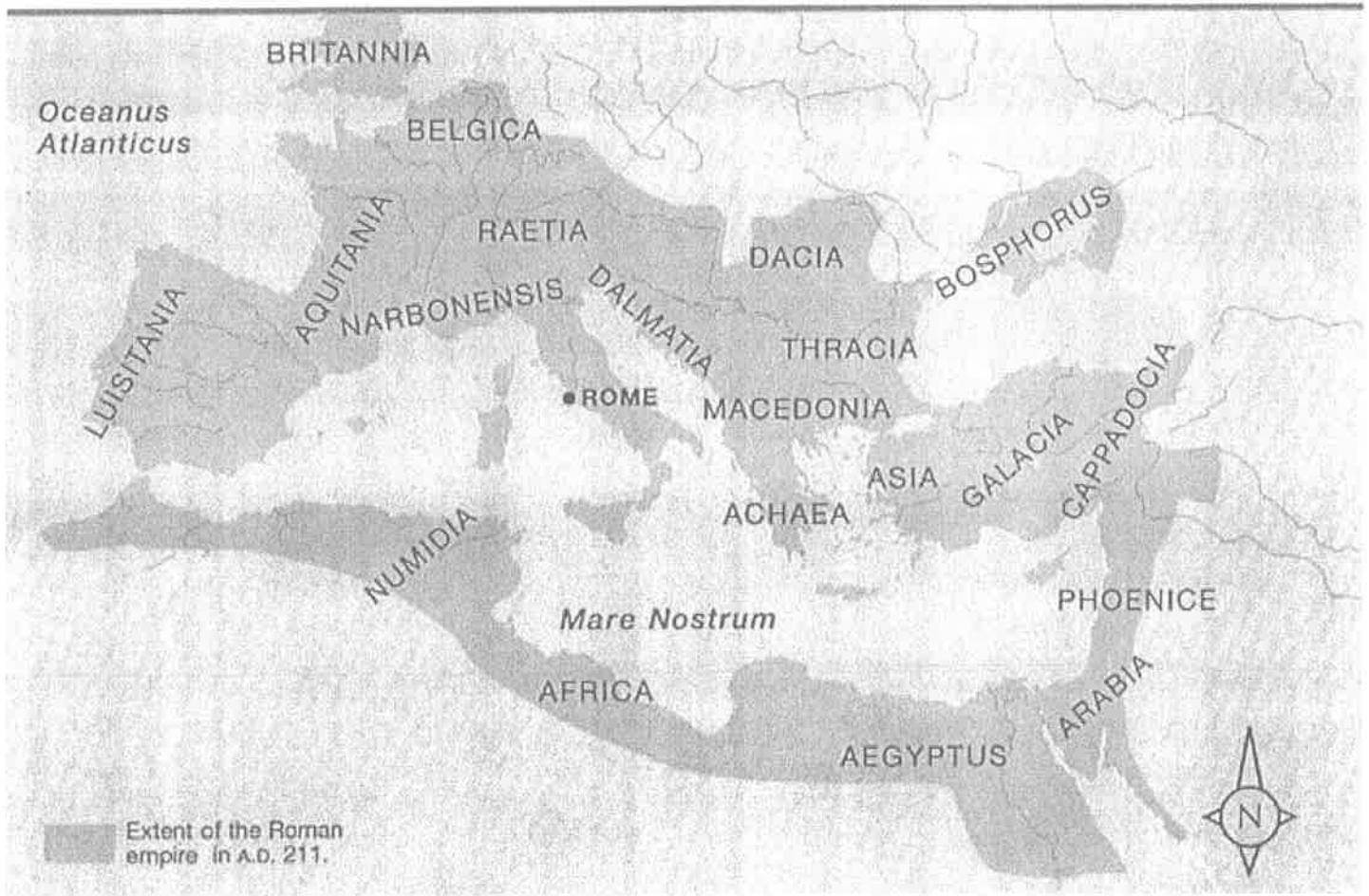


ANCIENT ROME

THE ROMAN EMPIRE



NAME: _____

PERIOD: _____

DUE DATE: _____

ROMAN EMPIRE

Vocabulary

Aqueduct _____

Barbarians _____

Bread and Circuses _____

Census _____

Inflation _____

Mercenaries _____

Mosaic _____

Pax Romana _____

Princep _____

Succession _____

Triumvirate _____

Welfare _____

Ancient Rome – Roman Empire (44B.C. – 476 A.D.)

