

ROME

VENI
VIDI
VICI

When a filthy barbarian compliments your memes but you still have to slay him



MemeCenter.com

Julius Caesar when he realized everyone had a knife except for him



Why study the Roman Empire?



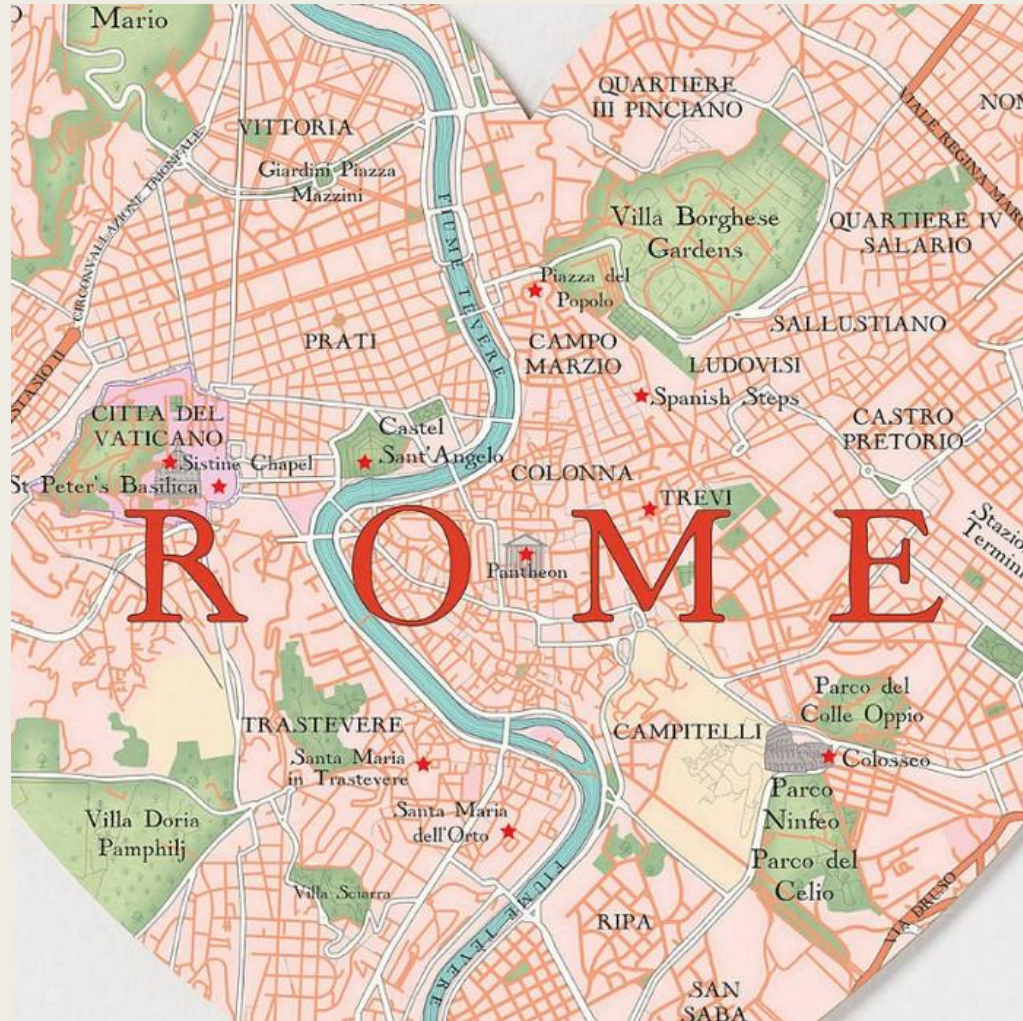
Geography

- Located on the Italian peninsula, in the center of the Mediterranean Sea
- The Alps are in the North
- Broad, fertile plains the north and west



Geography

Rome and the Tiber River



Geography (7 Hills/ Palatine Hill)





Atlantic Ocean

GERMANY

AUSTRIA

SLOVAKIA

UKRAINE

FRANCE

SWITZERLAND

SLOVENIA

HUNGARY

MOLDOVA

ROMANIA

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

Balearic Sea

ITALY

Adriatic Sea

CROATIA

BOSNIA

SERBIA

MONTENEGRO

KOSOVO

MACEDONIA

BULGARIA

Black Sea

Tyrrhenian Sea

ALBANIA

GREECE

Aegean Sea

TURKEY

MOROCCO

SYRIA

TUNISIA

CYPRUS

LEBANON

ALGERIA

ISRAEL

PALESTINE

JORDAN

WWW.FREEWORLDMAPS.NET

LIBYA

EGYPT

Beginnings (Etruscans)

- Italy was originally occupied by many different groups of people
- The Etruscans ruled much of central Italy and at one point, Rome itself
- The decline was gradual, but by 500 BCE the political destiny of Italy had passed out of Etruscan hands. The last Etruscan cities were formally absorbed by Rome around 100 BCE.



Beginnings (Romulus and Remus)

- Legend has that the twins were born around 770BC. (Latin mother, Mars [god] father= divine origin)
- Romulus became angry and killed Remus. With Remus dead, Romulus continued to work on his city. He officially founded the city in **753 BC**, making himself king, and naming it Rome after himself.
- La Lupa Capitolina: the Capitoline Wolf
- 'In bocca al lupo!'



Romulus: What should we name this great city?

Remus: Reme.

Romulus: *sharpening spear*
I have a better idea.



Beginnings (Latins and Founding)

- Ancestors of the Romans, the Latins, settled in the area that is now Rome around 800 BCE
- According to these legends, the Roman Kingdom began with the city's founding *circa* 753 BC, with settlements around the Palatine Hill along the river Tiber River, and ended with the overthrow of the kings and the establishment of the Republic *circa* 509 BC.



Romulus

753 TO 716 BCE



**Numa
Pompilius**

715 TO 673 BCE



**Tullus
Hostilius**

673 TO 641 BCE



**Ancus
Marcius**

641 to 616 BCE



**Tarquin the
Elder**

616 TO 579 BCE



**Servius
Tullius**

579 TO 535 BCE



**Tarquin the
Proud**

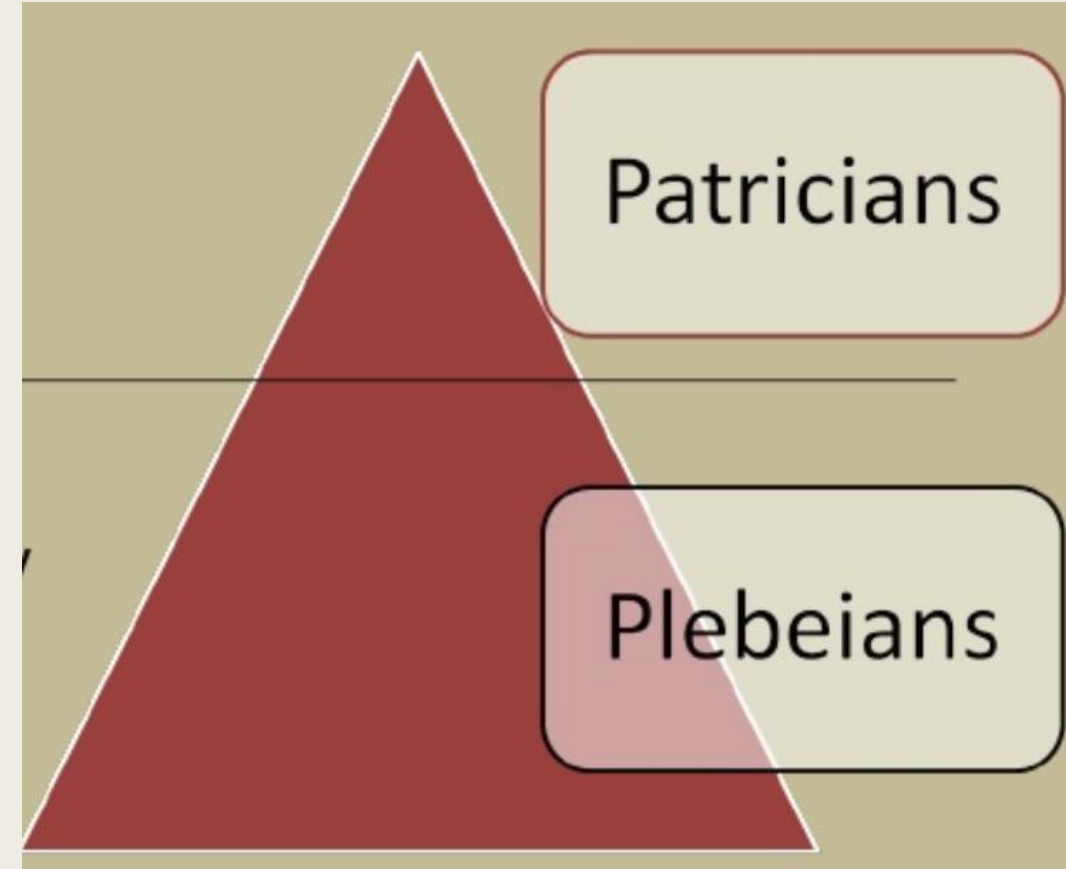
534 TO 509 BCE

Beginnings (Rape of the Sabine Women)



Social Structure: Patricians and Plebeians

- Plebeians: Have no say in the government but eventually get to elect own officials called **tribunes** in 494 BCE
- Patricians= landholding upper class
- Plebeians= farmers, merchants, artisans, traders



Family (Paterfamilias) and Women

- Oldest man head of the household
- Wife and children did not question his authority
- Wealthy had private tutors for their children
- Women could not vote



