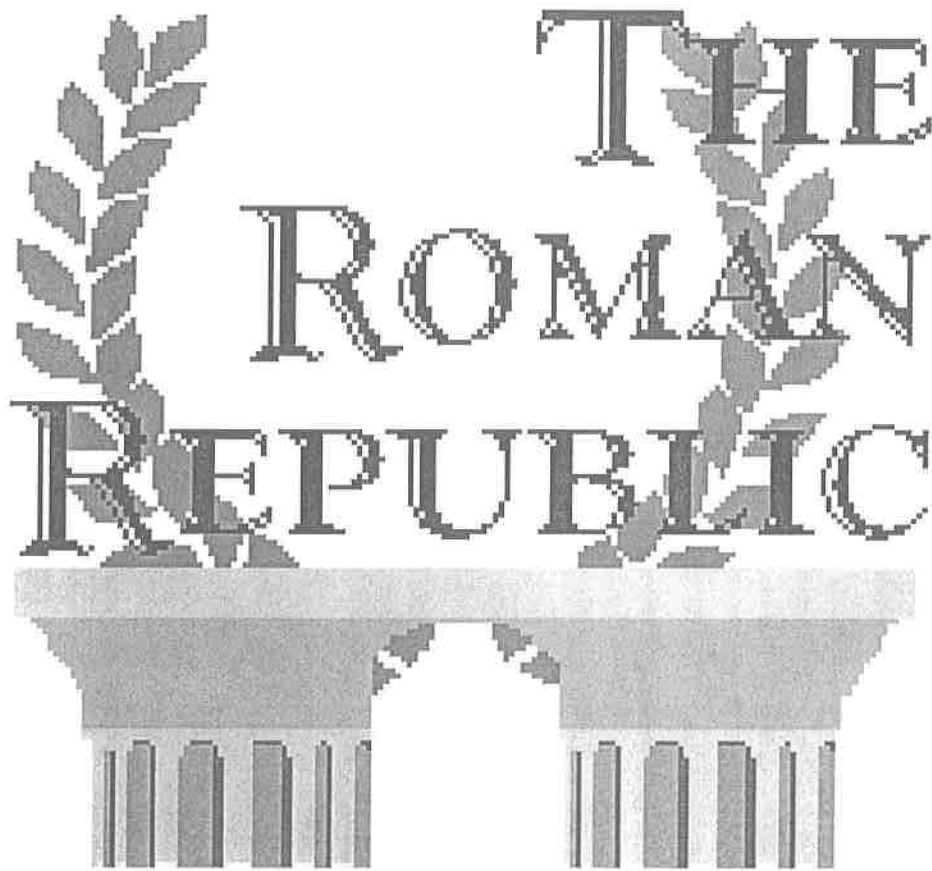


# ANCIENT ROME



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_

DUE DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# ROMAN REPUBLIC

## Vocabulary

Consul \_\_\_\_\_

Latifundia \_\_\_\_\_

Law of the Twelve Tables \_\_\_\_\_

Legion \_\_\_\_\_

Patrician \_\_\_\_\_

Plebeian \_\_\_\_\_

Punic Wars \_\_\_\_\_

Republic \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Tribune \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Veto \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Ancient Rome – Roman Republic (509 B.C. – 44 B.C.)

Roman History is divided into two parts:

Roman Republic (509 B.C. – 44 B.C.)

Roman Empire (44 B.C. – 476 A.D.)

## I. Geography of Italy

1. Located on the \_\_\_\_\_ peninsula
2. Juts into the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea
3. Broad fertile plains
4. Divided in the middle by the Apennine Mountains with the \_\_\_\_\_ (Mountains) cutting it off from Europe.
5. The city of Rome was founded on the \_\_\_\_\_ River.

## II. Earlier Civilizations

1. \_\_\_\_\_ arrive in Italy around 800 B.C.
2. Etruscans – controlled Northern Italy and Rome
3. Romans Take Ideas
  - a. Borrowed their \_\_\_\_\_ which Etruscans got from the Greeks
  - b. Learned the \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Merged Etruscan gods and goddess together with their own
4. Drove the \_\_\_\_\_ out of Rome in 509 B.C.

## III. Establishment of a Republic

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – officials are chosen by the people.
2. By 133 B.C. Romans conquer all of Italy.

## IV. Roman Society

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – wealthy, land owners who were government officials
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – lower class farmers, merchants, artisans, and traders
3. Slaves

## V. Government of the Republic

1. Two \_\_\_\_\_ (with veto power)
  - Dictator in special cases (Cincinnatus 16 days)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (300 Patricians)
3. Assembly (Plebeians) – choose tribunes
4. Other positions – magistrates, tribunes
  - \* **see attached sheet**
5. Establish the Laws of the \_\_\_\_\_ (450 B.C.) so all laws were in the open and everyone was treated the same under the law.

