



CHAPTER 5
Ancient Rome
AND THE
Rise of Christianity



Land and People of Italy

Peninsula: 750 miles long and only about 120 miles wide.

Apennine Mountains: Backbone of Italy.

Rome: on Tiber River, center of Italy.

Tiber River

Po River: Fertile River valley in north.

Latium: Plain where Rome was established.

Influence of Geography

Rome's location benefited it in several ways.

It was located 18 miles up river from the sea, the Tiber gave it access to the Mediterranean, but it was far enough inland to be protected from invasion.

It was built on seven hills, so it was easy to defend.

The Tiber narrowed near Rome, so the river could be crossed.

Farmland

Rome had more available farmland than Greece

Central Location of Rome

The City of Rome is in the middle of the Italian Peninsula.

Italian Peninsula

In the middle of the Mediterranean Sea

This gave Rome access to trade and conquest throughout the Mediterranean.

The Peoples of Italy

Latins

Indo European people who spoke Latin and settled on the plain of Latium

Greeks

Had settled during Greek colonization.

Were mostly in the south.

They influenced Rome in agriculture with the cultivation the grape and olive.

In culture including sculpture, architecture, and literature.

The Romans also adopted their alphabet.



Etruscans

The Etruscans had the greatest influence on the Romans.

They were located north of Rome in Etruria, they expanded into Italy and came to control Rome and most of Latium.

They turned the Latin villages into the city of Rome.

The Romans adopted their dress, the toga and short cloak

The Romans also adopted their military organization.



ROMAN CLAD IN THE TOGA.

Under control of Kings

Early Rome was under the control of seven kings and several were Etruscans.

Establishment of the Roman Republic

The Romans overthrew the last Etruscan King in 509 B.C.,
they established the Roman Republic.

Republic: A form of government in which the leader is not a monarch and certain citizens have the right to vote.



War and Conquest

For about 200 years Rome battled its neighbors
In 338 Rome crushed the Latin states, then it fought the people from the central Apennines, and then Rome took over the Greek colonies in the south of Italy.

Rome established the Roman Confederation
Rome allowed some peoples to have full Roman citizenship. Other communities were made allies, and people were allowed to run their own affairs as long as they provided soldiers for the Roman army.
Romans were careful to make conquered peoples feel like part of the Roman Republic.

Why was Rome Successful?

To Ancient Romans

Romans believe their ancestors were successful because of a sense of duty, courage, and discipline.

Diplomacy

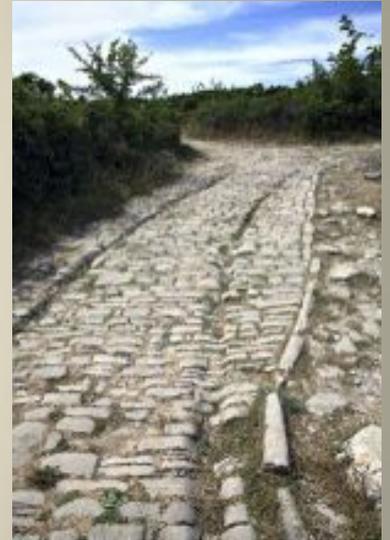
They extended Roman citizenship and allowed states to run their own internal affairs.

They could be firm when necessary, crushing rebellions without mercy.

Military

They were accomplished and persistent soldiers.

The Romans built fortified towns throughout Italy, they also built roads to connect the empire.



Law and Politics

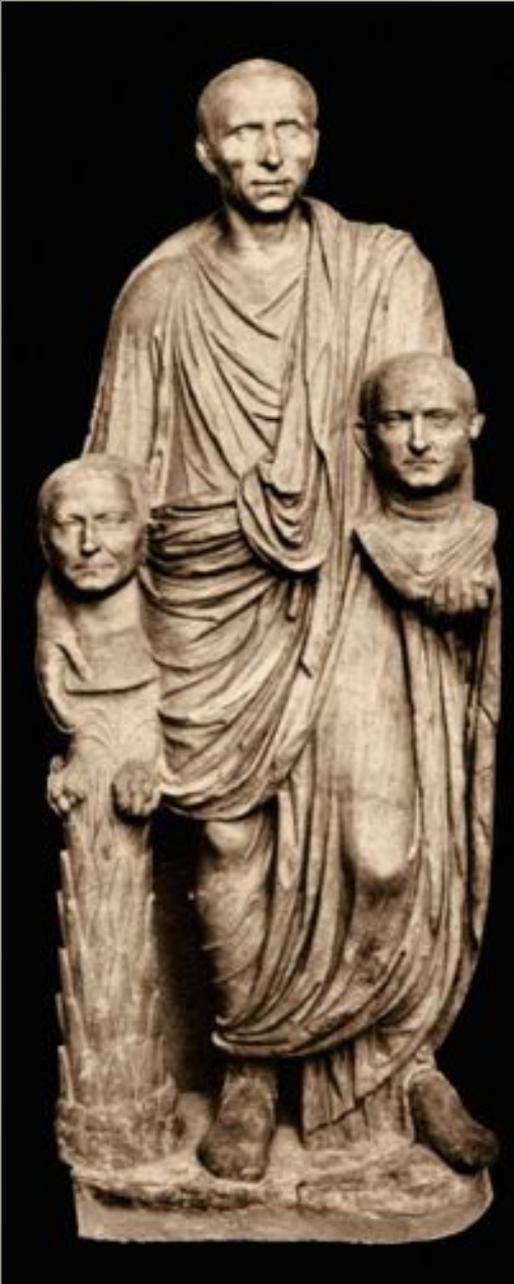
The Romans did not try to build an ideal government, but created political institution in response to problems.



Patricians

Great landowners, they were the ruling class.

Patricians were the minority of the Roman Republic.



Plebeians

Lower class of the Roman Republic
Made-up of less wealthy landholders,
craftspeople, merchants, and small
farmers. They were the workers

Made up the majority of the population



Voting

Men in both groups were citizens, and could vote.
Only Patricians could hold government office.

Consuls

Highest elected office of the Roman Republic.

They were the highest civil and military leader, they led armies into battle.

There were two consuls, who were supposed to be elected to one, one year, term.

The consuls shared power so one would not become too powerful, one could veto the other.

The Romans hated the idea of one person rule after getting rid of the kingship of the Etruscans.



Praetors

As the Roman Republic expanded the office of Praetor was created to look over judicial affairs.

The Praetor was in charge of civil law, as it applied to Roman citizens.

In civil cases the Praetor could act as judge, or appoint a judge to administer the trial.

Dictator

The Republic recognized the necessity of quick action in time of war or crisis.

The Romans had an institution where the Consul would appoint a dictator.

The Dictator held full power for 6 months. After that time he relinquished power back to the consuls and Senate.

Senate

The Roman Senate was the select group of about 300 Patricians who served for life. At first their role was to advise government officials but later approved laws, controlled finances and made public policy.



Centuriate Assembly

Another assembly in addition to the Senate.

It elected chief officials, such as the consuls, and praetors and passed the laws.