Roman Slaves

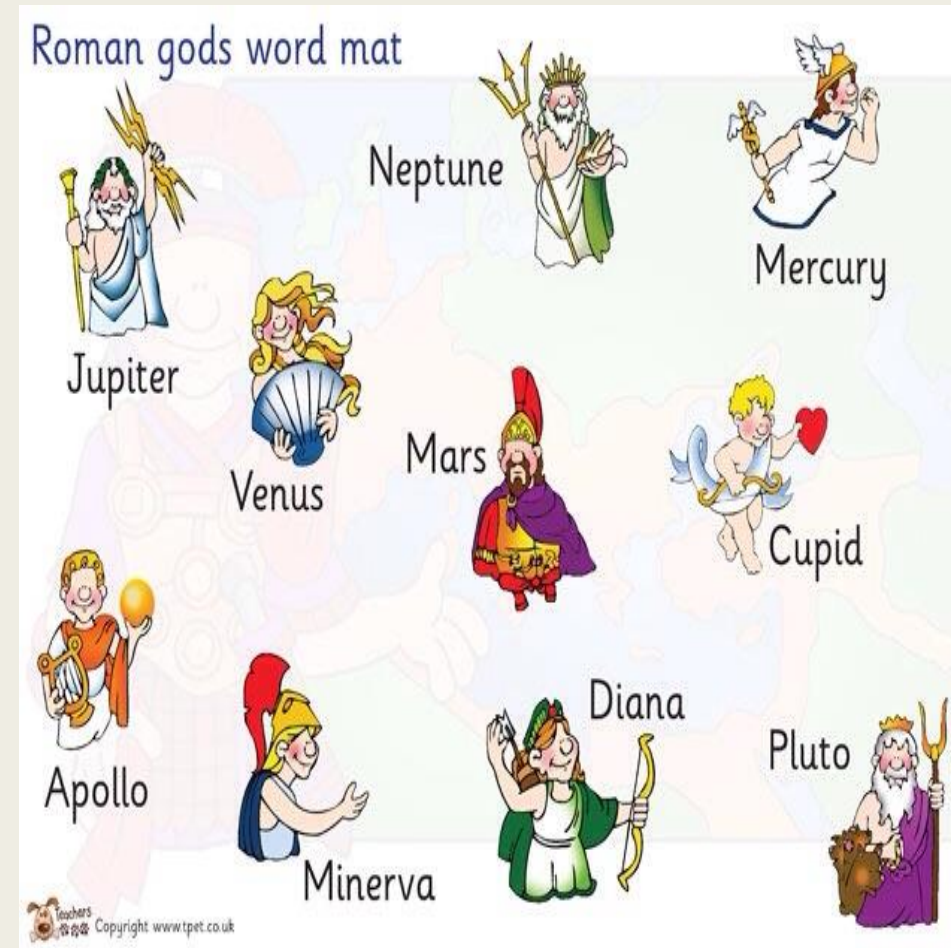
- Slaves played a large role in the Roman economy (not identified with a particular racial or ethnic group).
- The vast majority of Roman slaves were prisoners captured in the many wars that accompanied the creation of the empire.
- By 146 BCE, following the destruction of the North African city of Carthage, some 55,000 people were enslaved en masse.
- By the time of Christ, the Italian heartland of the Roman Empire had some 2 to 3 million slaves, representing 33 to 40 percent of the population.
- Even the growth of Christianity within the Roman Empire did little to undermine slavery.



Religion

- Romans were polytheistic
- Many of the gods were adapted from Greek gods
- Roman calendar was full of feasts and celebrations to honor the gods and goddesses
- Temples for worship to ask for divine assistance

Greek God	Roman God
Zeus-ruler of all gods	Jupiter-ruler of all gods
Hera-wife of Zeus, protected marriage	Juno-wife of Jupiter, protected marriage
Poseidon-god of the sea	Neptune-god of the sea



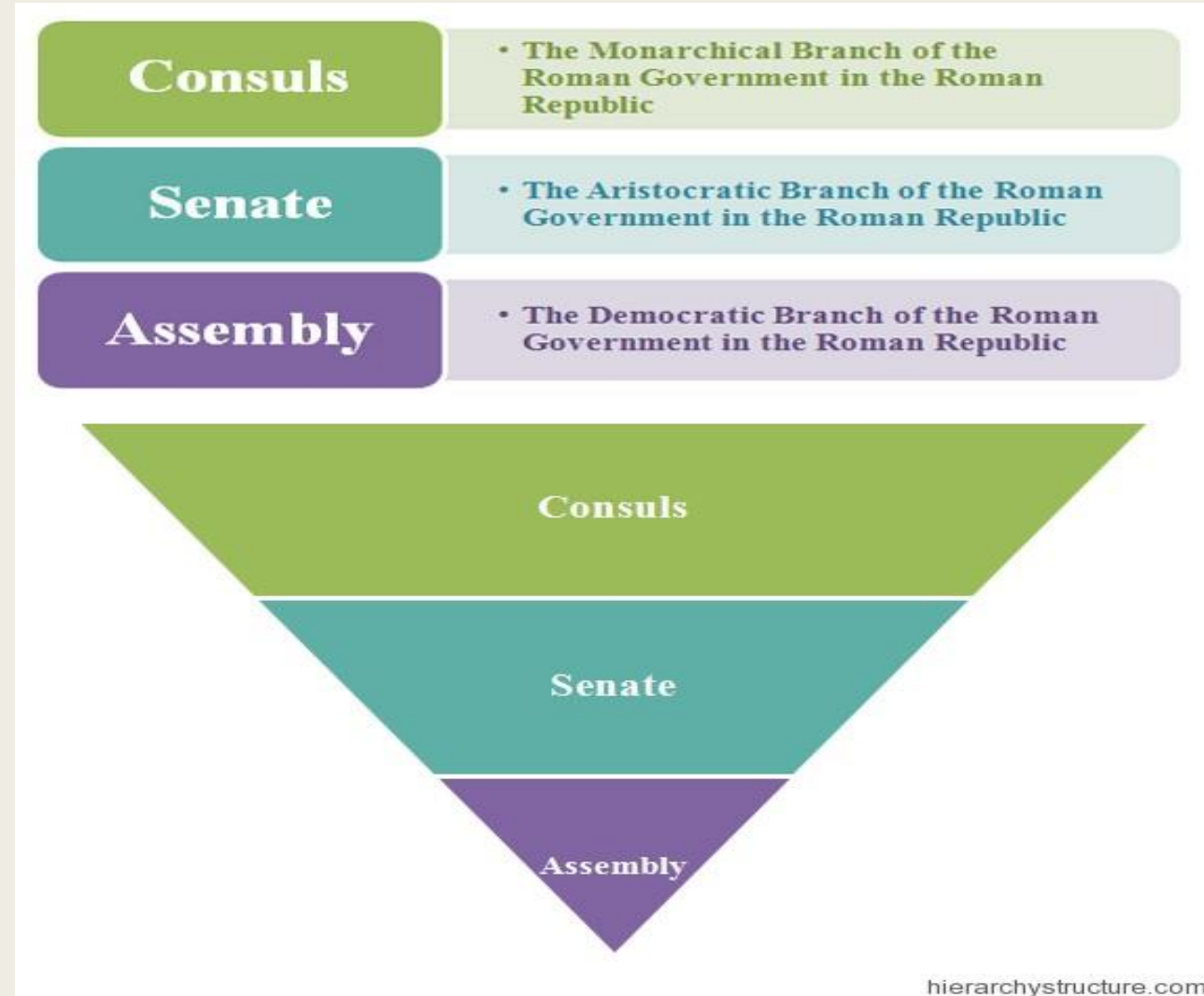
The Republic: Political Structure

Republic: is a form of government in which the country is considered a "public matter", not the private concern or property of the rulers. It is a form of government under which the head of state is not a hereditary monarch.

-Senate= governing body

-Consuls= two patricians

-Dictator= assigned to be in charge in the Event of a war for 6 months



Structure of Government Under the Republic

<i>2 Consuls</i> <i>Head of Government</i>	<i>Senate (300 members)</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
PATRICIANS	PATRICIANS	PLEBEIANS
1 year term	Life term	
Consuls chose the Senators		Elected the 2 Consuls
Ran the government, overseeing the work of other government officials.	Advised the consuls. Advised the Assembly.	Elected government officials including judges.
Directed (commanded) the army	Directed spending, including tax dollars	
Acted as judges	Approved or disapproved laws made by the Assembly	Voted on laws suggested by government officials
In an emergency, consuls could choose a dictator – a single ruler to make quick decisions.	Made decisions concerning relationships with foreign powers	Declared war or peace
Both consuls had to agree on their decisions. Each had the power to Veto the other. In Latin, veto means “I forbid.”		

The Twelve Tables

- The earliest attempt by the **Romans** to create a code of law
- A commission of ten men was appointed (c. 455 B.C.) to draw up a code of law binding on both patrician and plebeian and which consuls would have to enforce.
- Displayed in the Forum, "The Twelve Tables" stated the rights and duties of the Roman citizen.



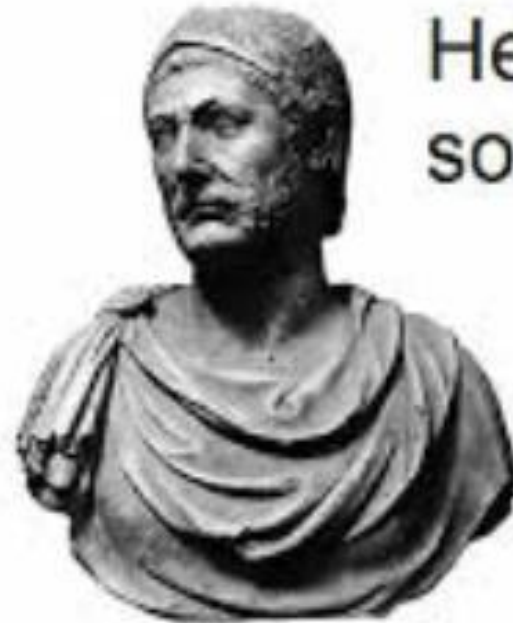
TABLE I	Procedure: for courts and trials
TABLE II	Trials, continued.
TABLE III	Debt
TABLE IV	Rights of fathers (<i>paterfamilias</i>) over the family
TABLE V	Legal guardianship and inheritance laws
TABLE VI	Acquisition and possession
TABLE VII	Land rights
TABLE VIII	Torts and delicts (Laws of injury)
TABLE IX	Public law
TABLE X	Sacred law
TABLE XI	Supplement I
TABLE XII	Supplement II

Punic Wars

- Carthage had an empire throughout the Mediterranean
- Rome fought Carthage in 3 wars from 264 to 126 BCE
- By the Third Punic War, Rome had completely destroyed Carthage and gained all of its territory



ROMANS HATE HIM!

