

Roman Republic & Empire

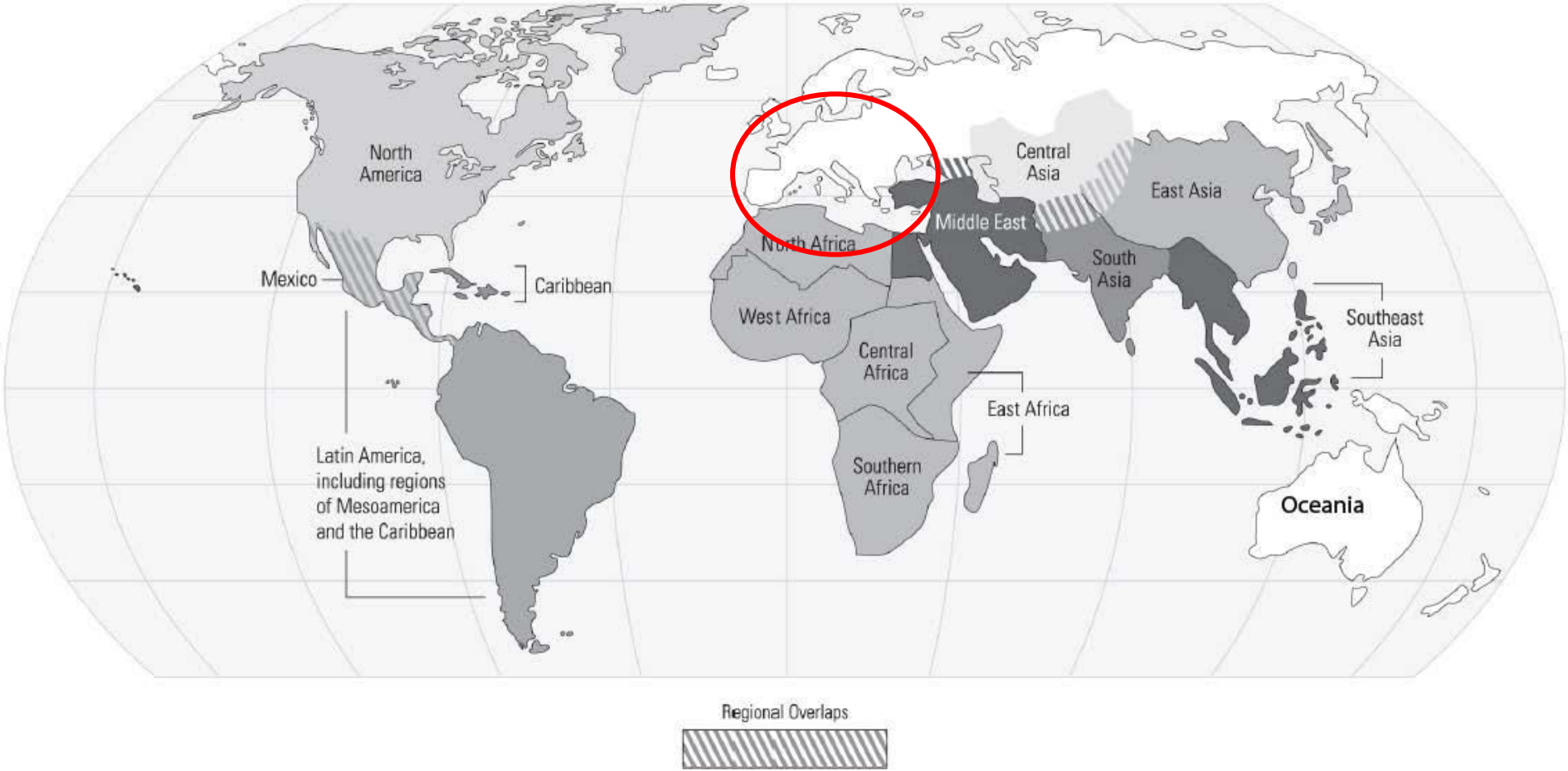
AP World History

This presentation was made by E. Adamson. Find more at www.theadamsonadventure.net

Your Summer Assignment

This presentation will give you the information you need to complete the following:

- **Roman Empire** on **Classical Empires** graphic organizer
- **Judaism** on Belief Systems graphic organizer
- **Christianity** on Belief Systems graphic organizer


North America
Mexico
Caribbean
Latin America, including regions of Mesoamerica and the Caribbean
North Africa
West Africa
Central Africa
East Africa
Southern Africa
Central Asia
Middle East
East Asia
South Asia
Southeast Asia
Oceania
Regional Overlaps

Development of States and Empires

As the early states and empires grew in number, size, and population, they frequently competed for resources and came into conflict with one another. In quest of land, wealth, and security, some empires expanded dramatically. In doing so, they built powerful military machines and administrative institutions that were capable of organizing human activities over long distances, and they created new groups of military and political elites to manage their affairs. As these empires expanded their boundaries, they also faced the need to develop policies and procedures to govern their relationships with ethnically and culturally diverse populations: sometimes to integrate them within an imperial society and sometimes to exclude them. In some cases, the successes of these empires created further problems. By expanding their boundaries too far, they created political, cultural, and administrative difficulties that they could not manage. They also experienced environmental, social, and economic problems when they over-utilized their lands and subjects and when disproportionate wealth became concentrated in the hands of privileged classes.

Development of States and Empires

Empires and states developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier political forms.

In order to organize their subjects, in many regions the rulers created administrative institutions, including centralized governments as well as elaborate legal systems and bureaucracies. (*Ex. of new administrative institutions: China, Persia, Rome, South Asia)*

Imperial governments promoted trade and projected military power over larger areas using a variety of techniques, including issuing currencies; diplomacy; developing supply lines; building fortifications, defensive walls, and roads; and drawing new groups of military officers and soldiers from the location populations or conquered populations.

Questions to Consider

- What specific methods did the Romans utilize for managing their vast, diverse empire?
- What specific administrative institutions did the Romans utilize in order to manage their empire?
- Did the Roman integrate diverse populations or exclude them?
- What environmental, social, and economic problems did the Romans experience?


