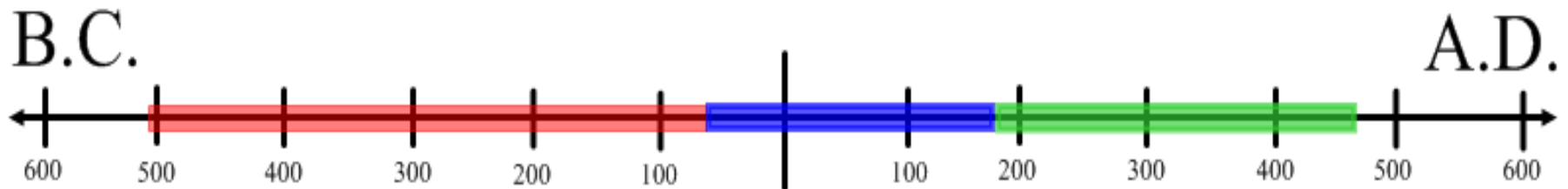


The Fall of Rome & Review of the Roman Government and Technology



Three Different Periods in Rome

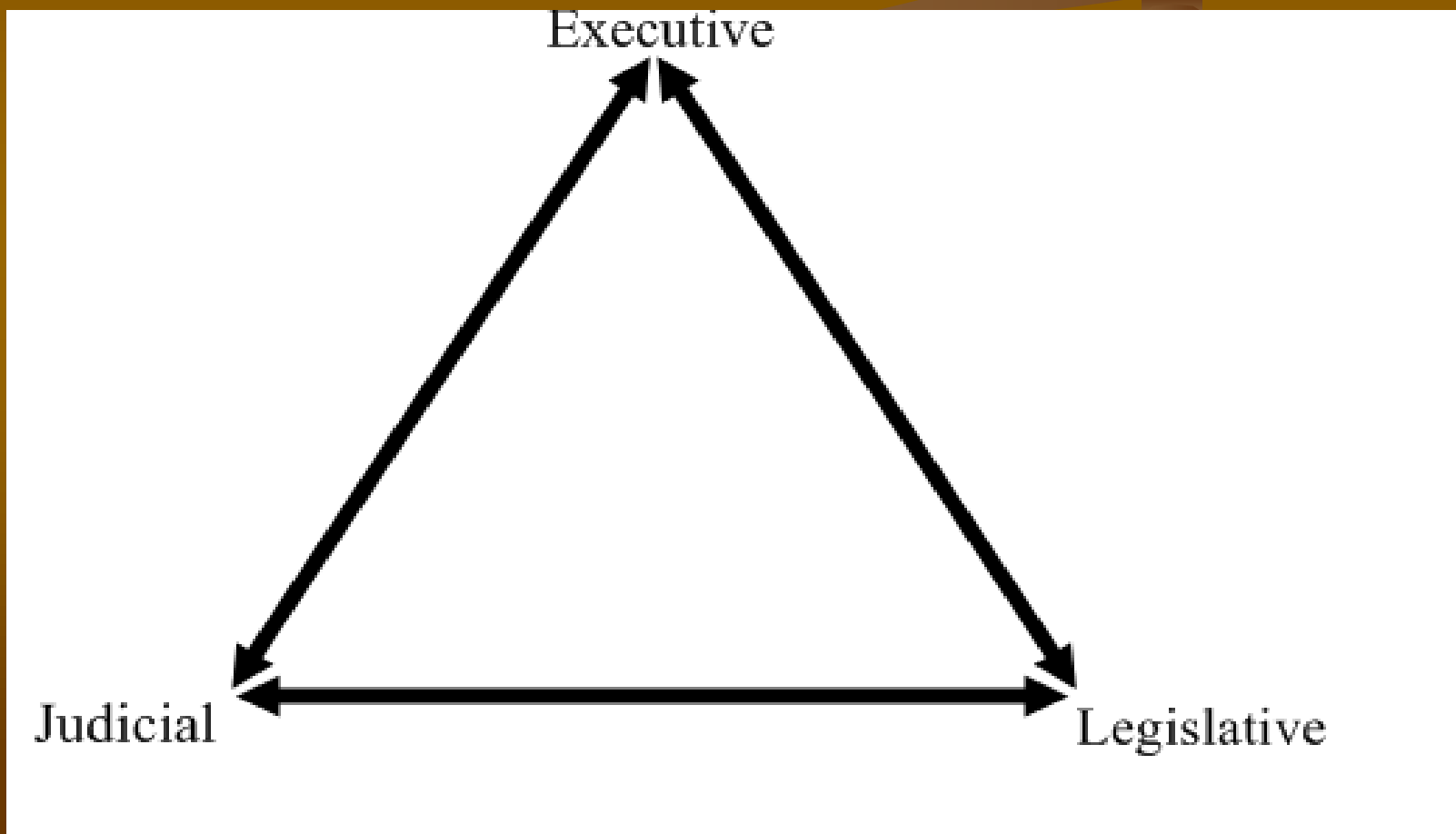
- **Republic (509 B.C. – 44 B.C.)**
- **Empire (44 B.C. – A.D. 180)**
- **Decline (A.D. 180 – A.D. 476)**



