**Roman Empire Guided Notes**

**Roman Expansion**

* By the 3rd century B.C., the Romans conquered the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peninsula & began to exert power in the Mediterranean world
	+ But, the growth of Rome threatened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the superpower of the Mediterranean world
		- In a series of battles known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Rome defeated Carthage & began the dominant power in the Mediterranean
	+ After the Punic Wars, Rome conquered new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & gained great wealth
		- One of the generals who led Rome’s expansion was a politician named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Problems for the Roman Republic**

* Rome’s expansion brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but also created problems:
	+ The addition of new lands & sources of slave labor increased the gap between the rich & poor
	+ Generals who controlled the armies became more powerful than the politicians in the Senate
	+ Struggles for power led to a series of civil wars in Rome

**The Rise & Fall of Julius Caesar**

* Julius Caesar took advantage of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Rome & was named dictator in 46 B.C.
* He initiated a series of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that offered Roman citizenship to conquered people & created new jobs
* Many Senators feared Caesar’s popularity & power as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Rome
	+ In 44 B.C., Senators \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Julius Caesar

**Roman Civil War**

* The assassination led to another civil war led by Caesar’s adopted nephew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & his best general, Marc Antony

**End of the Republic and Rise of the Empire**

* Caesar’s death changed Rome:
	+ People no longer trusted the Senate to rule Rome & the Roman Republic came to an end & the empire began
* Octavian emerged as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leader of Rome, was given the title Augustus (“Exalted One”), & became Rome’s first emperor
* Under Augustus, Rome was ruled as an empire; the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ still met but the emperor had all the real power



**Pax Romana**

* Augustus’ 41 year reign marked the beginning of a 207-year era of peace, wealth, & expansion known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (“the Roman Peace”) from 27 B.C. to 180 A.D.



Pax Romana

* During the Pax Romana, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expanded to its height & brought great wealth to Rome
	+ The Pax Romana became the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” of Rome as emperors like Augustus built roads & a merit-based bureaucracy to rule the empire

**Roman Architecture**

* Roman architects used new styles like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & concrete to beautify cities
	+ Emperors built arenas & used chariot races, gladiator events, & theater to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the poor

**Conclusion**

* Rome expanded from a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to a republic, to an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ The era of the Roman Republic introduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ democracy
	+ The era of the Roman Empire sparked the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & the “golden age” of Roman innovation & culture