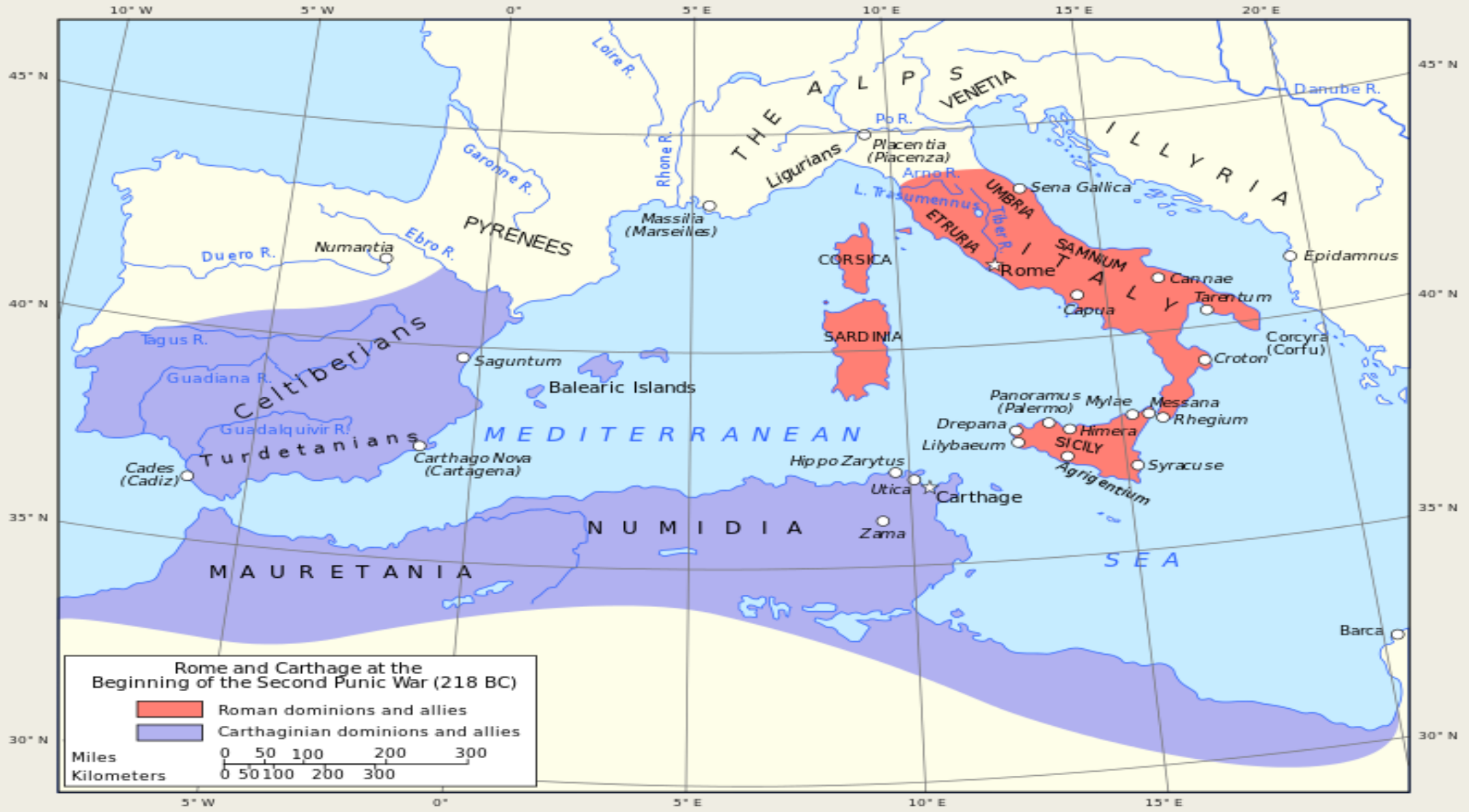


He wiped out **75,000**
soldiers at Cannae

Learn how to defeat
armies twice the size
of your own with this
ONE WEIRD TRICK

LEARN THE TRUTH NOW

Punic Wars



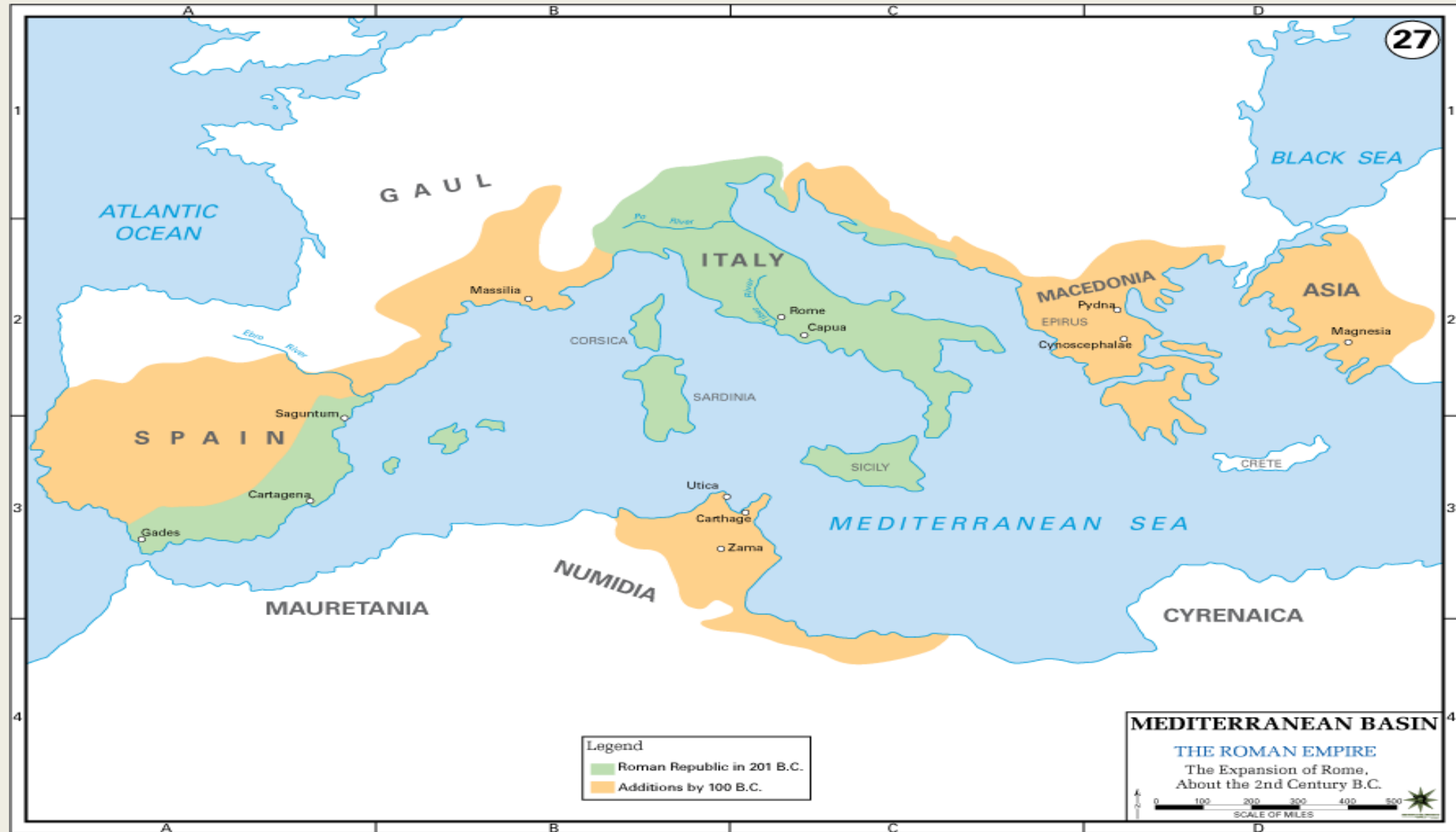


Hannibal's route of Invasion
(Third century B.C.)