509 BC to 476 ---- add them together to get 985 years

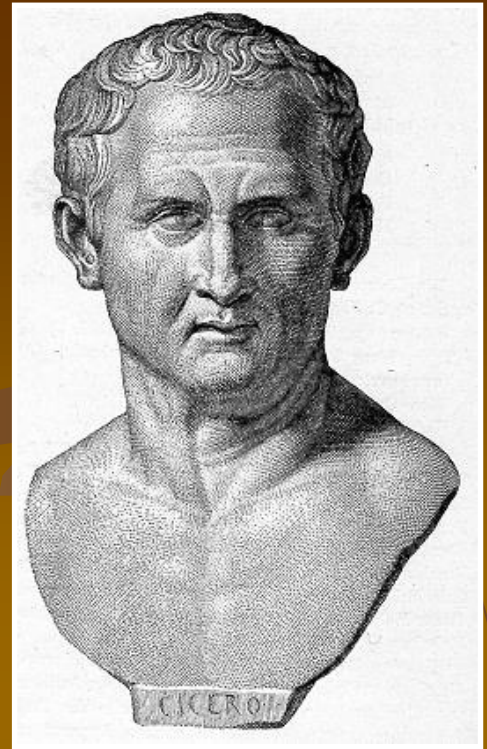
Important Laws and Ideas from the Roman Republic

- 3 branches of government.



Executive Branch

- Two consuls
 - shared power – could veto each other
 - What position is this like in the U.S.?
- In times of emergency, elected a dictator
 - supreme power for six months



The U.S.A.
President, elected by people for 4
years: chief executive of the govt.
and commander-in-chief of the
military

Legislative Branch

1.) Senate made up of 300 aristocrats

Primary legislative body – wrote laws

2.) Centuriate Assembly

3.) Tribal Assembly

Limited power

The U.S.A.

- **Senate of 100 members elected by the people for 6 year terms: makes laws and advises president**
- **House of Representatives of 435 members elected by the people for 2 year terms: makes laws**



Judicial Branch

- 8 Praetors (judges)
 - appointed for one year
 - oversaw all lower courts
 - What is this like in the U.S.?

The U.S.A.

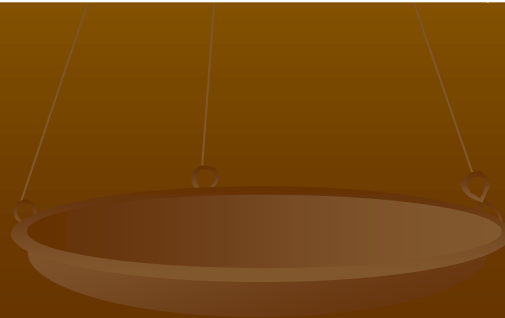
Supreme Court made up of 9 justices who are appointed for life by the president: highest court in the land



Other Rome vs. USA comparisons

(write this on the back of your notes!)

| | Rome | USA |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Legal Code | The Twelve Tables | The U.S. Constitution |
| Citizenship | All adult male landowners | All native born or naturalized persons |



Rights of the Accused

- Innocent until proven guilty
- No confession by torture or threat
- All citizens (rich or poor) are equal under the law
- Accused has the right to know the name of the person who made the charges against them



