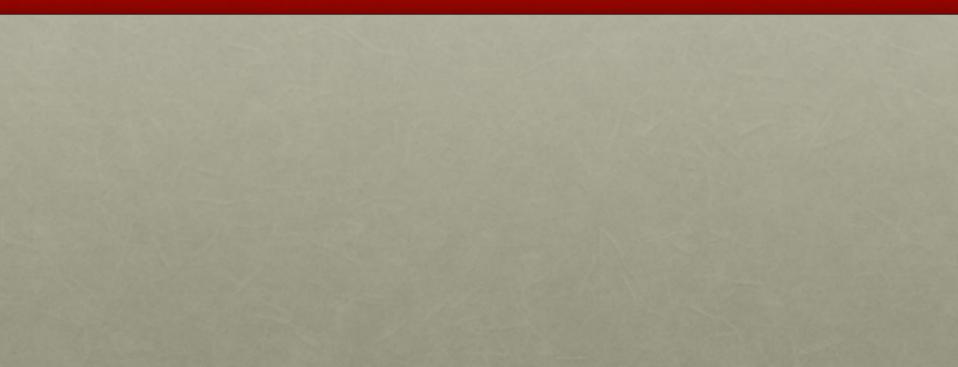
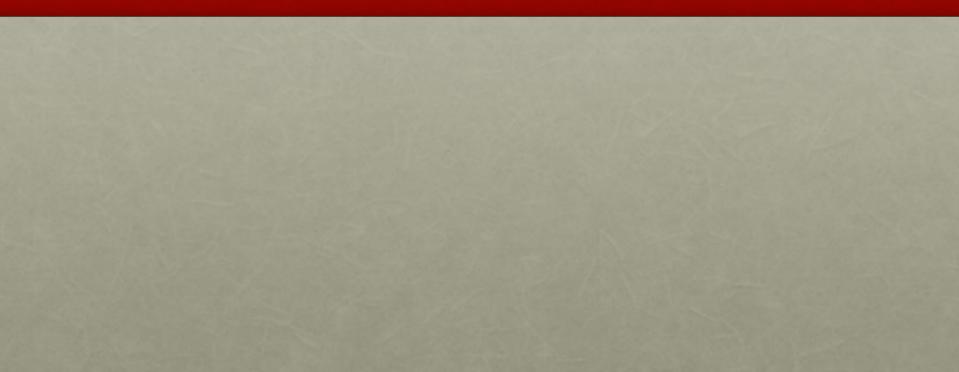
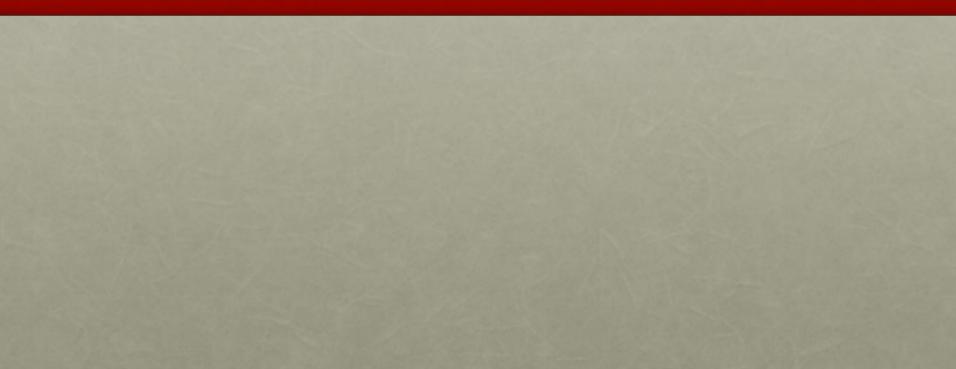
CH. 11 & 12 ANCIENT ROME



CH. 11 ROME: REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE



CH. 11.1 THE FOUNDING OF ROME



THE SETTLING OF ITALY

- Italy's location was attractive to many people
- It is centrally located in the Mediterranean region
 - Easily could travel from Africa, Asia and Europe
 - People and goods moved with little difficulty through passes in the mountains
 - Passes also linked settlements together
- Has a sunny, mild climate and fertile farmland
 - Mountain slopes level off to large flat plains that are ideal for growing crops
 - Ability to grow large amount of food allowed Italy to support a large population

ROME'S LOCATION

- Italy has several different land features
- The Alps separate Italy from the rest of Europe
- The Apennines run north to south and volcanoes dot Italy's landscape
- Rome was founded about 15 miles up the Tiber River from the Mediterranean Sea
- Protected from invaders by the river and the steep hills that surround it

ROMAN ORIGINS

- There are 2 different legends for the founding of Rome
- The Aeneid
 - The Trojan Aeneas escapes Troy when the Greeks take over
 - Went searching for a new homeland and settled in Italy and waged war
 - Aeneas married the daughter of a Latin speaking group
 - United the Trojans with this group

ROMAN ORIGINS

- Remus and Romulus
 - Twin brothers who were left by the Tiber River after they were born
 - A female wolf discovered them and cared for them until a shepherd and his wife found and raised them
 - Grew up and wanted to build a city
 - Argued over where and how to build it
 - Remus made fun of the walls that Romulus built
 - A fight followed and Romulus killed Remus

ROMAN ORIGINS

- Little is known about the first people to settle Italy
- Artifacts suggest that Neolithic people might have settled Italy as early as 5000b.c.
- Built farming villages but moved away after they used up all of the nutrients
- Between 2000-1000b.c. Latins settled on the plain of Latium in central Italy
- Between 800 and 700b.c. a group of Latins built strawroofed huts on Rome's hills

