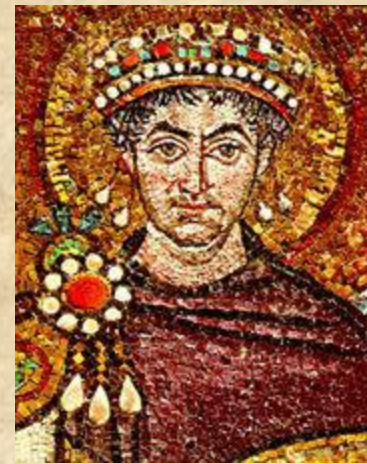


Ancient Rome

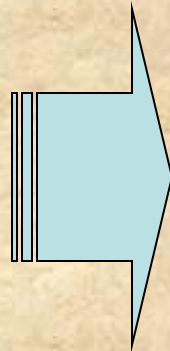
•Coliseum (Rome)



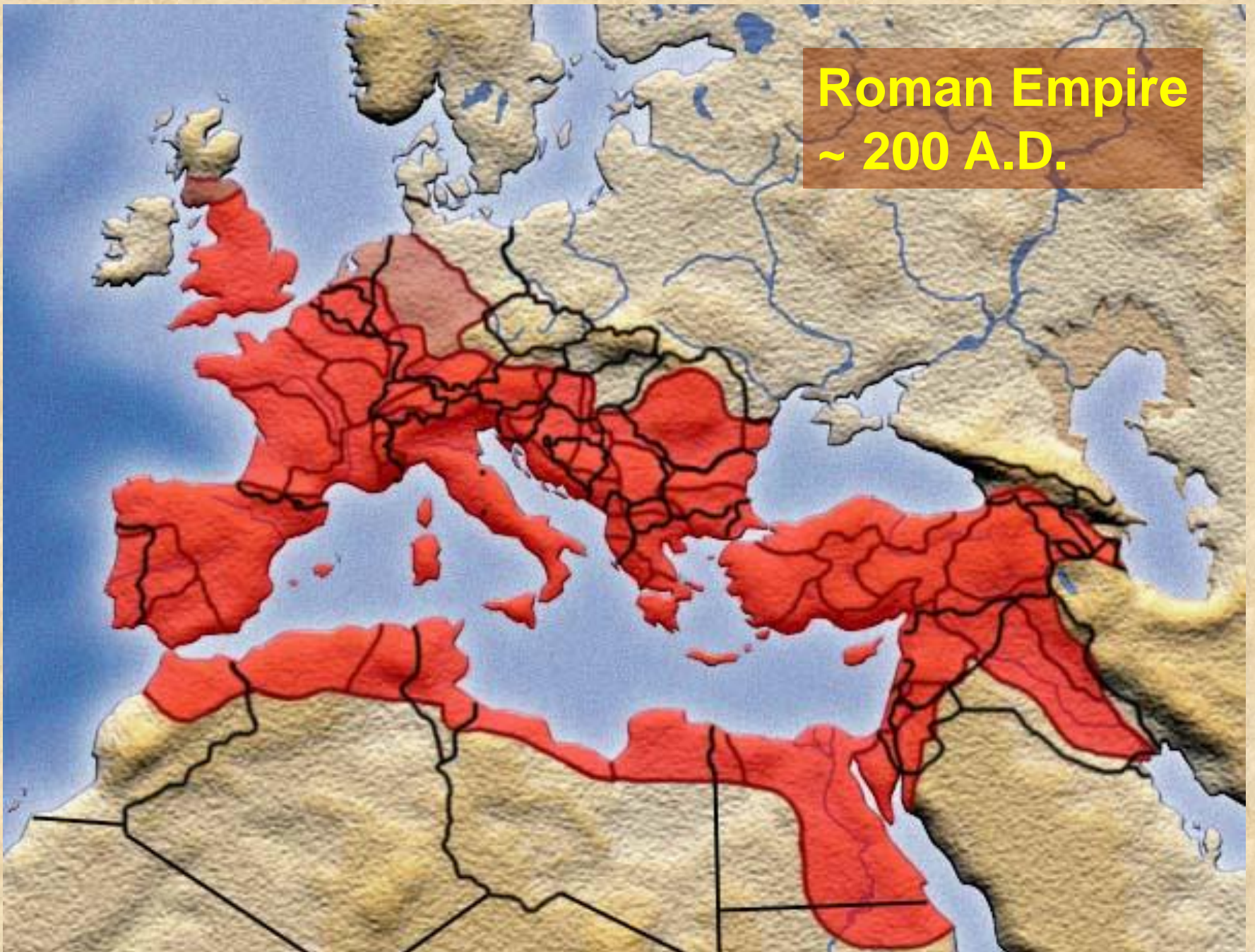
•Mosaic

•Aqueducts/Arches

•Pont du Gard (Nimes, France)



