The Fall of Rome: The Triumph of the Slaves
A HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE
Chapter 19: The Fall of Rome - Triumph of the Slaves

For centuries, scholars have debated how the Roman Empire - once so mighty and powerful - could have come to an end. The explanations have ranged from a lack of morals right through to the sheer size of the Empire becoming too unwieldy to administer - but all of the explanations have ignored the real cause of the dissolution of Roman power - namely the fact that the Romans themselves disappeared. Simple demographics was the cause of the collapse of Rome.

From 193 AD, Roman history is known as the time of the Dominate. From this time on the Roman emperors made no attempt to disguise the fact that they were absolute rulers, with the Senate serving an advisory role only.

25 OUT OF 26 EMPERORS DIE UNNATURALLY

The stress and strains of trying to run a polyglot Empire began to take its toll. For the fifty year period between 235 AD and 285 AD, there were twenty-six different emperors, with only one of them dying a natural death. During this period of anarchy Rome was wracked by civil war and intrigue, and foreign invasion.

THE EMPIRE DIVIDED BY DIOCLETIAN

Emperor Diocletian took the throne in 285 AD, and reigned until 305 AD. His reign was marked by a period of relative stability and his reorganization of the Empire's administration.

In 286 AD he divided the Roman Empire into two, realizing that it was impossible for one man to rule the vast territory and all its peoples. He cut the Empire into East and West - the Western Empire having as its capital Rome, and the Eastern Empire having as its capital the city of Nicomedia in Asia Minor (Turkey).

Above: The Emperor Diocletian - a military genius who became one of Rome's greatest latter rulers. The spreading empire and the inclusion of all sorts of nationalities into its ranks was reflected in this man: actually born of obscure origins in the Balkans, he became Emperor in 285 AD. The fact that people born outside of Rome could settle in Rome and even become Emperor meant that the original Romans themselves soon became outnumbered - by either non-Roman Whites like Diocletian, or by non-Roman non-Whites from the Middle East.

Diocletian created a post of co-emperor to rule the West (Diocletian himself chose to rule the East). Each Emperor was called an "Augustus" and each had an assistant, called a "Caesar." The Caesar was supposed to succeed the Augustus, thus solving the problem of secession.

CONSTANTINOPLE - CAPITAL OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE

The Emperor Constantine's conversion to Christianity gave the Christians the upper hand in their battle against other religions. Constantine decided that he needed a new Christian capital, and selected the ancient site of the city of Byzantium, situated on the Bosporus straight connecting the Mediterranean with the Black Seas.

Constantine called the city New Rome, but it soon became known as Constantinople, and is today known as Istanbul. The new capital soon became more important than Rome itself, and only 50 years after Constantine's death in 337 AD, the split between the Eastern and Western Empires became total.

From the year 395 AD, the Roman Empire was never again governed as a single unit. This had an important spin off in that it played a role in slowing down the masses of immigrants from the mixed race Middle Eastern territories - although the number already in Rome and southern Italy had by this stage reached the point where the fate of Rome was sealed. However, there can be no doubt that the creation of Constantinople served as a destination for many who otherwise would have emigrated to Rome.
THE GOTHS ATTACK

The Western Empire remained threatened by the new invaders from the north. Even during the height of her power, Rome had never been able to penetrate north, and now new invaders, called Goths, seemed even more ferocious than their German cousins.

The Goths were one of the last waves of Indo-European invaders to enter continental Europe and had originally settled in relative isolation in Sweden and other southern parts of Scandinavia.

By about 300 BC, the Goths had started moving southwards, displacing some Baltic tribes eastward, and 500 years later had penetrated right through to southern Russia, from where their Indo-European forefathers had originated thousands of years before.

Above: A Roman army unit is ambushed along the Danube River by a ferocious Gothic assault in this painting which accurately captures the dress, weapons and racial types of the two armies. Many of the Roman soldiers were in fact German mercenaries.

OSTROGOTHS AND VISIGOTHS

The huge geographical distance between the various Gothic tribes led in time to a division into two main sections: the Visigoths, or West Goths, who settled the territory from the Danube River to the Dniester River - and the Ostrogoths, or East Goths, who settled in the region eastward from the Dniester River to the Volga River in present day Russia.

