

A close-up photograph of a stone wall. The stones are irregular in shape and size, ranging from light grey to a mottled greenish-grey. The surface of the stones is heavily covered with bright green moss, which is particularly dense in the crevices and on the upper parts of the wall. The lighting is natural, creating soft shadows and highlights on the moss and stone surfaces.

# **THE FALL OF ROME**

**Ms. Rosenberg  
Western Civilizations I**

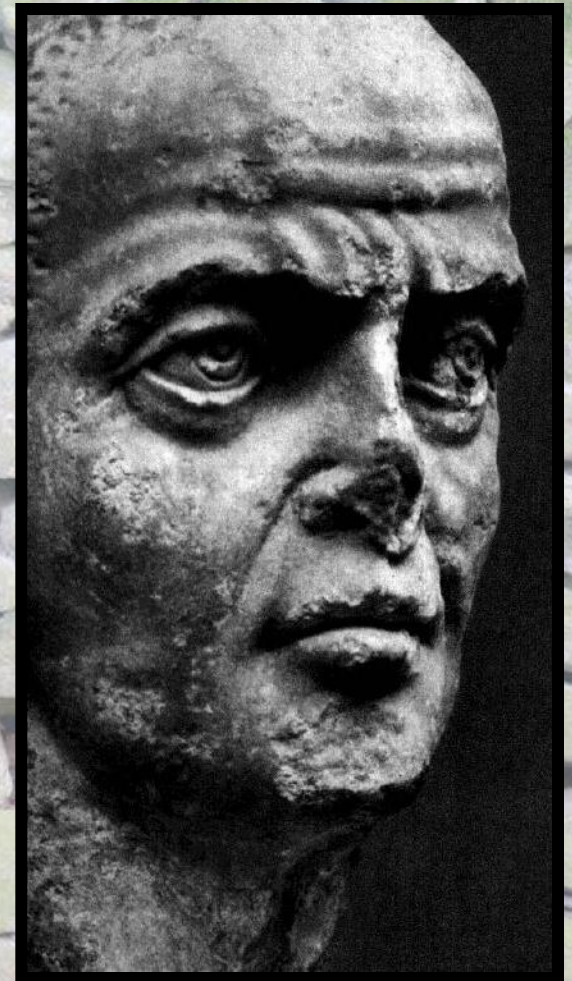
# POST PAX ROMANA

- Poor Leadership
- Civil War
- Problems with the Economy
- Military Issues
- Threats from Invaders

# DIOCLETIAN

(284-305 AD)

- Slowed Decline of Rome
- Split Empire into East and West
- Benefits of the East



