

III "THE GRANDEUR THAT WAS ROME...", c. 800BC – c. 476AD

I The Roman Unification of Italy, c. 800BC – c. 264BC

GEOGRAPHY: resting south of the _____ and bisected by the Apennines, Italy juts into the Mediterranean Sea. The Po, Arno and Tiber serve as major _____; her favorable climate allowed for the growing of _____, _____ and wheat, making civilization possible. _____-European migrations produced the first prehistoric cultures of Italy.

ETRUSCANS: first historic civilization of peninsula; of unknown origin, settling between Arno and Tiber Rivers; establish city-states, ruled as _____, sharing a common culture; conducted flourishing trade, exerting influence from _____ River to _____ cities of southern Italy; expansion of Etruria: conquered Rome and Latin relatives around the _____ River. Etruscan power weakened: they were defeated by the _____ of the south, the Celtic Gauls drove them from the _____ valley and Rome expelled them from Latium, the land around the _____.

ROMAN FOUNDATION LEGENDS: city founded on the Palatine Hill by _____ and Remus, who as infants were nurtured by a she-_____, 21 April 753BC, and 'from the founding of the city,' *ab urbe condita*, the Romans marked _____. Serving as Rome's first king was _____, but the Roman Monarchy, 753BC-509BC, was eventually overrun by the _____. But they were overthrown and an independent Rome emerged.

EARLY REPUBLICAN POLITICS: The Roman Republic, 509BC-27BC, was created after the Etruscan experience; dominated by patricians, _____, who controlled the plebeians, commoners; all citizens met in *comitia* to elect city's officials. Patricians exercised power through a 300 man body, the _____, whose members held life-time positions; its powers included: 1) proposing all _____ 2) advising elected _____ and 3) controlling _____ policy. All officials were _____, who starting at lowest rung worked their way up the political ladder. Senior officials: praetors served as judges and consuls served as highest elected officials; there were _____ consuls, elected annually with the right to _____ political actions; highest official was the dictator, appointed during times of emergency, with a six month term limit.

STRUGGLE OF THE ORDERS: _____ attempt to gain equality with _____; plebs forced Senate into codifying the _____ and the 'Twelve Tables,' 451BC, was posted in the Roman _____. To protect plebeian rights, the tribune was created who had the right to _____ damaging legislation. Threatening secession, the plebeians gained admission to all offices and the _____; the 'Struggle of the _____' had been successfully accomplished.

ROMAN EXPANSION: conquers _____ and builds Latin League, 480BC; defeat native Italic people and her former masters, the _____. After suffering defeats by the Gauls and Samnites, Rome initiated military changes: the city was _____, Roman and Latin _____ owners were drafted, creating the citizen-soldier; the Greek _____ was abandoned, replaced by the Roman legion, a 5000 man, 3 line formation. Samnite Wars, 341BC-294BC: Ap. Claudius, the builder of Rome's first _____, water conduit, builds a military road, the _____ Way, from Rome-Capua-Brindisium on the _____ Sea; which allowed Rome to rapidly deploy troops; the Samnites were crushed at Sentinum. The legions next marched north, defeating the Celtic _____ and annexing Cisalpine Gaul. Roman conquests alarmed the _____ of southern Italy, who received aid from Pyrrhus, King of Epirus. The Pyrrhic Wars, 282BC-274BC, pitted the _____ against the _____; Pyrrhus won two narrow victories, in each suffering a greater loss than Rome, hence the phrase a 'Pyrrhic victory.' At Beneventum, the Romans defeated Pyrrhus as all _____ passed to Roman control. By

264BC, all of _____ had been united under Roman rule. All conquered lands remained autonomous, _____-governing; all could earn provincial, Italian, Latin or full Roman _____.

ROMAN SOCIETY: _____ had total familial authority; all desired to preserve the *mos maiorum*, 'the ways of the ancients,' and to maintain the family's *dignitas*, _____ and *auctoritas*, _____.

II The Roman Conquest of the Mediterranean World, 264BC – 133BC

CARTHAGE: located in North _____, a colony of the _____ city of Tyre; her empire included Mediterranean Africa from the Strait of _____ to Egypt, as well as coastal Iberia and the _____ of Corsica, Sardinia and western Sicily. Carthage and Rome would wage three Punic Wars (Latin: *punici*, _____), 264BC-146BC.

PUNIC WAR I, 264BC-242BC: contested over _____ which Rome overruns; Rome builds a fleet and wins first naval battle, with use of grappling hooks, at Mylae, followed by an unsuccessful Roman invasion of _____. Rome equips a new navy, winning decisive battle of Aegates Islands, forcing Carthage's surrender, 242BC. Rome annexed _____ which became her first _____, later adding Corsica, Sardinia, Illyria and the Balearic _____ to her provincial territories.

