

World History

Topic 8

The Roman and Byzantine Empires

30 BCE-1453 CE

NAME: _____

I. The Roman Empire Begins

A. _____ Beginnings

1. a small settlement along the _____ River
2. mild, _____ winter and hot, _____ summers
3. transformed _____ into wheat fields, olive _____, and vineyards
4. mountains, _____ for water and transportation, and _____ for farmin
5. settlements joined together to form a _____
6. the city's soldiers conquered neighbors
7. eventually ruled all of _____

B. Rise of the Roman Empire

1. free adult males elected officials in the _____
2. Rome's power and wealth grew rapidly, leading to its _____
3. the new emperors brought _____
4. Augustus
 - a. _____ became the first and greatest emperor
 - b. won the _____ wars and brought peace and stability
 - c. shrank the _____ and raised soldier _____
 - d. peace boosted the _____
 - e. fought _____ and was considered an idea emperor
 - f. **deified** – officially declared to be a _____ (after his death)
 - g. most emperors were deified, some while still _____
5. Tiberius
 - a. Augustus's _____
 - b. a law was passed stating the emperor had nearly total _____
6. **succession**
 - a. _____
 - b. there was no formal way to choose a new _____
 - b. members of the _____ family and others schemed and _____
 - c. sometimes the _____ made the final decision
7. other emperors
 - a. _____ conquered new territories
 - b. Hadrian travelled the empire and built _____ around Rome
 - c. Marcus _____ wrote a book of philosophy
 - d. others built aqueducts, public _____, temples, _____, etc.
 - e. some were _____ and some were cruel
 - f. _____ killed citizens and close relatives and persecuted Christians
8. **Pax Romana**
 - a. " _____ "
 - b. lasted over _____ years for _____ million people
 - c. height of the empire
 - d. reached from _____ to Egypt and the _____ to Iraq
 - e. _____ all territories that bordered the Mediterranean
 - f. dense _____ to the north, _____ to the south and southwest, and the _____ to the west stopped further conquests
 - g. the Persian Empire lay to the _____

- 1.) ruled by the Parthians and then the _____
- 2.) Rome faced continuing conflict with them
- 3.) _____ defeated the army at Carrhae
- 4.) Emperors Trajan and _____ had more minor battles with them
- 5.) couldn't secure their eastern _____

C. Practical Achievements

1. roads

- a. major roads extended from Rome like _____ of a wheel
- b. _____,000 miles of paved roads crisscrossed the empire
- c. linked cities and _____
- d. some are still used today
- e. helped the _____
 - 1.) allowed soldiers to _____ quickly
 - 2.) workers traveled with the army
 - a.) military _____
 - b.) architects
 - c.) _____
 - d.) surveyors
 - 3.) _____ worked on roads when not fighting
- f. hard-_____ and well _____
- g. sped up _____, improving government and trade
- h. roads from _____ to inland cities helped supply _____

2. architecture

a. concrete

- 1.) a building material made by mixing _____
- 2.) thick, soupy mixture poured into _____ to harden
- 3.) made concrete _____ that have survived over 2,000 years
- 4.) lighter and easier to work with than _____
- 5.) build large **structures** – _____, covered with _____

b. rounded _____

- 1.) supported _____
- 2.) allowed for longer bridge _____
- 3.) became the most typical _____ of Roman architecture

3. aqueducts

- a. _____
- b. designed water systems to provide towns with _____ water
- c. built hundreds of _____
- d. made of stone or concrete _____
- e. built long arched bridges to _____ water across valleys (stand today)
- f. water flowed into public fountains and was piped into _____ homes
- g. public _____

- 1.) important part of Roman _____
- 2.) went daily to _____, exercise, see friends, and do businesses

4. _____ carried waste away from cities

D. Trade and the Roman Economy

1. merchants and goods traveled by road and _____
2. industry and commerce grew in cities that traded with other _____
3. trade grew
 - a. cleared the sea of _____
 - b. sea trade was safer, _____, and cheaper than by land
 - c. ships carried grain, _____, olive oil, and _____
 - d. grain and olive oil fed Rome's one to two _____ people

e. got products from _____, Greece, Anatolia, Syria, Egypt, and _____

f. merchants brought goods from all over

1.) Central Asia and _____ on the Silk Road

2.) over the Mediterranean Sea

3.) across the _____ Ocean

g. brought a variety of goods

1.) _____ from China

2.) _____ and jewels from India

3.) frankincense and _____ from Africa

4.) also brought ideas and _____

4. agriculture

a. _____ fed the massive population and armies

b. depended on the work of slaves and _____ laborers

c. _____ farmers grew rich

1.) built temples, _____, and baths

2.) joined the Roman _____

3.) became senators and _____

5. stable _____

a. system of _____ that does not change much in value over time

b. quickly and widely accepted in trade

c. made it easier to conduct long-_____ trade

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Analyze Cause and Effect Use what you have read to complete the table. Factors that helped the Roman empire grow appear in the left column. Record ways that those factors contributed to the empire's growth in the right column. One has been completed for you.

