

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire from West to East (Byzantine Empire)

Rome Wasn't Built in a Day

- Rome built
 - roads (Roman Road)
 - aqueducts to bring water into the city.
 - stadiums and amphitheaters (colosseum)
- Romans also developed the use of the arch as a means of architectural support



Roman Art

- Mosaics were popular in Rome. A mosaic is a picture made out of small, colored tiles or pieces of glass.
- The Romans also made great statues that looked like the real thing, even though they were made from stone.



Rome was a Republic

- A republic is a form of government where people elect representatives.
- Patricians: Senate
 - Consul
- Plebeians: Everyone else but they were not allowed a voice in the gov't
- The United States has a representative government. We learned about this form of government from the Romans.

Women's "Rights"

- Rome might have had representative government, but not all people were represented.
- Roman women were not allowed to vote.

Roman Citizenship

- Romans had a strong sense of citizenship.
- Roman citizens were protected by Rome, but had a duty to participate in society and to make it better.
- The philosophy that preached good citizenship was called Stoicism.
- Stoicism stressed the importance of being a good citizen.

Roman Law and Rights

- Roman laws stressed fairness and common sense.
- There was equal treatment under the law in Rome and people were considered innocent until proved guilty when accused of a crime.
- We took much of our system of government from the Romans.

The Senate

- The Senate led the Roman Empire.
- They made the laws for the republic.
- First Triumvirate:
 - **Julius Caesar**
 - (Cleopatra)
 - Pompey
 - Crassus



Et Tu Brute

- Ides of March: March 15, 44 CE
- Caesar was assassinated
- Stabbed to death

Second Triumvirate

- Octavian
- Marc Antony
- Lepidus



Rome's first emperor

- Octavian is Rome's first emperor.
- Julius Caesar's adopted son
- He took the name Augustus Caesar.
- Under his rule, Rome expanded and enjoyed a period of peace.



Pax Romana

- Rome lived in peace for 200 years.
- It was called the Pax Romana, the Peace of Rome. Unfortunately for Rome, the peace would not last.

Rome grew weak

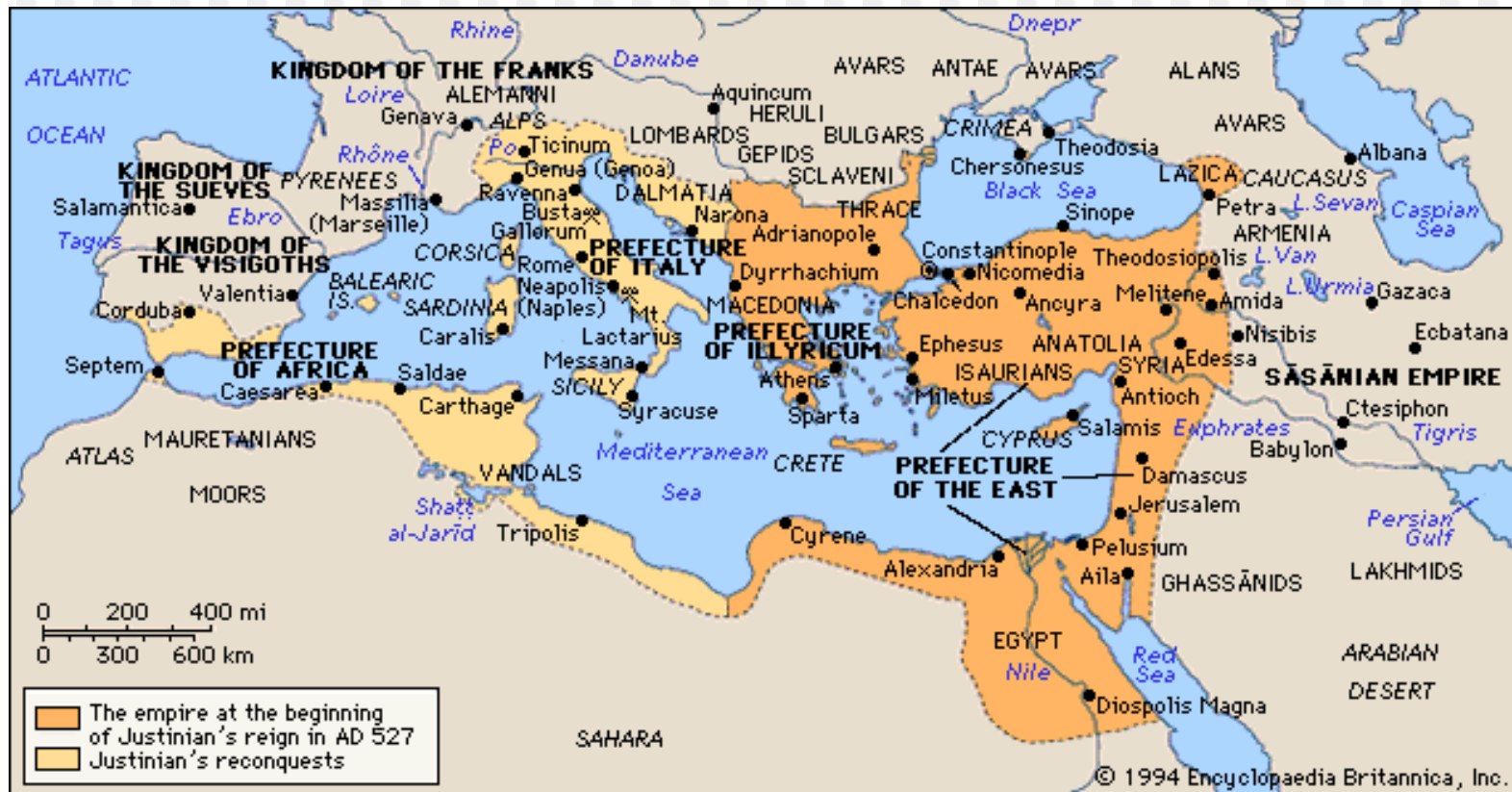
- Rome grew weak because
 - it had grown too large.
 - tax problems and couldn't raise enough money to keep the roads from crumbling.
 - Mercenaries and corrupt generals
 - Civil wars
 - Economic issues
 - Epicureanism v. Stoicism
 - Rise of Christianity

