

ROMAN EMPIRE

Pax = peace = PAX ROMANA

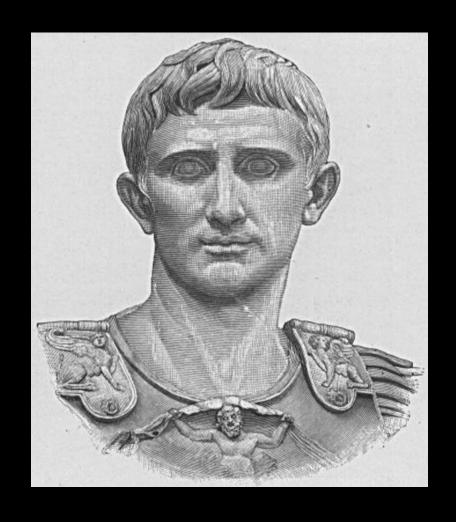
Lasted for 207 years (27BC—AD180)

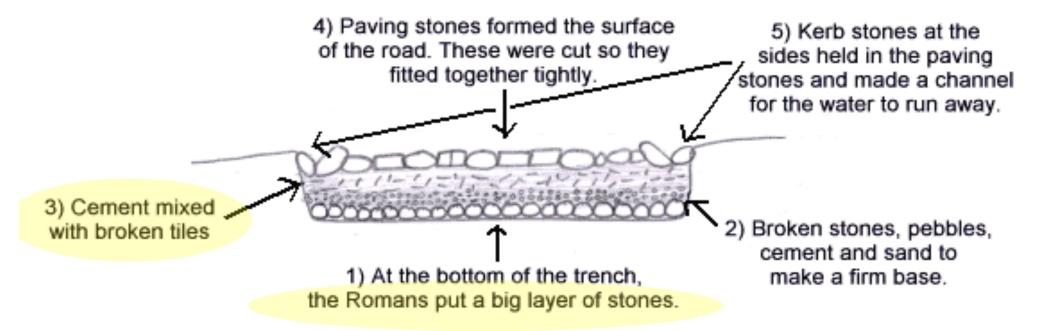
3 million square miles
70-90 million people

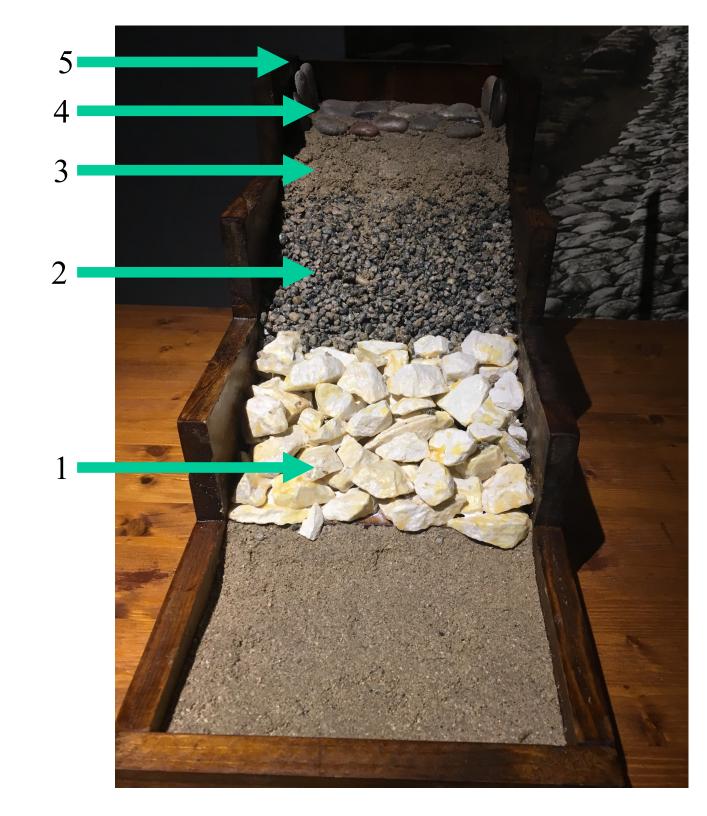
AUGUSTUS

Established a single monetary unit—helped in trading

Abolished trade taxes between Roman provinces
Built many roads and aqueducts

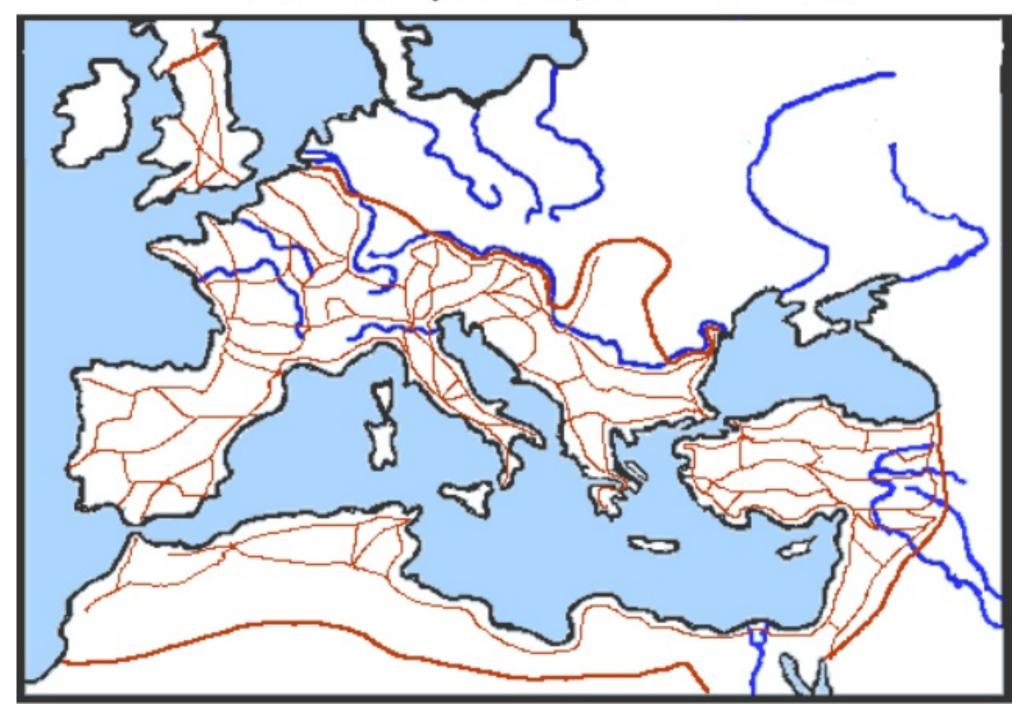


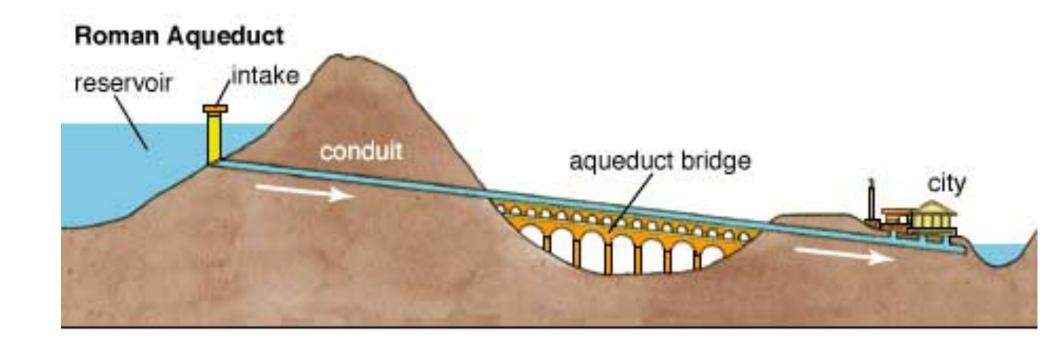






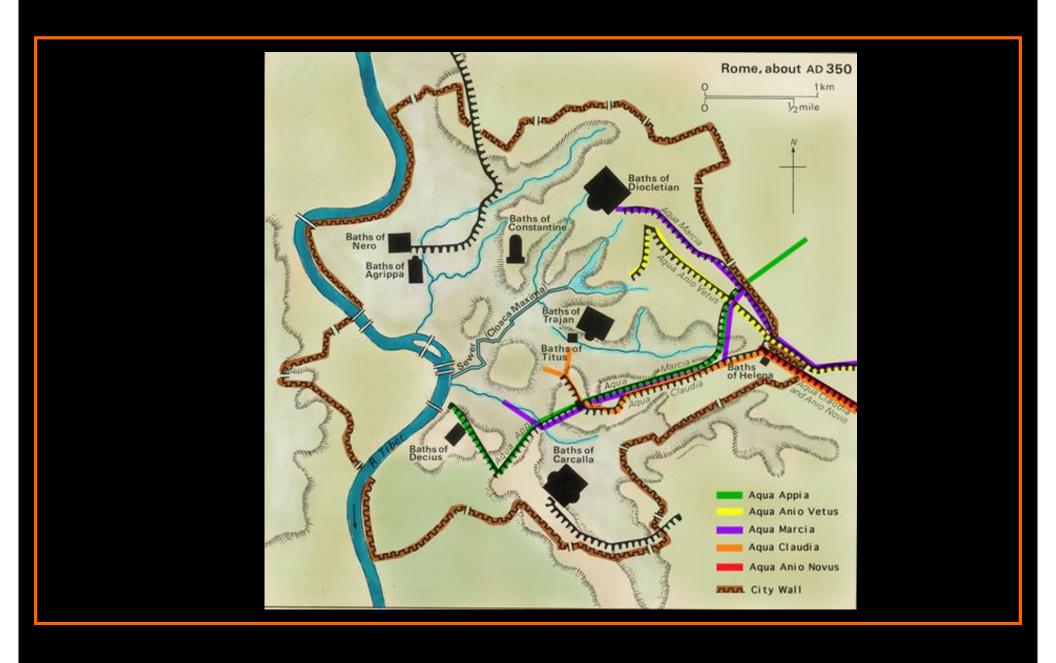
Roman Road System: 53,000 + miles of roads











