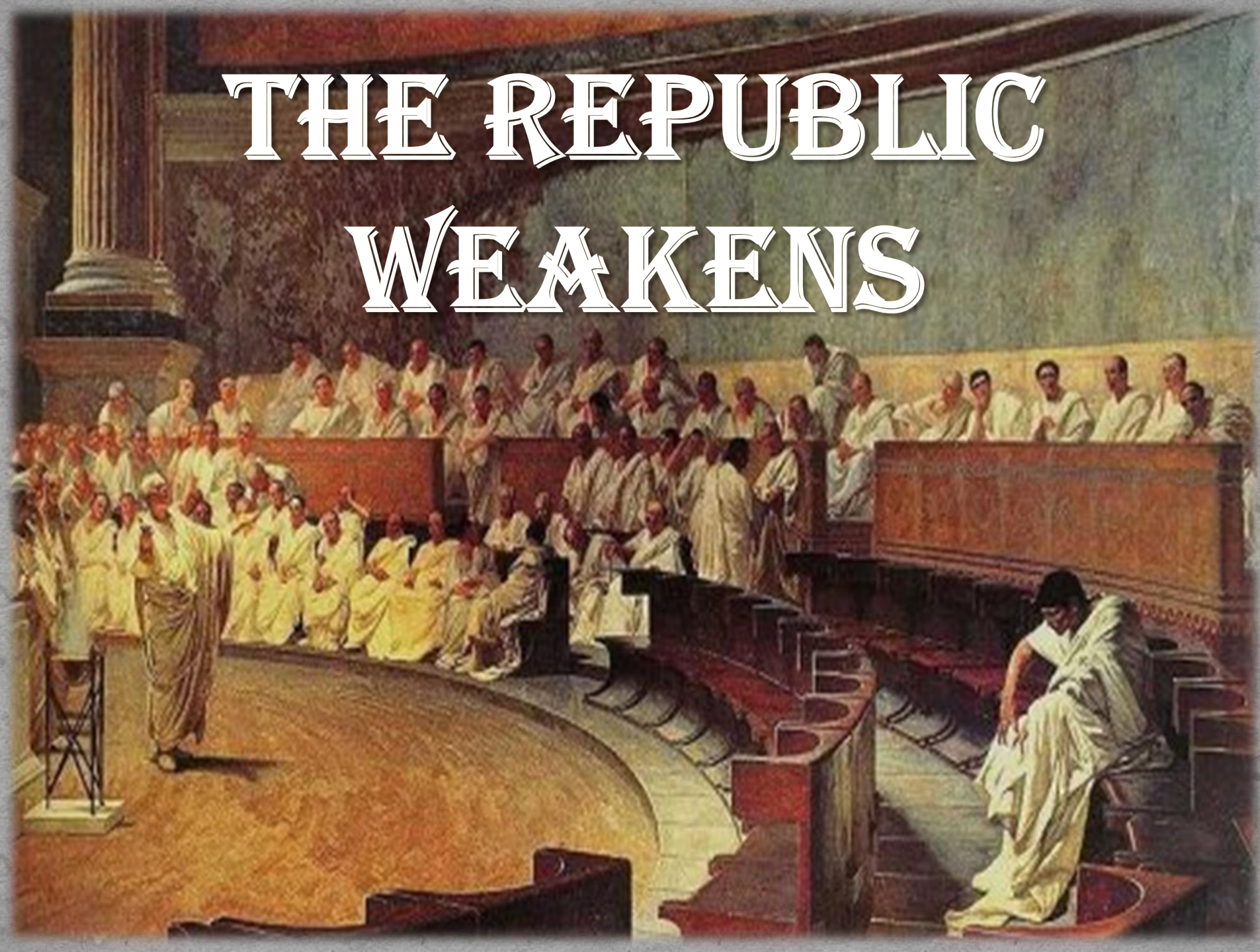


THE REPUBLIC WEAKENS





Essential Question:

WHAT CAUSED THE
ROMAN REPUBLIC TO
END?

(1)

WHO WAS THE CAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS IN ROME?

- Rome almost had complete **POWER** in the Mediterranean, but they began to face problems at home
- They began to “love power for its own sake, and to... love **WEALTH** more than honor.”