The Roman World, 265 B.C.–A.D. 117
60°N
15°W
0°
45°N
30°N
N
W
E
S
BRITAIN
ASIA
EUROPE
GAUL
Rhine River
Danube River
Po River
DACIA
Black Sea
Massilia
Corsica
Tiber R.
Rome
ITALY
THRACE
MACEDONIA
Byzantium
SPAIN
Balearic Is.
Sardinia
Gades
Sicily
Athens
Ephesus
ANATOLIA
Halys R.
Euphrates R.
Antioch
SYRIA
Cyprus
Crete
Damascus
Tyre
Caesarea
JUDEA
Mediterranean Sea
Cyrene
Alexandria
Memphis
ARABIA
EGYPT
Nile River
Red Sea
AFRICA
Thebes
Roman Republic, 265 B.C.
Areas added to Empire, A.D. 117
0 250 500 Miles
0 250 500 Kilometers
Conic Projection


ROME

Before the Roman Empire, there was the Roman Republic

Roman Republic : 509 - 27 BCE

Roman Empire: 27 BCE - 476 CE

Roman Republic: Political Characteristics

- Originally ruled by king
- Around 509 BCE Roman aristocrats threw off monarchy & established republic where wealthy class (**patricians**) dominated
- authority was exercised by two consuls - advised by an patrician assembly - the Senate
- Conflict with poorer classes (**plebeians**) who wanted protection from abuse - conflict led to changes
- Created new office called **tribune** that represented the plebeians - could block unfavorable legislation

Rome: Republic to Empire

- Stable government allowed for empire-building which Romans saw as defensive
- Created something new: empire that extended around Mediterranean basin & beyond (even to Spain, France, & Britain)
- took more than 500 years
- the well-trained army (and men looking for fame, land, & fortune) built the empire
- rowing empire could not be sustained by a republican gov't
- wealth of empire only enriched a few who bought large estates & slaves to work the fields (power shifting to those with wealth)
- free farmers were bought from their land which pushed them into cities & poverty
- power was in the hand of a few elite military leaders
- this led to the first emperors and the Roman Empire
- The first Roman Emperor was Octavian (later given the title of Augustus) - 27 BCE - 14 CE

The Roman Empire

27 BCE - 476 CE



Roman Empire - Politics

- Had centralized, hierarchical political system with the emperor at the top, supported by a mix of imperial administration, provincial governors, and traditional Roman institution
- Emperor held supreme power over government, military, law, and religion
  - The emperor was often deified (worshipped as a god), especially after death.
  - Imperial cult united the empire and reinforced loyalty.
- Roman Senate: a holdover from the Republic with advisory power
  - Members were from the patrician and equestrian classes
    Still passed laws and managed finances, but power declined over time
  - Often functioned more as a symbol of tradition than a real governing body
- The empire was divided into provinces, each governed by an appointed official
- Military was strong and loyal primarily to the emperor, not the Senate.
  - Key tool of political control and expansion.


Julius Ceasar
49BC - 44BC
Augustus
27BC - 14AD
Tiberius
14 - 37AD
Caligula
37 - 41AD
Claudius
37 - 54AD
Nero
54 - 68AD
Galba
68AD - 69AD
Otho
69AD
Vitellius
69AD
Vespasian
69 - 79AD
Titus
69AD - 81AD
Domitian
81- 96AD
Nerva
96 - 98AD
Trajan
98 - 117AD
Hadrian
117 - 138AD
Antoninus Pius
138 - 161AD
Marcus Aurelius
161 - 180AD
Commodus
177 - 192AD

Social Classes in the Roman Empire







Emperor
Absolute ruler; often worshipped as a god

Senators and Patricians
Wealthy landowning elite; aristocratic families

Equestrians
Wealthy business owners, landowners, former military
Managed taxes, trade
Could hold administrative roles in govt

Plebeians
Free citizens, artisans, farmers, craftspeople

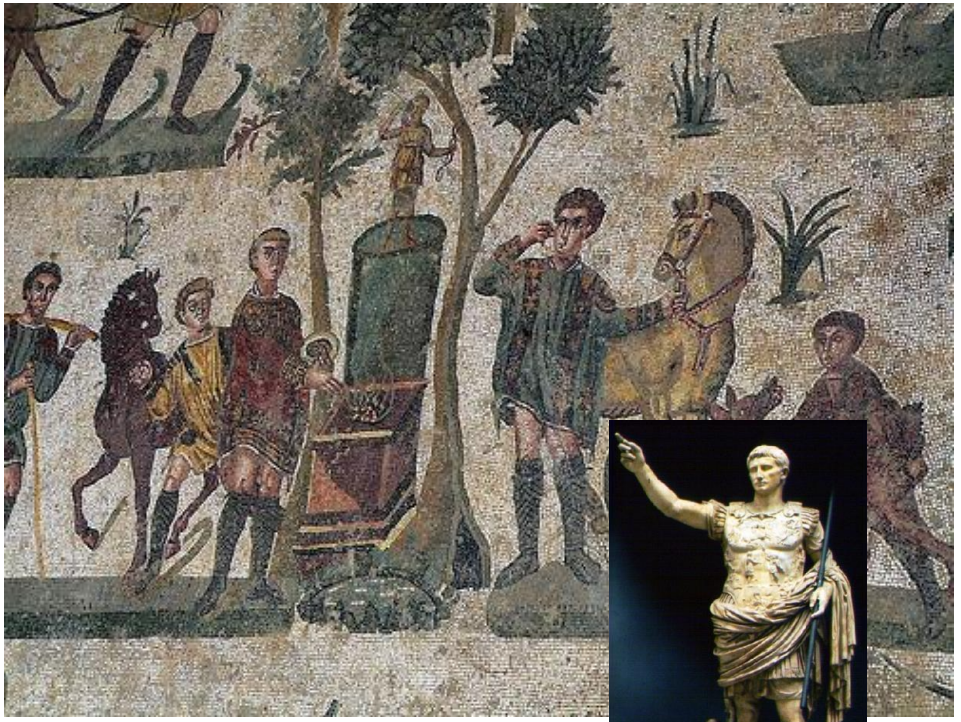
Slaves
Could help farming or work as household servants
Might be prisoners of war or paying off debts

