

Ivan's History Final Guide

Written by Ivan with help from Aaron Ogawa and Daniel Schwartz

05/28/2019 - 06/01/2019

Disclaimer

THIS STUDY GUIDE MAY NOT INCLUDE EVERYTHING, SO REMEMBER TO STILL STUDY YOUR NOTES! I DO NOT KNOW WHAT IS ON THE TEST AND ALL INFORMATION INSIDE IS INCLUDED BASED ON PURE SPECULATION. I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY IRRELEVANT, MISLEADING, ABSENT OR OTHERWISE FALSE INFORMATION!

The Roman Republic

Conflict of the Orders

- **Patricians** maintained power through patronage system
 - Provided support for client families in exchange for loyalty
- **Plebeians** challenged **patricians** during the **Conflict of Orders**
- Only people with property could fight
 - Disqualified **plebeians**
- **Plebeians** staged walkout during 494 BC raid
 - Left Rome and refused to fight until changes were made
 - In response, **patricians** abolished debt slavery
- After returning to the city, the **plebeians** formed the **concilium plebis** (**Plebeian council**)
 - Regulated own affairs
 - Elected their own officials, known as **tribunes**
 - Eventually had the right to veto unfair laws
- Around 450 BC, the **plebeians** forced the **patricians** to write all of the laws down in what would become the **Law of the Twelve Tables**
 - **Patrician** judges couldn't make decisions based on mere opinions
 - **Plebeians** were barred from intermarrying with **patrician**
- The Romans wrote a practical and flexible constitution
- The **Conflict of Orders** did not end until the 200s BC when laws passed by the concilium plebis applied to all citizens

The Roman Government

- Rome's also had a republican government which consisted of three parts (**threefold system**)
 - **The senate**
 - A senior body of former state officials who acted as advisors, controlled public finances, and handled all foreign relations
 - Various popular assemblies
 - All citizens voted on laws and elected officials
 - Elected officials (called **magistrates**)
 - Put laws into practice
 - Governed in the name of the Roman Senate and the people
 - Eventually, the senate was open to both **plebeians** and **patricians**
- After the monarchy's end, two **consuls** took the king's place
 - Both were elected for one year
 - Were dual chief executives of the state
- Below them were **censors**
 - Were elected every 5 years
 - Served 18-month terms
 - Recorded wealth and residence of the population
 - Maintained senate population (300) by appointing candidates when needed
 - Oversaw citizen moral conduct and awarded government contracts
- Romans began to elect **praetors** in the 300s BC
 - Were primarily judges
 - Acted for **consuls** when they were away
 - Both **consuls** and **praetors** were given military commands or were appointed as principal governors

Nobility

- Only wealthy **plebeians** could participate equally with **patricians**
 - Also practiced patronage system
- Roman politics were influenced by the interests of wealthy groups and families
- Political groups across classes began to develop after intermarriage between **patricians** and **plebeians** was legalized
- A new class called the **nobilitas** (nobility) emerged
 - Was made up of **patrician** and wealthy **plebeian** families who had at least one ancestor who was a **consul**
 - Wasn't as exclusive as the old two-class system
- Consulship was the ultimate political goal in Rome
 - Bribery and acts to gain public favor were common

The Family

- Roman families were patriarchal
 - The head of the family was the **paterfamilias** (family father)
 - Was the oldest living male
 - Had extensive powers over the extended family
- Romans idealized the virtues of the farmer-soldier
 - Simplicity, religious devotion, and obedience
- Families were divided into clans
 - Claimed descent from a common ancestor
- Children were only considered to be part of the family if the paterfamilias accepted them

- Adoption was a way of ensuring that the paterfamilias had an heir
- When women married, their guardianship was transferred from her father to her husband
 - Still, Roman women were much freer than Greek women
 - Could leave the house by their own will and weren't segregated from men in the home

Religion

- Romans displayed strong elements of animism
 - The belief that all natural objects had spirits
- One of the paterfamilias' jobs was to ensure the proper worship of the *Lares*
 - Ancestral spirits
 - Family wealth depended on them
- *Penates* were spirits who were "Guardians of the storeroom"
- Romans privately worshipped Vesta
 - Guardian of fire and the hearth
- State priests were responsible for public worship
 - Led by the Pontifex Maximus (High Priest)
- Had a relationship with gods based less on morality and more on ritual
- In exchange for proper ritual, the gods would sustain Roman prosperity
- Romans also believed in Greek mythology
 - Identified their gods with those of Olympus
- Believed that natural phenomena were signs and warnings from the gods
- Priests known as *augurs* specialized in interpreting these signs
 - Were consulted before important tasks were carried out

