




The Late Republic



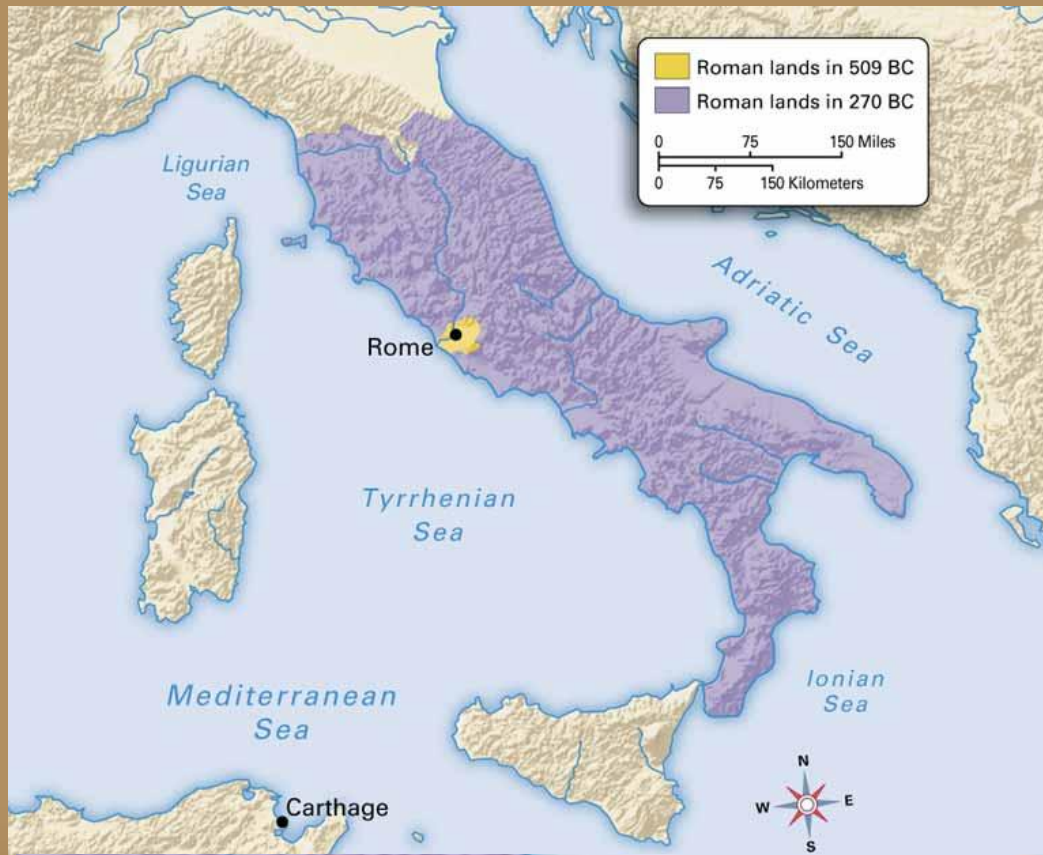


Growth of Territory

- ❁ Rome expanded due to threats from other cities.
 - ❁ When the Gauls took over Rome in 410 BC, Roman officials paid them to leave. Because of this Rome was constantly fighting off invaders.
 - ❁ Rome's army was very organized, so defense of the city was usually successful.
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The Roman Republic

509-270 BC



Map: The Roman Republic, 509-270 BC. You can see from this map that the Roman Republic was very small in 509 BC and just surrounded Rome. By 270 BC it had taken over the entire peninsula of Italy.

Legions

- ❁ Soldiers were divided into **legions**, or groups of up to 6,000 men.
- ❁ Each legion was divided into centuries, or groups of 100 soldiers.
- ❁ The army had the flexibility to fight together, or break up into smaller groups.

Languages of Italy

400s BC



Map: Languages of Italy, 400s BC This map shows the languages of Italy. The orange area indicating Latin is just south of Rome. The green area which depicts Umbrian is in the area north of Rome. The purple area which indicates Greek is along the western and southern coastlines of the peninsula. Etruscan which is illustrated by blue is spoken on the islands and pink which indicates other languages runs along the east coast of the peninsula.

Trade

- ❁ Most Romans were originally farmers. Many of them moved to the city and ran their farms from afar with help from slaves.
- ❁ As the population of the city grew, so did the need for more food. An extensive trading network was established.
- ❁ Rome coined copper and silver money, which was used widely in the region.