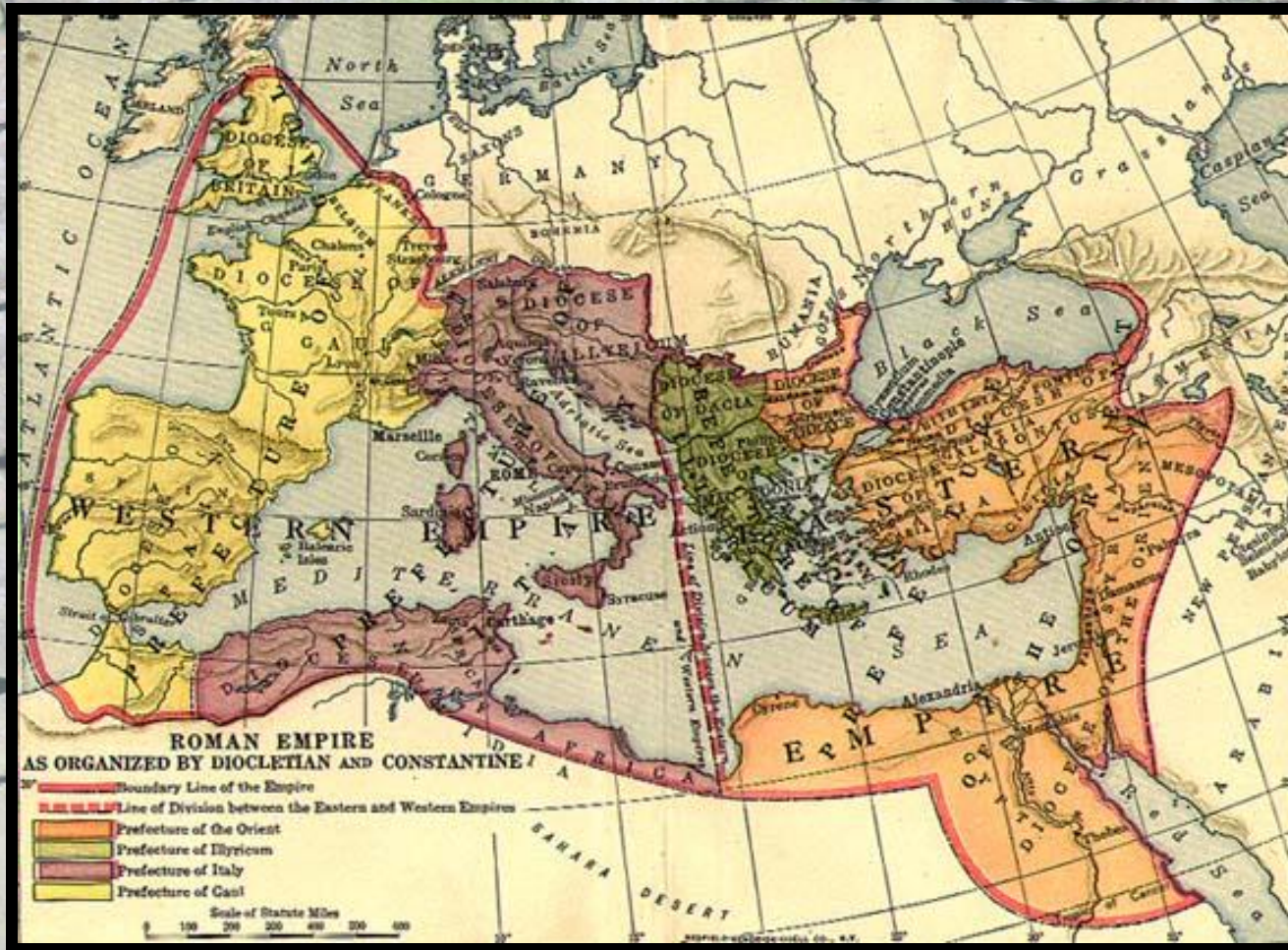
# CONSTANTINE

(312-337 AD)

- New Capital – Constantinople, the “New Rome”
- The Latifundia
- Support of Christianity
- New Government Reforms



# ROME DIVIDED



# CHRISTIANITY IN THE LATE EMPIRE

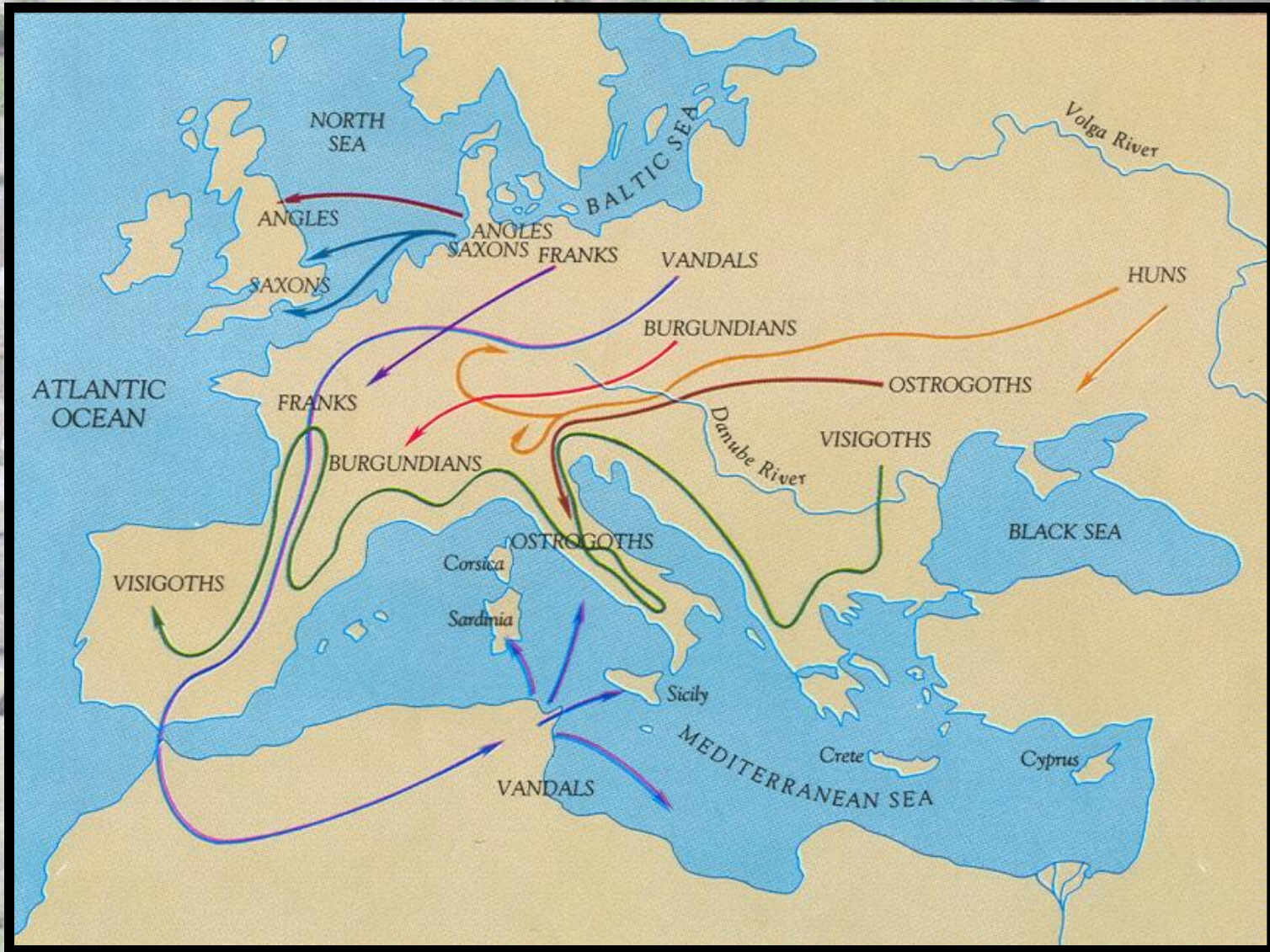
- Constantine's Support
- An end to Pagan Practices
- Development of Hierarchy
- Council of Nicaea

# COLLAPSE OF THE EMPIRE

- Problems in the West
- Invaders Threaten
  - The Huns
  - Germanic Tribes
- The Sack of Rome
- Fate of West vs. East



# BARBARIAN INVASIONS




# THE LATE ROMAN EMPIRE



# FIVE SPECIFIC CAUSES

1. Lack of loyalty from the people
2. Lack of decent leadership
3. Lack of money and resources
4. Ineffective military
5. Apathy of the general public



**THE END**

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