Standard(s) of Learning:

WHI.6 – The student will demonstrate knowledge of ancient Rome from about 700 B.C. to 500 A.D. in terms of its impact on Western civilization by

- a) Assessing the influence of geography on Roman economic, social, and political development
- b) Describing Roman mythology and religion
- c) Explaining the social structure and role of slavery, significance of citizenship, and the development of democratic features in the government of the Roman Republic
- d) Sequencing events leading to Roman military domination of the Mediterranean basin and Western Europe and the spread of Roman culture in these areas
- e) Assessing the impact of military conquests on the army, economy, and social structure of Rome
- f) Assessing the roles of Julius and Augustus Caesar in the collapse of the Republic and the rise of imperial monarchs
- g) Explaining the economic, social, and political impact of the Pax Romana
- h) Describing the origin, beliefs, traditions, customs, and spread of Christianity
- i) Explaining the development and significance of the Church in the late Roman Empire
- j) Listing contributions in art and architecture, technology and science, medicine, literature and history, language, religious institutions, and law
- k) Citing the reasons for the decline and fall of the Western Roman Empire



Locate Rome on the map – Color it RED

WHI.6a – Location and Geography of Ancient Rome



• The city of Rome, with its central location on the **<u>Italian peninsula</u>**, was able to extend it influence over the entire Mediterranean Basin.

Mountains	 <u>Alps</u>: located in the <u>North</u> and provided protection <u>Apennines</u>: run along the <u>East</u> coast of the Italian Peninsula
Bodies of Water	 <u>Mediterranean</u> and <u>Adriatic</u> Seas: o Provided <u>protection</u> o Sea-borne <u>commerce</u> (trade)
City of Rome	 Built on seven rolling hills on the <u>Tiber River</u> Located <u>15</u> miles inland – more easily defended Center of <u>trade</u>

The Founding of Rome



Latins (700s B.C.)	 First settlers – formed villages along the <u>Tiber River</u> in an area called <u>Latium</u> Established a <u>monarchy</u> (rule by king)
Etruscans (600s B.C.)	 Took control of the monarchy and established a <u>tyranny</u> (rule by one powerful ruler) Transformed Rome into an <u>urban center</u> Developed a <u>written</u> language Skilled artists, metal workers, and architects
Romans (500s B.C.)	Wealth Roman landowners overthrew the Etruscans and established a <u>Republic</u> (elected representatives)

WHI.6b - Roman Mythology & Religion



- Roman mythology, like Greek mythology, was based upon a **polytheistic** religion that was integral to culture, politics, and art.
 - o Based on <u>Greek</u> polytheistic religion
 - Explained **natural phenomena**, **human qualities**, and **life events**

Roman God	Greek Name	Area of Control
Jupiter	Zeus	Ruler of Gods
		God of the Sky
Juno	<u>Hera</u>	Wife of Jupiter
		<u>Goddess of marriage</u>
<u>Diana</u>	Artemis	<u>Goddess of earth, wildlife, hunters</u>
<u>Minerva</u>	Athena	Goddess of wisdom and reason
Venus	<u>Aphrodite</u>	<u>Goddess of love and beauty</u>

- Many of Western civilization's symbols, metaphors, words, and idealized images come from ancient Roman mythology.
 - Names of Planets: Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, Venus
 - Symbols: Cupid (Valentine's Day)

<u> WHI.6c – The Roman Republic</u>



Senatus Populusque Romanus ("The Senate and the People of Rome")

Although women, most aliens (non-Romans living in the Republic), and slaves were excluded from the governing process, the Roman Republic made major strides in the development of **representative democracy**, which became a foundation of modern democracy.

