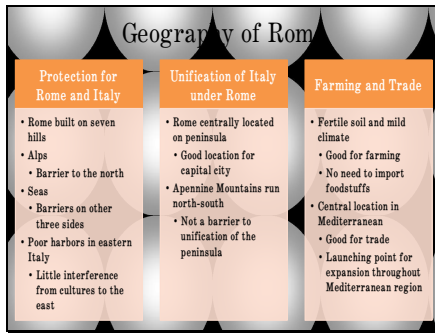


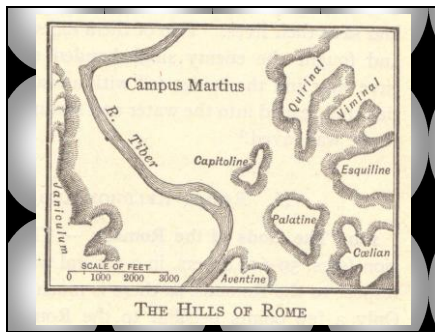
Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4



Slide 5

Others Living in Italy

- Greek colonists
 - Eastern portion of Sicily
 - "Heel" and "toe" of Italy
- Carthaginian colonists
 - Western portion of Sicily
- Gauls
 - Between Alps and Po River



Slide 6

The Etruscans

- Mysterious origins, lost to prehistory
 - Numerous hypotheses
 - Indigenous (first humans to live in region)
 - Migrated from east, north or south, circa 1000 BCE
- Lived south of Rome
 - Rome was called Etruria after the Etruscans
 - Etruscan influence on the Roman Empire
- Taught the Romans:
 - Arch in architecture, drainage and sewer-building, phalanx military formation

Slide 7

The Latins

- Indo-European tribe from the north
- Circa 1200 BCE - Settled south of the Tiber River in an area that came to be called Latium
- Latin League formed for protection
 - Rome was the leading city in this league
- Legend of the founding of Rome in 753 BCE
 - Two brothers Romulus and Remus
 - Were drowned by uncle who wanted throne
 - Instead raised by a she-wolf
 - Grew up and killed their uncle
 - Romulus killed Remus in a fight over what to name the city

Slide 8

Three Major Periods of Roman History

Roman Origins

- Circa 1000-500 BCE
- Earliest settlements on Palatine Hill
- 753 BCE - Legendary founding of Rome by Romulus and Remus

Roman Republic

- 509-31 BCE
- Etruscan kings overthrown under leadership of Lucius Junius Brutus, the traditional founder of the Republic in 509 BCE
- "Republic" = "ruling of the people"
- Ended with Battle of Actium in 31 BCE

Roman Empire

- 31 BCE- 476 CE
- Augustus takes Octavian's forces, defeated the forces of Antony and Cleopatra
- End of Western Roman Empire traditionally dated to 476 CE, when last emperor, Romulus Augustulus, deposed
- Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire continued until conquered by the Turks in 1453

Slide 9

Government: Patricians and Plebeians

Patricians	Plebeians
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nobles• Controlled the government of the Republic• Executive power<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two consuls elected for a one-year term• Elected by adult male patricians• Legislature<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Senate - upper house<ul style="list-style-type: none">• About 300 patricians• Served for life<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Controlled by about 12 families• Assembly - lower house<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All free, adult males who could afford weaponry• All acts had to be approved by the Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Common people• Few rights and little power• Could not run for public office• Could not marry into the nobility (the patrician class)• Little say in the creation of laws• Continuously threatened to secede from Rome and create their own city<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over the centuries, they were granted more and more rights

Slide 10

Other Elected Roman Officials

- Aediles** ran city ("local") government.
- Censors** kept track of citizen lists, and in later years took charge of public morality.
- Dictators**, with absolute power, were elected by the Senate in times of emergency to rule for six months.
- Praetors** were in charge of administering justice.
- Quaestors** were in charge of Roman finances.

Slide 11

The Plebeians Fight for Greater Rights: The Growth of Democracy in Rome

- ASSEMBLY:** Senate could no longer veto laws made by the Assembly (the "Comitia").
- INTERMARRIAGE:** Plebeians were given the right to marry patricians.
- PUBLIC OFFICES:** These were opened to plebeians.
- TRIBUNES:** Right to elect tribunes. These were officials with veto ("I forbid") power over the Senate.
- TWELVE TABLES:** Laws were written down. This protected plebeians from biased patrician judges. 450 B.C.E.

Slide 12

From Rome to Italy

- 509-201 B.C.E.
 - Rome came to control all of Italy south of the Po River
- 386 B.C.E.
 - Gauls from the north plundered and burned Rome
 - Rome got rid of the Gauls by paying them a large amount of gold
- Rome got rid of its dependence on the Gauls by conquering them
 - The remaining Etruscans
 - Its former allies in the Latin League
 - Tribes in central Italy (such as the Samnites in 290 B.C.E.)
 - Greeks in the south

Slide 13

Why was Rome so successful?

- Infrastructure: Well-built military roads radiating from Rome
- Military ability
- Strategy: Divide and control
- Treatment of conquered peoples

Slide 14

Military Ability

- Great soldiers
- Well-trained
- All volunteers




THE TUDOR FORMATION—THE ANCIENT FORMATION OF THE MARCH "TURTLE"
 Fought by English government and the part of Roman soldiers. When fortifications were attacked the heavy-armed soldiers held their shields arranged in a formation known as the turtle, or tortoise, for protection from hostile weapons.

Slide 15

Infrastructure

- Few geographical barriers on the Italian peninsula
- Military roads radiated from Rome
 - Troops could be sent quickly to quell unrest in any area
 - Dual purpose—roads came to allow quick and easy travel by tax collectors, traders, travelers, and officials
- Famous Roman roads
 - Appian
 - Flaminius
 - Valerian
- Public funds dedicated to building and maintaining the Republic's infrastructure



FAMOUS ROMAN BRIDGE OVER THE TIBER
 The first bridge across the Tiber at Rome, built at about the time of the foundation of the Republic. Many bridges were built later, but the Fabrician, which carries the city with an island in the Tiber, is the oldest stone bridge in the world still in use.

Slide 16

Strategy: Divide and Control

- Rome's fear:
 - That allies and colonies would unite against Roman Rule
- Rome's solution:
 - Keep groups under Roman control divided
- How this was done:
 - Forgive infractions but punish them
 - Separate privileges and treaties

Slide 17

Treatment of Conquered Peoples

- Conquered peoples were treated well:
 - Some received full Roman citizenship, including suffrage
 - Some controlled their own affairs but paid tribute and gave soldiers to the Roman army
- Colonies
 - Roman established colonies of conquered peoples, each protected by a garrison of Roman soldiers
 - Republic encouraged intermarriage
 - Led to the spread of Roman culture and language (Latin)

Slide 18

Review Questions

1. What were the geographical barriers of the Italian peninsula?
2. Apart from the Latins, what other groups lived in Italy?
3. According to tradition, who founded the Roman Republic in 509 BCE?
4. Who were the patricians and what rights did they have?
5. Who were the plebeians and what rights did they have?
6. Why was Rome so successful?
