



### What Did We Learn About?

- Geography & Location of Rome
- Roman mythology and religion
- The Roman Republic
- The Punic Wars
- The Rise of the Roman Empire
- The Pax Romana
- The origins, beliefs, traditions, customs, and spread Christianity
- Impact of the Church on the late Roman Empire
- Contributions of Ancient Rome
- The decline and fall of Ancient Rome

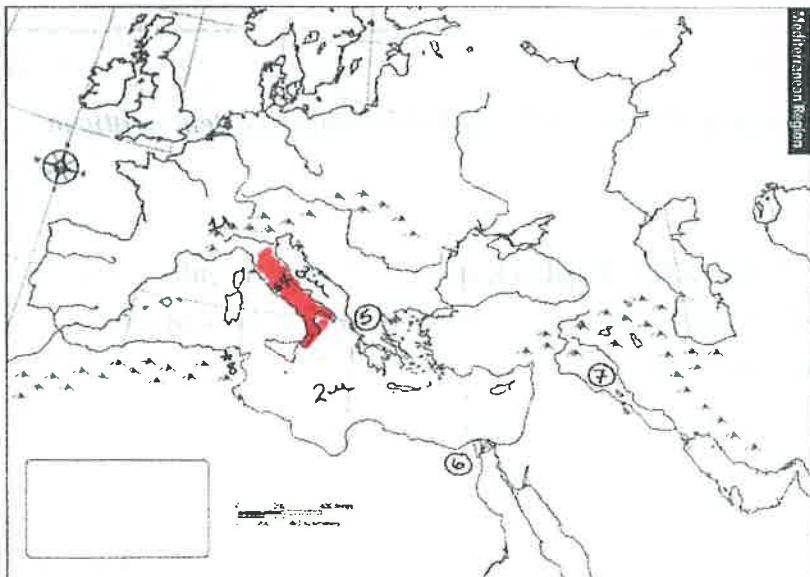
### WHI.6a

**Essential Question:** How was geographic location important to the economic, social, and political development of ancient Rome?

The city of Rome, with its central location on the Italian Peninsula, was able to extend its influence over the entire Mediterranean Basin. The Italian Peninsula was protected by the sea and the arc of the Alps Mountains.

### Locations & Places

- Rome: Centrally located in the Mediterranean Basin and distant from eastern Mediterranean powers
- Alps: protection
- Mediterranean Sea: Protection, sea-borne commerce (trade)



- 3 Adriatic Sea
- 1 Alps
- 8 Carthage
- 6 Egypt
- 5 Greece
- 2 Mediterranean Sea
- 7 Mesopotamia
- 4 Rome

Color the Italian Peninsula RED

WHI.6b

**Essential Question:** *What was the source of Roman Mythology?*

Roman mythology, like Greek mythology, was based upon a polytheistic religion that was integral to culture, politics, and art.

Roman mythology is based on the Greek polytheistic religion. It provided explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events.

- F Jupiter
- C Juno
- E Apollo
- B Diana
- A Minerva
- D Venus

- A. Goddess of wisdom; owl; Greek name - Athena
- B. Goddess of the hunt, animals and childbirth; often seen with a bow; Greek name - Artemis
- C. Married to Zeus; goddess of marriage; Greek name - Juno
- D. Goddess of beauty and love; Greek name - Aphrodite
- E. God of light, music and truth
- F. Supreme god of the sky; lighting bolt; Greek name - Zeus

**Essential Question:** *What impact did Roman mythology have on later civilizations?*

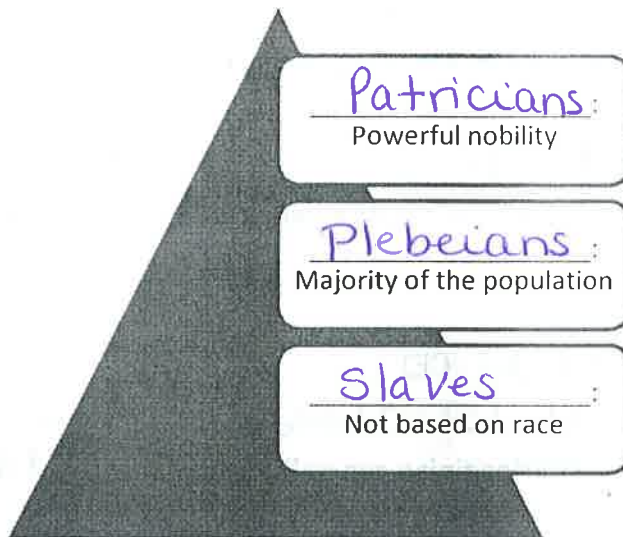
Many of Western civilization's symbols, metaphors, words, and idealized images come from ancient Roman mythology.

