

## Chapter 11 & 12: Outline Notes "Rome & Roman Civilization"

### Lesson 11.1 – The Founding of Rome

#### I. The Beginning of Rome:

- The Romans learned from surrounding \_\_\_\_\_ and used their new knowledge to build a vast and \_\_\_\_\_ empire. Roman rule extended throughout much of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

#### A. The Settling of Italy :

1. Italy is centrally located in the \_\_\_\_\_ region. People can easily travel to it from Africa, Asia and Europe. Mountain passes also linked \_\_\_\_\_ together.
2. Italy has a sunny, mild climate, \_\_\_\_\_ farmland, and large flat plains good for \_\_\_\_\_. It could support a large population.

#### B. Rome's Location:

1. The long, thin Italian \_\_\_\_\_ juts out from \_\_\_\_\_ into the Mediterranean Sea. The rugged Alps separate Italy from northern Europe and the Apennines Mountains extend from \_\_\_\_\_.
2. People of ancient Rome used the Tiber River to move goods easily between northern and southern Italy. The city of Rome was far enough up the Tiber to escape \_\_\_\_\_.

#### C. Rome's Origins:

1. Several different legends describe how Rome began. One is contained in *The Aeneid* written by the Roman poet Virgil where he describes what took place after the \_\_\_\_\_ the city of Troy.
2. Another legends tells the story of \_\_\_\_\_, twin brothers left beside the Tiber River who were discovered by a \_\_\_\_\_ then raised by a shepherd and his wife.
  - a. When they grew up, the boys \_\_\_\_\_ about the construction of the city they planned to build on the Tiber River. Eventually, it is said that Remus was killed and that Romulus became the \_\_\_\_\_ and called the city of Rome after himself.
3. Archaeological artifacts suggest that \_\_\_\_\_ might have settled in Italy as early as 5000 B.C.
4. Latin-speaking people, called Latins, settled on the plain of \_\_\_\_\_ in central Italy. One group of Latins built \_\_\_\_\_ on Rome's hills, tended animals and grew crops – these people became known as Romans.

#### D. Influences of Greeks and Etruscans:

1. After 800 B.C., other groups moved into the region where the Romans lived including the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. These groups would greatly influence Roman civilization.
2. The Greeks introduced grape and olive farming in the region. They also passed on the Greek \_\_\_\_\_ to the Romans.
3. The Etruscans had an even greater influence on Roman civilization. They taught Romans to build with \_\_\_\_\_ and to roof their homes with \_\_\_\_\_. They drained the water from the marshes between Rome's hills, laid out city streets, built temples and even influenced the style of clothing the Romans wore. Finally, the Etruscan \_\_\_\_\_ served as the model for the mighty army that the Romans would eventually create.

### II. Becoming a Republic

- A. In 509 B.C., the Romans overthrew \_\_\_\_\_, the Etruscan king, and established a \_\_\_\_\_ - a form of government in which citizens \_\_\_\_\_ their leaders.

1. Over the next 200 years, the Romans fought many wars against their neighbors and eventually \_\_\_\_\_ of all of Italy. The Republic was able to acquire land because of its \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Every male citizen who owned land had to \_\_\_\_\_; Roman soldiers were well trained; deserters were punished by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Romans also developed new \_\_\_\_\_: Rows of soldiers moved in a single large group; they attacked from only \_\_\_\_\_; they organized soldiers into smaller groups called \_\_\_\_\_ who were able to move quickly around the battlefield.
4. Roman soldiers were well armed, most carrying a short, double-edged iron sword called a \_\_\_\_\_ and an \_\_\_\_\_ called a *pilum*.

## B. Who Ruled Rome?

1. After they conquered a region, the Romans built \_\_\_\_\_ to protect it. They also build \_\_\_\_\_ between settlements.
2. The Romans stressed the need to treat conquered people \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore created the Roman Confederation. This system gave some conquered peoples full Roman citizenship.
3. Other conquered peoples became \_\_\_\_\_, or friends, of Rome.
4. With these policies, Romans hoped to \_\_\_\_\_ peace in their conquered lands. This generosity paid off and the republic grew \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### 11.1 Review Questions

1. How did Rome's location affect its development?
2. How did the Roman government maintain control over conquered territories?
3. How did the attitude of Romans towards the Etruscans change over time?