Causes	Effects
Rule by emperors	ended civil wars; brought peace; made the empire more stable for a time; began the Pax Romana
Pax Romana	
Rome's practical achievements	
Roman military	
Roman trade and economic activity	

INTERACTIVE

For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: **Analyze Cause and Effect.**

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Practice Vocabulary

Sentence Builder Finish the sentences below with a vocabulary term from this section. You may have to change the form of the words to complete the sentences.

Word Bank

aqueduct

concrete

deify

Pax Romana

1. Emperors who are officially declared to be gods have been

.....
.....
.....

2. Romans experienced a long period of peace and prosperity during the

.....
.....
.....

3. Mixing stone and sand with limestone, clay, and water produces a useful building material called

.....
.....
.....

4. Roman cities grew rapidly, partly because engineers brought water great distances through

.....
.....
.....

II. Origins of Christianity

A. _____ Under Roman Rule

1. Jesus

- _____ spiritual leader during the Pax Romana
- _____ by the Romans
- a new _____ emerged based on his teachings

2. Judea

- Jewish _____
- large Jewish communities now also existed in _____, Syria, _____, Greece, Italy, and southern _____
- Romans took control of Judea and the city of _____
- many Jews _____ Roman rule

3. zealots

- saw Romans as cruel _____
- hoped God would send a _____, or chosen king to save them
- resisted the Romans by refusing to pay _____ and killing officials

4. Pharisees

- _____ Jewish group
- believed good people would be **resurrected** – _____, after the Messiah came

5. Sadducees

- a large, _____ group
- supported the traditions of the _____ of Jerusalem
- _____ with Romans

6. some groups lived **isolated**

- _____
- in the _____
- practiced **baptism** – _____

B. Jesus's Life and Teachings

1. early life

- according to the _____, he was a descendant of King _____
- born _____
- was a _____

2. teacher

- baptized by a prophet named John in the _____ River
- began teaching from the _____ Bible
- traveled through Judea for _____ years
- told the people God would soon establish a _____
- champion of the poor and _____
- could _____ sick people
- his followers thought he was the _____
- preached about how to live a _____ life

3. opposition, _____, and death

- went to Jerusalem to celebrate _____
- authorities** – _____

- 1.) Romans feared the large _____ crowds
- 2.) _____ were nervous they'd destroy the city

c. Pontius _____

- 1.) Roman governor
- 2.) had Jesus arrested, _____, and executed
- 3.) **crucifixion** – _____
- 4.) nailed him to a large wooden _____ and left to hang until dead

4. resurrection

- a. his body was taken down and laid in a _____
 - 1.) sealed the tomb and posted _____
 - 2.) his followers visited _____ days later
 - 3.) guards were gone and the tomb was _____
 - 4.) told the _____
- b. many claim to have seen him and believe he was _____ by God
- c. believed he was the Messiah or " _____ "

C. Christianity Spread

1. formed by those who believed he was the _____
2. Jesus had chosen _____ disciples or apostles who spread his teachings
3. early church
 - a. _____, James, and Paul spread their faith around the world
 - b. *church* – _____, group, or building of Christians
4. gentiles
 - a. non-_____ (many were taught by Peter)
 - b. more and more became Christians
5. Jerusalem
 - a. Romans destroyed the _____
 - b. Jews were _____ to live there
 - c. left Judea as migrants or were taken away as _____
6. Paul
 - a. spread Christianity around the _____ empire
 - b. had a **conversion** – _____
 - c. believed _____ had appeared to him and told him to spread the faith
 - d. called an _____, though not one of the original twelve
 - e. founded churches and preached
 - f. wrote letters called _____
 - g. said non-Jews did not have to follow Jewish _____
 - h. needed to live _____ lives and not worship other _____
 - i. taught about the _____
 - j. preached that Jesus's death saved believers from _____ and guilt
 - k. half of the _____ Testament comes from Paul
7. became its own tradition and grew _____
 - a. remained a _____ religion for centuries
 - b. _____ and the sea allowed Christians to spread their beliefs
 - c. scriptures were in _____ (later Latin) so many could understand them
 - d. people liked the teachings
 - 1.) strong _____
 - 2.) monotheism (belief in _____ God)
 - 3.) all are _____ in God's eyes (the poor, enslaved, and _____)