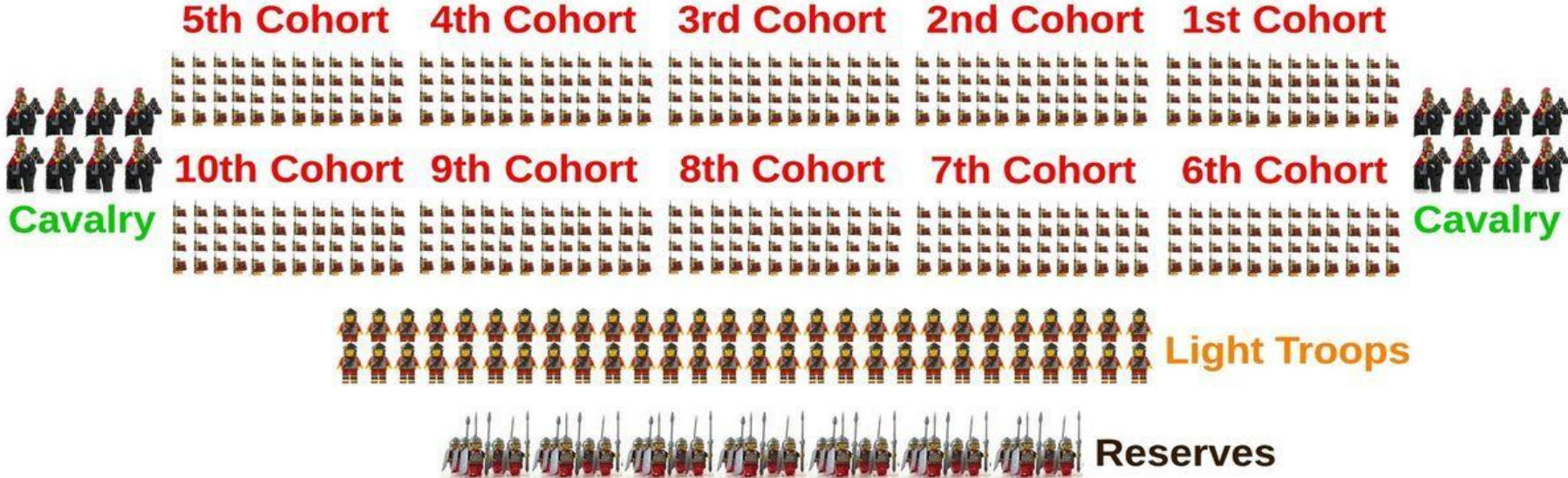
- Hannibal's route
- ✖ Major Battles



Roman Expansion → Legions

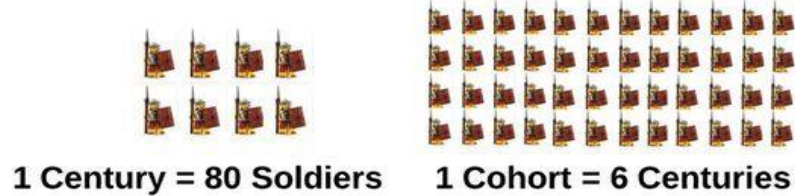


The Roman Legion

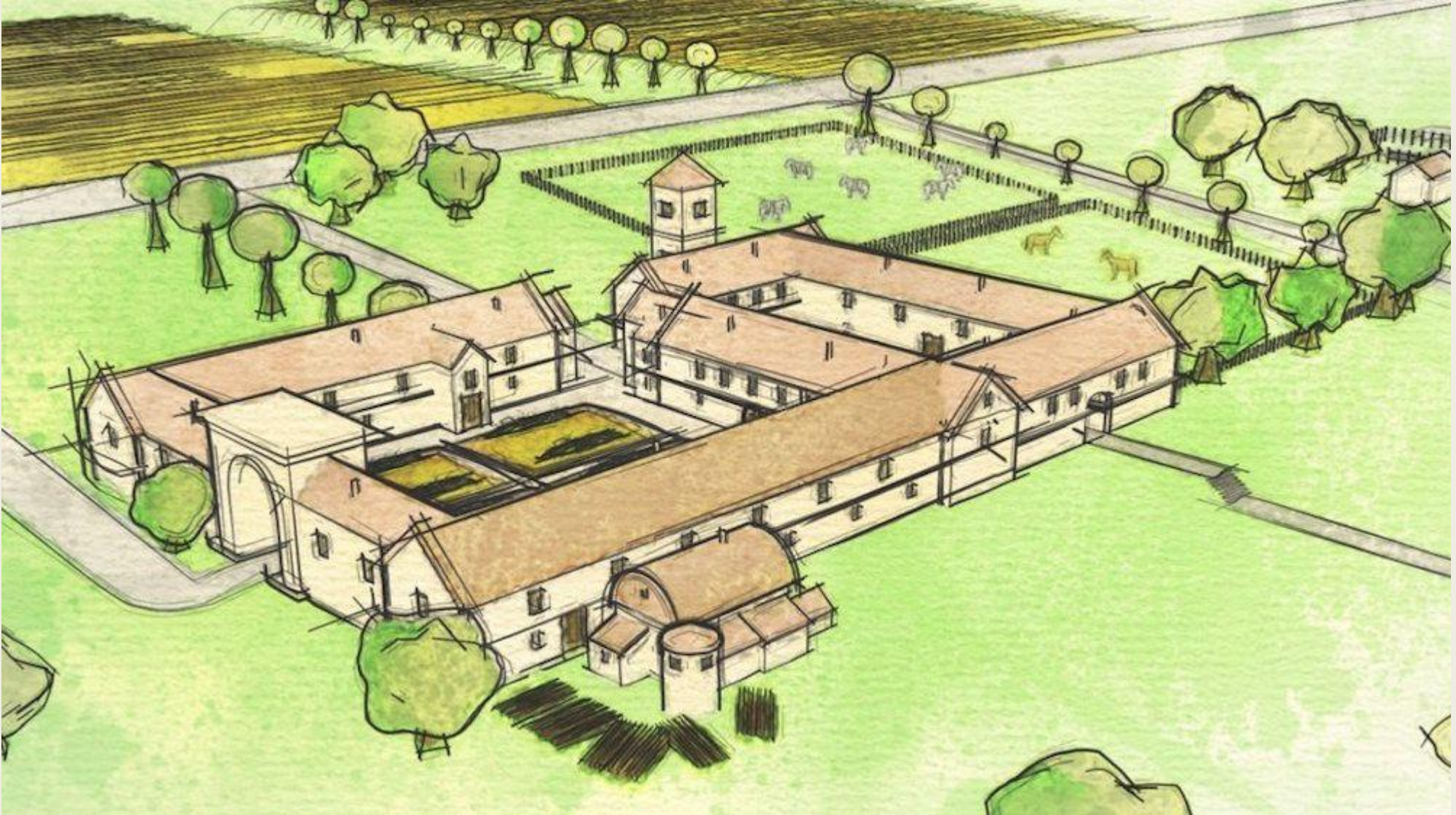


1 Legion ~ 5,500 Soldiers

Legend



Latifundia

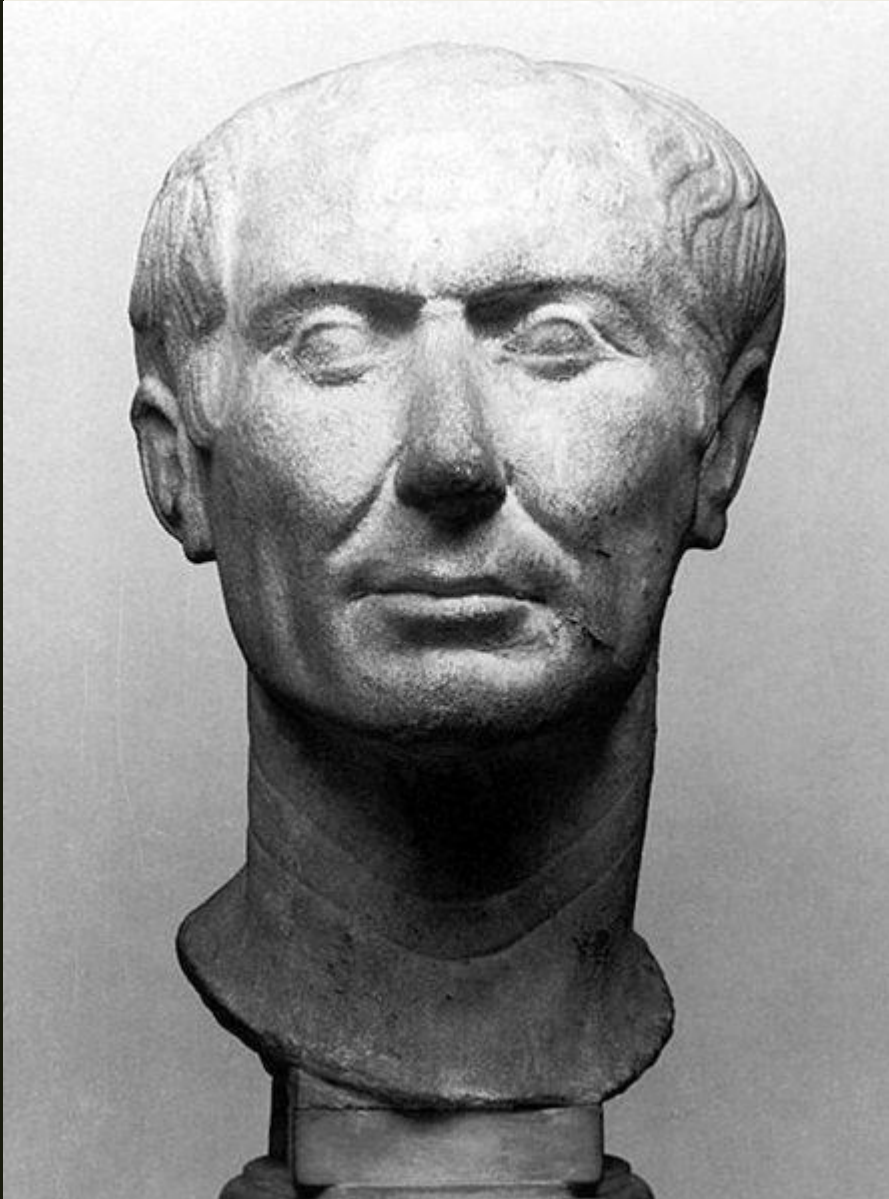


Economics and the Gracchi Brothers

- Conquests brought much wealth to Rome
- Wealthy families bought huge estates called Latifundia
- Romans had slaves which would work on the Latifundia → Rome flooded with slaves from conquered lands
- Slave labor hurt the small farmers because it cost them more to produce food, and the price was driven down by the immense quantities coming into Rome.
- Farmers fell into debt, sold their land, and moved to the city looking for work.
- Gap between rich and poor widens= riots and chaos
- The **Gracchi brothers**, Tiberius and Gaius, were Romans who both served as tribunes of the plebs between 133 and 121 BC. They attempted to redistribute public land controlled principally by aristocrats—to the urban poor and veterans, in addition to other social and constitutional reforms. After achieving some early success, both were assassinated by a conservative faction in the senate that opposed these reforms.



Julius Caesar



Julius Caesar: Im dictator now
Roman Senate:



The people of
Rome:where's Pompey?

Caesar:



Gone. Reduced to atoms.

Julius Caesar

- In 60 BC, Caesar, Crassus and Pompey formed the First Triumvirate
- Caesar= military general (rose to become one of the most powerful politicians in the Roman Republic through a number of his accomplishments, notably his victories in the Gallic Wars, completed by 51 BC)
- These achievements granted him unmatched military power and threatened to eclipse the standing of Pompey, who had realigned himself with the Senate after the death of Crassus in 53 BC.



- With the Gallic Wars concluded, the Senate ordered Caesar to step down from his military command and return to Rome. Leaving his command in Gaul meant losing his immunity from being charged as a criminal for waging unsanctioned wars. As a result, Caesar found himself with no other options but to cross the Rubicon with the 13th Legion, leaving his province and illegally entering Roman Italy under arms. Civil war resulted, and Caesar's victory in the war put him in an unrivalled position of power and influence.

The senate: Don't you dare cross the rubicon with your legion

Caesar:



Cleopatra and her son Caesarion



The Ides of March (15 March 44 BCE)