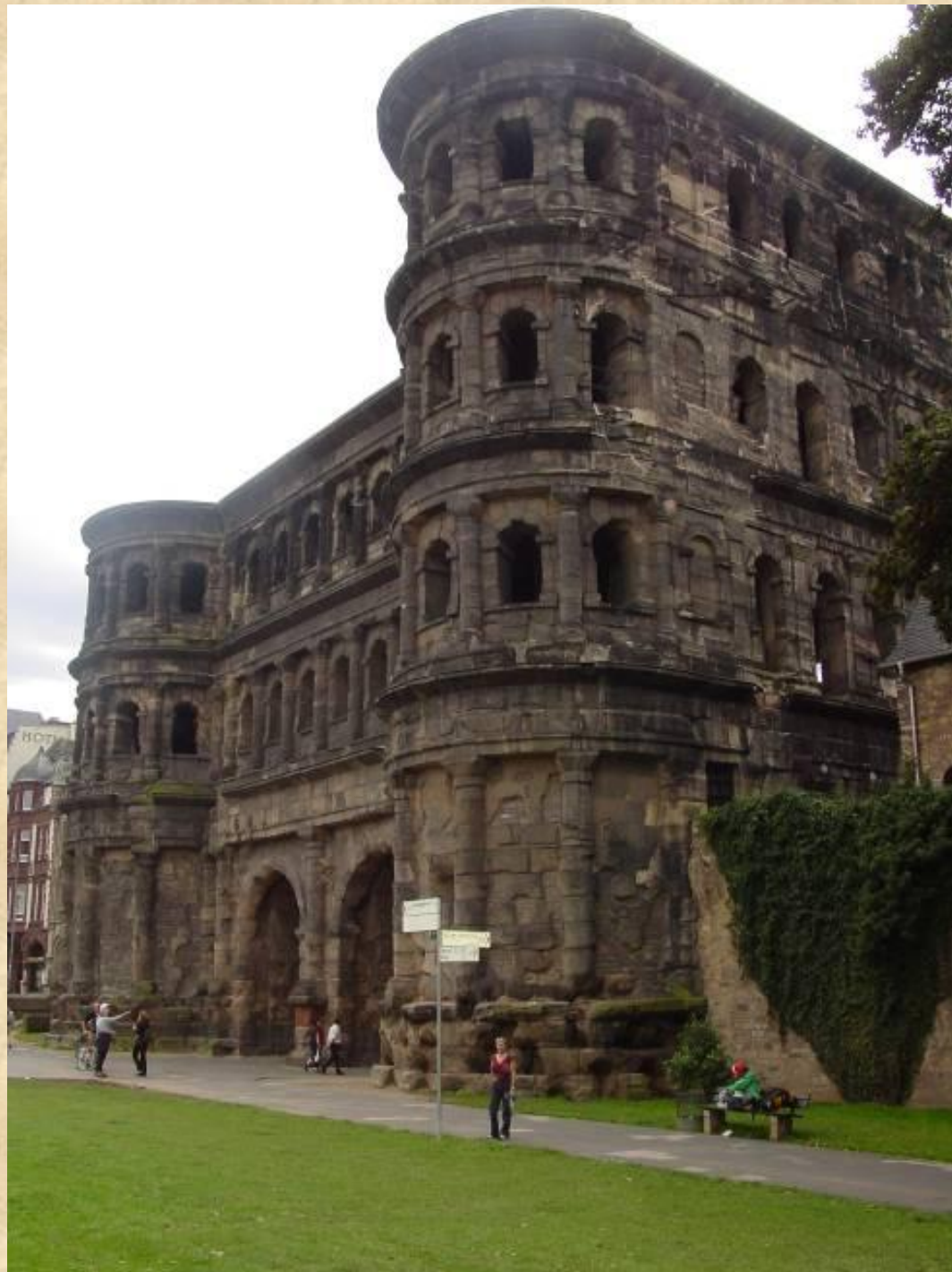
**Roman Empire
~ 200 A.D.**



“Porta Nigra”

Black Gate

~180 A.D.