I. Collapse of Roman Republic

1. First _____
 - a. Crassus, Pompey, Julius Caesar
 - b. Civil war ensues and Caesar is able to defeat Pompey
2. Julius Caesar is in control
 - a. He is in control a very short time before he is _____ by the senate (44 B.C. on the Ides of March)
3. Second Triumvirate
 - a. Lepidus, Marc Antony, Octavius
 - b. Civil war ensues and _____ is triumphant
 - c. Octavius is named Caesar Augustus or “anointed one”
 - d. He declared himself _____ or “first citizen” – not king or emperor

II. The Pax Romana (27 B.C. – 180 A.D.)

1. Period of _____ full of peace and prosperity started by Augustus
It ended with Marcus Aurelius
 - a. There were some good and bad emperors during this period (video)
2. Characteristics of the _____
 - a. Legions maintained the roads and protected the seas increasing trade
 - b. Ideas flowed freely throughout the empire
 - c. _____ and _____
 - i. Circus _____ – chariot races
 - ii. Colosseum

III. Attempts to save the Roman Empire

1. _____ (284 A.D.)
 - a. Split the empire into East and West
 - b. Brought prestige back to the position of emperor
 - c. Fixed food prices to slow _____
 - d. Sons must follow the _____ of their father
2. _____ (312 A.D.)
 - a. Granted toleration to Christians (personal experience)
 - b. Converted to _____
 - c. Built a new capital in _____ (Byzantium)
3. Results
 - a. Revived _____
 - b. Held the empire together for another 100

IV. Downfall of the Roman Empire (476 A.D.)

1. Social and Cultural Causes
 - a. Slave labor led to _____ and very little new industry or technology
 - b. War and diseases caused a decrease in _____
 - c. The upper class was devoted to luxury and self-interest. Values such as _____ and discipline declined.
 - d. Bread and circuses (130—160 days per year) undermined the self-reliance of the masses. About one-third of the people were on _____.
2. Economic Causes
 - a. _____ were levied to support the military and other fancy projects. This placed heavy burdens on business people and farmers.
 - b. Many farmers lost their land because of inflation and _____.
 - c. They either fled to the cities or lived on the land now owned by the state or the wealthy.
 - d. Cities became crowded, expensive, and dangerous places.
 - e. Trade _____ greatly as farms became self-sufficient.

3. Political and Legal Causes

- a. Constantine moved the capital from Rome to Constantinople; the empire eventually divided into two parts.
- b. The Western Roman Empire was left vulnerable and weak; it declined further as the Eastern portion gained power and prosperity through _____.
- c. Government became more oppressive, authoritarian, and corrupt; there were no rules of _____.
- d. There were many civil wars as more people lost respect for the _____.
- e. Cities and roads were _____ and in disrepair; it became unsafe to travel
- f. Independent kingdoms began to arise.

4. Military Causes

- a. Roman soldiers lacked training and discipline.
- b. _____ (foreign soldiers) were hired; they were not always loyal to Rome.
- c. Roman soldiers were more loyal to their commander than to _____.
- d. The Huns, led by Attila, migrated across Central Asia, pushing Germanic tribes toward the Roman Empire.
- e. Visigoths and others (Ostrogoths, Vandals, Burgundians, Franks, Anglo-Saxons) invaded the empire and eventually _____ Rome.

V. Contributions of the Roman Empire

1. Law - _____
2. Public Works- Roads, aqueducts, bridges
*The Romans were great builders and engineers who united their empire and encouraged trade by building many roads, dams, bridges, and many large beautiful public buildings.
3. _____ - Arch, coliseum
4. Literature - Cicero's writing
Language - Latin used in religion and medical scientific terms
5. Roman _____

*The Romans preserved and modified much of Greek culture.

In Search of History – The Roman Emperors

- 1) Rome was originally a republic with power in the hands of who?
- 2) Who was the first person to become emperor for life?
- 3) Augustus said he found Rome a city of bricks and left it a city of what?
- 4) What was Augustus house like?
- 5) How did Augustus die?
- 6) What was Tiberius' major indulgence?
- 7) What would Tiberius do to any perceived rival?
- 8) How did Tiberius die?
- 9) What did Caligula do at the games when they ran out of meat for the wild beast?
- 10) What did Caligula do to his father-in-law?
- 11) What did Caligula give his favorite race horse?
- 12) How did Caligula die?
- 13) What happened in 79 A.D.?
- 14) How did Nero come to power?
- 15) How did Nero try to have his mom killed and how did she die?
- 16) What was Nero's greatest passion?