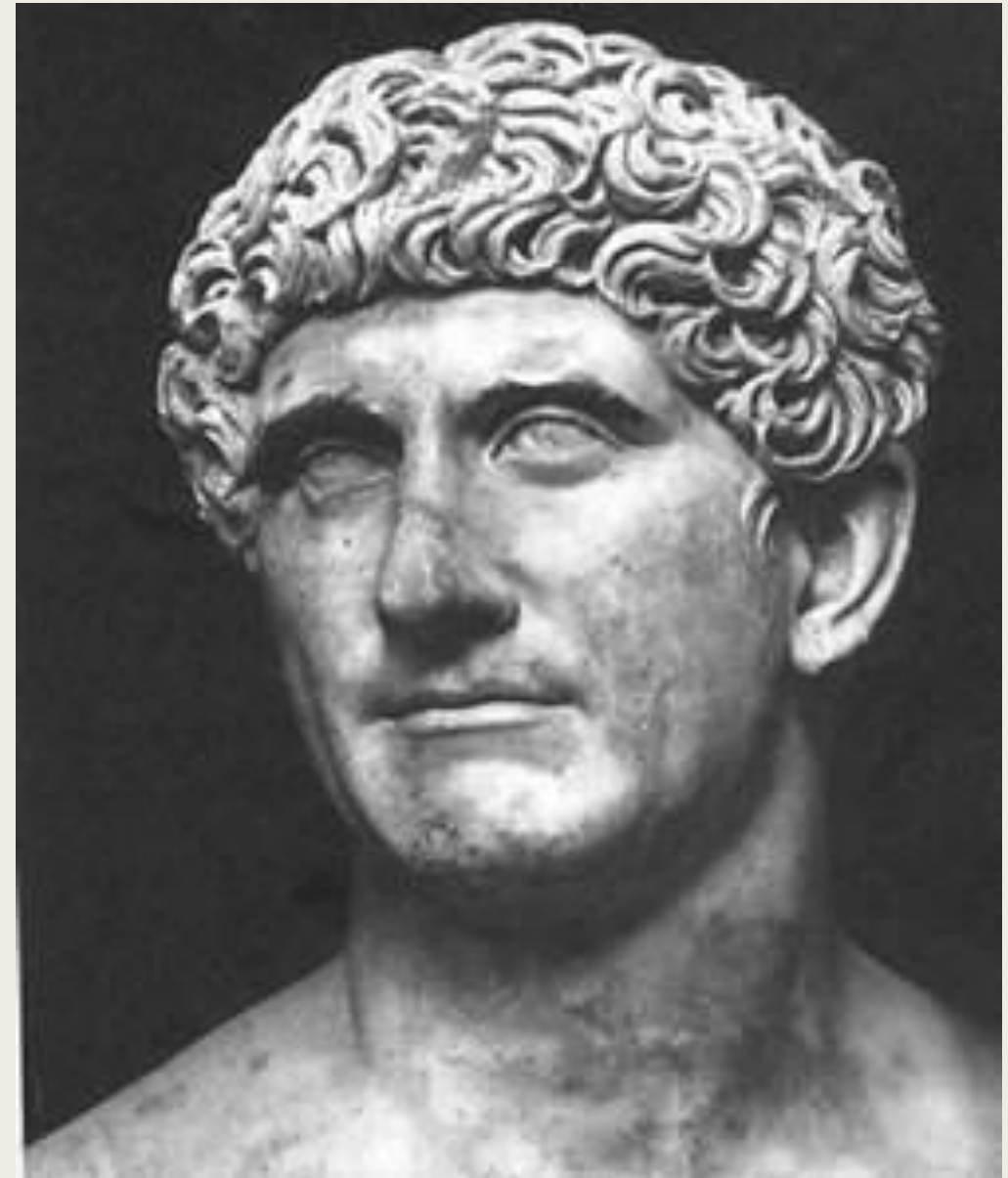
only 40s BC kids will understand





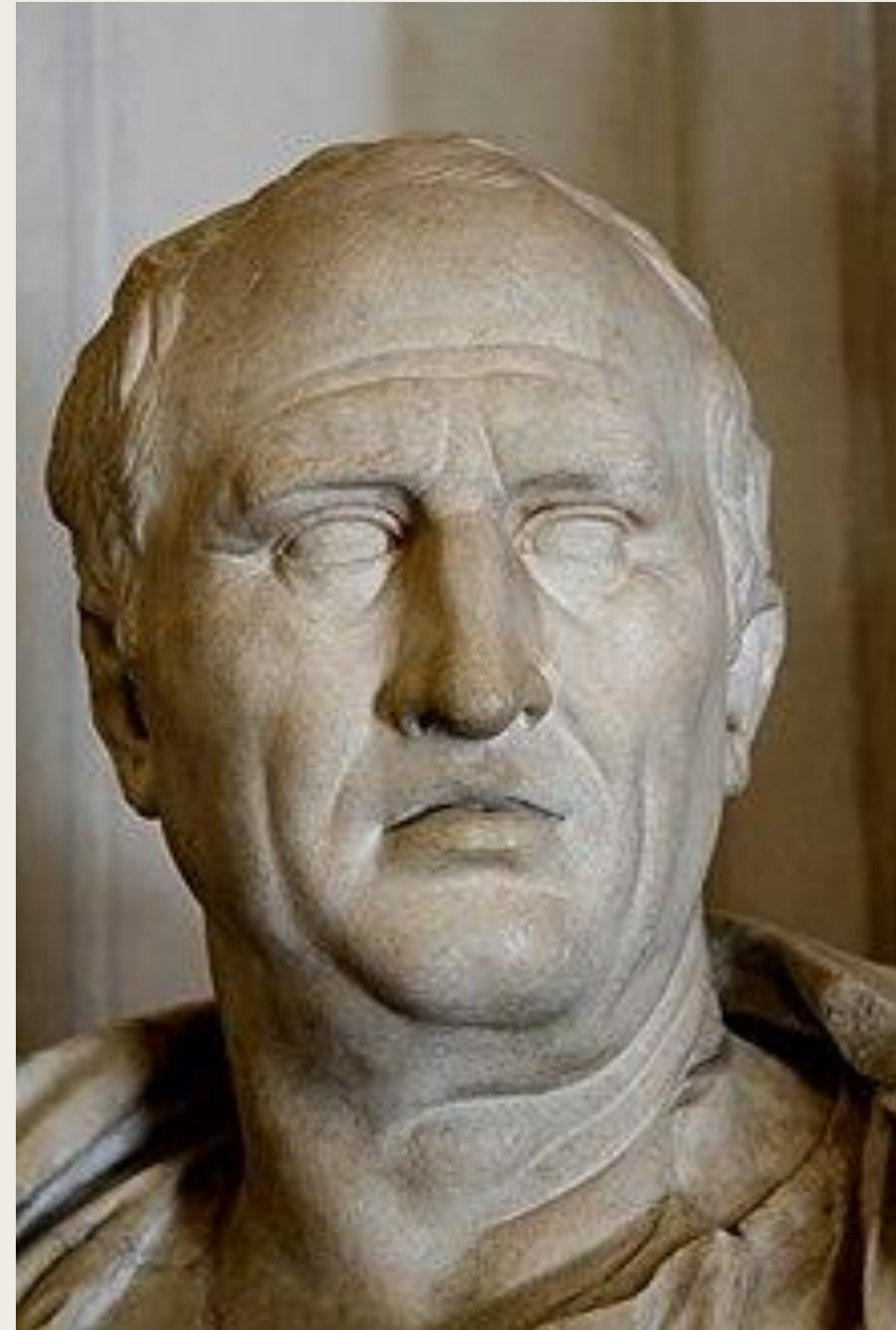
Civil War...again

- Julius Caesar centralized the bureaucracy of the Republic and was eventually proclaimed "dictator in perpetuity", giving him additional authority. His populist and authoritarian reforms angered the elites, who began to conspire against him. On the Ides of March (15 March) 44 BC Caesar was assassinated by a group of rebellious senators. A new series of civil wars broke out and the Republic was never fully restored. Caesar's adopted heir Octavian, later known as Augustus, rose to sole power after defeating his opponents in the civil war. Octavian set about solidifying his power and the era of the Roman Empire began.

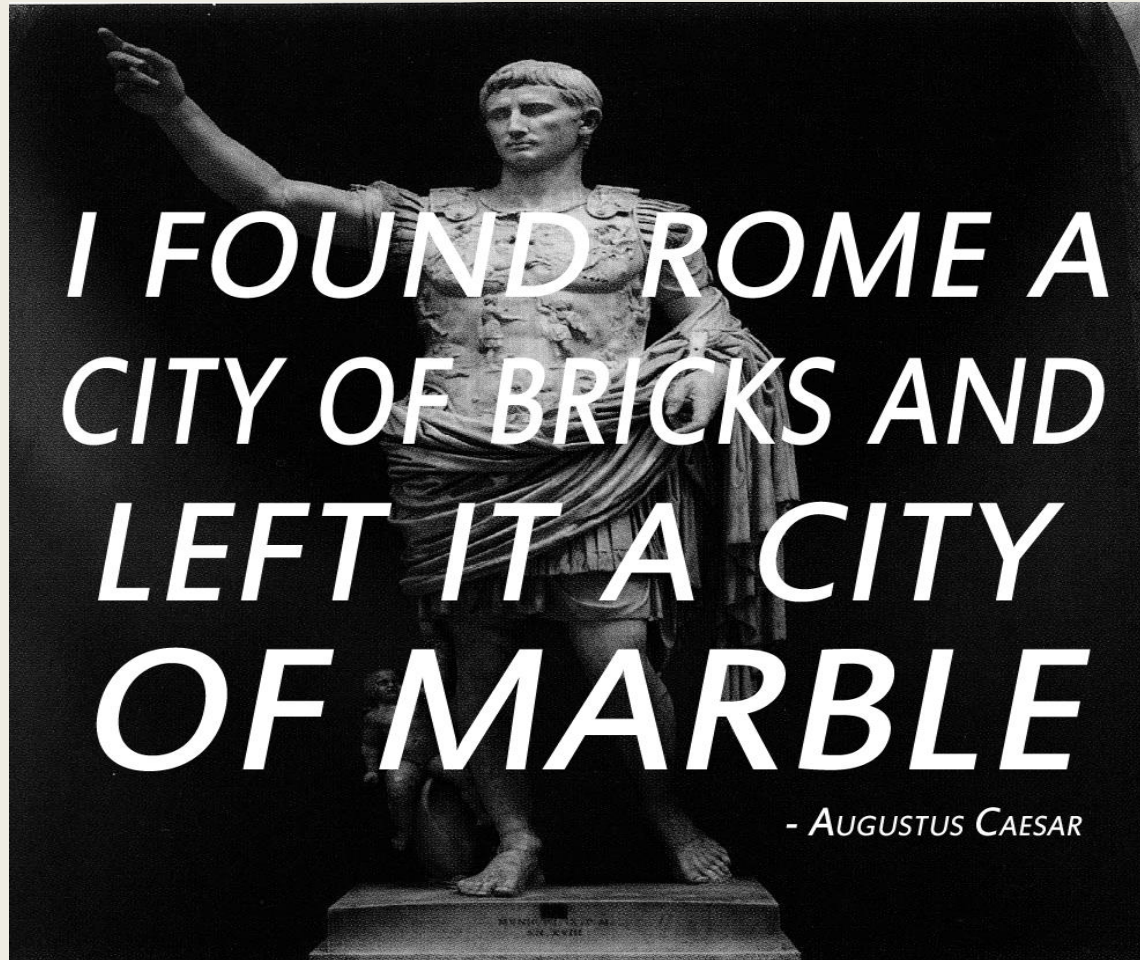


Cicero (106-43 BCE)

- Roman statesman, orator, lawyer and philosopher, who served as consul in the year 63 BC; considered one of Rome's greatest orators and prose stylists.
- During the chaotic latter half of the 1st century BC marked by civil wars and the dictatorship of Julius Cesar, Cicero championed a return to the traditional republican government. Following Julius Caesar's death, Cicero became an enemy of Mark Antony in the ensuing power struggle, attacking him in a series of speeches. He was proscribed as an enemy of the state by the Second Triumvirate and consequently executed by soldiers operating on their behalf in 43 BC after having been intercepted during an attempted flight from the Italian peninsula. His severed hands and head were then, as a final revenge of Mark Antony, displayed in public.



Octavio → Augustus → THE EMPIRE
He's #1!!!

