ROME MAP

Use page 336 and 337 in *History Alive* books to complete the map and the questions on the back.
Our Studies of Rome

1. Geography and Early Development of Rome
2. Rise of the Republic
3. From Republic to Empire
4. Daily Life
5. Origins and Spread of Christianity
6. Learning About World Religions
7. Legacy of Rome
DEAR ME,

+ on the back of your KWL, write a short letter to yourself explaining what new things you’ve learned since you last wrote on this sheet!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Evidence of Greek Influence Today</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sports/Entertainment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>Astronomy</td>
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<td>Mathematics</td>
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</table>
Grab a sheet from the stool and begin filling out the top chart:

- What do you know about Rome?
- What would you like to know?

Try to list 3-5 items in each...
SPQR
C. IVLIO CAESARI,
DICT. PERPETVO
ANNO X
A FASCIBVS RENOVARIS
## Rome KWL Grapes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What do you know about Rome’s...</th>
<th>What do you want to know?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Achievements</strong></td>
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</table>
Can you figure out the analogies?

Dog : Cat :: Bark : ______________

Sparta : Rome :: Helot : _____________

Athens : Rome :: Acropolis : ____________

Alexander : Macedonia :: ______________ : Rome
The Height of Rome – 117 CE
GEOGRAPHY CHALLENGE

• You will need:
  1. A worksheet
  2. Two colored pencils *different colors*
  3. Journeys and History Alive Books around room
  4. A small group (2-3 people)
WARM UP QUESTIONS

1. How has someone older than you ever influenced you?
2. Has your mind ever been changed?
3. Have you changed the way you think about a certain topic or issue?
4. Have you learned anything?
EARLY ROME AND NEIGHBORS

- **Rome**: the capital city of the Roman civilization (founded 700 BCE)
- **Etruscans**: an ancient inhabitant of Etruria, a land in north and central Italy (*modern-day Tuscany*)
- **Latins**: built a village in what would become Rome; invaded Italy around 1000 BCE
- **Greeks**
ETRUSCAN & GREEK INFLUENCE

**Etruscan**

1. **Engineering**
   - Romans adapt the structures of the Etruscans
   - Arch
   - **Cuniculus** – an underground irrigation system invented by the Etruscans

2. **Sporting Events**
   - Slave fighting → **gladiators** (trained to fight for public entertainment)
   - Chariot Races
ETRUSCAN & GREEK INFLUENCE

Greek

1. Architecture
   - Marble
   - Temples
   - Use of concrete
   - Stadiums (Circus Maximus, Colosseum)

2. Writing
   - Alphabet – wrote in all capital letters like the Greeks
   - Plaques and documents displayed
   - Stories and poems like Aeneid

3. Art
   - **Greco-Roman Art:** having the characteristics of Roman culture with a strong Greek influence
What GEOGRAPHIC ADVANTAGES do you think the Romans had?

1. They were close to the sea and had access to rivers, so they flourished with trade.
2. The city was situated between seven hills, providing fortification.
3. The mountains protected the Romans from outsiders.
4. Rome was inland far enough to be protected from pirates.
MARBLE

Cararra, Italy
CIRCO MAXIMO: THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS
IL COLOSSEO: GREEK-INSPIRED ARENA
Take Out Your QR Code
5 Opinion Based Questions Coming Up!
Were the **ROMANS** copy-cats?

1. “*Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.*”

2. “*Yes, and copying is cheating...*”

3. “*No, they were originals.*”

4. “*They were smart to use other ideas.*”
What is the best idea they borrowed?

1. Architecture
2. Writing
3. Engineering
4. Art or Sports
Who was more useful...

1. *The Etruscans*
2. *The Greeks*
3. *Neither*
Which ENGINEERING TOOL was more useful?