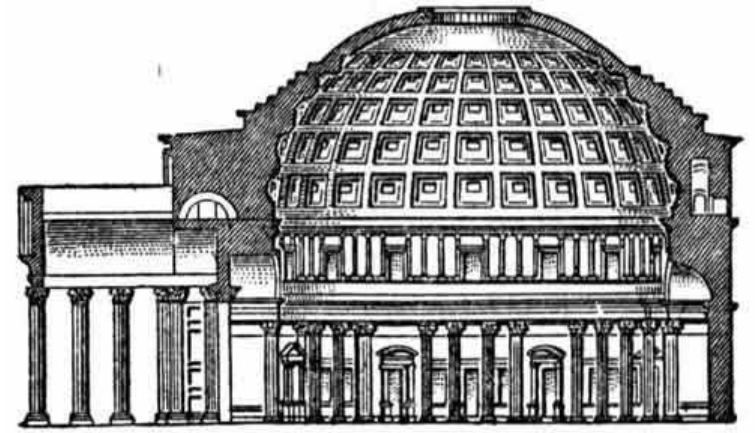
Roman Empire Culture

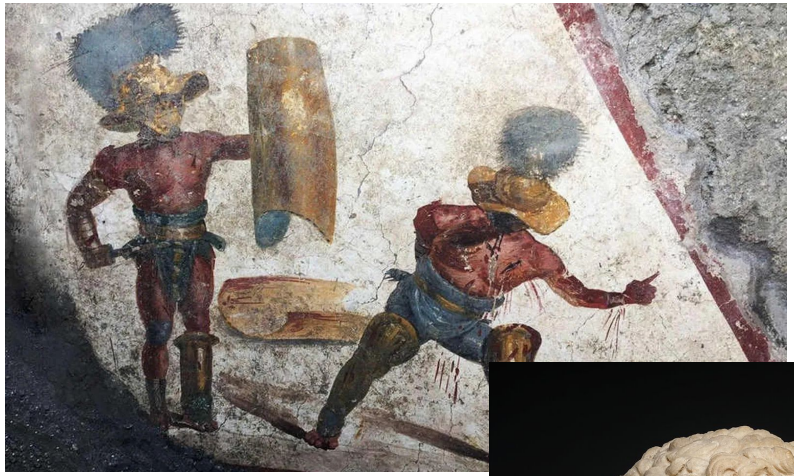
- Greek influence was strong in architecture, artistic styles, and religion (they copied Greek gods/goddesses and gave them Latin names)
- Built grand architectural structures: aqueducts, amphitheaters (the Colosseum), temples, baths, and roads
- Gladiator games, chariot races, theater, and festivals were major forms of entertainment
- Public baths (thermae) were social and cultural centers
- Polytheistic: worshipped many gods (Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Neptune, etc)
    - Religion was closely tied to the state; emperors were often deified (made into gods)
- Later, Christianity spread, becoming dominant by the 4th century CE after Constantine's conversion and the Edict of Milan in 313 CE
- Latin was the official language in the West; Greek in the East

Roman Art & Architecture

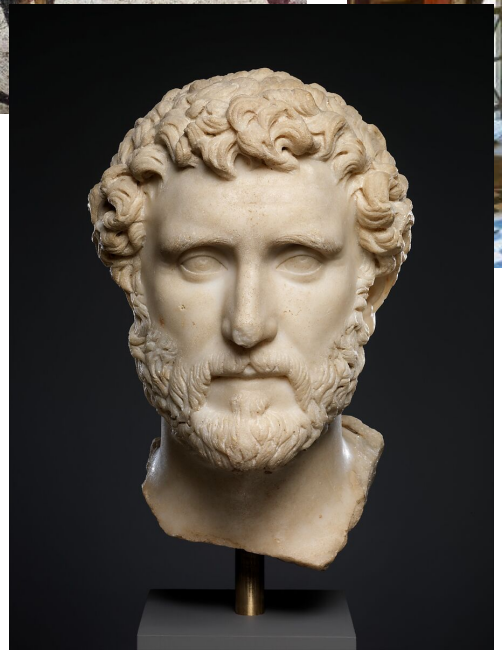












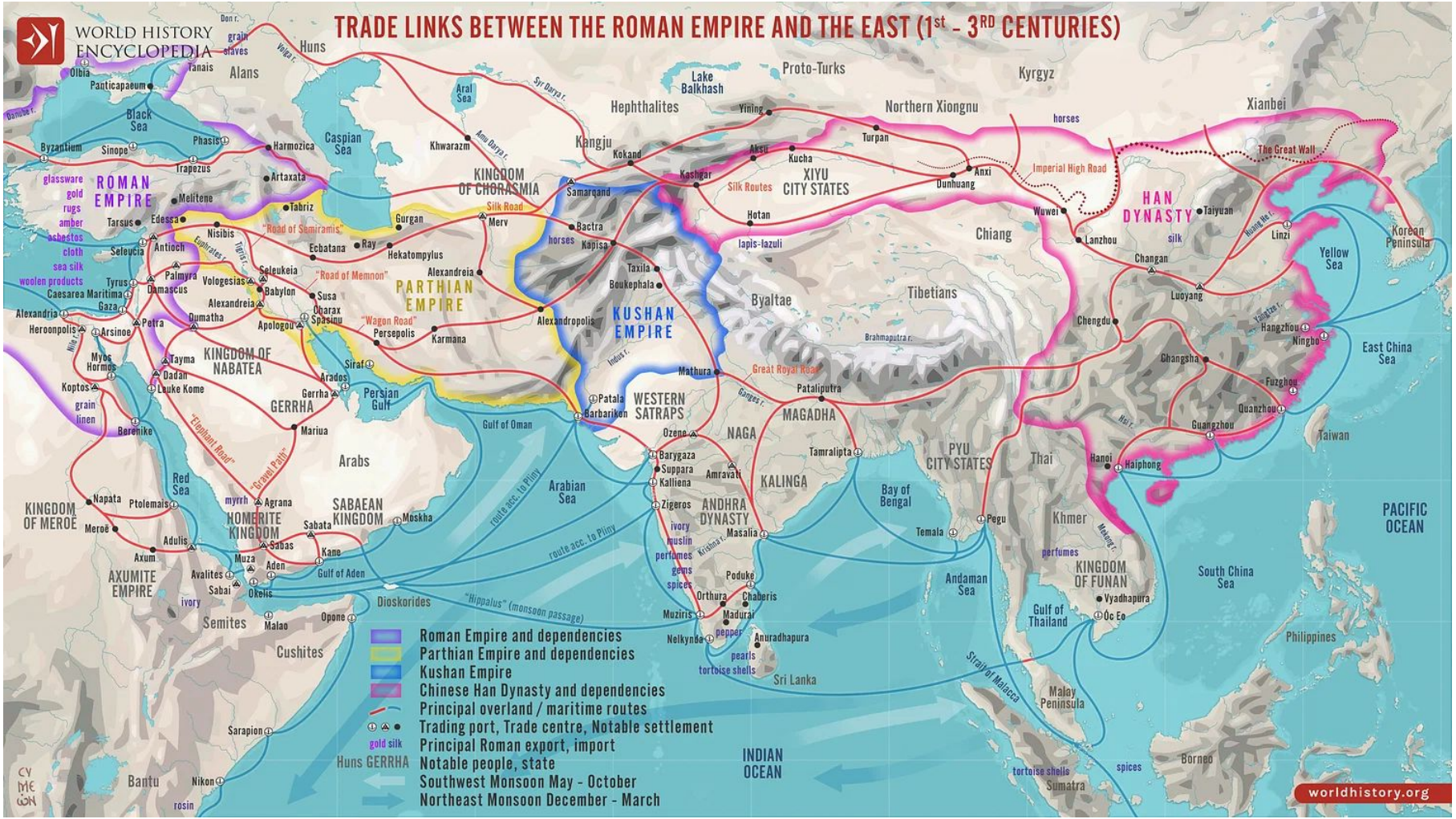




Roman Empire - Economy

- Agriculturally based economy that produced grains (wheat, barley), olives, grapes, vegetables, and livestock
  - Wealthy elites owned large estates (latifundia) worked by enslaved people or tenant farmers
- The empire had a huge internal market connected by Roman roads and sea routes in the Mediterranean
- Traded goods like:
  - Silk and spices from the East
  - Gold, wine, oil, and pottery from the West
  - Glassware, textiles, and slaves
- Roman coins (*denarii)* were used across the empire, facilitating trade
- Port cities like Ostia, Alexandria, and Antioch were major trade centers
- Slavery was a large part of the labor force
- Taxes were collected and paid for the military, public works (like roads, canals, aqueducts), and bureaucracy

