



**The Progression of the
Roman Civilization**

Founding of Rome

- Rome was established around 753 BCE by Latin people.
- Located near the Tiber river, first villages on hills
- Main part of Rome built around area between Palatine and Capitoline hill, called Forum (center and economic hub of Rome)
- Legend says that Rome was founded by two brothers named Romulus and Remus, raised by a she-wolf

http://www.factindex.com/f/fo/founding_of_rome.html

Roman Culture

- Roman culture borrowed a lot from Greek culture: religion, customs, style
- Also influenced greatly by Etruscans
- Religion: polytheistic
- Romans wore tunics, color depending on age
- Educated at home
- Very hygienic, bathed at least once a day at the public bath
- Roman military: called “Roman Legion”, consisting of around 3000-5000 men

Growth of Christianity in Rome

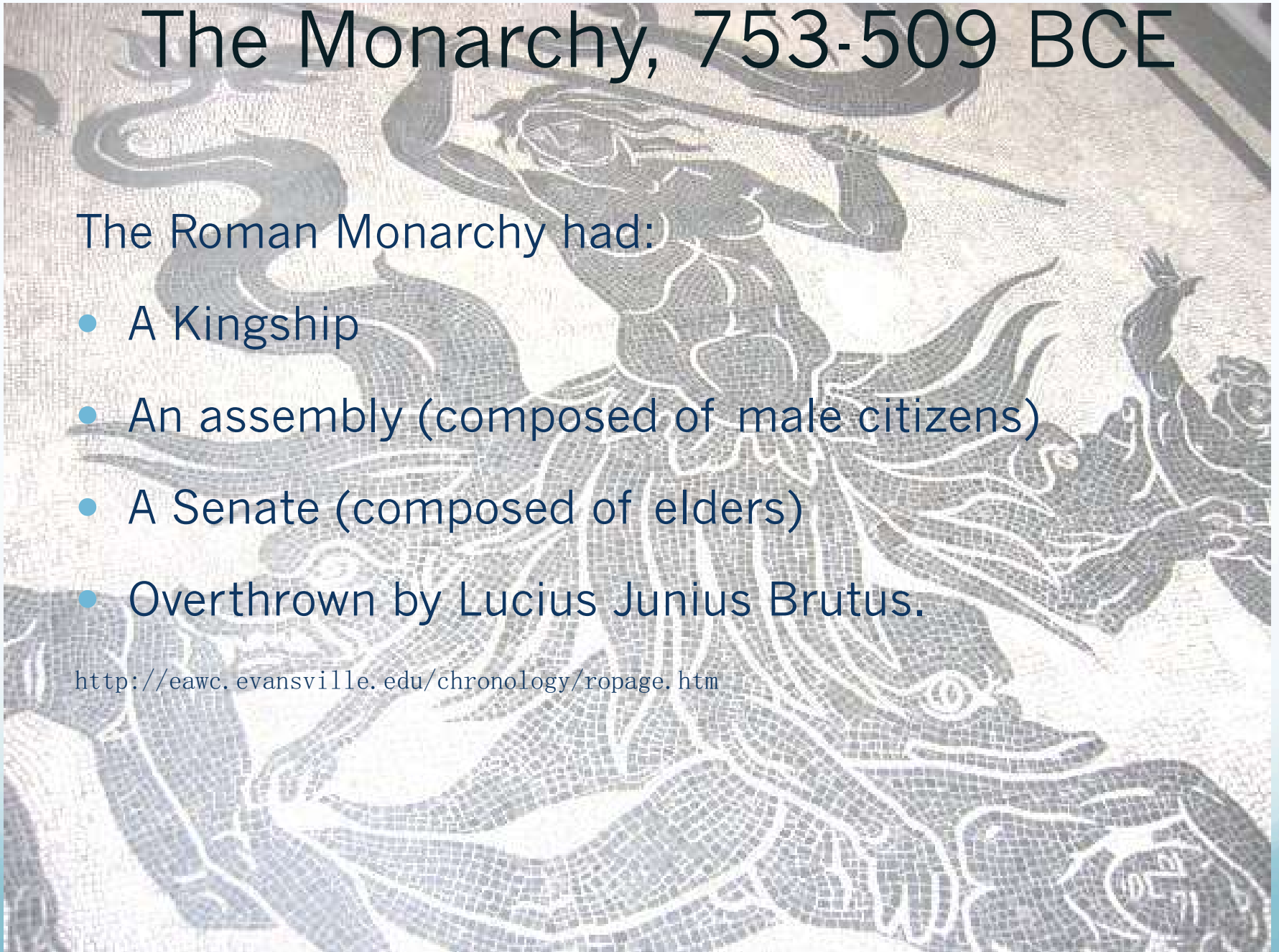
- Slowly spread to Rome
- Appealed to slaves, people of low status (gentler and more forgiving religion, “forgive thy neighbor”)
- Not well received in Rome, Christians didn’t worship emperor as “god”
- Christians punished severely, therefore, Christians went undercover—blended their holidays with the original pagan ones
- Finally accepted by Roman emperor, Constantine, 306-337 AD
- Flavius Theodosius, in 380, made Christianity official religion of Rome
- Nicene Creed

The Monarchy, 753-509 BCE

The Roman Monarchy had:

- A Kingship
- An assembly (composed of male citizens)
- A Senate (composed of elders)
- Overthrown by Lucius Junius Brutus.