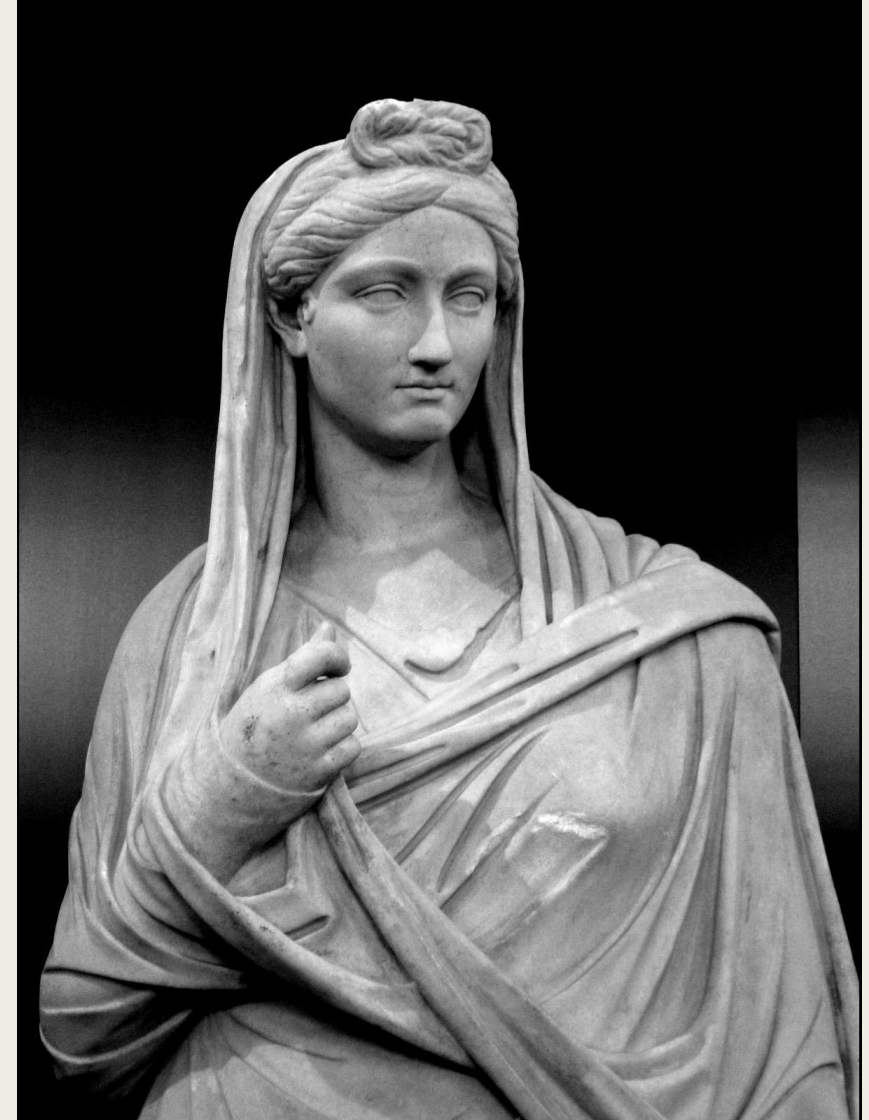


Octavio → Augustus → THE EMPIRE (Principate and Pax Romana)

- First Emperor of the Roman Empire, controlling Imperial Rome from 27 BC until his death in AD 14.
- The reign of Augustus initiated an era of relative peace known as the Pax Romana, a long period of relative peace and stability experienced by the Roman Empire between the accession of Caesar Augustus, founder of the Roman principate, and the death of Marcus Aurelius, last of the "good emperors".
- Augustus dramatically enlarged the Empire.
- He reformed the Roman system of taxation, developed networks of roads with an official courier system, established a standing army, established the Praetorian Guard, created official police and fire-fighting services for Rome, and rebuilt much of the city during his reign.

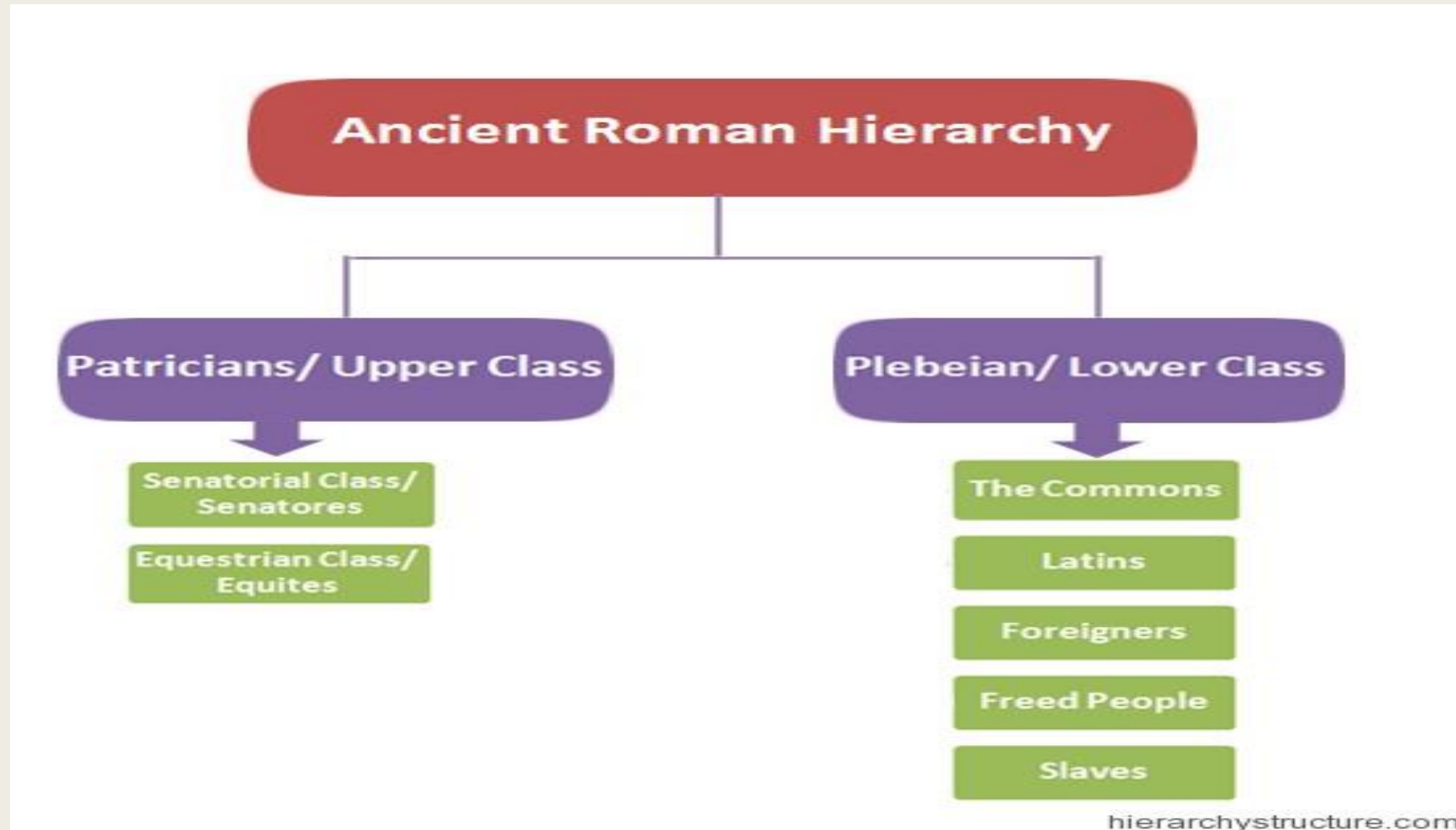
Role of Women in the Empire

- Roman women held no direct political power, those from wealthy or powerful families could and did exert influence through private negotiations
- “Always the daughter”
- Women and sexuality
- Julia the Elder vs Emperor Augustus’s family values
- Although the rights and status of women in the earliest period of Roman history were more restricted than in the late Republic and Empire, as early as the 5th century BC, Roman women could own land, write their own wills, and appear in court.



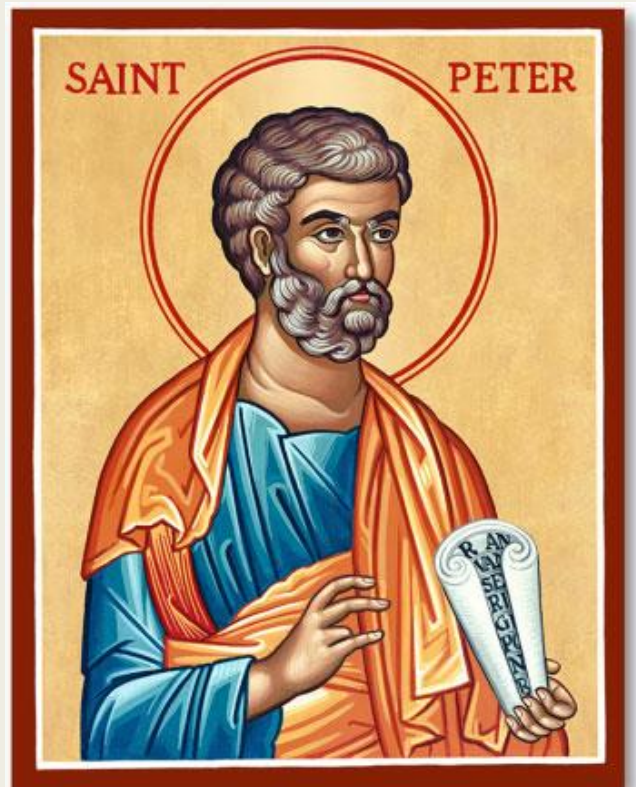
Equites

- Prosperous landowners second in wealth and status to the senatorial aristocracy. The Roman emperors allied with this group to counterbalance the influence of the old aristocracy and used these people to staff the imperial civil service (governmental bureaucracy).



Christianity Beginnings (Saint Peter)

- He is traditionally counted as the first Bishop of Rome—or pope.
- According to Christian tradition, Peter was crucified in Rome under Emperor Nero. It is traditionally held that he was crucified upside down at his own request, since he saw himself unworthy to be crucified in the same way as Jesus.