D. Christianity and the Empire

1. opposition
 - a. the growth _____ Roman officials
 - b. did allow other religions
 - 1.) people had to worship _____ gods and emperors loyally
 - 2.) _____ were an exception, and Rome respected that
 - c. but saw Christians as _____
 - 1.) quit worshiping the _____
 - 2.) would _____ the gods
 - 3.) government's job to keep the gods _____
2. persecution
 - a. Emperor Nero blamed Christians for a fire that burned _____

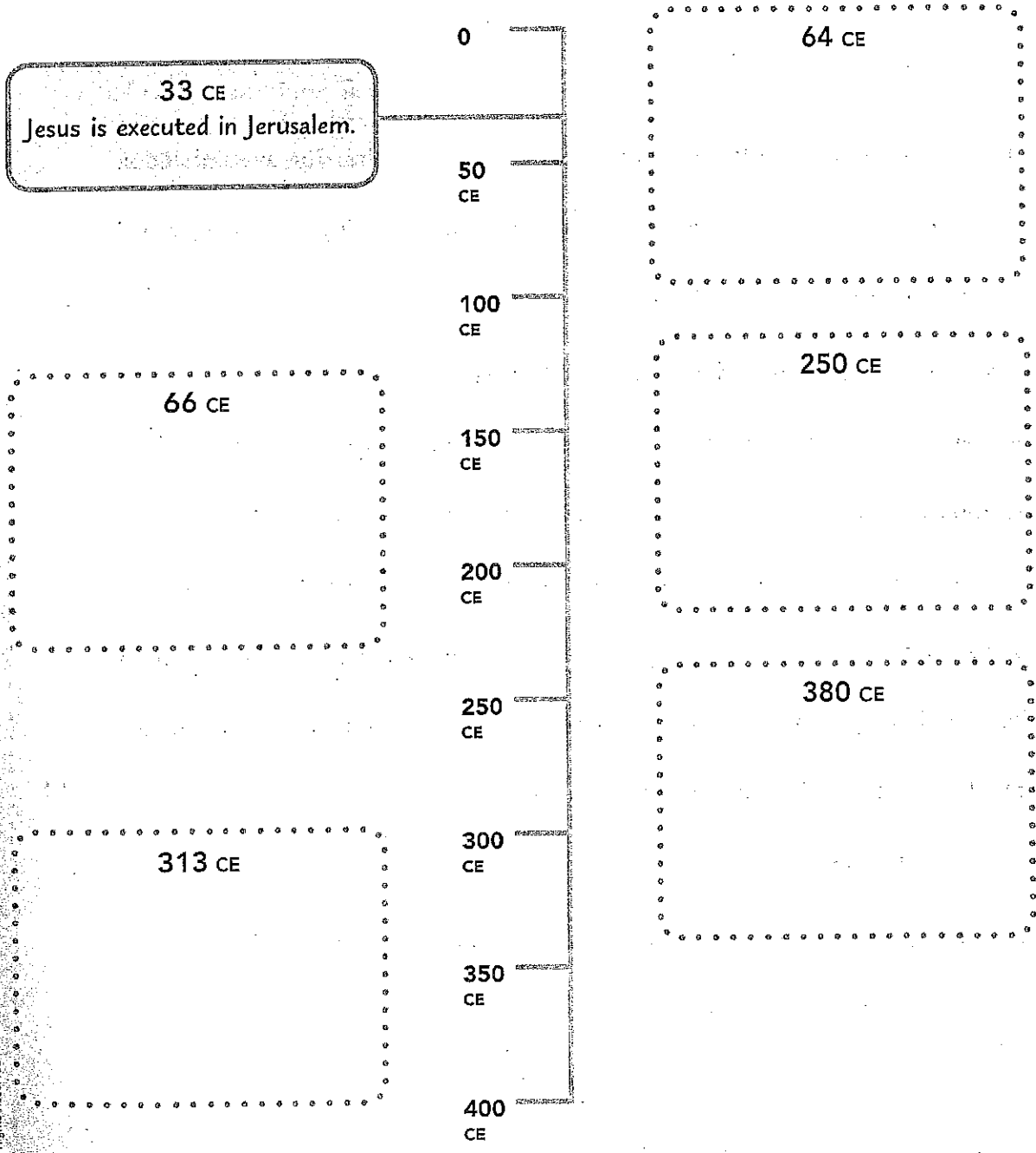
- b. many were then _____
- c. scared some away from Christianity
- d. produced some **martyrs** – _____
- e. _____ strengthened the faith for some

3. Emperor Constantine

- a. fought under the _____ because of a dream
- b. won the battle
- c. ended _____
- d. became a _____
- e. later made it Rome's _____ religion
- f. included the gospels and letters in the Christian _____
- g. Roman cities were led by Christian _____

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Sequence Use what you have read to complete the timeline. Record what happened on each of the dates listed. Then connect each box to the timeline at the appropriate spot. One has been completed for you.



