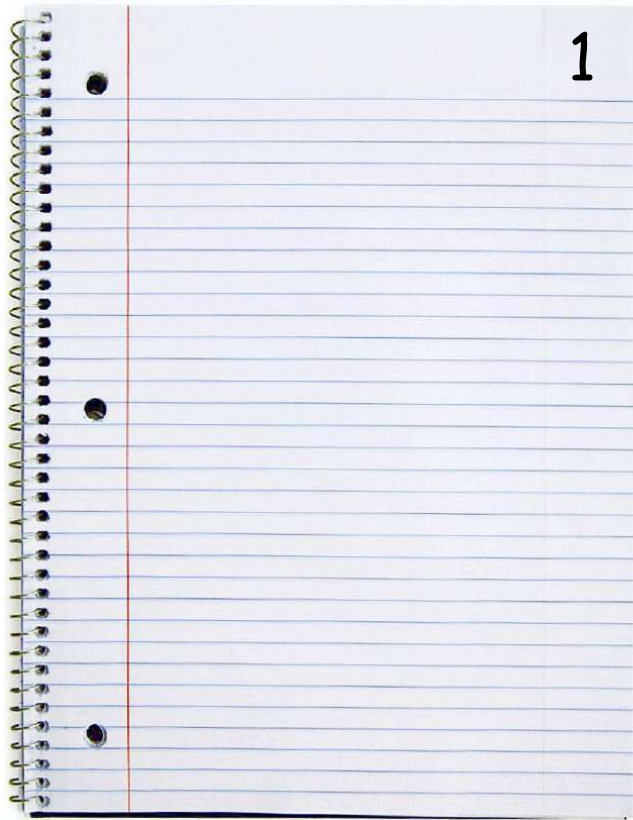
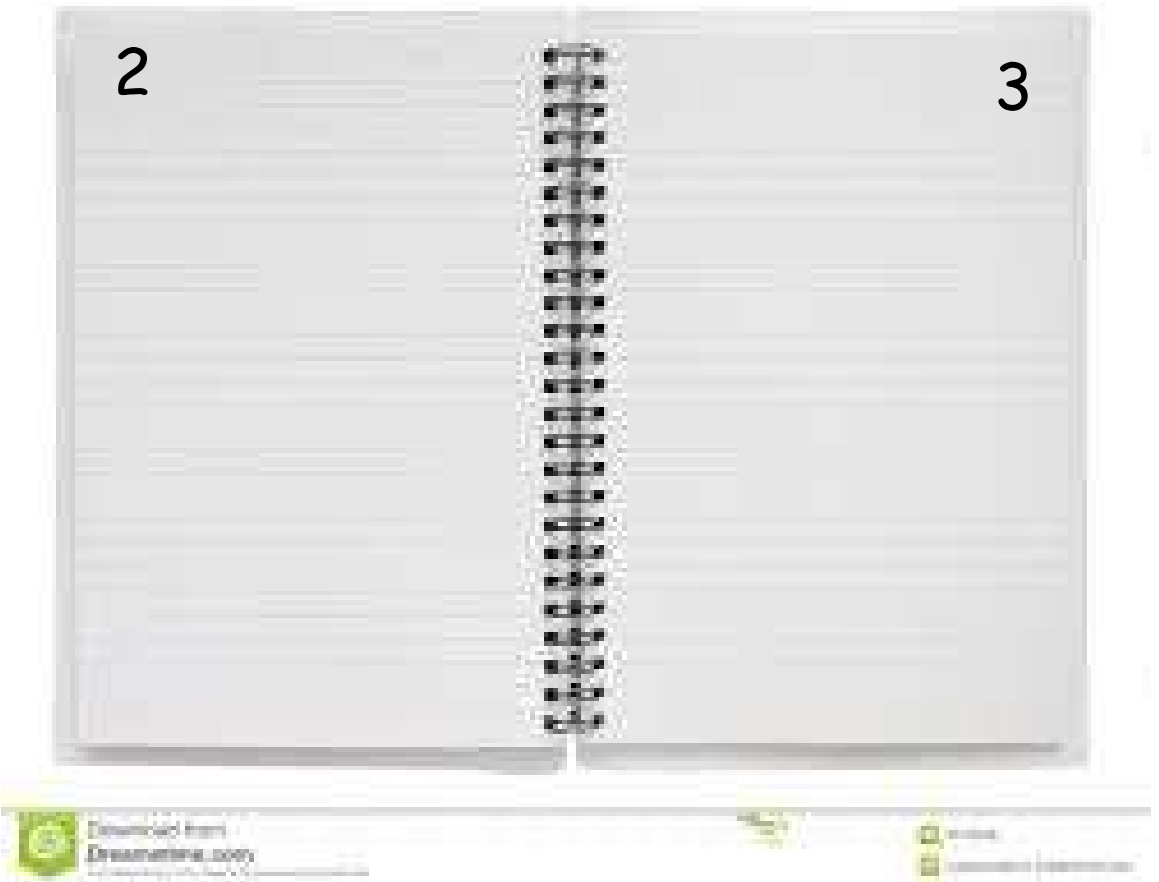


