

# Ancient Rome



## The Rise and Fall of an Empire



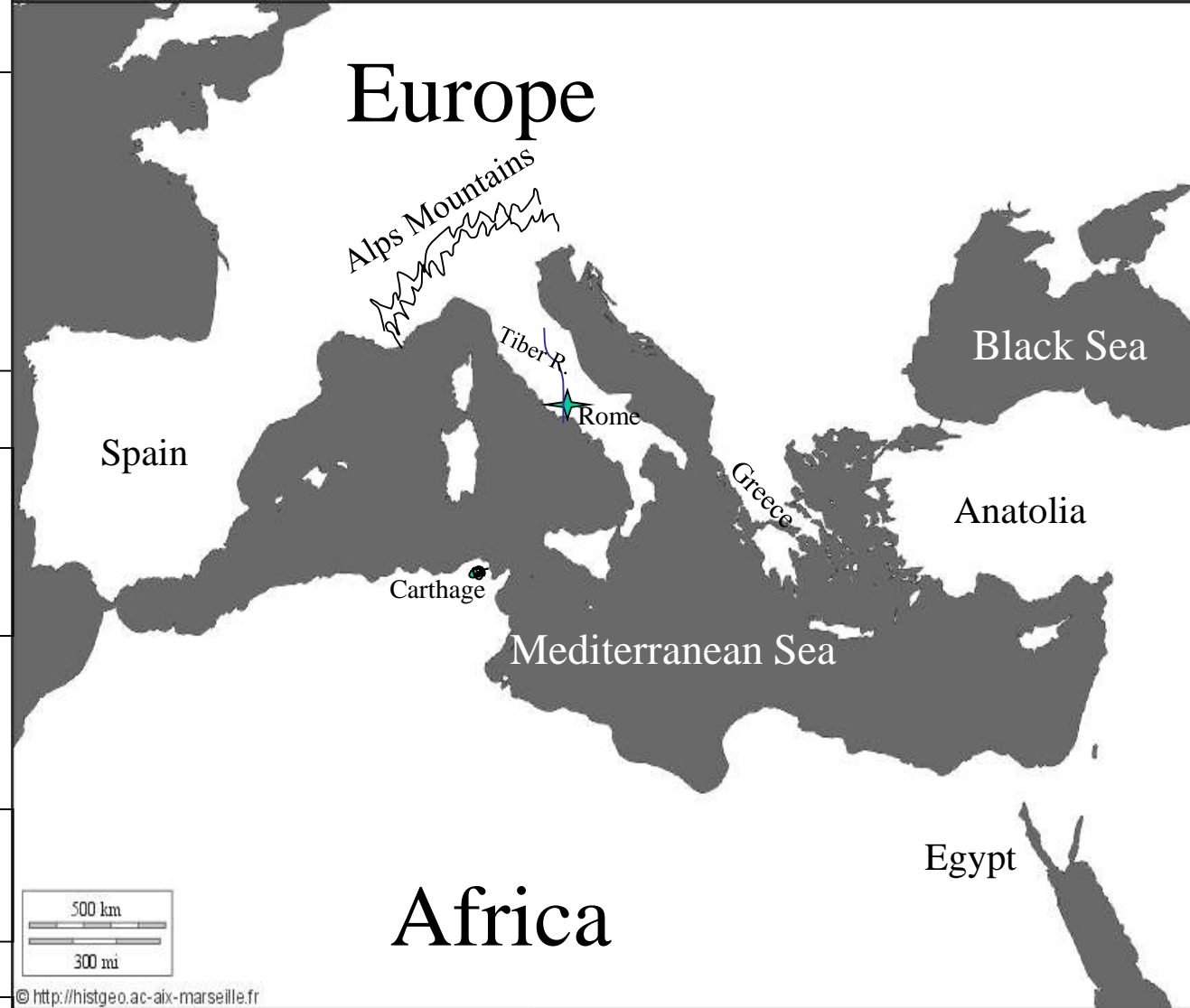
# Big Question

How was geographic location important to economic, social, and political development of ancient Rome?

Rome was located on fertile lands along the **Tiber River**.

The Italian peninsula was **protected by sea**.

The peninsula was **protected by the Alps Mts.** to the north.



Location in Med. Sea allowed for Rome's **thriving sea trade**.

Rome's location allowed it to **expand unopposed** by eastern powers.



**Tiber River**  
(Tiberis)

**Vatican**

**Field of Mars**  
(Campus Martius)

**Quirinal Hill**  
(Collis Quirinalis)

**Viminal Hill**  
(Collis Viminalis)

**Capitoline Hill**  
(Collis Capitolinus)

**Esquiline Hill**  
(Collis Esquilinus)

**Tiber Island**  
(Insula Tiberina)

**Palatine Hill**  
(Collis Palatinus)

**Caelian Hill**  
(Collis Caelius)

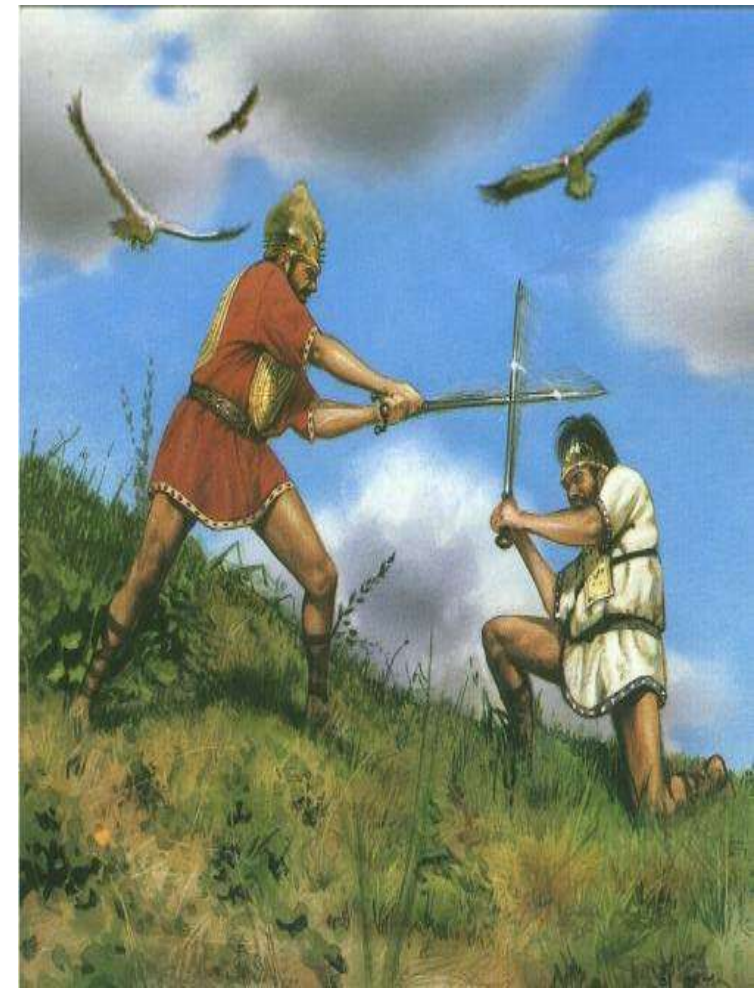
**Aventine Hill**  
(Collis Aventinus)

**Servian Wall**  
(Murus Servii Tullii)



# Romulus and Remus

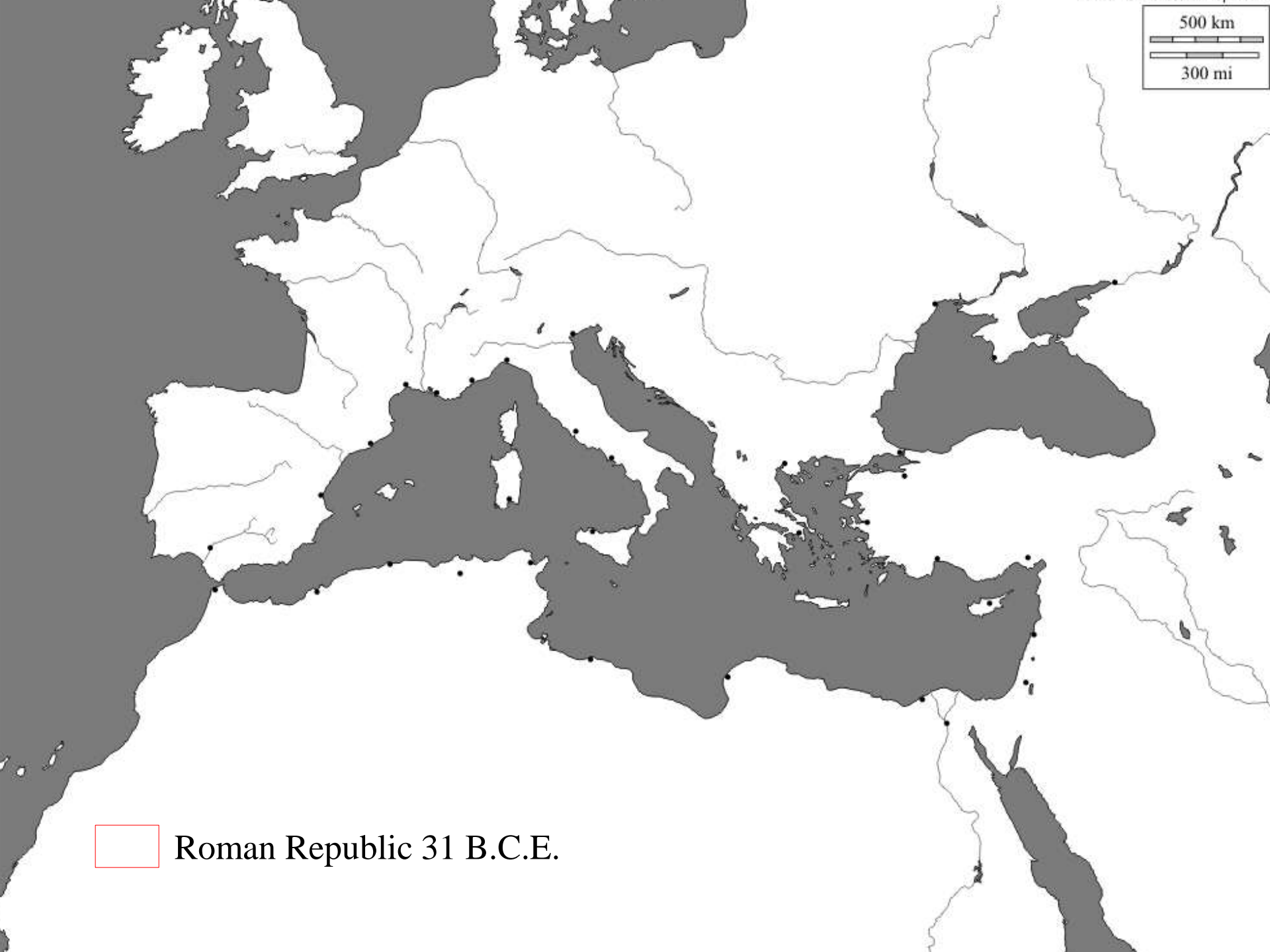
## Legendary founding of Rome





## **Romulus and Remus Begin to Quarrel**

After Amulius' death, the brothers rejected the citizens' offer of the crown of Alba Longa and instead reinstated Nimitor as king. They left Alba Longa seeking to found their own city, and each set out to find the best locale. The brothers quarrelled over the location of the foundation of their new city; Romulus wished to start the city on the Palatine Hill, while Remus wished to found it on the Aventine Hill. In order to settle their disagreement, they agreed to consult augury; augury is a type of prophecy in which **birds** are examined and observed to determine what actions or persons the gods favour. Each brother prepared a sacred space on their respective hills and began to watch for **birds**. Remus claimed to have seen **six birds**, while Romulus said he saw **twelve birds**. Romulus asserted that he was the clear winner by **six birds**, but Remus argued that since he saw his **six birds** first, he had won. The brothers remained at a standstill and continued to quarrel until Romulus began to dig trenches and build walls around his hill: the Palatine Hill.



500 km  
300 mi

Roman Republic 31 B.C.E.

## Label Map

Atlantic Ocean

Mediterranean Sea

Nile River

Adriatic Sea

Sicily

Spain

Gaul

Britain

Egypt

Anatolia

Macedonia

Italy

## Cities

Rome

Carthage

Alexandria

Byzantium

## Continents

Europe

Asia

Africa

## Draw in and Label

Alps Mts.

Tiber R.

## Make a Key



Etruscans



Latins



Greeks



Carthaginians



# Roman Mythology

## What was the source of Roman mythology?



Roman mythology was based on the Greek polytheistic religion.

Used to explain natural phenomena and life events.

Romans adopted Greek gods and gave them Latin names.

# Roman Mythology

Romans adopted Greek Gods and changed names.



Roman	Greek
Apollo	Apollo
Bacchus	Dionysus
Ceres	Demeter
Coelus	Uranus
Cupid	Eros
Diana	Artemis
Hercules	Heracles
Juno	Hera
Jupitar	Zeus
Latona	Leto
Mars	Ares
Mercury	Hermes
Neptune	Poseidon
Minerva	Athena
Pluto	Hades
Prosperpina	Persephone
Saturn	Cronus
Venus	Aphrodite
Vulcan	Hephaestus

# Roman Gods

**Jupiter** was king of the Gods. The eagle was his messenger. His weapon was the Thunderbolt (thunder and lightning). All other gods were terrified of him, although he was a little scared of his wife Juno! Jupiter, Neptune and Pluto were the three sons of Saturn. They divided up the world between themselves. Jupiter took the air, Neptune had the sea and Pluto ruled under the earth, the home of the Dead. Jupiter means Father Jove (Father in Latin is "pater"). There was a big temple on the Capitol in Rome dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus (which means Jupiter Best and Greatest). The Romans thought that Jupiter guarded their city and looked after them.

**Juno** was the wife of Jupiter and queen of the gods. She was the goddess of women and marriage. Her bird was the peacock. The Romans believed that every man had a spirit that looked after him all his life. This was called his genius. Some people believed each man had both a good genius and a bad genius. Women didn't have a genius, they had a Juno instead. The first day in each month (the Kalends) belonged to Juno.

**Apollo** was the god of the sun. Each day he drove his chariot of fiery horses across the sky to give light to the world. Apollo had a son called Phaethon, who was human. Phaethon nagged at Apollo to let him borrow the sun chariot and fly across the sky. Finally Apollo agreed. Phaethon proudly drove the sun chariot up into the sky, but then he lost control of the horses. The sun chariot dived towards the earth, burning everything. Finally Jupiter had to stop him with a thunder bolt. Apollo was also the god of music, and played the lyre. His most famous temple was at Delphi in Greece, see right. There, his priestess would prophesy the future. But she wasn't easy to understand. One day, a great king asked the priestess if he should invade a nearby kingdom. She said, "If you do this, a great kingdom will be destroyed." He thought that she meant he would be successful, and so started the war. He lost disastrously. It was his own kingdom that got destroyed!

# Roman Gods

**Diana** was the goddess of the moon. Her twin brother Apollo was the god of the sun.

Diana carried a bow and arrows. She was the goddess of hunting. Once she was bathing in a forest pool. A hunter called Actaeon spied on her. So Diana turned him into a stag and he was chased by his own hunting dogs.

She helped women in child-birth, because her mother Leto gave birth to her and her twin brother so easily.

**Minerva** was the goddess of wisdom. Her symbol was the owl. Her Greek name was Athene, and Athens was her city.

She had a strange birth. One day, Jupiter had a bad headache. Nothing would cure it. Eventually Vulcan split open Jupiter's head. Out jumped Minerva in armour with shield and spear! Jupiter felt much better afterwards. Don't try this at home.

Minerva helped the hero Perseus to kill the gorgon Medusa, who was a monster with snakes instead of hair. Anyone who looked at a gorgon turned to stone! But Minerva told Perseus to look at Medusa's reflection in a polished shield. That way he could cut the head off without looking directly at the gorgon. He gave the head to Minerva, who put it on her shield, so it would turn her enemies to stone.

**Venus** was the goddess of love. Venus was born in the sea and first came to shore at Cyprus, floating on a scallop shell.

There was a Golden Apple with "For the Fairest" written on the side. Venus, Juno and Minerva all wanted it. They decided to let a man, Paris, judge between them. They were all so beautiful that he couldn't make his mind up. So Juno said she would make him powerful. Minerva said she would make him wise. Venus offered him Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world. He chose Venus, and Helen. Unfortunately Helen was married to someone else, and when Paris carried her off to his home at Troy, her husband came with his allies to get her back. Paris and all his family were killed and Troy was destroyed. One of the few Trojans to survive the Trojan War was Aeneas, the son of Venus. He went to Italy, and was the ancestor of the Romans.

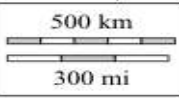
Roman Pantheon  
Temple to the Gods





# Critical Intro:

- Onto which continents did the Roman empire expand its control?

