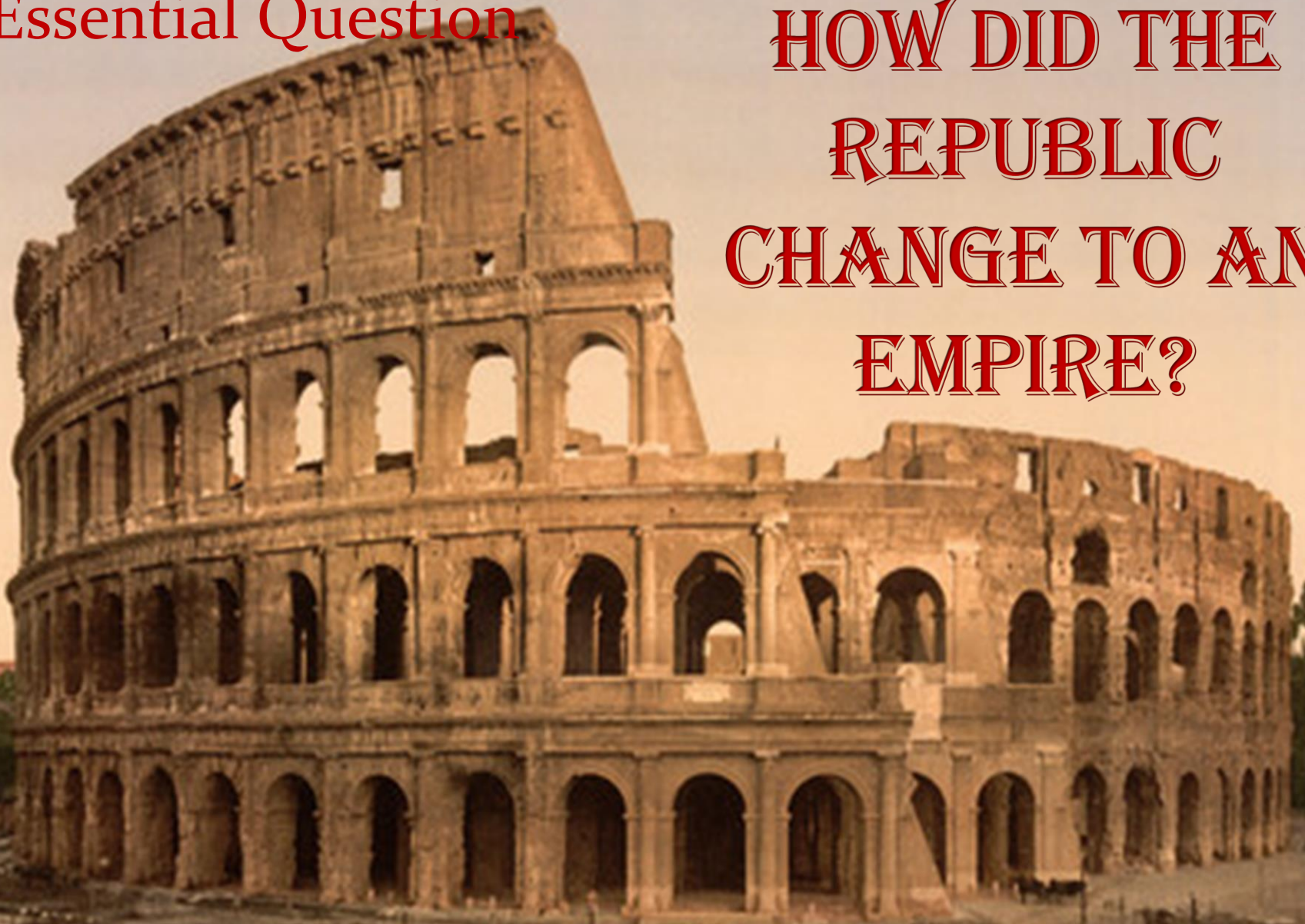


# REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE



Essential Question

HOW DID THE  
REPUBLIC  
CHANGE TO AN  
EMPIRE?