INFLUENCES OF GREEKS AND ETRUSCANS

- When the Greeks and Etruscans moved into the area, they began to greatly influence Roman civilization
- The Greeks introduced grape and olive farming
 - Also passed on Greek alphabet
 - Romans would later model buildings, sculptures and literature after the Greeks
- Etruscans had an even greater influence
- They were skilled metalworkers and artists
- Taught the Romans to build with bricks and use tiles to roof their houses
- Laid out city streets and passed on religious rituals
- Influenced clothing and were the model for the mighty army the Romans would create

BECOMING A REPUBLIC

- In 509b.c. the Romans overthrew Tarquin the Proud and established a republic
- A republic is a government in which the citizens elect their leaders
- For the first 200 years after forming a republic, Rome was conquering all of Italy
- They were able to acquire this land because of their strong army
- During the early years, every land owning, male citizen served in the army
- They were well trained and deserters were punished by death

BECOMING A REPUBLIC

- The Romans also developed new battle strategies
- Early days they fought like the Greeks
 - Rows of soldiers fighting in a single large group
 - Realized this was slow and hard to control
- Reorganized their soldiers into smaller groups called legions
 - 6000 men broken into groups of 60-120
- Soldiers were well armed
 - Short, double-edged sword called a gladius and aniron spear called a pilum
 - Each legion also carried its own standard
 - Tall pole topped with a symbol
 - Showed soldiers where they should be on the battlefield

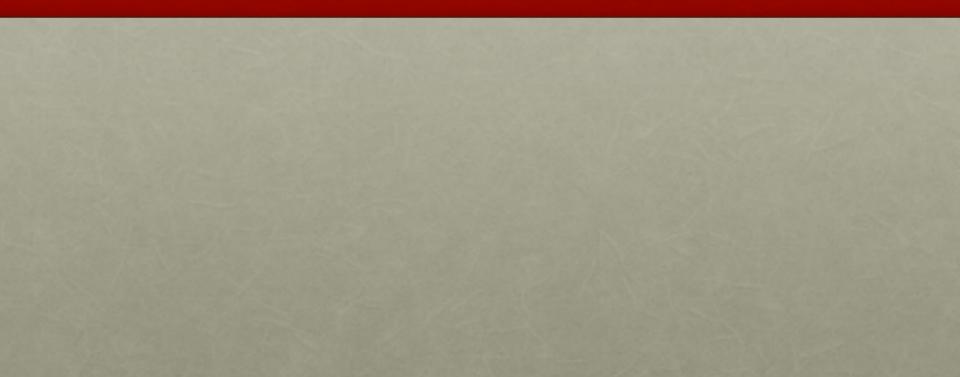
WHO RULED ROME?

- After conquering a region, the Romans built permanent military outposts to protect it
- Also built roads in between settlements to move troops and supplies quickly
- Romans stressed the importance of treating conquered people fairly
- Created the Roman Confederation

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- Gave conquered people full Roman citizenship
- Treated the same under Roman law
- Others became allies and paid taxes and supplied soldiers to fight for Rome
 - Allies were free to manage their own local affairs
- If conquered people revolted, the Roman army was ready to crush them

CH. 11.2 ROME AS A REPUBLIC



GOVERNING ROME

- Early Romans were divided into two groups
 - Patricians: Rome's ruling class, wealthy landowners, came from Rome's oldest and most prominent families
 - Plebeians: larger group, not as wealthy and in some cases poor, included artisans, shopkeepers, and owners of small farms
- Both patrician and plebeian men were Roman citizens
 - Required to pay taxes and serve in the army
 - Plebeians had lower position
 - Illegal to marry between groups
 - Plebeians couldn't hold public office or lead ceremonies honoring the gods

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC

- Government was organized into 3 branches
 - One branch made laws
 - Another ran daily affairs of the government
 - The third acted as judges
 - Had a system of checks and balances
 - Did not separate powers
- Two patricians served as consuls
 - Administrators and army leaders
 - Served one year in office
 - Could veto the other's decision

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC

- Praetors
 - Interpreted laws and acted as judges in court
 - Could lead armies
- The Senate
 - A group of 300 patrician men
 - Served the republic for life
 - Early republic, only advised the consuls
 - By the 200b.c.s debated foreign policy, proposed laws, and approved construction of roads and temples
- The Assembly of Centuries
 - Elected consuls and praetors and passed laws
 - Controlled by the patricians

CONFLICT BETWEEN CLASSES

- As time passed plebeians grew frustrated
- In 494b.c. the plebeians went on strike, refusing to fight in the army
- Left Rome to create a government of their own
- Patricians were afraid the republic would collapse so they agreed to share power
- The Council of the Plebs was created
 - Elected tribunes who voiced plebeian concerns to the government
- Later plebeians were allowed to become consuls and marriages between the groups were made legal
- In 287b.c. the Council of the Plebs was given the right to pass laws for all Romans
- Women did not have any political rights

CINCINNATUS AND CIVIC DUTY

- The Romans believed that there were times when the republic needed a strong leader
 - Created the office of dictator
- The consuls resigned during difficult or dangerous times, and the senate appointed a dictator to lead the republic
- During the crisis the dictator had complete control over Rome
- Was expected to give up power when the crisis was over and the regular government's power would be restored
- One of the most famous Roman dictators was Cincinnatus
- He was a respected Roman consul who was known for his loyalty to Rome

CINCINNATUS AND CIVIC DUTY

- In 458b.c. a powerful enemy of Rome threatened to destroy the Roman army
- The senate appointed Cincinnatus as dictator
- Messengers were sent to his farm where he was plowing his fields
- He accepted the appointment as immediately created an army
- He led his army into battle and easily defeated his enemy
- He then marched his army back to Rome and resigned as dictator just 16 days after taking over
- Cincinnatus fulfilled his civic duty
 - Idea that citizens have a responsibility to help their country

