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| **Unit 14 Ancient Rome- Part 1** | **Definition: Highlight Key Terms** | **Reminds me of…** | **Example/Sentence/Picture** |
| **Republic** | A government created in Rome where the people elect leaders to govern them |  |  |
| **Dictators** | Rulers with almost absolute power |  |  |
| **plebeians** | The group of common people or peasants in Rome who were calling for changing the government where they had more of a say in how the city was run. |  |  |
| **patricians** | Roman nobles who ran the government. Only they could be elected to office, so they help all political power |  |  |
| **Aeneas** | A hero of Rome during the Trojan War who helped destroy Troy |  |  |
| **Romulus and Remus** | Brothers who are believed to be the founders of Rome |  |  |
| **Cincinnatus** | One of Rome’s most famous dictators who was a farmer. The Romans chose him to be the leader to protect from invaders. After leading Rome to victory, he resigned and returned to farming. |  |  |
| **Magistrates**  | Government officials who were elected  |  |  |
| **Consuls** | The title of the two most powerful magistrates |  |  |
| **Roman Senate** | A council of wealthy and powerful Romans that advised the city’s leader. |  |  |
| **veto** | To prohibit actions by other officials |  |  |
| **Latin** | The language in Ancient Rome |  |  |
| **checks and balances**  | A method of balancing power |  |  |
| **Legions** | A group of up to 6,000 soldiers |  |  |
| **Punic Wars** | A serious of wars against Carthage, a city in northern Africa |  |  |
| **Hannibal** | Considered to be one of greatest generals. Started the 2nd Punic War and became the leader of Carthage. |  |  |
| **Gaius Marius** | A consul of the Roman army who encouraged poor people to join the army. Before only people who owned property could fight. |  |  |
| **Lucius Cornelius Sulla** | A consul who had conflicts with Marius that leads to a civil war in Rome. Defeated Marius and makes himself dictator of Rome who used power to punish enemies |  |  |
| **Spartacus** | Former gladiator who rises up to demanded freedom. Is killed in battle and revolt ends. |  |  |
| **Gladiators**  | a person, often a slave or captive, who was armed with a sword or other weapon and forced to fight to the death in a public arena against another person or a wild animal, for the entertainment of the spectators. |  |  |