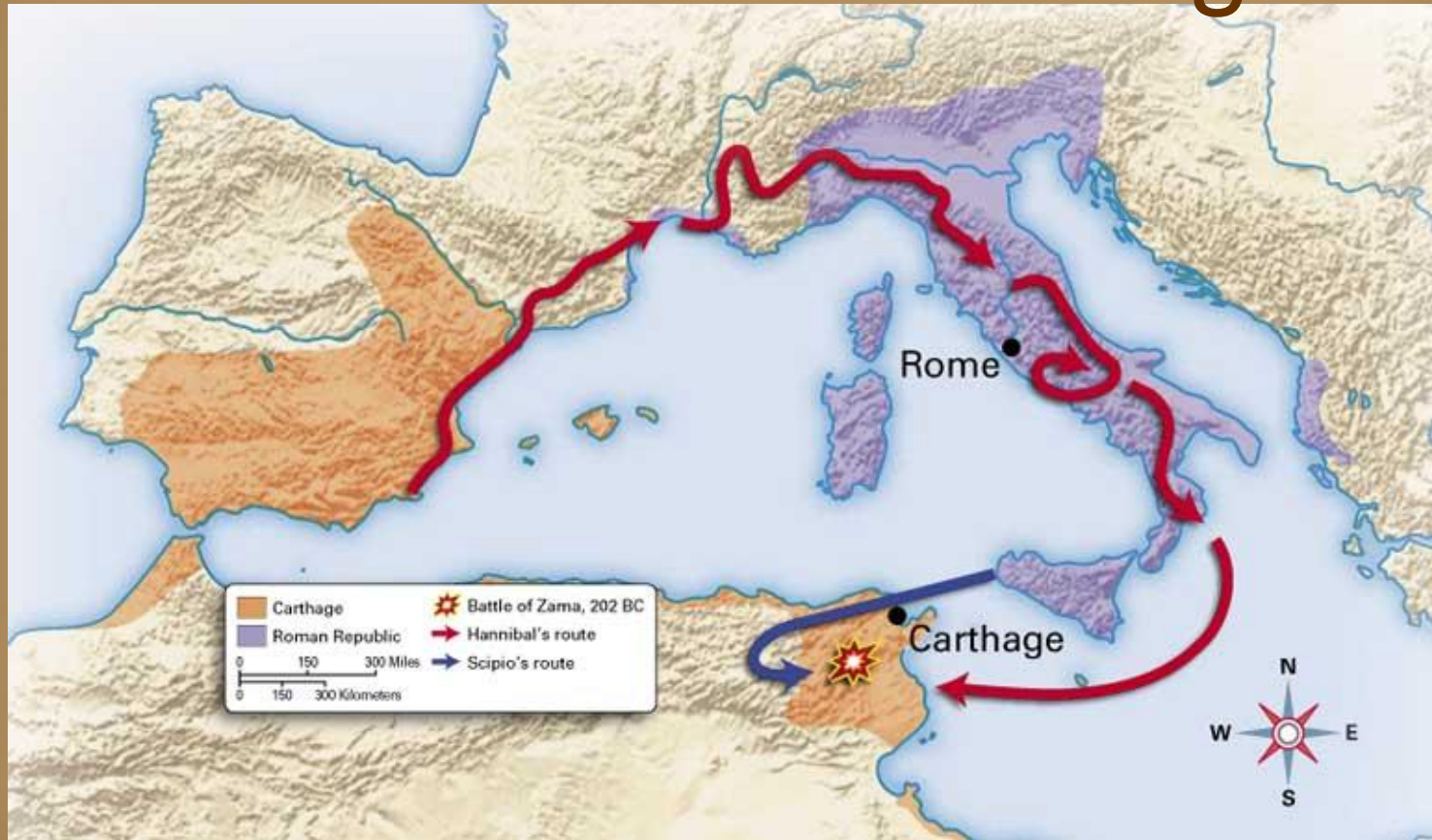


Rome Grows Beyond Italy

- ❁ Rome's growth made both allies and enemies in the Mediterranean.
- ❁ The Roman army fought many wars, including the **Punic Wars** with Carthage.
- ❁ Carthage was the capital of a Phoenician civilization that flourished in North Africa between 264 and 156 BC.