ROME'S SYSTEM OF LAW

- Originally Roman laws were not written down
- This angered the plebeians because they believed the judges would always rule in favor of the wealthy class
- In 451b.c. Rome adopted its first written code of laws known as the Twelve Tables
- They were hung in the Roman marketplace called the Forum
- They supported the ideal that all free citizens had the right to be treated equally in the Roman legal system
- As the Romans conquered more people they expanded their laws
- They created the Law of Nations which applied to all people in the Roman land

ROMAN JUSTICE

- The Romans had many of the same ideas that we have today
 - People are innocent until proven guilty
 - People accused of a crime have the right to defend themselves
 - Judges must carefully examine all evidence before making a decision
- The rule of law is a key idea the Romans passed on
 - Laws apply to everyone equally
 - Legal system should treat everyone the same
- The laws applied the same to both wealthy and lower classes

THE PUNIC WARS

- While Rome was growing as a power, Carthage, in north Africa, was also growing
- Carthage traced its beginning to the Phoenicians, who created a trading colony there about 800b.c.
- Carthage became the largest and wealthiest city in the western Mediterranean area because of trade
- Its territory included parts of northern Africa and southern Europe
- Carthage and Rome became rivals
- In 264b.c. their rivalry intensified and turned into a series of wars that took place over 120 years

THE PUNIC WARS BEGIN

- The first war erupted in 264b.c.
- It is known as the First Punic War
- The First Punic War began when Rome sought control of the fertile island of Sicily
- Carthage had already established colonies on the island
- Carthage used its strong navy to protect its empire
- Rome didn't have a navy, so they needed to quickly build one in order to fight
- The Romans modeled their ships after Carthage's
 - Made one key innovation
 - Built a small moveable bridge on the front of each ship

THE PUNIC WARS BEGIN

- For more than 20 years the Romans and Carthaginians fought each other at sea
- Finally, in 241b.c. a Roman fleet badly defeated Carthage's navy of the coast of Sicily.
- Carthage was forced to give up Sicily and pay a huge fine to the Romans

HANNIBAL ATTACKS: THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

- After losing Sicily, Carthage tried to expand its empire into Spain
 - Spain had several valuable resources: silver, copper, lead, iron, and gold
- The Romans opposed Carthage attempting to establish territory so close to Rome
- The Romans encouraged the Spanish to rebel against Carthage
- Carthage responded by sending its greatest general to attack Rome
- In 218b.c. Hannibal attacked Rome starting the Second Punic War

HANNIBAL ATTACKS: THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

- Hannibal planned to fight the Romans in Italy
- He gathered an army of about 46,000 men and 37 elephants
- He sailed from Carthage to Spain and then marched through southern Gaul
- Next they crossed the Alps into Italy
- The hope was to overpower the Roman army
- Instead, bitter cold and attacks from mountain tribes killed almost half the Carthaginian soldiers and most of the elephants

HANNIBAL ATTACKS: THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

- In 216b.c. Hannibal defeated the Romans at the battle of Cannae
- Following the battle, Hannibal raided the country
- In 206b.c. Scipio led Roman forces to the capture of Spain and then attacked the city of Carthage
- At the Battle of Zama, the Carthaginians were defeated
- Carthage had to give up its navy and pay Rome a large sum of money
- Also had to give Rome its Spanish territory

THE THIRD PUNIC WAR

- Rome still considered Carthage a military threat
- In 146b.c. Rome finally destroyed it
- At the same time, Rome waged war against other states in the eastern Mediterranean region
- In the 140sb.c. all of Greece fell under Roman rule
- About 20 years later, Rome acquired its first province in Asia

CH. 11.3 THE END OF THE REPUBLIC



PROBLEMS IN THE REPUBLIC

- While the army was making great strides, troubles were brewing at home
- The gap between rich and poor was growing wider
- Farmers faced financial ruin
- The cities were becoming overcrowded and dangerous

ROMANS-RICH AND POOR

- Plebeians farmers made up most of the Roman population
- They had made some political gains but still lacked real power
- Patricians still held the important government positions and made financial decisions and directed the wars
- In the 100sb.c. farmers began falling into poverty
- This occurred because many farmers neglected their farms while fighting in wars, while others had their farms destroyed by Carthage
- Now they didn't have the crops to harvest to pay back loans

ROMANS- RICH AND POOR

- Small farmers could not compete with wealthy Romans who owned latifundia
 - These were large farming estates
- Farmers couldn't even find jobs on these huge farms
- Wealthy Romans used prisoners of Roman wars to work for free on their land
- The saved money was used to buy more land, pushing small farmers out of business
- As their farms shut down, thousands of poor unemployed people left the countryside for the city

ROMANS-RICH AND POOR

- Paying jobs were hard to find in the city
- Enslaved people did most of the work in the city also
- Desperate economic conditions created mounting anger among the poor
- Leaders began worrying about a rebellion
- To prevent a revolt they offered cheap food and free entertainment to the poor
- Several Roman rulers used this policy of "bread and circuses" to acquire or stay in power

ROMAN REFORMERS

- Not all wealthy Romans ignored the problems of the poor
- Two government officials, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, thought Rome's problems were caused by the actions of wealthy landowners
- Wanted to stop the wealthy from taking over small farms
- Urged the Senate to take some land from the latifundia and return it to the poor
- The Senate was made up of wealthy Romans, some of whom owned the latifundia
- They fought the Gracchus brothers' proposals
- A group of senators even killed Tiberius in 133b.c.
- 12 years later, Gaius was murdered

