235 - 284

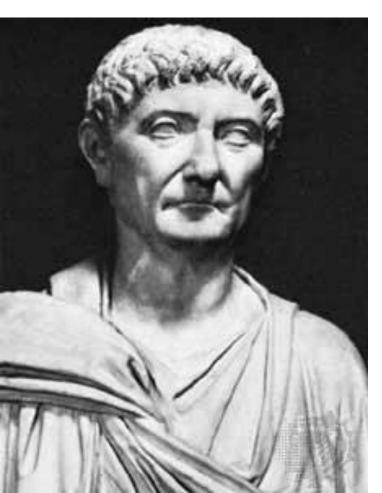
Roman Empire in continual civil war

260 Emperor VALERIAN (253-260) was captured and skinned by the Persians

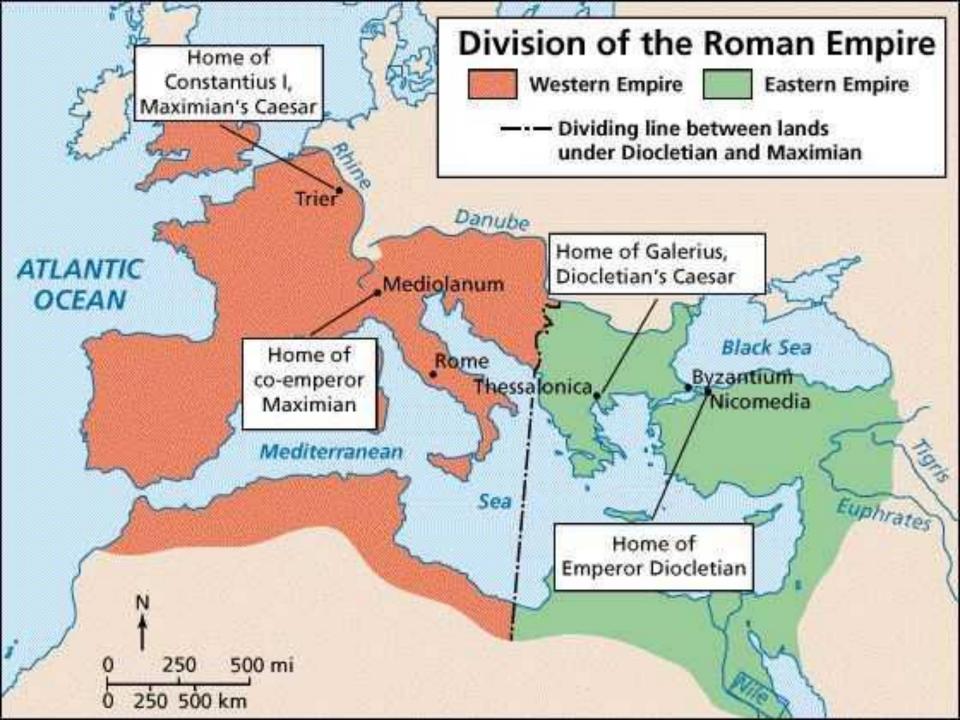
(God's vengeance for persecuting Christians?)

ROMAN EMPIRE CLOSE TO COLLAPSING

Help is on the way! DIOCLETIAN (284-305)



- To help inflation set price limits
- ordered workers to stay in jobs to death
- Sons had to follow trade of fathers
 - Ensure steady production of food and services
- Had support of military
 - Tried to increase Roman Unity
 - Worship of emperor as a mark of loyalty
 - Persecuted Christians more because of non-participation and separateness, than beliefs
 - Oddly, persecutions increased # of people converting to Christianity
- Divided empire into 2 parts