• **<u>Republic</u>**: form of government in which power rests with citizens who have the right to vote for their leaders

Social Structure in the Early Roman Republic

- <u>**Patricians**</u>: Power nobility (small portion of population)
 - o Inherited power and status
 - Made laws for Rome
- <u>Plebeians</u>: Majority of the population
 - Plebeian men were allowed to vote, but were barred from holding most important government positions
- <u>Slaves</u>: Not based on race

The Roman Republic

Citizenship	Patrician and Plebeian <u>men</u> and selected <u>foreigners</u>
	• Were required to pay <u>taxes</u> and serve in the <u>military</u>
Legal Code	• <u>Twelve Tables</u> – written law code
Executive	• Two <u>Consuls</u> , elected by the Assembly for one year
	 Acted as the <u>chief executives</u> of the government and <u>commander-</u> <u>in-chief</u> of the army
	• Had the power to <u>veto</u>

	• <u>Censors</u> : registered citizens according to their wealth and oversaw the moral conduct of all citizens
Legislative	 Senate – 300 members chosen from the wealthy who served for life – Most powerful group in the Republic Controlled <u>foreign</u> and <u>financial</u> policies and advised the consuls <u>Assemblies</u>: representative groups with one vote each Voted on <u>laws</u> and elected officials <u>Tribunes</u>: special assemblies consisting of Plebeians who were elected to protect the rights of the Plebeians from unfair acts of Patrician officials – formed after the <u>Conflict of Orders</u> (Plebeian rebellion)
Judicial	 <u>Praetors</u>: 8 judges chosen for 1 year by the Assemblies Two judges oversaw the courts Remaining judges oversaw the provinces
Roman Army	 All citizens who owned land were required to serve in the army Soldiers were organized into large military units called <u>legions</u> (5,000 infantry supported by cavalry)

- In times of crisis, the republic could appoint a <u>dictator</u> a leader who had absolute power to make laws and command the army.
 - Power lasted for only <u>6 months</u>
 - $\circ \quad \text{Chosen by } \underline{\textbf{consuls}} \text{ and elected by the } \underline{\textbf{Senate}}$

<u>WHI.6d – The Punic Wars</u>



- The Punic Wars were a series of conflicts between <u>Rome</u> and <u>Carthage</u> from 264-146 B.C.
- After the victory over Carthage in the Punic Wars, Rome was able, over the next 100 years, to dominate the <u>Mediterranean</u> basin, leading to the diffusion of <u>Roman culture</u>

1st Punic War

Dates	• 264 BC – lasted <u>23</u> years
Cause(s)	Rome feared Carthage would gain control of all of <u>Sicily</u> and cross the <u>Strait</u> <u>of Messina</u> into Italy
	• Rome came to the aid of the city of <u>Messina</u> when it rebelled against Carthage
Major Events	Rome builds a <u>navy</u> using captured Carthaginian ships as a model
	• Used <u>boarding bridges</u> for hand to hand combat aboard enemy ships
Outcome	• 241 BC – a peace agreement was signed
	 Carthage had to give up <u>Sicily</u>, <u>Corsica</u>, and <u>Sardinia</u>
	 Carthage had to pay <u>money</u> to Rome

<u>2nd Punic War</u>

Dates	• 218 BC – lasted <u>16</u> years
Cause(s)	 Carthage began to regroup and expand its empire in <u>Spain</u> Carthage attacks the city of <u>Saguntum</u> in Spain – an ally of Rome – and Rome declares war on Carthage

Major Events	• Hannibal , the great Carthaginian general, leads his army (including		
	<u>elephants</u>) through the <u>Alps</u> to invade Italy		
	• His plan against Rome was simple: early decisive victories and convince		
	Roman allies to side with Carthage		
	<u>Battle of Cannae</u>		
	• Romans adopted a <u>delay</u> approach to Hannibal. The plan was to wait		
	him out until he was <u>tired</u> , supplies <u>diminished</u> , and not meet him		
	head on . Though effective this plan was not popular with the public or the politicians.		
	• This policy would change for one battle, <u>Cannae</u> . New consuls were		
	elected with the promise of a decisive victory over Hannibal. They were		
	granted double their normal army to fight and decided to draw Hannibal		
	out in the open. Rome out-numbered Hannibal <u>2-1</u> .		
	• Hannibal soundly defeated the Roman army. About <u>10,000</u> of the		
	70,000 Roman soldiers <u>survived</u> the fight. Hannibal's tactics are still		
	studied today as a maneuver to defeat a larger army on an open field.		
	\circ After this battle Rome would go back to its delay policy and not openly		
	face Hannibal.		
	• While Hannibal was preoccupied, Rome sent a young general <u>Scipio</u> to Spain		
	• Conquered Spain and divided the area into two Roman provinces		
	\circ Scipio then crossed over to <u>Africa</u> and marched on Carthage		
	\circ With Hannibal in Italy, Carthage was somewhat defenseless against		
	Scipio. They quickly called for peace and Hannibal was sent home,		
	having won every major battle he had fought.		
	<u>Battle of Zama</u>		
	• <u>Hannibal</u> and <u>Scipio</u> face off on the battlefield near Carthage		
	• Scipio wins, delivering Hannibal's first lost and complete defeat of		
	Carthage		
	\circ This battle ends the 2 nd Punic War		

