

Introduction



World history begins far back in ancient times with civilizations like the Egyptians and Greeks, before eventually moving forward into the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Reformation, and on into the Enlightenment and the modern era. But there is one civilization in particular that was able to survive and thrive in both the ancient world and the new one, bridging the gap from the ancients to the Middle Ages and beyond, and that was the Romans. Roman history began far back in ancient mythic legend and yet managed to wind its way all the way down to the beginning of the Dark Ages. In fact, in many ways, Roman history carried on through the Byzantines and the later Renaissance as well! This makes their millennium and more of existence as both a republic and an empire a crucial part of history to study. From their armies and conquests (there is hardly an inch of Europe on which their soldiers did not tread) to their roads, architecture, culture, authors, styles of government, emperors, and more, the Romans have had an incredible impact on the history of Europe and of the modern world as a whole.

Each lesson in this Project Passport includes fact-filled, engaging text, created to be all you need for a compact assignment. Should you or your child wish to expound on a subject, a variety of books, videos, and further avenues of research are available in the **“Additional Resources”** section. This study can also act as an excellent accompaniment to any world history program.

You will want to print out the **“Travel Tips”** teacher helps beforehand and brief yourself on the lessons and supplies needed. A three-page **“Travel Planner”** is offered for ease of seeing at a glance what’s coming in each lesson, aiding in your planning and preparations ahead of time. You will want to preview the **“Travel Itinerary”** pages in advance to help you with gathering the materials for the projects you choose to do. Many of the supplies are household items you will have around the house. There will be some projects that require items that you will need to track down before the lesson. The Travel Tips have a list of general materials to have on hand. We have provided you with many attractive masters to create the majority of the projects. Detailed instructions, illustrations, and photos are furnished for the projects. Some projects require the child to exercise research skills to provide information, while others have text provided. When using the provided text, encourage the child regularly to read it aloud, or at least follow along with you if you read it aloud. Also included is lesson text for your **“Guide Book.”**

You will find each lesson is called a **“Stop.”** Although each stop is numbered, **it does not mean that you have to stick to one day per stop.** Feel free to stretch them out as needed! Like any stop on a tour, your time will vary according to what you need to complete your goal, driven by your project choices. The schedule is there to help you, however you should not feel constrained to meet it. Make it fit your needs!

Several stops have more than one project listed. This allows you or your child to choose what you would prefer to do. It is advisable that if you begin with a project that has a series of steps to it, you will want to follow through to the end (e.g., lap book or the newspaper). These particular ongoing projects take a bit longer to complete, however they result in pieces that your child will be very proud of. If your child is a quick student and gets the projects completed in a day, feel free to choose another project that he or she passed up from earlier lessons. Try to keep a balance in your choice of projects so that different areas are utilized, such as 3-D projects, illustration-related activities, or a form of creative writing.

If you have a camera available, remember to take pictures of the children working on the projects as you go! You may wish to create a notebook page of photos, helping create a portfolio of your study together. Remember, history has too many aspects and interests — it can not be fully taught in twelve years, or even a lifetime! Our goal is to engage a child to love learning history, so that it will become a lifelong passion. If you find your child lingering on a topic he or she is interested in, follow it a little longer! In turn, if he has little interest in a topic and wants to move on, go ahead. The key is to provide exposure to your child. With that he will discover new thoughts and ideas that will spark an interest and feed the desire to know more. By taking cues from your child’s interests, it will allow you to spend more time delving into areas that intrigue him, bringing more delight to the subject. Ultimately, *have fun with the study!*

Acknowledgements

Home School in the Woods would like to acknowledge the following sources for some art and reference images:
© 2018 www.arttoday.com and Dover Publications, Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. <http://www.cngcoins.com>

Permission to reproduce our materials is granted only for individual immediate family use. Reproduction for commercial use, an entire class, a school, or school system is strictly prohibited. All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means - graphic, electronic or mechanical, including duplicating, photocopying, information or retrieval systems, the World Wide Web, or e-mail - without written permission from the author. Not for redistribution.

For permission to reproduce this material or use for any other purpose, or school/co-op licensing fees, please contact Home School in the Woods.

All design and several illustrations by Amy Pak
Text for lessons, audio scripts, and various projects researched and written by Jaron Pak
Audio editing and some sound effects by Jaron Pak, Jonah Pak, and Samuel Pak

© 2018 Amy Pak • Home School in the Woods Publishing, Amy Pak Publishing, Inc.
Printed in the United States of America

Home School in the Woods
3997 Roosevelt Highway • Holley, NY 14470

<http://homeschoolinthewoods.com> • info@homeschoolinthewoods.com

Audio Cast:

Samuel Pak	Elizabeth Merritt	Lucas Galbier
Ian Slentz	Steve Miller	Ed Pak
Jaron Pak	Amy Pak	Sullivan Slentz
Emily Earley	Jonah Pak	Jenessa Pak

Bibliography:

Klawans, Zander H., *Ancient Greek & Roman Coins*, Whitman Publishing, LLC, 2003
Livy, Rev. Canon Roberts (Translator), *The History of Rome*, Kindle Edition
Plutarch, *Delphi Complete Works of Plutarch*, Kindle Edition, Delphi Classics, 2013
Polybius, *Delphi Complete Works of Polybius*, Kindle Edition, Delphi Classics, 2014
Cassius Dio, *Delphi Complete Works of Cassius Dio*, Kindle Edition, Delphi Classics, 2014
Tacitus, *Delphi Complete Works of Tacitus*, Kindle Edition, Delphi Classics, 2014
Sallust, *Delphi Complete Works of Sallust*, Kindle Edition, Delphi Classics, 2014
Pliny the Younger, *Delphi Complete Works of Pliny the Younger*, Kindle Edition, Delphi Classics, 2014
Appian, *Delphi Complete Works of Appian*, Kindle Edition, Delphi Classics, 2016
Cambridge Ancient History Volumes 7-14
Beard, Mary, *SPQR*, Liveright Publishing Corporation, 2015
Heather, Peter, *The Fall of the Roman Empire*, Oxford University Press, 2007
Grant, Michael, *History of Rome*, Faber and Faber Limited, 1979
Morey, William, *Outlines of Roman History*, Forgotten Books, 2012
Syme, Ronald, *The Roman Revolution*, Oxford University Press, 2002
Adkins, *Handbook to Life in Ancient Rome*, Oxford University Press, 1998
Chris Scarre, *The Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Rome*, Penguin Group, 1995
Haywood, John, *Historical Atlas of the Ancient World*, Metro Books, 2010
Haywood, John, *Historical Atlas of the Classical World*, Barnes & Noble, Inc., 2002
Durant, Will, *Caesar and Christ*, Simon and Schuster, 1944
Apicius, *Cookery and Dining in Imperial Rome*, Project Gutenberg
Gifford, Clive, *The Best (& Worst) Jobs in Ancient Rome*, Wayland, 2015

www.britannica.com
www.livius.org
penelope.uchicago.edu
ancient.eu/
www.biblestudy.org

Dan Carlin, *The Fall of the Roman Republic*
Mike Duncan, *The History of Rome*

We, the publishers, have made every effort to locate and credit the copyright holders of material researched for this history study. We regret any errors or omissions.

Travel Tips



Welcome! We hope your travels with Project Passport will transport you to a time in history full of interesting people to meet and amazing locations to visit! Like any international travel plan, you will be provided with the means to make your own passport and luggage folder and a tour book of history, itineraries describing what is at each stop, and much more. In order to make your travels more comfortable and easy to manage, please review these tips before boarding:

****IMPORTANT!**** When printing these PDF pages, make sure that your printer dialog box does NOT have chosen or selected an option that could shrink the pages. Depending on your version of Adobe Reader®, this can appear in different terms. For example, “scale to fit paper” and “shrink oversized pages to paper size” will automatically shrink the whole page slightly, throwing off the measurements of several of the projects that have been designed at a specific size. Some dialog boxes will offer a choice of “none” (i.e., “no shrinking”) which is what you would want to use.

- Keep a pencil sharpener handy (preferably electric) when using colored pencils for coloring in the maps, figures, etc. When children have their tools in good form they are more apt to do better work. Stubby pencils lead to less control of detail and coloring out of lines, often resulting in the child’s discouragement. This will help avoid it altogether!
- When folding card stock or paper, scoring the paper first helps make a clean fold! You don’t need fancy tools to score paper—a ruler and a large paper clip will do! Anything with a firm, smooth, blunt edge will work. The key is not to have it so sharp that it rips the paper, nor so weak that it bends easily. Just line the ruler up with the fold line and firmly run the rounded end of the paper clip along the ruler. This will create a natural point that the paper will want to bend at.
- Keep a cutting surface on hand for using your exacto knife. A self-healing mat is a great choice and can be found at most art and craft stores. When that is not available, a thick piece of cardboard will work just fine! You may also want to wear some type of safety goggles or glasses and use a strait edge to cut lines. PARENTAL GUIDANCE is strongly suggested when using an exacto knife.
- Don’t throw away potential scrap paper! When using glue sticks, you will want to keep lots of it handy. When preparing to glue, place your image face down on the scrap paper and run the glue stick from the center out over the edges. DO NOT use the same place on the scrap paper for more than one image as it can get glue on the front of the next image. Carefully place the image where you want it and set a CLEAN sheet of scrap paper over the top of it before rubbing it down. This will prevent the oils of your hands from creating unwanted smears.
- Take a good look at the lists of materials needed on the project pages ahead of time so you can gather any odd items before they are needed. Many of these projects will use what you have around the house or will consistently use the same items (listed in our “Often Used Items” list below). However, projects, such as those included in the **“Souvenir Craft Cards,”** will often require more unique items you may not have on hand.

