1. **From Kingdom to Republic**
	1. The Etruscans and Rome
		1. Romulus and Remus
			1. According to legend, these twins rescued by a she-wolf and founded Rome in 753 B.C.E.
			2. Indo-European migrants settled in Italy from 2000 B.C.E.
		2. The Etruscans
			1. Probably migrated from Anatolia
			2. Dominated Italy from the 8th to 5th centuries B.C.E.
			3. Declined, attacked by Gaul and defeated by Greek fleets
		3. The kingdom of Rome
			1. A small kingdom on the Tiber River, ruled by monarchies
			2. Easy access to the Mediterranean
			3. Trade routes converged on Rome
	2. The Roman Republic and Its Constitution
		1. Establishment of the Republic
			1. Rome nobility deposed the last Etruscan king in 509 B.C.E.
			2. Republican constitution included two consuls: civil and military
			3. Consuls were elected by an assembly dominated by the patricians
			4. The Senate advised the consuls and ratified major decisions
			5. Both Senate and consuls represented the interests of the patricians
		2. Conflicts between patricians and plebeians
			1. Plebeians' threat to secede from Rome
			2. Patricians granted plebeians the tribunes
			3. Tribunes' power to intervene and veto decisions
			4. Plebeians' tribunes dominated Roman politics, early 3rd century B.C.E.
			5. In times of crisis, ruled by short-term dictatorship
	3. The Expansion of the Republic
		1. Rome consolidated its position in Italy, 5th and 4th centuries B.C.E.
		2. Conflict with Carthage and Hellenistic realms
		3. The Punic Wars (264-146 B.C.E.), defeated Carthaginians
		4. Conflicts with Antigonids and Seleucids, 5 major wars
		5. Rome became a preeminent power in the Mediterranean
2. **From Republic to Empire**
	1. Imperial Expansion and Domestic Problems
		1. The Gracchi brothers
			1. Tiberius Gracchus represented interests of Rome's lower classes
			2. Served as a tribune, passed a law that set limits for landholding
			3. Assassinated in 132 B.C.E.
			4. The younger brother, Gaius Gracchus, continued the reform
			5. Was branded as a outlaw, killed by mercenaries
			6. The Republican government could no longer maintain power balance
		2. Marius and Sulla
			1. Gaius Marius recruited a private army from landless residents
			2. Became the most prominent general, the late 2nd century B.C.E.
			3. Conservative aristocratic class supported general Lucius Cornelius Sulla
		3. Civil War
			1. Marius seized Rome in 87 B.C.E.
			2. Sulla seized Rome in 83 B.C.E. after Marius died
			3. Sulla's five years of terror in Rome
	2. The Foundation of Empire
		1. Julius Caesar
			1. Marius's nephew, favored liberal policies and social reform
			2. Gained fame by sponsoring public spectacles
			3. Conquered Gaul, became more popular
			4. Seized Rome in 49 B.C.E.
			5. Claimed the title "dictator for life," 46 B.C.E.
			6. Social reforms and centralized control
			7. Assassinated in 44 B.C.E.
		2. Augustus
			1. Octavian, the nephew of Caesar, brought the civil conflict to an end
			2. The Senate bestowed upon him the title Augustus, 27 B.C.E.
		3. Augustus's administration
			1. A monarchy disguised as a republic
				1. preserved traditional republican forms of government
				2. took all the power into his own hands
			2. Created a new standing army under his control
			3. The imperial institutions began to take root
	3. Continuing Expansion and Integration of the Empire
		1. Roman expansion had decisive effects in Gaul, Germany, Britain, and Spain
			1. Romans sought access to resources
			2. Local elite began to build states and control resources
			3. Cities emerged: Paris, Lyons, Cologne, Mainz, London, Toledo, Segovia
		2. The *pax romana*
			1. Meant "Roman peace," lasted for two and half centuries
			2. Facilitated trade and communication from Mesopotamia to Atlantic Ocean
		3. Roman roads
			1. Roman engineers as outstanding road builders
			2. Roads and postal system linked all parts of the empire
		4. Roman law