## Lesson 11.2 – Rome As a Republic

### I. Governing Rome:

- Rome's government \_\_\_\_\_ within its society. Early Romans were divided into two classes: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1. Patricians, the ruling class, were \_\_\_\_\_ that came from Rome's oldest and most prominent families.
- 2. Most Romans were plebeians, who were not as wealthy as the patricians, and included \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Both patrician and plebeian men were Roman citizens and had the right \_\_\_\_\_. Both groups paid taxes and served in the army. Plebeians, however, had a lower social position than that of patricians.
- 4. Rome's republic was shaped by a \_\_\_\_\_ between the patricians and the plebeians over the \_\_\_\_\_.

### A. Government of the Republic:

1. The government of the Roman Republic was organized into \_\_\_\_\_:
  - one branch made laws
  - another ran daily affairs
  - and a third acted as judges.
2. The republic had a system of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Two patrician consuls headed the government and were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Each consul could \_\_\_\_\_, or reject, the other's decision.
4. Rome also had major government officials called \_\_\_\_\_ who interpreted the law, served as judges in court, and could lead armies.
5. The Senate, Rome's \_\_\_\_\_, was a group of 300 patrician men, each of which served the republic \_\_\_\_\_. By the 200s B.C. Senators debated foreign policy, proposed laws, and approved the construction of roads and temples.

### B. Conflict Between Classes:

1. Overtime, plebeians grew frustrated because they had to serve in \_\_\_\_\_ and pay taxes, but they had \_\_\_\_\_ in the government.
2. The patricians allowed the plebeians to have their own body of representatives called the \_\_\_\_\_. This council elected officials called tribunes who voiced plebeian concerns to the government. Tribunes could also \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In 287 B.C., the Council was given the right to pass laws for all Romans. Now, the republic was more \_\_\_\_\_, but it was still not \_\_\_\_\_.

### C. Cincinnatus and Civic Duty:

1. To lead Rome, the Romans created the \_\_\_\_\_, so that during a crisis, the dictator had \_\_\_\_\_ over Rome. It was thought that after the crisis, the dictator would give up his power and the regular government's power would be \_\_\_\_\_.
2. One of the most famous Roman dictators was Cincinnatus, who upon accepting the role of dictator immediately \_\_\_\_\_. Then, he led the army into battle, defeated the enemy, marched them back to Rome, and \_\_\_\_\_ ...all only 16 days after taking control of the Republic.
3. He was widely admired because he fulfilled his \_\_\_\_\_ – the idea that citizens have a responsibility to help their country. This idea was important to the Romans and has been valued by other people as well, like \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Rome's System of Law:

1. Roman law has influenced the \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States and other countries.
2. Rome adopted its first written code of laws known as the \_\_\_\_\_ in 451 B.C. These laws served as the foundation for all future Roman laws and supported the ideal that all free citizens had the right to be \_\_\_\_\_ in the Roman legal system.
3. As the Romans conquered more people, they created laws that would apply to people who were not Roman citizens – these became known as the \_\_\_\_\_ and applied to \_\_\_\_\_ in the Roman lands.

### E. Roman Justice:

1. The ideas found in Roman laws are woven throughout the \_\_\_\_\_ today.
2. The *Rule of Law* is one of the key ideas that the Romans passed on to the world, meaning that laws apply to \_\_\_\_\_ and that the legal system should treat everyone the same way.
3. The Romans extended the idea of the rule of law to all their lands. Today, the rule of law is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the American legal system.

## II. The Punic Wars

- Carthage, a \_\_\_\_\_ based along the North African coast, became Rome's main rival.
- Both Carthage and Rome wanted to control the entire \_\_\_\_\_. This rivalry grew into a series of wars that took place over a period of nearly \_\_\_\_\_.