OFTEN USED ITEMS TO HAVE ON HAND AHEAD OF TIME:

(Many of these items are offered in bulk for a more affordable price at discount warehouses)

- white printer paper
- colored printer paper
- white card stock
- colored card stock
- glue sticks and liquid glue
- double-sided sticky tape
- corrugated cardboard *(a discarded shipping box will do! Cut it up as needed)*
- colored file folders
- acetate, or acetate alternative, such as Dura-lar™
- lamination sheets *(optional—for protection of projects/game boards)*
- a 1-1/2” or 2” 3-ring binder *(per child)*
- a larger 3-ring binder for the teacher
- colored pencils
- paper fasteners of various sizes

Travel Tips Continued ...

Should you help in project preparation ahead of time? We found a few different options worth noting with our test families. Some children preferred to have projects ready to go with each lesson, which meant a little more “mom-time” in preparing them.

There are several projects in the first few Stops that we have you print entirely and prepare first. We do this as these projects will be added to at many stops, and all you have to do is pull it out and it’s ready to go. We have you prepare your passport and luggage folder, which, once those are made, will be utilized in all Project Passport studies. You will also prepare the basic components for a few other projects, saving you time in the future. Examples of this are the **“Snapshot Moments in History”** (timeline, Stop #1) and the newspaper (Stop #2). By assembling these at the beginning, you can add figures or articles throughout various stops. We also have you print out all the postcards and “Fan of Famous People” paddles at Stop #3. You will only hand them out periodically, but by grouping them to print, it saves on card stock.

Age, maturity, and each child’s ability to focus will most likely play a part in how much authority you give them over each project. You know your child’s burn-out point, and may want to gauge how much you prepare according to how much your child can handle. You may find that some projects, such as the snapshot timeline, are just plain easier for you to have put together ahead of time, as the child can focus on the figures and filling it instead.

Also, bear in mind that some projects utilize dangerous components, such as an exacto knife, hot glue gun, or cooking with a stove or oven. Again, you are the best judge of your children’s maturity and what they can handle to use. Some of these areas may need more parent participation.

Key of codes for pages:

- 1) You are given lesson text to include in your **“Guide Book.”** Stops are numbered 1-25. Page numbers with a number after them have more than one page. (e.g. 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. etc.)
- 2) Project directions are found on the **“Travel Itinerary”** pages and are labeled with the same stop number. Those with a letter after them have more than one page. (e.g. 3-A, 3-B, 3-C. etc.)
- 3) Master pages are labeled with an “M,” the stop number, and the page number. M-1-5 (Stop #1, master 5)
- 4) Teacher keys are labeled with a “TK,” the stop number, and the page number. TK-1-5 (Stop #1, teacher key 5)
- 5) There are icons on the Travel Itinerary pages that will tell you what kind of project it is. Some may include more than one, such as an edible project in 3-D, or one to be stored in your Scrapbook of Sights:

SS = “Scrapbook of Sights” **LB** = Lap Book  = Snapshot Moments  = Postcard  = Audio Tour
 = Active Participation  = Newspaper  = Game  = Edible Project **3-D** = 3-Dimensional Project

How should the materials be organized? Right below “Acknowledgements/Bibliography/Usage” on the menu are PDFs for use with 3-ring binder covers that offer a clear vinyl pocket to slide a cover into. The Guide Book cover is provided in both color or black and white for the teacher, as well as a spine choice to fit different size binders. Having a 3-ring binder available will help to keep your Guide Book text, Travel Itinerary pages, and any additional pages in an orderly fashion. The size of the binder is entirely up to you, and should be based on the number of pages you choose to keep in it. You may want to keep a copy of the **“Travel Planner”** schedule at the front of the binder for quick glances.

For the children, Stop #1 has you prepare the **“Scrapbook of Sights,”** the student 3-ring binder that will house many of his or her projects. There is a black and white cover and a spine available to color in, as well as a spot for the name and date. A 1-1/2” to 2” binder should suffice to hold their projects. If your binder contains pockets, you may wish to include the newspaper or other loose paper projects within them.

Additional Resources

Should you wish to include more resources to enrich your studies, here is a helpful list of books and videos that your local library may carry. You do not need to read them all—choose what you would like or your child shows interest in!

* **CAVEAT:** Although these resources are helpful, we do not necessarily agree with everything that is contained within them, especially anything referring to evolutionary thinking. However, this can lead to wonderful opportunities for discussion with your children! Also bear in mind that, as with all published works, each book or video is biased according to the beliefs and research of the author or publisher. It is wise to compare more than one source. Whenever possible, try to read from an autobiography or first-hand account for an accurate view. Also, some of these books may contain views or biases that we at Home School in the Woods do not agree with, but other aspects of the book make it worth reading.



BOOKS:

When it comes to books on ancient Rome, your library may have a section dedicated to the topic. Below are several choices in various reading levels. Choose what is appropriate for your child. You can assign reading to the student in addition to this study, or choose a good story to use as a read-aloud with the whole family!

Non-Fiction:

Ancient Rome (DK Eyewitness), Simon James
Augustus Caesar's World, Genevieve Foster
A Child's History of the World, V. M. Hillyer
Famous Men of Rome, John H. Haaren and A. B. Poland
The Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Rome, Chris Scarre
Lives of Famous Romans, Olivia Coolidge
The Story of Rome, Mary Macgregor
Twelve Caesars, Suetonius
Peeps at Many Lands: Ancient Rome, James Baikie
Horrible Histories: Rotten Romans, Terry Deary and Martin Brown

The Story of the Romans, H. A. Guerber
Caesar's Gallic War, Olivia Coolidge
Growing Up In Ancient Rome, Mike Corbishley
Ancient Rome (The Ancient World), Peter Benoit
Where Is the Colosseum?, Jim O'Conner, Who HQ
Who Was Julius Caesar?, Nico Medina
City, David Macaulay
You Wouldn't Want to Live in Pompeii!, John Malam

Historical Fiction, Literature, and Biographies:

Quo Vadis - A Tale of the Time of Nero, Henryk Sienkiewicz
Tiger, Tiger, Lynne Reid Banks
Detectives in Togas, Henry Winterfeld
Galen and the Gateway to Medicine, Jeanne Bendick
Our Little Roman Cousin of Long Ago, Julia Darrow Cowles
Our Little Carthaginian Cousin of Long Ago, Clara Vostrovsky Winlow
The Martyr of the Catacombs: A Tale of Ancient Rome, Anonymous
Vacation Under The Volcano (Magic Tree House #13), Mary Pope Osborne
The Young Carthaginian: A Story of The Times of Hannibal, G. A. Henty
The Roman Britain Trilogy (The Eagle of the Ninth, The Silver Branch, The Lantern Bearers) Rosemary Sutcliff
Adventures in Odyssey: The Imagination Station - #2: "Attack at the Arena," Marianne Herring, Paul McCusker
Aeneid for Boys and Girls, Alfred J. Church (retelling of Virgil's epic Aeneid)
Spartacus: Life of a Roman Gladiator, (comic book) Rob Shone, Anita Ganeri

The Ides of April, Mary Ray
A Triumph for Flavius, Caroline Dale Snedeker
The Roman Mysteries, Caroline Lawrence
Children's Plutarch: Tales of the Romans, F. J. Gould
The Bronze Bow, Elizabeth George Speare



AUDIO/AUDIO BOOKS:

The Story of the Romans, H. A. Guerber (LibriVox)
Tales From the Greek Legends (Junior Classics), Ferrie and Soames



VIDEOS/DVD:

Ancient Civilizations for Children: Ancient Rome (Schlessinger Media)
Drive Thru History with Dave Stotts #1: Rome if you want to...
The Torchlighters Series: The Augustine Story
Ancient Rome (Just the Facts Learning Series)



MUSIC: The Romans used instruments such as woodwinds, horns, percussion, and stringed instruments in many activities, from social events to funerals. If you search on YouTube, you may find modern interpretations to listen to!

Travel Planner: Quick Stop Itinerary - 1

Destination: **Ancient Rome**

Date to Begin Travel: _____ Length of Stay: **6-12 weeks**

Passengers: _____

Preparations and Stops We Will Be Making:

Stop 1 - Laying the Foundation (Packing for the Trip)

SS  LB

- Have each passenger do the following: create a passport, prepare the "luggage" folder, prepare the "Scrapbook of Sights," and prepare the "Snapshot Moments" timeline
- This Stop includes a "Map of Early Italy" (SS) that you will add to again in Stop #3
- Also included is the first lap book project, "Romulus & Remus" (LB)
- Familiarize yourself with the Travel Tips, individual itineraries, and materials you will need for chosen activities along the journey

Stop 2 - Out with the Kings, in with the Republic!

