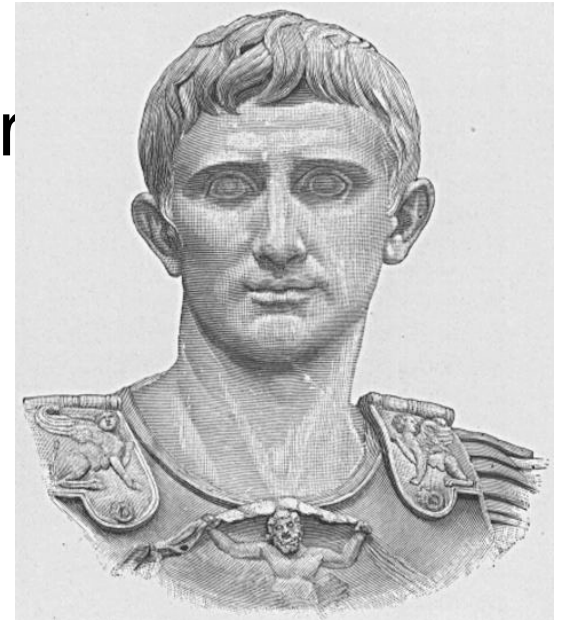




Imperial Rome

Octavian

- Empire was vast and prosperous
- His reign brought two centuries of “Pax Romana” (Roman Peace)
- Offered to give his throne back to Senate
- Instead gave him full power
 - Named him Augustus
 - Senate feared civil war





Augustus (Octavian)

- Spread out power
- Called himself princeps (first citizen)
- Roman roads were expanded
- Government was made more efficient
 - New boundaries
 - Good leaders
 - Army of 300,000 to protect borders
 - Strong and Stable



Roman Commerce

- “All roads lead to Rome”
- Indication of Rome’s Mediterranean power
- Necessary for communication
- Roads are still in use today





Roman Commerce cont.

- Army and Navy protected merchants
- Economic center was a forum (outdoor marketplace)
- Rome bought more than it sold
 - Used taxes and conquered money





Century of Decline

- Civil War ensued
- Army took over choosing the emperor
- Other groups attacked
 - Germanic invaders, Persians
 - Confusion occurred
 - Inside and outside problems added up
 - Expenses led to inflation



West and East

- Rome was split
 - Diocletian ruled the East
 - Constantine eventually took over
 - Maximian ruled the West
 - Too many attacks in the West
 - West could not hold on
-
- People fled the disorder, violence, and taxes
 - East flourished for another 1,000 yrs. As the Byzantine Empire

The EMPIRE and the BARBARIANS