### A. The Punic Wars Begin:

1. The First Punic War began when Rome \_\_\_\_\_ of the fertile island of Sicily. Carthage used its strong navy to protect its trading kingdom. Rome, although they had a powerful army, did not \_\_\_\_\_. It was forced to build a fleet to fight Carthage.
2. In 241 B.C., a Roman fleet badly defeated Carthage's navy off the coast of Sicily and Carthage was \_\_\_\_\_ and pay a \_\_\_\_\_ to the Romans.

### B. Hannibal Attacks: The Second Punic Wars:

1. When Carthage tried to expand its empire \_\_\_\_\_, the Romans bitterly opposed their attempt to establish territory so near to Rome.
2. The Romans encouraged the Spanish to \_\_\_\_\_ Carthage, so Carthage sent \_\_\_\_\_, its greatest general, to attack Rome. This started the Second Punic War.
3. Hannibal gathered an army, including 37 \_\_\_\_\_, marched through Gaul before crossing the Alps into Italy. The bitter cold and attacks by mountain tribes killed almost half of the Carthaginian soldiers and most of the elephants. But the remaining army pushed on.
4. Although Hannibal defeated the Romans at the \_\_\_\_\_, the Carthaginians were defeated at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ and were forced to give up its navy and pay Rome a large sum of money.
5. Rome became the \_\_\_\_\_ in the western Mediterranean.

### C. The Third Punic War:

- Still considering Carthage as a military threat, Rome finally \_\_\_\_\_ in the Third Punic War. At the same time, Rome took control of \_\_\_\_\_ and eventually acquired its \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia.

## **11.2 Review Questions**

1. Why were Roman consuls awarded the power of the veto?
2. How did plebeians gain power in the republic? For what changes were they responsible?
3. Describe how Rome defeated Carthage to become the ruler of the Mediterranean region.

## **Lesson 11.3 – The End of the Republic**

### **I. Problems in the Republic**

- The Roman army won victories abroad, but the republic faced mounting \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
- A. Romans – Rich and Poor:
1. The plebeians had made some political gains in the republic, but they lacked \_\_\_\_\_. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ who held power, made up most of the Senate and managed Rome's finances and directed its wars.
  2. In the 100s B.C., farmers began to fall into \_\_\_\_\_. Meanwhile, the wealthy Romans owned \_\_\_\_\_, large farming estates, and relied on the thousands of prisoners captured in wars to work their land.
  3. Small farms shut down and thousands of poor \_\_\_\_\_ poured into Rome's cities but found paying jobs hard to find.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ among the poor worried Roman leaders, so they began offering cheap food and entertainment, or "\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_" to the poor.
- B. Roman Reformers
1. Brothers, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, thought that Rome's problems were caused by the actions of \_\_\_\_\_. They urged the Senate to take some \_\_\_\_\_ from the latifundia and return it to the poor.
  2. But, the Senate was made up of \_\_\_\_\_ and they fought the brothers' proposals.
- C. Roman Politics and the Army
1. Marius transformed the army in order to provide \_\_\_\_\_ to the poor. In return for military service, he paid soldiers wages and promised them land.
  2. The creation of a \_\_\_\_\_ led to many power struggles. General Sulla opposed Marius' plan and declared himself dictator.
  3. For three years, Sulla made changes to the government, reducing the power of the tribunes and giving senators \_\_\_\_\_. But, Rome plunged into conflict that lasted for \_\_\_\_\_.