Conquests

- In the mid-100s BC, Rome had no Mediterranean rivals
- A series of slave revolts beginning in 135 BC put strain on Rome
 - The 73 BC revolt of **Spartacus** the gladiator took eight legions and two years to crush
- By the 300s BC, Hellenistic influences conflicted with traditional Roman ideals

The Roman Revolution

- The Roman revolution began during the 100s and early 1st century BC
 - Growing tension between **plebeians** and elite
- In 133 BC, the tribune Tiberius Gracchus began to complain about the treatment of farmer-soldiers
- Tiberius and Gaius redistributed public land to small farmers to eliminate poverty
 - The **Gracchi brothers** had public support
 - Roman elites reacted violently
 - Feared a reduction in power
- The senate urged mobs to kill Tiberius and his brother Gaius, along with their supporters
 - Had begun the Roman revolution

Marius

- The revolution was carried further after the 107 BC election of **general Marius**
 - Popular because of his military talents
- Eliminated property requirements for military service
- The lower class began to join, turning armies into private forces dedicated to the general

The Social War

- The Italian allies rebelled in 90 BC after being denied Roman citizenship
 - Known as the **Social War**
 - One of the bloodiest wars in Roman history
- The rebels were eventually defeated, but the senate agreed to give them citizenship
- Because of this, Rome grew to include all of Italy

Sulla

- **General Lucius Cornelius Sulla** rose to consulship in 88 BC due to military success
- **Marius** and his supporters defied Roman custom by preventing **Sulla** from taking military command
- In response, **Sulla's** legions marched on Rome
 - This act was considered to be offensive to the gods
- **Sulla** emerged victorious from the resulting civil war and became the dictator
 - Executed his opponents, or those who he thought were dangerous to the state
- **Sulla** carried out reforms to the Senate and the oligarchy
- Voluntarily resigned after he felt that he'd restored the old Republic

The First Triumvirate

- Within a generation of **Sulla's** death, the old republic was practically gone
 - Came with the ambitions of Gaius Pompey, **Julius Caesar**, and Licinius Crassus
 - Combined into a private alliance
- Used loyalty to legions to achieve their ambitions
- Dominated the Roman state through the **First Triumvirate** (rule of three men) in 60 BC
- After Crassus' death, **Julius Caesar** defeated Pompey and took control of the state
- The senate declared **Julius Caesar** the dictator for life in 44 BC
- **Julius Caesar** was murdered in the senate chambers on the Ides of March (March 15th)
 - Assassinated by a group of senators who wanted to save the republic

The Second Triumvirate

- In 43 BC the **Second Triumvirate** which was composed of Caesar's adopted son **Octavian**, officer Marc Antony, and high priest Lepidus was empowered to take control of the Republic's affairs
- Lepidus was pushed aside as Antony and **Octavian** split their power between two halves of the empire
 - **Octavian** in the west and Antony in the east
- **Octavian** defeated Antony and his ally, Queen Cleopatra of Egypt, after civil war broke out
 - The 31 BC naval **battle of Actium**
- Antony and Cleopatra's double suicide in 30 BC marked the end of the Roman republic

The Early Roman Empire

Augustus

- **Octavian** established the Roman empire in 29 BC
 - Claimed to be “restoring the Republic”
- Presented himself as the **princeps** or “first citizen”
 - Established a government known as the **Principate**
- **Octavian** was given the title “**Augustus**” by the senate in 27 BC
 - “The revered one”
- Brought internal peace
- Remained at the head of the state for over 40 years
- Divided rule over the empire between the senate and himself
- Expanded the empire eastward to the Danube River
 - Retreated to Rhine after German tribes wiped out 3 legions in AD 9

The Augustan Age

- **Augustus’s** rule gave rise to the **Augustan Age**
- **Augustus** organized a police force, fire brigades, food supplies, and water supplies
- He also initiated a large building campaign
- Presided over moral religious reforms and respected the gods
- This time also gave rise to many great writers, such as **Virgil** who wrote the *Aeneid*
 - Epic poetry
 - **Virgil** attempted to imitate Homer
 - In the *Aeneid*, the Trojan prince Aeneas (who supposedly founded the Roman people) conveys the conception of Rome
- The **Augustan Age** ended when **Augustus** died in AD 14