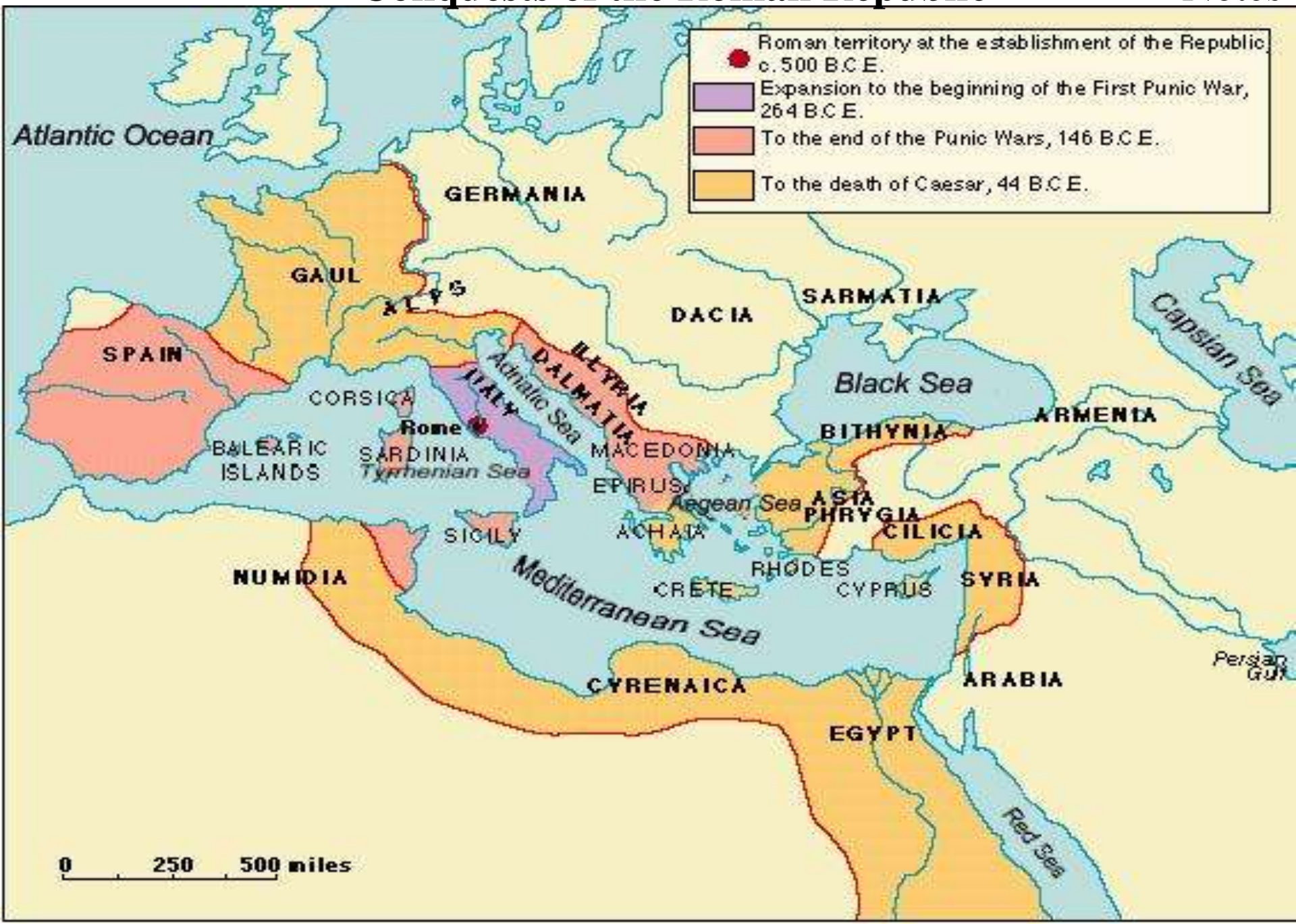


**The Expansion of the Roman Empire:**       **Roman Republic in 31 B.C.E.**       **Roman Empire in 120 C.E.**

1. Shade map and key using pp. 14-17
2. Label: Spain, Gaul, British Isles, Egypt, Anatolia, Greece, Italy, Rhine & Danube Rivers, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Red Sea, Parthian Empire
3. What were the key areas added to the empire after 31 B.C.E? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was the main obstacle to Rome expanding farther into the Middle East? \_\_\_\_\_

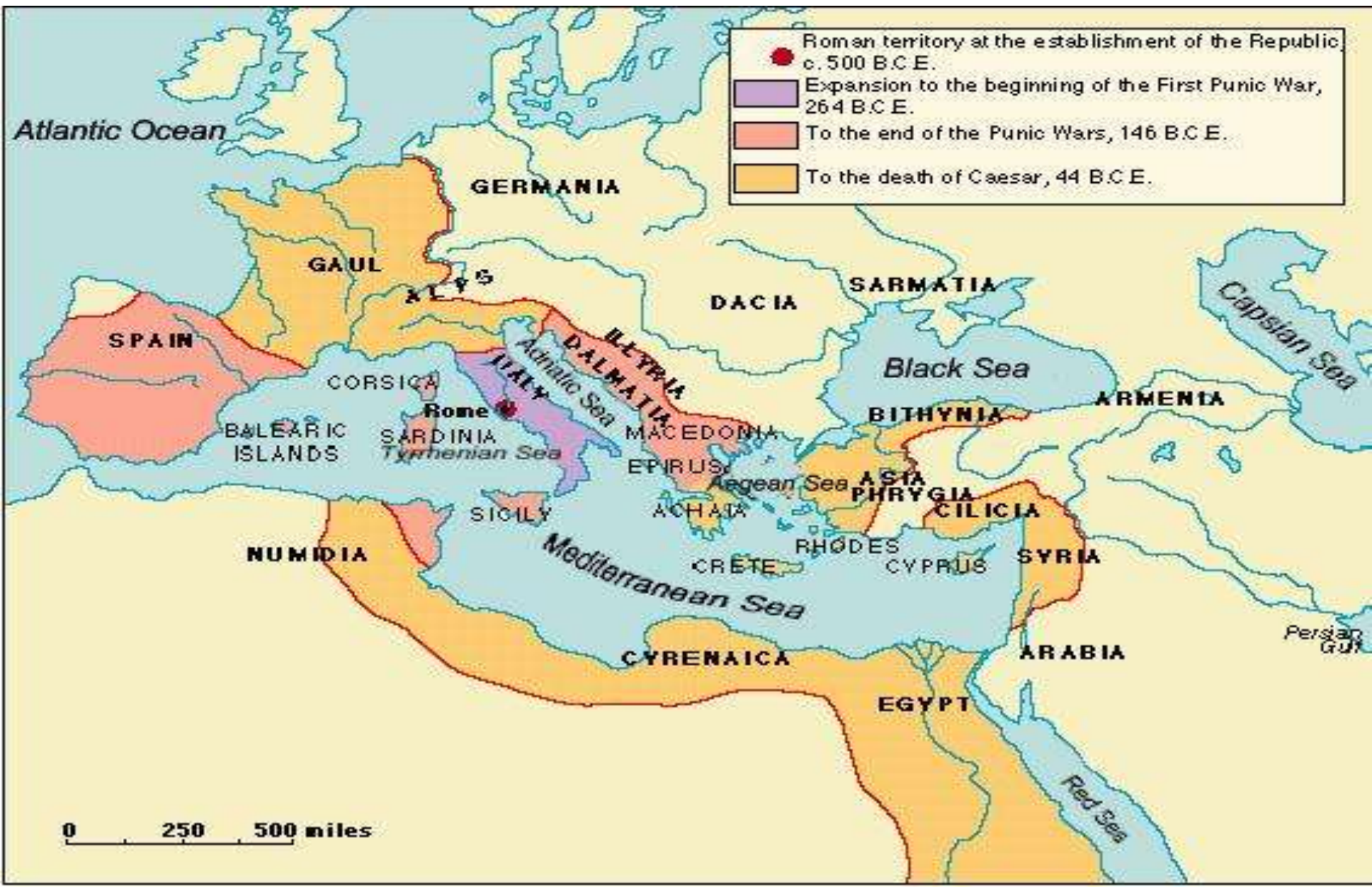


# Conquests of the Roman Republic



Which 2 groups had the greatest influence on Roman culture?

**WARM UP: Describe some important reasons for why Rome was able to have the success shown on this map.**



# **I. The Roman Republic**

## **A. Features of Democracy**

1. Representative = people select leaders to speak for them
2. **2 Consuls** = 1 patrician & 1 pleb. - 1 year terms
3. **Senate** = mainly patricians – life terms
4. **Tribunes** = plebeian representatives
5. **Assemblies** = mainly plebeians

## **B. Twelve Tables**

1. **1<sup>st</sup> written law code of Republic**
2. Written on 12 tablets or “tables” and displayed in the Forum

## **C. Citizenship**

1. Patrician and plebeian men
2. Select foreigners
3. Responsibility of citizens = taxes & military service

# Government features of the representative Roman Republic

2

## Consuls

- Oversaw gov't
- Commanded army
- Each had veto power
- 1 patrician & 1 plebeian
- One year terms

## Dictator? Why?

- In times of crisis, a dictator could be chosen.
- Dictator would have absolute power to make laws & control the army.
- Power lasted only 6 months

## “Twelve Tables”

- 1<sup>st</sup> written law code of Republic!
- Written on 12 tablets or “tables” and displayed in the Forum
- Established idea that all free citizens had a right to the protection of the law.
- Basis for later Roman law!

## Senate

- Mainly patrician
- Controls foreign and financial policies
- Advise consuls
- Life terms

## Tribunes

- Representatives of the plebeians

## Citizen Assemblies

### Centuriate Assembly

- Citizen-soldiers
- Select consuls & make laws

### Tribal Assembly

- All other citizens
- Elect tribunes, make laws

Citizenship = Patrician & Plebeian men, selected foreigners; rights/responsibilities = taxes & military service

*Rome's Lex XII Tabularum*

## *The Twelve Tables*

*When some of the new American states demanded a "Bill of Rights" as a condition for ratification of the 1789 Constitution, the Congress proposed Twelve amendments loosely based on the Roman Twelve Tables. Of the twelve proposed amendments, ten (numbers three to twelve) were passed quickly. The first proposal, on the timing of Congressional pay raises, passed 200 years later as the 27th amendment. The last of the twelve, which would have defined the number people in a congressional district, has never passed.*

*A not-too-fanciful depiction of Romans "accessing" the Twelve Tables in the Forum*



*After modeling the US Constitution on the Polybius description of the Roman Republic, they modeled the Bill of Rights on the Roman 12 Tables*

# Punic Wars

Rome vs. Carthage

# Critical Intro:

Why do you think Rome and Carthage were unable to avoid war?

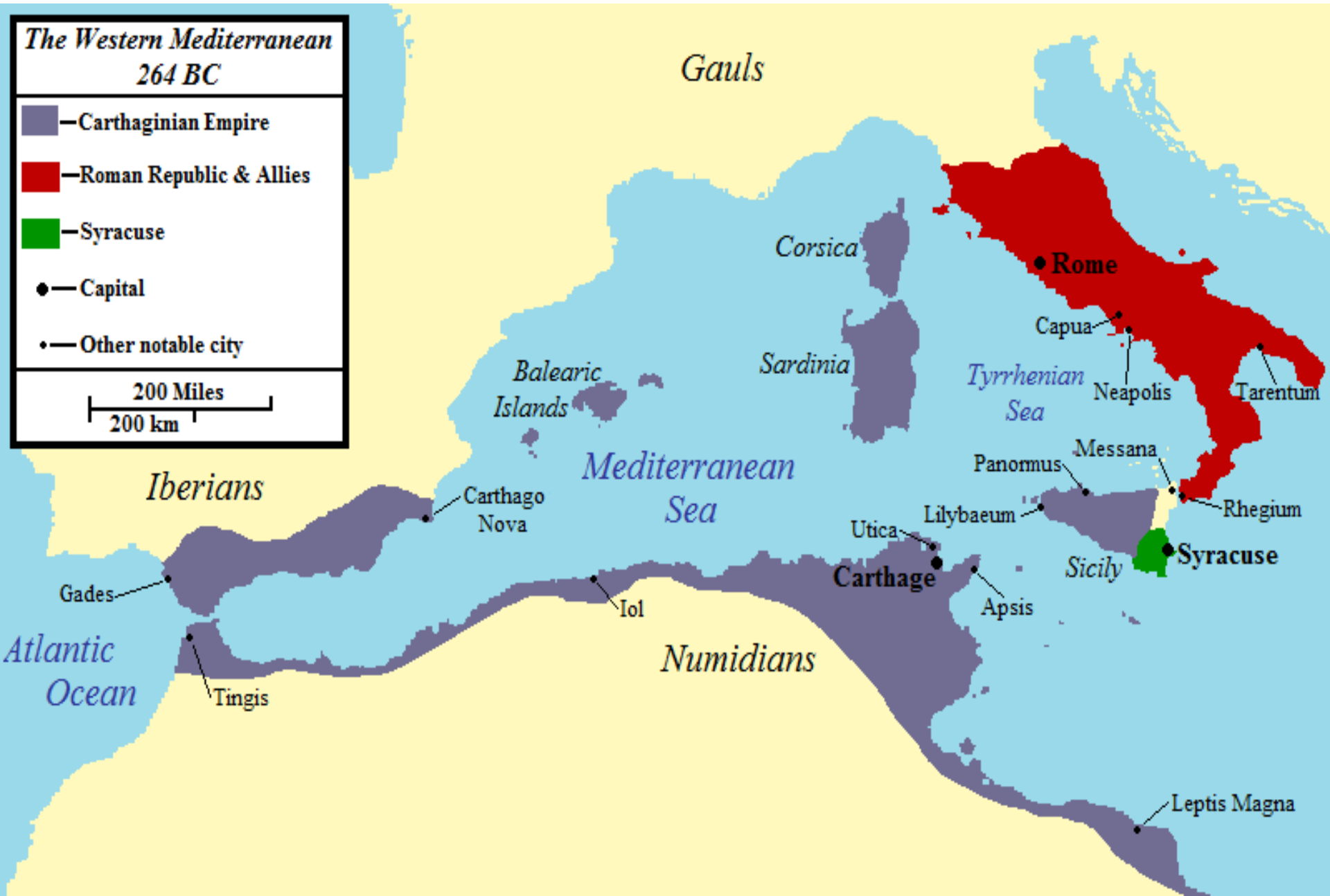




# Rome and Carthage prior to Punic Wars



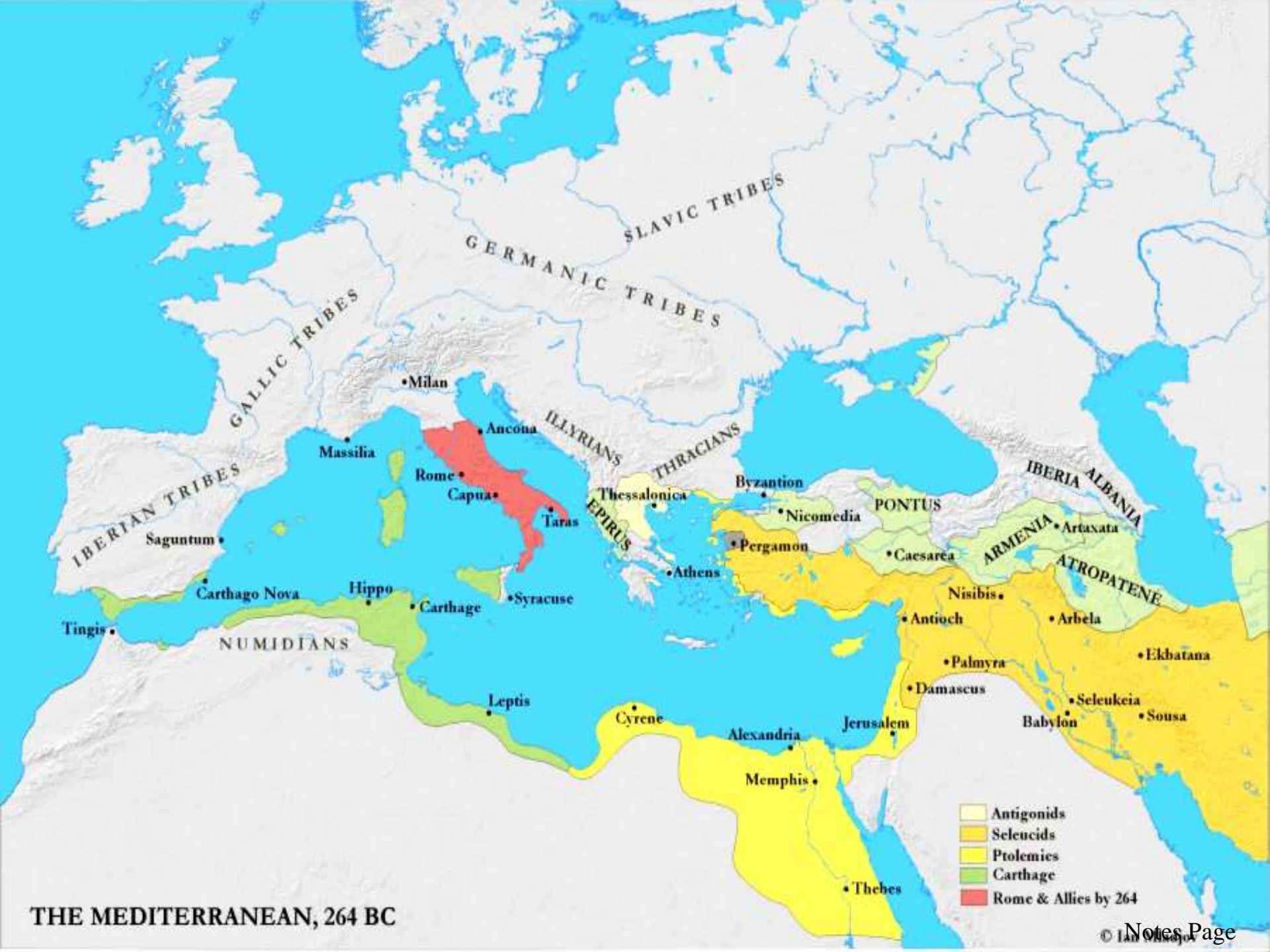
# Rome and Carthage prior to Punic Wars



# The Punic Wars – Rome vs. Carthage



Wars and Dates	Causes	Actions	Results
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Punic War</b> 264 - 241 B.C.	- <b>Carthage expansion/control of Sicily</b> -Growing power of Rome	-Carthage = <b>strong navy</b> , Rome = strong army -Carthage able to blockade Roman troops in Sicily, until Rome strengthens navy. -Rome adds a <i>corvus</i> (bridge) to its ships -This turns sea battles into land battles – Rome's advantage	-Rome wins & gains control of Sicily -Carthage must pay huge <b>indemnity</b> (payment for damages)
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War</b> 218 – 201 B.C.	-Revenge for 1 <sup>st</sup> Punic War - <b>Hannibal</b> (Carthaginian general) <b>invades Spain</b> and conquers Roman ally of Saguntum.	-The Carthaginian general Hannibal Barca invades Spain with 50,000 infantry, 9,000 cavalry, & 60 elephants. -He crosses the <b>Alps</b> & invades Italy from the north. -Hannibal defeats Roman armies on the Italian Peninsula for 15 years. - <b>Hannibal's greatest victory was at Cannae</b> – he destroyed the Roman legions. -He could not take city of Rome. -Roman general Scipio attacks Carthage – forces Hannibal to return home. - <b>Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama.</b>	-Rome wins -Carthage gives up all territories including Spain -Pays another indemnity -Signs treaty not to expand, rebuild military, or declare war
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Punic War</b> 149 – 146 B.C.	-Increasing prosperity of Carthage -Roman hatred and mistrust of Carthage	- <b>Carthage is destroyed and burned</b> -People are killed or sold into slavery -Salt is sowed into the soil	-Rome controls all of the western Med.