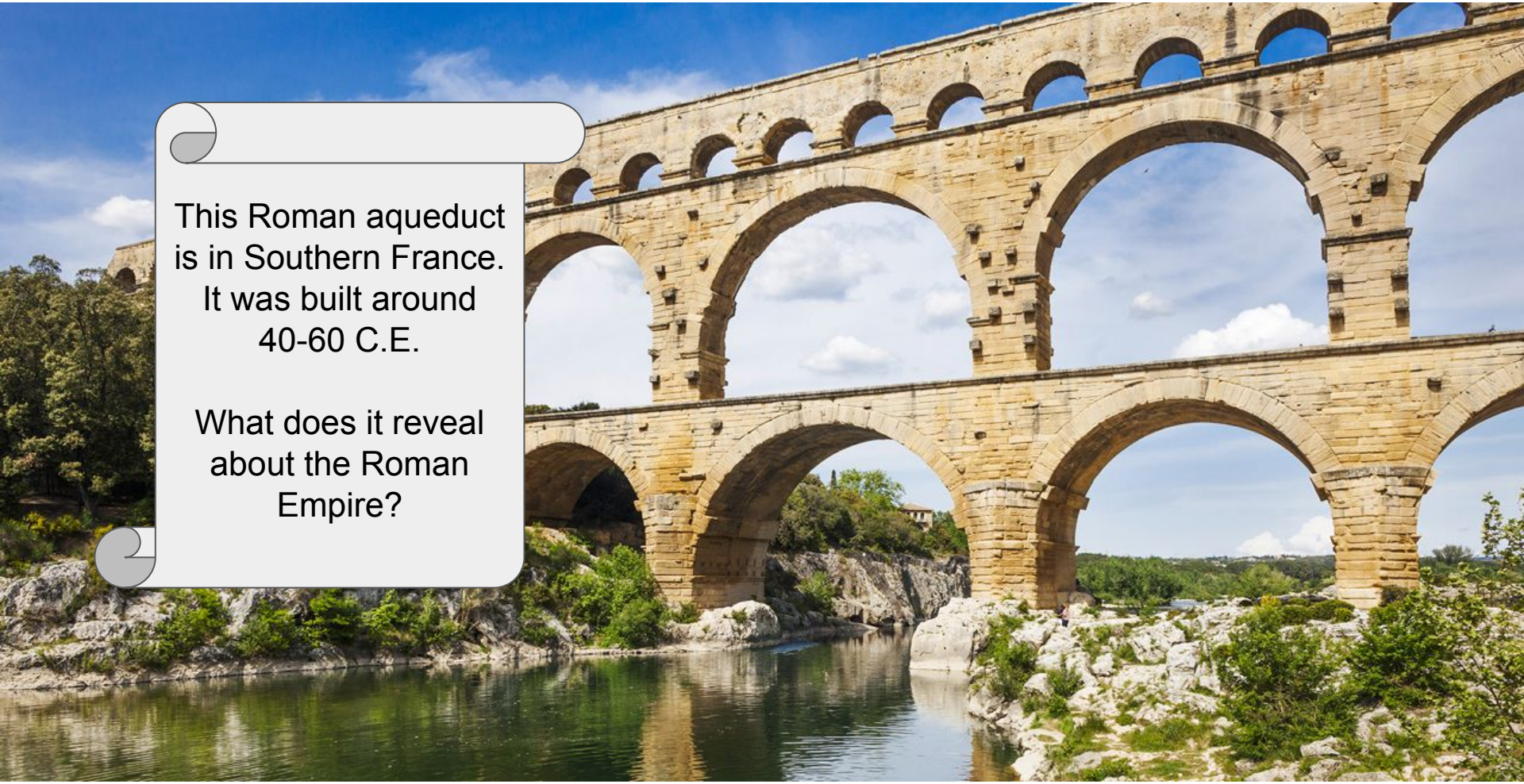



WORLD HISTORY ENCYCLOPEDIA
TRADE LINKS BETWEEN THE ROMAN EMPIRE AND THE EAST (1st - 3RD CENTURIES)
ROMAN EMPIRE
PARTHIAN EMPIRE
KUSHAN EMPIRE
HAN DYNASTY
KINGDOM OF CHORASMIA
XIYU CITY STATES
KINGDOM OF NABATEA
GERRHA
KINGDOM OF MEROE
HOMERITE KINGDOM
SABAEAN KINGDOM
AXUMITE EMPIRE
WESTERN SATRAPS
MAGADHA
NAGA
KALINGA
ANDHRA DYNASTY
PYU CITY STATES
KINGDOM OF FUNAN
Huns
Alans
Proto-Turks
Kyrgyz
Hephthalites
Northern Xiongnu
Xianbei
Kangju
Tibetans
Byaltae
Chiang
Arabs
Semites
Cushites
Bantu
Dioskorides
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Arabian Sea
Gulf of Oman
Gulf of Aden
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
South China Sea
East China Sea
Yellow Sea
Korean Peninsula
Taiwan
Philippines
Pacific Ocean
Sri Lanka
Malay Peninsula
Sumatra
Borneo
Indian Ocean
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Balkhash
Olbia
Panticapaeum
Tanais
Phasis
Byzantium
Sinope
Trapezus
Harmozica
Artaxata
Melitene
Tarsus
Edessa
Antioch
Seleucia
Nisibis
Tabriz
Gurgan
Ecbatana
Ray
Hekatompylus
Merv
Khwarazm
Samarqand
Bactra
Kapisa
Taxila
Boukephala
Alexandreia
Alexandropolis
Kokand
Yining
Turpan
Aksu
Kucha
Kashgar
Dunhuang
Anxi
Hotan
Lanzhou
Wuwei
Taiyuan
Linzi
Changan
Luoyang
Chengdu
Changsha
Hangzhou
Ningbo
Fuzhou
Quanzhou
Guangzhou
Hanoi
Haiphong
Tamralipta
Pataliputra
Mathura
Patala
Barbariken
Ozene
Barygaza
Suppara
Kalliena
Amravati
Zigeros
Masalia
Poduke
Orthura
Chaberis
Muziris
Madurai
Nelkynda
Anuradhapura
Pegu
Temala
Vyadhapura
Oc Eo
Alexandria
Heroonpolis
Arsinoe
Petra
Myos Hormos
Koptos
Berenike
Leuke Kome
Dadan
Tayma
Dumatha
Palmyra
Damascus
Tyrus
Caesarea Maritima
Gaza
Seleukeia
Vologesias
Babylon
Alexandreia
Apologou
Charax Spasinu
Susa
Siraf
Arados
Gerrha
Mariua
Persepolis
Karmana
Napata
Ptolemais
Meroë
Adulis
Axum
Agrana
Sabata
Sabas
Moskha
Kane
Muza
Aden
Avalites
Sabai
Okelis
Malao
Opone
Sarapion
Nikon
Roman Empire and dependencies
Parthian Empire and dependencies
Kushan Empire
Chinese Han Dynasty and dependencies
Principal overland / maritime routes
Trading port, Trade centre, Notable settlement
Principal Roman export, import
Notable people, state
Southwest Monsoon May - October
Northeast Monsoon December - March
glassware
gold
rugs
amber
asbestos
cloth
sea silk
woolen products
grain
linen
grain
slaves
ivory
myrrh
rosin
spices
muslin
perfumes
gems
pepper
pearls
tortoise shells
silk
horses
lapis-lazuli
Silk Road
Silk Routes
Imperial High Road
The Great Wall
"Road of Semiramis"
"Road of Memnon"
"Wagon Road"
"Elephant Road"
"Gravel Path"
route acc. to Pliny
"Hippalus" (monsoon passage)
Great Royal Road
Euphrates r.
Tigris r.
Nile r.
Indus r.
Ganges r.
Brahmaputra r.
Yangtze r.
Mekong r.
Red r.
Krishna r.
Volga r.
Don r.
Danube r.
Syr Darya r.
Amu Darya r.
Huang He r.
worldhistory.org

