

The Classical Civilizations

Part 5 - Rome



Name: _____

Period: _____

Objective:

Where was the Roman empire located and how did the size of the Roman empire change over time?

- **Describe** the location of the Roman empire and how its size changed over time.



Introduction: Where was the Roman empire located?

→ **Directions:** Examine the maps below and answer the questions that follow.

Think Like a Geographer



1. Which **continent(s)** was the Roman Empire located on?

2. Which ocean is to the west of the Roman empire?

3. Which sea is at the center of the Roman empire?

4. What do you know about the area of the world where the Roman Empire was located? Identify any historical or modern-day civilizations or countries in that region or events that have taken place.



How did different geographic features impact Rome?

Think Like a Geographer

→ **Directions:** Examine the map below and read the accompanying text and then answer the questions that follow.



Topographic map of the Italian peninsula.

Topographic map of the Italian peninsula.

Image modified by New Visions from [Italy topographic map-blank.svg](https://www.newvisions.com/italy-topographic-map-blank.svg) by Eric Gaba and is published under the [CC BY-SA 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/) Unported license.

Unlike in Greece, the Italian peninsula, where Rome originated, did not have any mountains to prevent the area from **uniting**. The Greek city states were isolated, but in Rome, three geographic features promoted unity. First, Rome was located on a broad **plain**, a flat area of land. This broad plain supported a growing **population** because it was easy to farm. Second, Ancient Rome was located on the Italian Peninsula which juts into the Mediterranean Sea. A **peninsula** is a piece of land surrounded on three sides by water. Rome's location in the Mediterranean Sea made it easier to travel to foreign lands around the sea like North Africa, to conquer new territories, and to develop trade routes. Through these trade routes, Romans came in contact with lots of different people with whom they traded goods, ideas, and technology. Thirdly, two mountain ranges, **the Alps** and **Apennines** protected Ancient Rome from invasions to the north.

1. Identify one way the geography of Rome was different than Greece.

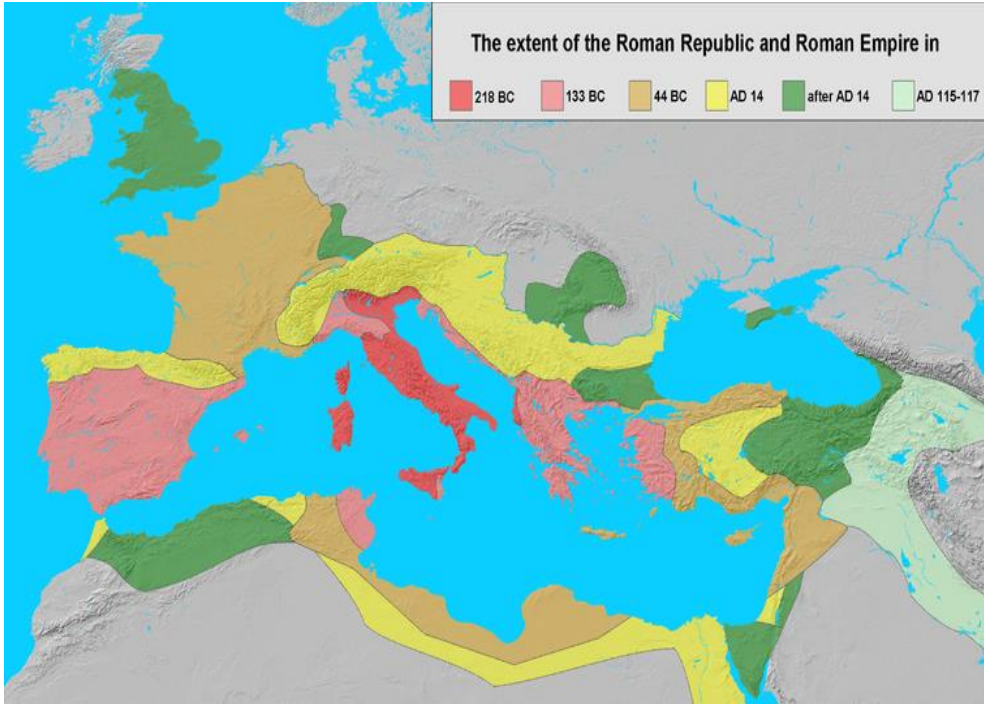
2. What geographic factors made it possible for the Romans to unite the Italian peninsula?



Think Like a Geographer

Introduction: Where was the Roman empire located?

➔ **Directions:** Examine the map below, then fill out the chart with what you see, think and wonder about the size of the Roman empire.



1. Describe the extent of the Roman Republic in 218 BCE.

2. Describe the extent of the Roman Republic in 44 BCE.

3. Based on your study of other empires, how do you think the Romans expanded their territory and consolidated and maintained their power?

The expansion of Rome. The Roman Republic is represented by the expansion from 218- 44 BCE.

[Extent of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire between 218 BC and 117 AD.png](#) by Varana is published under the [CC BY-SA 3.0 Unported](#) license.

<p>See</p> <p>List three things you see in the image above.</p>	<p>Think</p> <p>Based on your observations, how do you think the size of the Roman empire changed over time?</p>	<p>Wonder</p> <p>Write two questions you have about the picture above.</p>
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What led to the rise of the Roman Republic?

Objective:








- Describe the rise of the Roman Republic.



Early Rome

→ **Directions:** Read the chart and excerpt below, then respond to the questions.

Contextualize

ROMAN MONARCHY		THE ROMAN REPUBLIC: CONQUEST OF MEDITERRANEAN AND ITALY			THE END OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC		
1200 BCE	800 BCE	509 BCE	450 BCE	264-146 BCE	135-58 BCE	58-51 BCE	45 BCE
Etruscan civilization settled north of Rome and later became part of the Republic	Early people settle along the Tiber River and near hills in Italy	The Roman Republic is founded and people select leaders	The Twelve Tables law code is published publicly, standardizing the laws and punishments everywhere in the Republic	Rome fights the Punic Wars against Carthage, conquering land in Northern Africa	Civil War and reforms in Rome due to unemployment and poverty	Julius Caesar emerges as absolute ruler of Rome and conquers lots of land	Julius Caesar is assassinated (stabbed to death) on orders from the Senate
							
Image courtesy of openclipart.org and is in the public domain.	Image courtesy of openclipart.org and is in the public domain.	Image is courtesy of openclipart.org and is in the public domain.	Adventures by Ben Markoch is published on the Noun Project under the CC BY 3.0 US license.	Image is courtesy of the Noun Project and is in the public domain.	Julius Caesar by giacomopalamura is published on the Noun Project under the CC BY 3.0 US license.	Backstab by Krisada is published on the Noun Project under the CC BY 3.0 US license.	

Rome was originally a small town on the banks of the Tiber River and grew in size and strength early on, through trade. The location of the city near the Mediterranean Sea provided merchants with an easily navigable waterway on which to traffic their goods. Greek culture and civilization, which came to Rome via Greek colonies to the south, provided the early Romans with a model on which to build their own culture. From the Greeks they borrowed literacy and religion, as well as their architecture. The Etruscans, to the north, provided a model for trade and urban luxury. Early on, the Romans showed a talent for borrowing and improving upon the skills and concepts of other cultures. The Kingdom of Rome grew rapidly from a trading town to a prosperous city between the 8th and 6th centuries BCE.

Though Rome owed its prosperity to trade in the early years, it was war which would make the city a powerful force in the ancient world. The wars with the North African city of Carthage (known as the Punic Wars, 264-146 BCE) consolidated Rome's power and helped the city grow in wealth and prestige. Rome and Carthage were rivals in trade in the Western Mediterranean and, with Carthage defeated, Rome held almost absolute dominance over the region. As the Republic of Rome grew in power and prestige, the city of Rome began to suffer from the effects of corruption, greed and the over-reliance on foreign slave labor. Gangs of unemployed Romans, put out of work by the influx of slaves brought in through territorial conquests, hired themselves out as thugs to do the bidding of whatever wealthy Senator would pay them. The wealthy elite of the city, the Patricians, became ever richer at the expense of the working lower class, the Plebeians. In the 2nd century BCE, the Gracchi brothers, Tiberius and Gaius, two Roman tribunes, lead a movement for land reform and political reform in general. Though the brothers were both killed in this cause, their efforts did spur reforms.

1. Where was Rome located?

2. How did Rome grow in size?

3. Which body of water helped merchants trade their goods?

4. From whom did the Romans borrow many of their ideas about literacy, religion, and architecture?

5. What allowed Rome to be a powerful force in the ancient world?

6. What effect did the Punic Wars have on Rome's dominance over other regions?

7. How did the Punic Wars impact the plebeians?

8. How did the Punic Wars impact the patricians?

Excerpt adapted by New Visions from [Ancient Rome](#) by Joshua J. Mark which is published on Ancient History Encyclopedia under the [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0](#) license.

What were the social and political characteristics of Rome?

