

# **GLOBAL 10**



## **Chapter 6: Ancient Rome and Early Christianity, 500 B.C. – A.D. 500**

**Section 1: The Roman Republic**

**Section 2: The Roman Empire**

**Section 3: The Rise of Christianity**

**Section 4: The Fall of the Roman Empire**

**Section 5: Rome and the Roots of Western Civilization**

Punic Wars

- 265 BCE Romans Conquer all of Italy
- Different laws + treatment for different parts of defeated
- Lenient Policy toward defeated Built longlasting Empire
- Commercial network spread trading wine + olive oil
- Carthage, former Colony of Phoenicia on N. Africa Coast
- Carthage Competed with Rome
- 3 wars erupt between 264-146 BCE
- 1st War (23yrs) was for Control of Sicily ends in defeat for Carthage
- 2nd War Carthage general Hannibal crosses Alps to surprise Romans but fails
- Roman general Scipio defeats Hannibal

- By 70 BCE Rome Controlled Mediterranean Sea.
- Rome defeats Carthage + makes Colony out of it.
- 3rd Punic War (149-146 BCE)

ORIGIN + Geography of Rome

- 753 BCE According to Myth Twin Sons of Mars Remus + Romulus founded Rome along Tiber River
- Rome built on 7 rolling hills along Tiber River @ Center of Italian Peninsula
- Strategic location + Fertile Soil
- 1st Romans = Latins, Greeks + ETRUSCANS From 1000-500 BCE
- Latins built original Rome settlement @ Palatine Hill or 7th Hill
- Greeks Built Colonies along Coast
- ETRUSCANS establish system of writing w/ alphabet + architecture w/ the Arch.
- Together, 3 groups make Multi. Culture Society

Rome Triumphs

The Roman Army

- Citizens Required to serve 10yrs service if running for certain office
- All citizens who owned land required
- Soldiers organized into Legions or large military units.
- Legion = Infantry + Cavalry

Early Roman Republic

- 600 BCE 1st Etruscan King of Rome
- Temples + Public Centers Built such as The Forum (center of Roman life)
- Tarquin the Proud 509 BCE last King
- Republic or govt by the people forms
- Citizens vote for Representatives
- Free born males = Citizens
- 2 groups struggle for power
- ① Patricians = landowners
- ② Plebeians = Farmers, merchants, Artisans
- Both = Right to Vote

Govt. under the Republic

- 100 BCE Took Best features of monarchy Aristocracy + Democracy to form govt
- 2 Consuls like Kings but limited power with 1yr term + could not run again for 10yrs
- Commanded Army + Directed govt + veto power
- The Senate like aristocratic branch had legislative + administrative power. 300 members of upper class Rome
- The Assemblies like democratic form of govt
- A Dictator appointed during crisis makes laws + commands army. He is chosen by Consuls + elected by Senate

TRIBUNES + 12 Tablets

- Plebeians form their own assembly + elect Representatives called TRIBUNES who protect the Rights of Plebeians
- 12 Tablets = written law code + basis for Roman law hung in the Forum

The Roman Republic  
"Res Publica"

The Roman World

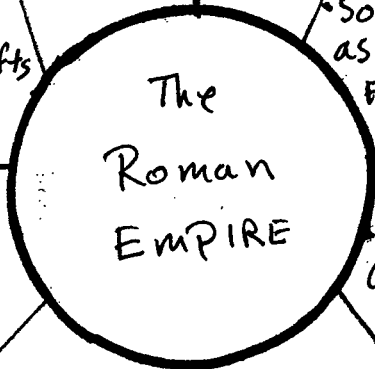
- Most lived in countryside
- Cities = Diversity
- Slaves = Important for Economy + 1/3 of pop.
- Most were Conquered + Could be bought + Sold
- A million died attempting freedom
- Religion = Worship spirits OR Numina that lived in everything around them
- LARES were the guardian spirits of each family
- Govt + Religion were linked as gods were symbols of the state
- Encourage Private + Public Rituals
- Jupiter = Father Juno = Wife
- Minerva = God of wisdom + Arts + Crafts

- Colosseum = Huge Arena for free Entertainment
- Free games, Races, gladiator Contest distract + control the masses.
- Dangerous Crowded living Conditions
- Govt Support daily Rations of grain
- High unemployment in Cities
- Rich lived Extravagantly
- Classes had little in Common because of Wealth Society + Culture

The Republic Collapses

REASONS

- Discontent Among lower classes
- Breakdown in Military Order
- New Political System Evolves
- Poverty gap grows wider
- Rich ← Rebellion → Poor
- 25%
- Poor Farmers (former Soldiers) lose land to wealthy w/ slave labor
- 2 Brothers Tiberius + Gaius who were Tribunes propose Reforms to limit the wealthy + give land to poor
- Civil War Erupts + Brothers Killed + Republic Comes to an End
- Soldier-Citizen Replaces Citizen-Soldier as generals promise land to poor farmers for loyalty + promise to fight



