



ANCIENT ROME

World History

ROME

Warm-up Question:

Around 100 C.E., at the height of the Roman Empire, Romans boasted/bragged, “All roads lead to Rome.” Why do you think that the Romans said this?



Rome's Beginnings

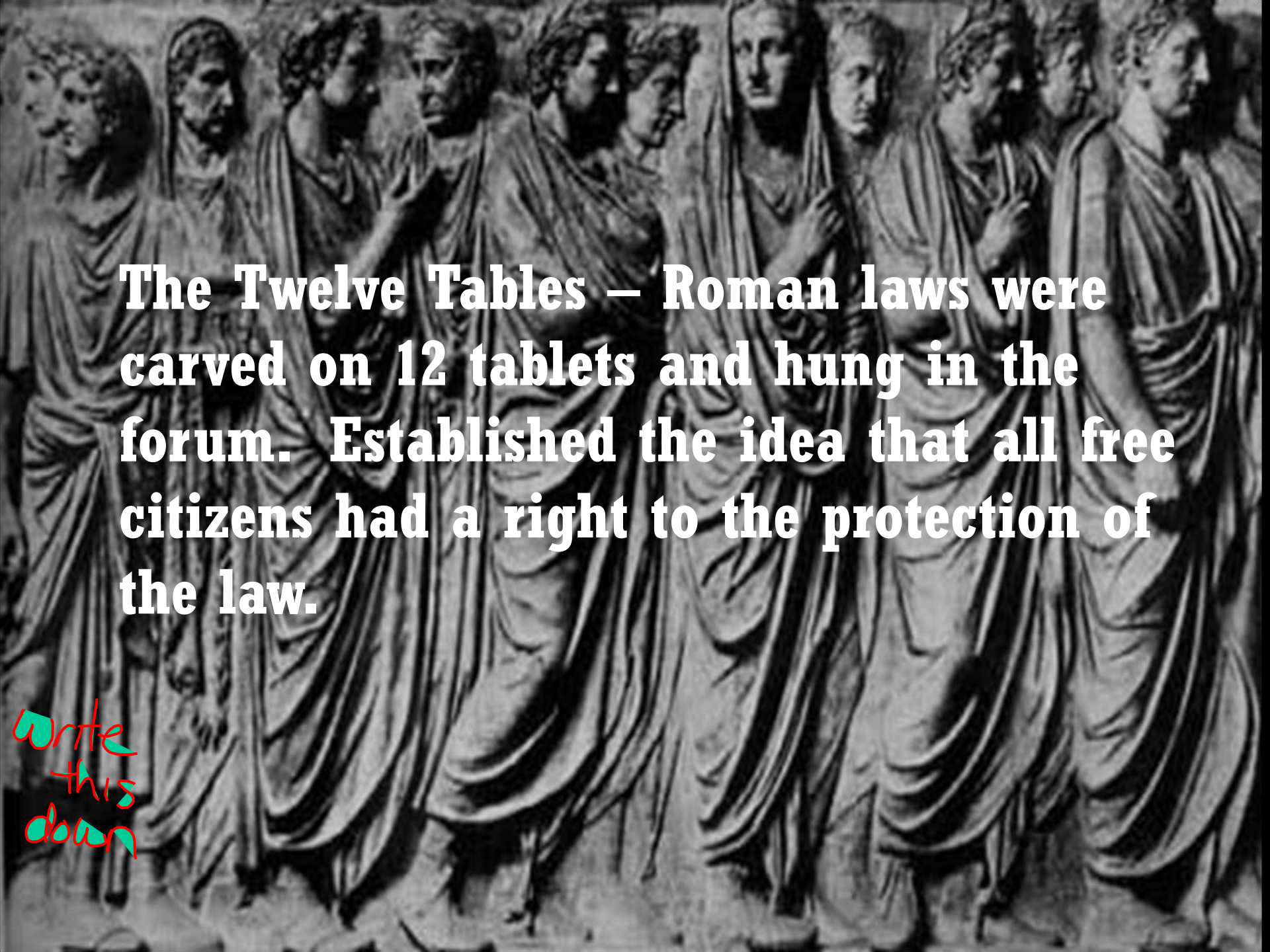
The Roman Republic

- Mythical Version:
 - ~ Trojan prince Aeneas discovers Latins while searching for new homeland
 - ~ The legend of Romulus and Remus explains the creation of Rome
- Historical Version:
 - ~ Latin people settled on the Palatine Hill in Rome
 - ~ Etruscans conquered the Latins; ruled harshly
 - ~ Rome was ruled as a monarchy for over 200 years
 - ~ Romans overthrew the Etruscan kings and established a Republic in 509 BCE

The Roman Republic

- **Early Rome was dominated by two social classes**
 - **Patricians** - new wealthy aristocratic class, Latin nobles.
 - **Plebeians** - wealthy non-aristocratic townspeople and landowners as well as merchants and farmers.
 - **Early government was divided into two branches; executive and legislative.**

Ruled by Consuls and Senate



The Twelve Tables – Roman laws were carved on 12 tablets and hung in the forum. Established the idea that all free citizens had a right to the protection of the law.

*write
this
down*

- What was the advantage to writing down the laws?

Religion & Family

- **Early Romans worshiped nature spirits which later became gods and goddesses.**