### **II. The Rise of Julius Caesar:**

- After Sulla, three men ruled the Roman Republic: Crassus, Pompey and Julius Caesar. These three formed the \_\_\_\_\_ to rule Rome.
- A. Caesar's Conquests
1. Each Triumvirate member commanded a different \_\_\_\_\_. Pompey led in Spain, Crassus in Syria and Caesar in \_\_\_\_\_. While in Gaul, Caesar won the admiration and support of the poorer classes.
  2. By 50 B.C., the First Triumvirate no longer \_\_\_\_\_ and the Senate ordered Caesar to give up his army and \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, he gathered his troops and crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ – this small river separated his military command area from Roman Italy.
  3. Realizing that he was starting a \_\_\_\_\_, Caesar and his soldiers swiftly captured all of Italy.
- B. Caesar Takes Power:
1. In 44 B.C. Caesar took over the \_\_\_\_\_, declared himself dictator for life and appointed people to the Senate who supported him.
  2. Meanwhile, Caesar introduced many \_\_\_\_\_ that made him popular with the Romans, especially the poor.
  3. One of the most famous reforms he introduced was the creation of a \_\_\_\_\_ with 12 months, 365 days and a leap year – this became known as the \_\_\_\_\_ calendar.

4. This calendar changed slightly to become the \_\_\_\_\_ calendar that is based on the date of the birth of Jesus – this is the calendar that is still used by \_\_\_\_\_ in the world today.
5. Many Romans praised Caesar, but some however \_\_\_\_\_. They believed he wanted to be king and plotted \_\_\_\_\_.
6. His opponents gather around him as he entered the Senate and \_\_\_\_\_ him to death in 44 B.C.

### III. From Republic to Empire

- After Caesar's death, \_\_\_\_\_ broke out and Caesar's 18-year-old grandnephew, Octavian, joined Mark Antony and Marcus Lepidus to form the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### A. Antony and Cleopatra:

1. After Lepidus retired from politics, Octavian and Antony became \_\_\_\_\_. Antony and Cleopatra formed an \_\_\_\_\_ and Octavian saw this as a threat, believing that Antony planned to make himself the \_\_\_\_\_ of the republic.
2. Many Romans were alarmed at this news and this enabled Octavian to \_\_\_\_\_ on Antony.
3. At the Battle of Actium, Octavian's forces defeated those of Antony and Cleopatra. Within a year, Octavian captured \_\_\_\_\_ and made Egypt Roman territory. Octavian became the \_\_\_\_\_ of Rome.

#### B. Octavian – a New Direction:

1. Publicly, Octavian voiced his support for \_\_\_\_\_. Privately, however, he felt differently.
2. He believed that a republican government was too weak to solve Rome's problems, and that they needed a strong leader.
3. With a strong and loyal army supporting Octavian, the Senate consented to his wishes, declaring him \_\_\_\_\_. Changing his title to \_\_\_\_\_, he became Rome's first emperor, or all-powerful ruler.

### 11.3 Review Questions

1. How did the election of Marius as consul reflect a change in Rome's government?
2. How did Octavian's rule serve as a transition from Roman republic to empire?
3. What changes did Julius Caesar bring about as ruler of Rome?

### Lesson 11.4 – Rome Builds an Empire

#### I. The Rule of Augustus

- For nearly 200 hundred years, the Roman world enjoyed peace and prosperity, a time known as the "\_\_\_\_\_", or Roman Peace.

#### A. What Reforms Did Augustus Make?

1. Determined to protect the empire, Augustus created a \_\_\_\_\_, complete with a special unit known as the Praetorian Guard.
2. Augustus also established the empire's boundaries along \_\_\_\_\_: the Rhine and Danube Rivers, the Atlantic Ocean, the Sahara Desert and the Euphrates River. Troops were stationed along these frontier areas to \_\_\_\_\_ from invaders.
3. He also had many \_\_\_\_\_ rebuilt to reflect the greatness of Rome.
4. Augustus also worked to improve Rome's \_\_\_\_\_. He named an official called a proconsul, or governor, to oversee each of Rome's provinces.
5. Augustus made tax collectors \_\_\_\_\_ and paid them regular wages.
6. He also changed Rome's legal system by creating a Code of Laws for people living in the provinces who were \_\_\_\_\_. Still, this system often favored the authority of the \_\_\_\_\_ over individual citizens' rights.

