

Roman Empire Notes

Pax Romana	What have I learned?
<p>The term Pax Romana means “Roman Peace.” It was an unprecedented time of peace & prosperity.</p> <p>The Pax Romana began during the reign of Augustus Caesar Years: 207</p>	<p>What other civilization that we’ve studied had an “unprecedented time of peace & prosperity? What was it called?</p>
Augustus Caesar	What have I learned?
<p>Before his death, Julius Caesar named his grand-nephew, Octavian (or Octavius) to be his heir. Octavian formed a 2nd triumvirate with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marc Antony 2. Lepidus <p>In a play for power, Octavian forced Lepidus to resign. In the meantime, Marc Antony had joined with Egypt’s Queen, Cleopatra in their own power play.</p> <p>Octavian’s forces defeated Antony’s forces in the Battle of Actium in the year 31 BCE.</p> <p>Octavian became the sole ruler of Rome & changed his name to Augustus meaning the “Exalted One.”</p> <p>Augustus then becomes the first emperor of Rome.</p>	<p>Read the timeline below to answer the questions that follow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •63 BCE: Gaius Octavius was born on September 23rd in the city of Velletri southeast of Rome. His mother Atia was the daughter of Julia, the sister of Julius Caesar. •59 BCE: The father of Octavius dies. •44 BCE: Octavius went to Albania to complete his academic and military training. While there he learned of the assassination of Julius Caesar. Octavius returned to Rome and found that Caesar's will makes him Caesar's adopted son and heir to his political and personal fortune. He was advised not to accept the bequest because he was only 18 and little prepared to deal with the hazards of Roman power politics. Nevertheless he did accept. Octavius borrowed funds to comply with Caesar's will and his efforts garnered public support for Octavius. His efforts to fulfill Caesar's will gains him considerable support among the troops of Caesar. •43 BCE: Octavian and Antony agreed to a sharing of power. They, along with Lepidus who was the Pontifex Maximus, are designated by the Senate as a Triumvirate with dictatorial powers for five years. Octavian, Antony and Lepidus agreed to eliminate those Senators and members of the Roman aristocracy whom any one of the three considered a threat to public order. Altogether 300 senators and two thousand lesser level aristocrats are executed. Cicero, a supporter of Octavian, was designated for execution by Antony under this arrangement. •42 BCE: The Senate deemed Julius Caesar as having been a god. This enhanced Octavian's status still further. <p>Antony and Octavian undertook a military expedition to the east to defeat Brutus and Cassius. The Triumvirate then divide up the Empire. Anthony gets the east and Gaul. Lepidus gets Africa and Octavian gets the west except for Italy which was to be under common control of the three. The alliance of Octavian and Antony was renewed and further confirmed by Antony marrying the sister of Octavian, Octavia. This political marriage also did not endure. Antony was still enamored of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt.</p> <p>How was Octavian (Octavius) related to Julius Caesar? adopted grand nephew</p> <p>How did Octavian gain the support of Caesar’s troops? By doing his best to carry out Caesar's will</p> <p>How long was the 2nd Triumvirate to stay in power? Only two years</p> <p>Why were certain senators & government officials killed during the Triumvirate? Because the members of the triumvirate considered them threats to public order</p> <p>What areas did each member of the Triumvirate receive when they split the empire? Marc Antony gets Gaul, Lepidus gets Africa, and Octavian gets the West</p>

Impact of Augustus' Reign	What have I learned?
<p>Economy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on trade and agriculture 2. Ships traveled the Mediterranean protected by Roman navy 3. A new road network linked the parts of the empire <p>Administration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military outposts established in all areas of the empire (spreads Roman culture) <p>Government</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up Civil Service 2. Included plebians in the government 	<p>In a paragraph, describe why you think Augustus Caesar was considered to be such an effective emperor. Use the examples we discussed in class.</p> <p>Augustus made sure his government was inclusive, and established a well organized infrastructure that cemented Roman rule in the lands they conquered, and well as cementing his hold on the vast empire.</p>