- 17) Why do they think Nero started the fire in Rome?
- 18) Who did Nero blame for the fire and what did he do to them?
- 19) How was Nero taken out of power?
- 20) What was the average life expectancy of a slave?
- 21) Who were slaves encouraged to worship?
- 22) What was every emperor afraid of?
- 23) What was Hadrian's underground?
- 24) How did Domitian overcome his feeling inadequacy?
- 25) Why did Domitian have his palace built with shiny marble?
- 26) Does Domitian die on the day that was predicted?
- 27) Describe Hadrian's palace?
- 28) What was the greatest defensive barrier ever seen?
- 29) How long did Hadrian rule?
- 30) Name two barbarian tribes that invaded the Roman Empire?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Rome and the Pax Romana

Pax Romana – The period between 27 and 180 A.D. in Rome was a very peaceful period for the people living in the Roman Empire. The name Pax Romana means Roman peace. During this period the Empire reached its peak.

Each of the following contributed to the period of Pax Romana:

1. The empire's frontiers were protected by well-trained and well-led soldiers.
2. The empire was reinforced by stone walls.
3. The Romans interfered little in the local affairs of their subjects. They only had to pay taxes, fill their quota of soldiers, acknowledge the emperor, and keep the peace.
4. The Romans extended citizenship to their subjects in the provinces (annexed areas)
5. The Romans had an extensive roads network.
6. Most Romans and their subjects spoke either Latin or Greek.
7. There was one monetary system.
8. There was one emperor and one capital.

Directions: Explain how each of the above would help to contribute to a period of peace under the Roman Empire.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Map 2: Growth of the Roman Empire

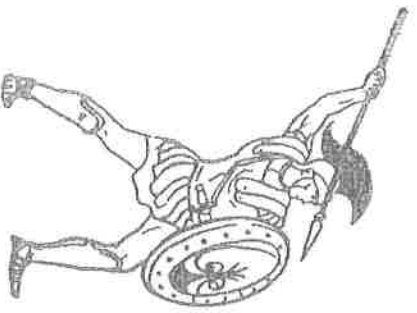
The passing of time saw Rome change from being a small town in Italy to being the center of a vast empire surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. It took hundreds of years and dozens of wars for this to happen. The map on the next page shows highlights of the period of Roman expansion. Use the map to answer the questions which follow.

- (1) _____ What man added land between Italy and Britain to Rome's territory?
- (2) _____ France was known by what name in ancient times?
- (3) _____ What title was given to the person who controlled the government of the Roman Empire?
- (4) _____ Was Julius Caesar an emperor? (yes or no)
- (5) _____ Caesar conquered Gaul during what wars?
- (6) _____ Which lands came under Roman control first -- Macedonia and Greece or Dacia and Mesopotamia?
- (7) _____ During the early years of Roman expansion, what city was Rome's only rival in the Mediterranean world?
- (8) _____ Who was the famous commander that Rome defeated during the Punic Wars?
- (9) _____ During what series of wars did Spain and North Africa fall under Roman control?
- (10) _____ Who was the first of the 65 emperors to rule the Roman Empire?
- (11) _____ What emperor added land north of Macedonia and east of Syria to the Roman Empire?
- (12) _____ What name was given to a period of peace and prosperity that lasted for two centuries?
- (13) _____ Which city in the eastern Mediterranean openly opposed Roman rule?
- (14) _____ Did "Pax Romana" occur before the birth of Christ, after the birth of Christ, or both before and after?
- (15) _____ Which city was the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire?

Map 2: Growth of the Roman Empire

58-49 B.C.

Julius Caesar, in the "Gallic Wars," captured lands stretching from northern Italy across Gaul (France) to Britain.



A.D. 107-115

The emperor Trajan added Dacia and Mesopotamia.

215-146 B.C.