ROMAN POLITICS AND THE ARMY

- Soon military leaders were seeking political power
- In 107b.c. a general named Marius became consul
 - Was the son of a worker and not a patrician
- Believed he could solve Rome's economic problems
- He transformed the army to provide opportunities for the poor
- Before that only property owners served in the military
- Marius recruited soldiers from the landless poor
- In return for their service he paid them wages and promised them land
- The army was no longer of force of citizen volunteers, it was a force of professional soldiers

ROMAN POLITICS AND THE ARMY

- Marius' plan provided work for many jobless Romans
- However it weakened the republican form of government
- Soldiers felt more loyal to the general who hired and paid them than to the republic
- As a result military generals grew enormously powerful
- Some sought political office so they could pass laws that gave land to their soldiers and gave them more power

ROMAN POLITICS AND THE ARMY

- A professional army led to new power struggles
- Marius was soon opposed by another general named Sulla
- In 82b.c. Sulla drove his enemies out of Rome and named himself dictator
- It was the first time a Roman general had led his army into the capital
- Over the next 3 years he made changes to the government
- Sulla reduced the power of the tribunes and gave the senators more responsibility
- Sulla hoped this would return the Roman Republic to its earlier days of glory
- Instead it plunged Rome into 50 years of conflict

THE RISE OF JULIUS CAESAR

- After Sulla left office, different Roman leaders fought for power
- Many were military officials who relied on their armies to support them
- In 60b.c. three men ruled the Roman Republic
 - Crassus: general and one of Rome's wealthiest men
 - Julius Caesar
 - Pompey
 - Both rich and known for military accomplishments
- These three men formed the First Triumvirate to rule Rome
 - Political group of three people who share equal power

CAESAR'S CONQUESTS

- Each member of the Triumvirate commanded a military post in an outlying area of the Republic
 - Pompey led in Spain
 - Crassus in Syria
 - Caesar in Gaul
- Caesar fought the Celts and invaded Britain
- He won the admiration and support of the poorer classes
- Roman senators were afraid he would become to powerful and try and seek power as Sulla had

CAESAR'S CONQUESTS

- By 50b.c. the First Triumvirate no longer existed
- Crassus died in battle
- Pompey and Caesar became rivals
- The Senate supported Pompey
- Ordered Caesar to give up his army and return to Rome
- Caesar refused knowing he might be imprisoned or killed by his rivals
- He gathered his loyal troops and crossed the Rubicon river
- Caesar refused to obey the Senate and was now marching on Rome
- Realized he was starting a civil war but could not reverse his decision
- He quickly captured all of Italy and drove Pompey's forces out of the country
- Caesar finally crushed Pompey's army in Greece in 48b.c.

CAESAR TAKES POWER

- In 44b.c. Caesar took control of the government
- Ended the practice of dictators ruling for a short period of time by declaring himself dictator for life
- He strengthened his power by appointing people to the Senate that supported him
- Caesar gained support through many reforms
 - Gave citizenship to the many people living in Roman territories
 - Created jobs for the unemployed
 - Organized new settlements for landless laborers
 - Ordered land owners using slave labor to hire more free workers

CAESAR TAKES POWER

- Most famous reform was the creation of a new calendar
 - 12 months, 365 days and a leap year
 - Known as Julian calendar
 - Used until about 1582
- Many Romans praised Caesar for bringing peace and good government
- Others hated him because they believed he wanted to be king
- Led by senators Brutus and Cassius, his enemies plotted to kill him
- In 44b.c. Caesar's opponents gathered around him as he entered the Senate and stabbed him to death
 - Occurred on March 15th, also known as the "Ides of March"

FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

- After Caesar's death civil war broke out
- Caesar's 18-year-old grandnephew Octavian joined Mark Antony and Marcus Lepidus
- The three leaders defeated those who killed Caesar
- In 43b.c. they formed the Second Triumvirate
- Divided the Roman Empire among themselves
 - Octavian took command of Italy and the west
 - Antony ruled in Greece and the east
 - Lepidus took charge in North Africa

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

- The Second Triumvirate didn't last long
- Lepidus retired from politics and Octavian and Antony soon became rivals
- Antony fell in love with the Egyptian queen Cleopatra
- Octavian accused them of plotting against Rome and attempting to make Antony sole ruler
- Many Romans grew alarmed which allowed Octavian to declare war on Antony
- In 31b.c. Octavian and Antony's navies clashed off the coast of Greece

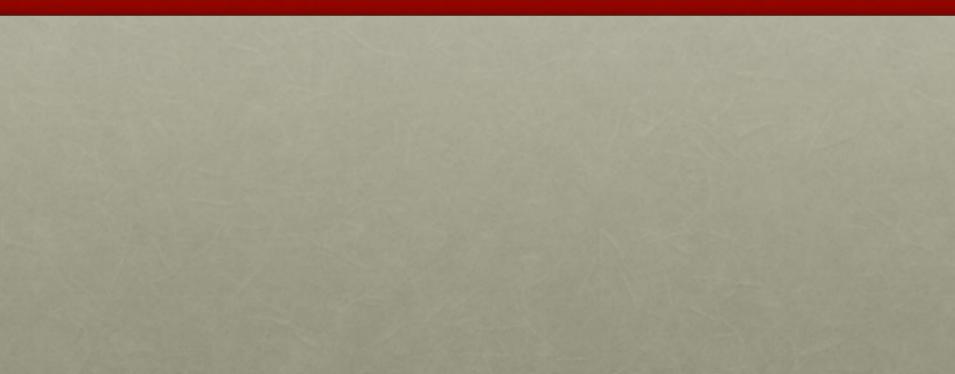
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

- At the battle of Actium, Octavian's forces defeated those of Antony and Cleopatra
- Within a year Octavian captured Alexandria and made Egypt Roman territory
- Antony and Cleopatra killed themselves to avoid capture
- Octavian became the supreme ruler of Rome
- The civil wars ended and so did the Roman Republic