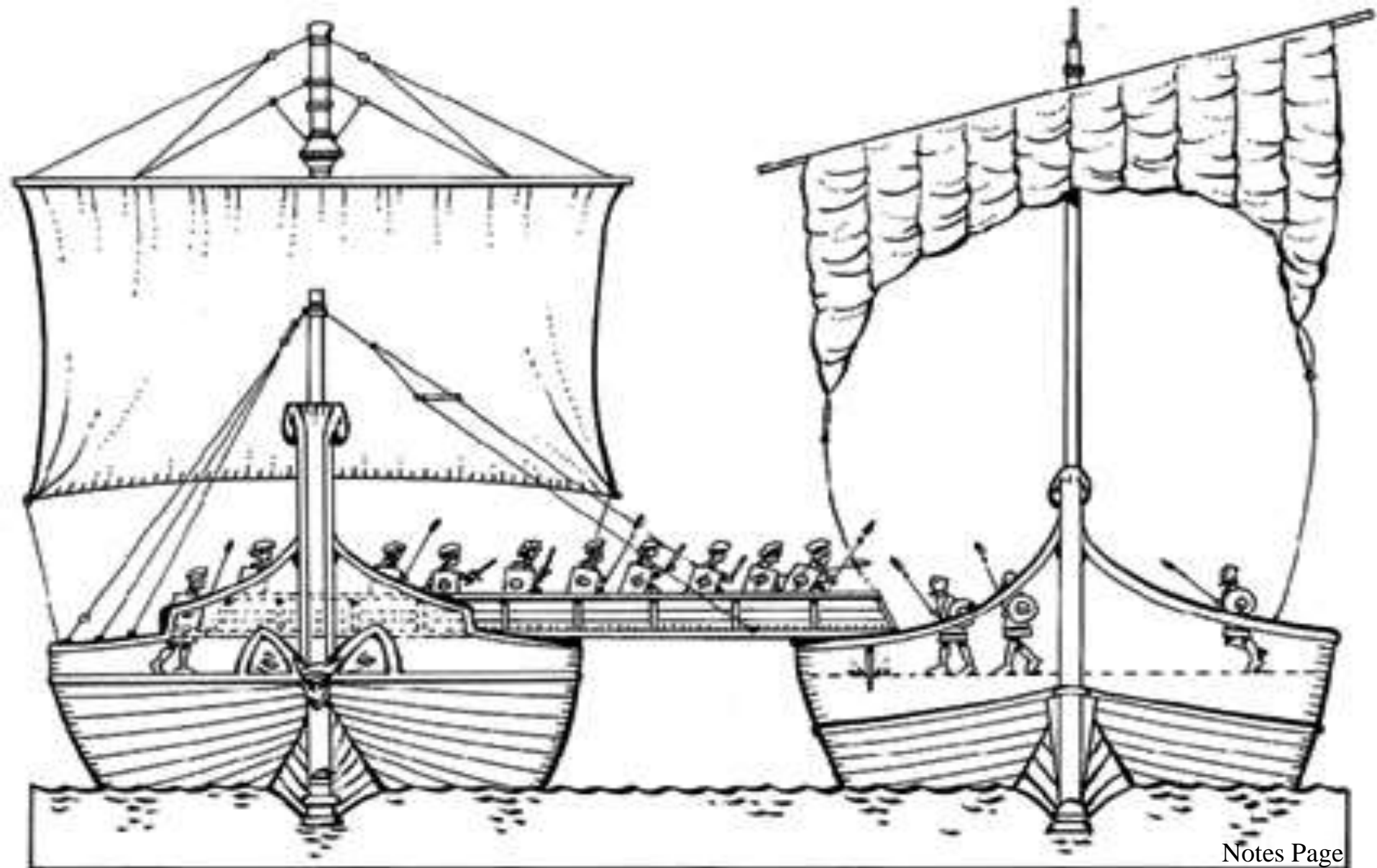
THE MEDITERRANEAN, 264 BC

# Roman Corvus attached to their ships

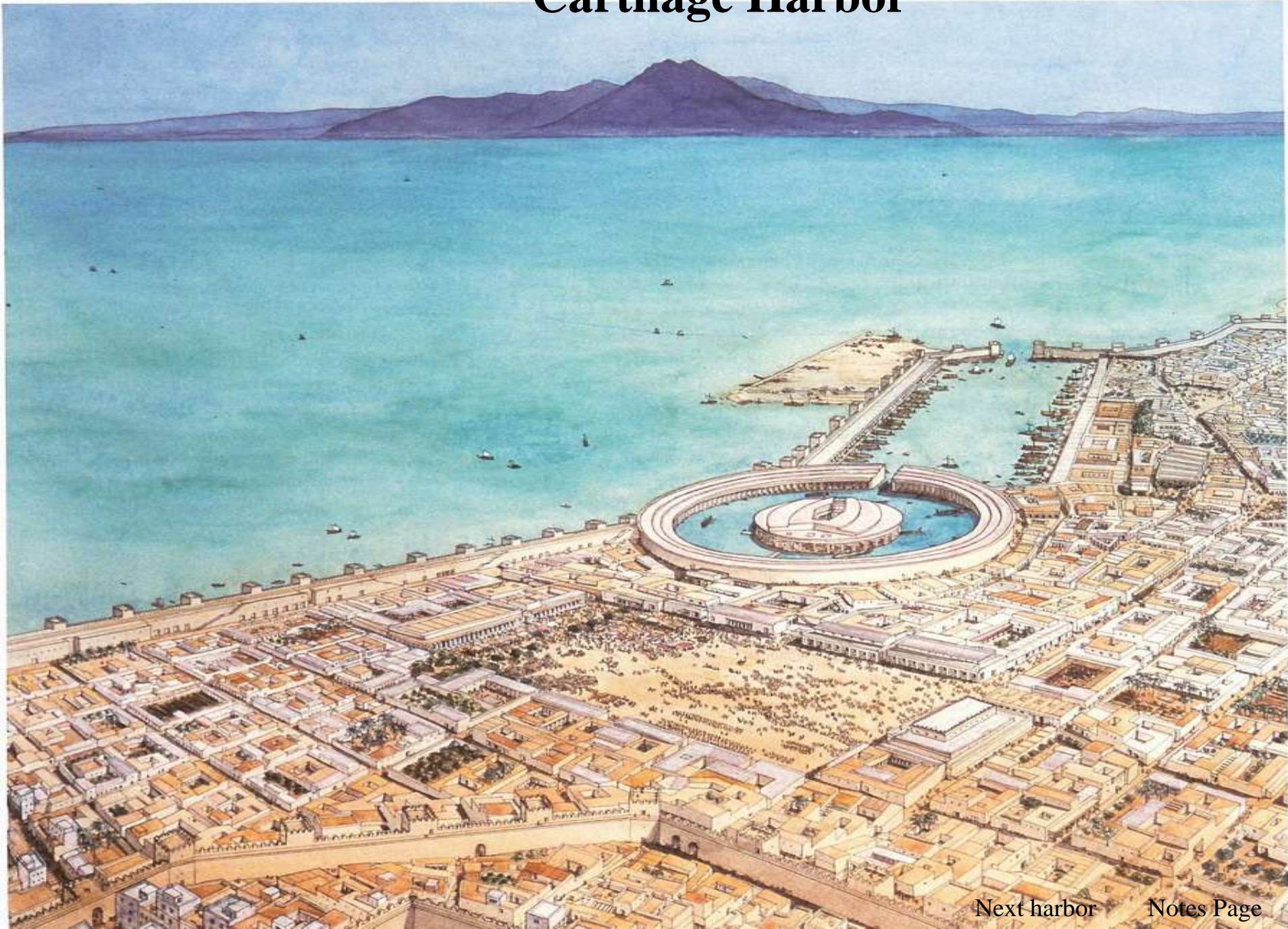


# Roman strategy – Corvus

## Sea battle = land battle



# Carthage Harbor



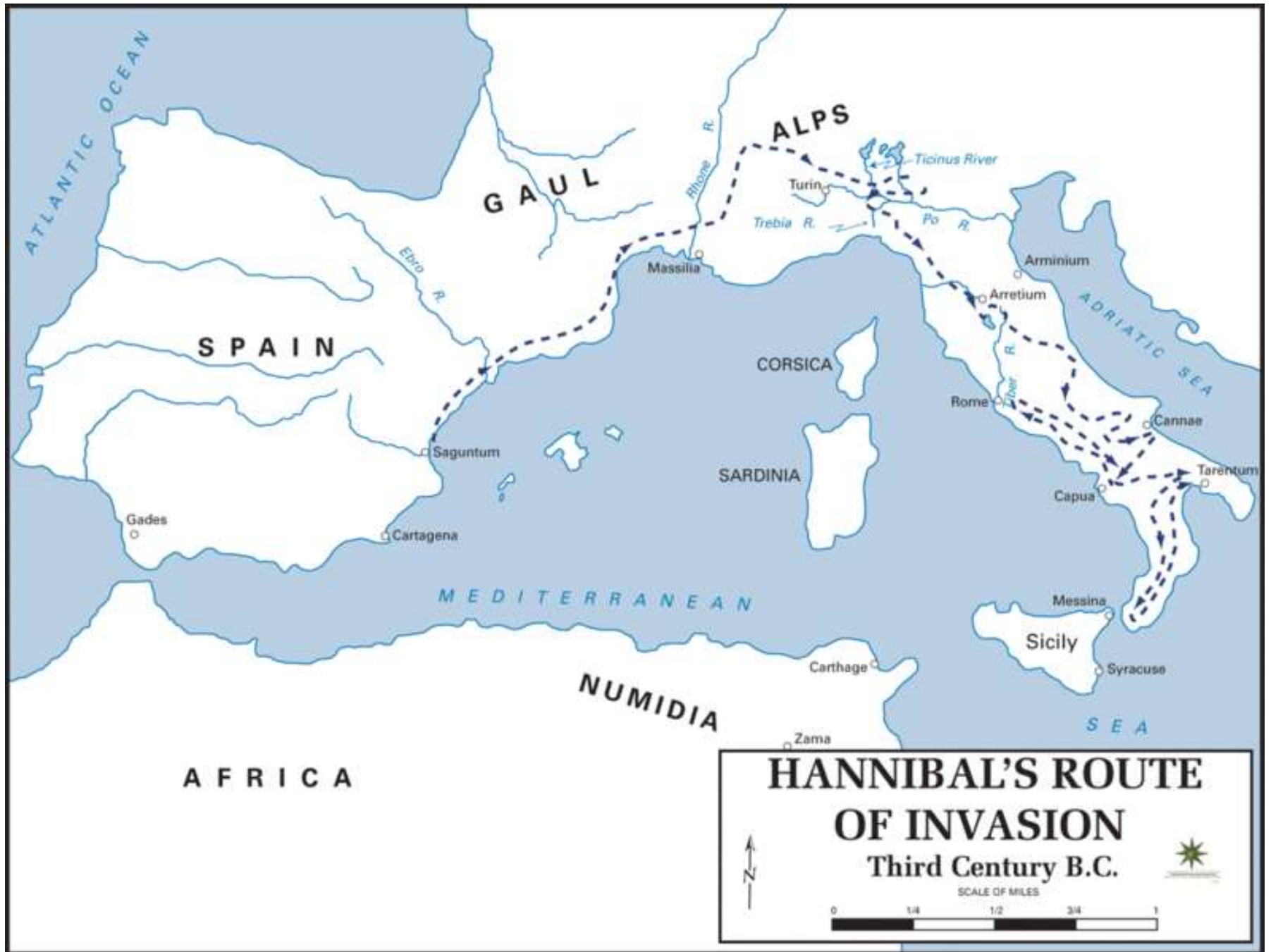
# Carthage Harbor





# Carthage Harbor today





# Hannibal Crossing the Alps



# THE BATTLE OF CANNAE

215 B.C.

Initial Roman Attack and Defeat  
of Roman Cavalry



SCALE OF MILES



Allied Cavalry



Numidian Cavalry

African Infantry



Spanish and  
Gaulish Cavalry



African Infantry



Spanish and  
Gaulish Cavalry

Roman Cavalry destroyed

Smaller Roman Camp



Larger Roman Camp

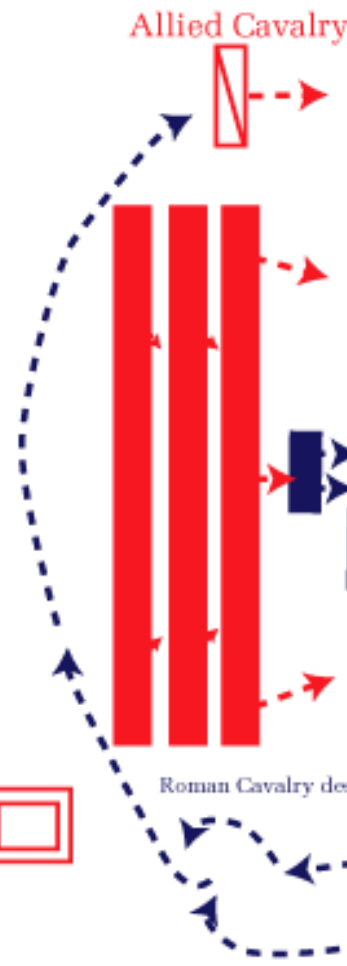


Aufidus River

Hannibal's Camp



Cannae

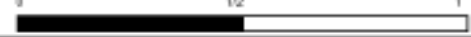


# THE BATTLE OF CANNAE

215 B.C.  
Destruction of the Roman Army



SCALE OF MILES  
0 1/2 1



Spanish and  
Gaulish Cavalry

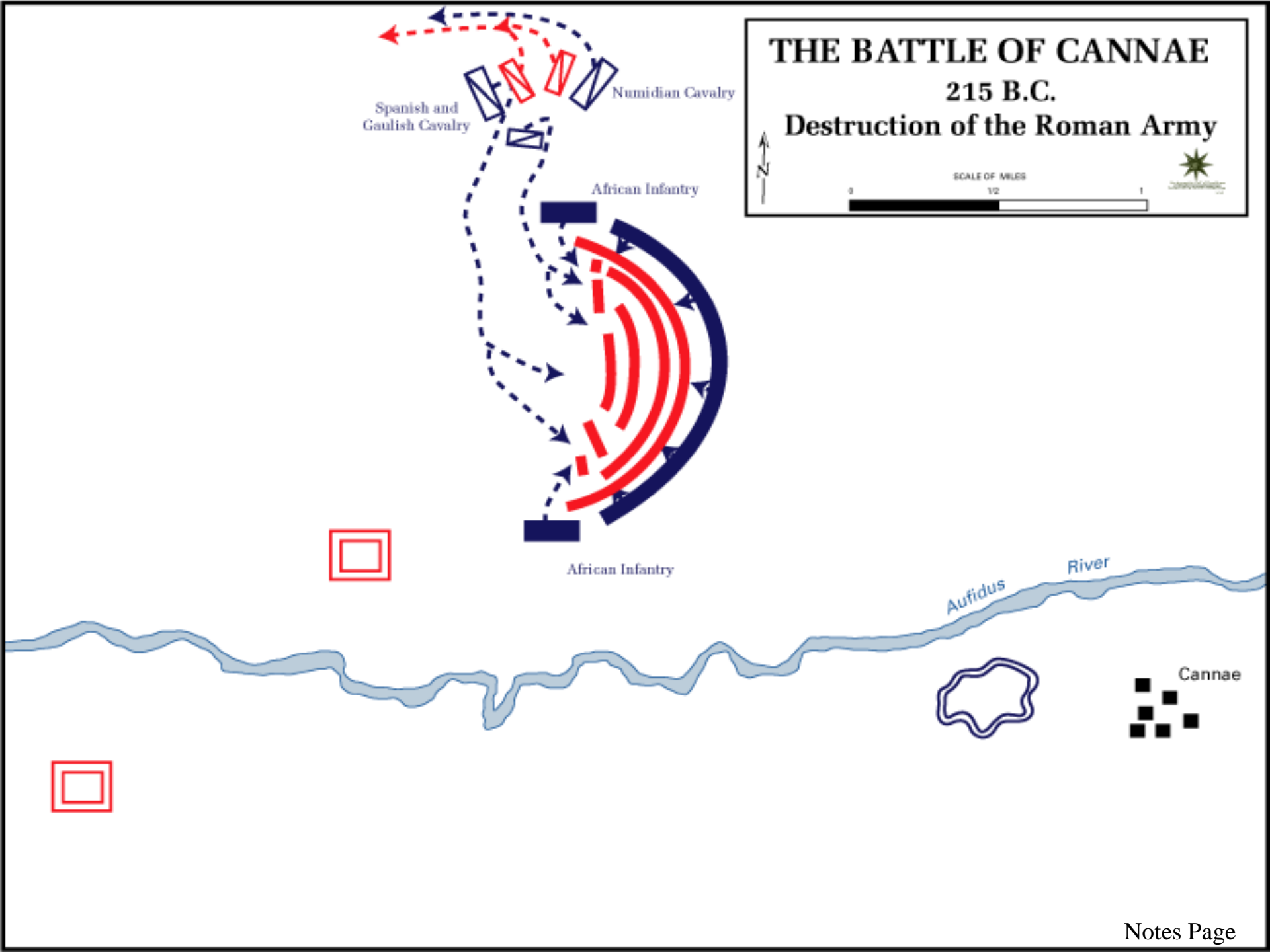
Numidian Cavalry

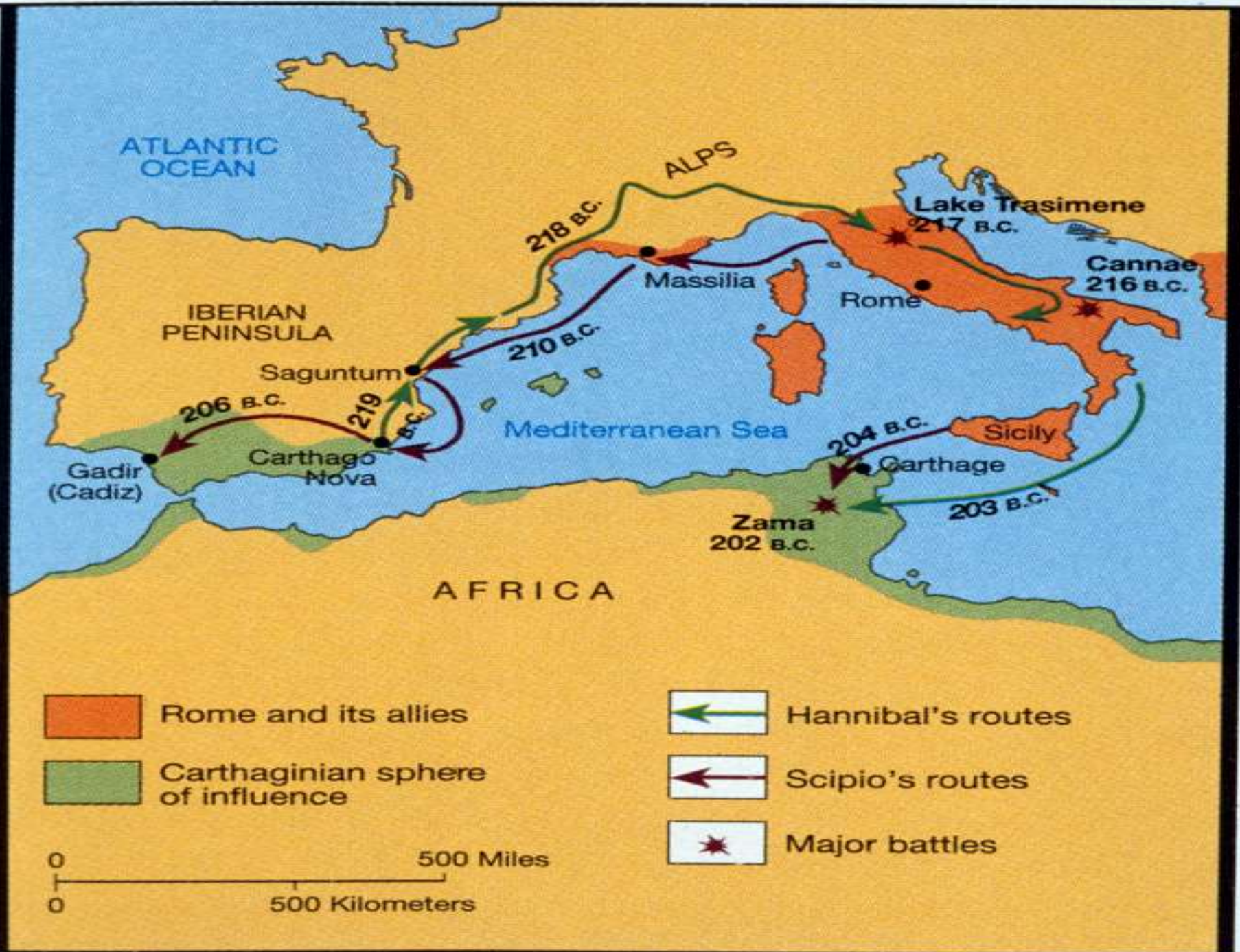
African Infantry

African Infantry

Aufidus  
River

Cannae



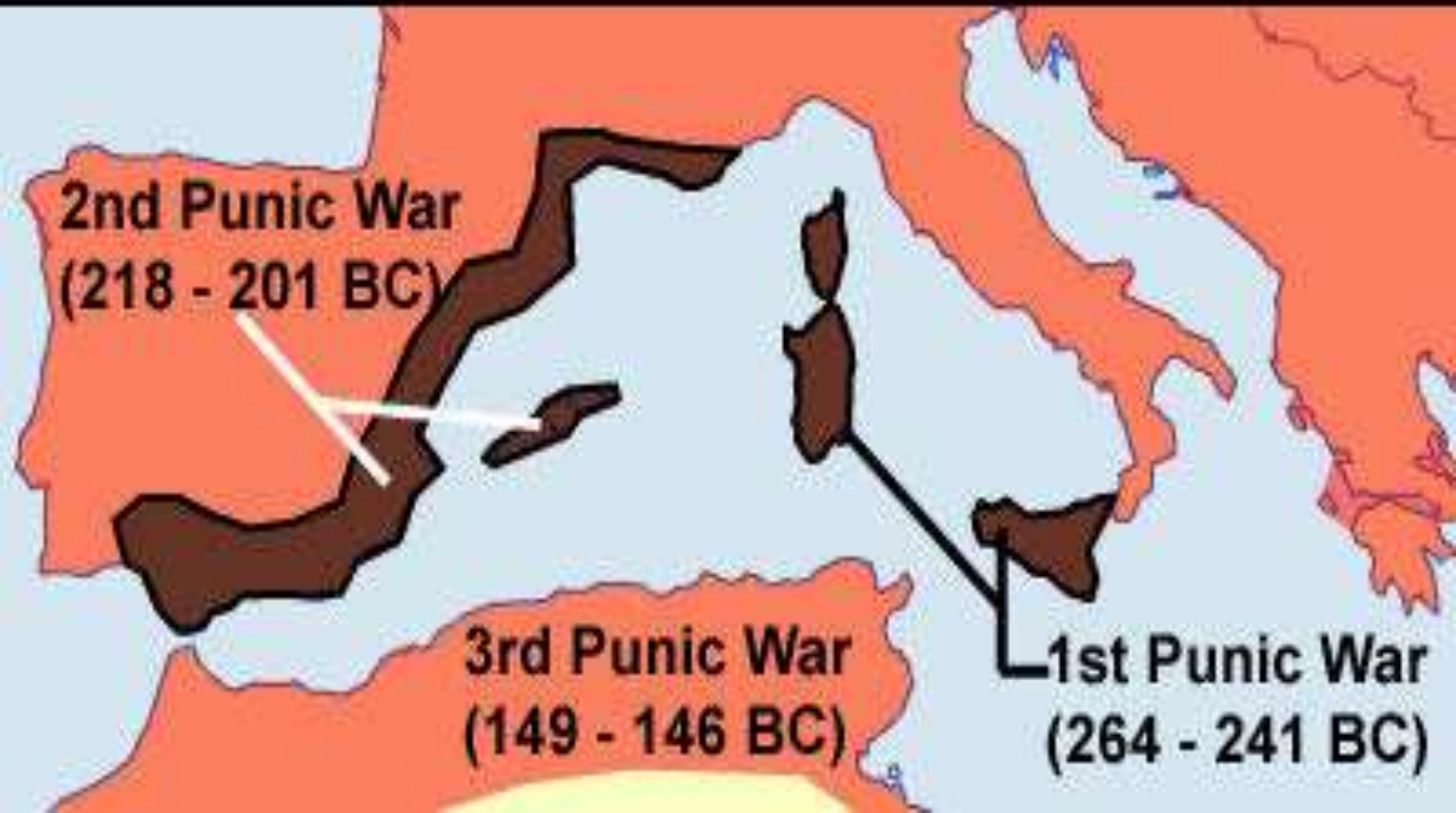


# Third Punic War Carthage destroyed



# Roman territory following 3<sup>rd</sup> Punic War

## Roman Conquests of Carthaginian Territory in Punic Wars







## Punic Wars, 264–146 B.C.



### GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. Movement How many miles did Hannibal's forces march to reach Cannae?
2. Region What territory did Rome add between 264 B.C. and 146 B.C.?

# Critical Intro

Write a 4-5 sentence paragraph  
describing/titled the  
“Rise of Rome”

# I. Causes for the Decline of the Roman Republic

## A. Latifundia system

1. **Latifundia** = large farming estates using slave labor
2. Put small farmers and laborers out of business
3. Migration of small farmers into cities = high unemployment

## B. Devaluation of currency

1. Military conquests bring in so much money.
2. Causes **inflation** – prices go up; value of money goes down

## C. Spread of slave labor

1. Military conquests flood Rome with slaves.
2. Slavery not based on race.
3. Slave labor replaces paid Roman workers.
4. Adds to unemployment

## II. Reform Efforts and Civil War Breaks the Republic

### **A. Gracchus brothers try to help Rome's poor (134 – 122 B.C.)**

1. worked as tribunes to change **2 land policies**.
2. Limit size of estates. & give land to poor.
3. This was a threat to senators' property & authority.
4. Pro-senate supporters kill Gracchus brothers & followers
5. Period of unrest follows

### **B. Period of military dictators**

1. **General Marius** elected consul by plebeians (107 B.C.)
  - a. He had power of military behind him.
  - b. Allowed men w/out property to become soldiers
  - c. Pay and retirement money came from Marius.
  - d. Created army loyal to its general 1<sup>st</sup>; Rome 2<sup>nd</sup>.
2. **General Sulla** gives control back to patricians