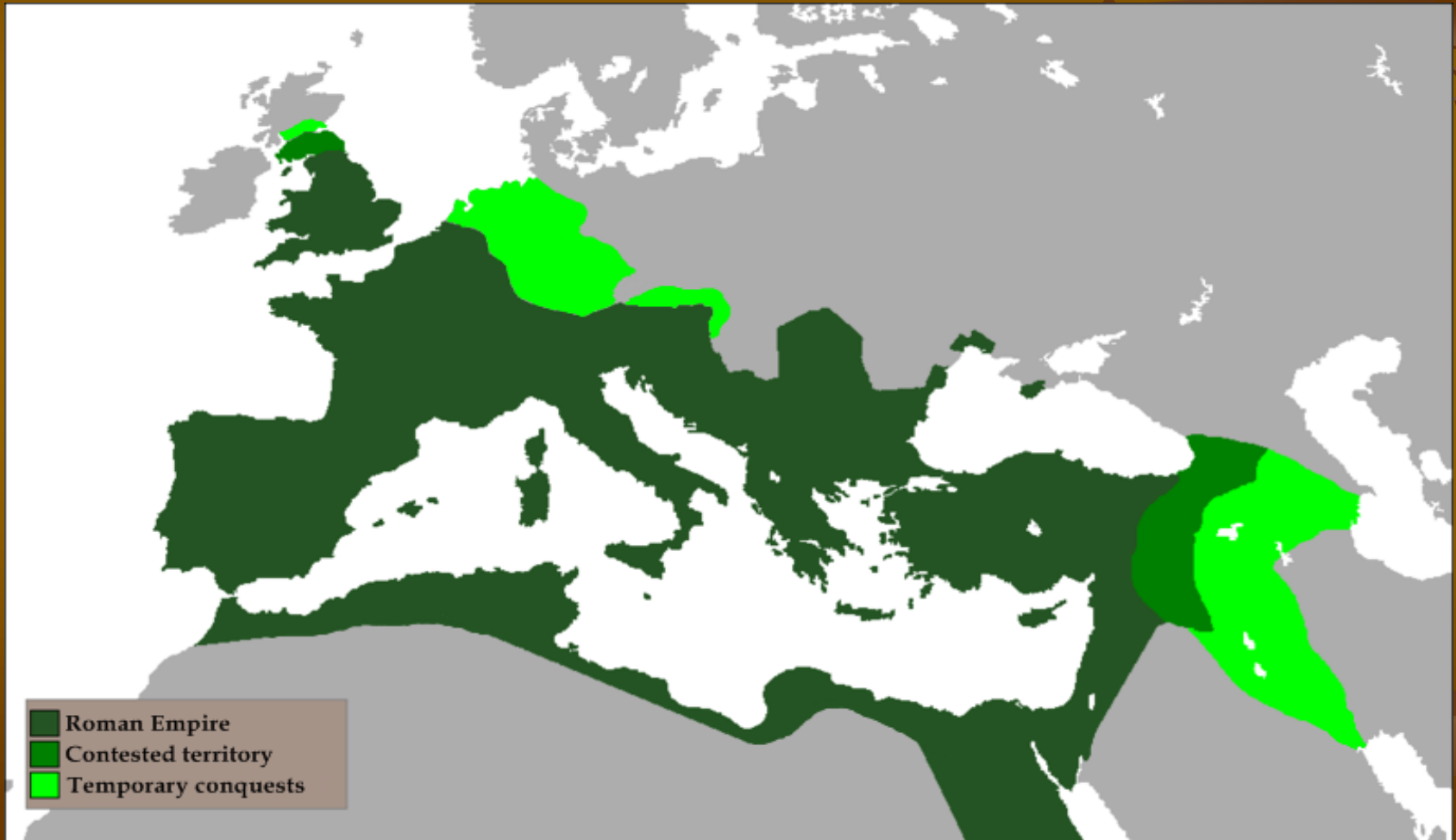
Pax Romana

- 207 years of peace
- Based on several factors:
 1. Strong trade systems
 2. Strong central government
 3. Large, well-trained military



The Decline of the Empire

- The Roman Empire grew to an enormous size.