WHI.6c

**Essential Question:** *How did the government of the Roman Republic become more democratic in its decision making?*

Although women, most aliens (non-Romans living in the Republic), and slaves were excluded from the governing process, the Roman Republic made major strides in the development of representative democracy, which became a foundation of modern democracy.

Social structure in the Roman Republic



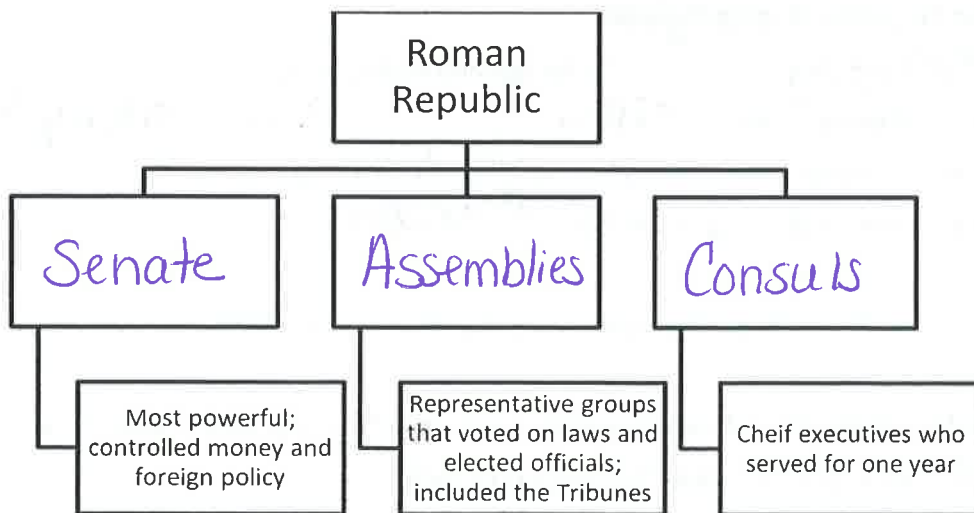
Citizenship

Patrician and Plebeian men and selected foreigners were considered citizens. They were expected to carry out the responsibilities of citizenship such as paying taxes and serving in the military.

Features of Democracy

- Republic = a representative democracy -- the people elect representatives to carry out the functions of government on their behalf
- Codified system of laws called the Twelve Tables

**Structure of the Roman Republic**



## WHI.6d

**Essential Question:** Why was Rome able to conquer Carthage and then go on to extend its influence across the entire Mediterranean basin and much of Western Europe?

After the victory over Carthage in the Punic Wars, Rome was able, over the next 100 years, to dominate the Mediterranean basin, leading to the diffusion (spread) of Roman culture.

### Punic Wars: Rome vs. Carthage (264-146 BCE)

- Rome and Carthage were in competition for trade
- Hannibal (Carthaginian general) invaded the Italian Peninsula
- Three wars resulted in Roman victory, the destruction of Carthage, and expanded trade and wealth for Rome

### Evolution of the Roman Empire and spread of Roman culture

- The Roman Empire and culture spread throughout the Mediterranean basin, including: Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Hellenistic world of the Eastern Mediterranean
- Also spread to Western Europe, including: Gaul and British Isles

## WHI.6e,f

**Essential Question:** Why did the Roman Republic fail to survive challenges by Julius Caesar?

**Essential Question:** How did military conquests alter economic and social life in Rome?

### Causes for the decline of the Roman Republic

- Spread of slavery in the agricultural system
- Migration of small farmers into cities and unemployment
- Devaluation of Roman currency caused by inflation
- Civil war over the power of Julius Caesar

**Essential Question:** How did an imperial monarchy come to rule Rome?

The Roman Republic, in the face of changing social and economic conditions, succumbed to civil war and was replaced by an imperial regime, the Roman Empire.