This assembly was also dominated by the Patricians.

Rights for Plebeians

The Struggle of the Orders

The Plebeians class was upset about the inequity of the Roman Republic.

They resented debt slavery, discrimination in courts, not being allowed to intermarry with Patricians, lack of political representation, and the absence of a written legal code.

They went on strike against the Patricians

The Plebeians were in control of agriculture and made up a large percentage of the military. They used this as their weapon to gain reform.

Council of the Plebs (Plebeians)

Assembly made up of the Plebeians class.

Later on it came to be called the Tribal Assembly

At first the Council had the right to elect the Tribunes and pass laws that applied to commoners only.

Later it gained the power to pass laws that affected all of Rome.

The Plebeians also, eventually won the right to become Consuls.



Tribunes

The elected representatives of the Plebeians

Had the right to veto laws of the Senate and other assemblies.

As the chief representative of the Roman plebeians, the tribune's house was required to be open to all at all times, day or night

The tribune also had the power to exercise capital punishment against any person who interfered in the performance of his duties (the favorite threat of the tribune was therefore to have someone thrown from the Tarpeian Rock, a steep cliff overlooking the Roman Forum).



Roman Law

One of the grievances of the Plebeians was the fact that there was no written legal code.

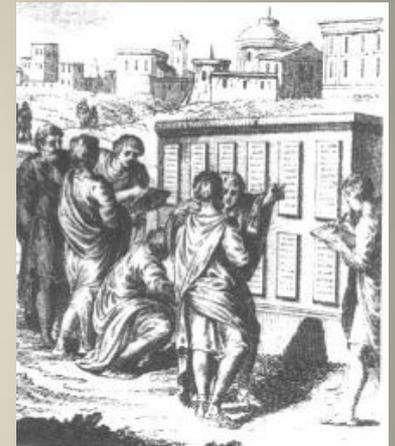
The writing of a legal code standardizes the code so that it is not as easily manipulated.

Law of the Twelve Tables

First codification of Roman Law

It was written on twelve tablets and placed in the Roman Forum so everyone could read it.

The Twelve tables only applied to citizens of the Republic.



Law of Nations

As the Republic, and later Empire, expanded the legal code was expanded to apply to everyone, a universal law based on reason.

Legal Principles of Today

Many legal ideas that we use now
originated in Ancient Rome

- Innocent until proven guilty
- People accused of a crime are allowed to defend themselves before a judge.
- A judge is expected to weigh evidence before reaching a legal decision

The Punic Wars

Rome vs. Carthage

The Punic wars were a series of three wars fought between the Roman Republic and Carthage.

Conquest of the Mediterranean: Sicily

Carthage was a Phoenician city in Northern Africa, they had a huge trading fleet.

Their empire included northern Africa, southern Spain, Sardinia, Corsica, and western Sicily.

The Romans were nervous about having an enemy so close to their home territory.

The two groups fought over control of Sicily.



The First Punic War

-Began in 264 B.C.

The Romans sent an army to Sicily, and the Carthaginians considered it an act of war because they believed Sicily was their territory.

The Romans realized they could not equal Carthage's naval power, so they turned a naval battle into a land battle.

The Romans threw planks from their ships over to the Carthaginian ships, then their soldiers ran across and attacked the Carthaginians on their own ships.

Carthage surrendered Sicily and had to pay Rome a fine.



Second Punic War

Carthage vowed to take revenge for the loss of the first Punic War

Carthage took more territory in Spain, the Romans encouraged Spanish allies to fight Carthage.

Carthage struck back, beginning the second Punic War.

Hannibal

Carthaginian general, his father made him take a vow of revenge against Rome.

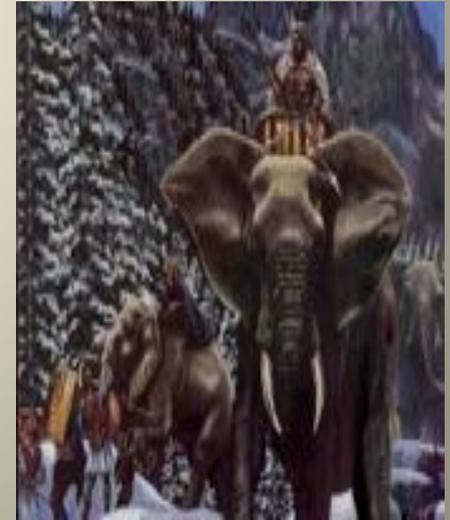
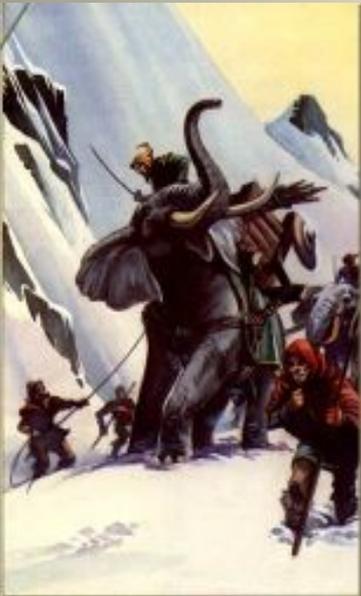
He decided to catch the Romans off guard.



Hannibal knew he couldn't attack by sea, so he decided to attack by land

Hannibal marched his army of 46,000 men and 37 war elephants across the Alps into Italy. He lost most of his men and all but one elephant by the time he got there.

He soundly defeated the Romans at the battle of Cannae, by forcing them into a funnel shape and surrounding them.



Hannibal conquered much of the Italian Peninsula, but was never able to take the city of Rome itself. The Romans attacked Carthage in order to get Hannibal to leave.

Hannibal was defeated at the battle of Zama, ending the second Punic War.
Hannibal escaped.



Third Punic War

Rome had defeated Carthage twice, but was nervous that they would attack again.

The Romans attacked and burned the city of Carthage to the ground.

Many Carthaginians died of starvation during the siege of the city. The Romans sold the surviving 50,000 people into slavery.

The city was systematically burned between 10-17 until it was completely destroyed.

Legend says the Romans spread salt on the earth so nothing would ever grow there again.



Section 2: From Republic to Empire

Power of the Senate

The Senate became more and more powerful in the Republic.

Controlled both domestic and foreign policy, as well as finance.

The power of the Senate was concentrated in a small group of rich land-owners.

These few privileged people ran Rome.

Plight of the poor farmers

Many Plebeian farmers could not compete with the large estates of the Patricians.

These farmers were forced out of business, they sold their land and migrated to the cities.

This created a large number of landless poor in the cities.
This led to massive unemployment and civil unrest.

Latifundia and Slave Labor

Latifundia were the large landed estates of the Patricians. The Latifundia used slave labor, this allowed the Patricians to sell their goods for less than the small Plebeian farmers, forcing them out of business.



Attempts at Reform

The land situation in Rome was grave.

The unemployed in the cities continued to grow. Many Legionnaires went off to war, their farms lay uncultivated in their absence, they were sold off to repay debt.

