The Late Republic

If YOU were there...

You are a farmer in Italy during the Roman Republic. You are proud to be a Roman citizen, but times are hard. Rich landowners are buying farmland, and many farmers like you have lost their jobs. Some are moving to the city, but you’ve heard that there are not many jobs there, either. You’ve also heard that a famous general is raising an army to fight in Asia. That seems very far away, but it would mean good pay.

What might convince you to join the army?

Building Background

The Roman army played a vital part in the expansion of the republic. Roman soldiers were well trained and defeated many of the city’s enemies. As they did so, the Romans took over new lands. As the army conquered these new lands, traders moved in, seeking new products and markets that could make them rich.

Growth of Territory and Trade

After about 400 BC the Roman Republic grew quickly, both geographically and economically. Within 200 years the Roman army had conquered nearly all of Italy. Meanwhile Roman traders had begun to ship goods back and forth around the Mediterranean in search of new products and wealth.

Growth of Territory

Roman territory grew mainly in response to outside threats. In about 387 BC a people called the Gauls attacked Rome and took over the city. The Romans had to give the Gauls a huge amount of gold to leave the city.

Inspired by the Gauls’ victory, many of Rome’s neighboring cities also decided to attack. With some difficulty, the Romans fought off these attacks. As Rome’s attackers were defeated, the Romans took over their lands. As you can see on the map, the Romans soon controlled all of the Italian Peninsula except far northern Italy.
One reason for the Roman success was the organization of the army. Soldiers were organized in **legions** (LEE-juhnz), or groups of up to 6,000 soldiers. Each legion was divided into centuries, or groups of 100 soldiers. This organization allowed the army to be very flexible. It could fight as a large group or as several small ones. This flexibility allowed the Romans to defeat most enemies.

**Farming and Trade**

Before Rome conquered Italy, most Romans were farmers. As the republic grew, many people left their farms for Rome. In place of these small farms, wealthy Romans built large farms in the countryside. These farms were worked by slaves who grew one or two crops. The owners of the farms didn't usually live on them. Instead, they stayed in Rome or other cities and let others run the farms for them.

Roman trade also expanded as the republic grew. Rome's farmers couldn't grow enough food to support the city's increasing population, so merchants brought food from other parts of the Mediterranean. These merchants also brought metal goods and slaves to Rome. To pay for these goods, the Romans made coins out of copper, silver, and other metals. Roman coins began to appear in markets all around the Mediterranean.

**READING CHECK**  
Identifying Cause and Effect

*Why did the Romans conquer their neighbors?*

**Rome Grows Beyond Italy**

As Rome's power grew other countries came to see the Romans as a threat to their own power and declared war on them. In the end the Romans defeated their opponents, and Rome gained territory throughout the Mediterranean.

**The Punic Wars**

The fiercest of the wars Rome fought were the **Punic** (PYOO-nik) **Wars**, a series of wars against Carthage, a city in northern Africa. The word *Punic* means “Phoenician” in Latin. As you learned earlier in this book, the Phoenicians were an ancient civilization that had built the city of Carthage.

Rome and Carthage went to war three times between 264 and 146 BC. The wars began when Carthage sent its armies to Sicily, an island just southwest of Italy. In response, the Romans also sent an army to the island. Before long, war broke out between them. After almost 20 years of fighting, the Romans forced their enemies out and took control of Sicily.
In 218 BC Carthage tried to attack Rome itself. An army led by the brilliant general Hannibal set out for Rome. Although he forced the Romans right to the edge of defeat, Hannibal was never able to capture Rome itself. In the meantime, the Romans sent an army to attack Carthage. Hannibal rushed home to defend his city, but his troops were defeated at Zama (ZAY-muh) in the battle illustrated below.

By the 140s BC many senators had grown alarmed that Carthage was growing powerful again. They convinced Rome’s consuls to declare war on Carthage, and once again the Romans sent an army to Africa and destroyed Carthage. After this victory, the Romans burned the city, killed most of its people, and sold the rest of the people into slavery. They also took control of northern Africa.

**History Close-up**

**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.

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.
Later Expansion

During the Punic Wars, Rome took control of Sicily, Corsica, Spain, and North Africa. As a result, Rome controlled most of the western Mediterranean region.

In the years that followed, Roman legions marched north and east as well. In the 120s Rome conquered the southern part of Gaul. By that time, Rome had also conquered Greece and parts of Asia.

Although the Romans took over Greece, they were greatly changed by the experience. We would normally expect the victor to change the conquered country. Instead, the Romans adopted ideas about literature, art, philosophy, religion, and education from the Greeks.

**READING CHECK** Summarizing How did the Romans gain territory?

**ANALYZING VISUALS** How did the Romans deal with Hannibal’s war elephants?

**HISTORY**

**Carthage: Defeat at Zama**

Hannibal’s forces included about 80 war elephants.

