

The Roman Republic: 753 B.C. to 27 B.C.

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 7.

I. Section 1: Early Rome (pp. 172–173)

A. Latins

1. Lived on a plain called _____, south of the _____ River
2. Left us no _____ because they could not write
3. Built small _____ on hills

B. Etruscans

1. Lived _____ of the _____ River
2. Had a written _____, and were expert _____
3. Kings appointed men who owned land, or _____, to a _____

II. Section 2: Rome Becomes a Republic (pp. 174–176)

A. The Roman Republic

1. Citizens voted to elect _____
2. _____ managed the government for a one-year _____
3. During war, the Roman _____ could choose a _____ for six months

B. Plebeians

1. Were the _____, _____, and _____ of Rome
2. Were needed to defend _____ against its _____
3. Had the right to elect representatives called _____

C. Laws

1. The _____ wrote the laws on 12 _____
2. Every _____ had to learn the laws

III. Section 3: Rome Expands Its Boundaries (pp. 177-179)

A. First Punic War

1. Lasted _____ years
2. _____ defeated the powerful navy of _____ because they added _____ to their ships
3. _____ took control of Sicily

B. Second Punic War

1. _____, a great Carthaginian soldier, marched his army across _____

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2. Hannibal's army moved along the _____ for _____ years
3. The Romans attacked _____ in North Africa
4. Roman general _____ defeated _____ army at _____

C. Third Punic War

1. Began in _____
2. Carthage attacked an ally of _____, which then invaded Carthage
3. _____ was destroyed

IV. Section 4: The Republic Faces Problems (pp. 180-182)**A. The Roman Poor**

1. Returned from war to find their farms were _____ for unpaid _____
2. Moved to the _____ to look for jobs
3. Sold their _____ to make money and became _____

B. Tiberius Gracchus

1. Tried to _____
2. Was killed in a _____ started by the _____ senators

C. Gaius Gracchus

1. Was elected _____ in _____ B.C.
2. Lowered price of _____ for the _____
3. Patricians stopped the _____ movement

D. Military Leaders

1. Marius formed an army from _____, and won in _____ and _____
2. _____ defeated Marius and made himself _____
3. The First _____ ruled Rome together for less than _____ years

V. Section 5: The End of the Republic (pp. 183-184)**A. Julius Caesar**

1. Had more power than the _____
2. Made _____ for life in 44 B.C.
3. On March 15, 44 B.C., _____ assassinated him

B. Second Triumvirate

1. Included _____, _____, and _____
2. _____ declared war on Mark Antony and _____, who killed themselves
3. _____ became Rome's first emperor

What Am I?

Directions: After each sentence, write the correct word from the Word Bank that the sentence describes.

Word Bank		
advanced	Latins	senate
Etruscans	Latium	Tiber
founded	patrician	
Italy	Remus	

- 1) I am a plain south of the Tiber River. _____
- 2) Romulus and I founded Rome in 753 B.C. _____
- 3) I am an advanced tribe of people who lived north of the Tiber River. _____
- 4) I am a word that means to have begun a country or city. _____
- 5) In Rome, I was a person who owned land and helped govern. _____
- 6) To help him make decisions, the king appointed men to me. _____
- 7) I am a boot-shaped peninsula. _____
- 8) I am a word that means beyond the beginning stage. _____
- 9) I am the river on which Rome is located. _____
- 10) I am a group of people from Latium. _____

Learning About the Roman Republic

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct word from the Word Bank. Some words may be used more than once.

Word Bank		
centuries	plebeians	senate
consuls	political	slavery
democracy	power	tablets
Etruscans	representatives	tribunes
laws	republic	veto
patricians		

In 509 B.C., **1)** _____ rebelled and set up a **2)** _____. In a **3)** _____, citizens vote to elect **4)** _____. The Roman **5)** _____ lasted almost 500 years and was governed by two **6)** _____ who had the power to **7)** _____, or say no to, a decision. The Roman **8)** _____ helped the **9)** _____ rule.

The Roman **10)** _____ was not a **11)** _____. Only **12)** _____ could vote. Most Romans were **13)** _____, which means "from the common people." **14)** _____ had little **15)** _____ and could be sold into **16)** _____. They gained **17)** _____ rights by choosing two **18)** _____.

The **19)** _____ did not write down laws until 450 B.C. They wrote the laws on 12 bronze **20)** _____. Everyone had to learn the **21)** _____.

An important part of Roman history is the struggle between plebeians and **22)** _____. Even though **23)** _____ could hold political offices and serve in the **24)** _____, problems continued between the two classes for many **25)** _____.

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

1) What led to the Punic Wars?

2) How did the Romans defeat Carthage in the First Punic War?

3) How did the Second Punic War end?

4) Why did Carthaginians starve during the Third Punic War?

5) What happened to Carthage after the Punic Wars?

Facing Problems True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) It was easy for Roman farmers who moved to the city to find jobs.
- _____ 2) To make money, some plebeians sold their votes to people running for office.
- _____ 3) Tiberius Gracchus tried to take public land away from the poor.
- _____ 4) A riot is a noisy and sometimes deadly uprising.
- _____ 5) Gaius Gracchus lowered the price of grain for the poor.
- _____ 6) To challenge means to question if something is right or wrong.
- _____ 7) Patrician senators wanted reform.
- _____ 8) Lucius Sulla defeated Marius and made himself dictator.
- _____ 9) Someone who runs for office is a politician.
- _____ 10) In 60 B.C., four men ruled Rome together.
- _____ 11) Rome was the most powerful state in the Mediterranean area by 133 B.C.
- _____ 12) The Roman government sold soldiers' farms for unpaid taxes.
- _____ 13) A reform is a large area of land.
- _____ 14) Sulla's army won victories in North Africa and Gaul.
- _____ 15) In 60 B.C., Julius Caesar was the only leader of Rome.