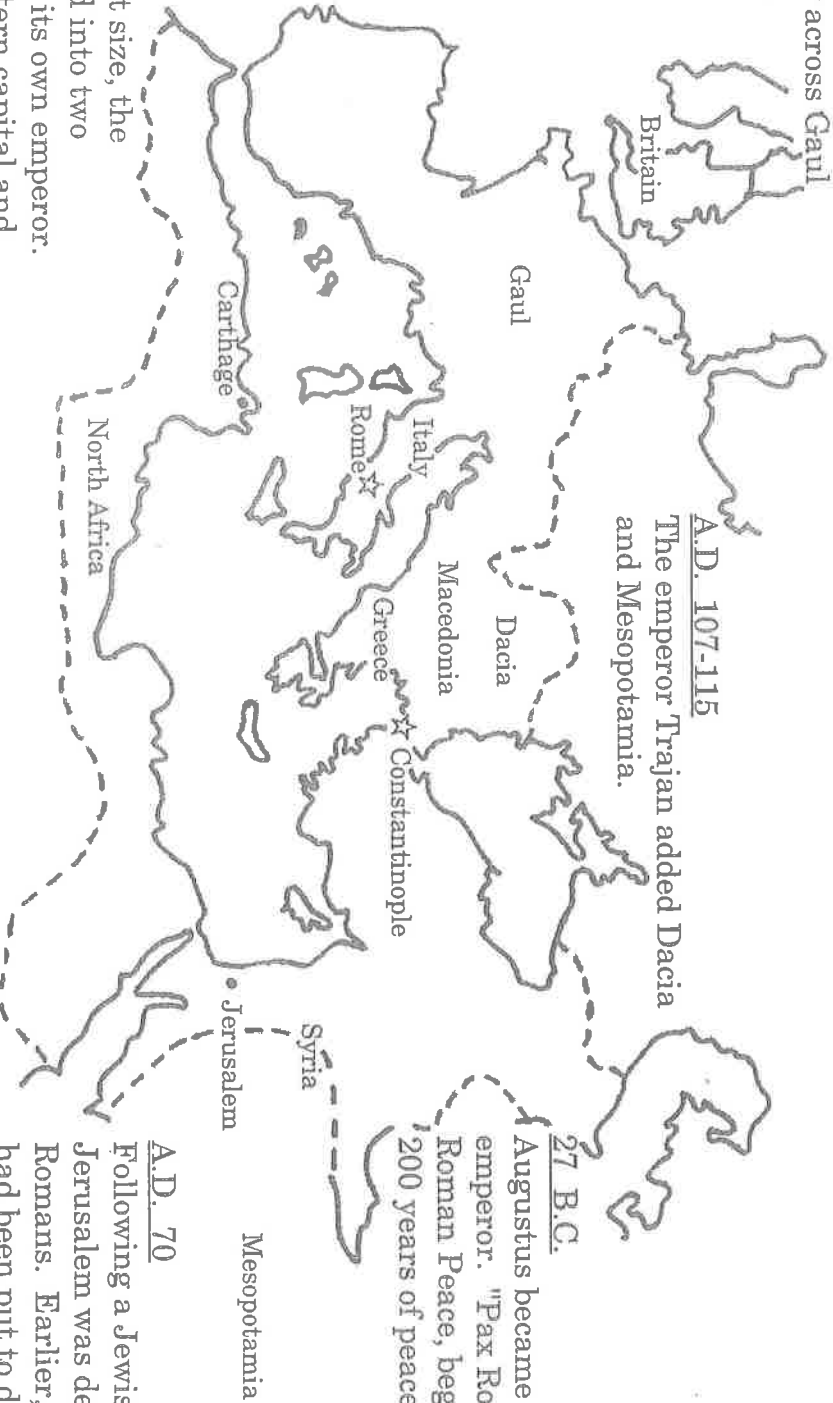
Syria, Macedonia, and Greece were defeated by Roman armies.

27 B.C.

Augustus became Rome's first emperor. "Pax Romana," or the Roman Peace, began. It brought 200 years of peace and prosperity.

A.D. 395

Because of its great size, the empire was divided into two parts, each having its own emperor. Rome was the western capital and Constantinople the eastern capital.



A.D. 70

Following a Jewish revolt, Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans. Earlier, Jesus Christ had been put to death, but his teachings began to spread. This led to centuries of Christian persecution. But, gradually, Christianity won acceptance and in the late 300's became the main religion of the Roman Empire.

264-146 B.C.

Romans fought three wars against Carthage. Rome nearly lost the second war to the brilliant commander Hannibal. At the end of these "Punic Wars," Carthage was burned to the ground. Rome took control of Spain and North Africa.

COLOSSEUM – A GLADIATOR’S STORY

BBC SPECIAL

1. Where did the gladiators that fought in Rome come from?
2. What happened to the captured peoples when they got to Italy?
3. What job did most of them get?
4. What were the slaves in the quarry cutting stone for?
5. What was the man on the white horse looking for when he rode into the quarry?
6. How did Verus get the attention of the man on the white horse?
7. Did this get him out of the quarry?
8. How many people was Verus led to believe Rome had?
9. What was the first thing they did when they got to the gladiator school?
10. Why would men give up their freedom to become a gladiator?
11. Why did Vespasian want to build the amphitheatre?
12. How many months of training did gladiators receive?
13. What did gladiators do before their fights?
14. Did Priscus win his first fight?
15. Did Verus win his first fight?
16. What percent of gladiators lived after a fight?
17. What did Priscus tell Verus after he lost his fight?
18. What would have happened if Verus lost his second fight?
19. Who paid for a gladiator’s funeral?
20. How do we know about the lives of gladiators?
21. Why was Verus summoned to the noblemen’s house?
22. Did he win or lose this fight?
23. What did he do at the end of the fight that he had never done before?