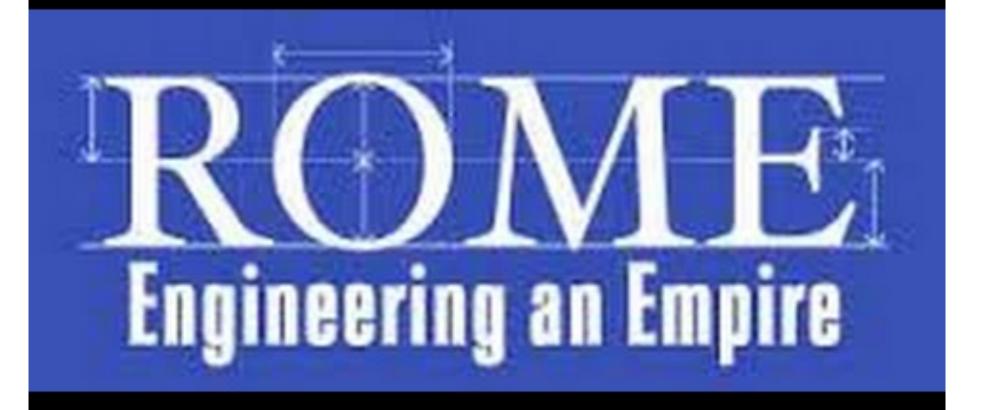


Patented Sept. 3, 1901. No. 681.884. C. MONJEAU. PURIFYING WATER. (Application filed Dec. 18, 1900.) Sand Gravel

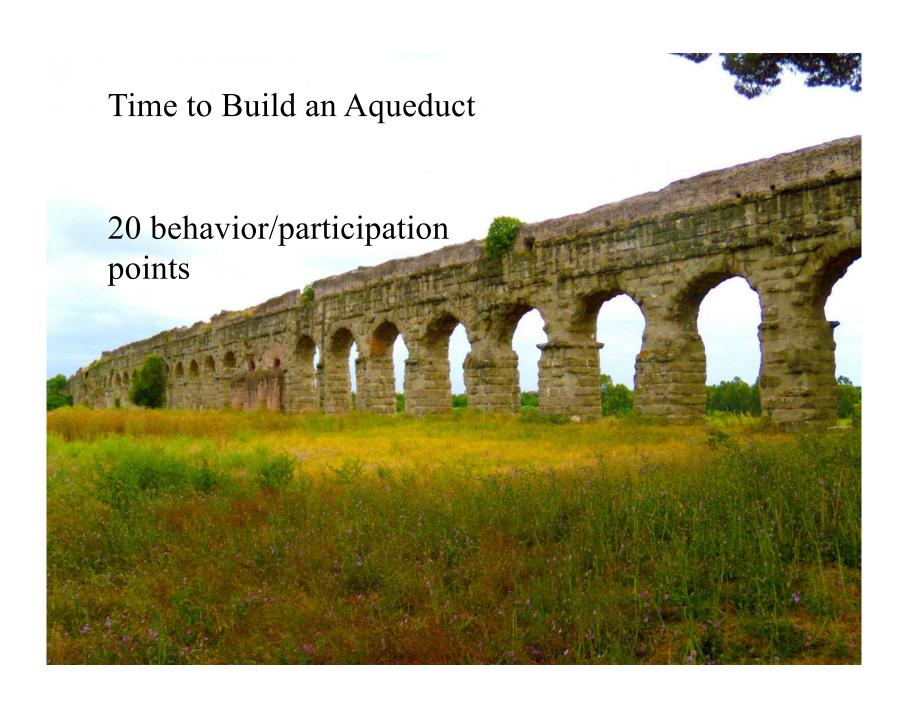
www.explainthatstuff.com

https://wwww.youtube.com/watch?v=CJrEiWsI4f8

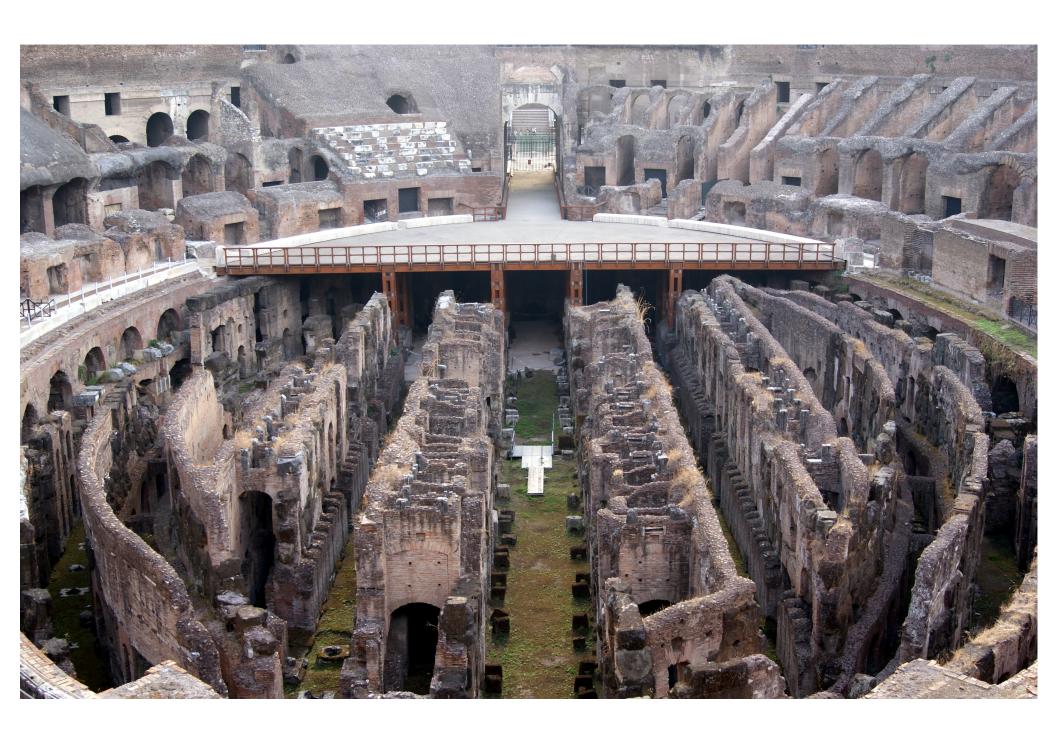
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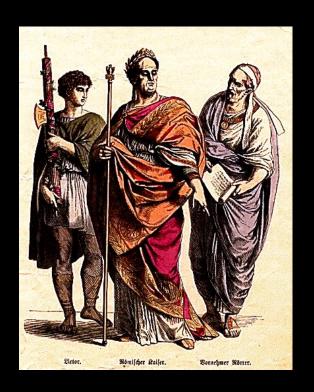


Augustus dies

<u>Tiberius</u> is chosen by the senate as the next emperor <u>known as a Julian emperor</u>—because he was from Caesar's family

There was no fixed rule of succession

each time an emperor died, there was potential for a crisis



PROBLEMS:

Nero commits suicide—the army would pick a successor and then they would murder him.

There were 4 emperors in 18 months
Caligula was crazy—appointed his horse as
consul

Should the dying emperor choose, or the senate?

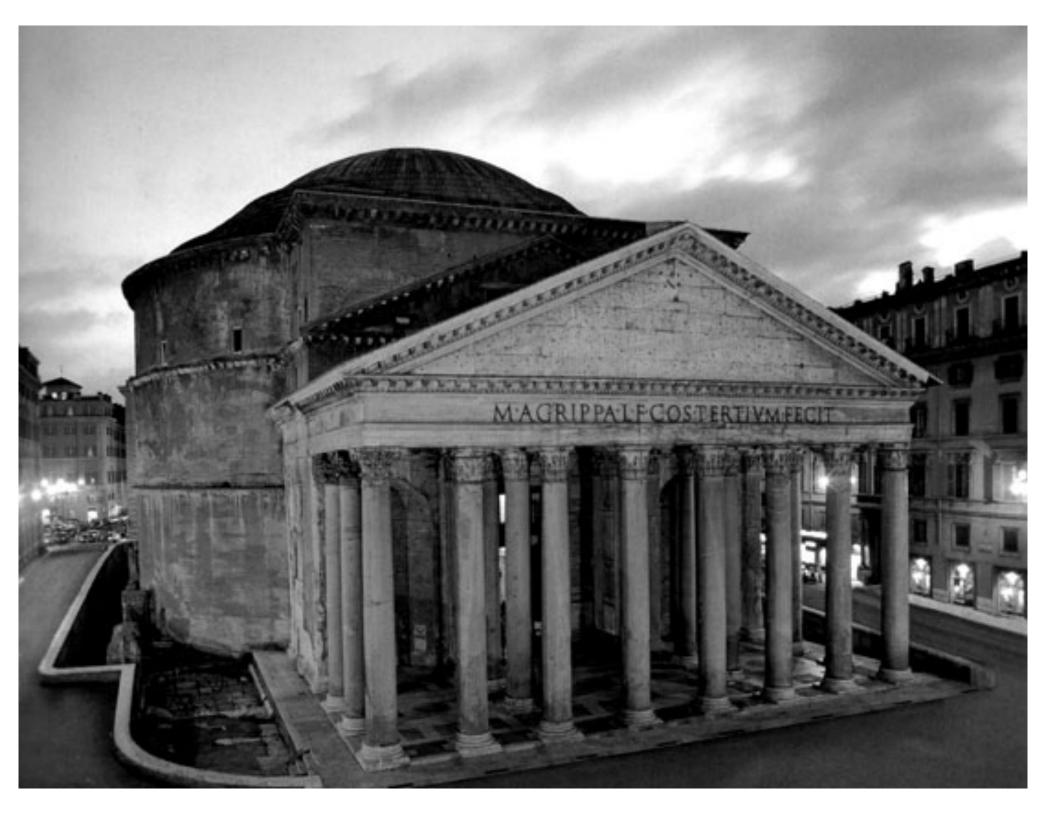
THE ROMAN CITY:

Rome itself had 10,000 statues, 700 public pools and basins, 500 fountains, 37 monumental gates, and 36 marble

arches.

