

## Chapter Summary

### **Section 1: The Roman World Takes Shape**

Rome began as a small city-state. Its geography helped it to grow. It borrowed from the Greeks and Etruscans, and developed into a republic with a powerful citizen army.

### **Section 2: From Republic to Empire**

Through a policy of imperialism, Rome grew to control the Mediterranean. Many civic virtues began to disappear as the people focused on wealth and leisure. Powerful emperors brought order, prosperity, and peace.



## Chapter Summary (continued)

### **Section 3: The Roman Achievement**

The Romans admired Greek culture and the arts. Art was an important part of their culture. Their commitment to law is a legacy we enjoy today. They applied math and science to engineer aqueducts, temples, and stadiums.

### **Section 4: The Rise of Christianity**

Amid rebellion and strife among the Jews, Jesus was born and began preaching. Although Jesus was executed by the Romans and early Christians were targets of persecution, in time Christianity became the official religion of Rome.

## Chapter Summary (continued)

### Section 5: The Long Decline

Civil wars, political corruption, burdensome taxes, a loss of civic virtue, and an unwieldy bureaucracy all contributed to Rome's decline over time. Waves of Germanic invaders finally destroyed the western Roman empire in 476.

## Objectives

- Describe the physical and cultural settings in which Roman civilization arose.
- Outline how the Roman republic was structured and governed.
- Understand the rights and religious practices that characterized Roman society.
- Explain how the Roman republic grew and maintained its conquests.



## Terms and People

- **Etruscans** – the civilization that ruled northern Italy prior to the Romans
- **republic** – a form of government in which the people choose officials who make laws
- **patrician** – a member of the landed upper class that controlled positions in the Roman Senate
- **consul** – one of two patricians selected each term to supervise the business of government and command the armies

## Terms and People (continued)

- **dictator** – a ruler who has complete control over the government
- **plebeian** – a member of the class of farmers, merchants, and artisans who made up most of the population of Rome
- **tribune** – an official elected to the Senate to protect plebeian interests
- **veto** – the ability of tribunes to block a law they found harmful to plebeians
- **legion** – the basic Roman military unit of 5,000 men



## What values formed the basis of Roman society and government?

Rome began as a small city in Italy and became ruler of the Mediterranean and beyond.

The story of the Romans and how they built an empire begins with the land in which they lived.

**Geography  
helped to  
unify Rome**

Unlike Greece, Italy was not broken into small valleys or divided by rugged mountains.

Broad fertile plains to the north and west supported a growing population.







The Italian peninsula was centrally located in the Mediterranean Sea.

**About 800 B.C., the Latins migrated to Italy and settled along the Tiber River.**

- Greek colonists to the south and **Etruscans** in the north shared the peninsula and contributed engineering and religious ideas to Roman civilization.
- Legend says Rome was founded by twin brothers, Remus and Romulus, the sons of a Latin woman and the god Mars, giving Romans divine origins.

**In 509 B.C., the Romans drove out the Etruscan rulers and established a **republic**.**

A republic: from the Latin *res publica*, "that which belongs to the people," where people chose some of the officials.

Laws were made by 300 land-holding, upper-class **patricians** who made up the Senate.

The Romans felt a republic would prevent too much power from going to any one individual.

**Two patricians were selected to supervise the government and command the army each term.**

These two **consuls** only served one term and checked or limited each other's power.

In times of war, a single **dictator** was given power, but only for six months.

The model dictator was Cincinnatus, who won a great battle, celebrated, and returned to his farm, all in 15 days.

## The legacy of ancient Rome was to give commoners a voice in government and safeguards on their rights.

A majority of the people were **plebeian** artisans, farmers, and merchants.

Plebeians elected **tribunes** who could **veto** laws.

Plebeians demanded the ability to question patrician judges.

Laws were inscribed on stone tablets and placed in the forum (marketplace) for all to read.

**Roman power grew over time. By 270 B.C. Rome had conquered the entire peninsula.**

Roman armies were:

- Made up of citizen soldiers
- Paid with a portion of the spoils
- Organized into 5,000 man **legions**

Roman citizens made good soldiers because they were raised to value courage and loyalty and to respect authority.

## **Romans treated most conquered people well.**

People were generally allowed to keep their customs, religion, money, and local government.

Some were granted full or partial Roman citizenship.

Some were allowed to marry Roman citizens and trade in Rome.

As a result, many remained loyal to Rome.

## **Rome took measures to consolidate its empire.**

Soldiers were posted throughout the land.

Engineers built a system of all-weather roads.

Trade and travel were encouraged, leading to the incorporation of Latin into the language of local peoples.

Slowly, Italy united under Roman rule.



## The family was the basic unit of Roman society.

- The male head of the household had absolute authority.
- Women could own property and run businesses, but most worked at home.
- Children were educated. The wealthy often hired Greek tutors.