24. Where had Priscus gone when Verus came looking for him?
25. What happened in 79 A.D.?
26. What was the job of the beast master?
27. What did he do to try and get the animals to attack humans?
28. What two catastrophic events happened during Titus' rule?
29. What was Titus' punishment for being a failure as a ruler?
30. How much did it cost to go to the Colosseum?
31. Did they gamble on the games?
32. Did families sit together while watching the games?
33. Who were put in the arena to be attacked by the animals?
34. Why didn't the animals attack?
35. What happened if the animals didn't attack?
36. Who decided who lived and died in the Colosseum?
37. Who recorded the fight between Priscus and Verus?
38. Who won the fight between Priscus and Verus?
39. What did the wooden sword and the palm leaves represent?
40. Where do you think Verus went after gaining his freedom?

Martial, *Liber de Spectaculis*, XXIX:

As Priscus and Verus each lengthened the contest,
And for a long time the battle was equal on each side,
Repeatedly loud shouts petitioned for the men to be released;
But Caesar followed his own law; —
It was the law to fight with shield until a finger was raised: —
He did what was allowed, often gave dishes and gifts.
But an end was found to the equal division:
Equals to fight, equals to yield.
Caesar sent wooden swords to both and palms to both:
Thus skillful courage received its prize.
This took place under no prince except you, Caesar:
When two fought, both were the victor.

Movement: Roman Roads

People in the modern city of Rome still drive over portions of the Appian Way. Started in 312 B.C. by Appius Claudius Caecus, the Appian Way was one of the first Roman military highways. How did the Roman Empire use its roads?

Ever since draft animals first pulled wheeled vehicles, people have built roads. The best road builders of the ancient world were the Romans. Road building was a key factor in Roman military conquest. It enabled generals to move their legions quickly from one flash point to another in a vast empire. Roman soldiers could cover 30 miles (48 kilometers) a day if roads were firm and dry. Eventually, a network of more than 50,000 miles (80,000 kilometers) of roads, regularly marked with milestones, laced together the Roman Empire.

Designed to handle military carts hauling cargo weighing as much as 1,000 Roman pounds (330 kilograms), Roman roads have lasted for centuries. While earlier roads often meandered along animal trails and contours of the terrain, Roman roads cut a remarkably straight line no matter what obstacles lay in their path—swamps, mountains, and even ravines.

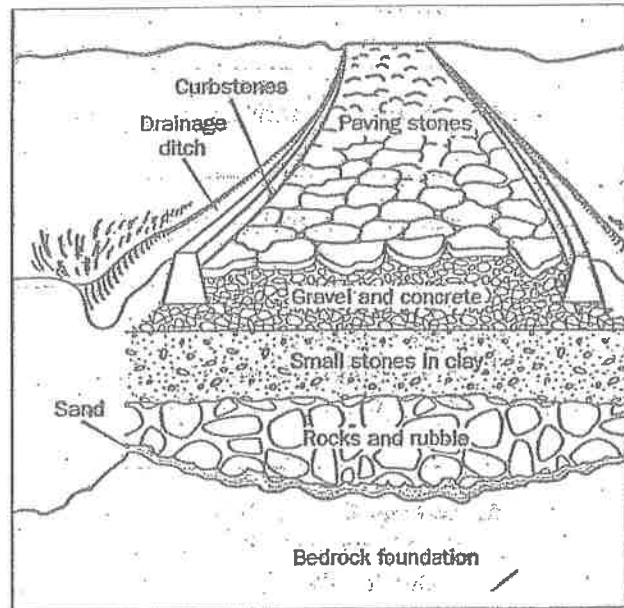
Construction began with engineers laying out trenches 40 feet (12 meters) apart; enabling them to analyze the composition of the subsoil. Then under the watchful eyes of supervisors, teams of soldiers dug down several feet to prepare the roadbed. On top of the flattened layer of sand came three additional layers with the top layer consisting of paving stones.