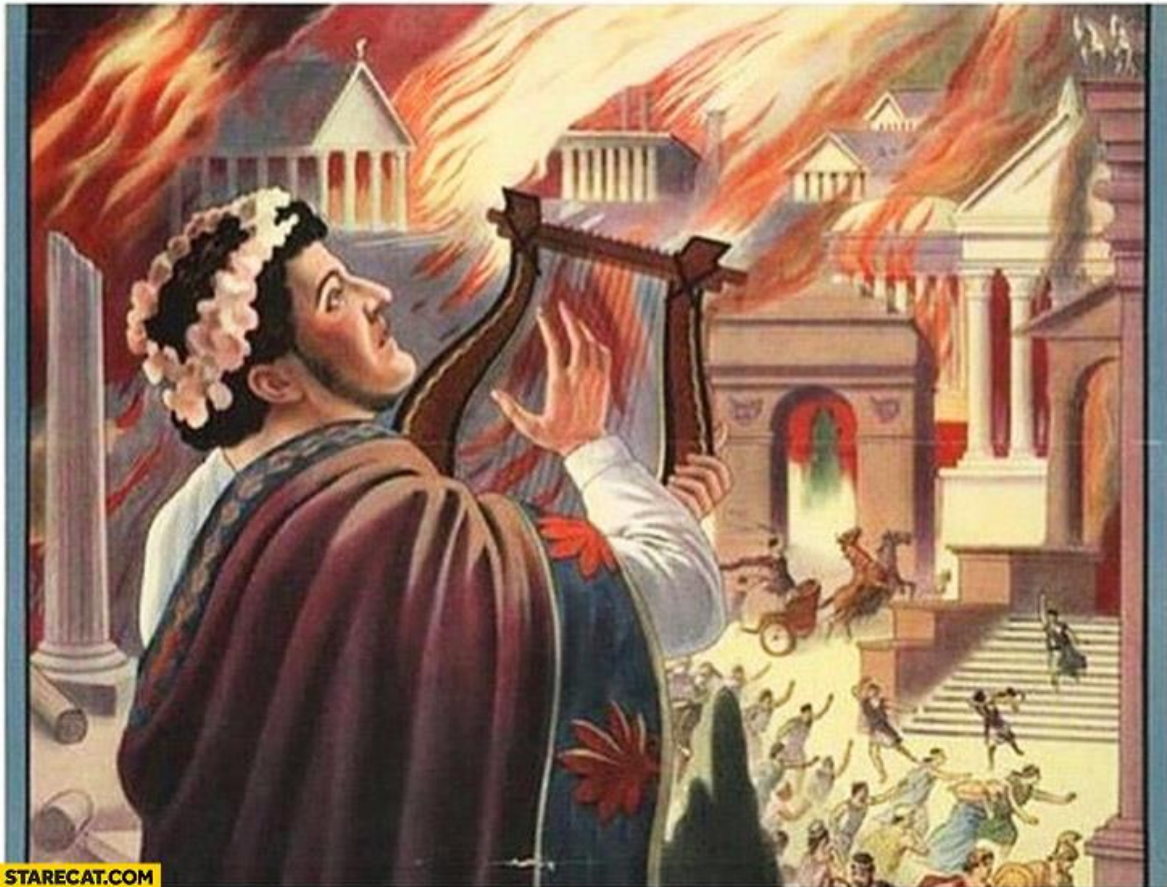


Christianity Beginnings (Catacombs)



Notable Emperors: Nero (Great Fire 64 CE)

When you're in Rome and you release
your mixtape



Nero (Great Fire 64 CE)



Colosseum

- largest amphitheatre ever built. The Colosseum is situated just east of the Roman Forum. Construction began under the emperor Vespasian in AD 72, and was completed in AD 80 under his successor and heir Titus.



Gladiators



Notable Emperors: Trajan

- 98 to 117 CE
- Officially declared by the Senate ("the best ruler"), Trajan is remembered as a successful soldier-emperor who presided over the greatest military expansion in Roman history, leading the empire to attain its maximum territorial extent by the time of his death.



Trajan's Column (107 AD)



Notable Emperors: Hadrian

- 117 to 138 CE
- Hadrian preferred to invest in the development of stable, defensible borders, and the unification, under his overall leadership, of the empire's disparate peoples. He is known for building Hadrian's Wall, which marked the northern limit of Britannia.



Pantheon

- former Roman temple, now a church, in Rome, Italy, on the site of an earlier temple commissioned by Marcus Agrippa during the reign of Augustus (27 BC – 14 AD). It was completed by the emperor Hadrian and probably dedicated about 126 AD.



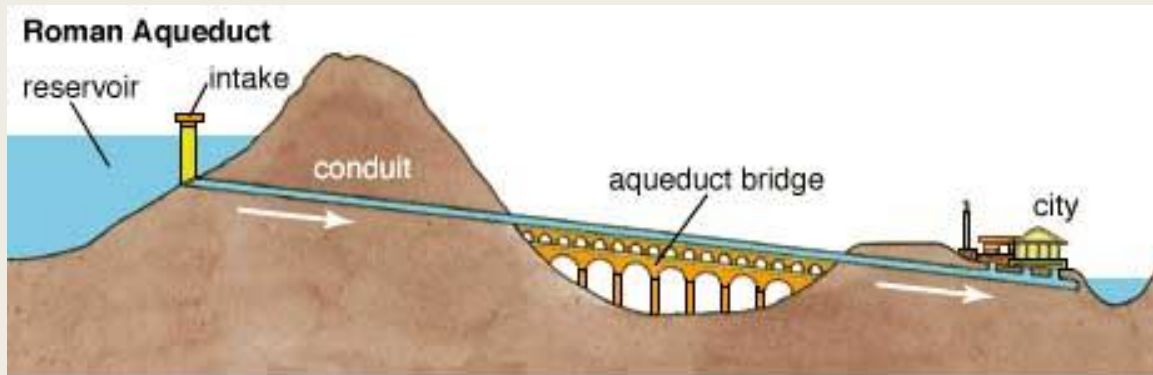
Notable Emperors: Caligula

- 37 to AD 41

Whenever you do something stupid, just remember that Roman emperor Caligula waged a war on Poseidon. He had his army march to the beach and told them to start stabbing the water.



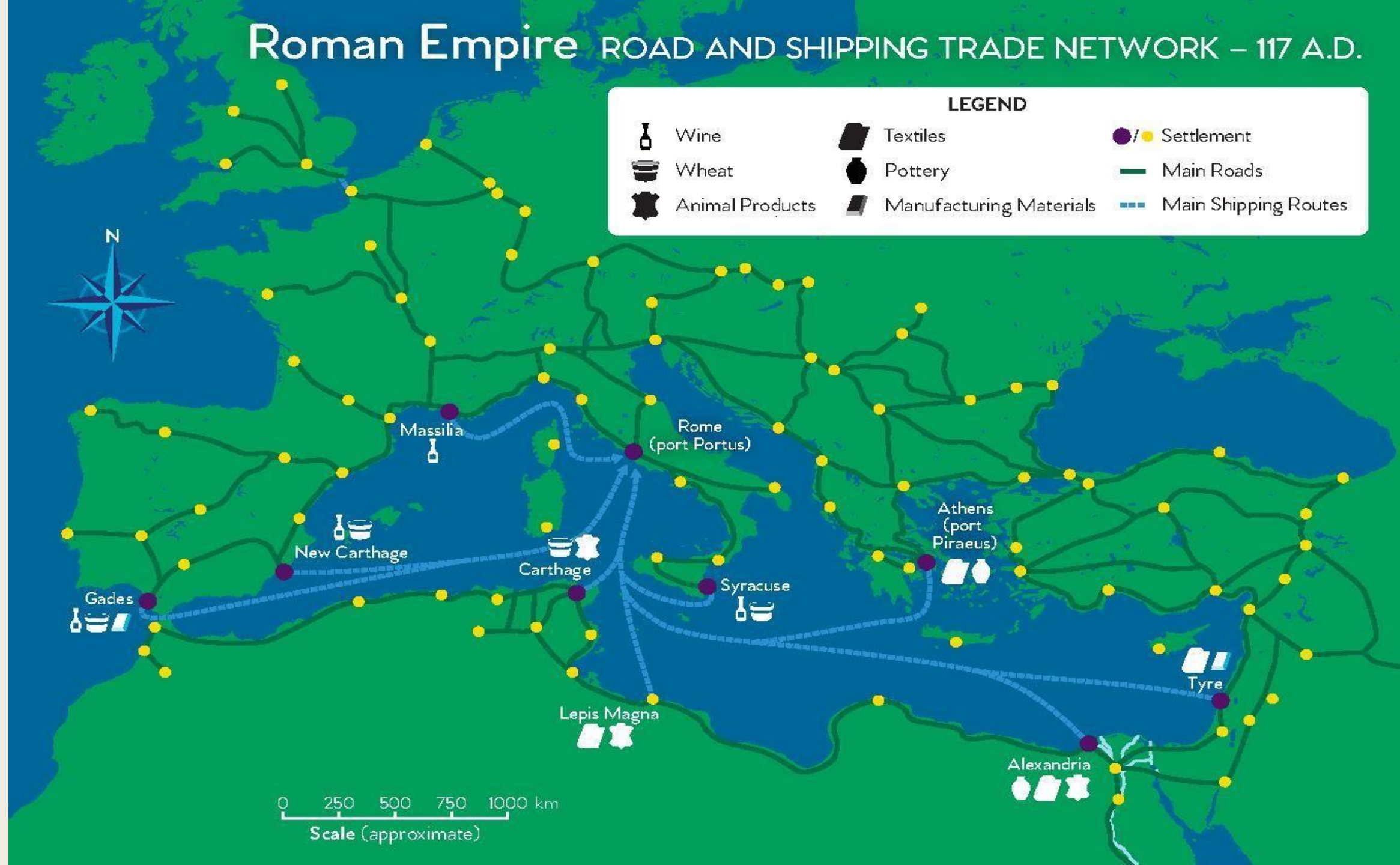
Cool Tech: Fountains, Baths, and Aqueducts



Roman Empire ROAD AND SHIPPING TRADE NETWORK – 117 A.D.