## VI. Roman Army and Conquest

1. Roman Army was made up of \_\_\_\_\_ (5,000 men unit)
2. Treated \_\_\_\_\_ peoples very well
  - a. Acknowledge Roman leadership, pay taxes, supply soldiers.
  - b. Rome let them keep their customs and local governments
3. This treatment help build strong ties to the Romans

## VII. The Punic Wars (264 B.C. – 146 B.C.)

1. Punic comes from *punicus* (Latin) which means Phoenician
2. Three wars with the city of \_\_\_\_\_ (located in northern Africa)
3. First Punic War
  - a. Rome wins and forces Carthage to pay \_\_\_\_\_
4. Second Punic War (218 B.C.)
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ invades Italy through the Alps (loses 1/2 men and elephants)
  - b. Beats Roman army at every turn but can never capture \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Rome invades Carthage and defeats Hannibal at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_. (Scipio)
  - d. Carthage forced to pay tribute (reparations) to Rome Again
5. Third Punic War
  - a. Rome completely destroys Carthage
  - b. inhabitants sold into slavery and \_\_\_\_\_ is mixed into the soil

## VIII. Effects of Roman Expansion

1. Incredible wealth which lead to serious problems
  - a. Wealthy bought huge estates called \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Large use of slave labor put many people out of jobs
  - c. Prices of grain fell because of \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Poor farmers emigrated to the city looking for jobs
  - e. Greed and corruption
2. Attempts are Reform
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ brothers attempted reforms
    - i. Land given to the poor
    - ii. Bought grains for poor
    - iii. Results in assassination of several of their supporters
3. Civil war ensues which leads to \_\_\_\_\_ taking control

# MAP OF ITALY

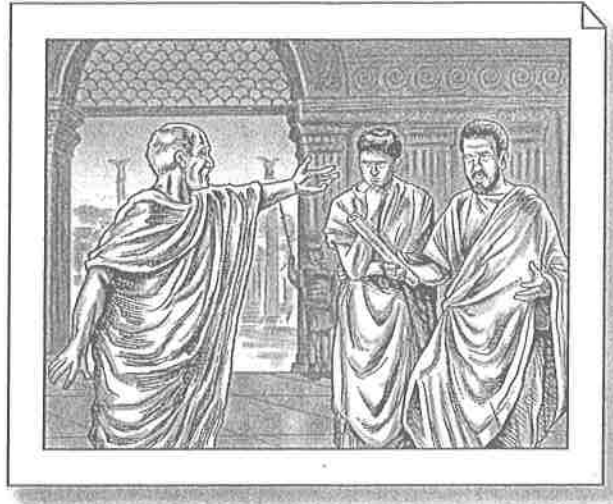


Label the following locations on the map: Mediterranean Sea, Ionian Sea, Adriatic Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea, Tiber River, Arno River, Po River, Rubicon River, Island of Sicily, Island of Sardinia, Island of Corsica, Rome, Genoa, Syracuse, Alalia, Appenine Mts., Alps Mts.

# The Roman Republic

In 509 B.C., the Romans overthrew the last Etruscan king who had ruled Rome for years. Because their last king was a tyrant, Romans said they would never have a king again. Instead, the Romans came up with a different kind of government. They started a republic, a form of government in which citizens choose their leaders by voting.

Early Rome was divided into two groups, the patricians and the plebeians. Made up of rich landowners, the patricians were Rome's ruling class. Craftspeople, merchants, and farmers formed a larger group called the plebeians. Males in both groups were citizens and could vote.



A group of 300 patricians made up early Rome's Senate, or group of representatives that helped run the government. Membership was for life, and the Senate had the power to pass laws. Rome also had a council made up of plebeians. This assembly eventually gained the power to pass laws for all of Rome as well.

Instead of a king, the chief executives of the Roman Republic were consuls. An assembly of citizens elected two consuls each year. These elected officials ran the government and the army. The two consuls had to agree on each decision they made. In times of war, the Senate could elect a dictator who had complete control over the government and the army. A Roman dictator could rule for six months. After that time, he had to give up his power.

One of Rome's greatest contributions to the world is its system of law. The Roman Republic's set of written laws was called the Twelve Tables. Laws were carved on twelve stone tablets, or tables. The Romans established the idea that all free citizens had the right to be protected by the law.

Under Roman law, a person was thought to be innocent until proven guilty. People accused of crimes could defend themselves in front of a judge. A judge was expected to think carefully about evidence before making a decision in a case. These ideas continued long after the end of the Roman Republic. Many of today's standards of justice were established in early Rome.

