**Chapter 11: Mediterranean Society: The Roman Phase**

1. **From kingdom to republic**
	1. Rome
		1. Indo-European migrants ca 2000 BCE
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ca 1800 BCE; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ca 900 BCE
	2. The Roman republic and its constitution
		1. Establishment of the republic
			1. 509 BCE Romans overthrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Republican constitution included two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Consuls were elected by an assembly dominated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Senate advised the consuls and ratified major decisions
			5. Both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represented the interests of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Conflicts between patricians and plebeians
			1. Patricians (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
			2. Plebeians (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
			3. Plebeians allowed to elect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for representation
			4. Constitution allowed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be appointed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. The expansion of the republic
		1. Rome consolidated its position in Italy, fifth and fourth centuries B.C.E.
		2. Expansion via military threat and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	4. The Punic Wars
		1. Conflict with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Punic Wars), 264-146 BCE
		2. Rome became preeminent power in eastern and western Mediterranean
2. **From republic to empire**
	1. Imperial Expansion and Domestic Problems
		1. Latifundia:
		2. Unfair competition for smaller landholders
	2. The foundation of empire
		1. Julius Caesar: very popular social reformer and conqueror (Gaul)
			1. Seized Rome in 49 B.C.E.
			2. Claimed the title "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_," 46 B.C.E.
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control
			4. Assassinated in 44 B.C.E.
			5. Extended \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to provinces
		2. Octavion brought civil conflict to an end
			1. Senate bestowed title "Augustus", 27 B.C.E.
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disguised as a republic
			3. Increasing centralization of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power
			4. Created a new standing army under his control
			5. The imperial institutions began to take root
	3. Continuing expansion and integration of the empire
		1. Roman occupation of increasingly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Gaul, Germany, Britain, Spain
		2. Coordination of crop production, transport of natural resources
		3. Developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	4. *Pax romana*, Roman Peace, for two and a half centuries
		1. Well-engineered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	5. Roman law
		1. Twelve Tables, 449 BCE
			1. Innocent until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Right to challenge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **Economy and society in the Roman Mediterranean**
	1. Trade and urbanization
		1. Owners of *latifundia* focused on specialized production for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Mediterranean trade
			1. Sea lanes linked ports of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Roman navy kept the seas largely free of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. The Mediterranean became a Roman lake
		3. The city of Rome
			1. Wealth of the city fueled its urban development
				1. Taxes, tribute, spoils, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Construction projects
				1. Statues, pools, fountains, arches, temples, stadiums
			3. Technology: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Rome attracted numerous immigrants
			5. Attractions: baths, pools, gymnasia, circuses, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Family and society in Roman times
		1. The *pater familias*--eldest male of the family ruled
			* 1. Right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed to inherit property
			2. Enforcement inconsistent
		2. Wealth and social change
			1. Newly rich classes built palatial houses and threw lavish banquets
			2. Poor classes became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Rome and other cities
			3. No urban policy developed, only "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"
		3. Slavery--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the population
			1. Spartacus's uprising in 73 B.C.E.
			2. Urban slaves saw better conditions and possibility of manumission
4. **The cosmopolitan Mediterranean**
	1. Greek philosophy and religions of salvation
		1. Mithraism
			1. From Zoroastrian myth: god of sun, light
			2. Roman version emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Women not admitted into cult
			4. Appealed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Judaism and early Christianity
		1. Monotheistic Jews considered state cults to be blasphemy
		2. Jewish monotheism at odds with most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Jesus of Nazareth
			1. Charismatic Jewish teacher, taught devotion to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for human beings
			2. Attracted large crowds through his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. The teaching "the kingdom of God is at hand" alarmed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Crucifixion in early 30s C.E.
			5. Became "Christ," or "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"
			6. Teachings recorded in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. The New Testament and the Old Testament became the holy book of Christianity
		5. Paul of Tarsus was principle figure in spread of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to “Gentiles” or non \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		6. Rapid growth of early Christianity
			1. Strong appeal to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Became the most influential faith in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the third century C.E.