Objective:

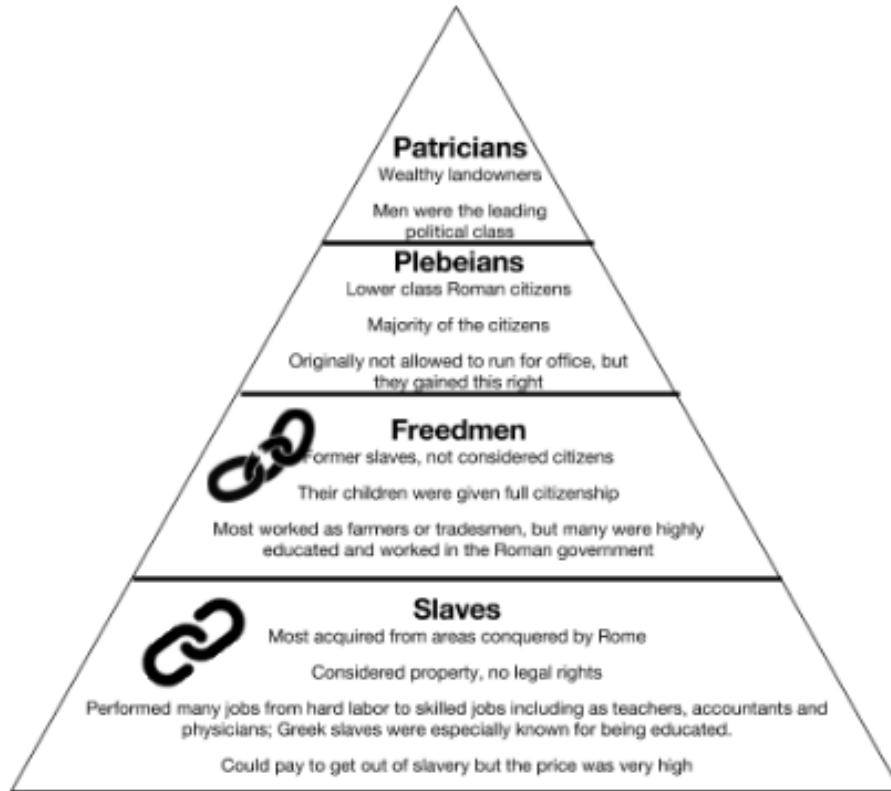
- Describe the social and political characteristics of Rome.



Contextuali

Who had power in Rome?

➔ **Directions:** Examine the image below and answer the questions that follow.



Women in Rome

- considered citizens, but not allowed to vote
- took the social status of their father or husband
- more rights for women of higher classes than lower classes

1. What distinguished patricians from plebeians in Roman society?

3. Could Roman slaves get out of slavery? If so, how?

2. Where is most of the slaves in Rome come from?

4. Explain the status of women in Roman society.



Contextualize

What was life like for Roman teenagers?

→ **Directions:** Watch each of the short videos below, describe what life was like for teenage Romans, and compare your life to theirs.



[A Glimpse of Teenage Life in Rome](#)



[Four Sisters in Ancient Rome](#)

Based on the video, describe what life was like for teenage Roman boys.

Based on the video, describe what life was like for teenage Roman girls.

Compare and contrast the life of one of the characters in the videos linked above to your life.



Contextualize

What was the Roman Republic's government like?

→ Directions: Examine the chart below then answer the questions on the next page.



Senate (300)

Made up of **landowning men** from the **patrician** class (plebeians were later allowed to serve in the Senate) who gave “advice” in the form of **suggested laws and politics to the Consuls** and other members of the government. They had a lot of power and most of their “advice” was put into practice. One could become a senator if they were appointed after serving as a magistrate.

Magistrates

Government workers who put laws and policies into practices



Consuls (2)

Two men who shared power in the republic and managed the army and passed laws. They served one year terms and could veto each other. **Elected from the patrician class.**



Praetors (8)

Judges who administered laws; **elected from the patrician class**



Aediles (16)

Managed public buildings, food supply and games; **elected from the patrician class**



Quaestors(20)

Managed financial matters
Elected from the patrician class



Tribunes (10)

Representatives of the **plebeians** who were **elected** to office by other plebeians. At first had little power, but became more powerful with ability to veto laws that were unfavorable for Plebeians. Tribunes were a **check on the power of the Senate and Consuls.**

1. Based on the chart, what was the purpose of having magistrates? Who could become a magistrate?

2. What powers did the Consuls have?

3. What role did the Senate play in the Roman Republic? Who could be a Senator?

4. What role did the Tribunes have in the Roman Republic? Who could be a Tribune?

5. Identify two checks on power in the Roman Republic.

FA

SQ 20: What was the geographic and historical context for the rise of classical civilizations in Rome?

Directions: Using evidence from the documents above, respond to the task below in the space provided.

Contextualize Ancient Rome by completing the following tasks:

- Describe Rome's location

- Identify two historical developments that led to the rise of Rome



Contextualize

- Describe the social structure in Ancient Rome

- Describe the governmental structure of the Roman Republic

Where is the Mediterranean Sea Complex?

Objective:

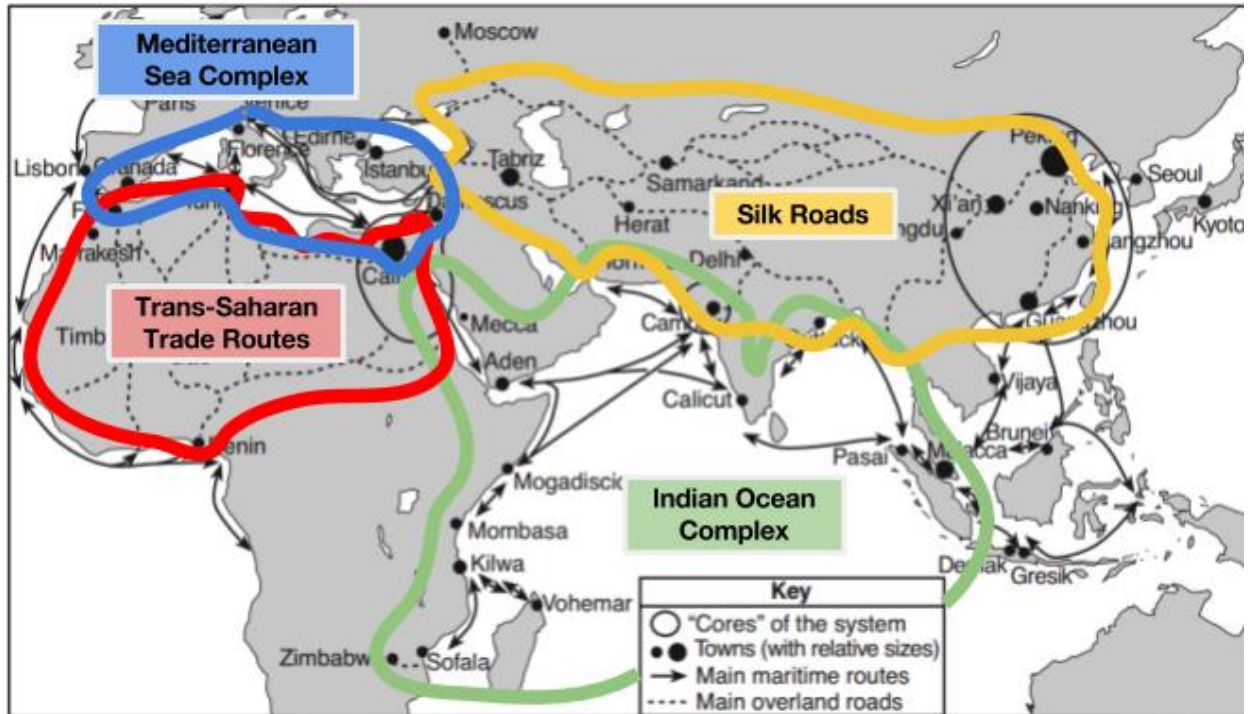
- Describe the location of the Mediterranean Sea complex.



Think Like a Geographer

Introduction: Where was the Mediterranean Sea Complex located?

➔ **Directions:** Examine the map below and answer the questions that follow.