World History

C-Notes



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Historical Thinking

Vocabulary

Bias = causes people to feel or show an inclination or prejudice for or against someone or something

Perspective = a person's point of view, literally and figuratively

Multiple Perspectives = many points of views

Reliability = the ability to be depended on for accuracy or honesty

Evidence = a body of facts or information pointing to whether a belief or proposition is true

Effect of Time = considering how time affects the reliability of a evidence

Analyze = to discover or reveal through detailed examination

Primary Source = firsthand or eyewitness account of an event i.e. text from that time period, image, pottery, letter, newspaper

Secondary Source = secondhand record of an event i.e. textbook or historian's article

Sourcing = the process of evaluating a historical text e.g. analyzing bias, author, perspective, audience, corroboration, evidence, context, and reliability

Corroboration = evidence that confirms or supports a statement, theory, or finding

Contextualization = to think about or provide information about the situation in which something happens

The Roman Empire

Republic vs.
Empire

- After the **Roman Republic** broke down the **Citizens** restored their government and society by
 - changing it to an **empire** & giving great power to the **emperor**
 - The first emperor of Rome was **Augustus**
- The **Roman emperors** had the power to
 - Declare war
 - Punish lawbreakers
 - And lead religious festivals
 - But **NOT** elect members of the Senate
- “**Civis romanus sum**” is the latin expression “I am a Roman citizen”
 - Citizenship under the Roman Empire was so highly valued that once granted, people remained very loyal

Born
Citizens vs.
Naturalized
Citizens

Roman Achievements

- The goal behind many of the Roman achievements was to **improve** and make the **lives of it's citizens** more pleasant
- Architecture
 - The Romans borrowed the architectural elements of **columns and open spaces** from the Greeks
- Engineering
 - **Aqueducts** are man-made channels that carried water from distant mountains
- Art
 - Again the Romans borrowed from the Greeks the ability to make statues and paintings look **realistic**
- Philosophy
 - **Stoics** believed citizens should live virtuous lives & act for the good of Rome

Fall of the Western Roman Empire

Threats to
the Empire

- As the Roman Empire expanded
 - Emperors feared that the empire was too large to defend and govern efficiently
- The Roman borders were being attacked
 - These outside military threats weakened Roman society
 - Because people needed to farm & run the country were being pulled away from Rome & put into the army

Diocletian

- Diocletian was able to become a strong emperor in part because
 - Disease, high taxes, and other problems made Roman Citizens hungry for a strong leader
 - He divided the empire and appointed a co-emperor to strengthening the empire Not for personal power

Constantine

- Biggest difference between Diocletian & Constantine's reign
 - Diocletian divided the empire into two halves
 - Constantine reunited the two halves
- Constantine's reign was most memorable for
 - moving the capital of the empire to the east & renaming the new capital Constantinople
- Constantinople location played an important role in its development
 - By being between two seas protected it from attack
 - Offered the perfect spot to control trade between Europe & Asia

Internal Problems

- Disease swept through the empire killing many people
- The gov. kept raising taxes to support the defense (armies)
- Political corruption was common throughout the gov.
 - Officials ignored the needs of the people & the gov. Became inefficient

Western Roman Invaders

Visigoths

- The Sack of Rome 410
 - The **Goths'** attack on Rome made citizens realize for the first time that Rome could be conquered

Hun

- Leader: **Attila** the Hun “He was a man born into the world to shake the nations, the scourge of all lands, who in some way terrified all mankind by the dreadful rumors noised abroad concerning him.”
 - The Hun armies never invaded Rome but...
 - The Hun armies defeated the Goths' causing them to flee into Roman territories

Byzantine Empire

Citizens

“The people who lived in this society never stopped thinking of themselves as **Romans**.”

- The history and prestige of the Roman Empire was very strong & the Byzantines still felt connected to it
- However, Byzantines’ interaction with other various cultures allowed the society to become a mixture of cultures and eventually grew apart from Rome

Church

- Christianity was central to the Byzantines’ lives
- The **Hagia Sophia** is the most famous & magnificent Byzantine church in Constantinople
 - It contains some of the empire's most famous **mosaics**, pictures made with pieces of colored stone or glass

Justinian & Theodora

- Byzantine emperor and empress from 527 to 565
- Byzantine emperors are the head of the church as well as the political ruler
- Justinian's passions were to reunite the Roman Empire, the law, and the church
- The **Justinianic Code** is best described as
 - a legal system based on Christian & Roman laws guaranteeing fair treatment for all
- "Theodora helped to create laws to aid women and children and to end government corruption"
 - She was a leader who cared deeply about her fellow citizens