

# 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 straw-roofed 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 an iron 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
  - 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 off 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 too 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 15<sup>th</sup>, 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 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 its 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