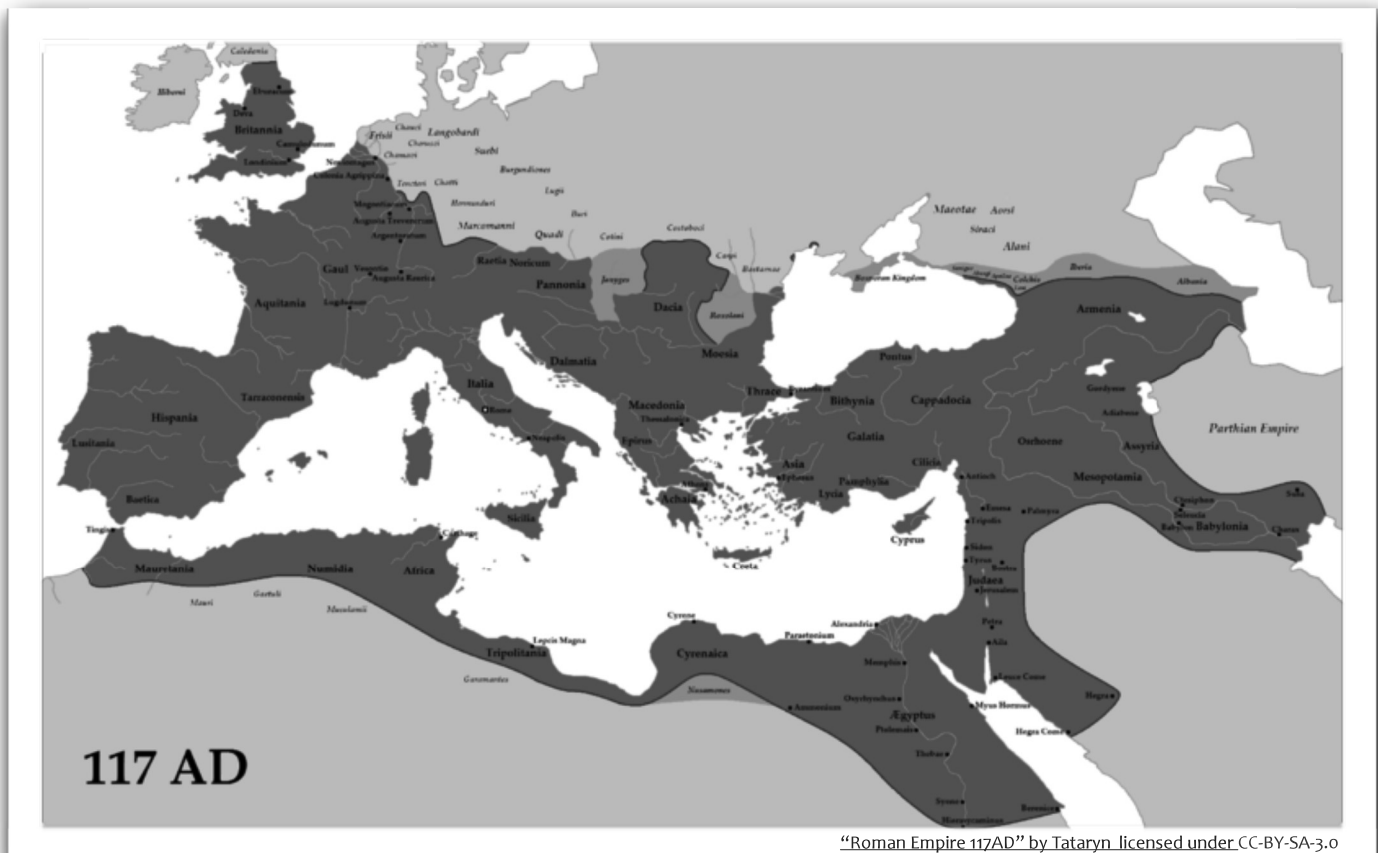


THE ROMAN EMPIRE WAS ONCE THE ENVY OF THE WORLD. AT ITS HEIGHT, IN 117 CE, THE EMPIRE STRETCHED FROM WESTERN EUROPE TO NORTH AFRICA, THROUGHOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN AND INTO WESTERN ASIA. IN THIS INVESTIGATION, YOUR GOAL IS TO PROVIDE AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION:

WHY EXACTLY DID THE ROMAN EMPIRE FALL?



