**ANSWERS Internet Research Worksheet**

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| Topic under investigation: | Sulla |

1. Who was involved?

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| **Individual’s or group’s name:** | **Short description of this person or group:** |
| Lucius Cornelius Sulla | A Roman general and statesman who became a dictator and initiated significant constitutional reforms. |
| Gaius Marius | A Roman general and statesman, and a rival of Sulla. He served seven times as consul. |
| Mithridates VI | King of Pontus who posed a significant threat to Roman territories in Asia Minor. |
| Pompey | A Roman general and statesman who served under Sulla and later became a significant political figure, known as Pompey the Great. |
| Crassus | A Roman general and politician who served under Sulla and later became one of the wealthiest men in Rome. |
| Populares | A political faction in the Roman Senate that sought reform and was supported by the lower classes. |
| Optimates | A political faction in the Roman Senate that sought to maintain the status quo and was supported by the wealthier classes. |

1. What were the main events and when did they occur?

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| **Date:** | **Title of event:** | **Short description of this event:** |
| 138 BC | Birth of Sulla | Sulla was born into a patrician family in Rome. |
| 107 BC | Sulla's Election as Quaestor | Sulla was elected as a quaestor and served under Gaius Marius in the Jugurthine War. |
| 106 BC | End of the Jugurthine War | Sulla played a key role in ending the Jugurthine War by capturing Jugurtha. |
| 91 BC | Start of the Social War | The Social War broke out between Rome and its allied cities in Italy. |
| 89 BC | End of the Social War | The Social War ended with the granting of Roman citizenship to the rebel cities. |
| 88 BC | Sulla's First March on Rome | Sulla led a Roman army against Rome for the first time in history. |
| 87 BC | Departure of Sulla for Asia Minor | Sulla departed from Italy to fight against Mithridates VI in Asia Minor. |
| 83 BC | Sulla's Second March on Rome | Sulla returned to Italy and marched on Rome for the second time, leading to a civil war. |
| 82 BC | Sulla's Dictatorship | Sulla declared himself dictator after winning the civil war. |
| 81 BC | End of Sulla's Dictatorship | Sulla stepped down from his position as dictator. |
| 80 BC | Sulla's Consulship | Sulla served as consul for one more year. |
| 79 BC | Sulla's Retirement | Sulla announced his retirement from public life. |
| 78 BC | Death of Sulla | Sulla died at his country estate near Puteoli. |

1. What new words or phrases do you need to understand?

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| **Word or phrase:** | **Short description of this word or phrase:** |
| Dictator | A position of absolute power in the Roman Republic, usually granted in times of emergency. |
| Proscriptions | Public lists of people declared as 'enemies of the state' by Sulla, who could be legally hunted and killed. |
| Cursus Honorum | The sequential order of public offices held by aspiring politicians in the Roman Republic. |
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**Paragraph Writing**

Based upon what you learnt in your research, answer the following question in paragraph format (Topic Sentence, Explanation, Evidence, Concluding Sentence):

*What did Sulla do that caused him to be remembered as a bloody tyrant?*

Lucius Cornelius Sulla is remembered as a bloody tyrant primarily due to his unprecedented actions during his dictatorship. He initiated the "proscriptions," a series of public death lists that named thousands of his political enemies, including a third of the senators, equites, and even some common citizens. These individuals were declared 'enemies of the Roman state' and could be legally hunted and killed by anyone, leading to widespread chaos and fear. Sulla also used his absolute power to execute or exile his political rivals, and he notoriously ordered the corpse of his rival Marius to be removed from its grave and torn to pieces. These actions, combined with his brutal military campaigns and his two marches on Rome, painted a picture of a ruthless and bloodthirsty leader.