Roman law is not the only thing that was passed down through the centuries. The Roman Republic set an example for later governments in Europe and the Americas. For example, the United States and the Roman Republic share some characteristics. Both governments have elected officials, branches of government, and a basic law that governs the land.





# Quiz: The Roman Republic

## True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In a republic, citizens choose their leaders by voting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Patricians were craftspeople, merchants, and farmers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A person was thought to be guilty until proven innocent under Roman law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Roman Republic's set of laws was called the Twelve Tables.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Patricians were the ruling class of Rome.

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. The Romans said they would never have another \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dictator
  - B. king
  - C. queen
  - D. all of the above

7. The Roman Republic set an example for governments in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Europe
  - B. the Americas
  - C. the United States
  - D. all of the above

## Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. How many patricians made up Rome's Senate?

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# The Roman Republic

Nobles who owned large estates and were the descendants of the founders of the city

The citizens of Rome were divided into two social classes

Ordinary peasants and craftsmen

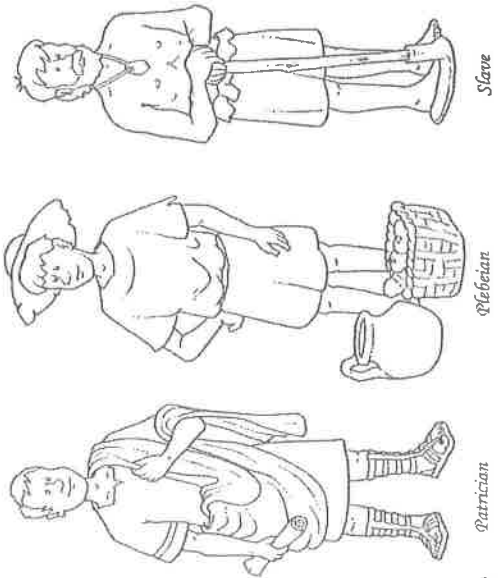
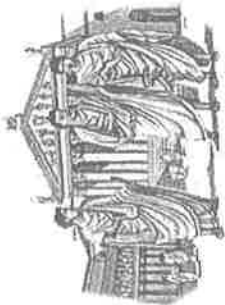
They all meet in the assembly where they elect the following:

Under extreme circumstances these were necessary to ensure the preservation of Rome.

They were appointed in order to protect the rights of every day citizens in Rome.

They were officials who were appointed to be judges, to look at the city's finances and various other jobs.

They governed the city after being elected to one year terms. They could not be elected again until 10 years had passed. They both had to agree before decisions could be made.



When magistrates retired they became members of the Roman Senate. They had lots of experience and they gave advice to the consuls. The Senate became very important and ended up controlling Rome.

Had no authority and very few rights in the Roman Republic.



# The Roman Republic

## Chart – Comparing Governments

Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

	Roman Republic	United States
Executive	Two consuls elected for a term of one year	A President elected for a term of four years
Legislative	Senate of 300 members, Centuriate Assembly, and Tribal Assembly	Senate of 100 members, House of Representatives
Judicial	Eight judges chosen for a term of one year	Nine Supreme Court justices appointed for life
Supreme Law	Twelve Tables	Constitution
Citizenship	Adult males	All native-born or naturalized people

1. What is the supreme law of the United States?

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2. How long did Rome’s judges serve?

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3. How many more Senate members did the Roman Republic have than the United States?

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# Roman Laws

Roman law was one of the most enduring achievements of the Romans. Originally the laws of the Roman Republic were not written down. The judges from some patrician families tended to administer the law unfairly. This often was to the harm of the plebeians (ordinary people). To end these injustices, the plebeians demanded that the laws be recorded and displayed so all could see them. In the middle of the fifth century B.C., a code of laws was drawn up. These laws, known as the Twelve Tables, were placed in the Forum, the central marketplace, in Rome.

The Laws of the Twelve Tables established the basis for civil law, the body of law dealing with the rights and responsibilities of private citizens. These laws represented a great victory for the plebeians and did much to promote equality among the citizens of Rome.

The following selection is taken from the Laws of the Twelve Tables. Read the selection; then, answer the questions.

## In Their Words

“If plaintiff [accuser] summons defendant to court, he shall go. If he does not go, plaintiff shall call witness thereof. Then only shall he take defendant by force.

When a debt has been acknowledged, or judgment about the matter has been pronounced in court, thirty days must be the legitimate time of grace [time for payment]. After that the debtor may be arrested.

If any person has sung or composed against another person a song such as was causing slander or insult to another, he shall be clubbed to death.

If theft has been done by night, if the owner kills the thief, the thief shall be held lawfully killed. It is forbidden that a thief be killed by day... unless he defends himself with a weapon....

The penalty shall be capital punishment for a judge or arbiter legally appointed who has been found guilty of receiving a bribe for giving a decision.