SS   LB

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- Prepare the newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- The Seven Kings of Rome Booklet (LB)

Stop 3 - More than Just a City

SS    3-D LB 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- Add to "Map of Early Italy" (SS)
- Prepare the "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- Audio Tour: "Legends"
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"
- Early Roman Legends Booklet (LB)

Stop 4 - A Mediterranean Power

SS    3-D LB 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- The Punic Wars (LB)
- Audio Tour: "Africanus"
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"
- Mapping Rome's Conquests (SS)

Stop 5 - The Republic Begins to Falter

SS    3-D LB

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- The Cursus Honorum (SS)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"
- SPQR (LB)

Stop 6 - Julius Caesar and the Fall of the Republic

SS    3-D LB 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- Add to "Mapping Rome's Conquests" (SS)
- Audio Tour: "Rubicon"
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"
- Roman Propaganda (SS)

Stop 7 - Everyday Life — Part I


SS   LB  3-D

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- Dining Out Guide (LB)
- Souvenir Craft Card: "Clothing for the Roman Man" (SS)
- The Roman Domus (SS)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Roman Clothing & Accessories (SS)
- Souvenir Craft Card: "Clothing for the Roman Woman" (SS)

SS = "Scrapbook of Sights"


LB = Lap Book


 = Snapshot Moments

 = Postcard

 = Audio Tour

 = Newspaper

 = Game

 = Edible Project

3-D = 3-Dimensional Project

 = Active Participation

Travel Planner: Quick Stop Itinerary - 2

Stop 8 - Everyday Life – Part II

SS   LB

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- The Colosseum (SS)
- The Caste System (LB)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Jobs in Ancient Rome (LB)

Stop 9 - Business, Taxes, and Coins

SS LB 3-D

- Roman Roads (LB)
- A Map of Roman Roads (SS)
- Souvenir Craft Card: "Build a Roman Road" (SS)
- Roman Currency (SS)

Stop 10 - Law and Philosophy

SS   LB 3-D 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- Souvenir Craft Card: "The Curia Julia (Senate House)" (SS)
- Audio Tour: "The Forum"
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- The Twelve Tables (LB)

Stop 11 - Education, Oration, and Literature

SS   LB 3-D 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"
- Roman Literature (LB)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Latin Roots! (SS)
- Give an Oration

Stop 12 - Science and Medicine

SS    LB 3-D 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- Spa Brochure: "The Thermae of Caracalla" (LB)
- Roman Numerals (LB)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"
- Take a Bath Like a Roman!

Stop 13 - The Arts

 SS 3-D

- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Souvenir Craft Card: "Make a Mosaic" (SS)

Stop 14 - Architecture and Transportation

SS   LB 3-D 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- Roman Architecture (LB)
- Souvenir Craft Card: "Entertainment at the Hippodrome!" (SS)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Souvenir Craft Card: "Make an Aqueeduct" (SS)
- Audio Tour: "A Day at the Races"

Stop 15 - Religion

SS

- Roman Mythology (SS)

Stop 16 - Warfare

SS  3-D

- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Souvenir Craft Card: "Be a Roman Legionary!" (SS)
- Souvenir Craft Card: "Make a Shield & Pilum" (SS)
- Armor Weapons, and Warfare (SS)
- Souvenir Craft Card: "Make a Legionary Helmet" (SS)


Stop 17 - Augustus and the Empire


SS    LB 3-D 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- Add to "Mapping Rome's Conquests" (SS)
- Audio Tour: "Actium"
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"
- The Pax Romana (LB)

SS = "Scrapbook of Sights"


LB = Lap Book


 = Snapshot Moments

 = Postcard

 = Audio Tour

 = Newspaper

 = Game

 = Edible Project

3-D = 3-Dimensional Project

 = Active Participation

Travel Planner: Quick Stop Itinerary - 3

Stop 18 - The Julio-Claudian Emperors

SS    3-D

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- The Pax Romana Emperors - Part 1: "The Julio-Claudians" (SS)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"

Stop 19 - The Year of the Four Emperors and the Flavians

SS    3-D 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- The Pax Romana Emperors - Part 2: "The Year of the Four Emperors and the Flavians" (SS)
- Audio Tour: "Pompeii"
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Souvenir Craft Card: "The Destruction of Pompeii" (SS)

Stop 20 - The Five Good Emperors

SS    3-D

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- Add to "Mapping Rome's Conquests" (SS)
- The Pax Romana Emperors - Part 3: "The Five Good Emperors" (SS)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"
- Souvenir Craft Card: "Trajan's Column" (SS)

Stop 21 - Too Many Emperors to Count!

SS    3-D

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- Map of the Crisis of the Third Century (SS)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"

Stop 22 - From Constantine to the Barbarian Invasions

SS    3-D 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- The Founding of Constantinople (LB)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"

Stop 23 - Rome and the Bible

SS    3-D 

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- Paul and the Early Church (SS)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- Add to the Fan Deck of People of Interest: "Notable Romans"
- Audio Tour: "An Ecclesia"

Stop 24 - ...And What Happened After?

SS    

- Add to Snapshot Moments (SS)
- "Wish You were Here" Postcard Greetings (SS)
- Add to Newspaper "The Roman Tribune"
- File Folder Game: "All Roads Lead to Rome"

Stop 25 - Final Stop - Packing Up!

— ALL —

- Finish Outstanding Projects
- Create Travel Brochure
- Add to Passport and Luggage
- Assemble Lap Book

At the last Stop, we witnessed the first beginnings of a true Roman *Empire*. The Roman Republic, fresh from conquering its Italian neighbors, leaped from simply ruling Italy to becoming the most powerful nation in the ancient world in less than one hundred and fifty years. In that time it crushed the Carthaginians in the three Punic Wars and defeated all of its enemies in Greece. In the process it added Sicily, Spain, Africa, and Greece to what we must call at this point the new *Roman Empire*. However, something should be made clear right away; it was an empire still ruled by the Roman Republic. This is an important thing to remember. Eventually, the Roman Empire would be ruled by, well, emperors! But at this time the consuls, Senate, assemblies, and various other parts of the Republican Roman government took the lead in their new empire.

The Roman Republic had proven that it could stand up to and defeat anything from a fellow republic like Carthage to a king like Pyrrhus of Epirus or Antiochus the Great. But now that the Romans had defeated nearly everyone who could stand up to them, they faced an even greater threat — being alone. It sounds silly, but most historians and scholars like to point out that it is at this crucial point, when the Roman Republic had all of the power and wealth it could ever desire, that it began to decline, not from a dangerous enemy, but precisely the opposite. The Romans had no one to keep them sharp, alert, and tough. But let's not get too far ahead of ourselves. It would take another century before the effects of this slow decay would bring it all falling to pieces, and that is what we will take a look at in the next two Stops.

No More Enemies

Now, “no more enemies” really means no more *big* enemies. Republican Rome still had many wars it would fight, but these would increasingly be started not by a dangerous event like Hannibal's invasion of Italy, but rather by ambitious Roman politicians who took advantage of Rome's weaker neighbors to start a war and claim their own glory on the battlefield. Gone was the hardy, patriotic, disciplined Roman who left his small farm in order to go fight to defend his country. The stoic, almost Spartan harshness of Roman life began to melt away under an avalanche of money, slaves, and other spoils of war that now began to flow into Italy. The Roman historian Sallust put it neatly when he said, “Hence the lust for money first, then for power, grew upon them...”

The effect that the spoils of war had on life in Italy was different depending on who you are talking about. The rich of the city now found that rather than paying workers, they had money and to spare to purchase vast numbers of cheap slaves and then to buy up extra land or rent state-owned land for these slaves to work on. These giant new estates were called *latifundia*, and they grew at the cost of the average little Roman farms who could not compete with them, especially when the farmers were called away to war so often. Over time a gap began to grow between the very rich who owned the *latifundia* and the poor, many of whom ultimately abandoned their farms and headed to the cities in the hopes of bettering their lot.

In addition to this, there were new classes forming. The difference between patricians and plebs had become watered down after centuries of class warfare, but the rich were still the rich, and the poor were still the poor, and now two new titles appeared to label everyone with. First there were the *optimates*, meaning the “best men,” who were a sort of new patrician class based on wealth and power, and then there were the *populares*, meaning all of the other Roman citizens, very similar to the plebs of old.

In the Roman government, things were changing as well. Only the hyper-ambitious could survive any more, and people began to look more and more to individual heroes to help them rather than the Republic itself. A system of promotion known as the *Cursus Honorum* or “course of honor” now became

the official way to climb the political ladder, as ambitious young nobles no longer looked to the needs of the Republic, but to their own personal advancement. They worked their way through the *Cursus Honorum* with the goal of reaching the next office or position as soon as possible.

And many of these young nobles were newcomers as well. The Punic wars had wiped out many of the ancient families, leaving openings for *novus homo* or “new men,” as these energetic new noblemen were called. While this is all a lot to take in, just try to understand that, all in all, the Roman Republic was undergoing a massive change, indeed so great a change that it would ultimately sew the seeds for its own destruction.

The Gracchi Brothers

It was during this time of dramatic transformation that we find the first two of the famous reformers of the late Republic arise; two brothers named Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus. Tiberius was the elder of the two by nine years and was reportedly calm, gentle, dignified, and trusted by everyone. However, he was also a radical reformer, which quickly came to light when he was elected tribune in 133 B.C. Tiberius had seen the suffering of the poor farmers, kicked off of their estates for debts they had been unable to pay while they were off at war, and he took up their cause with great energy. He proposed that land limits be put on the rich and that public land that they rented should be returned or repurchased by the state and then divided up among the poorer citizens.

