

Example

Center cover page:



Vertically

AND

Horizontally



**(be creative—such as—
The Death that Led to an Empire)**

Your Title

Your Name



Mrs. Ingles

AP World History Period ____

Date it is due

Example

The Death that Led to an Empire

Creative title

Contextualization: (background info.—3-4 sentences) Rome was ruled by a republican style government from 507 BCE to 27 BCE in which the executive office was governed by two consuls who were elected annually instead of a monarch. The most influential institution of the Republic was the Senate which was composed of senior statesmen and former government officials who served as advisors to the consuls and this body grew in power (“Roman Republic”). In the late 1st century BCE, a powerful patrician named Julius Caesar increasingly gained influence, which caused many senators to fear that he would become king and end the republic. Due to this fear, a group of senators killed Caesar in the Roman senate.

Thesis: The assassination of Julius Caesar was a massive shift in history because it led to the civil war against the conspirators and brought an end to the Roman Republic and started the imperial age. Yet, the death of Caesar in some ways had a minor impact on the government since a semblance of the republic remained with the Senate still in power, although limited.

← Thesis statement—complete sentences!

I. Major turning point: Civil war against the conspirators

A. After the 60 senators killed Caesar, the majority of the senate decided to pardon them and attempted a compromise on all sides. Yet they underestimated how the public would respond as well as how strong Caesar’s allies were (“The Assassination of Julius Caesar”).

B. Caesar’s nephew and heir Octavian led in a civil war against the conspirators and other senators (“The Assassination of Julius Caesar”).

1st point in thesis

← For each fact, cite the source

- C. Octavian wrote, “I drove the men who killed my father [Caesar had adopted him] into exile with a legal order, punishing their crime, and afterwards, when they waged war on the state, I conquered them in two battles” (qtd. in Augustus).
- D. The civil war lasted three years and ended with the conspirators against Julius Caesar losing the war (“The Assassination of Julius Caesar”).

2nd point in thesis →

II. Major turning point: End of Roman Republic and birth of empire

- A. The Roman Empire began in approximately 27 BCE under the leadership of the first emperor, Augustus Caesar (Octavian) (“Roman Empire”).
- B. Due to the chaos left behind by the assassination of Julius Caesar and civil war, Augustus led massive overhaul of the Roman government with the aim of establishing a strong sense of law and order and even helped to usher in an era known as Pax Romana (Roman peace), a period of almost 200 years of peace (“Roman Empire”).
- C. During the Roman Empire, the emperor ruled in an autocratic manner with him being the central figure in politics (“Roman Empire”).
- D. Augustus wrote, “Twice I triumphed with an ovation, and three times I enjoyed

Primary Source Quote →

a curule [high ranking Roman magistrate] triumph and twenty one times I was named emperor” (qtd. in Augustus).

← **How to cite primary source**

1. Sourcing: Augustus had these words printed in *the Deeds of the Devine Augustus* on 2 bronze columns, which he had set up in Rome. These were then replicated and posted throughout the empire with the purpose of acting as propaganda in favor of his rule and to influence the people to support the new empire. Since this documents were written by Augusts himself, he

tended to gloss over the negative events of this rule and focus on the positive elements.

E. The emperor took absolute authority over the consul (chief magistrate) and over the pontifex maximus (high priest). He also had complete control of governing the provinces and in the later period of the empire was in full authority of lawmaking (“Roman Empire”).

**1st word on
works cited**

F. By the second century the emperor’s decrees carried the full weight of law (Bunson 304).

**Page # (if
there is one)**

III. Minor turning point: semblance of the republic remained with the Senate still in power

**3rd point in
thesis—
opposing
argument**

A. The Senate’s power was already fading when Julius Caesar was alive due to increasing size of the territory the Republic controlled. Their power was also threatened by powerful generals who had command of the Roman legion (“Augustus”).

B. In 27 BCE Octavian told the Senate that he was returning their control and rule over the Roman people and territory. The Senate responded by giving him the title Augustus, meaning revered (Bunson 60).

C. Once Augustus officially took power, he was careful to ensure that certain aspects of the republic remained such as the senate, yet its power had waned considerably and was now just a tool that the emperor had control over (Bunson 495).

D. Even Augustus himself said, “When I was consul the fifth time (29 BC), I increased the number of patricians by order of the people and senate” thus noting that he kept the senate in tact (qtd. in Augustus).

E. Senate losing power

1. The Roman Senate retained administration of provinces not controlled by the emperor and remained in control of the state treasury, yet many of their duties were taken from them by later emperors (Bunson 495).
2. As the empire continued on, emperors expanded size of the Senate, and Emperor Constantine even created a new senate that was “made the equal of Rome in 359 C.E. It too had no real sway in the workings of either empire, East or West” (Bunson 496).

F. Strangely enough the Senate actually outlived the empire itself. When Rome fell in 476 C.E., the Germanic leader who took over kept the Senate. There were still mentions the Senate in 603 C.E. (Bunson 496).

Remember:
All sources on your Works
Cited MUST be used!


Works Cited

"The Assassination of Julius Caesar: 44 BCE." *Europe*, edited by Jennifer Stock,
Farmington Hills, Gale, 2014. *Gale In Context: World History*, Accessed 18 Dec.
2019.

"Augustus." *Encyclopedia of World Biography Online*, Detroit, Gale, 1998. *Gale In*
Context: World History, Accessed 20 Dec. 2019.

Augustus, Octavianus. "The Deeds of the Divine Augustus." 14. *United Nations of Roma*

Hanging
Indent:
Indent if
longer
than 1 line

 *Victrix*, UNRV, www.unrv.com/government/deedsaugustus.php. Accessed 19 Dec.
2019.

Bunson, Matthew. *Encyclopedia of the Roman Empire*. Rev. ed., New York, Facts On File,
2002.

"Roman Empire." *Gale Encyclopedia of World History: Governments*, vol. 1, Detroit, Gale,
2008. *Gale In Context: World History*, Accessed 20 Dec. 2019.

"Roman Republic." *Gale Encyclopedia of World History: Governments*, vol. 1, Detroit,
Gale, 2008. *Gale In Context: World History*, Accessed 20 Dec. 2019.