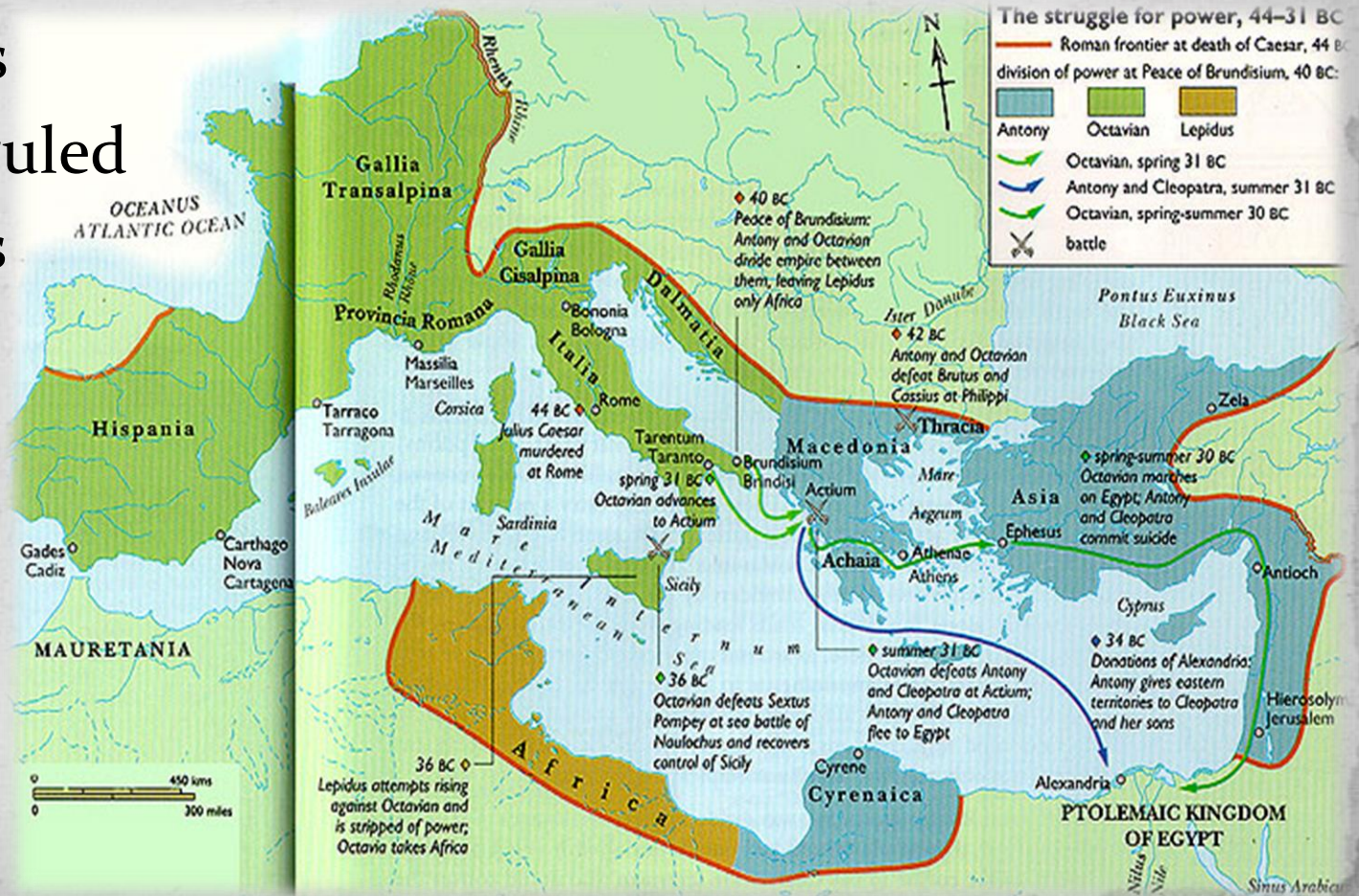


# (1) WHY DID MARK ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN GO TO WAR?

- None of the senators who assassinated Julius Caesar had the power to **CONTROL** Rome on their own
- Caesar's adopted son and heir, **OCTAVIAN**, was determined to take revenge for Caesar's death
- Octavian created the second **TRIUMVIRATE** with two of Caesar's supporters, Mark Antony, and Lepidus
- They divided the western provinces
- Brutus and Cassius, the two senators behind the murder of Caesar, had control over the lands to the east




- (2) In 42 B.C., Octavian and Antony won the **CIVIL WAR** against Brutus and Cassius
- Antony now ruled the eastern provinces
- Octavian ruled the Italian Peninsula and the western provinces
- Lepidus ruled the lands in Africa



- (3)
- Lepidus tried to **OVERTHROW** Octavian in 36 B.C.
  - Supposedly, Octavian heard about the plot to overthrow him, he marched into the camps of Lepidus and simply asked the army not to **REBEL** against him, they agreed