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For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: **Sequence**.

Practice Vocabulary

Word Bank Choose one word from the word bank to fill in each blank. When you have finished, you will have a short summary of important ideas from the section.

Word Bank

- baptism conversion crucifixion
- martyr resurrection

Christianity began in Judea, then part of the Roman empire. The Jews of Judea practiced many religious traditions, including a ritual plunging into water, which was later adopted by Christianity as the rite of

According to Christian tradition, Jesus of Nazareth preached ideas from the Hebrew Bible and added other ideas about how to live a good life. Many people began to believe that Jesus was the Messiah. As more and more people followed Jesus, the Roman government saw Jesus as a threat and had him executed by Some of Jesus' followers said that they saw him again after his death. These believers helped form a new religion called Christianity. They believed that Jesus' was proof that he was the Messiah.

After Jesus' death, some of his followers worked to spread his teachings.

One was Paul, who opposed Christianity until he experienced a that changed his views. As Christianity spread, many Roman emperors responded with persecution. Many Christians died for their beliefs. A person who dies for his or her beliefs is called a

III. Beliefs of Christianity

A. The Christian Bible

1. gathered _____ writings and developed the faith
2. centered on the life of Jesus and the belief that he was the _____ of God
3. the Old and New Testaments
 - a. together became the _____ text of Christians
 - b. the Hebrew Bible became known as the _____ Testament
 - c. the **New Testament** – writings that form part of the Christian Bible which tell the story of _____ and his early followers
 - 1.) written down between 50-150 CE in _____ (widely spoken)
 - 2.) contains _____ documents called _____
4. the **Gospels**
 - a. the first _____ books of the New Testament
 - b. describe the life and teachings of Jesus from four _____
 - c. presented in **parables** – _____
5. **epistles**
 - a. formal _____
 - b. written by _____ and other early leaders to new churches
 - c. explain Christian teachings or solve problems
 - 1.) the _____
 - 2.) resurrection
 - 3.) _____
6. _____ of Apostles – described the life of _____ and other early Christians
7. Book of _____
 - a. the _____ book
 - b. predicts the _____
 - c. Jesus's return to _____ and a final _____ between good and _____

B. Christian Beliefs About God

1. the _____ of God
 - a. Jesus
 - b. God in _____ form
 - 1.) death proved his was _____
 - 2.) resurrection proved he was _____ (godlike)
 - 3.) **controversial** – _____
 - 4.) hoped to be _____ as well
 - 5.) believe in _____ life in the presence of _____
2. the _____ and salvation
 - a. everyone has a soul, or _____
 - b. people need God to forgive their sins, or _____
 - c. then their souls can live on in the presence of God after _____
 - d. have faith that God will _____ people who are truly sorry
 - e. Jesus promised eternal salvation to those who _____ in him
 - f. view his death as a _____ for everyone's sins to be forgiven
3. the **Trinity**
 - a. the _____ persons, or forms, of God according to Christian beliefs
 - 1.) God the _____ – created the universe
 - 2.) Jesus the Son – God's son, and God in _____ form
 - 3.) the Holy _____ – the Holy _____, God's power experienced on Earth

C. Practicing Christianity

1. Jesus's teachings
 - a. **ethics** – _____
 - b. the "_____ Rule" – treat others as _____ would like to be treated

- c. God loves all of his _____ and Jesus asked people to do the same
- d. Jesus showed concern for the poor and _____

2. Christianity today

- a. world's _____ religion
- b. 2 _____ in the world
- c. thousands of **denominations** – _____
- d. share some beliefs and _____ and disagree on others
- e. Roman _____ and Eastern Orthodoxy are the largest two
- f. _____ is a large family of groups
 - 1.) _____
 - 2.) Methodist
 - 3.) _____
 - 4.) Presbyterian
 - 5.) _____
 - 6.) Episcopalian

3. rituals

- a. _____ as a day of rest and prayers
- b. Holy _____ or Eucharist
 - 1.) a ritual _____ at worship services
 - 2.) includes bread and _____ or juice
- c. baptism

4. holidays

- a. Christmas celebrates the _____ of Jesus, a miracle
- b. _____ celebrates his resurrection

D. Judeo-Christian Tradition

- 1. _____ and Christianity are separate religions with many differences
- 2. but share many common **elements** – _____
 - a. worship _____ God
 - b. read the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) as _____
 - c. similar _____
 - d. respect the _____ Commandments
- 3. helped shape life in Europe, the _____, etc.
 - a. contributed to _____ and literature
 - b. influences law (_____ for example)

Practice Vocabulary

Vocabulary Quiz Show Some quiz shows ask a question and expect the contestant to give the answer. In other shows, the contestant is given an answer and must supply the question. If the blank is in the Question column, write the question that would result in the answer in the Answer column. If the question is supplied, write the answer.

