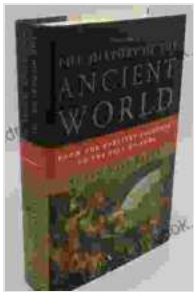


From The Earliest Accounts To The Fall Of Rome: A Comprehensive History Of The Roman Empire

The Founding of Rome

The origins of the Roman Empire can be traced back to the founding of the city of Rome in 753 BC. According to legend, Rome was founded by Romulus and Remus, twin brothers who were raised by a she-wolf. The brothers eventually quarreled, and Romulus killed Remus, becoming the first king of Rome.

The early Roman kingdom was a small and relatively insignificant city-state. However, over the course of the next few centuries, Rome gradually expanded its territory through conquest and assimilation. By the 1st century BC, Rome had become the dominant power in the Mediterranean region.



The History of the Ancient World: From the Earliest Accounts to the Fall of Rome by Susan Wise Bauer

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 17780 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 1450 pages



The Roman Republic

In 509 BC, the Roman people overthrew the monarchy and established a republic. The Roman Republic was a complex and sophisticated political system that featured a balance of power between the patricians (the wealthy landowners) and the plebians (the common people).

The Roman Republic was a period of great expansion and prosperity. The Romans conquered vast territories in Europe, Africa, and Asia. They also developed a sophisticated system of laws and government that would serve as a model for future civilizations.

The Roman Empire

In 27 BC, Octavian (later known as Augustus) became the first emperor of Rome. The Roman Empire was a period of unprecedented power and prosperity. The empire reached its greatest extent in the 2nd century AD, when it ruled over a vast territory that stretched from Britain to Egypt.

The Roman Empire was a complex and diverse civilization. It was home to a wide variety of cultures and religions. The Romans also made significant contributions to art, literature, and science.

The Fall of Rome

The Roman Empire began to decline in the 3rd century AD. The empire was plagued by a series of internal problems, including political instability, economic crisis, and military defeats. In 476 AD, the last Roman emperor, Romulus Augustulus, was overthrown by the Germanic leader Odoacer.

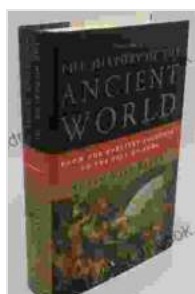
The fall of the Roman Empire was a watershed moment in world history. It marked the end of the ancient world and the beginning of the Middle Ages.

The legacy of the Roman Empire, however, continued to influence Western civilization for centuries to come.

The Roman Empire was one of the most influential and enduring civilizations in human history. It was a period of great expansion, prosperity, and cultural achievement. The legacy of the Roman Empire continues to shape the world today.

Additional Resources

* [The Roman Empire: A History](<https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-americas/roman-empire>) * [The Fall of the Roman Empire] (<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/fall-roman-empire>) * [The Legacy of the Roman Empire] (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Roman-Empire>)



The History of the Ancient World: From the Earliest Accounts to the Fall of Rome by Susan Wise Bauer

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5
Language : English
File size : 17780 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 1450 pages





Reading Wellness: Lessons in Independence and Proficiency

Reading is a fundamental skill that can open up a world of knowledge, entertainment, and personal growth. For children, reading is especially important as it helps them...



How Global Currencies Work: A Comprehensive Guide to Past, Present, and Future

Overview of Global Currencies A currency is a medium of exchange that is used to facilitate transactions between people and...