OCTAVIAN- A NEW DIRECTION

- Octavian could have made himself a life-long dictator
- However, he knew most Romans were influenced by Cicero, and favored a republic
- Throughout the civil wars, Cicero argued that a representative government should be restored to Rome
- He died before Octavian rose to power
- Publically Octavian voiced support for a republic, privately, he believed that a republican government is too weak to solve Rome's problems
- In 27b.c. with a strong and loyal army supporting him, the Senate declared Octavian consul, tribune, and commander-in-chief for life
- Took the name Augustus and became Rome's first emperor
- The next 200 years in Roman history would be known as Pax Romana or Roman Peace

CH. 11.4 ROME BUILDS AN EMPIRE



WHAT REFORMS DID AUGUSTUS MAKE?

- To protect his empire, Augustus created a professional army made up of 150,000 soldiers
- Created the Praetorian Guard, 9,000 soldiers, to guard the emperor
- Established the empire's boundaries along natural physical features
 - Rhine and Danube River to the north
 - Atlantic Ocean in the west, Sahara to the south and Euphrates to the east
 - Stationed soldiers along these areas
- He built many public buildings, fountains, and palaces to reflect the greatness of Rome

WHAT REFORMS DID AUGUSTUS MAKE?

- Also worked to improve Rome's government
- During his reign, more than 50 million people lived in the empire
- To maintain control Augustus named an official called a proconsul to oversee each of Rome's provinces
- Tax collection had long been an issue in Rome
- To fix this, Augustus made tax collectors a permanent government officials and paid them regular wages
- Changed the legal system
 - Created a code of laws for for people living in the provinces who were not citizens
- Still fearing a revolt, Augustus imported grain from Africa to give to the poor

EMPERORS AFTER AUGUSTUS

- Augustus ruled Rome for almost 40 years
- After he died in 14, his adopted son Tiberius became emperor
- After Tiberius three other emperors from Augustus' family ruled
 - Caligula: murdered many people and spent money recklessly
 - Appointed his favorite horse as consul
 - Praetorian Guard killed him and appointed Claudius
 - Claudius: Most effective of the four rulers
 - Nero: killed many people including mother and two wives
 - Committed suicide when the Senate sentenced him to death

THE ROMAN PEACE

- After Nero died violence erupted
- In 69 a general named Vespasian became emperor
- Vespasian restored order but ruled harshly
- He crushed any revolts
 - Son Titus led soldiers during the Jewish revolt in Judaea
 - Destroyed Jewish temple in Jerusalem
- Vespasian began the construction of the Colosseum
- After his death, his sons Titus and Domitian each governed Rome
 - Dealt with disasters
 - In 79 Mt. Vesuvius erupted and destroyed Pompeii
 - A year later a fire badly damaged Rome
 - However ruled during an era of relative growth and prosperity

FIVE GOOD EMPERORS

- During the early 100s. Several emperors not related to Augustus or Vespasian ruled
- They were known as the five good emperors
- These men did not abuse their power
- Governed from a time of economic growth
- Agriculture and trade flourished which lasted 96-180
- Also improved Roman cities
- Spent tax money on arches and monuments, bridges, roads, and harbors
- Built extensive aqueducts to bring water from the country to the city

FIVE GOOD EMPERORS

Nerva	Trajan	Hadrian	Antonius Pius	Marcos Aurelius
96-98	98-117	117-138	138-161	161-180
Revised taxes; land reforms helped the poor	Greatly expanded the empire, gave money to education	Made Roman law easier to understand and apply	Enacted laws that assisted orphans	Reformed Roman law; assisted in uniting empire's
poor	to cuucation	and apply		economy

A UNITED EMPIRE

- Emperor Trajan expanded the Roman empire to its maximum size
- Trajan's successors believed the empire was too large to rule effectively
- Moved troops from regions they could not defend and reinforced areas that were easier to protect
- By the 100s the Roman empire was one of the largest empires in history
 3.5 million square miles, almost the size of the United States
- Many groups of people lived in the Roman Empire
- Roman law, rule and a shared Roman identity united them all
- By 212 every free person within the empire was considered a citizen

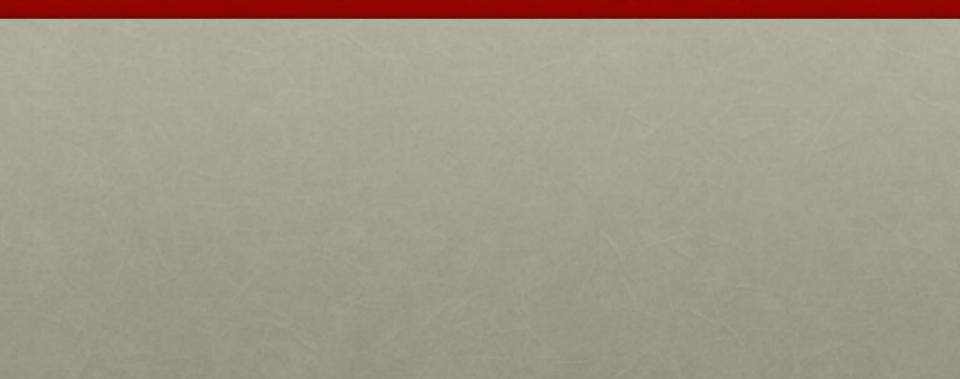
THE EMPIRE'S ECONOMY

- Agriculture remained the most important economic activity
 - Farmers in northern Italy, Gaul and Spain grew grapes and olives
 - Grain from Britain, Sicily, and Egypt supplied Rome's people with food
- Industry thrived in the cities
 - Potters, weavers, and jewelers produced pottery cloth and jewelry
 - Other artisans made glass, bronze and brass
- Trade flourished
 - By 100 a common Roman system of money was used within the empire
 - Also used a standard system of weights and measures