- **The Romans borrowed Greek deities giving them Roman names. (e.g. Jupiter / Zeus)**
- **The family was the basic unit of Roman society with the father the head of the household.**
- **Roman wives had few legal rights, but had more freedom than Greek women.**



Roman Military

- Rome's success due to its strong army.
- Every male citizen had to serve in the military when needed.
- Roman generals improved on Greek military tactics by employing smaller, more mobile divisions of troops.



The Punic Wars

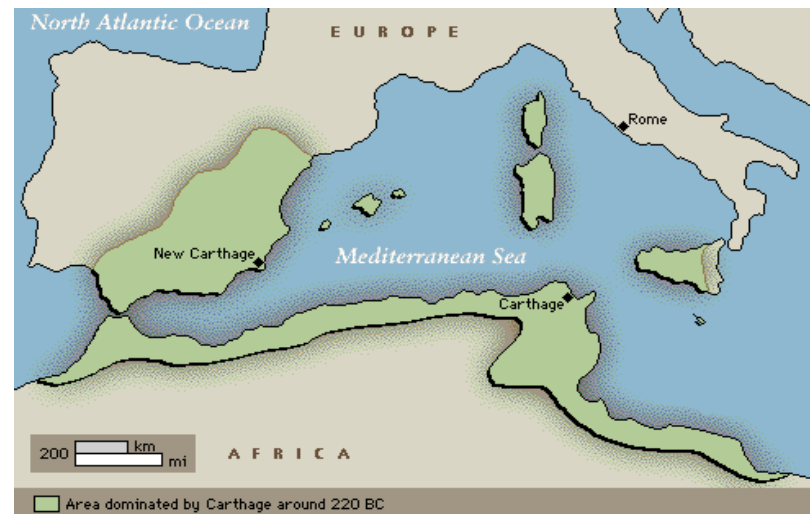


The Punic Wars were a period of expansion for the early Roman Republic

Rome fought 3 wars with the city-state of Carthage for the control of the Mediterranean

The First Punic War

- Romans controlled all of Italy by 275 BCE
- Carthage had expanded to Sicily and the Romans wanted to stop the expansion.
- Rome wanted to control the entire Mediterranean Sea
- Carthage wanted the Strait of Messina and the Romans defended it.
- War raged 264 – 241 BCE
- Rome defeated Carthage & forced them to pay a huge indemnity and relinquish control of Sicily



The Second Punic War

- 221 – 202 BCE
- Carthaginian General Hannibal led 40,000 men and 40 elephants from Spain over the Alps to invade Rome
- Sickness, hunger, snow, & attacks killed most of the elephants & ½ the men.
- Roman army was almost destroyed
- Gen. Scipio attacked at Carthage, forcing Hannibal back to N. Africa
- Rome demanded control of Spain and another indemnity