Outcome	Carthage was defeated
	\circ Lost territories in <u>Spain</u> and <u>Africa</u>
	 Lost most of its <u>navy</u>
	 Forced to pay more <u>money</u> to Rome

3rd Punic War

Dates	• 149 BC – lasted 3 years
Cause(s)	 <u>Hatred</u> between Rome and Carthage Carthage tried to recover after the 2nd Punic War which upset Rome – <u>Rome</u> declares war on <u>Carthage</u>
Major Events	• <u>Rome</u> attacks and burns the city of <u>Carthage</u> and sells the remaining inhabitants into <u>slavery</u>
Outcome	• Rome dominated the <u>Mediterranean</u> basin which led to expanded trade, greater wealth, and the spread of the <u>Roman culture</u>

Effects of the Punic Wars

- Roman <u>victory</u> lead to expanded <u>trade</u> and <u>wealth</u> for Rome
- <u>Carthage</u> is completely destroyed
- Roman culture spreads throughout the <u>Mediterranean Basin</u> (Africa, Asia, Europe, and Eastern Mediterranean) as well as <u>Western Europe</u> (Gaul, British Isles)

Problems for Rome

- The Punic Wars also caused some problems for Rome
 - High **<u>unemployment</u>** and need for **<u>public welfare</u>**
 - **<u>Small</u>** farmers lost their land large portions of fields were destroyed during the wars
 - \circ $\;$ Rome became dependent upon $\underline{\mathbf{provinces}}$ for $\underline{\mathbf{grain}}$

WHI.6e, f – The Decline of the Roman Republic

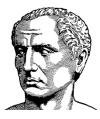


• The Roman Republic, in the face of changing social and economic conditions, succumbed to civil war and was replaced by an imperial regime, the Roman Empire.

Economic/Social Problems:	 Spread of <u>slavery</u> in the agricultural system – 1/3 of the population were slaved
	 Migration of small farmers into the <u>cities</u> and <u>unemployment</u> - ¹/₄ of the population
	• Devaluation of the Roman <u>currency</u> due to inflation
Military Problems:	• Period of <u>civil war</u> – conflict between groups within the same country
	• Breakdown of the once loyal <u>military</u> – Generals began seizing power and recruiting armies by promising land and paying soldiers, which made the soldiers loyal to the Generals and not the Republic

Attempts at Reform

Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus	 Tribunes who proposed reforms such as limiting the size of <u>estates</u> and giving <u>land</u> to the poor
	Both were <u>assassinated</u>
Lucius Cornelius Sulla	• Ruled as dictator from 82 BC to 79 BC
	• Tried to restore power to the <u>Senate</u> by enlarging it by 300 members and giving it complete control over the government



Julius Caesar

<u>The First Triumvirate</u>

- Means "<u>Rule of Three</u>" a political alliance
- Consisted of: <u>Julius Caesar</u> (military leader), <u>Gnaeus Pompey</u> (popular general), <u>Licinius</u> <u>Crassus</u> (wealthy Roman)
- Took power in 59 B.C. and ruled for 10 years

