



ANCIENT ROME

FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE
TO ASHES

THE CREATION OF ROME

According to a myth, Rome was founded by two sons of the god of war Mars. They were named Romulus and Remus. They were found and raised by a she-wolf and grew to be big and strong. The children were later found and adopted by a farmer and his wife. They returned to their home village and overthrew their uncle who had them abandoned as infants. On the site of their birth, they decided to build a city. The brothers began to fight between themselves and moved to hills on either side of the site.

Then Romulus killed Remus. He built the city and called it Rome, after himself. The city was to be a place of refuge, where outcasts and fugitives from justice were welcome to join him.

THE HISTORY OF ROME

Rome was founded by the Latins around 753 BC. It was later conquered by the Etruscans. It would be ruled by a king, who was advised by a body of men called the Senate. This body was primarily made up of wealthy landowners known as patricians. The plebeians made up the other group in the Senate. They were the ordinary people in Rome.

The Roman Senate would overthrow the king and establish a republic. Representatives were elected. Patricians elected the Senate and the Plebeians elected the Assembly. Two leaders called consuls would be appointed to run everyday affairs of government. In times of war or trouble, a dictator would be appointed to run Rome until the troubles were over. The Roman laws were called the Twelve Tables.

THE HISTORY OF ROME



ROME'S CONQUESTS

REASONS FOR:

- increased power
- increased trade

PLACES OF CONQUEST:

- Italy
- Iberia (Spain)
- Gaul (France)
- Anatolia (Asia Minor)
- Egypt
- Numidia (North Africa)
- Britain
- Greece
- Syria
- Mesopotamia



Punic Wars

(264-241 BC, 218-202 BC, 149-146 BC)

THE WARS:

- began over control of trade



HANNIBAL:

- Carthaginian general
- crossed the Alps with elephants to attack Rome



Punic Wars

(264-241 BC, 218-202 BC, 149-146 BC)



FINAL RESULT:

- Romans completely raze & burn Carthage & salt the land so nothing would grow again
- all men are slain & women & children enslaved
- sends a message to others who may oppose Rome
- Rome controls all trade in the Mediterranean Sea

ROMAN LAKE

Rome controls trade around the Mediterranean Sea



JULIUS CAESAR (100-44 BC):



- A patrician
- Served as consul, priest, and general
- Conquered Gaul (France), Britain, Egypt, & Iberia (Spain)
- Was part of the Triumvirate with Pompey
- Crossed the Rubicon River with his troops to take the title of “Dictator for Life”
- Had a child with the Queen of Egypt, Cleopatra
- *Very popular with his troops and the common people* (often gave them gifts and games)



The Death of Julius Caesar:



- *The Senate feared Caesar wanted to become “king”*
- Members of the Senate, including close friend Marcus Brutus, stabbed him to death on the steps of the Senate
- His murder caused outrage among the masses and sparked a civil war



“And you my son, Brutus”

Civil War

- Mark Antony (Caesar's closest friend) and Octavian (Caesar's nephew and adopted son) teamed up to hunt down the assassins
- After killing the assassins, the two men split control of the republic
- Eventually they would fight between each other
- Mark Antony was joined by Cleopatra
- Mark Antony and Cleopatra would kill themselves after Octavian defeated their army and conquered Egypt
- Octavian would have Caesar's illegitimate son murdered so he could not cease power