Putting to death... of any man who has not been convicted... is forbidden.”

1. What is the punishment for not paying a debt within a grace period?

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2. What is the punishment for composing a slanderous song?

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3. What is the punishment for taking a bribe as a judge?

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4. What did the laws say about the execution of a person who had not been found guilty?

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5. How did Roman law deal with theft?

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6. How did Roman law promote equality?

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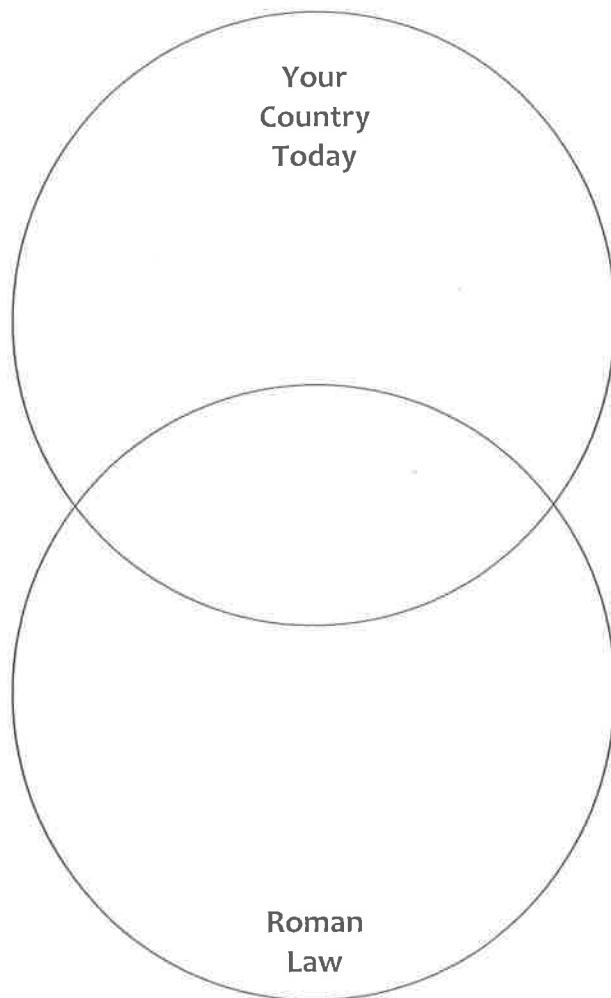
# Roman Legal Values

Modern legal values in Western culture were derived, in part, from those of the ancient Romans. For examples, many Germanic kingdoms adopted Roman law completely. Later, when Europe came into contact with the Byzantine Empire, parts of the Justinian Code were adopted.

Below are two intersecting circles and a list of ideas from Roman law. One circle represents Roman Law and the other Your Country Today. Choose the ideas of ancient Roman law that are similar to those found in your country today and place their numbers in the area where the circles intersect. Place the numbers of the ideas from ancient Rome that are not present in your country today in the Roman Law circle outside the circle intersections. In the Your Country Today circle outside the circle intersections, write in two *legal ideas that are present in your country today that are not similar to the Roman legal ideas.*

## Roman Law

1. A person is innocent until proven guilty.
2. A person who ordered a crime committed is guilty of a crime, but the person who obeyed the order is not guilty
3. No one must suffer a penalty because of what he or she thinks.
4. A wrong that has gone on a long time does not become a right.
5. Females shall remain under the control of a male relative even after they have reached their majority.
6. A person who does something that only later becomes a crime cannot be punished.
7. A spendthrift is forbidden the control of her or his own property.
8. It is permitted to gather fruit fallen down on another's farm.



## READING: HANNIBAL OF CARTHAGE

During the time when Rome was a republic, the city of Carthage in North Africa became a rising power in the Mediterranean world. Carthage was located just 300 miles across the sea from Rome. In between were the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily, all controlled by Carthage. Parts of Spain and much of North Africa were also ruled by Carthage.

Fighting eventually broke out between Rome and Carthage. After a long struggle that lasted 23 years, the two cities agreed to end what was called the First Punic War. In the peace treaty, Rome was given Sicily. A short time later, Rome took Sardinia and Corsica away from Carthage.

To make up for losing those lands, the leaders of Carthage decided to expand their empire in Spain. The army was led by an experienced and able general named Hamilcar Barca. Barca had been a commander during the First Punic War, which left him with an undying hatred of the Romans. When Barca made his plans for invading Spain, he decided to take with him his 9-year-old son Hannibal. Just before leaving North Africa, he had his son take the following oath: "I swear that so soon as age will permit, I will follow the Romans both at sea and on land. I will use fire and steel to arrest the destiny of Rome."