Nero

- For the next 54 years after **Augustus** died, the relatives of **Julius Caesar**, called **Julian-Claudians** (Julio-Claudians) ruled
 - Tiberius (**Augustus’s** adopted son) => Caligula (Unstable horse guy) => Claudius (Extended citizen rights & was killed by wife) => Nero
- During **Nero’s** rule, a **fire swept through Rome** and destroyed a good number of properties
 - Many Romans believed that Nero had set the fire to make room for his palace
- Blamed the fire on the Christians
- Nero also built part of the Roman **aqueduct**
 - Man-made channels used to bring water to cities
- Committed suicide in AD 68 to escape certain assassination
- Nero’s successor, **Vespasian**, restored order
 - Vespasian and his sons, Titus and Domitian, were known as the **Flavians**
 - Weren’t part of the old Roman aristocracy

The Pax Romana

- The period of peace which lasted from **Augustus's** reign in 27 BC to Marcus Aurelius's death in AD 180 is known as the **Pax Romana**
 - The "Roman Peace"
- Only two short periods of civil war erupted
- The Roman government was the strongest unifying force since it maintained order, enforced laws, and defended the people
- Rome was divided into provinces which were overseen by **governors**
- Cities were governed by their own local senates and magistrates
- The empire had two legal systems
 - ***ius civilis*** = "civil law"
 - Applied to all citizens
 - ***ius gentium*** = "law of peoples"
 - Applied to disputes between citizens and noncitizens
- Laws were passed by popular assemblies, the senate, or the emperor
- During this age, the **colonus** (tenant farmer) began to replace slaves
 - Received a small plot of land from the estate owner in exchange for remaining on the land for a period of time and providing the owner with certain amounts of the harvest
- Manufacturing increased, especially in the east
- Trade flourished due to low taxes on trade
- The people were also provided with free public entertainment and food in order to keep the peace
- Romans were more interested in collecting information than increasing knowledge
- **Galen**, a physician who lived in Rome during the AD 100s, released several volumes summarizing all medical knowledge of the period

The Good Emperors

- A new dynasty was established in AD 96
- Nerva (96-98) => Trajan (98-117) => **Hadrian** (117-138) => Antoninus Pius (138-161) => Marcus Aurelius (161-180)
 - Were known as the "**Good Emperors**"
- Despite monetary shortages, they ruled transparently and were interested in providing for their subjects
- Under them, the empire expanded even further
 - Trajan added Dacia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and the Sinai Peninsula to the empire
 - His successor **Hadrian** withdrew from all but Dacia
 - **Hadrian** also built an 80 mile long wall in north Britain

Early Christianity

Crisis in Judaea

- For a long time, the Romans had allowed the Jews great freedom when it came to practicing their religion
- However, a group known as the Zealots were particularly vocal about overthrowing the Roman rule
- In AD 6, Zealots began to form small bands of armed resistance against the Roman occupation
- In response to an uprising in AD 66-70, the **Romans sacked Jerusalem** and killed thousands of Jews
- They also **destroyed the Second Temple**, toppling all but the western wall
- After the temple was destroyed, **rabbis** interpreted the scriptures in place of the old Jewish priests
- After a revolt by **Simon Bar Kokhba** was brutally crushed by the Romans in AD 135, all Jews were banned from Jerusalem

Jesus of Nazareth

- **Jesus** was born around 6 - 4 BC
 - Born in Bethlehem, near Jerusalem
- Died in around AD 30-33
- Grew up as a Jew in the town of Nazareth
- Traveled the villages of Judaea and gathered a small group of **disciples**
- Preached about the forgiveness of sins in preparation for the supposed day of Judgment
- According to the Bible, **Jesus** supposedly garnered interest after performing miracle healings
- Laid down two important rules for followers
 - Love god above all else
 - Love others as you love yourself
- Also emphasized the values of humility and charity
- Was put to death after claiming to be the son of God

Holy Week

- The final days leading up to **Jesus's** death
- *Palm Sunday*
 - **Jesus** enters Jerusalem on a donkey while the residents welcomed him by waving palm branches
 - Overturns the tables of the money lenders in front of the Temple
- *Tuesday*
 - **Jesus** goes to the Mount of Olive to give a prophecy about the end of times, his death, and his second coming
- *Holy (Spy) Wednesday*
 - **Judas Iscariot** negotiated with Sanhedrin to betray **Jesus**

Holy Week Cont.