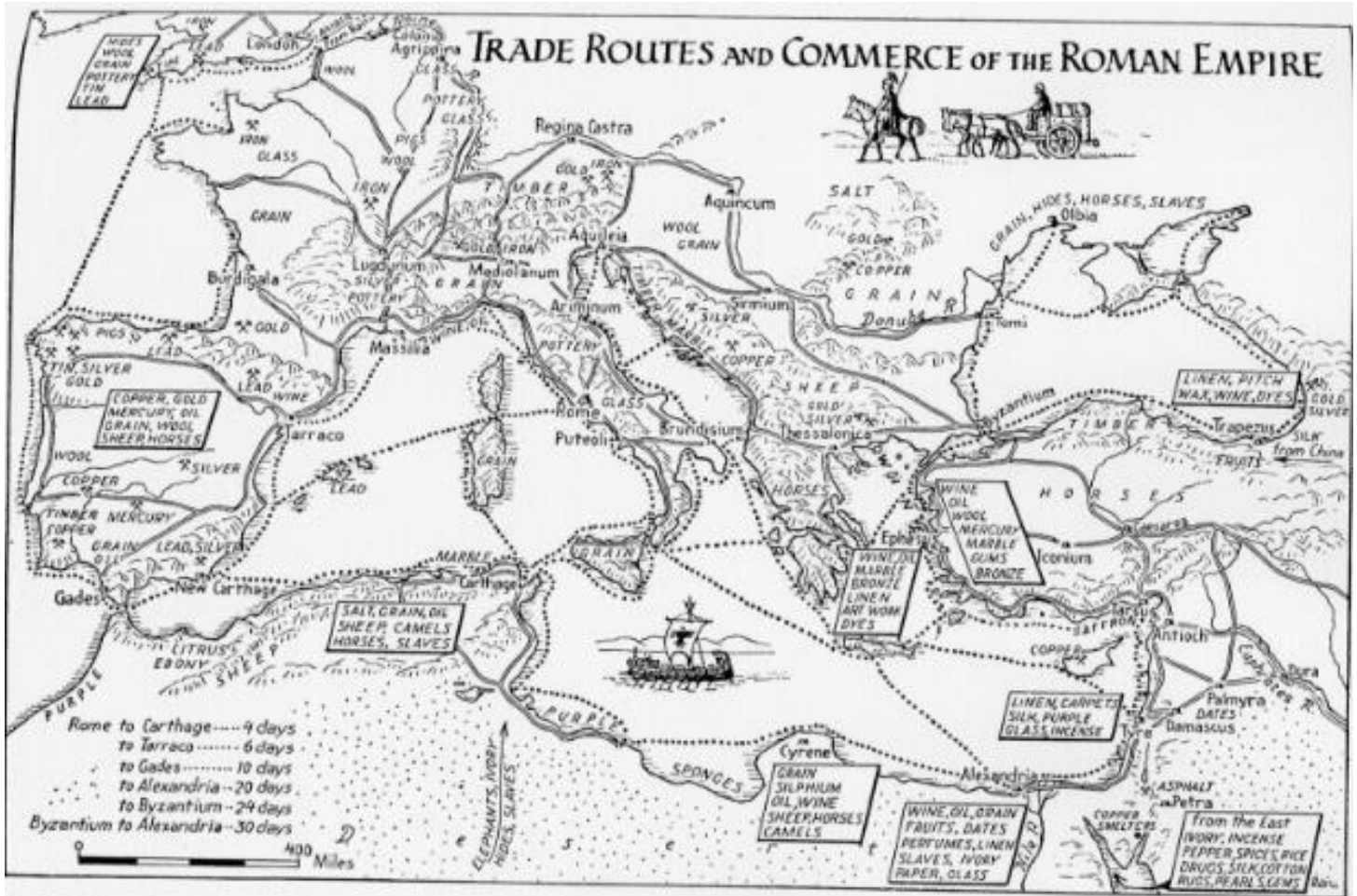


Which continents are connected through the Mediterranean Sea Complex?

Objective:

What was traded in the Mediterranean Sea complex?

- **Identify** what was traded in the Mediterranean Sea complex and explain how this trade route was connected to the Silk Road.



1. Identify three commodities that were traded in the Mediterranean Sea complex that originated in Europe.

2. Where were the sources of slaves in the Mediterranean Sea complex?

3. Where did the pepper and spices that were traded in the Mediterranean Sea complex come from?

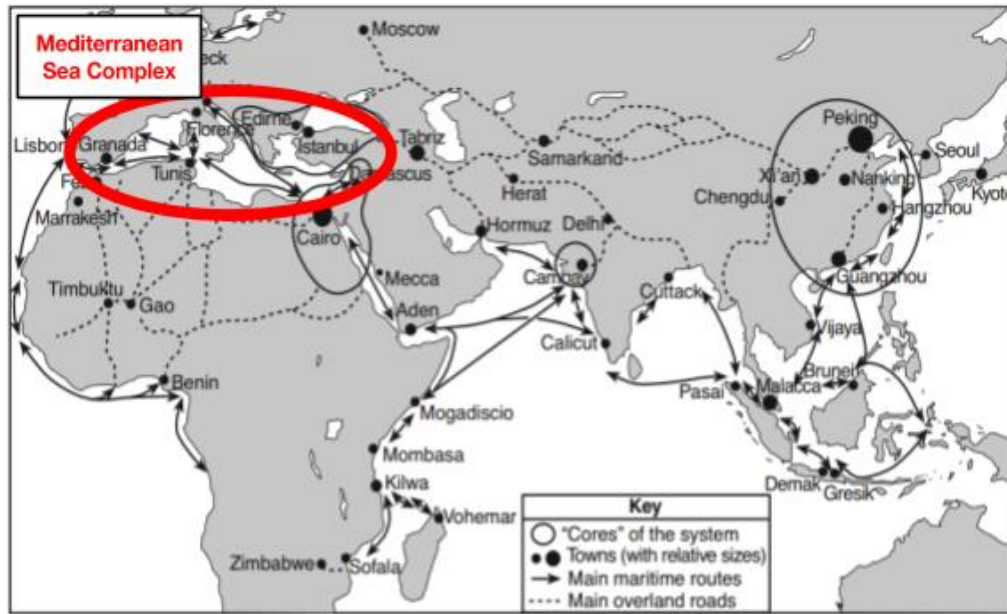


Think Like a Geographer



Contextualize

➔ **Directions:** Examine the maps below and answer the questions that follow.



1. Based on the maps to the left, which civilizations did the Romans have contact with through trade around 200 CE?

Classical Civilizations in 200 CE



Source: Adapted from <http://www.timemaps.com/history/world-200ad>



Predict

2. How do you think this connection affected the lives of Romans and those who lived in the other civilizations?

What effect did this transregional trade have on the Roman Empire?

Objective:

- **Explain** the effects that transregional trade had on the Roman Empire.



Contextualize

How did Silk from China Affect Trade in Rome?

➔ **Directions:** Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

Where did silk spread? Why?

By the first century CE silk clothes were popular on the streets of Rome among its wealthy citizens. Much consumption of silk, at both ends of the Silk Road, was devoted to religious activities. Christian priests used purple silk embroidered with gold silk thread for their vestments. Kings, priests, and saints were shrouded in silks at their burials; even burials from long ago were dug up and shrouded in silk. In the Buddhist areas, yards of silk were used for banners, sometimes tens of thousands at one monastery. Buddhist lay people made donations of silk to monasteries as a reward for the monks' intercessions and as a way to gain merits for future life. The monks, in turn, traded silk for daily provisions and for the "seven treasures" used to decorate their *stupas*, or shrines: gold, silver, lapis lazuli, red coral, crystal, pearls, and agate. During affluent times, Buddhist monasteries thus became significant economic entities."

What impact did Silk have in Rome?

Quick Facts About The Impact of the Silk Trade on Rome

- "[B]y the time of the Roman Emperor Augustus (27 BCE – 14 CE), trade between China and the west was firmly established and silk was the most sought after commodity in Egypt, Greece, and, especially, in Rome."
- Romans valued silk at its weight in gold
- Politicians tried to ban the sale of silk because Romans were spending all of their money on it instead of buying Roman goods and products of more use
- Politicians also tried to ban silk because they thought it was immoral because it was too revealing when worn

1. Why was silk in demand in Europe and other parts of Asia?

2. What impact did the sale of silk have on Roman society?

Slavery and the Slave Trade in Rome

→ **Directions:** Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

Slavery was an ever-present feature of the Roman world. Slaves served in households, agriculture, mines, the military, manufacturing workshops, construction and a wide range of services within the city. As many as 1 in 3 people in Italy and 1 in 5 people across the empire were slaves, and upon this foundation of forced labor was built the entire Roman state and society.

ORIGIN OF SLAVES IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Aside from the huge numbers of slaves taken as war captives (e.g. 75,000 from the First Punic War alone), slaves were also acquired via piracy, trade, robbery and reproduction (a child born to a slave mother (*vernae*) automatically became a slave irrespective of who the father was). Slave markets existed in most large towns, though, and here, in a public square, slaves were paraded with signs around their necks advertising their virtues for prospective buyers.



Roman mosaic from Dougga, Tunisia (2nd century CE): the two slaves carrying wine jars wear typical slave clothing and an amulet against the evil eye on a necklace; the slave boy to the left carries water and towels, and the one on the right a bough and a basket of flowers:

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mosaïque_echansons_Bardo.jpg

THE STATUS OF SLAVES

The number and proportion of slaves in society varied over time and place. For example, in Augustan Italy the figure was as high as 30% while in Roman Egypt slaves made up only 10% of the total population. A more modest Roman business owner, artisan or military veteran might own one or two slaves while for the very wealthy, the number of slaves owned could run into the hundreds. For example, in the 1st century CE, the prefect L. Pedanius Secundus had 400 slaves merely for his private residence.

1. How were people enslaved in the Roman world?

Slaves were the lowest class of society and even freed criminals had more rights. Slaves had no rights at all in fact and certainly no legal status or individuality. They could not create relations or families, nor could they own property. For all intents and purposes, they were merely the property of a particular owner, just like any other piece of property - a building, a chair or a vase - the only difference was that they could speak. Slaves were, for many of the Roman elite, a status symbol and, therefore, the more slaves one had, the better. Wealthy Romans very often appeared in public accompanied by an entourage of as many as 15 slaves.



Mosaic depicting two female slaves (*ancillae*) attending their mistress.

2. What rights did slaves have in Roman society?

THE ROLES OF SLAVES

Slaves were employed by private individuals or the state and worked in agriculture (especially the grain, vine and olive sectors), in mines (especially for gold and silver), manufacturing industries, transportation, education (where they brought their specialist knowledge of such topics as philosophy and medicine to the Roman world), the military (principally as baggage porters and camp assistants), the service industries (from food to accounting), in the private home, in the construction industry, on road-building projects, in public baths, and even to perform tasks in certain cult rituals.