**Roman mythology was similar to that of Greece with many gods and goddesses.**

Jupiter	Juno	Neptune	Mars
Ruled over the sky and other gods	The goddess of marriage	The god of the seas	The god of war

## Objectives

- Understand how the Roman republic grew through a series of conquests.
- Identify the events leading to the decline of the Roman republic.
- Describe the nature of the new age that dawned with the Roman empire.



## Terms and People

- **imperialism** – establishing control over foreign lands and people
- **latifundia** – huge farming estates bought up by wealthy families
- **Tiberius Gracchus** – 133 B.C., tribune who called on the state to distribute land to poor farmers
- **Gaius Gracchus** – 123 B.C., tribune who sought to use public funds to buy grain to feed the poor

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Julius Caesar** – military commander who ruled Rome as absolute dictator from 48 B.C. to 44 B.C.; began many reforms before being murdered
- **Augustus** – title of “exalted one”, given to Octavian, who defeated Marc Antony in 31 B.C.
- **census** – population count
- **Hadrian** – emperor who codified Roman law in all the provinces and built a wall across Britain to hold back attackers



## What factors led to the decline of the Roman republic and the rise of the Roman empire?

After gaining control of the Italian peninsula, Rome began to expand her influence around the Mediterranean Sea. This expansion created conflicts in Roman society that weakened and finally crushed the republic.

Out of the rubble, however, rose the Roman empire.

## From 264 B.C. to 146 B.C., Rome fought the three Punic Wars against Carthage.



Carthage ruled the Western Mediterranean, Spain, and North Africa.

## In the First Punic War, Rome won Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia.

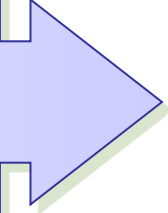
In the Second Punic War, **Hannibal** crossed the Alps with his war elephants and surprised the Romans.



- For 15 years Hannibal won battles, but never captured Rome.
- Finally Rome forced him to leave to defend Carthage itself.



**In the Third Punic War, Carthage was destroyed.**



Salt was poured on the land so nothing could grow.

Survivors were killed or sold into slavery.

## Rome fought for world domination.

One by one, Macedonia, Greece, and parts of Asia Minor became Roman provinces as the republic followed a policy of **imperialism**.

Others, such as Egypt, allied themselves with Rome.

By 133 B.C. Romans referred to the Mediterranean as Mare Nostrum—"Our Sea."

## Growth of Roman Power to 44 B.C.



## Conquests brought wealth and unrest.

- A new class of wealthy generals, traders, and officials gained power in Rome.
- They bought up huge farming estates called **latifundias** and used captured slaves for labor.
- Unable to compete, small farmers lost their farms and in despair flocked to Rome seeking jobs.

Urban unrest grew as corruption and the gap between rich and poor expanded. Greed replaced the virtues of hard work.

## Plebeians sought reform but were suppressed.

In 133 B.C. **Tiberius Gracchus** called for the state to distribute land to the poor.

In 123 B.C. his brother **Gaius** sought public funds to buy grain for the poor.

Senators saw the brothers as a threat.

Thugs were hired to lead waves of street violence that killed the brothers and thousands of their followers.

**The Roman republic fell into decline and civil war.**

There were slave uprisings.

Roman legions, once made up of citizen soldiers, became professional armies loyal to their commanders rather than the Senate.

Rival armies marched on Rome.

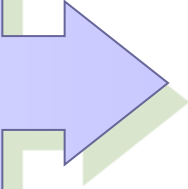
In 58 B.C. **Julius Caesar** led his army into Gaul.

- A brilliant military leader, Caesar was feared by other generals after his success.
- When the Senate ordered Caesar to disband his army, he instead led them across the Rubicon River and marched on Rome.

Today, “to cross the Rubicon” means to reach a point of no return.



**Caesar crushed his rival Pompey and became the absolute ruler of Rome from 48 B.C. to 44 B.C.**



**Caesar instituted many reforms, including:**

- Creating public works jobs for the unemployed.
- Granting citizenship to many conquered people.
- Adopting a calendar used for the next 1600 years.

He also conquered much of the Mediterranean region.



**In March 44 B.C., Caesar was stabbed by his rivals, leading again to civil war.**

Caesar was remembered as a bold military leader, immortalized in a Shakespearean play and in military textbooks.

He once famously said, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*"  
("I came, I saw, I conquered.")

In 31 B.C., Caesar's nephew Octavian defeated his chief general Mark Antony to gain control.

Octavian was given the title **Augustus**,  
“the exulted one.”

He ruled until 14 A.D., ending the republic but  
creating a stable government.

A well-trained  
civil service was  
hired, based on  
merit.

A **census**  
counted the  
people to collect  
taxes fairly.

A postal service,  
new roads,  
and coins  
helped trade.

The unemployed received jobs in public works or farming.

### Later emperors varied in ability.

- **Hadrian** codified law throughout the empire.
- **Marcus Aurelius** fit Plato's model of an educated philosopher-king.

### Several were considered evil or insane.

- **Nero** set a fire that burned Rome.
- **Caligula** appointed his horse as consul.