The Pantheon—building dedicated
to the gods
light would come in a
small opening at the
top of the domed ceiling.





PRINCIPLES OF ROMAN LAW:

- 1. No person could be judged guilty of a crime until the facts were presented
- 2. All accused persons had the right to defend themselves in front of a judge
- 3. If there is doubt of a person's guilt they should be judged innocent
- 4. Laws that are unfair can be set aside



EVERYDAY LIFE FOR PEOPLE IN ROME:

LIFE AT THE TOP:

Fancy houses

Gardens

<u>Statues</u>

Banquets

LIFE AT THE BOTTOM:

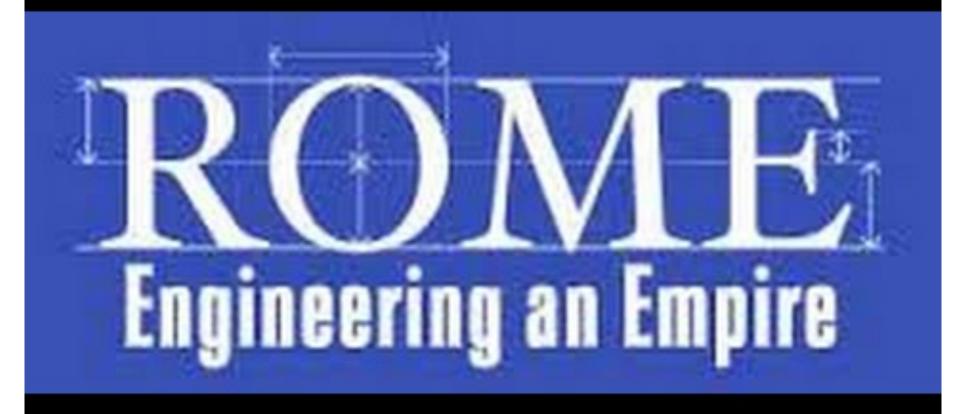
Crowded multi-level tenements
Rations of food
Rats

By 250AD—there were 150 holidays celebrating emperors' birthdays, gods' feast days, and other special occasions held in the Colosseum On these days the government games, races, and gladiator shows.

All Romans were allowed to attend



41:35-53:00



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v =C5obOUDyQ5s











Romans were fairly tolerant of religions that were followed by the people that they conquered. Many people in the empire were polytheists. The exception:

The Jews

The entire area of Syria and Palestine fell under Roman influence in 65BC



Jewish kings
ruled as
representatives
in Rome
Rome finally
took over the
Jewish kingdom
and made it the
Roman province
of Judea in AD 6





About this time we have the birth of

JESUS CHRIST

Jesus was both a Jew and a
Roman subject
Sources about Christ's life are
contained in the four
gospels (good news)

Matthew, Mark,
Luke and John

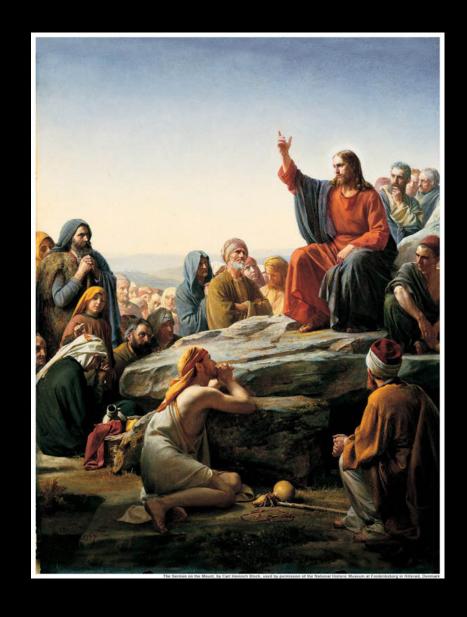
Born in Jerusalem

Grew up in Nazareth

Traveled with his parents to

Jerusalem to celebrate Passover
every year

He began His ministry when He
was about 30-years-old



John the Baptist was warning the people to repent and prepare prior to His birth

Jesus asked John to baptize Him

For the next 3 years, Christ was a wandering prophet and teacher

His teachings included the 10 commandments
He chose 12 apostles to help spread His teachings



Taught in parables

Sermon on the mount—beatitudes

The growing popularity of Christ worried many Romans and Jews

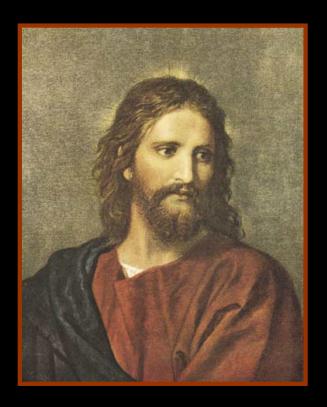
Crowds began referring to him as the Messiah (savior)

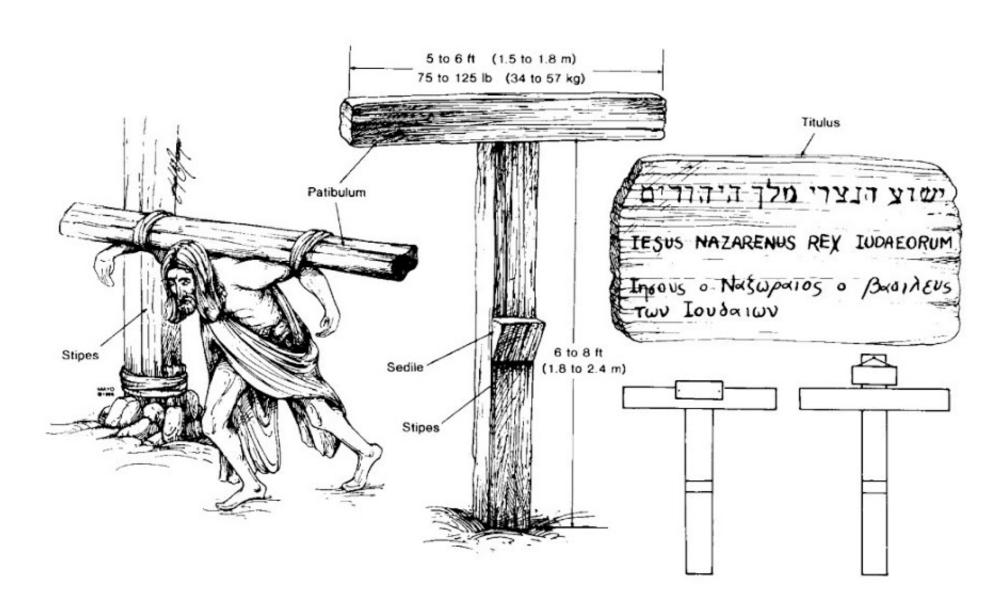
It was prophesied that a great leader would free the Jews from

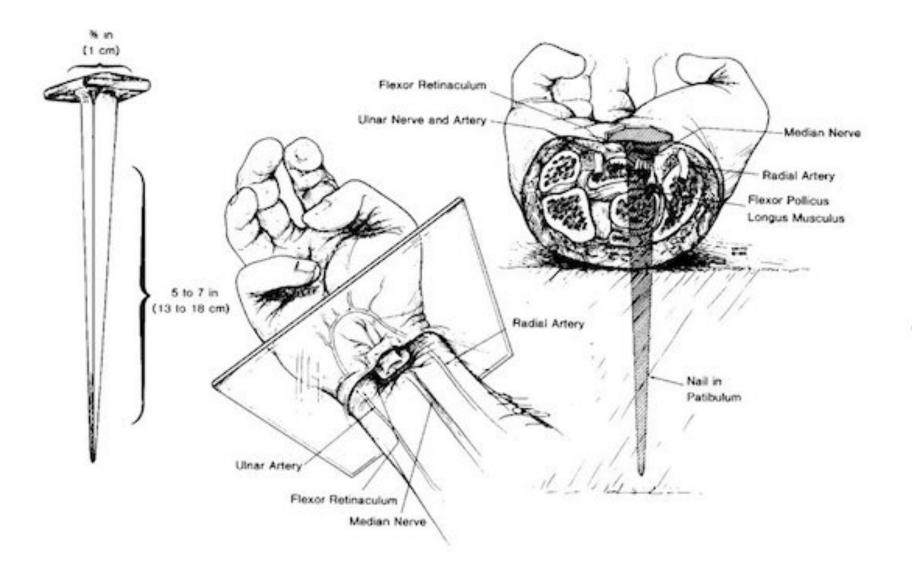
captivity

Chief priests said that his teachings were blasphemy

Jesus was brought to trial and crucified









According to the gospels,
Jesus came back from the
dead and encouraged His
apostles to spread His
teachings
Led by Peter, the apostles
went out and spread the
gospel of Christ

The movement became known as CHRISTIANITY



The most influential apostle in spreading of Jesus' teachings was Paul Saul the Jew had a powerful religious experience and became Paul the Christian and dedicated his life to teaching people about Christ

Pax Romana provided an ideal situation for the spread of Christianity Paul was able to travel freely around the Empire

His letters (epistles) make up the majority of the New Testament Taught that believers would be saved from their sins by the grace of God

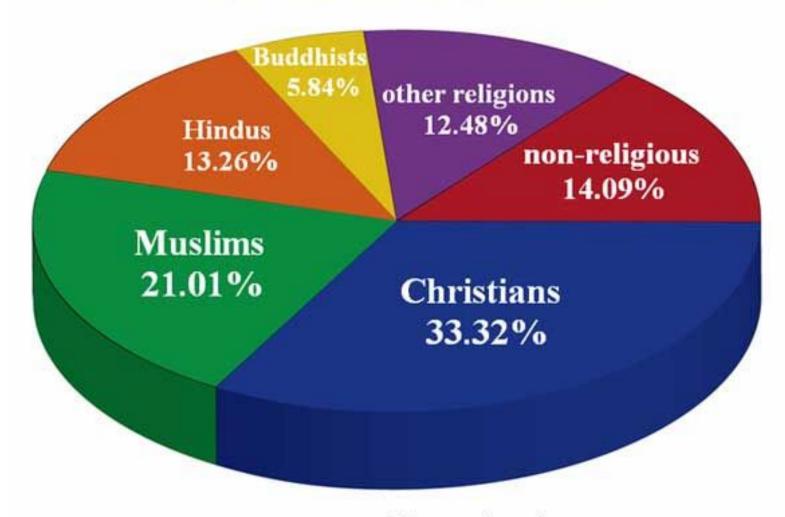
Christianity was open to anyone (women, slaves . . .