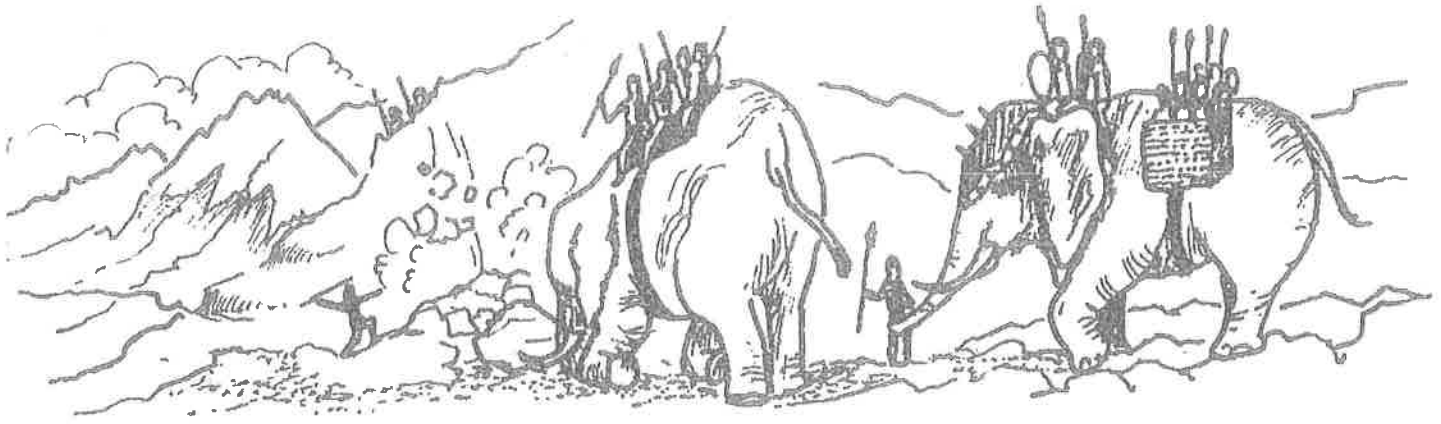
Years of fighting in Spanish territory helped Hannibal develop into a confident and respected officer. At age 26, five years after his father died, the soldiers chose him to be their commander-in-chief. Soon afterwards, Hannibal married a Spanish princess, then led his troops to victory against several Spanish tribes. During one campaign, Hannibal attacked a city friendly to Rome. The Romans responded by declaring war on Carthage. Thus began the Second Punic War.

Hannibal decided on a bold plan to defeat Rome. He would invade Italy and fight the enemy on their own soil. His plan called for taking foot soldiers and cavalry from Spain across southern Gaul and over the towering Alps to northern Italy. It would be one of history's most daring marches.

Just before leaving for Italy, Hannibal put his brother Hasdrubal in charge of an army to protect Carthage's lands in Africa and Spain. Hannibal began his journey with about 40,000 soldiers and horsemen, plus 38 war elephants. The army marched through Gaul until it came to the Rhone River. Using boats taken from local tribesmen, and earth-covered rafts for the elephants, the river was crossed and the expedition continued.

The determined army pushed on for several months, finally reaching the Alps north of Italy. It was October, and early snows had made the narrow mountain passes slippery and dangerous. Both soldiers and animals occasionally lost their footing along the steep mountainsides and tumbled to their deaths. Blinding snowstorms added to the misery. To make matters worse, unfriendly tribesmen in the area rolled heavy stones down upon the marchers causing more men and animals to lose their balance and fall. Baggage animals and troops at the rear of the army were favorite targets of the enemy. At one point a landslide blocked the path of the marchers. Cold, hunger, and exhaustion brought death to many soldiers, horses, and elephants. The elephants were used to the warm climate of Africa and Spain, and suffered terribly from the extreme mountain temperatures.

Finally, 20,000 weary foot soldiers and 6,000 cavalry came down from the Alps onto the plains of northern Italy. Almost half of the army and nearly all of the war elephants had



perished in the mountains. Yet Hannibal's loyal army continued to follow its relentless commander.

The valiant men of Carthage soon won two key battles against Roman forces under General Scipio. These victories encouraged Gauls and Celts to join the fighting on their side. Strengthened by reinforcements, Hannibal outmaneuvered two Roman armies and won another smashing victory. In this battle, thousands of Romans were killed and many others drowned in a nearby lake. An additional 4,000 Roman cavalymen who approached the battlefield were also destroyed. It was one of proud Rome's worst defeats ever.

About a year later, Hannibal's troops and cavalry captured the huge Roman supply depot at Cannae. Carthage's great victory at Cannae came after Hannibal tricked a large Roman army numbering nearly 100,000. Hannibal positioned his out-numbered soldiers in a long line, then ordered the center of the line to retreat. The Romans, who thought the enemy was falling back in defeat, advanced into the middle. Hannibal then had the ends of his battle line move quickly around to the rear of the Roman army. The Romans were surrounded. About 50,000 were killed, including former consuls, senators, nobles, and other leading citizens.