<http://eawc.evansville.edu/chronology/ropage.htm>



Ancus Marcus/Martius, 4th King of Rome

- Wise
- Due to attack from the Latins, he destroyed their city and led the survivors back to Rome, increasing population
- Built a bridge across the Tiber river
- Built the chief port of Rome, Ostia

Tarquinius Priscus, 5th King

- An Etruscan, became king after Ancus' death.
- Gained more territory for Rome
- Built Circus Maximus, largest stadium in Rome
- Tarquins became ruling family until one son raped a noblewoman named Lucretia, therefore causing:
 - The revolt/republic, led by Junius Brutus

Achievements of Monarchy

- Establishment of first Roman government
- Gained more territory for Rome
- Many architectural achievements: the first bridge over Tiber (the Sublician Bridge), city walls (the Servian Wall)

<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/roman-empire-timeline.html>

The Roman Republic 509-31 BCE

Ruled by:

The assembly

The Senate

- The two Consuls (two patricians, elected, ruled for one year) (consuls had to act as unit, couldn't make solo decisions)
- Patricians/Plebeians (fighting for control over Rome, couldn't intermarry):
 - Patricians: aristocrats, wealthy landowners,
 - Plebeians: working class, farmers.
- Eventually overthrown due to political instability

<http://www.unrv.com/roman-republic/fall-of-roman-republic.php>

Lucius Junius Brutus

- First consul
- Dismissed Etruscans from ruling
- Established republic
- Supposedly killed sons after they tried to bring Etruscans back to power
- Ancestor of Marcus Junius Brutus, one of the assassins of Julius Caesar



<http://encyclopedia.stateuniversity.com/pages/13883/Lucius-Junius-Brutus.html>

Gaius Licinius Stolo 376-367 BCE

- Passed Lex Licinia Sextia, which:
- Restored consulship
- Required a plebeian consul seat
- Regulated debts
- Limited how much land one can own. He broke this law, and had to pay a fine.

<http://www.unrv.com/government/roman-leaders.php>

Julius Caesar

- Born as patrician
- 59 BCE appointed consul
- Conquered Gaul (58-50 BCE)
- Won the Civil War (49-44 BCE), begun by Caesar and Pompey the Great over control of Rome
- Wanted to be consul for life (i.e, emperor)
- Killed by Marcus Junius Brutus and 60 other senators, at the Ides of

March <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/88114/>



Achievements of Republic

- Established basis of form of government that is still used today
- Twelve Tables: earliest Roman code of law/piece of literature
- Due to victory of Punic Wars, (3 wars between Rome and Carthage, 264-146 BCE) Rome was dominant Mediterranean power
- <http://www.csun.edu/~hcfll004/12tables.html>

Roman Empire



- Ruled by an Emperor, autocratic
- Controlled around 5-6 million kilometers
- Influenced a lot of different cultures
- Split into two by emperor Diocletian: Latins to the west and Greeks to the east
- Eastern Empire destroyed by Germanic ruler of Italy, Odoacer, who seized control and ruled as a client
- Byzantine Empire, after the Byzantine-Ottoman Wars, was greatly weakened, and was ended after the Fall of Constantinople, the heart of the empire