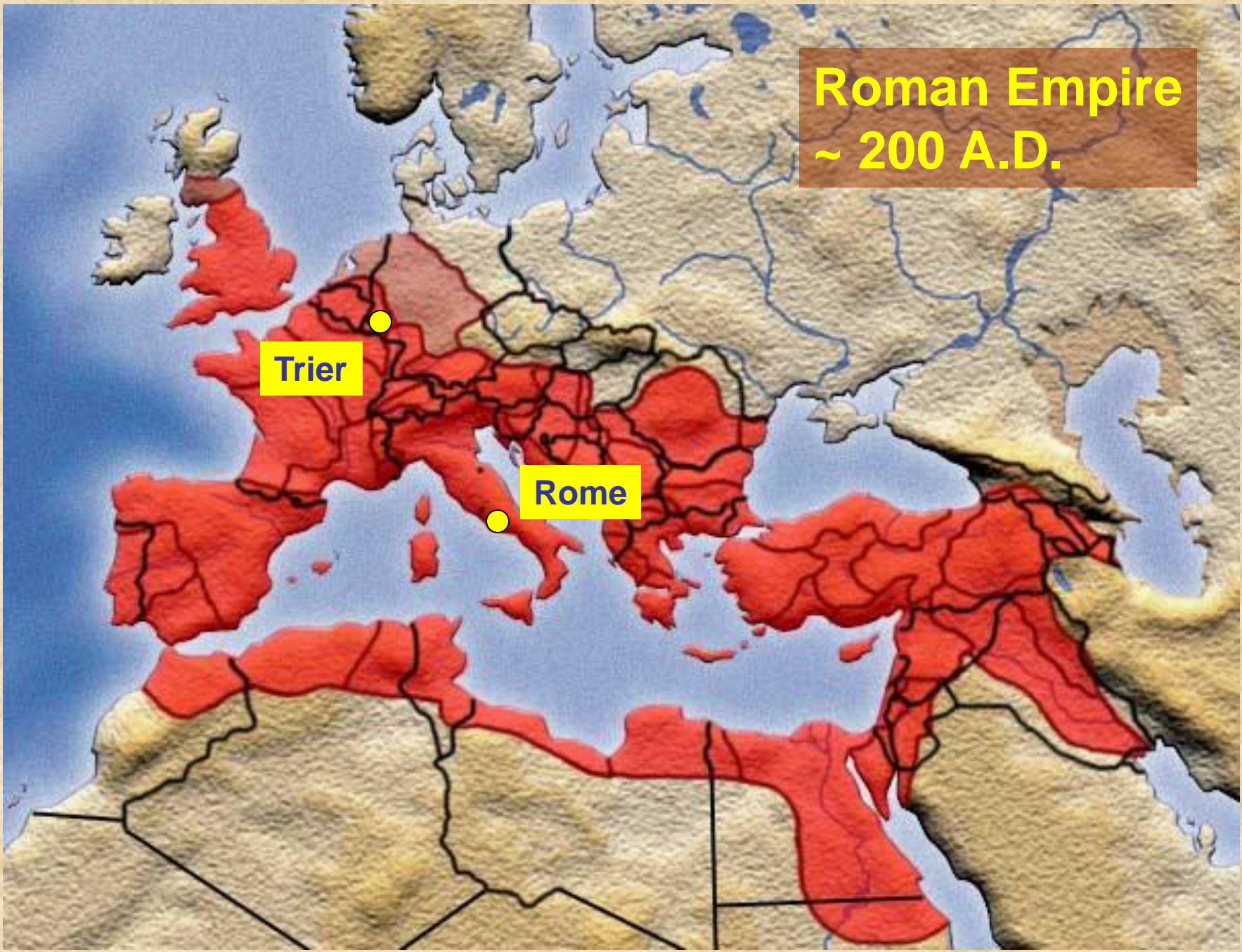




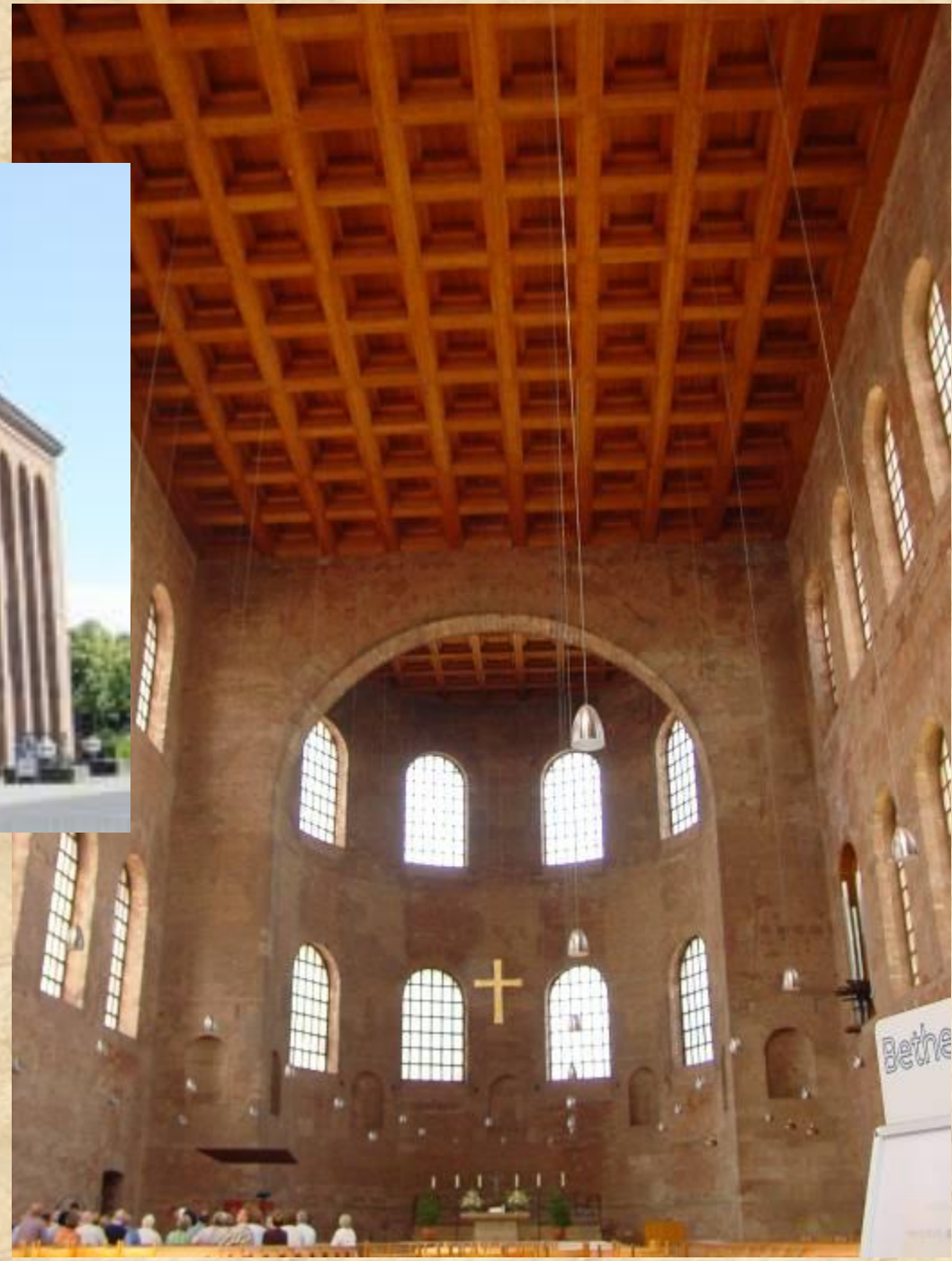
**Roman Empire
~ 200 A.D.**

Trier

Rome







**Emperor Constantine's
Throne Room**

Roman Baths
~350 - 400 A.D.





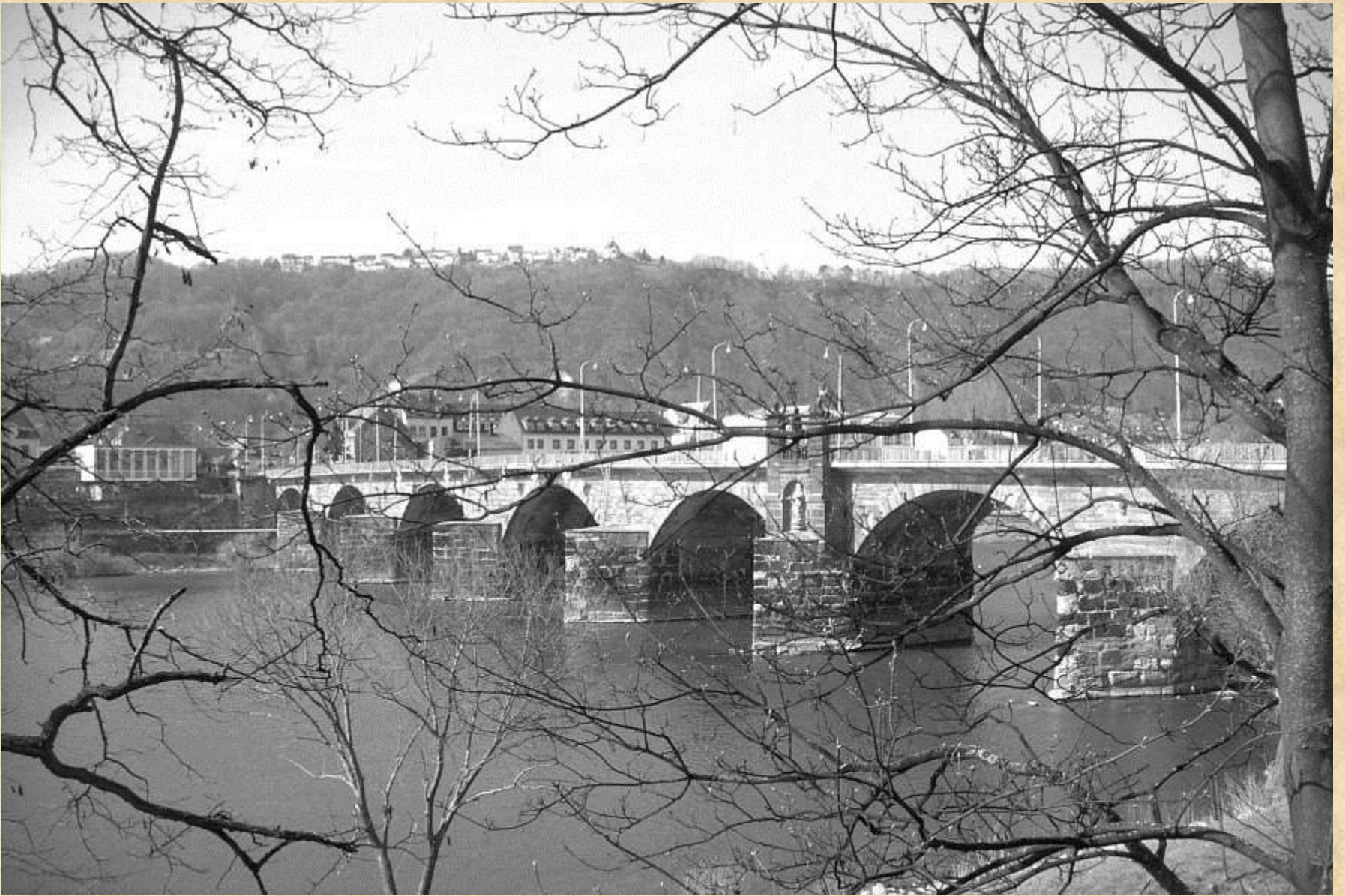
history...
fun...

How did I get
stuck going on
vacation
with this
goon?!









Roman Bridge – 144-152 A.D.











GLADIATOR

Medieval Marketplace/ Town Square





“Cloak of Trier”



+



=

?

