

## *7.4 Building a Strong Empire*



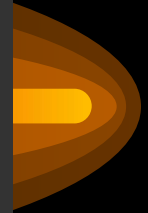
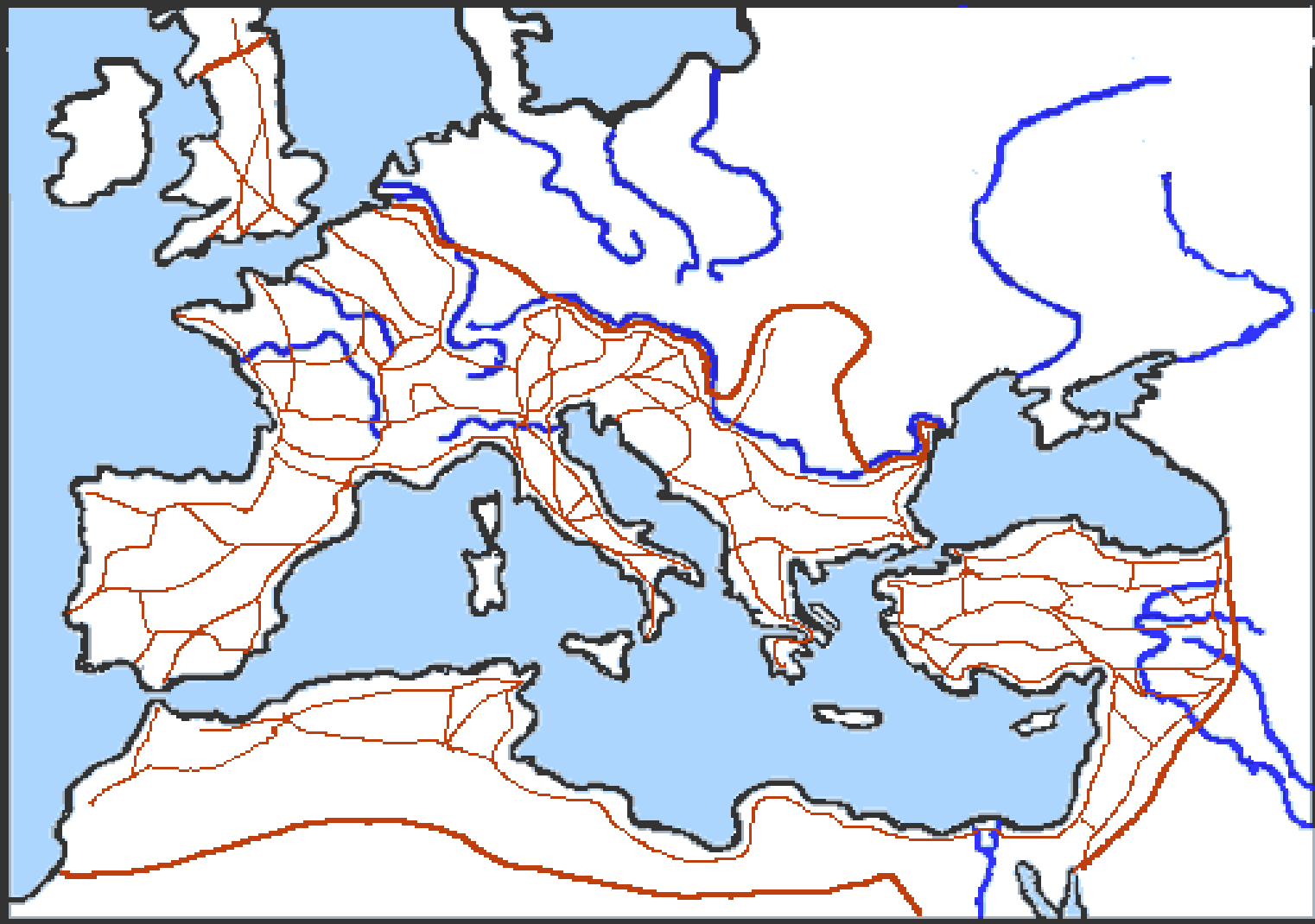
# *Government and Laws*

- Strongest unifying force, kept the order and enforced the laws
- **Emperor**—had total control over foreign policy
- Code of 12 Tables—combination of old and new laws that were used throughout Rome

# *Trade and Transportation*



- Helped unify the empire
- Farming became popular again and led to a lot of trade between different parts of the Roman Empire
- Roads and Bridges—helped Rome become more unified.