1. The Cuniculus
2. The arena
3. The Arch
Which INFLUENCE do you think was greater?

1. The influence of Etruscan engineering
2. The influence of Greek art and architecture
3. The influence of Etruscan sporting events
4. The influence of Greek religion and writing
Etruscan and Greek Influence Graphic Organizer

The Early Romans

The Neighbors

The Influences

Greece

Etruria
Is a republic a democracy?

Use your reading from last night to answer this question.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1: Rise of Roman Republic</th>
<th>Group 2: Origins of Rome and Early Influences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Idea</td>
<td>Main Idea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 3: Birth of a Republic</th>
<th>Group 4: Rome’s Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Idea</td>
<td>Main Idea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIND THE FIB(S)

I. The Romans were good planners and soldiers.

II. The Etruscans helped to establish Rome as a city.

III. The Romans always used harsh tactics to conquer neighbors.

IV. The Roman republic consisted of elected leaders.
HOLD IT...

If Rome’s government type is a republic, then what is the difference between a republic and a democracy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republic</th>
<th>Democracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaders elected by citizens</td>
<td>Leaders elected by citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaders represent the people</td>
<td>People represented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People represented</td>
<td>All citizens share in running of government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People can exercise power directly or through reps</td>
<td>People can exercise power directly or through reps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A republic can include democracy.
YOU SAY IT EVERYDAY

I pledge allegiance
To the flag
Of the United States of America
And to the republic for which it stands
As a group, make a Wikki Stix creation about...

- Roman republic
- Social classes – Plebs and Pats
- The Roman army

Choose 1!
THE BIRTH OF A REPUBLIC

• The Etruscans ruled Rome for over 100 years
  • Ruled by the **Tarquins** – a harsh Etruscan family
• While there, the Etruscans changed Rome from a village to a city
  • Brick and wood buildings
  • Streets, temples, central squares
  • Loose clothes like cloaks, togas
  • Most important: a model army
THE BIRTH OF A REPUBLIC

• In 509 BCE, the Romans overthrew the Tarquins to form a republic
• Republic: a form of government in which the leader is put in office by citizens with the right to vote

AND

leaders are elected to represent the people
The Early Republic

- Over the next 200 years, Rome fights war after war against neighbors
  - Latins
  - Etruscans
  - Greeks
- By 267 BCE, the Romans had conquered most of Italy

HOW?

I. The Romans were excellent soldiers
II. All landowning male citizens
III. Harsh discipline
IV. Borrowed and improved methods
A Republic can include:

- Leaders elected by citizens
- Leaders represent the people

Democracy includes:

- Leaders elected
- People represented

All citizens share in running of government.

People can exercise power directly or through reps.
THE FORUM

Center of most important Public activities in Rome
THE ROMAN ARMY

• **Legions** – small soldier groups of 6,000
  • Organized in smaller, special groups of 60-120
  • **Legionary:** a Roman Soldier

• Small, swift groups cut through enemies
• Legionaries armed with short sword and spear

---

**Armor made from iron strips, tied with leather**

**Long iron point was made to bend after thrown, preventing enemies from using it.**

**Shields were made from sheets of wood glued together, covered in leather or cloth.**
THE ROMAN ARMY - LEGIONS

• Set up roads and towns as they expanded and conquered

• **Roman Confederation**: system created to rule new lands
  • Gave full citizenship to some people, especially Latins
  • Vote & serve in government
  • Treated like **Allies** – free to run local affairs, but paid taxes

• Clever or not?
LEGION VIDEO CLIPS

Set up of the Roman legions
Click for link

How Roman leaders dominated the world
Click for link
ROMAN ROADS

A Roman gate marks the entrance to the city of Siena, Italy

A Roman road today in Syria
THE REPUBLIC

Social Classes

I. Patricians
   • Wealthy landowners
   • Nobles who made up ruling class; could serve in gov’t

II. Plebeians
   • Artisans, shopkeepers, farmers, craftspeople
   • Cannot hold public office
   • Forced to serve in army
**HOW WAS THE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED?**

- **2 Consuls**
  - Power to veto, keep the other “in check”
  - 1 year terms to avoid abuse of power

- **Senate**
  - 300 men, served for life
  - At first, gave advice to consuls
  - Later, proposes laws
  - Approves building programs

- **Praetors**
  - Interpret law, tax records, finances, overseeing public festivals, etc.