PUNIC WAR II, 218BC-202BC: Carthage conquers coastal _____; the Carthaginian general, Hannibal Barca, attacked Roman allies in Spain beginning Punic War II. In Hannibal, Rome would face her greatest threat: "Hannibal had no equal. The more we compare Hannibal to any other, the brighter the effulgence of his genius. We shall never see such soldier's art again." Leading a 50,000 mercenary army, Hannibal crossed the _____, marching along Mediterranean _____, continuing to the _____; under great strain, Hannibal crossed the Alps, losing 50% of his army, entering Cisalpine _____ and defeating Roman armies at Ticinius and Trebia as Rome's northern allies defected. Hannibal's success continued by destroying a Roman force of 40,000 at Lake Trasimene. Fear gripped Rome, an emergency was declared and the Senate appointed Q. Fabius as _____; applying 'Fabian tactics' of _____ and _____, the Romans slowed Hannibal's momentum. The post of dictator was abandoned after _____ months and the two elected _____, deeming '_____ tactics' unroman, challenged Hannibal. At Cannae, 216BC, Hannibal, employing the concept of a collapsing center and double envelopment, won his military masterpiece as 50,000 Romans were killed. All Rome's allies, except the _____, defected to Hannibal, Rome stared extinction in the face. Rome responded: the _____ donated vast financial sums, the _____ fought without pay and military supplies were freely furnished. The voice of Q. _____ prevailed and a return to _____ tactics was adopted. Rome conducted operations against her defecting allies as Sicily and greater Greece were rewon. _____ was now isolated in Italy, in need of reinforcements; Carthage sent his brother, Hasdrubal, to Italy, but at the Metaurus River he was defeated by the Romans, his head sent to Hannibal. The Roman general, Scipio, invaded _____, conquering the peninsula; from here Scipio proceeded to _____ forming an alliance with Massinissa, King of Numidia. Hannibal was recalled and the issue was settled at Zama, 202BC, where, Scipio, with tactics learned from Hannibal, routed the Carthaginian army, as Hannibal fled the battlefield, later committing suicide. The battle of _____ was a complete victory for _____ and the Romans, Punic War II had ended. Roman peace terms: 1) Carthage must pay 10,000 gold talents 2) her _____ was dismantled 3) _____ became a Roman province and 4) Carthage was not allowed to wage _____ without Rome's consent. Rome's victory in Punic War II can be attributed to 1) leadership of the _____ 2) determination of the Roman people 3) loyalty of Rome's _____ allies and 4) the military genius of _____, now called *Africanus*.

ROME AND THE HELLENISTIC EAST: 3 successor states remained here as great powers: Ptolomaic _____, Alexander's homeland, _____ and Selucid _____. Fearing King Philip V

of Macedonia, _____ asked for Roman aid. The resultant Macedonian Wars, 198BC, saw the _____ defeat the _____; Macedonia was barred from interference in Greek affairs and the Romans left each *polis* autonomous, _____-governing as Rome annexed no territory. Antiochus III of Seleucid _____ invaded Greece, but the Romans defeated him at the pass of _____ pursuing him to his Syrian capital, _____, where _____ *Africanus* routed the Syrians at Magnesia. Macedonian continued interference in Greece again caused a Roman response; at Pydna, 168BC, Rome defeated Macedonia, this time converting Greece and Macedonia into Roman _____. Attalus of Pergamum, in his will, left his kingdom of Pergamum to *S.P.Q.R.*, the _____ and the _____ People; this land was converted into the province of _____.

ROMAN WESTERN EXPANSION: Rebellions in Spain and Lusitania suppressed by Scipio Aemilianus; to link Spain to Italy, Rome conquered Mediterranean _____. Punic War III, 149BC-146BC: _____ staged a miracle recovery which alarmed many Romans; Cato the Elder, the head of the _____, ended all his speeches with, *Carthago delenda est*, Carthage must be _____. Not allowed to wage _____ without Roman consent, Carthage attempted to defend herself from repeated attacks from Numidia; this was a violation and Rome proceeded against her. In a two year siege _____ Aemilianus finally captured Carthage; the city was destroyed, her population sold into slavery as Rome created here the province of _____.

PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENT: any provincial could earn Italian, Latin or Roman _____; to govern the provinces, the Senate appointed, from the body of ex-_____, a proconsul. Wherever Rome conquered, _____ followed as aqueducts, roads, bridges, *etc.* were built. "One still finds the ruined fragments of her civilizing structures which the peasants used to point to and say, 'giants made these.'" _____ became the language of the West, rivaling _____ in the East.

A NEW ROME: great provincial wealth flowed into Rome; patricians built large agricultural estates, run by _____ labor, eventually putting the small land owner, the backbone of the Roman _____, out of business. These would sell their farms and move to the city, Rome now being the *caput mundi*, head of the world; becoming part of a city mob, content to live on the free 'bread and circuses' which the city provided; free grain and spectacular _____ games and _____ races, conducted in the Circus Maximus, kept the population under control. The culture of the _____ East swept into Rome; the Scipionic Circle becoming lovers of all things _____; "Conquered Greece took Rome captive;" others, led by _____ the Elder hated Hellenism and saw it corrupting the *mos maiorum*, the ways of the _____.