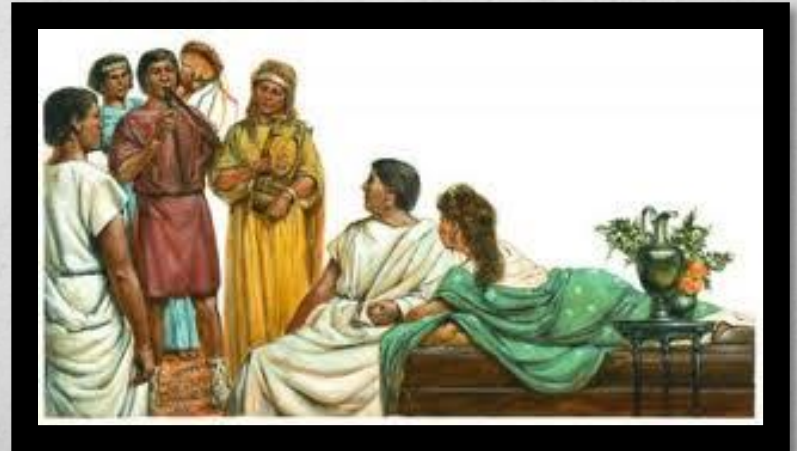


(2)

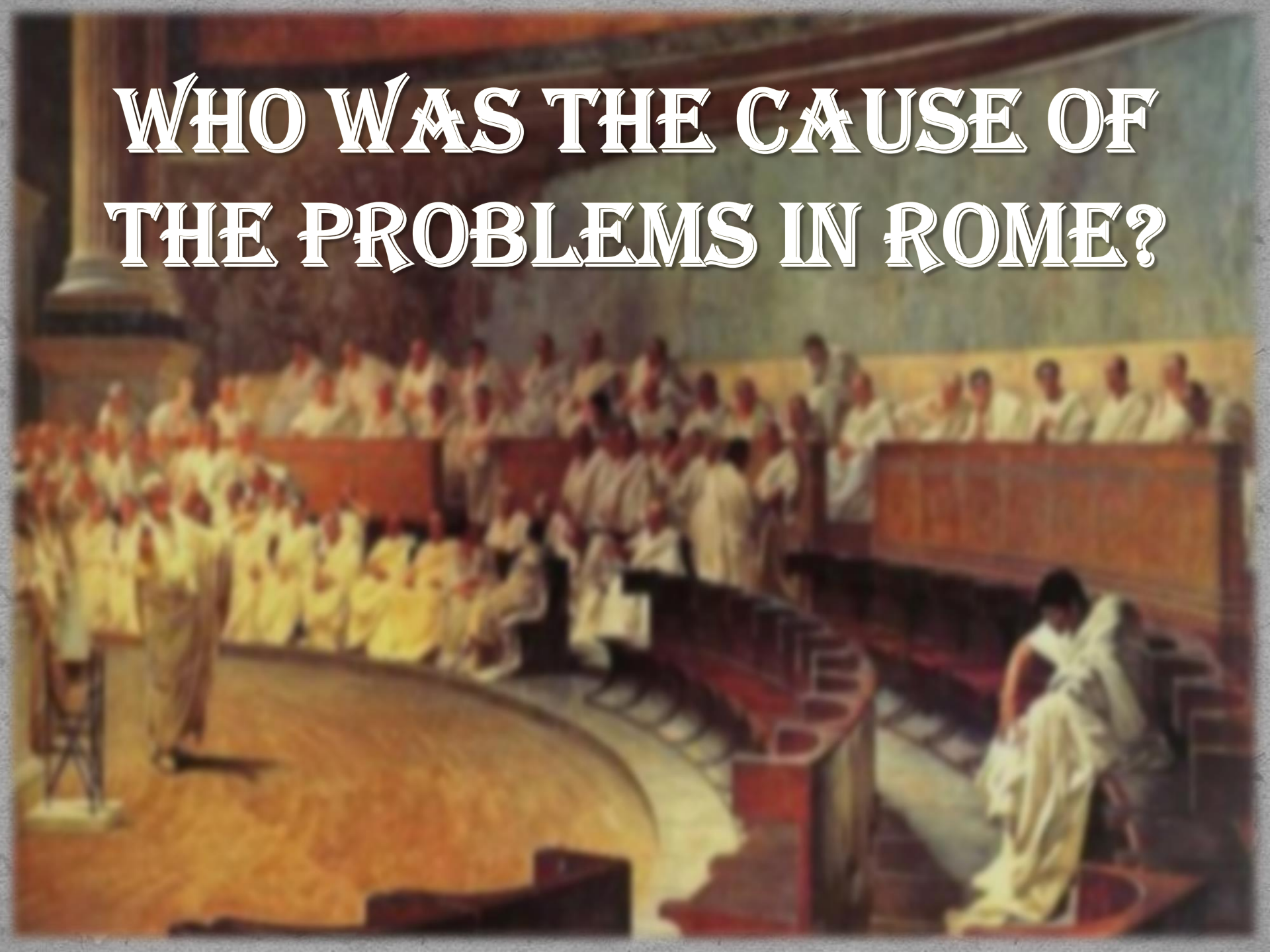
- Romans had brought in so many slaves from the conquered nations that the **FARMERS** of Rome were no longer needed
- They sold their land to the wealthy and moved into the cities to find work, but there were many slaves there also
- Many of the farmers had to resort to **BEGGING**
- The wealthy and powerful people refused to help the struggling poor, they allowed the problem to get worse.