- *Maundy Thursday*
 - The day of **Jesus's** last supper
 - Passover feast
 - Told his followers to eat bread to represent his body and wine to represent his blood
 - Roman soldiers later captured **Jesus**
- *Good Friday*
 - **Jesus** is lead to **Pontius Pilate**, who decides to crucify **Jesus** in the place of the criminal Barabbas
 - At the time, **Pilate** was the prefect of the Roman province of Judaea and served under Emperor Tiberius
 - **Jesus** was forced to carry his own cross while wearing a crown of thorns to his place of death on the hill of Golgotha (Calvary)
 - Along with two criminals, **Jesus** was crucified and died later that day
- *Holy Saturday*
 - **Jesus's** body was placed in a mass-tomb and a guard was stationed at its entrance
- *Easter Sunday*
 - The day that **Jesus** was supposedly resurrected
 - Mary Magdalene and the virgin Mary came to **Jesus's** tomb and discovered that the body had vanished
 - **Jesus** met the 11 apostles at Galilee and commanded them to spread his word
 - According to the Bible, **Jesus** ascended to Heaven after spending 40 days teaching his disciples on Earth

After Death

- The disciples urgently set out to spread the word of **Jesus**
 - They started in Palestine
- Many disciples were punished by Jewish authorities
- Some disciples were even executed
 - Since they so calmly accepted death, they were seen as **martyrs**
 - Martyr = People who suffer death for their faith and inspire others

Paul (Saul of Tarsus)

- Born in the middle-eastern town of Tarsus
- **Saul**, who later became known as **Paul**, had a conversion experience during a trip to Damascus
 - Convinced disciples that **Jesus** had giving him orders to convert non-Jews (**Gentiles**)
- **Paul** established many early Christian churches throughout the eastern Mediterranean, including Rome itself
- Emphasized new doctrines and loving God above requirements such as food restrictions
- Established the doctrine of original sin
 - All humans were born sinful since Adam and Eve had disobeyed God

The Roman Empire

Rome in Crisis

- In AD 180, Marcus Aurelius chose his weak and spoiled son Commodus
- Commodus's rule was a disaster
 - He was later assassinated
- After the assassination, Rome plunged into many civil wars
- Turned "a kingdom of gold into one of iron and rust"
-
- Foreign Invaders
- Rome increased their army following increasing threats from the east
 - This drained economic resources and caused a prolonged economic crisis
- Eventually, the government became a military dictatorship
 - Legions had become the central power of the empire
- Between AD 235 and 284, 20 emperors resigned
 - All but 1 died violently

Economic Troubles

- An increase in crime made people more hesitant about traveling outside their villages
- Merchants also hesitated to send goods by land or sea
- In AD 212, the emperor Caracalla granted all free **Romans citizenship** as a ploy to collect more tax money
- As taxes rose, the value of money declined
- Rome was also no longer partaking in conquests
 - No new sources of gold
- Due to a lack of precious metals, coins were minted to contain less silver
 - People stopped accepting coins at their face value
 - Caused **inflation**

The Spread of Christianity

- Christianity spread following the decline of Hellenistic values (knowledge, art, civic duty, etc.)
- Christianity's message of love on Earth and a land of eternal pleasure after death appealed to the oppressed, poor, and enslaved
- Although Christians were persecuted on the local level, the Roman empire rarely persecuted them

The Late Roman Empire

Diocletian Reforms

- **Emperor Diocletian** changed the **Principate** into an absolute monarchy in the late AD 200s and early AD 300s
 - Hoped to defer the empire's inevitable collapse
- **Diocletian's** reforms transformed Rome into a rigid bureaucracy
- Almost every aspect of life was regulated by the imperial administration
 - Sons had to follow their father's trade
 - Peasants were permanently tied to their land
- Provinces were reduced in size and were grouped together under the control of four **prefects** (governors)
- Rome's army was given **Diocletian's** full attention
 - Increased to 500,000 soldiers
- Control of the empire was also divided in half
 - **Diocletian** ruled the eastern half and appointed a co-emperor to rule the west
 - Both emperors named caesars (assistants) to administer the empire

The New Emperors

- **Diocletian** retired in AD 305 so he could tend to his gardens
 - The co-emperor retired along with him
- The two emperors quarreled and the empire plunged into civil war
- In AD 312, **Constantine** emerged victorious and restored peace
 - Son of an original caesar
- Continued **Diocletian's** rigid rule
- Made two important decisions which affected the direction of the empire
 - Converted to christianity
 - Vision experienced before last battle of AD 312 civil wars
 - Established the second capital, **Constantinople**, on the site of the village of Byzantium
 - **Constantinople** = "The city of **Constantine**"