Julius Caesar, Gnaeus Pompey and Licinius Crassus formed the first triumvirate ("rule of three"). Julius Caesar seizes power, but is assassinated.

After the death of Julius Caesar, a civil war breaks out. Augustus Caesar defeats Marc Anthony and becomes Rome's first emperor.

Rome becomes an empire and is united and expanded using imperial authority (emperor) and the military. There were often times of turmoil between emperors due to the failure to provide for peaceful Succession of emperors.

WHI.6g

**Essential Question:** What was the Pax Romana?

Augustus Caesar established the Roman Empire by instituting civil service, rule by law, a common coinage, and secure travel and trade throughout the Empire.

The Pax Romana = Two centuries (200 years) of peace and prosperity under imperial rule. It resulted in the expansion and solidification of the Roman Empire, particularly in the Near East.

**Essential Question:** What was the impact of the Pax Romana on the Roman Empire?

Economic impact of the Pax Romana

- Established a uniform system of money – helped to expand trade
- Guaranteed safe travel and trade on Roman roads
- Promoted prosperity and stability

Social impact of the Pax Romana

- Returned stability to social classes
- Increased emphasis on the family

Political impact of the Pax Romana

- Created civil service
- Developed a uniform rule of law



WHI.6h.i

**Essential Question:** How did Christianity become established within the Roman Empire?

The followers of Jesus spread Christianity throughout the Roman Empire, bringing it into conflict with Roman polytheism and eventually changing Western civilization. Christianity has its roots in Judaism and was led by Jesus of Nazareth, who was proclaimed the messiah. The Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity and made it legal. It later became the official state religion.

**Essential Question:** What were the essential beliefs of the early Christian faith?

**Beliefs, Traditions, and Customs of Christianity**

Monotheism :  
Believe in one god

Jesus as both  
son and incarnation of  
God

life after  
death

New Testament :  
Containing accounts of the  
life and teachings of Jesus  
and early writings of  
Christians

Christian doctrines  
established by early  
church  
councils

**Essential Question:** How and why did Christianity spread?

Christianity spread due to the popularity of the message. Early martyrs - people who died for their religious beliefs - inspired others. It was carried by the Apostles, including Paul, throughout the Roman Empire.

**Essential Question:** What was the impact of the early Church in the late Roman Empire?

As the Roman Empire declined in the West, the Church of Rome grew in importance, followers, and influence.

Impact of the Church of Rome in the late Roman Empire

- The Church became a source of moral authority
- Loyalty to the Church became more important than loyalty to the Emperor
- The Church became the main unifying force of Western Europe

WHI.6j

**Essential Question:** How did Roman achievements influence Western civilization?

Conquests and trade spread Roman cultural and technological achievements throughout the Empire. Western civilization was influenced by the cultural achievements of Rome.

**Contributions of Ancient Rome**

<p>Art &amp; Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pantheon</li><li>• Colosseum</li><li>• Forum</li></ul>	<p>Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Roads</li><li>• Aqueducts</li><li>• Arches</li></ul>	<p>Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Achievements of Ptolemy</li></ul>	<p>Medicine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emphasis on public health</li><li>• public baths</li><li>• public water system</li><li>• medical schools</li></ul>
<p>Language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Latin</li><li>• Romance languages</li></ul>	<p>Literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Virgil's Aeneid</li></ul>	<p>Religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• mythology</li><li>• Christianity</li></ul>	<p>Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "Innocent until proven Guilty" Twelve Tables</li></ul>

WHI.6k

**Essential Question:** Why did the Western Roman Empire decline?

Over a 300 year period, the western part of the Roman Empire steadily declined because of internal and external problems.

Causes for the decline of the Western Roman Empire

- Geographic size: Difficulty of defense and administration
- Economy: cost of defense and devaluation of Roman currency
- military: army membership started to include non-Romans, resulting in a decline in discipline
- Moral decay: people lost faith in Rome and the family
- Political problems: civil conflict and weak administration
- Invasion: attacks on borders

Division of the Roman Empire

- Constantine moved the capital from Rome to Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople
- The Western Roman Empire survived until 476 BC when it ceased to have a Roman Emperor
- The Eastern Roman Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire