

# Chapter 13

## The Rise of Rome

### Before You Read: Predicting

Scan the titles of the chapter and the lessons. In your notebook, write three questions you think will be answered in the chapter. One example is

*What was life like in ancient Rome?*

Fill in the answers to your questions as you find them.

### Big Ideas About Ancient Rome

**Economics** A large division between the rich and the poor often creates problems.

In ancient Rome, anger arose between powerful, wealthy landholders and poor farmers. This anger led to the development of a more representative form of government. Later, conflict between the two classes would lead to civil war.



#### Integrated Technology

##### eEdition

- Interactive Maps
- Interactive Visuals
- Starting with a Story



Ancient Rome



##### INTERNET RESOURCES

Go to [ClassZone.com](http://ClassZone.com) for

- WebQuest
- Homework Helper
- Research Links
- Internet Activities
- Quizzes
- Maps
- Test Practice
- Current Events



ATLANTIC  
OCEAN

20°W

ROME



753 B.C.

According to legend,  
Rome is founded.  
◀ (bronze head of wolf)

509 B.C.

Rome becomes  
a republic.

800 B.C.

600 B.C.

750 B.C.

Greek city-states flourish.  
(Greek temple in Sicily) ▶



WORLD



# The Roman Empire at Its Height, A.D. 117

INTERACTIVE



0 250 500 miles  
0 250 500 kilometers

■ Roman Republic, 264 B.C.  
■ Areas added at empire's height, A.D. 117



**146 B.C.**  
Rome defeats Carthage  
in the Punic Wars.

**27 B.C.**  
Augustus becomes the first  
emperor of Rome.  
◀ (cameo of young Augustus)

**A.D. 117**  
Rome reaches its  
greatest extent.

**200 B.C.**

**B.C. A.D.**

**A.D. 200**

**321 B.C.**  
Maurya empire is  
founded in India.

**202 B.C.**  
Liu Bang reunifies China and  
starts the Han Dynasty.  
(clay horse from the Han Dynasty) ▶



**A.D. 30**  
Jesus is crucified.

**A.D. 100**  
Moche culture arises  
in South America.

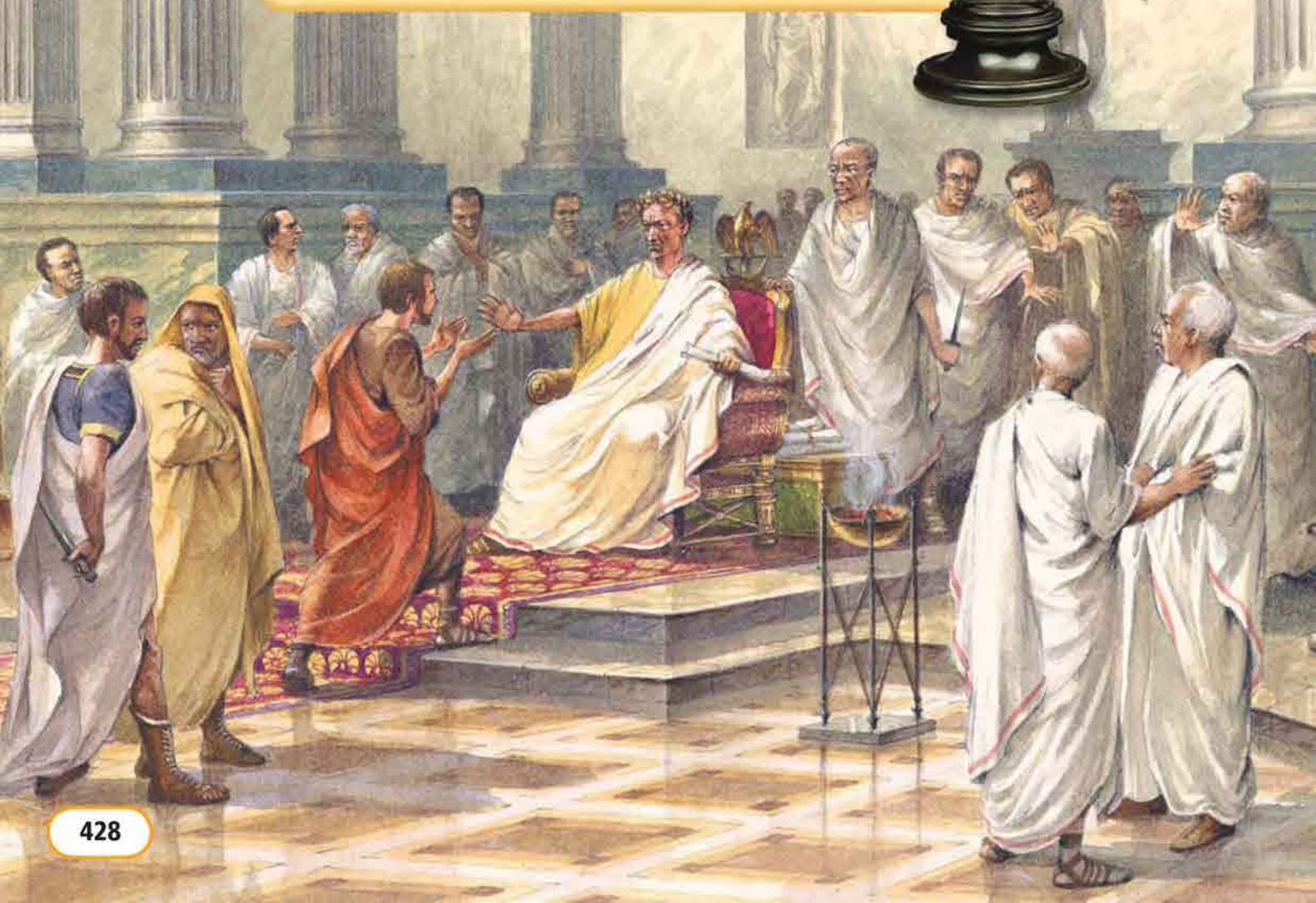


# THE Assassination OF Julius Caesar

**Background:** In 49 B.C., Julius Caesar became the sole ruler of Rome. At first, Caesar was a popular and effective leader. But in time, the Senate, Rome's governing body, resented his power. On March 15, 44 B.C., some of the senators took action.

The Senate held a meeting on that fateful day. The senators entered one by one and, finally, Caesar came into the chamber. And then an incredible scene unfolded.

Bust of Julius Caesar ►





