**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.