  - a. After Marius dies civil war breaks out.
  - b. Pro-Senate General Sulla sets out to kill opposition
  - c. He reduced power of tribunes
  - d. **1<sup>st</sup> Triumvirate** (Caesar, Pompey, Crassus) replaced dictators

◀ **Latifundia** = large farming plantations – put small farmers out of business





**Roman slavery --**  
Slaves were more than half the population of Rome, but, because of their lowly position, they were represented in Roman art only as supernumeraries. Above are a Roman citizen and his wife served by three slaves. The slaves' diminutive size reflects their status. At right is the tombstone of a slave dealer.

# Slavery in Ancient Rome

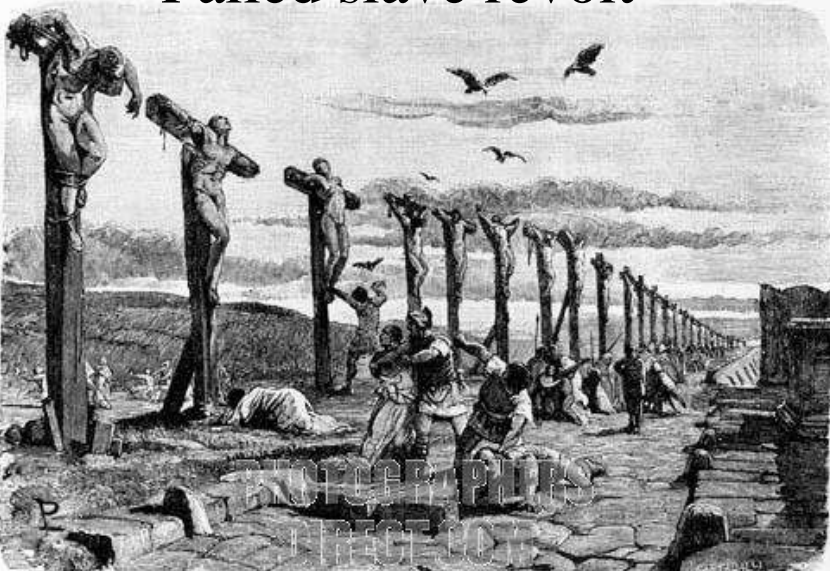
Source = war captives



miners/laborers



Failed slave revolt



Domestic Servants



## The Gracchus brothers

Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus worked as tribunes to bring land reform for the poor. Both are killed & civil war erupts.





General Marius – military dictator of Rome  
Supported by plebeians



## General Sulla – military dictator after general Marius

Supported by  
the patrician-  
led senate.

Killed those  
who opposed  
him or the  
senate.



# The Roman Legion

## Rome's Military Machine

### Reading focus question:

How did the Romans ensure good discipline among their soldiers? Positive & Negative



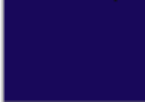
Roman Cudgel



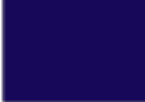
# The Roman Legion

## Rome's Military Machine

Cavalry



Cavalry



Ferentarii        Light Troops

Triarii        Reserves



# The First Triumvirate

With Crassus, Pompey and Caesar, the three most powerful men in Rome could dominate the Senate and control the Republic.

**Crassus:** Crassus was the richest man in Rome and the only man to have been consul twice. He was a powerful man and a member of the Senate. He was a member of the First Triumvirate and was a member of the Senate.



**Marcus Crassus**

**Pompey:** Pompey was a powerful man and a member of the Senate. He was a member of the First Triumvirate and was a member of the Senate.



**Gaius Caesar**



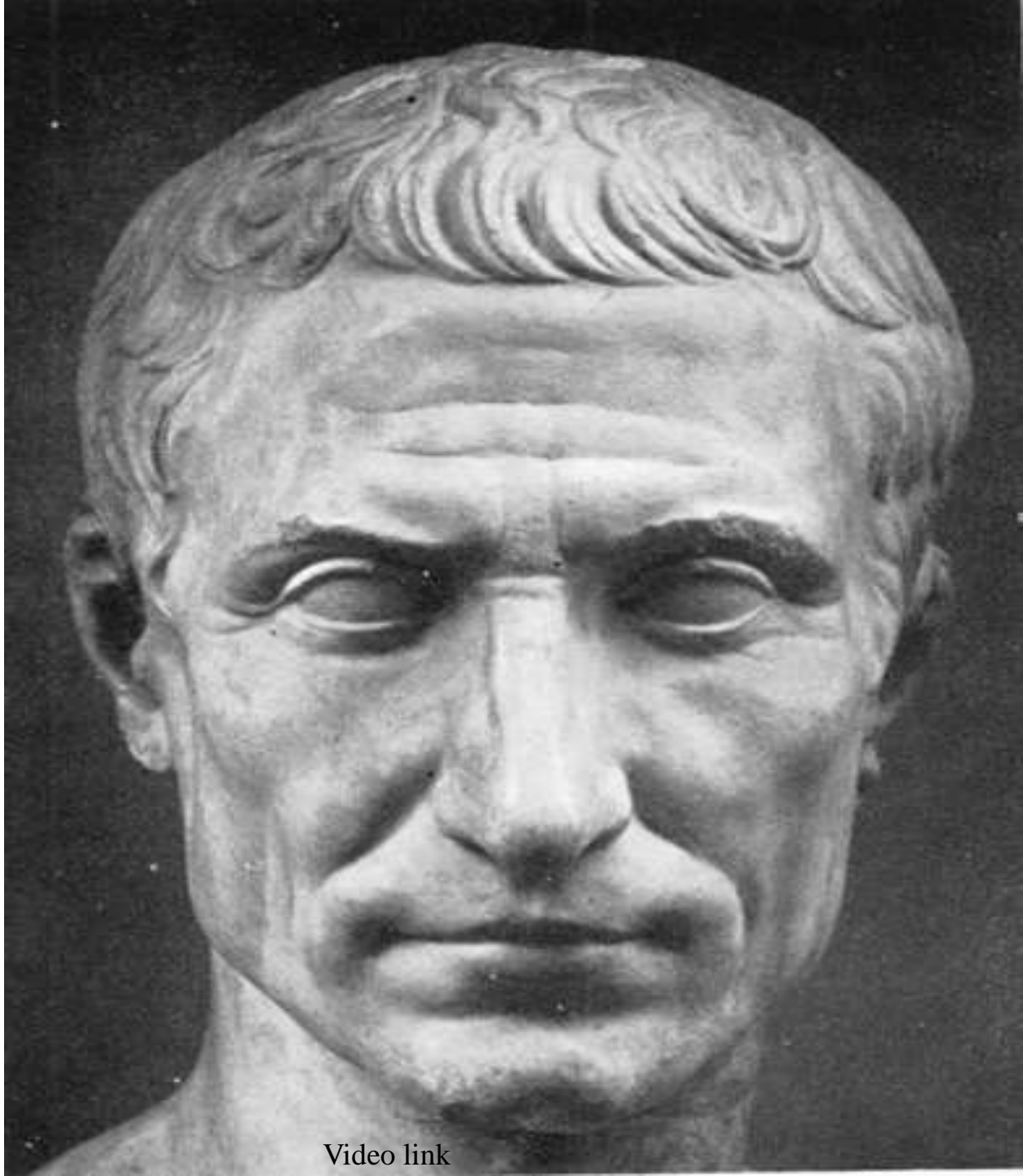
**Gnaeus Pompeius**

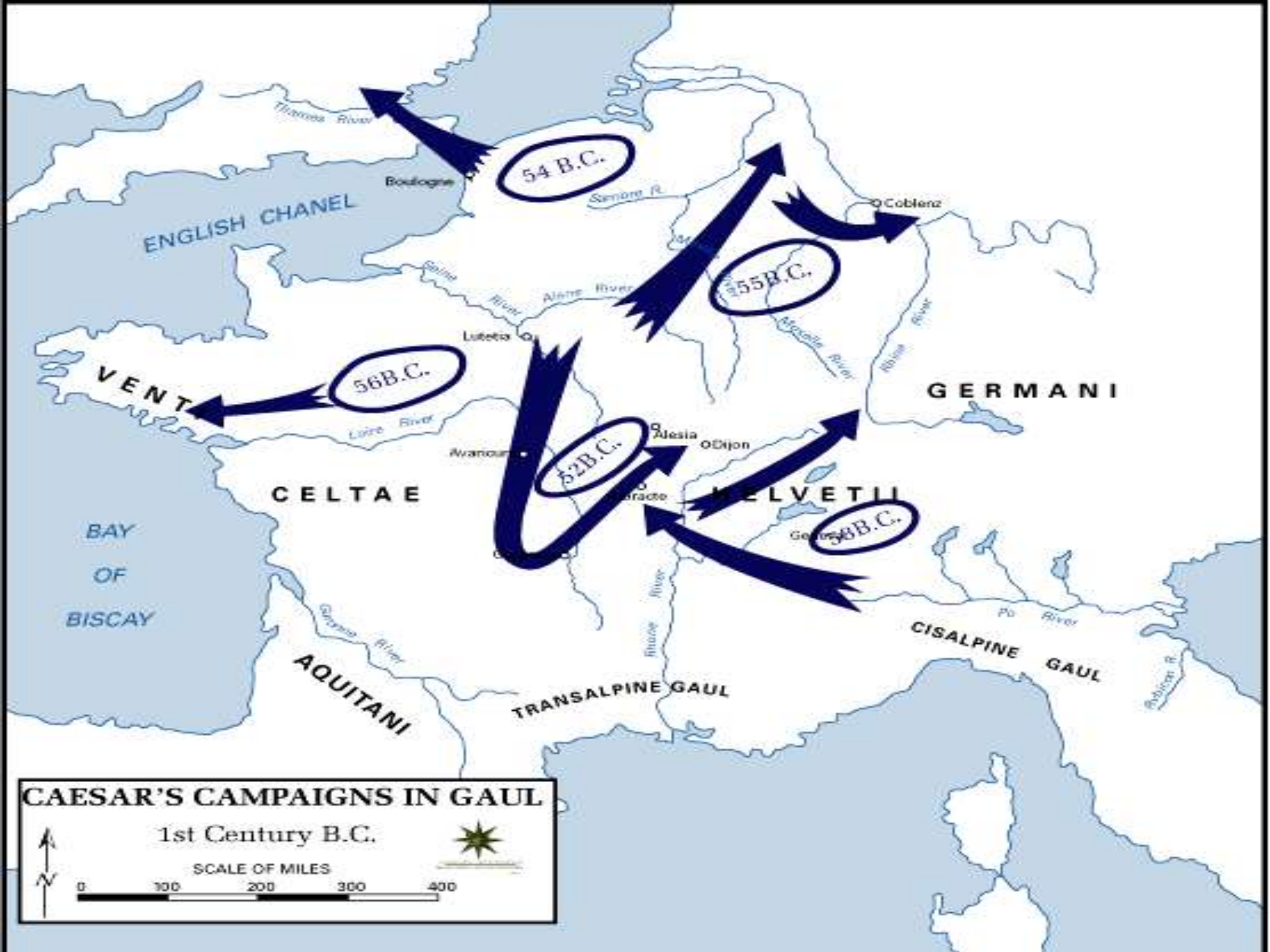
**Caesar:** Caesar was a powerful man and a member of the Senate. He was a member of the First Triumvirate and was a member of the Senate.

# Julius Caesar

Gains fame conquering  
Gaul and putting on  
festivals for  
commoners.

Pompey becomes  
threatened by Caesar's  
growing popularity.





**CAESAR'S CAMPAIGNS IN GAUL**  
 1st Century B.C.  
 SCALE OF MILES  
 0 100 200 300 400

**Caesar crosses  
the Rubicon  
River into Italy  
to begin civil  
war with  
Pompey.**

**“Crossing the  
Rubicon” means  
the point of no  
return.**

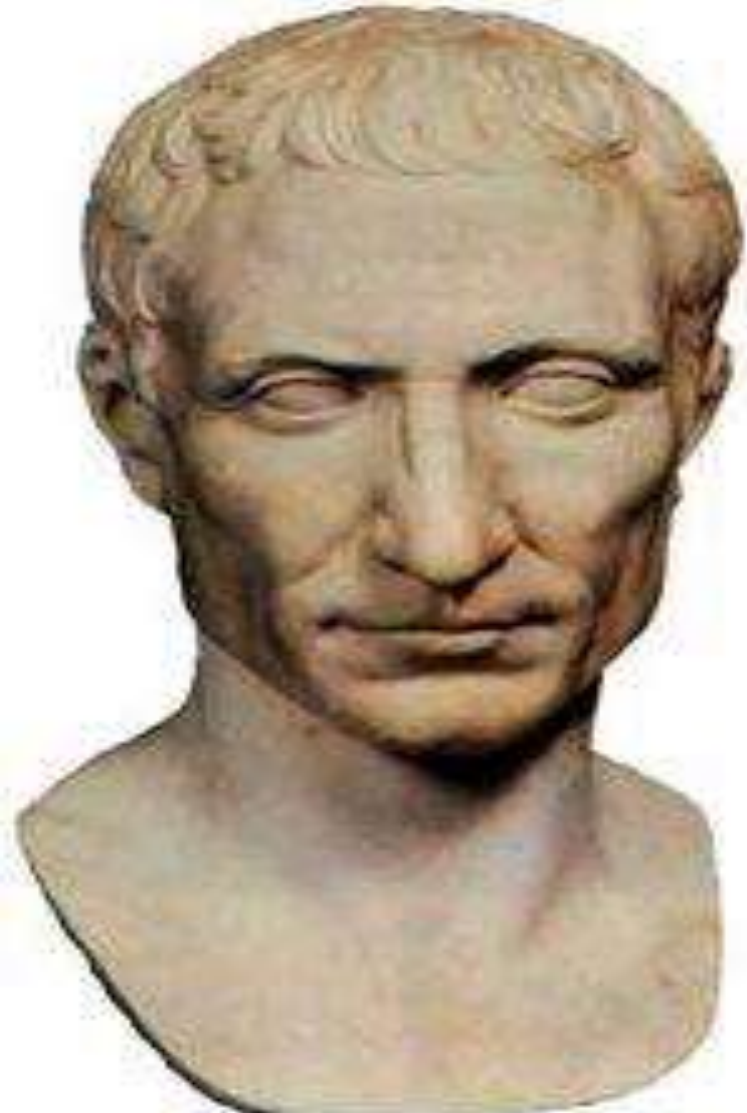




Roman civil war between Caesar and Pompey  
Former partners in the 1<sup>st</sup> Triumvirate

Caesar wins!

