

Social Studies - Grade 7 - Ms. Dickerson

Work from Home Packet #2

Hello students! I hope you are all doing well and enjoying this weird spring.

***YOU ARE NOT EXPECTED TO MAIL THIS WORK BACK... YOU JUST NEED TO KEEP A HOLD OF IT.**

- We'll start with a TEST over material you did last time - The Roman Republic crumbles. I have made a PRINT copy to include here - but I also made a formative version of the test in case you'd rather do it there. (You only have to do one or the other, not both.)
- Next, we have a Two new STUDY GUIDES: Julius Caesar- His Rise and Fall & The First Triumvirate. They are overlapping topics, but it doesn't matter which one you do first. As always, the answers can be figured out just by reading and using the context of the sentences OR they are things you've learned already this year. It WON'T be necessary to use a textbook or the internet to complete the study guide. Try your best to do them ACCURATELY & then RE-READ them a few times to make sure you understand what you read.

With these two study guides, the story continues through the period we've been learning about - where the Roman Republic is falling apart. Now we learn about a famous alliance that was made between three really powerful guys called the First Triumvirate, and one guy in particular who got really famous (and really dead) because of the triumvirate.

- Remember, you can contact me. I will be checking my email: Nicole.dickerson@crooksville.k12.oh.us regularly. I know that not everyone has easy access to the internet - but I am trying to share things online that I think might help. I will email you and post something on Google Classroom a couple times per week - messages, announcements, etc. So, if you can get to the internet, check there for more info.

Do the work (if is required) but also relax and enjoy time with your families. Stay Safe!

♥ Ms. Dickerson

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Read this information sheet	"The Roman Republic crumbles" Test	"The First Triumvirate" Study Guide	"Julius Caesar" Study Guide	Study for "Caesar & The First Triumvirate" Test (in next packet)



Name _____

SS1 SS2 SS3 Date _____

THE REPUBLIC CRUMBLES - TEST

- _____ 1) Rome was originally founded as a
- a) monarchy
b) republic
c) theocracy
d) direct democracy
- _____ 2) In its second phase, Rome became a
- a) monarchy
b) republic
c) theocracy
d) dictatorship
- _____ 3) Members of the wealthy, ruling class in Rome were called
- a) patricians
b) plebeians
c) legions
d) publicans
- _____ 4) Members of the working class in Rome were called
- a) patricians
b) plebeians
c) legions
d) publicans
- _____ 5) Power in the early Roman Republic was
- a) equally distributed between the rich and the poor
b) mostly in the hands of patrician women
c) out of balance; a small group held all the money and power, while the vast majority of people had little power
d) held by emperors from foreign lands who had little idea what was really happening in Rome
- 6) Which of the following statements are accurate regarding Rome as time went on in the Republic
- the Roman state grew larger in size and power
 class conflicts began to increase
 Roman leaders decided to stop conquering foreign lands and worry about the domestic situation
 the gap between rich and poor widened
 wealthy people gobbled up all the land and pushed out the poor
 a slave revolt resulted in the total destruction of the Roman Senate
 organized government gave way to pure anarchy
 political factions emerged
- _____ 7) Wars between groups within one country are called
- a. world wars
b. civil wars
c. culture wars
d. cold wars
- _____ 8) As chaos grew in Rome, who came to dominate?
- a. a series of warlords
b. foreign invaders
c. the church leaders
d. groups of rebellious slaves
- _____ 9) Which of the following was NOT one of the major problems affecting Rome as the Republic crumbled?
- a. the republic was lacking in money to keep running its programs
b. Nobody wanted to take control of the republic
c. cheating and corruption was common amongst elected officials
d. crime was running rampant all over Rome
- _____ 10) Massive Roman armies were called
- a. patricians
b. plebeians
c. legions
d. publicans

- sewers
- aqueducts
- arenas
- roads

_____ 11) The things listed in the box above were examples of

- a. things that the Roman government needed money for
- b. things that had not been invented at the time of the Roman Republic
- c. developments that the Romans "forgot" about in this period of chaos
- d. structures outlawed by the senate

_____ 12) Since the people depended on the free food given to them by the government,

- a. politicians could use that to control the people
- b. everyone prospered and had plenty to meet their needs
- c. the people rioted and demanded more independence
- d. everyone pitched in to contribute to this effort of shared work and shared rewards

_____ 13) Which of the following terms does NOT mean the same as the others?

a. tax farmer	c. publican
b. tax collector	d. plebeian

_____ 14) Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement?

Since the publicans decided who got taxed and who didn't,

- a. Romans often bribed them to make their own taxes low
- b. Romans often bribed them to tax their competitors out of business
- c. publicans were able to make huge profits
- d. Romans mostly ignored their orders

_____ 15) What "right" (privilege) did a tax farmer pay to have?

- a. to be part of the assembly
- b. to tax all the people and businesses in a certain area
- c. to determine whether the senate was authorized to levy taxes
- d. to charge all the farmers a fee for selling crops and livestock

- Politicians could pay someone to vote for them.
- Construction companies bribed the senate to get the building contracts.
- People could bribe senators to make the laws they wanted.
- Publicans bought their position from the senate.
- People could bribe tax collectors to make their taxes low.