THE END



GLADIATOR II

*“The Chemically Imbalanced
History Teacher”*

Trier, Germany

- **One of the oldest cities in Germany**, Trier has played an important role in its history since Roman times and retains many Roman monuments. Founded by Augustus c.15 B.C., the city was made (1st cent.) the capital of the Roman province of Belgica and later became (3d cent.) the capital of the prefecture of Gaul; it was named after the Treveri, a people of Gaul. Under the Roman Empire Trier attained a population of c.50,000 and became a major commercial center, with a large wine trade. It was a frequent residence of the Western emperors from c.295 until its capture (early 5th cent.) by the Franks.

Porta Nigra (– soot – industrial revolution)

- Dates back to a time (about A.D. 180) when the Romans often erected public buildings of huge stone blocks (here, the biggest weigh up to six metric tons).
- City Gate – largest of its kind outside of Europe

Constantine's Throne Room (Basilica)

- The so-called Basilica, Constantine's throne room
- Largest surviving single-room structure from Roman times
- The Romans wanted the architecture to express the magnificence and might of the emperor.

- Unbelievable size: 27 m (90 ft) wide, 33 m (108 ft) high, and 67 m (220 ft) long - with an adjoining hall outside even 75 m (250 ft).

This depth is magnified by an optical illusion - both the windows of the apse as well as the niches underneath become progressively smaller towards the middle, thus enhancing the impression of length.

The Roman building was embellished by colorful marble inlay, mosaics, and statues and was made comfortable by a hollow-floor heating system, but all this splendor and technology were destroyed (in the 5th century) by the Germanic Franks, who built a settlement inside the roofless ruin.

Roman Baths

- Going to the baths was an important part of Roman life: Over 1600 years ago, the Romans built one of the grandest and most impressive baths in the world: the Imperial Baths. Today you can visit this gigantic bathing facility: go back in time to the Roman era, descend into the subterranean labyrinth and get a feel for history!

Roman Bridge

- The Roman Bridge in Trier ist the oldest bridge in Germany. The stone pilings of the Roman Bridge date from A.D. 144-152.

Roman Amphitheater

- Beyond the medieval city wall lies the Roman Amphitheater. Cruel games with animal and gladiator combats were conducted here popular public entertainment.

- The **Seamless Robe of Jesus** or **Holy Tunic** is the [robe](#) said to have been worn by [Jesus](#) during his [crucifixion](#).
- **Missing image**
HolyTunic.jpg Holy Tunic, Stamp 1959
- According to the [Gospel of John](#), the soldiers who crucified [Jesus](#) did not divide his tunic after crucifying him, but cast lots to determine who would keep it because it was woven in one piece, without seam.
- The tradition of the [Roman Catholic Church](#) holds that the robe is now housed in the [Cathedral of Trier, Germany](#). The historical record supporting the identification of this [relic](#) as genuine is not proven.
- The history of the seamless robe is certain only from the [12th century](#). On [May 1, 1196](#), [Archbishop](#) consecrated an altar in which the seamless robe was contained. It is no longer possible to determine the exact historical path that the robe took to arrive there, so that many hold it to be a medieval forgery. The tradition holds that [Helena, mother of Constantine the Great](#) discovered the relic in the [Holy Land](#) and had it sent to the city of Trier. (The monk wrote in the [9th century](#) that Helena was born in that city, though this report is strongly disputed by most modern historians.)
- The relic is normally kept folded in a reliquary and cannot be directly viewed by the faithful. In [1512](#) Archbishop opened the altar that had enshrined the tunic since the building of the Dome in the presence of Emperor [Maximilian I](#) and exhibited it. Subsequently pilgrimages took place at irregular intervals to view the garment: 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1524, 1531, 1538, 1545, 1655, 1810, 1844, 1891, 1933, 1959, 1996. The last exhibition of the tunic in [1996](#) was seen by over one million pilgrims and visitors.
- The various attempts at preservation and restoration through the centuries makes it difficult to determine how much of the relic (if genuine) actually stems from the time of Jesus. A scientific examination of the specimen has not been conducted.
- Annually the Bishopric of Trier conducts the "Heilig-Rock-Tage", a ten-day religious festival.

Rome – Geography



Built on 7 hills

Swamps

Drained over time...

Comparative Timelines...

- 2000 B.C. – Minoan civilization peak
- 1600 B.C.– Mycenaean civilization peak
- 1200 B.C.– Trojan War
- 800 B.C. – City States rise
- 600 B.C. – Emergence of Athens/Sparta
- 479 B.C. – Spartans defeat Persians
- 461 B.C. – Golden Age of Athens
(Pericles)
- 413 B.C. – Athens falls to Sparta –
Peloponnesian War
- 338 B.C. – Philip (Macedonians) conquers
Greece
- 334 B.C. – Alexander begins to build an
empire
- 323 B.C. – Alexander dies - begin
- 753 B.C. – (legend) – Rome is founded
- 509 B.C. – Last Etruscan King removed
(Tarquin)
- 500 B.C. – Roman Republic thrives
- 300s-265 – Romans/Latins conquer Italy
- 264 B.C. – Punic Wars w/ Rome begin
- 146 B.C. – Rome Destroys Carthage
- 44 B.C. – Julius Caesar assassinated
- 27 B.C. – Augustus Caesar rules – *Pax
Romana*
- 29 A.D. – Jesus is crucified

Mythical Origins



753 B.C.

Twin sons

Latin

princess/

Mars

**Raised by a she-
wolf...later a
sheppard**

**Restore
grandfather to
throne**

**Argue over
throne**

**Romulus kills
Remus**

Origins of Government

- Kings govern Rome until 509 B.C.
 - King expelled (king leaves an imprint on gov't)
- Republic Established
 - Social Classes
 - **Patricians** – wealthy aristocratic landowners – could hold Senate offices
 - **Plebeians** – common farmers, artisans
(MAJORITY of the population – barred from holding most government positions)
 - Eventually formed **tribunal (tribunes)** - protected plebeian rights
 - Laws for Plebs only – Veto power
 - 367 B.C. – could be elected Consul
 - 287 B.C. – Plebeian Assembly – pass laws – all people
 - Elimination of distinctions

