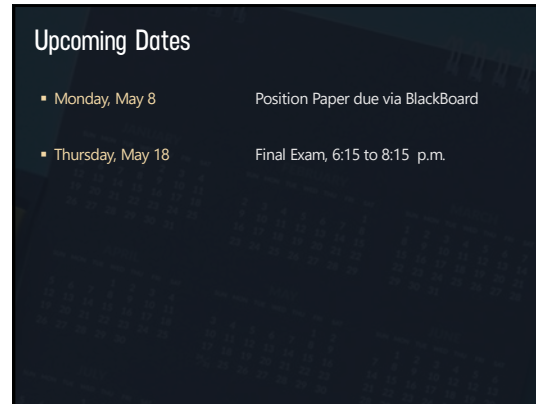


1



2



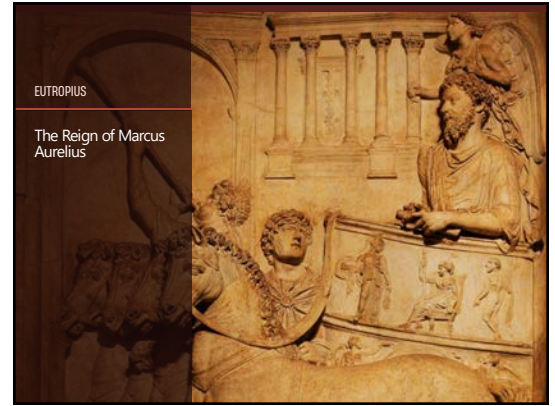
3



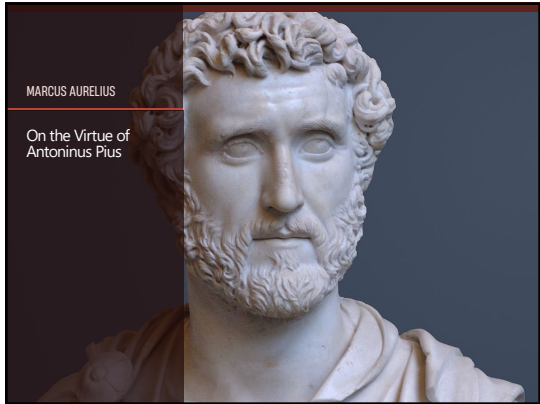
4



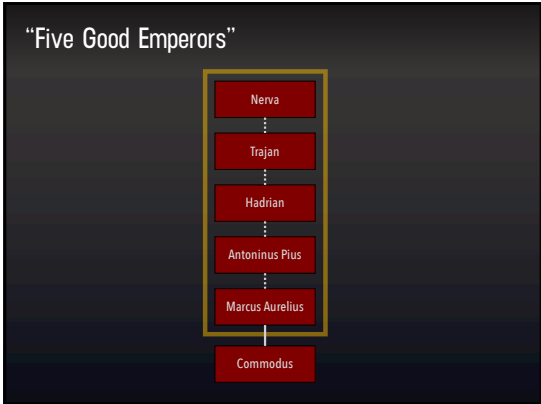
5



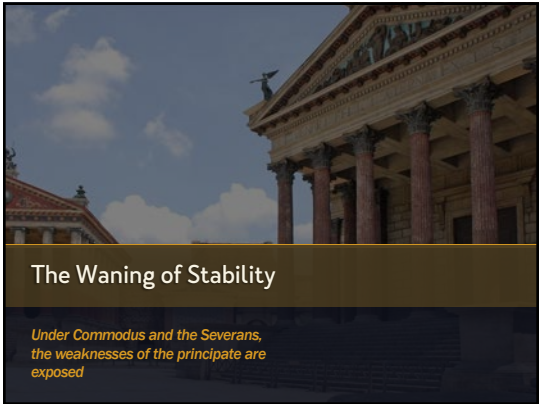
6



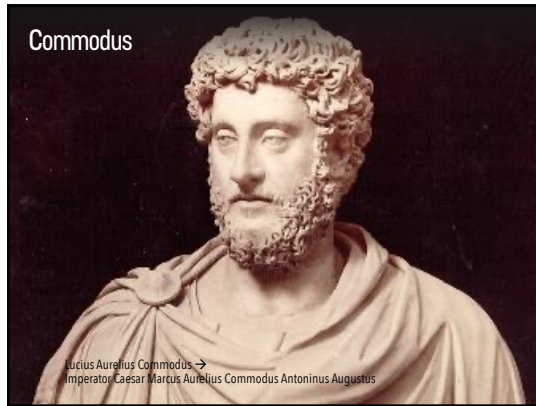
7



8



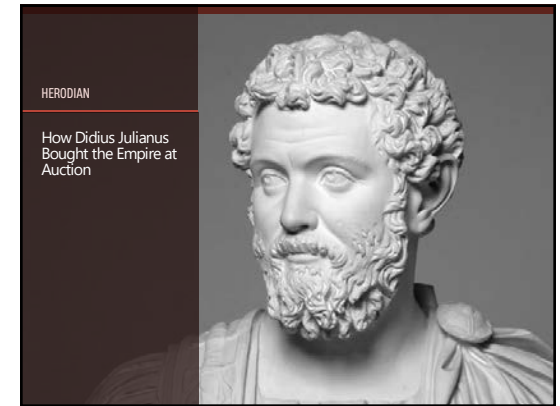
9



10



11



12



The Severans

13



Severan reforms

- Senate diminished
 - Counsel: Replaced by imperial council
 - Local administration: Praetorian prefect
- Stronger economic controls
- Provinces raised to level of Italy
- Military reforms
 - More legions
 - Higher wages, better life
 - More opportunities for war

14



Caracalla

Lucius Septimius Bassianus →
Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus

15

"Antonine Constitution"

- Citizenship extended to nearly all freemen throughout the Roman Empire
- Reduced privileged position of Italy
- Emphasizes divides
 - Conquerors and conquered
 - Urban and rural
 - Graeco-Roman and other
- Uniform tax liability
- Recruiting for army

16

Later Severans



17



18


Relative Stability

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| ▪ Year of Four Emperors | 69 |
| ▪ Flavians | 69–96 |
| ▪ Vespasian | |
| ▪ Titus | |
| ▪ Domitian | |
| ▪ Nerva-Antonines | 96–192 |
| ▪ Nerva | |
| ▪ Trajan | |
| ▪ Hadrian | |
| ▪ Antoninus Pius | |
| ▪ Marcus Aurelius | |
| ▪ Commodus | |