# *Roman Army*



- Responsible for keeping the peace
- Soldiers would usually serve for about 15 years
- Numerous army camps were placed along the borders to keep the peace

## *Daily Life in the Empire*

- Great wealth of the upper class; the lower class still remained general laborers.
- Upper class would own numerous houses while most of the lower class in Rome lived in crowded apartments.
- It was difficult for the working class to be able to make a living

# *Slaves and Slavery*

- Slavery was common in the Eastern Part of the Empire
- Life of a slaves was cruel...not a lot of rights or regulations.
- 3 types of slaves (general, household, skilled).  
General slaves had the worst life, household slaves were like maids, skilled slaves were teachers, etc..
- Slaves could only be free if their master said so

## *Gender Roles*

- Father had the most power within the Roman family
- Mother was responsible for managing the house...however, they were able to own property, etc...
- Early education took place within the home, upper class children had the chance to get a better education.

# *Religion*



- Want to achieve harmony with the Gods
- Wanted to promote loyalty to the Emperor.
- Promote Loyalty and patriotism to the Roman Empire
- Used rituals and sacrifices to do all of this..

## *Fun and Games*

- Theater, mimes, jugglers, dancers, acrobats, clowns, etc
- Brutal Sports like chariot racing, gladiators, etc..
- Gladiators—trained fighters that would fight to the death
- Public Executions





## *Science and the Arts*

- Galen—wrote medical books
- Ptolemy—astronomy and geography; believed that the sun/planets revolved around the earth.
- Aqueducts—bridge like structures that carried water from the mountains.
- Used concrete to make large buildings (arenas, palaces, temples)...very big









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# Literature

- Virgil (greatest poet), Horace (human emotions) and Ovid (love poems) were all famous poets.
- Tacitus—Roman historian, looked at the difference between the Rich and Poor
- Plutarch—wrote of similarities and differences between the Greeks and Romans
- Spoke Latin—able to spread Latin throughout the entire empire. Italian, French, Spanish, Romanian, English all have their origins from Latin

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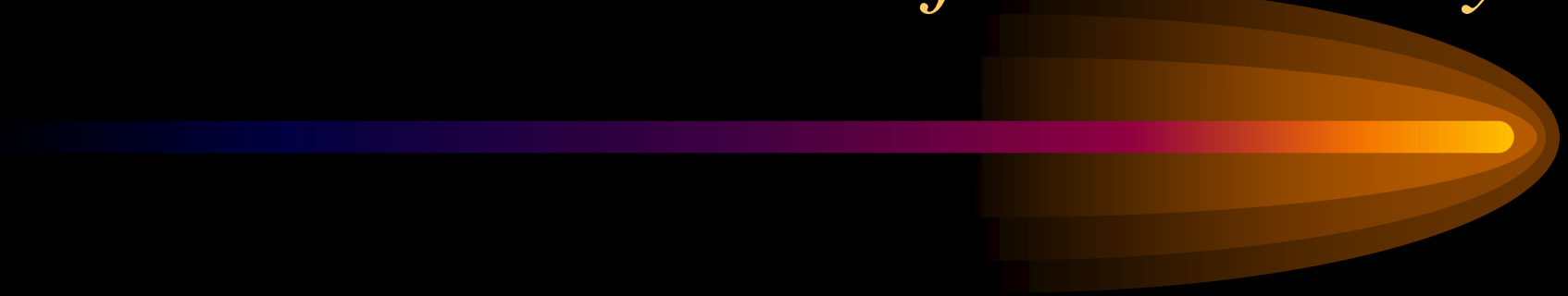
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## *7.5 The Rise of Christianity*