Mark Antony



Cleopatra



Octavian

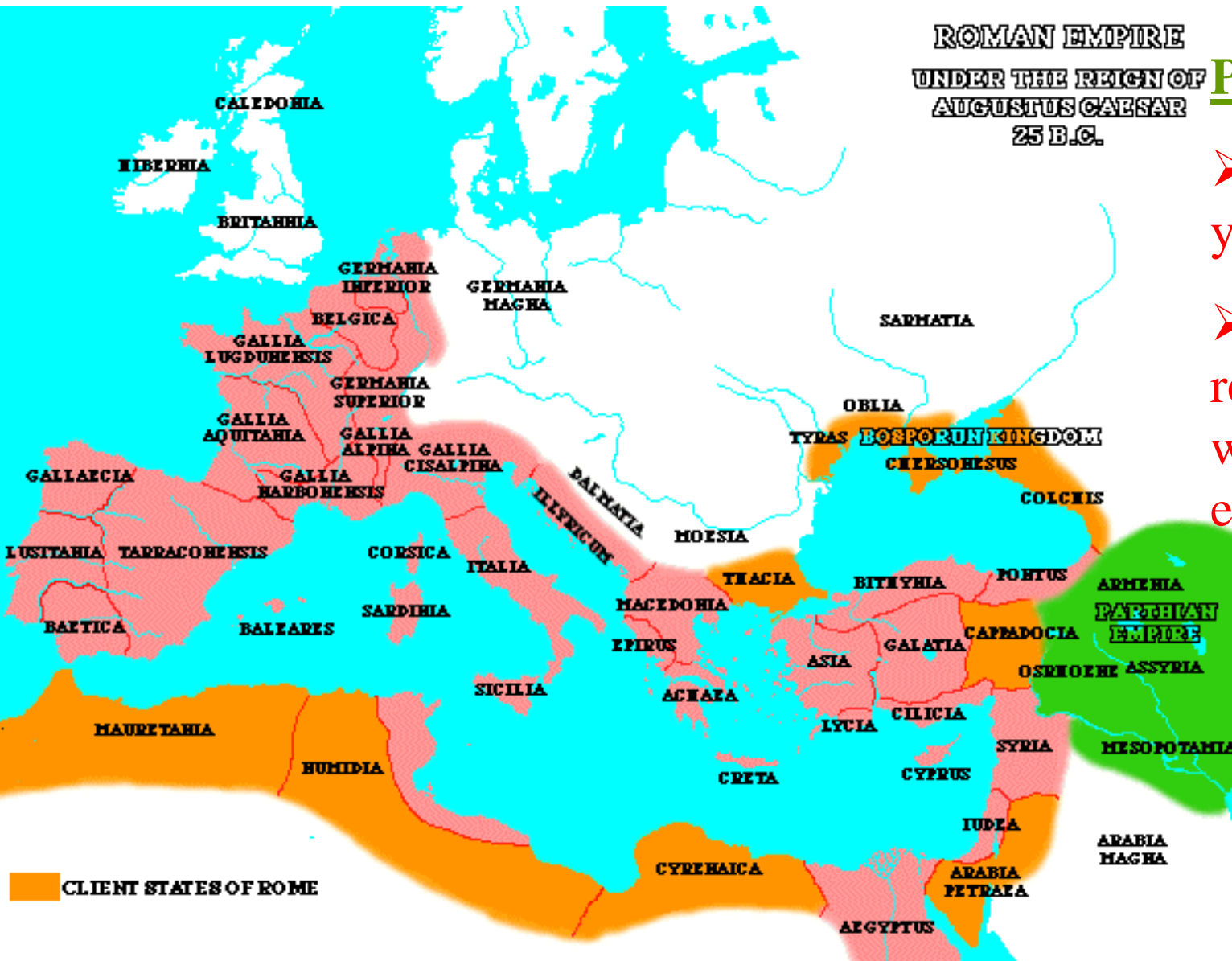


REIGN OF OCTAVIAN (AUGUSTUS) CAESAR

- Takes the name “Augustus” meaning “exalted one”
- Introduces coin money
- *Transformed Rome from a republic to a monarchy*
- *Brought peace and stability (Pax Romana)*
- Heirs were weak and corrupt



Roman Empire at the beginning of the Pax Romana



ROMAN EMPIRE
UNDER THE REIGN OF
AUGUSTUS CAESAR
25 B.C.

Pax Romana:

- lasts 200 years
- is a time of relative peace within the empire

Changing Rome

LONG RANGE CAUSES

- Territorial expansion
- Grain surplus
- Slave labor
- Mobs of unemployed soldiers and landless farmers in Rome

IMMEDIATE CAUSES

- Needs of poor plebeians ignored
- Corruption in the Senate
- Rebellions throughout the Republic
- Rise of Roman generals in the government
- Appointment of Julius Caesar as dictator

The Shift From Republic to Empire in Rome

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS

- Pax Romana
- Reform of the army and civil service
- Expansion of trade and commerce

LONG RANGE EFFECTS

- Problems with imperial succession
- Settlement of Germanic tribes inside empire borders
- Continued use of slaves
- Inflation
- Decline of the Roman Empire