**C**aesar took his seat in the center of the chamber. According to custom, he was the only one allowed to sit. Before Caesar called the meeting to order, the senators talked in small groups. Then one of the men stepped forward to ask Caesar a question. He even grabbed Caesar's shoulder. Angrily, the ruler waved him away, but the senator seemed determined to gain his attention.

While Caesar argued with his questioner, another senator moved forward. Silently, he drew out a knife and wounded the ruler with his weapon. Caesar cried out in surprise and rose from his chair. He pulled out a knife from the folds of his toga and defended himself. The senator stumbled backward, but the others moved forward. They all drew out their knives. It was a plot!

Caesar made no sound as the senators attacked him. He pulled the hood of his toga over his head and adjusted the garment over his feet. As he fell to the ground, the toga covered his body. When the senators finally stepped back, Caesar was dead.

One of the senators ordered a pair of servants to remove the body. The people of Rome would soon learn that their ruler had been killed. No one—not even the senators—knew what would happen to Rome next.

**What might drive people to overthrow their leader?**

## Reading & Writing

- 1. READING: Setting** Setting is when and where a story takes place. How does this story's setting help the senators carry out their plot?
- 2. WRITING: Persuasion** The date is March 14, 44 B.C. You are a Roman senator who opposes the plot against Caesar. Write a speech in which you explain and support your position for letting Caesar continue his rule.



## MAIN IDEAS


- 1 **Culture** Stories about the beginnings of Rome are a mix of legend and historical fact.
- 2 **Geography** The people who settled Rome chose a geographic location that was good for defense, travel, and trade.
- 3 **Economics** To survive, Roman farmers relied on discipline and hard work.

## TAKING NOTES

## Reading Skill: Categorizing

Sorting similar kinds of information into groups helps you understand patterns in history. As you read Lesson 1, look for details about the three categories given for ancient Rome. Record the information you learn about them in a web diagram like the one below.



 Skillbuilder Handbook, page R6



▲ **Symbol of Rome** This statue of the goddess Roma represents ancient Rome. Romans believed that the goddess protected them and their city.