pareth his own son

Christian churches were established in every major city in the east empire

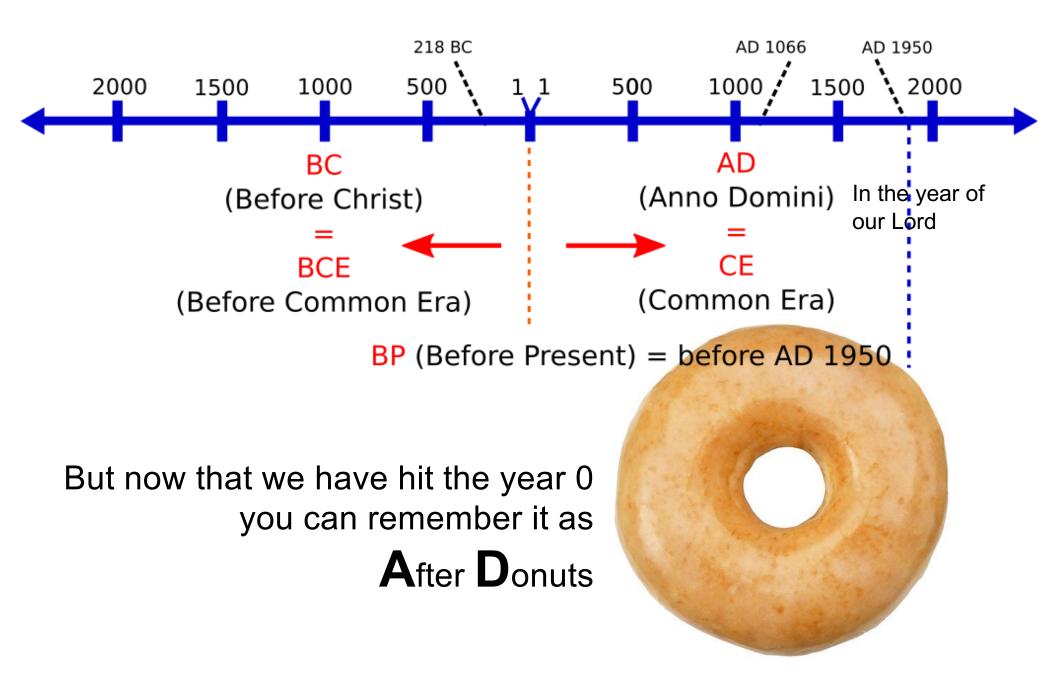
low the world's most wide spread relig The coming

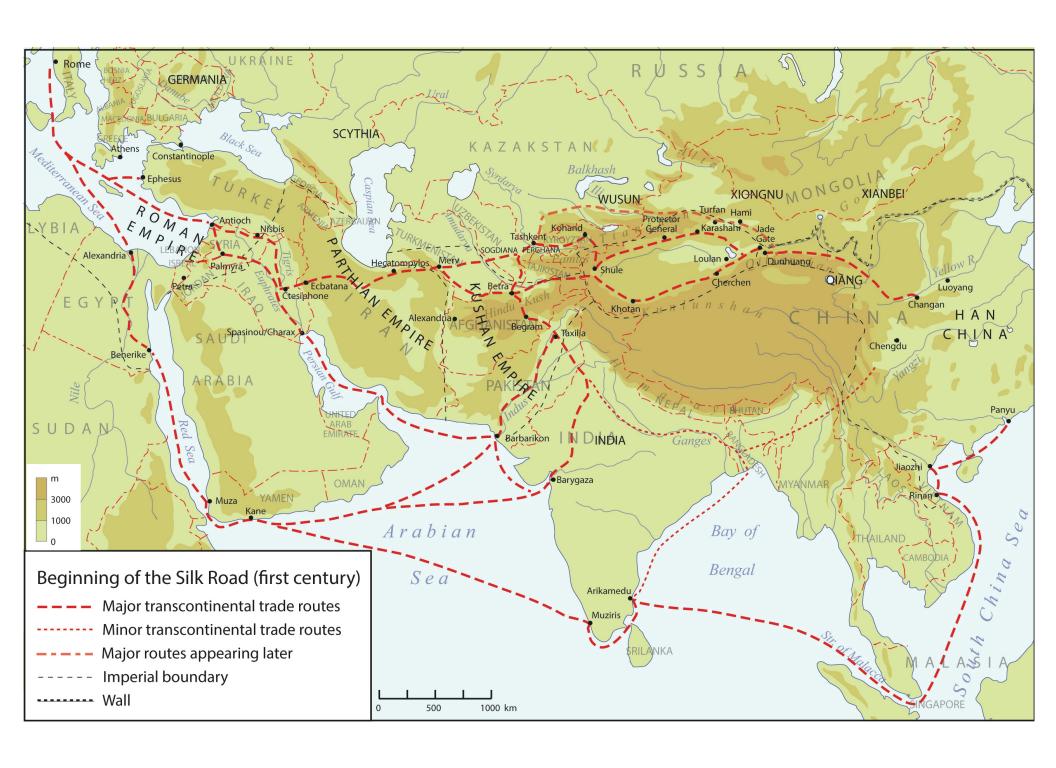
World Religions by percentage

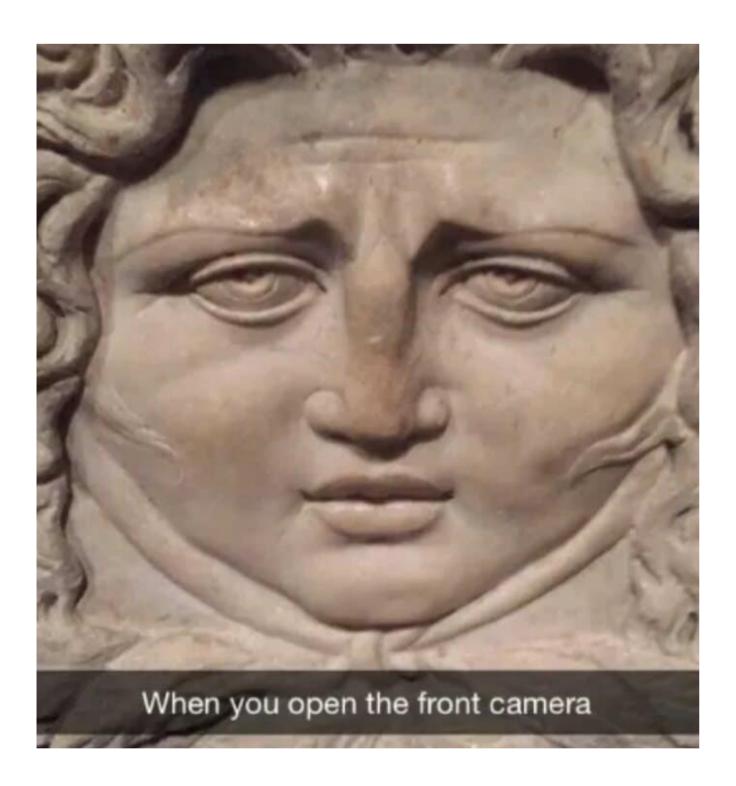


Source: CIA World Factbook 2010

BC - BCE and AD - CE Terms







Religion became a problem in Rome

Jews and Christians refused to worship the emperor

JEWS

Rome promised freedom to worship

In AD 66, a band of Jewish revolutionaries (zealots) —tried to get rid of Roman rule

4 years later Romans <u>burned the</u> <u>Jewish temple</u>. The western portion of the wall was all that was left standing. Today it is the holiest of <u>Jewish shrines</u>.



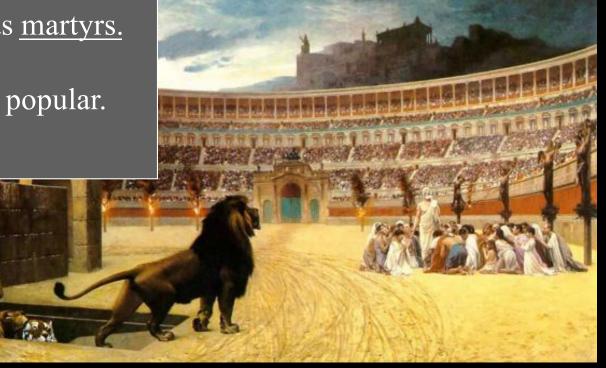


CHRISTIANS

In AD 64—Nero ordered the persecution of the Christians Peter and Paul were killed in Rome

Many Christians were brought to trial, if they did not give up their religion they were put to death.

These people are known as <u>martyrs</u>. As the Empire declined, Christianity became more popular.



The Petrine Doctrine:

Peter was Rome's first bishopa church official who sets moral standards and supervises finances of local churches.