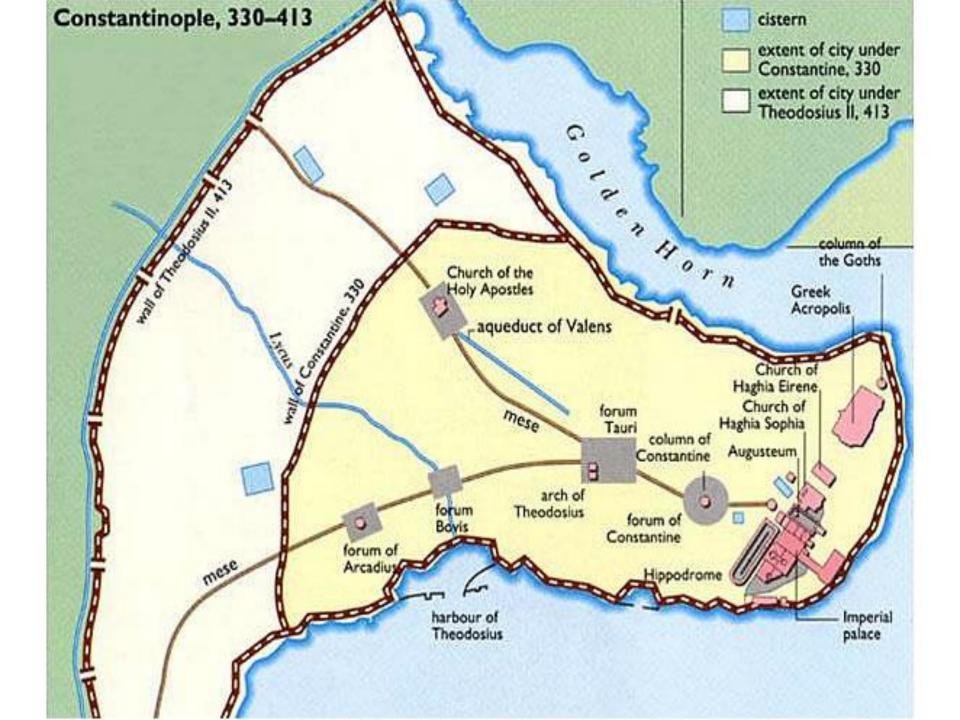


CONSTANTINE (306-337)



- 312 **BATTLE OF MILVIAN BRIDGE** became Emperor of western half
 - Prayed to <u>GOD</u> before battle
 - "In this sign, Conquer"
- 1st Christian emperor
- 313 <u>EDICT OF MILAN</u>
- 324 Battle of Adrianople defeated eastern Roman Emperor, Licinius giving him total control of empire
- Moved capital to <u>BYZANTIUM</u>





Reasons for moving Capital to Byzantium

1)stronger economic half 2)easier to defend 3)stronger Christian half

THEODOSIUS (379-395)



- Theodosius could not rule the empire, divided it again into
 East and West
- 380 makes
 Christianity the official religion of Roman Empire

THE ROMAN EMPIRE CONTINUED TO DECREASE REGARDLESS OF THE EMPEROR OR WHAT THEY TRIED TO DO TO HELP

REASONS FOR THE

FALL OF THE

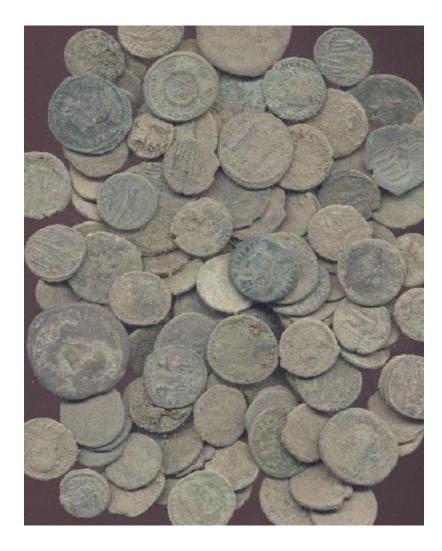
ROMAN EMPIRE

MILTARY PROBLEMS



- Barbarian Invasions
 - Destroyed farmland
 - Fewer crops
 - Less trade goods
 - Decrease in Wealth
- Roman military decrease in power
 - Training, discipline, not enough \$\$
- Hiring Mercenaries
 - \$\$ // No patriotism
- Empire too large to protect

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS



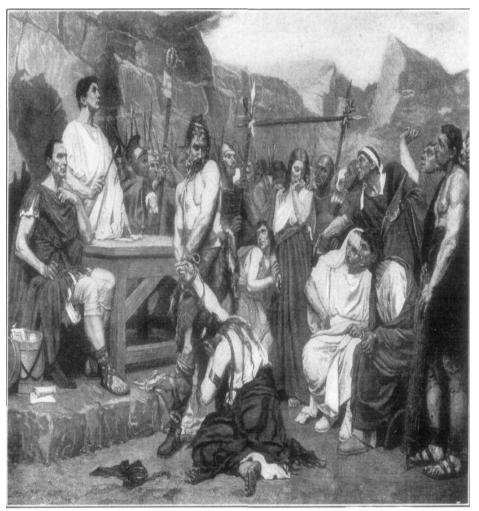
- Decrease in farming
 - Barbarian raids
 - Shortage of food
- Heavy taxation
- Decrease in Population
 - Fewer people to tax
- Inflation
- Increase in bartering

POLITICAL PROBLEMS



- No Set "SUCCESSION METHOD"
 - Emperor, Senate, Praetorian Guard, Army
- Poor leaders / "Power Fights" / Corruption
- Talented people chose not to serve due to the dangers involved with government and chose instead to live a life luxury
- Empire too large

