

The Republic's Growth & Crisis

Ch. 12/Sec. 4



Rome vs. Carthage

- Romans fought with Carthage for control of Sicily in 3 wars
- Carthage (North Africa)
 - Controlled Spain and Sicily
- Punic Wars: over 20 years



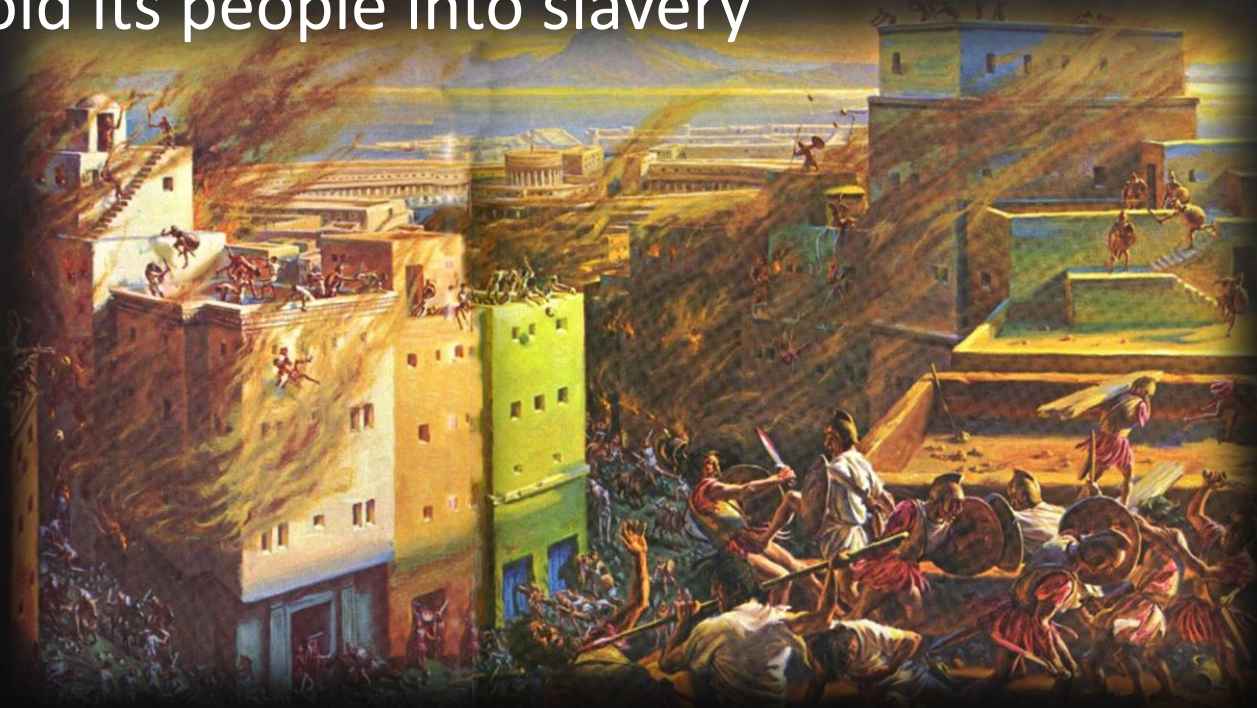
Hannibal



- Carthage's most successful general
- Hannibal's Plan
 - Marched from Spain to Rome: 40,000 men & 40 elephants
- Scipio: Roman general
 - Led an attack against Carthage when Hannibal was in Italy
 - Rome defeated Carthage in 204 B.C.
- Hannibal defeated at the Battle of Zama in 202 BC

The End of Carthage

- Rome still feared Carthage
 - Again attacked Carthage in 146 B.C.
 - Burned and looted the city
 - Sold its people into slavery



Roman Empire

An aerial view of a Roman city, likely Rome, showing a dense grid of streets and buildings. A prominent feature is a large, circular arena or stadium, possibly the Colosseum, situated in the center-right of the image. The overall scene is rendered in a golden-brown, sepia-toned style.

- Rome now controlled areas in:
 - Western part of the Mediterranean
 - Greece
 - Southwest of Asia
 - Southern areas in Spain
- Roman Magistrates
 - Sent out to govern these areas
 - Broke empire into provinces