Question

1. What text makes up the second part of the Christian Bible, and is not part of the Hebrew Bible?

2.

3.

4. What stories did Jesus often use to teach important lessons?

5. What are large groups within Christianity that share certain beliefs and rituals, but disagree on others?

6.

7. What subject deals with issues of right and wrong and the best way to treat people?

Answer

1.

2. epistles

3. Trinity

4.

5.

6. Gospel

7.

IV. Roman Culture and Its Legacy

A. Role as a Site of _____

1. **site of encounter** – place where people from different _____ meet and exchange _____, ideas, and technologies
2. a _____ empire
 - a. Egyptians, _____, Syrians, _____, Celts, and _____
 - b. dozens of religions
 - c. hundreds of _____
 - 1.) Greek
 - 2.) _____
 - 3.) Hebrew
3. international influences
 - a. Parthian Persian, _____, Kiongnu, and _____ empires
 - b. shared ideas, _____, and beliefs
 - c. _____ merchants
 - 1.) brought frankincense, _____, spices, gold, _____, pearls, precious stones, and _____
 - 2.) from Africa, _____, and East Asia
 - 3.) by camel _____
 - d. Chinese silk from sea routes and the _____ Road
 - e. Roman _____ work and _____ ware
 - f. Mithraism, a religion from Persia, encouraged loyalty to the _____
 - g. Christianity spread to Persia and _____

B. Greco-Roman Culture

1. something that _____ elements of Greek and Roman culture and traditions
2. Roman practices
 - a. visiting public _____
 - b. worshipping _____
3. Greek traditions
 - a. seeing _____ by Greek authors
 - b. studying Greek _____
4. _____ spread culture
 - a. built _____ that made travel easier and spread ideas
 - b. founded _____ in provinces with forums, amphitheaters, and baths
 - c. allowed people to become Roman _____
 - 1.) lived under Roman _____
 - 2.) used Roman _____ to settle disputes
 - 3.) males could serve in the _____
5. _____ shared culture
 - a. sent to the _____ reaches of the empire
 - b. _____ local women and settled where they served
 - c. military _____ grew into towns and cities

C. Roman Art and Language

1. arts
 - a. colorful **mosaic** floors – a design formed with _____
 - b. colorful painted _____ on walls and ceilings
 - 1.) beautiful _____
 - 2.) events from _____ and history
 - 3.) scenes from _____ life
 - c. _____ of gods, heroes, and important people
 - 1.) in _____, temples, and other public places
 - 2.) many were copies of _____ statues

- a.) Greeks _____ their subjects (made them look ideal)
- b.) Romans made them look _____
- d. vases and jars of _____ glass
- e. _____ of polished silver
- f. silver and gold _____ with gems

2. Latin

a. Romance languages

- 1.) languages that developed from _____
- 2.) soldiers, _____, and merchants spread Latin
- 3.) changed into _____, Italian, _____, and Portuguese
- 4.) spoken by _____ today

b. English

- 1.) _____ a romance language
- 2.) yet _____ of our words come directly or indirectly from Latin

c. language of education, used to name _____ and animals

d. language of the Roman _____ Church

D. Literature and Science in Ancient Rome

1. built on Greek **achievements** – _____ that requires effort or skill

2. oratory

a. _____

b. Cicero

- 1.) politician during the _____ of the Roman republic
- 2.) spoke about _____ issues
- 3.) used power of _____ to win election into high office
- 4.) his speeches were written down as models

3. poetry

a. _____

- 1.) lived around the same time
- 2.) wrote the *Aeneid*, modeled on Homer's _____

b. Horace

- 1.) wrote a collection of _____ called the *Odes*
- 2.) about friendship and _____ and gave advice

c. Ovid

- 1.) wrote _____ verses
- 2.) explored love and retold Greek and Roman _____

4. satire

a. work of literature that makes _____ of their subject

b. Juvenal

- 1.) _____ Roman life
- 2.) said citizens only wanted _____ food and entertainment

5. biography

a. Plutarch

- 1.) wrote _____ works including *Parallel Lives*
- 2.) _____ Greek and Roman soldiers, orators, and politicians
- 3.) wrote _____ on politics, religion, ethics, philosophy, etc.

6. philosophy

a. inspired by the _____

b. Seneca

- 1.) wrote about _____ philosophy
- 2.) urged people to accept _____ and practice self-control

7. science

a. Ptolemy

- 1.) _____ who wrote the *Almagest* about the universe

- 2.) wrote about geography and _____, the study of light
- b. _____ the Elder
 - 1.) wrote *Natural History*, a scientific _____
 - 2.) _____ his 100 sources, which was uncommon

8. medicine

- a. Claudius _____
 - 1.) _____, or cut open, animals such as monkeys
 - 2.) studied how the _____ worked
 - 3.) discovered arteries and veins carry blood, not _____

E. Popular Entertainment on a Massive Scale

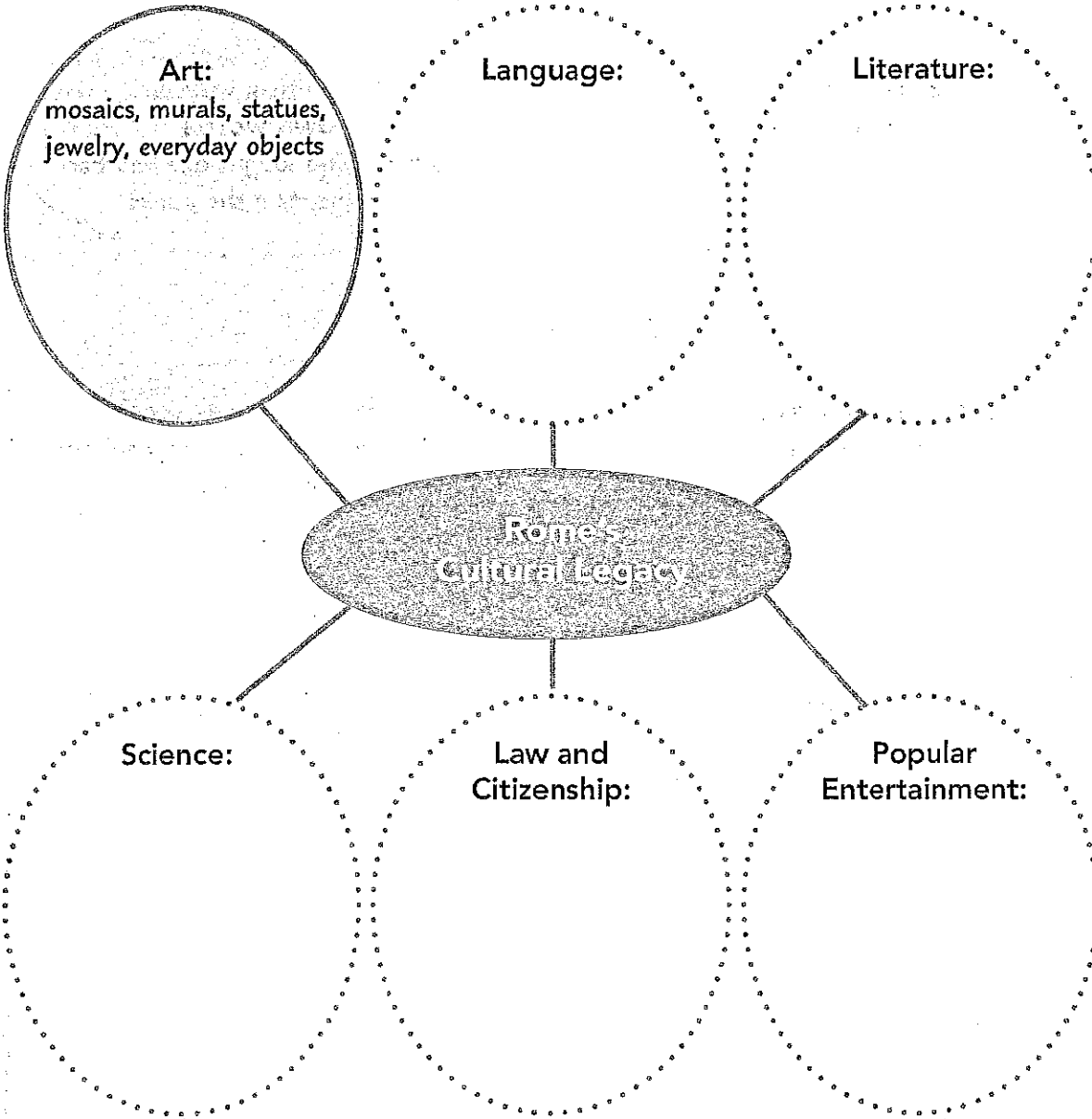
1. round _____
2. stadiums
3. **gladiator** _____
 - a. men and women who _____ one another and wild _____ as a part of public _____
 - b. held in an arena like the _____ in Rome
 - c. originally staged at _____ – the gladiator was a sacrifice
 - d. *gladiator* means _____ in Latin, but used a variety of weapons
 - e. slaves or _____
 - f. trained to fight and _____
 - g. could win their _____ with skill and victories
 - h. became _____
 - i. some battled between _____
 - j. _____ arenas to fight in boats, recreating historical naval battles
 - k. exotic animals like _____ and elephants
 - l. criminals and _____ of war fought wild animals
 - m. showed off the _____ of the emperor or aristocrats
4. _____ races
 - a. took place in the _____ Maximus
 - 1.) huge racecourse
 - 2.) seated _____,000 people
 - b. far more common than gladiator games and most _____
 - c. horses pulled charioteers _____ times around
 - d. fans cheered on their favorite team

F. Roman Government and Law

1. government by _____
 - a. changed after the republic turned into an empire
 - b. _____ duty remained important
 - c. the _____ paid to construct buildings or fund public events
2. the Twelve Tables
 - a. early on, no _____ laws and judges decided
 - b. based on **tradition** – a custom or practice _____
 - c. finally wrote this law _____ for many important issues
 - 1.) family relations
 - 2.) _____
 - 3.) inheritance
3. influence of Roman law
 - a. lasted longer than the _____ did
 - b. developed into _____ law, which is used around the world

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Identify Main Ideas and Details Use what you have read to complete the concept web. Record details about each aspect of Roman culture under the empire. The first one has been completed for you.

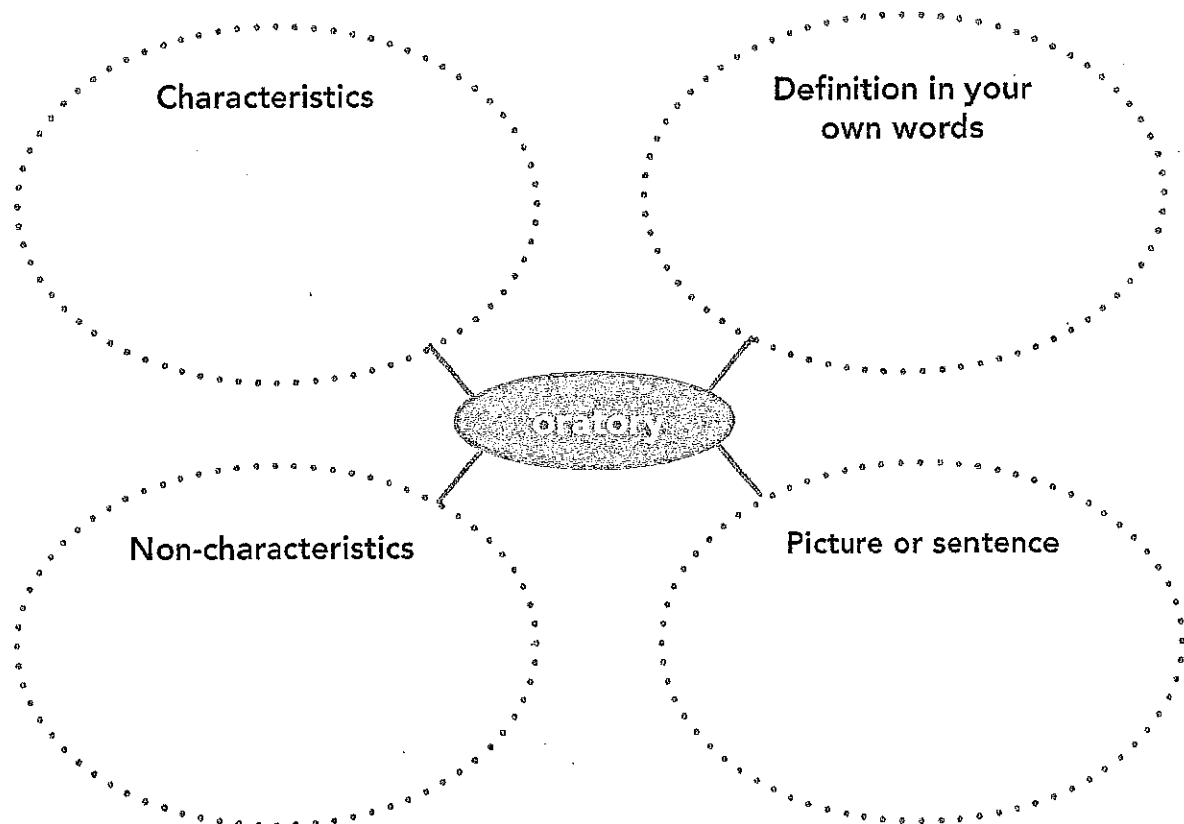
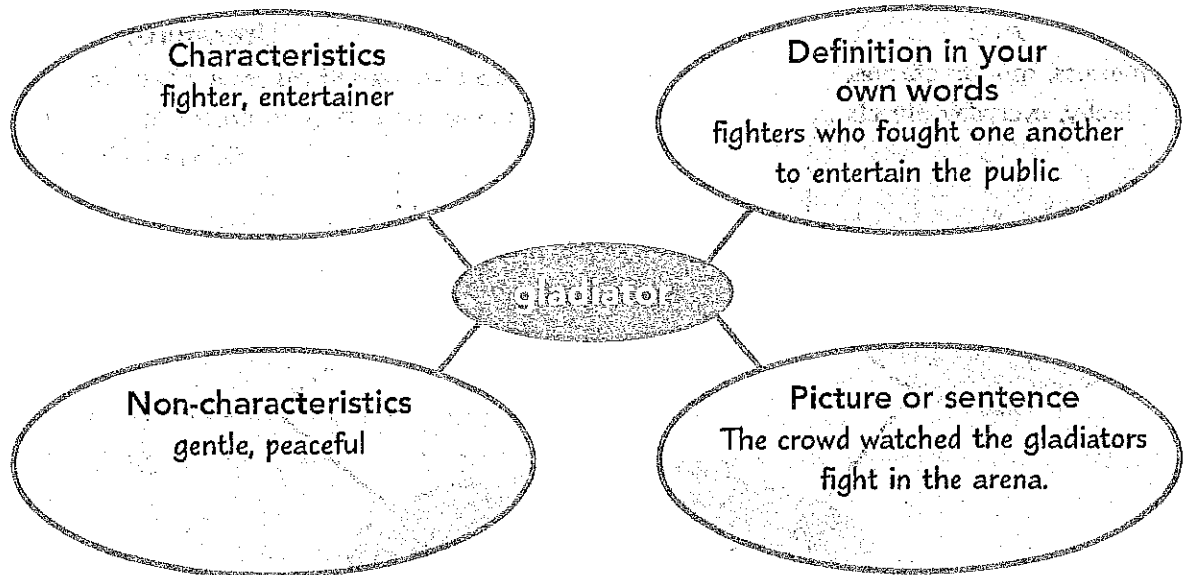