Pompey dies!

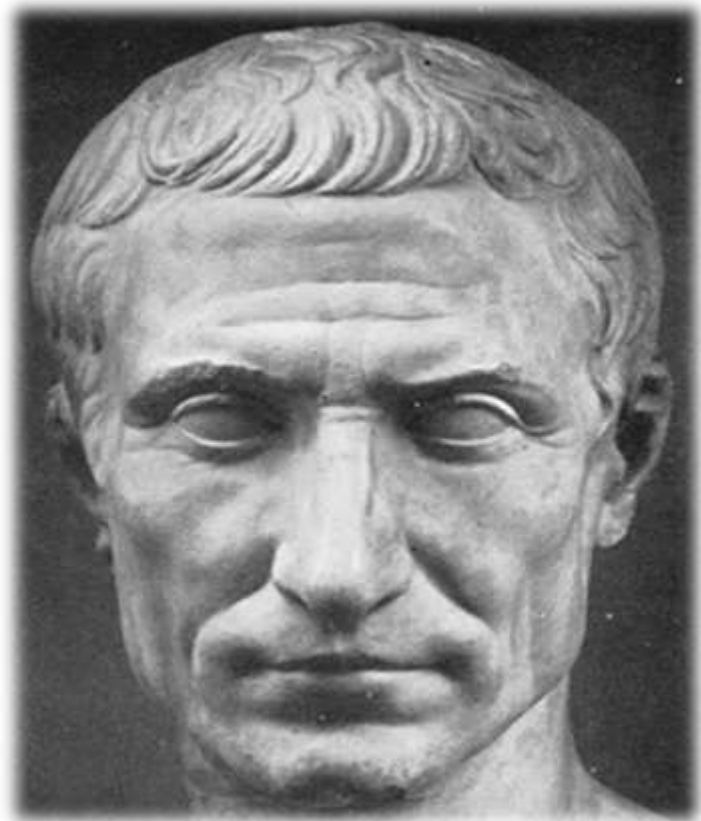


# Assassination of Julius Caesar



# Critical Intro:

In which area did Julius Caesar achieve military fame, AND why was he killed?



# Augustus

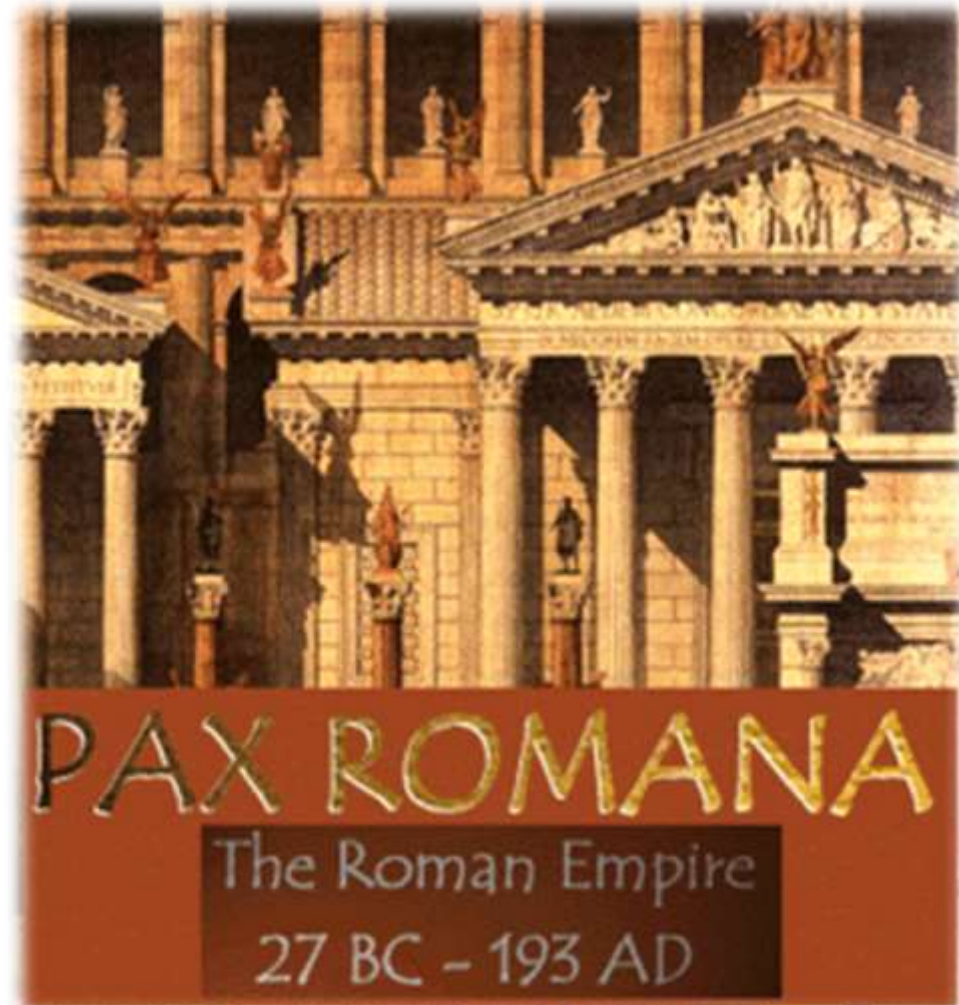
- 1<sup>st</sup> Emperor of Rome
- 1 of the best emperors
- Lived simple life
- Built splendid buildings
- Created Civil Service
- 27 B.C. – A.D. 14



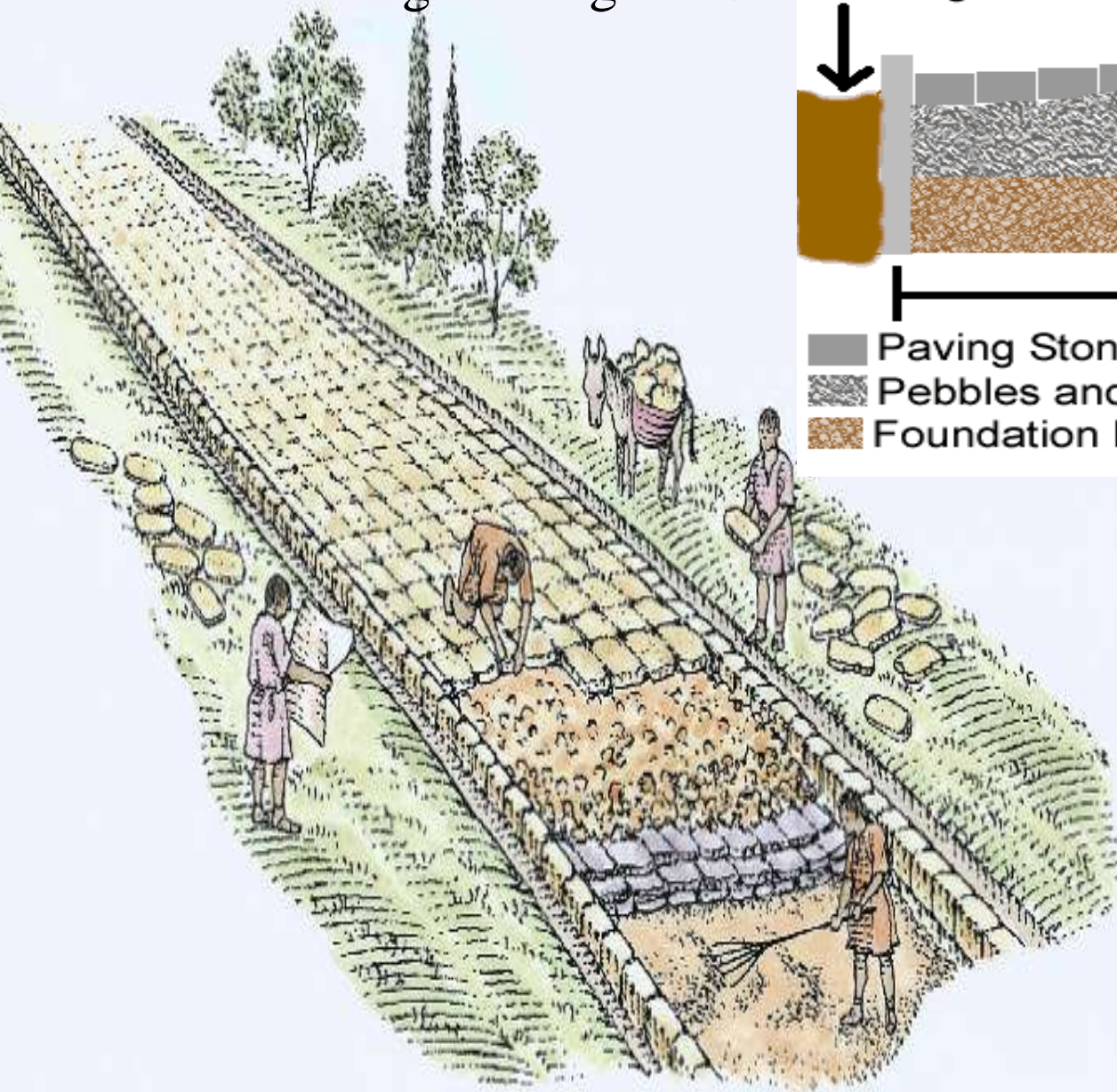
# Pax Romana

## “Roman Peace”

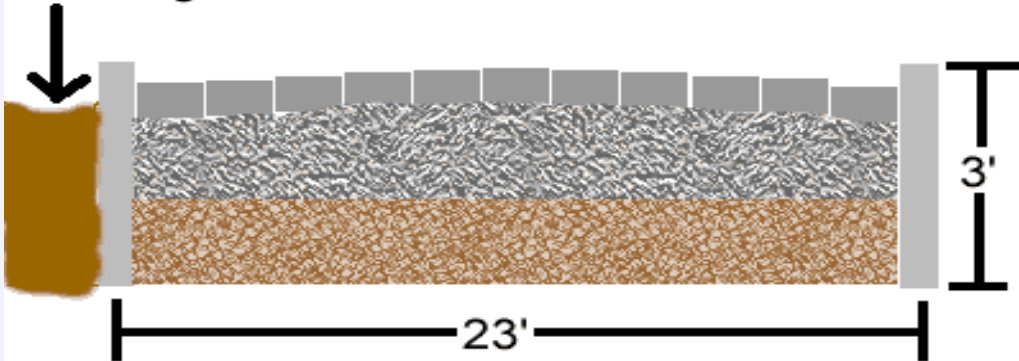
- Provided ideal conditions for travel and the exchange of ideas.
- Massive road system allowed for increased travel, commerce and interaction.



# Man Roads: An engineering marvel



Drainage Ditch



- Paving Stones
- Pebbles and Gravel
- Foundation Large Stones and Sand

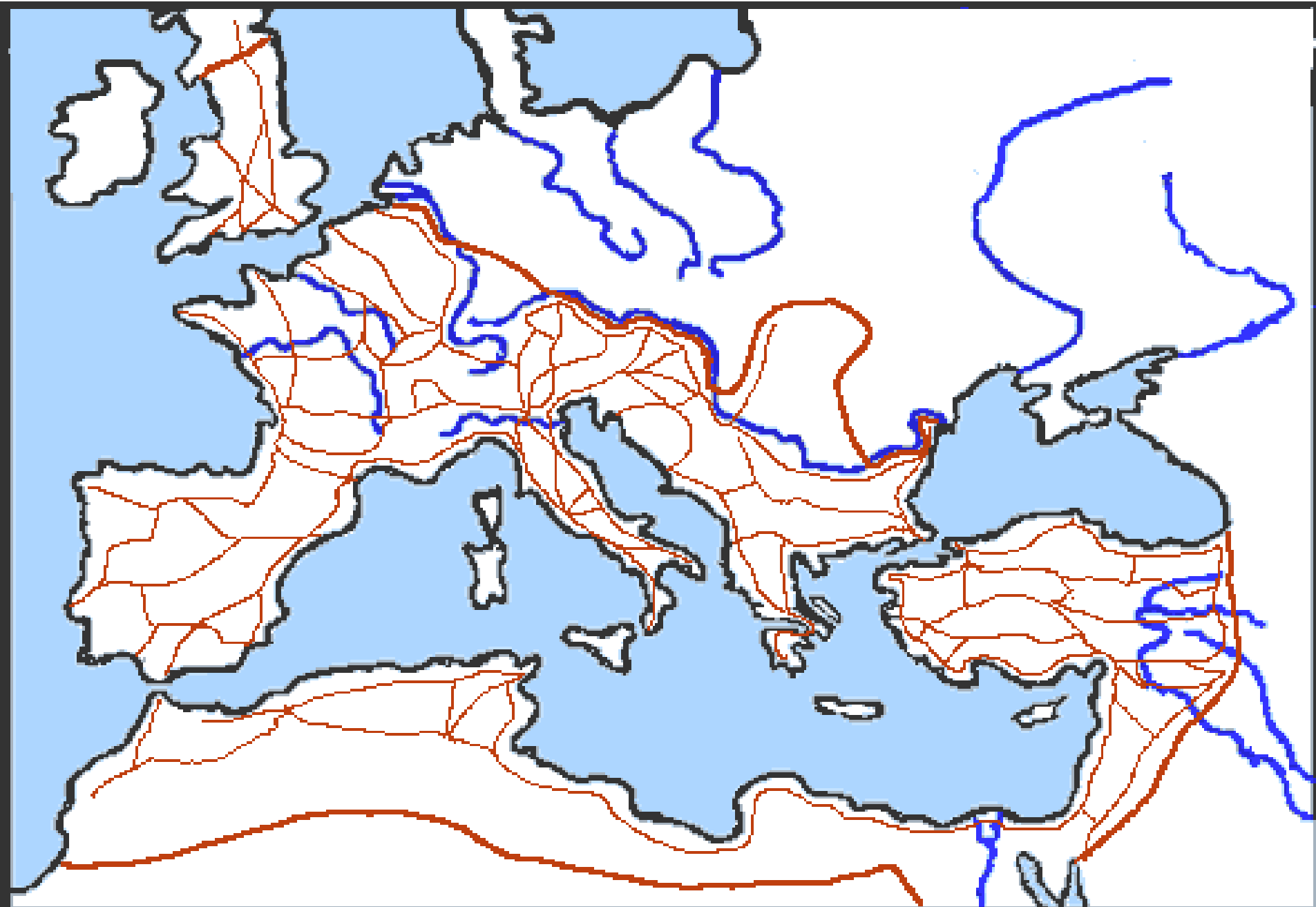


# “All roads lead to Rome”





# Roman Road System: 53,000 + miles of roads



# **The Rise of Christianity**

How did each of the following people influence the development of Christianity as a new religion?

- Jesus of Nazareth
- The Jews
- Pontius Pilate
- Peter

# Jesus of Nazareth

- Christianity is based on the teachings of Jesus.
- He emphasized God's personal relationship with each human.
- His simple message attracted great crowds - especially the poor.
- Many greeted him as the **Messiah**.



# The Jews

- Jesus was born a Jew.
- His teachings contained many ideas that were different from the Jews.
- Ideas such as **monotheism** and **the Kingdom of God** were new to the Jews.



# Pontius Pilate

- He accused Jesus of challenging the authority of Rome, he had Jesus crucified.
- Crucifixion cross became symbol of the religion.
- After death,



# Peter

- 1st Apostle
- He spread teachings of Jesus throughout Palestine and Syria.



How did each of the following help to promote the spread Christianity?

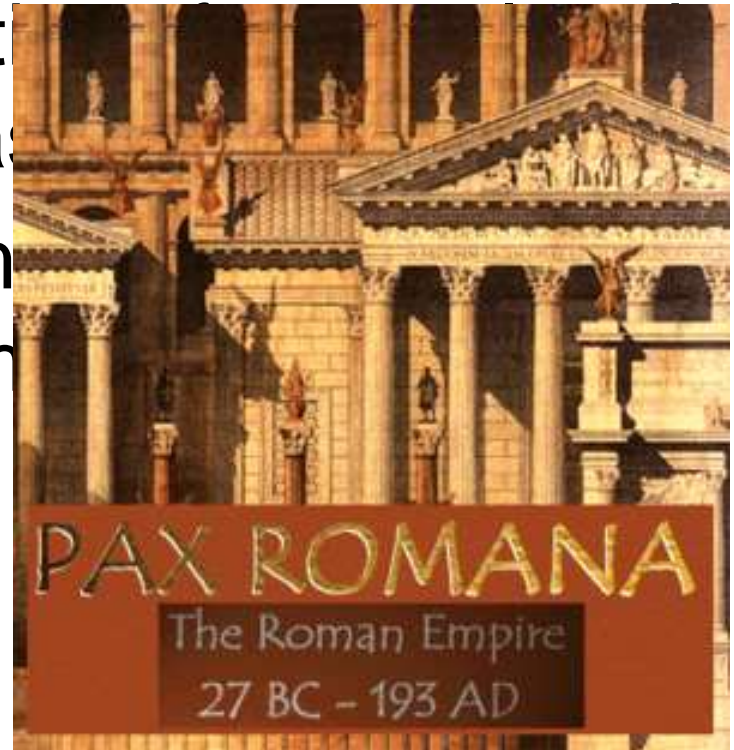
- Pax Romana
- Paul
- Emperor Constantine
- Emperor Theodosius



# Pax Romana

## “Roman Peace”

- Provided ideal conditions for the exchange of ideas
- Massive road system increased travel, communication, and interaction.





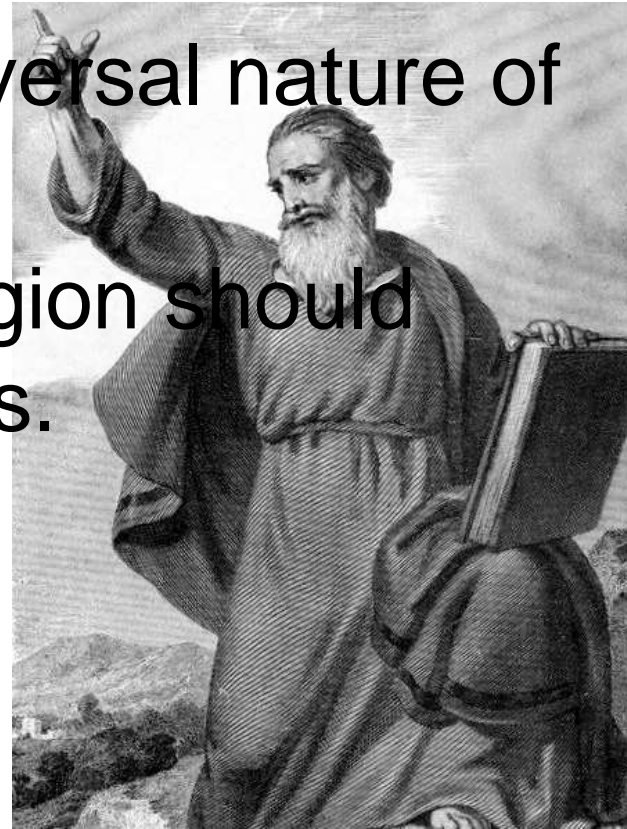
# PAX ROMANA

The Roman Empire

27 BC – 193 AD

# Paul

- He stressed the universal nature of Christianity.
- He declared the religion should welcome all converts.