A convex road surface—sloped from the center down toward the sides—drained water off the road into ditches. In almost any weather, legions of troops, merchants with carts, and postal carriages could continue their journeys. Most private individuals rode two-wheeled chariots behind a team of two to four horses. The fastest four-wheeled freight wagons were drawn by eight horses in summer and ten during the winter. They sped past most traffic, covering up to 75 miles (120 kilometers) per day.

1. List the reasons why the Roman Army built roads.
2. Which of these you think is the most important?
3. Why was the surface of a Roman road curved?

The Appian Way

[Appius Claudius Caecus] caused all the paving stones to be polished and cut so as to form angles. He had them jointed together without any kind of cement. They adhered so strongly that to look at them they do not seem to be jointed at all but to form one whole mosaic of stone.



The Romans adapted their road-building technology to the terrain and also to available building materials. The road shown would have been constructed on solid dry ground. In an unstable area the Romans would have laid a road on timber foundations pinned to the ground by stakes.

Christianity in the Roman Empire



As the Roman Empire got bigger and new lands and people were taken into it, the conquered people added their Gods or religion to the Roman **Pantheon** (the name for the multitude of Roman gods). One such new religion was **Christianity**.

Jesus Christ was born in Palestine, then part of the Roman Empire. In about 26 A.D. he began to preach, telling people that he was the son of God. Around 29 A.D. Jesus was killed by the Romans for inciting rebellion against Rome. He was crucified, which was a common and gruesome death. The followers of Jesus were

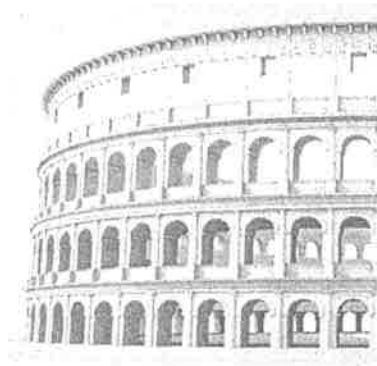
soon given the nickname "Christians". Christianity went through several changes in fortune from popular following to terrible **Persecution** (being picked on or bullied for religious or racial reasons or for thinking differently). Unlike many other religions at the time the Christians talked about "peace" and "forgiveness" not the usual "anger" and "punishment" of the Roman gods.

The ideas of Christianity spread and the organization of the Roman Empire helped this in several ways:

1. It was relatively easy to move around the Empire. The Romans built excellent roads which were safe from robbers.
2. There were common languages in the Empire, Latin and Greek. This made the spread of the new ideas quick and easy.
3. The Roman army never had units of soldiers based in their home country, so as not to call the loyalty of the men into question.

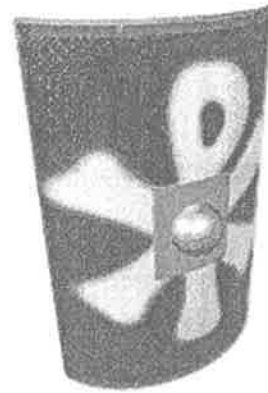
In the summer of 64 A.D. there was a very large fire in Rome that burnt uncontrollably for weeks. At this time there was a lot of bad feeling towards the Christians. The Romans were angry at the fact that the Christians said that only they would go to heaven. The Christians upset many others with "depressing" talk of the world and all non-believers being evil and should change their bad ways. The Christians refused to worship the Emperor as a god and this was against the law. The Christians were tortured to make them worship the Roman gods and the books of scripture were burned.

The Emperor Nero blamed the Christians for the fire of Rome and began to persecute them. Many were sent to the games to be torn apart by wild animals for the entertainment of the people of Rome. 600 of them were even arranged around the top of the Coliseum in Rome to be set fire to and act as floodlights!!



The leaders were crucified and the Christians driven to worship underground, in catacombs so as to avoid persecution. Christians did gain some toleration in the later Empire but it was not until the Emperor Constantine (who was crowned in York) that Christianity was truly accepted.

Just before a crucial battle in A.D. 312 Constantine said that he had a dream where he was told to paint the Christian symbol on the shields of his soldiers. He did this and won the battle! He later in A.D. 337 decided that in thanks he would allow the whole Empire to worship any religion freely, including Christianity. The future of Christianity was assured when Constantine converted to Christianity the temples of the old Roman gods were left to decline or began to be converted to new Christian churches. As you might expect the old religions didn't disappear all at once, but they were increasingly driven underground by Christian persecution. Even the persecution and killing in the Roman arena continued to some extent under the Christians.