For 200 years from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius people enjoyed the **Pax Romana**, or "Roman Peace."

- Roman legions protected and maintained roads.
- Roman fleets chased pirates.
- Grain came from Egypt.
- Trade caravans traveled to Africa, India, and China.
- Ideas and knowledge spread throughout the empire.

**Underlying economic problems were ignored, however, as people were distracted by public spectacles staged as entertainment.**

- The **Circus Maximus** was a large race course where people bet on chariot races.
- **Gladiators**, usually trained slaves, fought. The losers lost their lives with a “thumbs down” from the crowd.

## Objectives

- Summarize the works of Roman literary figures, historians, and philosophers.
- Describe the art and architecture developed by the Romans.
- Understand how Romans applied science and mathematics for practical use.
- Explain how Rome's legal codes protected everyone in the empire.



## Terms and People

- **Virgil** – poet who wrote the epic poem *The Aeneid*
- **satirize** – to make fun of
- **mosaic** – picture made from chips of colored stone or glass
- **engineering** – the application of science and mathematics to develop useful structures and machines

## Terms and People (continued)

- **aqueduct** – bridgelike stone structure that carried water from the hills to the cities
- **Ptolemy** – astronomer-mathematician who proposed a theory that the Earth was at the center of the universe





## How did advances in arts, learning, and the law show the Romans' high regard for cultural and political achievements?

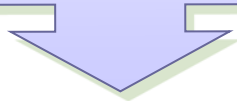
Through war and conquest, Roman generals carried the achievements of Roman civilization to distant lands. Yet the resulting civilization was not simply Roman.

It blended Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman achievements.

**The blending of Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman traditions produced Greco-Roman civilization.**

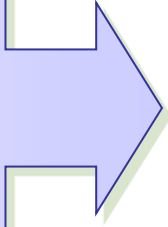
- The Romans admired and adapted ideas from Greek culture.
- Travel during the Pax Romana spread this new tradition.

In **Virgil's** epic poem *Aeneid*, Aeneas escaped from Troy to found Rome, linking Rome to Greek culture. His goal was to increase patriotism.



Hellenistic philosophies such as Stoicism impressed Romans. They stressed duty, acceptance of one's fate, and concern for others.

Many poets  
**satirized**  
Roman  
Society.



**Horace** used wit to attack human folly.

**Martial** was so biting he had to use a fictitious name to protect himself.

Some  
historians  
looked for  
patriotic  
virtue.



**Livy** recounted admiring tales of Horatius and Cincinnatus.

**Tacitus** wrote of the loss of liberty.

**Roman art and architecture grew and were adapted from Etruscan and Greek roots.**

- Artists and sculptures stressed realism and sought to focus on the subject's character and expression.
- Some sculpture was highly idealistic, portraying traits of power, grace, or strength.



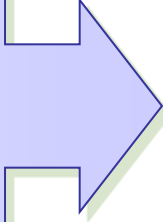
Romans used art to beautify their homes. **Mosaics** were created from small bits of stone or glass.

In A.D. 79, a volcano, Mt. Vesuvius, erupted, burying Pompeii in ash, trapping residents but preserving their homes and artwork.

## Roman architecture stressed grandeur.

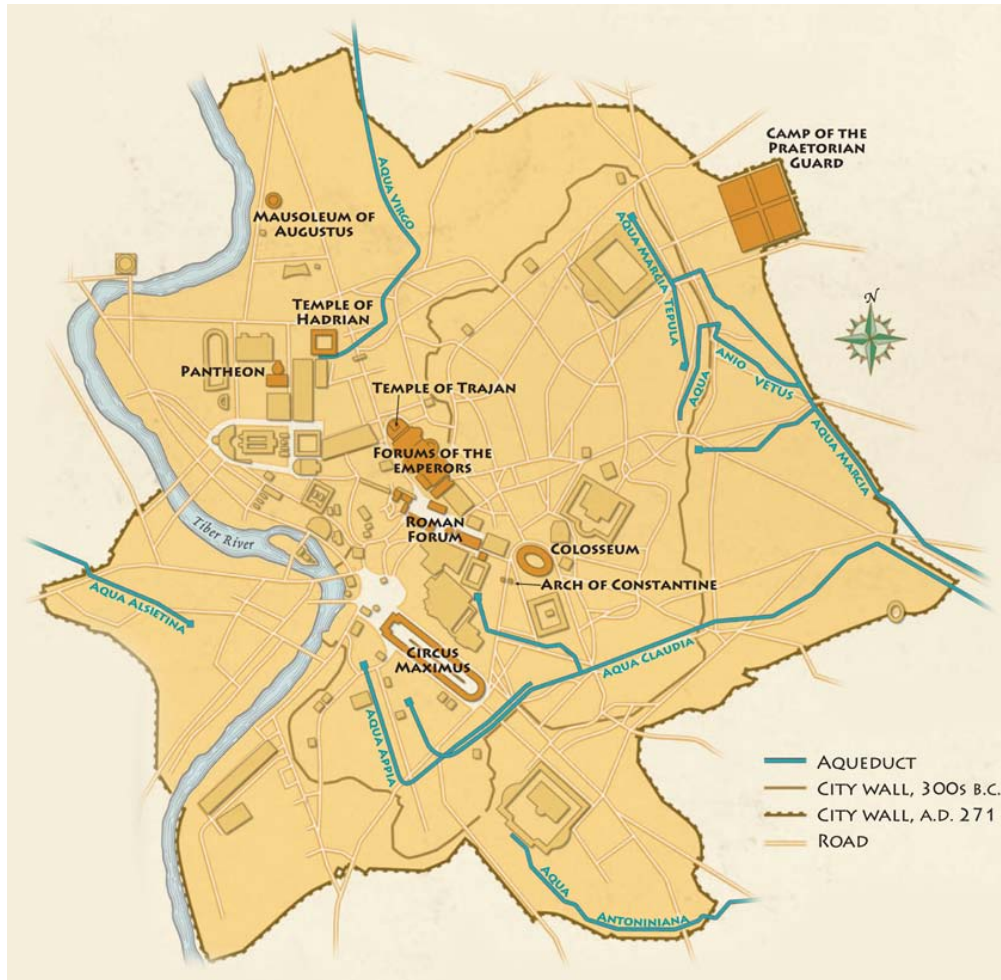
- Immense palaces, temples, and stadiums were monuments to Roman power and dignity.
- Rome improved on structural devices such as columns and arches. They used concrete and built huge domes. The most famous is the Pantheon.