- **Assembly of Centuries**
  - Elected consuls and praetors
THE PLEBEIANS REBEL

**Conflict of Orders:** the conflict between Patricians and Plebeians

- Roman laws not written down \(\rightarrow\) when did they change?
- Plebeians fought in the army, but Patricians decided when to go to war
- In 494 BCE, the Plebeians walk out of Rome
  1. All work comes to a halt
  2. Patricians now fearful and helpless
  3. Compromise
The Plebeians Gain Political Equality

• Revolt led to major change in government
• Plebeians now became
  • Tribunes: official of Rome elected by the plebeians to represent them; had veto power
• Still a minority, only ten in the Senate

• Demands
  • Write down those laws!
  • The Twelve Tables – laws published on tablets and displayed for all
• In 287 BCE, the Plebeians gained the right to pass laws for all Romans
• Citizens Association could approve/reject
• A Plebeian consul was elected
• Rome becomes a government ruled by a basic form of laws, or **constitution**.
• Roman ideals of **civic duty**, assemblies, citizenship, checks and balances, ‘the greater good’ shape republics today
WARM UP: GRAB A POST IT

On a post-it note: The Republic was the closest that Rome had reached its democratic ideals. Predict what happens next that also moves Rome away from a democracy.
What is an empire?

**Definition**
- Empire – group of territories or nations under a single ruler or government

**Characteristics**
- Rules many groups of people
- Large territory
- Single government establishes colonies
- Usually has a rise, golden age, and fall
- Emperor? (Monarch, Oligarchy?)
- Military conquest, powerful

**Examples/Models**
- Roman
- Alexander the Great
- Byzantine
- British
- Ottoman
- Han Dynasty
- Delian League
- USA?

**Non-Examples of Empires**
- The Etruscans
- Mycaeneans and Minoans
- Roman Republic: Allies
- Roman Confederation: Allies
Eraser Game
RULES: Your team’s rep answers the question right, you slide the eraser to see what you win!

Hodge Podge
List three areas (from the map) where the Roman empire extended

Possible Answers
BRITAIN
GAUL
SPAIN
EGYPT

Not Europe!!!
COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS

- **Red Group:**
  - Would students be better off with a shorter school day?
  - What price would have to be paid?

- **Blue Group:**
  - Would students be better off with longer summers?
  - What price would have to be paid?

- **Orange Group:**
  - Would teenagers be better off with decreased age restrictions for drivers’ licenses?
  - What price would have to be paid?

- **Green Group:**
  - Would students be better off with school-issued iPads rather than textbooks?
  - What price would have to be paid?

- **Purple Group:**
  - Would students be better off with mandatory veggies for lunch?
  - What price would have to be paid?
REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

Did the benefits of expansion outweigh the costs?

EXPANSION OF ROME – 509 BCE to 14 CE

• Gradual – takes hundreds of years
• Power and territory came at a price – countless wars
• Men in government hoped to preserve republic, but times changed Rome
• Government changes - by 14 CE, Rome was in the hands of an emperor
Vocab Words to Know

• Civil War
• Dictator
• Punic Wars
• Julius Caesar
• Caesar Augustus
• Pax Romana
What makes an empire an empire?

What are the costs of expansion in an empire?

Before becoming an empire, how did the Republic of Rome expand?
Warm Up 1-16-15
Choose 2 words you know and define both in your warm up. Then, choose a third word and make a guess on what it might mean.