From Republic to Empire

The Rise of Christianity



- Basic Beliefs:

- Grows out of Judaism
- Jesus of Nazareth is the “Messiah” sent by God to save the Jews
- Jesus is the son of God and has been resurrected after execution by the Romans

- Spread of Christianity:

- Christianity quickly spreads from Palestine throughout the empire
- Apostles Peter and Paul would be leaders of the new religion
- Peter would become the first “Pope” and would be executed by the Romans in Rome (his grave is the site of St. Peter’s Basilica – the capital of the Roman Catholic Church)



The Rise of Christianity

The early Church:

- early followers were seen as threats to the Empire and its' polytheistic religion
- many were executed in games in the Coliseum
- some were used as human torches to light the Emperor's dinner parties



Constantine & the adoption of Christianity:

- Constantine would convert after seeing a sign before battle
- He would make worship of Christianity legal in the Empire

TROUBLES IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE

- Jewish Revolt:

- Jews in Palestine revolt twice seeking independence
- Both revolts put down brutally
- Roman siege of Masada (right) lasted 3 years and ended with a mass suicide
- Most Jews were forced to leave Palestine beginning the second Diaspora that will not end until after World War II.



Jewish Fortress

Desert

Roman ramp built in 3 years to attack the mountain top fortress

TROUBLES IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE



TROUBLES IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE

- Troubles in Britain:

- Locals revolt in northern part of Britain
- Emperor Hadrian builds a fortified wall across the island (still there today)

- Germanic frontier:

- “Barbarian” (foreign) tribes seek to enter Roman territory for protection and wealth
- Emperors hire some as mercenaries and buy off others with bribes



THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

• *WEAK RULERS:*

- Emperors are often generals
- Have relatively short reigns
- Constantly fighting to maintain control against other generals

• *SPLITTING THE EMPIRE:*

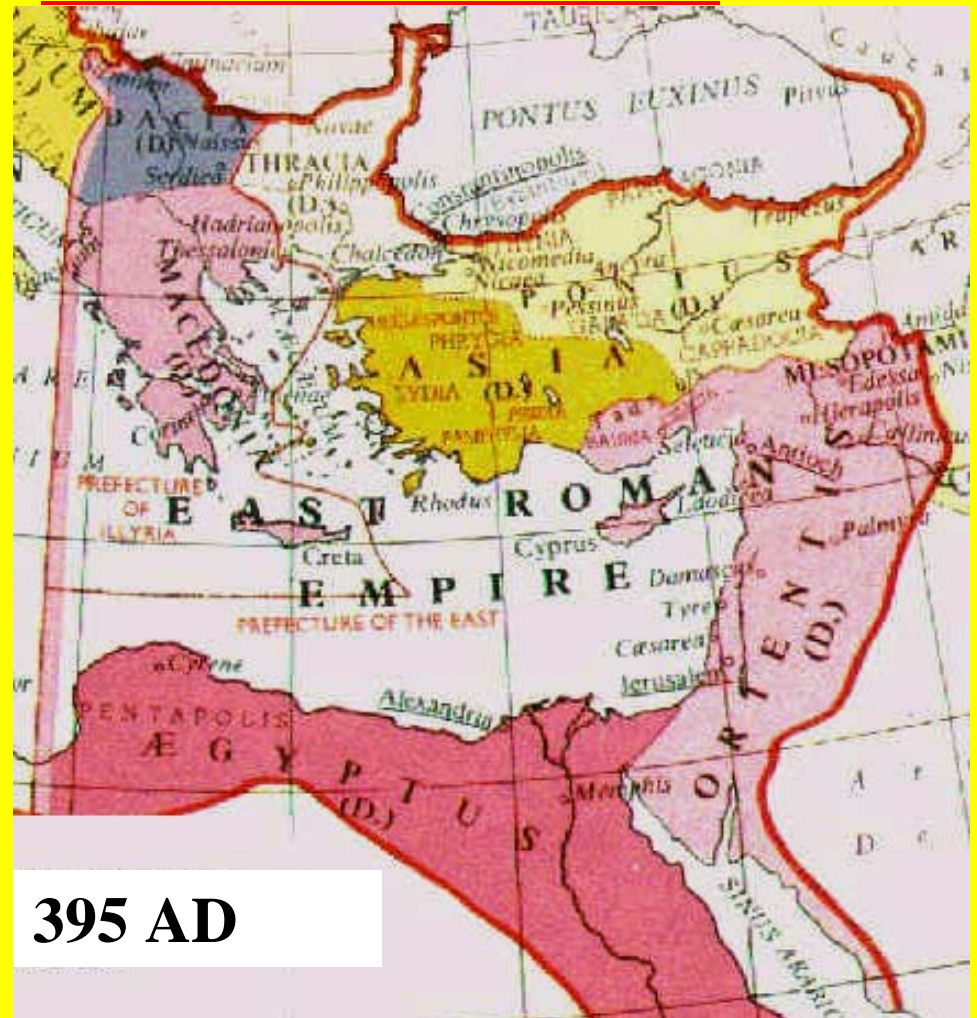
- Constantine builds a new city in Asia Minor called Constantinople
- Moves the capital here in 330 AD
- Later Rome would be named the Eastern capital & Constantinople the Western capital

THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

WESTERN EMPIRE:



EASTERN EMPIRE:



THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



Attila

• RELIANCE ON MERCENARIES:

- Emperors often hired “barbarians” in return for their loyalty and peace along the borders
- Given money and citizenship for military service
- Made Rome rely on their services instead of its’ own soldiers
- Would work for the greatest profit for themselves

• GERMANIC INVASIONS:

- Barbarian tribes such as the Visigoths, Huns, Vandals, & Franks would invade seeking protection and riches
- Mercenaries leave the army
- Rome falls to the Visigoths in 410 AD and is sacked
- Western Roman Empire finally falls to the Ostrogoths in 476 AD



The Roman Empire and Germanic Migrations, c. 400 CE

THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

• ROMAN DECADENCE:

- Romans often relied on slave labor rather than hired people
- Wealth was sent back to Rome instead of being used to improve provinces
- Social values were weak
- Political values were even weaker
- Games to the death were entertainment (people & animals)



THE ROMAN SOCIETY

Citizens:

- *Two classes of:*
 - *Patricians: (rich landowners)*
 - *Plebeians: (common people)*
- Had all the rights & protections of citizenship (voting, owning land, travel, trials)

Non-citizens

- Had little rights
- Did have their freedom
- Often came from the provinces

Slaves

- Had no rights
- Often were conquered people or owed a debt
- Sometimes were criminals

ROLE OF FAMILY



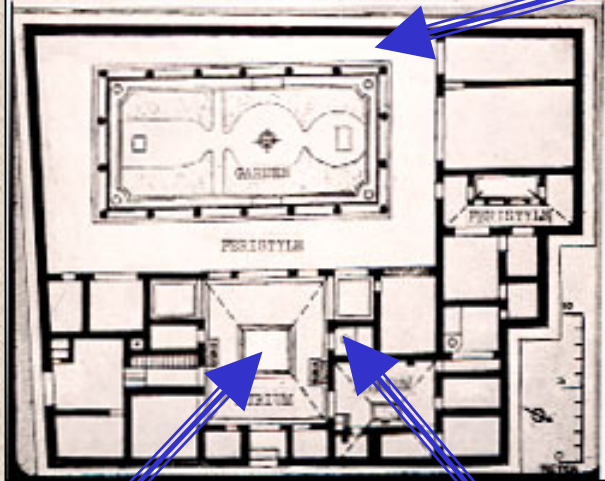
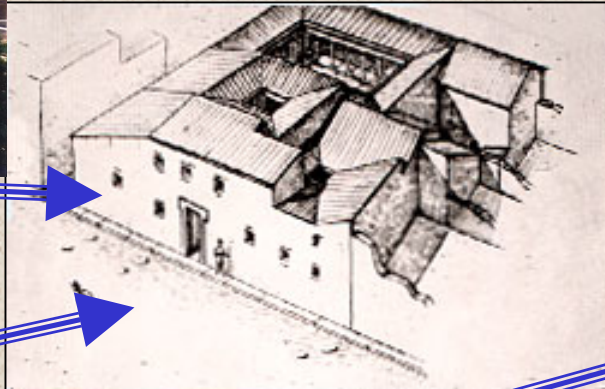
Families were traditionally headed by the men. Marriages were arranged by the father of the women around the age of 12 or 13. Women could own property or businesses. A man could divorce a woman by not having relations with her for 1 year or by saying “I divorce you” three times and then sending her back to her father’s house. Men were only allowed to have one (1) wife.