**Roman engineers  
built roads and  
aqueducts to carry  
water to the  
cities.**



There were public  
baths, and the rich  
had water piped to  
their homes.





Eleven **aqueducts** brought water from the surrounding hills into the city of Rome.

**Roman scientists are generally remembered for recording rather than creating new advances in science.**

<b>Galen</b>	<b>Ptolemy</b>	<b>Pliny the Elder</b>
Compiled an encyclopedia of all known medical knowledge that was used for centuries.	Looked at the work of earlier astronomers. He suggested the Earth was the center of the universe, an error accepted for 1,500 years.	Compiled volumes on geography, zoology, and botany.

## Rome's commitment to law is a legacy still followed in the modern United States.

A single legal code covered citizens and noncitizens alike with principles still used today.

- Presumption of innocence
- Right to face one's accuser
- Need for evidence
- Judges fairly interpret laws

But the lower classes did receive harsher punishments.

## Objectives

- Understand the diverse religions found in the early Roman empire.
- Summarize the teachings of Jesus and how they were spread.
- Outline the development of the early Christian Church.



## Terms and People

- **messiah** – savior sent by God
- **apostle** – leader or teacher of a new faith, including the 12 disciples of Jesus
- **Paul** – most influential of the apostles in spreading Christianity
- **martyr** – person who suffers or is killed for his or her beliefs

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Constantine** – emperor who issued the Edict of Milan granting freedom of worship to all citizens of the Roman empire
- **clergy** – people who were allowed to conduct Christian services
- **bishop** – high Church official responsible for everyone in his diocese
- **patriarch** – bishop of one of the most important cities, who exercised authority over other bishops in his area

## Terms and People (continued)

- **pope** – bishop of Rome who claimed authority over all other bishops
- **heresy** – belief contrary to official Church teaching
- **Augustine** – leading early Church scholar who combined Christian doctrine with Greco-Roman learning



## How did Christianity emerge and then spread to become the official religion of the Roman empire?

At first, Christianity was one of many religions practiced in the empire. But, it grew rapidly and eventually became the official religion of the Roman empire.

When the Roman empire fell, the Christian Church became the central institution of Western civilization for nearly 1,000 years.



**Within the culturally diverse Roman empire various religions coexisted.**

As long as the Roman gods were honored, citizens could worship as they pleased.

Because most people were polytheistic they were content to worship Roman gods with their own.

One part of the empire was Judea, home of the Jews, who were deeply divided at the time.

During the Hellenistic age many Jews had absorbed Greek culture and ideas.

Most Jews accepted Roman rule after Judea fell in 63 B.C.

But conservatives called for strict obedience to Jewish law and rejected foreign influences.

A group called **Zealots** refused to accept Roman rule.

## The Zealots called for revolt against Rome.

Many believed that God would soon send a **messiah**, an anointed king, who would lead them to freedom from Rome.

In A.D. 66, discontent turned into open rebellion against Rome.

In A.D. 70, Rome crushed the uprising and burned the Jewish temple in Jerusalem.

## **When new revolts broke out in the next century, Rome responded brutally.**

- Thousands of Jews were killed or enslaved.
- Jerusalem was leveled.
- Groups of survivors were scattered around the Mediterranean, where they lived in small communities.
- Over the centuries Jewish rabbis, or teachers, preserved Jewish law, and Judaism survived.