In this DBQ, you are asked to answer the question, “Why exactly did the Roman Empire fall?” To answer this question, you will navigate through the 7 documents included in this packet. All documents have analytical questions associated with them that you should answer, as they will help you understand the importance of each document. Once you analyze all 7 documents, return to the “Final Essay Prep” page to summarize the importance of each document. Be sure to write in complete sentences!

FINAL ESSAY PREP! WHAT SHOULD YOU INCLUDE?

Doc: 1

In what ways can this document be used to support your answer the overarching question?

Doc: 2

In what ways can this document be used to support your answer the overarching question?

Doc: 3

In what ways can this document be used to support your answer the overarching question?

Doc: 4

In what ways can this document be used to support your answer the overarching question?

Doc: 5

In what ways can this document be used to support your answer the overarching question?

Doc: 6

In what ways can this document be used to support your answer the overarching question?

Doc: 7

In what ways can this document be used to support your answer the overarching question?

Doc: 1

"First of all, there's strong evidence of a steady decline in population across the entire Empire from the second century CE on. For example, peaking at around a million or so in the Classical Age, the population of the city of Rome gradually dropped over the course of the next few centuries, reaching a low point of a mere six thousand by the 500's. The reasons for this drastic if incremental reduction in human resources are not clear, though many Romans' luxurious lifestyle and their concomitant disinterest in producing and raising children must have played some part. So did plagues, no doubt, as well as constant warfare on the frontiers..."

<http://www.usu.edu/>

According to this source, what were the basic problems facing the Roman Empire? _____

Doc: 2

"...Rome's fall was an inevitable effect of its grand size...borders became difficult to secure and the amount of gold needed to maintain roads and perform routine maintenance was never enough. It had grown so large it could not take care or protect itself to the level that was needed."

Adapted from *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 1778

According to this source, what problems were facing the Roman Empire? _____

Doc: 3

Emperor	Dates in Power	Cause of Death
Maximinus	235-38 CE	Assassinated
Gordian	238 CE	Suicide
Balbinus	238 CE	Assassinated
Gordian III	238 - 244 CE	Assassinated
Phillip the Arab	244 - 249 CE	Killed (Battle)
Decius	249 - 251 CE	Killed (Battle)
Hostilian	251	Died of Disease
Gallus	251 - 253 CE	Assassinated
Aemilianus	253 CE	Assassinated
Valerian	253 - 260 CE	Killed (Persians)
Claudius	268 - 270 CE	Died of Disease
Quintillus	270 CE	Assassinated
Aurelian	270 - 275 CE	Assassinated
Tacitus	275 - 276 CE	Assassinated
Florianus	276 CE	Assassinated
Probus	276 - 282 CE	Assassinated
Carus	282 - 283 CE	Assassinated
Numerian	283 - 284 CE	Assassinated
Carinus	284 - 285 CE	Killed (Battle)

Compiled from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_emperors
http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/roru/hd_roru.htm

Examine this chart closely. What is happening among the Roman Emperors that may have led to Rome's decline?

"In 193, Septimus Severus defeated his rivals in a civil war to claim the imperial throne and found a dynasty. His line devalued the currency in order to enlarge the army and double the legionnaires pay...Within a century, the Roman coin was completely worthless. By the late third century, the Roman economy was based on barter.

Doc: 4

The Severan Dynasty ruled until 235. Alexander Severus' death triggered a succession struggle which lasted fifty years. Competing generals, politicians, and barbarian kings all vied to rule the empire. As the power struggle continued, the border collapsed allowing barbarians into Roman territory without governmental approval. The civil wars, raids, and accompanying social unrest destroyed trade. Merchants lost safe routes to the east. Transporting goods to market became hazardous. Rather than risk travel, large landowners grew self sufficient. They produced their own goods rather than trade or purchase them.

As trade collapsed, the various governments that attempted to rule...after the crisis created more taxes more funds for the military. However, people could not afford to pay them. As a result, the government eventually confiscated crops from the people...eventually, the poor paid the taxes for the rich."

