Fall of Rome

Rome fell for many reasons. Invasions and migration by Barbarian tribes, financial and slave problems, government corruption, and weak beliefs all affected Rome. Rome fell behind because they spent all money on military and not technology. They also depended too much on slaves, and killed emperors for power.

Religion

People who practiced Christianity in Rome were killed if discovered. They were hated because Emperor Nero blamed them for the burning of part of Rome. In AD 313, Emperor Constantine made Christianity legal.

Jewish Diaspora: the dispersion of Israelites out of Israel (homeland) and into other parts of the globe.

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In Ancient Rome, a **patrician** was the high social class and **plebians** was the low social class. Patricians were born wealthy, had power over plebians, and made up the **Senate**.

**Rome** was made up of a **consul**, who would elect the **two head consuls**. These consuls were chairman, and advisers of the **Republic**.

**Triunvi**res were various officers in Rome. Tribuni plebis had great political power, and tribuni militum were responsible for logistics duties. The **Twelve Tables** was an early attempt to make laws in Rome. These laws would be enforced on patricians and plebians.

**Carthage** was a city in Africa who fought the **Punic Wars** against Rome to gain control of the Mediterranean Sea and lost.

**Augustus Caeser** was the first emperor in Ancient Rome. Before his ruling, **Julius Caesar**, who led to the demise of the Roman Republic, was in power. He conquered and won wars, but was later murdered by the Senate. The Roman Empire began after his death.

**Pax Romana** was a period of time where peace and stability stood in Roman Empire (see picture above for more information).