- Lepidus was no longer part of the triumvirate



**WHY DID MARK ANTONY  
AND OCTAVIAN GO TO  
WAR AGAINST BRUTUS  
AND CASSIUS?**

## (4) **HOW DID EGYPT BECOME A ROMAN PROVINCE?**

- Octavian and Antony struggled for control over the Roman lands
- Their **ALLIANCE** came to an end
- Antony met with **CLEOPATRA VII** of Egypt
- Egypt was the only land on the Mediterranean that was not controlled by the Romans
- Antony shared his **POWER** with Cleopatra, she gave him ships, money, supplies, and food for his troops



- (5)
- The Romans did not like the **EGYPTIANS** having any power over Roman lands
  - Octavian began to raise an **ARMY** to go to war against Antony and Cleopatra
  - They fought a sea battle called the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C.
  - Antony and Cleopatra fled to **EGYPT**, Octavian set fire to the ships they left behind





(6)

- Octavian followed Antony and Cleopatra back to Egypt
- Within a year, Antony and the queen would both be **DEAD**
- Octavian gained control over Egypt and made it a Roman **PROVINCE**
- Octavian controlled all of the **MEDITERRANEAN**





Julius Caesar, Mark Antony and Cleopatra 5 min

**HOW DID EGYPT  
BECOME A  
ROMAN  
PROVINCE?**



(7) **HOW WAS THE ROMAN EMPIRE DIFFERENT THAN THE ROMAN REPUBLIC?**

- When Octavian returned to Rome in 27 B.C., he was welcomed as a hero and given the title Augustus, which means “**RESPECTED ONE**”



- Octavian was the first emperor of Rome, but he chose to call himself *Princeps Civitatis*, which means “**FIRST CITIZEN OF THE STATE.**”

(8)

- Augustus tried to **PRESERVE** the idea of a republic
- For many years there was still a senate, tribunes, and an assembly
- These parts of the government were meant to limit the power of any one **PERSON**
- But **AUGUSTUS** had complete control
- The republic had become an empire



- One historian, Tacitus, wrote:

“The character of the government totally changed; no traces were to be found of the spirit of the ancient institutions. The system by which every citizen shared in the government being thrown aside, all men regarded the orders of the prince as the only rule of conduct and obedience.”

- (9)
- For the next several centuries, Rome was ruled by **EMPERORS**
  - Some were wise like Augustus, he strengthened the empire and **RULED** the people well
  - Other emperors were poor leaders who were later **HATED** by the people





**HOW WAS THE ROMAN  
EMPIRE DIFFERENT  
THAN THE ROMAN  
REPUBLIC?**



(10)

# HOW DID AUGUSTUS UNITE THE EMPIRE?

- Augustus was strong and **WISE**, the people supported him
- He brought **PEACE** and stability to Rome

• The empire was huge and included many different cultures, religions, and **LANGUAGES**



- (11)
- Rome tried to unite the various **PEOPLES** in the empire
  - Latin became the official **LANGUAGE** in the western lands
  - In the east, the official language was **GREECE**
  - Being able to speak Latin or Greek helped people **COMMUNICATE** across the empire

Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ
Alpha (al-fah)	Beta (bay-tah)	Gamma (gam-ah)	Delta (del-ta)	Epsilon (ep-si-lon)	Zeta (zay-tah)
Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ
Eta (ay-tah)	Theta (thay-tah)	Iota (eye-o-tah)	Kappa (cap-pah)	Lambda (lamb-dah)	Mu (mew)
Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ
Nu (new)	Xi (zie)	Omicron (om-e-cron)	Pi (pie)	Rho (roe)	Sigma (sig-mah)
Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω
Tau (taw)	Upsilon (up-si-lon)	Phi (fie)	Chi (kie)	Psi (sigh)	Omega (oh-may-gah)

Α α (A)	Ρ ρ (R)
Β β (B)	Σ σ (S)
Γ γ (G)	Τ τ (T)
Δ δ (D)	Υ υ (U)
Ε ε (E)	Φ φ (F)
Έ έ (YO)	Χ χ (KH)
Ζ ζ (ZH)	Ц ц (TS)
Ζ ζ (Z)	Ч ч (CH)
И и (I)	Ш ш (SH)
Й й (Y)	Щ щ (SHCH)
К к (K)	Ъ (-)
Л л (L)	Ы (Y)
М м (M)	Ь (')
Н н (N)	Э э (E)
О о (O)	Ю ю (YU or IU)
Π π (P)	Я я (YA or IA)

(12)