Following their stunning defeat at Cannae, the Romans avoided any major battles in the years ahead. They were afraid to risk open warfare with Hannibal. Their strategy succeeded because as time went on, Hannibal's army grew weaker. It became increasingly difficult for him to find adequate supplies. And Carthage had no navy to back up its land operations. Also, Italian provinces which had previously been taken over by Rome did not join Hannibal's side in the hoped for numbers. Worst of all, badly needed reinforcements led by Hannibal's brother Hasdrubal failed to reach him. They were defeated in northern Italy after crossing the Alps. Hannibal learned of his brother's defeat when Hasdrubal's head was thrown into his camp.

After 15 years on the Italian peninsula, Hannibal was forced to return to Carthage. He had won many victories, but had not won the war. Carthage was now under attack by the troops of Scipio. The city soon fell and 20,000 defenders were lost. But Hannibal managed to escape.

The remaining years of Hannibal's life were spent helping several Mediterranean kingdoms fight the growing power of Rome. In one memorable sea battle, his men threw kettles of snakes onto the decks of Roman ships. Eventually, however, he was tracked down. But instead of surrendering, he chose to die by swallowing poison that he kept secretly in a ring. This act ended at age 64 the brilliant career of a military genius. Hannibal ranks alongside Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and Napoleon as one of the greatest commanders in the history of the world.

### Thought Questions

(1) Do you think that Hannibal lived up to the oath he took at age 9? Explain.

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(2) Was Hannibal's bold plan to invade Italy a good idea or a bad idea? Give a reason for your answer.

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(3) Why do you think soldiers in ancient times were willing to spend their lives waging war?

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(4) If you had been faced with the decision of joining either the army of Carthage or the army of Rome at the beginning of the Second Punic War, which one would you have chosen? Why?

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(5) Why can it be said that Hannibal "won many battles but lost the war"? Does this mean that Hannibal was a failure?

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(6) In your opinion, what were the three most important qualities or abilities that made Hannibal one of history's greatest generals?

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# JULIUS CAESAR



ALL ROME WAS OUT TO HONOR JULIUS CAESAR. THIS GREAT GENERAL HAD COME HOME A HERO. THE COMMON PEOPLE HOPED HE WOULD NAME HIMSELF KING. THEY CHEERED AS MARK ANTONY THREE TIMES OFFERED CAESAR A CROWN. THREE TIMES, CAESAR REFUSED. SUDDENLY...

CAESAR! BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH!

WHO WAS THAT, MARK ANTONY?

JUST A MAD SOOTHSAYER. PAY NO ATTENTION.

CALPURNIA, CAESAR'S WIFE, WONDERED ABOUT THE SOOTHSAYER'S WORDS. WHY WOULD THE IDES—THE FIFTEENTH—OF MARCH BE DANGEROUS FOR HER HUSBAND?



IN THE CROWD WAS CAESAR'S YOUNG FRIEND, MARCUS BRUTUS. HE FEARED THAT CAESAR REALLY WOULD NAME HIMSELF KING. ROME HAD HAD NO KINGS FOR FIVE HUNDRED YEARS. ROMANS WERE PROUD OF BEING FREE AND EQUAL CITIZENS.

BRUTUS ADMIRED CAESAR. THAT COULD NOT BE SAID OF CAIUS CASSIUS.

WHAT NEXT, BRUTUS? WILL HE MAKE SLAVES OF US? WILL HE HAVE US LOOK UPON HIM AS A GOD? ARE NOT YOU AND I FREE ROMANS, SAME AS HE?

PEACE, CASSIUS. I, TOO, HATE THE THOUGHT OF A KING.

THEN WHAT WILL YOU DO TO STOP HIM?



CASSIUS' WORDS TROUBLED BRUTUS. IT WAS CLEAR CASSIUS WANTED CAESAR TO BE KILLED! BRUTUS LOOKED UPON CAESAR ALMOST AS A FATHER. STILL, THERE MUST BE NO KING IN ROME.

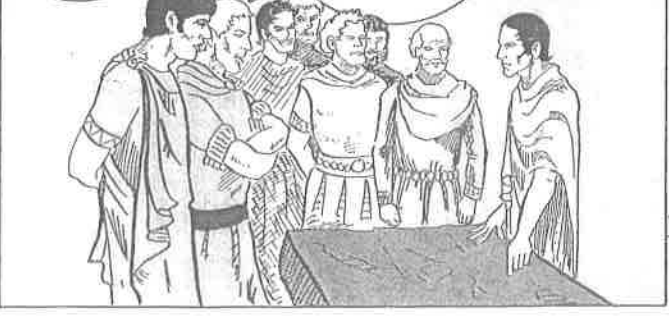
IN FACT, CASSIUS AND OTHERS WERE PLOTTING TO KILL CAESAR. ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 14TH, SEVEN NOBLE ROMANS CAME TO BRUTUS' HOUSE.