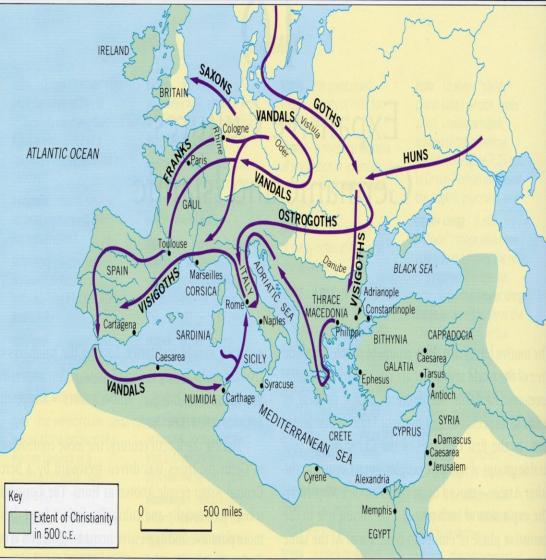
SOCIAL PROBLEMS



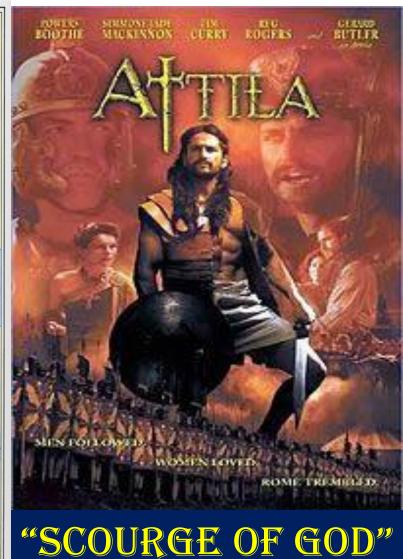
- Loss of Patriotism, Discipline, and Devotion to Duty
- Loss of confidence in government
- Large number of slaves
- Plague
- Famine

After the painting by R. Coghe

BARBARIAN INVASIONS



Map 10.1 The Early Christian World and the Barbarian Invasions, ca. 500 c.E.



VISIGOTHS

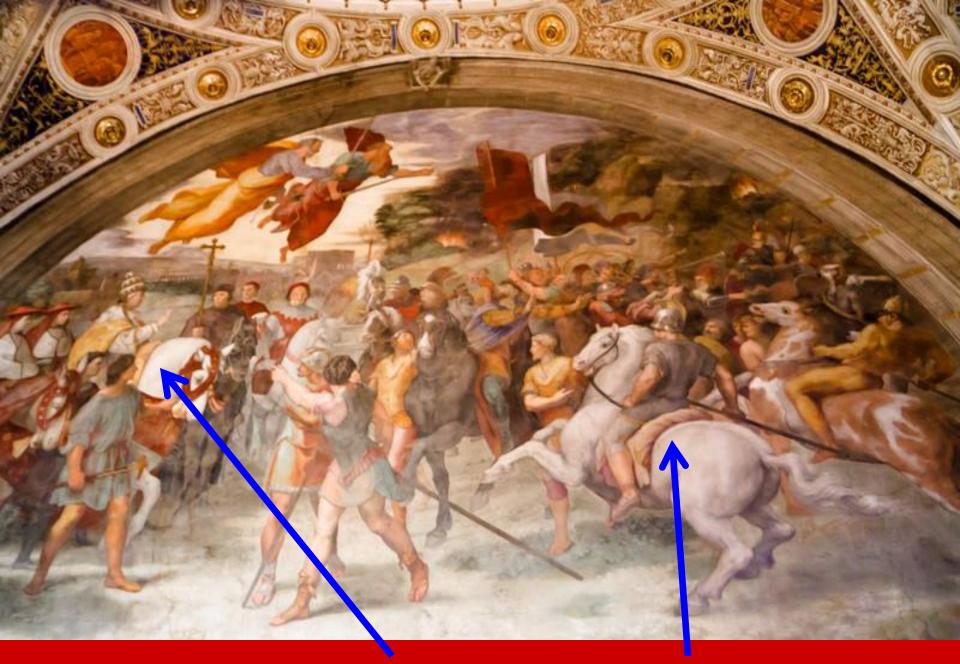


- Rome agreed to allow the Visigoths to live inside of Roman boundaries
- Romans treated Visigoths badly
- Visigoths rebelled and defeated the Romans
- 410 Visigoth leader, Alaric captured Rome

Attila the Hun

<u>452</u> -- "Scourge of God" met Pope Leo I who dissuaded him from destroying Rome

453 – Attila dies



Raphael - Pope Leo I meeting Atilla the Hun

VANDALS

476 **Odoacer defeats last** western Roman Emperor, Romulus Augustulus (475-576)

Surrender of Romulus Augustulus

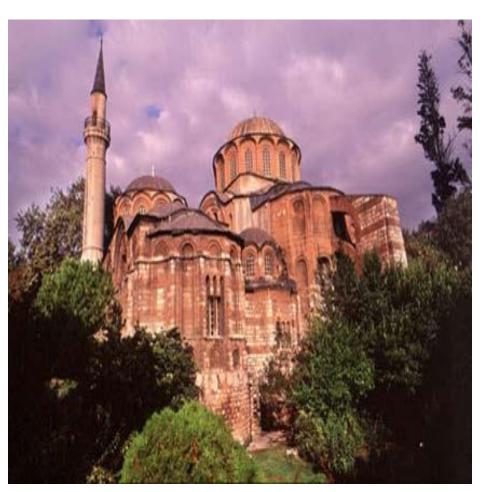


ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS SURRENDERS TO ODOACER THE INSIGNIA OF EMPIRE.

When Rome Fell...

All knowledge, law, culture, technology, and protection fell with it





 Although the **Western Empire** fell in 476 CE, the **Eastern Roman Empire did not** fall until 1453