Roman Empire\Gladiator Notes

Roman Republic – overthrow of the Etruscan kings

* Government without king, no dynasty\bloodline
* Elected officials
* Issue are of public matter

Senate – advisors to magistrates

* Controlled $ and foreign policy

Magistrates – had veto power

* In control of the army
* Legal system
* Censors make sure of proper conduct of the government

Assemblies – courts, veto power

Checks and Balances – Each part of the government has the ability to control the other parts

Separation of Powers – not all the power is not in one person or part of the government

Patricians – powerful male landowners, citizens, were the army in the beginning of Rome and did not get paid for their services, participate in the government

Plebians – workers

Roman Empire – Northern Africa, Asia, and Western Europe

Roman Army – as the empire grows so does the army, at first only citizens but the long campaigns causes them to lose their farms and move into the city causing problems, professional standing army causes problem, power struggle

Legion – levy, 5,000 – 6,000 soldiers

Auxilia – non citizen part of the army

Punic Wars – against Carthage, Northern Africa, Hannibal, control of the Med. Sea, then they fight Greece

Roman Empire – becomes very large, heterogeneous society, people go to Rome, they all want to be citizens

1st Triumvirate – Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus

Pax Romana – long time period of peace in the Roman Empire

Octavian Augustus – under his rule the boundaries of the Empire Set

VIDEO NOTES:

Marcus Aurelius – Emperor, who is dying, doesn’t want son to rule

Commodus – Emperor’s son who wants to rule but not a good leader, does not want Senate to get the power

Maximus – leader of the army and Marcus wants him to be the next ruler of the empire, he just wants to go back to Spain

Crassius – Senator who wants the Republic back in the hands of the Senate