

Global History and Geography 9

The Punic Wars and the Rise of Caesar

I. The Punic Wars ♦once the Romans defeated the _____ in Southern Greece, they sought to dominate _____ trade and to build an _____ empire ♦the city-state of became Rome's trading rival •Carthage began as a _____ trading outpost in North Africa but emerged as an independent power Wars=100 years of war between Rome and Carthage(there are _____major wars over this period) ♦early battles were fought over control of _____ •Romans copied Carthaginian _____and won the island •it became Rome's first _____province •_____, ruler of Carthage, signed a treaty admitting defeat swore to his father(Hamilcar), that he would avenge the loss and destroy Rome _____and the _____to invade northern Italy. •he scored a big victory over the Romans in the Battle of , but he did not follow up and capture Rome ◆Romans counter-attacked and invaded _____ near Carthage, forcing Hannibal's retreat Africanus defeated Hannibal at the Battle of the Romans took direct control of Carthage ◆years later, Carthage rebelled against Roman control but their insurrection was crushed •Carthage was _____and leveled, its people sold into a Roman legionary •it fields were _____so no one could live there again •this was all done as a _____to conquered states ♦the Romans took control of the Mediterranean and

lands surrounding the sea, setting the stage for further _____

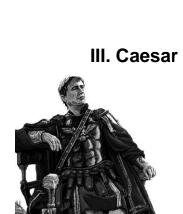


a Roman warship



II. The Rise

e of Julius Caesar ♦popular uprisings l	by landlessand
unemployed	occurred after the Punic Wars
	was a slave rebellion led by a gladiator
	that was crushed by the Roman Army
	to take control of the government, as people
looked to them to ma	aintain order and security
	was a political alliance of
	, and
<u>-</u>	who ruled Rome together
•	ered Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine
•	ered Spain & Gaul, invaded Britain
	, Pompey and Caesar compete for
of Rome	
◆Caesar brought his	s army from Gaul into Italy: "Crossed the
•this was	by law
	d power but still had to deal with
 Caesar hunte 	d down and defeated Pompey's army in
	(Yugoslavia)
in Control	
◆after returning to F	Rome, Caesar declared himself



Caesar accepts the surrender of the Gauls

Caesar as dictator

◆after returning to Rome, Caesar declared himse	If
and consolidated all power in his hand	S
A ha affactively anded the newer of the	and and ad F

- ♦he effectively ended the power of the _____and ended 500 years of _____
- ◆Caesar's continues to lead armies to conquer in the Middle East and North Africa
- ◆Caesar is popular with _____classes because of reforms: •distributed _____to the poor
 - •gave Roman _____to those in Roman territories
 - •improved ____for soldiers
- ◆Caesar was assassinated by a group of Senators led by
 - "Gaius _____" and "Marcus _____"
 - ---Why?
 - •the Senate was jealous of Caesar's _____
 - •Senators feared Caesar's _____powers and felt they needed to restore the republic



Caesar's bloody end