- (3) ● Life was no better in the conquered lands, the Romans got rich off of **TAXES** from other countries
- They spent the money on luxuries for themselves and did nothing for the **COMMON** people
 - The poor people of Rome had some voice in the government, but not enough **POWER** to change things
 - The gap between the rich and the poor was growing larger and larger
 - But things were about to change...



WHO WAS THE CAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS IN ROME?



(4) **WHAT KIND OF GOVERNMENT DID ROME HAVE AFTER THE CIVIL WAR?**

- In 133 B.C., Tiberius Gracchus won the election as a tribune
- He devised a plan that would give **LAND** to the poor
- The wealthy did not want to see their money taken from them, so they plotted for another tribune, **OCTAVIUS**, to veto the plan
- Gracchus asked the people to force Octavius out of office, and they did!



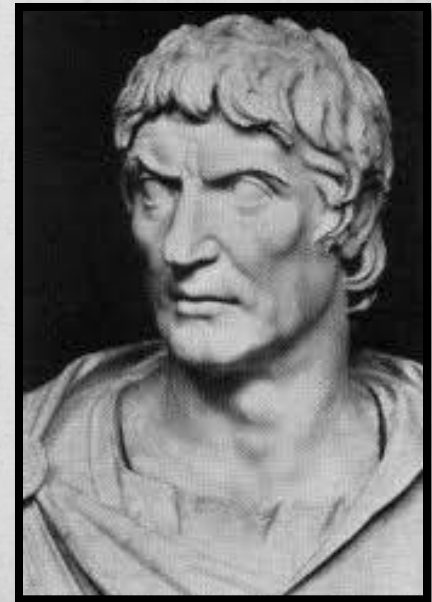
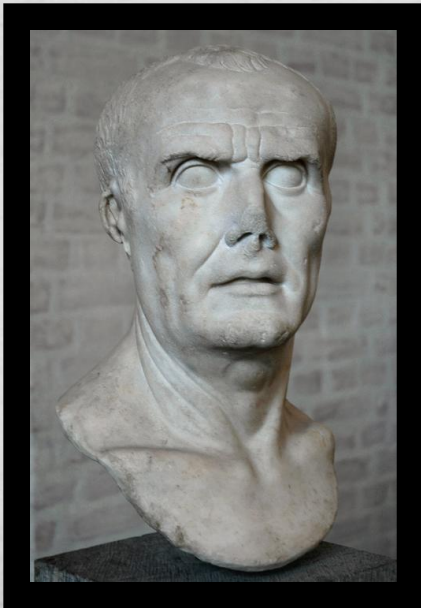
(5)

- When Gracchus was about to be reelected, the senators started a **RIOT** that led to his death, as well as 300 others
- Tiberius's brother, Gaius, became a tribune next, he tried to carry out his brother's plan, but he was also killed because of his political beliefs
- The senate had begun to use **VIOLENCE**, not law, to rule in Rome.