The wealthy senators naturally were not happy, and they fought back against Tiberius, using other tribunes to veto his proposals. And here Tiberius overplayed his hand. He ignored the Senate and even went as far as illegally removing a tribune from a meeting by force. He voted through his proposals in the Tribal Assembly against the wishes of the Senate and then followed this up by declaring that he would run for tribune again for the next year, something unheard of, which broke all traditions and made him look mad for power. Now thoroughly alarmed, the senators took things into their own hands, bursting into the forum on election day and killing Tiberius along with many of his followers. Once the mess had been cleaned up, as if out of embarrassment, the senators allowed Tiberius’ laws to remain, hoping it would keep the people happy in the midst of the drama. It did not.

Ten years later Gaius Gracchus, the honorable but headstrong brother of Tiberius, was elected tribune with the goal of finishing his brother’s work. What Gaius lacked in respect and dignity he made up for with passion and energy. He proposed many new laws in addition to the land laws of Tiberius. Corn was to be kept at a low price by the state, law courts were to be put in the hands of the equites rather than the senators, and a number of building projects were suggested, which Gaius always tried to have himself put in charge of. The people loved and the senators loathed this radical tribune, deepening the divide between them.

Gaius followed in his brother’s footsteps by running for reelection, this time succeeding to a second term in office. However, when he aspired to run a third time in 121 B.C. riots broke out in the tension and Gaius was killed, this time with thousands of his followers. History has viewed the Gracchi brothers alternatively as either heroes or villains depending on what you read, but the answer seems to lie somewhere in between. The Roman Republic was certainly bloated and decaying at this point. Power was concentrated in the hands of the few, who were using it to better their own lot without consideration of the many. However, both brothers allowed themselves to ignore laws and ancient traditions in the fight for equality, and by the very act of ignoring the law, opened up the doors for their illegal murders by the Senate. And with all of that drama, we still have seventy years of the Republic to go, with blood and violence in the capital’s streets already becoming commonplace.

Gaius Marius and the Roman Army

Over the next twenty years after Gaius Gracchus' death, two very important events happened. The first was that a war in Africa broke out between Rome and Jugurtha, a king of Numidia. While the war itself is not particularly important to our story, it served to bring a man to the forefront of Roman politics, the victorious General Gaius Marius. A *novus homo* and hero of the *populares*, Marius would ultimately serve as consul seven times, ignoring the ten-year waiting period between consulships in the process. Marius crushed the Numidians before returning to Italy to save Rome from the second great event of the period, a massive invasion of two Germanic tribes into Italy, the Teutones and the Cimbri, numbering in the hundreds of thousands. They had beaten all before them until they met Marius' well-trained army, which defeated first the Teutones in 102 B.C. and then the Cimbri the next year.

In addition to these victories, Marius is important in Roman history for many reasons, not the least of which is his reform of the army. Marius saw that the old rule that only landowners could serve in the military was not working anymore and removed it. Now any Roman citizen could serve in the army. But while this was helpful to keep the number of soldiers up, it also created a new kind of army and a new kind of soldier who was dependent on his commander rather than on the Republic. Gone were the legions filled with wealthy landowners and independent farmers. Now the poor Roman citizens filled up their ranks, looking to whatever general commanded them to lead them to glory... and loot. This would have grave effects in the decades to come.

The Social War

Not long after Marius had saved Italy from the Germanic invaders a new enemy appeared, not from a faraway place like Germany or Africa, but from within Italy itself. You see, Rome treated its Italian allies with greater respect and privilege than the many peoples that lived in the provinces (the provinces were places outside of Italy like Spain or Africa, and the people living in them were known as "provincials"). But though things were better off for Italians than for the provincials, most of the people of Italy were not yet considered full Roman citizens. In fact, giving the Italians citizenship was one of the many things Gaius Gracchus had proposed many years earlier, though in this case, the rich and the poor Romans alike did not agree with him. This stewing anger finally boiled over in 90 B.C. In that year the Social War began, pitting the Italian allies against the Romans themselves, much like a larger version of the Latin Wars we heard about in Stop 3.

The fighting in this war was bitter, especially because the Italians fought just as well as the Romans and with the same weapons and training. Neither side was a pushover, and many perished. Finally, the Romans hit on a solution by giving citizenship to anyone who returned to their side. While this did end the struggle, it was ironic that the Romans could have granted the Italians citizenship earlier and avoided the conflict all along.

Sulla and the Beginning of the Civil Wars

When Marius had defeated the Numidians, he had been helped by a young nobleman named Lucius Cornelius Sulla. This ambitious young Roman continued to rise up the *Cursus Honorem*, becoming a consul in 88 B.C. and making a name for himself in the Social War. Once that momentous conflict was over, Sulla, who had many *optimates* friends and had grown very powerful by this time, was given the much-coveted command of an army that was to attack the rich and powerful King Mithridates of Pontus

in Asia Minor.

All seemed well except for the fact that Marius, who was very old now and had gone not a little bit power-mad, convinced the Senate to take the army away from Sulla and give it to himself instead. It was at this point that Sulla, who was already with the army and angry at Marius' unreasonable demand, took a step that showed just how low the Republic had fallen by this time. Rather than surrender his command, he simply marched his army right into Rome. In terror, Marius fled into hiding in Africa.

Thinking he had solved the problem, Sulla took his army on the long trip to Asia Minor. But he had not been there long when news arrived that Marius had returned to Rome and, reuniting with his political friends, had set up a reign of terror, killing Sulla's allies and seizing their lands and wealth. Sulla made a hasty peace with Mithridates and returned once again to Rome as quickly as he could. This time he was very angry. By the time he arrived, old Marius had died, but that did not stop Sulla from taking revenge on all of his populares supporters. He, in his turn, set up a reign of terror, openly ignoring the laws and doing as he saw fit.

To exact his revenge, Sulla published proscription lists, long lists of the names of people who were condemned to death and whose property Sulla seized. Sulla had himself made dictator for an undetermined length of time and then reorganized the government to his liking. He set up the Senate as the supreme authority once again, rewrote laws, and made sure that the optimates would be in full control for the foreseeable future. Then in 79 B.C. he resigned at the height of his power, calling himself Sulla Felix, or "the happy," before dying the next year.

But what Sulla had accomplished was far from happy for the Romans. He may have set up the government again, but he had shown that any man with a loyal army could do as he pleased. The generation of Romans that grew up after him learned that lesson well and would use it to its full effect as the Republic came crashing down around them.

Stop 5 - The Republic Begins to Falter

SS    3-D LB

1. Snapshot Moments:

SS 

Color, cut, and place the following figures:

Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus ; Gaius Marius ; Lucius Cornelius Sulla ; The Social War

2. Add to the Newspaper: “The Roman Tribune”



Add an article for “*Gracchi Brothers Stir up Rome*” (page 2) and “*Civil War in Rome!*” on page 3 of the newspaper.

3. “Wish You Were Here...” Postcard Greetings from Famous Folks:

SS 

You’ve got mail! Today’s postcard comes from... “*Gaius Gracchus*”!

SUPPLIES: - the postcard of Hannibal (M-3-3, printed at Stop #3)
- scissors - colored pencils

DIRECTIONS:

1. Cut out the postcard and read the text.
2. Draw a picture on the reverse side of the postcard.

When completed, add to the postcard rack in your Scrapbook of Sights.

4. Fan Deck of People of Interest: “Notable Romans”

3-D

Add the following paddle(s) to your fan deck: *The Gracchi Brothers* (M-3-12)

5. The Cursus Honorum:

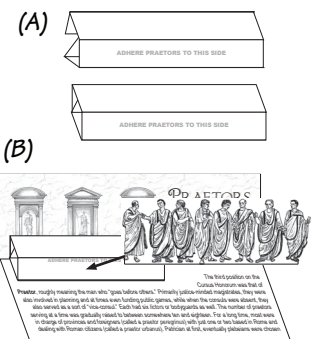
SS

The ancient Roman republic was fueled by ambition, with countless aristocratic and wealthy Roman citizens sparring for power. Over time a formal system or “ladder” of authority took shape known as the Cursus Honorum. Each position on the ladder was attainable at certain ages as aspiring Roman statesmen climbed up the ladder to greater and greater success. This project is designed to help visualize what the Cursus Honorum looked like and what steps it took for a Roman politician to get to “the top of the heap.”

SUPPLIES: - one copy of M-5-1 on colored card stock
- one copy of M-5-2 through M-5-5 printed on white paper
- scissors - colored pencils - double-sided sticky tape - glue stick

DIRECTIONS:

1. Color and cut out around the outline of each rectangular booklet cover on M-5-2. Set aside.
2. Color the background scenes on the four booklets on M-5-3 and M-5-4. Cut out around the outside border of each. Score and fold on the dashed line so the scene and text are on the inside. Adhere each matching cover to the outside of the booklet. Set aside.
3. Color and cut out each group of senators and its matching support on M-5-5. Fold the support and adhere the tab under the last panel (A). Adhere the panel of each support to the base and backside of each booklet where indicated. Adhere each set of senators to the front of the support (B).