# Travels of Apostle Paul

www.touringturkey.com

## Paul

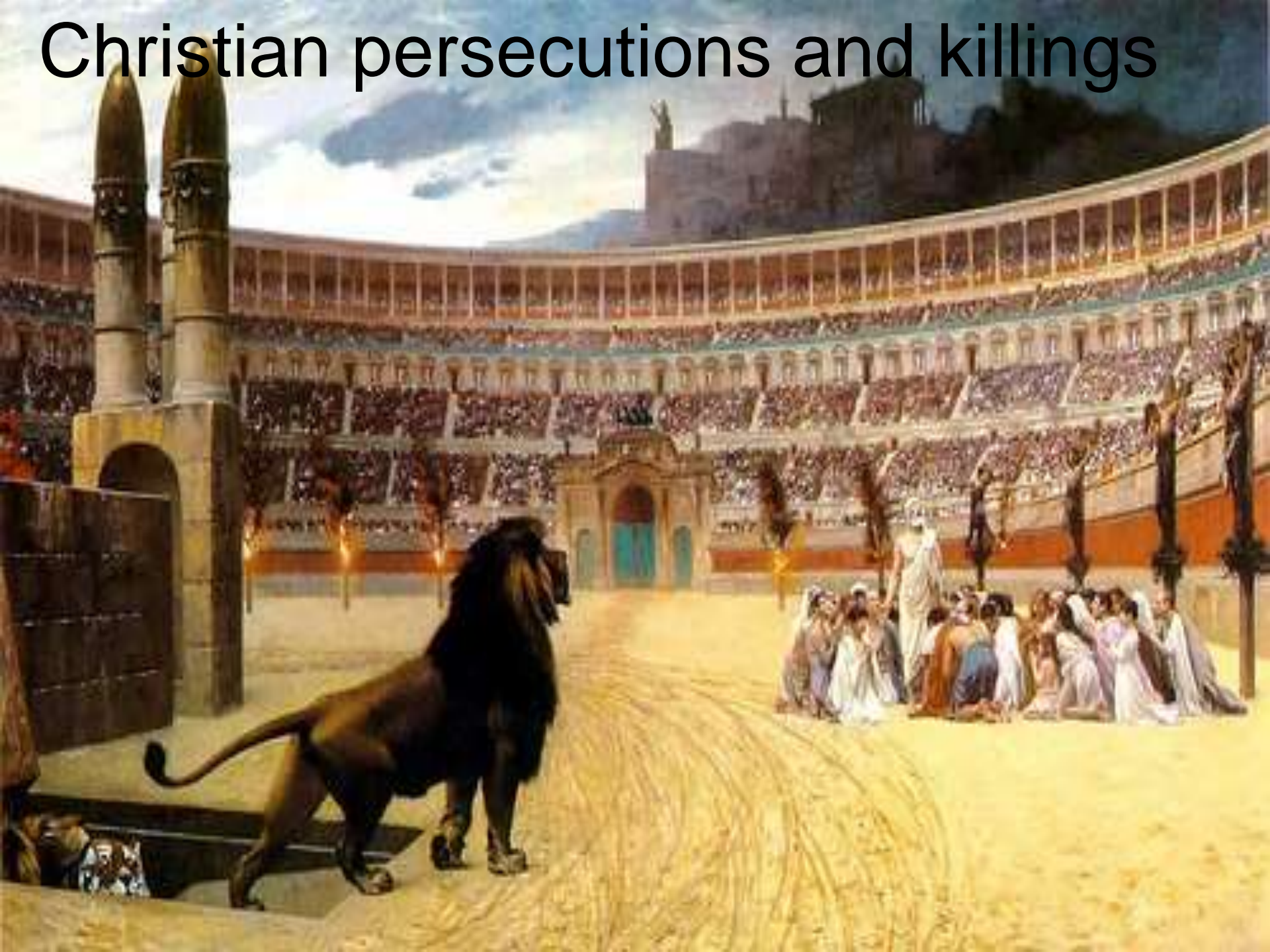


← Paul's First Journey   ← Paul's Second Journey   ← Paul's Third Journey   ← Paul's Journey To Rome

# Paul Preaching in Athens



# Christian persecutions and killings



# Christian persecutions a





# Constantine

- A.D. 313 - Issued “**Edict of Milan**” ending persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire.
- Christianity would now be one of the



Constantine  
1st Christian Emperor

# Theodosius

- A.D. 380 - Emperor Theodosius made **Christianity the empire's official religion.**

## **Christianity**

From persecutions and deaths to becoming an empire's official religion

## Jesus and the Spread of Christianity

### Rise of Christianity

A.D. 6 - Rome took control of Jewish kingdom of Judea, centered in Jerusalem.

Jesus was born around 6-4 B.C. in Bethlehem; raised in Nazareth

- Jesus was both a Jew and a Roman subject
- Took up trade of carpentry
- At 30, Jesus began ministry; for 3 years he preached, taught & healed
- His ideas contained ideas from Jewish tradition; monotheism, Ten Commandments
- Jesus had 12 disciples; pupils/followers - later called apostles
- His message had great appeal to the poor; rejection of wealth and status, and acceptance of everyone

### A.D. 29 in Jerusalem - Death of Jesus

- Jewish priests deny Jesus is messiah; teachings were contempt for God.
- The Roman governor Pontius Pilate accused Jesus of challenging authority of Rome
- According to Gospels - 3 days later, body was gone, he appeared to followers, then ascended to heaven.
- Jesus becomes known as Jesus Christ from Greek *Christos* meaning “messiah” or “savior”. Followers of teachings = Christians
- Christians were persecuted and killed for their beliefs

## Apostles Spread Teachings

- Peter, one of the first apostles, spread teaching throughout Palestine and Syria. Cross became symbol of beliefs.
- Paul – first opposed Christianity, then had vision of Christ, then accepted beliefs & began teachings.
- Paul spread Christianity outside Palestine to Jews and Gentiles “non-Jews”

## Emperors Contribution to the Spread of Christianity

- Constantine in A.D. 313 issued “Edict of Milan” allowing religious freedom; ended persecution of Christians.
- Theodosius in A.D. 380 made Christianity the official religion of Roman Empire.

## Christian Beliefs, Traditions, and Customs

- Monotheistic
- Trinity = Jesus as father, son, and holy spirit
- Life after death
- New Testament = accounts and teachings of Jesus & writings of early Christians
- Christian doctrine established by early church councils
  - Pope = head of Christian Church
  - Bishop = head of all churches in one area
  - Heresy = any belief or action that questioned the basic teachings of the church.

## Jewish Rebellions

- A.D. 66 Jews in Judea rebelled against Rome.
- Jewish fortress of **Masada** held out until A.D. 73; all committed suicide.
- **Diaspora** = Most Jews were exiled from their homelands.

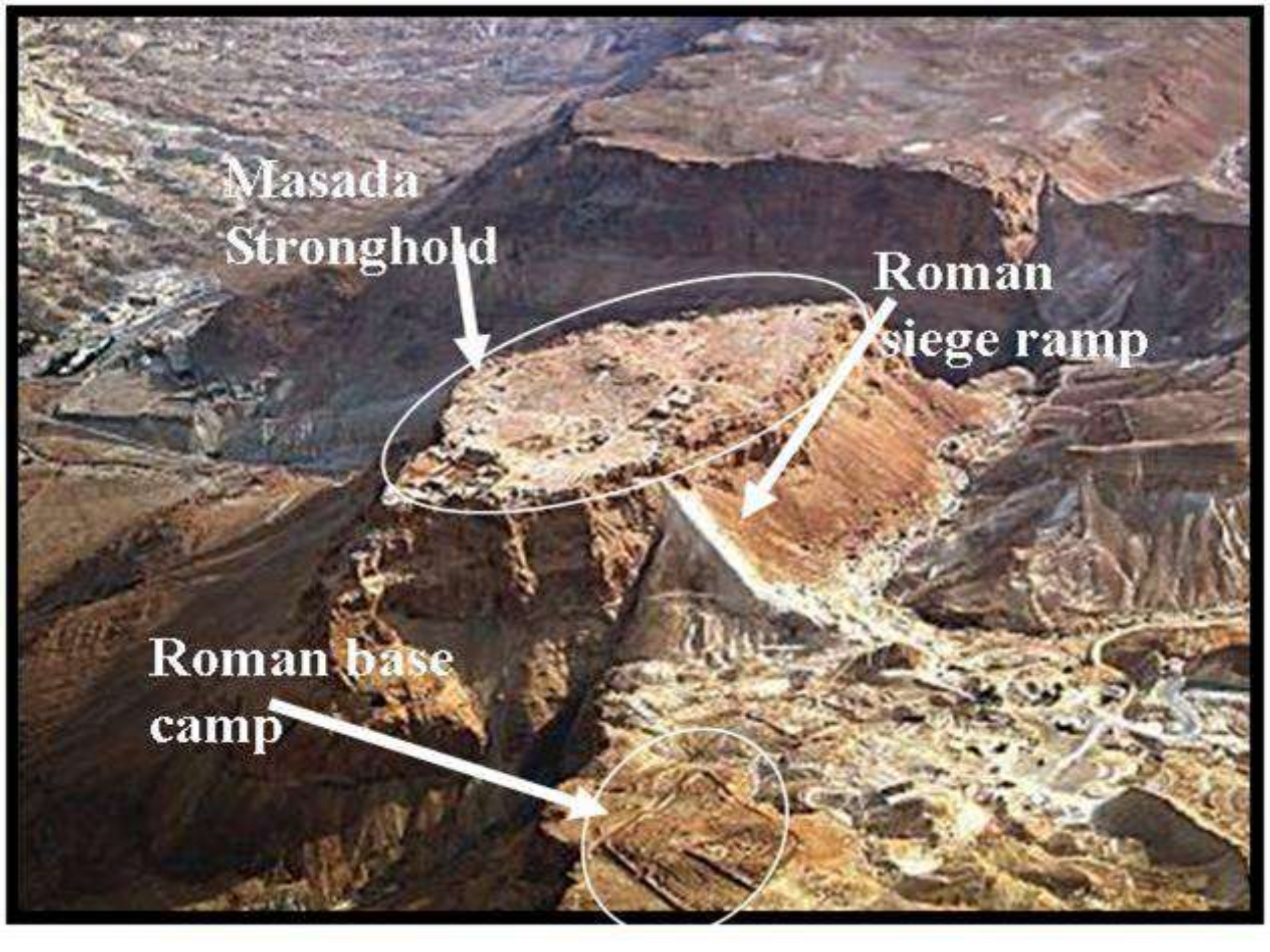
# Jewish rebels hold out against Romans at **Masada**



**Masada  
Stronghold**

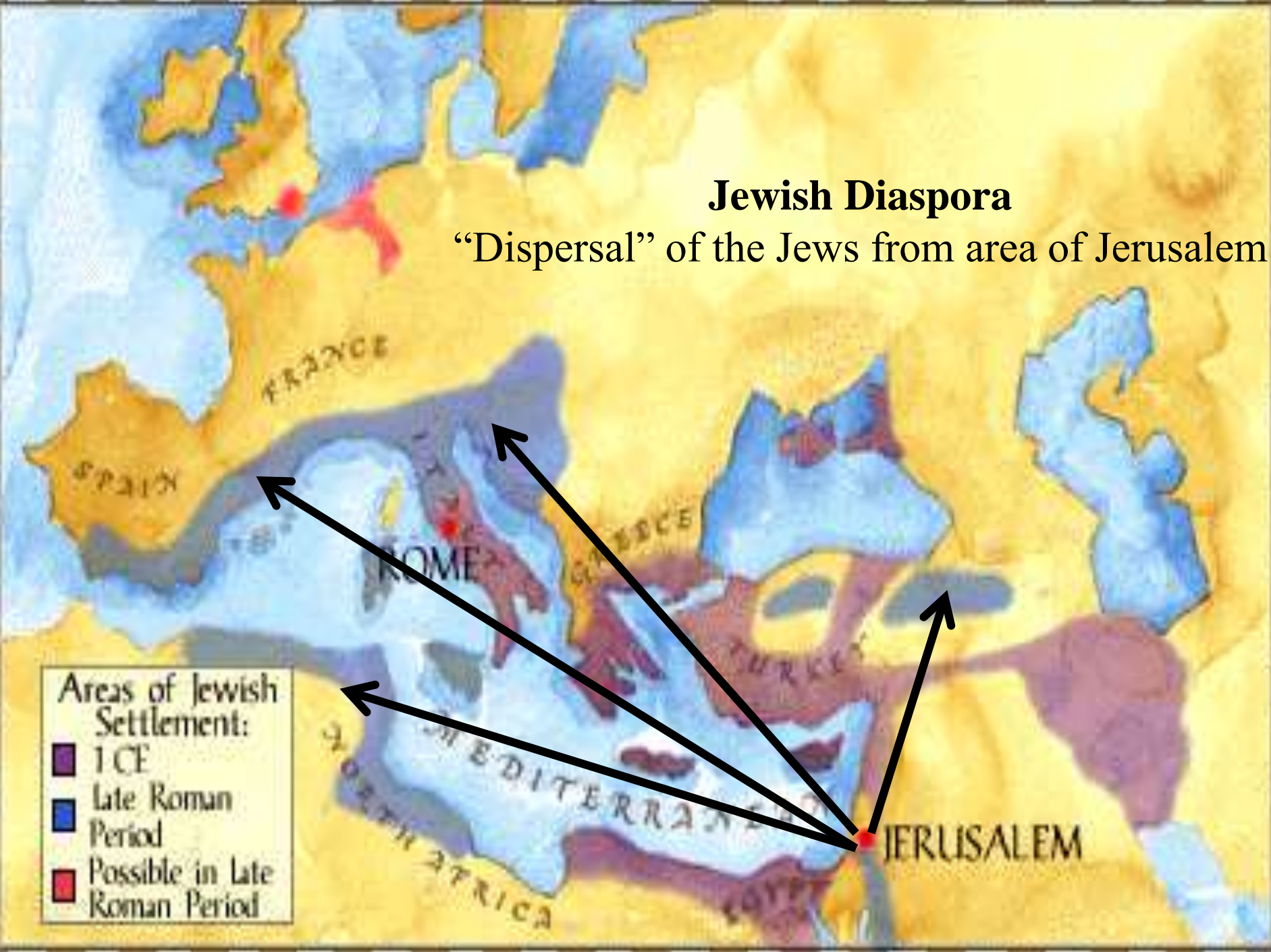
**Roman  
siege ramp**

**Roman base  
camp**

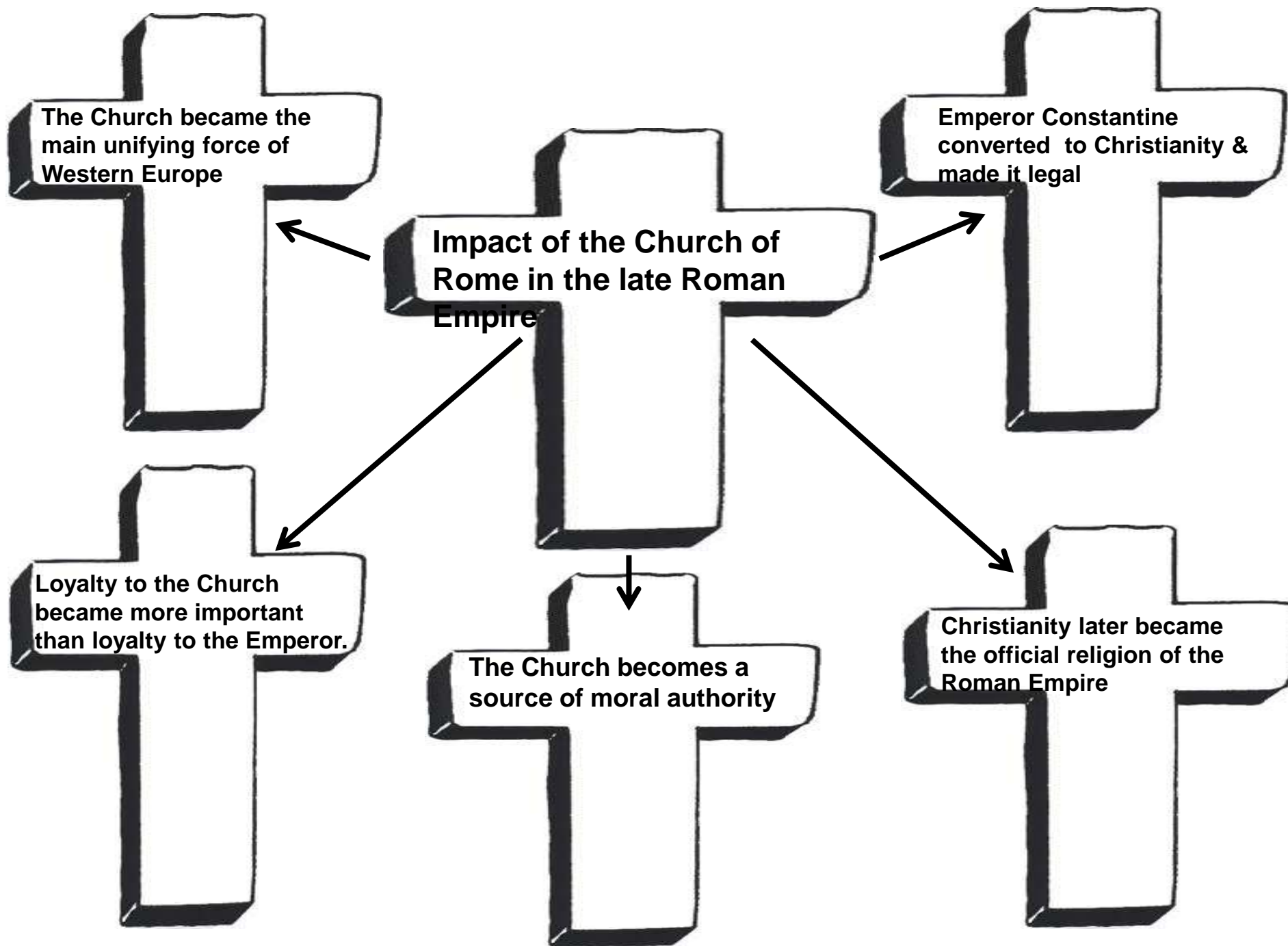


# Jewish Diaspora

“Dispersal” of the Jews from area of Jerusalem



- Areas of Jewish Settlement:
- 1 CE
  - Late Roman Period
  - Possible in Late Roman Period



**The Church became the main unifying force of Western Europe**

**Impact of the Church of Rome in the late Roman Empire**

**Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity & made it legal**

**Loyalty to the Church became more important than loyalty to the Emperor.**

**The Church becomes a source of moral authority**

**Christianity later became the official religion of the Roman Empire**





# The Greco-Roman "Classical" World

- Western Empire
- Eastern Empire

**Architecture**  
Arches -  
Aqueducts -

**Classical examples of Roman architecture**  
Pantheon – Temple to the Gods  
Coliseum  
Forum

**Law** Summarize the 5 important principles of Roman Law

**Law** What was the long-lasting impact of the Roman Legal system?

What is Greco-roman culture?  
What is it often called?

