**Rome Chapter 3 – pg. 147**

**Define**

**Proletariat –** A new class of urban, landless poor. They lived in the cities, but had difficulty finding work, b/c people preferred to own slaves. This group became a dangerous and discontented mob within the city.

**Tribune** – Officials who spoke on behalf of the plebeians. They were elected by the assembly.

**Triumvirate** – Rome being ruled by 3 men. The first triumvirate consisted of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus. These men would bribe and bully the senate and assembly into following their decisions.

**Identify**

**Spartacus** – A slave who was trained as a gladiator. He raised an army of 70,000 slaves and ravaged the Italian countryside from 73-71 BC. They beat the Roman army 9 times before being defeated.

**The Gracchi** - Two brothers, Tiberius and Gaius who attempted to reform Rome’s government. They wanted to take money and land from the wealthy and redistribute among the poor people of Rome.

**Marius** – Roman military leader who saved Rome from invasion from Germanic tribes in 105 BC. He was elected consul five times in a row. Marius allowed the city’s poor to enlist in the army. In this system, the state gave them weapons and armour. These men were also willing to fight for their leader, b/c he gave them food, land, and jobs. Marius used his army to further his own political ambitions.

**Sulla** – Commanded another Roman army –different than Marius’. Sulla abolished the six-month limit to a dictator’s term and named himself dictator until he chose to step down.

**Julius Caesar** – Awarded the position of governor of Spain, which made him wealthy. He was elected consul in 59 BC. Ruled with Pompey and Crassus in a Triumvirate. Later, the Triumvirate fell apart and Caesar became absolute ruler in 46 BC. In 44 BC he was appointed dictator for 10 years. Adopted a new calendar, called the Julian calendar, which featured 365 days and one extra day in February every 4th year. Caesar died March 15, 44 BC when a number of senators stabbed him in the Theatre of Pompey.

**First Triumvirate** – Caesar, Pompey, Crassus. These men would bribe and bully the senate and assembly into following their decisions.

**Cleopatra** – Egypt’s queen. She wooed Antony (who was married to Octavius’ sister) much like she had Caesar ten years earlier.

**Brutus** – Was Caesars friend, but was also a main conspirator in his assassination. “Et tu Brute!”

**Octavian** – Caesar’s grandnephew and adopted son. He was an astute politician. Won Rome’s 3rd civil war VS Antony. Made Egypt another province of Rome after defeating them (under Antony) in a naval battle. Octavian had sole power of Rome, but instead of taking the crown, declared himself “first citizen”. Was given the title Augustus (exalted one). Under him, Rome was ruled as an empire, not a republic. Ruled for 41 years.

**Second Triumvirate** – consisted of Octavian, Mark Antony and Lepidus. They led armies on Rome and forced the assembly to grant them power to rule the state. For ten years (43-33 BC) they acted as a triumvirate. They drew up a list of more than 100 senators and 2000 businessmen to be killed in revenge of Caesar’s death.

**Mark Antony** – Was Caesar’s trusted comrade and Octavian’s chief rival. He was a robust, mature leader and experienced general. Married Cleopatra after divorcing Octavian’s sister. Lost Rome’s 3rd civil war VS Octavian. Committed suicide with Cleopatra.

**Cicero** – The senate’s greatest orator. Although he had not plotted to kill Caesar, he often had spoken in defense of the republic and against absolute rule.

**Answer**

**4. How were military leaders able to gain political power in Rome?**

Military leaders gained political power in Rome by entering Rome with a large army and taking it. These military leaders would give their soldiers weapons, food, and loot, which made the soldiers loyal to them. With a military backbone and plenty of money, military leaders were able to bribe and bully senate and assembly into doing what they wished. This gave them politica

l power.

**5. What tactics did Julius Caesar use in his rise to power? What groups supported Caesar? What groups opposed him?**

Caesar played the game of Roman politics and won crowds and influential politicians with his speeches and lavish parties. He got Crassus to invest in him, until Caesar was given the position of governor of Spain. This enabled him to be wealthy and put him in line for position of consul. Caesar used marriage of his daughter to strengthen his ties with other powerful Romans. Caesar took governorship of Gaul and took legions of soldiers into Northern Europe to conquer Germanic tribes.

Caesar ate and lived the same as his soldiers during battle, and won their loyalty and respect that way. Poorer citizens loved Caesar, b/c they liked hearing of his conquests.

Senators opposed Caesar b/c he was so popular and they believed this threatened their own power. Pompey had become Caesar’s rival by this time as well. Patricians opposed Caesar because he controlled the senate.