Julius Caesar Takes Control

- Became a national hero after conquering <u>Gual</u> (France)
- **<u>Pompey</u>** worried about Caesar's growing influence, so he had the <u>**Senate**</u> order Caesar to disband his army and return to Rome
- Caesar marched on **Rome** and defeated Pompey's army Senate named him dictator
- In 44 BC, he was named dictator for <u>life</u>

Rome Under Caesar

- Caesar ruled as an <u>absolute</u> ruler end to democracy in Rome
- Granted Roman <u>citizenship</u> to many people in the provinces
- Expanded the **Senate**
- Created **jobs** through public **<u>building</u>** projects
- Started new <u>colonies</u> and raised pay for <u>soldiers</u>

The End of the Roman Republic

- Caesar made many enemies and in 44 BC he was **assassinated** by two **Senators**: Marcus Brutus and Gaius Cassius
- After his death, civil war broke out again and destroyed what was left of the Roman Republic



Octavian (Augustus) Caesar

The Second Triumvirate

- Consisted of: <u>Octavian Caesar</u> (nephew of Caesar), <u>Mark Antony</u> (general), and <u>Lepidus</u> (powerful politician)
- Took power in 43 BC and ruled for 10 years

Octavian Takes Control

- Octavian forces Lepidus to retire
- He then accuses <u>Antony</u> of treason leads an army against him
- In 31 BC, Octavian assumed the name Augustus and became Rome's 1st emperor



<u>WHI.6g – The Roman Empire & The Pax Romana</u>

- The <u>Pax Romana</u>: 200 years of <u>peace</u> and prosperity under imperial rule
- Expansion and solidification of the Roman Empire, particularly in the Near East
- <u>Augustus Caesar</u> established the Roman Empire by instituting various reforms and policies that helped to promote prosperity and stability

Economic Impact	•	 Expanded trade by: Establishing a uniform system of money Guaranteeing safe travel and trade on <u>Roman roads</u>
Social Impact	•	Returned stability to <u>social classes</u> Increased emphasis on the <u>family</u>
Political Impact	•	Create a <u>civil service</u> – paid workers to manage the affairs of government Developed a uniform <u>rule of law</u>

The Roman Empire After Augustus

- Augustus died in 14 AD
- There was no procedure for the peaceful succession of Emperors

Julio-Claudian Emperors

• Series of bad emperors all related to Caesar ruled for the next 54 years, including:

Caligula	• <u>Ruled 37-41 AD</u>
	<u>Mentally disturbed</u>
Nero	• <u>Ruled 54-68 AD</u>
	<u>Good administrator, but cruel</u>
	<u>Murdered many people and persecuted Christians</u>
Domitian	• <u>Ruled 81-96 AD</u>
	Paranoid dictator who executed many people

Five Good Emperors

• Series of five emperors who ruled for about 100 years, including:

Nerva	• <u>Ruled 96-98 AD</u>
	Began the custom of adopting an heir
Trajan	• <u>Ruled 98-117 AD</u>
	<u>Empire reached its greatest extent</u>
	<u>Undertook vast building program</u>
	Enlarged social welfare
Hadrian	• <u>Ruled 117-138 AD</u>
	<u>Consolidated earlier conquests</u>
	<u>Reorganized the bureacracy</u>
Antonius Pius	• <u>Ruled 138-161</u>
	• <u>Reign largely a period of peace and prosperity</u>
Marcus Aurelias	• <u>Ruled 161-180</u>
	<u>Brought empire to height of economic prosperity</u>
	<u>Defeated invaders</u>
	<u>Wrote philosophy</u>

<u>WHI.6h, I – Christianity & The Roman Empire</u>



• The followers of Jesus spread throughout the Roman Empire, bringing it into conflict with Roman polytheism and eventually changing Western civilization.