New building material?  
Concrete = stronger building material

**Contributions of Ancient Rome**

**Medicine** Examples of Rome's Emphasis on Public Health

- Public baths
- Public water systems
- Medical schools

**Religion** What was the long lasting impact of Rome's adoption of Christianity?

**Art**  
Bas-Relief  
Mosaics

**Literature**  
Virgil  
Ovid  
Tacitus

**Language**  
Language of Rome?  
Adoption by different people =

# Bas-Relief sculpture



## Bas-Relief sculpture



# Roman mosaic



Virgil – Author  
of *Aeneid*

*Aeneas flees burning Troy*, Federico Barocci,







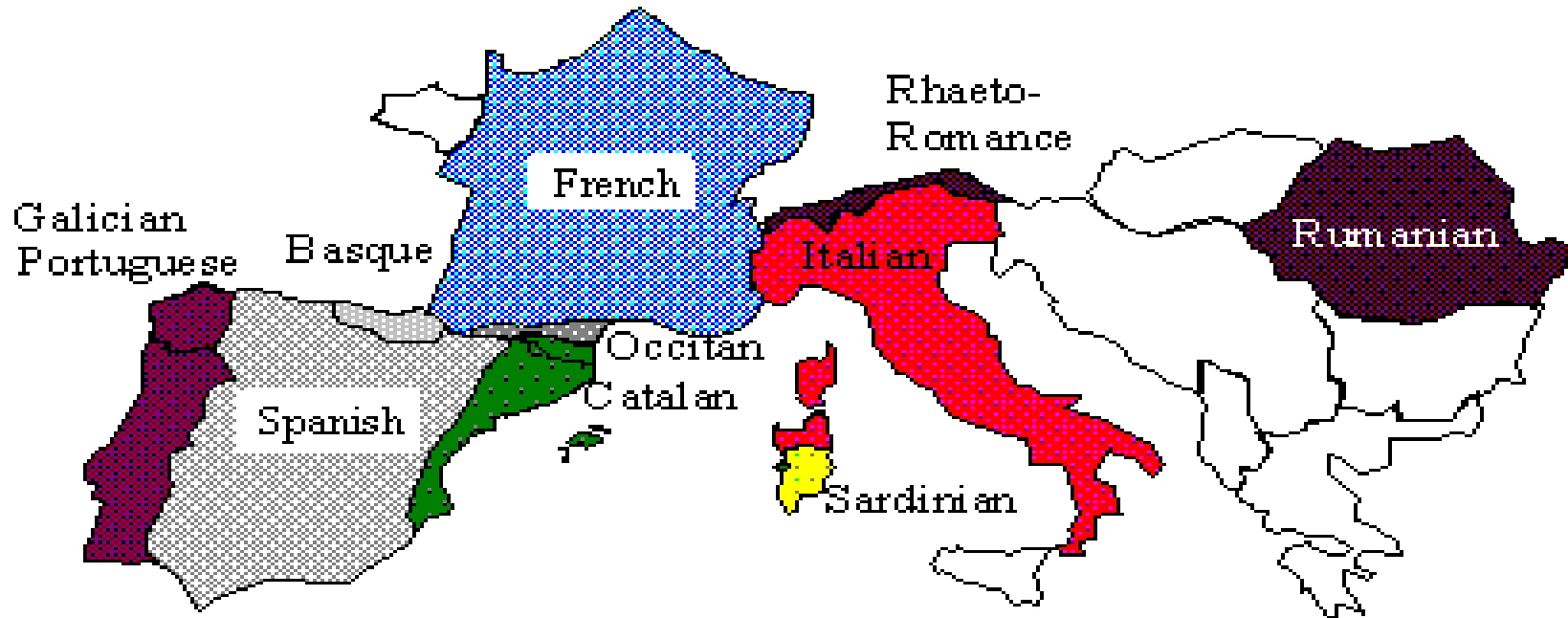
**Ovid** – Wrote witty love poetry that got him banished from Rome.



