

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

The Roman Republic

Chapter X Study Guide

GEOGRAPHY AND THE RISE OF ROME

Chapter X, Section I

The Geography of Italy

Italy is a _____, or area of land surrounded by water on three sides, and is located in southern _____ **nicknamed 'the boot' (because it's shaped like a boot, duh) :

Two major mountain ranges in Italy are the _____ and the _____.

These mountains make it rough to do what?

If not covered by mountains then it's _____, which people have built cities on this for defense.

People built cities near rivers for fresh water. Rome is located on the _____ River.

The climate is _____

Items grown in Italy are _____

Rome's Legendary Origins

The Romans believed their history could be traced back to a great Trojan hero named _____

His descendants, twin brothers named _____ and _____, founded Rome.



These brothers decided to build a city where they were rescued by the wolf, but _____ killed _____ and named Rome after himself.

The first king of Rome was _____, then seven others ruled but three of those kings of Rome were _____, or _____

Name three contributions made by Etruscan kings

- I.
- II.
- III.

Was Rome always ruled by kings? Yes / No

The Early Republic

A republic is _____



What was the purpose of having a republic? _____



Was Rome a democracy? Yes / No

Why or why not? _____

During a difficult time in Roman history when the Romans were at war they chose a _____ or _____ to lead the city.

One of Rome's most famous dictators was? _____

Romans society was divided into two groups (name and define)



I. _____	II. _____	Non-Citizens

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

Chapter X Section II



Roman Government

Plebeians began complaining about Rome's government, the city leaders wanted to do something because they feared _____

To calm the plebeians, the patricians made changes to the government. The changes were _____

Gradually, what started to disappear? _____

Rome developed a _____, or a government with three parts as a result of these changes.



ROMAN CLAD IN THE TOGA.

Branches of Roman Government

I. _____	II. _____	III. _____

Rome's government would not have worked without _____

What is a civic duty? _____

Name three things some Roman people felt it was their civic duty to do.

- I.
- II.
- III.

What are checks and balances? _____



Written Laws Keep Order

Rome's officials were responsible for what?

The only people who knew all the laws were the _____

Some people were being accused and charged for crimes they didn't even know existed so the Roman people called for laws to _____

Rome's first written law code was produced in the year CDL BC on _____

These written laws were displayed in the _____, or

These laws became known as _____

THE LATE REPUBLIC

Chapter X Section III Notes

Growth of Territory and Trade

Roman territory grew mainly for what reason? _____

Who attacked Rome, took over the city around the year CCCLXXXVII BC, and was given a large amount of gold to leave the city? _____

The Roman republic expanded to include all of Italy except the _____ part.
One reason the Romans were so successful was _____

Roman soldiers were organized into _____, or _____ which allowed flexibility for the Romans to defeat most enemies.

As the republic grew farms began _____ and trade began _____

Rome Grows Beyond Italy

How did Rome gain territory throughout the Mediterranean? _____

The fiercest of the wars fought were the _____, or a series of wars against _____

How many times did Rome and Carthage go to war? _____

When Rome beat Carthage in the Punic Wars what area did Rome acquire? _____

Who was Hannibal and what did he do? _____



During the last of the Punic Wars what did Rome do to Carthage, Africa? _____

During the Punic Wars Rome gained territory where? _____

Rome eventually went on to conquer southern part of Gaul, Greece and parts of Asia. Did Rome then change some of its ways to be more Greek-like? Yes / No

Crisis Strikes the Republic

As the republic grew, violence erupted between the _____ and the _____

Two brothers, both tribunes and both aware of the potential dangers facing Rome were _____ and _____



What did both brothers want for Rome? _____

Both were killed for their ideas, but their deaths changed Roman politics....how? _____



Who was Gaius Marius and what did he do? _____

Who was Lucius Cornelius Sulla and what did he do? _____

Who was Spartacus and what did he do? _____

ROMAN NUMERALS REFERENCE SHEET

I. The value of a letter is doubled or tripled when repeated.

- II = 2
- XXX = 30

Important rules:

- Only the letters I, X, C, and M can be repeated
 - For 10, do NOT write VV
DO write X
- A letter can only be repeated three times
 - For 4, do NOT write IIII
DO write IV

II. If one or more letters are placed after another letter of greater value, add that amount. Only three smaller letters can be added to a larger letter.