Roman Empire - Technology

- Ancient Rome was an advanced society with a lot of technological innovations
- Concrete
- Arches, domes
- Plumbing
  - Had bath houses with hot and cold water
  - Fountains
- Aqueducts
- Advanced roads with drainage




This Roman aqueduct is in Southern France. It was built around 40-60 C.E.
What does it reveal about the Roman Empire?

Analyzing Primary Sources: Augustus Caesar



- What does the statue suggest about the basis of Augustus's legitimacy as a ruler?
- What kind of future for the empire does the statue evoke?
- Although Augustus resisted being portrayed as divine, the statue is laced with religious imagery. What does that imagery suggest about the way Augustus was coming to be viewed?
- What elements suggest a realistic portrayal of Augustus and what suggests an idealized image?



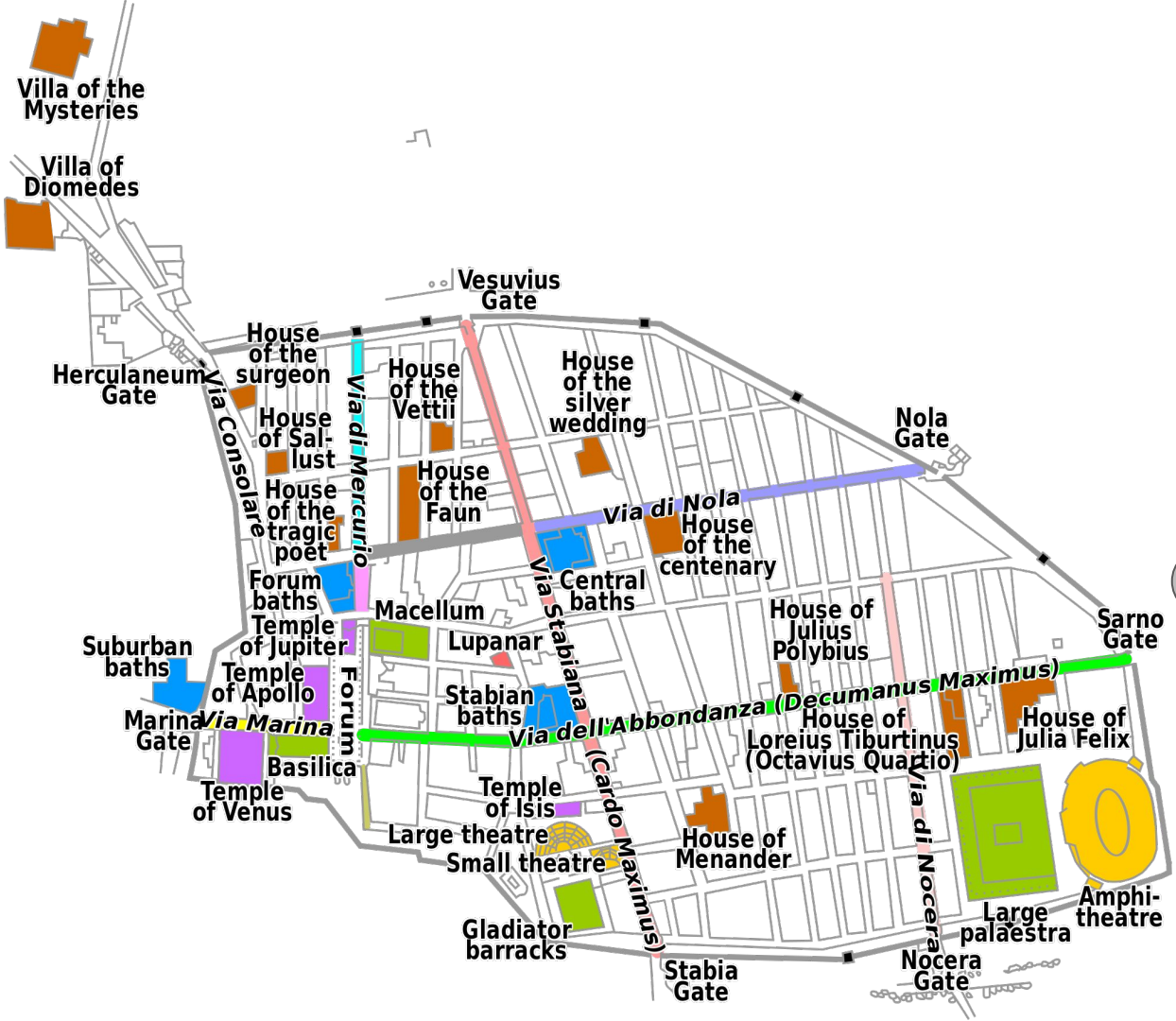


Pompeii









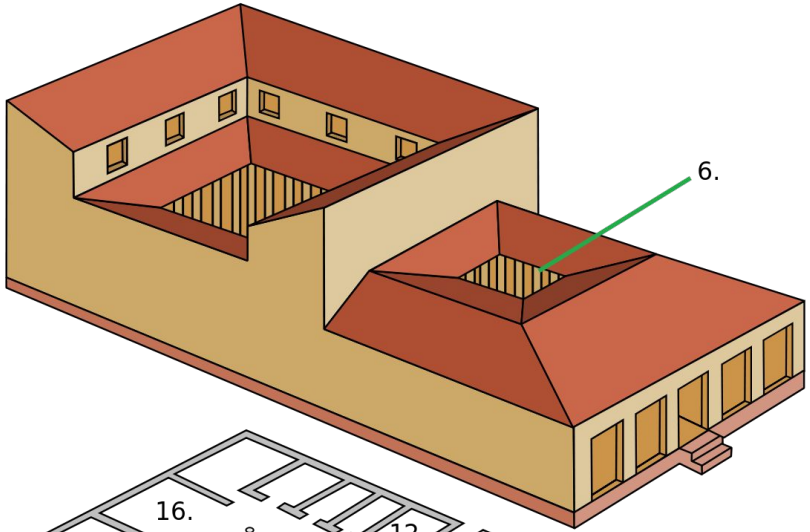
What do we know about Roman SPICE characteristics based on this map of Pompeii?