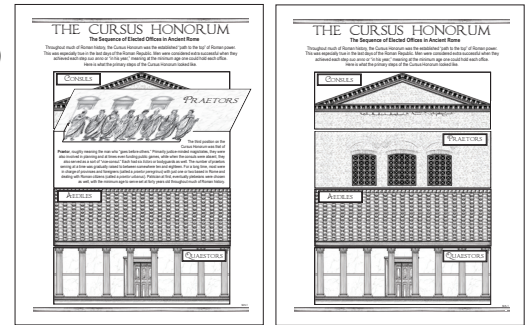
(continued)

“The Cursus Honorum” (continued):

4. Adhere each booklet to the base where indicated (C). The four cover images combined create the “Curia Julia,” the Senate House of Rome where the senators would meet to discuss important affairs of the day.

Once completed, three-hole punch and store in your Scrapbook of Sights.

(C)



6. SPQR:

LB

Roman history is steeped in struggles between the rich and the poor, the senators and the citizens, the aristocrats and the commoners. Yet all parties involved always considered themselves proud Romans regardless of political or caste affiliations. This project highlights the famous “Senate and People of Rome,” the ideological power behind the force that was the ancient Roman Republic.

- SUPPLIES:
- one copy of M-5-6 printed on goldenrod or yellow paper
 - one copy of M-5-7 printed on white or colored paper
 - scissors
 - double-sided sticky tape or glue stick
 - colored pencils
 - OPTIONAL: red felt (3-1/4" x 4-1/4")
 - glue stick (permanent)

DIRECTIONS:

1. Cut out around the outer line of booklet cover (M-5-6).

2. You have a choice of how to approach this. You can either color in the standard using the flag with the letters as it is illustrated, or you can create a red felt flag! Thoroughly cover the rectangle with glue stick, and adhere the red felt to the flag between the top bar and the fringe (A). Cut out the letters on M-5-6 (two choices are offered—one that is easier to cut out and one that is more intricate). Covering the letters thoroughly with glue stick, adhere the letters to the flag and press well to hold (B). Allow to dry.

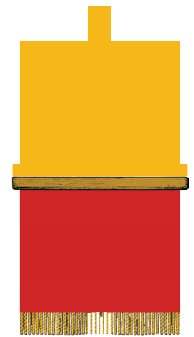
3. Use your scissors to make a cut between each fringe. Score and fold at dashed line.

4. Cut out the text block from M-5-7 or lines to write your own text. Adhere inside the booklet (C).

5. Cut out the eagle on M-5-6 and adhere to the top back of the booklet where indicated so the eagle is visible at the top of the booklet when the booklet is closed (D).

Once completed, store in a zip-lock bag for inclusion in your lap book at the end of the trip.

(A)

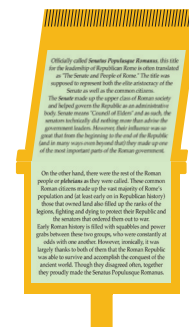


SPQR

(B)



(C)



(D)



Snapshot Moments in History

200 BC

The First Punic War

Scipio Africanus

The Conquest of the Greeks

Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus

The Second Punic War

The Third Punic War

Hannibal

Receipt from
Panis Et Butyrum
Restaurant

100 BC

Gaius Marius

The Social War

The Third Servile War

Julius Caesar

Lucius Cornelius Sulla

Marcus Licinius Crassus

The First Triumvirate is Formed

"The Liber Venditor" Bookmark

Pompey Magnus (the Great)

Receipt from 'Lucius' Landscaping & Nursery

Snapshot Photos-2:



Hannibal
247-183 BC

Legendary ancestor of Rome, Carthaginian general who crossed the Alps and invaded Italy, defeating the Romans repeatedly until finally losing the Battle of Zama in 202 BC.



Scipio Africanus
236-183 BC

Roman general and political darling who became legendary for his defeat of the Carthaginian general, Hannibal.



The Third Punic War
149-146 BC

The third and final chapter of the Punic Wars, this war saw a weak Carthage forced to fight with the Romans, who completely wiped the city out.



The Conquest of the Greeks
215-146 BC

A series of wars with various Hellenistic powers in and around Greece that led to a piecemeal conquest of the entire region by the Romans.



Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus
169/163-121 BC

Two of the earliest reformers who fought for poor Romans against the aristocracy. Both were killed in political riots in the city of Rome itself.



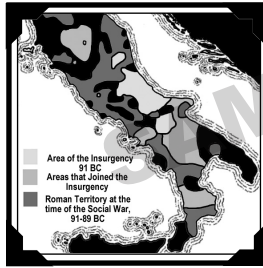
Gaius Marius
c. 157-86 BC

Popular hero and seven-time consul who, among other things, saved Rome from a Germanic invasion and dramatically reformed the Roman army.



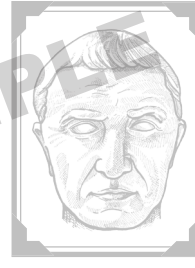
Lucius Cornelius Sulla
138-78 BC

Optimate hero and dictator who, among other things, seized Rome by force, set up a reign of terror, and reorganized the government before resigning.



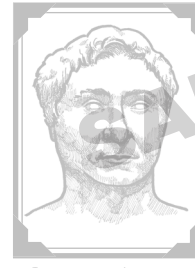
The Social War
90-89 BC

An important civil war between Rome and its Italian allies, which ended with citizenship being extended to other Italians and not just those living in Rome.



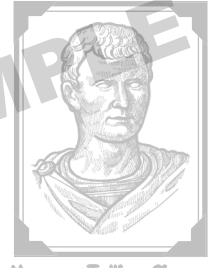
Marcus Licinius Crassus
c. 115-53 BC

The richest member of the First Triumvirate, he ultimately died leading a personally hired Roman army against the Parthians.



Pompey Magnus (the Great)
106-48 BC

A popular hero and member of the First Triumvirate, he eventually became Caesar's primary opponent during the last days of the Roman Republic.



Marcus Tullius Cicero
106-43 BC

Lawyer, senator, and the most famous Roman orator, he idealized the virtues of the past, using them to oppose the members of the First and Second Triumvirates.



Cato the Younger
95-46 BC

A senator who attempted to preserve the virtues and morals of the past, opposing the rampant ambition and corruption of the late Republican leadership.



Julius Caesar
c. 100-44 BC

The most famous Roman statesman who became dictator and ultimately overthrew the Roman Republic, paving the way for the Roman Empire that followed.



The First Triumvirate is Formed
60 BC

A political alliance between Julius Caesar, Pompey Magnus, and Marcus Licinius Crassus.



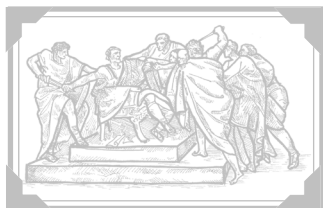
Caesar's Gallic Wars
58-50 BC

A series of struggles between the Romans (led by Julius Caesar) and the Gauls that ended in a complete Roman conquest.



Caesar Crosses the Rubicon

January 10, 49 BC
At odds with the Senate, Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon, a small river in Italy, which was forbidden, instantly making him an enemy of the state.



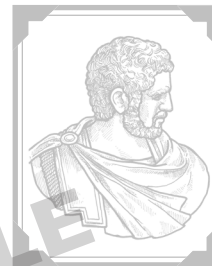
Caesar is Assassinated

March 15th, 44 BC
After numerous warnings of danger, Julius Caesar was assassinated by a group of senators while visiting the Senate.



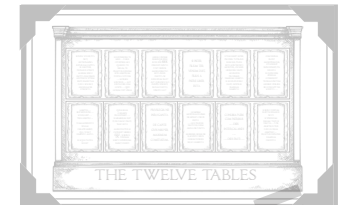
The Third Servile War
73-71 BC

The last of the three great slave revolts in Roman history, it was led by a Thracian named Spartacus and was only crushed after numerous successes.



Citizenship is Extended to All Free Inhabitants of the Roman World by Caracalla

212 AD



The Law of the Twelve Tables

451-450 BC
Tired of aristocratic (patrician) control of the government, the early Romans (plebeians) demanded that the laws be written down on twelve tablets, known as the Twelve Tables.

Snapshot Moments in History

200 BC



The First Punic War

c. 264-241 BC

The first in a series of wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians for control of the Mediterranean world. It ended with success for Rome.



Scipio Africanus

236-183 BC

Roman general and political darling who became legendary for his defeat of the Carthaginian general, Hannibal.



The Conquest of the Greeks

215-146 BC

A series of wars with various Hellenistic powers in and around Greece that led to a piecemeal conquest of the entire region by the Romans.



Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus

169/163-121 BC

Two of the earliest reformers who fought for poor Romans against the aristocracy. Both were killed in political riots in the city of Rome itself.



The Second Punic War

218-202/201 BC

The most famous of the Punic Wars, which saw Hannibal and the Carthaginians nearly destroy Rome before being utterly defeated themselves.