How to choose an Emperor	What have I learned?
<p>Major Problem for the new Empire = No system for choosing an emperor's successor Creating succession through the family led to... some pretty questionable rulers</p> <p>Augustus was succeeded by his stepson Tiberius</p>	<p>One major weakness of Rome's imperial government was the problem of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. replacing the Julian emperors b. selecting a new person to become emperor c. collecting taxes d. controlling the army

Emperors of Rome	What have I learned?																												
<p>Good Emperors = characterized by favorable rule and prosperity in the empire</p> <p>Examples?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nerva 2. Trajan 3. Hadrian 4. Antoninus Pius 5. Marcus Aurelius <p>Bad Emperors = Often brutal, sometimes crazy</p> <p>Examples?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nero 2. Caligula 3. Domitian 	<table border="1" data-bbox="657 1192 1161 1600"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">ROMAN EMPERORS</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">EMPERORS OF THE EARLY EMPIRE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>EMPEROR</th> <th>DATE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Augustus</td> <td>27 B.C. to A.D. 14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tiberius</td> <td>A.D. 14 to A.D. 37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caligula</td> <td>A.D. 37 to A.D. 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Claudius</td> <td>A.D. 41 to A.D. 54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nero</td> <td>A.D. 54 to A.D. 68</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">"THE FIVE GOOD EMPERORS"/PAX ROMANA</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Nerva</td> <td>A.D. 96 to A.D. 98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trajan</td> <td>A.D. 98 to A.D. 117</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hadrian</td> <td>A.D. 117 to A.D. 138</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Antoninus Pius</td> <td>A.D. 138 to A.D. 181</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marcus Aurelius</td> <td>A.D. 161 to A.D. 180</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>According to the chart, how long did the reign of the five good emperors last?</p> <p>A. 79 years C. 127 years B. 84 years D. 49 years</p> <p>According to the chart, which one of the five good emperors reigned the longest?</p> <p>A. Hadrian C. Trajan B. Marcus Aurelius D. Antoninus Pius</p>	ROMAN EMPERORS		EMPERORS OF THE EARLY EMPIRE		EMPEROR	DATE	Augustus	27 B.C. to A.D. 14	Tiberius	A.D. 14 to A.D. 37	Caligula	A.D. 37 to A.D. 41	Claudius	A.D. 41 to A.D. 54	Nero	A.D. 54 to A.D. 68	"THE FIVE GOOD EMPERORS"/PAX ROMANA		Nerva	A.D. 96 to A.D. 98	Trajan	A.D. 98 to A.D. 117	Hadrian	A.D. 117 to A.D. 138	Antoninus Pius	A.D. 138 to A.D. 181	Marcus Aurelius	A.D. 161 to A.D. 180
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Life in Imperial Rome

Romans lived by a **set of values** called **gravitas** which emphasized discipline, strength, & loyalty.

It was a male-dominated society, where **fathers ruled** households known in Latin as **paterfamilias**.

Women had many rights in the society EXCEPT in the area of **government**

Daughters were often named for their **fathers** (ex.: **Julius/Julia**)

Education was limited to the sons of **nobles**.

Women typically married between the ages of **12-15 to older husbands**.

An important aspect of Roman daily life was the **public baths** where people would meet & discuss civic affairs.

As learned before, slavery was also part of the Roman society. Most **slaves** were used in **domestic & farm** labor.

Some slaves were trained to be professional fighters called **gladiators**

Slave revolts were common. The most famous revolt was led by a man named **Spartacus**

Roman Mythology

The gods & goddesses of Rome were borrowed from the **Greek Religion**. Like the Greeks, Romans often erected **personal shrines** to honor their personal gods.

"Breads & Circuses"

When life became bad in the empire, emperors would offer free **food & entertainment**, better known as **bread and circuses**.

Gladiator contests were held in the **Colosseum**.

Chariot Races were held in the **Circus Maximus**

What have I learned?