(6)

- Enemies of Rome saw that they were becoming **WEAKER**
- Rome was attacked several times, by **GERMANIC** tribes, rebellions in Africa, and rebellions on the Italian Peninsula
- Two generals, Gaius Marius, and Sulla, saved Rome from attacks several times



(7)

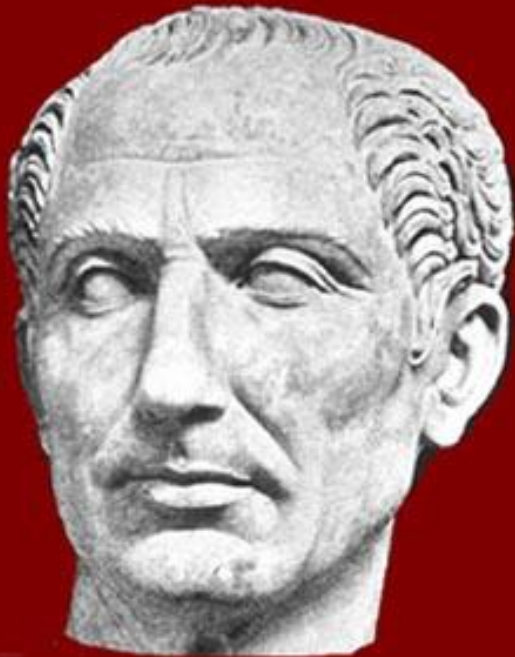


- These two generals decided they wanted to rule Rome itself, and they began a **CIVIL** war
- They fought from 88 B.C. to 82 B.C.
- Sulla won the war and declared himself **DICTATOR**. He held absolute power for three years

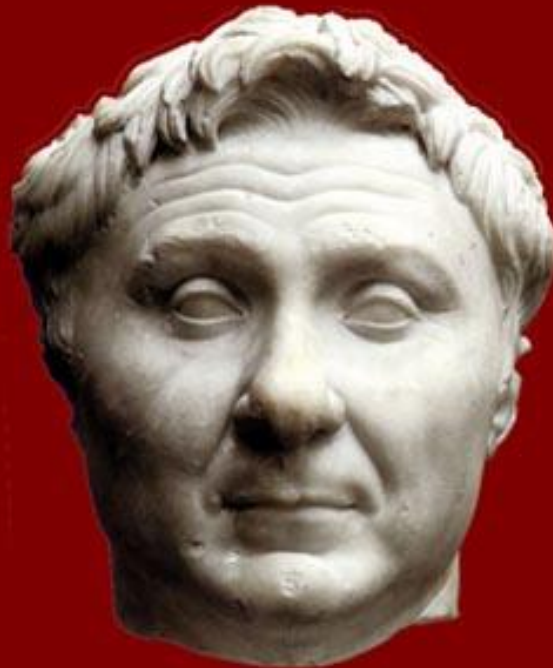
(8) **WHAT LED TO THE DEATH OF CAESAR?**

- After the end of Sulla's rule, the general still continued to lead
- Rome was still called a **REPUBLIC**, although the power was really only held by the generals, who used their armies to maintain control
- In 60 B.C., three Roman men agreed to share **POWER**, they called their agreement a triumvirate
- They were all powerful generals, their names were Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Caesar

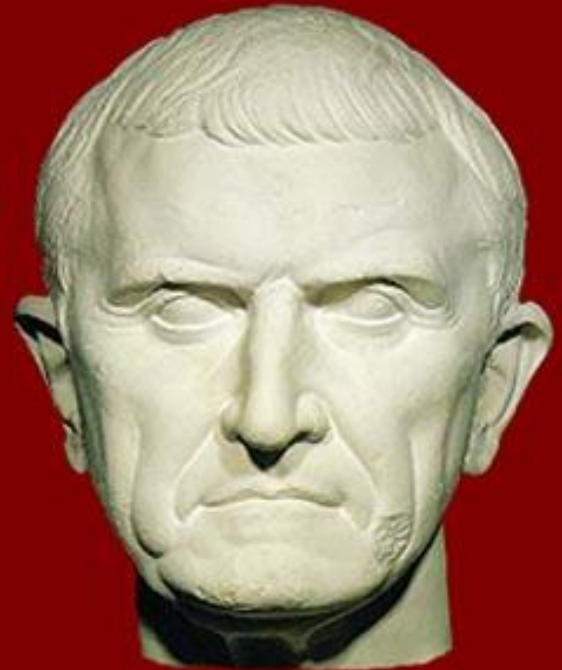




Caesar



Pompey



Crassus

The First Triumvirate was an extralegal alliance formed in 60 BC by three already famous generals. Pompey and Crassus had been Consuls together in 70 BC but had later fallen out over questions of status and prestige. Caesar, who was younger and something of a protege of Crassus, brought the two back together.