ROLE OF FAMILY

They could **adopt** anyone as their child. These children would have the same rights as a natural born child of the family. Julius Caesar adopted his nephew **Octavian** as his own son. Parents controlled the life of their **children**. They oversaw their education. Girls were taught Greek and Latin **literature** as well as **music** and **dance**. Boys were taught **reading**, **writing**, **math**, **astronomy**, and public speaking or **oration**. Families had **tight** bonds between members.



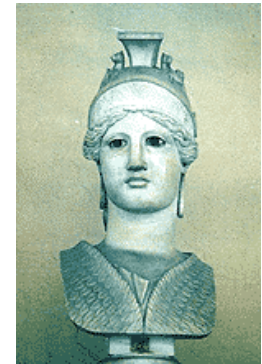
ROMAN HOUSE



RELIGION

The Romans were **polytheistic** and “used” the gods of the Greeks as a basis for their gods. Like the Greeks, the Romans sought to gain favor from their gods and would consult oracles or seek signs to find out what to do.

<u>Roman god</u>	<u>duties</u>	<u>Greek god</u>
Jupiter	supreme god	Zeus
Mars	god of war	Ares
Venus	goddess of love	Aphrodite
Neptune	god of the sea	Poseidon
Mercury	messenger of the gods	Hermes
Minerva	goddess of beauty	Athena



Later a new religion would be created in **Palestine** during the time of the Emperor Augustus called **Christianity**. Constantine would adopt this religion as the official religion of the Roman Empire.

ROLE OF THE ARMY

Army service was looked highly upon. Originally, citizens were required to serve in the army. Later, this was changed as more land was conquered by Rome. A person could gain citizenship, land, and money by serving in the army for twenty (20) years. They shared in the wealth from the lands they conquered, were given land for their service and to build loyalty to their commander, and could earn the right to citizenship, giving them protections and rights non-citizens did have.



ROLE OF THE ARMY

The Roman soldiers were highly trained and armed.

Soldiers wore steel helmets and armor to protect their bodies. They also used shields to fend off attacks from their enemies. Special spears were used to throw at enemy soldiers. Soldiers then closed in for hand-to-hand combat. The army was broken into units called "legions." They were broken into units called "centuries," each having 100 men. These men were called centurion. A common tactic they employed was to use their shields to form a protective box called a tortoise. After victories, returning soldiers were treated to celebrations called triumphs.



ACHIEVEMENTS OF ROME

- 1) government form used by the Romans and the United States.
 - 2) influenced the United States Constitution & Napoleonic Code.
 - 3) use of arches, curved lines, domes, and columns.
 - 4) stories such as the *Aeneid* and the *History of Rome*.
 - 5) built of stone, some still in use today, gave trade goods and soldiers quick and easy access to all areas of the Empire, these all supposed led to Rome..
- A) Architecture
 - B) Roads
 - C) Republic
 - D) Literature
 - E) Twelve Tables



ACHIEVEMENTS OF ROME

- 1) built of stone using arches, these provided water to Rome and other Roman cities. Some are still in use today.
- 2) provided order and established justice throughout the Empire.
- 3) was lifelike in every detail. Sculptures were stone and often painted. Colorful paintings adorned walls.
- 4) mixture of limestone, gravel, and sand the Romans created to make buildings, roads, and other structures.
- 5) now “dead” language that forms the basis of modern science, law, and astronomy terms that Romans spread throughout the Empire.