Barbarians at the gates

- Romans called anyone who didn't speak Greek a barbarian (even though the word barbarian actually means uncivilized, lacking in culture and violent.)
- Barbarians Groups included
 - Visigoths, Vandals, Huns, et.
- The Roman Empire fell in 476 AD.
- The eastern part of the empire would survive.

Byzantium

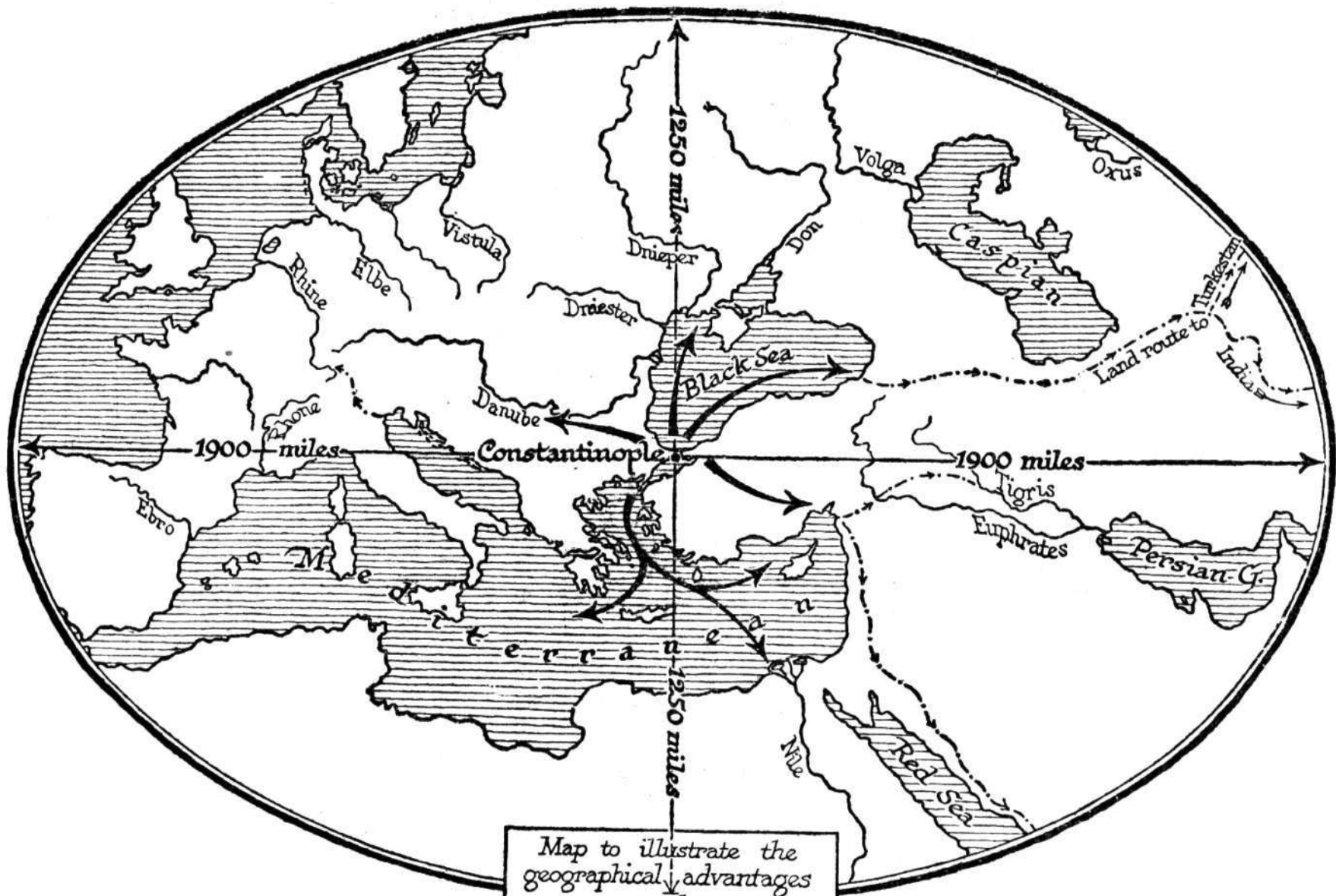
- The eastern part of the Roman Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire or Byzantium.