3. What jobs did slaves perform in Rome?

WINNING FREEDOM

There was, at least for a small minority, the possibility of a slave achieving freedom to become a freedman or woman, and this incentive was fully exploited by slave owners. Freedom could be granted by the owner but in most cases was actually bought by the slaves themselves. Freedom could be absolute or might be limited and include certain obligations to the former owner such as inheritance rights or the payment of a portion (*statuliber*) of their earned assets (*peculium*).

Children of a freed woman would not have any limits on their rights (although social status might be affected in terms of reputation). Also, former slaves could become citizens (especially from the Augustan period) and even become slave owners themselves. One famous example was the freedman C. Caecilius Isidorus who would eventually own over 4,000 slaves. This prize of freedom and integration back into society was also used by owners and authority to convince slaves of the benefits of working hard and being obedient.

4. How could a slave be freed?

SLAVE REBELLIONS

Treatises were written advising the best methods of managing slaves - what food and clothing was best, which were the most efficient methods of motivation (e.g. giving time off or better food rations), and how to create divisions amongst slaves so that they did not form dangerous protest groups. Sometimes, however, these careful plans and strategies proved ineffective and slaves turned against their owners. Undoubtedly, the most famous examples of such uprisings were those led by Eunus in Sicily in 135 BCE and Spartacus in southern Italy in 73 BCE, but slaves could protest against their lot in life in much more subtle ways such as working more slowly, stealing, truancy, and sabotage. The case of Spartacus, then, was an unusual but spectacular one. It was not an attempt to overthrow the entire system of slavery but rather the actions of a disaffected group willing to take the risk to fight for their own freedom. Spartacus was a Thracian gladiator who had served in the Roman army and he became the leader of a slave rebellion beginning at the gladiator school of Capua. Supplementing their numbers with slaves from the surrounding countryside (and even some free labourers) an army was assembled which numbered between 70,000 and 120,000. Amazingly, the slave army successively defeated two Roman armies in 73 BCE. Then in 72 BCE Spartacus defeated both consuls and fought his way to Cisalpine Gaul. It may have been Spartacus' intention to disperse at this point but with his commanders preferring to continue to ravage Italy, he once more moved south. More victories followed but, let down by pirates who had promised him transportation to Sicily, the rebellion was finally crushed by Marcus Licinius Crassus at Lucania in 71 BCE. Spartacus fell in the battle and the survivors, 6,000 of them, were crucified in a forceful message to all Roman slaves that any chance of winning freedom through violence was futile.

Source: Adapted from Mark Cartwright, "Slavery in the Roman World," *Ancient History Encyclopedia*, last modified November 01, 2013, <http://www.ancient.eu/article/629/>.

FA

SQ 21: What was the Mediterranean Sea Complex? How did the Mediterranean Sea Complex affect the civilizations connected by it?

➔ **Directions:** Using evidence from the documents above, respond to the task below in the space provided.

- **Describe the location of the Mediterranean Sea Complex.**



Think Like a Geographer



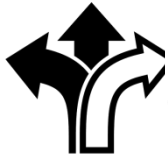
Contextualize

- **Explain how the Mediterranean Sea Complex affected the civilizations connected by it.**

Objective:

How did Rome gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

- Describe How Rome gained, consolidated, and maintained power

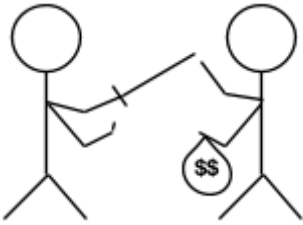


Introduction

Directions: Using your prior knowledge, make a prediction about how Rome may have gained, consolidated, and/or maintained power.

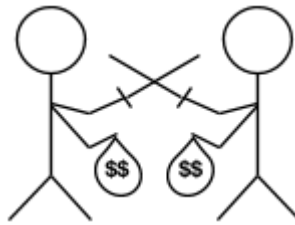
Predict

GAIN



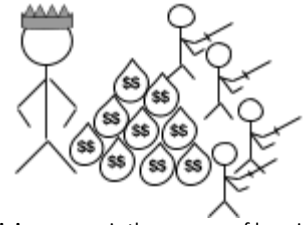
Gaining power is the process of getting it and expanding it.

CONSOLIDATE



Consolidating power is the process of taking control from other people who also have power.

MAINTAIN



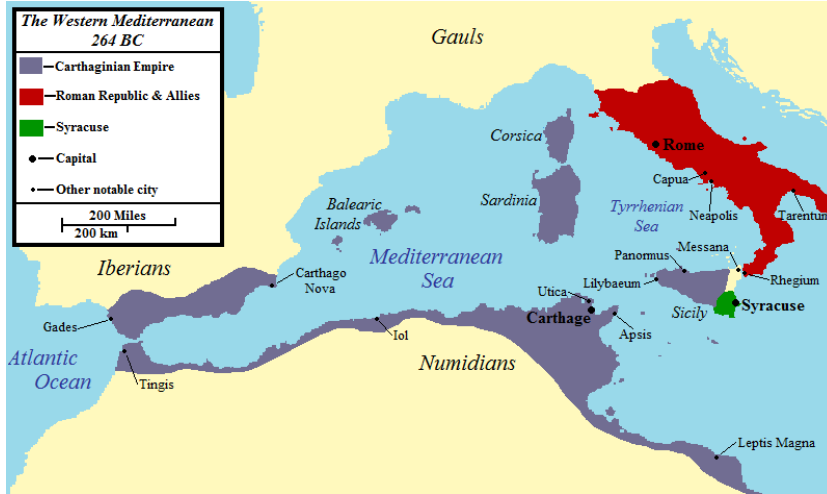
Maintaining power is the process of keeping one's power.

Punic Wars: Gain, Maintain, and Consolidating Power Through War

Directions: Examine the map below and answer the questions that follow.



Think Like a Geographer



Source: <http://www.ancient.eu/uploads/images/237.png?v=1431031322>

1. According to the map above, which regions of the Mediterranean area did the Carthaginian Empire control?

2. According to the map to your left, which regions of the Mediterranean area did Rome and its allies control?

3. Both Carthage and Rome were interested in controlling the Mediterranean region. Why would both societies be interested in this region?



Predict

4. What problems might arise between Carthage and Rome? Why?



Contextualize

What were the Punic Wars?

The Punic Wars were a series of conflicts fought between the forces of ancient Carthage and Rome between 264 BCE and 146 BCE. Carthage grew from a small port to the richest and most

powerful city in the Mediterranean region before 260 BCE. Punic had a powerful navy, an army and, through tribute, tariffs, and trade, enough wealth to do it pleased. Through a treaty with the small city of Rome, the Carthaginians blocked Roman trade in the Western Mediterranean. Unlike Carthage, Rome had no navy to defend itself. Roman traders caught in Carthaginian waters were drowned and their ships taken.

As long as Rome remained the little city of trade by the Tiber River, Carthage reigned supreme. The island of Sicily would be the reason for growing Roman resentment of the Carthaginians. Sicily was controlled partly by Carthaginian and partly by the Romans. In 264 BCE, Rome and Carthage declared war on each other for the control of Sicily.

Although Rome had no navy and knew nothing of sea battles, they swiftly built and equipped 330 ships. Rome was more familiar with fighting land battles so they constructed a moveable gangplank which could be attached to an enemy's ship and held in place with hooks. By immobilizing the other ship, and attaching it to their own, the Romans could manipulate a sea engagement through the strategies of a land battle. Even so, they lacked the expertise at sea of the Carthaginians and, more importantly, were lacking a general with the skill of the Carthaginian Hamilcar Barca. Hamilcar was surnamed Barca (meaning 'lightning') because of his speed in attacking anywhere and the suddenness of the action. He struck without warning up and down the coast of Italy destroying Roman outposts and cutting supply lines.

Source: Adapted from http://www.ancient.eu/Punic_Wars/

5. What was the relationship between the Carthaginians and Romans before 260 BCE?

6. How might the relationship between Rome and Carthage lead to a war?

7. Why did Sicily cause conflict between Rome and Carthage?

8. Why did Carthage and Rome declare war on one another in 264 BCE?

9. What disadvantage did Rome have when fighting the Carthaginians? What innovation did they create to overcome this disadvantage?

10. What advantages did the Carthaginians have?

Appian, *The Destruction of Carthage*

After penetrating into the city [Carthage], Scipio [the Roman commander] turned his attention to the citadel, its strongest point, where many people had taken refuge. Three streets leading from the marketplace to the citadel were lined on both sides with six story houses, from which the Romans were pelted. They seized the first houses and used them as a base for attacking the next. From their roofs they made bridges of planks and beams to cross over to the next. While one battle was in progress on the roofs another was fought, against all comers, in the narrow street below.

Everywhere there was groaning and wailing and shouting and agony of every description. Some Carthaginians were killed out of hand, some flung down alive from the roofs to the pavement, and of these some were caught on upright spears or ambbers or swords....