Two Emperors made big changes

- Diocletian: He splits empire into 2 halves, Eastern and Western
 - He took the rich half – the Eastern



- Constantine
 - Reunited the empire back into one BUT, moved the capitol from Rome to Byzantium and changed the name to Constantinople

When the center of the government moved, it left the city of Rome unprotected.

- Rome is invaded many times by barbarian tribes



- The last roman emperor was Romulus Augustulus

- 14-year-old boy
- Deposed (removed from the throne) in 476
- The end of the Western Empire



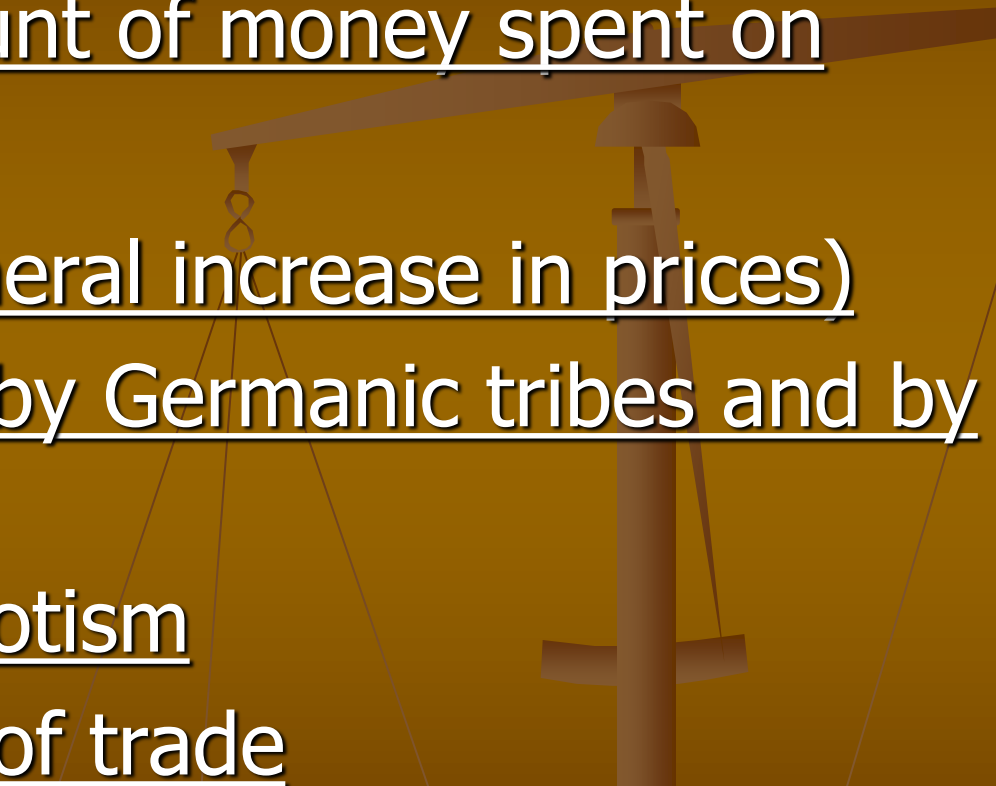
The End the Roman Empire (at least in the west)

The Eastern Empire survived, but was no longer considered the Roman Empire.