Carthage
Hannibal  Mare Nostrum
Punic Wars
Empire  Julius Caesar
Triumvirate

Also, keep in mind that the GEO BEE is today. We will be called down later to attend. Go SAi! 😊
LIST: CAN YOU NAME THE MILITARY COMMANDERS THAT BECAME US PRESIDENT

George Washington
Ulysses S. Grant
Theodore Roosevelt
Dwight D. Eisenhower
Zachary Taylor

*Not Pictured: Abraham Lincoln*, Andrew Jackson, William H. Harrison
Lincoln commanded a Kentucky militia before entering politics.
500 YEARS OF EXPANSION, 1 SLIDE!

1st Period
509-264 BCE

2nd Period
264-246 BCE

3rd Period
145 BCE – 44 CE

4th Period
44-14 CE
2nd of Expansion: The Punic Wars

- Rome’s biggest enemy: Carthage (North Africa)
- 3 Major Wars: The Punic Wars

1. Winner: Rome
   TKO: The fight for Sicily is won by the strong Roman fleet.

2. Winner: Carthage
   TKO: Hannibal brings Elephants to the Alps!

3. Winner: Rome
   TKO: Rome burns Carthage to the ground
HOW DO WE KNOW WHAT HAPPENED?
3rd Period of Expansion

• Rome rules entire Mediterranean World: the sea is nicknamed “mare nostrum,” or our sea
  • Controlled Asia Minor, Egypt, Syria
• Roman general Julius Caesar conquered Gaul (Spain)
• Trouble in Rome, Sweet Home!
  • Civil Wars divided the city – generals became dictators
  • Caesar’s triumvirate: a trio of powerful individuals
4th Period of Expansion: The First Emperor!

• Caesar assassinated: why?
  • The men who killed Caesar thought they were saving the power of the Senate

• Caesar’s grandnephew, Octavian, seized power

• The Senate named him Augustus, meaning “honored one” → Rome is officially an empire with one supreme ruler
4th Period of Expansion: The First Emperor!

- Augustus
  - Pushed empire to natural boundaries (rivers, seas)
  - Easier to defend
WARM UP
How well do you know your ROME trivia?

1. Rome is named after which mythical founder of the city?
2. What did the ancient Romans nickname their city?
3. After which Renaissance figure is the Roman airport named after?
4. How many ancient hills are in Rome?
5. How many pounds of pasta does the average Italian eat every year?
6. How much money is collected each day from the Trevi Fountain?
7. What formal name does the Colosseum also have?
8. How do you say Rome in Italian?
CAESAR...HERO OR VILLAIN?

Turn to JAT 284-85 and choose the top 4 reasons for both sides.

You will need to know the meaning of **ambition**.

You will need to know the meaning of **reform**.

Be able to argue your opinion on where Caesar will fall on our continuum.
CAESAR...HERO OR VILLAIN?

4 Reasons for Being a Hero

4 Reasons for Being a Villain
JULIUS CAESAR

• Military hero who made **reforms**, or changes to help society in Rome
• Member of a **triumvirate**, a political alliance of three, with Crassus and Pompey
• Roman Senate chooses Pompey as consul and orders Caesar to give up command of legions

Senate chooses Pompey to be Consul

CRASSUS

Dies in battle

POMPEY

CAESAR

My army is stronger than yours...it’s on!
CAESAR’S RISE

• Caesar’s army was loyal to him
• Challenged Pompey and marched his armies into Rome – essentially declaring a Civil War
• “Crossing the Rubicon” – making a decision you cannot take back
CAESAR IN POWER

• 44 BCE – Caesar declares himself dictator for life
• Filled Senate with loyal, new members
• **Reformed Society**
  • Granted citizenship to people living in Rome’s territories – treated his old enemies with generosity
  • Started new colonies to provide land for the landless
  • **Created work** for jobless Romans
  • Ordered landowners to hire free workers instead of slaves
  • Created a new calendar (12 mos., 365 days, a leap year!)
  • Brought order and peace to Rome
Caesar's Demise

• Caesar had many supporters, but also had enemies

• Opponents led by Senators Brutus and Cassius

• March 15th, 44 BCE

  "Beware the Ides of March!"