Others were seen still living, especially old men, women, and young children who had hidden in the inmost corners of the houses, some of them wounded, some more or less burned, and uttering pitiful cries. Still others thrust out and falling from such a height with the stones, timbers, and fire, were torn asunder in all shapes of horror, crushed and mangled.

Nor was this the end of their miseries, for the street cleaners, who were removing the rubbish with axes, mattocks, and forks, and making the roads passable, tossed with the dead and the living together into holes in the ground....

Six days and nights were consumed in this kind of fighting, the soldiers. Soldiers worked in shifts to ensure that that they might not be worn out with toil, slaughter, lack of sleep, and these horrid sights.

The city of Carthage which had flourished for seven hundred years from its foundation, which had held broad dominion over lands and islands and seas, which had vied with the greatest of empires in its wealth of arms and ships and elephants and money, which had manifested extraordinary courage by resisting a strong enemy and famine for three years after its ships had been taken—this city was now being utterly blotted out and destroyed. As Scipio looked on he is said to have wept and openly to have lamented the enemy's fate. For a long while he remained sunk in thought, reflecting that the fortunes of all cities and peoples and empires, like of those of individuals, must change. Troy had fallen, once so prosperous a city; the empires of the Assyrians, and the Medes, and the Persians after them, had fallen, and so, lately, the Macedonian empire, the most brilliant of them all.

Source: Appian, *The Destruction of Carthage*. Source: http://www.livius.org/ap-ark/appian/appian_punic_27.html

2a. If you were a Roman citizen reading this description how might you feel? Why?

2b. If you were an emperor thinking about going to war against Rome, how might you feel about this description? Why?

2c. Based on Appian's description of the destruction of Carthage, describe one way the Romans increased and consolidated their power.

2d. In lines 38-43, Scipio, the Roman commander, reflects on the history of great cities and empires. In your own words, what does he state? Can you think of any other examples to support his claim?

Roman Roads: Gain, Maintain, and Consolidating Power Through Efficient Transportation

➔ **Directions:** Examine the images below, then fill out the chart with what you see, think and wonder about the Roman road network

The *Tabula Peutingeriana* is an illustrated road map showing the **cursus publicus**, or the road network in the Roman Empire. These public roads shown in *Tabula Peutingeriana* were built in the first century under Emperor Augustus to improve communication throughout the empire. At this point in the Roman empire, Rome had conquered many regions and there were more people that needed to be controlled and ruled over. This road was used to transport messages, officials, and tax revenues between the provinces. There were stations throughout the empire, located at 12 mile increments, where foot couriers could hand off messages. The original map upon which *Tabula Peutingeriana* is based probably dates to the 4th or 5th century and was prepared by Agrippa during the reign of the emperor Augustus (27 BC – AD 14). The present map is a 13th-century copy and covers Europe. The surviving version is a 22-foot parchment. The map shows the entire Roman empire, the Near East, and India as far as the Ganges and Sri Lanka. There are no less than 555 cities and 3,500 other place names shown, illustrated with small pictures. A town usually consists of two houses, and great cities (Rome, Constantinople, Antioch) receive a medallion. Roads are in red, with each hook in the road representing a day's travel.

Source: Adapted from <http://www.livius.org/articles/concept/peutinger-map/>, <http://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/the-perfect-22-foot-map-for-your-ancient-roman-road-trip>



See

List three things you **see** in the image to your left.

Think

Based on your observations, what do you **think** this map reveals about the road system in the Roman empire?

Wonder

Write two questions you have about the image to the left.

Purposes and Kinds of Roman Roads

Hispania Roads

Why did the Romans build roads? The Romans considered a well-organized and efficient transportation system a basic element of proper administration; i.e. an indispensable element in creating and maintaining the Roman state. The earliest highways or main roads were constructed for the use of the military, and their economic benefit for civilians was a later byproduct and not the main reason for their creation. The military nature of the roads continued to be essential as Romans expanded into territory outside Italy. In the province of *Arabia Petraea* (which included what is now Jordan), the movement of troops and ease of communication for the army and Roman administration were the primary reasons for construction of the *Via Nova*, one of the many *viae militares* or military roads built in conquered provinces. However, smaller, shorter, and less well-constructed local roads (*actus*) or tracks (*callis*) also increased in territory after it was brought under Roman control. Nevertheless, the main public highways (*viae publicae*) normally began as military roads and only gradually evolved into civilian conduits [passageways].



The map above shows the Roman road system in one section of the empire located in modern day Spain.

Source: Virtual Karak Resources Project, An Appalachian College Association (adapted) from the January 2012 Global History and Geography NYS Regents Exam

Source: Map of Hispania Roads, http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hispania_roads.svg

Based on *Tabula Peutingeriana* and the text above, describe how roads helped Rome increase and consolidate its power.

FA

SQ 22: How did Rome gain, consolidate, and maintain power?



Contextualize

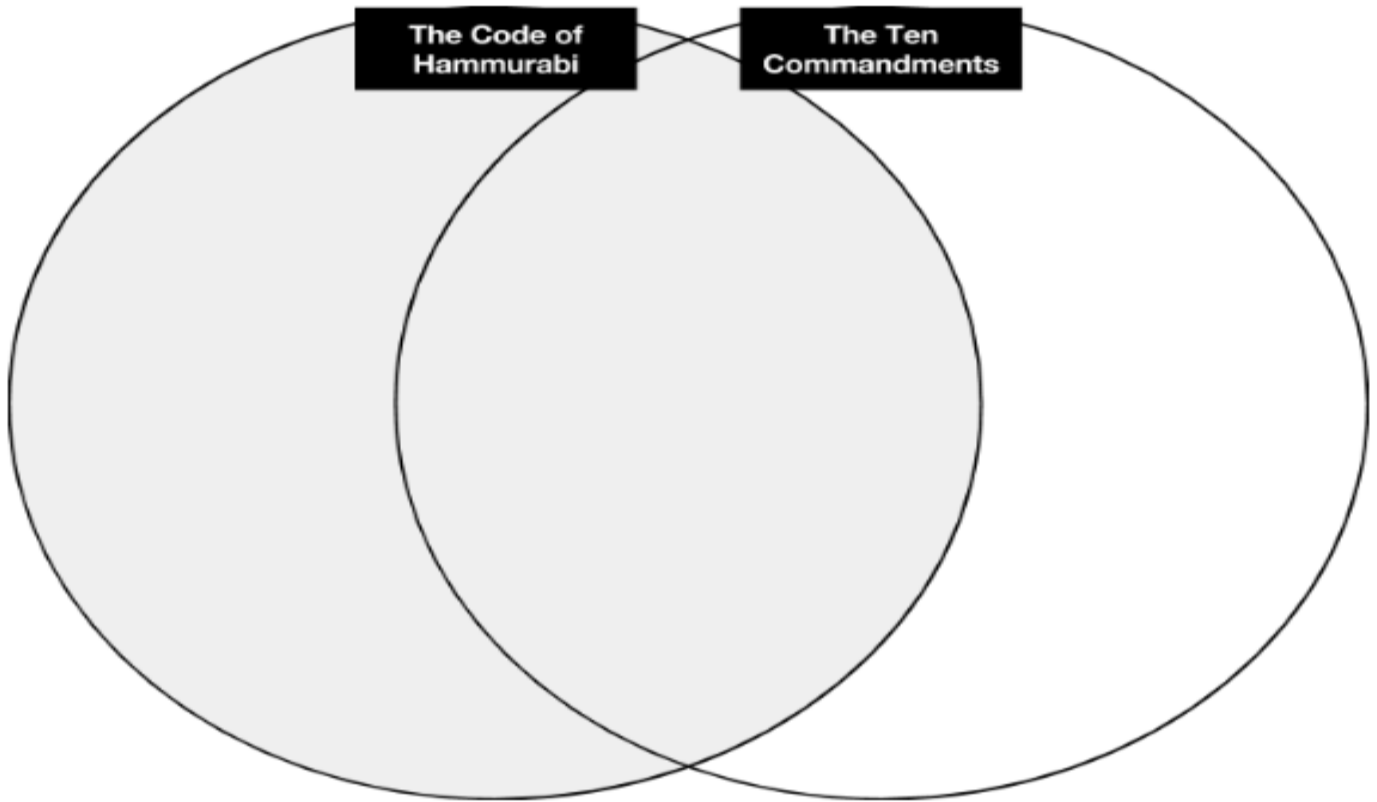
Directions: Using evidence from the documents above, respond to the task below in the space provided.

Describe how Rome gained, consolidated, and maintained its power.

CR
INTRO

What do law codes have in common?

Directions: After brainstorming as a class or in a small group about The Code of Hammurabi and The Ten Commandments, categorize the information you recalled in the Venn Diagram below.



Today you will read a law code called the Twelve Tables of Rome. Based on what the Code of Hammurabi and the Ten Commandments have in common, what can you predict about the Twelve Tables of Rome?

An Introduction to *The Twelve Tables of Rome*



117 AD
The Roman Empire at its greatest extent.

In 509 BCE, the Roman Republic was established in Italy. At first, the government was only made up of **patricians**, members of the landholding upper class of Rome. Later, the farmers, merchants, artisans, and traders known as **plebeians** won the right to be elected to the government too. The plebeians demanded that all of the Roman laws be written down and displayed in public so all Romans would know the rules and the punishments for breaking them. As a result, around 450 BCE the government had the laws inscribed on twelve stone tablets and placed in

the Roman marketplace, called the Forum. The following are excerpts from the Twelve Tables of Rome.

