

## DBQ 2: Fall of Rome

**Big Idea** | 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.

**Task** | With a partner, you will analyze primary sources and begin the process of writing a DBQ (Document-Based Question).

What caused the fall of the Western Roman Empire?

**Directions** |

1. Read each document carefully, underlining key phrases and words that address the document-based question. Answer the questions that follow each document before moving on to the next document.

**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.

**Question:** What were the three reasons why many Romans thought the empire wasn't worth saving?

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**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 ...

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

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**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..

**Question 1:** According to this author where did Roman wealth come from and why did it stop? Explain. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Question 2:** How was slavery a cause for the decline of Rome? \_\_\_\_\_

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**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.

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.

**Recap Question:** What is a bureaucracy? \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 1:** Why did the Roman government have large expenses? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Question 2:** What was the effect of high taxes on the people? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Question 3:** What effect did the establishment of a government welfare system have on the people? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Question 4:** According to this author what was the main reason why Rome declined? \_\_\_\_\_

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**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 German

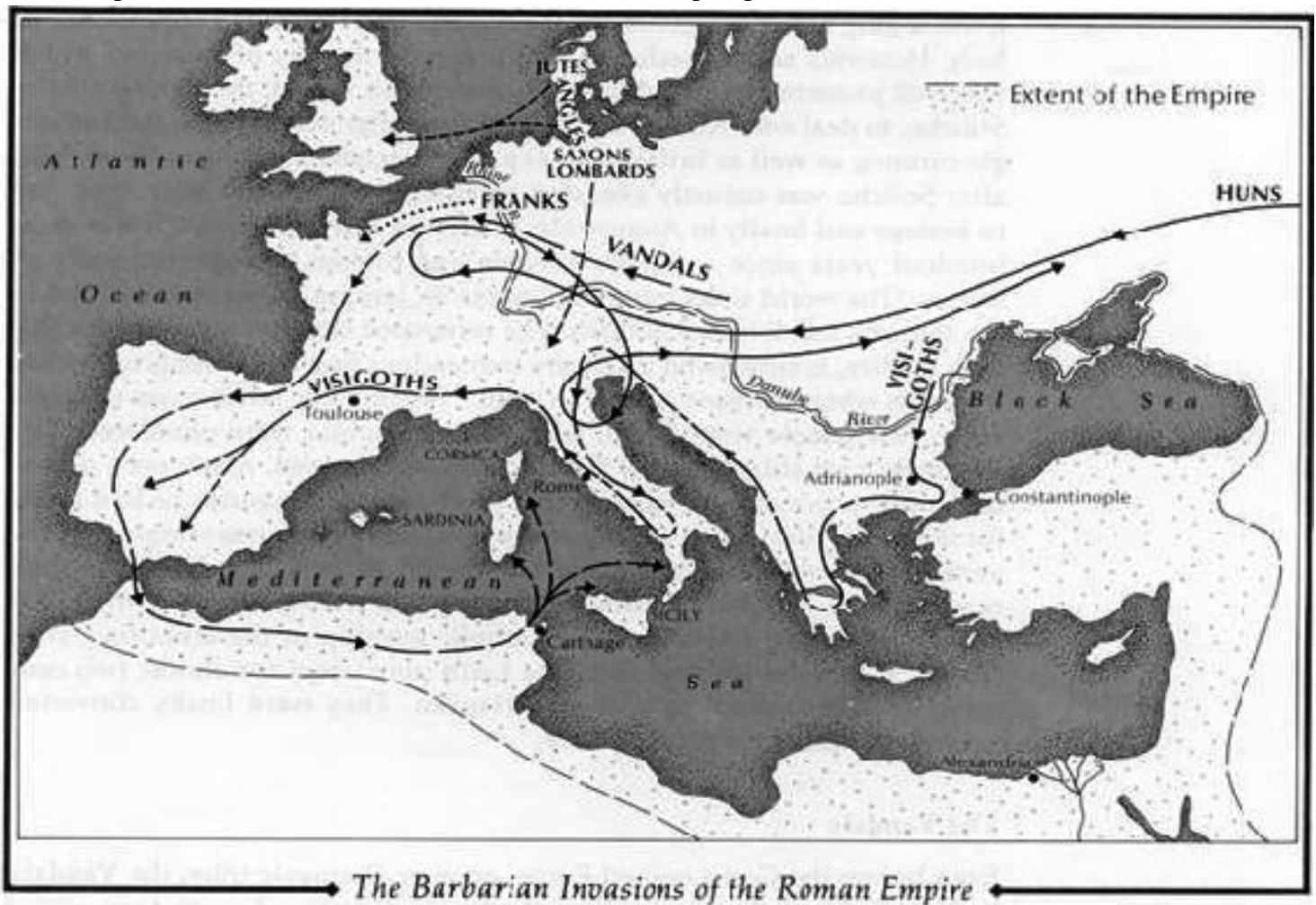
**Question:** What does this author identify as the cause of problems in the military? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Document 6** |

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



**Question 1:** According to the map above, what was the cause of the fall of the Roman Empire? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Question 2:** Was this a unified attack, explain? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Directions |**

1. Historians have argued that Rome declined due to both internal issues and external issues. Determine whether each document falls under internal or external problems.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Document #'s</b>
<b>Internal</b>	
<b>External</b>	

2. Determine whether each document fits into economic, political or militaristic problems. Documents may be used more than once. Give a short summary of the document in bullet points.

a. Example|

Political Problems	Document 10: Rome fell due to bad leadership
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<b>Category</b>	<b>Document #'s</b>
<b>Economic Problems</b>	
<b>Political Problems</b>	
<b>Military Problems</b>	

To be continued....