YOU HAVEN'T SLEPT FOR DAYS, MY HUSBAND. WHAT'S THE MATTER?

IT—IT'S NOTHING, MY DEAR.



TOMORROW, CAESAR SPEAKS TO THE SENATE. YOU KNOW HE WILL NAME HIMSELF KING THERE... UNLESS WE STOP HIM.



WE NEED YOU ON OUR SIDE, BRUTUS. THE PEOPLE RESPECT YOU AS THEY DO CAESAR. WHAT SAY YOU? WE KNOW YOU LOVE CAESAR. BUT DO YOU NOT LOVE ROME MORE?

I AM WITH YOU!

GOOD! NOW MARK ANTONY MUST ALSO BE KILLED! HE IS CAESAR'S RIGHT ARM.

BUT WHAT GOOD IS THE ARM WHEN THE HEAD IS CUT OFF? NO, CASSIUS, THE ENEMY IS CAESAR. LET ANTONY LIVE. WE ARE PATRIOTS, NOT MURDERERS.

BRUTUS HAD KNOWN FOR DAYS THAT IT WOULD COME TO THIS. NOW HE WOULD HAVE TO DECIDE.

AND SO, THE PLAN WAS SET.

AT CAESAR'S HOUSE THE NEXT MORNING...

CAESAR, DON'T GO TO THE SENATE-HOUSE TODAY. STAY HOME. HAVE MARK ANTONY TELL THEM YOU'RE SICK. LAST NIGHT I DREAMED THAT-THAT YOU WERE MURDERED!

WHY, CALPURNIA! I DIDN'T KNOW YOU TOOK DREAMS SO SERIOUSLY!



FOR A MOMENT, CAESAR ALMOST GAVE IN TO HIS WIFE'S WISHES. BUT THEN...

COWARDS DIE MANY TIMES BEFORE THEIR DEATH. THE VALIANT NEVER TASTE OF DEATH BUT ONCE. DEATH WILL COME WHEN IT WILL COME. BESIDES, HERE ARE BRUTUS AND OTHER NOBLE ROMANS TO GO WITH ME. NO HARM WILL COME TO ME.



BUT WHEN THEY REACHED THE SENATE-HOUSE, CAESAR'S "NOBLE ROMANS" TURNED ON HIM AND STABBED HIM TO DEATH.



ET TU, \*BRUTUS? THEN FALL, CAESAR!

\*BRUTUS, YOU TOO?

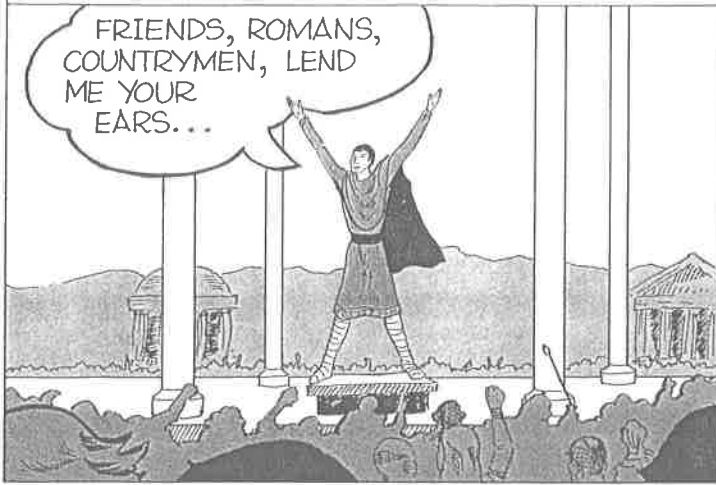
THE PEOPLE OF ROME WERE SHOCKED. FIGHTING BROKE OUT IN THE STREETS. BRUTUS KNEW HE WOULD HAVE TO EXPLAIN TO THE PEOPLE.

CAESAR IS DEAD, AND WE ARE FREE MEN. WOULD YOU RATHER CAESAR WERE KING, AND WE WERE ALL SLAVES? HE WAS MY FRIEND, BUT I KILLED HIM FOR THE GOOD OF ROME.



HE SPEAKS TRULY. IT WAS A DEED THAT NEEDED DOING!

THOUGH CASSIUS WAS AGAINST THE IDEA, BRUTUS LET ANTONY SPEAK AS WELL.



FRIENDS, ROMANS, COUNTRYMEN, LEND ME YOUR EARS...

