

Ancient Rome: DBQ ESSAY: Causes of the fall of the Roman Empire

Name: _____ **Period:** _____

Task: What caused the fall of the Western Roman Empire?

In the third century AD Rome faced many problems. In addition to internal decay, the invasion by the Germanic tribes seemed to sound the death knell for the Western Roman Empire. Historians have examined both the internal conditions that weakened the expansive empire and the external force of the barbarian invasions and have presented a variety of explanations for the fall of the Western Roman Empire.

Document 1

This excerpt is from a textbook, *The Course of Civilization* by Strayer, Gatzke & Harbison (1961)

The basic trouble was that very few inhabitants of the empire believed that the old civilization was worth saving ... the overwhelming majority of the population had been systematically excluded from political responsibilities. They could not organize to protect themselves; they could not serve in the army . . . Their economic plight was hopeless. Most of them were serfs bound to the soil, and the small urban groups saw their cities slipping into uninterrupted decline.

1. What were the basic problems facing the Western Roman Empire according to the authors?

Document 2

Excerpt from *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* by Edward Gibbon.

The decline of Rome was the natural and inevitable effect of immoderate greatness (large size)...The introduction ... of Christianity, had some influence on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. The clergy successfully preached the doctrine of patience; the active virtues of society were discouraged; and the last remains of military spirit were buried in the cloister; a large portion of public & private wealth was consecrated to the ...demands of charity and devotion ...

2. According to the excerpt from Gibbon, what were two causes for the fall of Rome? Explain both.

Document 3

This excerpt is from *Uses of the Past* by Herbert J. Muller.

First the economic factor ...While the empire was expanding, its prosperity was fed by plundered wealth and by new markets in the semi-barbaric provinces. When the empire ceased to expand, however, economic progress soon ceased.... The abundance of slaves led to growth of the *latifundia*, the great estates that ... came to dominate agriculture and ruin the free *coloni* (farmers) who drifted to the cities, to add to the unemployment there. The abundance of slaves kept wages low.

3a. What economic issues does Muller identify as causes for decline? Explain.

3b. How was slavery a cause for the decline of the Roman Empire?

Document 4

This excerpt, from *The New deal in Old Rome* by Henry Haskell, blames the decline on the heavy taxation required to support the government expenses.

...Part of the money went into ... the maintenance of the army and of the vast bureaucracy required by a centralized government...the expense led to strangling taxation... The heart was taken out of enterprising men...tenants fled from their farms and businessmen and workmen from their occupations. Private enterprise was crushed & the state was forced to take over many kinds of businesses to keep the machine running. People learned to expect something for nothing. The old Roman virtues of self-reliance & initiative were lost in that part of the population on relief (welfare)...The central government undertook such far-reaching responsibility in affairs that the fiber of the citizens weakened.

4a. Why did the Roman government have large expenses?

4b. What was the effect of high taxation on the people?

4c. What effect did the establishment of a government welfare system have on the people?