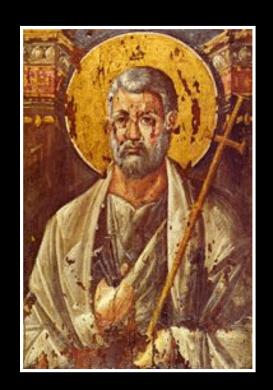
Peter died in Rome

Eventually, every city in the empire would have its own bishop

The bishop in Rome was considered to outrank the others

The Roman bishop was given the title—

<u>Pope:</u> <u>father of the Christian church</u>



Western Christians believed this to be true - Eastern Christians did not

During the third century (AD 200-300) Rome experienced a host of problems

ECONOMY:

Trade was disrupted by barbarian raids
Rome paid its riches to India and China
Government minted coins that had less silver in them—inflation

MILITARY:

Expensive to pay Roman soldiers to fight Hired barbarians to fight for them—not very loyal

POLITICS:

Became less of an honor to hold office as Rome ran out of money The army took over and generals were the emperors

DIOCLETIAN:

Army leader who sought to reform the problems

- •Doubled the size of the armies
- •Fixed prices on goods and services
- •Ordered persecution of the Christians
- Divided the empire into the Greek-east and the Latin-west

Each half had its own emperor

The east had most of the big cities and more wealth

Diocletian took the east for himself

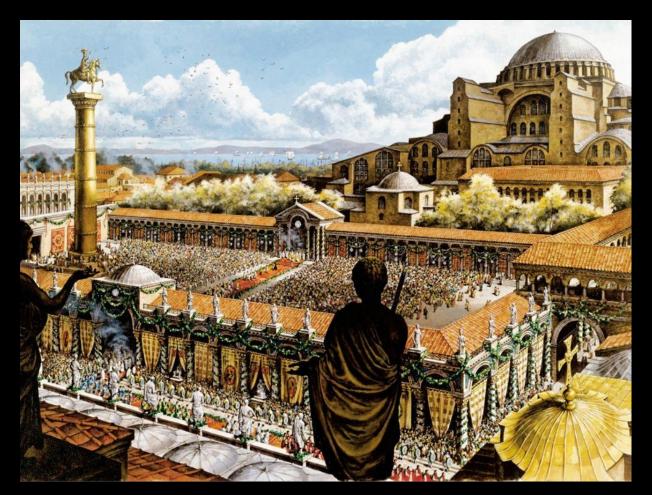


CONSTANTINE:

In AD 313—
announced the end
to the persecution of
the Christians.
Allowed people to
worship who they
wanted to

Edict of Milan—

Christianity became the empire's official



religion Constantine won control of both halves of the empire.

Moved the capital to <u>Byzantium</u> better for trade, close to water, Christian

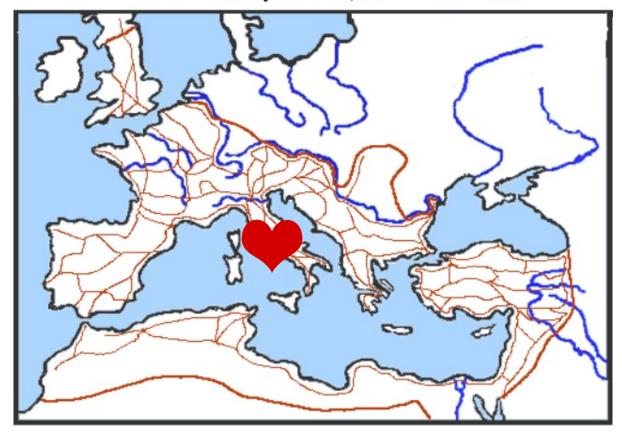
Center of the empire shifted to the east

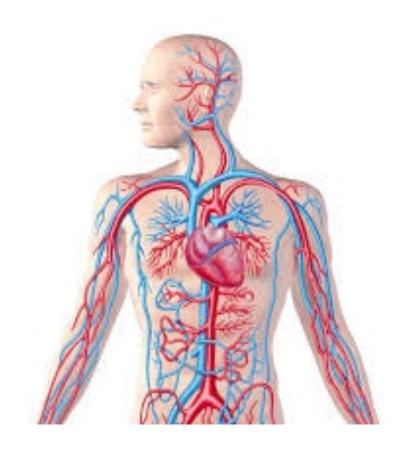
Changed the name to Constantinople (city of Constantine)

Empire officially split

CAUSE	EFFECT
The Roman Empire grew larger	It became difficult and expensive to control regions far from Rome
Romans could not defend far away cities	Part of the government was moved to Gaul
Travelers and soldiers brought diseases to Rome	Plagues spread through Rome
Plagues and diseases killed many people	The population was greatly reduced
Some parts of the empire became too difficult to defend	The Romans gave them up
The empire became too large to be ruled by one man	Diocletain divided the empire in two Diocletian = eastern half Maximilian = Western half
The eastern provinces became very rich and Constantine built Constantinople	Rome became less and less important

Roman Road System: 53,000 + miles of roads





BARBARIANS OVERRAN THE EMPIRE (AD 376-476)

Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Franks, Angles, Saxons, Burgundians, Lombards, and Vandals all took part. All were semi-barbaric people who spoke <u>Germanic languages</u>.

Alaric—king of the Visigoths marched over the Alps to Rome. A traitor opened the gates and thousands of Germans stormed the city

for 3 days.

The Vandals sacked Rome 45 years later and thousands of Romans were shipped to Africa as slaves





Meanwhile . . . The Huns were making their way over from Asia

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DnW6H0EEBBI

ATTILA:

Had 100,000 soldiers with him Sacked 70 cities in the eastern half of the empire

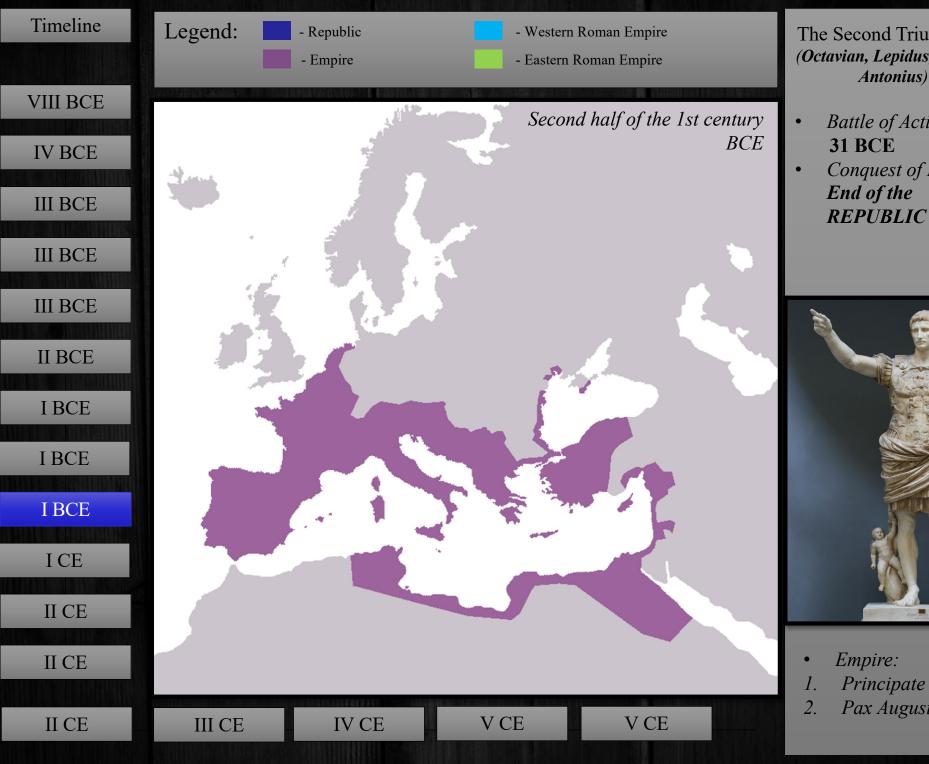
Were unable to get into Constantinople Attila came to Rome in AD 452