When the soldiers returned, they had nowhere to go, they joined the restless urban unemployed. Soldiers had to own land to serve in the military, this diminished the number of men eligible for military service.

Tiberius Gracchus

Roman Tribunes who attempted sweeping land reforms.
He wanted the Senate to take public lands and redistribute them to the poor.

He knew the Senate would reject him, so he went to the Centuriate assembly instead, angering the Senators.

The Senators tried to get another Tribune to Veto him, he had that Tribune removed in violation of the law.

He shut down the whole city until the assembly would pass his laws.

He and many of his followers were killed in riots in the city led by the upper-class.

The riots were led by his own cousin

Gaius Gracchus

Younger brother of Tiberius, was also elected Tribune.

Continued the reforms of his brother.

Worked to have land that were illegally taken by the Patricians restored to the poor.

He tried to limit the time that men had to serve in the military.
He was reelected once and tried to run again, but was defeated the second time.

When the Senate got rid of his reforms, he and his followers revolted. He escaped and had his servant kill him so that he would not be captured. 3,000 of his followers were also killed. One of his enemies cut the head off his body and turned it in for a bounty of 17 lbs of gold, because that is what is weighed.





Changing Role of the Military

Originally made-up of citizen soldiers loyal to the Republic, the loyalty of the army changed.

Marius

New Recruits

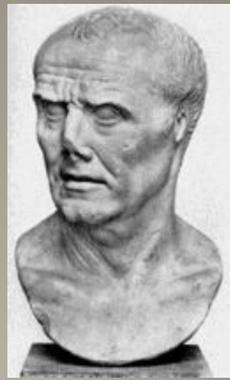
Before Marius the Roman Republic had no standing army.

In a time of war it was the responsibility of the Consul to recruit an army and prepare them for conflict. After the conflict the army would be dissolved.

To be eligible for the military soldiers had to be citizens, be of a certain social status, and be able to provide their own armour and weapons.

Marius changed the law so that he could recruit from the masses of the landless poor in the cities.

These new recruits would remain in the army for 25 years and be full-time soldiers. Now Rome had a full-time army with full-time training and readiness.



Loyalty

Marius recruited from the poor landless and unemployed of the cities.

He had the state provide them with armour and weapons.

He also promised them land when they retired.

Marius greatly changed the dynamic of the military in Rome.

Now the soldiers were more loyal to the generals who paid them and gave them land than they were to the Republic and the Senate.

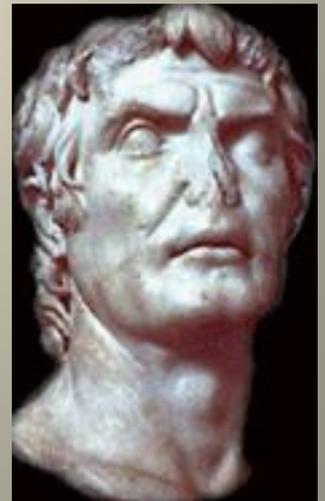
Generals in Politics

Marius gave the generals of the Roman army a power base for their entry into politics.

Generals could now use their armies to gain political power.

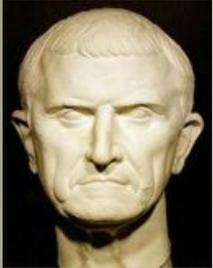
This led to many power struggles and civil wars.

The next General Lucius Cornelius Sulla, tried to restore power to the Republic, but it did not last.



The First Triumvirate

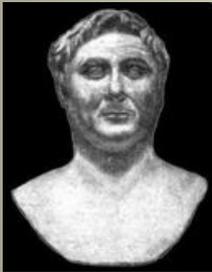
Three men who emerged from the civil wars to take control of Rome



Crassus

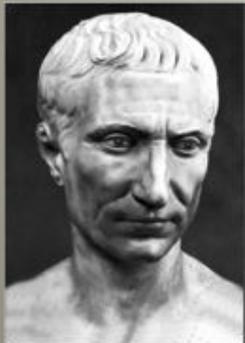
Richest man in Rome

He was a Roman General



Pompey

Another General, he had just won a campaign in Spain.



Julius Caesar

General who had also just waged a campaign in Spain

Caesar's Rise to Power

Julius Caesar and the other members of the Triumvirate used each other's wealth and power to gain political advantages.

Caesar had himself made general in Gaul

He won many military victories in Gaul and made it part of the Roman Empire.

He became a powerful and respected military leader.



Death of Crassus

Crassus died while fighting a military campaign in Syria

This left a power struggle open between Pompey and Caesar

Pompey's Demand

Pompey feared the Caesar was becoming too powerful.

He was staying in Rome and had allied himself with the Senate.

He convinced the Senate to demand that Caesar return to Rome without his army.

Caesar's Refusal

Caesar knew that he would be arrested and lose all power if he entered Rome without his army.

He decided to take his legion and defy the Senate by crossing the Rubicon river into Roman territory.

This started another civil war in Rome

Victory for Caesar

Caesar was popular with the common people

Caesar was able to defeat his enemies.

It is said that when he defeated the forces of his enemies in Africa he states

"Veni, vidi, vici" I came, I saw, I conquered.



Dictator for Life

Caesar was declared dictator for life and was given absolute power, but he was never made Emperor.

Reforms

Changes in the Senate

Caesar increased the number of people in the Senate and filled it with people who supported his ideas so they could be passed.

Public Works

He gave land to the poor

He cancelled debts of the poor and passed laws to limit discrimination of the poor.

He built many public buildings and revitalized the city of Rome.

Citizenship

He expanded citizenship in the conquered regions.



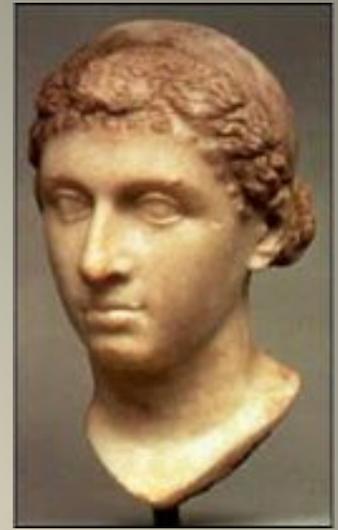
Julian Calendar

Established a 365-day solar calendar with a leap year every four years.

This calendar was adopted from the Egyptians in Alexandria.

Affair with Cleopatra

When Caesar went to Egypt in pursuit of Pompey he became involved in the civil war in Egypt between Cleopatra and her brother Ptolemy XIII.



Ptolemy had angered Caesar by assassinating Pompey and presenting Caesar with his head picked in a jar.

Cleopatra allied herself with Caesar and he helped place her in power, co-ruling with her younger brother, who she later allegedly killed.

Caesar and Cleopatra had a son, Ptolemy Caesar, or, Caesarion "Little Caesar" who she appointed her co-ruler in Egypt. Caesar refused to make Caesarion his heir, he appointed his nephew Octavian to inherit his power and property.

She remained his mistress until his assassination.



The Ides of March

Some Senators feared the Caesar was becoming too powerful and wanted to make himself king.

