* Antony/Octavian( adopted by Caesar) worked together to find Senators
* Battle of Phillipi(northern Greece)- Where senators were killed or committed suicide
* **Question**: What caused Antony/Octavian to become enemies?
* **Answer**: Antony went to Egypt-Married Cleopatra-divorced wife (Octavian’s sister)- Octavian saw this as an insult and they went to war
* Battle of Actium: Octavian defeats Antony’s forces-Antony/Cleopatra commits suicide
* Octavian won power in 31 BCE- becomes 1st emperor (Augustus)

**Overhead # 7 Understanding an Empire**

* **Empire:** made up of a nation and the nations it has conquered under one ruler
* Several reasons to conquer other nations

1. Natural Resources- ex: Rome needed grain to feed its people
2. Seeks borders it can defend- natural borders or conquers hostile neighbors

* People conquered have different cultures/languages-
* **Why may this be a problem?** They may resent being conquered
* Ruling power spreads its culture to leave its own mark even after empire broken up- Example for the Roman Empire is the language known as Latin

**Overhead # 8 Unifying the Empire**

**Question:** Purpose?

**Answer: To prevent rebellions**

**How did the Romans unify the Empire?**

1. Those conquered built new cities modeled after Rome

2. Granted Citizenship

3. Allowed officials in provinces to govern own cities