(9)

- **CAESAR** became a consul in 59 B.C., he gained favor in the public eye, giving free **GRAIN** to all who needed it and providing land to the poor
- Caesar made a plan to **RULE** all the Roman lands
- Caesar first captured Gaul, which is now called France, he made Gaul a Roman province and ruled as governor
- From Gaul, Caesar kept an eye on Rome
- While in Gaul, Caesar was able to get rid of two powerful senators
- He sent Cato to be a governor in Africa, and he forced another, Cicero, to leave office

(10)

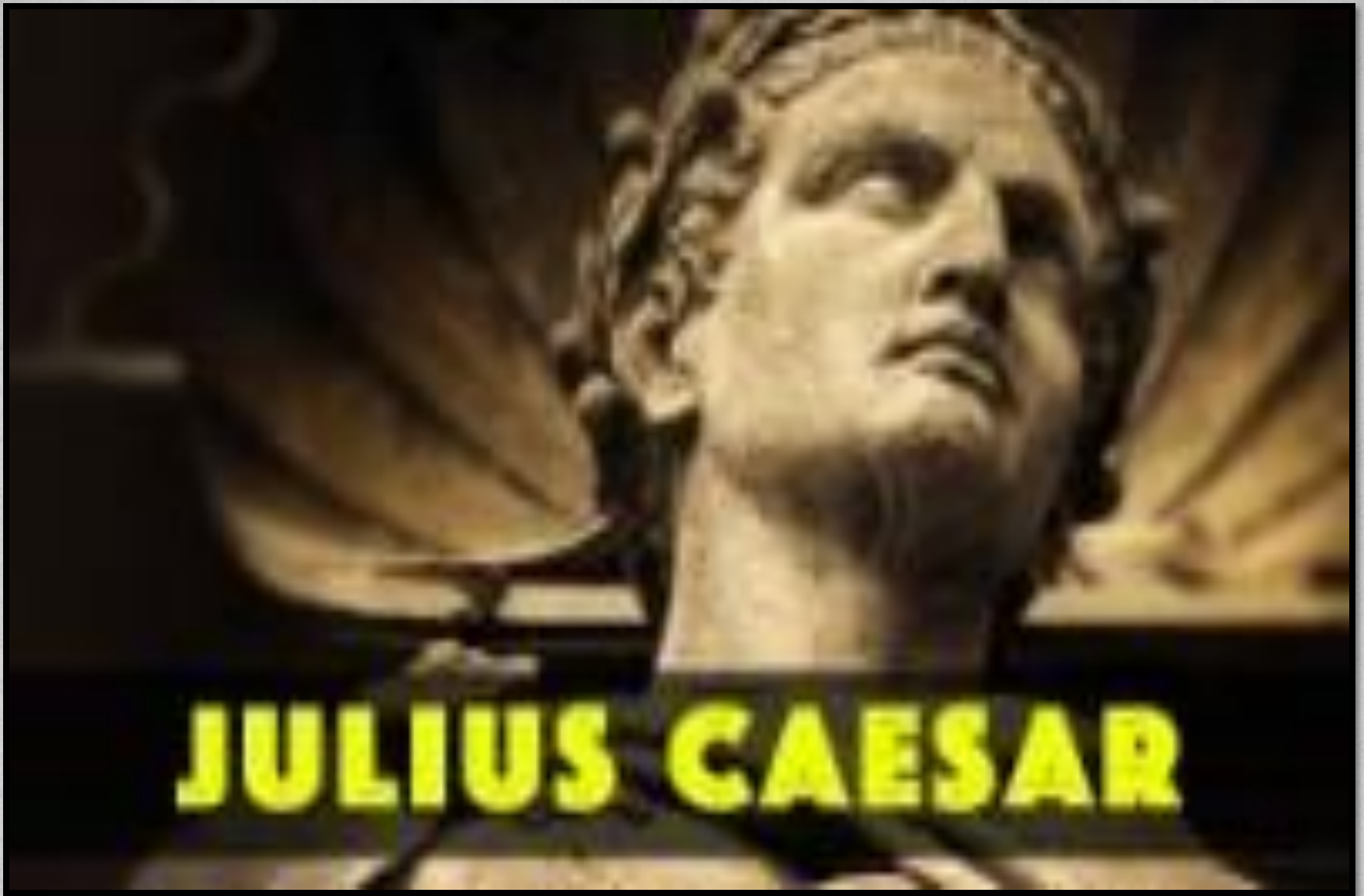
- Caesar was now ready to take **CONTROL** of all of Rome
- He marched his **ARMY** out of Gaul and across the Rubicon River into the Italian Peninsula
- When he crossed the river in 49 B.C., everyone knew what his ultimate goal was
- Caesar destroyed his enemies and declared himself **DIKTATOR** for life in 44 B.C.