• Feared that Caesar was more like a king

• Stabbed… in the Forum?
Laurels
“RESTING ON ONE’S LAURELS”
To Depend on Past Success for Continued Fame

A wreath worn to symbolize...
- Victory → Greeks used them during Olympics
- Prestige → Military Triumph

Laus = Praise
LAURELS FOR CAESAR

• Choose one of Caesar’s reforms or legacies to depict on your laurel leaf.

  It can be positive (hero) or negative (villain)

• On the back of your laurel leaf, write:
  • Your name
  • Period #
  • 2-sentence explanation of your artistic depiction
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Numerals</th>
<th>Arabic Numerals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>M</td>
<td>1000</td>
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</table>
My favorite part of the break...

1. Eating delicious food
2. Sleeping in
3. Spending time with friends & family
4. No school for 12 days!
Before we left...

1. I concluded that Caesar was a hero.
2. We learned about Caesar’s reforms.
3. We discussed the rise of the empire.
4. I concluded that Caesar was more of a villain.
I think that Caesar...

1. Helped Romans with his reforms
2. Was a dictator and rule-breaker at heart
3. Didn’t necessarily end the republic when he died
4. Was a great model for leaders to come in the future
My predictions for what’s next...

1. We’re going to talk about the Emperors.
2. We’re going to discuss more about what makes an empire an empire.
3. We’re going to learn about the rise of Augustus.
4. We’re going to talk about the legacies of the Roman Empire.
Augustus

K W L
Rome II
From Rise of Augustus to End of the Empire
WHICH REFORM(S) CONTRIBUTED MOST TO *Pax Romana*?

1. (Greatest)
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. (Least)
RISE OF THE EMPIRE
(and Augustus, too)

Caesar’s Death
RISE OF THE EMPIRE
(and Augustus, too)

Caesar’s Death

Roman Civil War

Second Triumvirate vs. Caesar’s Opponents

Second Triumvirate (Lepidus and Marc Antony)

Battle of Actium 31 BCE

Marc Antony & Cleopatra vs. Augustus

Octavian Becomes Emperor of Rome 27 BCE
PAX ROMANA

• Rome’s system of roads, aqueducts, ports, and common currency made the empire rich and prosperous

• **Pax Romana:** 200 year Roman peace

• Emperor Augustus reigned from 27 BCE – 14 CE
PAX ROMANA

• By expanding the empire and reorganizing the military and government, Augustus created a new era of prosperity.

• Reforms:
  • Permanent professional army
  • Praetorian Guard (9,000)
    • Influential in politics
  • Expand to Spain, Gaul, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria
  • Rebuild Rome
    • Palaces, fountains, public buildings
  • Improve government: Proconsul
  • Tax and legal changes

“I found Rome a city of brick...and left it a city of marble.”
8 Facts You Didn’t Know About The Praetorian Guard
AFTER AUGUSTUS

• Augustus made the empire safer and stronger
• No law stated how the next emperor was chosen
  • **Tiberius**: followed Augustus
    • Then Caligula, Claudius, Nero
    • These four make up the **Julio-Claudio Emperors**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIBERIUS</th>
<th>CALIGULA</th>
<th>CLAUDIUS</th>
<th>NERO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14-37 CE</td>
<td>37-41 CE</td>
<td>41-54 CE</td>
<td>54-68 CE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Great military leader</td>
<td>• Abolished sales tax</td>
<td>• Built a new harbor at Ostia</td>
<td>• Constructed new buildings (Golden Palace)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Regulated business to prevent fraud</td>
<td>• Allowed exiled people to return</td>
<td>• New aqueduct for Rome</td>
<td>• Gave slaves the right to file complaints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stable Economy</td>
<td>• Increased power of court systems</td>
<td>• Conquered most of Britain</td>
<td>• Helped cities during disasters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NERO:

Was he *really* crazy?
GRAND AMBITION

Nero built his extravagant new palace—the Domus Aurea, or Golden House—as a reflection of his own magnificence. Replacing perhaps hundreds of acres of urban sprawl destroyed by fire, the palace grounds included buildings, landscaped woods and gardens, and a large artificial lake.
Around the year 127 Hadrian moved the statue to a location near the amphitheater later known at the Colosseum. It took as many as 24 elephants to accomplish the feat.

meant to greet arriving guests and to be seen by the public through the surrounding columns. No undisputed model of the Colossus exists; this is an artistic interpretation.
Nero: Fact or Fiction?

