

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

SECTION 1

- 1). How did Roman sculpture differ from Greek sculpture (p.119)?
- 2). Identify and explain the two systems of law developed as Rome expanded (p.122)?

Identify: Ptolemy (p.121), Virgil (p.121), Livy (p.121) and Tacitus (p.121).

SECTION 2

- 1). Explain in detail why the Roman authorities believe Jesus was so dangerous (p.124)?
- 2). List three reasons for the spread of Christianity (p.126-127)?

Identify: Gospels (p.124), Peter (p.125), Paul (p.125), Gentiles (p.125), Nicene Creed (p.127).

SECTION 3

- 1). List two problems the Roman Empire faced after the death of Marcus Aurelius (p.128).
- 2). Which of the reforms undertaken by Diocletian and Constantine do you think were most effective? Which were least effective (p.129)? Explain.

Identify: Diocletian (p.129), Constantine (p.129), coloni (p.129).

SECTION 4

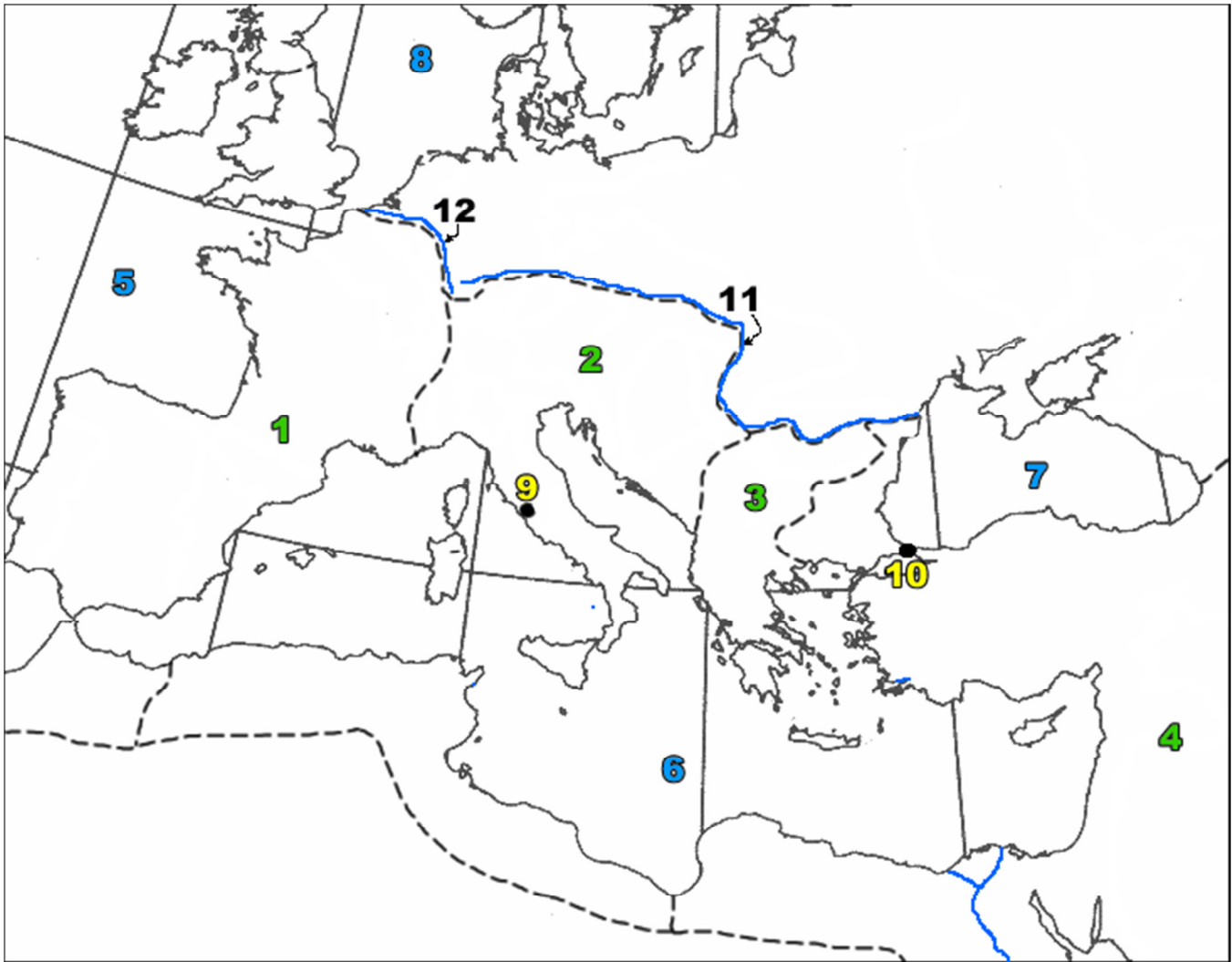
- 1). Which of the reasons for Rome's decline do you think was most important (p.133)?

Identify: Huns (p.130), Visigoths (p.130), Attila (p.130), Vandals (p.130).

MAP: The Roman Empire in the 5th Century

Be prepared to label the following map in its entirety—cities, regions, bodies of water—on the Unit 1 exam. Use the practice map on the next page to practice labeling.





CHAPTER SUMMARY

1. **During the *Pax Romana*, Greco-Roman civilization flourished.** Romans adopted Greek ideas of art, architecture, and literature but made many contributions of their own, especially in practical areas such as engineering and technology. The Romans developed a system of law, based on standards of justice, that influenced later law codes in Europe.
2. **Christianity began in Palestine and spread throughout the Roman Empire.** Its teachings were rooted in Hebrew traditions and included love of God and compassion for other people. Despite persecution, Christianity survived. By 395 CE, it had become the official religion of the empire.

- 3. Civil wars after 180 CE ended the Pax Romana.** They also disrupted the economy of the empire. Attempts by Diocletian and Constantine to revive Roman authority failed.
- 4. In the 300s and 400s CE, Germanic and Hun invaders crippled the Western Roman Empire.** The capture of the city of Rome in 476 CE marked the end of political unity in the west. Yet the Roman heritage survived in both Western Europe and the Eastern Roman Empire.