The Visigoths then started pressing westwards. The Romans first recorded encountering them around 250 AD, when they invaded the Roman province of Dacia in southern central Europe near the Danube River. Roman reports mention the Goths to be the tallest of the German tribes, with their hair ranging from red to almost white.

The Romans and Visigoths soon set to a fight. After several initially inconclusive skirmishes, the Visigoths inflicted a massive defeat upon the Romans in 251 AD, wiping out an entire Roman army and killing the then Emperor, Decius, in the process. Soon thereafter the Romans abandoned Dacia, a province which they had conquered and held for 150 years. From then on the Danube River once again formed the border between Germania and Rome.

The Visigoths also captured and plundered Athens in 267 AD and for almost 100 years loose bands waged incessant and uncoordinated warfare in the Balkans with the Romans.

40,000 VISIGOOTHIC MERCENARIES RECRUITED

For approximately 150 years after the defeat of the Roman army in Dacia, an uneasy co-existence was established between the Romans and Goths, with the latter occasionally raiding Roman cities along the Black Sea coast at will. However, as in Western Europe, the Romans were forced to start recruiting Goths as mercenaries for their armies - the Romans themselves being unable to recruit soldiers from the increasingly mixed population in Rome itself.

In this way the Roman records show that during the reign of Constantine alone, 40,000 Goths were recruited into the Eastern Empire's army. Indeed, they formed the bulwark of the Eastern Roman Empire against the huge masses of mixed race invaders pushing against the eastern reaches of the empire.

THE HUNS PUSH THE VISIGOTHS INTO ROMAN TERRITORY

From early in the first century AD, the frontier division between Germania and Rome had been increasingly maintained by Gallic mercenaries along the Rhine-Danube River. The static nature of the border was helped by the relative geographic stability of the Germanic tribes. This was however to change dramatically in 374 AD. In that year a tribe of powerful Mongolians started attacking Europe out of the East - the forerunners of the great Mongolian invasion under Atilla the Hun.

The Huns quickly decimated the easternmost Indo-Europeans, the Ostrogoths,
situated to the west of the Vistula River, and proceeded to attack the next Gothic tribe in the line, the Visigoths. The Visigoth leaders, fearing that they too were going to be destroyed, petitioned Rome itself for help and permission to enter Roman territory to seek safety inside the official borders of the Empire. This permission was granted in 376 AD and the Visigoths formally crossed the Danube River south into Roman territory.

The arrangement did however not last long - the long standing enmity between the Romans and their Germanic foes soon broke out into a localized war, despite the closeness of their common threat, the Huns. Finally a Roman army was specially sent to subdue the Visigoths - and was defeated at the battle of Hadrianople in 378 AD. The defeat shattered the belief in Western Roman invincibility and ushered in a century and a half of chaos. Soon other Gothic tribes also began to invade the Empire's frontiers at will - all the while with Atilla and his Mongolian Huns pursuing them from the east.

GOTHS SACK ROME FOR THE FIRST TIME

For a few years the Emperor Theodosius held off the Goths. After his death however, the Visigoths regathered their strength under a capable leader named Alaric and invaded Italy itself, sacking the city of Rome in 410 AD. A peace treaty was struck between city leaders and Alaric, in terms of which the Visigoths were given a large piece of land in southern France in order to placate their territorial demands.

Above: How the Goths conquered the city of Rome in 410 AD: The immense aqueducts which carried water to Rome from distant hill sources were the weakness of the Imperial city. Attacking Goths cut off the water supply by destroying several arches of the aqueducts. The ruins of the aqueducts still stand to this day.

ROMAN BORDERS COLLAPSE

By 408 AD, the recruitment of soldiers from Rome itself into the Roman armies had virtually dried up - a good indication of the change in the racial balance in Rome, and although Gothic and Gaulish mercenaries now made up the vast majority of the soldiers in the Roman armies, the huge numbers of Germans and Goths pushing against the Roman defenses along the Rhine River were overwhelming. By 410 AD, waves of Germanic tribes were streaming into France.

THE VANDALS SACK ROME - 455 AD

One of these tribes, called the Vandals, marched right through Gaul into Spain, in 409 AD. They were followed by Visigoths about ten years later, sparking off further disputes over territory. The Vandals then sailed across the Straits of Gibraltar and conquered the Western Roman Empire's provinces in North Africa. Under their able leader, Gaiseric, the Vandals soon established themselves as a major power. In June 455 AD, a naval borne Vandal army invaded Italy and sacked Rome itself.

The ease with which this was accomplished serves as an excellent indicator of how the power of Rome had declined along with its original population. The city, populated by large numbers of mixed race and Middle Eastern types thrown in amongst the remnants of the original Roman people, were either unwilling or simply unable to put up a defense in the tradition of the past glories of Rome. The city of Caesar became a stamping ground for anyone who wanted to try their luck at a bit of looting.

Gaiseric managed to repulse a few attempts by the Eastern Roman Empire to exact revenge for this raid, and achieved a notable end by becoming one of the very few kings of his time to die of old age in 477 AD. The Vandal kingdom lasted until 534 AD, when a surprise attack by a Gothic manned Roman Eastern Empire army defeated them. This was the last time that the Vandals appeared as a power in the Mediterranean - after their defeat at the hands of the Eastern Roman Empire, they collapsed into obscurity in North Africa.

Having settled in modern day Algeria, the Vandals were quick to mirror Rome's decline - far more quickly. It was a matter of two hundred years and the Vandals...
were absorbed into the already mixed race inhabitants of North Africa, once again contributing to the maelstrom of genes which today makes up the North African Mediterranean basin.

THE BURGUNDIANS AND FRANKS
Yet another Germanic tribe to move across the Rhine River into France were the Burgundians, who settled in the Rhone river valley - but by far the most important Germanic tribe to move into Gaul were the Franks, who quickly fanned out across Northern Gaul, quickly assimilating the already predominantly Nordic Gauls in the region.

ROMAN ARMIES LEAVE BRITAIN - 407 AD
With the decline of the Western Empire becoming all the more obvious, Rome withdrew the last detachments of its army from Britain in 407 AD (leaving behind those who had already assimilated into the local population), advising the Britons that they now had to protect themselves.

GERMANICS INVADE BRITAIN - ANGLES AND SAXONS
Within fifty years Germanic tribes did indeed invade the island - the Angles and Saxons, from whom the modern term Anglo-Saxon originated. These original Angles and Saxons were predominantly Nordic tribesmen who came from the Germanic reservoir in northern Germany, Denmark and southern Scandinavia which had been established at the time of the first Indo-European invasions into Europe. The Angles and the Saxons quickly dominated the Britons by force - although some British tribes, notably the Bretons, fled across the channel to France, where their name still exists as a geographical term (Brittany) and people from this region are still called Bretons.

In this fashion the Western Roman Empire was steadily broken up piecemeal by the Germanic/Gothic/Indo-European tribes.

ROMAN UPPER CLASSES BUY BLONDE WIGS
By 400 AD, within a short space of less than 500 years from the time of Julius Caesar, the inhabitants of Rome were barely a pale shadow of the race who originally created the Empire. Immigrants from all over the Middle East and North Africa had turned it into a multi-racial melting pot made up of a mixture of Middle Easterners (Semitic, Africans, mixed race Egyptians, Syrians and Africans) and original remnant Romans, with no national sense of identity or common purpose. This integration process had reached such levels that the Roman writer Juvenal recorded the increasing habit of many wealthy Romans of buying blonde wigs to cover their dark hair - the blonde hair being purchased from Germans and transported south to Rome.

The following extract from Juvenal's Satire 6, exc. L, Book 4 of his De Rerum Natura, vi. 120, tells of how the emperor's wife, Messalina, put on a blond wig to disguise herself to visit houses of ill repute: "Do you care about a private citizen's house, about Eppia's doings? Turn your eyes to the gods' rivals. Hear what the Emperor Claudius had to put up with. As soon as his wife thought that he was asleep, this imperial whore put on the hood she wore at night, determined to prefer a cheap pad to the royal bed, and left the house with one female slave only. No, hiding her black hair in a yellow wig she entered the brothel, warm with its old patchwork quilts and her empty cell, her very own."#8221;

The 1911 Encyclopedia Britannica adds the following: "The fashionable ladies of Rome were much addicted to false hair, and we learn from Ovid, Amores, i. 14. 45) and Martial (v. 68) that the golden hair imported from Germany was most favoured. Juvenal (vi. 120) shows us Messalina assuming a yellow wig for her visits to places of ill-fame, and the scholiast on the passage says that the yellow wig was characteristic of courtesans."

Ovid also mentions the custom of blonde wigs and Pliny went as far as to give details of the different methods of dying hair blond. In their mania to conceal their increasing "non-Whiteness", the inhabitants of
Rome used sapa, or lead acetate, as a skin lightener to pale their complexions - and paid a heavy price by unwittingly poisoning themselves at the same time. The Emperor Caracalla - who, as son of a Roman official stationed in Africa and having a Persian mother, could certainly have been at least partly racially mixed, was famous for wearing a blond wig.

The infiltration of Roman society by individuals born in all corners of the world was exemplified by the emperor Philip (244 - 249 AD). Born in the Roman province of Arabia, in what today is the village of Shahba, roughly 55 miles south-southeast of Damascus, Philip's father was a prominent local man, Julius Marinus, who had been awarded Roman citizenship and was thus not a native born Roman. Nothing is known of Philip's mother. Known as 'Philip the Arabian', Philip was an emperor who was clearly not of pure European descent: this bust accurately captures his short 'peppercorn' hair, an obvious sign of non-White ancestry.

This mixed polyglot itself was divided into two economic classes, a very wealthy minority and a desperately poor mass. The wealthy minority - many of whom had made their money out of the flourishing slave trade - lived in relative luxury, while the masses lived in frightful urban squalor. From this population the Roman army was unable to raise the enthusiasm or quality of man needed to man the frontiers: and so the wealthy ruling classes of Rome paid huge amounts in bribes and mercenary fees to keep their enemies at bay.

Rome precariously survived on money rather than physical strength. Germanics threatened Rome's borders, and Germanics made up the armies defending the same borders. This tactic was employed by both Western and Eastern Roman Empires, with the Western Empire using Germans, and the Eastern Empire using Goths. In what was ironic but nonetheless predictable, the last battles in Italy fought under Roman banners were between armies of German Romans, Gothic Romans and Frankish Romans.

**ABROGAST - FRANKISH EMPEROR DEFEATED**

A Frankish Roman army general, Abrogast, was the chief adviser - and effective master - of the Western Roman Emperor Eugenius in 394 AD, having assassinated a previous emperor. Abrogast retained control through his Frankish army group which he brought with him into Italy. The Eastern Emperor, Theodosius, unhappy with the blatant manipulation of the Western emperor by Abrogast, sent an army comprised of Germanic Goths and Vandals, under the leadership of the Gothic prince, Alaric, and the Vandal, Stilicho, respectively.

The two sides: a Frankish Roman army against a combined Gothic and Vandal Roman army - both of Germanic origin but being paid by different Roman remnants - met in battle near the modern day city of Venice. Abrogast's army (the Franks) were defeated.

After the battle, in accordance with Theodosius' instructions, Stilicho became effective master of the Western Empire. Alaric was in the interim chosen king of the Visigoths by his tribe (it was common amongst the Germanic tribes to vote for their kings).

Above: Stilicho, last general of the Western Empire, was actually a German. In this way The "Roman" army was, by the year 400 AD, composed of anything but Romans.

**MASSACRE OF THE GERMAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN - THE REVENGE OF 408 AD**

The partly mixed inhabitants of Rome, rich and poor alike, resented both Visigoths and Vandals alike, and in 408 AD, Stilicho was assassinated. This was immediately followed by a massacre of thousands of the wives and children of the German soldiers in Italy.
It was easy to pick out the Germans - their light coloring and light hair stood out in marked contrast to the vast majority of the inhabitants of most of Italy of the day.