Constantinople

- Constantinople was named for emperor Constantine.
- Constantine was important because he legalized Christianity in the empire.
- Under Constantine's rule, Christianity spread greatly.
- He moved the capital of the empire from Rome to Constantinople.





Map to illustrate the geographical advantages of **CONSTANTINOPLE**

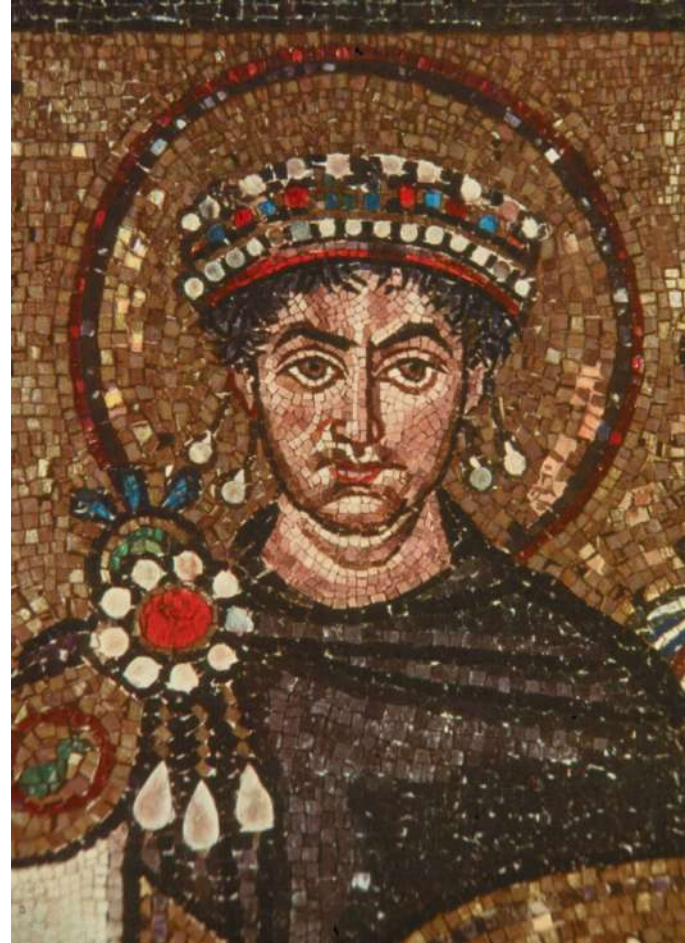
Constantinople grows

- Constantinople became a leading center of trade.
- Trade helped the Byzantine Empire grow rich.
- Interactive map



Justinian

- Justinian was the greatest of the Byzantine emperors.
- Justinian Code
- Justinian also built many churches throughout the empire.



Theodora



- Wife of Justinian
- Influenced reforms;
 - divorce rights regarding property ownership to women
 - other rights for women and children including speaking in court

Disagreements between east and west

- Most of the people in the Byzantine Empire were Christian, but the people in the west and the people in the east disagreed about how to worship God.
- Petrine Doctrine
- This led to a split in the Catholic Church. It was called the **Great Schism**.
- A schism is a split. The Roman Catholic Church had a schism, splitting in half.

Great Schism = Two churches

- The church in the east was called:
 - **Eastern Orthodox.**
- The church in the west was called;
 - **Roman Catholic.**

Patriarch

- The leader of the church in Constantinople is called the Patriarch.



Patriarch Ibrahim Isaac

Pope

- The leader of the church in Rome is called the Pope.



Constantinople is captured

- The split in the church weakened the Byzantine Empire.
- In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire came to an end.

The Byzantine Empire preserves great stuff

- The Byzantine Empire preserved the art and literature of the Greeks and Romans.
- Without the Byzantine, the world may have lost great treasures of the past.