ATLANTIC OCEAN

EUROPE

GAUL

SPAIN

PYRENEES MTNS

ALPS

Ticinus 218

Trebia 218

Metaurus 207

Lake Trasimene 207

ITALY

Rome

Cannae 216

PUNIC WARS

Ilipa 206

Saguntum 219

Carthago Nova

PILLARS OF HERCULES (GIBRALTAR)

Aegates 214

Crotona

Carthage

Mylae 260

Zama 202

Ecnomus 256

AFRICA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

200 miles

Rome's Territory 264 BC

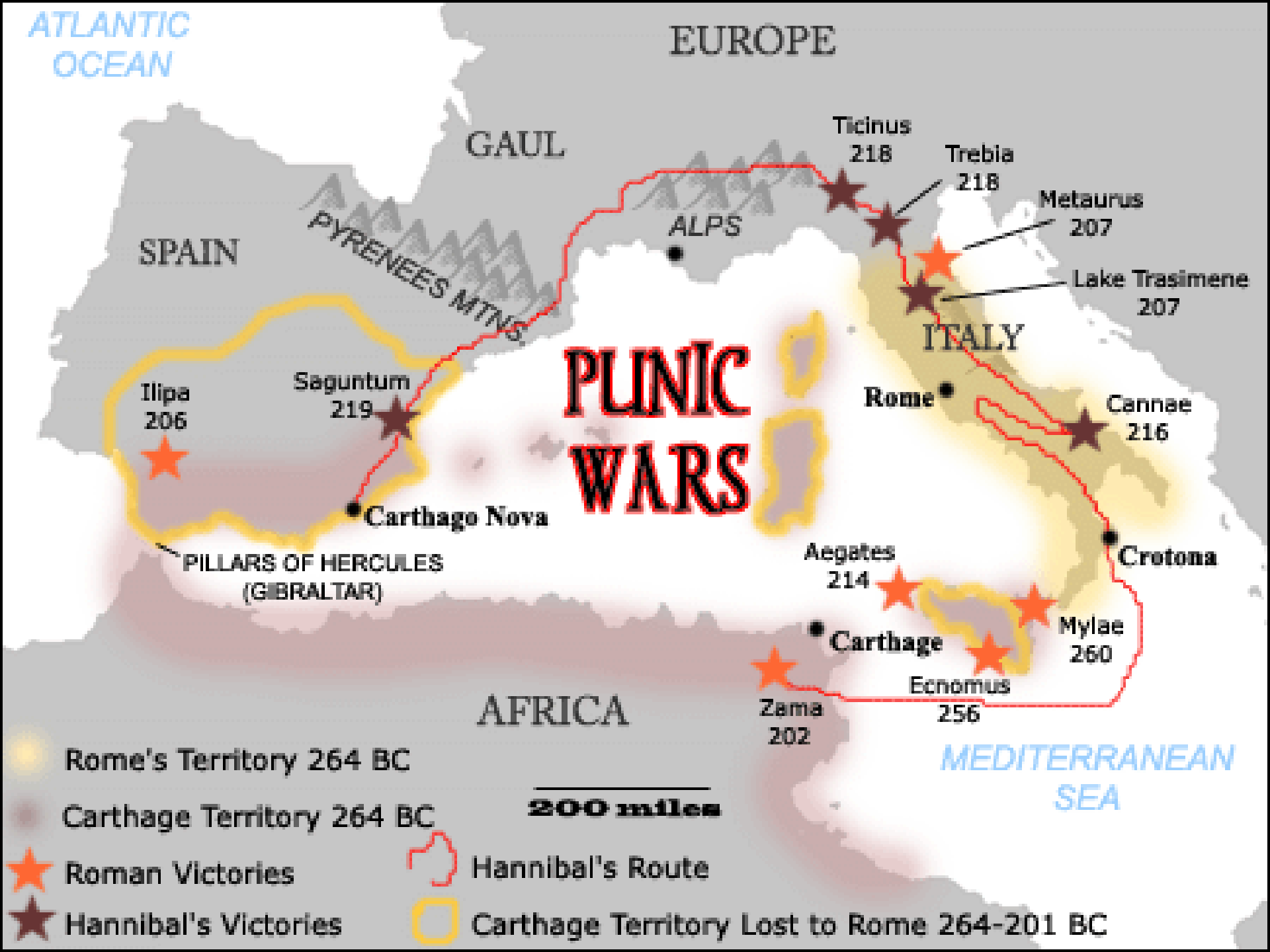
Carthage Territory 264 BC

Roman Victories

Hannibal's Victories

Hannibal's Route

Carthage Territory Lost to Rome 264-201 BC

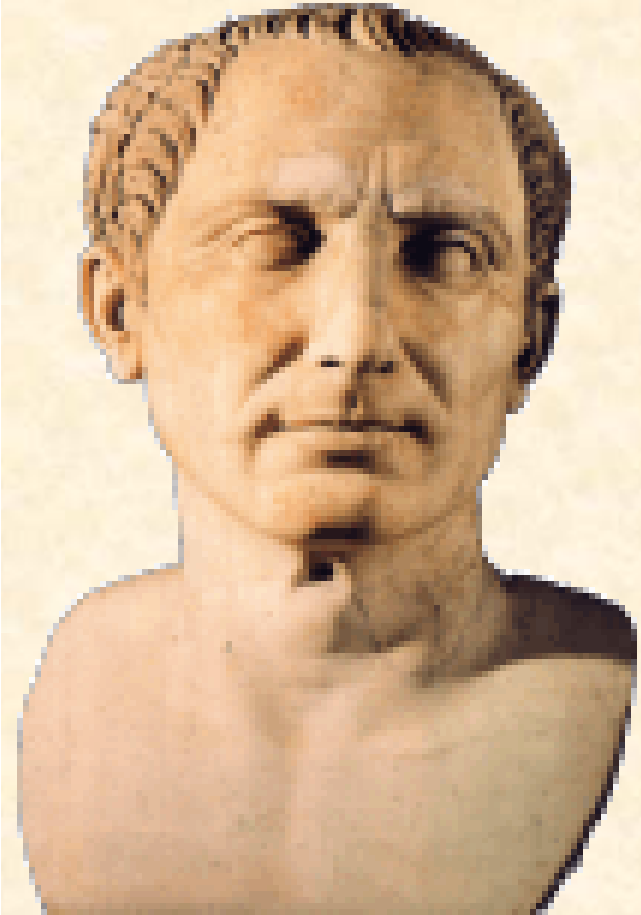


The Third Punic War

- Occurred in 146 B.C.E. following 50 years of peace.
- Rome forced war to eliminate Carthage – “*Carthago delenda est*” Carthage must be destroyed.
- The Romans burned Carthage and sold its entire population into slavery.
- The Romans also placed salt over the soil so that no crops would grow
- During the Punic Wars, Rome also fought to gain control of the Eastern Med. Sea
- Rome gained control over the entire Mediterranean

The Decline of the Republic: Julius Caesar

- **Celebrated Roman general and statesman.**
- **Formed a Triumvirate with Crassus and Pompey**
- **A battle for control results in a civil war**
- **Caesar won and declared himself “dictator for life” (46-44 BCE)**
- **Est. social reforms giving assistance to the poor and re-distributed land**
- **Est. the Julian Calendar- used through the 17th century**
- **Expanded the Roman Republic by invading Gaul, Britain, Libya, Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor**



Assassination of Julius Caesar

- **Many criticized his king-like status, citing an ancient law that anyone trying to be king should be killed**
- **A group of Senators plotted to kill Caesar at the Senate building**
- **On March 15, 44 BCE, Caesar was stabbed by multiple Senators**
- **A second triumvirate was formed by Octavian, Mark Antony, and Lepidus – divided the Roman world in 3**
- **Octavian defeated the others and became the sole ruler of Rome**
- **He was renamed Augustus Caesar & the 1st emperor of Rome**