			1. Tradition: Twelve Tables enacted in 450 B.C.E.
			2. Principle: innocent until proven guilty
			3. Judges enjoyed great discretion
3. **Economy and society in the Roman Mediterranean**
	1. Trade and Urbanization
		1. Commercial agriculture
			1. Owners of *latifundia* focused on production for export
			2. Commercial agriculture stimulated economic specialization and integration
		2. Mediterranean trade
			1. Sea-lanes linked ports of the Mediterranean
			2. Roman navy kept the seas largely free of pirates
			3. The Mediterranean became a Roman lake
		3. The city of Rome
			1. Wealth of the city fueled its urban development
			2. Statues, pools, fountains, arches, temples, stadiums
			3. First use of concrete as construction material
			4. Rome attracted numerous immigrants
		4. City attractions
			1. Public baths, swimming pools, gymnasia
			2. Enormous circuses, stadiums, and amphitheaters
	2. Family and Society in Roman Times
		1. The *pater familias*
			1. A Roman family consisted of all household members living together
			2. *Pater familias*, or "father of the family," ruled
			3. Women wielded considerable influence within their families
			4. Many women supervised family business and wealthy estates
		2. Wealth and social change
			1. Newly rich classes built palatial houses and threw lavish banquets
			2. Cultivators and urban masses lived at subsistence level
			3. Poor classes became a serious problem in Rome and other cities
			4. No urban policy developed, only "bread and circuses"
		3. Slavery
			1. Slaves - 1/3 of Roman population
			2. Chained together in teams, worked on *latifundia*
			3. Spartacus's uprising in 73 B.C.E.
			4. Working conditions for city slaves were better
			5. Epictetus, an Anatolian slave, became a prominent Stoic philosopher
			6. Urban slaves could hope for manumission
4. **The Cosmopolitan Mediterranean**
	1. Greek Philosophy and Religions of Salvation
		1. Roman deities
			1. Early deities: Jupiter, Mars, Ceres, Janus, Vesta
			2. Newly adapted deities: Juno, Minerva
		2. Greek influence
			1. Stoicism appealed to Roman intellectuals
			2. Cicero (106-43 B.C.E.) established Stoicism in Rome
		3. Religions of salvation
			1. Flourished in Rome and the Mediterranean basin
			2. Roman roads served as highways for religious spread
		4. Mithraism
			1. Mithras, a god of sun and light in Zoroastrian mythology
			2. Roman soldiers adapted it, associated it with military value
			3. Moral teaching of Mithraism, only for men
			4. Goddess Cybele and goddess Isis were also popular
	2. Judaism and Early Christianity
		1. The Jews and the empire
			1. Monotheistic Jews considered state cults to be blasphemy
			2. The Jewish War (66-70 C.E.), Roman forces defeated the Jewish rebels
		2. The Essenes
			1. A new sect of Judaism, founded in Palestine during the 1st century B.C.E.
			2. Strict moral code, baptism, and ritual community meals
		3. Jesus of Nazareth
			1. Charismatic Jewish teacher, taught devotion to God and love for human beings
			2. Attracted large crowds through his wisdom and miraculous powers
			3. The teaching "the kingdom of God is at hand" alarmed the Romans
			4. Crucifixion in early 30s C.E.
			5. Became "Christ," or "the anointed one"
			6. The New Testament and the Old Testament became the holy book of Christianity
		4. Paul of Tarsus
			1. A Jew from Anatolia, zealously preached his faith beyond Jewish communities
			2. Traveled widely in search of converts
			3. Was finally executed by Roman officials
		5. The growth of early Christianity
			1. Against Roman repression, Christianity grew rapidly in the empire
			2. Strong appeal to lower classes, urban population, and women
				1. Accorded honor and dignity to lower standing individuals
				2. Provided a sense of spiritual freedom
				3. Taught the spiritual equality of the sexes
				4. Promised future glory for true believers
			3. Became the most influential faith in the Mediterranean by the 3rd century C.E.