1. He thought he was a god.
2. He fiddled while Rome burned.
3. He was born in Italy.
4. Remains of his palace exist today.
5. Other emperors named themselves after Nero.
6. He was an artist and performer.
7. He himself was a murderer.
8. He ordered Rome to be burned to the ground.
9. He was the worst and most evil emperor in history of Rome.
10. His body is buried in Rome.
11. He was related to Augustus.
Good morning! In your warm-up books, please make a chart like this and include 1 fact about the:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One Emperor You Remember Most</th>
<th>The Reform You Think Was Most Significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any Fact You Want about Ancient Rome</td>
<td>1 Fact about Daily Life in Rome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Get 4 WIKKI STIX FOR YOURSELF AND CREATE THE FOLLOWING:

A REFORM OF AUGUSTUS
Warm Up

Take a look at this .gif and make the following statements about it in the warm up book.

• What is this map measuring/showing
• What do you notice about the trends in the map?
• What do the different colors represent?
“THE GOOD EMPERORS”

- Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, Marcus Aurelius
- Not related to Augustus
- 96 CE – 180 CE
THE “GOOD EMPERORS”

• Agriculture flourished, trade increased, the standard of living rose, unified empire
• The Good Emperors improved Rome in many ways but had more power over the Senate than ever before
  • Nerva repaired roads and aqueducts
  • Antoninus Pius passed laws to help orphans
  • **Trajan** gave money to help poor parents educate children
  • Under Trajan, empire reaches largest size
  • **Hadrian** made laws easier to understand and follow
  • **Hadrian** pulled back the size of the empire and built Hadrian’s Wall
**TRAJAN’S COLUMN**

⇐ a giant marble column in Rome
Commemorating Trajan’s
Victories for territorial
Expansion in the Dacian Wars
113 CE

Year: 1896 CE
The round opening at the top of the dome is called an **oculus**.

- Solid concrete
- Lighter materials towards the top
- No support
- World’s largest unreinforced solid concrete dome
VIDEO: THE PANTHEON
• People spoke Latin in the West, Greek in East

• Unified through **Roman Law and generous Roman citizenship**

• People made a living from the land
  • **Latifundia**: large estates worked by enslaved people
  • **Bread, wine, oil, grapes, olives, grains** were plentiful
  • Trading from port to port became important
Roman Trade

• Luxury items from China and India (spices, raw materials, iron, silk)

• Two busiest Roman ports: Ostia and Puteoli
  • Google Earth: Ostia, IT

• Roman Roads: reached a total length of 50,000 miles

The Appian Way was Rome’s first highway and still exists today.
Porta Romana in Siena, Italy

Roman brick preserved in Ostia

Longest remaining Roman Bridge (Spain)
ROMAN TRADE

• Rome’s trade was helped by a common currency
• Roman coins accepted throughout Mediterranean
Who PROSPERED During the Pax Romana?

• Shopkeepers, merchants, skilled workers, rich Romans
• Poor city dwellers, the enslaved, and farmers were not as prosperous during the Pax Romana.
What were their (overall) achievements?

- Trade, agriculture, unity, and citizenship

**Prediction:** What will happen after the Pax Romana?
We are about to watch a TED TALK VIDEO about what daily life in Ancient Rome was like for TEENAGERS.