III The Century of Revolution Begins, 133BC – 60BC

GRACCHI BROTHERS: Tib. Gracchus, _____, proposes to limit amount of _____ one can own, to save small Roman land-owner; _____ opposes changing *status quo*; appealing directly to the people, Tib. Gracchus passed his law; the Senate rose up, killing him and 300 supporters in the Forum. Birth of political parties: *optimates*, _____, party and *populares*, _____, party. C. Gracchus serves as _____; his policies: 1) send some citizens to live in _____ 2) grant full Roman _____ to all Italians. Senate reacts: Caius, dying a 'Roman's death,' and 3000 supporters killed, 124BC; reforms of the _____ brothers halted; _____ control Rome. C. MARIUS: a 'new man,' as _____ of Africa, he defeats Jugurtha, converting _____ into a Roman province; celebrates a 'triumph' on his return to Rome, emerges as leader of the _____ party. Teutoni and Cimbri, _____ tribes, invade Roman Gaul, threaten Italy; Marius, recruiting soldiers from city _____, was elected _____ 5 straight years; at Aquae Sextiae and Vercellae, _____ won tremendous victories against Germans, becoming the 'savior of Rome.' But

Marius, unwittingly, planted dangerous seeds – by drafting soldiers from the mob, he changed the nature of the Roman military; these recruits owed their loyalty to _____, not to Rome; the day of the _____-soldier was over, the New Roman Professional Army emerged. Marius and Sulla led Roman forces in the Social War, 90BC, as Rome's Italian allies demanded full Roman _____; with similar tactics and skill, the sides were well matched and the war descended into a stalemate; Rome promised full citizenship to all who stopped fighting, hostilities ceased as the _____ War ended; full citizenship had been earned, Italy emerged as a _____.

CIVIL WAR I, 88BC-82BC: _____ general, L. Sulla, given command by Senate to expel King Mithradates of Pontus from Roman possessions in Greece and Asia; a *populare* tribune transfers the command to _____. Sulla rejects this and marches to Rome where Marius is outlawed; leaving the Senate in control, Sulla proceeded to Greece. Sulla defeated Mithradates, destroying the _____ of Athens and confiscating the treasuries at _____ and _____. In his absence, Rome fell to Marius and his *populare* party who enacted a massacre of members of the _____ party which only ended with Marius's death. Landing in Brindisium, Sulla marched into Rome, defeating the *populare* army at the Colline Gate. _____ War I had ended, _____ was master of the Roman world.

L. SULLA: appointed _____ for the Restoration of the Republic, post not limited by time; places proscription lists in the _____, condemning to death all _____ leaders; curtails the power of the _____. These policies insure triumph of _____ and _____ retired, dying in the next year. Challenges to Sullan system: *populare* general, Sertorius, leads rebellion in Iberia, finally suppressed by Cn. Pompey. Spartacus, a _____, creates large _____ army of 70,000 which rebels against Rome; after defeating some Roman armies, the slave rebellion was extinguished by M. Crassus, the richest Roman; _____ and 6000 followers crucified on _____ Way, 71BC.

Cn. POMPEY: shares consulship with _____, 70BC; restore power of _____, appointed censors to expel unworthy members of the _____. Cilician pirates: terrorize Mediterranean trade, even sailing into Ostia, _____'s port city; Pompey given command to eliminate them; chasing the pirates from their safe harbors, Pompey pursued them to Cilicia where he destroyed them. Pompey next given command to deal with Mithradates of Pontus: defeats him in Asia, proceeds down the _____, converting Judaea and Syria into _____. Rome in Pompey's absence: Catiline, patrician defeated for post of _____, leads a rebellion, the Catalinarian Conspiracy, which was extinguished by M. Cicero. Return of Pompey: Pompey requests _____ for his soldiers and the acceptance of his Levantine conquests; Senate, led by Cicero and Cato the Younger, refuse to grant Pompey's requests.

IV Julius Caesar and the Fall of the Roman Republic, 60BC – 27BC

CAESAR'S EARLY LIFE: born 100BC in a _____ family, C. Julius Caesar was a nephew of _____ and because of this he narrowly escaped Sulla's _____ lists. After Sulla's system ended, Caesar emerged as a _____ leader, winning elections as praetor and *pontifex maximus*, chief _____.

TRIUMVIRATE I, 60BC: Illegal union to control Rome of Pompey, Caesar and Crassus; Pompey marries Caesar's daughter, Julia. Caesar elected _____: ratifies _____'s settlement; publishes the 'Daily Acts,' Rome's first _____; serves as _____ of Gaul.