It could be said that without the Roman Empire, Christianity would not have spread so quickly, perhaps not spread at all! The Roman Empire became the Holy Roman Empire and continues in the form of Roman Catholic Church that has its heart in Rome's Vatican City and a Holy Roman Emperor in the form of the Pope which comes from the Latin **PAPA** for Father. Catholic masses are still performed in Latin, the language of the Roman Empire. Some Roman buildings are still in use today as churches when most of the others have fallen into ruin.

Questions:

1. What was the Roman Pantheon?
2. What does persecution mean?
3. In what ways were the Christians persecuted?
4. What helped the spread of Christianity?
5. What happened that helped change the way people looked at Christianity?

The Fall of the Roman Empire

In 27 B.C., Octavian became the unchallenged ruler of Rome. Although the Senate continued to meet, Rome was no longer a republic. Octavian took the title of Augustus, or “exalted one,” and became Rome’s first emperor. The Roman Empire, which covered more than 3 million square miles, was now ruled by one man. For about 200 years, the Roman Empire enjoyed a time of peace. However, it was difficult to manage such a large area.



Constantine gained control of the Roman Empire in 324 A.D. He moved the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to the Greek city of Byzantium. Constantine renamed the city Constantinople. The eastern part of the Roman Empire grew stronger because Constantinople and other eastern cities were on trade routes. The economic gains from the trade of spices and other items from the far east guaranteed wealth and stability. The western part of the Roman Empire became weaker because of constant invasions. In 395, Rome split into two sections: the Eastern Empire and the Western Empire. The East would survive, but the West would fall.

The fall of the Western Roman Empire happened over many years. Although there were many complicated reasons, the main problem was constant invasions by Germanic tribes. Germanic people had been living on the northern borders of the Roman Empire for years. From 376 until 476, many Germans moved into Roman territory. Some of these Germanic groups were the Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Franks, and Vandals.

Germanic tribes fought each other for control of the Western provinces of the Roman Empire. The city of Rome was captured and looted by the Visigoths in 410. This attack seriously weakened the Western Empire. In 476, Odoacer, a German warrior, removed the Roman emperor from power and sent him into exile. This completed the fall of Rome. After Romulus Augustulus was dethroned, Roman power in the western half of the empire disappeared. The Western Empire broke into separate states that were ruled by many different German tribes.

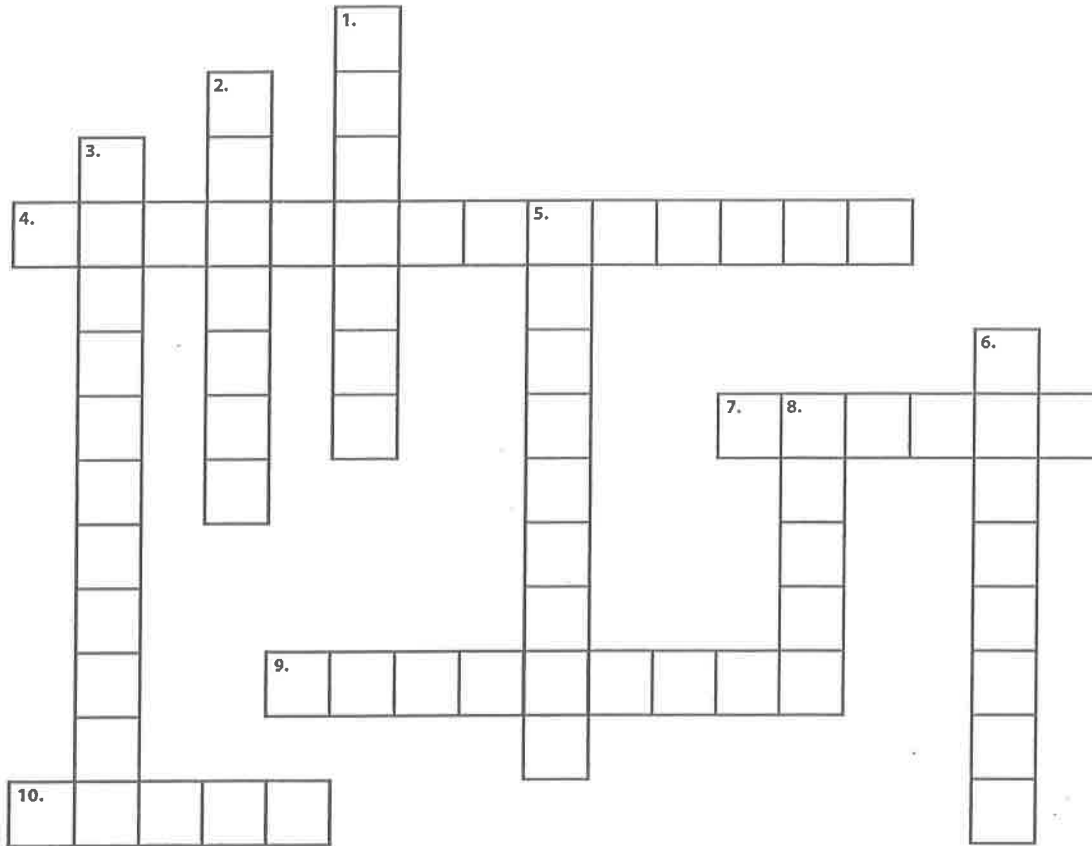
The richer and stronger Eastern Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine emperors ruled from Constantinople. This empire lasted until 1453, when it was taken over by the Ottoman Turks. Even though the Western Empire’s political power ended, its ideas, customs, and institutions lived on. Its cultural influence continues in Western civilization today.



