

#3 Ancient Rome

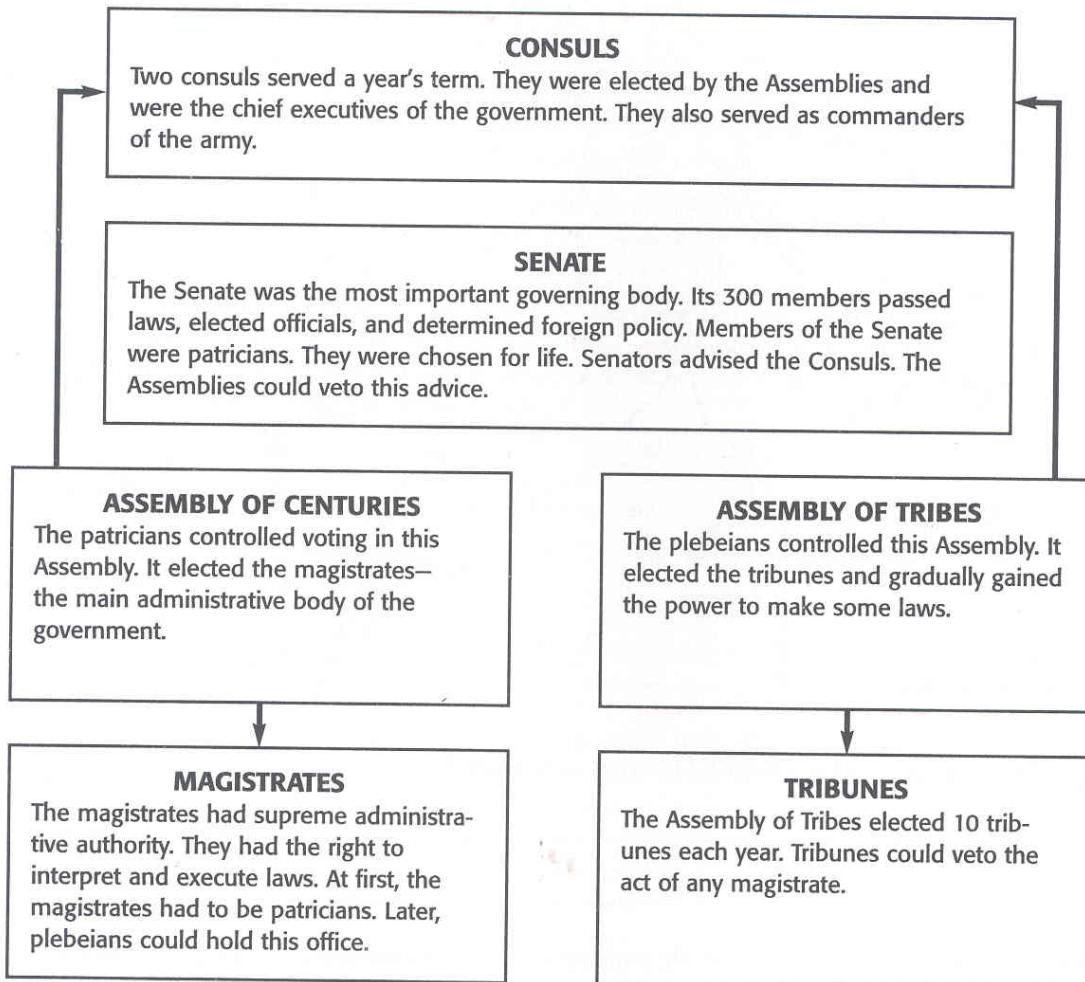
AKS:

examine the political, philosophical and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE to 400 CE (GPS) (SSWH_C2007-32)

Indicators of Achievement:

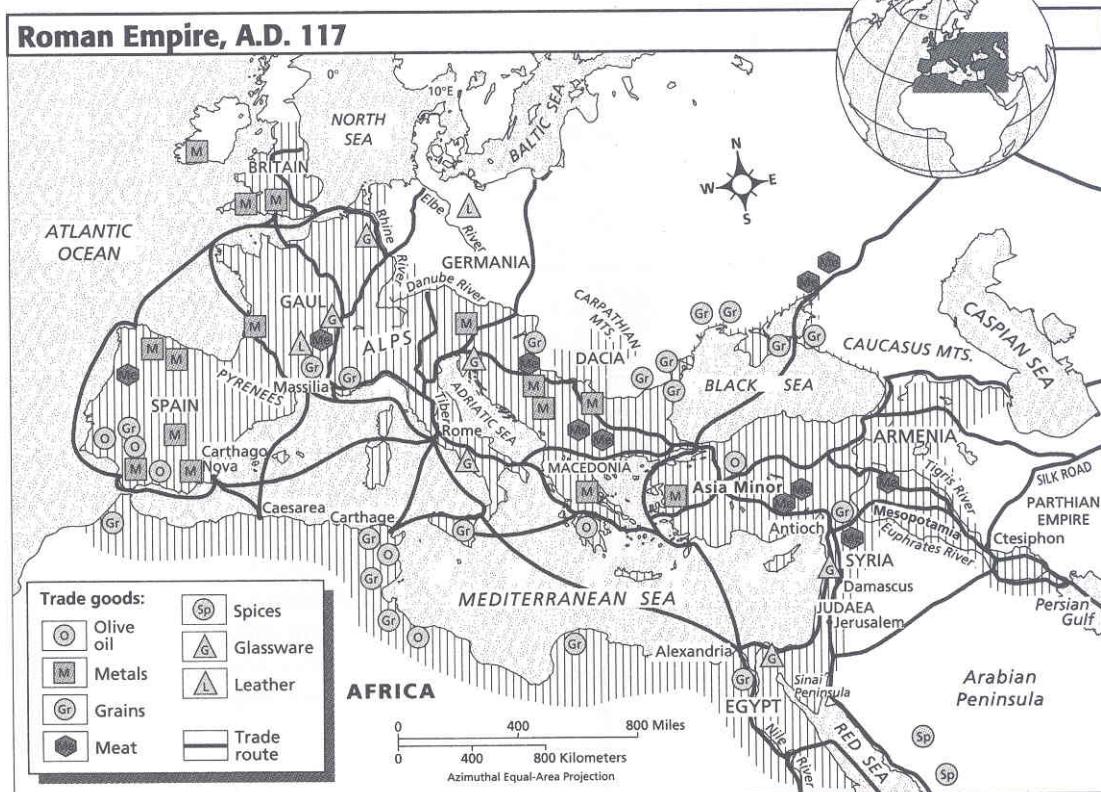
32a - explain how geographic features and cultural diffusion affected the development of the Greek and Roman civilizations, 32b - compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire, 32c - trace the transitions in Classical Greece from Hellenistic Greece to the conquest by Alexander the Great, 32d - trace the development of Rome from Republic to Empire, 32e - identify the ideas and impact of important individuals to include Socrates, Plato, Aristotle; the diffusion of Greek culture by Aristotle's pupil, Alexander the Great; and the impact of Julius and Augustus Caesar, 32f - analyze the contributions of Hellenistic and Roman culture to include government, law, gender, mathematics, and science, 32g - describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world and the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world, 32h - analyze the changes and continuities from origins to the fall of the Greek and Roman Classical Civilizations, 32i - analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire

ROMAN GOVERNMENT



*Explain the separation of powers within the Roman Empire?
How were the consuls, magistrates, and tribunes chosen? How did the tribunes check the magistrates? Why do you think tribunes were given that power?*

Document 5



How would it be possible for every free adult Roman male to take part in direct democracy? What type of democracy was practiced in Rome?



Roman coin illustrating the provocatio court [appeals court] in which citizens had the right to appeal a decision passed by the magistrates.

According to Roman law, what could citizens do if they thought a decision made by a magistrate was unfair?

Were the powers of a magistrate limited or unlimited? Explain.

Fall of the Roman Empire

Political	Social	Economic	Military
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political office seen as burden, not reward • Military interference in politics • Civil war & unrest • Division of empire • Moving of capital to Byzantium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in interest in public affairs • Low confidence in empire • Disloyalty, lack of patriotism, corruption • Contrast between rich & poor • Decline in population due to disease and food shortage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor harvests • Disruption of trade • No more war plunder • Gold & silver drain • Inflation • Crushing tax burden • Widening gap between rich & poor • Impoverished Western Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat from northern European tribes • Low funds for defense • Problems recruiting Roman citizens; recruiting of non-Romans • Decline of patriotism & loyalty among soldiers
IMMEDIATE CAUSE			
Invasion by Germanic tribes and by Huns			
FALL OF ROMAN EMPIRE			

Could changes in any contributing factors have reversed the decline of the empire? Why or why not?

Which contributing factors – political, social, economic, military – were the most significant in the fall of the Western Roman Empire?