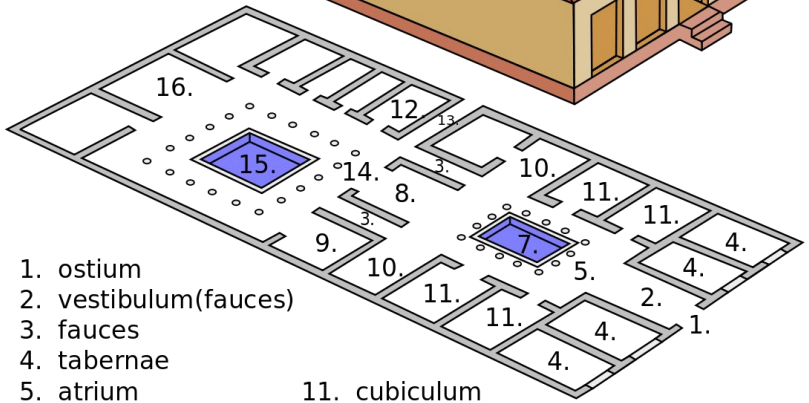






The floorplan of a Roman villa.





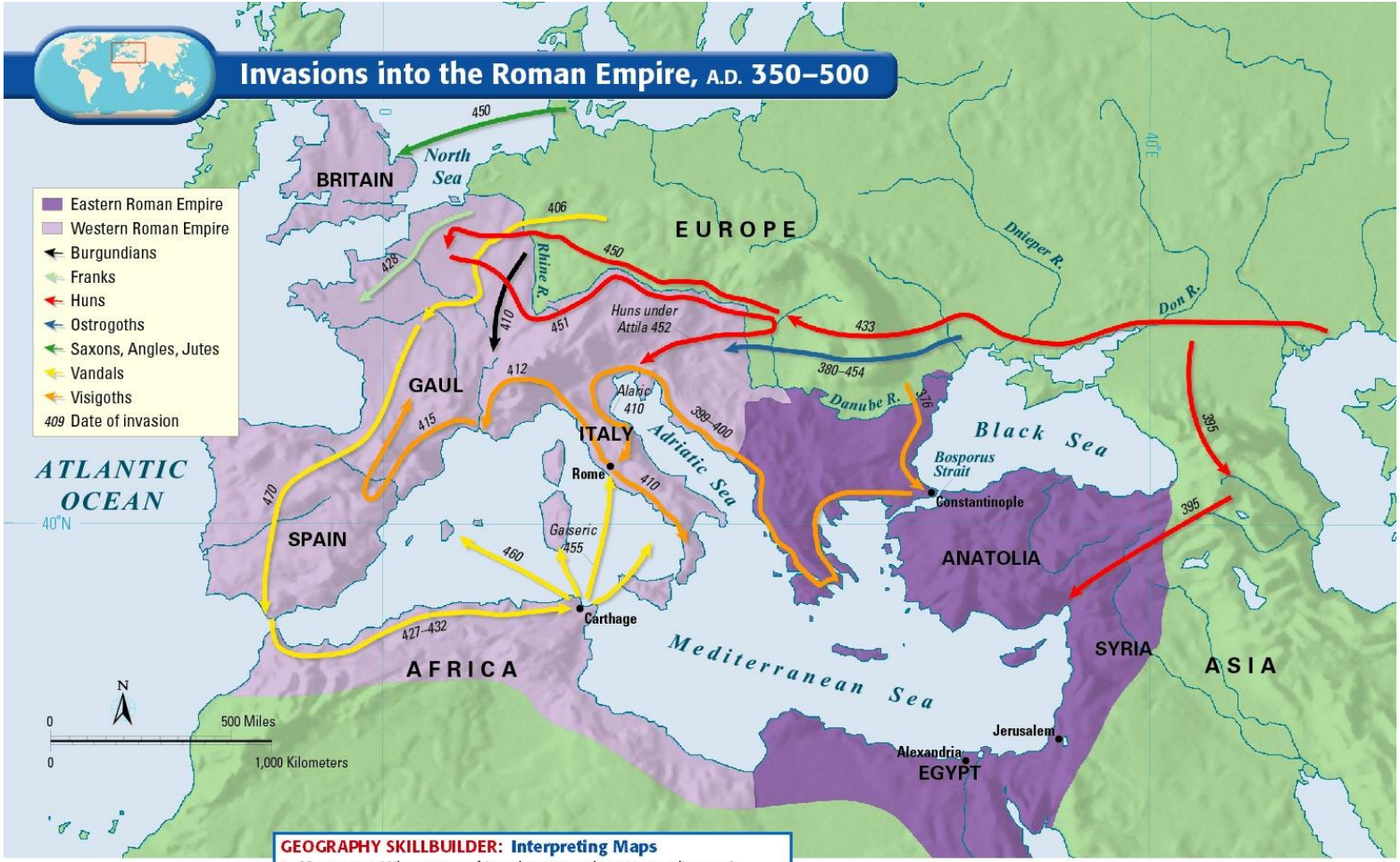
1. ostium
2. vestibulum(fauces)
3. fauces
4. tabernae
5. atrium
6. compluvium
7. impluvium
8. tablinum
9. triclinium
10. alae
11. cubiculum
12. culina
13. posticum
14. peristylium
15. piscina
16. exedra


Impluvium


THE FALL OF ROME

The Collapse of the Roman Empire

- The Western half of the Roman Empire “collapsed” in 476 CE although decline had already been occurring for several centuries
- Eastern half continued as the **Byzantine Empire**
- Empire became too big, too overextended, and too expensive to be sustained by the available resources
- Frequent turnover of emperors; diminished power of the central government
- Large landowning families quit paying taxes
- This led to heavy taxes on lower classes
- Free peasants became impoverished tenant farmers
- Invasions from outsiders: Germanic tribes (Visigoths, Vandals, Ostrogoths) pushed into Roman territory
    - 410 CE: Rome was sacked by the Visigoths
    - 455 CE: Vandals looted Rome
    - 476 CE: Last Western Roman Emperor, Romulus Augustulus, was deposed by the Germanic general Odoacer



