

The Empire

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Weakenes and Falls

## 235 - 284 CE

- Leadership

Constant change of rulers: leaders increased taxes to pay bribes

Economy:

Money lost value

Taxes increase

Cost of goods increase

Trade declines

- Diocletian:

Empire too large to control and shares power

Reorganized government

Increased size of army

Increases taxes: larger incomes pay higher tax

300 CE

311 CE

- Outside Invasions: Barbarian Tribes

Persians to the East

Berbers to the South

Germanic tribes to the north

Franks

Angles

Saxons

Vandals

Goths: Visigoths / Ostrogoth

- Constantine

Becomes Emperor

Edict of Milan:

Makes Christianity the Roman religion

Ends persecution of Christians

330 CE

- Western Rome no longer economically / strategically important

Stabilization:

Constantine moves capital

Western legions moved to the east

Taxes increase

Sense of community disappears

376 CE

- Huns

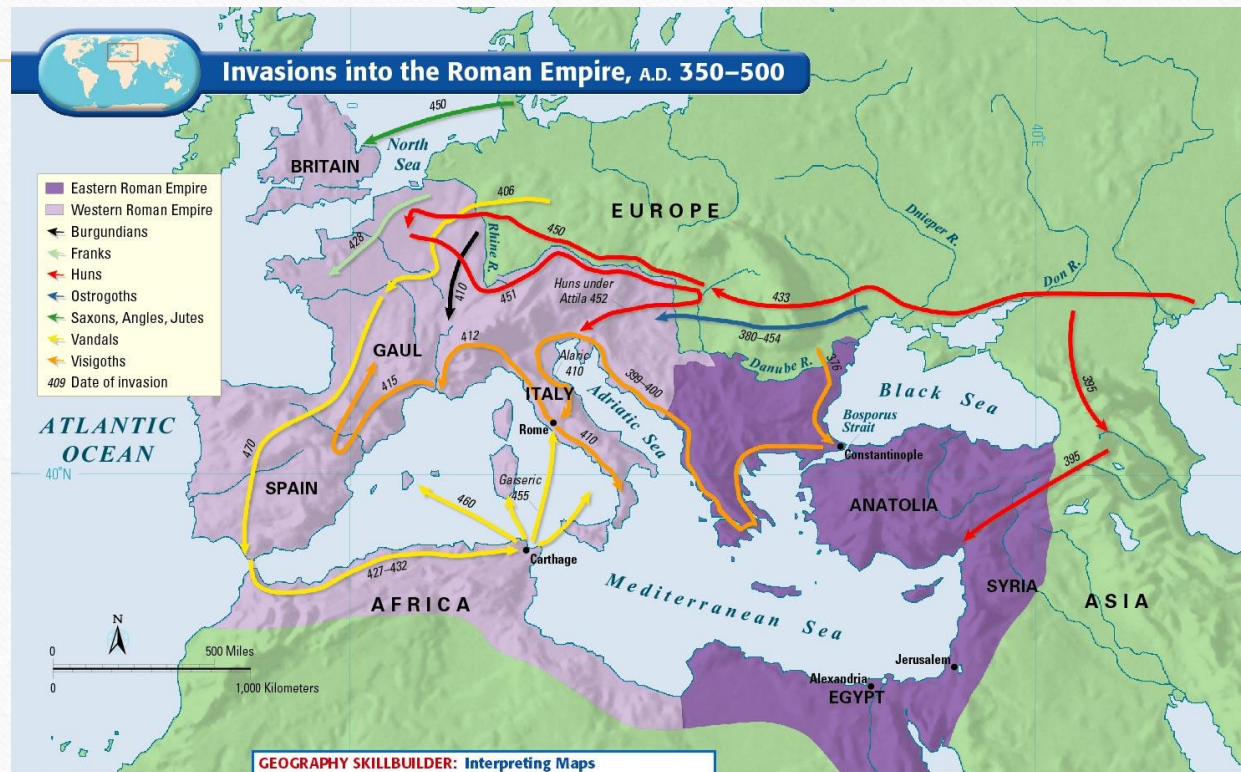
Nomads from central Asia

Move west forcing Germanic tribes out

410 CE:

Rome sacked by the Goths

# Invasions



**GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps**

- 1. Movement** What group of invaders came the greatest distance?
- 2. Location** What areas of the empire were not threatened by invasion?

Add the following words to your index:

Barbarian Tribes: pg 37 Decline

Constantine: pg 37 Decline

Huns: pg37 Decline