Jesus of Nazareth

- Around 63 BC, Romans had taken over <u>Judea</u> the Jewish Kingdom
- At the age of 30, **Jesus** began his public ministry
- Jesus' message appealed to many, especially the <u>poor</u>, and his popularity grew which concerned the <u>Romans</u> and <u>Jewish</u> leaders
- Many followers believed that Jesus was the promised <u>Messiah</u> (king)
- Jewish leaders accused him of **<u>blasphemy</u>** because they did not believe he was the Messiah
- Roman governor **<u>Pontius Pilate</u>** accused him of defying the **<u>authority</u>** of Rome
- Jesus was <u>arrested</u> and <u>crucified</u> (nailed to a large wooden cross to die) and his followers believe he ascended into heaven

Christianity Spreads

- Christianity was spread by the <u>apostles</u> especially <u>Paul</u>
- The **<u>Pax Romana</u>** made travel and the exchange of ideas easy which helped spread Christianity
- Common <u>languages</u> <u>Latin</u> and <u>Greek</u> allowed the message to be easily understood
- Christianity had wide spread appeal because:
 - Embraced all **people** and gave hope to the **powerless**
 - Offered a **personal** relationship with a loving God
 - Promised eternal <u>life</u> after <u>death</u>
- By the late 3rd Century AD there were <u>millions</u> of Christians in the Roman Empire

The Persecution of Christians

- <u>Christians</u> posed a threat to the Romans because they refused to worship <u>Roman Gods</u>, which was seen as opposition to Roman rule
- Used as <u>scapegoats</u> (groups/individuals that innocently bear the blame for others) for <u>political</u> and <u>economic</u> troubles
- As the Pax Romana ended, the **persecution** of Christians increased Romans exiled, imprisoned, or executed Christians for practicing their beliefs

• Some were viewed as <u>martyrs</u> – people willing to sacrifice their lives for a belief or cause – which inspired others

Christianity Becomes a World Religion

- In 313 AD Roman Emperor <u>Constantine</u> converts to <u>Christianity</u> and ends the persecution of the Christians
- In 325 AD church leaders wrote the **Nicene Creed** which outlined the basic beliefs of the church
- In 380 AD Emperor **<u>Theodosius</u>** makes Christianity the Empire's official **<u>religion</u>**

The Church in the Late Roman Empire

- As the Roman Empire declined in the West, the Church of Rome grew in importance, followers, and influence
- The Church became a source of **moral authority**
- Loyalty to the <u>**Church**</u> became more important than loyalty to the <u>**Emperor**</u>
- The Church became the main unifying force of **Western Europe**

Church Leaders

- **<u>Pope</u>** head of the church
- <u>**Bishops**</u> priests who supervised several local churches
- **<u>Priests</u>** led small groups of Christians at the local level

Who founded the religion?	 <u>Jesus</u> <u>Has roots in Judaism</u>
Where was the religion founded?	• <u>Israel</u>
Identify the sacred writings and holy books	 <u>Bible – Old and New Testaments</u> <u>Christian doctrines established by early church councils</u>
Monotheistic or Polytheistic?	• <u>Monotheistic</u>
Major Beliefs, Customs, and Traditions	 Jesus as both Son and incarnation of God Life after death – Final judgment Personal relationship with God Ten Commandments Symbol: Cross
Based on this religion, is there a heaven and, if so, how do you get there?	• <u>Yes – follow the Ten Commandments and Jesus</u>
How and where did this religion spread?	 Popularity of the message Early martyrs inspired others Carried by the Apostles, including Paul, throughout the Roman Empire

WHI.6j – Contributions of Ancient Rome



- Conquests and trade spread Roman cultural and technological achievements throughout the Empire
- <u>Western civilization</u> was influenced by the cultural achievements of Rome

Art	• Sculptors created <u>realistic</u> portraits in stone
	• <u>Bas-relief</u> : type of sculpture where images project from a flat background
	• <u>Mosaics</u> : pictures or designs made from small pieces of stone, glass, or tite
	• <u>Frescoes</u> : paintings in wet plaster
Architecture	• <u>Pantheon</u> – Temple built to honor the gods
	• <u>Colosseum</u> – amphitheater used for Gladiator fights and various other public spectacles
	• <u>Forum</u> – political and economic center of Rome
	• Developed <u>concrete</u> which allowed them to build large structures
Technology	• Roads: built 60,000 miles of paved highways
	• <u>Aqueducts</u> : bridge-like structures that carried water from the mountains
	• Roman <u>arches</u> and <u>domes</u>
Science	 Ptolemy: developed the <u>Ptolemaic system</u> – based on the belief that the <u>sun</u>, the <u>planets</u>, and the <u>stars</u> revolved around the <u>Earth</u>