**ANALYSIS SKILL**

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

**BIOGRAPHY**

**Hannibal**

247–183 BC

Many historians consider Hannibal to be one of the greatest generals of the ancient world. From an early age, he hated Rome. In 218 BC he began the Second Punic War by attacking one of Rome’s allies in Spain. After the war he became the leader of Carthage, but later he was forced by the Romans to flee the city. He went to Asia and joined with a king fighting the Romans there. The king was defeated, and Hannibal killed himself so that he wouldn’t become a Roman prisoner.
As the Romans’ territory grew, problems arose in the republic. Rich citizens were getting richer, and many leaders feared that violence would erupt between rich and poor.

**Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus**

Among the first leaders to address Rome’s problems were brothers named Tiberius (ty-BIR-ee-uhs) and Gaius Gracchus (GY-uhs GRAK-uhs). Both served as tribunes. Tiberius, who took office in 133 BC, wanted to create farms for poor Romans. The **purpose** of these farms was to keep the poor citizens happy and prevent rebellions. Tiberius wanted to create his farms on public land that wealthy citizens had illegally taken over. The public supported this idea, but the wealthy citizens opposed it. Conflict over the idea led to riots in the city, during which Tiberius was killed.

A few years later Gaius also tried to create new farms. He also began to sell food cheaply to Rome’s poor citizens. Like his brother, Gaius angered many powerful Romans and was killed for his ideas.

The violent deaths of the Gracchus brothers changed Roman politics. From that time on people saw violence as a political weapon. They often attacked leaders with whom they disagreed.

**Marius and Sulla**

In the late 100s BC another social change nearly led to the end of the republic. In 107 BC the Roman army desperately needed more troops. In response, a consul named Gaius Marius (MER-ee-uhs) encouraged poor people to join the army. Before, only people who owned property had been allowed to join. As a result of this change, thousands of poor and unemployed citizens joined Rome’s army.
Because Marius was a good general, his troops were more loyal to him than they were to Rome. The army’s support gave Marius great political power. Following his example, other ambitious politicians also sought their armies’ support.

One such politician, Lucius Cornelius Sulla (LOO-shuhs kawr-NEE-uh-suh SUL-uh), became consul in 88 BC. Sulla soon came into conflict with Marius, a conflict that led to a civil war in Rome. A civil war is a war between citizens of the same country. In the end Sulla defeated Marius. He later named himself dictator and used his power to punish his enemies.

Spartacus
Not long after Sulla died, another crisis arose to challenge Rome’s leaders. Thousands of slaves led by a former gladiator, Spartacus (SPAHR-tuh-kuh), rose up and demanded freedom.

Spartacus and his followers defeated an army sent to stop them and took over much of southern Italy. Eventually, though, Spartacus was killed in battle. Without his leadership, the revolt fell apart. Victorious, the Romans executed 6,000 rebellious slaves as an example to others who thought about rebelling. The rebellion was over, but the republic’s problems were not.

**CRISIS**

**Slaves**

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**READING CHECK**

**Predicting**

How do you think Marius and Sulla influenced later leaders?

**SUMMARY AND PREVIEW**

You have read about crises that arose in the late Roman Republic. These crises eventually led to changes in Roman society, as you will see in the next chapter.

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**Section 3 Assessment**

**Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People**

1. **a. Define** What was a Roman legion?
   
   **b. Explain** Why did the Romans decide to conquer all of Italy?
   
   **c. Elaborate** How did the growth of territory help increase Roman trade?

2. **a. Recall** Who fought in the Punic Wars?
   
   **b. Summarize** What led to the beginning of the Punic Wars?
   
   **c. Elaborate** Why do you think the Romans borrowed many ideas from Greek culture?

3. **a. Identify** Who was Spartacus?
   
   **b. Explain** How did the deaths of the Gracchus brothers change Roman politics?

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**Critical Thinking**

4. **Summarizing**

   Draw a diagram like the one here. Use your notes on crises Rome faced to list three crises during the later period of the republic. Then list two facts about each crisis.

   ![Crisis Diagram]

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**Focus on Speaking**

5. **Selecting Characters**

   In this section you learned about many major figures in Roman history. Choose one of them to be the subject of your legend. Now look back at your notes. How will you make the subject of your legend interesting for your listeners?
Interpreting Culture Maps

Understand the Skill

A culture map is a special type of political map. As you know, physical maps show natural features, such as mountains and rivers. Political maps show the human features of an area, such as boundaries, cities, and roads. The human features shown on a culture map are cultural ones, such as the languages spoken or religions practiced in an area. Historians often use culture maps in their work. Therefore, being able to interpret them is important for understanding history.

Learn the Skill

Follow these guidelines to interpret a culture map.

1. Use map basics. Read the title to identify the subject. Note the labels, legend, and scale. Pay extra attention to special symbols for cultural features. Be sure you understand what these symbols represent.

2. Study the map as a whole. Note the location of the cultural symbols and features. Ask yourself how they relate to the rest of the map.

3. Connect the information on the map to any written information about the subject in the text.

Practice and Apply the Skill

Apply the guidelines to the map on this page and answer the following questions.

1. What makes this map a culture map?
2. What language was most widely spoken on the Italian Peninsula? What other language was widely spoken?
3. Where was Greek spoken? Why did the people there talk in Greek?
4. What language did the Romans speak?
Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.