Explain what the following sentence means: The new leader has an air of **gravitas** that commands respect.

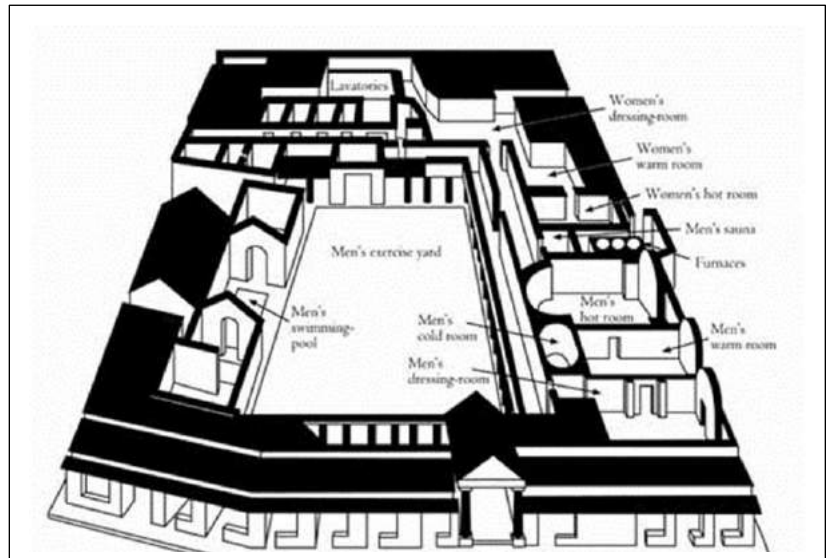
It means he has a seriousness and authority about him that commands respect.

Which of the following statements about Roman society is true?

- Most Roman women were not allowed to own property.
- Most Roman women were involved in public life.
- Only upper-class boys learned to read and write.**
- The father had absolute power in the family.

What can be concluded about the Roman baths from the illustration?

It was a favorite pastime, and the facilities were co-educational






Which of the following is true about slavery?

- It was not allowed in Rome.
- It was only used on large Roman estates.
- It was common in the ancient world.**
- It was only allowed outside Italy.

When the poet Juvenal said, "...there's only two things that concern them: Bread and Circuses," he was talking about

- the "barbaric" Egyptians and their lifestyle.
- the Senate's focus on religion.
- the distraction of the Roman masses from serious political issues by free grain and entertainment.**
- the overly posh lifestyle of the landed aristocrats, who did little else but feast and watch plays

Greco-Roman Culture	What have I learned?
<p>Greco-Roman culture is a blending of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greek 2. Roman 3. Hellenistic <p>Greco-Roman culture is also referred to as Classical Culture.</p> <p>Greco-Roman culture will go on to inspire the works of the Renaissance Age</p>	<p>Why do historians refer to Greco-Roman culture as “Classical Culture?”</p> <p>Because it blended three distinct ancient cultures and provided inspiration for the Renaissance artists to follow.</p>
Roman Fine Arts	What have I learned?
<p>Like the Greeks, sculpture was prominent in Roman Art. Bas - Relief sculpture are images projected from a flat surface.</p> <p>Romans were also famous for creating images using small pieces of tile/gems called mosaics.</p> <p>Romans painted images directly on their walls called murals/frescoes.</p>	<p>Identify the following types of art.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>fresco</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>mosaic</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>bas-relief sculpture</p> </div> </div>
Roman Literature	What have I learned?
<p>The Poet Virgil is famous for writing Rome’s most famous epic the Aenid, the story of a Greek hero who settles in Italy.</p> <p>The Poet Ovid was famous for writing light & witty poetry such as the love poem Amores.</p>	<p>What is the basic plot of the <i>Aeneid</i>?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Roman senators rebel against the loss of liberty under Augustus. b. Roman women conspire to show men the folly of war. c. A hero leaves the fighting at Troy to return to his faithful wife. d. A hero escapes from the city of Troy to found Rome.
Roman Historians	What have I learned?
<p>One of Rome’s most famous historians was Livy who wrote a multi-volume history of Rome that included its legends.</p>	<p>"What chiefly makes the study of history beneficial and fruitful is this, that you behold the lessons of every kind of experience as upon a famous monument; from these you may choose for your own state what to imitate, and mark for avoidance what is shameful..."</p> <p>--Livy preface</p> <p>What do you think Livy means in this quote?</p> <p>History provides us a catalog of what has worked in the past and what has not, offering us guidance for how we conduct our own affairs today.</p>