Make THREE predictions in your warm up book before we watch the video.
Warm Up

Grab a QR code for Plickers
• Was Rome better off a republic or empire?
• Does Pax Romana deserve its name?
Which **MAIN IDEA** do you agree with most?

1. Rome borrowed art, literature, and science from the Greeks.
2. The rich and poor had very different lifestyles in Rome.
3. Rome’s system of roads, aqueducts, ports, and common currency made the empire prosperous.
4. Other
Which event/thing is will cause the most trouble for Rome?

1. A devastating plague
2. Fights over who should be emperor
3. Money loses its value
4. People stop going to school
What will cause the decline of the Roman Empire?

1. I think **corruption in the government** will cause the decline.
2. I think the **size of the empire** will cause it to decline - it’s too big to handle.
3. I think it will decline because it will be **invaded by outsiders**.
4. I think Rome will have a **financial collapse**, since all of its’ money went on bridges, aqueducts, and public works.
What will cause the decline of the Roman Empire?

1. I think corruption in the government will cause the decline.
2. I think the size of the empire will cause it to decline - it’s too big to handle.
3. I think it will decline because it will be invaded by outsiders.
4. I think Rome will have a financial collapse, since all of its’ money went to bridges, aqueducts, and public works.

Choose a statement that you agreed with the most. Explain what you think will happen next in 2-3 sentences in your warm-up book.

Have you ever heard the phrase “Rome wasn’t built in a day?” Just wondering...
Warm Up

The animated image shows a lot of information without any words.

In your warm up, identify:

1. The approx. year Roman expansion moved to Asia Minor

2. The approx. year Rome divided

3. Two trends that followed the division
VOCABULARY

- **Plague**: a disease that spreads widely and kills many
- **Inflation**: rapidly increasing prices; money loses its value
- **Barter**: exchanging goods (trading) without money
- **Diocletian**: emperor who divided the empire
- **Constantine**: former general who became emperor and moved the capital of Rome
- **Constantinople**: formerly named Byzantium; became the capital of the Roman Empire
WARM UP
Complete one of the following options:

EXPLAIN WHAT HAPPENED TO THE ROMAN EMPIRE UNDER:

- DIOCLETIAN
- CONSTANTINE

EXPLAIN THE ECONOMIC PHENOMENON OF INFLATION

HOW IS THIS BAD FOR THE ECONOMY?
WHAT DID ROMANS DO TO SOLVE/AVOID THE PROBLEM?

As you complete the warm up, your sketches for the Rome Model City project will be returned.
THE DECLINE

- Poor leadership, a declining economy, and attacks by Germanic tribes weakened the Roman Empire.
- Many issues, including a weak government, lack of food, and fewer jobs led to Rome’s decline.
The Decline

I. Political and Social Problems

• Emperor Commodus was a cruel ruler
• Wasted money, participated in gladiator fights
• His death brings a series of revolts and ignorant emperors

• Emperors stayed in power by paying the army
• Army leaders fought for the throne and took bribes
• This discouraged honest, good people from getting involved in government
  • Wealthy didn’t pay taxes, more slaves, less people going to school
II. Economic and Military Problems

• Law and order breaks down → Roman soldiers seize crops
• Farmers grow less food, hunger is widespread
• People spent less money
• Businesses closed, artisans produced less
• A **plague** spreads widely and takes a deadly toll

• Rome begins to suffer **inflation**; money loses value quickly
• Weak economy → fewer taxes paid

1 in 10 people died from the plague
THE DECLINE

II. Economic and Military Problems

• No taxes → Less Government revenue → Rome cannot afford to keep territory safe

• One way to save money was to put less gold in coins

• People lose trust in coins
  • Prices increase
  • People barter instead of using money
The Decline

III. Last Efforts and Reforms of Emperors

- **Diocletian** → former general who became emperor and introduced major reforms (becomes emperor in 284 CE)
- Planned to split the empire into **four parts**
- Anyone know what a four-part empire is called?