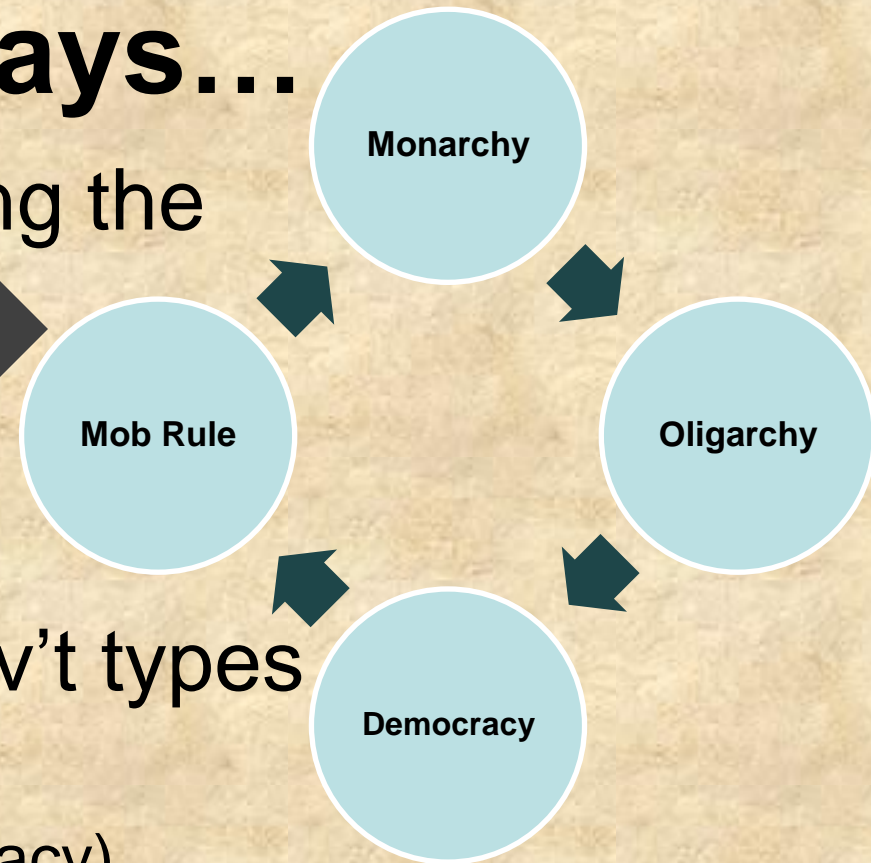
SEE Page 143 (old) – 157 (new)

Government Additional Notes

- Praetors (Judges) – 2-8 depending upon when
- Tribal Assembly – according to districts (33 = 33 votes) – veto power
 - 29 rural // 4 urban
- Centuriate Assembly – Groups of people by wealth (Census) – 192 levels
 - 1-100 (top 10% of population)
 - 101-192 (bottom 90% of population)
 - 1 vote = any number of people
- Senate composed of ex-Consuls, Praetors, Quaestors (f – automatic
- Senate – not actually a law making body
 - Strong advisory!!!! – Consul...

Important Government Takeaways...

- Rome seen as breaking the Cycle of the Greeks
 - Polybius (Greek Historian)
- Combination of old gov't types
 - Consuls (Monarchy)
 - Senate (Oligarchy/Aristocracy)
 - Cent./Trib. Assemblies (Democracy)



Rome: Republic to Empire



- “Empire”?
 - Imperial Rule → Emperor
 - Conquest → Colonies/Territory
- Role of Civil War
 - Frequent military dictatorships, eventual military in politics → move toward authoritarianism
 - Wars to conquer Italy (3rd C. BCE)
 - Growth in military sophistication
 - Punic Wars (3rd to 2nd C. BCE)
 - Dominance in Western Mediterranean
 - Wars in Balkans/E. Mediterranean (2nd C. BCE)
- Results of territorial Expansion
 - Empire building under Republican gov’t
 - Opportunities (jobs in bureaucracy/wealth/land)
 - War corrosive: need to sustain a large military, vets in politics



Rome: Republic to Empire

- Territorial Expansion
- Flashpoint in the East:
 - **133 BCE – Attalus III of Pergamum (E. Turkey) no heirs, bequeaths kingdom to Rome**
 - Leads to large scale debate



Conservatives

No entanglements in East

Progressives

Tiberius/Gaius Gracchus

Land redistribution to idle farmers (soldiers)

*mistrusted by conservatives b/c they held land to be redistrib.

*accused as being a scheme to win supporters

RESULTS:

Both Gracchus Bros & 250 allies murdered

BUT

75,000 got land → Senate tries to take it back

POLARIZATION between

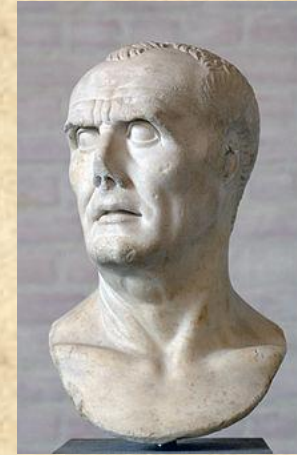
Optimates (rich)

Populares (poor)

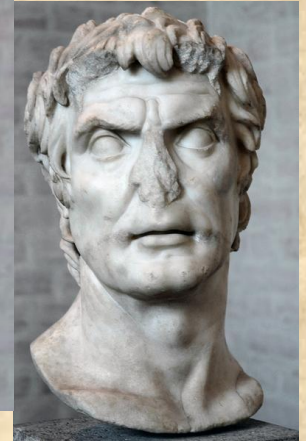
Rome: Republic to Empire

Marius vs. Sulla

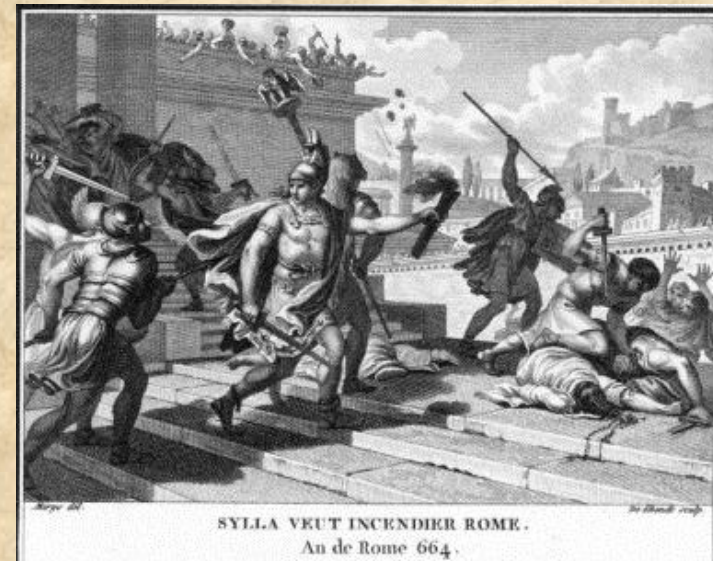
- Marius (157-86 BCE) – “New Man” – elected consul, expanded territory, professionalized military (popular among soldiers) *popularis*
- Sulla (138-78 BCE) is appointed to put down a rebellion in Asia Minor (Mithridates) *Optimate*
 - Attacked by politically jealous Marius
 - Sulla returns to Rome and massacres Marius’s followers
- **Lesson:** to be successful in politics – had to control the army