Tacitus wrote history in which he presented facts correctly. Tacitus was concerned with the Romans' lack of **morality**. His works included:

1. **Annals**
2. **Histories**

Tacitus' histories provide great substance because they include the **good & bad** of Roman society.

Why do you think Tacitus' method of writing history would go on to inspire the work of later historians?

His emphasis on accuracy provides a model for future historians

Roman Achievements

What have I learned?

Latin Language

The Latin language became the **lingua franca** or common language in Europe until the 1500's.

Latin remains the official language of the Roman Catholic Church.

Latin became the basis for the **Romance** languages.

1. **French**
2. **Spanish**
3. **Portuguese**
4. **Italian**
5. **Romanian**

According to his tree, what other language has some roots in Latin?

English



Time Line of Ancient Rome
A.D. 33-100

A.D. 33 Rome has approximately 170 public and private baths.	
A.D. 80 According to Roman law, water must be conserved for street and sewer cleaning.	A.D. 77 Roman author describes the use of animal bladders to protect mine workers from zinc exposure.
A.D. 100 Roman architect describes aqueduct construction and sanitation planning and tells of lead poisoning among workers. Roman homes are connected directly to the sewer system.	A.D. 97 Water system in Rome flows through nine aqueducts.

Architecture, Engineering, & Technology

The Romans utilized the architectural element of the **arch** to fortify their structures. Romans inherited the idea of the arch from their predecessors the **Etruscans**.

Roman used the **arch** in the **aqueducts** which carried water from the mountains to the city of Rome.

Romans also created a new building material called **concrete** which fortified their structures.

The events listed in the time line show that ancient Romans strove to —

- A make all types of forced labor illegal
- B use the city only for industrial purposes
- C maintain a high standard of public health**
- D limit the making of crafts inside the city

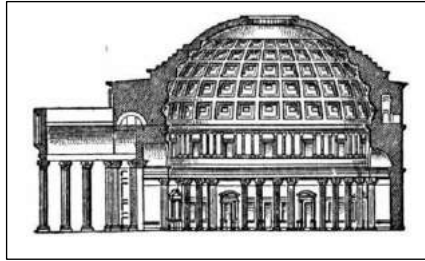
Another important architectural element was the **dome** seen in such structures as the **Roman temple**, the **Pantheon**.

The **Roman marketplace** where Romans would meet on a daily basis is called the **Forum**.

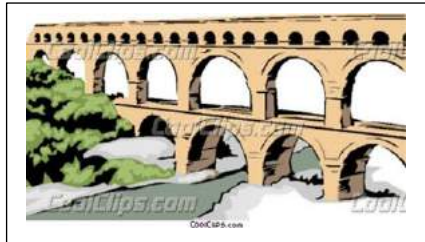
Roman System of Law

1. Right to equal treatment under the law
2. Innocent until proven guilty
3. Burden of proof rests with the accuser
4. Punished for actions, not thoughts
- 5 Unreasonable/unfair laws could be set aside

Circle the important Roman architectural elements in the structures below.



Name this structure.
Dome



Why was this structure necessary?
To bring water to cities, farms, and arid regions



What hung in this marketplace?
The Twelve Tablets (Roman laws)

Decline of the Roman Empire

What have I learned?

4 Main Reasons:

1. Economic decline
2. Social unrest
3. Political decay
4. Military upheaval

Economic Decline

Hostile groups migrating into Rome caused a disruption to **trade**.