# *Early Roman Religion*

- They were allowed to worship whoever/whatever they wanted just as long as they were loyal to the emperor and the Empire
- Jews lived in Judea (which was a Roman Province)
- **Zealots**—Jews who believed that they needed to have their own land...they decided to rebel against Rome

## *Jews and Romans*

- Jews revolted against Rome...the Romans destroyed Jerusalem (temples, etc..)
- The Priest lost a lot of power...Rabbis became stronger
- **Rabbis**—Jewish scholars who interpret the scripture



## *Jews and Romans cont..*

- 135 Hadrian put down the last Jewish Revolt...banned all Jews from living in Jerusalem
- During this time is when Christianity began to become popular
- **Jesus**—founder of Christianity

# *Teachings of Jesus*

- Jesus taught, performed miracles, etc..
- He would become one of the most influential people in world history.
- Gospels of the bible are the teachings of Jesus.
- A lot of teachings were based off of old Jewish traditions
  - Love god more than anyone else
  - Golden Rule
  - Only one true God

# *Death of Jesus*

- Romans were afraid of Jesus because he was a threat to the Roman Empire
- He was put on trial and crucified
- According to the Bible, Jesus rose from the dead and eventually went to heaven.
- **Basis of Christianity:** Through Jesus death and resurrection all people who believe (faith) are saved.



# *The Spread of Christianity*

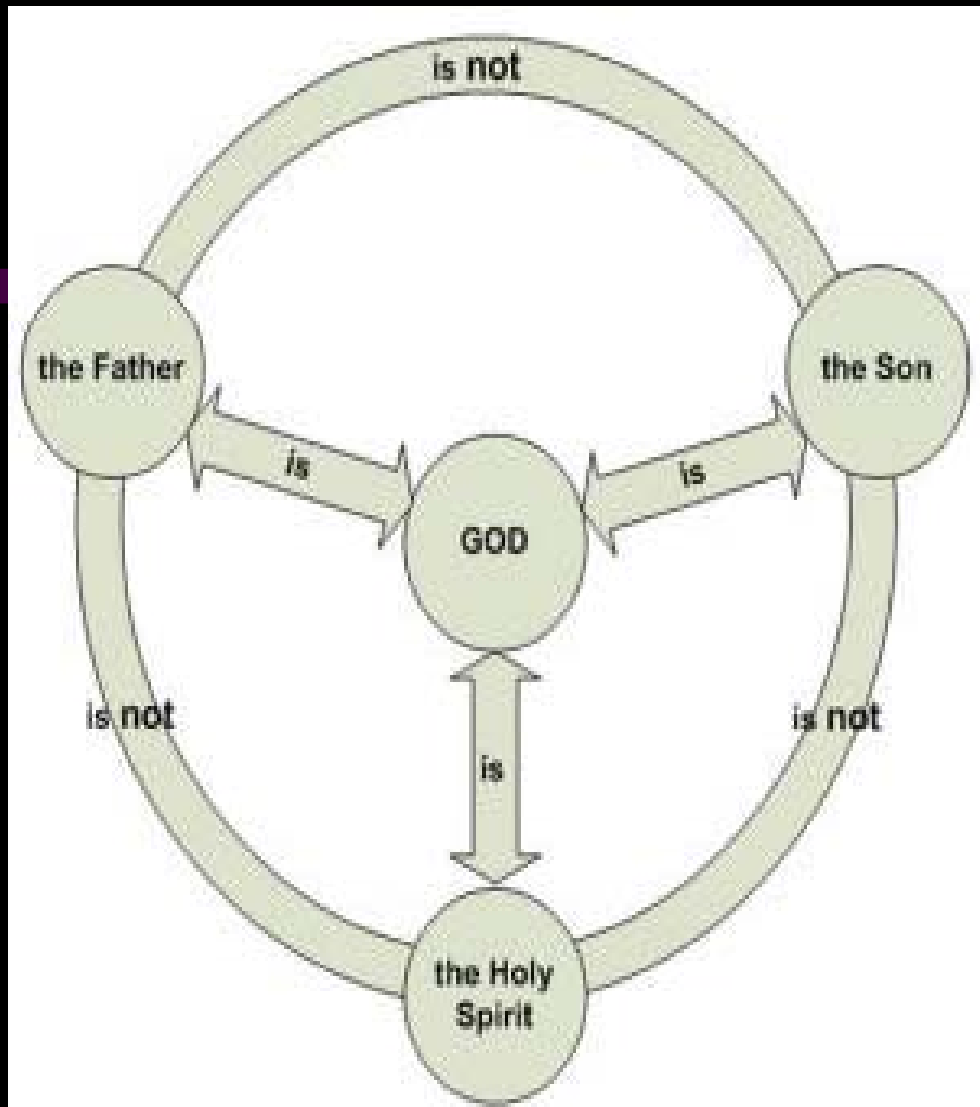
- **Disciples**—people that spread the message of Jesus
- Spread slowly...once life became more difficult it became more popular.
- Popular because it accepted everyone regardless of your social class, etc.. (gave hope)
- Romans let the worship freely at first