THE GERMAN COUNTER REVENGE UNDER ALARIC
This foolish act drove the Germanic tribes into taking reprisals. For two years Alaric led an embittered combined army of his men, Stilicho's soldiers and even remnants of the defeated Frankish army, up and down the Italian peninsula, exacting a terrible revenge for the massacre of the Germanic women and children. During this time the marauding Germans took a heavy toll of the local population - countless numbers were killed, considerably thinning out the largely mixed race population. Alaric demanded a huge ransom from the inhabitants of Rome and forced their slave traders to release some 40,000 German slaves from captivity.

ROME SACKED AGAIN
Then Alaric's Goths sacked Rome itself on 24 August 410 AD. This date is marked as the official end of the Roman Empire in the west, although of course the vast masses of true Romans had long since vanished.

Even after the sacking of Rome in 410 AD, and the Vandal invasion of 455 AD, a semblance of an imperial line of emperors was maintained in Rome, although the emperor was by then little more than a puppet.

Roman armies were no longer Roman at all and consisted for the overwhelming part of Germanic troops. The result of this Germanization of the Roman army was that a large number of generals were also Germans. This ultimately had to have a political impact, as the armies had long decided the fate of many the Roman emperor.

THE FIRST GERMAN ROMAN EMPEROR - 475 AD
Finally in 475 AD, one such German born general, Orestes, forced the Roman Senate to elect his son as emperor. In the following year, another German general Odovacar killed Orestes and, seeing no reason to continue the appearance of an imperial succession, simply declared himself head of state.

This first Germanic emperor not elected by the Senate is regarded by some historians as the proper end of the Roman Empire in the West, although in reality the Western Empire had ceased to exist many years before, being held together only in name by the recruitment of mercenaries into the imperial armies.

THE LOMBARDS - IMPETUS FOR RENAISSANCE
Following the death of the Western Roman Emperor Theodosius in 526 AD, civil war and anarchy broke out in Italy, lasting until the Eastern Emperor Justinian's invasion of 554 AD.

In 568 AD, the third most significant population shift in Italian history occurred (the first was the invasion of the Indo-European Latini - the second was the filling up of Rome with non-White races) - another Germanic tribe, the Lombards, poured over the Alps into Italy, establishing a new kingdom, replenishing the Nordic racial stock in northern and central Italy. It was the Lombards who provided the impetus for the later north Italian based Renaissance.

THE VISIGOTHS HEAD FOR SPAIN AND SOUTHERN FRANCE
After sacking Rome in 410 AD, a large number of Visigoths moved across the Pyrenees mountains into Spain. From 415 AD to 418 AD, the Visigoths created a new state encompassing north-eastern Spain and the territory in southern France given to them as a tribute by the inhabitants of Rome. Toulouse was established as the Visigothic capital. Eventually the majority of the Visigothic part of Gaul (France) was conquered by another Germanic tribe, the Franks.

The last Visigothic King, Roderick, was defeated and killed during the non-White Muslim invasion of Spain at the Battle of Rio Barbate in 711 AD.

Thus, in less than 100 years after the Germanic tribes had first crossed the Roman Empire's borders in 406 AD, the mixed race remnants of the Western Roman Empire in Northern Italy had to the greatest part been driven into southern Italy by a wave of new Germanic blood, which in many other areas also swept away
other traces of the 1,000 years of Roman integration.
THE REAL REASON FOR THE FALL OF ROME - FEWER THAN 5 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION WERE ROMANS CIRCA 50 AD

For centuries historians have endlessly debated the reasons why the power of Rome waned. Most explanations have centered on arguments that the civilization's morals collapsed - that the Empire "exhausted itself" due to over exertion - or that it declined economically.

The truth behind the disappearance of the Roman Empire is in fact much simpler and stunningly obvious - the facts are that the people who created the Empire, the original Romans, mainly Indo-European tribes, vanished, absorbed into the masses of non-Indo-European peoples they conquered.

In the West, the Romans were absorbed by the racially similar White and numerically superior Celts, Gauls and Germans.

In the East the Romans were absorbed by the racially dissimilar non-White mixed race Middle Easterners and North Africans, who also immigrated in massive numbers to Rome itself, filling the city and the southern parts of Italy with their numbers.