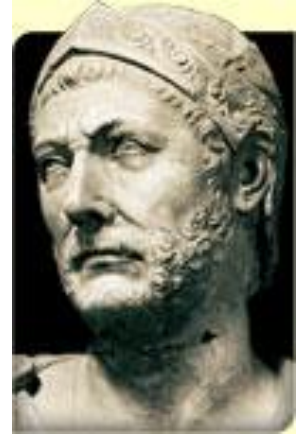


Rome Battles Carthage



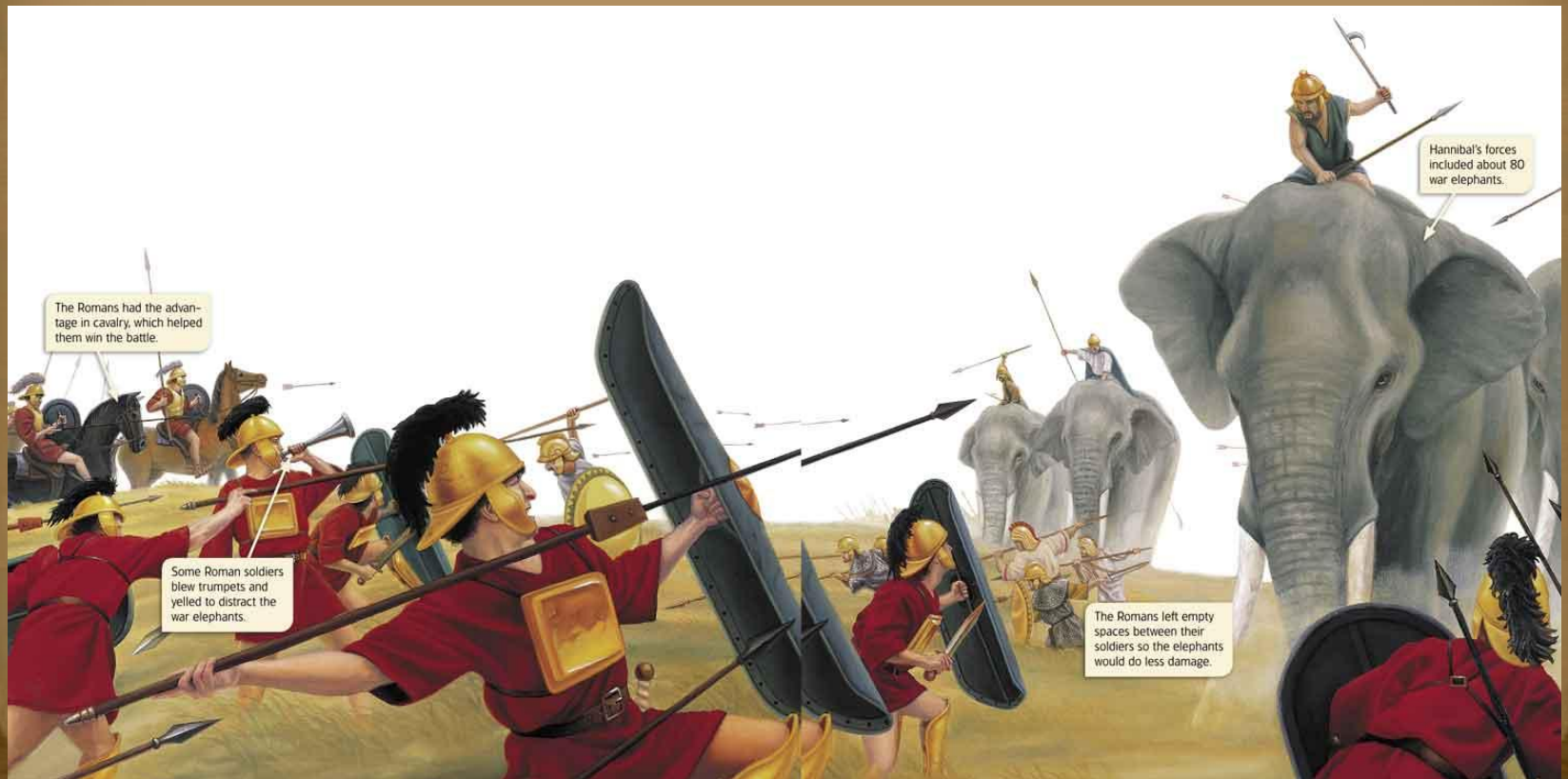
During the Second Punic War, Hannibal invaded Italy, as you can see on the map. But Rome's leaders sent an army under their general Scipio (SIP-ee-oh) to attack Carthage itself, forcing Hannibal to return and defend his city. The two generals met at Zama, where Scipio defeated Hannibal's army in the last great battle of the Second Punic War.

