Social Studies 10 Assignment for June 8-12

Rise and Decline of the Roman Republic

Notes

* A form of government called a republic was formed in Rome (elected representatives and no king)
* At first only the patricians (members of noble families) could hold office. The plebians, the common people, could not
* The republic lasted for a period of almost 500 years in which Rome became a leading power in the Mediterranean
* If an enemy seriously threatened the security of the republic, the government increased the number of legions. Sometimes that meant recruiting slaves into the ranks
* Following each conquest, Rome made allies of its defeated enemies by adopting a policy of just treatment and leniency
* They permitted the conquered allies to keep their own customs, government, part of the land, etc.
* These reasonable measures won Rome the loyalty of the people on the Italian peninsula

Read pages 208-211 and answer the following questions

The Decline of the Roman Republic pages 208 – 210

1. What problems was Rome having at the beginning of its decline?
2. What did Tiberius do that angered the landowners?
3. What eventually happened to Tiberius and some of his followers?
4. What changes did Gaius Gracchus try to make?
5. What happened to Gaius Gracchus and some of his followers?
6. What changes did Gaius Marius make?
7. What problems did Gaius Marius reforms cause?
8. Who was Lucius Cornellius Sulla and how long did he rule?

Read pages 212 -214 and answer questions 1 and 3 on page 215