Leo I—Pope at the time went to Attila's camps and Attila withdrew his forces



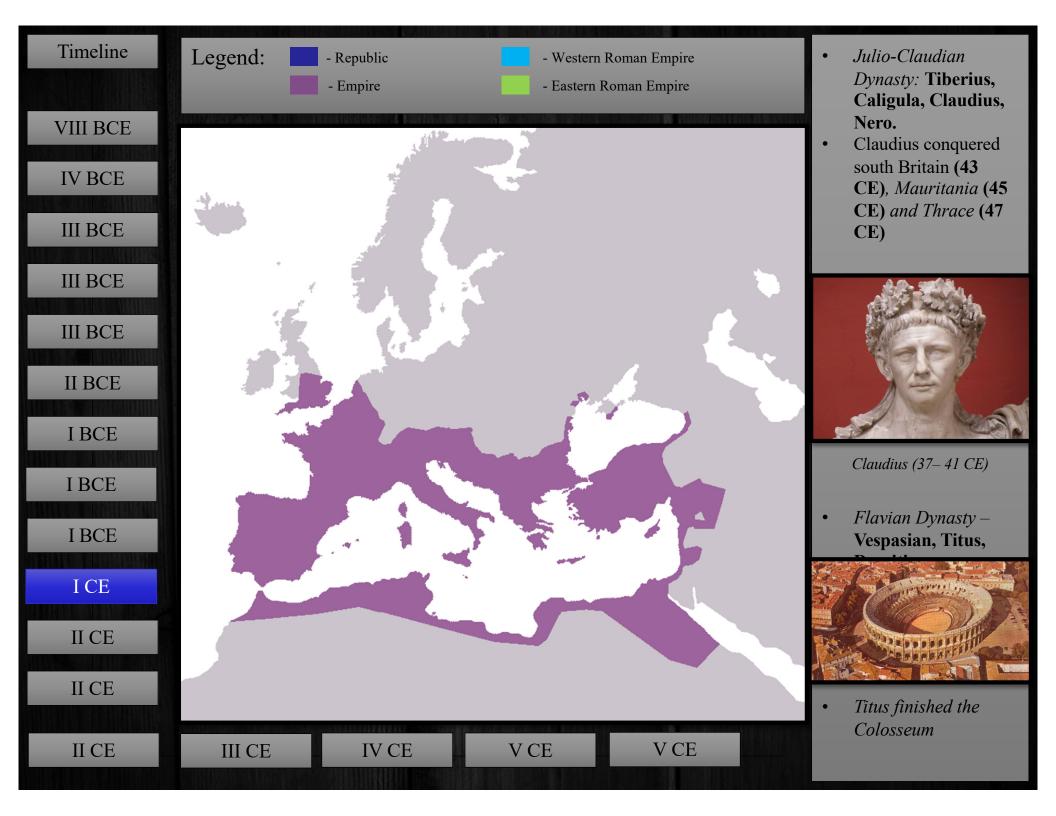


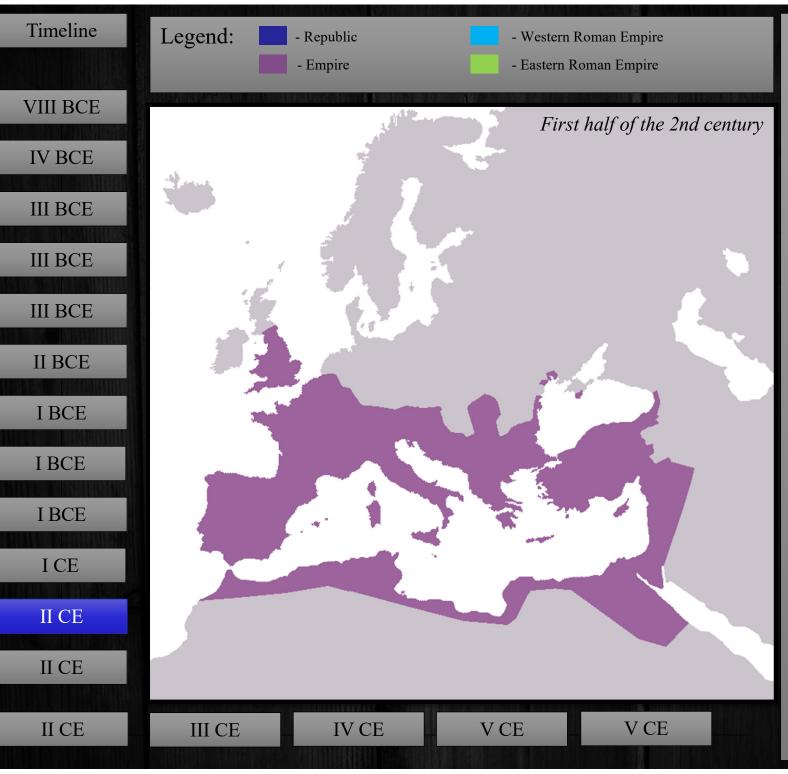
The Second Triumvirate (Octavian, Lepidus, Marcus Antonius)

- Battle of Actium—
- Conquest of Egypt-End of the



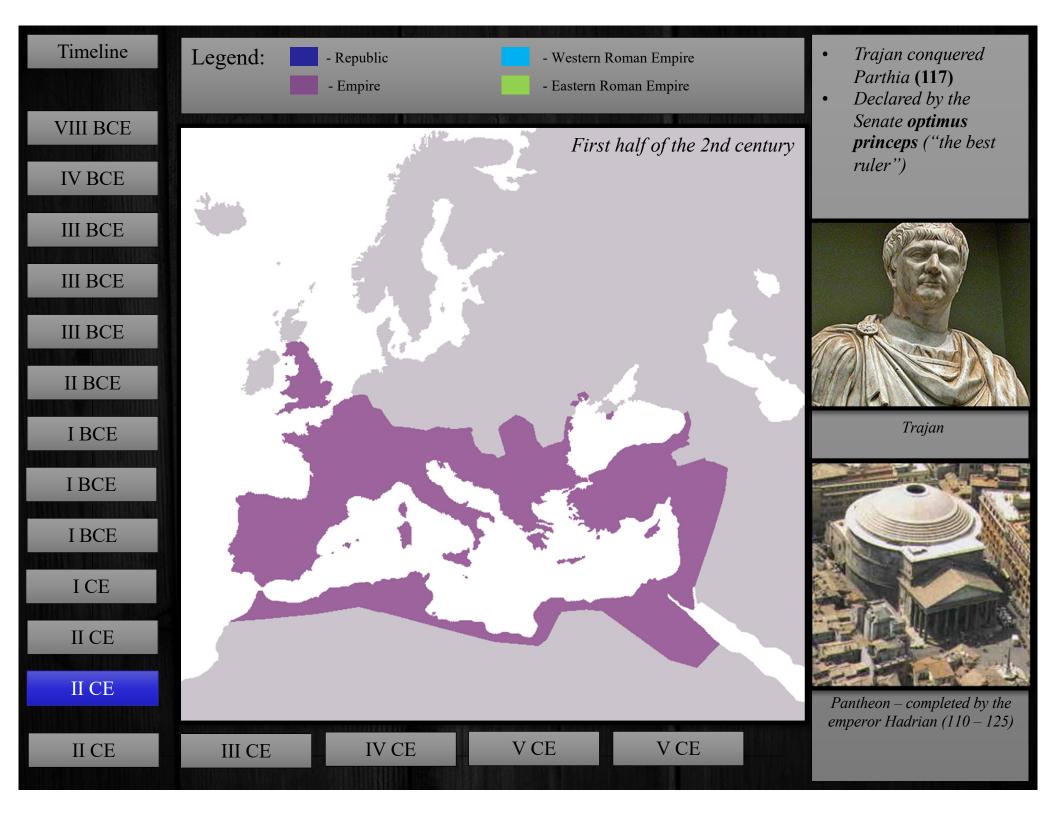
- Principate
- Pax Augusta

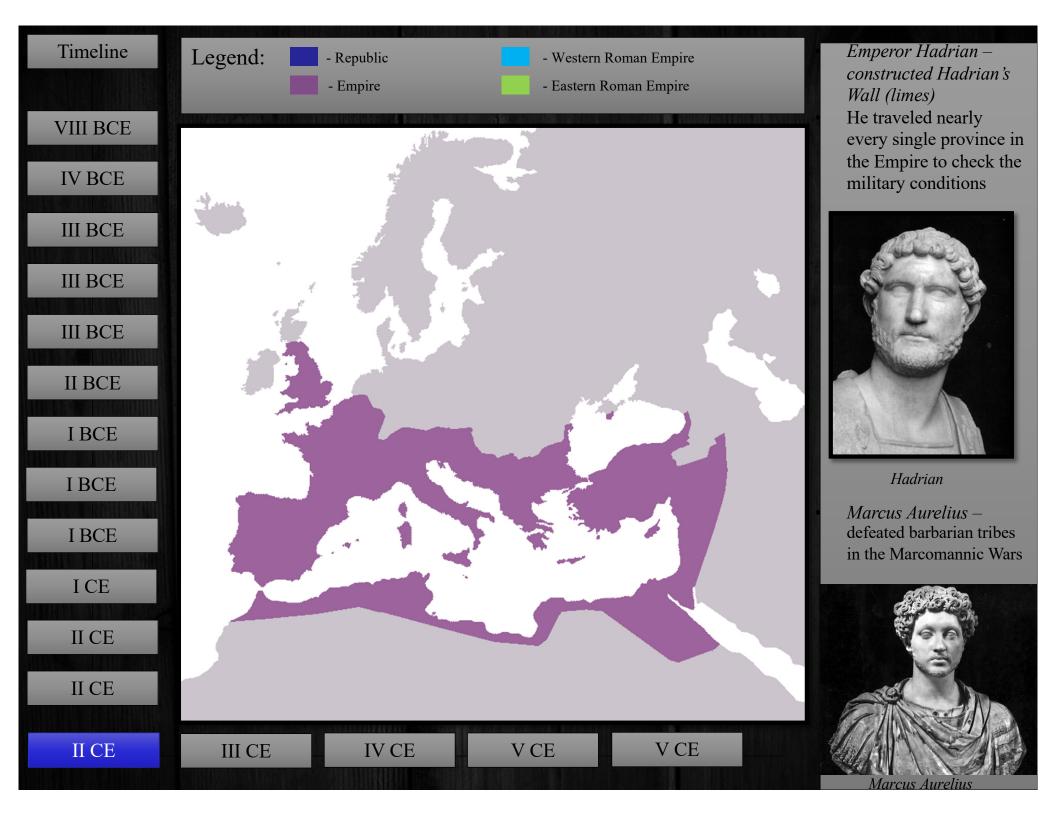


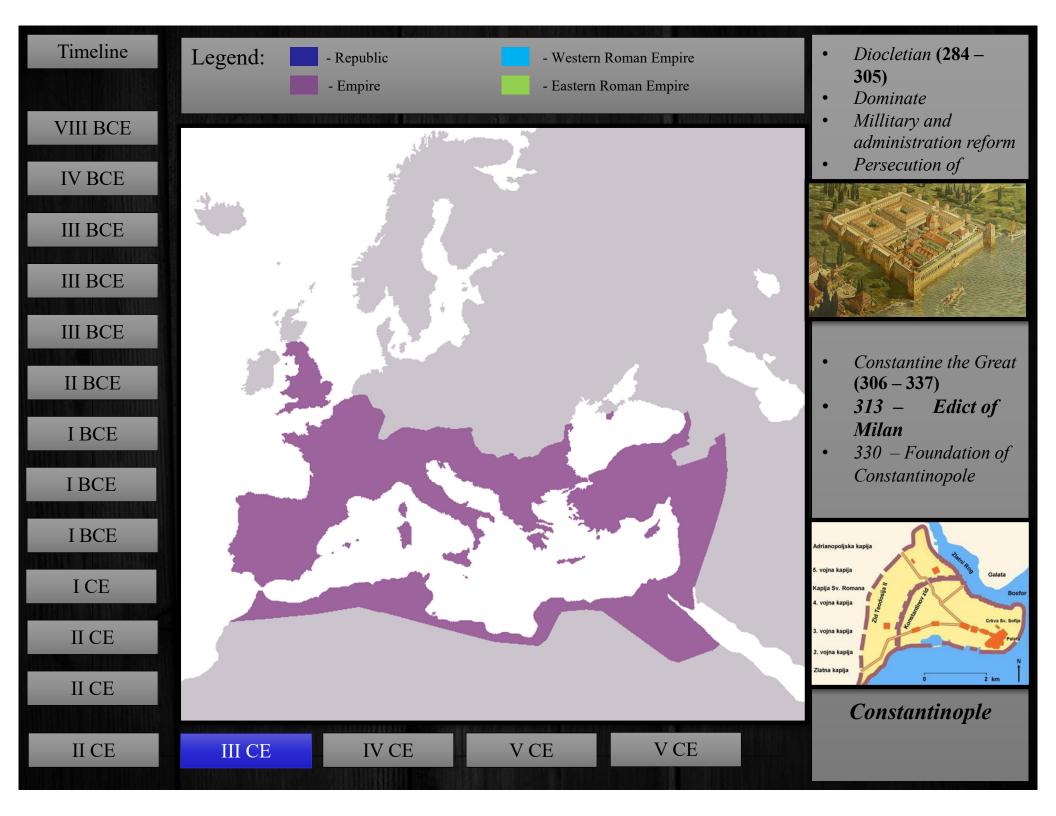


- Nerva-Antonine Dynasty (96 – 193)
- The Empire at its Height
- Trajan conquered Dacia (106.)

