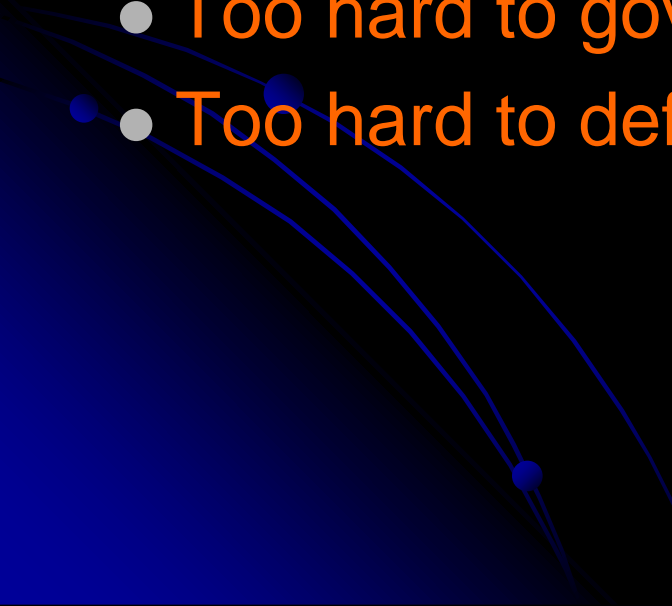


Ancient Rome

The End of the Roman Empire



Problems in the Empire

- The Romans ruled the entire Mediterranean region
 - The Mediterranean Sea was a Roman lake
 - Some people believed the empire was too large
 - Too hard to govern
 - Too hard to defend
- 

Expansion of Rome, 100 BC–AD 117



North Sea

BRITAIN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GAUL

EUROPE

ALPS

Rhine River
Danube River

SPAIN

Rome

Byzantium

Black Sea

GREECE

ASIA MINOR

Athens

Tigris River
Euphrates River

Carthage

Mediterranean Sea

Jerusalem

AFRICA

Alexandria

ASIA

EGYPT

Nile River
Red Sea

Legend:

- Roman Republic, 100 BC
- Caesar's death, 44 BC
- Empire at Augustus's death, AD 14
- Greatest extent of empire, AD 117

Scale:

0 200 400 Miles
0 200 400 Kilometers

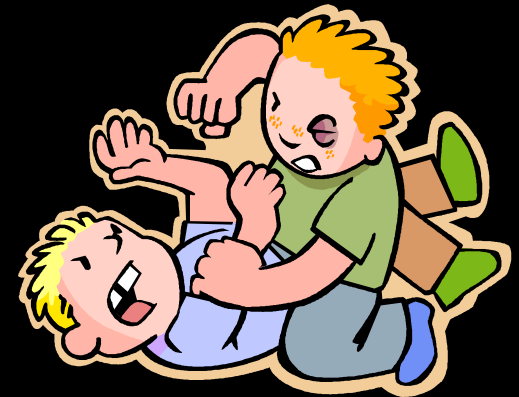
GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

- 1. Place** Where were the borders of the empire in AD 117?
- 2. Location** Based on the map, why do you think the Romans called the Mediterranean "Our Sea"?

Outside Threats to the Empire

- Tribes of warriors from Germany attacked the northern border of the Empire
- Persians invaded from the east
- Romans were able to hold off these groups for 200 years
 - This proved costly for the Romans
 - Constant fighting



Internal Threats to the Empire

- People on the borders of the Empire were nervous
 - Could the Roman army protect them?
 - These people abandoned their land to move inward
- Roman government had some Germans farm land in the Empire
 - Germans moved into the Empire
 - The Germans in Roman territory ignored whatever rules the Roman government laid down



Internal Threats to the Empire

- Germans were not listening to the Roman government in the north
- Disease was spreading throughout Rome
- Taxes were increased, making people angry
 - Had to support the large army
- No strong Emperor to take control and fix everything



Division of the Empire



- Diocletian became Emperor in the late 200s_{CE}
 - Decided the Empire was too large for one man
- The Roman Empire was split in two
 - Eastern and Western
 - Two Emperors would control the Roman Empire
- After Diocletian, Constantine became Emperor
- Constantine moved the capital city from Rome to Constantinople (Istanbul) in Turkey
 - Also made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire

Early Invasions


- Foreign tribes settled along the border of Rome around the same time Diocletian was Emperor
 - Eventually, they began raiding the Empire
- One of the first groups to invade were the Huns
 - From Central Asia
 - Their fiercest leader was Attila
- The Huns battled the Goths (from Southeastern Europe)
 - Goths, Visigoths, and Ostrogoths
 - The Gothic groups fled into Roman territory