1a. Pre-Reading Questions: Contextualization

Who wrote <i>The Twelve Tables</i> ?	
When were <i>The Twelve Tables</i> written?	
Where were <i>The Twelve Tables</i> written?	
Where were <i>The Twelve Tables</i> located? Why were they located there?	
Who was the audience for <i>The Twelve Tables</i> ?	
What was the perspective of the author? (Hint: What is the main interest or goal of the author?)	

Why were *The Twelve Tables* written?

CR DBQ

What can we as historians learn about Roman society from The Twelve Tables of Rome?

The Twelve Tables of Rome

- 1 Table VIII: Laws of Injury
2 2. If one has maimed a limb and does not compromise with the injured person, let there be **retaliation**
3 [revenge]. If one has broken a bone of a freeman with his hand or with a **cudgel**, let him pay a penalty of
4 three hundred coins. If he has broken the bone of a slave, let him have one hundred and fifty coins. If one is
5 guilty of insult, the penalty shall be twenty-five coins.
6 10. Any person who destroys by burning any building or heap of corn deposited alongside a house shall be
7 bound, **scourged**, and put to death by burning at the stake provided that he has committed the said
8 **misdeed** with **malice** [intention to do harm] aforethought; but if he shall have committed it by accident, that
9 is, by negligence, it is ordained that he repair the damage or, if he be too poor to be competent for such
10 punishment, he shall receive a lighter punishment.
11 12. If the theft has been done by night, if the owner kills the thief, the thief shall be held to be lawfully killed.
12 13. It is unlawful for a thief to be killed by day....unless he defends himself with a weapon; even though he
13 has come with a weapon, unless he shall use the weapon and fight back, you shall not kill him. And even if
14 he resists, first call out so that someone may hear and come up.
15 23. A person who had been found guilty of giving false witness [lying] shall be hurled down from the
16 Tarpeian Rock.
17
18 Table IX: Public Law
19 5. **Treason**: he who shall have **roused** up a public enemy or handed over a citizen to a public enemy must
20 suffer capital punishment.
21 6. Putting to death of any man, whosoever he might be unconvicted is forbidden.
22
23 Table XI: Supplement I
24 1. Marriages should not take place between **plebeians** and **patricians**.
25
26 Table XII: Supplement II
27 2. If a slave shall have committed theft or done damage with his master's knowledge, the action for damages
28 is in the slave's name.
29

Source: Oliver J. Thatcher, ed., *The Library of Original Sources* (Milwaukee: University Research Extension Co., 1901), Vol. III: *The Roman World*, pp. 9-11. Scanned and modernized by J. S. Arkenberg, Dept. of History, Cal. State Fullerton. Retrieved from: <http://www.fordham.edu/Halsall/ancient/12tables.asp>

2. What does this section from lines 3-5 of the Twelve Tables suggest about Roman society?

"If one has broken a bone of a freeman with his hand or with a cudgel, let him pay a penalty of three hundred coins. If he has broken the bone of a slave, let him have one hundred and fifty coins."

3. **Treason** is addressed in lines 20-21. What is **treason**?

4. According the Twelve Tables, what was the punishment for treason in Rome? Why would a government establish that punishment for treason?

5. What does the law “Putting to death of any man, whosoever he might be unconvicted is forbidden” from Table IX mean?

6. As mentioned in line 25, who are “plebeians” and “patricians?”

7. What can you infer about Roman society based on the first law from Table XI, “*Marriages should not take place between plebeians and patricians?*”

The Twelve Tables of Rome as a Historical Source

8. If you were a historian researching what life was like for people living in the Roman Republic, would you consider *The Twelve Tables* a reliable source? Why or why not?

9. What other sources might help you better understand what life was like for people living in the Roman Republic?

Objective:

What led to the Roman Golden Age, Pax Romana? How did Pax Romana impact Rome, other regions, and later periods in history?

Contextualize Pax Romana.

Explain the impact of Pax Romana on Rome, other regions, and later periods in history.

Introduction

→Directions: Examine the images below and complete the accompanying activity.

The images below are of three modern structures that are descendants of innovations from Rome's Golden Age.

Structure A



New Era Stadium, where the Buffalo Bills American football team plays.

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:RWS2014.jpg>

Structure B



A map of the New York State Thruway (seen in red) and a picture of it near Williamsville, NY.

The New York State Thruway is a road that extends from New York City in the southeast, north to Albany, and west to Buffalo and beyond to Pennsylvania.

Structure C



The Soldiers' and Sailors' Arch at Grand Army Plaza in Brooklyn, NY is a memorial to those who died fighting for the Union in the American Civil War.

Source

1. Identify the purpose for each of the structures shown

A	
B	
C	

2. Based on the structures shown, predict what innovations the Romans might have produced based on these modern-day versions.

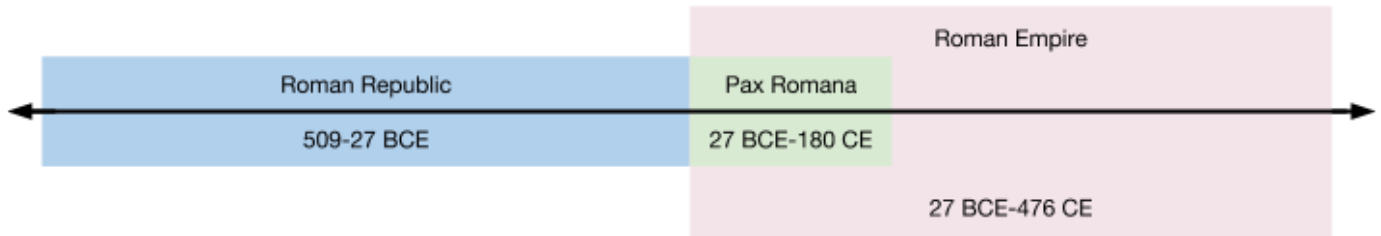


Contextualize

Contextualize Pax Romana, the Golden Age of Rome

—Directions: Examine the timeline, text, and images below, then answer the questions below.

Timeline of Roman History through the Classical Age



The assassination of **Julius Caesar**, the Roman dictator, in 44 BC led to two decades of civil war as rival leaders tried to take control of Rome. Eventually, Caesar’s great nephew, **Augustus**, defeated his rivals and united Roman-controlled lands as the **Roman Empire**. He expanded Rome’s borders to cover most of Europe and the areas of Asia and North Africa surrounding the **Mediterranean Sea**.

Augustus’ rule (27 BCE- 14 CE) started a two-hundred year long **Golden Age** known as **Pax Romana**. *Pax Romana* means “**Roman Peace**” in Latin and is used to identify the years 27 BCE- 180 CE during which there were fewer wars than in any other period in Rome’s history.



Statue of Augustus, 1st Century CE.

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Statue-Augustus.jpg>

The empire **strengthened its central government**, **consolidated** its power, and created a **stable** condition in which **trade and communication** flourished. The empire protected and governed individual provinces, permitting each to make and administer its own laws while accepting Roman **taxation** and **military control**. Through state sponsorship, Romans made great achievements in architecture, engineering, and the arts.



The Roman Empire at its height, during Pax Romana.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Roman_Empire_Trajan_117AD.png

1. Who united Rome after the death of Julius Caesar? _____
2. What does *Pax Romana* mean in Latin? _____
3. Why is *Pax Romana* considered a golden age? _____

The Golden Age of Rome Museum Walk



Categorize



Contextualize



Connect Cause
and Effect



A lot of the artifacts that appear in museums come from the golden ages of civilizations.

In this activity, you will visit exhibits on *Pax Romana*. **As you learn about *Pax Romana*, fill out the appropriate row in the [Golden Ages of Classical Civilizations Graphic Organizer](#).**

Exhibit A: Roman Arches and Domes

Roman architecture continued the legacy left by the earlier architects of the **Greek** world. For example, the Romans used Greek column styles and built their grandest projects from marble. However, the Romans were also great innovators and they quickly adopted new construction techniques, used new materials, and uniquely combined existing techniques with creative design to produce a whole range of new architectural structures such as **the dome** and **the arch**. Many of these innovations were a response to the changing practical needs of Roman society, and these projects were all **backed by the government which funded, organized, and spread them around the Roman world**, guaranteeing their permanence so that many of these great edifices survive to the present day.

The Arch



The Segovia Aqueduct in modern-day Spain is a well-preserved example of how Roman engineers used arches to span long distances and support a great amount of weight on a structure.

The Pantheon



The **Pantheon** is the best preserved building from ancient Rome and was completed in c. 125 CE. Its magnificent **dome** is a lasting testimony to the genius of Roman architects and as the building stands virtually intact it offers a unique opportunity to step back 2,000 years and experience the glory that was Rome.

Source: <http://www.ancient.eu/Pantheon/>

Exhibit B: Roman Aqueducts

▶ Watch an excerpt of [History Channel's Mankind: The Story of All of Us about the Roman Aqueducts](#), read the text, and examine the image below.

These sometimes massive structures, with single, double, or triple tiers of arches, were designed to carry fresh water to urban centres from sources sometimes many kilometres away. The earliest in Rome was the Aqua Appia (312 BCE), but the most impressive example is undoubtedly the Pont du Gard near Nimes (c. 14 CE). Romans used the arch to span rivers and ravines.