THE EMPIRE'S ECONOMY

- A network of paved roads extended throughout the empire
 - Allowed them to communicate and move armies and goods easily
 - Roman navy eliminated piracy on the Mediterranean Sea and other waterways
 - This allowed goods to be shipped safely from port to port
- Traders from all over the empire arrived in Rome's port cities
 - Sold luxury goods to wealthy Romans
 - Rome also imported raw materials, such as British tin and Spanish silver and lead
- Trade made many people wealthy, however most city dwellers and farmers remained poor, and many other people remained enslaved

CH. 12 ROMAN CIVILIZATION



CH. 12.1 THE ROMAN WAY OF LIFE



THE EMPIRE'S CHIEF CITY

- Rome was one of the largest cities in the ancient world
 - More than 1 million people lived there by the year 1
- Rome was carefully planned out
 - Laid out in a square with the main streets crossing at right angles
- The emperor lived in a splendid palace at the top of a hill
- At the foot of the hill was the Forum
 - Marketplace, shopped for food and luxury items
- Temples and other public buildings surrounded the Forum

THE EMPIRE'S CHIEF CITY

- Like the emperor, wealthy Romans lived in large comfortable houses on the city's hills
 - Homes had marble walls, tiled floors and running water
- Romans who were less wealthy worked as shopkeepers or artisans
- Most Romans were poor
 - Did not have jobs or performed unskilled labor such as delivering goods
 - Lived in crowded, noisy, dirty neighborhoods in wooden apartment buildings six or seven stories tall
- "Bread and circuses"
 - Circus Maximus: chariot races
 - Colosseum: gladiator battles

THE ROMAN FAMILY

- Family was at the heart of the Roman republic
 - Married children often lived in the same house as parents and other relatives
 - Father watched over his wife and her activities
 - Allowed fathers to sell children into slavery or put them to death
- In later times fathers lost some of the power and wives gained legal rights
 - Families had fewer children
 - Were more likely to divorce and remarry

THE ROMAN FAMILY

- Father's in upper class families were responsible for educating children
 - Wealthy boys and girls learned private lessons at home
 - As they got older boys went to schools
 - Older girls continued to study at home
 - Poorer Romans could not afford to go to school but some learned to read, write, and do arithmetic for business
- About the age of 15, Roman boys celebrated becoming an adult
 - Burned toys as offering to the household gods
 - Put on a white toga
 - Once an adult, might work in business, join the army, or get a job in government
- Women married around 14 and were then considered adults

WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE FOR ROMAN WOMEN

- Women in early Rome were not full citizens
- However, had a strong influence on their families and privately advised their husbands
- When Rome became an empire, the wives of emperors began to exercise more power
- The freedoms a Roman woman had depended on her husband's wealth and position
 - Could own land, run businesses and sell property
 - Attended the theater, fights, and races
- Women with less money had less freedom
 - Did housework
 - Served as priestesses, hairdressers or even doctors

ROME AND SLAVERY

- Slavery was apart of Rome from the beginning
- As territory grew, more prisoners were sold into slavery
- Performed many different jobs
 - Worked in homes, harvested crops, mined ore and helped build roads, bridges, and aqueducts
 - Enslaved Greeks served as doctors and artisans
- For most life was miserable
 - Forced to work long hours and could be sold at anytime
- In 73b.c. a gladiator named Spartacus led a slave rebellion
 - Took an army of nearly 70,000 and tried to reach the Alps
 - Roman army crushed the revolt
 - Spartacus was killed in battle and 6,000 of his soldiers were crucified

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

- Romans believed gods controlled all parts of life
 - Greek gods were given Roman names
 - Zeus- Jupiter
 - Aphrodite- Venus
 - Starting with Augustus, emperors were officially made gods by the Senate
- Worshipped them by praying and offering food
 - Had alters in their house
 - Government people made offerings in temples
- Also adopted Greek philosophy
 - Stoicism: finding happiness through reason
 - Romans believed it was about learning to live in a practical way
 - Participate in public affairs, do their civic duty, and treat conquered people fairly

SCIENCE

Medicine

- Learned from Greek doctor Galen
- Emphasized importance of anatomy
- To learn about inner organs, cut open dead animals and recorded his findings

• Ptolemy

- Lived in Alexandria in Egypt
- Mapped over 1,000 different stars
- Studied motion of planets and stars and created rules to explain their movements
- Engineering
 - Built roads from Rome to every part of the empire
 - Supplied water using aqueducts to bring water from the hills into the cities
 - Arches supported long troughs
 - One in Segovia, Spain is still used today
- Roman Numerals
 - Uses letter like symbols like the Greeks and Etruscans

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

• Art

- Borrowed a lot from the Greeks
- Roman statues were more realistic and showed less attractive features
- Architecture
 - Used arches
 - Rows of arches built against each other formed a vault
 - Were able to create domes
 - First to use concrete
 - Volcanic ash, lime and water
 - Colosseum completed in 80a.d. and Pantheon