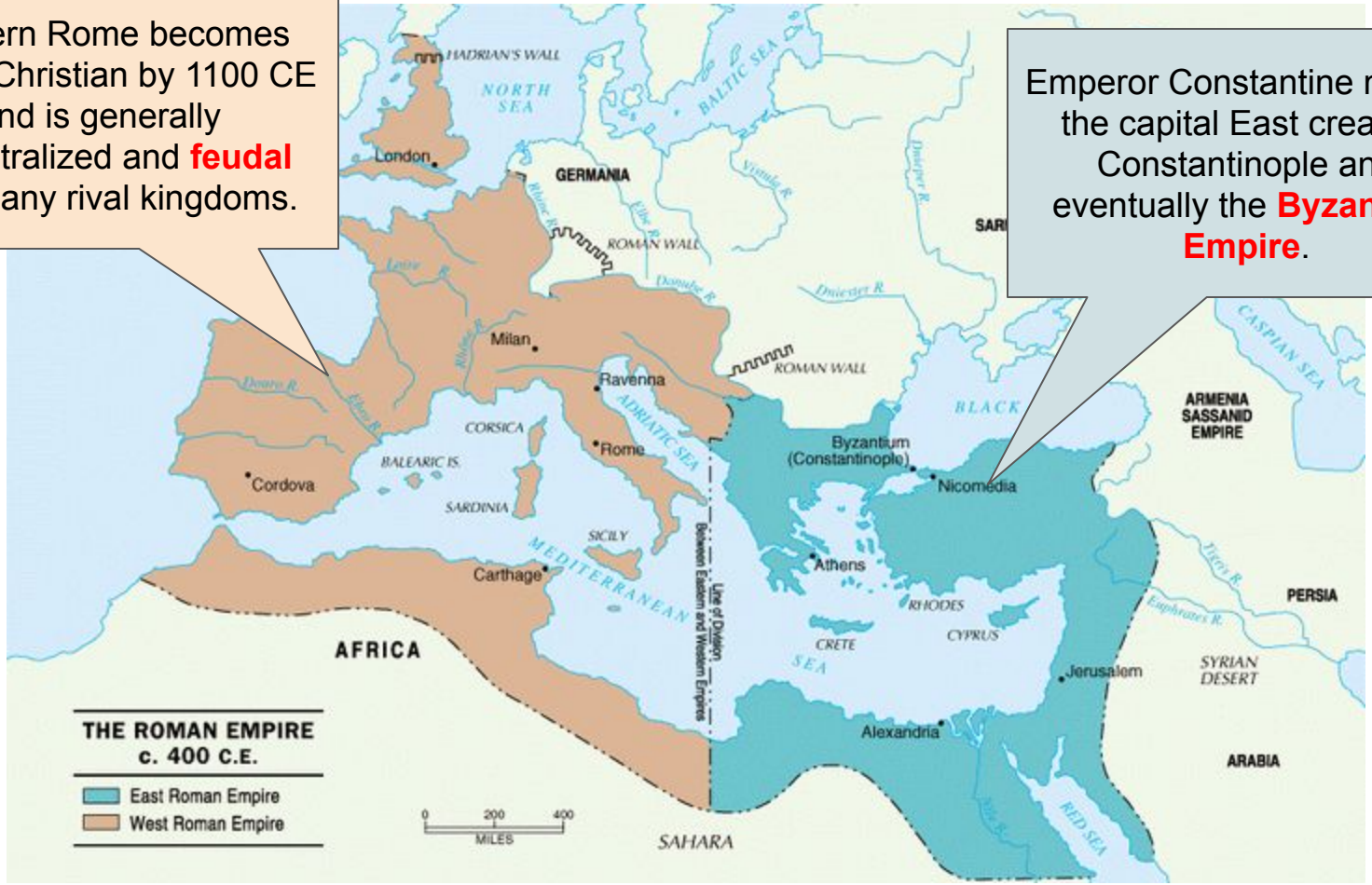
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Movement** *What group of invaders came the greatest distance?*
2. **Location** *What areas of the empire were not threatened by invasion?*

What happens to the Roman Empire?
(See next slide)

Western Rome becomes mostly Christian by 1100 CE and is generally decentralized and **feudal** with many rival kingdoms.

Emperor Constantine moved the capital East creating Constantinople and eventually the **Byzantine Empire**.