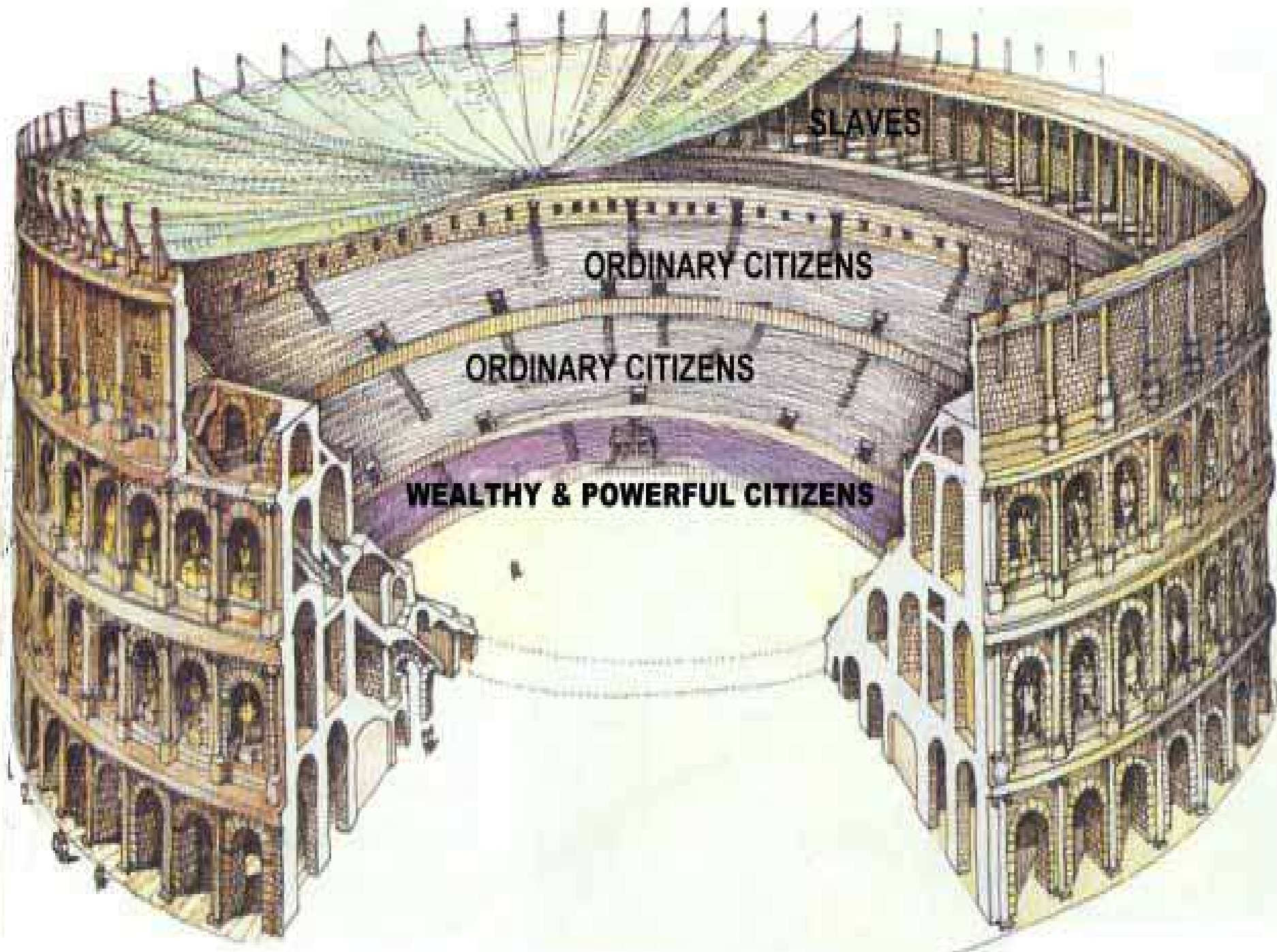


THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Pax Romana

- 200 year period of peace and prosperity that began during the rule of Augustus. Civil service managed the gov. Very stable.
- Public Work Projects – Colosseum, Circus Maximus, aqueducts, and roads: used new material - concrete
- Trade increased and the economy was booming, but many Romans remained poor
- During this era, the empire was expanded to well over 100 million people and a 4000 mile border