# *The Spread of Christianity*

- Eventually the Romans knew that Christianity was different than other religions.
- Romans saw this as an attack on the Empire...banned Christianity.
- Many people became **martyrs**—people who were put to death because of their beliefs (violence)
- Around 300, the Church had become so popular that it was accepted by the Roman Govt.

# *Romans Adopt Christianity*

- 312—Constantine promoted Christianity throughout the Empire
- By 391, Christianity had become the official religion of Rome
- Church became well organized
  - Priest—local ceremonies/services
  - Bishops—head of the church in cities
  - Archbishop—head of church in major cities or areas
  - Pope—supreme power; head of entire church
  - Trinity—main belief of early church—father, son, holy spirit.



## *7.6 Fall of the Western Empire*



Thanks for watching

# *Fall of the Western Empire*

- Commodus—Son of Marcus Aurelius; very unpopular and was killed while he was sleeping.
- Under his rule the Empire started to go into crisis (lots of fighting)



# *Economic Problems*


- Had to increase taxes to pay for everything
- Defense and Civil Wars were costing the Empire a ton of money.
- Shortage of gold and silver to make coins
- Merchants began to raise prices in order to get more gold...this caused Inflation

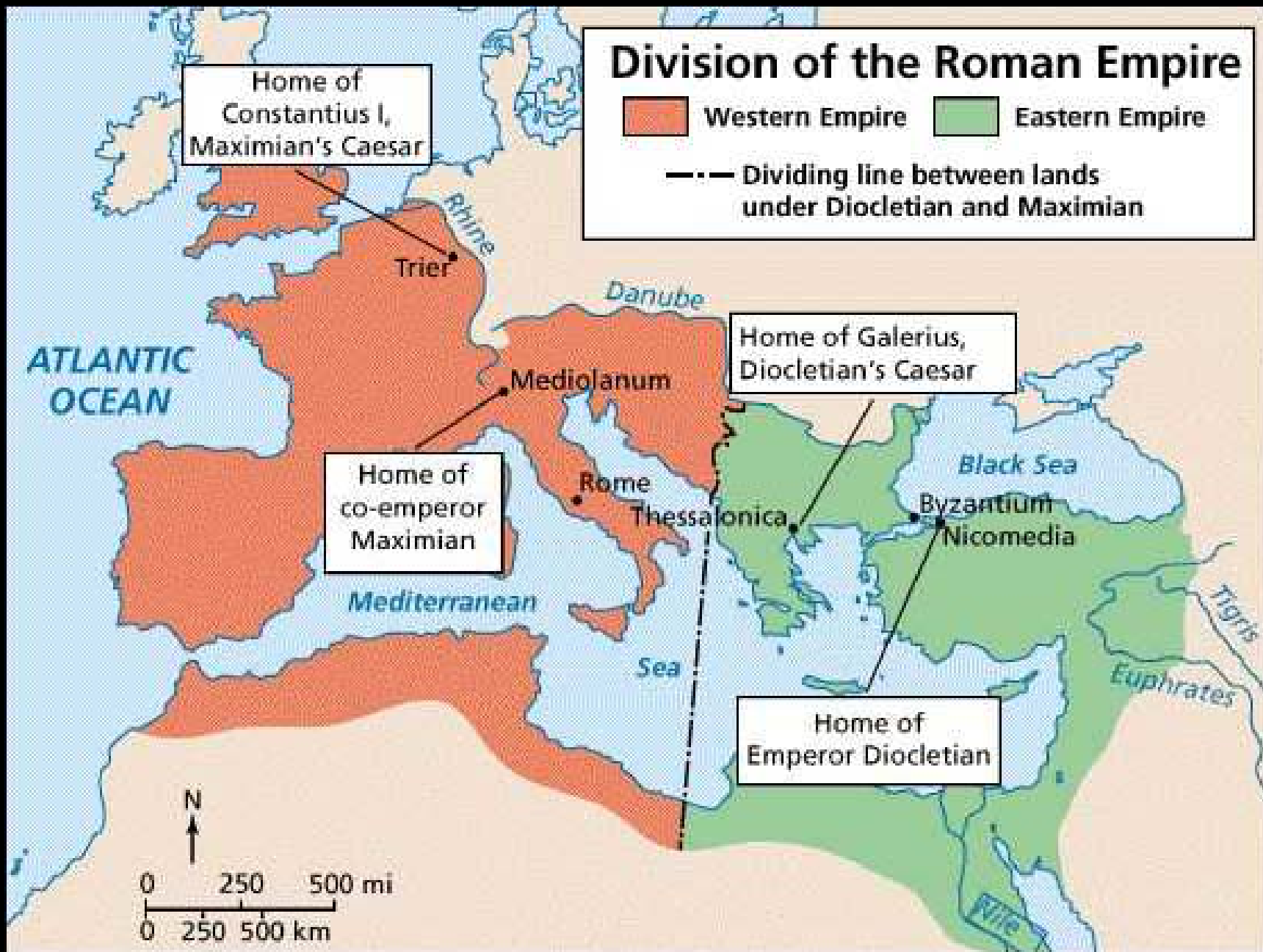
# *Emperors responsible for the end of the Empire*

- Diocletian—appointed a co-emperor and divided the Empire into East and West
- Controlled every aspect of daily life; defense became more important than personal freedoms.
- Constantine—he didn't get along with the Emperor in the East; caused problems because the West became much weaker than the Eastern Part of the Empire.
  - Constantine also supported Christianity which hurt the Empire