Document 5

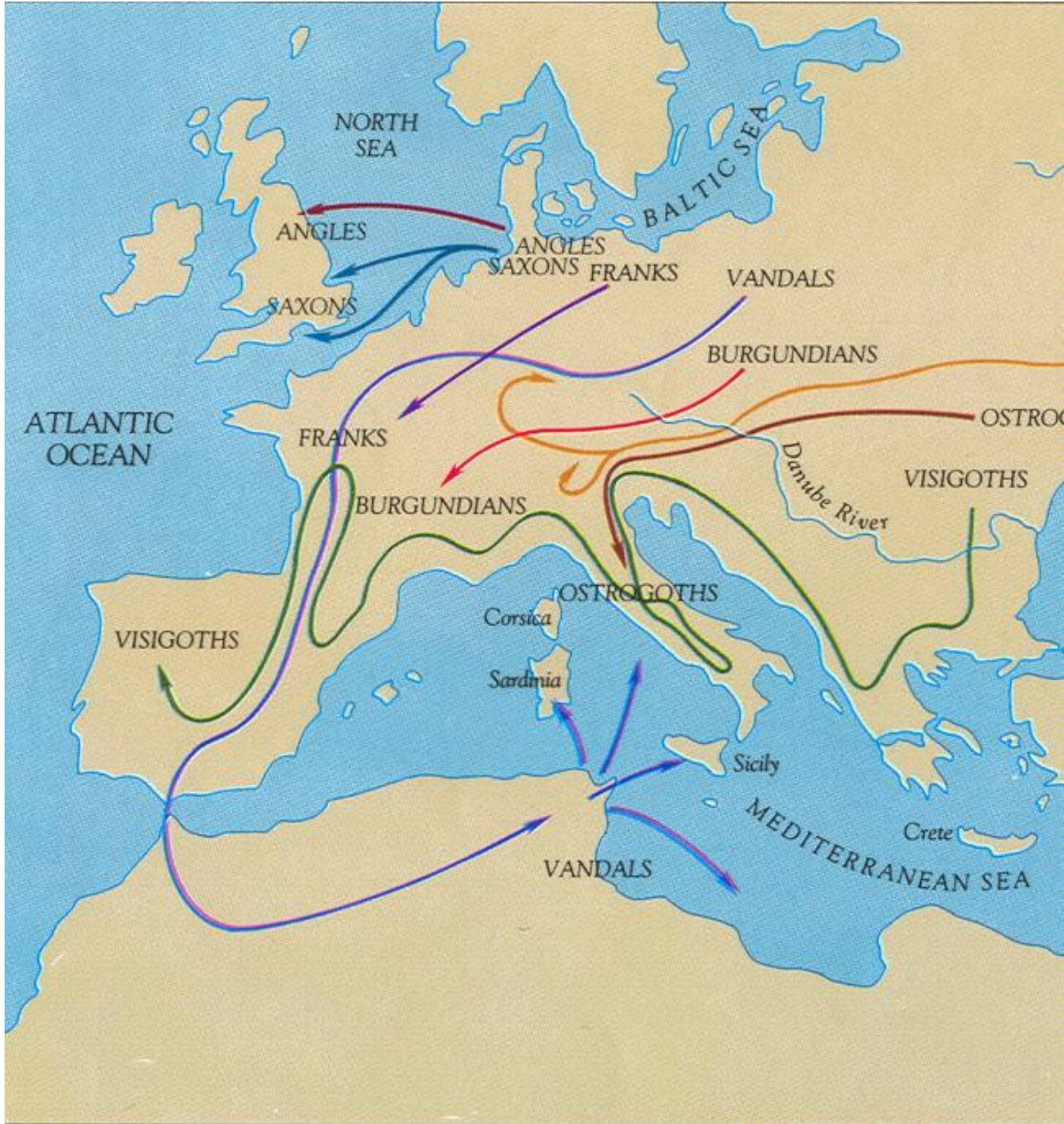
This excerpt, from *Romans without Laurels* by Indro Montanelli, blames the fall on “internal decay,” specifically that of the military.

Rome, like all great empires, was not overthrown by external enemies but undermined by internal decay. . . .The military crisis was the result of . . .proud old aristocracy’s . . .shortage of children. (Consequently) foreigners poured into the . . .Roman army [was] composed entirely of Germans

5. What does this author identify as the cause of problems in the military?

Document 6

This map shows the barbarian invasions of the Roman Empire prior to 476.



6a. According to the map above, what was the cause of the fall of the Roman Empire?

6b. Was this a unified attack?

Task: What caused the fall of the Western Roman Empire?

List causes for each of the categories on the left using the documents and your studies of Ancient Rome Political – Social, Political, Economic, and Military.

***Remember** to do well on the Regents you must note outside information in your essay*

Example: What caused the fall of the Roman Empire?

Cause: Citizens were apathetic (did not care), serfs in debt bondage – farming in decline
Cities were in hopeless decline. (doc. 1)

Effect: Lack of pride and effort led to a feeling of hopelessness in the empire.
This led to a slow and steady decay.

Use the outline you created as a basis for your DBQ essay

The reality of the "Fall of Rome" splinter" or "crumble" would be a better metaphor. It was a long, slow process of governmental decentralization that led to the birth of several smaller states founded largely on Roman local administration

These states foretold of the formation of modern nations of Western Europe and North Africa. These new states proved stronger and more adaptable collective than the bureaucracy-laden old Roman government.