**As turmoil engulfed the Jews, a new religion, Christianity, was born amid followers of Jesus.**

What we know of Jesus comes from the Gospels, the first four books of the Christian Bible.

Jesus was born around 4 B.C. in Bethlehem, near Jerusalem.

At age 30 he began preaching in villages near Galilee.

His popularity grew with word of miracles such as healing the sick.

## Jesus taught simple lessons, often using parables.



These short lessons, such as the Sermon on the Mount, taught an ethical message.

In the Sermon, he summarized his ethical themes of mercy and sympathy for the poor and helpless.

## Jesus' teachings were rooted in Judaism.

He emphasized God's love, obedience to the laws of Moses, and the Ten Commandments.

He recruited twelve **apostles**, or disciples, who helped teach his mission.

He also taught a new important idea, that he was the Son of God. Apostles believed he was the long-anticipated messiah.

## According to the Gospels, Jesus went to preach in Jerusalem.

- There, he was betrayed by one of his disciples, arrested by the Romans, and condemned to die by crucifixion.
- According to the Gospels, after his death Jesus returned and spoke to his disciples. He commanded them to continue to preach his message, and then ascended to heaven.



## Jesus' followers came to be called Christians.

Most important was **Paul**, who organized, traveled, and brought Christianity to Rome.

At first Christianity was a sect of Judaism.

As Paul spread the Gospel it grew to become a whole new religion.

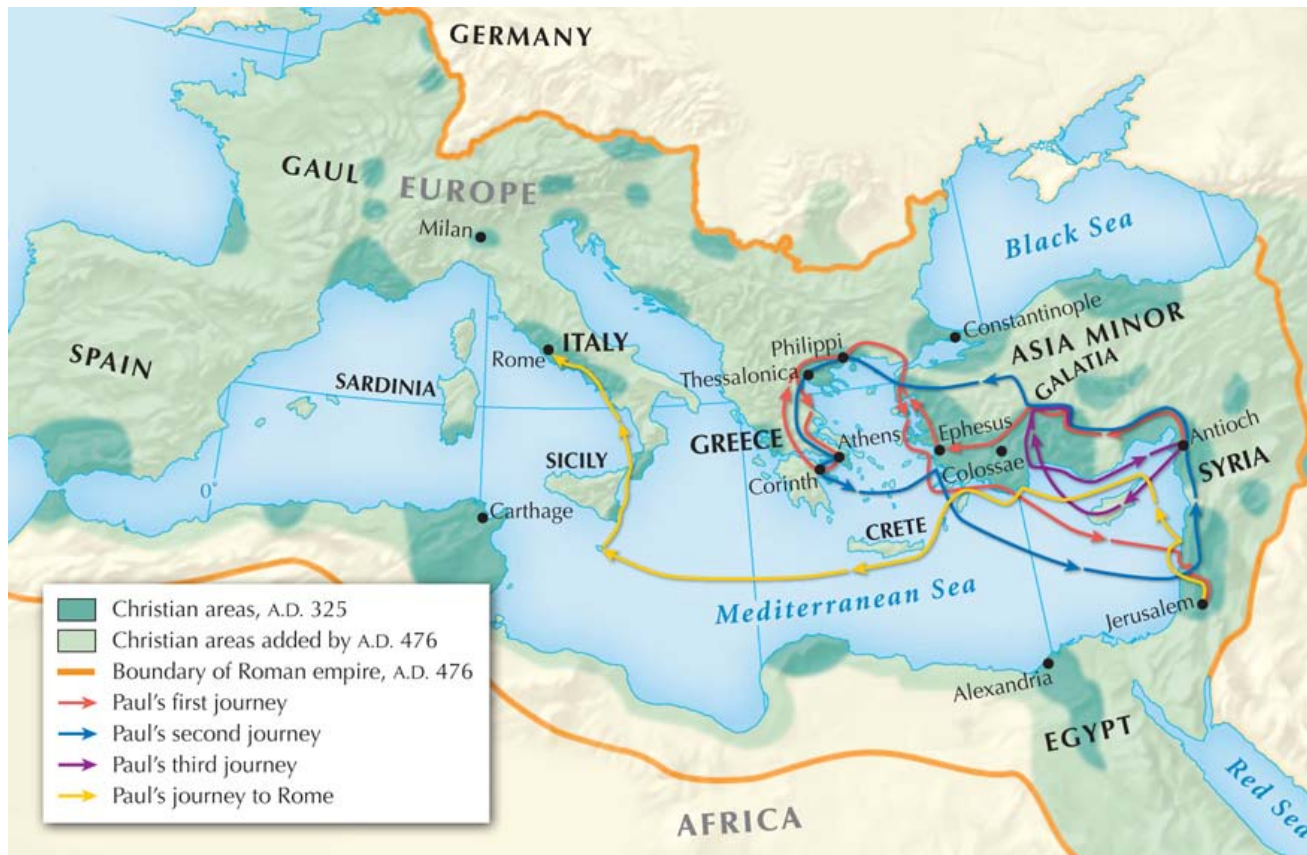
Paul preached that those who complied with Jesus' teachings would achieve eternal salvation.