On the Ides of March, March 15, a group of Senators called Caesar to a fake meeting to read grievances of the Senate.

Caesar was attacked by the Senators and stabbed 23 times.

The poor were outraged by the murder of Caesar. They made a statue of him and rioted.

The Senators fled, but were hunted down by Caesar's successors.



Causes for the Decline of the Roman Republic (SOL's)

- Spread of Slavery in the agricultural system
- Migration of small farmers into cities and unemployment
- Civil war over the power of Julius Caesar
- Devaluation of the Roman Currency, Inflation

The Second Triumvirate

The men united and co-ruled after Julius Caesar's death



Octavian

The adopted grand-nephew of Caesar and his heir.



Mark Antony

A friend of Caesar and one of his highest ranking generals.



Lepidus

Another general and friend of Caesar

Antony vs. Octavian

Lepidus is exiled and Antony and Octavian end up battling for power.

Octavian took control of the West and Antony took the East, including Egypt.

Antony marries the sister of Octavian, Octavia.

Antony defies Octavian and begins an affair with Cleopatra in Egypt.

Antony and Cleopatra

Antony and Cleopatra had an affair for several years.
He married her using Egyptian customs because he was already married to Octavia.

They had three children together.

It is said they had lavish feasts and lived in luxury.

Octavian convinced the people of Rome that Antony was corrupt. Octavian demanded he leave, but Antony refused.

Octavian convinced the Senate to declare war on Antony and Cleopatra.



Battle of Actium

Octavian defeated the forces of Antony and Cleopatra



Death

Antony committed suicide, having been told Cleopatra was dead. According to the doctor Olympus (an eye-witness), he was brought to Cleopatra's tomb and died in her arms.

Cleopatra was captured by the Romans

Several days later Cleopatra had her servant sneak in two poisonous snakes and she had them bite her.

Octavian was informed of her death, and went to see for himself.



Cleopatra's son by Caesar, Caesarion, was proclaimed pharaoh but Octavian had him captured and executed.

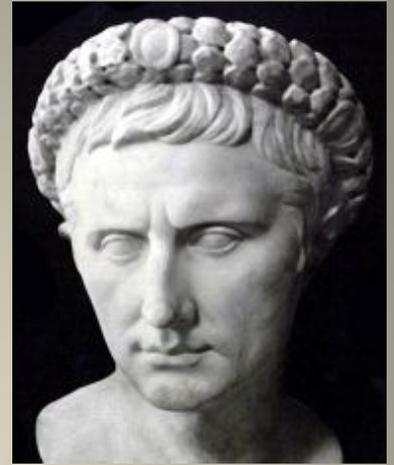
The other children of Antony and Cleopatra were spared and raised in Rome by Antony's wife, Octavia.

Octavian becomes Augustus:

**Augustus becomes Princeps, or first citizen,
and Emperor (Commander in Chief)**

The Age of Augustus

Augustus becomes the first Emperor
of the Roman Empire



Reforms

Built many public works projects,
including roads, aqueducts, and public buildings.

Civil Service

Augustus wanted to make sure that the people who worked in
the government were qualified and educated.

Tax Reform/Census

He made the tax system more fair for the poor and counted the people of his territory.

Postal System

He set up a postal system to improve communication

Expansion of the Military

He added permanent forces to the military and increased its size.

Praetorian Guard

He created this guard to be the personal bodyguards of the Emperor.

Defeat in the North

He was never able to defeat the Germanic groups north of Rome. This was his only defeat.

The Pax Romana

The Roman Peace

200 year period of peace in the Mediterranean region.

Economic impact of the Pax Romana

- Established uniform system of money, which helped expand trade.
- Guaranteed safe travel and trade on Roman roads
- Promoted prosperity and stability.

Social impact of the Pax Romana

- Returned stability to social classes
- Increase emphasis on the family

Political impact of the Pax Romana

- Created a civil service
- Developed a uniform rule of law.



The first emperors to rule after Augustus

-Tiberius

-Caligula

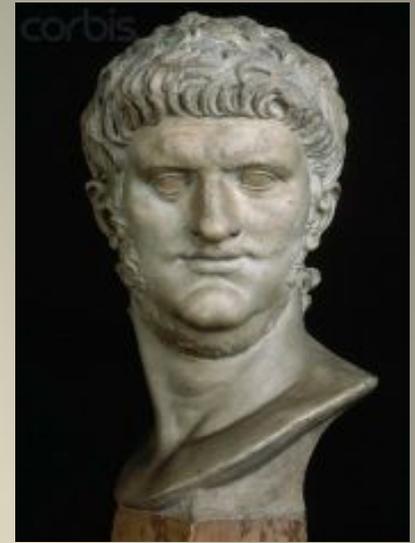
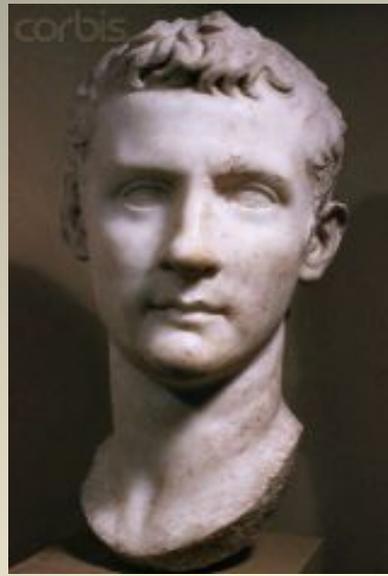


These emperors used family succession to choose their successor, this established the Julio-Claudian Dynasty

This was known as the Julio Claudian Dynasty

-The first group of emperors were known as the Bad Emperors, their tactics were questionable and some people believe that some of them were insane.

The problem with imperial succession is that there was no official way to choose the next emperor and there was usually conflict with the army over who would rule next.



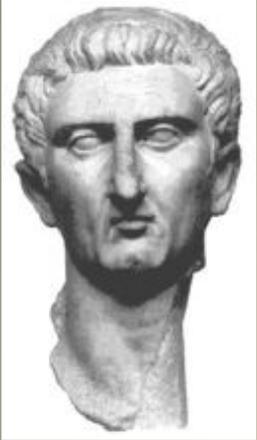
The Good, The Bad, and the Ugly!

Early Emperors

Had questionable policies and behaviors, but overall did not change too much related to the government structure.