Marius

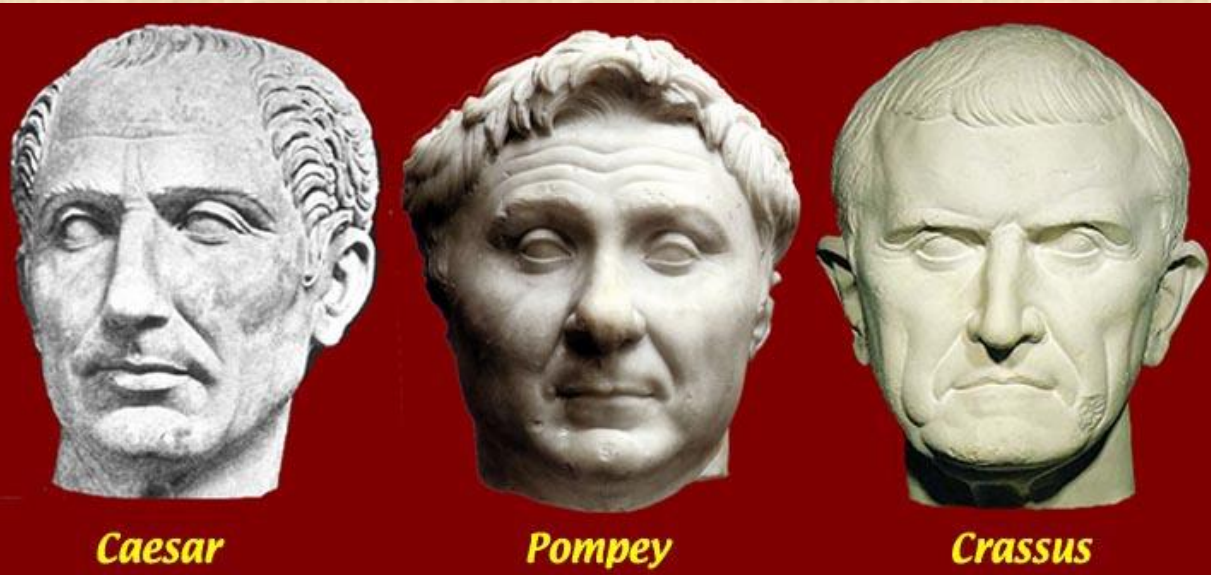


Sulla

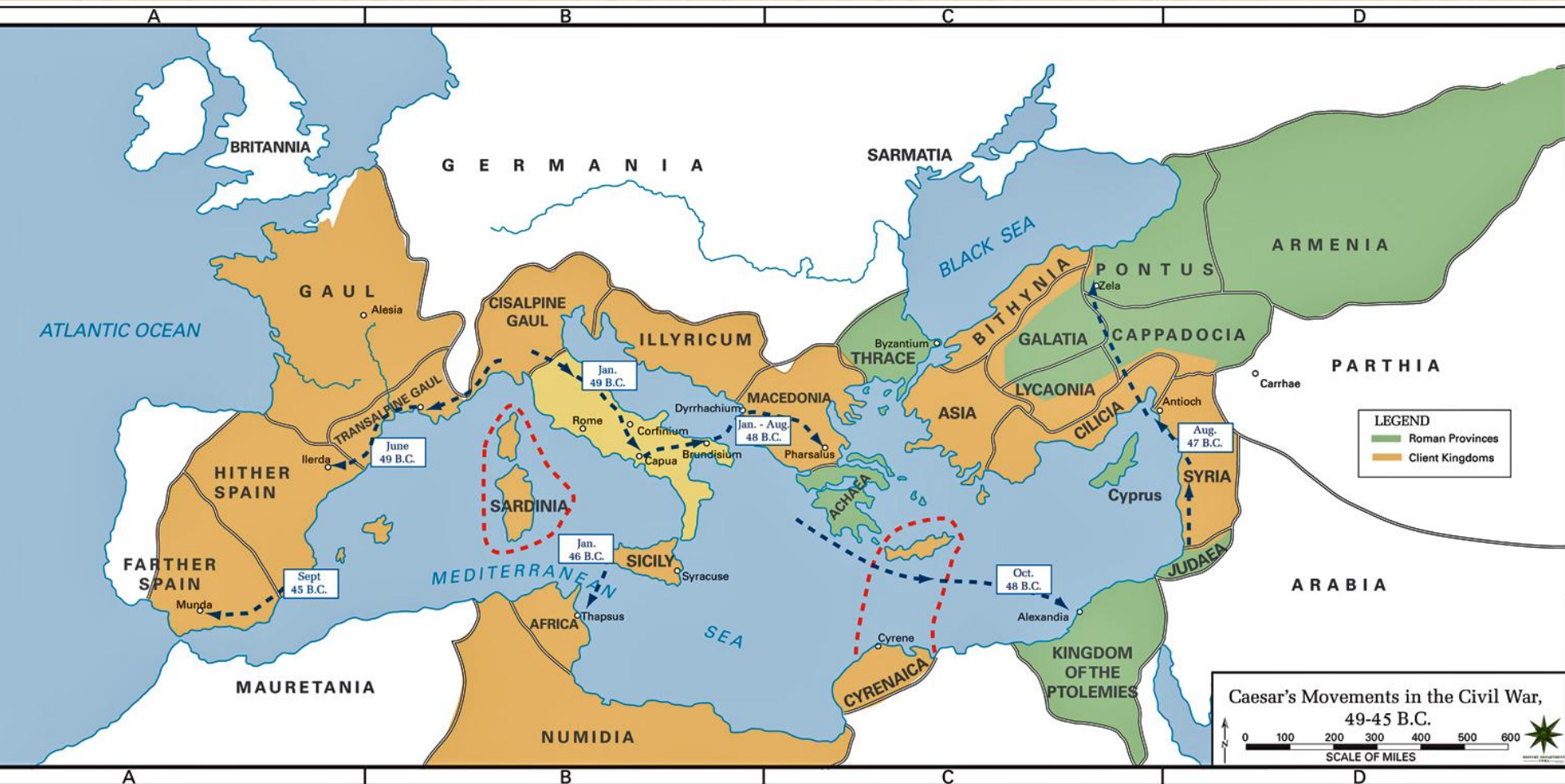


Rome: Republic to Empire

- Lesson learned by men of the First Triumvirate
 - Crassus – rich, corrupt, wanted legitimacy w/ campaign in East (died on campaign)
 - Pompey – anti-pirating campaign in Mediterranean (also Judea)
 - Optimate – aligned with senate
 - Julius Caesar – consulship (63 BCE), military command in Gaul
 - Popularis – aligned with soldiers/commoners
- Caesar – gets his governorship revoked – crosses Rubicon River – leads to Civil War w/ Pompey

