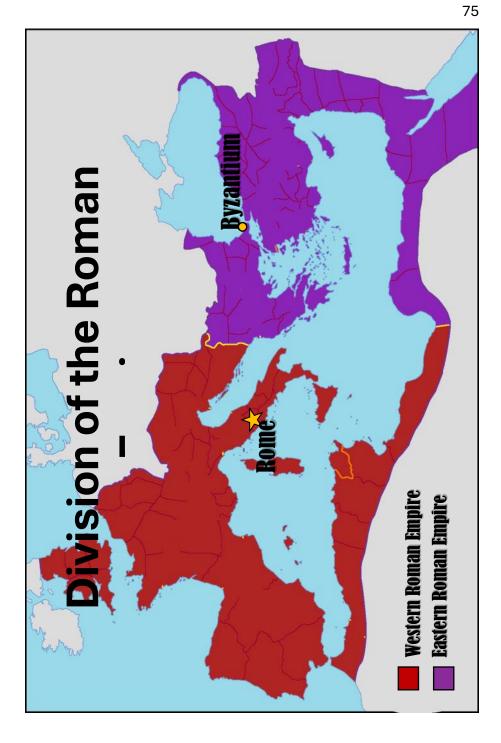
Learn	ing larget & Success Criteria:
I can i	dentify the causes of the decline of the Roman
	, describe the impact of Julius on the
creati	on of the Roman, and identify political,
milita	ry, economic, and social causes of the decline and
of the	Roman Empire by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery
check	•
Victor	ry in Punic Wars Leads to Problems
•	work large farms, forced the small farmers
	into the
•	Gap between rich and poor
•	Poor begin to revolt
•	led a rebellion of 70,000 slaves against
	Rome
•	Gracchus brothers try to make changes in the Senate, bot
	are for their efforts
•	Soldiers begin to get paid and given equipment, land is
	given to veterans that fought, a professional army of
	develops
•	Soldiers become more loyal to their than
	they are to the Roman Republic

First Triumvirate Leads to Civil War First Triumvirate = alliance between _____ powers (Caesar, Crassus, Pompey) from 60-53 BCE • All three are wealthy, popular, and were military leaders _____ dies in battle, leaving only Caesar and Pompey in the alliance Pompey is ______ but gets jealous of Caesar's popularity and orders Caesar to disband his army and return to Rome refuses and marches across the Rubicon River which is a sign of _____ against Rome Pompey & Roman Legions fight against Caesar and his army in _____ Caesar _____ and Pompey flees to Egypt, Pompey is and Caesar stays in Egypt **Dictator For Life** Caesar falls in love with in Egypt, helps her defeat her brother and makes her the ruling pharaoh • Julius Caesar returns to Rome and is elected dictator for _____ Reforms the calendar (_____ calendar), helps poor get jobs, _____ Rome's territory, increases soldier's pay Senate not happy with dictator and having all the power, dictatorship marked the death of the Roman Caesar is _____ 23 times by a group of Senators

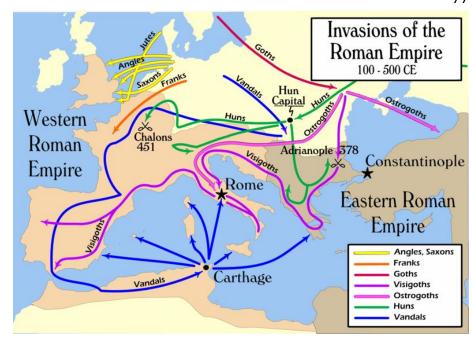
including his friends Brutus and Cassius

Koma	n Republic Ends, Roman Empire begins			
•	Marc Antony, Caesar's adopted son Octavian, and a			
	politician Lepidus form another alliance – the			
	Triumvirate in 43 BCE			
•	They hunt down Caesar's killers together but later			
	on each other			
•	Octavian defeats who had fallen in love with			
	Cleopatra in Egypt and both Antony and Cleopatra kill			
	themselves			
•	changes his name to			
	Caesar Augustus and becomes the first			
	Roman in 27 BCE – marking			
	the end of the Roman Republic and the			
	beginning of the Roman Empire			
Empir	e in Crisis			
•	Pax Romana (period of and prosperity) ends 180			
	CE, after almost 200 years			
•	Despite good emperors during this time, a series of			
	emperors and rising led to the decline of the			
	Roman Empire over the next 100 years			
•	Plebeians, the poor farmers, were working for the patricians			
	(the wealthy) and the gap between rich and poor widened			
•	Emperor in 284 CE			
	the Roman Empire			
	into two separate empires, the east and			
	west			
•	Diocletian fixed prices to			
	the economy			



Emp	eror	Cons	tantine
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•	Emperor of Rome from 312-337 CE			
•		_ were not tole	rated in Rome un	til
	the Edict of	_ grants religio	us tolerance to	
	Christians in Rome			
•	Orders the building of _		wh	ich
	became the new capita	al on the easte	rn side of the Rom	ıan
	Empire (today known a	s)	
Foreig	gn Invasions			
•	Series of	invade	rs from Eastern	
	Europe begin to terroriz	ze Rome from ₋	CE	
•	– from central Asia, led by a feared raider named			ed
	Attila			
•	the Hun raided the eastern empire, Italy,			
	modern day Europe			
•	Huns retreat back to Ea	astern Europe a	after Attila's death	1
Invasi	ions Continue			
•	Rome seems to be falli	ng apart leadir	ng to several group	วร
	invading			
•	und	er the leadersh	nip of Alaric sacks	the
	city of Rome in 410 CE			
•	Alaric frees 40,000 got	nic	_ within Rome	
•	The, the	second Barba	rian group to sack	the
	city of Rome, attack in	455 CE		
•	CE the Empero	or of Rome is _		by a
	Germanic leader name	ed Odoacer		
•	Marks the end of the _		Roman Empire	
	(Eastern Empire is still	holding strong)	



Causes of the Fall of the Roman Empire

•	Military: Foreign	, Roman arm	y lacked
	training, relied on	that w	ere less
	loyal to the empire		
•	Political: No rules for next	, cor	rupt public
	officials,	the empire weakene	d it over
	time, rise of Christianity led	d to less	to emperor
•	Economic: High	_ to support army an	d
	government, increasing	between rich ar	nd poor (not
	much of a middle class), re	liance on	as a
	labor source		
•	Social: Population declines	s due to	_and

constant war, loss of values and loyalty, elaborate Gladiator

battles were a distraction from the decline of society