

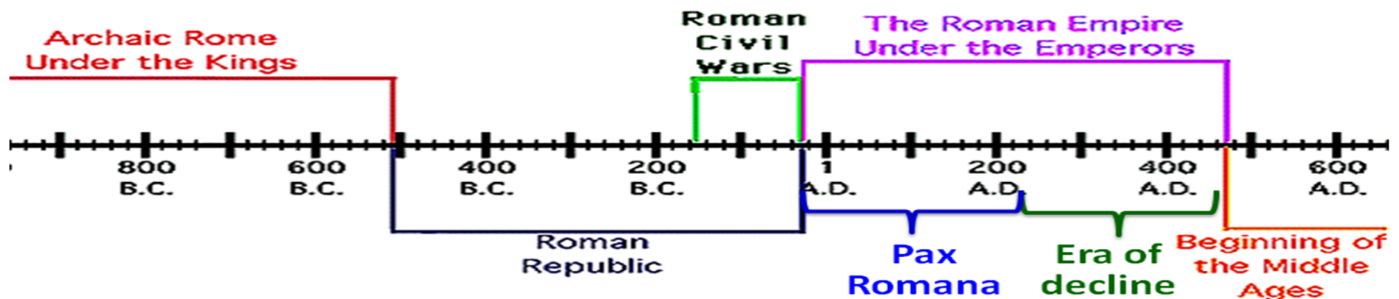
The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire

I. The Roman Republic

- A. Rome began as a _____ that was heavily influenced by _____ culture
- B. By 509 B.C., Rome was ruled by elected _____ who served in the Roman Republic
1. During the Republic, Rome expanded by defeating _____ in the Punic Wars & later under generals like _____
 2. But, the Republic weakened due to corruption, _____, & the assassination of Julius Caesar in 44 B.C.

II. The Roman Empire

- A. After Caesar's _____, Rome became an empire ruled by the Emperor _____
- B. Under Augustus, Rome entered an era of _____ & _____ known as the Pax Romana
- C. After 207 years of prosperity during the _____, the Empire began to decline & was conquered in 476 A.D.



III. The Decline of the Roman Empire

- A. The Fall of the Roman Empire happened in 3 major stages:
1. An era of decline due to internal problems within Rome
 - a. The Romans experienced _____ problems
 - i. The empire was too _____ for one emperor to control
 - ii. Emperors after the Pax Romana were _____
 - iii. Citizens experienced a loss of confidence, patriotism, & _____ to the Roman gov't
 - b. The Romans experienced _____ problems
 - i. Outside groups disrupted _____
 - ii. Poor harvests led to _____ shortages
 - iii. Rome had a trade imbalance (they _____ more than they produced)
 - iv. The gov't raised _____ & printed new coins which led to _____
 - v. The economic decline left many Romans _____
 - c. The Romans experienced _____ problems
 - i. Germanic tribes outside Rome were gaining strength

ii. The Roman military was growing weak: _____ were challenging the authority of the emperors

iii. To save _____, Romans hired foreign soldiers but these " _____ " were not loyal to Rome

2. A brief period of revival due to _____ by Emperors Diocletian & Constantine

a. In 284 A.D. Emperor _____ came to power & made a series of reforms that temporarily halted Rome's decline

i. To fix the military, he doubled the _____ of the Roman army

ii. To fix the economy, he fixed _____ for goods

iii. To fix the lack of _____, he presented himself as a godlike emperor

iv. Diocletian's most important reform was realizing Rome was too _____ & _____ the empire into the Western Eastern Roman Empires

b. After Diocletian, the emperor _____ came to power & continued to reform Rome

i. To help unify Rome, he ended persecutions & converted to _____

ii. He moved the official _____ from Rome to a new city in the East, called _____

iii. Constantinople was a major _____ center & was easy to defend; They city was built in the _____ style but had a strong Greek & Christian influence

3. Continued decline, invasion by Germanic " _____ ", & the conquest of Rome

a. After Emperors Diocletian & Constantine, the Western Roman Empire continued to _____

i. Disease, _____, & declining economy exposed the West to attack from outside invasions

ii. By 370 A.D., "barbarian" groups outside Rome, led by the _____, began to attack

iii. The _____ Roman army in the West could do little to stop the invasions; By 476, Germanic barbarians _____ Western Rome

B. The decline of the Western Roman Empire led to the _____

C. The East became the _____ Empire & flourished for another thousand years; The Byzantine Empire kept alive the cultural achievements of ancient Greece & Rome

IV. The Classical Era

A. The civilizations of the _____ Era produced important achievements that are still used today

B. The combination of Greek & Roman achievements are known as _____ culture

Comparing the Cultural Achievements of the Classical Era

Directions: Match each of the following descriptions with the appropriate classical civilization.

Greece	Rome	Gupta India	Han China

1. Government was led by a Hindu emperor who led conquest of outside territories
2. Government was based on a republic; Citizens vote for leaders (the Senate) who make laws
3. Government was based on an emperor who gained power through the "Mandate of Heaven"
4. Government was based on a direct democracy; Citizens vote directly for laws
5. Invented advanced paper-making techniques that helped increase literacy
6. Invented an examination system based on Confucian ideas to choose government workers
7. Invented legal procedures such as jury trials and witness testimony; Had a written law code
8. Invented new architectural designs such as domes, sporting arenas, and aqueducts
9. Invented new forms of literature and theater, such as dramas and comedies
10. Invented new mathematical ideas such as numerals, zero, and pi
11. Invented philosophy; Philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle questioned ideas
12. Invented silk-making technology that attracted trade from outsiders; Led to Silk Road
13. Invented thousands of geometric proofs such as the Pythagorean Theorem
14. Made new geographical observations such as the discovery that the Earth is round
15. The religion of Christianity was created in the Kingdom of Judea during this classical empire
16. The religions of Hinduism and Buddhism were spread during this classical empire