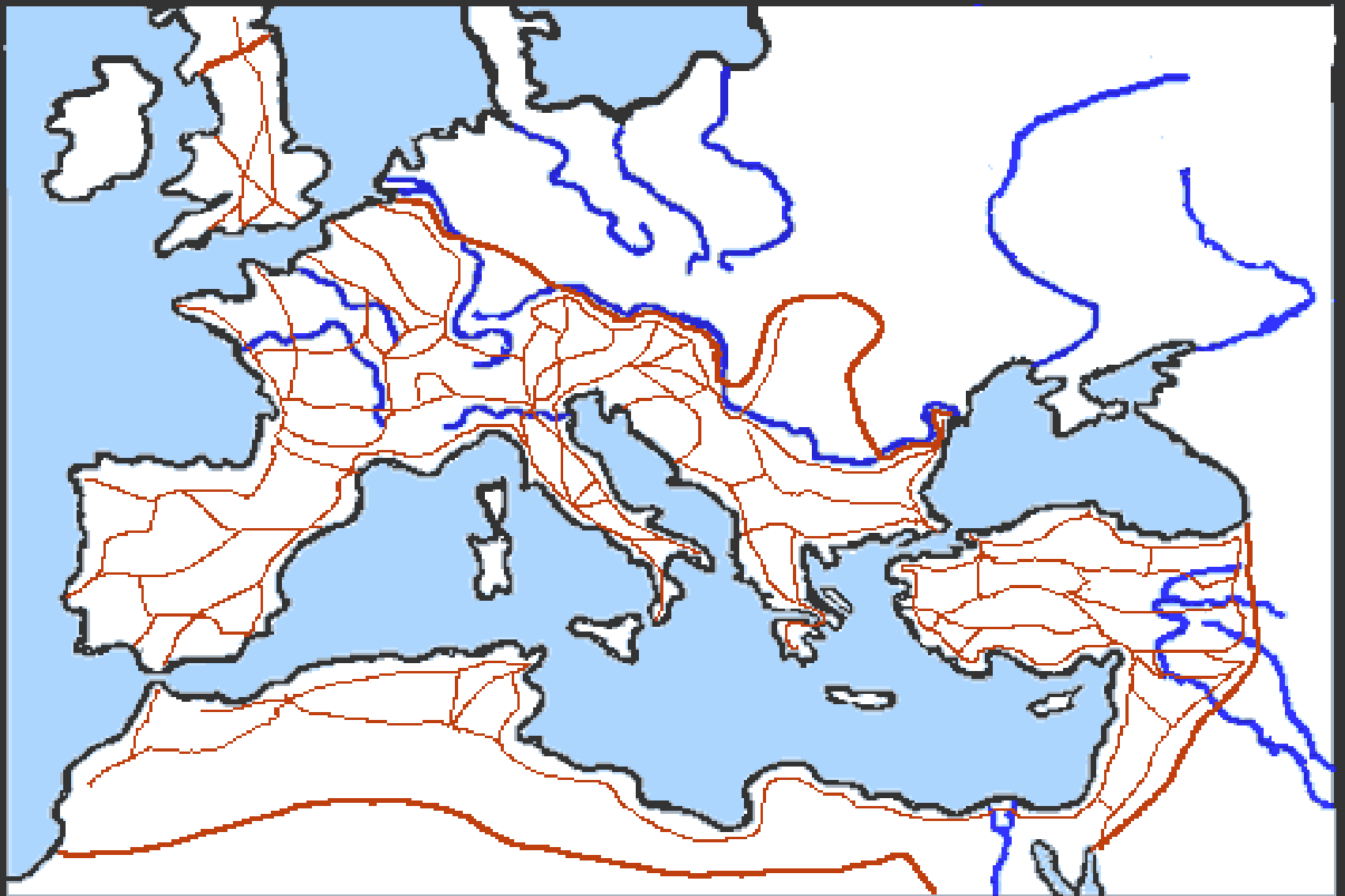
- It becomes known as the Byzantine Empire
- It lasted until 1453.



So why did Rome fall????

1. The huge amount of money spent on defense
 2. Inflation (a general increase in prices)
 3. The invasions by Germanic tribes and by the Huns
 4. Decline in patriotism
 5. The disruption of trade
- 

- Romans built an extensive network of roads to govern and control their empire.



Many of the roads were so well built they still exist today, over 2,000 years later