_____ 16) All the things listed in the box above indicate that

- a. governments that are set up as republics are free from corruption
- b. life in the Roman Republic would have been much easier for the wealthy
- c. political corruption is something new to government, people in ancient times were above that
- d. people in the Roman Republic valued democracy above all else



On the map, label each of the following places:

- The Mediterranean Sea
- Italy
- Asia Minor
- Africa
- Europe
- The Black Sea
- Greece

JULIUS CAESAR - HIS RISE & FALL

legions	intelligent	taxes	general	treason
caught	life	triumvirate	security	bribed
money	solve	Caesar	popularity	aqueducts

Julius Caesar was a famous and important leader in ancient Rome during the Roman Republic. He was a capable leader and a famous _____. He had risen to power through the scheming and efforts of himself and his two sometimes-enemies-sometimes-allies, Pompey and Crassus. These three men had dominated Roman politics at the era that marked the end of the Republic with an alliance known as the *First Triumvirate*. Once the _____ was no longer functioning, Caesar alone held power. He was efficient and _____, yet ruthless in getting his way. He wrote new laws and changed and improved how to rule provinces of the empire. The people of Rome thought he was great, but the leaders in the Senate did not agree. They were concerned that Julius Caesar ignored the law.

BACKGROUND: ROME IS A MESS

At the time Julius Caesar was coming to power, the Roman Republic was in trouble. First, we know there was a lot of social unrest; the patricians, plebeians, and slave classes had anger and mistrust of one another. Another problem Rome faced was lack of _____. The government lacked money to keep building the army, which was necessary in order to continue expanding its territory. They also needed money to maintain the services the citizens expected (roads, _____, sewers, handouts of food, public entertainment). To fund these projects, tax rates were constantly increasing, which made citizens unhappy, especially because _____ were not levied fairly. Well-connected people paid much lower taxes if they paid any at all. Another problem was the cheating and corruption going on within the government itself. While Rome as a nation struggled financially, many of its public officials managed to get very rich. Politicians bribed and threatened one another or business leaders; wealthy citizens _____ and manipulated the politicians. Another problem was the ever-increasing crime rates. Without a police force to maintain order, people did what they wanted as long as they could get away with it; criminals had little fear of being _____ and punished for crimes; wealthy families hired their own private _____ forces, but nothing kept those mini-armies from fighting against one another and stirring up more problems. Poorer people had no one to protect their property or their lives.

HAIL CAESAR, THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE

Clearly, Romans were angry about the state of their country, and they insisted that the government do something to fix it. Caesar spoke to the people and told them he knew what to do. He told them that he could _____ all of Rome's problems. The Roman citizens believed and trusted him. They wanted him to fix the problems of Rome. They wanted him in charge. They were eager to support his rise to power. So, as the triumvirate fell apart, _____ himself took the spotlight. His army was gaining him even more wealth and military power. His popularity among the plebeian class was growing. Fearing Caesar's increasing _____, the senate (encouraged to action by Caesar's former ally, Pompey) declared Caesar an enemy of the state. They ordered him to disband his ten legions and return from Gaul to stand trial for alleged war crimes and possible _____. Caesar knew that the senate was mostly against him, and if he returned to Rome as asked, he would be convicted. He decided to take a gamble; he bet on his popularity and his military strength. Even though it was against the law for anyone to bring their private army into the city of Rome, he did just that. He came back to Rome, not as an accused traitor, but as a conquering general with the power of eleven _____ (more than 60,000 men). He knew that this move was risking everything - including his _____.

headaches	month	politicians	where	unprotected
king	bridge	dictator	democracy	social
August	powers	homes	unemployment	problems

When Caesar set foot across the Rubicon River, which serves as a border to the city, he famously said, “the die has been cast.” In other words, “I am gambling with my life and there is no turning back now.”

His gamble paid off though. Pompey and many of his supporters fled Rome, leaving the capital to Caesar and his supporters. The Plebeians loved Caesar and felt like they were being saved. He was going to solve all the _____ of Rome. First though, he had to fight a four-year civil war (where he chases Pompey’s army to Greece and then Egypt, where the Egyptian emperor murders Pompey).

Caesar was declared consul and _____, and he quickly began making radical changes to the Roman government. He rescued the economy, lowered the _____ rate, cleaned up much of the crime, built enormous elaborate government buildings, temples, theaters, libraries. The senate even rewrote the calendar, renaming the _____ he was born in honor of him (*Julius*= “July”) and the following month “_____,” for his nephew *Caesar Augustus*. During his consulship, Caesar felt like he could accomplish anything. He even partially rerouted the Tiber River to decrease flooding in Rome. Many of these changes greatly improved conditions in Rome, but his tight controls also pulled more and more power away from the people and the representative _____. The lower classes of people mostly didn’t mind. They had never had as much power in the republic as the rich people had anyway, and they were so desperate for safety and _____ order that they didn’t mind that their personal freedoms were being violated. The rich and powerful people, on the other hand, did not appreciate Caesar’s dominance, nor the diminishing of their power.