## Words to Know

Understanding the following words will help you read this lesson:

**descendant** a person related to a particular parent, grandparent, or other ancestor (page 432)

*Descendants of a Trojan warrior may have founded Rome.*

**abandon** to leave behind, to desert (page 432)

*At an early age, the twins were abandoned by their mother.*

**vast** very great in area or size (page 432)

*The vast Roman Empire would stretch from Britain to Egypt.*

**fetch** to go after and return with; to get (page 435)

*The farmer asked his daughter to fetch a bucket of water from a nearby stream.*



# The Geography of Ancient Rome

## TERMS & NAMES

Romulus  
legend  
Aeneas  
Remus  
republic  
peninsula

**Build on What You Know** You have probably seen movies about ancient Rome, with its Colosseum and gladiators. These films show Rome at its height, but they only tell part of the story. The founding of the civilization owes much to its geography.

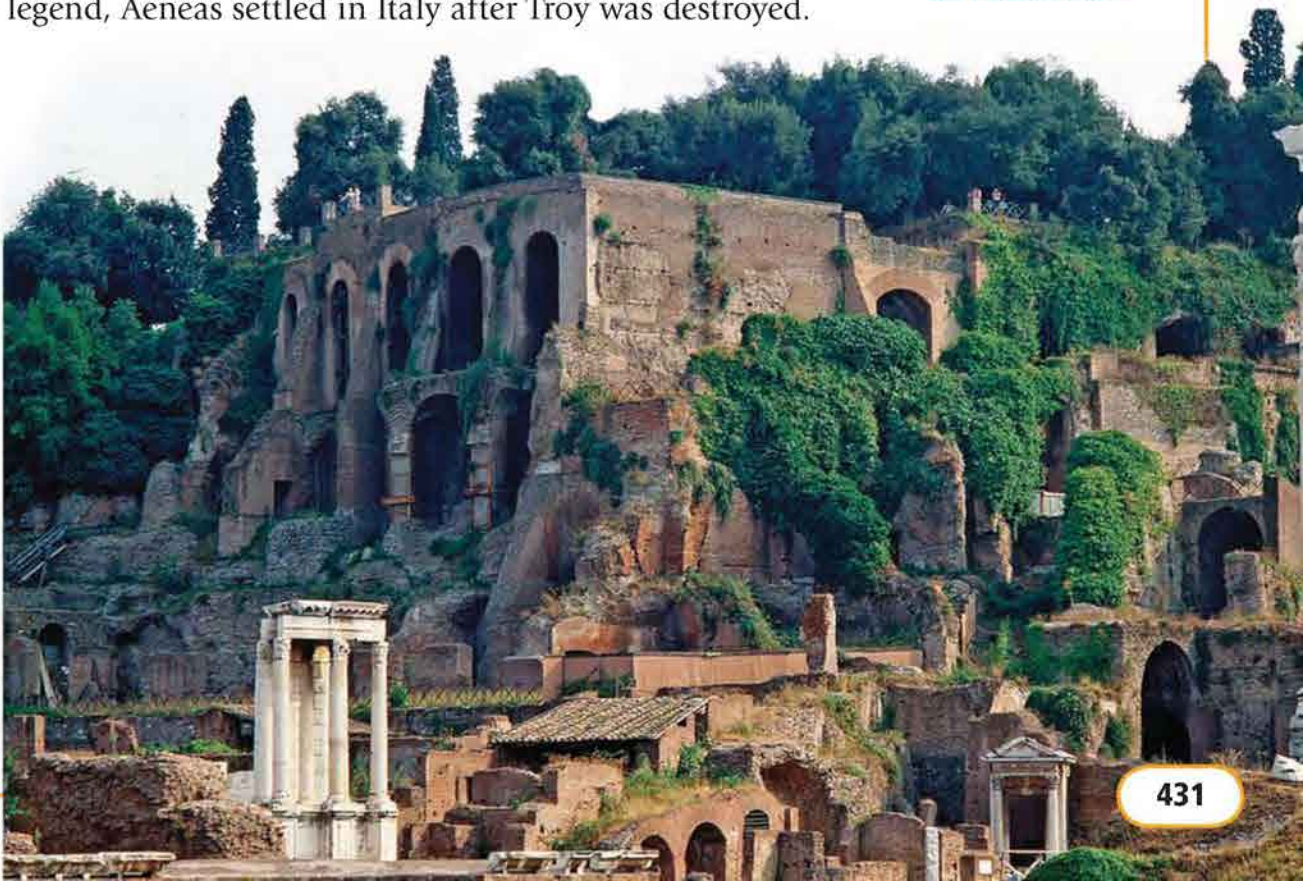
## The Beginnings of Rome

### 1 ESSENTIAL QUESTION What is the early history of Rome?

The history of ancient Rome begins with the overthrow of foreign kings in 509 B.C. But Romans like to date the history of their city to 753 B.C. That is when a legendary hero called **Romulus** (RAHM•yuh•luhs) is said to have founded Rome.