Costly wars led to an increase in **taxation**

Agricultural production decreased due to

1. **overworked land**
2. **land destroyed by invaders**

The government offset these losses by creating coins with less silver which led to **inflation**

Inflation = the drastic drop in value of money coupled with a rise in prices

Which of the following does NOT help to explain the decline and fall of the Roman Empire?

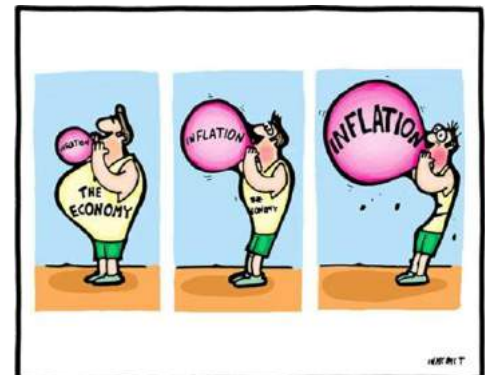
- a. Political corruption and currency inflation
- b. The barbarian invasions in the West
- c. The moral decay that affected the ambitions of the people
- d. **The economic weakness of the empire in the East**

What contributed to the economic weakening of the late Roman empire?

- a. A decline in population led to a shortage of soldiers.
- b. Nobles would not pay taxes, so Rome could not support its armies.
- c. Asian trade routes were blocked by the eastern Roman empire.
- d. **Heavy taxes helped to push the middle classes into poverty.**

Use this cartoon to help explain the impact of inflation on a political state's economy?

Don't worry about this one



Social Unrest

A greater divide between **rich & poor** led to economic disparity.

A distrust in **government** led to less interest in participation.

Political Decay

Good men resisted working in government because political office was seen as a **burden**. This led to very **corrupt** government officials.

Military interference in governmental matters led to Civil Wars. These civil wars led to a **division** in the Empire with power shifting to the city of **Byzantium**.

Military Upheaval

The Empire began to deal with invasions by Germanic tribes.

In order to deal with growing threats, the military began to enlist the services of **mercenaries**, soldiers loyal only to those who pay them.

The military began to experience a decline in **patriotism & loyalty**.

Use a dictionary to define the word *Apathy*. How does it apply to Rome at the end of the empire?

"Lack of interest in or concern for things that others find moving or exciting." - Romans began to not care about the things that were happening which impacted the strength of the empire and its health as a state.

What are the potential problems of the Military controlling the affairs of a political state?

Military goals and priorities are not always those of the civilian population

Why are mercenaries dangerous men to have serving in an army?

Mercenaries have no loyalty beyond what you can buy, and even that is suspect when there are no compelling ties to the country/king that is employing them.

Reforming the Empire

To correct the problems, the emperor **Diocletian**

1. Doubled the size of the army
2. Fixed prices
3. Ordered farmers/workers to keep working
4. Divided the empire into two parts

Divided Empire

Year: 395

Greek-speaking **Byzantium (eastern empire)**

Capital: **Constantinople**

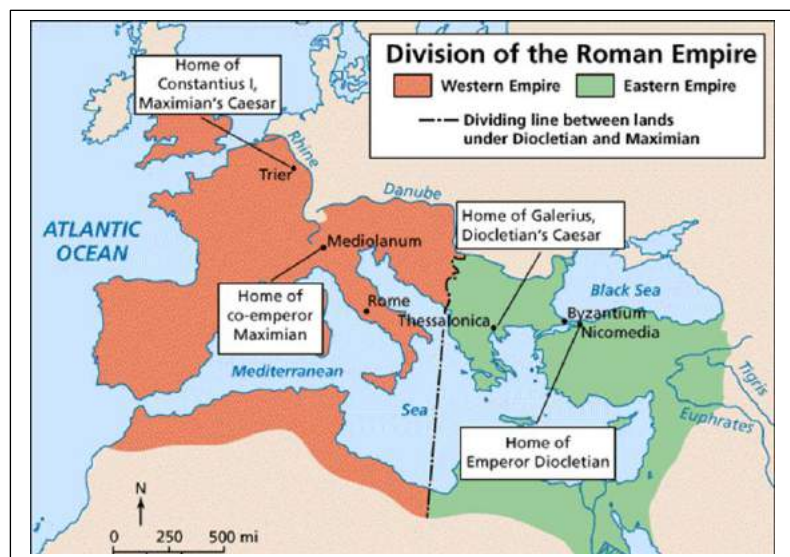
Latin-speaking **Rome (western empire)**