The Golden-Age of Christianity

A Christian Rome

- **Constantine** issued the **Edict of Milan** in AD 313
 - Made Christianity legal within the empire
- In AD 391, emperor **Theodosius the Great** outlawed all religious worship except for Christianity

The Church

- Special rituals to inspire faith were an important part of the early church
- Those who organized these rituals became known as **priests**
 - Derived authority from the apostles (disciples) of **Jesus** who passed on the authority given to them by **Jesus** to his followers
 - Christians who were part of this **apostolic succession** were distinguished from general members of the church
- To show full devotion, priests remained unmarried
- Over time, **bishops** emerged to oversee the church affairs of most cities
 - Had authority over priests in the region
- By the AD 300s, the heads of the oldest and largest Christian congregations were known as patriarchs
- In AD 445, emperor Valentinian III commanded all of his bishops to acknowledge the authority of the bishop of Rome
 - This “bishop of Rome” was called the **Pope**
 - **Pope** = Latin word for “father”

Heresy

- Heresy = Beliefs that do not agree with the majority of Christians
- Heresy threatened to destroy Christianity in its early years of imperial support
- **Constantine** summoned the first **Council of Nicaea** in AD 325 to settle so-called “Arian heresy”
 - A priest named Arius believed that **Jesus** and God weren’t the same since **Jesus** was God’s son
- In response, the Council established a uniform doctrine for all to follow
- Affirmed the concept of the **Holy Trinity**
 - God the father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit
 - Three separate persons and at the same time one

Saint Augustine

- **Saint Augustine** was one of the greatest opponents of heresy and paganism
- Born in AD 354
- Converted from paganism to Christianity after having contact with Italian Christians
- Returned to North Africa and settled in the town of Hippo where he developed a reputation and was elected Bishop
- Devoted a good deal of time defending the doctrines of Christianity
 - Argued that you could gain salvation only through faith
- After Rome fell in the early AD 400s, he published a book called *The City of God*

Monks

- To recapture the humble spirit of **Jesus**, some Christians turned to **monasticism**
 - These people became monks and lived solitary lives of self-denial and devotion to God
- During the AD 300s, **Monks** quickly became known for their devotion and faith
- However, **Saint Basil** suggested that instead of practicing unproductive self-torture, **Monks** should instead partake in hard work, prayer, and contemplation

The End of the Roman Empire

The Huns and Goths

- Around AD 370, the nomadic Central Asian Huns stormed into the territory of the Germanic Ostrogoths
 - This frightened the Visigoths and sent them fleeing into Roman territories
- In AD 402, the Visigoths moved into Italy
- In AD 410, the Visigoth king Alaric captured and sacked Rome
- After the Huns settled down in Hungary, they demanded tribute from the Romans in exchange for not attacking and sacking their cities
- One ruler which tried to hold the crumbling empire together was empress **Galla Placidia of Rome**
 - Born around AD 388
 - The daughter of emperor **Theodosius**
 - Became a regent of her brother at age 15
 - Was taken as a prisoner by Alaric when he sacked Rome in AD 410
 - She was forced to marry Alaric's successor, Ataulf, in AD 414
 - She was finally allowed to return to Rome in AD 416
 - The following year, she married Constantius who was general and co-emperor with Honorius
 - After Constantius and Honorius died, Her son was placed on the throne and she governed as a regent until her death in AD 450

The Fall of Rome

- Rome was attacked by the Vandals in the AD 450s
- In the mid AD 400s, Hun leader **Attila** lead an attack on Gaul
 - The Romans allied with the Visigoths and defeated the huns in AD 451 in the great battle at Châlons
- **Attila** withdrew from Gaul and decided to attack Rome itself
 - However, Rome was struck by a plague
 - **Pope** Leo I successfully convinced **Attila** to not sack the city
- In AD 476, Ostrogoth commander Odoacer overthrew the last western emperor, Romulus Augustulus
- With that, the western empire had fallen

Roman Numerals

Roman Numeral	Arabic Numeral
I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

Examples:

$$2 = \text{II} [1+1]$$

$$4 = \text{IV} [5-1]$$

$$6 = \text{VI} [5+1]$$

$$9 = \text{IX} [10-1]$$

$$20 = \text{XX} [10+10]$$

$$90 = \text{XC} [100-10]$$

$$550 = \text{DL} [500+50]$$

$$900 = \text{CM} [1000-100]$$

$$2019 = \text{MMXIX} [1000+1000+10+(10-1)]$$

*And with that, Part 1 of the study guide is complete! Be sure to check back later today for Part 2:
Islam. Good luck on your exam!*