

Quaestio: How did Roman Imperialism lead to the collapse of the Roman Republic?

IMPERIALISM AND EMPIRE

ROMAN EXPANSION

- _____ - conquest or domination of one country by another
- The Romans conquered the entire Italian Peninsula by 256 BCE, including **Etruscan** and **Greek** areas
- Many Greeks made **slaves**, who often became _____ to wealthy children, exposing Romans to Greek culture
- CULTURAL _____ !!!

THE PUNIC WARS

- Soon expanded into island of **Sicily**, coming into contact with the _____, **Phoenicians** who had established colonies in North Africa, Southern Iberia (Spain), and Sicily
- 264-146 BCE Romans fought Carthage in the _____ Wars
- First War: Rome conquered Sicily and other nearby islands
- Second War: Carthaginian general _____ marched War Elephants across two mountain ranges, the Pyrenees and the Alps, successfully surprise attacking Italy
- Before he could attack Rome, the Romans attacked Carthage, and he left to defend his homeland, ultimately losing the war
- Third War: Romans decided to destroy Carthage, killing and enslaving the population, and pouring _____ on the earth so nothing could ever grow again
- By 133 BCE, controlled all of Spain (_____ Peninsula) securing Roman control in the Western Mediterranean

“The Carthaginians fought for their own preservation and the sovereignty (free authority) of Africa, the Romans [fought] for supremacy and world domination.” — a Greek witness to the fall of Carthage

CONQUEST OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

- The Hellenistic Kingdoms constantly fought each other
- Small Greek states _____ with Rome for protection against the larger kingdoms, and Rome eventually “annexed” Macedonia and Greece into the Empire, just to be safe...
- As they grew stronger, they also conquered Asia Minor and Syria from the Seleucids

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

- Rome adopted even more _____ culture, such as art, architecture, and religious beliefs
- Many elite Romans were Philhellenes: Lovers of Greek Culture

“Captive Greece has captured her rude conqueror.” — Horace, Roman poet during the time of Augustus

- _____: Especially in the West, such as in Spain and Gaul, Romans introduced Roman culture to conquered peoples, who came to see themselves as Romans, and built cities in the Roman style, and became “civilized”
- Having shared _____ and values helped Rome control its provinces

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM

- Conquest opened trade and increased wealth in Rome (for the wealthy), also brought in _____
- Wealthy landowners had slaves work their large farms called _____
- _____: Poor farmers who were former soldiers could not compete, sold their farms and moved to cities, urban poor increasingly angry

Julius Caesar & Augustus

- First _____ - Alliance between _____, Pompey, and Crassus, who together dominated Roman politics, essentially controlling Rome. They brought stability after the _____ Wars.
- Eventually Caesar claimed _____ for himself, defeating Pompey and becoming the _____
- The Roman _____ feared Caesar's growing power, which meant less power for them, so they stabbed him to death
- Caesar was very _____ among the Roman people, so after his death, they supported his adopted son _____ " _____ " as the new leader
- He was known as the _____, or "First Citizen," because Romans hated the idea of _____

Pax Romana

- Augustus became the first _____ of Rome, and for the next 200 years, Rome experienced a time called the _____ or "Roman Peace"
- _____ imperial power, took more control over provinces
- Rome kept its borders protected, which increased trade and brought wealth to the Empire, especially in the East
- Many cultural and technological _____ developed
 - Roman Roads: Extensive network, connected the empire, made _____ movement and message sending quick, _____ to last!
 - Aqueducts: Carry water for drinking, farming, bathing, _____
 - Public Baths: Ancient spas with baths, steam rooms, gyms, place for upper class to socialize
- Most people in the Roman Empire could live without the fear of being _____ or _____, which was uncommon at this time in history. However, it was not entirely _____
- Many wars were fought on the _____, or borders, of the Empire to gain more territory. During this period Rome fought the _____ in Britannia, the _____ Tribes in Germania, and the _____ Empire in Persia
- Rome also fought a series of wars against the _____ in Judaea, a province of Rome, because they tried to rebel from Roman rule. The Romans destroyed the Jewish _____ and used the wealth stolen from it to build the _____!
- Within Rome, Romans spent their free time watching chariot races at the Circus Maximus or _____ fight to the death in the Colosseum.
- _____: Free food and public entertainment common tool to keep the urban poor happy and distracted from the bigger problems
- Many Roman _____ were not very peaceful, such as Caligula and Nero...