Caesar continued to consolidate his power, and in February 44 BCE, he declared himself *dictator perpetuo* (dictator for life). Senate begrudgingly agreed to this. He wasn’t officially an emperor, but he basically had all the power of one. This act, along with his continual effort to take away other _____ of the senate, turned many powerful _____ against him. They worried that Caesar’s next move might be making himself king. The senate swore that they would never be ruled by a _____ again. Many senators began dreaming and scheming of ways to get Caesar out of power. Eventually, sixty members of the senate concluded that the only solution to the problem was to assassinate Caesar.

DEATH OF A DICTATOR

The Assassination Plan: The conspirators never met openly, but they assembled a few at a time in each other’s _____. There were many discussions about how and _____ to carry out their plan. Some suggested that they should make the attempt as he was going along the *Sacred Way*, a road he like to walk. Another idea was for it to be done at the election ceremony, during which he had to cross a _____ to appoint the magistrates; they should draw lots for some to push him from the bridge and for others to run up and kill him. A third plan was to wait for a coming gladiatorial show. The advantage there would be that, because of the show, no suspicion would be aroused if weapons were brought in. But the majority favored killing him while he sat in the Senate. Caesar would be virtually _____ since only senators were allowed in.

Brutus Persuades Caesar to Ignore his Apprehensions: Those closest to Caesar did not want him to go to the senate that day. His friends had warned him to be on the lookout. There were always rumors of assassination plots, but this time the threat seemed real. Also, Caesar wasn’t physically at his best, he had been plagued throughout his life by _____ and dizzy spells, and two years earlier, he began having seizures. Historians are now fairly certain that he suffered from epilepsy.

mercy	stabbed	mob	wounds	face
patrician	stood	defend	heir	gossip
government	unsheathed	emperor	murder	superstition

Additionally, several priests had come forward with predictions of his _____. Even Caesar's wife Calpurnia had been having terrible dreams that she believed were omens of his death. But Brutus, one of Caesar's long-time friends and a man whom Caesar had thought of as a step-son, talked him into going. He scolded him for listening to _____ and the silly dreams of a woman. Brutus had an ulterior motive for wanting Caesar to attend, he was one of the conspirators. "Make your own courage your favorable omen," Brutus said. In other words, "You are in control of your life, not luck or _____." He convinced Caesar with these words, took him by the right hand, and led him to the Senate.

The Attack: The plot was set in motion. Those who were to have part in the murder _____ near him. One senator, whose brother had recently been exiled, approached and grasped the edge of Caesar's toga, making it seem like he was grabbing at him to beg for _____ his brother. Caesar became uncomfortable. Just as planned, he was unable to use his hands or defend himself because this man was hanging on him. That was the moment for the men to set to work. Some forty people actually joined in the murder, but about half of their names are lost to history. All quickly _____ their daggers and rushed at him. One man struck him with the point of the blade on the left shoulder a little above the collar-bone. He had been aiming for his neck, but missed. Caesar rose to _____ himself, and in the uproar another senator shouted out in Greek to his brother who drove his sword into Caesar's ribs. After a moment, another man made a slash at his _____, and yet another stabbed him in the side. Caesar was taken off guard and overwhelmed by the number of men and the surprise attack.

Under the mass of _____, he fell to the ground. They had, fittingly, attacked Caesar at the foot of Pompey's statue. Afterward, everyone wanted to say they had taken part in the murder, so many more men came forward and _____ his body as it lay there. In total, he was stabbed more than twenty times. (The official number is 23 – but some records say as many as 35.)

AFTERMATH

The Roman lower classes (who had loved Caesar) were angry that a small group of aristocrats had sacrificed their hero. Caesar's friend and top general, Mark Antony took advantage of their grief and threatened to unleash the angry _____ of people on the _____ senators. Eventually though, Mark Antony managed to work out a compromise in which the assassins would not be punished for their acts as long as all of the men Caesar had placed in government positions would remain. By attempting to smooth things over and make peace, Mark Antony hoped to avoid large cracks in government forming as a result of Caesar's death. He wanted the _____ to be in good shape because he assumed that Caesar had named him as his successor and that control of Rome was now in his hands. But, to Mark Antony's surprise and disappointment, Caesar had named his grandnephew Gaius Octavius his sole _____, making him one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in the Republic.

The unforeseen result of the assassination was that Caesar's death was the end of the Roman Republic. Of course, Rome had been sliding away from being a true republic anyway. The definition of an empire is "a group of states or countries under a single supreme authority." By this definition, Rome had probably BEEN an empire for quite some time, and Julius Caesar, the "dictator for life," had essentially been an emperor. But history chose not to record it that way. So, technically, Caesar's death marks the end of the republic era; his grandnephew Gaius Octavius became the first Roman _____, taking the new name "Caesar Augustus," and the longstanding and famous, Roman Empire was born.

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