Medicine	Emphasis on public health: public baths , public water systems , <u>medical schools</u>
Language	 Latin: Language of the Roman Empire The <u>Roman (Latin)</u> alphabet of 23 letters, plus J, Y, W, which the English added later is used today Latin continued to be spoken in most of <u>Europe</u> after the end of the Roman Empire Adopted by the <u>Roman Catholic Church</u> Many <u>scientific</u> terms and <u>English</u> words have Latin origins Roman <u>numerals</u> Romance Languages: Latin is the parent language of <u>Spanish</u>, <u>French</u>, <u>Italian</u>, <u>Portuguese</u>, and <u>Romanian</u>
Literature	• Virgil's <u>Aeneid</u> : epic of Aeneas (a Trojan Hero)
Religion	 Roman <u>mythology</u> Adoption of <u>Christianity</u> as the imperial religion
Law	 <u>Twelve Tables</u> – principle of "innocent until proven guilty" Belief that basic legal principles should apply to all people

WHI.6k - Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire



- Over a 300 year period, the western part of the Roman Empire steadily declined because of internal and external problems
- The <u>**Pax Romana</u>** ended with the reign in <u>**Marcus Aurelius**</u> in 180 AD after him Rome had a series of poor rulers</u>

Causes for the Decline of the Western Roman Empire

Geographic Size	Difficulty of defense and administration
Economy	• <u>Trade</u> was disrupted by invasions and pirate attacks
	 Lack of <u>expansion</u> – lacked new sources of gold and silver – led to <u>high</u> <u>taxes</u>
	 Devaluation of Roman currency due to <u>inflation</u> – drastic drop in the value of money coupled with a rise in prices
	• <u>Agricultural</u> declined due to overworked soil and years of war
	• Food shortages and disease spread leading to population decrease
Military	• Independent general and armies posed a great threat to Rome
	 Army membership started to include <u>non-Romans</u>, called <u>mercenaries</u> (foreign soldiers who fought for money) resulting in a decline of discipline
Moral Decay	• People's loss of <u>faith</u> in Rome and the family due to poor conditions in

	the Empire
Political Problems	<u>Civil conflict and weak administration</u>
Invasion	<u>Attacks on borders</u>
	\circ Germanic tribes from the North
	\circ Huns (Mongol nomads from Asia) led by Attila the Hun

Emperors Attempt Reforms

- Despite its problems, Rome lasted for another **<u>200</u>** years
- In 284 AD, <u>Diocletian</u> an absolute and harsh leader became emperor
 - Doubled the size of the **<u>army</u>**
 - Tried to control **<u>inflation</u>** by setting fixed prices for goods
 - To make governing easier, he <u>divided</u> the empire into the Greek speaking <u>East</u> (Greece, Anatolia, Syria, and Egypt) and the Latin speaking <u>West</u> (Italy, Gaul, Britain, and Spain)
 - Diocletian took control of the **<u>East</u>** and appointed a co-ruler for the <u>West</u>

Constantine Rises to Power

- When Diocletian retired in 305 AD, <u>civil war</u> broke out
- In 311 AD, a young commander named <u>Constantine</u> takes control
- By 324 AD, Constantine **reunited** the Roman Empire
- In 330 AD, Constantine moved the capital from Rome to <u>Byzantium</u> (Turkey) and remained the city <u>Constantinople</u>

Division of the Roman Empire

- Empire divides again after the death of Constantine
- The <u>Western</u> Roman Empire collapsed in 476 AD when it ceased to have a Roman Emperor
- The <u>Eastern Empire</u> survives and becomes known as the <u>Byzantine Empire</u>, which continues until 1453 when it is invaded by the Ottoman Turks