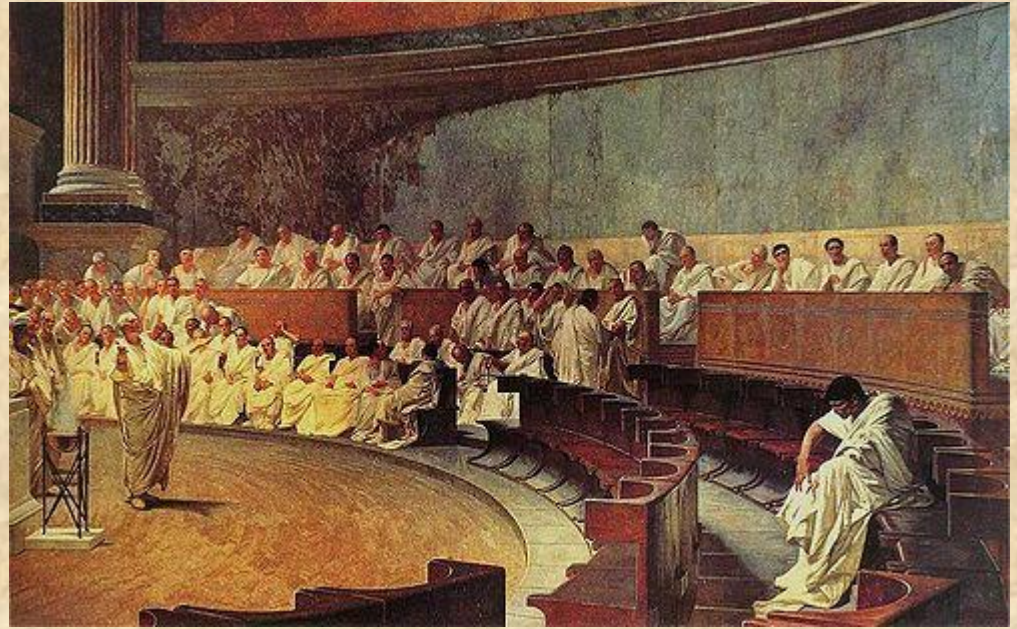


Civil War – 49-45 BCE



Rome: Republic to Empire

- Caesar defeats Pompey (Spain, S/E Mediterranean)
- Dictatorship established – his rule is “enlightened”
 - Popular amongst veterans/rabble
- Neuters senate (ex: Cicero executed)
- March 15, 44 BCE – Senate murders Caesar
 - A return to?



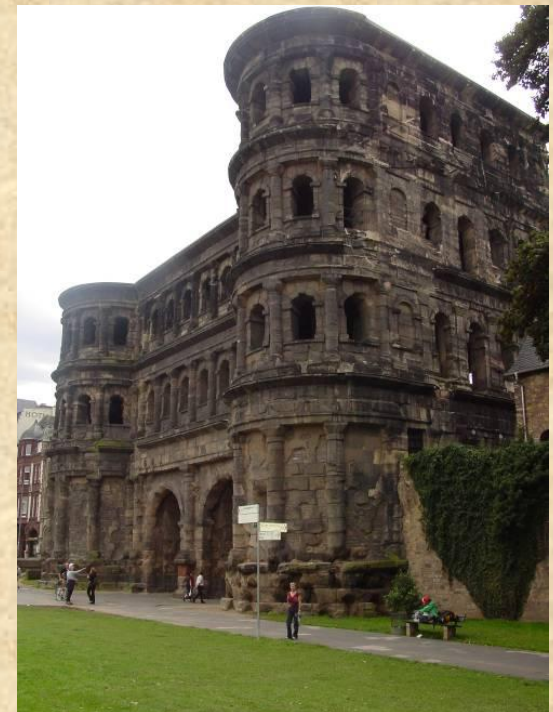
Rome: Republic to Empire

- Civil War, Second Triumvirate formed to crush Caesar's conspirators
 - Marcus Antonius, Octavian.....also Lepidus
- Tensions mount – War ensues between Antonius/Octavian – Victory at Actium
- Octavian victorious → “Augustus”
- **Old Republican system had crumbled:** violence/military, wealth/ambition in politics, wealth from territories corruptive, people in countryside disconnected



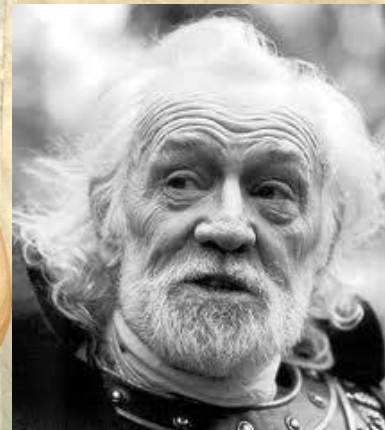
Pax Romana - Characteristics

- Tacitus: *“Romans have made a great desert and called it peace”* & army could make/unmake emperor
- Partnership between Senate Elite/Emperors
- Peace – flourishing of trade/agriculture
- Roman laws, roads, public amenities (baths, amphitheaters, temples, markets served the interests of the public
- Growth of cities
- Required
 - Taxes
 - Assimilation w/ some autonomy
 - Loyalty/Conformity: Roman gods-/Caesar-worship



Pax Romana

- Octavian/Augustus
 - Ruled as “first citizen”
 - Controlled army – his rule represented stability
 - Gesture of offering his authority to Senate
 - Permitted elections
 - Retained control of richest and also insecure provinces – allowed others to hold other provinces
 - Committed to traditional Roman morality
- Succession problem (no son)
 - Julio-Claudians: Adopted Tiberius
 - Caligula (assassinated), Claudius (poisoned), Nero (suicide)
 - Civil War followed by Flavian Dynasty (69-96 CE)
 - “Five Good Emperors” – to Marcus Aurelius



Christianity - Origins

- Jesus is and is not the founder of Christianity
 - His human story/teachings - central to Christianity's identity
 - Begins after Jesus's death with the story of resurrection - importance of story transmission

Christianity - Origins

- Jesus – one of many politically-radical prophet / messianic figures in the Jewish tradition born in Roman Province of Judea (Jewish Theocracy under Roman control)
 - Mother & father linked (...in scripture...) to House of David
- Appeals to lower/middle class Jews who wish to overthrow Roman authority
- Jesus a threat to Jewish and Roman authority (Palm Sunday) – tried, convicted and executed via crucifixion by Pontius Pilate (Gov. of Judea)

Christianity - Origins

- Jesus's death - 2 factions:
 - Pious Jewish movement in Jerusalem carried on by his disciples (**Peter**) & brothers (**James**) - vision on Sea of Galilee - sought messianic deliverance for Jewish people - focus on Jewish reform (**Sect of Judaism**)
 - **Pauline Movement** (Paul - Hellenized, educated) - vision, conversion, **reinterpretation of meaning of Jesus** - broadened Jesus movement to include **Gentiles** - spread new doctrine around the Mediterranean - brought the scorn of James/Disciples, Jewish leadership, & Romans

Christianity - Origins

- Pauline Doctrine – Paul – break from Jerusalem Church – arguable “founder” and crucial “extender” of Christian movement (50-64 CE)
 - Divinity of Jesus
 - Accessible to all (Gentiles)
 - Blend of Jesus story with other “mystery” religions of the day
 - Paul’s message all over the Eastern Mediterranean



Horace/Isis
Ancient Egypt



Horace/Isis
Ancient Greece



Madonna of Bruges
Belgium

Christianity - Origins

- Revolution in Jerusalem 65-70 CE
 - Rome counter attacks
 - Kill 1/3 of the population
 - Destroy Temple
 - Jerusalem Church flees to Syria - Jewish Christians less visible
- Over 150 Gospels written in 1st 2 Centuries CE
- Mark (65-70 CE) Matthew (85-90 CE) Luke (85-100 CE) John (100-120 CE) end up making up orthodox (right thinking) movement
 - All Pauline Gospels (Jesus as Son of God)

Christianity ~ Gains Traction

- Roman persecution ~ Christian martyrdom
 - ~ Nero ~ blamed Christians for fire in Rome
 - ~ Christians imprisoned/persecuted ~ crucified, burned, gladiatorial combat
 - ~ Christian sects spread ~ martyrdom, conversion
- Edict of Milan (313 CE) Constantine issues tolerance, adopts and legalizes
 - ~ Constantine ~ vision ~ “In this sign, conquer...”
“In hoc signo vinces”
- Council of Nicea (325 CE) adopts Orthodox Christianity ~ based on Pauline Doctrine
- Theodosius ~ Christianity ~ Religion of the Roman State (380 CE) - LEGITIMACY

Nicene Creed (adapted from the Council of Nicea 325 CE)

We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and of all that is, seen and unseen.