| ▪ The Severans | 193–235 |
| ▪ Septimius Severus | |
| ▪ Caracalla | |
| ▪ Elagabalus | |
| ▪ Alexander Severus | |


19

VARIOUS

The Lives of Soldiers and Sailors



20



The Third Century Crisis

The Empire collapses politically, militarily, and economically

21

What is the Third Century Crisis?

- Perpetual political chaos
- Increasing economic dislocation
- Invasions across Euphrates and Danube
- Religious disunity feeds cultural fragmentation

22

Causes of the Third Century Crisis – Political

- Severans did not produce another Severus
- Legitimacy of imperial rule
- Internal tensions
- Civil wars between would-be emperors
- Imperial hierarchy
 - No succession
 - No hierarchy below emperor – governors all equal and one step below
 - Lack of professional bureaucracy

23

Causes of the Third Century Crisis – Military

- Pressure on frontiers
 - Closing of the frontiers
 - Barbarian confederacies
 - New peoples arriving from east
 - Sasanians in Persia supplant Parthians and challenge Rome
- Not enough manpower or money
- Civil wars between would-be emperors

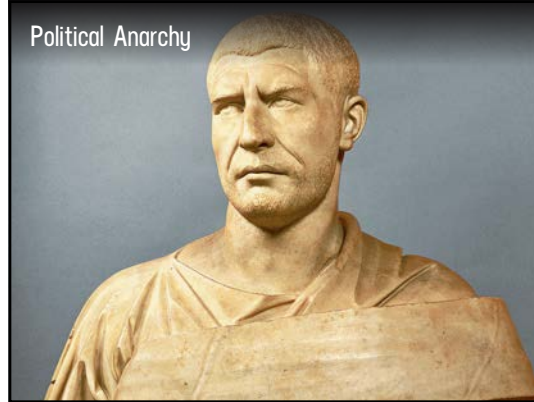
24

Causes of the Third Century Crisis – Economic

- Rising cost of military
- Debasement
- Taxation
- Depopulation
 - Plague in Italy, other important cities
 - Resulting famine
- Strain on system leads to greater oppression of locals
- Christian persecutions