## Roman rulers persecuted the early Christians for disloyalty to Rome.

- Emperors such as Nero used the Christians as scapegoats, blaming them for difficult times.
- Christians who suffered or were killed for their beliefs became **martyrs**.

But Christianity appealed to many and spread rapidly across the empire.

Missionaries were able to use the Pax Romana to spread Christianity throughout the empire.



## Under the Emperor **Constantine**, the persecution of Christians ended.

In A.D. 313 the Edict of Milan granted freedom of worship to citizens of the Roman empire.

By the end of the century, Emperor Theodosius made Christianity the official religion of Rome.

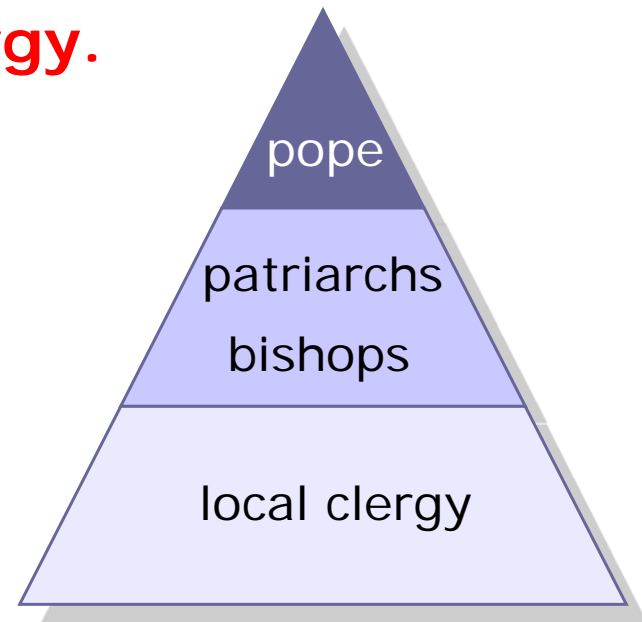
In time a church bureaucracy arose alongside that of the empire.

## **Early Christians shared common practices but there was no structured church.**

- New members were baptized or blessed with holy water to forgive their sins.
- All members were equals, and women could serve as teachers and administrators.
- Each Sunday they gathered in a ceremony of thanksgiving.

## In time a structured hierarchy developed.

- Only men could serve as **clergy**.
- Communities were divided into dioceses, each overseen by a **bishop**.
- The bishops of major cities became **patriarchs**, who exercised authority over bishops.
- The bishop of Rome, or **pope**, claimed authority over all other bishops.



## Differences emerged over Church doctrine.

- Disputes arose about **heresies** or teachings that went against Church beliefs.
- Councils of church leaders met to decide what official church beliefs were.
- Scholars produced a large body of theology, or **"talk or discourse about God."**

A leading early Christian scholar was **Augustine**, who combined Christianity with Greco-Roman learning.

## Objectives

- Explain how and why the Roman empire divided.
- Describe how waves of invaders contributed to the decline of the Roman empire.
- Identify the various types of problems that led to the fall of Rome.





## Terms and People

- **Diocletian** – emperor who split the Roman empire in two parts in an attempt to restore order
- **inflation** – a rapid rise in prices
- **Constantinople** – Constantine's new name for Byzantium, which he made the "New Rome" and center of power for the Eastern empire

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Huns** – nomadic people from central Asia who migrated into eastern Europe, setting off a chain of invasions of the Roman empire
- **mercenary** – a foreign soldier who served for pay rather than out of loyalty



## How did military, political, social, and economic factors combine to cause the fall of the western Roman empire?

After ruling the Mediterranean for hundreds of years, the Roman empire faced threats from inside and outside.

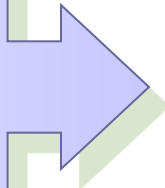
Economic problems, foreign invasions, and a decline in traditional values undermined stability and security.

Following the death of Marcus Aurelius in 180, the Pax Romana ended.

Rome fell into a period of political instability and violence.

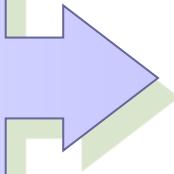
- Ambitious generals and politicians successively seized power.
- One after another, each was overthrown or assassinated.
- In one 50-year period, 26 different emperors ruled.

**Economic  
and social  
problems  
grew worse  
over time.**



- High taxes placed a heavy burden on farmers and business owners.
- Farmland productivity fell.
- Small farmers moved to the estates of the wealthy, where they were not allowed to leave the land.