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.

**Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People**

Match each numbered definition with the correct lettered vocabulary term.

- a. republic
- b. plebeians
- c. Spartacus
- d. legions
- e. Aeneas
- f. consuls
- g. Forum
- h. dictator
- i. veto
- j. Roman Senate
- k. patricians
- l. primary

1. Rome’s public meeting place  
2. groups of about 6,000 soldiers  
3. the legendary Trojan founder of Rome  
4. main, most important  
5. a government in which people elect leaders  
6. a council that advised Rome’s leaders  
7. a leader with absolute power for six months  
8. the common people of Rome  
9. the two most powerful officials in Rome  
10. leader of a slave rebellion  
11. prohibit  
12. noble, powerful Romans

**Comprehension and Critical Thinking**

**SECTION 1 (Pages 294–299)**

13. a. **Describe** What are two legends that describe Rome’s founding? How are the two legends connected?
   b. **Compare and Contrast** What roles did the plebeians and the patricians take in the early Roman government? In what other ways were the two groups different?
   c. **Predict** How do you think Italy’s geography and Rome’s location would affect the spread of Rome’s influence?
SECTION 2 (Pages 302–307)

14. a. **Describe** What were the three parts of Rome’s government?
   
   b. **Analyze** How do checks and balances protect the rights of the people? How do written laws do the same thing?
   
   c. **Elaborate** What are some places in modern society that serve purposes similar to those of the Roman Forum?

SECTION 3 (Pages 308–313)

15. a. **Identify** What difficulties did Hannibal, Lucius Cornelius Sulla, and Spartacus cause for Rome?
   
   b. **Analyze** How did Roman occupations, economics, and society change during the Late Republic?
   
   c. **Evaluate** Some historians say that Rome and Carthage were destined to fight each other. Why do you think they say this?

**Reviewing Themes**

16. **Politics** Why did Roman magistrates only hold office for one year?

17. **Geography** How do you think Rome’s location helped the Romans in their quest to conquer the entire Mediterranean region?

**Using the Internet**

18. **Activity: Explaining Roman Society** A key reason the Roman Republic fell was because the Roman people gave up on it. The army, once Rome’s protector, let itself be turned against the Roman people. The Senate gave up on debate and compromise when it turned to political violence. Use your online textbook to research the fall of the Roman Republic and create an exhibit for a local history museum. Make sure your exhibit contains information about key figures in the Roman military and government. Use words and pictures to explain the political, religious, and social structures that made Rome an empire and what caused its eventual downfall.

**Reading Skills**

19. **Outlining and History** Look back at the discussion “Crises Strike the Republic” in the last section of this chapter. Prepare an outline that will help clarify the people, events, and ideas of this discussion. Before you prepare your outline, decide what your major headings will be. Then choose the details that will appear below each heading. Remember that most outlines follow this basic format:

   I. Main Idea
      A. Supporting Idea
      B. Supporting Idea
      1. Detail
      2. Detail
   II. Main Idea
      A. Supporting Idea

**Social Studies Skills**

**Interpreting Culture Maps** Look at the culture map on page 314. Then answer the following questions.

20. What was the main language spoken in Italy during the 400s BC?

21. Which language do you think was spoken by the fewest people? Why do you think this?

**Focus on Speaking**

22. **Presenting Your Legend** Now that you’ve chosen the subject for your legend, it’s time to write and present it. As you write your legend, focus on exciting details that will bring the subject to life in your listeners’ minds. Once you’ve finished writing, share your legend with the class. Try to make your legend exciting as you present it. Remember to alter the tone and volume of your voice to convey the appropriate mood.
DIRECTIONS: Read each question, and write the letter of the best response.

1. Use the map to answer the following question.

The order in which Rome expanded its control in the Mediterranean region is shown by which of the following sequences of letters?

A Y–W–X
B X–W–Y
C Y–X–W
D W–X–Y

2. Which was the least important reason for the growth of Rome’s power and influence in the Mediterranean region?

A religion
B trade
C military organization
D wars and conquests

3. According to Roman legend, the city of Rome was founded by

A Latin peoples who moved to Italy from ancient Egypt.
B two men named Romulus and Remus who were raised by a wolf.
C the gods of Greece, who were looking for a new home.
D a Greek warrior named Achilles who had fled from the destruction of Troy.

4. Roman nobles were called

A patricians.
B plebeians.
C tribunes.
D magistrates.

5. Which of the following characteristics did not apply to Roman government?

A system of checks and balances
B sense of civic duty
C written code of laws
D equality of all people

Connecting with Past Learnings

6. You learned earlier in this course about other ancient peoples who, like the Romans, founded their civilizations along rivers. These peoples include all of the following except the

A Chinese.
B Egyptians.
C Sumerians.
D Hebrews.

7. Virgil’s Aeneid is similar to what other piece of ancient literature that you’ve learned about in this course?

A the Shiji
B the Book of the Dead
C The Odyssey
D the Bhagavad Gita