The Good Emperors

Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, and Marcus Aurelius



Nerva

Nerva
Reformed land laws to help the poor



Trajan

Trajan
Expanded the empire to its greatest size





Hadrian

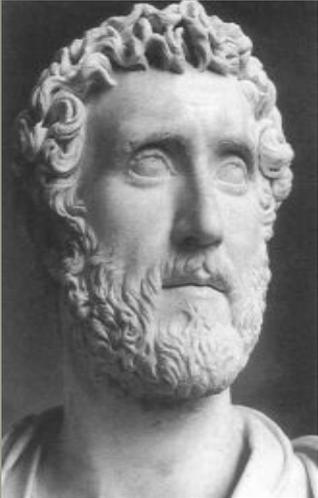
Hadrian

Hadrian pulled back Roman borders

Built Hadrian's Wall in England as a fixed Roman border

He also built the Pantheon





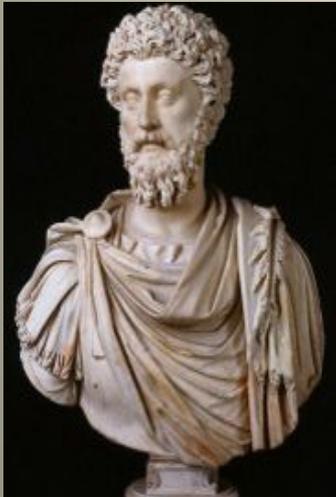
Antoninus Pius

Antoninus Pius

Promoted art and science

Public works

Legal reforms



Marcus Aurelius

Marcus Aurelius

Last emperor of the Pax Romana

Economic and legal reforms

At its height the Roman Empire was 3.5 million square miles

In 212 CE Caracalla gave Roman citizenship to every free person

Why were Roman cities important?

Roman cities were vital for several reasons

They helped to spread Roman culture, Roman law, and the Latin language to newly conquered areas.



What was the Language of the western Empire?

The language in the West was Latin

Romance Languages

Later languages developed that were based on Latin such as French, Spanish, Italian-These usually developed in areas once controlled by Rome.

-The Eastern Empire?

Language of the East was Greek

What was Greco-Roman civilization?

As the Empire expanded it absorbed the cultures that were a part of this. This combined culture of the Romans and the Greek culture they assimilated is called Greco-Roman culture.

How did the Early empire become so economically prosperous?

The relative peace of the early Empire led to an increase in trade and prosperity.

What was the occupation of most of the people?

Despite the good economy most people were still farmers. Latifundia, or large plantation-style farms, were common

Why were there so many urban unemployed?

The Latifundia were worked by slave labor.

Small farmers couldn't keep up and were put out of business.

Soldiers were also losing their land while off at war.



Problems caused by Gap between Rich and Poor

The population of Rome was never equally divided. There were a small number of rich and a very large number of poor. Many of these poor moved to urban areas (cities) in search of jobs and ended up forming a large community of unemployed. These people were in constant danger of causing a revolt.

Bread and circuses



To keep the mob from revolting the Roman government provided them with free food and entertainment.

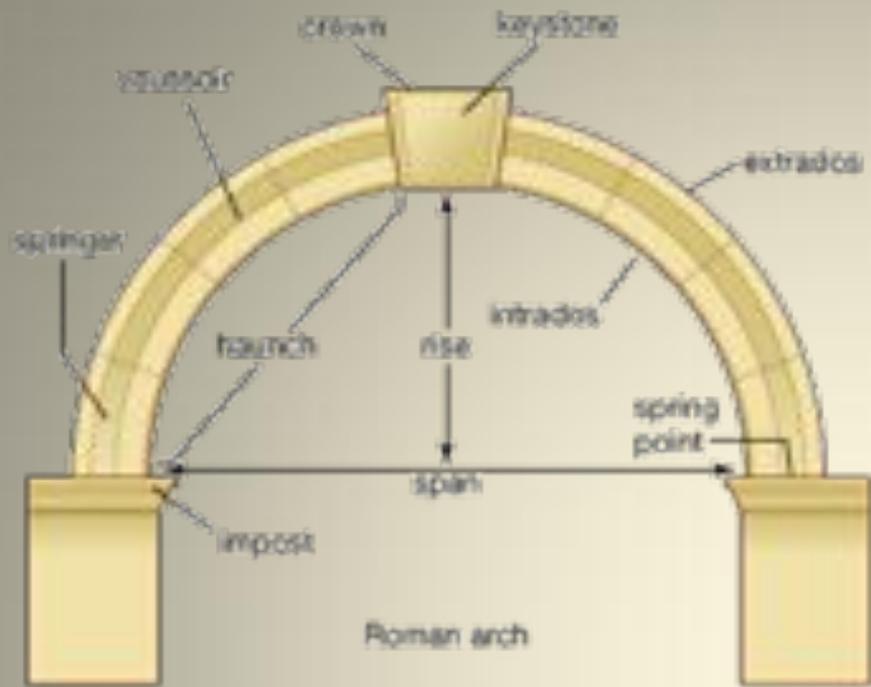
Roman Art and Architecture

When did the Romans adopt many features of Greek art.
During the third and second centuries the Romans began to adopt features of Greek art.

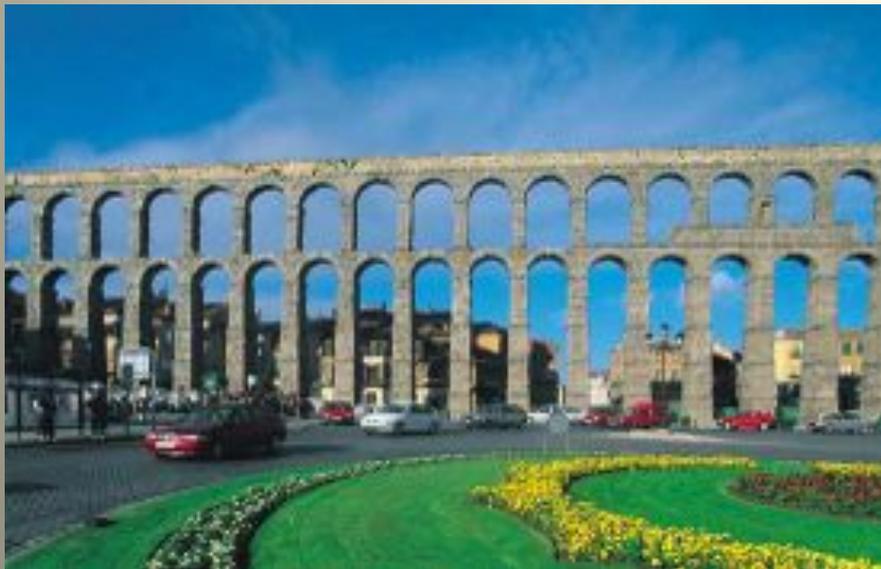
How did Roman sculpture contrast with Greek Sculpture?
Greek art focused on perfection while Roman art focused on realism.

What Architectural elements based on curved lines were used by and improved upon by the Romans?
The Romans adopted the vault, arch and dome





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Concrete

The Romans advanced concrete

They invented concrete that could be used under water

The use of concrete allowed the Romans to build very quickly and on a larger scale than if they used stone.



Roman Monuments



Colosseum

- Finished in 80AD, could seat 50,000 people.
- Fighting area was 272 ft by 157 ft
- Gladiator battles, naval battles, and the execution of criminals were held in the Colosseum



AQUEDUCT



Aqueducts carried water into Roman cities

The water flowed from the highlands at a gradual angle into Roman cities.