The noted British historian, Edward Gibbon, in his monumental work The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, estimated the numbers of people within the borders of the Empire during the time of the Emperor Claudius (43 AD) as some 120 million people - and of this amount only some 6,945,000 were proper Roman citizens.

The twin effects of the opening citizenship to all in the empire and the toleration of unrestricted immigration into the city of Rome, does therefore not have to be speculated upon - the 7 million original Romans were overrun within a relatively short space of time by the 113 million foreigners.

In a nutshell, the truth is that the Roman Empire disappeared because the Romans themselves disappeared. It is as simple as that.

Above: The effects of racial mixing are evident on the face of this baker (left) in Pompeii, Italy. The fashion at the time was to have one's portrait painted on the walls of one's house. The eruption of the volcano Vesuvius preserved a great number of the houses in Pompeii, including these portraits from circa 50 AD. Compare the features of this baker to one of his neighbors, a still Nordic woman (alongside) whose house portrait was similarly saved. Eventually the "baker" types were to dominate Roman society. This change in racial make up of Roman society was the reason why the Roman Empire vanished.

From defeated foe to citizen. The pictures above show how the racial makeup of Rome changed in less than 400 years. On the left, Roman soldiers carry Jewish treasures seized during the Roman-Jewish War of AD 68 - 73. The scene is from the Arch of Titus, erected by the emperor of the same name to commemorate his victory over the Jews. Right: A sarcophagus from 300 AD in the city of Rome showing the very same symbol - the Jewish menorah - combined with classical Roman scenes. This illustrates well the extent of how assimilated the various peoples of the world became in that city. Within 350 years the Jews had moved from a defeated and hated enemy of Rome, into being wealthy citizens of Rome itself.

Above: Black slaves in Rome picking grapes, a mosaic in the Church of Santa Costanza, Rome, 4th Century AD. Hundreds of thousands, if not several million, non-Whites were imported into Italy as slaves. Eventually they mixed with large
numbers of the Romans themselves, producing the mixed race types as in the "baker" of Pompeii. (See above). The change in the make-up of the Roman population from the original Nordic/Alpine/Mediterranean into a mixed White/non-White racial group was the real reason why Rome "fell". This is also the reason why today some Italians, particularly in the south of that country, have a distinctive "olive" appearance.

Italy was later invaded by a new wave of Germanics, the Lombards, who brought a fresh infusion of Nordic blood into the Italian peninsula - and today the vast majority of White Italians are descendants of the Lombards, not of the Romans.

The Fall of Rome - Before and After:
How a Change in the Racial Composition of a Nation changes that civilization's outer physical manifestations

How the racial makeup of a civilization changes the outer manifestations of that civilization is superbly illustrated in these two pictures. The first, above, is a reconstruction of the Palatine Hill - one of the centers of ancient Rome - as it looked like in the heyday of the Roman Empire; and then alongside is the exact same view, only this time how the modern visitor may view the Palatine Hill: a few crumbling ruins, with only the Arch of Titus still remaining more or less intact.

As with the case of the rise and fall of all civilizations, the physical manifestations of any given civilization change along with the people. Once the original Romans had vanished, so did their civilization, even down to their buildings.

This process can be seen once again in the two pictures below: the Roman Forum, then and now. In the photograph, even the column visible in the center of the picture dates from a later time.

The crumbling ruins of what was once the greatest power on earth carry a message to modern society, which is often regarded as irreversible and permanent. Civilizations can and do fall, and the mightiest of buildings can and do crumble in a few short centuries. This happens when the people who originally made that civilization become a minority or are totally wiped out by either invaders, immigrants or are assimilated into new racial elements.

This then is the great lesson of history - the disappearance of a people, or race, leads to the disappearance of all aspects of their civilization, even the physical manifestations.

Click Here for Genetic Evidence of Racial Mixing in Italy
Appendix 10: From Slave to Emperor - Famous Historians on the Racial Change leading to the fall of the Classical Roman Civilization
Appendix 11: Classical Roman Writers on Race Mixing in Rome
For a discussion of racial mixing in European populations, including Classical Italy, click here

Chapter 20

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