■ *Roman road, northern Italy*

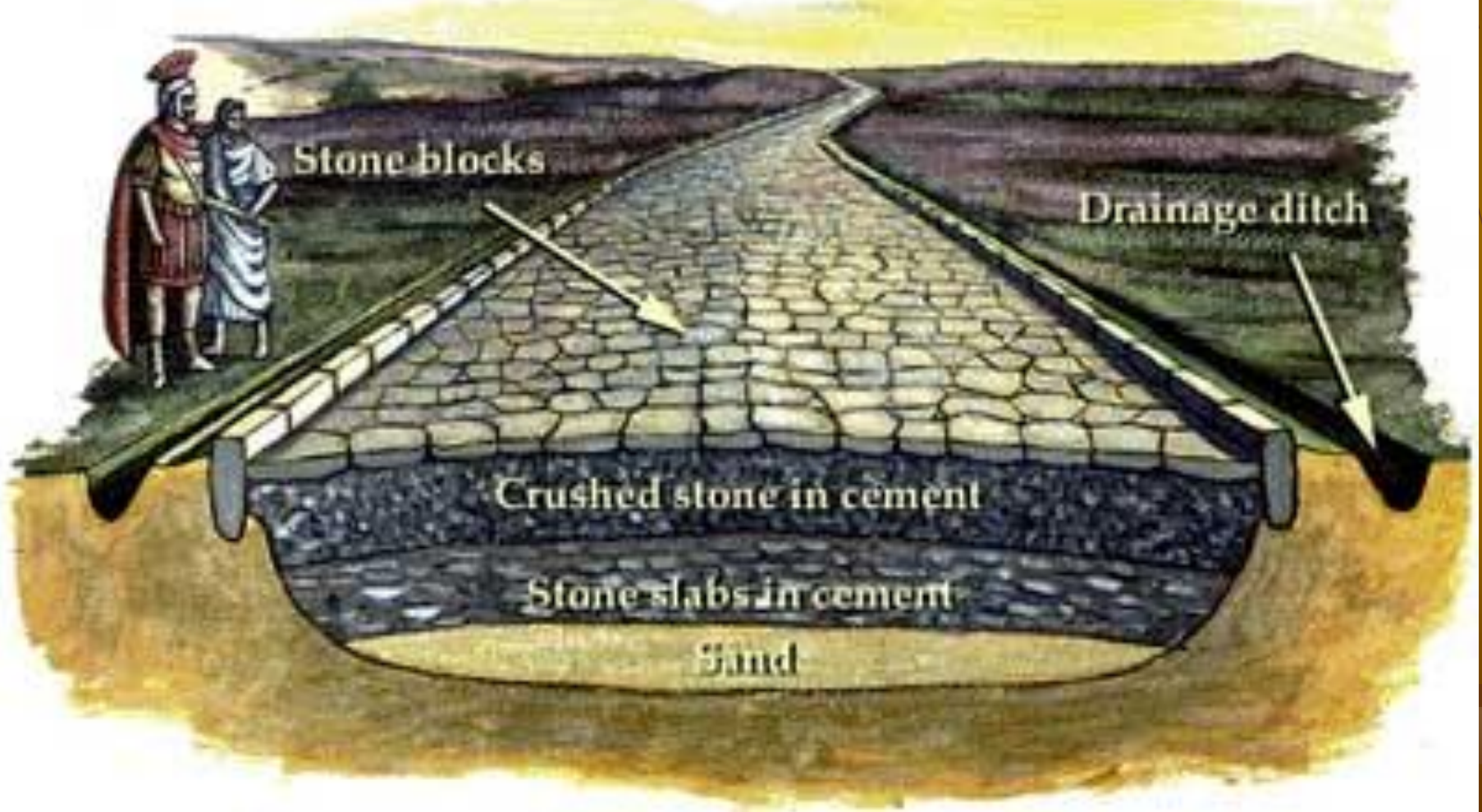


Roman Road, the Apian Way, just outside Rome



Drainage was important in maintaining the roads

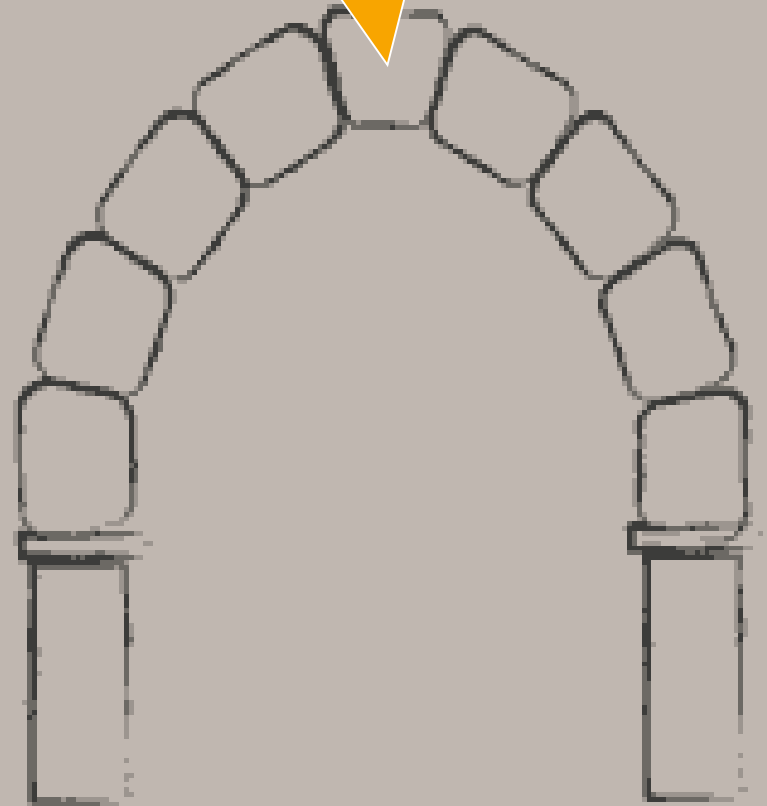
The Roman Road



The Arch

- Though used before by the Etruscans, the Romans perfected it with the keystone.

The keystone made the arch stronger.



The Aqueduct

- Aqueducts were structures that were built to carry water from the mountains to Rome and other large towns. The arch made this possible. Many of the aqueducts built 2,000 years ago still carry water today.