Rome Grows Beyond Italy



- ✦ Although an attack on Rome led by the brilliant general **Hannibal** nearly succeeded, Rome eventually conquered Carthage.
- ✦ The Romans then took over Gaul, Greece, and parts of Asia.
- ✦ The Romans were deeply influenced by the Greeks and adopted much of the Greek culture.

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The Romans had the advantage in cavalry, which helped them win the battle.

Some Roman soldiers blew trumpets and yelled to distract the war elephants.

The Romans left empty spaces between their soldiers so the elephants would do less damage.

Hannibal's forces included about 60 war elephants.

Crises Strike the Republic

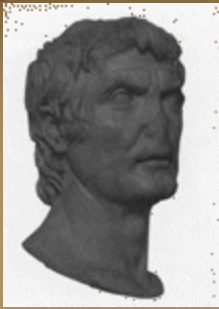
- ❁ As Rome's territory grew, so did its problems. Tensions between the rich and poor grew.
- ❁ Some leaders tried to keep the poor citizens happy, but their plans were not popular with the wealthy.
- ❁ Politicians who tried to make a change and went against Rome's powerful leaders were killed.

The Roman Republic

270-100 BC



Map: The Roman Republic, 270-100 BC This map illustrates that the Romans occupied all of the Italian Peninsula in 270 BC and is shown shaded in purple. The orange area shows the Roman Republic in 100 BC which, consisted of Spain along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea to the north of Italy, the islands of Italy, the northwest tip of Africa which included Carthage, Macedonia, Greece and Asia Minor.



Gaius Marius

- ❁ Army general **Gaius Marius** (GY-uhs MER-ee-uhs) encouraged the poor and the unemployed to join the army.
- ❁ Before, only people who owned property had been allowed in the army.
- ❁ As a result, the army became more loyal to Marius than to the Roman government.

Lucius Cornelius Sulla

138-78 BC

- Another man, **Lucius Cornelius Sulla** raised his own army.
- He fought and killed Marius and became dictator.



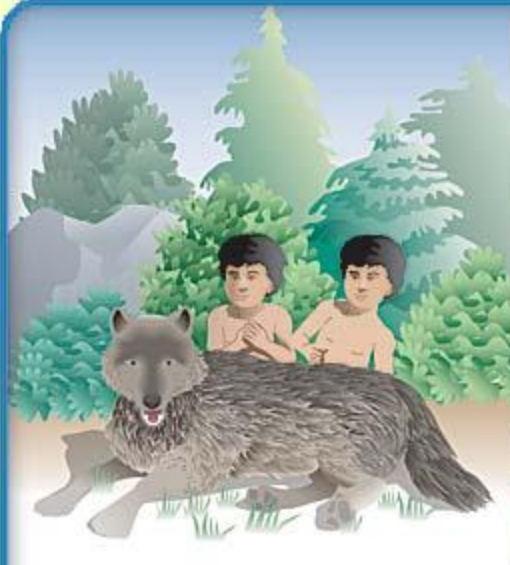
Although the two eventually became enemies, Sulla learned much of what he knew about military affairs from Gaius Marius. He had been an assistant to Marius before he became consul. Sulla changed Rome's government forever when he became dictator, but he actually had many traditional ideas. For example, he believed the Senate should be the main ruling group in Rome, and he increased its power during his rule.

Spartacus

- ❁ Soon afterward, **Spartacus** a slave and former gladiator, led an uprising of thousands of slaves against the republic.
- ❁ Spartacus was eventually defeated and killed, but these conflicts had weakened Rome.



Chapter 11 Summary



The Romans created many legends about their city's glorious history.



The early Romans set up a type of government called a republic.



The Roman Republic conquered lands in Italy and around the Mediterranean.

Chapter Visual Summary: This three-panel illustration reviews the main ideas of the chapter. In the first panel, two toddlers sit behind a wolf. The Romans created many legends about their city's glorious history. The second panel shows three men in formal white and blue togas standing on the steps of a government building. The early Romans set up a type of government called a Republic. The final panel depicts soldiers marching in formation. The Roman Republic conquered lands in Italy and around the Mediterranean.