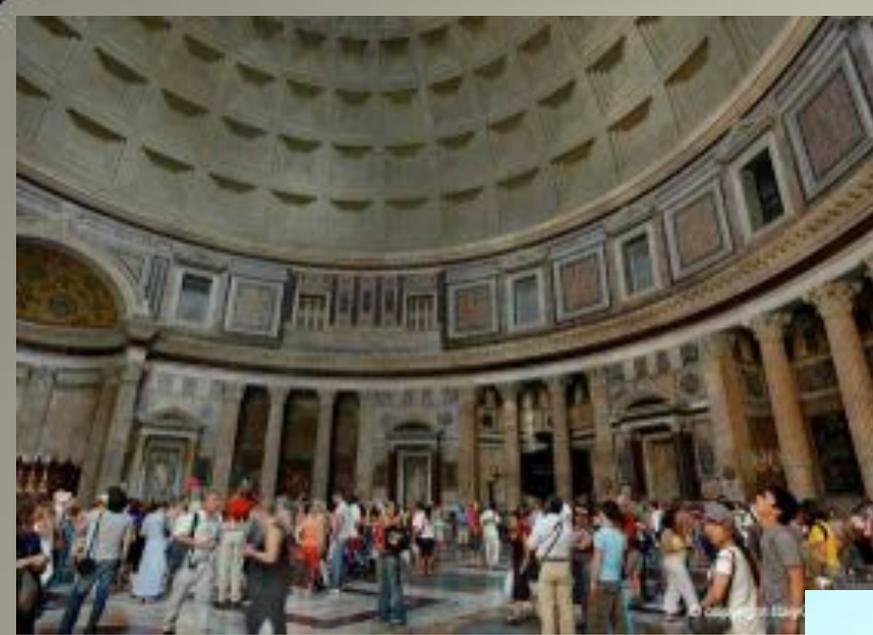
Roman Forum

The Forum was the heart of any Roman City

It was the central marketplace and public meeting place for the Roman people.



Pantheon



Built by the Emperor Hadrian as a temple dedicated to all of the Roman Gods.

Finished around 126 AD





Roman Roads

The Romans built thousands of miles of roads to connect their large empire.

This allowed for the quick movement of people and goods throughout the empire.

They were paved with stone and had a drainage system which made them highly advanced. Some are still in use today.

Roman Bridges

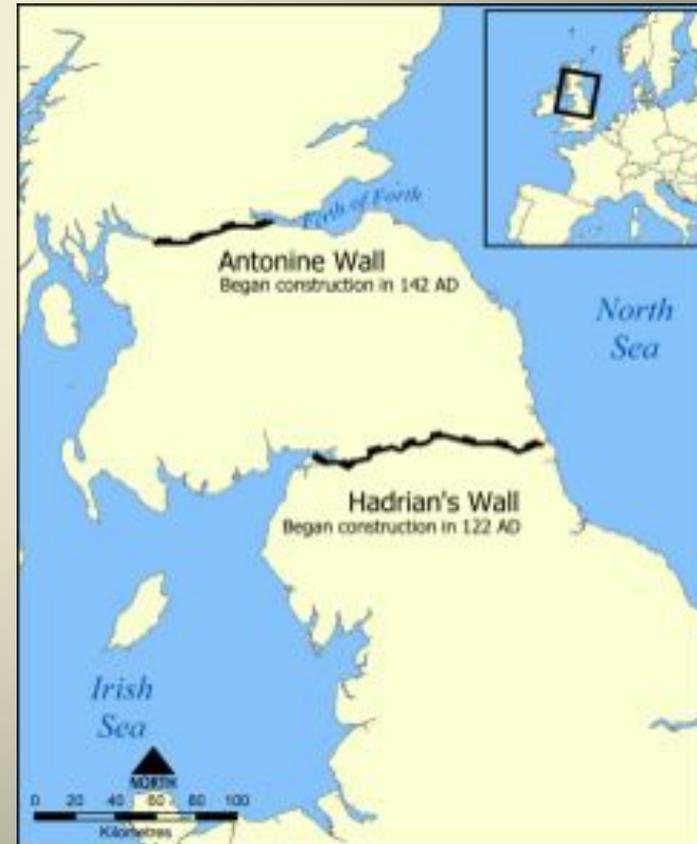
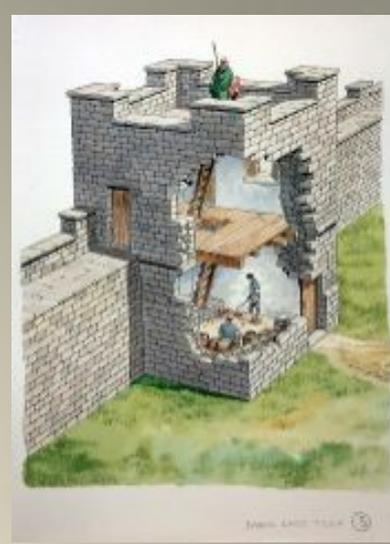
The use of the arch allowed the Romans to span large areas with a minimum of building material.

Bridges were a part of the Roman Road System



Hadrian's Wall

Built by the Emperor Hadrian to form a solid northern border of the Empire and keep out barbarians tribes from northern Britain (England)



Roman Literature

Virgil: Roman Poet, wrote the *Aeneid*

In the *Aeneid*, Aeneas portrays the ideal Roman with duty, piety, and faithfulness. He claimed that Aeneas was one of the founders of Rome.

Horace: Another Roman poet, wrote the *Satires*, where he poked fun at the weaknesses of people.

Livy: Roman Historian Wrote *The History of Rome* which portrayed Roman Greatness. His histories were biased towards Rome.

Science and Math

The Roman Scientist *Ptolemy* proposed that the Earth was the center of the universe, a Geocentric View.

The Roman Family

Paterfamilias: The male head of the Roman household. The father was the master of the family. He made all decisions about his wife and children.

A father could sell his children into slavery or prostitution if the family needed money.

"Under the laws of the Twelve Tables, the *pater familias* had *vitae necisque potestas* - the "power of life and death" - over his children, his wife (in some cases), and his slaves, all of whom were said to be *sub manu*, 'under his hand'."



Roman Education

The Paterfamilias was responsible for the education of his sons.

The Romans usually hired tutors (frequently Greek slaves) to teach their sons or the boys would be sent to school.



Boys learned reading, writing, moral lessons, law, physical training, military techniques, and Roman values.

Girls usually stayed at home. Some learned the basics of reading and writing, but girls were mostly trained in household matters.

Girls may go to primary school, but didn't usually go to secondary school as they were married at a young age.

Roman boys were considered a man at the age of 16.
At that time they would exchange the purple toga of their youth for the white one of an adult.

The Romans did not have a high opinion of women.

Women had to have male guardians at all times and, early in the republic, they could not divorce.

Women were married very young, around 12-14 years old.

Later, in the Roman Empire, women gained the right to file for divorce



Changing Roles:

By the second century AD, Roman women and children gained some rights.

Fathers could no longer sell children into slavery

Women earned the right to own, inherit, and sell property.

Upper-Class women were now free to go out in public, although they could not vote, they gained some political influence through the influence they had upon their husbands.



Slavery



Slavery was common in the Roman world.
As the empire expanded more and more slaves
were brought into the empire.