Capital: **Rome**

The Emperor **Constantine** gained control of both East & West, continuing many of the reforms of Diocletian.

What have I learned?

According to the map, who was Diocletian's co-ruler?



Maximilian

Constantine moved his capital from Rome to the city of **Byzantium** renaming it **Constantinople**.

Constantinople became an ideal location:

1. had access to trade routes
2. better defenses
3. good ports
4. distance from the invading Germanic tribes

Diocletian and Constantine did all of the following EXCEPT

- A. enlarge the army.
- B. enlarge the civil service.
- C. force people to stay in jobs.
- D. allow wages and prices to rise

The Germanic Invasions

The **Germanic Invasions** were also called the **Barbarian Invasions**.

These nomadic people shared languages based on **German**.

The **Germanic tribes** were forced into the Roman empire by an Asiatic group called the **Huns**.

The Huns

The Huns were **Mongolians** who came from central Asia.

The Huns continued to push Germanic groups further into Roman territory until they also became a **direct threat** to Rome.

The **Huns** were first united by their leader **Attila**.

The **Huns** sacked over **70** cities in Rome, even attempting a takeover of the capital city.

The **Huns** eventually negotiated a truce with Pope **Leo I**.

Germanic Tribes

1. Franks

Settle in: **Gaul**
Franks = **France**

2. Visigoths

Settle in: **Spain**
Led by: **King Alaric**

3. Ostrogoths

Settle in: **Italy**

What have I learned?

What event is shown in this image?

Attila the Hun making a treaty with Pope Leo I to end the wars with Rome



From what part of Europe did most of the Germanic tribes originate?

Northern Europe

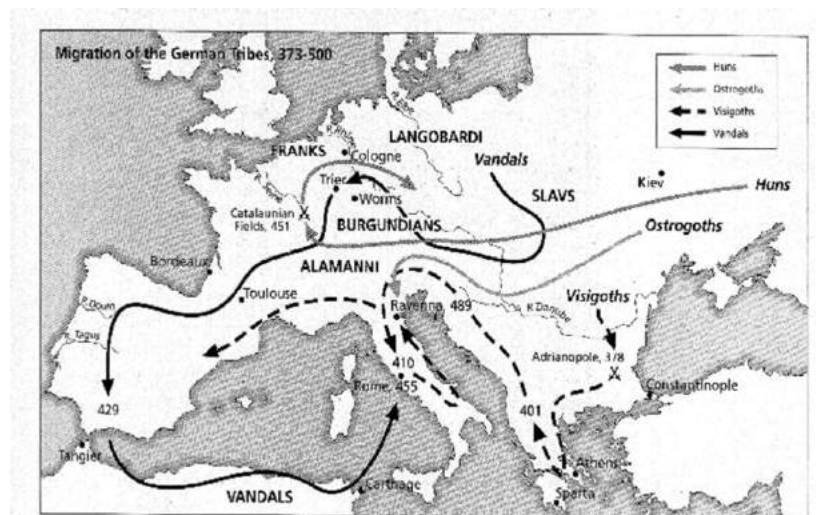
Which Germanic tribe(s) had a direct impact on the city of Rome?

Vandals, Visigoths

Which group also impacted North Africa?

