WHI.6e-f ROME

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**How Rome Changes from Republic to Empire**

The Main Characters:

 Julius Caesar: Patrician Senator and Roman general

 Crassus: Filthy rich Roman general, friend of Caesar

 Pompey: Roman general, frenemy to Caesar

 Around 60 B.C. these three men make up something called the First Triumvirate- basically they use their power and money to run Rome

**Rise of Julius Caesar**

Julius Caesar gets appointed one of the two consuls in Rome.

While consul, Caesar uses Pompey's army to twist the Senate's arm to do what he wants.

After his one year term as consul is over, Caesar gets a sweet job being the governor of southern Gaul (France)

**Conquering Gaul**

While Governor of Gaul, Caesar conquers northern Gaul for Rome. He then went on to conquer the British Isles (England) too.

Caesar didn't exactly have permission to do this.

While he was away, Crassus was killed in battle fighting in Syria and Pompey was elected consul.

Caesar becomes very popular with his soldiers and the people he meets, giving them bread and land.

**Caesar Takes Power**

Pompey begins to worry about Caesar's popularity and growing power and gets the Senate to recall Caesar back to Rome.

Caesar knows if he goes back to Rome without an army Pompey will probably have him put in jail or killed.

Caesar does return to Rome, but brings his army with him and Pompey runs away.

Caesar is made both consul and dictator and had near total control of Rome.

**Being Caesar**

As dictator, Caesar made some popular changes, like creating a new calendar, giving away land, reforming debt and changing the tax code

However, there was a small group of senators who believed the Caesar had too much power and was more like a king than a leader

**Beware the Ides of March**

The worried senators, led by a friend of Caesar named Brutus, decide the only way to stop Caesar is to kill him.

On March 15, 44 B.C. while on his way to meet with the senate, Caesar is surrounded by the gang and stabbed to death.

The senators thought they were restoring Rome to a republic, but instead Rome fell into civil war.

**After Caesar**

After Caesar's assassination the second triumvirate came to power in Rome. It was made up of:

* + Octavian: Caesar's grand-nephew and heir
	+ Marc Antony: Caesar's second-in-command general
	+ Lepidus- Good friend of Caesar

For a while it worked ok, until: Marc Antony started hanging out with Cleopatra in Egypt

Octavian convinced the Senate to declare war on Egypt, and after losing a major battle (Actium) both Marc Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide

Lepidus retired and Octavian was left sole ruler of Rome, changing his name to Augustus and making himself emperor

**Augustus Casesar** (formerly Octavius)

Being emperor Augustus (formally Octavius) didn't have to listen to the senate or worry about a term because he had total power for life

 The Roman Republic is now an empire

 The Roman Empire expanded under Augustus

**Causes for Decline of Roman Republic (How did this Happen?)**

Causes for the decline of the Roman Republic

• Spread of slavery in the agricultural system

• Migration of small farmers into cities and unemployment

• Civil war over the power of Julius Caesar

• Devaluation of Roman currency; inflation

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**Pax Romana**

Following the transition of Rome from a republic to an empire under Augustus Rome experienced a period of peace and prosperity.

Pax Romana = 200 years of Roman peace, starting with Augustus, during which the empire expanded peacefully and became rich

During the Pax Romana:

* + Established uniform system of money, which helped to expand trade
	+ Guaranteed safe travel and trade on Roman roads
	+ Promoted prosperity and stability

Socially, the Pax Romana meant that there was peace between people of all the Roman classes. The patricians and plebeians existed side by side without bickering amongst each other.

Within the home, there was an increased emphasis on the family, mother and father raising children together.

The organization of the Roman government was changed to a civil service, with educated and qualified persons being put into administrative jobs across the empire.

Legally, a uniform rule of law was installed, meaning the same law covered you in the city of Rome and across the empire in Spain, Gaul, Greece or Egypt

**Law During the Pax Romana**

The Rule of Law and Justice in Rome

1. Applied to all people under Roman rule

2. Five Basic Principles

 A. People equal under the law

 B. A person is presumed innocent until proven guilty

 C. The accused can face accusers and defend against the charge

 D. Guilt must clearly be established

 E. Decisions must be based on fairness

3. Created stability and unity during Roman Empire