GAUL: "All Gaul is divided into three parts:" Aquitania, Celtica and Belgica. Caesar's *Gaulic War*, gives account of his campaigns in region. Helvetii attempt to cross *Provincia*, Mediterranean _____, but are defeated by Caesar. Greater threat appears when _____ attempt to take Gaul; Caesar and his best troops, Tenth Legion, defeat Germans, expelling them beyond the _____ River. Determined to convert Transalpine Gaul into a Roman _____, Caesar, using 'divide and conquer' tactics, began

operations. By 56BC, Aquitania, Celtica and Belgica were won by Caesar; the Gallic conquest raised Caesar as the military equal of _____ and the wealth he gained made him a rival of _____. Caesar extends proconsulship for 5 more years; becomes first Roman to invade _____ and _____. The First _____ weakens when Julia dies; it is ended when _____, leading a war against the Parthian Empire in the East, is killed at Carrhae, 53BC. Great Gallic Rebellion: Vercingetorix of the Aedui tribe leads a massive rebellion against Roman rule; Caesar reduces Gaul, tribe by tribe, winning a decisive battle at Alesia, 51BC. The conquest of _____ is one of western history's most decisive events: "Centuries elapsed before men had realized that Caesar had laid the very foundation for the civilization of the West." Gaul became the principal channel for the _____ of the West.

CIVIL WAR II, 49BC-45BC: Senate, with _____'s support, demands Caesar return to Rome to stand trial for treason; fearing the verdict, Caesar crossed the Rubicon River, separating Italy from Cisalpine _____, exclaiming "the die is cast," and launching Civil War II. Caesar captured and released 3 *optimates* legions in Italy, forcing Pompey to flee to Greece. After being elected _____, Caesar captured and released 5 Pompeiian legions in Iberia; he and M. Antony, his chief officer, crossed the _____ Sea in search of Pompey. The rivals met at Pharsalus, 48BC, where Caesar, using a concealed 4th line, annihilated Pompey's army. Caesar again pardoned all who fought against him, as Pompey fled to Egypt, with Caesar in pursuit. Arriving in _____, Caesar was presented with Pompey's head, demanding that his body be produced and he be given proper burial. While in Egypt, Caesar was asked to settle a dynastic dispute between Ptolemy XIV and his sister-wife, _____. Fearing Caesar's decision, Ptolemy's forces blockaded him in the palace, prompting the Alexandrian War; Caesar, however, won a complete victory at the Battle of the Nile, Ptolemy was killed, Cleopatra was appointed _____. Setting aside political concerns, Caesar remained in Egypt with Cleopatra, a direct result of this stay was Caesarion, _____ to Caesar and Cleopatra. Caesar left Egypt to battle Pharnaces, King of Armenia, who he routed in battle, sending back to Rome a succinct account of the campaign: *veni, vidi, vici* – I _____, I _____, I _____. Caesar returned to Rome, but was called back to the battlefield to fight the assembled *optimates* army in Africa, led by Labienus and _____ the Younger. After a complete victory at Thapsus, Caesar's veterans tired of _____ their enemies, enacted a horrid slaughter, Cato dying by self disembowelment. Returning to Rome, Caesar celebrated the largest _____ yet seen. But one battle remained: the sons of _____ reassembled the remains of the *optimates* army in Spain, but at Munda Caesar won his last victory, 45BC, ending the military career of the "best general of antiquity" and closing the _____ War II.

CAESAR IN CONTROL OF ROME: no list of _____ followed Caesar's victory; all who fought against him were pardoned and restored to office; Caesar was created _____ for Life. Caesar's legislation: reduces by 50% Roman citizens receiving free _____; institutes a solar _____ of 365.25 days; month of _____ renamed in his honor; Romanization of provinces accelerates as Caesar plants numerous _____ throughout Mediterranean, choicest of these given to Caesar's _____; city of _____ recolonized; grants of full Roman _____ awarded to numerous provincials. Caesar, like _____ before him, was envisioning a single world-state composed of equal citizens.

CONSPIRACY: Caesar's victory broke the power of the _____ party; although pardoned and promoted, sixty of them, led by Cassius and Brutus, plotted his death. Informed of a conspiracy, Caesar dismissed his bodyguard, traveling unprotected through Rome. On 15 March 44BC, Caesar entered Pompey's theatre, where the _____ had assembled; here the conspirators attacked him, but Caesar, struggling desperately, was hacked down with 23 stab wounds, falling at the base of _____'s statue. Here is a final appraisal of the man:

Caesar died the martyr of his own genius. A fine gentleman, a purist in language, a man of letters, a consummate politician, a soldier, he was all and was each with easy mastery. His mind is mirrored in his acts. His culture was Roman, not Greek, he lived an artist of action. No man has been so determined to impose his will on others and no man has been so gifted by Nature for the achievement of his purpose. He had shown the world the greatest of the Romans.

REACTION TO CAESAR'S DEATH: Conspirators state they acted to prevent Caesar's bid at monarchy; at Caesar's funeral, M. _____ read Caesar's will which 1) left 2 months pay to every Roman _____ 2) left all his property to the city of Rome and 3) Caesar adopted as his son, his 18 year old nephew, Octavian. People become enraged at conspirators, as _____ and _____ fled to Greece; Caesar is deified, made a _____; his body burned in the Roman _____. Octavian, assuming the name _____, marched to Rome, gaining a large following, especially with Caesar's _____. Octavian, Antony and Lepidus formed the _____ II, differing from the First in that it was _____; they posted _____ lists, similar to those of _____, and many were killed, including _____, whose speeches, the *Philippics*, directed against _____, sealed his doom. Assembling an army, Octavian and Antony pursued Brutus and Cassius to Greece, winning a conclusive victory at Philippi, 42BC. After relieving Lepidus of his command, Antony and Octavian divided the Roman world between them – Octavian ruling to the west, Antony ruling to the east of _____.

CIVIL WAR III, 30BC: Octavian, with aid of Agrippa, inherits Caesar's role in the West, while Antony, living in Alexandria, married _____, assuming the manner of a _____ monarch. Relations between Octavian and Antony became strained, breaking open after Antony's will, the 'Donation of Alexandria' was made public, in which Antony gave Rome's eastern provinces to the children of _____. _____ demanded Octavian preserve the state, the _____ War III had begun. Winning a decisive naval battle at Actium, in which Cleopatra's ships defected, Octavian and Agrippa pursued their enemies to Egypt, where Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide; Octavian annexed Egypt as a Roman _____. _____ War III had ended. Octavian returned as master of Rome, a war-weary world offered him no resistance, the era of Roman autocracy, _____-man rule had arrived.

CULTURAL ADVANCES: In this 'Century of _____,' Roman literature reached its _____ Age, especially with _____'s *Gallia War and Civil War* and the numerous works of _____. Following the _____, Roman law advanced; *ius gentium*, the law of nations, applying throughout Roman possessions.

V The Early Roman Empire and the Birth of Christianity, 27BC – 69AD

AUGUSTUS CAESAR, 27BC -14AD: Octavian, upon his return, surrendered his powers and restored the republic; but this was a farce for Octavian continued to wield absolute, *de facto*, _____, power. The Senate hailed him *princeps*, first _____ of the Principate; it also gave him the title 'Augustus,' meaning 'most high.' The shift in name from Octavian to Augustus, signals the conversion of the Roman _____ into the Roman _____. Disguising his powers, Augustus refused all political titles, but maintained the power of all republican officials; elections were still held, the Senate still sat in session. Augustus had total control of the _____ and each soldier swore an oath of allegiance to him; he created the Praetorian Guard, the imperial bodyguard, composed exclusively of _____, the only troops allowed in Rome; permanent fleet anchored at Ravenna; created _____ brigade and _____ force; stating "I found Rome a city of brick and left her a city of marble," Augustus started a vast construction program as the city became *Roma aeterna*, _____ Rome.

FOREIGN POLICY: provincial settlement: Augustus exercises direct control over major provinces, _____ rules smaller ones. Roman armies, under Augustus's stepson, Tiberius, secure _____ River as permanent northern border of the Empire; attempting to push the eastern border beyond the _____ River, a Roman army, under Varus, was cut to pieces at the battle of the Teutoburg Forest, 9AD, by Arminius as _____ remained outside the Roman system. Despite this, the Roman Empire was secure, civil war had vanished, foreign wars were few; Augustus's reign begins the *Pax Romana*, _____, bringing 200 years of tranquility to the Roman world.

CULTURAL EVENTS: the Augustan Principate issued in the _____ Age of _____ Literature; written during this period was Rome's greatest literary masterpiece, the *Aeneid* of Virgil, an _____ poem on the foundation and mission of Rome to civilize the world. Process of _____ continues in provinces, evidenced by the majestic *Pont du Gard*, a 3 tiered _____ in Nîmes, _____.

DEATH OF AUGUSTUS: maintains _____ form of his _____ for 40 years, must name a successor; choice falls upon his stepson, Tiberius, who is made co-regent. On his death-bed, Augustus asked: "Have I played my part well?" A historian gives this answer: "Augustus ushered in a new era; he was the most just ruler Rome had ever known. Never did the Romans enjoy greater prosperity than when Augustus was their ruler. The whole Empire had reached a golden age." At his death, Augustus was deified, made a _____, and the title of _____ passed to Tiberius.

TIBERIUS, 14-37: second member of the Julio-Claudian _____; succeeds to all powers held by _____; election of republican magistrates passes from *comitia* to Senate; _____ - _____ River border strengthened; under Germanicus, Rome annexes that part of _____ between the Rhine and Danube. Tiberius rules Empire from island of _____ in Bay of Naples, leaving city to Seianus, Prefect of the _____ Guard, who was later executed for treason.

JESUS, 4BC-29AD: begins public career in province of _____; with his inner circle, 12 _____, Jesus preached the coming of the 'kingdom of God;' many followed him, believing him to be the _____, the 'Promised One, Savior.' Jewish religious authorities saw Jesus as a threat to the *status quo*, bringing him to trial on charges of _____; after being found guilty, Jesus was taken to the Roman authorities for the death sentence; on _____, Jesus was crucified, 29AD; his followers maintaining he resurrected, making _____ the most solemn Christian holiday. Although his career would have an enormous impact, it was probably unnoticed by Emperor _____.

CALIGULA, 37-41: nephew of Tiberius who succeeds as _____; Mauretania annexed as a province, completing Roman encirclement of the Mediterranean, which was now called *mare nostrum*, our _____. Caligula was a lunatic who insisted on being worshipped as a god; married, impregnated and killed his own sister; appoints his horse as _____; assassinated by the _____ Guard.

CLAUDIUS, 41-54: handicapped *princeps*, restores treasury, establishes a civil service of freedmen, ex-_____; his forces invade Britain, first visited by _____, converting it into a Roman province; poisoned by his wife, Agrippina.

NERO, 54-68: last of the _____ - _____ Dynasty, murders his mother and Stoic _____, Seneca; forces Senate to listen to hours of his songs and poems; travels to Greece to compete in _____ Games. Great Fire of Rome, 64: cause was accidental, but Nero, needing a scapegoat, blames the _____ who suffer their first persecution. Nero's abnormalities increase, an army, under Galba, marches against him from Spain. Totally abandoned, Nero commits suicide, exclaiming: "What an artist dies in me" as the Julio-Claudian _____ came to an inglorious end.

YEAR OF THE 4 EMPERORS, 69: Galba succeeds to Nero's position; he had discovered the 'secret of empire,' - an emperor, especially an _____ commander, could be made outside of Rome. The 'secret'

was discovered by others, as Otho ousted Galba, who in turn was ousted by Vitellius, who in turn was overthrown by Vespasian, closing the year of the ____ emperors.

GROWTH OF CHRISTIANITY: Christians break from parent ____ Church; Jews had spread all over Roman world during the *diaspora*, dispersion, and these formed the earliest Christian communities. Peter, one of the 12 ____, becomes first ____, head of the Church; spreads the Word of Christ throughout Mediterranean, bringing the message to _____. Paul, a late convert, becomes leading Christian ____, carrying the message of Jesus to the Gentiles, non-____; organizes Christian communities, becomes 'father of Christian theology.' Both Peter and Paul were in Rome during the Great ____ and both fell victim to ____'s first ____ of Christians.

VI The Height of the Roman Empire, 69 – 180

VESPASIAN, 69-79: establishes Flavian ____; born an Italian knight, not a Roman ____; position designated as 'Caesar,' later adopted by all later emperors; provincials brought into Senate, gifts of Roman citizenship distributed throughout provinces, accelerating process of _____. His son, Titus, completed Vespasian's work, crushing a rebellion of Jewish Zealots, destroying the Great _____. Vespasian began the building of the _____, the Flavian amphitheatre, for _____ combat. When death approached, _____ rose to his feet, exclaiming "a Roman emperor should die standing."

TITUS, 79-81: second _____ emperor; suppressed Jewish rebellion, commemorated by a triumphal _____ in the Forum; completed and opened the _____ as 50,000 attended the opening performance. Tragedy struck Italy with the eruption of Mt. _____ in the Bay of Naples which destroyed and covered with volcanic ash the cities of Herculaneum, Stabiae and _____.

DOMITIAN: 81-96: last Flavian; Roman armies conquer all of _____ up to Scotland, reinforce the _____ - _____ river border; Domitian ruled as an autocrat, abusing the Senate and persecuting _____; his assassination ends the _____ Dynasty.

NERVA, 96-98: appointed emperor by the _____, becoming the first of the Five Good Emperors, 96-180, the period which produced the _____ Age of Rome, the height of the *Pax Romana*, Roman _____.

If a man were called to fix the period in history during which time the human race was most happy and prosperous, he would name that period of the Five Good Emperors. The Roman Empire was governed with absolute power, under the guidance of virtue and wisdom.

Before his death, Nerva adopted as his son and successor, Trajan, commander of the Rhine legions.

TRAJAN, 98-117: distributes money to soldiers and small _____ owners; born in a Roman colony in Spain, the first emperor born outside _____; working with the Senate and citizens, Trajan was called the *optimus princeps*, the best of the first _____. Trajan refused to persecute Christians, and their numbers increased, led by their _____. Christians compose the '_____' as an addition to Hebrew *Bible*. Trajan's conquests: conquers and annexes Dacia, commemorated with Trajan's Column; land is quickly romanized and modern Dacia, _____, is the only eastern nation speaking a _____ language, one based on Latin; _____ peninsula conquered, becoming province of Arabia; Trajan's great campaign waged against the powerful Parthian Empire of the East, the successor of the _____ Empire; Trajan defeats Parthians, annexing Armenia and _____, capturing Ctesiphon, the Parthian _____. The empire had reached its greatest extent, covering _____,000,000 square miles with a population of _____,000,000. Trajan's path of

conquest was halted when he was forced to suppress a rebellion in _____; contracts the plague and _____ dies, 117.

HADRIAN, 117-138: third of the _____ Emperors; _____ by Trajan and like him a native of a Roman colony in _____; he completes the suppression of the Jews, destroying _____ in the process. Hadrian spent 50% of his reign, touring the Roman _____; a true phil-_____, Hadrian rebuilt Athens and founded Adrianople. Believing the Empire had gotten too large, Hadrian began a consolidation process: Armenia and Mesopotamia were dropped as provinces, establishes a defensive frontier policy, best evidenced by Hadrian's Wall in _____. Hadrian issued the 'Praetor's Edict,' a _____ code applying throughout the Empire; a great builder, Hadrian constructed Rome's architectural masterpiece, the _____ and Hadrian's Villa in Tibur as a retreat from the hectic pace of Roman life. At the death of _____, the Empire was powerful and secure.

ANTONINUS PIUS, 138-161: _____ as Hadrian's son and successor; builds a further defensive wall in _____; reign is one of great prosperity, height of the _____.

MARCUS AURELIUS, 161-180: last of the _____ Emperors; a Stoic _____ whose *Meditations* reflect his profound thought, but a persecutor of _____; renews Trajan's assault against the _____ Empire, again capturing Ctesiphon. Most of his reign spent fighting the _____ tribes beyond the _____ - _____ Rivers; constant struggle took its toll and M. Aurelius died, 180. His death ended the policy of _____ one's successor, for M. _____ was succeeded by his natural son, Commodus. The *Pax Romana* was about to be shattered.

VII The First Crisis of Empire and the Imperial Recovery, 180 -337

END OF *PAX ROMANA*: Commodus, 180-192, possessed none of M. Aurelius's abilities; dressed as _____ and fought in _____ games; depletes treasury, executes senators; assassinated, 192. _____ Guard 'auctioned' the Roman Empire, which was purchased by Didius Julian; this was the signal for revolution and provincial army commanders marched to Rome proclaiming themselves emperor, instituting a new round of _____ wars; the *Pax Romana* had given way to anarchy, _____ government.

SEVERII DYNASTY, 193-235: Septimius Severus, 193-211: African born general of _____ blood fights for and wins throne, becoming first true _____ to become emperor; establishes empire as a military autocracy, replacing Praetorian Guard with his own bodyguard; Severus smashes the _____ Empire of Iran, commemorating his victory with a triumphal _____ in the Roman Forum. Succeeded by his son, Caracalla, 211-217: issues 'Edict of Caracalla' granting full Roman _____ to all free men of the Empire; his assassination, and that of his successor, Heliogabalus, brought Alexander Severus, 222-235, to the throne: defeats Parthian Empire, which collapses, 227, to be followed by the Sassanid, New _____ Empire.

BARRACK EMPERORS, 235-285: after end of Severii _____, the Empire declined, falling to military commanders, Barrack Emperors, who with their barbarian, _____, armies fought their way to the throne, only to be assassinated when achieving their goal; the period is characterized by increased _____ war and pressure on the imperial _____. Under Decius, 247, Rome celebrated her millennium, her _____,000th birthday. The Barrack Emperors born in Illyria gained distinction: Claudius II defeats the Sassanid Persians and the _____ Goths; Aurelian, the greatest of the _____ Emperors, extinguished a Syrian rebellion and rewalled the city of _____, but upon his death more civil war followed.

DIOCLETIAN, 285-305: greatest of later Roman emperors, born in _____, who realized that the problem of imperial succession was a principal concern; his solution was the creation of the Tetrarchy, the rule of _____. Tetrarchy: Diocletian rules as 'Augustus,' _____ of the East from Nicomedia, appointing Maximian as 'Augustus' of the West, ruling from _____; serving as assistant emperors, 'Caesars,' were Galerius in the East and Constantius in the West; after ruling for 20 years, the _____ were to abdicate, elevating their _____ to the imperial post; the dominant factor in the _____ was _____ who maintained a superior position. Diocletian's elevation of position of Emperor: Diocletian was addressed *dominus et deus*, _____ and _____, instituting the custom of 'adoring the _____,' as the imperial position was elevated. Diocletian conducts the 'Great _____' of the Christians, 303, attacking them throughout the Empire. Tetrarchy's military: efficient, mercenary army containing permanent border forces and a reserve which could be deployed anywhere in the Empire; keeps in check the empire's two most dangerous foes, the _____ and the _____. After 20 years of solid rule, the great _____ retired to his native _____, along with Maximian; the former _____, Galerius and Constantius succeeded.