Greek, educated, slaves were used as tutors, doctors,
musicians, and artists.

Other slaves were used for labor, agriculture, and as domestic
servants.

Domestic slaves were treated fairly well, but slaves that
worked on farms and on construction were treated poorly and
many died.

One slave owner commented that it was cheaper to buy a new slave and replace a dead one than to take care of them.

Slave Revolts

The mistreatment of slaves led to slave revolts

The most famous revolt was led by a Gladiator Slave called Spartacus

In 73 BC Spartacus led a revolt which managed to defeat several Roman legions and eventually included thousands of slaves.

Finally defeated by the Romans in 71 BC Spartacus and 6,000 of his followers were crucified along the roads of Rome.



Daily life in Roman Cities

Cities were the heart of the Roman Empire

Cities were very crowded. There was heavy traffic and congestion.

There was a lot of unemployment and crime was a problem.

Fire was a constant danger as many buildings were made of wood and were very close together.

There was a huge gap between rich and poor. The rich would live in lush villas while the poor would live in crowded apartments called *insulae*.



Fire of 64 AD

In 64 AD/CE a devastating fire swept through Rome.

It destroyed large part of the city.

The Emperor Nero is the person many people blame for the disaster.

He blamed the fire on the Christians and had many of them assassinated after the fire by burning them to death.



Jewish Background

The Jews had been a part of the Roman Empire for a long time

Judea became a province of Rome in 6 AD

The region was placed under the rule of a Roman official called a Procurator

Jewish leaders varied in their opinion of Rome

The Priests, or Sadducees, favored Cooperation with Rome

Pharisees, or scholars, wanted to stick to strict obedience to Jewish Law

Essenes, wanted to be hermits and live apart from Roman Society

Zealots, wanted to revolt and overthrow Rome.

The Jews eventually revolted and were put down in 70 AD

Christianity

The religion of Christianity emerged during the early Roman Empire.



Not much is known about the early life of Jesus.

It is thought that he began to teach about the age of 30.

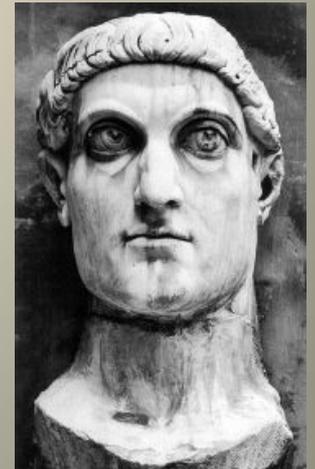
The teachings of Jesus led to the foundation of a new religion which was separate from its Jewish origins.

Concept of God: The Christian concept of God is that God is all knowing (Omniscient) and all-powerful (Omnipotent)

Holy Book: The Holy Book of Christianity is the Holy Bible
The four books of the Bible that tell the story of the life of Jesus are the Gospels

The make-up of the Bible was decided at the Council of Nicea. This was a council called by the Roman Emperor Constantine where decisions were made regarding the canonical, or accepted, gospels and the idea of the nature of Christ was also decided.

In 313 AD/CE Constantine passed the Edict of Milan which granted tolerance to all religions within the Roman Empire.



Jesus

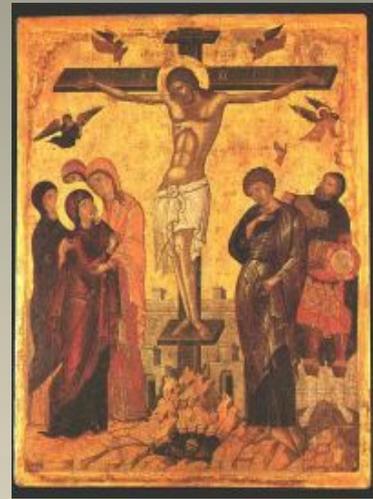
Very little is known about the early life of Jesus, there are stories of his birth in the Gospels and a few stories of his youth

According to the Gospels, Jesus began to teach around the age of 30. He taught for about three years before he was executed as a criminal by the Roman Empire.

Jesus taught the idea of a **New Covenant**, a new religion based on moral ideals as opposed to the laws of Judaism.

The new symbol of the covenant was baptism as opposed to circumcision which was the Jewish symbol of the covenant.

The Passion refers to the Holy Week.
The week of Jesus' entry into the city of Jerusalem. It includes the trial and execution of Jesus by the Romans.



Jesus was crucified by the Romans, a common means of execution at the time for the Romans.

Christians believe that after three days that Jesus was resurrected, or arose from the dead.

The Christian holiday of Easter is based on their belief in this event.

The two principal holidays of Christianity are Christmas which celebrates the birth of Jesus and Easter which celebrates the resurrection of Jesus.

Key ideas of Christianity

-**Announcement:** Christians believe that Jesus coming was foretold before his birth.

-**Baptism-Baptism** became the new symbol of the covenant for Christianity.

-**New covenant-** Jesus taught that belief in his teachings would establish a New Covenant with God.

Eucharist: The taking of the body and the blood, Communion.
Two views on the Eucharist

-**Transubstantiation:** It literally, through a miracle, becomes the body and blood of Jesus.

-**Consubstantiation:** Communion is symbolic.

-Metaphysical nature of salvation: Salvation in Christianity was different from Judaism because salvation focused on an other-worldly afterlife, not on military conquest and the holy land.

-Split between Catholic and Protestant: Eventually, during the Protestant Reformation, Christianity splits into two main branches

Catholic: Christians who follow the original version of Christianity and have the Pope as their spiritual leader.

Protestant: Any Christian who is not a Catholic.

Paul

Christianity spread to Gentile, or non-Jews, mostly from the work of the Apostle Paul.



Paul was a Roman who converted to the religion and became one of its greatest early leaders.

The teachings of Christianity were originally spread through oral tradition and letters between the various Christian groups.

These were eventually written down and collected into what we now know as the New Testament.

Persecution

Early Christians did not have the protection that other religions had.
The Jews had an agreement with the Romans that was not extended to the new religion.



Christians were killed as criminals by the Romans in various ways.

Christians won tolerance in 313 AD with the **Edict of Milan.**
This order by the Emperor **Constantine** made Christianity and all religion tolerated within the Empire.

Years later **Theodosius the Great** made it the only religion tolerated within the empire, became official religion.

Clergy: Were Church Officials

Laity: The common people

Christianity was forced to become organized because it was a persecuted religion. This persecution actually helped Christianity to pull together.

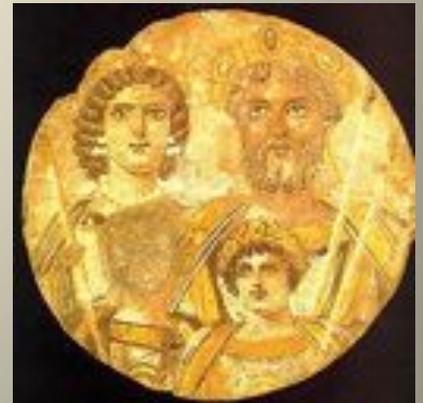
In a short time Christianity went from being a persecuted minority to the official religion of the Roman Empire.