**The Roman legions were no longer invincible.**



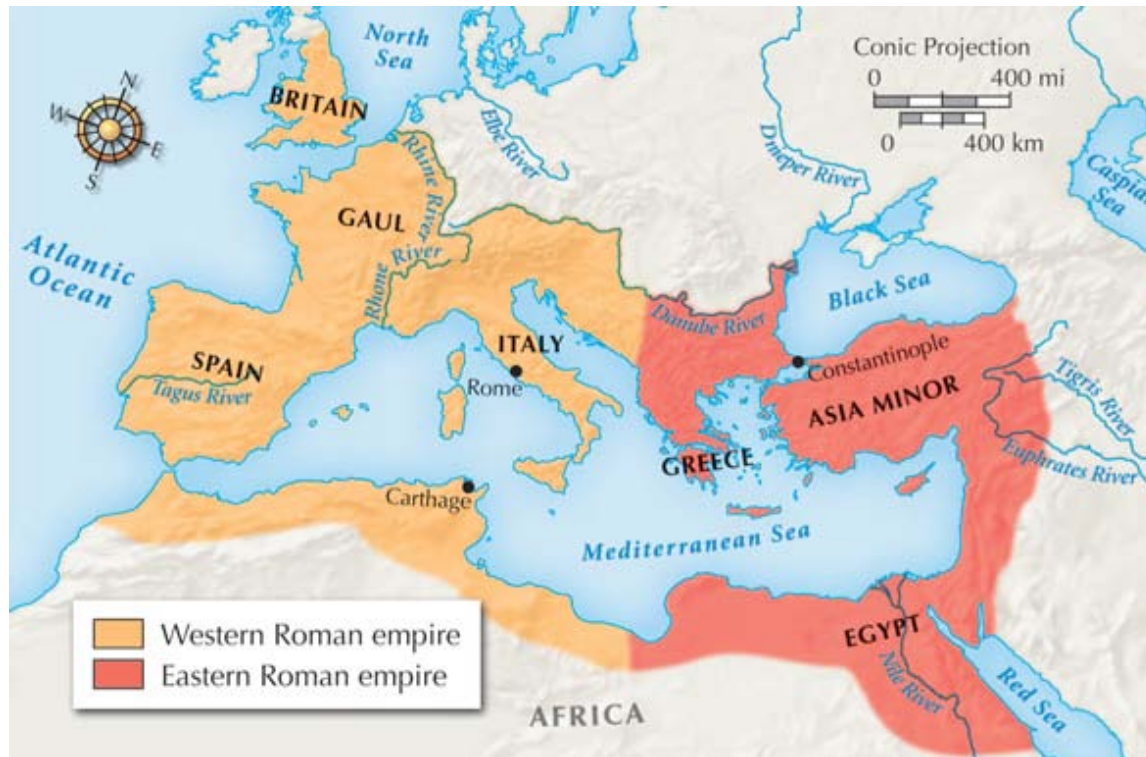
- Rather than citizen-soldiers, many soldiers were now **mercenaries**, foreigners who fought for pay.
- Armies were often used for civil wars rather than protecting the large empire.

In 284, Emperor **Diocletian** set out to restore order in the empire.

He appointed a co-emperor, Maximian, and divided the empire in half to ease administration.

Maximian ruled the western provinces while Diocletian retained the wealthier eastern provinces.

To curb **inflation** he fixed prices on many goods and services. Sons were required to follow their father's occupation and farmers to remain on their land.



The reforms helped, but only for a time.

Within 200 years, the western empire would fall.

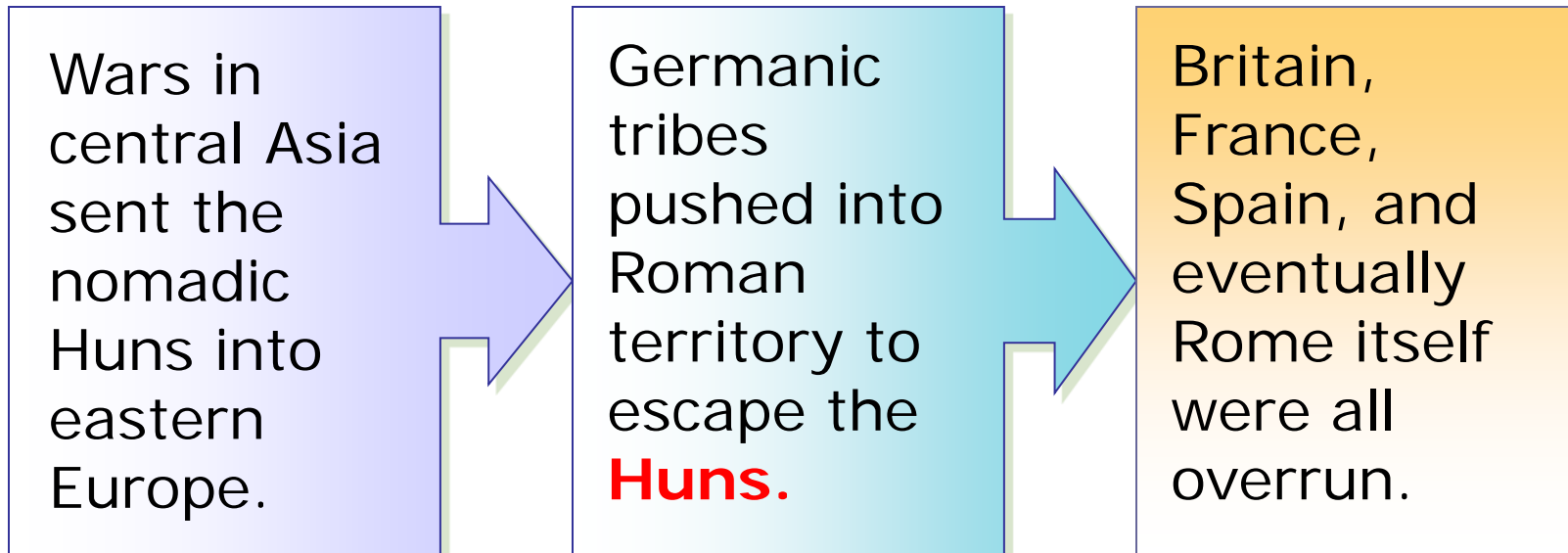
The eastern empire would last until the 1450s.