The Third Punic War

149-146 BC

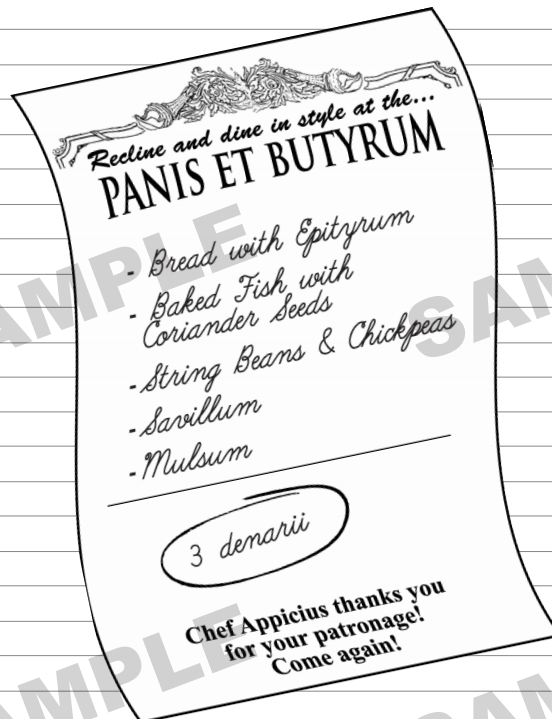
The third and final chapter of the Punic Wars, this war saw a weak Carthage forced to fight with the Romans, who completely wiped the city out.



Hannibal

247-183 BC

Legendary ancestor of Rome, Carthaginian general who crossed the Alps and invaded Italy, defeating the Romans repeatedly until finally losing the Battle of Zama in 202 BC.

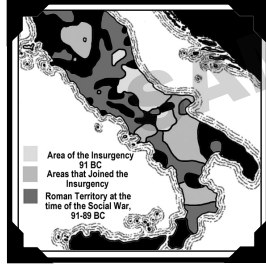


Snapshot Moments in History

100 BC



Gaius Marius
c. 157-86 BC
Popular hero and seven-time consul who, among other things, saved Rome from a Germanic invasion and dramatically reformed the Roman army.



The Social War
90-89 BC
An important civil war between Rome and its Italian allies, which ended with citizenship being extended to other Italians and not just those living in Rome.



The Third Servile War
73-71 BC
The last of the three great slave revolts in Roman history, it was led by a Thracian named Spartacus and was only crushed after numerous successes.



Julius Caesar
c. 100-44 BC
The most famous Roman statesman who became dictator and ultimately overthrew the Roman Republic, paving the way for the Roman Empire that followed.

"If you have a garden and a library, you have everything you need."



- Marcus Tullius Cicero

THE LIBER VENDOR

Now with two locations to serve you!
The Forum and next to the Baths of Caracalla



Lucius Cornelius Sulla
138-78 BC
Optimate hero and dictator who, among other things, seized Rome by force, set up a reign of terror, and reorganized the government before resigning.



Marcus Licinius Crassus
c. 115-53 BC
The richest member of the First Triumvirate, he ultimately died leading a personally hired Roman army against the Parthians.



The First Triumvirate is Formed
60 BC
A political alliance between Julius Caesar, Pompey Magnus, and Marcus Licinius Crassus.



Pompey Magnus (the Great)
106-48 BC
A popular hero and member of the First Triumvirate, he eventually became Caesar's primary opponent during the last days of the Roman Republic.

Lucius' Landscaping & Nursery

- 12 potted roses
- 8 potted violets
- 6 potted oleander
- 2 cypress trees
- mulch
- one bird bath

9 denarii (total)

We've been tending the Gardens of Sallust for over two centuries... let us help you with yours!

To book an appointment to design your peristyle, contact Lucius at 555-GROW



Gracchi Brothers Stir up Rome



Handwriting practice lines consisting of ten horizontal lines.

Hannibal Crosses the Alps!

Carthaginians loose in Italy

Handwriting practice lines consisting of ten horizontal lines.

STATUE CITY
 Sculpting statues in both classical and veristic styles!

Look like a hero...
 ...or look like yourself!

Book your Bust Today! Located in the Forum

My Dear Wife,

I apologize for my abrupt departure, but news came in that a Roman army has been trapped by our bitter foes, the Aequi, on Mount Algidus! I have just received news that the city has appointed me dictator in order to lead another army to crush the enemy and free our countrymen. Why they continue to ask me to help when all I want to do is live on our humble farm, I cannot say. But however that may be, I do have high hopes that we will be quick and victorious, and if this proves to be the case, I shall immediately resign the dictatorship and return home. I hope to see you very soon!

Yours, Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus



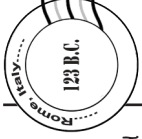
To:

Racilia

My dear mother,

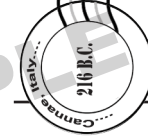
I write to inform you that I have finally decided that enough is enough. My brother Tiberius' death at the hands of those murderous aristocrats has irked me for far too long. I will run for tribune and carry out the remainder of his public agendas and reforms. The people's needs must be met, and I will gather the power to help them (...and perhaps myself too a bit!). As always, I am eternally grateful for your devotion to our needs, especially our education, as we would never have been able to be such agents of change without your motherly commitment. My military and political careers, thus far and to come, are entirely due to you, and that is something I will never forget. Whatever happens when I'm elected, know that I love you.

Your devoted son, Gaius Gracchus



To:

Cornelia

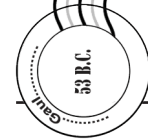


To:

Hannibal

Brother! We have had yet another smashing victory here in Italy. As you know, my Carthaginian army has already defeated one Roman army after another. But now we have had a victory that tops them all. At the recent battle here at Cannae, we trapped a Roman army that outnumbered us nearly two to one. We circled the enemy and only a small portion escaped to safety. Now the Romans tremble in fear, but I cannot decide if I should attack the city of Rome itself or not. Let me know how things are going in Spain. I hope you have been able to keep the Romans on their heels. I will write again soon about a plan I am hatching for you to bring another army over the Alps to join me here. For now, farewell.

Your Brother, Hannibal



To:

Pompey Magnus

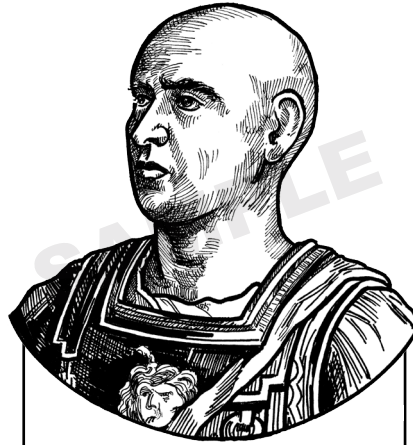
Pompey, my old friend, I have received the news here in Gaul that our fellow Triumvir Crassus has perished in the east fighting the Parthians. I knew it was foolish for him to hire his own army and start a war. Now we must take stock of our own situation. I know that my daughter, your own wife, died not long ago and that our families are now sundered. Yet, that must not be the end of our political alliance! Some of my sources tell me that you are beginning to hobnob with the aristocrats, many of whom are my enemies, as you know. Do not fall into their lies. We must remain loyal friends to the end! I will return to Rome as soon as I can finish things up with this war with the Gauls.

Your fellow Triumvir, Julius Caesar



Marcus Furius Camillus

Known as the “Second Founder of Rome,” as dictator Camillus captured the neighboring city-state of Veii by tunneling under its walls. Afterwards he fell into disfavor and went into exile, only to return to Rome after it had been conquered and nearly annihilated by an army of Gauls. According to legend he drove off the Gauls just in the nick of time and then led the Romans in re-founding their city, ultimately serving as dictator five separate times.



Scipio Africanus

Scipio was a Roman general and statesman who gained great personal fame for his timely defeat of the Carthaginian General Hannibal during the Second Punic War. After conquering Spain from the Carthaginians, he invaded Africa, the Carthaginian homeland, and defeated Hannibal’s army at the Battle of Zama. He remained a towering figure in Roman politics, but died in self-imposed exile after being accused of unethical behavior by his political enemies.



The Gracchi Brothers

Two brothers and Roman statesmen, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus both pursued personal power while at the same time championing social reforms such as caring for veteran soldiers and extending citizenship to others living in the Roman world. Tiberius was elected as tribune first, before being lynched by a mob while running for re-election. Afterwards Gaius successfully ran for tribune twice but met the same fate as his brother while running for tribune a third time.

THE CURSUS HONORUM

The Sequence of Elected Offices in Ancient Rome

Throughout much of Roman history, the *Cursus Honorum* was the established “path to the top” of Roman power. This was especially true in the last days of the Roman Republic. Men were considered extra successful when they achieved each step *suo anno* or “in his year,” meaning at the minimum age one could hold each office.

Here is what the primary steps of the *Cursus Honorum* looked like.