Source: Adapted from "Roman Architecture." Ancient History Encyclopedia. http://www.ancient.eu/Roman_Architecture/

Exhibit C: The Colosseum

▶ Watch [Deconstructing the Colosseum](#) and an excerpt of [Where did it come from? Ancient Rome's Stadiums](#), read the text, and examine the image below.



The Colosseum, Rome.

barrel vaults, and underground rooms below the arena floor to hide people, animals and props until they were needed in the spectacles.

Roman theatres and amphitheatres were **inspired by the Greek versions**. The Romans added a highly decorative stage building (*scaenae frons*) which incorporated different levels of columns, projections, pediments, and statues. Theatres also display the Roman passion for enclosing spaces, especially as they were often (partially or completely) roofed in wood or employed canvas awnings.

The fully enclosed amphitheatre was a particular favorite of the Romans. **The Colosseum** is the largest and most famous, and it is a typical example copied throughout the empire: a highly decorative exterior, seats set over a network of

Source: "Roman Architecture." Ancient History Encyclopedia. http://www.ancient.eu/Roman_Architecture/

Exhibit D: Roman Roads

▶ Watch [Ancient Roman Superhighway](#), an excerpt from [Where did it Come From? Ancient Rome](#), and an excerpt of [Mankind: The Story of All of Us about Roman roads](#) and examine the images below.



A street in Pompeii.

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PompeiiStreet.jpg>



Map of major Roman roads in modern-day Spain and Portugal.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hispania_roads.svg

Exhibit E: Roman Sculpture

Roman sculpture, with artists from across a huge empire and changing public tastes over centuries, is above all else, remarkable for its sheer variety and eclectic mix. The art form blended the idealised perfection of earlier **Classical Greek** sculpture with a greater aspiration for **realism** and absorbed artistic **preferences and styles from the East** to create images in stone and bronze which rank among the finest works from antiquity [the Classical Era]. Aside from their own unique contribution, Roman sculptors have also, with their popular copies of earlier Greek masterpieces, preserved invaluable works for the future which would have otherwise been completely lost to world art.

Source: "Roman Sculpture." Ancient History Encyclopedia. http://www.ancient.eu/Roman_Sculpture/



The *Dying Gaul*, sculpted from marble, is one of the best-known and most important works from Rome. The image above is a replica of one of the sculptures created to commemorate the victories over the Galatians in the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dying_gaul.jpg



Bronze statue of Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius, erected ca. 175 CE.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Statua_Marco_Aurelio_Musei_Capitolini_Fronte2.JPG

Exhibit F: Roman Mosaics

Mosaic is the art of creating images with an assemblage of small pieces of colored glass, stone, or other materials.

Mosaics have been found in **Roman** dwellings from **Britain** to Dura-Europos. Splendid mosaic floors are found in Roman villas across north **Africa**, in places such as **Carthage**, and can still be seen in the extensive collection in Bardo Museum in Tunis, Tunisia. The most famous mosaics of the Roman world were created in Africa and in **Syria**, the two richest provinces of the **Roman Empire**. Many Roman mosaics are found in Tunisian museums, most of which date from the second to the seventh century CE.

Source: "Mosaic." Ancient History Encyclopedia. <http://www.ancient.eu/Mosaic/>



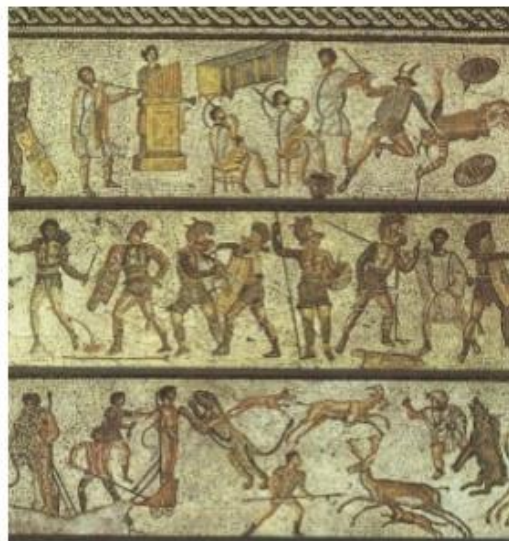
A section of the Alexander Mosaic, a much larger Roman work depicting a battle involving the Greek general Alexander the Great created in Pompeii around 100 BCE.

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:BattleofIssus333BC-mosaic-detail1.jpg>



A Roman mosaic depicting fish and vegetables hanging up in a cupboard, 2nd century CE.

www.metmuseum.org/pressroom/2015/04/01/roman-mosaic



Mosaic showing musicians and battles between people and animals that took place in arenas like the Colosseum.

Source: www.metmuseum.org/pressroom/2015/04/01/roman-mosaic

Exhibit G: Literature

The two most well known Roman authors were **Virgil** and **Cicero**. Their works, though completed before Pax Romana, were widely read during the golden age.

Virgil (70 BCE- 19 BCE) was regarded by the Romans as their greatest poet, an estimation that subsequent generations have upheld. His fame rests chiefly upon the **Aeneid**, which tells the story of Rome's legendary founder and proclaims the Roman mission to civilize the world under divine guidance. His reputation as a poet endures not only for the music and diction of his verse and for his skill in constructing an intricate work on the grand scale, but also because he embodied in his poetry aspects of experience and behavior that transcend history.

Marcus Tullius **Cicero** (106 BCE- 43 BCE) was a Roman statesman, lawyer, scholar, and writer who vainly tried to uphold republican principles in the final civil wars that destroyed the Roman Republic. His writings include books of rhetoric, speeches, philosophical and political treatises, and letters.



Fresco of a couple in Pompeii, Italy holding a writing tablet and a scroll, ca. 20-30 CE.

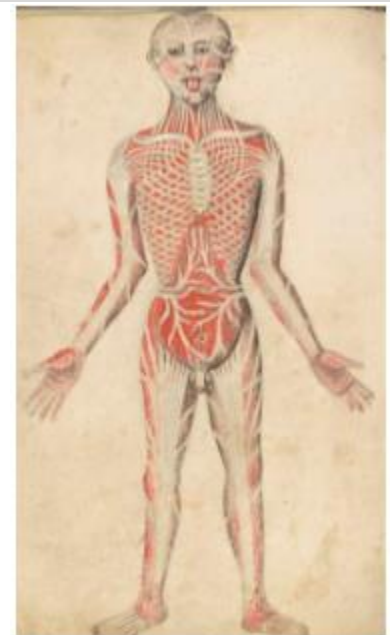
Source: Adapted from "Ancient Greek Literature." New World Encyclopedia. http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Ancient_Greek_literature

Exhibit H: Roman Medicine

Roman medicine was greatly influenced by earlier Greek medical practice and literature but also made its own unique contribution to the history of medicine through the work of such famous experts like **Galen**. Whilst there were professional doctors attached to the Roman army, for the rest of the population medicine remained a private affair. Nevertheless, many large Roman households had their own medical specialist amongst their staff and with the spread of literature on the topic, access to medical knowledge became ever wider, treatments became more well known, and surgery became more sophisticated.

Galen (131-201) was a physician who learned about anatomy through the dissection of apes and pigs, clinical observation, and thorough examination of patient and symptoms. Galen was **forbidden by Roman law to dissect human corpses**, so his knowledge was limited to what he could learn from other animals and outward examinations of the bodies of dead gladiators and hanged criminals.

Sources: "Roman Medicine." Ancient History Encyclopedia. http://www.ancient.eu/Roman_Medicine/;
<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/9712/#q=galen>;
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/shp/ancient/romanknowledgerev1.shtml>



'Muscles Man', A drawing based on Galen's books about anatomy but drawn by someone else.

Source:http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:'Muscles_Man',_Pseudo-Galen,_Anathomia;_WMS_290_Wellcome_L0034577.jpg

Golden Age	ACHIEVEMENTS and INNOVATIONS			
	Prosperity and Stability	Visual Arts and Architecture	Literature, Music, and Philosophy	Science, Mathematics, and Technology
Rome				

FA

SQ 23: What led to the Roman Golden Age, Pax Romana? How did Pax Romana impact Rome, other regions, and later periods in history?

→Directions: Based on what you have learned about the Pax Romana, complete the prompts below.



Contextualize

FA 1. Contextualize Pax Romana by completing the following tasks:

- Identify when and where the golden age took place

- Describe the factors that led to the golden age



Connect Cause
and Effect

FA 2. Explain the impact of Pax Romana on Rome, other regions, and later periods in history by completing the following tasks:

- Identify two innovations developed during the golden age

- Describe the effects of those innovations on Rome, other regions and/or later periods in history

Directions: Analyze the documents and use the information to complete the chart at the end of the unit.

Document 1

... By the middle of the second century Italy [within the Roman Empire] was in a state of decline. By the time of Diocletian, at the opening of the fourth century, decay was apparent throughout the empire. Commerce [business] had largely disappeared owing to the lack of customers, to piracy on the seas, and to insecurity of the roads on land.

Generally speaking, purchasing power [the ability to buy things] at that time was confined to the public officials, to the army officers, and to the great landowners. Trade in the everyday objects of daily use had all but disappeared, but trade in luxuries prospered.