Important Terms and People

Directions: Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right. Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| _____ 1) Carthage tried to control it in 264 B.C. | a) barrier |
| _____ 2) defeated Hannibal's army at Zama | b) Hannibal |
| _____ 3) a long, wide, flat piece of wood | c) Third Punic War |
| _____ 4) lasted 23 years, until the Romans defeated the Carthaginians | d) mighty |
| _____ 5) where Carthage is located | e) Carthage |
| _____ 6) something that blocks the way | f) ally |
| _____ 7) was often at war with its neighbors during the years of the republic | g) North Africa |
| _____ 8) his army moved up and down the Italian peninsula for 15 years | h) Etruscans |
| _____ 9) began in 149 B.C. | i) plank |
| _____ 10) Second Punic War ended here | j) Sicily |
| _____ 11) powerful | k) First Punic War |
| _____ 12) Rome's neighbors to the north | l) Rome |
| _____ 13) began the Third Punic War by attacking an ally of Rome | m) Second Punic War |
| _____ 14) included the surprise Roman attack on Carthage | n) Scipio |
| _____ 15) a country or person who helps another | o) Zama |

Choose the Correct Answer

Directions: Read the words in the Word Bank. Choose the item that best completes each sentence. On the blank before each number, write the letter for that item.

Word Bank

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| a) riot | f) challenge | k) Crassus |
| b) territory | g) senators | l) Marius |
| c) soldiers | h) triumvirate | m) tribune |
| d) reform | i) tax | n) plebeians |
| e) Lucius Sulla | j) politician | o) army |

- _____ 1) To make something better through change is to _____ it.
- _____ 2) _____ challenged the power of Marius.
- _____ 3) Marius was a popular _____ general.
- _____ 4) Rule by three people is called a _____ .
- _____ 5) Gaius Gracchus helped poor _____ .
- _____ 6) A _____ is a noisy and sometimes deadly uprising.
- _____ 7) Tiberius Gracchus was a _____ who tried to give public land to the poor.
- _____ 8) _____ was one leader of the First Triumvirate.
- _____ 9) The early Roman Republic depended on its _____ .
- _____ 10) Patrician _____ feared Tiberius Gracchus and started a riot.
- _____ 11) Rome gained more _____ , or land to defend, so soldiers had to travel overseas to fight.
- _____ 12) A government leader is called a _____ .
- _____ 13) To _____ is to invite someone to fight.
- _____ 14) A _____ is money that people pay to support the government.
- _____ 15) In 110 B.C., _____ formed an army from the poor who had no land.

The Republic Ends True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) By marching his army into Rome, Julius Caesar won power, but broke Roman law.
- _____ 2) Cleopatra was the queen of Rome.
- _____ 3) If something is accurate, it is correct.
- _____ 4) Octavian, Mark Antony, and Marcus Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate.
- _____ 5) Roman senators assassinated Caesar.
- _____ 6) Retire means to give up one's job.
- _____ 7) Mark Antony was the first emperor of Rome.
- _____ 8) Octavian declared war on Cleopatra and Caesar.
- _____ 9) In 49 B.C., the senate ordered Caesar to return to Rome without his army.
- _____ 10) The Roman senate made Caesar a dictator for life.
- _____ 11) Pompey was not afraid of Caesar.
- _____ 12) Assassinate means to kill someone who is important.
- _____ 13) The Second Triumvirate divided the Roman Empire into four areas.
- _____ 14) An emperor is a person who rules an empire.
- _____ 15) The Roman government stamped Caesar's face on Roman coins.

Chapter 7 Mastery Test A

Part A Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.
Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1) Octavian | a) led the Carthaginians in the Second Punic War |
| _____ 2) plebeian | b) a long, wide, flat piece of wood |
| _____ 3) Latins | c) tried to give public land to the poor |
| _____ 4) veto | d) Rome's first emperor |
| _____ 5) consul | e) to say no to a ruling or law |
| _____ 6) political | f) lasted more than 100 years |
| _____ 7) Punic Wars | g) a common person in Rome who was not wealthy |
| _____ 8) Hannibal | h) served a one-year term |
| _____ 9) plank | i) lived on a plain south of the Tiber River |
| _____ 10) Tiberius Gracchus | j) having to do with governing |

Part B Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) The word (plebeian, patrician, republic) comes from the Latin word for father.
- 2) (Senators, Plebeians, Tribunes) assassinated Julius Caesar.
- 3) Mark Antony formed an alliance with (Cleopatra, Romulus, Marius).
- 4) A large area of land is called a (marsh, territory, consul).
- 5) A (term, senate, barrier) is a governing body.

Chapter 7 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Write a one-word answer on the blank line for each question.

- 1) Who won the First Punic War? _____
- 2) In what kind of government do citizens vote to elect representatives?

- 3) What was a common person in Rome called? _____
- 4) What city was destroyed after the Third Punic War? _____
- 5) What word means rule by three people? _____

Part D Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) From the beginning, the Roman Republic depended on its soldiers.
- _____ 2) The plebeians and the tribunes wanted reform.
- _____ 3) We call the rule of three Romans in 60 B.C. the senate.
- _____ 4) Pompey got the senate to limit Caesar's power.
- _____ 5) No one really knows how or when the city of Rome began.
- _____ 6) A dictator is a person who rules a country with force and makes all the laws.
- _____ 7) Roman plebeians never had the right to choose representatives.
- _____ 8) Carthage had a small, weak army.
- _____ 9) Gaius Gracchus helped poor plebeians.
- _____ 10) Julius Caesar killed himself.