

## L-2: The Decline of Rome p 185-188

There were many problems in the Roman Empire. These added up over decades and eventually, the cumulative effect caused the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the empire to fall in \_\_\_\_\_

### **The problems were:**

- 1 Civil Wars - \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 No workable political system: A. \_\_\_\_\_ (22 Emp. In 50 years)  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \*Outside Invasions: From the east: \_\_\_\_\_ From the west: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Population decline: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 inflation: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 tax increases: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 traditional values declined: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 lack of technological advancement: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 vast size: \_\_\_\_\_

### Reforms by Diocletian and Constantine p. 186

These emperors made significant changes to try to save the Roman Empire. They thought the empire had grown too large for one ruler so:

- Diocletian:
- 1 \*\*divided the empire into \_\_\_\_\_ parts called \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 each had a different \_\_\_\_\_  
This was known as a tetrarchy: rule by four people.  
\_\_\_\_\_ had ultimate authority.

To fight inflation and migration of people from the countryside to the city Diocletian...

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_

- Constantine
- 1 because it would be easier to \_\_\_\_\_ the frontier, he moved the capital to \_\_\_\_\_. This " \_\_\_\_\_ " was eventually renamed \_\_\_\_\_ in his honor.

So, these changes brought some \_\_\_\_\_ relief, but because of ALL the problems, over \_\_\_\_\_, the empire fell in the west. \_\_\_\_\_ from Europe sacked Rome in \_\_\_\_\_. This is the date for the fall of the western part only. The \_\_\_\_\_ part would continue for almost 1000 years. VVVVVV (Byzantine Empire)

\* What created this movement of \_\_\_\_\_ to want to be in the Roman Empire?

- Why did the \_\_\_\_\_ turn on the Romans in the West?

\*\*Dividing the Empire was not new what happen that set this precedence?

The first real persecution of Christians was by \_\_\_\_\_

- Why did he persecute the Christians?

Did \_\_\_\_\_ really see a vision?

- Historians argue his embracing of Christianity was political
  - 1) Constantine saw the Christians as a way to unify the Empire
  - 2) He did not convert until late in life
  - 3) He did not outlaw pagan religions