**Tacitus** –  
Rome's greatest  
historian!



## ROMANCE LANGUAGES MAP



# Roman Arches



# Roman Aqueducts



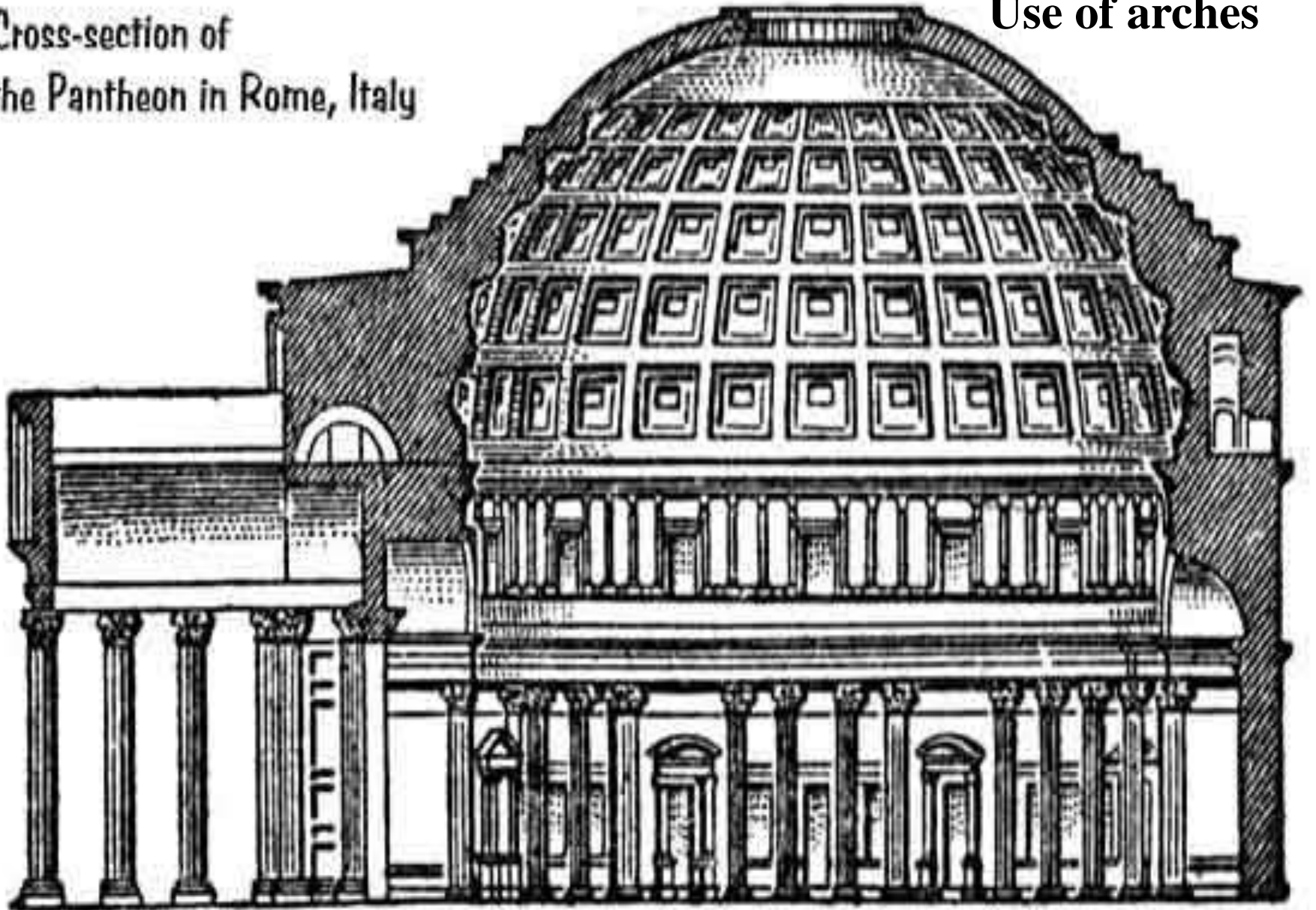
# Roman Pantheon



# Roman Pantheon

Use of arches

Cross-section of  
the Pantheon in Rome, Italy













(c) Colosseum

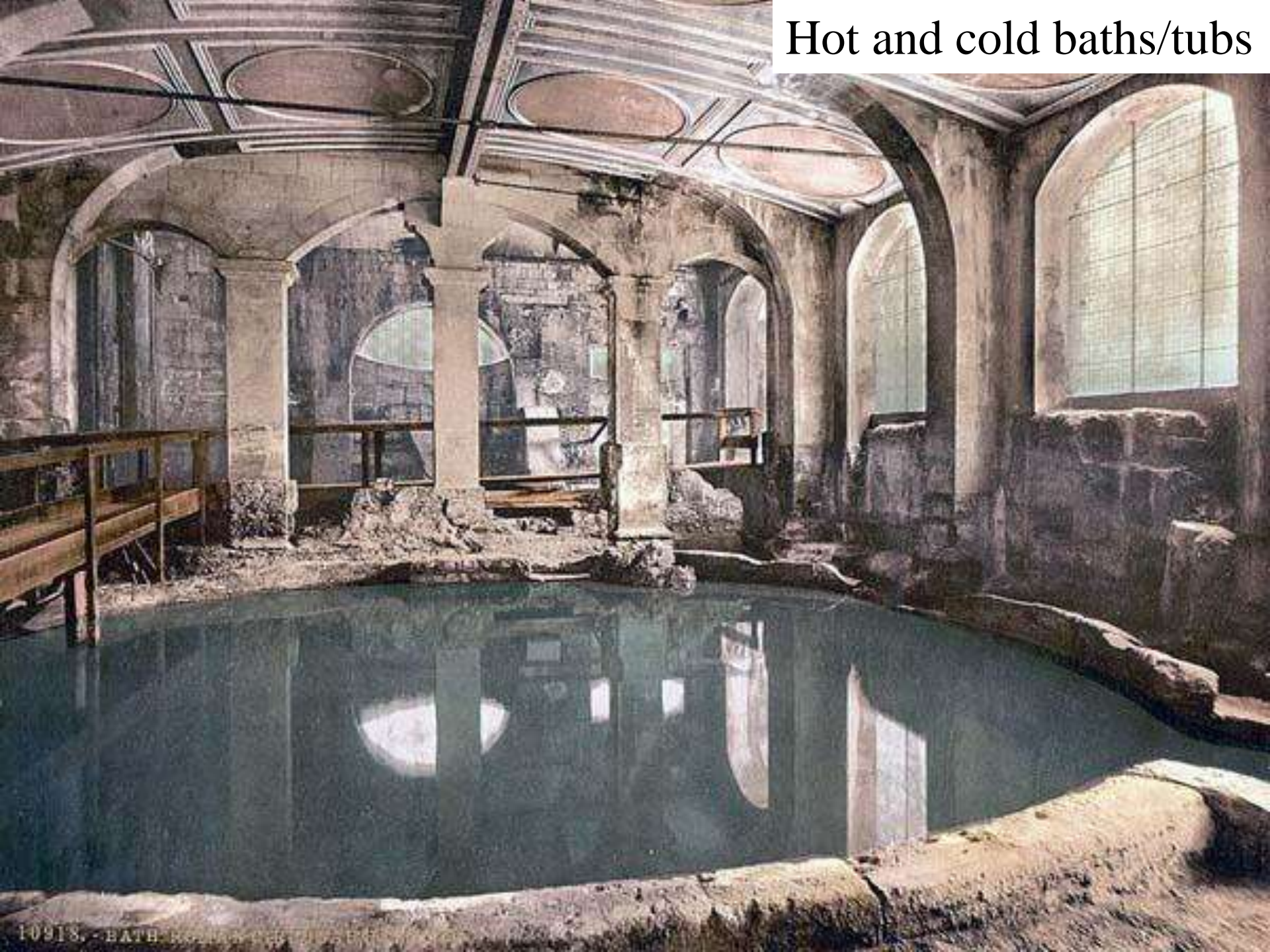
# Roman Forum



# Roman bath in Bath, England

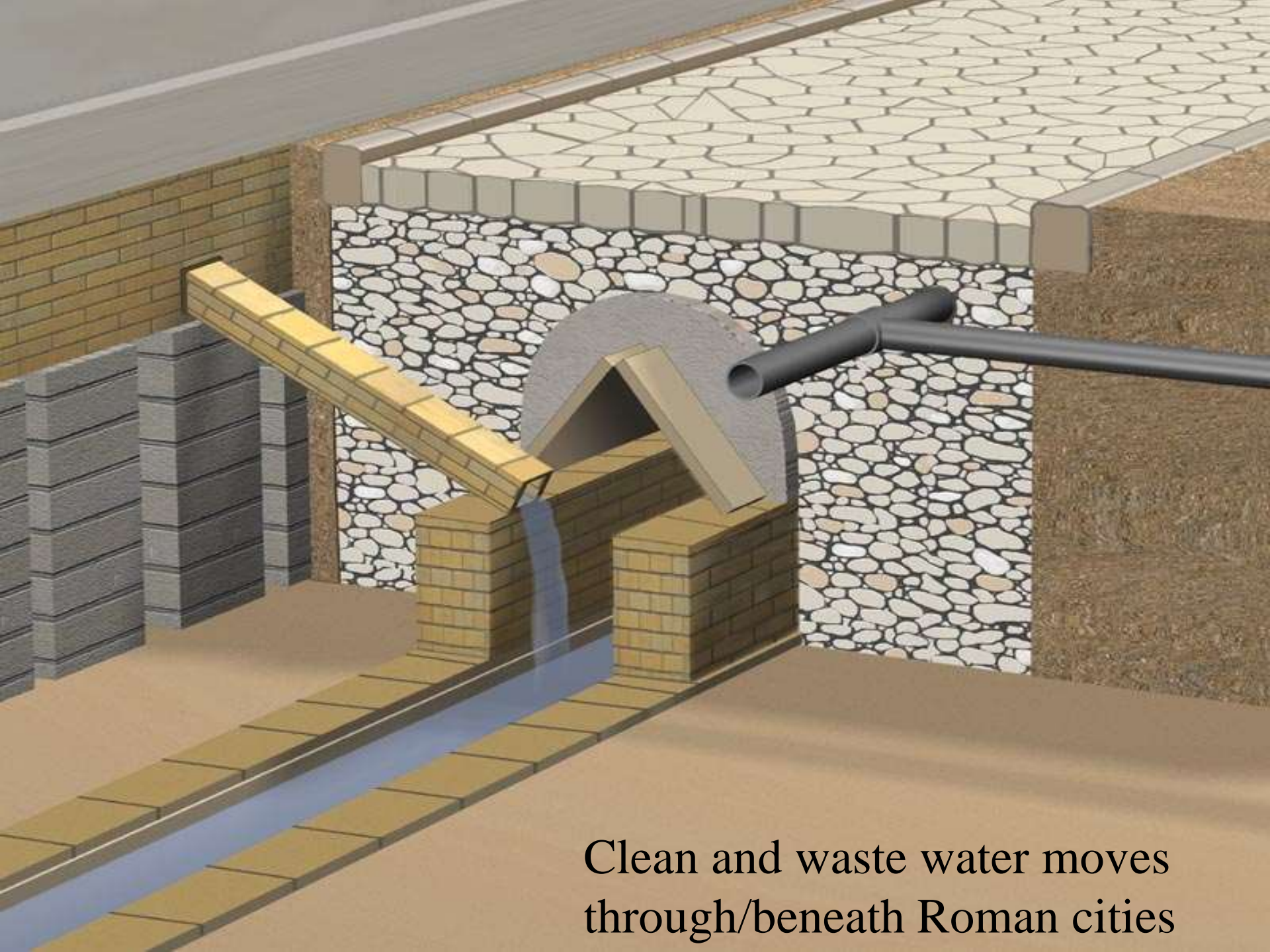


Hot and cold baths/tubs



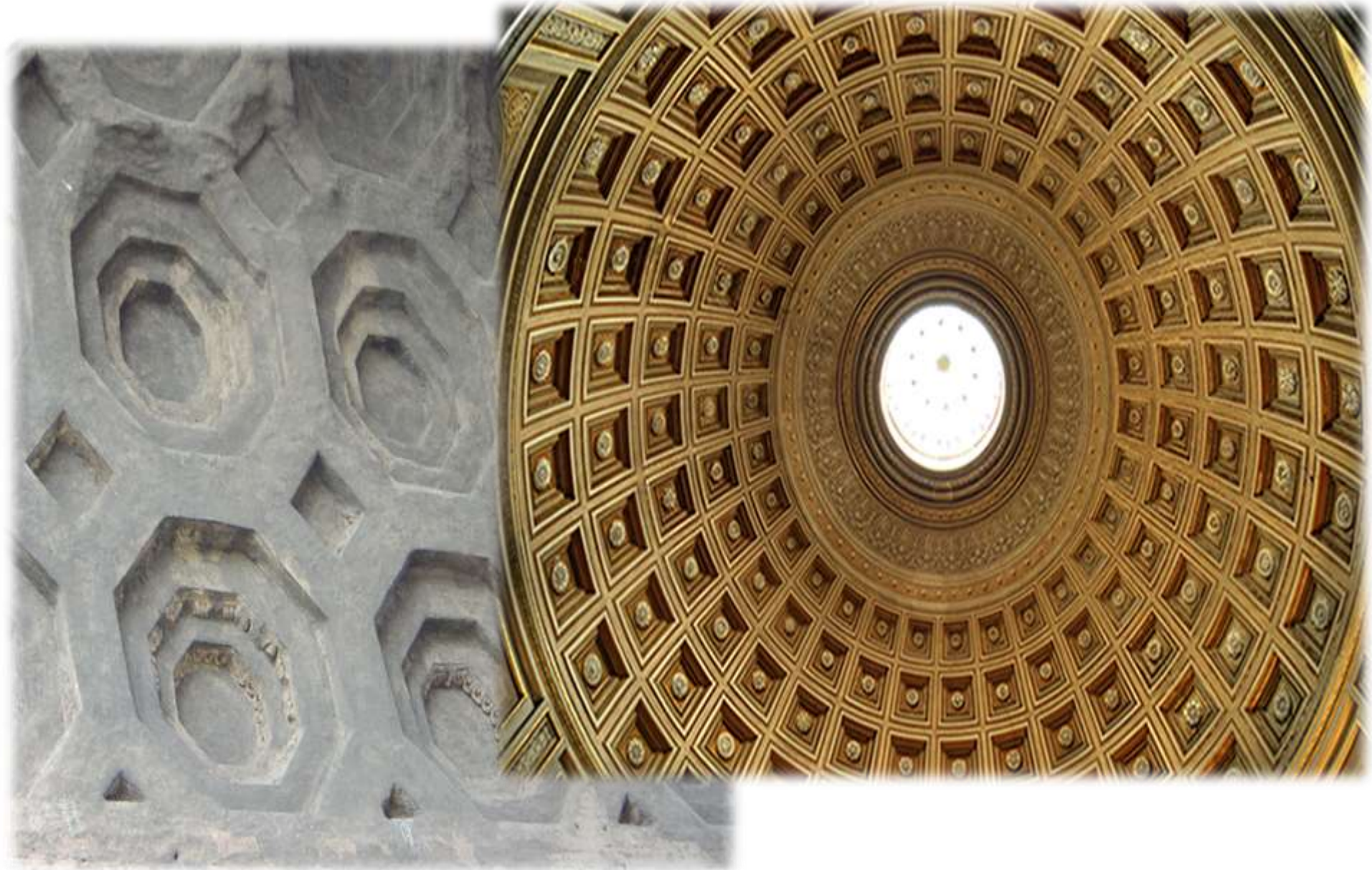
# Under-floor heating system





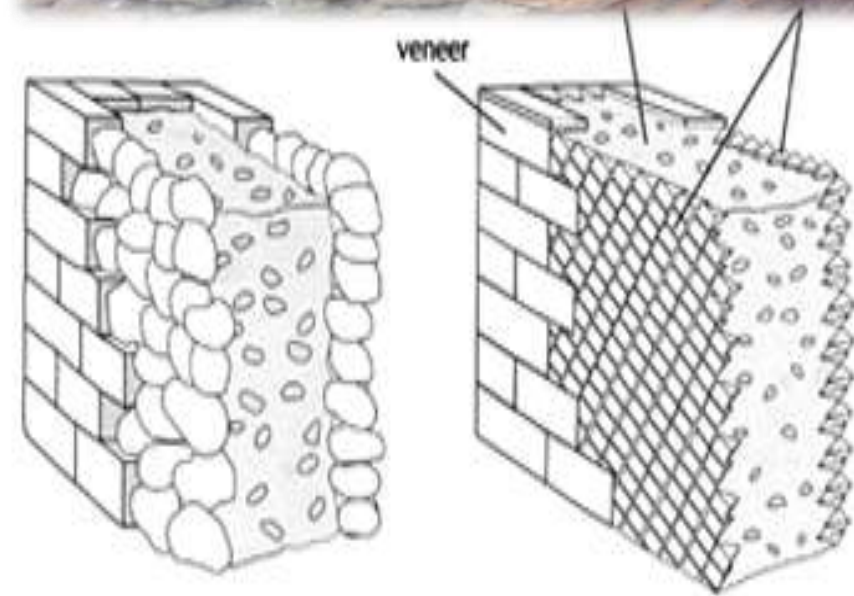
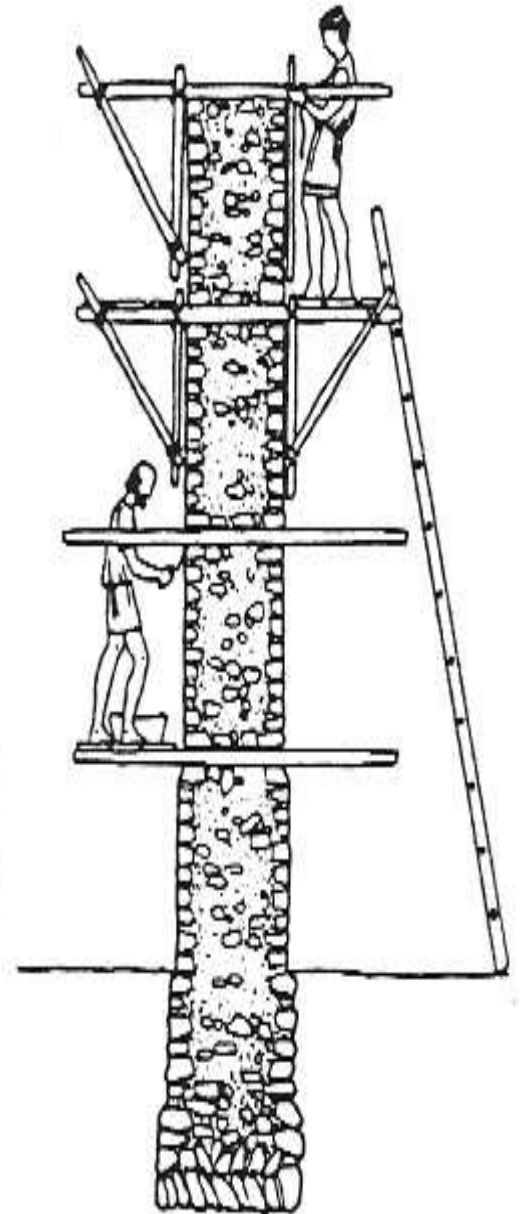
Clean and waste water moves through/beneath Roman cities

**Roman concrete** = flexibility & increased strength  
in Roman buildings





# Roman concrete = flexibility & increased strength in Roman buildings



*opus incertum*

*opus reticulatum*

*opus testaceum*

# The Roman Empire

The Fall of the Western  
Roman Empire

# Critical Intro.

- What was the most significant Roman contribution to the Western world and why?

# Roman Decline

## I. Economic and Political Instability

### **A. Limitless spending drained empire of gold and silver**

1. Emperors **bankrupted treasuries**
2. **Inflation** (devalued money + rising prices) crippled economy
3. Emperors keep raising **taxes**, this also hurts economy

### **B. Food shortages**

1. Overworked soil = decreased fertility
2. Farmland destroyed by war
3. High taxes put farmers out of business

### **C. Legions Weaken**

1. Roman legions stretched thin defending borders
2. Legions fighting each other to put their commanders on the throne
3. Use of foreign mercenaries = decline of discipline in legions

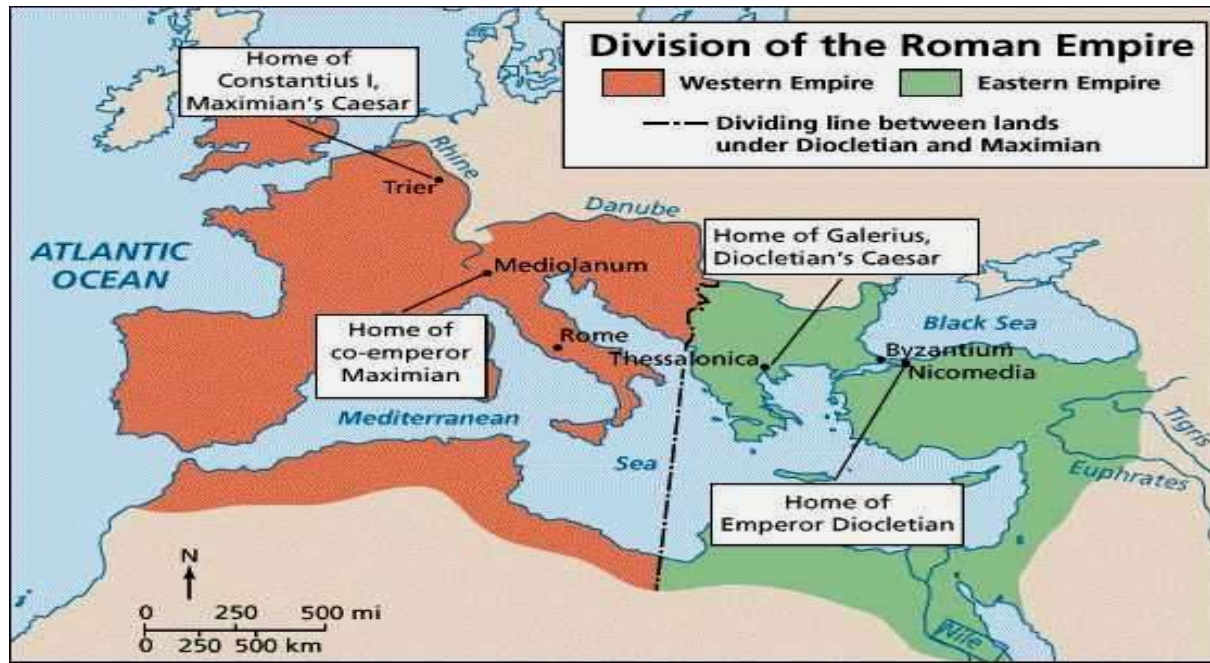
## II. A Divided Empire

### A. A.D. 284 – Diocletian becomes emperor



1. Restores order; limits personal freedoms
2. He doubles size of army & forces farmers to stay on the land
3. To govern more effectively, he divides empire into East & West

### B. Constantine Moves the Capital

1. Constantine = emperor after Diocletian
2. He gains control of both halves of the empire.
3. He moves the capital to Byzantium – **renames it Constantinople**
4. Power shifts to the east
5. After his death, the empire divides again for good



# Division of the Roman Empire

 Western Empire     Eastern Empire

--- Dividing line between lands under Diocletian and Maximian

Home of Constantius I, Maximian's Caesar

Trier

Rhine

Danube

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Mediolanum

Home of Galerius, Diocletian's Caesar

Home of co-emperor Maximian

Rome

Thessalonica

Black Sea

Byzantium

Nicomedia

Mediterranean

Sea

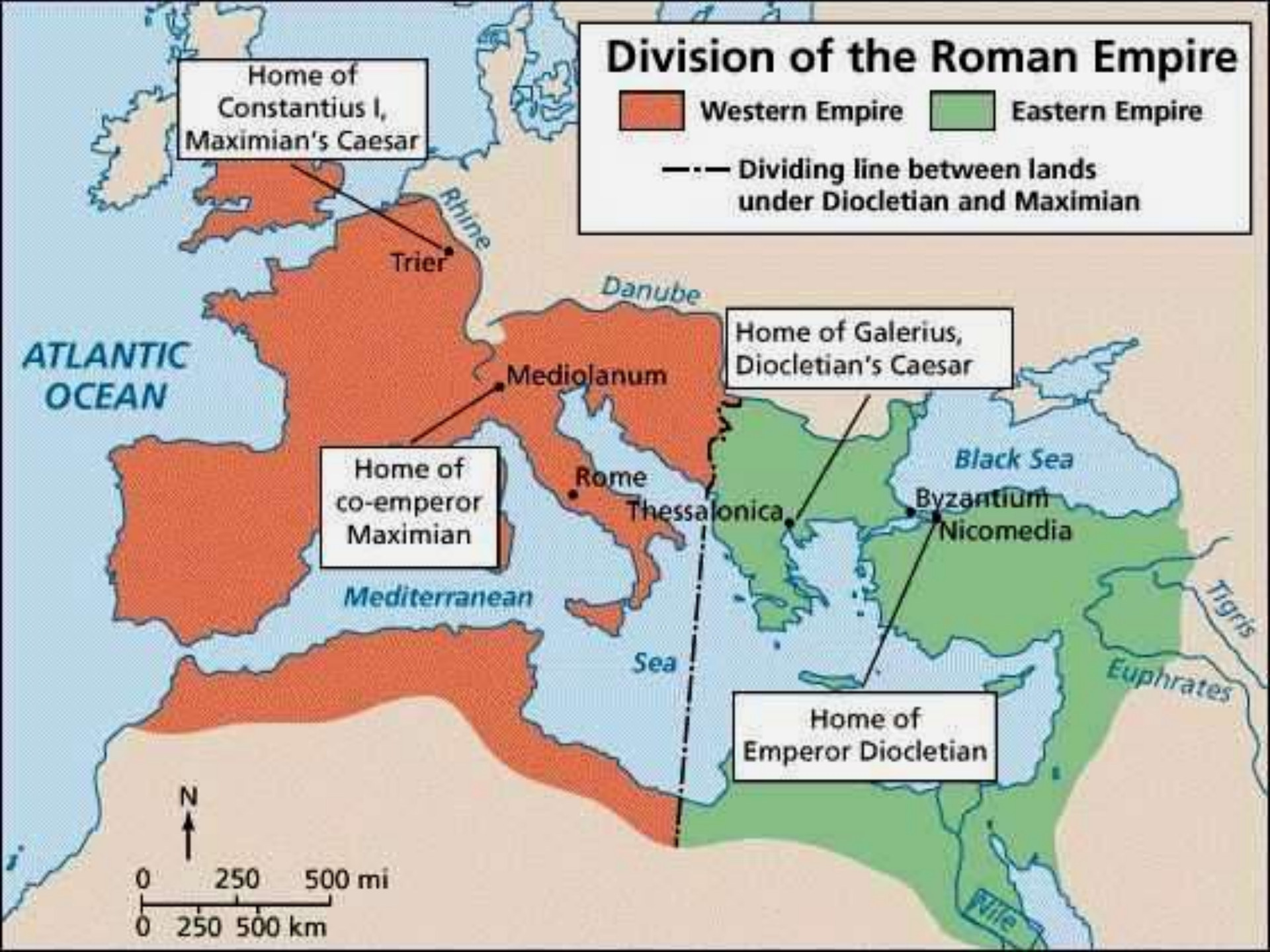
Tigris

Euphrates

Home of Emperor Diocletian

N

0 250 500 mi  
0 250 500 km



### III. Barbarian Invasions – barbarians = those living outside Roman borders

#### A. Germanic tribes entered Roman empire for many reasons

1. Warmer climate
2. Better grazing & agricultural lands
3. Wanted share of Rome's wealth
4. Many were fleeing the Huns (invaders from Central Asia)

#### B. The Visigoths Invade Roman Empire

1. Visigoths enter Roman Empire to flee the Huns
2. A.D. 378 – Visigoths defeated Roman legions at **Battle of Adrianople**; eastern emperor was killed.
3. Significance of the **Battle of Adrianople**
  - a. Worst Roman defeat since Cannae (Hannibal)
  - b. Rome could no longer defend itself
4. **Alaric**, in A.D. 410, leads the Visigoths in the sacking of Rome.
  - a. Alaric and Visigoths then retreat into Gaul



Danube River

Goths

Black Sea

THRACE

Battle of Adrianople  
(Aug. 9, 378)

Romans

Constantinople

Aegean Sea

378 AD



## **C. Attila and the Huns were next to invade the Roman Empire**

1. **Attila the Hun** attacked & plundered Italian cities.
2. Attila and the Huns were feared by all others
3. **Greatest Impact of the Huns =**
  - a. forced movement of other groups; domino effect
  - b. forced these groups into Roman territories

## **D. The Vandals Finish Off Rome**

1. A.D. 455 – **Vandals raided and thoroughly sacked Rome** for good.
2. The Franks & Goths divide Gaul.
3. Western Roman Empire came to an end in 476.
4. Last Roman emperor, **Romulus Augustulus**, was overthrown by the Germanic general Odoacer.
5. **Eastern Empire becomes Byzantine Empire!**

# Attila the Hun

Attila and the Huns push out of central Asia and into Europe.

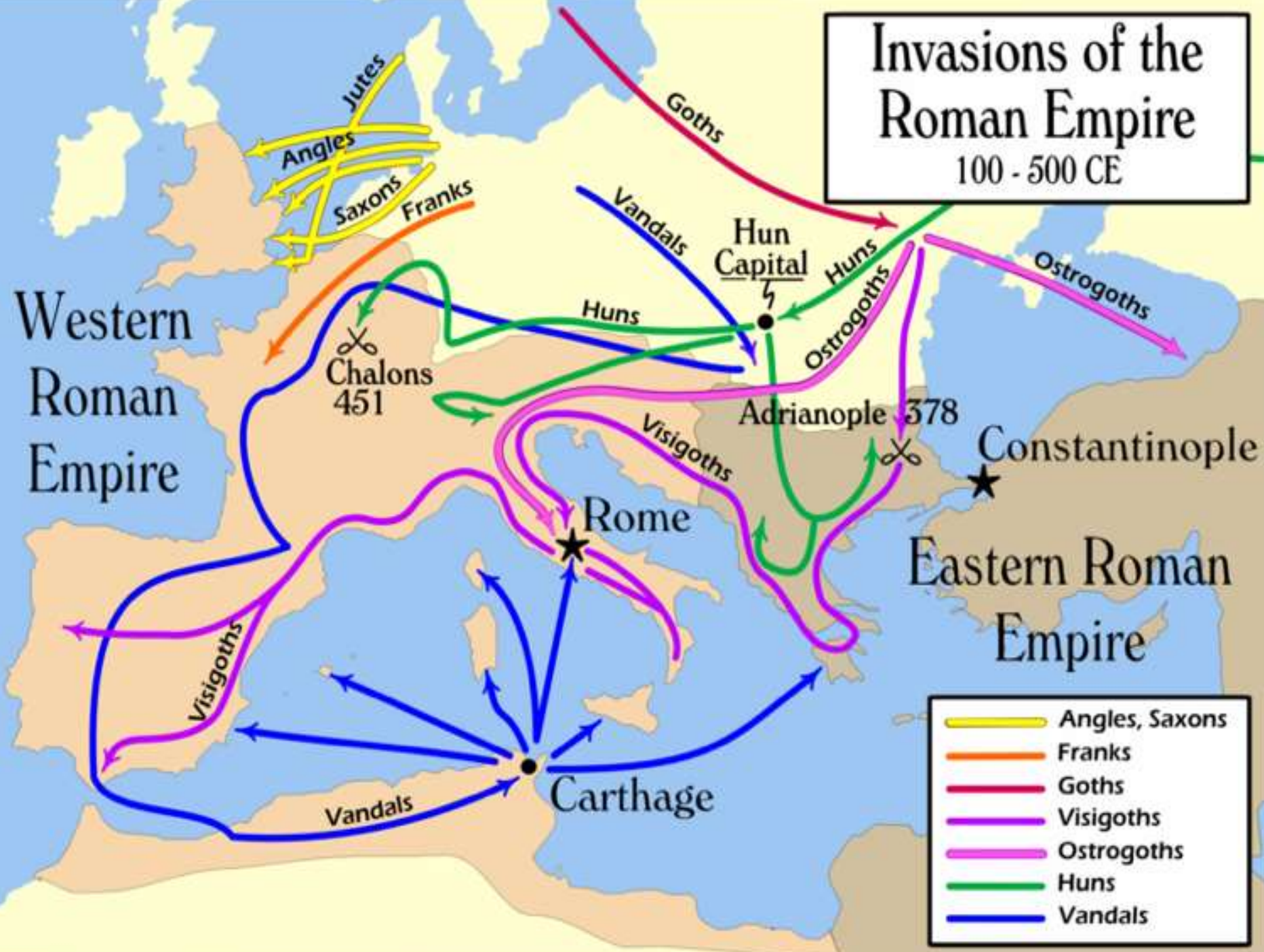




# The Barbarian Invasions



# Invasions of the Roman Empire 100 - 500 CE



Western Roman Empire

Eastern Roman Empire

- Angles, Saxons
- Franks
- Goths
- Visigoths
- Ostrogoths
- Huns
- Vandals

# BARBARIAN ROUTES

- Goths
- Ostrogoths
- Alemanni
- Franks
- Visigoths
- Burgundians
- Vandals
- Saxons
- Lombards
- Huns
- Angles
- Suebi
- Jutes
- Picts
- Scots

- Boundary of the Roman Empire in AD 395
- Boundary dividing the Eastern and Western Empire
- Political divisions in AD 526



0 200 400 mi  
0 200 400 600 km

# EUROPE

c. 476 A.D

Scale in Miles  
0 100 200 300 400 500



# Rome is Dead!

- 476 C.E. = Western Roman Empire is No More.
- Western Europe enters “Dark Ages”
- Eastern Empire continues on and becomes known as the Byzantine Empire.