OCTAVIAN Becomes Augustus

- OCTAVIAN accepts Title of Augustus or "Exalted one" + kept the title of Emperor or "Supreme military Commander"
- Pax Romana or "Roman Peace" For 207 yrs Starts with him
- Efficient govt + Able leaders follow him
- 14 AD Augustus Dies
- VAST TRADE Network

Rise of Julius Caesar

- 60 BCE Caesar joins forces with Gen Pompey + Wealthy Crassus to form TRIVIRATE or group of 3 rulers
- Pompey becomes Political Rival after Caesar appts. himself governor of GAUL

Caesar's Death and AFTER

- Many Nobles + Senators feared losing power to Caesar's growing power
- MARCH 15, 44 BCE (Ides of March) Senators MARCUS BRUTUS + GAIUS CASSIUS stab Caesar in Senate Chamber
- Civil War Erupts + Destroys Roman Republic
- 2nd TRIVIRATE Forms = OCTAVIAN (Caesar's grandnephew), Gen. MARK ANTONY, + Lepidus (politician) 43 BCE
- TRIVIRATE Breaks apart after 10 yrs over jealousy + violence a Lepidus is forced to Retire + octavian + Antony become Rivals
- Antony joins forces with his lover, Egypt's Queen Cleopatra who Commit Suicide after they

- Pompey + the Senate order Caesar to disband his army
- 49 BCE Caesar crosses Rubicon River + Takes Rome + defeats Pompey

Julius Caesar Rules

- Caesar defeats Pompey in Asia Greece, Spain, + Egypt
- 44 BCE He is named Dictator For Life + Absolute Rule
- Reforms = Expands Citizenship, Expands the Senate with friends,

CHRISTIANITY Becomes World Religion

• It grows because:

- ① Embraced all people
- ② gave hope to powerless
- ③ appealed to those who hated Rome's power
- ④ offers Relationship w/ God
- ⑤ Promised eternal life

• Constantine Accepts it

AD 312 Saw Image of Cross during Battle + ordered Symbol on Shields

• He announces End to persecution

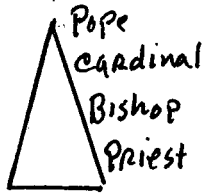
• AD 313 Edict of Milan declares Christianity Legal

• 380 Emperor Theodosius makes it the Empire's official Religion

• Augustine, Scholar + Bishop wrote "The City of God" Need God's grace + City of God Never destroy

• AD 325 CONSTANTINE WRITES Nicene Creed which defines BASIC Beliefs of Church

• APOSTLE PETER becomes 1st pope



• Church Hierarchy Develops

Early Christian Church

Life + Teachings of Jesus

• 63 BCE Rome Takes Judea, home of Jews

• Jews Believed God Promised a Savior or the Messiah who would Restore their Kingdom

• Jesus of Nazareth 6-4 BCE was a Jew born in Bethlehem in Judea + raised in Nazareth

• He was baptized by prophet, John the Baptist + took up Carpentry At age 30 began Public Ministry

• Reportedly Performed Miracles

• Teachings contain ideas from Jewish Trad. such as monotheism, 10 Commandments

• STRESSED Importance of people's love for God

• Promised Eternal Kingdom for Repented

Persecution of Christians

• Christians Refused to worship Roman Gods + Seen as opposition to Roman Rule

• Rulers used them as Scapegoats For political + Economic problems

• Pax Romana Crumbles + Persecution Intensifies

• Arenas used to Kill them

• Become Martyrs or people willing to die for Cause/Belief

• Jesus' teachings did not contradict Jewish law, so he gained many Jewish followers

• Spread slowly but steadily especially through Paul

• Paul's Mission after he as a non-believer had a vision of Jesus was to spread word of Jesus

• Pax Romana Provided Ideal Conditions with common languages Greek + LATIN to spread the word

• Paul welcomed all converts + made it Universal

CHRISTIANITY SPREADS

Jesus' Death

• GOSPELS OR 1st 4 books of New Testament of the Bible was main source about his Teachings

• Written by Jesus' Disciples or pupils

• 12 Disciples later called Apostles

• His popularity concerned Jews + Romans + called Blasphemy or Contempt for God

• Pontius Pilate, Roman Gov. accuse Jesus of defying Rom

• He is Crucified + Rise on 3rd Day according to Gospels

CHRISTIANITY

• Christos is Greek for Messiah

• He became Jesus Christ

• Christianity from "Christ"

Jewish Rebellion

AD 70 Romans put down Rebellion

in Jerusalem + Destroy Temple Except for West Wall still Shrine today

• AD 132 Romans Destroy Jewish Political State + Dispersal of Jews or Diaspora

Western Empire Declines

Causes:

- West separated from wealthier East.
- Germanic Invasions against West after escaping from Mongol nomads from Central Asia known as the Huns
- Attila the Hun unites Tribes + Attacks East + West Empires But could not scale high walls of Constantinople
- 453 Attila Dies + Famine + Disease keep Huns from taking West
- The Germanic (Barbarians) Invasions Continue

• The Eastern Empire would last until 1453 when it fell to Ottomans

• Romulus Augustulus My old ousted by German forces AD476

Western Empire Ends

Political + Economic Causes

161-180 MARCUS AURELIUS Rule marks END of Pax Romana + beginnings of Crisis

Political Causes:

- Serving in Political office Seen as burden + not Reward
- Military Interferes in Politics
- Civil War + Unrest = Division of Empire as CONSTANTINE moves Capital to Byzantium 312
- Citizens less Patriotic + Concern for Civic Issues

- Economic Causes: Poverty Gap Widens
- Poor Harvests, less surplus - Raise Taxes
- Trade disrupted by Pirates + hostilities outside of Rome's Borders
- Lack Silver + gold to back coins = Inflation

Military + Social Causes

Military Causes:

- Became less loyal + disciplined
- Threat from North European Tribes
- Mercenaries accept lower pay but less loyal + less sacrifice
- Loyalty to Commanders Not Rome
- Overall loss of Unity

Social Causes:

- Less Interest in Public Affairs
- Low Confidence in Empire
- Lack of Patriotism, Corrupt
- Contrast between Rich + Poor
- Pop Declines due to Disease + Food Shortage

Constantine Moves Capital

- Moves Capital to Byzantium (Turkey)
- He Restores a Single Ruler
- Empire Divides after his death
- Byzantium was better location for trade + better Natural Protection from Invaders
- Eventually Byzantium name changed to Constantinople
- The West would fall + East Rise

The FALL of The ROMAN EMPIRE

Diocletian Reforms Empire

- AD284 Ruled w/ Iron fist + limited freedoms
- Restored Order + Increased its Strength
- Fixed Prices to Control Inflation + doubles size of army
- Claims descent from Roman gods to restore prestige
- Created Elaborate Ceremonies to present himself as god-like
- Divides Kingdom into Greek-speaking East + Latin-speaking West
- He Retired in AD305 followed by Civil War, by 311 4 Rivals compete for power including CONSTANTINE

Reforms by Emperors

- Rome survived another 200 YRS due to Reforms + Empire's division into



Roman System of Law

- STRESS Rights of the Individual
- Law applied Equally
- Influenced by Stoic Philosophers + Teachings
- Most Important Principles
- ① All Citizen had Right to Equal treatment under the law
- ② All Considered Innocent until proven guilty
- ③ Burden of Proof Rested with accuser NOT accused
- ④ Person punished only for ACTIONS NOT Thoughts
- ⑤ Any law unfair could be set aside.

Legacy of Greco-Romans

- Mixing elements of Greek, Hellenistic + Roman Culture.
- Also Called Classical
- Romans borrowed + created a style of their own
- Convey Roman Ideals of strength, Permanence, Solidity
- Roman Sculptors created Realistic portraits in Stone, Practical in purpose + Intended for public Education.
- The Rule of Augustus was period of great Artistic Achievement
- Develop Bas-Relief or type of sculpture where Images project from Flat Background
- Use it to Represent Crowds of people + tell stories

• Rome's Culture has appeared in Many others

Rome's Immortality

Language, Architecture

- Latin remains today + developed into other Western European languages
- Called the Romance languages with 1/2 the words in English have basis in Latin
- Arch, the Dome + Concrete Combine to create things such as Colosseum + Aqueducts designed to bring water into cities
- Roads were technological marvels
- Jefferson began Revival in D.C.

MOSAICS + FRESCOS

- MOSAICS = Small pieces of stone, glass + tile set onto a surface
- Found in most Roman Villas (wealthy)
- FRESCOS = Bright large murals painted on walls BUT few survived
- Best examples found in Pompeii site of Volcanic Ash that preserved it from Mt. Vesuvius AD 79

OTHER WRITERS

- Livy wrote Prose, especially history
- He compiled multi-volume history of Rome
- Tacitus, another historian presented facts accurately. Hated Lack of morality
- His "Annals + Histories" examined the good + bad in Rome + showed disgust w/ evil Nero who many considered Worst Emperor

LEARNING + Literature

- Romans borrowed philosophy from STOICISM + Greek Teacher Zeno who encouraged duty, virtue, moderation + endurance
- Virgil, a poet spent 10 yrs writing "AENEID" an epic about the legendary Aeneas in the spirit of Homer's epics
- OVID wrote light, witty Poetry
- In "Amores" he admits he can only compose when in love

Legacy of Rome

- Presence of Rome Felt Today in Language, Architecture Law + Engineering