The Fall of Rome

Marcus Aurelius was the last emperor of the Pax Romana, or Roman Peace. He died in 180 AD.

Rome didn't fall overnight, there were many things that led to its downfall.

The Severans were a series of harsh rulers who used the military to expand their power. After the fall of the Severans there was a time of military leadership, where many rulers met violent deaths. The Empire became increasingly unstable.



Barbarian Invasions

Over time various barbarian groups pushed at Rome's borders.

Many groups were pushed into Roman territory as the Huns invaded from Central Asia.



These groups included the Vandals, the Visigoths, and the Ostrogoths among others.

These groups slowly took over Roman territory and staged several invasions of the city of Rome itself.

Economic and Political Problems

Rome experienced very high inflation toward the end of the Empire

There were heavy taxes and a lot of corruption in the government system

There were high rates of unemployment and discontent among the people.

Plague

En epidemic disease hit Rome in the late empire causing a labor shortage.

This caused shortages in the labor force and in the military

Reforms of Diocletian and Constantine

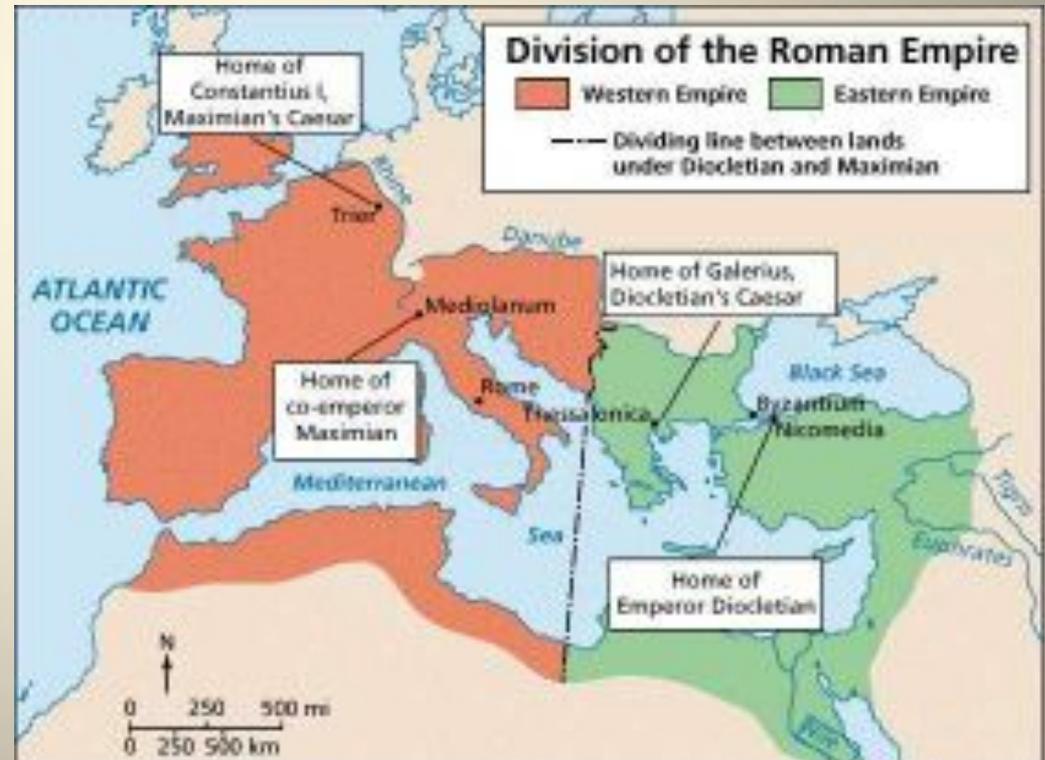


The Roman Emperors Diocletian and Constantine both attempted reforms to slow the decline of the Empire

Diocletian divided the Roman Empire into East and West

Diocletian appointed a co-Emperor to help rule this now divided empire

Leadership was divided among four people



The new government was known as the Tetrarchy

Each Emperor had the title Augustus

Each Augustus had an heir known as a Caesar.

Diocletian originally wanted the two Augusti to retire after twenty years and for the Caesars to assume power, it didn't work out the way that he wanted. After a civil war Constantine became Emperor.



Some of the reforms of Diocletian and Constantine

They enlarged the army (by hiring mercenaries) and expanded the Civil Service

-The greatly drained money from the Empire

They set wage and price controls throughout the Empire

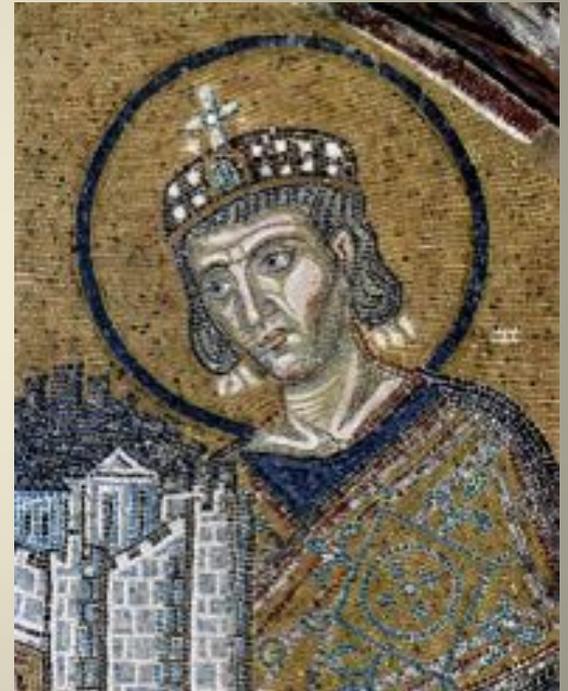
They forced people to stay in their jobs and made them hereditary

Inflation: A rapid increase in prices, was Rampant during this time because of overspending

Byzantium becomes Constantinople

After the division of the Empire the Roman Emperor Constantine moved the capital of the Empire from the Western city of Rome to the Eastern city of Byzantium.

He renamed this city Constantinople.



The Fall of Rome

The Divided Roman Empire now had two capitals:

Rome in the West and

Byzantium/Constantinople in the East

The Western capital of Rome was under pressure from barbarian tribes that were invading from Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

The Fall of the Western Empire

In AD 476 the Germanic leader Odoacer overthrew the last Western Emperor Romulus Augustus.

After the fall of the Western Empire the Eastern Empire continued and eventually became known as the Byzantine Empire

Why did Rome Fall?

There was no one thing which led to the fall of the Roman Empire

It included all of the following:

Economy: Devaluation of Roman currency from inflation and high military costs

Military: Breakdown in military discipline from the hiring of mercenaries.

Moral Decay: People lost faith in the Roman government

Political Problems: The Government became corrupt

Invasion: Barbarian invasions

Some people also believe it may have been lead poisoning from lead pipes, it may have been a lack of technology due to slavery, the new religion of Christianity may have caused people to turn from the government . . . The causes were many.