SLAVES

ORDINARY CITIZENS

ORDINARY CITIZENS

WEALTHY & POWERFUL CITIZENS





WARM UP


1. What form of government do we give Rome credit for beginning?
2. Name 2 events from this first segment of Roman history.
3. What event ended this segment in Roman history?
4. Who was the first Emperor of Rome?
5. Define Pax Romana. What happened during this time?

The Rise of Christianity

- **Judea was a province of Rome; Jews were banned from living in Jerusalem**
- **Jesus went to Jerusalem and began preaching his message**
- **Roman and Jewish leadership saw Jesus as a threat & he was crucified**
- **The new faith began as a sect of Judaism based on the belief that the messiah had been resurrected**
- **Became a separate religion as it was spread to the pagan world**
- **Paul traveled widely to spread the faith - incorporated old pagan traditions with new Christian traditions**
- **Christians were persecuted by until the 300s CE**
- **Emperor Constantine converts to Christianity (312 CE) & issues the Edict of Milan (313 CE)**
- **Emperor Theodosius makes Christianity the official religion of the entire empire (392 CE)**

- The early church was organized by the scholar Augustine
- ~ Pope – the head of the church
- ~ Bishops – regional leaders
- ~ Patriarchs – leaders of the 5 biggest cities



 *The Spread of Christianity. Christian churches appeared first in the major cities of the Empire and spread only gradually into the countryside, in part due to the establishment of monasteries.*

A.D. 66_ Jews rebel against Rome
A.D. 70 – Romans storm Jerusalem and destroy the Temple
A.D. 73 – Jewish fortress near Masada falls
A.D. 132 – final rebellion and defeat of Jews results in Diaspora



The Jewish Diaspora
in the 1st Cent. CE

Decline of the Empire

- **Problems in the empire:**
 - ~ **Political Instability**
 - ~ **Economic Decline**
 - ~ **Social Issues**
 - ~ **Barbarian Invasions**
- **Constantine moved the capital to the city of Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople**
- **After the death of Theodosius, the eastern part of the Roman Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire**
- **Barbarian invasions by the Visigoths, Huns, and Vandals led to the fall of Rome in the late 400s CE**
- **Led to a dark age in Europe; lack of a strong central govt.**



▲ Chinese warrior

Comparing Two Great Empires: Han China and Rome

Han Dynasty—202 B.C. to A.D. 220	Roman Empire—27 B.C. to A.D. 476
Empire replaced rival kingdoms	Empire replaced republic
Centralized, bureaucratic government	Centralized, bureaucratic government
Built roads and defensive walls	Built roads and defensive walls
Conquered many diverse peoples in regions bordering China	Conquered many diverse peoples in regions of three continents
At its height—area of 1.5 million square miles and a population of 60 million	At its height—area of 3.4 million square miles and a population of 55 million
Chinese became common written language throughout empire	Latin did not replace other written languages in empire
Ongoing conflict with nomads	Ongoing conflict with nomads
Empire fell apart; restored by Tang Dynasty in 618	Empire fell apart; never restored

