

Roman Italy Exploring The Roman World

Roman commerce Roman commerce was a major sector of the Roman economy during the later generations of the Republic and throughout most of the imperial period. Fashions and trends in historiography and in popular culture have tended to neglect the economic basis of the empire in favor of the lingua franca of Latin and the exploits of the Roman legions. Fashions Roman commerce was a major sector of the Roman economy during the later generations of the Republic and throughout most of the imperial period. The Romans were businessmen, and the longevity of their empire was caused by their commercial trade. The language and the legions were supported by trade and were part of its backbone d9dcc7dbbe

English and Anglo-American common law were influenced also by Roman law, notably in their Latinate legal glossary. Eastern Europe was also influenced by the jurisprudence of the Corpus Juris Civilis, especially in countries such as medieval Romania, which created a new legal system comprising a mixture of Roman and local law. d9dcc7dbbe Citizenship grants, demographic growth, and settler and military colonies rapidly increased the number of Roman citizens. The increase achieved its peak with Emperor Caracalla's AD 212 Antonine Constitution, which extended citizenship rights to all free inhabitants of the empire. Roman identity provided...

d9dcc7dbbe Britain was invaded by Julius Caesar in 55 and 54 BC as part of the Gallic Wars. According to Caesar, the Britons had been overrun or culturally assimilated by the Belgae during the British Iron Age and had been aiding Caesar's enemies. The Belgae were the only Celtic tribe to cross the sea into Britain, for to all other Celtic tribes this land was unknown. Caesar received tribute, installed the Celtic king Mandubracius over the Trinovantes, and returned to Gaul. Planned invasions under Augustus were called off in 34, 27, and 25 BC. In 40 AD, Caligula assembled 200,000 men at the Channel on the continent, only to have them gather seashells (musculi) according to Suetonius, perhaps as a symbolic gesture to proclaim Caligula's victory over the sea. Three years later, Claudius directed four legions to invade Britain and restore the exiled king Verica over the Atrebates. The Romans defeated the Catuvellauni, and then organized their conquests as the province of Britain. By 47... d9dcc7dbbe

Roman Empire The Roman Republic had previously conquered most of these territories, which later came under permanent single-person rule following Octavian's rise to power and the establishment of the Augustan Principate in 27 BC. The Western Roman Empire collapsed in 476 AD, whereas the Eastern Roman Empire (also known as the Byzantine Empire) persisted until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. The Republic was The Roman Empire was a state that dominated the Mediterranean and much of Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa during the classical period. By the late 3rd century AD, the empire had been divided many times. shortly after the founding of the Roman Republic in the 6th century BC, though

not outside the Italian Peninsula until the 3rd century BC
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Roman people Originally only including the ethnic Latins from Rome itself, Roman citizenship was extended to the rest of the Italic peoples by the 1st century BC and to nearly every subject of the Roman empire in late antiquity. Although defined primarily as a citizenship, "Roman-ness" has also and variously been described as a cultural identity, a nationality, or a multi-ethnicity that eventually encompassed a vast regional diversity. This concept underwent considerable changes throughout the long history of the Roman civilisation, as its borders expanded and contracted. At their peak, the Romans ruled large parts of Europe, the Near East, and North Africa through conquests made during the Roman Republic and the subsequent Roman Empire. immigrants not only from the rest of Italy, but from the entire world, whose cultures merged with theirs. A handful of Roman authors, such as Tacitus The Roman people was the body of Roman citizens (Latin: *Rōmānī*; Ancient Greek: Ῥωμαῖοι *Rhōmaîoi*) during the Roman Kingdom, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire
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Many historians have postulated reasons for the collapse of the Western Roman Empire. Their conclusions usually belong in two broad schools: (1) external factors, such as military threats and barbarian invasions or (2) internal factors, such as a decline...
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Demography of the Roman Empire During the 1st and 2nd

centuries CE, the population of the city of Rome is conventionally estimated at 1 million inhabitants. Historian Kyle Harper provides an estimate of a population of 75 million and an average population density of about 20 people per square kilometer (km²) at its peak, with unusually high urbanization. The Roman Empire's population has been estimated at between 59 and 76 million in the 1st and 2nd centuries, likely peaking just before the Antonine Plague. The Roman Empire's population has been estimated at between 59 and 76 million in the 1st and 2nd centuries, likely peaking just before the Antonine Plague. Historian Ian Morris estimates that no other city in Western Eurasia would have as many again until the 19th century.

Ancient Roman architecture Roman architecture flourished in the Roman Republic and to an even greater extent under the Empire, when the great majority of surviving buildings were constructed. The two styles are often considered one body of classical architecture. It used new materials, particularly Roman concrete, and newer technologies such as the arch and the dome to make buildings that were typically strong and well engineered. Large numbers remain in some form across the former empire, sometimes complete and still in use today. There were precursors to the permanent triumphal arch within the Roman world; in Italy, the Etruscans used elaborately decorated single bay arches as gates. Ancient Roman architecture adopted the external language of classical ancient Greek architecture for the purposes of the ancient Romans, but was different from Greek buildings, becoming a new architectural style.

The intricate, complex... d9dcc7dbbe == Overview ==
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Roman cuisine It features fresh, seasonal and simply-prepared ingredients from the Roman cuisine is the cooking traditions and practices of the Italian city of Rome. Roman cuisine is the cooking traditions and practices of the Italian city of Rome. Special dishes are often reserved for different days of the week; for example, gnocchi is eaten on Thursdays, baccalà (salted cod) on Fridays and trippa (offal) on Saturdays. Olive oil is used mostly to dress raw vegetables, while strutto (pork lard) and fat from prosciutto are preferred for frying. The most popular sweets in Rome are small individual pastries called pasticcini, gelato and handmade chocolates and candies. These include peas, globe artichokes and fava beans, shellfish, milk-fed lamb and goat, and cheeses such as pecorino romano and ricotta. It features fresh, seasonal and simply-prepared ingredients from the Roman Campagna d9dcc7dbbe

Roman Britain The occupation lasted from 43 AD to 410 AD. Roman Britain was the territory that became the Roman province of Britannia after the Roman conquest of Britain, consisting of a large part of the island Roman Britain was the territory that became the Roman province of Britannia after the Roman conquest of Britain, consisting of a large part of the island of Great Britain d9dcc7dbbe

Sino-Roman relations These empires inched progressively closer to each other in the course of the Roman expansion into ancient Western Asia and of the simultaneous Han military

incursions into Central Asia. The first one on record, supposedly either from the Roman emperor Antoninus Pius or from his adopted son Marcus Aurelius, arrived in 166 AD. Intermediate empires such as the Parthians and Kushans, seeking to maintain control over the lucrative silk trade, inhibited direct contact between the two ancient Eurasian powers. Ancient Chinese historians recorded several alleged Roman emissaries to China. Mutual awareness remained low, and firm knowledge about each other was limited. Sino-Roman relations c. Others are recorded as arriving in 226 and 284 AD, followed by a long hiatus. Surviving records document only a few attempts at direct contact. In 97 AD, the Chinese general Ban Chao tried to send his envoy Gan Ying to Rome, but Parthians dissuaded Gan from venturing beyond the Persian Gulf. 1st century BC – 1453 Between the Roman Empire and the Han dynasty, as well as between the later Eastern Roman Empire and various Between the Roman Empire and the Han dynasty, as well as between the later Eastern Roman Empire and various successive Chinese dynasties, there were (primarily indirect) contacts and flows of trade goods, information, and occasional travellers

By 100 BC, the city of Rome had expanded its rule from the Italian peninsula to most of the Mediterranean and beyond. However, it was severely destabilised by civil wars and political conflicts, which culminated in the victory of Octavian over Mark Antony and Cleopatra at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, and the subsequent conquest of the Ptolemaic Kingdom in Egypt. In 27 BC, the Roman Senate granted Octavian overarching military power (*imperium*) and the new title of

Augustus, marking his accession as the first Roman emperor. The vast Roman territories were organized into senatorial provinces, governed... d9dcc7dbbe Papyrus evidence from Roman Egypt suggests that like other, more-recent and thus better-documented pre-modern societies, the Roman Empire experienced high infant mortality, a low marriage age, and high fertility within marriage. Perhaps half of Roman subjects died by the age of 10; of those who survived to that age, half would die by 50. d9dcc7dbbe

Roman law 449 BC), to the Corpus Juris Civilis (AD 529) ordered by Eastern Roman emperor Justinian I. Roman law is the legal system of ancient Rome, including the legal developments spanning over a thousand years of jurisprudence, from the Twelve Tables Roman law is the legal system of ancient Rome, including the legal developments spanning over a thousand years of jurisprudence, from the Twelve Tables (c d9dcc7dbbe

Due to migration, the ethnic composition of the city of Rome, its vicinity, and Italy as a whole went through substantial changes during the early and later stages of the Empire, with the migration divisible mainly in two separate periods: first during the Principate... d9dcc7dbbe After the dissolution of the Western Roman Empire, the Roman law remained in effect in the Byzantine Empire. From the 7th century onward, the legal language in the East was Greek, with Eastern European law continuing to... d9dcc7dbbe Roman law also denoted the legal system applied in most of Western Europe until the end of the 18th century. In Germany, Roman law practice remained in

place longer under the Holy Roman Empire (963–1806). Roman law thus served as a basis for legal practice throughout Western continental Europe, as well as in most former colonies of these European nations, including Latin America, and also in Ethiopia. Roman architecture covers the period from the establishment of the Roman Republic in 509 BC to about the 4th century AD, after which it becomes reclassified as Late Antique or Byzantine architecture. Few substantial examples survive from before about 100 BC, and most of the major survivals are from the later empire, after about 100 AD. Roman architectural style continued to influence building in the former empire for many centuries, and the style used in Western Europe beginning...

Historiography of the fall of the Western Roman Empire
Gibbon himself explored ideas of internal decline (civil wars, the disintegration of political, economic, military, and other social institutions) and of attacks from outside the empire. Many theories of causality have been explored. In 1984, Alexander Demandt enumerated 210 different theories on why Rome fell, and new theories have since emerged. the end of the Western Roman Empire is 476 when the last Western Roman emperor was deposed. Though Gibbon was not the first to speculate on why the empire collapsed, he was the first to give a well-researched and well-referenced account of the event, and started an ongoing historiographical discussion about what caused the fall of the Western Roman Empire. The traditional date for the end of the Western Roman Empire is 476 when the last Western Roman emperor was deposed. Many theories of causality have been explored. In 1984,

Alexander The causes and mechanisms of the fall of the Western Roman Empire are a historical theme that was introduced by historian Edward Gibbon in his 1776 book *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*

Whereas in theory members of the Roman Senate and their sons were restricted when engaging in trade, the members of the equestrian order were involved in businesses despite their upper-class values, which laid the emphasis on military pursuits and leisure activities. Plebeians and freedmen held shop or manned stalls at markets, and vast numbers of slaves did most of the hard work. The slaves were themselves also the subject of commercial transactions. Probably because of their high proportion in society compared to that in Classical Greece, the reality of runaways, and the Servile Wars and minor uprisings, they gave a distinct flavor to Roman commerce.

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