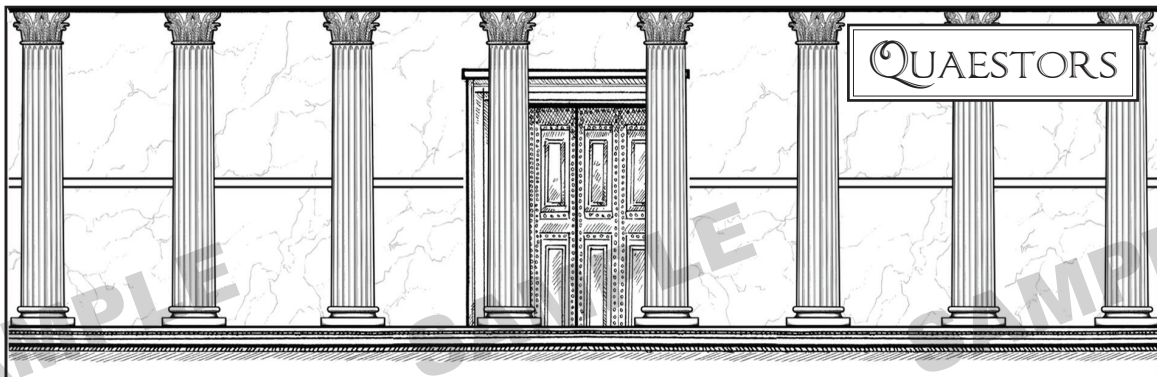
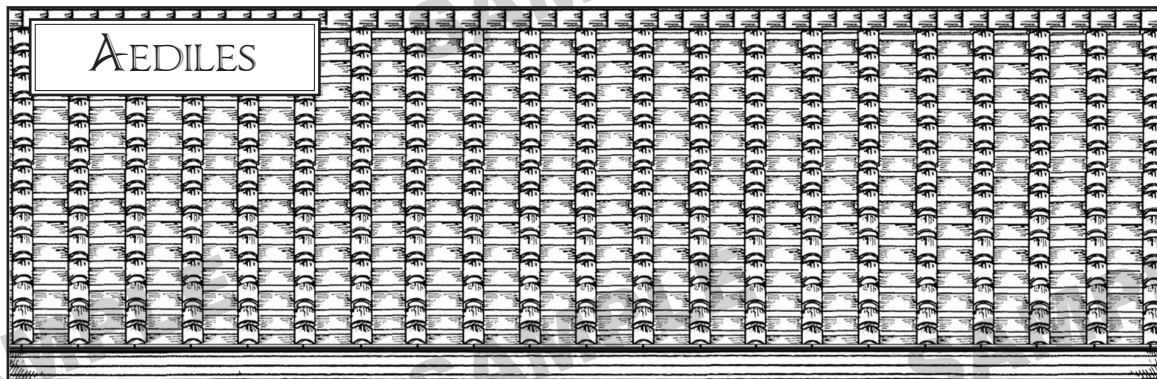
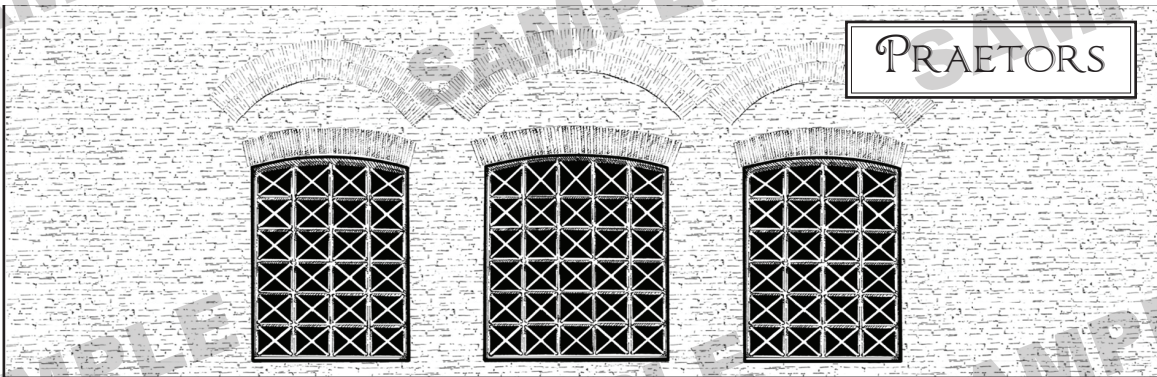
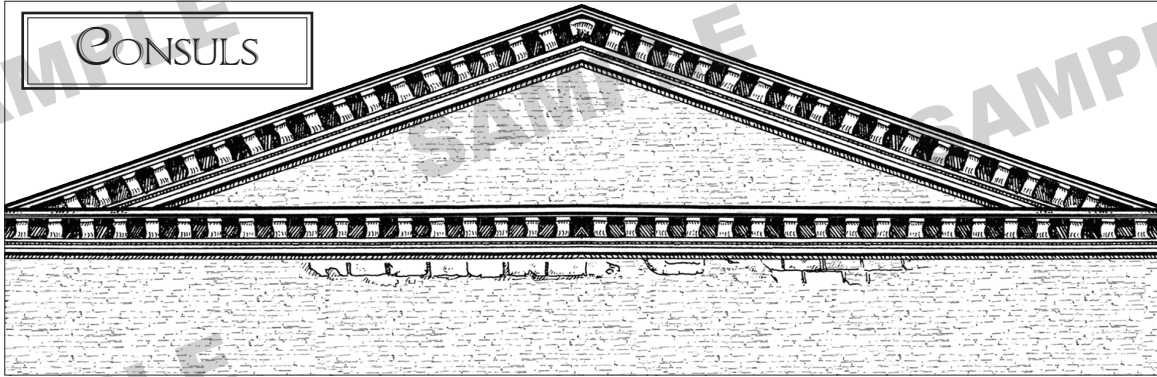
PLACE “CONSULS” HERE

PLACE “PRAETORS” HERE

PLACE “AEDILES” HERE

PLACE “QUAESTORS” HERE

CURSUS HONORUM BOOKLET COVERS:



CONSULS



ADHERE
SUPPORT
HERE

FOLD

ADHERE
SUPPORT
HERE

At the top of the ladder of the Cursus Honorum were the **consuls**.

The position of consul was created after the time of the kings, with two consuls being chosen for a year at a time, each with twelve *lictors* or bodyguards. They were technically all-powerful, but in reality could have their commands vetoed by the popular assemblies, the Senate, tribunes, and even each other. Nevertheless, the consuls commanded the armies, served as judges, and called the Senate and popular assemblies to meet. Initially patricians, eventually at least one consul had to be a plebeian before the distinction disappeared entirely, though wealth was still an unofficial factor. For much of Roman history, candidates had to be forty-three years old to serve as a consul.



PRAETORS



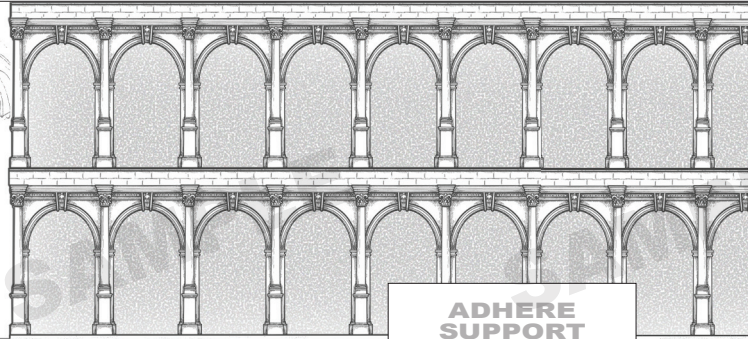
ADHERE SUPPORT HERE

FOLD

ADHERE SUPPORT HERE

The third position on the Cursus Honorum was that of **Praetor**, roughly meaning the man who “goes before others.” Primarily justice-minded magistrates, they were also involved in planning and at times even funding public games, while when the consuls were absent, they also served as a sort of “vice-consul.” Each had six *lictors* or bodyguards as well. The number of praetors serving at a time was gradually raised to somewhere between ten and eighteen. For a long time, most were in charge of provinces and foreigners (called a *praetor peregrinus*) with just one or two based in Rome and dealing with Roman citizens (called a *praetor urbanus*). Patrician at first, eventually plebeians were chosen as well, with the minimum age to serve set at forty years old throughout much of Roman history.

AEDILES



ADHERE
SUPPORT
HERE

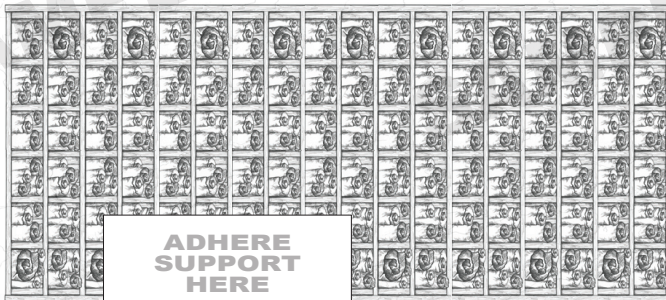
ADHERE
SUPPORT
HERE

FOLD

The second position on the *Cursus Honorum* was the **Aedile**.

Created along with the position of tribune, as a plebeian office, two additional *curule* or “higher” ranking aediles were eventually added. For a time, patricians and plebeians took turns being appointed until the difference melted away and anyone could be chosen. Aediles were administrators of the city when it came to things like repairs of public buildings, fire safety, traffic, and assisting with the markets, grain distribution, and other water and food supply issues. They could also act as judges and helped with the public games. The minimum age for an official to serve as aedile in the late Roman Republic was thirty-seven years old, and after he had already served as a quaestor, of course.

QUAESTORS



ADHERE
SUPPORT
HERE

ADHERE
SUPPORT
HERE



FOLD

The first and lowest position on the *Cursus Honorum* was that of **Quaestor**, meaning “the one who asks questions” — basically, an investigator. Early on, especially during the time of the Roman kings, quaestors seem to have dealt with murder cases, but their duties eventually grew to include things like raising taxes, gathering recruits for the legions, and helping to supervise the public games. The most famous duty of the quaestors, however, was as accountants or treasurers who were in charge of the *aerarium* (state treasure). There were originally two quaestors appointed, though the number eventually grew to between twenty and forty. At first exclusively patrician, the position was gradually opened up to plebeians as well, with a minimum age of first twenty-eight and then thirty years old.