- A) Art
- B) Latin
- C) Aqueducts
- D) Concrete
- E) Law



FAMOUS BUILDINGS

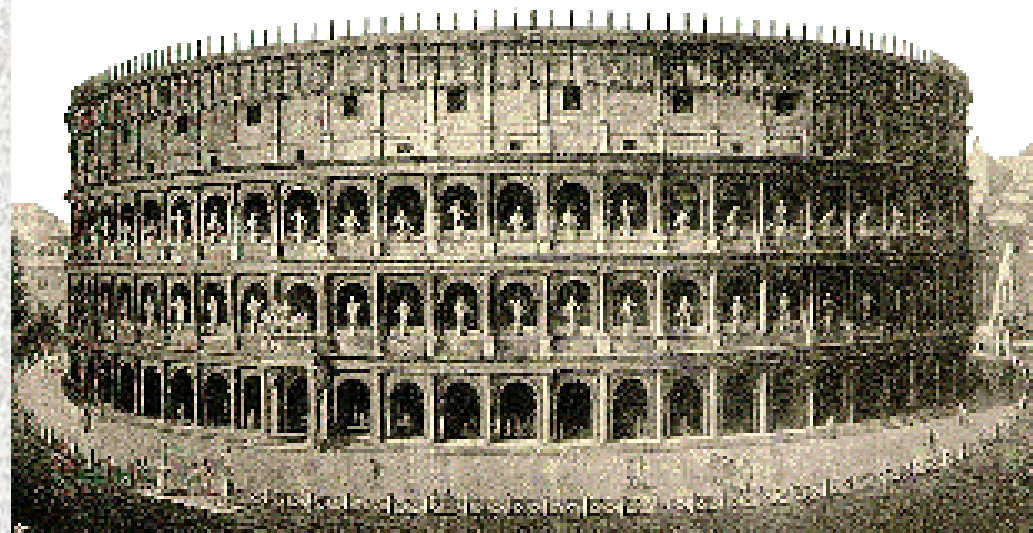
- **Parthenon:**

- temple in Rome with huge dome



- **Colosseum:**

- site of games & even water battle reenactments
- holds 30,000 people



- **Circus Maximus:**

- Site of chariot races & games
- held 50,000 people

ENTERTAINMENT

- **Chariot Races:**

- Pulled by 2-6 horse teams.
- Most popular form of entertainment



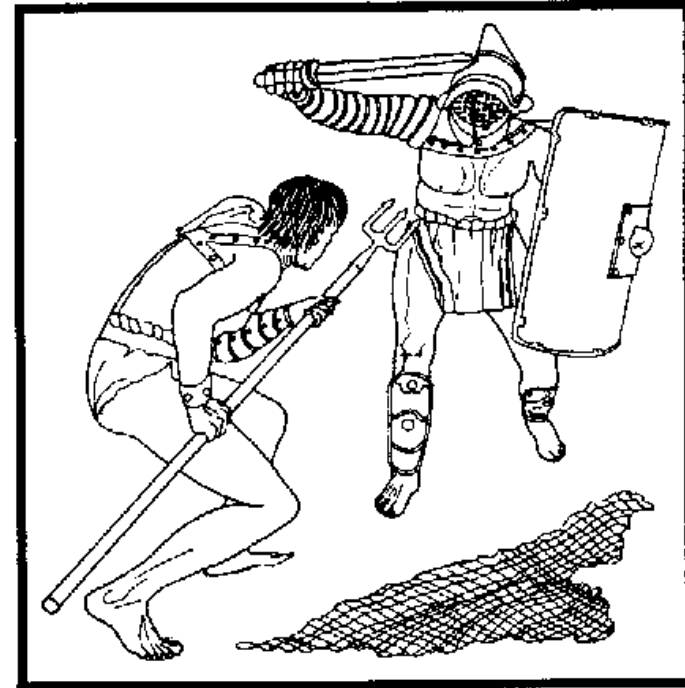
- **Orators:**

- speeches



- **Gladiators:**

- Fought against each other or animals.
- Usually were criminals.
- Sometimes fought to the death



FAMOUS ROMANS

- Julius Caesar:
 - Very successful *General & Dictator* of Rome for Life



- Augustus Caesar:
 - *First emperor of Rome*

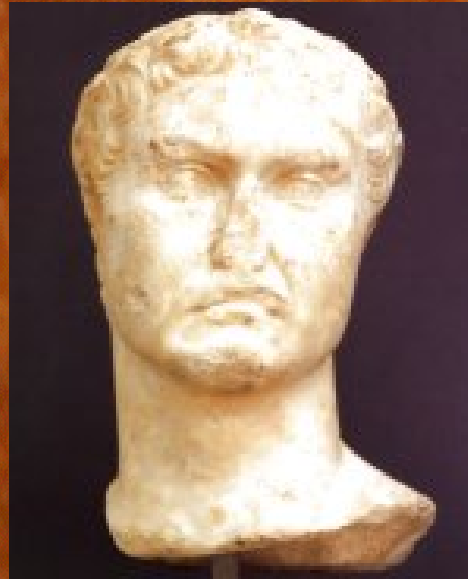


- Nero:
 - Emperor who rebuilt Rome in stone after great fire

FAMOUS ROMANS

- **Constantine:**

- *Emperor who legalized Christianity & moved the capital west to Constantinople*