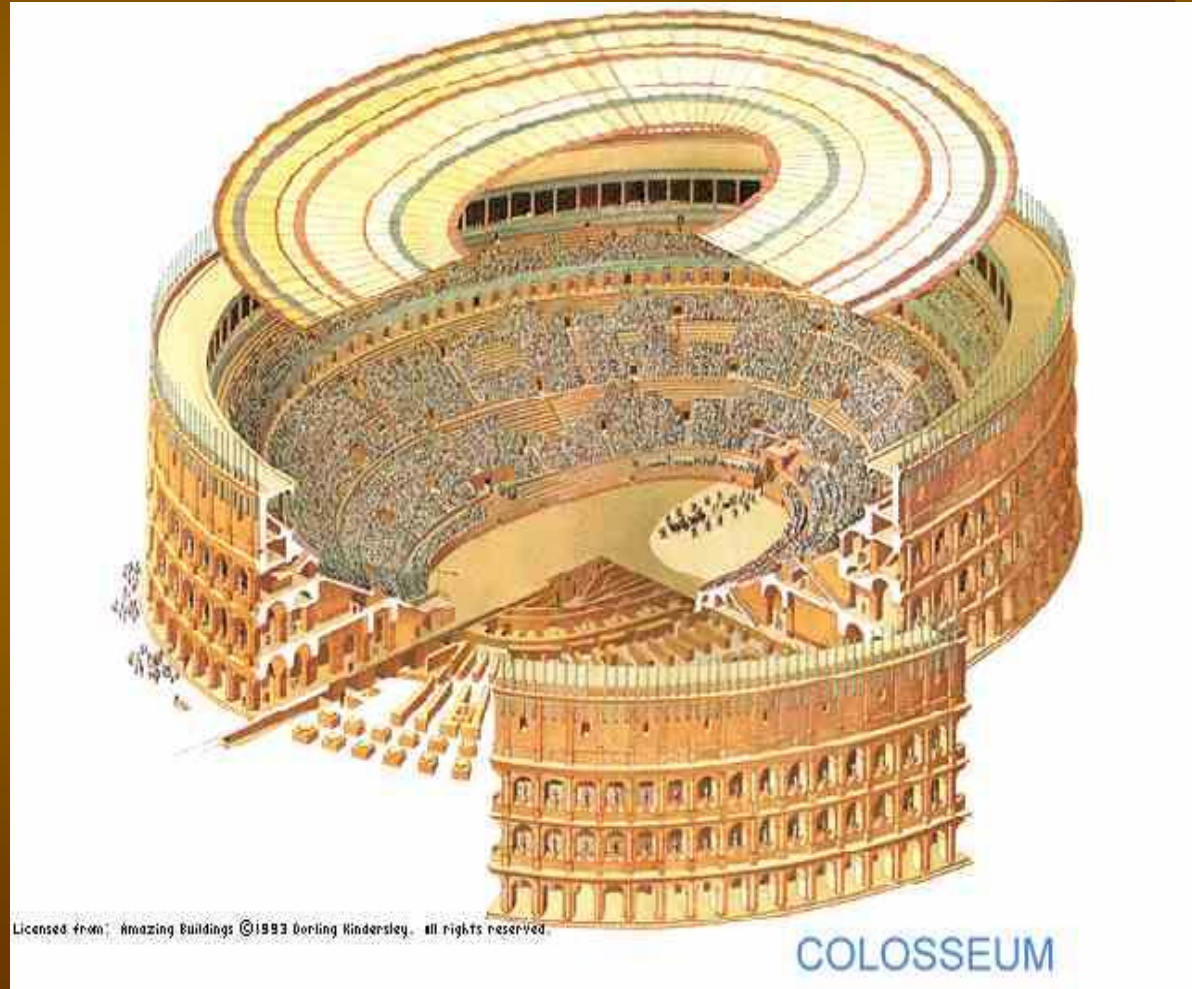
Roman Architecture

- To showcase the empire, Romans created some of the world's most amazing structures, such as the Colosseum.



The Colosseum was constructed between AD 72-80.

- Seated 50,000 people.
- 80 entrances.
- A canvas cover was expanded to protect spectators from the heat.
- Could be filled with water for boating games.



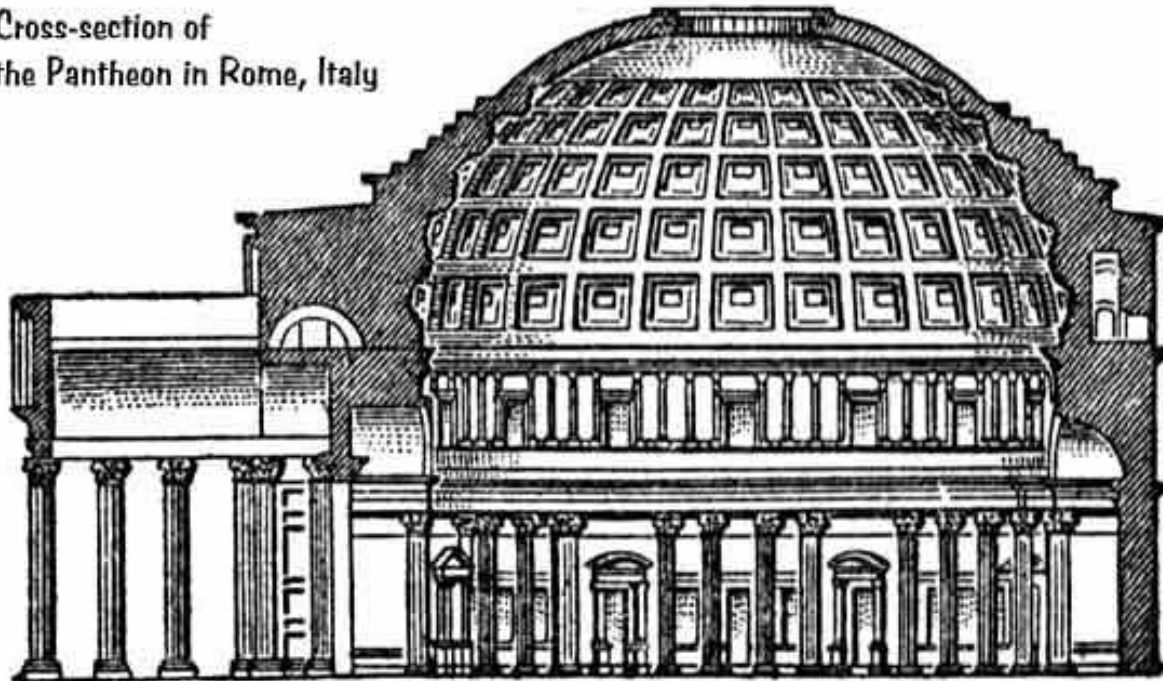
Today, it is the symbol most associated with Rome.



The Pantheon

- Built in about 126 CE – a temple honor the gods
- Unique for its perfect round shape and dome.
- Contains an oculus, or round opening, to let in light.
- Used as a Roman temple and a Christian Church-- today is the burial site for many famous Romans.

Cross-section of
the Pantheon in Rome, Italy



Yes, rain comes in the oculus -- and empties into a drain on the floor





The Pantheon is one of the most visited landmarks in Rome today