## B. Emperors After Augustus:

1. After Augustus died, his adopted son \_\_\_\_\_ became emperor. After Tiberius, three other emperors from Augustus's family ruled Rome. These " \_\_\_\_\_ " emperors were Caligula, Claudius, and Nero.
2. While Tiberius and Claudius governed the empire effectively, Caligula and Nero proved to be \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. The Roman Peace

- After Nero died, \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the Roman Empire. A general named Vespasian became emperor. Although he restored order, he treated \_\_\_\_\_ anyone who opposed Roman rule and crushed several uprisings throughout the empire.
- Vespasian began the construction of the \_\_\_\_\_ in central Rome. After he died, Vespasian's sons each governed Rome and ruled during an era of relative growth and \_\_\_\_\_.

## A. Five Good Emperors:

1. During the early A.D. 100s, several emperors not related to Augustus or Vespasian ruled the empire. These five "good emperors" did not \_\_\_\_\_ and are considered to be some of the most \_\_\_\_\_ in Rome's history.
2. The introduced programs to helped the empire's people and improved Roman cities.

## B. A United Empire:

1. While the Emperor Trajan expanded the Roman Empire to its maximum size, his successors believed that the empire had become too large to \_\_\_\_\_. They withdrew Roman forces from regions that could not defend and reinforced areas that were easier to protect.
2. By the A.D. 100s, The Roman Empire was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in history.
3. By A.D. 212, \_\_\_\_\_ within the empire was considered a Roman citizen who was treated equally under Roman laws.

## C. The Empire's Economy:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ remained the most important economic activity in the Roman Empire. Industry thrived in the cities and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Merchants used the \_\_\_\_\_ in Gaul, Greece, or Egypt as they did in Rome. People also used a \_\_\_\_\_ of weights and measurements.
3. A network of \_\_\_\_\_ extended throughout the empire and goods could be shipped safely to and from the empire's ports.
4. Traders from all over the empire arrived in Rome's port cities. Trade made many people \_\_\_\_\_, however most city dwellers and farmers \_\_\_\_\_ and many other people remained \_\_\_\_\_.

### 11.4 Review Questions

1. What was the role of proconsul under Augustus?
2. How did roads contribute to the empire's success?
3. What do you think was the greatest achievement of Augustus?

## Lesson 12.1 – The Roman Way of Life

### I. Daily Life

- Many Romans lived in \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the empire that served as centers for culture, business, and government. The heart of the empire was on the \_\_\_\_\_ in the city of Rome.

### A. The Empire's Chief City:

1. Rome was laid out in a \_\_\_\_\_ with the main streets crossing at right angles. The emperor lived in a splendid palace on the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. At the foot of the hill was the \_\_\_\_\_, a large open space that served as a marketplace and public square. Wealthy Romans lived in homes made of marble walls with tiled floors and running water. Houses had a \_\_\_\_\_, or atrium, which was open to the sky.
3. Less wealthy Romans worked as shopkeepers or artisans, whereas poor Romans lived in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhoods in wooden \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Political leaders offered "bread and circuses" to the poor, often providing entertainment using \_\_\_\_\_ who fought each other to the death or battled \_\_\_\_\_ in stadiums.

#### B. The Roman Family:

1. When Rome was a republic, \_\_\_\_\_ were common. In later times, however, families had \_\_\_\_\_, and Romans were more likely to divorce and remarry.
2. Fathers in upper-class families were \_\_\_\_\_ for paying for the education of their children. Poor Roman families could not afford to go to school however some of them learned enough reading, writing and arithmetic to help them \_\_\_\_\_.
3. At age 15, Roman boys celebrated \_\_\_\_\_. After burning his toys, he would then put on a \_\_\_\_\_, a loose-fitting robe that Roman men wore. After becoming an adult, he might work at his family's business, join the army, or get a job in the government.
4. Once they \_\_\_\_\_, Roman women were considered adults.