**In 312 Emperor Constantine took the throne and altered Europe's future.**

- He issued the **Edict of Milan** granting religious toleration to Christians. Christianity would later become the official religion of the empire.
- He made Byzantium his capital, renaming it **Constantinople**. This "New Rome" shifted the center of power to the eastern empire.

**Increasingly, the western Roman empire came under attack from nomads.**





Waves of invaders overwhelmed the Roman legions.

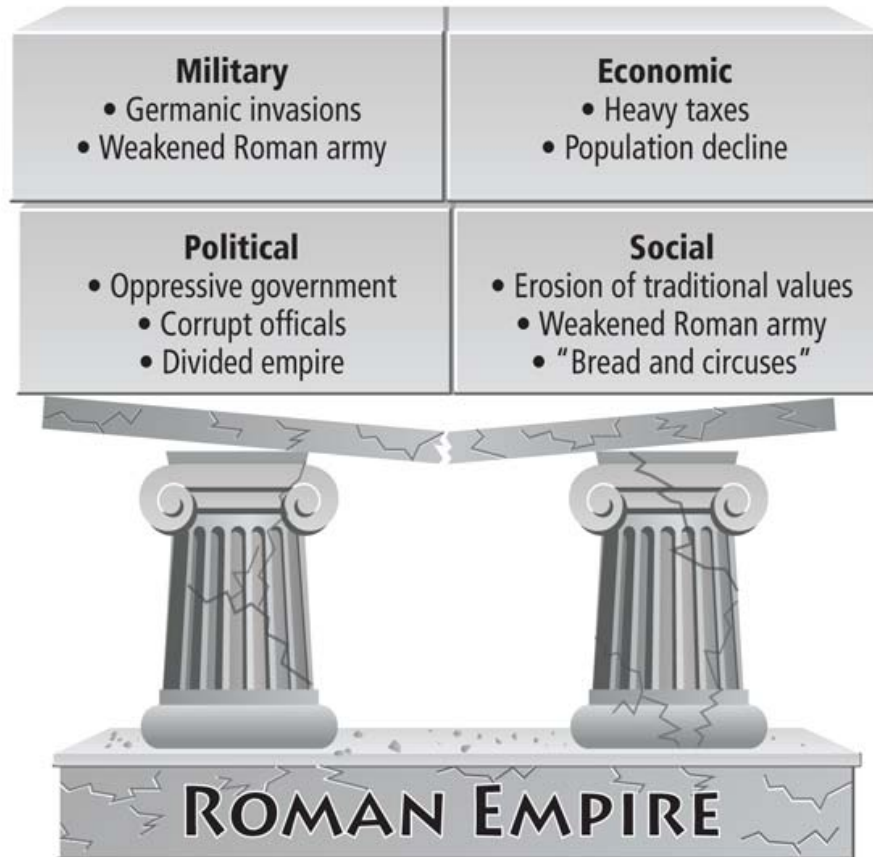
The Huns were the most feared of the invaders.

370	The Huns moved into Central Europe, pushing the Visigoths, Ostrogoths, and others before them.
378	The Visigoths defeated a Roman army at Adrianople.
410	Visigoth general Alaric overran Italy and sacked Rome itself.
434	Attila the Hun invaded Europe, savagely destroying anyone in his path.
476	Rome "falls."



Long before the Roman emperor actually surrendered to Germanic invaders in 476, Rome had been in decline.

The Goths, Huns, and Vandals had already overrun much of the western empire.



**Military, economic, political, and social factors all contributed to Rome's decline.**

**The empire's influence didn't completely disappear with the fall of Rome.**

An emperor ruled the eastern Roman empire for another thousand years.

Newcomers borrowed much from Roman civilization.

The Church preserved many elements of Roman civilization.

Many citizens continued life as they had before, but under new rulers.