The Fall of the Roman Empire

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

4. The capital of the Roman Empire was moved to the Greek city of Byzantium, which was renamed _____.
7. After Romulus Augustulus was dethroned, the Western Empire broke into separate _____ that were ruled by many different German tribes.
9. The Eastern Empire became known as the _____ Empire.
10. The Roman Empire enjoyed a time of _____ for about 200 years.

DOWN

1. The German warrior _____ removed Romulus Augustulus from power.
2. Even though the Western Empire's political power ended, its _____ lived on.
3. The _____ covered more than 3 million square miles.
5. The Western Empire grew weak because of constant _____.
6. The Western Empire fell because of invasions by _____ tribes.
8. The Eastern Empire was strong because of _____.



The Fall of the Roman Empire

Chart – Causes of the Fall of the Western Roman Empire

Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

Contributing Factors			
Political	Social	Economic	Military
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military too involved in politics • civil war • moving the capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of patriotism • big difference between rich and poor • citizens not happy with empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bad harvests • inflation • gap between rich and poor • gap in wealth between poorer Western Empire and richer Eastern Empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • threats from invaders • low funds for defense • problems recruiting soldiers • lack of patriotism and loyalty in soldiers
Immediate Causes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invasions by Germanic tribes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capture and looting of Rome 	

1. What were the immediate causes of the fall of the Western Roman Empire?

2. What were the social contributing factors to the decline of the Western Roman Empire?

3. Do you think the fall of the Western Roman Empire could have been avoided? Explain your answer.

Rome: Republic to Empire

Review Sheet

Basic Information

- the city of Rome is located in Italy
- Rome's history is divided into two periods: Republic and Empire
- Rome's political system was characterized by a strong central government
- Rome's location was ideal for the development of trade and expansion
- the Romans were greatly influenced by the Greeks

Roman Republic

- a republic is a government where people elect leaders to represent them
- patricians made a majority of decisions in the Roman Republic
- the Roman Senate was made up of 300 patricians
- a majority of Roman citizens were plebeians
- consul, assembly, and senate are all terms associated with Roman government
- consuls are the chief executives of the government
- the Roman Senate settled the problem of unemployment by initiating "Bread and Circuses"
- Punic Wars were caused by disputes between Rome and Carthage over the Mediterranean Sea
- women had some rights in Rome
- civil wars were fought at the end of the Roman Republic to determine who should hold power

Roman Empire

- in Rome, the term triumvirate was rule by three men
- Pax Romana is a period of 200 years of peace and prosperity
- the Roman Empire had a strong military, central leadership, and economy
- some conquered peoples were extended Roman citizenship
- Romans initially persecuted Christians

Roman Contributions

- the Twelve Tables are an example of Roman law
- the Twelve Tables were designed to create a stable society
- the Twelve Tables were important because they provided Rome with a written law code
- Rome's major contribution to Western society and Europe were in the areas of government and law

Attempts to Save the Empire

- Diocletian divided the empire in hopes of making it easier to control
- Constantine shifted the center of Roman power when he built a new capital at Constantinople leaving the western portion of the empire to decline
- Constantinople became the center of Roman power
- Constantine made Christianity the official religion of the empire

Rome's downfall

- the fall of Rome was a long process of change over time
- a major reason for the decline of the Roman Empire was political corruption and instability
- Germanic invasions led to the fall of Rome
- heavy taxes are another factor that led to Rome's demise
- after the fall of Rome, the eastern portion became known as the Byzantine Empire