ANTONY WAS A CLEVER SPEAKER. HIS WORDS WERE MEANT TO TURN THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CONSPIRATORS.

I COME TO BURY CAESAR, NOT TO PRAISE HIM. THE EVIL THAT MEN DO LIVES AFTER THEM. THE GOOD, WE OFTEN BURY WITH THEIR BONES. BRUTUS SAYS THAT CAESAR WOULD HAVE MADE YOU SLAVES. BRUTUS IS A MAN OF HONOR. SURELY HE WON'T MIND IF I READ CAESAR'S WILL.



YES, READ IT! READ US THE WILL!

HE HAS LEFT MUCH WEALTH TO THE PEOPLE OF ROME. AND HIS LANDS, HE LEAVES AS PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE. WAS THIS A MAN WHO WOULD HAVE MADE YOU SLAVES? HERE WAS A CAESAR! WHEN COMES SUCH ANOTHER?

THE CONSPIRATORS WERE FORCED TO RUN FOR THEIR LIVES. BRUTUS AND CASSIUS RAISED AN ARMY TO FIGHT THE NEW LEADERS—ANTONY AND CAESAR'S NEPHEW, OCTAVIUS.



KILL THE CONSPIRATORS! BURN THEIR HOUSES!



THEY HAVE MURDERED A HUNDRED SENATORS! MEN WHO HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH OUR PLOT!



I TOLD YOU WE SHOULD NEVER HAVE LET ANTONY LIVE! NOW HE AND OCTAVIUS MARCH AGAINST US!

WE STILL HAVE A CHANCE. WE WILL MARCH TOMORROW TO PHILIPPI, AND FIGHT THEM THERE. IF WE WIN, WE RETURN TO ROME AS HEROES!

THAT NIGHT, AS BRUTUS RESTED IN HIS TENT...




ARE YOU REAL? ARE YOU ANYTHING? SPEAK!

I AM YOUR EVIL SPIRIT, BRUTUS! I WILL SEE YOU AGAIN AT PHILIPPI.

BEFORE BRUTUS COULD ASK ANYTHING MORE OF IT, THE SPIRIT WAS GONE.


A GREAT BATTLE FOLLOWED. BRUTUS AND CASSIUS DIVIDED THEIR SOLDIERS BETWEEN THEM. BRUTUS LED HIS ARMY IN AN ATTACK AGAINST OCTAVIUS. OCTAVIUS RAN FROM HIM. BRUTUS THOUGHT HE HAD WON. IN FACT, HE HAD BEEN TRICKED. WHILE HE FOLLOWED OCTAVIUS, ANTONY'S ARMY SURROUNDED CASSIUS.

CASSIUS WOULD NOT FACE THE SHAME OF BEING BROUGHT BACK TO ROME IN CHAINS. HE ORDERED HIS OWN SLAVE TO KILL HIM.



CAESAR, YOU ARE REVENGED—EVEN WITH THE SWORD THAT KILLED YOU.

BRUTUS, TOO, KNEW THAT HIS CAUSE WAS LOST. AT ANY MOMENT, ANTONY'S SOLDIERS WOULD BE UPON HIM. THE SPIRIT APPEARED AGAIN BEFORE HIM. HE TOOK IT AS A SIGN THAT HIS OWN DEATH WAS AT HAND.



STRATO, HOLD MY SWORD. I WILL DIE LIKE A ROMAN.

AND BRUTUS FELL UPON HIS OWN SWORD.

MOMENTS LATER, ANTONY AND OCTAVIUS FOUND BRUTUS' BODY.



THIS WAS THE MOST NOBLE OF THEM ALL. THE OTHERS KILLED CAESAR OUT OF ENVY FOR HIS POWER. BUT BRUTUS HAD ONLY THE GOOD OF ROME IN MIND.

HE WAS OUR ENEMY, BUT WE WILL BURY HIM LIKE A HERO.

### THINKING IT OVER

- THE COMMON PEOPLE WANTED TO MAKE CAESAR KING. NOBLE ROMANS HATED THE IDEA OF A KING. WHY DO YOU THINK THIS WAS SO?
- THE CONSPIRATORS SAW THEMSELVES AS "PATRIOTS, NOT MURDERERS". THEY THOUGHT CAESAR WAS AN EVIL THAT HAD TO BE STOPPED. DO YOU THINK THAT KILLING FOR SUCH A CAUSE IS DIFFERENT FROM MURDER? WHY?
- BRUTUS WAS ANTONY'S ENEMY. YET ANTONY CALLED HIM "THE MOST NOBLE ROMAN OF THEM ALL". DO YOU THINK IT IS POSSIBLE TO ADMIRE AND RESPECT ONE'S ENEMY? WHY?