- Worked to boost the economy
- Set wages and prices to slow inflation
- Ordered workers to stay in jobs until death to ensure production
THE DECLINE

III. Last Efforts and Reforms of Emperors

- **Constantine** introduced more major reforms after a period of conflict following Diocletian (becomes emperor in 312 CE)
- Helped the economy by keeping professions “in the family”
  - Sons followed father’s trades, worked on farms of fathers, became soldiers like fathers, etc.
- Largest reform: **moved** the **capital** of the empire to **Byzantium**
THE DECLINE

III. Last Efforts and Reforms of Emperors

• **Byzantium became Constantinople**
• Built a forum
• Amphitheatre called *hippodrome*
• Palaces
• East and West Empire
• Modern-day Istanbul
Was splitting the Roman Empire in two wise?

• Did Diocletian and Constantine reverse the decline of Rome?

• Out of the factors we discussed today, which was the most devastating to Rome’s decline?
Choose 2
On the back of your post it notes...

• I learned...
• I am beginning to wonder..
• I have a question about...
• I am beginning to understand
• I want to know...
• I feel...

• I think...
• Today I understood...
• I was surprised that...
• I would like to know more about...
• I am still confused about...
• The lesson was valuable because...
Warm Up

Government corruption is widespread and some Romans stop paying taxes

Barter replaces money

Plague and starvation

Coins lose value (not made of gold)

Job Reforms – jobs stay in family

Tetrarchy (4 Empires)

The capital of the Roman Empire moves to Constantinople

Next Question: Which problems are economic, social and political?
Graphic Organizer

**Weak Roman Government**
- Dishonest government officials provide poor leadership

**Social Problems**
- Famine and disease spread throughout the empire.

**Declining Economy**
- Income and wages fall
- Wealthy fail to pay taxes

**Reform Fails & Rome Divides in Two**
- Government fails to keep order
- Violence and tension increase
- Diocletian divides the Empire (East & West).

**East**
- Constantinople becomes new capital
- Survives attacks, prospers

**West**
- Numerous attacks threaten the empire
- Territory slowly lost to invaders

**Byzantine Empire**
- This empire is created from the Eastern Roman Empire and lasts nearly 1,000 years

**Rome Falls**
- Rome falls in 476 CE
- Western Empire divided into Germanic Kingdoms by 550 CE.
### Roman Government
- Dishonest __________ officials provide poor leadership

### Problems
- __________ and disease spread throughout the empire.

### Declining ________
- ________ and wages fall
- Wealthy fail to __________

### Reform Fails & ________ Divides in Two
- __________ fails to keep order
- __________ and tension increase
- ____________ divides the _____________ (__________ & ____________).

### East
- __________ becomes new capital
- ______________

### West
- Numerous __________ __________ the empire
- __________ slowly lost to __________

### Empire
- This empire is created from the ____________
  __________ and lasts nearly __________

### Rome Falls
- __________ __________
- Western Empire ________ into ________________ by 550 CE.
LEGACY OF ROME
LEGACY OF ROME COLLAGE – 10 PT CLASSWORK GRADE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Use the *History Alive* online text and go to **CHAPTER 17: THE LEGACY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.**

You will have the class period today to construct a 2-slide powerpoint about the LEGACY of ROME. The topics that need to be addressed are:

- FALL OF ROME
- ART
- ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING
- LANGUAGE
- PHILOSOPHY
- LAW

**Slide 1: PHOTO COLLAGE**

Incorporate at least 10 images that directly connect to the legacy of Rome

**Slide 2: ANALYSIS**

You and your partner will have 2 different justifications on which legacy is the greatest on American society.
The Legacy of Ancient Rome
Sam A. – Period 3

I think that language is the biggest Roman contribution to our society today. Even though Latin is a dead language, many other world languages including English use words that derive from Latin. Also, Roman numerals appear today on clocks, books and in movie credits.

Alison L. – Period 3

My choice for the most significant legacy from Rome is art. The art from Rome was copied by other artists during the Renaissance period.