- **Mark Antony:**

- General who allied himself with Cleopatra to take on Augustus



- **Cicero:**

- Senator & most famous Roman orator

FAMOUS ROMANS

- **Hadrian:**

- Emperor who built wall across Britain



- **Diocletian:**

- Emperor who split the Empire into two parts



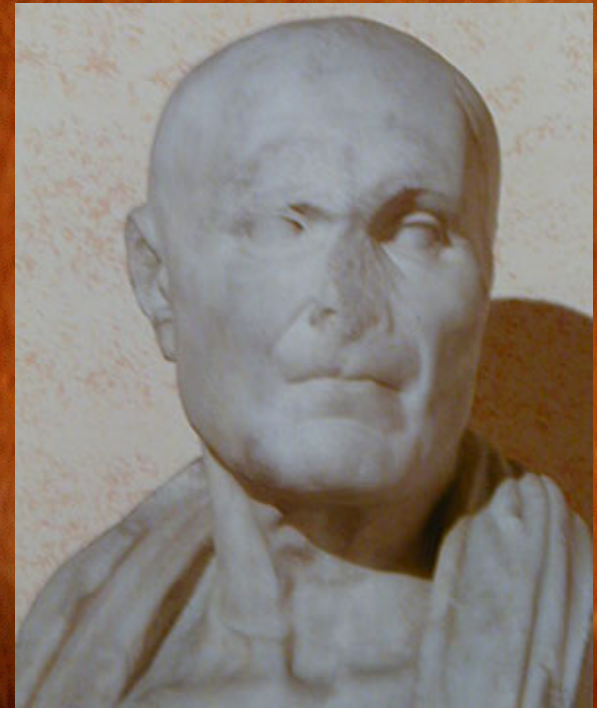
- **Marcus Brutus:**

- Senator & assassin of Julius Caesar



FAMOUS ROMANS

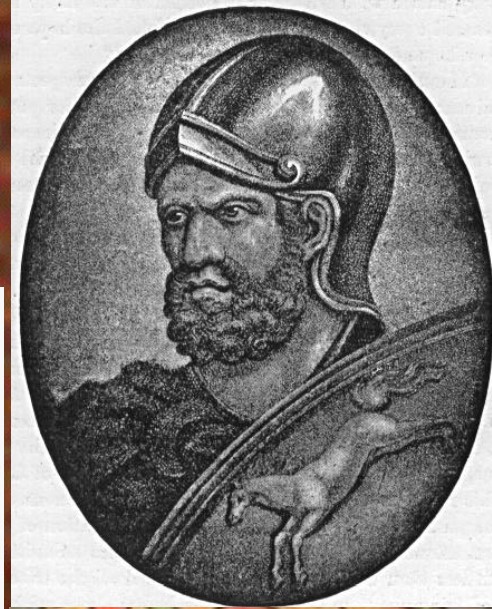
- **Virgil:**
 - Roman author who wrote the epic poem *Aeneid*
- **Gaius Cassius:**
 - Senator & assassin of Julius Caesar



FAMOUS NON-ROMANS

- **Hannibal:**

- *Carthaginian general* who crossed the Alps to Attack Rome



- **Cleopatra:**

- *The last Queen of Egypt*
- allied herself with Mark Antony to take on Augustus



- **Attila:**

- *Leader of the Huns*



CONTINUED ROMAN LEGACY

The Eastern Roman Empire would be called the Byzantine Empire and would continue until 1453 AD, when the Ottoman Turks defeated it. The daughter of its' last Byzantine Emperor would marry the ruler of Russia. He would then take the title of "Czar," which means "Caesar" in Russian. This family, the Romanovs, would rule Russia until 1917, almost 3000 years after the founding of Rome. A bond between the Roman Empire and the Balkan region with Russia would be created by this union and continues to this day.