Augustus Octavion Caesar

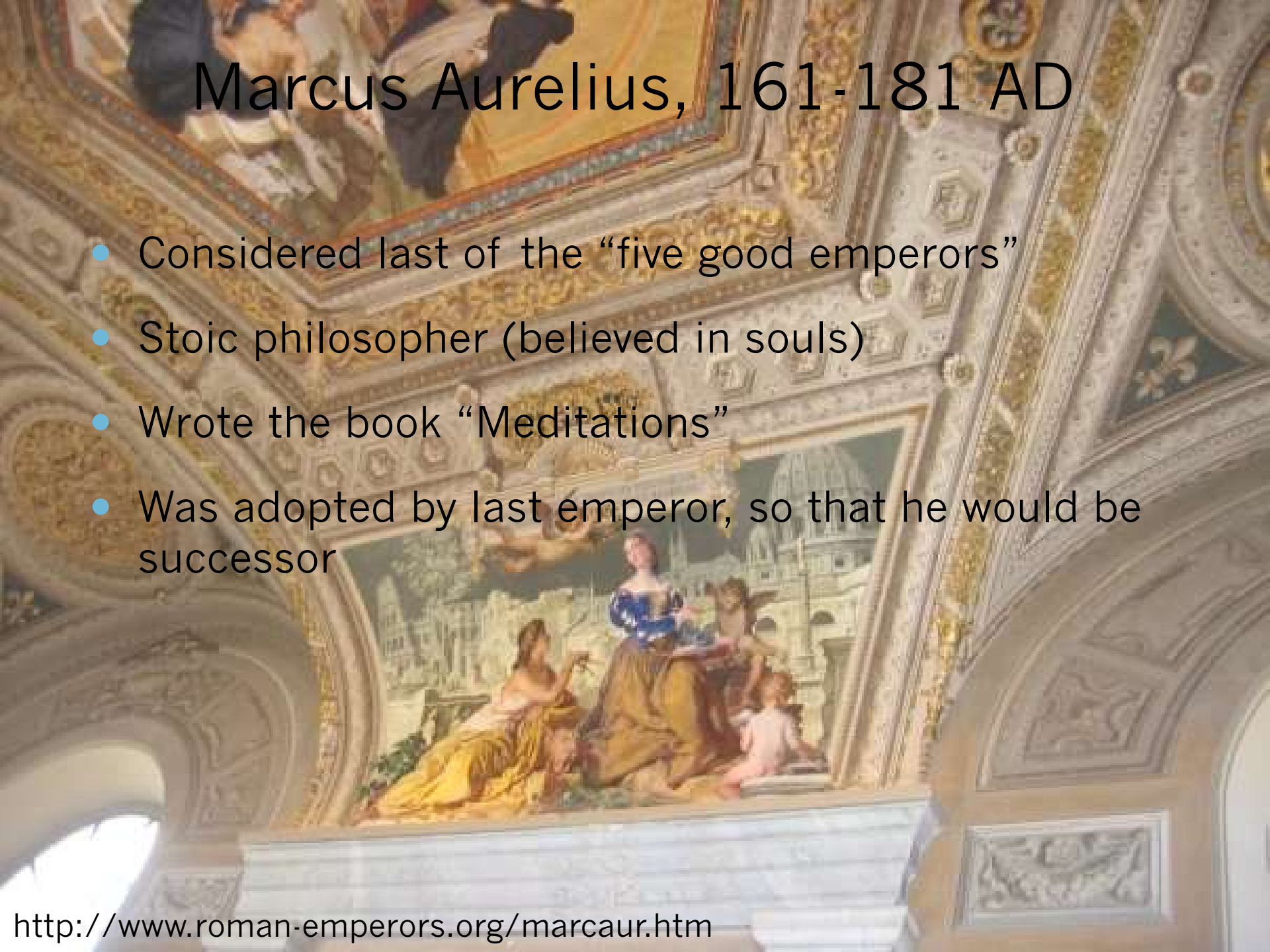
63 BCE-14 AD

- Grandnephew of Julius Caesar
- Pax Romana-established peace in Rome, lasted 200 years
- Split Rome into two between himself and Mark Antony: Caesar, the west, and Antony, the East (called the Treaty of Brundisium)
- Treaty collapsed when Antony cheated on Octavion's sister, therefore Octavion is sole emperor
- Pretended to restore republic by surrendering power to Senate, 27 BCE, continually reelected consul
- Offered consular power for life, 19 BCE
- Then, in 2 BCE, he was Pater Patriae, father of the country



Marcus Aurelius, 161-181 AD

- Considered last of the “five good emperors”
- Stoic philosopher (believed in souls)
- Wrote the book “Meditations”
- Was adopted by last emperor, so that he would be successor



Achievements of Empire

- First aqueducts built, 312 BCE
- Coliseum, largest building of era 72-80 AD
- Vast system of roads, allowed trade, easier movement of armies, and communication

The background of the slide features a photograph of several tall, weathered stone columns from an ancient Roman temple or public building. The columns are arranged in a row, receding into the distance. The lighting suggests a bright day, with some shadows visible on the columns. The overall tone is historical and monumental.

Lasting Contributions of Ancient Roman Civilization

- Roman civilization the basis for our culture and government
- Allowed the spread of Christianity across Western world
- Architecture: roads, arches (and keystones), aqueducts
- Cultural diffusion
- Armies model for military organization/strategy
- Government was model for modern governments

<http://www.aasd.k12.wi.us/staff/hermansenjoel/apmuseum/KiefferKerkhoff/Webpage/contributions.ht>

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