#### C. What Was Life Like for Roman Women?

1. Women in early Rome were not full citizens and had \_\_\_\_\_. However, when Rome was an empire, the wives of emperors began to exercise \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A woman's freedom depended on \_\_\_\_\_ wealth and position. They could own land, run businesses and sell property. They managed the \_\_\_\_\_ while enslaved people did the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Women with less money had \_\_\_\_\_. They were only allowed to leave home to shop, visit friends, worship or go to the baths.
4. Only a few women worked \_\_\_\_\_ outside the home.

#### D. Rome and Slavery:

1. Slavery was a part of Roman life from early times. Enslaved people performed many different jobs and for most enslaved people, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Slaves were often forced to work long hours and could be \_\_\_\_\_ at any time. They were punished severely for poor work or for \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Spartacus, a \_\_\_\_\_, led a slave rebellion involving \_\_\_\_\_ slaves. Hoping to reach the Alps, Spartacus and his forces were crushed by the \_\_\_\_\_ and Spartacus was \_\_\_\_\_ in battle along with 6,000 of his followers.

#### E. Religion and Philosophy:

1. Romans believed that gods controlled all \_\_\_\_\_. They worshipped their gods and goddesses by praying and offering \_\_\_\_\_ to them.
2. The Romans adopted many ideas from \_\_\_\_\_, including the philosophy of Stoicism. Romans, however, believed that Stoicism was about learning to live in a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. As the Roman empire grew, Romans allowed people who practiced different religions the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ their religion if they did not \_\_\_\_\_ the government.

## II. Science and Art

- The Romans admired and studied \_\_\_\_\_ art, architecture, and philosophy. They copied the Greeks in many ways but changed what they borrowed to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### A. Science:

1. Galen emphasized the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ and cut open dead animals before recording his findings.
2. Ptolemy studied the sky and carefully mapped over \_\_\_\_\_ different stars.
3. The Romans, using practical engineering skills, built roads and supplied cities with fresh water using \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Roman system of \_\_\_\_\_ helped business people with their accounting. We still use Roman numerals today.

#### B. Art and Architecture:

1. While the Greeks made statues showing \_\_\_\_\_ with beautiful bodies, Roman statues were more \_\_\_\_\_ and included people's \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Romans used arches to create \_\_\_\_\_ from many rings of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Romans also made and used \_\_\_\_\_ to build many different structures.

#### C. Literature:

1. Roman writers \_\_\_\_\_ their gods but also wrote \_\_\_\_\_ about them. They also added a twist to their writing, revealing a more human side to people, often \_\_\_\_\_ at the gods, political leaders and heroes.
2. The Roman poet Virgil wrote the epic, the *Aeneid*, which told the story of the founding of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Roman poet Horace wrote satires that poked fun at human \_\_\_\_\_ and odes that are poems that expressed \_\_\_\_\_ about life.

#### D. Theater and Language:

1. A favorite pastime in Rome was attending \_\_\_\_\_ in which actors wore masks to represent the characters, allowing actors to play different roles. For most of Rome's history, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ played all the roles in the play. Women were allowed to act only in comedy plays called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Meanwhile, \_\_\_\_\_ became Europe's language for government, trade, and learning until \_\_\_\_.

### 12.1 Review Questions

1. What were the different roles a father played in the Roman family?
2. How did the Romans differ from the Greeks in their art that shows the human body?
3. How did the Greeks influence Roman writers?

## Lesson 12.2 – Rome's Decline

### I. A Troubled Empire

#### A. Political Confusion:

1. As Rome's government grew \_\_\_\_\_, the army became very \_\_\_\_\_. In the span of about 50 years, Rome had \_\_\_\_\_ emperors.
2. Many Romans no longer honored the traditional values of duty, courage, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Dishonest government officials took \_\_\_\_\_, support for education declined, many wealthy Romans stopped paying \_\_\_\_\_ and enslaved laborers now made up a large part of the empire's population.