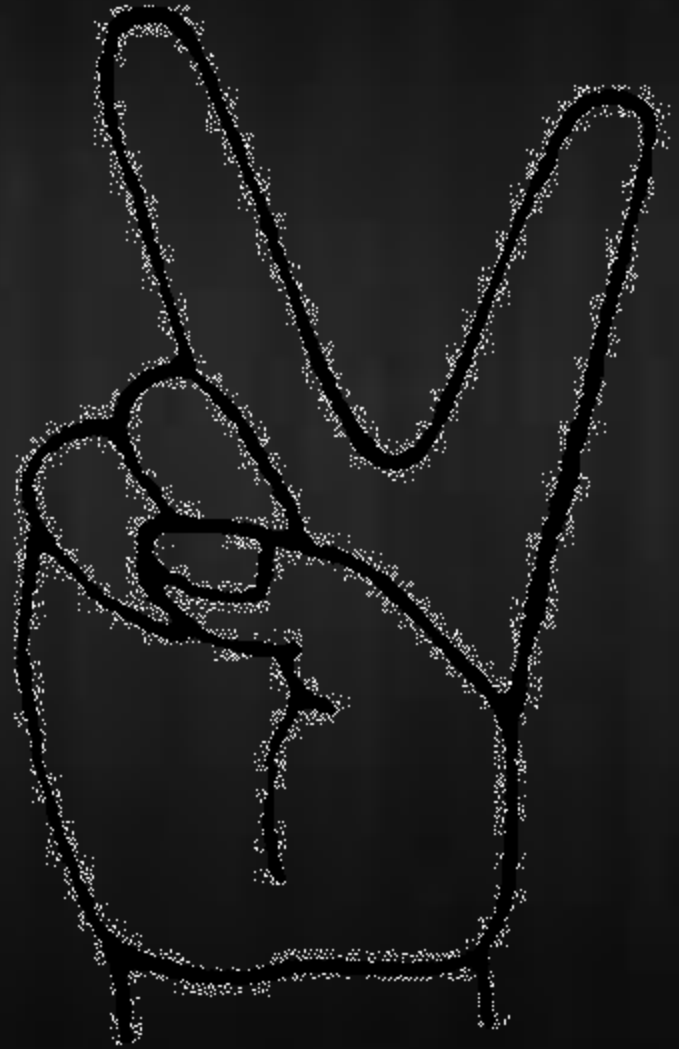
More Power=More Problems

The background of the slide features a scenic view of ancient Roman ruins. On the left, the iconic Colosseum is visible, partially obscured by trees. To the right, a row of tall, weathered stone columns stands prominently, with a bright sun flare behind them. The foreground shows a cobblestone path and a low stone wall.

- Magistrates Corrupt:
 - Stole from people in the provinces
 - Robbing foreigners they fought
 - Used violence to win elections
- Economy:
 - More Romans were growing poorer
 - Slaves replaced tenant farmers
 - Poor people went to the cities looking for work

Keeping the Peace

- Government officials feared a rebellion
 - Gave out free grain to keep peace
- Politicians appealed to the poor to win office
 - 2 sides fought in the streets over reforms
- Powerful consul: Gaius Marius
 - He reformed the Roman army
 - Allowed the poorest citizens to join and the government paid for their equipment



From Republic to Empire



- Military gained too much power and led their armies against the Senate.
 - Led to a civil war
- New commanders rose up
 - Julius Caesar conquered Gaul
 - Eventually took control of Rome

Julius Caesar

100 B.C.- 40 B.C.



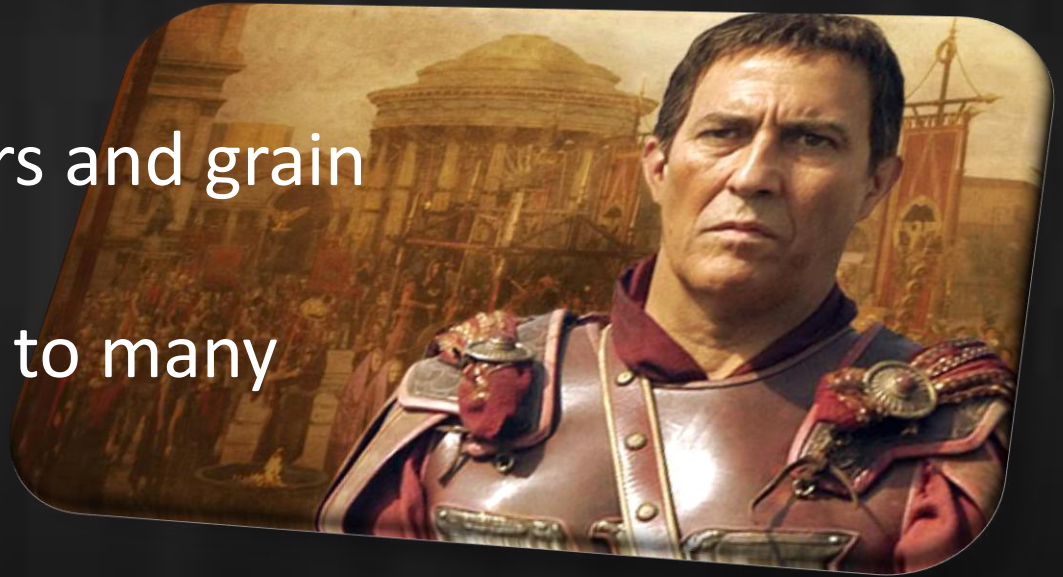
Caesar & Cleopatra

- Cleopatra:
 - 18 years old
 - Ruler of Egypt/really Greek
- The two joined forces
 - Caesar helped Cleo defeat her brother
 - Cleo gave him money needed to keep fighting for control of Rome



Important Changes

- Republic to Dictatorship
- Created calendar
- Gave land to soldiers and grain to the poor
- Granted citizenship to many not born in Rome
- Well-liked
- Senators furious— plotted his death



“Beware the Ides of March”

- March 15th: Caesar ignored this warning
 - Stabbed to death at the Senate
 - Senators believed they were saving the republic
 - Civil War broke out after his death



Octavian/Augustus

- Caesar's death did not save the republic
 - After 14 years of fighting for control, grand nephew of Caesar takes over
 - Began a monarchy in 30 B.C.
- Octavian swore to avenge Caesar's death
 - Defeated Caesar's murderers
 - Defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra
- Name change
 - Octavian to Augustus= "honored one"
 - Known as the first emperor of Rome

Month of August



- Augustus rule brought peace = **Pax Romana**
 - Latin for *peace*
- Changes under Augustus:
 - new roads, buildings, water systems, single system of money, police and fire protection