- VI = 6 (5 + 1 = 6)
- LXX = 70 (50 + 10 + 10 = 70)
- MCCC = 1300 (1000 + 100 + 100 + 100 = 1300)

III. If a letter is placed before another letter of greater value, subtract that amount.

- IV = 4 (5 - 1 = 4)
- XC = 90 (100 - 10 = 90)
- CM = 900 (1000 - 100 = 900)

Important rules:

- Only subtract powers of ten (I, X, or C, but not V or L)
 - For 95, do NOT write VC (100 - 5)
DO write XCV (XC + V or 90 + 5)
- Only subtract one number from another.
 - For 13, do NOT write IIXV (15 - 1 - 1)
DO write XIII (X + I + I + I or 10 + 3)
- Do not subtract a number from one that is more than 10 times greater (that is, you can subtract 1 from 10 [IX] but not 1 from 20—there is no such number as IXX.)
 - For 99, do NOT write IC (C - I or 100 - 1)
DO write XCIX (XC + IX or 90 + 9)

IV. A bar or line placed on top of a letter or string of letters increases the numeral's value by 1,000 times.

- 4,000 = \overline{MV} (with line over the "V" only) or MMMM (rarely, but not usually)
- 15,000 = \overline{XV} (with line over both "X" and "V")
- 21,000 = \overline{XXM} (with line over "XX")
- 1,000,000 = \overline{M} (with line over "M")

Important rule:

- When M can be used to represent 1,000, it must be.
 - For 4,000, do NOT write \overline{IV} , but DO write \overline{MV}
- For very large numbers (five million and above), there is no standard format, although sometimes a double bar or underline is used to indicate multiplication by 1,000,000. That means an underline X (\underline{X}) is ten million

I	ONE
II	TWO
III	THREE
IV	FOUR
V	FIVE
VI	SIX
VII	SEVEN
VIII	EIGHT
IX	NINE
X	TEN
XI	ELEVEN
XII	TWELVE
XIII	THIRTEEN
XIV	FOURTEEN
XV	FIFTEEN
XVI	SIXTEEN
XVII	SEVENTEEN
XVIII	EIGHTEEN
XIX	NINETEEN
XX	TWENTY
XXX	THIRTY
XL	FORTY
L	FIFTY
LX	SIXTY
LXX	SEVENTY
LXXX	EIGHTY
XC	NINETY
C	1 HUNDRED
D	5 HUNDRED
M	1 THOUSAND
\overline{X}	10 THOUSAND
\overline{M}	1 MILLION

Hebrew	Aramaic (Assyrian)	Arabic	Phoenician	Greek	Russian	Latin	English
א	𐤀	أ	𐤀	Α α	Аа	Aa	Aa
ב	𐤁	ب	𐤁	Β β Χ χ	Бб, Вв	Bb	Bb “ch”
ג	𐤂	د	𐤂	Δ δ	Дд	Dd	Dd
ה	𐤃	ه	𐤃	Ε ε Φ φ	Ее, Єе, Ээ	Ee Ff	Ee Ff, “ph”
ו	𐤄	ج	𐤄	Γ γ	Гг, Гг	Gg	Gg
ז	𐤅	خ, ح	𐤅	Η η	Ии, Йй	Hh	Hh
ח	𐤆	ي	𐤆	Ι ι	Іі, Її, Јј	Ii	Ii, Yy
ט, ט	𐤇	ك	𐤇	Κ κ	Кк	Kk	Kk, Cc (hard)
י	𐤈	ل	𐤈	Λ λ	Лл	Ll	Ll
כ, כ	𐤉	م	𐤉	Μ μ	Мм	Mm	Mm
ל	𐤊	ن	𐤊	Ν ν	Нн	Nn	Nn
מ, מ	𐤋	ع, غ	𐤋	Ο ο Ω ω	Оо Oo	Oo	Oo (short) Oo (long)
נ, נ	𐤌	ف	𐤌	Π π	Пп	Pp	Pp
ס, ס	𐤍	ق	𐤍	Ρ ρ Ψ ψ	Рр Pp Ψ ψ	Qq Rr	Qq Rr “ps”
ע	𐤎	ر	𐤎	Σ σ ς	Сс, Шш	Ss	Ss, Cc (soft)
פ, פ	𐤏	س, ش	𐤏	Μ μ	Цц, Чч, Цц		“ts”
צ, צ	𐤐	ص	𐤐	Θ θ	θθ		“th”
ק, ק	𐤑	ط	𐤑	Τ τ	Тт	Tt	Tt
ר	𐤒	ث, ت	𐤒	Υ υ	Уу, Ўў	Vv	Uu, Yy
ש	𐤓	و	𐤓	Ϝ ϝ	FF		Ww
ת	𐤔	س	𐤔	Ξ ξ	Џџ, Xx	Xx	Xx (“ks”)
י	𐤕	ز	𐤕	Ζ ζ	Зз	Zz	Zz, Xx (“z”)