

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

CHAPTER XI – ROME AND CHRISTIANITY

Study Guide

SECTION I: FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

Disorder in the Republic

Why was there disorder in the republic? _____

Who tried to end the chaos in Rome's government? _____ and he was _____

How did he suggest ending the chaos?

- I.
- II.
- III.

A powerful (and still famous today) general that tried to take over the government was _____

Caesar conquered nearly all of what country? _____. Today this country is known as _____.

Caesar had powerful friends; he made alliances with two very influential men; _____ and _____

Did this friendly alliance last forever? Yes/No

What happened? _____

Caesar named himself _____ for life.

When is the 'ides of March' and what happened on that day? _____

Briefly identify or describe the following.

VOCAB. & PEOPLE

Cicero

Julius Caesar

Conquest of Gaul

Pompey

Crassus

First Triumvirate

"crossing the Rubicon"

Vini, Vidi, Vici

Julius Caesar		
boyhood / upbringing	military leader	public speaker
alliance builder	hubris	death of Caesar

The End of the Republic

After Caesar's assassination, who took over and how did they know Caesar?

- I.
- II.

What was the priority of these two men after Caesar's death? _____

Was Rome happy that Caesar was dead? Yes/No

What happened at the Battle of Philippi? _____

What started tension between Octavian and Antony? _____

These tensions led to what battle? _____

What was the result of this battle? _____

With _____ dead, _____
became the sole ruler of Rome.

What did Octavian announce in XXVII BC? _____
But really _____ 😊

What new name did the Senate give Octavian? _____,
which means _____

What marked the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire?

Rome's Growing Empire

The Roman conquests promoted _____, people in Rome
needed _____.

Rome imported what from the trading? _____
_____ and exported what to other
countries? _____

How were traded goods paid for? _____

The first CC years of the Roman Empire was considered _____,
the name for this period of time is called _____, or

Rome's Accomplishments

Government	• • •
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Ides of March

Et tu, Bruté?

Octavian /
Augustus

Second
Triumvirate

Marc Antony

Cleopatra

Battle of
Actium

currency

Pax Romana

aqueduct

Engineering	• • •
Architecture	• •
Art	• •
Philosophy	• •

Romance languages

civil law

SECTION II: THE ROMAN EMPIRE AND RELIGION

Religious Tolerance and Conflict

When the Romans conquered people (other countries) did they allow those people to keep their own religion? Yes/No

Did Rome adopt some beliefs of those which they conquered? Yes/No
Example _____

Were Romans monotheistic or polytheistic? (circle one)

What was the relationship like between the Jews and the Romans? _____

Causes	Event	Effects
	Jews rebel against Rome.	

A New Religion

Beginning first century AD, a new religion emerged known as _____, which is _____

The roots or ideas of this new religion came from _____, but developed as a separate faith.

Jewish prophets said a new leader would appear among them, he would be a descendant of _____ and restore the greatness of King David's ancient kingdom, _____

The prophets called this leader the _____, which means _____

VOCAB. & PEOPLE

Rome vs. the Jews

Christianity

Jesus of Nazareth

Bible

Messiah

Christmas

The Last Supper

Jesus of Nazareth

Who was the man many people believed was the Jewish Messiah?

Most of what we know about Jesus's life is found in the _____,
or _____

The Christian Bible is made up of _____ parts which are the _____

The Christian Bible

Old Testament	New Testament

Jesus was born in _____

*Mother was _____

*Father was _____ but Christians believe _____ was
the father

As a young man, Jesus lived in _____ and probably studied to be
a _____. As he got older he began traveling and teaching

Jesus attracted many followers but some thought that his teachings _____

Who arrested Jesus while he was in Jerusalem? _____

What happened after his arrest? _____

What happened three days after he died (according to Christian beliefs)?
_____ which is referred to as the

Early Christians believed that the Resurrection was a sign that _____
_____, so people began calling him

As part of Jesus's teachings he preached two things rooted from old Jewish traditions, and
they were

- I.
- II.

Another important theme in Jesus's teachings was _____ or

Why are there many different denominations of Christians? _____

crucifixion

Resurrection

Easter

disciples

Apostles

Paul of Tarsus

persecution

Constantine

Twelve disciples Jesus chose to receive special training are called _____

Some of Jesus's disciples wrote _____,
these accounts are called _____

Four gospels in the New Testament are _____

Who was the most important figure in the spread of Christianity after Jesus's death?

The Growth of Christianity

Early Christians spread Jesus's teachings only _____,
but who introduced it to non-Jews? _____

Did all Roman officials welcome the teachings of Jesus? Yes/No

A few Roman emperors feared that Christians would cause unrest, so they
_____, which started a period of
_____, or _____

Who removed the ban on Christianity and why? _____

Was Christianity ever declared Rome's official religion? Yes/No

SECTION III: THE END OF THE EMPIRE

Problems in the Empire

In the early second century AD, the Roman Empire stretched from
_____ south to _____ and from the
_____ all the way to the _____.

Why did some emperors give up some land of the empire? _____

Who was attacking Rome's northern borders? _____

Who was attacking from the east? _____

Name three things that affected the Romans internally (or within the empire)

- I.
- II.
- III.

Who became emperor in the late third century AD? _____
What did he do that was different than other emperors? _____

Who became emperor after Diocletian? _____
What did he do? _____

Where was most power in the empire located now? north, south, east, or west

VOCAB. & PEOPLE

Diocletian

Western Empire

Eastern Empire

Constantinople

The Decline of Rome

Who were the Huns and what did they do? _____

Who were the Goths? _____

What happened between the Goths and the Romans? _____

Which fearsome Hun leader raided Roman territory in the east? _____

Roman emperors were weak at this time so who decided to take over?

What event is considered to have ended the Western Roman Empire? _____

The Fall of Rome	
Cause	Effect
I. II. III.	I. II. III.

A New Eastern Empire

Despite the fall of the western empire the _____ Empire grew in wealth and power.

Who was the emperor whose passion was reuniting the old Roman Empire?
 _____; what were some of his other passions?
 _____ and _____

Justinian organized all laws into a new legal system known as _____,
 which helped guarantee fair treatment for all.

Did everyone like Justinian? Yes/No Who convinced him to stay in power and fight?

Who captured Constantinople, bringing an end to the Eastern Roman Empire?

What was the society in the Eastern Roman Empire called after its decline?
 _____; this society had more
 _____ influences.

_____ was extremely important in the Byzantine Empire;
 people began practicing Christianity different in the east than in the west. Eventually
 these differences led to a _____ within the Christian church; the east
 formed the _____; as a result eastern and western
 Europe was _____

- Barbarians
- Vandals
- Goths (Visigoths / Ostrogoths)
- Attila
- efficient
- corruption
- Justinian
- Theodora
- Byzantine Empire
- Orthodox Church