

The image features a green background with various circular patterns. The top half is a lighter green with faint, large-scale concentric circles. The middle section is a darker green with numerous smaller, overlapping concentric circles in various shades of green and yellow. The bottom section is a solid green with a large, prominent, light-green concentric circle. The text "From Republic to Empire" is centered within this large circle.

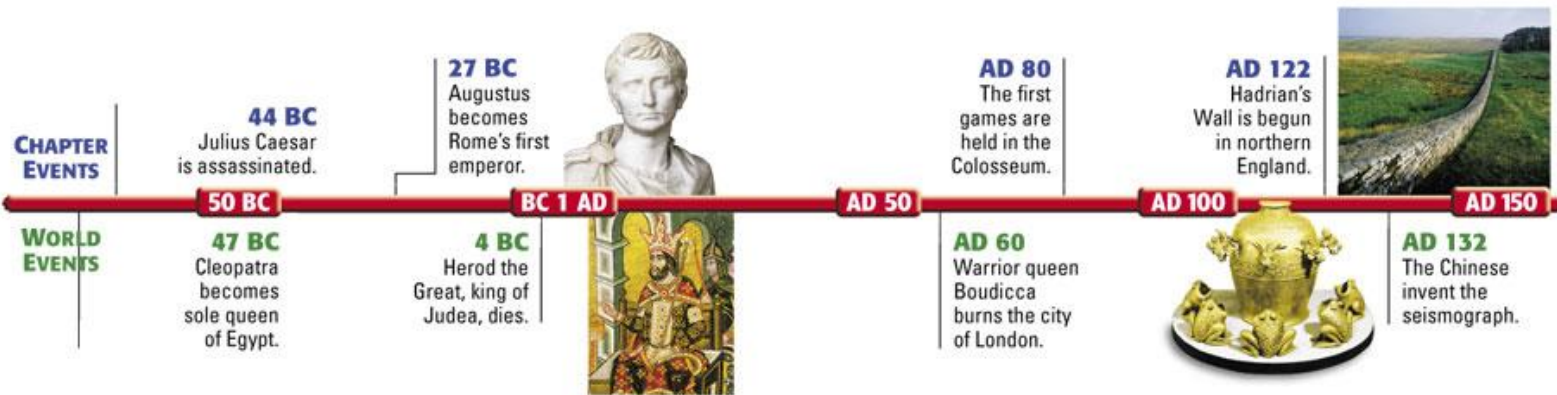
From Republic to  
Empire

# The Roman Colosseum



This photo shows the Roman Colosseum, a building that has influenced the design of stadiums and sporting facilities around the world.

# Chapter 12 Timeline



# The Call for Change

- **Cicero**, a famous **orator**, asked Romans to work together to limit the power of the generals and return all power to the Senate.
- Cicero wanted to bring order back to Rome.
- The republic was in chaos, but many Romans disagreed with Cicero.
- Rome's government stayed the same.

# Caesar's Rise to Power

- **Julius Caesar** was admired by Romans for his battle skills and courage. His soldiers respected him because he treated them well.
- Between 58 and 50 BC Caesar conquered nearly all of Gaul, consisting of much of modern France, Germany, northern Italy, and part of Britain.
- He made an alliance with the powerful **Pompey**.

# Caesar's Rise to Power

- After Caesar had conquered Gaul, Pompey's allies told Caesar to give up his armies and come back to Rome.
- Instead, Caesar entered Rome with his army. Pompey and his allies fled.
- Pompey and his forces were driven into Egypt, where he was killed.



Julius Caesar conquered Gaul and added it to the empire. This painting from the late 1800s shows a Frankish leader surrendering to Caesar by dropping his weapons at Caesar's feet.

# Caesar's End

- In Egypt Caesar became an ally of Queen Cleopatra. Caesar then returned to Rome and was named dictator for life.
- Many Senators turned against Caesar. On March 15, 44 BC, a group of Senators, including Caesar's friend Brutus, stabbed Caesar to death in the Senate house.



# Augustus the Emperor

- Caesar's assassination shocked Romans. Many had loved him.
- **Marc Antony** and Octavian, later renamed **Augustus**, took charge of Roman politics.
- They led an army that defeated Brutus and their other opponents, who killed themselves after the final battle.
- Then Octavian returned to Italy while Antony headed east to fight Rome's enemies.



# Antony and Cleopatra

- In Egypt Antony met Cleopatra and they fell in love. Cleopatra declared Antony king of Egypt and her co-ruler.
- Antony divorced his wife, who was Octavian's sister. Octavian viewed the divorce as an insult to his sister and to him. In 31 BC Octavian sent a fleet to attack Antony.
- In the Battle of Actium, Antony's fleet was beaten. Antony escaped to Egypt and was reunited with Cleopatra.
- They killed themselves to avoid capture by Octavian.

# Marc and Cleopatra



# Octavian

- After Antony died Octavian became the sole ruler of Rome.
- He said he was working to bring back the republic, but he gained almost total power. He assumed the title *princeps*, which means first citizen.
- In 27 BC Octavian claimed that he was giving up all his power to the Senate. However, he took the name of Augustus and became the Roman emperor.