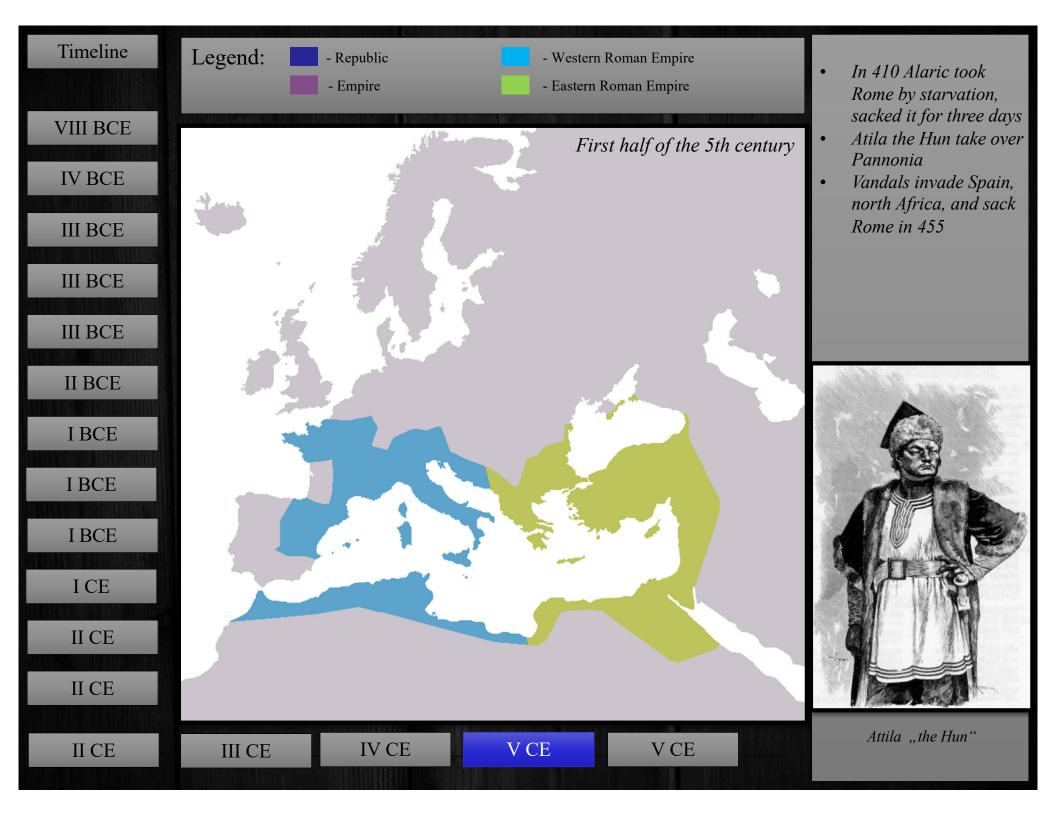














The last Roman emperor was a 14-year-old boy named Romulus

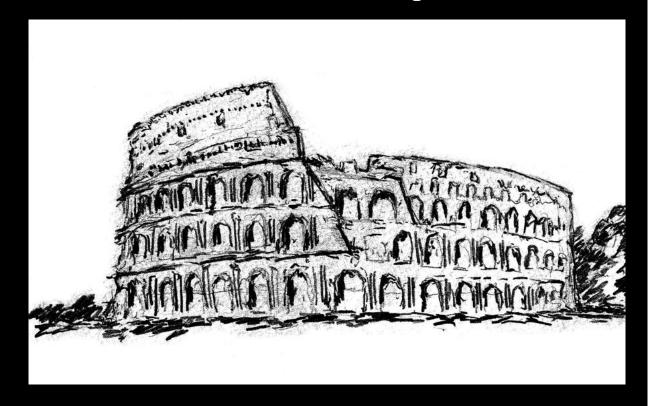
Augustulus

In AD 476 he lost his throne to a <u>barbarian general named Odoacer</u> Roman power in the west had disappeared

The east remained in tact under the direction of the emperor at

Constantinople

Becomes known as the Byzantine Empire



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v
=wS-CsYrHs7I&feature=youtu.be

Watch kids fall down

What Were the Primary Reasons for the "Fall" of Rome?

Rome – the city that would become the center of one of the world's greatest empires – began around 750 BCE as an unremarkable settlement. During Rome's early years, the most wealthy and powerful people of the Mediterranean world were the Greeks. However, by 200 BCE, the Greek empire was weakening and Rome was turning into a giant, spilling over its borders as it acquired foreign lands. No longer a sleepy little town, Rome had become a powerhouse.

As with so many empires, Rome's rise to power came with the thrust of a spear and the slash of a sword. The enormous Roman army

conquered territory from modern-day Scotland to Spain, gained control of the whole Mediterranean Sea, and established colonies in North Africa, Egypt, the Middle East and Asia Minor. By the year 44 BCE, when Julius Caesar became Rome's virtual emperor, there were no

major rivals left to defeat.

Caesar used his hero status – along with bribery, beatings and even assassination – to gain political power. Over the next two decades, Rome shifted from being a **republic**, with elements of democratic control, to an empire with power in the hands of an emperor and the military.

Rome's first two centuries as an empire were years of relative stability, increasing power, and great imperial wealth. It was a time known as the **Pax Romana**, the time of Roman peace. Rome was clearly top dog in the Western world. But as Rome was to discover, size has its problems. The empire acquired new subjects who were not Roman and who often did not want to be Roman – in Gaul (France), in England,

beyond the Danube River, in the Middle East. Controlling this expanded empire meant a larger army, which in turn meant a need for more food, clothing, weapons and supplies. Political strains developed at home. Leaders in Rome focused less on debate and compromise and more on force to get their way. Having existed for centuries as a republic, Rome eventually became more like a **dictatorship**.

As Rome drifted through the 3rd century, survived the 4th, and staggered into the 5th, one general problem was apparent – life at the top was getting soft. Upper-class Romans were los-

ing their edge. When a country is on the make, when energy and hope are high, leaders and their people are more willing to work hard and to sacrifice. When the goal appears to have been reached, it is easy to get lazy. The evidence for this was a love of luxury, a decline in the qual-



The Roman Empire at its height

ity of literature, even a decision by upper- class Romans to have fewer children because childraising was a bother.

But there was more to Rome's decline than developing a soft belly. By the 5th century CE, when the city was **sacked** by outside invaders, Rome had been badly weakened by a number of problems. Parts of the empire would survive, particularly in Constantinople and the East, but the old heart of the empire – Italy and the West – was shattered.

Your task is to examine the documents in this Mini-Q and decide which three problems were most responsible for bringing Rome to its knees. Then, of these three problems, decide which was most important.

Source: Chart compiled from various sources.

Roman Emperors, 235-285 CE

Emperor	Reign	Cause of Death		
Maximinus	235-38 CE	Assassination		
Gordian I & II (co-rulers)	238	Suicide; killed in battle		
Balbinus & Pupineus	238	Assassination		
Gordian III	238-44	Possible assassination		
Philip the Arab	244-49	Killed in battle		
Decius	249-51	Killed in battle		
Hostilian	251	Possible plague		
Gallus	251-53	Assassination		
Aemilianus	253	Assassination		
Valerian & Gallienus	253-60	Died as slave of Persians; assassination		
Claudius Gothicus	268-70	Plague		
Quintillus	270	Assassination or suicide		
Aurelian	270-75	Assassination		
Tacitus	275-76	Possible assassination		
Florianus	276	Assassination		
Probus	276-82	Assassination		
Carus	282-83	Assassination		
Numerian	283-84	Possible assassination		
Carinus	283-85	Killed in battle		

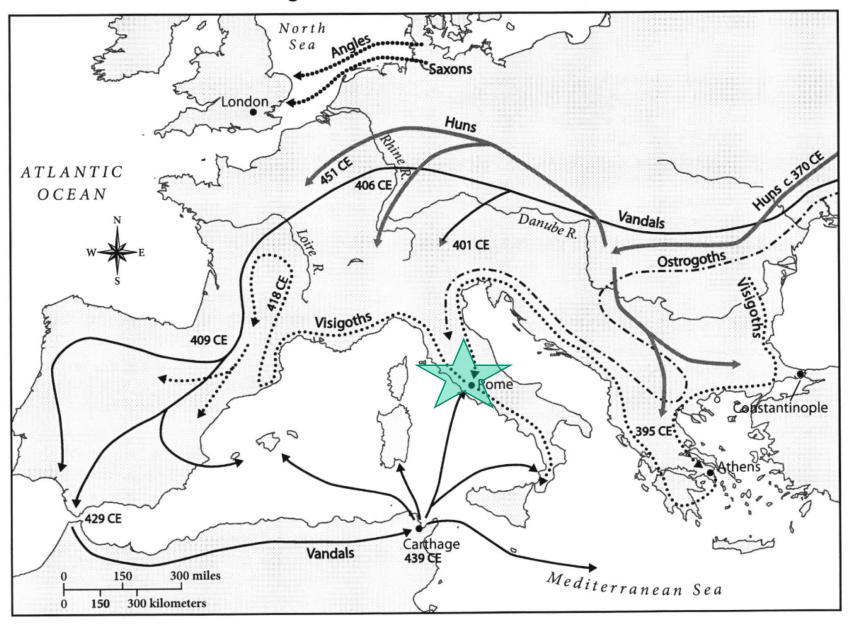
Source: An excerpt from the ancient book Concerning Military Matters by the Roman historian Vegetius, c. 450 CE.

[Before the year 400 CE] footsoldiers wore breastplates and helmets. But when, because of negligence and laziness, parade ground drills were abandoned, the customary armor began to seem heavy since the soldiers rarely ever wore it. Therefore, they first asked the emperor to set aside the breastplates ... and then the helmets. So our soldiers fought the Goths without any protection for chest and head and were often beaten by archers. Although there were many disasters, which led to the loss of great cities, no one tried to restore breastplates and helmets to the infantry. Thus it happens that troops in battle, exposed to wounds because they have no armor, think about running and not about fighting.