CONSULS:



PRAETORS:



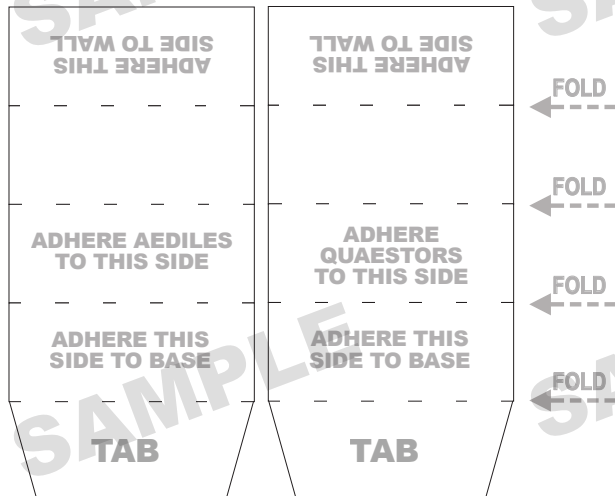
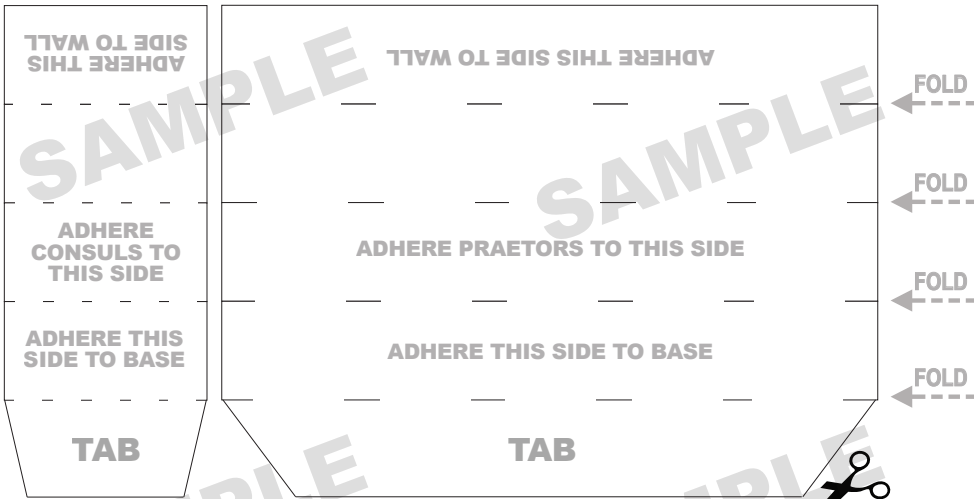
AEDILES:



QUAESTORS:

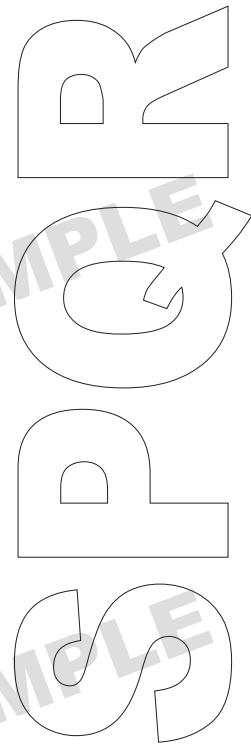
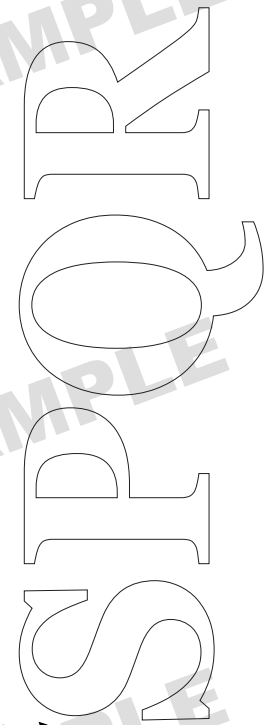
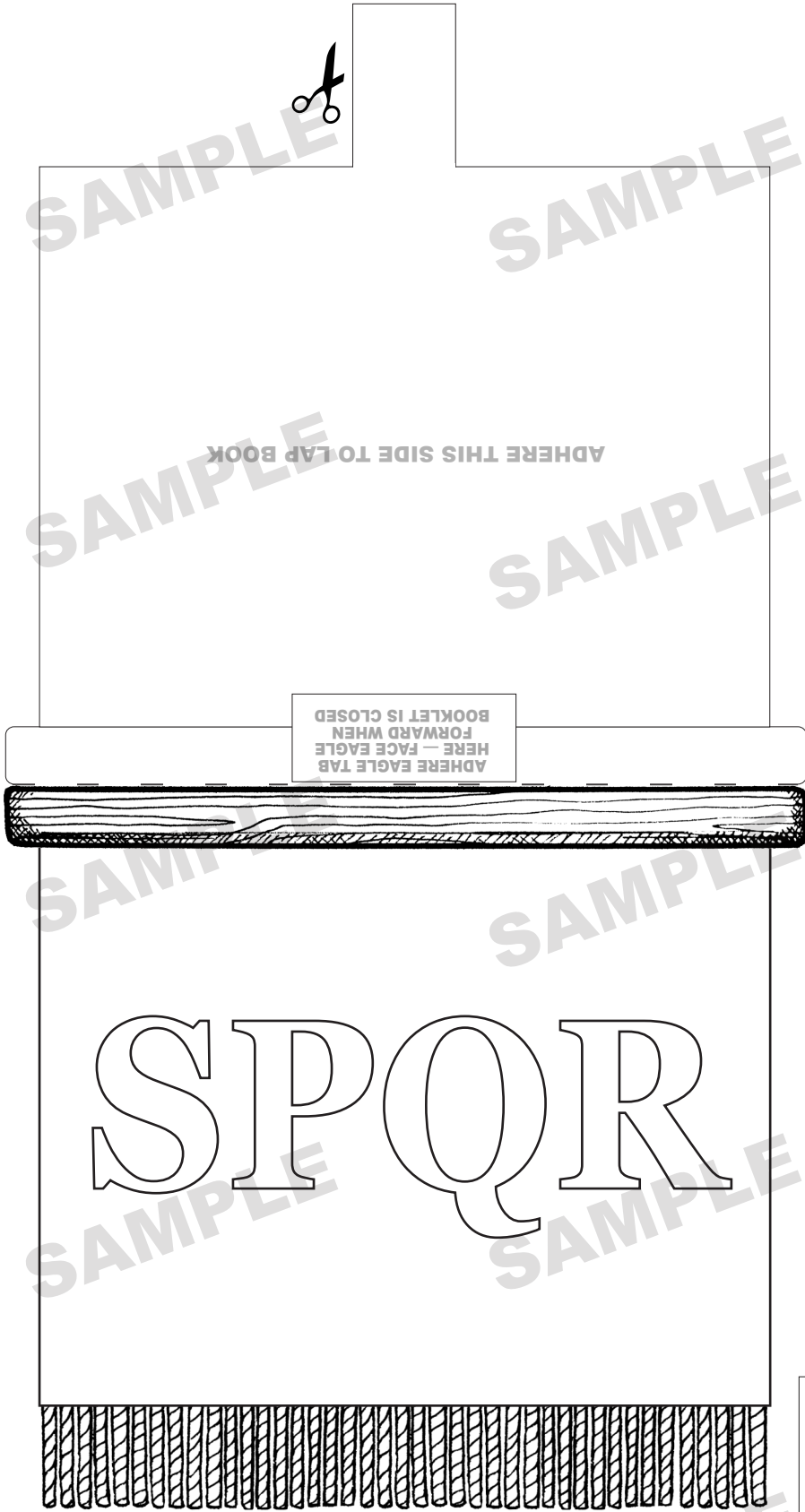


SUPPORTS:



CUT THESE LETTERS OUT IF USING RED FABRIC FOR THE FLAG

(2 choices are offered for easier or more intricate cutting):



SPQR: Text provided

Officially called *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, this title for the leadership of Republican Rome is often translated as “The Senate and People of Rome.” The title was supposed to represent both the elite aristocracy of the Senate as well as the common citizens. The *Senate* was made up of the upper class of Roman society and helped to govern the Republic as an administrative body. Senate means “Council of Elders” and as such, the senators technically did nothing more than advise the government leaders. However, their influence was so great that from the beginning to the end of the Republic (and in many ways even beyond that) they made up one of the most important parts of the Roman government.

On the other hand, there were the rest of the Roman people or *plebeians* as they were called. These common Roman citizens made up the vast majority of Rome’s population and (at least early on in Republican history) those that owned land also filled up the ranks of the legions, fighting and dying to protect their Republic and the senators that ordered them out to war.

Early Roman history is filled with squabbles and power grabs between these two groups, who were constantly at odds with one another. However, ironically, it was largely thanks to both of them that the Roman Republic was able to survive and accomplish the conquest of the ancient world. Though they disagreed often, together they proudly made the *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.



SPQR: Lines for writing text

A large rectangular box containing 20 horizontal lines for writing text.