(11)

- Only a month later, on March 15th, Caesar was **ASSASSINATED** by a group of senators
- The **REPUBLIC** was about to end...

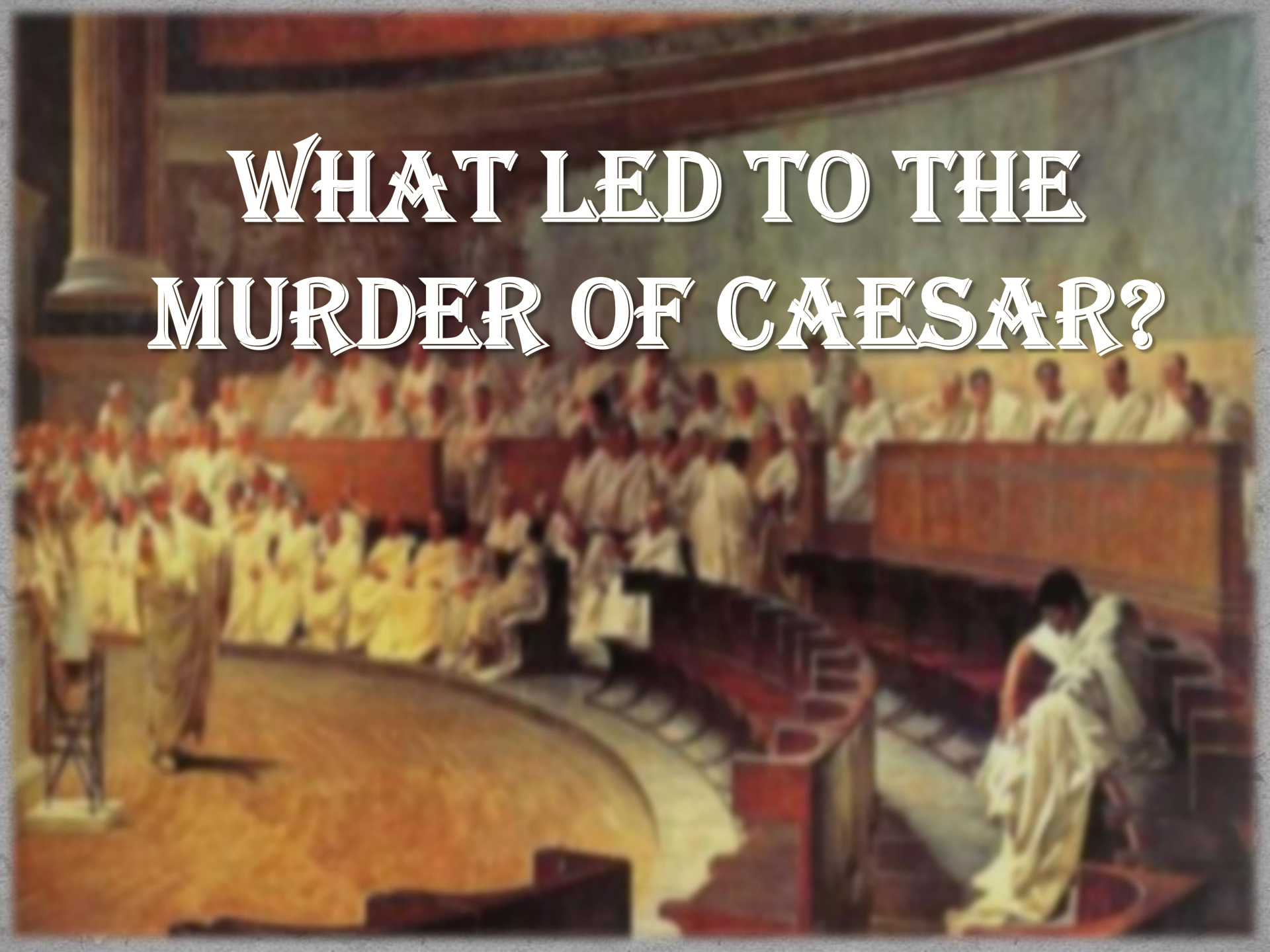




JULIUS CAESAR

Julius Caesar 3 min

WHAT LED TO THE MURDER OF CAESAR?