[T]he old traders [were] replaced by the traveling eastern merchant [...] Foreign trade was sharply curtailed.

Source: Louis C. West, "The Economic Collapse of the Roman Empire," *The Classical Journal*, November 1932 from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, June, 2015.

Document 2

Changes of Leadership during Third Century Rome

Emperor	Reign	Cause of Death
Maximinus	235-38 CE	Assassination
Gordian I & II (co-rulers)	238	Suicide; Killed in Battle
Balbinus & Pupienus	238	Assassination
Gordian III	238-44	Possible Assassination
Philip the Arab	244-49	Killed in Battle
Decius	249-51	Killed in Battle
Hostilian	251	Possible Plague
Gallus	251-53	Assassination
Aemilianus	253	Assassination
Valerian & Gallienus	253-60	Assassination

Emperor	Reign	Cause of Death
Claudius Gothicus	268-70	Plague
Quintillus	270	Assassination or Suicide
Aurelian	270-75	Assassination
Tacticus	275-76	Possible Assassination
Florianus	276	Assassination
Probus	276-82	Assassination
Carus	282-83	Assassination
Numerian	283-84	Possible Assassination
Carinus	283-85	Killed in Battle

Source: http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/roru/hd_roru.htm, <http://www.livius.org/articles/misc/list-of-roman-emperors/list-of-roman-emperors-3/>

Document 3

History of Rome from Constantine to Valens, by Ammianus Marcellinus (380 CE)

The Huns were a nomadic people from Central Asia who invaded the Roman Empire from 370-451 CE. Ammianus Marcellinus was a Roman historian who wrote about the Hun invasion.

The Huns exceed any definition of savagery. They have compact, sturdy limbs and thick necks...Although they have the shape [...] of human beings, they are so wild in their way of life that they have no need of fire or pleasant tasting foods, but eat the roots of uncultivated plants and half-raw flesh of all sorts of animals [...] Huns are never sheltered by buildings, but . . . roam freely in the mountains and woods, learning from their earliest childhood to endure freezing cold, hunger, and thirst. . . Fired with an overwhelming desire for seizing the property of others, these swift-moving, and ungovernable people make their destructive way amid the pillage and slaughter of those who live around them.

Source: https://books.google.com/books?id=-UQGeilVkjgC&pg=PA23&lpq=PA23&dq=The+Hun%27s+exceed+any+definition+of+savagery.&source=bl&ots=21NmEs-Z0D&sig=O5N2s50cPFAFnm4d_XOXD8ueo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CCcQ6AEwAWoVChMI-uTmMHiyAIVgxweCh3KrQfJ#v=onepage&q=The%20Hun's%20exceed%20any%20definition%20of%20savagery.&f=false

Document 4

Roman villa in Gaul sacked by the hordes of Attila the Hun



Source: Roman villa in Gaul sacked by the hordes of Attila the Hun. Illustration from a book: Georges Rochegrosse, sa vie, son oeuvre [par J. Valmy-Baysse] Nombreuses reproductions ([1910]) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/99/Huns_by_Rochegrosse.jpg

Document 5

Priscus at the Court of Attila [King of the Huns], by Priscus (449 CE)

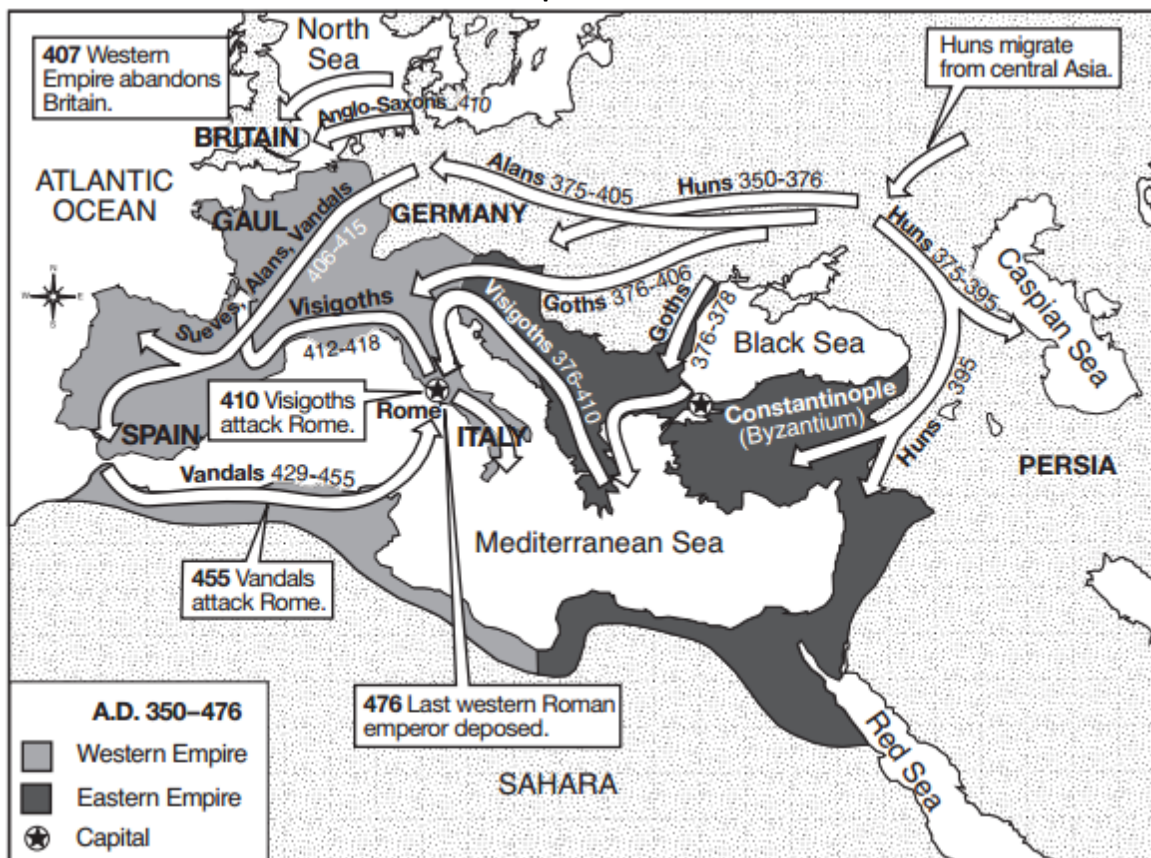
The Greek writer Priscus visited the Huns and spoke with a Greek merchant who was captured by the Huns. Below is a description of the conversation.

He [The Greek merchant] considered his new life [...] better than his old life among the Romans, and the reasons he gave were as follows: ...the condition of the subjects [in Rome] in time of peace is far more grievous than the evils of war, for the the taxes [are] very severe, and unprincipled men inflict injuries on others, because the laws are practically not valid against all classes. A transgressor who belongs to the wealthy classes is not punished for his injustice, while a poor man, who does not understand business, undergoes the legal penalty [...] The climax of the misery is to have to pay in order to obtain justice. For no one will give a court to the injured man unless he pay a sum of money to the judge and the judge's clerks."

Source: <http://legacy.fordham.edu/halsall/source/priscus1.asp>

Document 6

Roman Empire A.D. 350-476



Source: *The Nystrom Atlas of World History*, Herff Jones Education Division (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, June, 2015.

Document 7

A Roman soldier being dismissed or discharged, etching by William Hogart (1725)



Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_Roman_soldier_being_dismissed_or_discharged_Wellcome_L0034355.jpg

Document 8

Concerning Military Matters, by Vegetius (c. 450 CE)

Concerning Military Matters was written by Latin writer Publius Flavius Vegetius Renatus about Roman warfare and military principles as a presentation of methods and practices in use during the height of Rome's power.

... [N]egligence and sloth [...] introduced a total relaxation of discipline [and] the soldiers began to think their armor too heavy, as they seldom put it on [...] In consequence of this, our troops in their engagements with the Goths were often overwhelmed with their showers of arrows [...] Troops, defenseless and exposed to all the weapons of the enemy, are more disposed to fly than fight. What can be expected from a foot-archer without [armor], who cannot hold at once his bow and shield; or from the ensigns whose bodies are naked, and who cannot at the same time carry a shield and the colors? [...] But it seems these very men, who cannot support the weight of the ancient armor, think nothing of exposing themselves without defense to wounds and death, or, which is worse, to the shame of being made prisoners, or of betraying their country by flight; and thus to avoid an inconsiderable share of exercise and fatigue, suffer themselves ignominiously to be cut in pieces.

Source: <http://www.digitalattic.org/home/war/vegetius/index.php#b100>

Document 9

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Gibbons (1789)

Christianity had some influence on the decline and fall of the Roman empire. The clergy successfully preached the doctrines of patience and pusillanimity [cowardliness]; the active virtues of society were discouraged; and the last remains of the military spirit were buried in the cloister [where nuns live]; a large portion of public and private wealth was consecrated to the [...] the church, and even the state, were distracted by religious factions, whose conflicts were sometimes bloody [...]; the attention of the emperors was diverted from camps to synods [assembly of church officials].

Source: <http://legacy.fordham.edu/halsall/source/gibbon-fall.html>

Fall of the Roman Empire

Economic

Political

Social