Fall of roman empire

History, Empires

The Romans existed as an important power for over 1000 years. They brought stability, prosperity, and order to the civilized West. The growth of the Roman Empire had always been based on invasions, and the Empire's economy was increasing with the exploitation of the new colonies. How could Rome fall? The fall of the Roman Empire was terrible and it took Western Civilization nearly ten centuries to recover and modernize a world which could be the rival of the civilization of Rome. Historians' ideas of the fall of Rome ranges from theories that the population was subject to large-scale lead poisoning to the notion that the empire simply grew too big and complex to be centrally governed anymore. In fact, when we mention the concept of " fall", it embraces the notions of politic, social and economic reasons. As Edward Gibbon wrote in his famous book, " The decline of Rome was the natural and inevitable effect of immoderate greatness", this proverb illustrates clearly the apogee of the Roman Empire followed by a progressively decay of the Empire. This part will explore the main reasons of the Roman Empire decline, but most importantly, show how the improvements of their technology overturn their domination. There is not one reason for the fall of the Empire and Rome fell because of a combination of multiples factors. Through this part, we will determine the causes of the Roman Empire's decline which will be divided into 5 sections. We will first present the impact of Christianity, with the declines of morals and values.