#### B. Economic Weaknesses:

1. The weakened government led to a weakened \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The stop economic decline, the government produced \_\_\_\_\_, however these new coins had less gold and silver, which \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In order to get the same profit for their goods, farmers and merchants continued to raise their \_\_\_\_\_ and these action led to \_\_\_\_\_ – a steep rise in prices with a matching decline in the value of money.
4. As the value of Roman coins decreased, people began to \_\_\_\_\_, or to exchange goods instead of money.

#### C. Invasions:

1. While Rome struggled, \_\_\_\_\_ tribes raided the western empire and \_\_\_\_\_ armies invaded in the east.
2. People in cities started to build protective \_\_\_\_\_ around them.

#### D. Who Was Diocletian?

1. When Diocletian became emperor, he introduced \_\_\_\_\_. He built \_\_\_\_\_ along frontiers, divided the large empire into \_\_\_\_\_, set maximum prices for wages and goods and ordered workers to remain at the same jobs until they \_\_\_\_\_.



2. Despite his efforts, Diocletian's reforms \_\_\_\_\_. People ignored his rules and he was not \_\_\_\_\_ to enforce them.

## II. The Fall of Rome

### A. Constantine's Rule:

1. Although Constantine issued several orders to reinforce the rules of Diocletian, the empire continued to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Constantine moved the capital from a failing Rome to the Greek city of \_\_\_\_\_, which later became known as Constantinople.
3. After Constantine's death, \_\_\_\_\_ took power but found the empire difficult to govern. Because he felt the empire had grown too large, he decided that when he died, the eastern and western parts would become separate empires – the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Roman Empires.

### B. Germanic Tribes:

1. Some Germanic tribes were looking for better \_\_\_\_\_, however some were fleeing the \_\_\_\_\_, a fierce group of warriors from Mongolia in Asia.
2. The Visigoths, fearing a Hun attack, asked the Roman government for \_\_\_\_\_. When the Romans let them settle inside the empire's border, the Visigoths promised to be \_\_\_\_\_ to the empire and not attack them from inside.
3. The Romans did not treat the Visigoths fairly, though, charging them \_\_\_\_\_ prices for food and enslaved some of their people.
4. The Visigoths \_\_\_\_\_ and defeated the Roman legions, which brought more attacks on Roman territory.
5. The Vandals also attacked Roman lands in Spain and northern Africa before entering Rome and \_\_\_\_\_ valuables and burning buildings.
6. After the Germanic General Odoacer seized control, no Roman emperor ever again \_\_\_\_\_ from Rome. From then on, foreign powers ruled what had been the Roman Empire. Historians often use this event to mark the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Western Roman Empire.
7. Western Europe's new Germanic rulers adopted Latin, Roman laws, and \_\_\_\_\_ religion. Meanwhile, in the eastern Mediterranean, the Eastern Roman Empire thrived. It became known as the Byzantine Empire and lasted nearly \_\_\_\_\_ more years.

## III. Rome's Legacies

- Roman achievements live on in our system of laws and government today.

### A. Rome's Influence on Law and Government:

1. Like the Romans, Americans believe that everyone is \_\_\_\_\_ under the law and that a person is considered innocent until \_\_\_\_\_ guilty.
2. The U.S. and several other countries are democratic republics and believe that a republic works best if all adult citizens \_\_\_\_\_, participate in government and help to \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. Rome's Cultural Impact:

1. Many Western countries use the Latin \_\_\_\_\_ and many English words have Latin roots.
2. The Romans also continue to influence the \_\_\_\_\_ we read and enjoy, while current architecture and \_\_\_\_\_ owes much to the ancient Romans.

### C. Ancient Rome and Christianity:

1. \_\_\_\_\_, a major world religion, began in the eastern part of the Roman Empire and was adopted by Rome's emperors in the A.D. 300s.
2. The Roman \_\_\_\_\_ allowed the early Christians to travel throughout the empire safely, quickly. Therefore, Christian ideas were easily \_\_\_\_\_ with other groups of people.

## 12.2 Review Questions

1. Describe two problems that led to Rome's decline.
2. How did the division of the Roman Empire make it easy for people to invade it?
3. Describe how Rome contributed to the development of world languages.