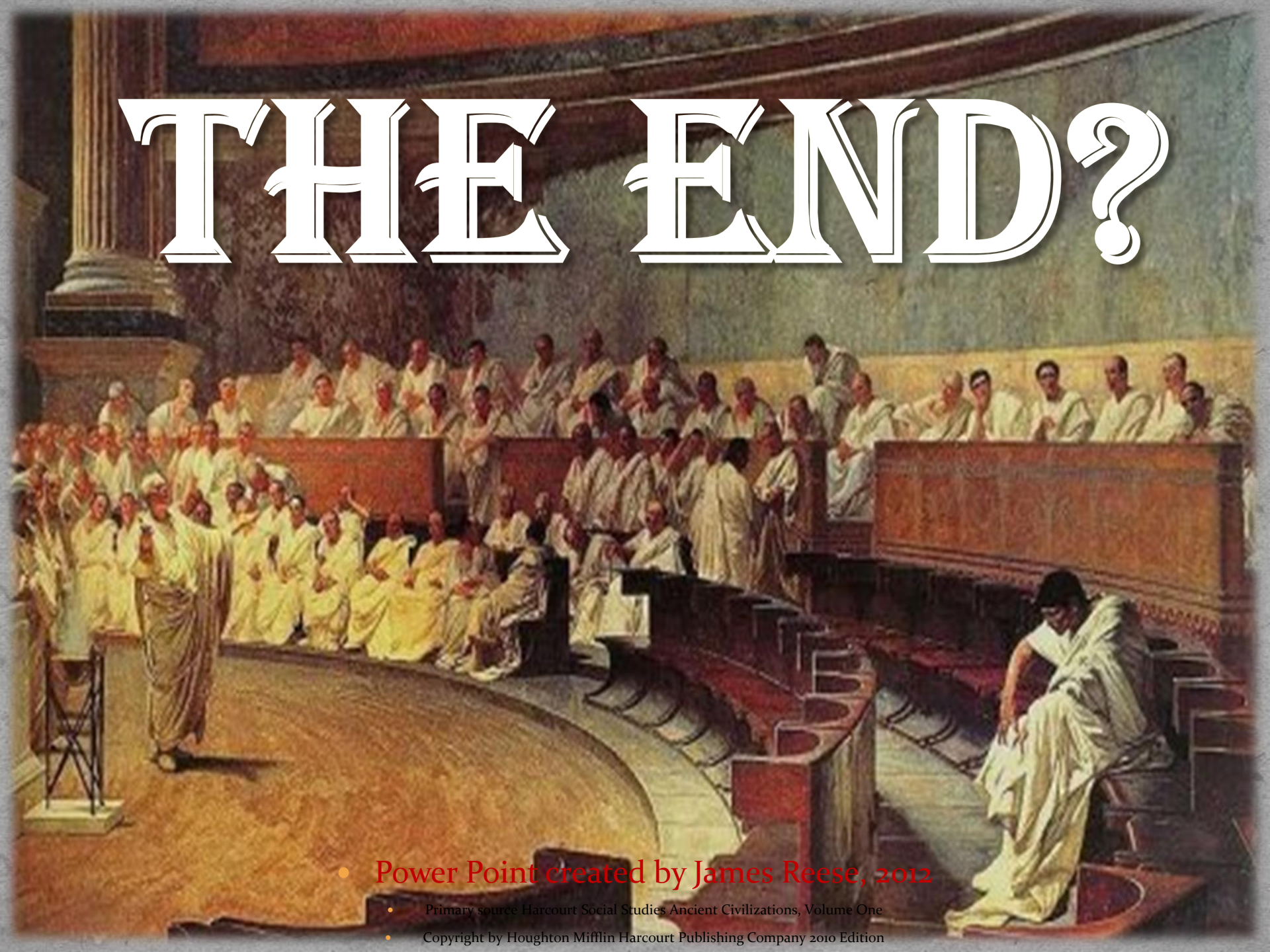


Essential Question:

WHAT CAUSED THE ROMAN REPUBLIC TO END?

Use the words: Wealth, power, generals,
slavery, dictator

THE END?



• Power Point created by James Reese, 2012

- Primary source Harcourt Social Studies Ancient Civilizations, Volume One
- Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company 2010 Edition