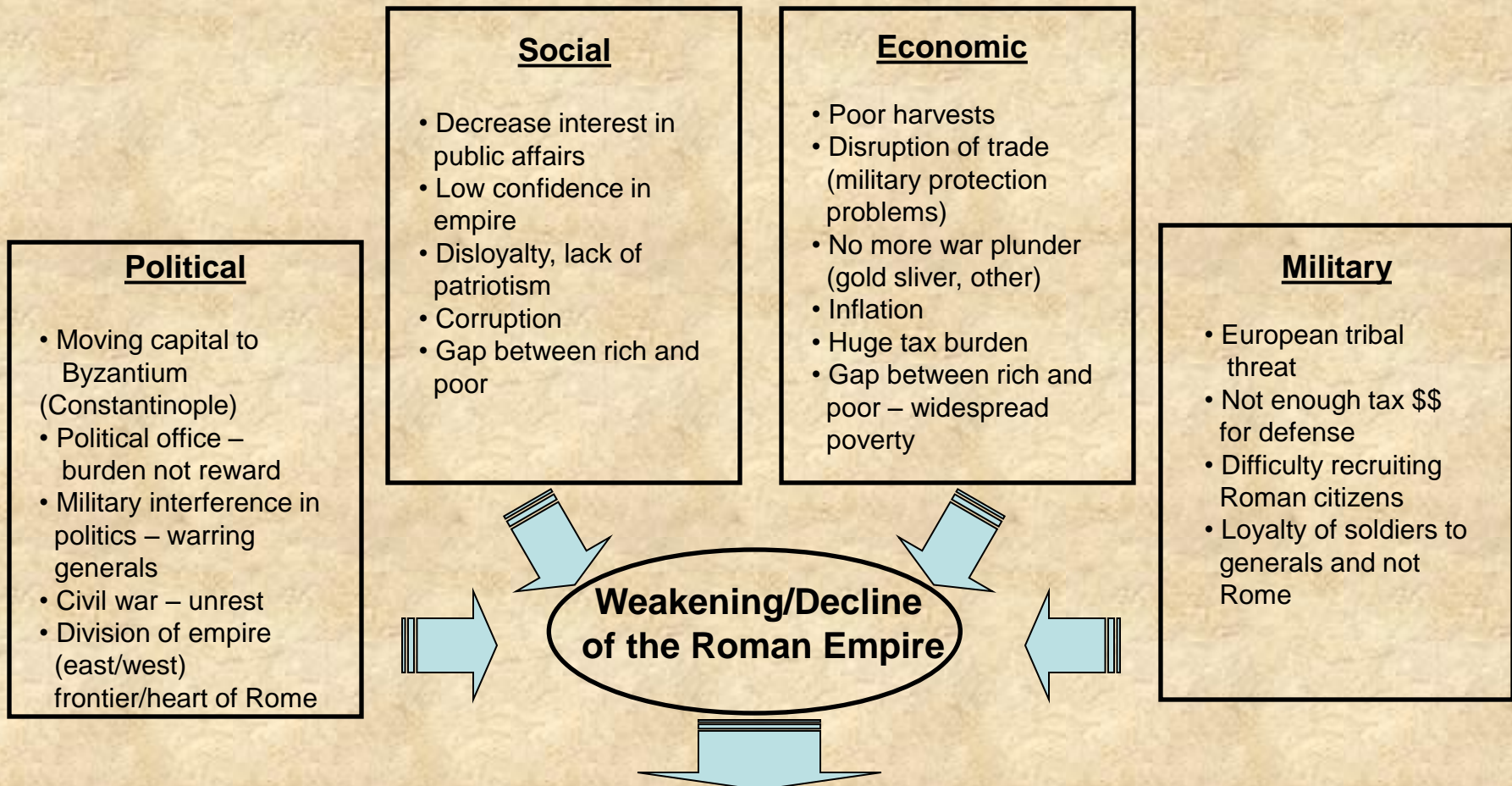
We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father, God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, one in Being with the Father.

Through him all things were made. For us men and for our salvation, he came down from heaven: by the power of the Holy Spirit he was born of the Virgin Mary, and became man. For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate; he suffered, died, and was buried. On the third day he rose again in fulfillment of the Scriptures; he ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead, and his kingdom will have no end.

We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son. With the Father and the Son he is worshipped and glorified. He has spoken through the Prophets. We believe in one holy catholic and apostolic Church. We acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sins. We look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come.

Appeal of Christianity

1. Embraces all people
2. Hope to powerless
3. Loving relationship with God
4. Appealing contrast to Roman extravagance
5. Promise of eternal life
6. Promise of spiritual Equality



Pressure, Invasion by Germanic Tribes and Huns

**Major
“indicator”
events:**

****Sacking of Rome (410 A.D.) Visigoths, lead by Alaric****

*****Deposing of the Roman Emperor (476 A.D.) by Odoacer*****

Gradual Collapse of *Western* Roman Empire

****Assimilation of Roman Empire into Germanic Western Traditions****

The Germanic Invasions, AD 378-439



This map shows the breakdown of the Roman frontier in the late fourth and early fifth centuries CE. Great cities including Augusta Treverorum (modern Trier) and Rome itself were sacked by invading barbarian forces. Historians debate the reasons for what happened, but one of them was the rise of the Huns in Central Asia. As they moved westwards, they pushed against the various Germanic and Gothic tribes. These, in turn, looked for refuge and plunder inside the Roman Empire.

“Bread and Circuses”

Latin – spread throughout the Mediterranean

- Foundation of **Romance Languages**
 - Became official language of Roman Catholic Church into the 20th Century
-

Roman Law

KEY IDEA: Law should be applied to all people (rich/poor)

- Equal treatment of all persons
- Innocent until proven guilty
- Burden of proof with accuser (not accused)
- Punished only for actions, not thoughts
- Unfair laws could be challenged

Idea of Rome – Authority, Dignity, Justice, Glory (p. 163)

Exists throughout Western Civilization – “Dark Ages,” Middle Ages, Renaissance, Modern Era (Forming of European Nations, WWII-Italy)

Seating for 45,000 to 50,000

**-Rich
-Poor**

157 ft.

valarium

walkways

**Arena Floor:
Elevators/ramps/trapdoors**

**80
entrances**

