**A statue of a person

Description automatically generatedSULLA – Work booklet** This belongs to:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Define the following terms in your book.
2. Write an example sentence in the table below.

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| Term | Definition | Example Sentence |
| dictator (noun) | a ruler with absolute power and authority |  |
| constitution (noun) | a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is governed |  |
| coup (noun) | a sudden, violent, and illegal seizure of power from a government |  |
| proscriptions (noun) | the action of forbidding or outlawing something; the public identification and condemnation of enemies |  |
| reforms (noun) | changes made in order to improve a system or organization |  |

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| Read through the following. Highlight KEY WORDS. |
| Lucius Cornelius Sulla was a Roman dictator who enacted a series of revolutionary laws to reform the Roman Republic's constitution. Before Sulla came to power, Roman politics had become increasingly violent, with conflicts like the Social War and domestic unrest. Sulla's first march on Rome in 88 BC was a coup against his enemies, Marius and Sulpicius, and marked the first time a general ordered his army to march against the Republic. Sulla's second march on Rome followed a decade of internecine conflict and resulted in the purging of his opponents through bloody proscriptions. Despite his efforts to reform the republic, Sulla's constitution was mostly rescinded after his death. His reforms proved unworkable, and Romans struggled to accept a set of reforms given by a self-appointed lawgiver under the threat of violence.  Sulla's march on Rome in 88 BC was politically significant because it set a precedent of using violence against the state to attain military command. This event was shaped by the Marian military reforms, Sulla's personal struggle for power against Marius, and the ongoing popular revolt during the Italian War. Sulla's march on Rome was followed by the creation of proscriptions, where he declared his enemies as public enemies and encouraged their murder. Sulla's brutal actions during this time branded him as a cruel victor, despite his previous successes as a military commander. However, his reforms and consolidation of power were short-lived, as his constitution was mostly undone by his former lieutenants, Pompey and Crassus.  Sulla's legacy is one of controversy and failure. While he attempted to resolve the crisis in the Roman Republic through his reform program, the mechanisms for accountability in his reforms proved unworkable. Romans were unable to accept a set of reforms given by a self-appointed lawgiver under the threat of violence. Sulla's resignation and death marked the end of his dictatorship, and the failure of his "Restoration" became evident as discontented classes and inadequacies of the reforms themselves became apparent. Despite his initial rise to power and attempts at reform, Sulla's legacy ultimately fell short of creating a lasting and stable Roman Republic. |

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| Complete the following table summary based on the information above | | | |
| Key People | Key Events | Key Ideas | Impacts/Effects |
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Multiple Choice Questions – Circle the correct answer

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| Question #1 | Question #2 | Question #3 |
| What was the significance of Sulla's first march on Rome in 88 BC? | Why were Sulla's actions during his second march on Rome considered brutal? | What ultimately led to the failure of Sulla's reforms and the end of his dictatorship? |
| 1. It marked the beginning of the Social War. 2. It resulted in the purging of Sulla's opponents through proscriptions. 3. It set a precedent of using violence against the state to attain military command. 4. It led to the creation of Sulla's reform program. | 1. He declared his enemies as public enemies and encouraged their murder. 2. He enacted a series of revolutionary laws to reform the Roman Republic's constitution. 3. He attempted to resolve the crisis in the Roman Republic through his reform program. 4. He ordered his army to march against the Republic for the first time. | 1. The ongoing popular revolt during the Italian War. 2. The mechanisms for accountability in his reforms proved unworkable. 3. The consolidation of power by his former lieutenants, Pompey and Crassus. 4. The creation of proscriptions and the declaration of enemies as public enemies. |

Short Answer Questions

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| Question #1 | What were the reasons for Sulla's first march on Rome in 88 BC? |
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| Question #2 | What were the consequences of Sulla's second march on Rome? |
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| Question #3 | Why did Sulla's reforms fail to create a lasting and stable Roman Republic? |
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*Submit to Ms Barrie.*