Early Invasions

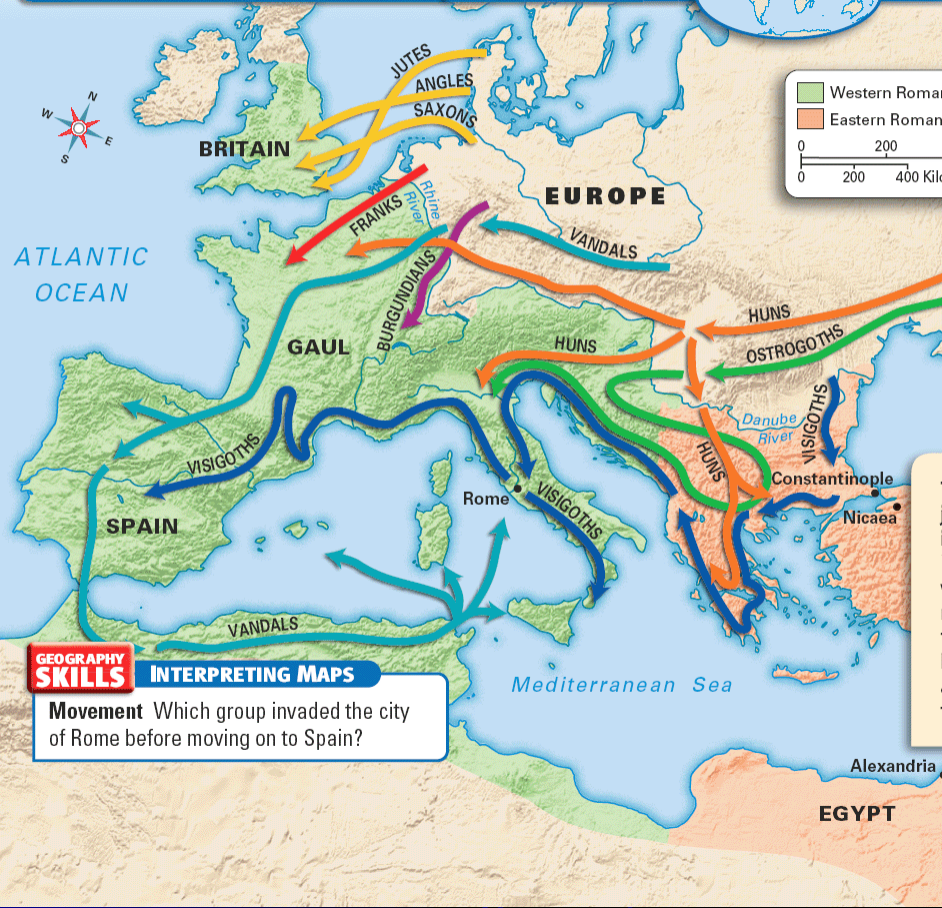
- Eastern Roman Empire fought the Goths and pushed them into the Western Roman Empire
 - Goths cause problems for several hundred years
- Western Rome was defeated by the Goths
 - Large numbers of Goths move towards Rome
- 410 – Goths marched into Rome and destroyed the city



The Fall of the Western Empire

- After Gothic victories, other groups attacked the Western Roman Empire
 - Vandals, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Franks
 - From Northern Europe
 - The Huns continued to attack the Eastern Roman Empire
 - Were never successful in conquering it
- 

Invasions of the Roman Empire, 340-500



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS **INTERPRETING MAPS**

Movement Which group invaded the city of Rome before moving on to Spain?

The Goths and Huns were just two of the groups that invaded the Roman Empire. In this illustration, a Goth warrior is shown on the right, and a Hun is shown on the left. These invaders also battled each other, as Huns attacked Goths and fought for territory and riches.



The Fall of the Western Empire

- The Emperors in Rome were very weak
- Military leaders took control and ruled Rome
 - The military leaders often argued and fought
 - This meant small civil wars in Rome itself
- This weakened Rome even more
- 476 – The last Roman Emperor was overthrown
 - 476 – The end of the Western Roman Empire



Factor's in Rome's Fall

- The Roman Empire was too large
 - Communication and defense was difficult
 - Despite the large road system Rome built
 - 50,000 miles of paved roads!
- Corruption was all over the place
 - Corruption – Decaying of people's values
 - Government sought money before helping people
- Private armies were created
 - Weakened Rome's defenses; took away from army
- Taxes raised, schools closed, population fell
 - The city of Rome declined, and so did the Empire

A New Eastern Empire

- As the Western Empire fell, the Eastern Empire grew in power
 - Called the Byzantine Empire
 - Capital city – Constantinople
 - Byzantine Empire – Society that developed in the Eastern Roman Empire
- Emperor Justinian actually conquered much of the land of the Western Empire
 - Emperor Justinian re-wrote the laws so they were Christian
 - Called Justinian's Code of Laws

Justinian and Theodora

- Justinian was responsible for creating a lot of wonderful buildings and architecture
 - Church of Hagia Sophia
- Justinian had many enemies in the Empire
- Theodora helped Justinian eliminate his enemies – not always peacefully
- Justinian died in 565







BIOGRAPHY

Justinian and Theodora

c. 483–565; c. 500–548

Justinian I was the emperor of the Byzantine Empire from AD 527 to AD 565. As emperor, Justinian reconquered parts of the fallen western empire and simplified Roman laws. He also ordered the building of many beautiful public structures and churches, including the Church of Hagia Sophia.

He married Theodora in about AD 522. Together they worked to restore the power, beauty, and strength of a vast empire. While Justinian was waging military campaigns, Theodora helped create laws to aid women and children and to end government corruption.

Evaluating Which of Justinian and Theodora's accomplishments do you find most impressive? Why?

The End of the Byzantine Empire

- After Justinian died, the Byzantine Empire began to decline
- Eventually, the Ottoman Turks conquer the city in 1453
 - They rename the city Istanbul
 - 1453 – The end of the Byzantine Empire



Roman Accomplishments

**QUICK
FACTS**

Government

- Importance of written laws
- Equal treatment for all citizens
- Rights and duties of citizens

Engineering

- Excellent, durable roads
- Strong bridges
- Aqueducts to move water
- Building designs that inspired later societies

Architecture

- Large and strong buildings
- Columns and open spaces

Art

- Realistic statues
- Lifelike portraits

Philosophy

- Focused on improving people's lives
- Stoic philosophy emphasizing people's civic duty