A **legend** is a popular story from earlier times that cannot be proved. The legend about Rome's founding begins with **Aeneas** (ih•NEE•uhs), a hero of the Trojan War. You learned about the Trojan War in Chapter 11. According to the legend, Aeneas settled in Italy after Troy was destroyed.

**Palatine Hill** Traces of settlements dating from around 1000 B.C. have been found on the Palatine Hill. ▼





**The Founding of Rome** The legend continues with the twins Romulus and **Remus** (REE•muhs), the descendants of Aeneas according to some versions. They were abandoned by their mother but rescued by a wolf. When the twins grew up, they decided to found a city but fought over its location. Romulus killed his brother and traced Rome's boundaries around the Palatine Hill.

After Romulus, a series of Roman kings ruled the city. Sometime in the 600s B.C., however, the Etruscans conquered Rome. The Etruscans were a people from northern Italy. But the Romans wanted self-rule. In 509 B.C., they overthrew the Etruscan king and formed a republic. A **republic** is a government in which people elect their leaders. You will learn about the Roman Republic in Lesson 2.

**REVIEW** Why are the dates 753 B.C. and 509 B.C. important?

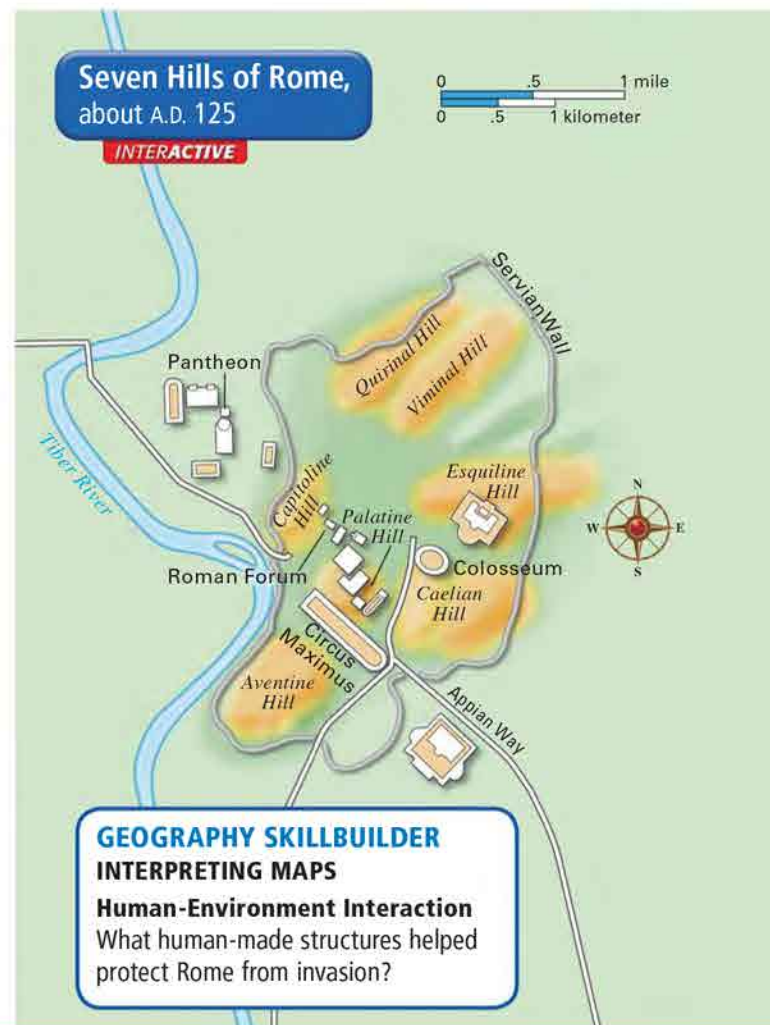
## Rome's Geographic Location

**2 ESSENTIAL QUESTION** Why was Rome's location so favorable?

After the overthrow of the Etruscans, Rome grew from a city into a country and then into a vast empire. Its location helped make this growth possible.

**Hills and River** In reality, people founded Rome, not figures from legend. The first settlers of Rome were the Latins. They came from a region surrounding Rome. They chose the spot for its mild climate, good farmland, and strategic location.

The Latins and later settlers built Rome on seven steep hills. (See map at right.) During the day, settlers farmed the fertile plain at the base of the hills. At night, they returned to their hilltop homes, from which they could defend themselves against an enemy attack.