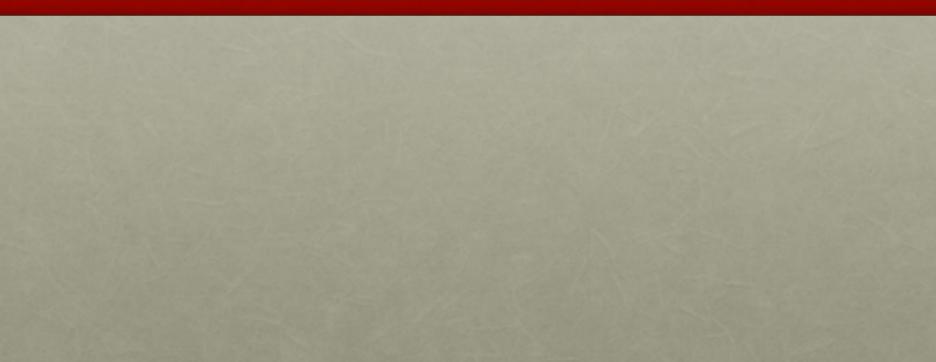
LITERATURE

- Romans were idealists searching for the meaning of life
- Went beyond Greek myths
 - Were not afraid to poke fun at the gods, political leaders, and heroes
- Horace
 - Wrote satires that poked fun at human weaknesses
 - Also wrote odes or poems that express strong emotion about life
- Livy and Tacitus
 - Livy wrote The History of Rome
 - Describes Rome's rise to power, said that history has moral lessons to teach people
 - Tacitus had a critical view
 - Believed emperors had taken away freedoms
 - Romans were losing values that made them strong
 - Wasting time on sports and pleasures

THEATER AND LANGUAGE

- Attending plays was a popular pastime in Rome
- Were staged as part of religious celebrations or national festivals
- Actors wore masks so they could play multiple roles
 - Only men and boys performed
 - Women could perform in comedies called mimes
- Latin, the language of the Romans, had an even bigger impact
 - Became Europe's language for government, trade, and learning
 - Basis of many modern European languages

CH. 12.2 ROME'S DECLINE



POLITICAL CONFUSION

- After Pax Romana ended, confusion and violence followed
- Roman government grew weak, while the army became very powerful
 - To stay in office, emperors had to pay higher wages to the soldiers who supported him
 - When he couldn't soldiers turned
 - Legion would fight legion to put a new emperor in power
 - In a span of 50 years, ending in 284, Rome had 22 emperors
- Society also suffered
 - Many Romans no longer honored values like duty, courage and honesty
 - Dishonest government officials took bribes, and few talented citizens wanted power
 - Interest and support for education declined
 - Many wealthy Romans stopped paying taxes
 - Enslaved laborers made up the large part of the population

ECONOMIC WEAKNESSES

- Rome's weakened government also led to a weakened economy
- Roman soldiers and foreign invaders attacked farms and disrupted trade
 - Led to food shortages and the price of food to rise
- To stop decline, the government produced more coins
 - Had less precious metals, decreasing value
 - Farmers and merchants had to raise the price of their goods
 - Actions led to inflation: steep rise in prices with a matching decline in the value of money
 - As value of coins decreased, people began to barter

INVASIONS

- During this struggle, Germanic tribes raided the western empire, and Persian armies invaded in the east
- People began building walls around the cities for protection
- With less money to use, the government started using Germanic soldiers, who had no loyalty to the empire

WHO WAS DIOCLETIAN?

- A general named Diocletian became emperor in 284
- Introduced reforms to make things better
 - Built forts along the frontiers to defend from invaders
 - Divided the empire into four parts, each with its own ruler
- Also tried to strengthen the economy
 - Set maximum price for wages and goods
 - Ordered workers to remain at the same jobs until they died
 - Also made local officials personally responsible for the taxes their communities had to pay
- Despite his efforts, Diocletian's reforms were unsuccessful
- People ignored his rules and he was not strong enough to enforce them

CONSTANTINE'S RULE

- In 312 another general named Constantine became emperor
- Constantine issued several orders to reinforce the rules of Diocletian
- Wanted a stable workforce
 - Sons followed in their father's trades
- In spite of his reforms, the empire continued to decline
- In 330, Constantine moved the capital to the Greek city of Byzantium (renamed Constantinople)
- When he died a few years later, Theodosius took power

CONSTANTINE'S RULE

- After taking power, Theodosius found the empire too difficult to govern
- Covered a vast area and faced threats from inside and outside the borders
- Theodosius realized the empire had become too large to control from one seat of government
- Decided that when he died the empire should be split into 2 separate empires
- In 395 the Western Empire had its capital in Rome and the Eastern Empire had is capital in Constantinople

GERMANIC INVADERS

- During the late 300s and 400s many Germanic tribes migrated from northern Europe and fought to expand their hold over Roman territory
- In the late 300s the Huns entered eastern Europe
- Fearing an attack, a German tribe called the Visigoths, asked the Roman government for protection
- They were allowed inside the empire's borders
- They were now under Roman protection and promised to be loyal to the empire and not attack
- Romans treated them poorly
 - Charged them high prices for food and enslaved some of their people
- In about 378, the Visigoths fought and defeated the Roman legions at Adrianople

GERMANIC INVADERS

- The Visigoth victory brought more attacks on Roman territory
- Soon, Germanic tribes invaded Gaul
- In 410, the Visigoth leader Alaric led his people into Italy and captured Rome
 - Looted the cities government buildings and private homes
 - Made it clear that the empire would not last forever
- The Vandals attacked Roman lands in Spain and northern Africa
- In 455 they entered Rome and were able to overcome the Romans living there
- Spent almost two weeks seizing valuables and burning buildings
- The Germanic people had entered every part of Rome's organization
 By the mid 400s, Germanic soldiers had been working for the Roman government for centuries

ROMAN EMPEROR FORCED OUT

- As a result, several Germanic leaders held high posts in Rome's government and army
- In 476, the Germanic general Odoacer had enough support that he was able to take control
 - Overthrew the western emperor, a 14-year-old boy named Romulus Augustulus
- After Odoacer seized control, no Roman emperor ever again ruled from Rome
 - From then on, foreign powers ruled what had been the Roman Empire
 - Marks the end of the Western Roman Empire