CONSTANTINE, 312-337: with abdication of Diocletian, the _____ collapses; round of civil wars ends with the triumph of Constantine, who won the Empire at the Milvian Bridge in _____, 312, commemorating his victory with a triumphal arch; at this battle, Constantine had a vision of the Christian _____, bearing the message, '*in hoc signo vinces*, in this sign, you will _____.' As emperor, Constantine abolished the _____ Guard, appointing his sons as _____. Constantine's 'new Rome:' realizing emperors had to be closer to the imperial borders, Constantine built a new capital on the site of the former Greek city of _____ on the _____; possessed of great natural defenses, the city was renamed Constantinople, the 'second Rome' as the Mediterranean's power center shifted from _____ to _____. Constantine's Christian policies: issues 'Edict of Milan,' legalizing Christianity and giving its members religious freedom, ending the era of _____; provides financial aid to the Christian Church; Constantine presides over Council of Nicaea, 325, first ecumenical council in Church history, establishing rules of dogma and condemning Arianism as a heresy. Upon his deathbed, Constantine was _____, becoming the first _____ Roman Emperor, 337. The Empire had faced difficult tests, the frontier defenses bent, but they did not break and Imperial Rome was still the dominant force of her age. _____'s Roman Empire was larger than that of the first emperor, _____. The 'first crisis of empire' had been successfully met, the Roman Empire was still 'mistress of the world.'

VIII The Fall of the Roman Empire in the West, 337 – 476

CONSTANTINE'S DYNASTY, 337-363: Constantius, 337-361, maintains father's support of Christianity; St. Jerome composes *Vulgate*, _____ translation of the *Bible*; bishops administer regions called dioceses, similar to role of proconsuls in provinces; major eastern dioceses included: the new capital of _____, the Egyptian capital, _____, the Jewish capital, _____ and _____ in Syria; in the West, the bishop of Rome, the _____, exercised great authority. Constantius's cousin and former _____, Julian, 361-363, succeeds as emperor, called Julian the Apostate for he renounced _____, advocating a return to the *mos maiorum*, ways of the _____, and serving as *pontifex maximus*, chief _____ of the old pagan faith. In a major campaign, Julian defeated the _____ Empire of the East, but at the moment of victory he was killed, ending the dynasty established by _____.

THE EMPIRE WEAKENS, 363-395: Christianity's privileged status restored by Valentinian and Valens; disaster occurs when Valens is defeated and killed by the _____ Goths at Adrianople, 378. Last

emperor of a united Roman Empire was Theodosius, 379-395: his 'Edict of Theodosius' made Christianity the only _____ religion of the Roman Empire; the Altar of Victory was removed from the Roman _____ and the _____ Games in Greece were cancelled. Church's power evidenced when St. Ambrose, _____ of Milan, forced the emperor into an act of public penance. The death of _____ witnessed the permanent division of the Roman Empire. Theodosius II, 408-450, ruled a still powerful _____ Empire from _____; but in the West, a series of German army commanders created 'puppet' emperors to do their bidding.

THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST, 410-476: Alaric and his Visigoths invade Italy, capturing and sacking _____; some blame this on the Empire's acceptance of _____, but this was challenged by St. Augustine in his *City of God*. Empire's collapse was painful and swift as _____ tribes, such as the Vandals, Goths, Franks, Saxons, *etc.*, overran the _____, ending Roman rule and creating Germanic _____. As the power of the Western Empire decreased, that of the Roman _____ increased. From central Asia, the Huns, the 'savages of the steppes,' invaded the Empire, led by _____, the 'scourge of God.' Constantinople was too well defended, so Attila moved west, defeating Romans and Germans alike, before being defeated by a Roman-German army, under Aetius, the 'last of the Romans,' at Chalons in _____, 453. Moving south, Attila descended upon Rome where he was met by _____ Leo I who somehow induced the King of the Huns to spare the '_____ city.' Although escaping the Huns, Rome did not escape the Germanic Vandals, who sailed into _____, capturing and sacking Rome a second time. The last act occurred when Odovacer, King of the Visigoths, captured Rome where Romulus Augustulus held the imperial title; Odovacer forced his abdication and no successor was named. The abdication of Romulus Augustulus, 476, is regarded as the _____ of the _____ in the _____ and the end of _____ history.

ROMAN LEGACY: The Empire had fallen, but her historic mission had been completed. Rome wielded, from the vast differences of _____ continents, a single state which carried higher civilization throughout her world. No matter in which direction the Mediterranean world turned, her Roman character would be a permanent stamp. Her language, _____, and her exposition and definition of the _____, would have enormous consequences. The Empire never totally vanished for three institutions survived as her heirs: 1) the Byzantine, the _____ Roman Empire, lasting until 1453 2) the Holy Roman Empire, a _____ attempt to duplicate the Western Empire, lasting until 1806 and 3) the Roman Catholic Church, lasting into the present day. To conclude:

The boast of the poet Tibullus, 'eternal Rome,' was belied by the course of events. But the prophecy Horace made, "I shall not die," applied with no less force to the Roman Empire and Roman civilization. European culture is a new graft upon the old Graeco-Roman stock and Rome is the principal channel through which the modern world has entered on the heritage of the ancient. If 'all roads lead to Rome,' they also lead out again from Rome. For those of us who have learned to think before yesterday, Rome is the focusing point of the world's history.