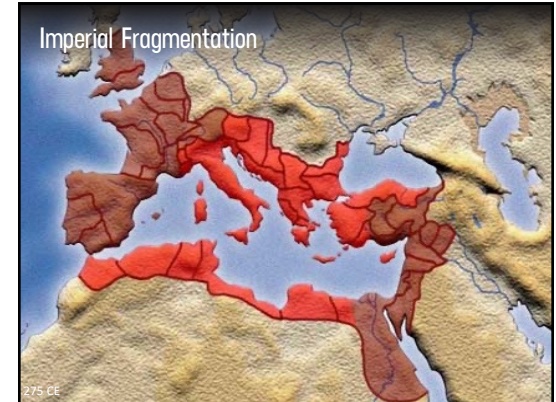
25

Political Anarchy



26

Imperial Fragmentation



27



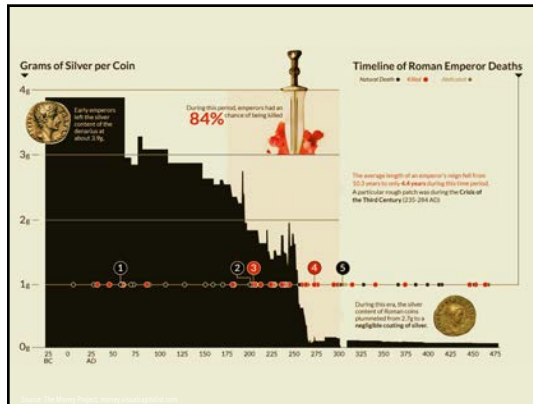
28



29



30



31

Economic fallout

- Inflationary spiral
 - Inflation in prices
 - Collapse of currency
- Shortfall in precious metals
- Decline of trade and commerce
- Reduced demand for manufactured goods
- Depletion of skilled labor
- Disruption of agriculture
- Tax levies on provinces are in fixed amounts
 - Costs of legions and administration rise
 - Requisitions in kind

32

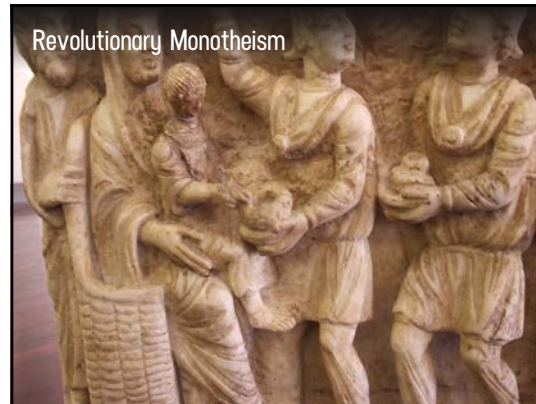
Religion in the Roman Empire

The diversity of religion in the Empire and the foundations of Roman Christianity

33



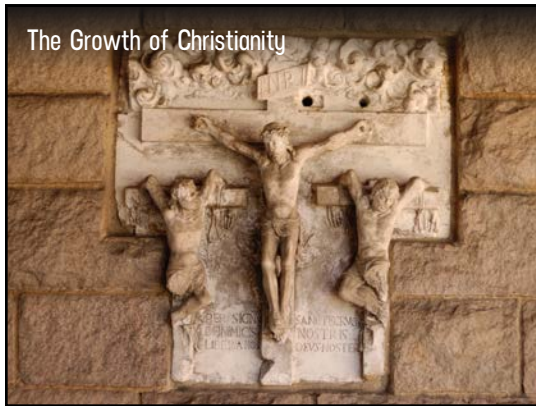
34



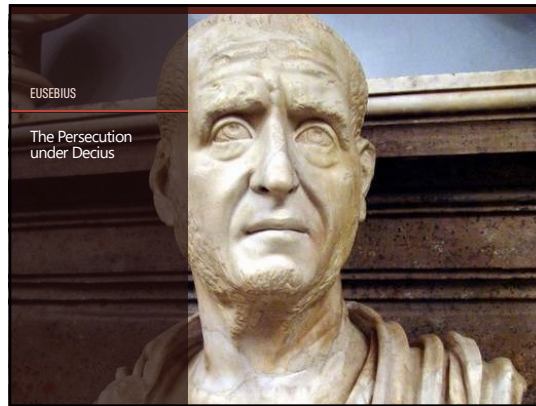
35



36



37



38



39



40



41
