

Years of Civil War

- Death of Nero leads to civil war
 - No clear heir
 - Generals left to vie for control
 - Year of Four Emperors

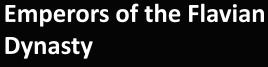






Achievements of the Flavians

- Set out to re-establish people's faith in Emperor
 - Re-Stabilized Army
 - Fixed Treasury
 - Improved Social Conditions



Vespasian 69-79 C.E.

Titus 79-81 C.E.

Domitian 81-96 C.E.





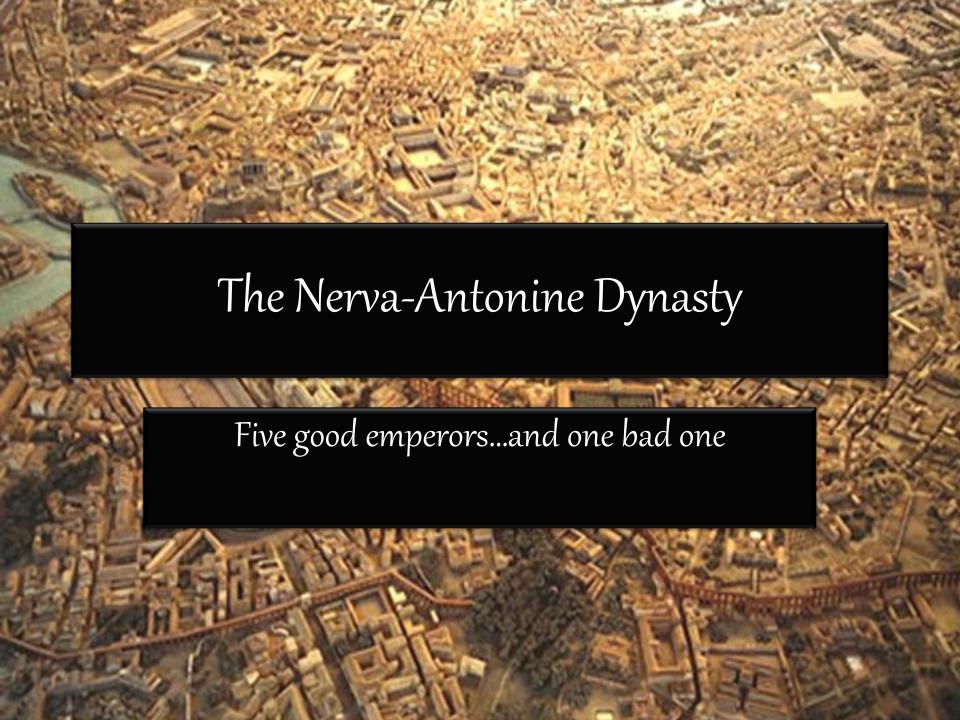
- Building of the Colosseum
 - "Flavian'sAmpitheatre"
 - Started by emperorVespasian butcompleted by Titus



Disaster Strikes

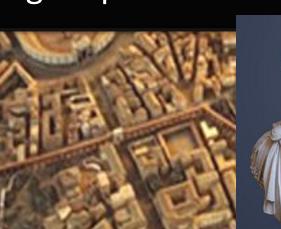
- The Last Day of Pompeii
 - 79 C.E. Mount
 Versuvius Erupts,
 burying town of
 Pompeii in 4-6m of
 ash
 - City discovered again in 1749 C.E.

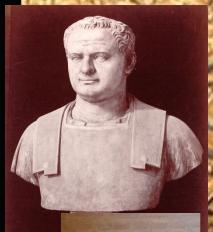




Strength of the Emperors

- Emperors of dynasty adopted acceptable heirs
 - Passed over biological sons
 - Allowed them to choose strong emperors











The Nerva Dynasty

- Nerva (96-98 C.E.) Established
 Dynasty and tried to involve senate more
- Trajan (98-117 C.E.) Added Armenia and Mesopotamia to Empire, massive public works projects (Forum)
- Hadrian (117-138 C.E.) Extended Empire in Britain, built many temples. Revived Rome and Greece

Height of Roman Empire



- Between years 147-150 Rome Reached its greatest extent
 - Under Emperor Hadrian

Hadrian's Wall

- Northern Boundary in Britain
 - Except for 20 yr span
- Meant to prevent
 Celtic warriors from attacking Roman
 Settlements



The Antonine Dynasty

- Antoninus Pius (138-161 C.E.) Strictly followed Roman traditions and shared power with Senate
- Marcus Aurelius (161-180 C.E.) / Lucius Verus (161-169 C.E.) - Stoic Philosophers, Defeated Parthian Empire but major German problems, Overall moral and just rule. Last of the "5 good emperors"

Beginning of the End

- Commodus 180-192
 - De-valued Roman money
 - Increasing political instability
 - Wanted the perks but not responsibility
 - Corruption
 - Let power get a hold of him