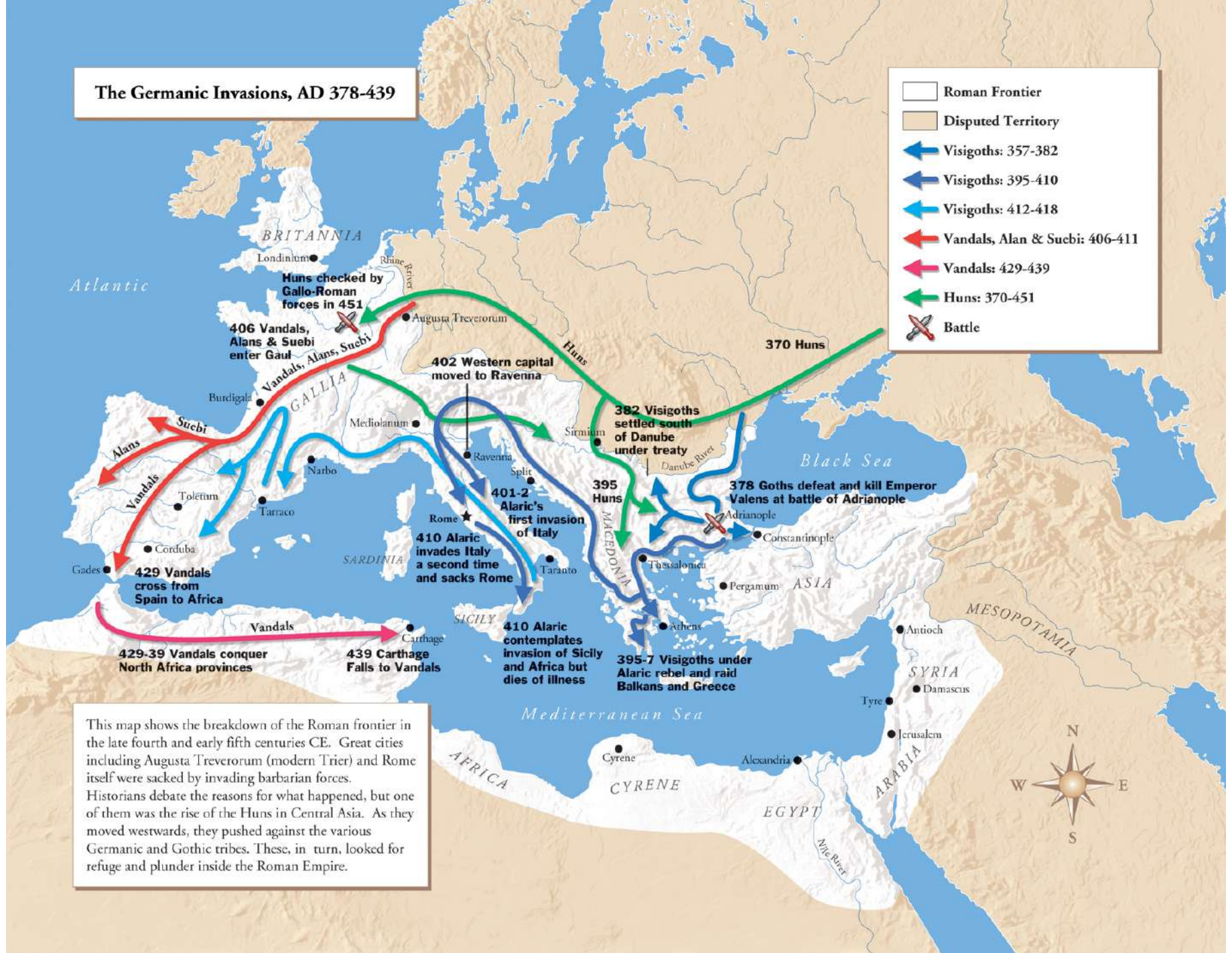


▲ Roman soldier

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

- 1. Drawing Conclusions** *How long did each empire last? When did they both exist?*
- 2. Comparing and Contrasting** *How were Han China and the Roman Empire similar? Different?*

The Germanic Invasions, AD 378-439



This map shows the breakdown of the Roman frontier in the late fourth and early fifth centuries CE. Great cities including Augusta Treverorum (modern Trier) and Rome itself were sacked by invading barbarian forces. Historians debate the reasons for what happened, but one of them was the rise of the Huns in Central Asia. As they moved westwards, they pushed against the various Germanic and Gothic tribes. These, in turn, looked for refuge and plunder inside the Roman Empire.