# Division of the Roman Empire

 Western Empire     Eastern Empire

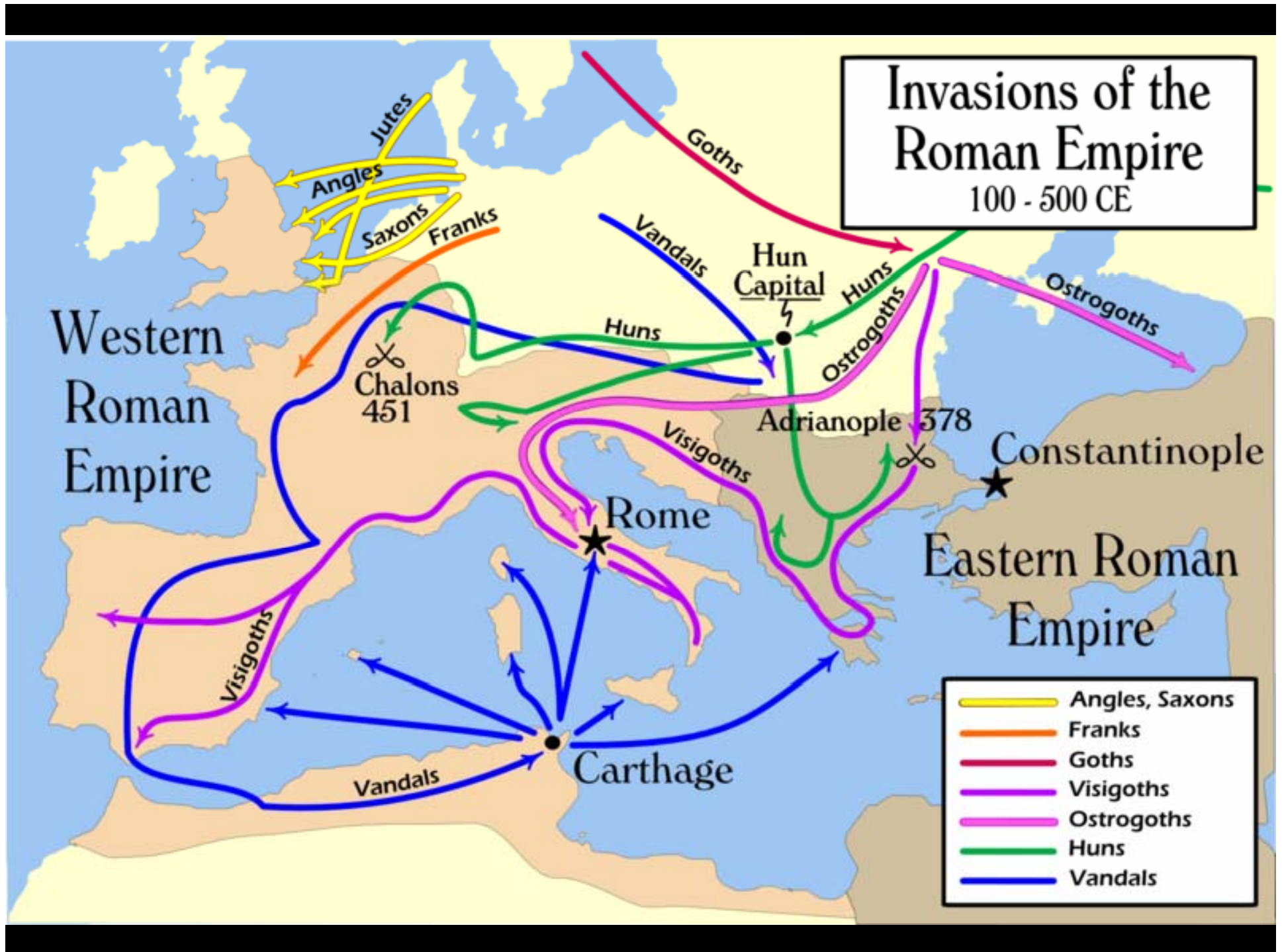
 Dividing line between lands under Diocletian and Maximian



# *The Final Invasions*

- **Goths**
  - People from Germany;
  - They were mad because they had been treated bad by the Romans.
  - They were able to revolt and crush the Romans. Romans allowed them to settle wherever they wanted.
- **Vandals**
  - Another group that invaded Rome; they were known for terror and destruction.
- **Huns**
  - Nomadic people from Asia. Were know for raiding and stealing things.
  - Attila—attached the Western Empire; was able to overthrow the Emperor in the West

# Invasions of the Roman Empire 100 - 500 CE



Western Roman Empire

Eastern Roman Empire

- Angles, Saxons
- Franks
- Goths
- Visigoths
- Ostrogoths
- Huns
- Vandals

## *Results of the Invasions*

- It was impossible to rule an entire Empire that had been fighting with each other.
- Farming was bad; daily life began to suffer in the Empire
- The Empire in the West began to fall apart (East remained strong till the 1400's)
- Every part of Roman life began to fail

## *Why did the Empire fall apart*

- Political—the Empire got too big, too fast, the style of government was not good for an empire
- Military—the army kept interfering with politics—generals were always trying to become Emperors and the soldiers were not loyal anymore

## *Why did the Empire fall apart*

- Economic—it took a lot of money to defend and maintain the empire
- Social—there were more and more poor people within Rome. The lower class quit caring about the well-being of Rome and people lost their Patriotism