Source: Michael Grant, The Fall of the Roman Empire: A Reappraisal, Crown Publishing, 1982.

There can be little doubt that the weaknesses of the late Roman army were largely due to the eventual failure ... to enforce regular conscription [draft of soldiers] The exempted categories were ... numerous. Hosts of senators, bureaucrats, and clergymen were entitled to avoid the draft; and among other groups who escaped were cooks, bakers, and slaves.

Foreign Invasions of the Roman Empire



Source: Excerpts about an Asian tribe called the Huns from *Roman History* by the Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus, c. 380 CE.

The Huns exceed any definition of savagery. They have compact, sturdy limbs and thick necks.... Although they have the shape ... of human beings, they are so wild in their way of life that they have no need of fire or pleasant tasting foods, but eat the roots of uncultivated plants and the half-raw flesh of all sorts of animals. This they place between their thighs and the backs of their horses and so warm it a little Huns are never sheltered by buildings, but ... roam freely in the mountains and woods, learning from their earliest childhood to endure freezing cold, hunger and thirst.... Huns are not well adapted to battle on foot, but are almost glued to their horses, which are certainly hardy, but also ugly.... Like refugees – all without permanent settlements, homes, law, or a fixed way of life – they are always on the move with their wagons, in which they leave.... Like unthinking animals, they are completely ignorant of the difference between right and wrong. Fired with an overwhelming desire for seizing the property of others, these swift-moving and ungovernable people make their destructive way amid the pillage and slaughter of those who live around them.

Source: An excerpt of a historical text written by Priscus, Roman ambassador to the Huns, 449 CE.

Note: Priscus is reporting a conversation he had with a former Roman citizen whose land had been conquered by the Huns.

[He] ... considered his new life ... better than his old life among the Romans, and the reasons he gave were as follows: ... The condition of [Roman] subjects in time of peace [is worse than war] ... taxes are very severe, and unprincipled men inflict injuries on others ... A [wealthy lawbreaker] ... is not punished for his injustice, while a poor man ... undergoes the legal penalty The climax of misery is to have to pay in order to obtain justice.... [He said] that the laws and constitution of the Romans were fair, but deplored that the governors, not possessing the spirit of former generations, were ruining the state.

Source: Edward Gibbon, The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Strahan & Cadell, 1776-1788.

Note: It took the author 12 years to write this six-volume set of books.

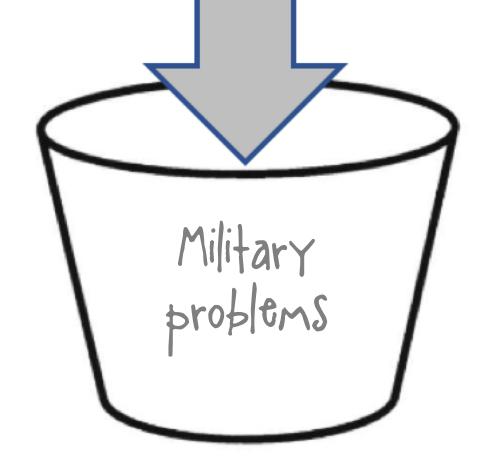
In the second year of the reign of Valens (366 CE) ... the Roman world was shaken by a violent and destructive earthquake The shores of the Mediterranean were left dry by the sudden retreat of the sea ... but the tide soon returned with the weight of an immense [flood] which was severely felt on the coasts of Sicily, ... Greece, and of Egypt Fifty thousand persons had lost their lives in the flood [in the city of Alexandria alone] [T]his calamity ... astonished and terrified the subjects of Rome ... and their fearful vanity was disposed to [see a connection between] the symptoms of a declining empire and a sinking world....

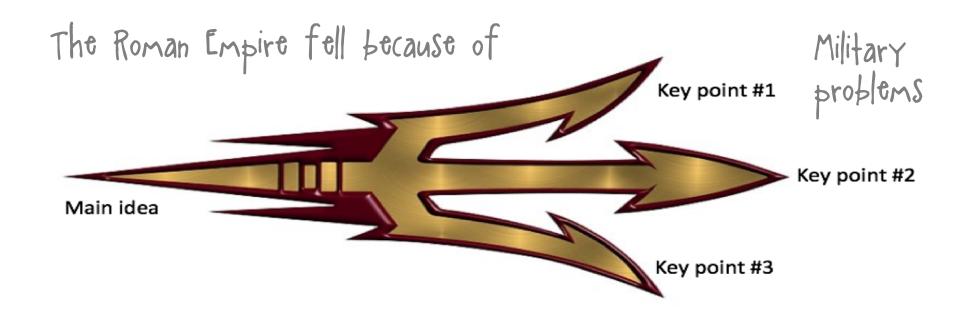
Source: Peter Stearns, Michael Adas, Stuart Schwartz, Marc Jason Gilbert, *World Civilizations: The Global Experience*, Pearson Education, 2000.

More important in initiating the process of decline was a series of plagues that swept over the empire...which brought diseases [from] southern Asia to new areas like the Mediterranean, where no resistance had been established even to contagions such as the measles. The resulting diseases decimated the population. The population of Rome decreased from a million people to 250,000. Economic life worsened in consequence. Recruitment of troops became more difficult, so the empire was increasingly reduced to hiring Germanic soldiers to guard its frontiers. The need to pay troops added to the demands on the state's budget, just as declining production cut into tax revenues.

Document(s) that will support this part of my claim:

B, C





ROMAN NUMERALS

1	I	11	XI	30	XXX	500	D
2	II	12	XII	40	XL	600	DC
3	III	13	XIII	50	L	700	DCC
4	IV	14	XIV	60	LX	800	DCCC
5	V	15	XV	70	LXX	900	CM
6	VI	16	XVI	80	LXXX	1,000	M
7	VII	17	XVII	90	XC	2,000	MM
8	VIII	18	XVIII	100	C	3,000	MMM
9	IX	19	XIX	200	CC	4,000	$M\overline{V}$
10	X	20	XX	300	CCC	5,000	∇
				400	CD	10,000	$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$

You will be constructing a 5-paragraph essay that includes

- I. Introductory Paragraph that includes your claim
- II. Body Paragraph that addresses the first key point of your claim, evidence to support your position, at least one parenthetical citation, and a transition sentence to your next paragraph
- III. Body Paragraph that addresses the second key point of your claim, evidence to support your position, at least one parenthetical citation, and a transition sentence to your next paragraph
- IV. Body Paragraph that addresses the third key point of your claim, evidence to support your position, at least one parenthetical citation, and a transition sentence to your next paragraph
- V. Conclusion paragraph that wraps up your thinking and restates your claim in fresh language

Use this table to be sure that you have planned and included all the necessary parts of your writing.

Highly Competent	Competent	Bare Minimum/ Unacceptable	Nothing Turned In	
5	4 - 3	3 - 2	1 - 0	
Relevant context established (iex time, place, and story) States a clear and analytical position that answers the question of the prompt and is derived from evidence Introduces insightful analytical categories	Relevant context established (ia: time, place, and story) States a clear position that answers the question of the prompt Introduces categories	Attempts to provide relevant context Attempts to state a clear position Establishing categories attempted but inaccurate	Context missing Clear position not established Categories not established	
Topic sentences support claim in a logical order Relevant evidence used to support topic sentences well Reasonable citation for each piece of evidence Smooth, clear transitions between paragraphs and ideas	Topic sentences support claim Some evidence used to support topic sentences Reasonable citation for some evidence Transitions between paragraphs and ideas present but choppy	Topic sentences are present but weak Evidence used does not support topic sentences Citation for evidence is unclear Transitions between paragraphs and ideas attempted	Topic sentences are missing Evidence is missing Citation for evidence is missing Transitions are missing or confusing	
Restates claim and argument using fresh language	Restates claim and argument using language similar to introduction	Restates claim in an unclear way and may introduce a new thesis	Claim and main argument are not restated	
Practically free of errors in grammar, spelling, and mechanics Maintains appropriate voice (formal academic writing) Uses precise and varied language Few errors in grammar, spelling, and mechanics Maintains appropriate voice (formal academic writing) Some wordiness, but mostly uses language efficiently		Several errors in grammar, spelling, and mechanics Formal tone is inconsistent Ideas are hard to understand because of poor word choice	Many errors in grammar, spelling, and mechanics Uses informal tone Ideas are hard to understand because of problems with word accuracy	

Where do I start for my intro?

Establish:

Time

Place

Story

(use the reading from the beginning and the timeline)

To begin writing I suggest:
Think of something that can fall down or be destroyed.
What happens?

OPTIONAL OUTLINE PAGE:

I. Introductory Paragraph
Grabber (suggestion: something that falls down and why)
Background (establish time, place and story)
Stating the question (what is this essay about?):
My claim:
II. Body Paragraph that addresses the first key point of my claim
Mini thesis for the first key point
with thesis for the first key point
Evidence I will use from sources to make my point: (Document)
Argument: my conclusion and analysis as to why this was a factor in Rome's fall
Argument: my conclusion and analysis as to why this was a factor in Rome's fair
Transition to next main idea:
III. Body Paragraph that addresses the second key point of my claim
Mini thesis for the second key point
with thesis for the second key point
Evidence I will use from sources to make my point: (Document)
Argument: my conclusion and analysis as to why this was a factor in Rome's fall
Argument. The conclusion and analysis as to why this was a factor in Rome 8 fair
Transition to next main idea:

Bartering along the Silk Road

Good	Wes	-	— Cities		—→ East	
	Rome	Damascus	Alexandria Eschate	Kashgar	Khotan	Chang'an
Gold (coins)	16	8	4	2	1	.5
Dates (baskets)	8	16	8	4	2	1
Copper (coins)	2	4	8	4	2	1
Herbs (baskets)	4	8	16	32	16	8
Jade (boxes)	2	4	8	16	32	16
Silk (bolts)	1	2	4	8	16	32