**Group 1:  To what degree did the acquisition of empires destroy the Roman Republic? (Wallech, pp. 170-188; 203-214).**

**Posted:** The rapid expansion of Rome destabilized their social association and activated the anguish in the core of the Republic, which eventually provoked political brutality, turmoil in the territories and, finally, a breakdown in the usual social relations of Rome that formed the Augustan Empire of Rome. The period is distinguished by the rise of hard men (Gaius Marius, Cornelius Sulla, Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, Marcus Licinius Crassus, and Julius Caesar), who transformed military achievements into political power. This is a highlight among the most considered times in Western history: The Roman Civil War (133-31 BC), in which generation after generation of Roman leaders stepped forward to claim control of Rome's policy just to face the patricians and their clients against the rich. The plebeians and their known administrative problems. Each generation could not determine the conflict until the type of republican government of Rome finally gave way to the imperial government (Wallech et al. 2013, 174). In this way, the greatest of the destruction in the Roman Republic is due to the acquisition of empires that cause unstable political and social conditions.

**Work Cited**

Wallech, Steven, Touraj Daryaee, Craig Hendricks, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter Wan, and Gordon Morris Bakken. *World History: A Concise Thematic Analysis.* Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.

**OR**

**Group 2:  Describe the evolution of Christianity.  Why did Christianity become the dominant religion of Western civilization by late antiquity? (Wallech, pp. 170-188; 203-214).**

**Posted:** Christianity created in the territory of Judea by Jewish custom in the first century CE, spread through Roman rule and, in the long run, became its official religion. At the moment when a Roman warrior, Constantine, prevailed over the triumph of his rival in the battle to become the Roman emperor, he credited his prosperity to the Christian God and quickly transmitted his transformation to Christianity. Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire. In the decades after the death of Jesus, the Messenger Paul composed numerous letters that are now part of the New Testament of the Christian Book of the Bible. Paul was a Roman resident and he sent these letters to small networks of Christians who lived throughout the Roman Kingdom(Wallech et al. 2013, 185).

Despite the fact that experiencing a brief time of progress towards the Nicene Christianity after the death of Constantine I, the different edicts and activities of the individuals of the Theodosian dynasty saw the perpetual course of action of Nicene Christianity as the official Roman religion, currently Emphasizing completely the strength of Christianity in the Later Roman Empire.

**Work Cited**

Wallech, Steven, Touraj Daryaee, Craig Hendricks, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter Wan, and Gordon Morris Bakken. *World History: A Concise Thematic Analysis.* Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.

**Group 4: To what degree was Augustus a successful ruler? (Wallech, pp. 170-188; 203-214).**

**Posted:** In the ancient world, several people were naturally introduced to enormity, while others committed their lives to be incredible. The Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar was part of the latter because of his accomplishments that set the foundation for an area crushed by civil war. Despite the turmoil of the Roman Empire after the death of his father, Julius Caesar led Rome to social, political and monetary prosperity and stability. His military strategies meant the beginning of a dynasty that saw a vast extension of the Roman Empire (Wallech et al. 2013, 177).

Consequently, August Caesar's conclusions to the Roman Empire call him the most influential leader of the old-fashioned world, specifically to fulfill his social changes, military development, and political progress. Such was the power of his model that every subsequent emperor claimed the title of Augustus, individuals still respect him with the August month which suggests he was the most successful ruler.

**Work Cited**

Wallech, Steven, Touraj Daryaee, Craig Hendricks, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter Wan, and Gordon Morris Bakken. *World History: A Concise Thematic Analysis.* Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.

**OR**

From his early life, Augustus demonstrated himself to be an incredible pioneer. He directed a military which crushed Marc Antony. Augustus realized he was expected to make changes to the legislature of Rome. He conceded himself all the power however consoled his kin they were administered by the senate. He gained from his ancestors that he ought not be viewed as a ruler. He realized he must be deferential to the general population of Rome and keep them upbeat and being a ruler appeared to be a little controlling. One of the changes he made was the continuation of the act of "bread and carnivals" which would give away free nourishment and entertainment. This kept individuals from concentrating on their issues. Setting norms for coins brought together the economy to consider an expansion in exchange. He gave employments open works ventures which implied less individuals who were jobless and a more joyful resident. He additionally made changes to keep the open more secure by beginning both police and a local group of fire-fighters.

Augustus didn't confide in the legislatures of Rome's neighboring nations, for example, Greece so he enabled them to turn into a piece of it. These nations were kept glad on account of his tolerant approach, and they turned out to be progressively steady in light of Augustus' extraordinary capacity to lead them. Augustus was additionally a keen head when it went to his military. To stay away from insubordination inside his military he had his militaries spread out close to the fringes of the realm. Along these lines the armed forces were far from Rome and would put all their indignation and power out on the adversaries. Close to the end of his rule, Augustus was left with the issue of picking a successor. This issue was understood by him picking his stepson Tiberius.