Adapted from "The Economic Collapse of Rome" by Don Keko

What economic issues are identified as causes for decline? _____

Doc: 5

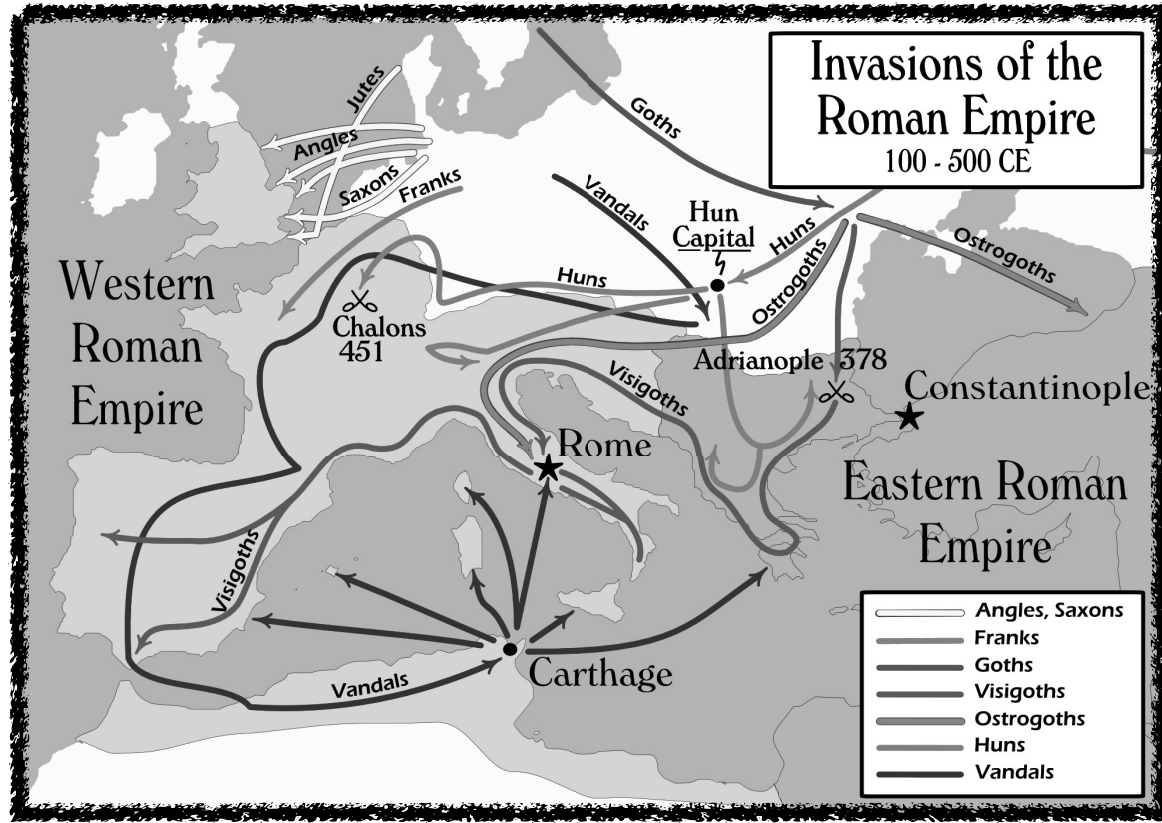
"Rome became reliant on hired, foreign soldiers to bolster their military, especially Germanics. Therefore, much of the military was not loyal to Rome, often switching sides in battle. Mercenaries were more loyal to their commander than the government, leading to several civil wars & military coups which ripened Rome for collapse. At the same time, Rome's eastern and northern borders grew so large they became unable to maintain. As the Germanics became more numerous, it was not feasible to maintain large enough legions to prevent infiltration."

Adapted from www.worldology.com

What does this selection tell us about how the military contributed to the fall of Rome? _____

This map shows the barbaric invasions of the Roman Empire prior to 476

Doc: 6



"Invasions of the Roman Empire" by Nihad Hamzicic licensed under CC-BY-SA-2.5

According to the map above, what caused the Roman Empire to fall? _____

Why might this sort of attack be more difficult than if there were just one enemy? _____