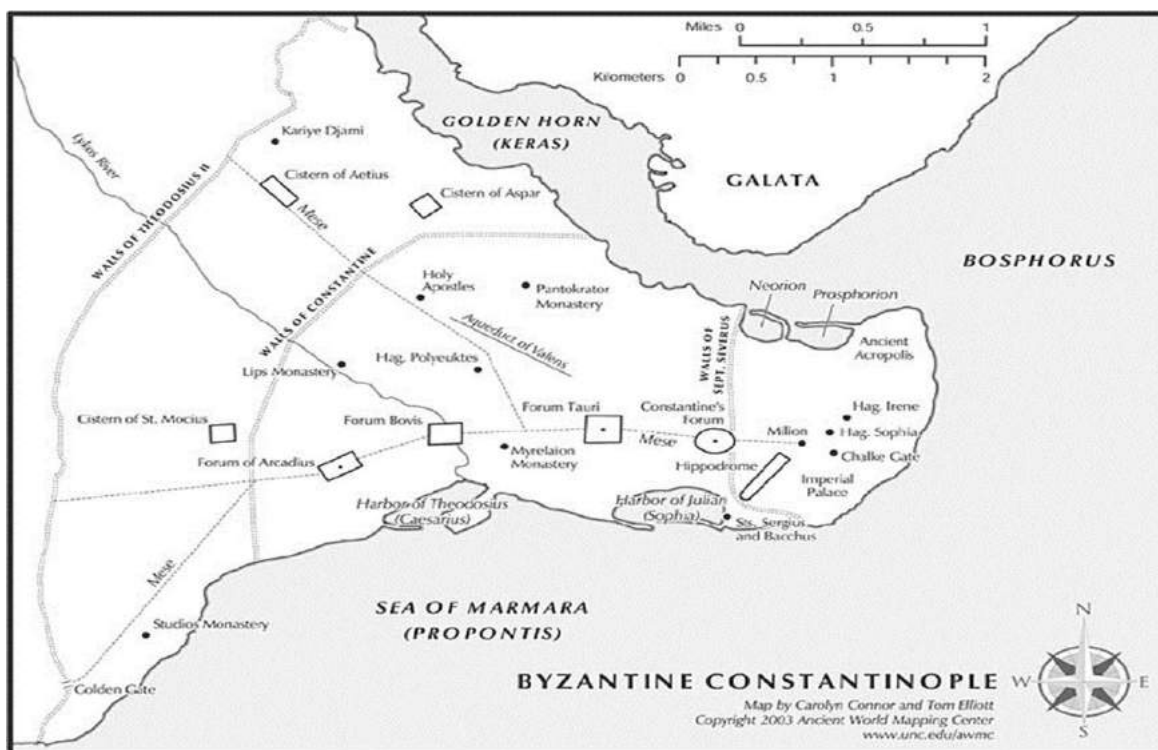
Vandals

Which Roman city was never touched by Germanic groups?



Constantinople

<p>4. Vandals Settle in: Gaul, Spain, N. Africa Sack Rome? In 453 Vandals = Vandalism</p>	
<p>End of the Roman Empire</p>	<p>What have I learned?</p>
<p>The last Roman emperor was 14-year old Romulus Augustus deposed by the German leader Odoacer.</p> <p>While the western Roman empire will disintegrate, Constantinople & Eastern Empire will continue to flourish.</p> <p>The West will enter a period known as the Dark Ages.</p> <p>The Catholic Church will be the only unifying institution in the West.</p>	<p>Odoacer became the first non-Roman to be declared Emperor of Rome. What was the impact of this on the Empire?</p> <p>Rome as an empire loses its sense of identity</p> <p>Why did the Eastern half of the Roman empire survive the fall of the empire in the West?</p> <p>Better natural defenses coupled with a strong defensive wall at Constantinople.</p>



Use the map of Constantinople to help answer the following questions.

1. Constantinople was a peninsula, what helped protect the city from possible invaders attacking from land routes?

A series of great walls

2. Constantinople was at the heart of the trade routes. What features on the map tell you that it was an ideal location for sea trade?