LEGEND

 Wine	 Textiles	 Settlement
 Wheat	 Pottery	 Main Roads
 Animal Products	 Manufacturing Materials	 Main Shipping Routes



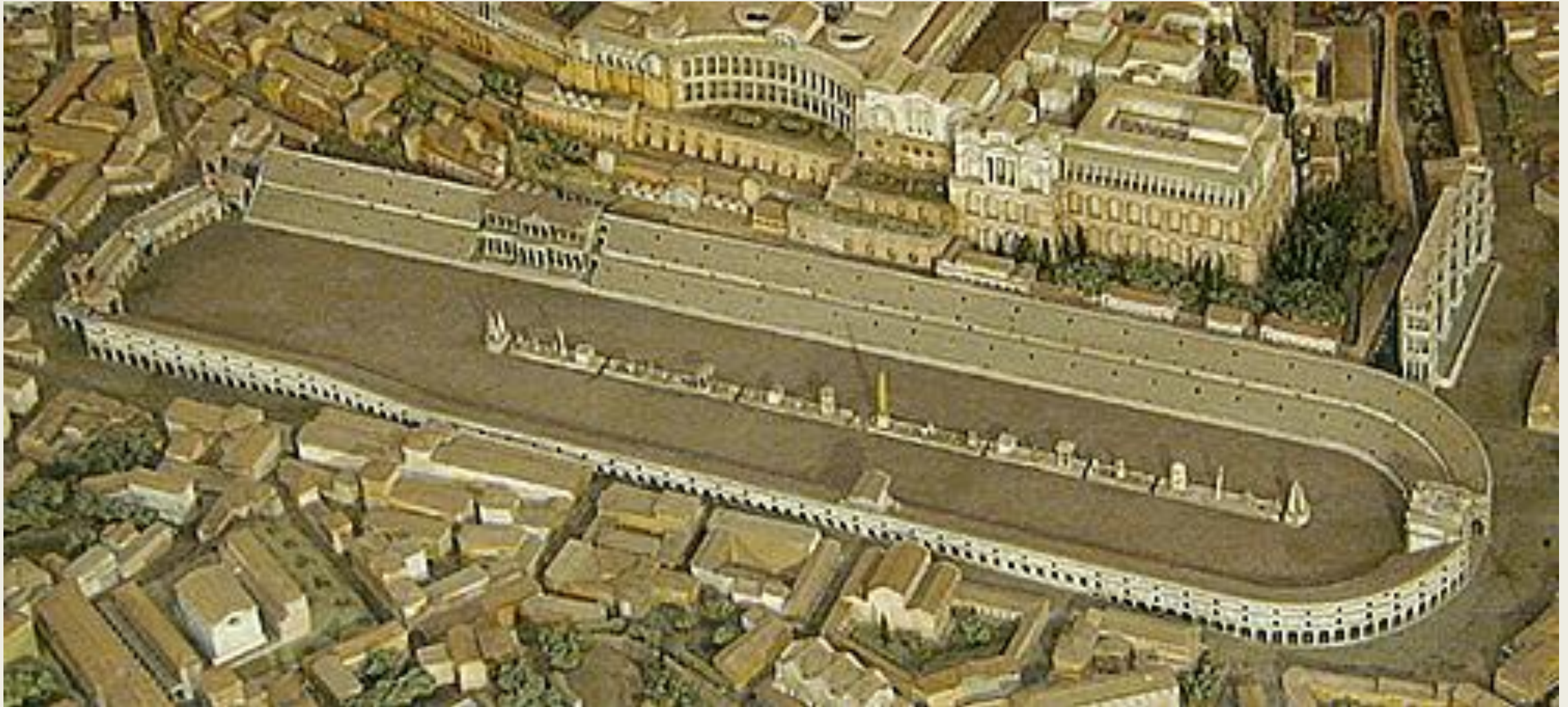
0 250 500 750 1000 km
Scale (approximate)

Roman Forum



Circus Maximus

- It measured 621 m (2,037 ft) in length and 118 m (387 ft) in width and could accommodate over 150,000 spectators





Fun Fact (vomitorium: fact or fiction?)



Pompeii

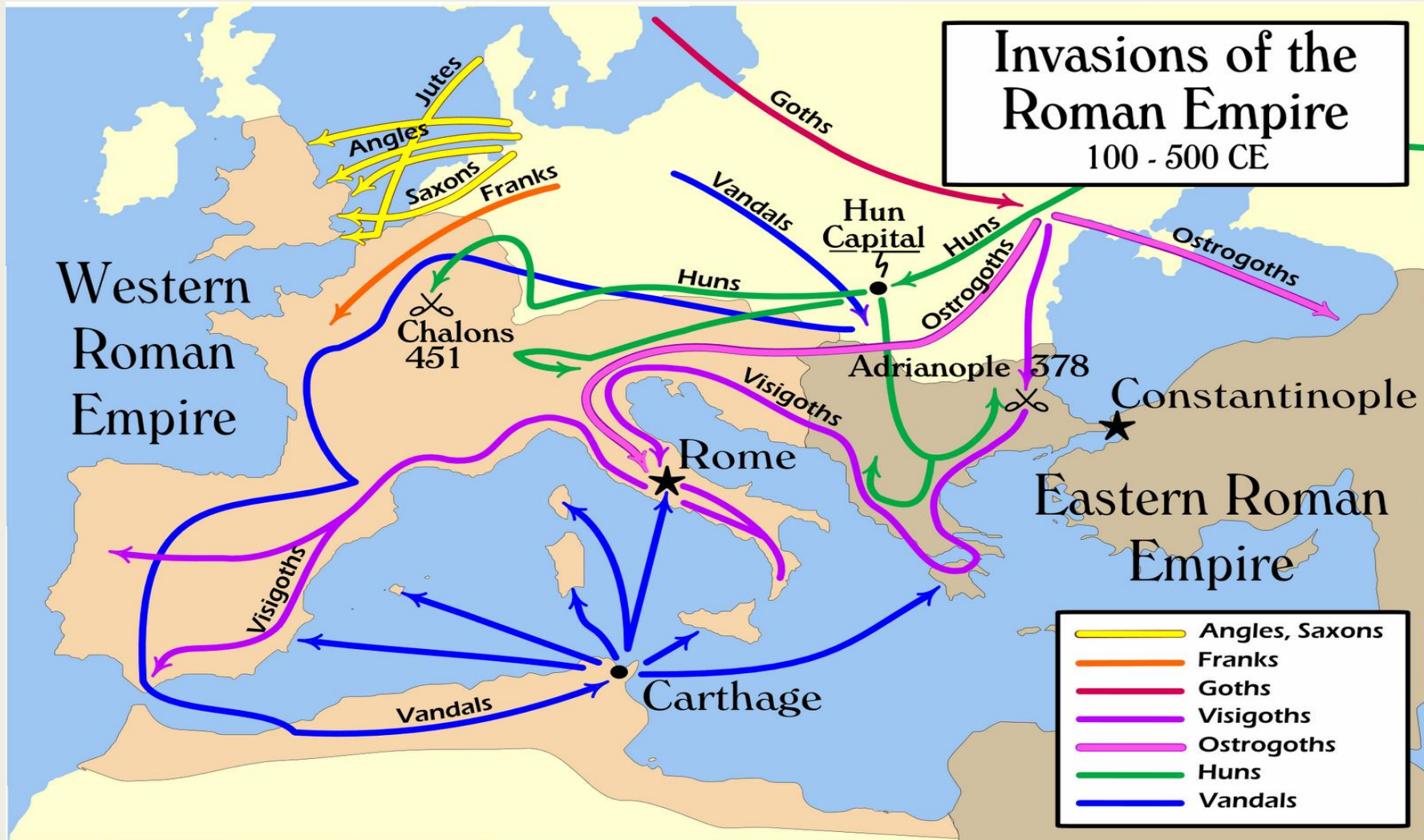
- Buried under 13 to 20 ft of volcanic ash and pumice in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79.



Decline: Crisis of the Third Century

- Rome did not really fall until the 15th century
- Rome was beginning to be sacked by barbarians (Visigoths 410 CE)
- **EMPIRE TOO BIG TO GOVERN:** Rome was doomed to fall the moment it spread outside of Italy.
- Incorporated conquered people more fully: Barbarians inside the gates! (Incorporate Germanic warriors into Roman army= bad idea because they were not loyal to Rome= civil wars)
- Very little stability in the West; General after general declared himself emperor (235-284 CE, 41 different people were or claimed to be emperor)
- The **Crisis of the Third Century**, also known as **Military Anarchy** or the **Imperial Crisis** (AD 235–284), which the Roman Empire nearly collapsed under the combined pressures of invasion, civil war, plague, and economic depression.

Byzantine Empire (395-1453 CE) (West → East Roman Empire)



Emperor Constantine and Constantinople



313 C.E. Edict of Milan

- agreement to treat Christians benevolently within the Roman Empire.



First Council of Nicaea

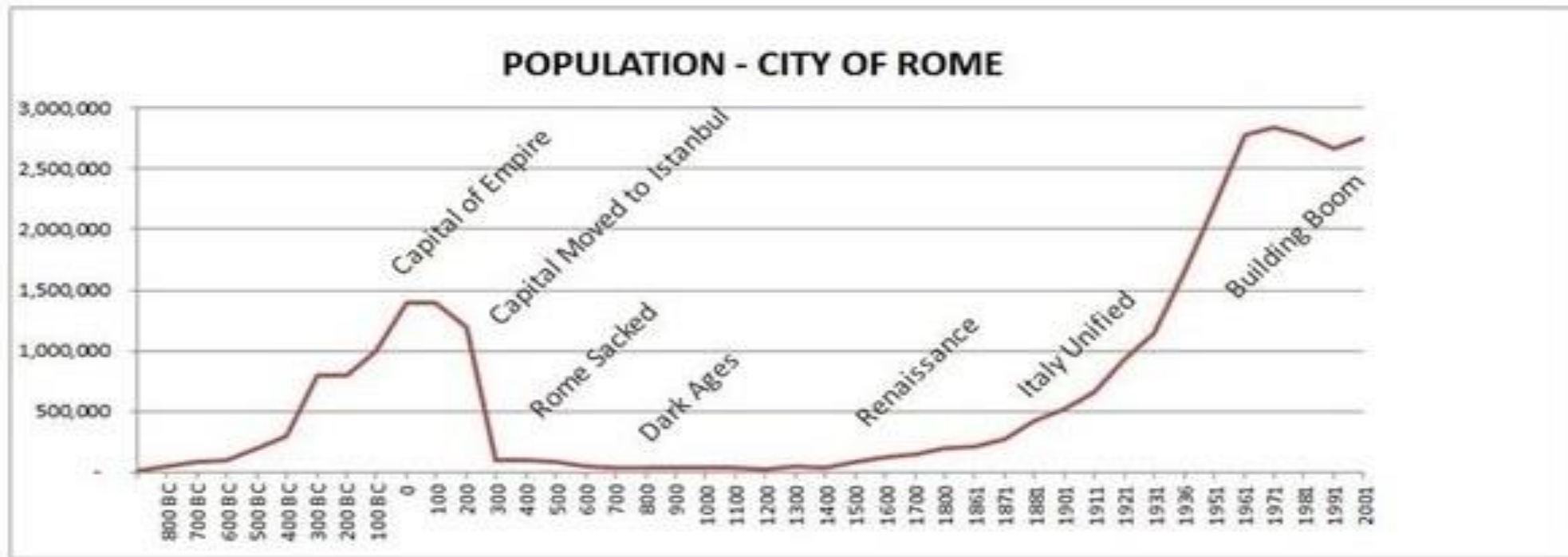
- The **First Council of Nicaea**, held in **Nicaea** in Bithynia (in present-day Turkey), convoked by the Roman Emperor **Constantine I** in 325, was the **first** ecumenical conference of bishops of the Christian Church, and most significantly resulted in the **first** uniform Christian doctrine.



The Fall of Western Rome ☹️

“Barbarians at the Gates”

- City of Rome was conquered by barbarians in 476 CE (never again a Roman emperor in Rome)



Urban administrative districts in color. All other space is Agro Romano.

Romanization

“NON SCHOLAE SED
VITAE DISCIMUS”

WE LEARN NOT FOR
SCHOOL BUT FOR LIFE

Dark Ages?

