



Ancient Rome

Name: _____

RON2

Mr. Smith's Class

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

• Hannibal marched an army through _____ 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 _____

• its 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



a Roman legionary

II. The Rise of Julius Caesar

- ◆ popular uprisings by landless _____ and unemployed _____ occurred after the Punic Wars
- ◆ one sign of trouble was a slave rebellion led by a gladiator named _____ that was crushed by the Roman Army
- ◆ _____ began to take control of the government, as people looked to them to maintain order and security
- ◆ the First _____ was a political alliance of _____, _____, and _____
 - they were _____ who ruled Rome together
- ◆ _____ conquered Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine
- ◆ _____ conquered Spain & Gaul, invaded Britain
- ◆ after Crassus died, Pompey and Caesar compete for _____ of Rome
- ◆ Caesar brought his army from Gaul into Italy: “Crossed the _____”(river)
 - this was _____ by law
 - Caesar seized power but still had to deal with _____
 - Caesar hunted down and defeated Pompey’s army in _____ (Yugoslavia)



*Caesar accepts the
surrender of the
Gauls*

III. Caesar in Control

- ◆ after returning to Rome, Caesar declared himself _____ and consolidated all power in his hands
- ◆ 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 as
dictator*



Caesar's bloody end