Access on three sides plus several sheltered anchorages

3. What features on the map tell you that the city shared a heritage with the Roman Empire?

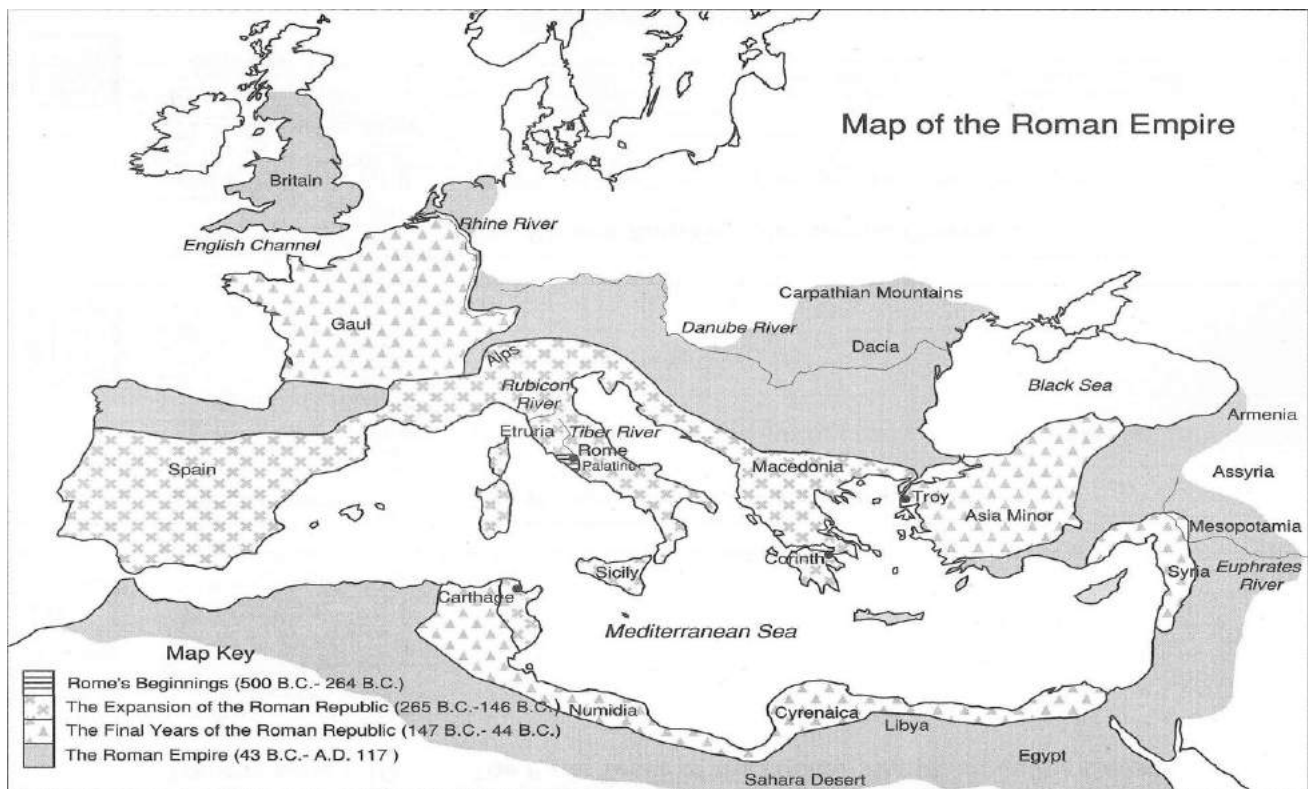
Several forums and other Roman-style buildings and constructs

4. What feature on the map tells you that the city shared a heritage with the Greek Civilization?

The presence of an acropolis

5. From the map, can you guess the religion of the Eastern Empire?

Christian



Circle the Apennine Peninsula on the map. How did its location aid in the creation/control of the empire?

What 3 continents were parts of the empire? Africa, Europe, Asia

Name 3 civilizations we previously studied that became part of the Roman Empire?

What rivers and mountain range marked the northern boundary of the empire in Western Europe?