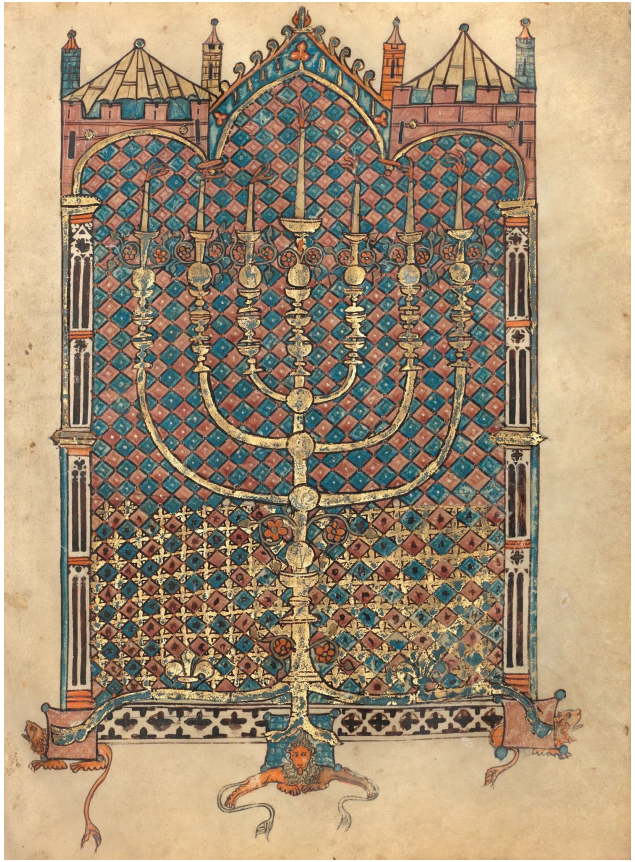
Judaism

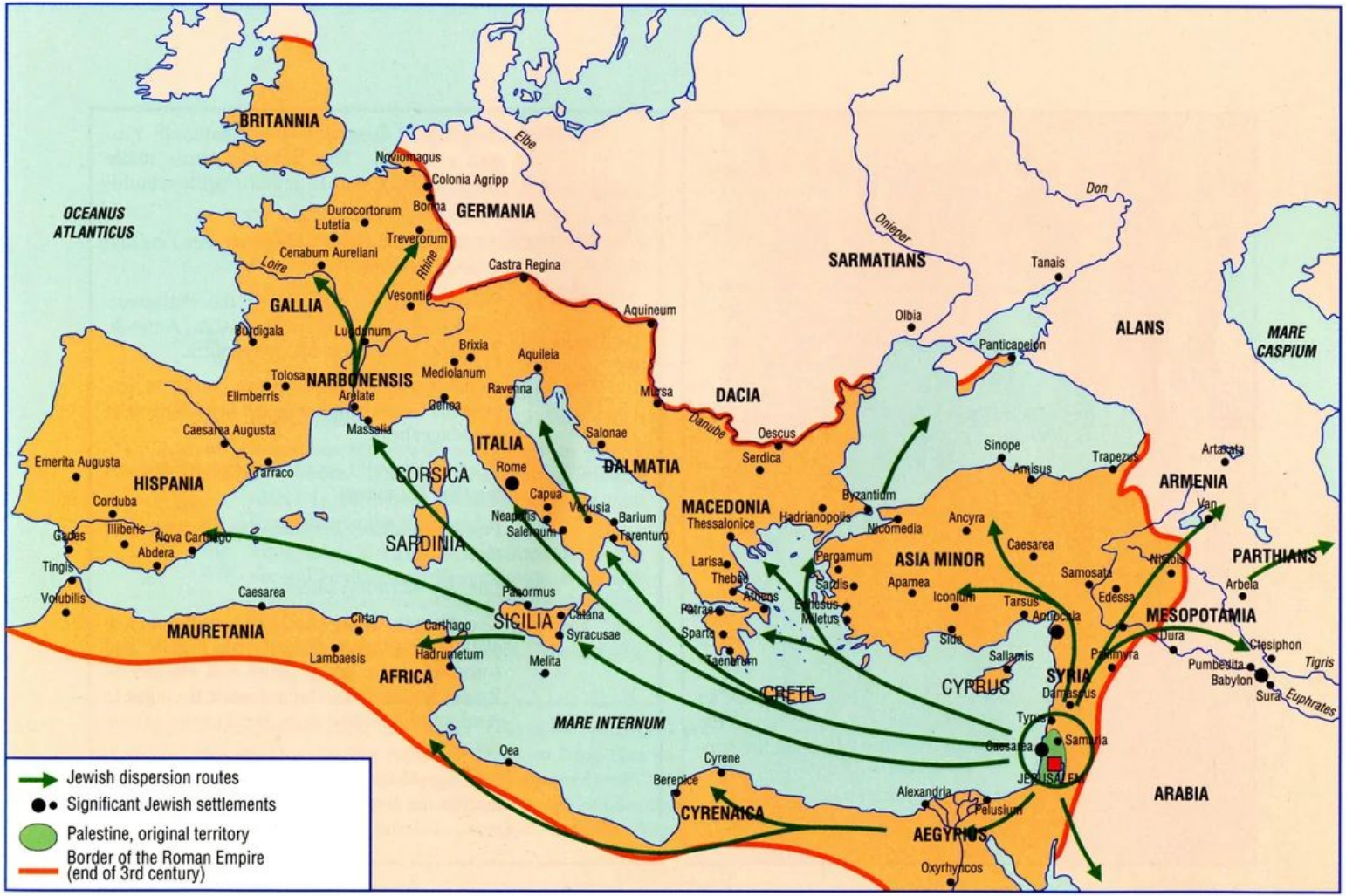
Origins of Judaism

- **Judaism** is one of the oldest monotheistic religions in the world
- Originated in the ancient Near East, particularly in the region of Canaan (modern-day Israel/Palestine)
- Abraham is considered the founder of Judaism; lived around 2000 BCE in Mesopotamia
- God made a **covenant** with Abraham: if his descendants worshiped one God, they would become a great nation and be given the Promised Land (Canaan)
- Isaac (Abraham's son) and Jacob (Isaac's son, also called Israel) continued the covenant
- Jacob's 12 sons became the Twelve Tribes of Israel
- Hebrews eventually migrated to Egypt, where they were enslaved
- Around 1300–1200 BCE, Moses led them out of Egypt in an event called the Exodus
- On Mount Sinai, God gave Moses the **Ten Commandments** and other laws

Beliefs and Practices of Judaism

- Judaism teaches that there is only one God who is eternal, all-powerful, and omniscient
  - God is the creator of the universe and the source of all morality
- Jewish beliefs and laws were recorded in the **Torah** (first five books of the Hebrew Bible)
  - Other important writings: Prophets, Writings, Talmud (later interpretations)
- Emphasis on ethical monotheism: one just and moral God, and a moral code of conduct
- Judaism emphasizes the importance of ethical behavior and justice
- Prayer often takes place in a **synagogue**, led by a **rabbi** or cantor
  - A rabbi is a Jewish religious leader and teacher





JEWS IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE (C. A.D. 300) ▲



Rise and Spread of Christianity

Origins of Christianity

- Christianity began in the 1st century CE in the Roman province of Judea (modern-day Israel/Palestine) as a movement within Judaism, and it gradually developed into a distinct religion
- **Jesus of Nazareth** was born around 4 BCE – 6 CE
  - Jewish preacher and healer
- Taught about: love, forgiveness, and compassion; the Kingdom of God; eternal life through faith and righteousness
- Challenged religious authorities and Roman rule
- Gained followers, especially among the poor and marginalized
- Jesus was crucified by the Romans around 30–33 CE, seen as a threat to Roman order and Jewish leadership
- His followers believe he rose from the dead, proving he was the Messiah and Son of God
- This belief is the foundation of Christianity
- While other faiths like Islam and Judaism acknowledge Jesus's role as a prophet, they do not recognize his divinity

Main Beliefs and Practices of Christianity

- Jesus is the messiah and Son of God
- Belief in the Trinity: Father, Son, Holy Spirit
- Believers are saved from sin and death through faith in Jesus, not by good deeds alone
- Follow and obey the **Ten Commandments**
- Belief in life after death: those who believe in Jesus will be resurrected and have eternal life with God.
- Sacred texts are **Old Testament** (shared with Judaism) and **New Testament** (includes the Gospels, Acts, Letters, Revelation)
- Worship in Church, usually on Sundays
- Baptism
- Helping the poor, sick, and marginalized




ΧΣ







The Spread of Christianity

- Christianity spread through Roman roads and cities
- Also through missionaries like Paul of Tarsus
- Early Christians were persecuted because they refused to worship Roman gods or the emperor
- 313 CE: Emperor Constantine issued the Edict of Milan, granting religious tolerance to Christians
- 380 CE: Emperor Theodosius I made Christianity the official state religion
    - Pagan worship was banned; temples were closed or converted into churches
    - Christianity became intertwined with imperial power and law




The Spread of Christianity
by the time of Irenaeus (185 AD)
Christianity Spread to These Areas
by the time of Constantine (325 AD)
IRELAND
BRITAIN
York
London
Canterbury
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Cologne
Mainz
Paris
FRANCE
Augsburg
RUSSIA
Lyon
Leon
Arles
Genoa
SPAIN
Saragossa
ITALY
BALKANS
BLACK SEA
CORSICA
Rome
Merida
Madrid
Thessalonica
Nicaea
SARDINIA
NEAR EAST
GREECE
Athens
Ephesus
Tarsus
SICILY
Carthage
Syracuse
Antioch
CYPRUS
CRETE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
Jerusalem
Alexandria
ARABIA
RED SEA
N
The Spread of Christianity
in the Roman Empire
By the Second and Fouth Centuries
Bible History Online

Monasteries and Missionaries in Christianity

- Unlike Judaism, Christianity makes use of monasteries and missionaries
- **Missionaries** were individuals (often monks or clergy) sent to convert non-Christians to Christianity.
    - Some were sponsored by emperors, kings, or the Church, especially after Christianity became a state religion in the Roman Empire
    - Spread Christianity along trade routes and made use of the Roman road network
    - St. Paul was a famous Christian missionary during the Roman Empire
- **Monasteries** are communities where monks or nuns lived under religious vows (poverty, chastity, obedience)
    - Copied and preserved Christian and classical texts
    - Became centers of education and literacy in medieval Europe
    - Trained and sent out missionarie
    - Helped Christianize rural Europe from within.
    - For some women, becoming a nun was the only way to escape societies constraints