## Geography

### The Tiber River

During Rome's earliest times, the Tiber provided a source of water for farming and drinking. Later, the river provided a route for travel and trade. Small ships could sail up the Tiber to Rome and down the Tiber to the Mediterranean. But the river also offered protection from invaders, since Rome was located away from the mouth of the sea.

#### GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER

##### INTERPRETING VISUALS

##### Human-Environment Interaction

What does the photograph suggest about the importance of the Tiber to Romans today?



Rome had other advantages. It was located a short distance from the Mediterranean Sea on several ancient trade routes. It also lay next to the Tiber River. As you learned in the Geography feature above, this river played an important role in Rome's development.

**Italian Peninsula** Rome's location on the Italian Peninsula also played an important role in its development. The peninsula stretches south from Europe into the Mediterranean Sea. A **peninsula** is a piece of land surrounded on three sides by water. As you can see on the map on page 427, the Italian Peninsula is shaped like a boot. Its heel points toward Greece, while its toe points across the sea to Africa.

Italy's location on the Mediterranean made it relatively easy for Roman ships to reach the other lands around the sea. This position made it easier for Rome to eventually conquer and gain new territories. It also helped the development of trade routes.

The two main mountain ranges of Italy helped protect Rome. The Alps border Italy on the north, and the Apennines (AP•uh•NYNZ) form Italy's spine. But Italy's mountains didn't separate early settlements the way the mountains of Greece did. Italy also had more large plains than Greece. This made farming easier.

**REVIEW** How did its geography help Rome grow?



## Lives of Early Romans

### 3 ESSENTIAL QUESTION What was life like for the early Romans?

Like many ancient peoples, the early Romans lived by farming. But even though the land was fertile, life on a Roman farm was not easy.

**Working the Land** Most early Romans worked small plots of land. They planted grains such as wheat and barley. They also grew beans, vegetables, and fruit. Later they learned to grow olives and grapes. They also raised pigs, sheep, goats, and chickens. They used oxen to pull their plows.

Farmers who owned land also served in the army. In fact, for a time only landowners were allowed to join the army. Roman leaders believed that property owners would fight harder to defend the city. Landowners were also able to pay for their own military equipment.

Over time, some farmers grew richer than others. They bought more land and built larger farms, or estates. A gap developed between small farmers and the owners of the estates. This gap would later produce divisions in Roman politics and government.

**Farm Life** At first, most Roman farmers lived in simple homes made of mud or timber. They did not have much furniture. In addition, the farmers lived in extended families. This large family group might have included grandparents, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews, and cousins.

#### Connect to Today

**Italian Farm** Grapes, like these shown here, are still a popular crop in Italy. In ancient Rome, only wealthy farmers, who could afford to wait a few years to harvest the first crop, grew grapes. ▼





The members of a Roman farm family had to work very hard. They farmed the land with simple tools and fetched water from a well or nearby spring. The small amount of land on most farms had to produce enough food to feed the family. This meant that everyone had to be disciplined about his or her responsibilities.

The qualities of discipline, loyalty, and hard work that these early farmers developed would help Rome succeed. They were the qualities that made Roman armies so successful. When soldiers went to war, they had to obey orders and do their jobs. This attitude would help Rome conquer all of Italy.

**REVIEW** Why was discipline important to early Romans?

### Lesson Summary

- Legend and fact shaped Rome's early history.
- Rome's geography encouraged the growth of Roman civilization.
- Roman society benefited from the hard work and discipline of Roman farmers.

### Why It Matters Now . . .

There are still many cultural connections among Mediterranean areas of Europe, Asia, and Africa as a result of Rome's influence.

## 1 Lesson Review

### Terms & Names

1. Explain the importance of

Romulus	Aeneas	republic
legend	Remus	peninsula

### Using Your Notes

**Categorizing** Use your web diagram to answer the following question:

2. Which category of information would you use to describe why Rome developed into a powerful civilization?



### Activity

**Illustrating a Legend** Draw a picture that illustrates a scene from the legendary founding of Rome.



### Main Ideas

3. What is the legend of Rome's founding?
4. How was Rome's location good for defense?
5. Why did early Romans have to work hard?

### Critical Thinking

6. **Making Inferences** What does the legend about Rome's founding tell you about what was important to Romans?
7. **Comparing and Contrasting** Compare the role of the Tiber in the development of ancient Rome with that of the Nile in ancient Egypt.