**Overhead # 1 Geography/Rise of Rome**

* Italy is in the continent of Europe. Romans spoke Latin
* Italy is a peninsula in southern Europe, next to the Mediterranean Sea
* **Aeneas**: Trojan hero, fled to Italy after the Trojan War, allied with the Latins and defeated other groups in Italy (“Aeneid” by Virgil)
* **Romulus/Remus**- twins
* Argued where to build city- would watch for an omen (sign from the gods)- Remus saw 6 vulture/then Romulus saw 12 vultures- fought over the meaning- Romulus killed Remus- built a city known as Rome

# The Latium Plain

* Hot/dry summers/ wet, mild winters
* People spoke Latin and known as Latins
* Herders/Framers (wheat, grapes, olives)

# The Advantages of Latium

1. Rome built on several hills (protection)
2. Tiber River- 15 miles away from the Med. Sea (trade/transportation)
3. Rome in the center of Italy (Greece to the east, Spain to the west, northern coast of Africa to the South)
4. Mountains: Alps to the North, Apennines forms Italy’s spine

# Overhead # 2 Rome’s Early Kings

* Rome’s early history known through **legends**
* **Who found Rome in 753 BCE?** Romulus
* **Romulus** 1st of 7 kings (Created 1st army/govt)
* 2nd king was Numa Pompilius- Found religion of Rome
* **Senate**- Council of elders from leading families who advised the kings
* **Citizen’s Assembly**- Voted on decisions made by king/Senate
* **How was government/religion closely linked?** King was chief priest- Senators appointed as priests

# Etruscans

* Northern neighbor of Rome
* Introduced alphabet/new building techniques (concept of the arch)
* Turned Rome from a village into a city
* Built 1. **Circus Maximus**- Arena that seated thousands
* 2. **Cloaca Maxima**- Sewer (still in use)
* Last 3 of the seven kings were Etruscans
* Last king was **Tarquin the Proud** (Cruel and abused power so he was exiled)- Romans never had another King
* **Rome now became a Republic in 509 BCE** (happened when Tarquin the Proud was exiled)

**Overhead # 3 Republic 509 BCE**

* **Republic**- Citizens elect leaders to run government
* **Consuls**- Leaders elected by Assembly, advised by a senate, and replaced kings
* Early republic was **not** a democracy **why**?- citizens didn’t have same economic power, thus could not have same role in the government.
* Citizens were divided into two classes **determined by wealth**
1. **Patricians**- Members of the small number of wealthy Roman families
2. **Plebeians**- Bulk of the population (artisans, shopkeepers, peasants)
* **Both** classes had the right to vote
* **Only** patricians could hold political/military/religious offices
* This upset the plebeians- Even wealthy plebeians lacked power
* **Debt bondage**- would become a servant of the man you owed money to**.** Occurred most often to poor plebeians, treated like a slave, couldn’t buy themselves out
* Romans divided into citizens and slaves
* **Rights of women?** protected by Roman law
* Women could not vote and could not partake in the Gov’t

## Struggle for Rights

* Plebians had to serve in the army/pay taxes- still lacked certain rights
* (494BCE) **Council of Plebeians-** elected own officials (tribunes) when withdrew from Rome- Patricians needed the Plebeians allow them to keep Assembly
* **Tribunes**- Protected the rights of plebeians
* Eventually laws were engraved on 12 bronze tablets “**Twelve Tables**”
* **Changes to benefit Plebeians?** By 300s debt bondage banned, priesthood/Senate opened to plebeians
* Laws passed by the Senate were for everyone, but laws passed by the Plebian Assembly only for plebeians until 287 BCE when for everyone

## Overhead # 4 Roman Government

* Roman government known as a **tripartite**- three parts

1. **Magistrates**- elected officials

* Since 509 BCE Rome’s government was run by 2 consuls- By 367 one consul had to be a plebian
* Consuls had same powers as kings with two limitations
* 1. One year term 2. Consul could veto the other’s actions
* Consuls ran the government and commanded the army, also advised the Senate
* Below the two consuls were **magistrates** (government officials)

2. **Senate** (300 citizens)

* Senate controlled the Roman treasury and foreign policy
* Proposed laws
* Were elected senators for life

3. **Assemblies/Tribunes**

* Elected Consuls/Magistrates
* Voted on laws of the Senate
* **Checks and balances**- Methods to balance power and keep one part of the government from becoming too powerful

**Checks and Balances during the Roman Republic**

1. **Magistrates**
* **How did they check the Senate?**
1. Ran the government and army (Prevents the Senate from controlling the entire government).
2. Consuls advised the Senate to propose laws
* **How did they check the Assembly?**
1. Advised Senate on proposing laws. Prevents the Assembly on voting on their own laws
* **How did they check themselves?**
1. Consuls could veto one another

**B.Senate**

* **How did they check the Magistrates?**
1. Controlled the treasury and foreign policy. Prevents the Consuls from controlling
2. Advised the consuls on proposing laws
* **How did they check the Assembly?**
1. Proposed the laws preventing the Assembly from voting on their own laws

**C.Assembly**

* **How did they check the Magistrates?
A.** Elected the magistrates.
* **How did they check the Senate?**
1. Voted on laws. Prevented the Senate from voting on their laws

**3 Branches of the United States Government**

1. **Judicial**

**Definition:** To evaluate laws

**Who:** Supreme Court and Federal Courts

1. **Executive**

**Definition:** To carry pout laws

**Who:** President, Vice President, Cabinet

1. **Legislative**

**Definition:** To make laws

**Who:** Congress (Senate/House of Representatives)

## Overhead # 5 Early Expansion

* Shortly after they became a Republic, constantly fighting for 50 years
* **Dictators** (rulers with absolute power): led them to war, but could only rule for 6 months
* **Cincinnatus**- A farmer, who led Rome to victory and gave up his power after 16 days to return as a farmer, seen as an ideal leader

**Benefits of being a Roman ally?(**As allies they had to fight in future wars)

* 1. Promised protection
	2. profits from wars
	3. some even gained citizenship

# Citizenship

* Citizen comes from the Latin word (civitas)- meaning “membership in a city”
* Citizens were expected to be loyal- In return they would receive rights
* Person had to be born a citizen- But not all citizens had equal rights

**How did Greek and Roman citizenship differ?**

1. Greeks granted equal rights to citizens- Roman citizens did not always have equal rights- they had to fight for them

2. Rome granted citizenship to many captured people. In Greece you had to be born a citizenship

# The Roman Forum

* Had important government buildings and Temples,
* Place where people gathered to shop, gossip
* Located in the center of Rome between Two Hill

Palatine Hill (where the rich lived), Capitoline Hill (location of grandest temples)