ROMAN EMPEROR FORCED OUT

- Odoacer controlled Rome for almost 15 years
- The Germanic people however, continued to fight amongst themselves
- During his rule, a group of Visigoths attacked the city of Rome
 - After much fighting, they seized the city and killed Odoacer
 - Set up their new kingdom in Italy under their leader Theodoric
 - Elsewhere in Europe, other Germanic kingdoms arose and came to power
- The Western Roman Empire ceased to exist
- By 550 a group of Germanic-ruled territories had replaced the Western Roman Empire
- Roman culture did not completely disappear
 - Germanic rulers adopted the Latin language, Roman laws, and Christianity
- In the eastern Mediterranean, the Eastern Roman Empire thrived
 Became known as the Byzantine Empire and lasted nearly 1,000 more years

ROME'S INFLUENCE ON LAW AND GOVERNMENT

- Many beliefs about law and justice in the American legal system come from Roman ideas
 - Innocent until proven guilty
 - Everyone is equal under the law
- The republican form of government was developed in ancient Rome
 - Certain citizens in a republic elect their leaders

CH. 12.3 THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE



THE NEW ROME

- At the height of its power in the 500s. The Byzantine territory extended west to Italy, south to Egypt and east to the Arabian border
- A variety of people lived in the empire
 - Greeks were the largest population
 - Egyptians, Syrians, Arabs, Armenians, Jews, Persians, Slavs, and Turks

CONSTANTINOPLE

- By the 500s, multicultural Constantinople had become one of the world's most advanced cities
- Its location was a major factor in the city's success
 - Located on a peninsula between the Black and Aegean Sea
 - Attracted fishing boats, trading ships, and warships
 - Because it was at the crossroads of trade routes between Europe and Asia, it became the wealthiest part of the Roman Empire
- Was also easy to defend
 - Surrounded by the sea on three sides
 - Had a large wall on the fourth side
 - Later a huge chain was strung across the city's harbor
 - Surprise attacks were not easily carried out

WHAT CULTURAL INFLUENCES SHAPED THE BYZANTINES?

- At first Constantinople resembled most Roman cities
 - Had government buildings and palaces built in the Roman style
 - Had an oval arena called the Hippodrome which held races and other events
- Rome influenced the political and social life of the Byzantine Empire
 - Emperors spoke Latin and enforced Roman laws
 - Many wealthy Roman families traveled to the Byzantine Empire and lived in towns or on large farming estates
 - The government gave poor people free bread and entertainment

WHAT CULTURAL INFLUENCES SHAPED THE

BYZANTINES?

- Over time the Roman influence faded and the Greek influence increased
 - Most Byzantine people, including emperors, began to speak Greek
 - Ideas from Egyptians and Slavs also shaped Byzantine life
 - Other customs came from Persia
 - All these cultures blended together to form the Byzantine civilization
- Between 500 and 1200. the Byzantines developed one of the world's most advanced civilizations
 - Preserved and passed on Greek culture and Roman law
 - Also brought Christianity to people in Eastern Europe

JUSTINIAN'S RULE

- Justinian ruled at the height of the Byzantine Empire's power
- He was a skilled general and a strong leader
- Ruled from 527-565
- Governed with supreme power and controlled the military and all of the legal decisions made within the empire

WHO WAS THEODORA

- Justinian's wife, empress Theodora, participated actively in government and helped Justinian choose officials
- Theodora helped Byzantine women win more legal rights
- At her urging, Justinian changed Byzantine law so that a wife could own land
 - If a woman became a widow, the land could help her raise the children
- Showed her wisdom during a crisis in 532
- Angry taxpayers in Constantinople threatened the government
 - Political advisors told Justinian to flee the city
 - Theodora told him to stay and fight
 - "Die an empress than escape and live as an outlaw"
 - Taking her advice, Justinian stayed and crushed the rebels

JUSTINIAN'S LEGAL REFORMS

- Justinian's longest lasting contribution was in the area of law
- Realized the empire's laws were disorganized and confusing
- Ordered a group of legal scholars headed by Tribonian to create a simpler and better code of laws
- New legal code became known as the Justinian Code
- Helped officials and business people better understand the empire's laws
- Throughout the centuries, the Justinian Code has been the basis for the legal systems of almost every country in the Western world

BYZANTINE ARTS

- The emperors ordered the construction of churches, forts, and government buildings
- The church of Hagia Sophia "Holy Wisdom" is one of the most famous
- Nearly 10,000 workers labored in shifts to build the church
- When it was completed in 537, the domed church became the religious center of the Byzantine Empire
- The interior contains walls of polished marble and beautiful gold and silver ornaments
- Still stands in Istanbul today

BYZANTINE ARTS

- Mosaics also decorated the interior walls
 - Patterns or pictures made from small pieces of colored glass or stone
- Most mosaics showed figures of saints or Byzantine emperors
- In addition to the arts and architecture, Justinian was concerned about education
- Learning was highly respected in the Byzantine culture
- In schools, boys studied medicine, religion, law, arithmetic, grammar and other subjects
- Girls did not generally attend schools and received any education at home

MILITARY CONQUESTS

- Justinian wanted to restore the Roman Empire and bring back the glory of Rome
- Led by a general named Belisarius, the Byzantine army was strengthened and reorganized
- Between 533 and 555, the Byzantine military conquered territories that were once part of the Roman Empire
 - Included Italy and parts of Spain and northern Africa
 - Also defeated the Persians
- However, the conquests were short-lived
 - During the mid-500s a deadly disease known as "Justinian's Plague" swept through Asia and Europe
 - Also didn't have enough money to support an army large enough to defend against the Persians
 - Most of the western territories conquered were lost after Justinian's death