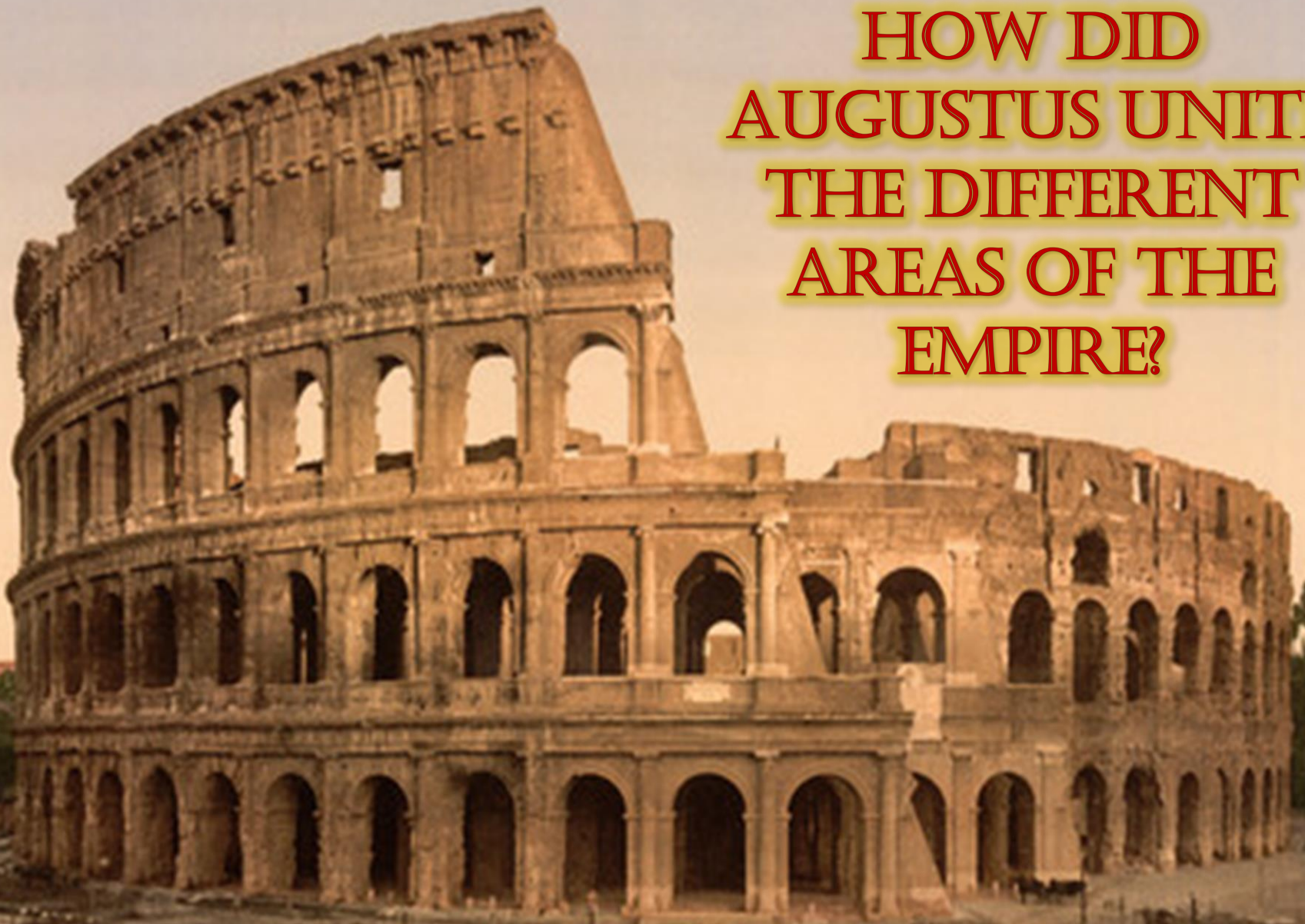
- Augustus gave **CITIZENSHIP** to the free men in the provinces, this helped to unify the empire
- He even allowed men in the provinces to serve in the senate, even though the senate did not have any real **POWER**
- Being on the senate brought wealth and honor, it also provided the provinces with a voice in the government
- Augustus made taxes fairer for the poor, he also increased **TRADE**
- Although the people in the provinces were not free, they still felt the **BENEFITS** of being part of the Roman Empire





[Augustus and the Pax Romana 3 min](#)

**HOW DID  
AUGUSTUS UNITE  
THE DIFFERENT  
AREAS OF THE  
EMPIRE?**



Essential Question

HOW DID THE  
REPUBLIC  
CHANGE TO AN  
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# THE END

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