INTERACTIVE

For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: **Identify Main Ideas and Details.**

Practice Vocabulary

Word Map Study the word map for the word *gladiator*. Characteristics are words or phrases that relate to the word in the center of the word map. Non-characteristics are words and phrases not associated with the word. Use the blank word map to explore the meaning of the word *oratory*. Then make word maps of your own for these words: *site of encounter*, *mosaic*, *Romance languages*, *Greco-Roman*, and *satire*.



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V. The Decline of the Roman Empire

A. The Pax Romana _____

1. ruled for centuries
2. Marcus Aurelius _____
 - a. last of _____ powerful emperors
 - b. the empire declined over the next _____ years and collapsed
 - 1.) no more _____
 - 2.) widespread corruption
 - 3.) heavy dependence on _____ labor
 - 4.) lack of education
 - 5.) restless _____ in cities
 - 6.) depopulation from _____
 - c. military commanders hoped to become emperor, causing _____ wars
 - d. Septimius _____
 - 1.) won a civil war and restored _____ briefly
 - 2.) but valued his _____ above his people

B. The Imperial Crisis

1. torn apart by civil wars and split into pieces
2. _____ quickly killed or defeated the previous emperor, one after another
3. economic problems
 - a. wars were _____
 - b. raised taxes to pay and bribe _____
 - c. hurt the _____ people and the economy
 - d. made coins with less gold or silver and more _____
 - e. merchants raised _____, causing **inflation** – a general rise in the _____
 - f. _____ was more dangerous
4. foreign invaders
 - a. busy fighting civil wars and left the _____ undefended
 - b. outsiders _____
 - c. slow **communication** – way of passing on _____, about raids
 - d. Sassanian Persians captured and _____ Emperor Valerian
5. Germanic tribes
 - a. _____ were made up of Franks, _____, and Goths
 - b. **barbarians** – word used by Greeks and Romans for _____
 - c. _____ or uncivilized
 - d. in reality
 - 1.) adopted Greco-Roman _____
 - 2.) _____ in or near the empire
 - 3.) converted to _____
 - 4.) joined the Roman _____
 - 5.) became leading Roman _____

C. The Late Empire

1. Diocletian

- a. the next emperor
- b. a _____ leader
- c. sent troops to the _____
- d. persecuted Christians, whom he blamed for Rome's _____
- e. divided the empire in _____
 - 1.) he ruled the _____
 - 2.) _____, his co-emperor, ruled the west
- f. his reforms failed

2. _____
 - a. became emperor
 - b. had converted to Christianity and made it _____
 - c. built "_____ Rome" a new capital in the east (Turkey)
 - d. constructed on the old Greek city of _____
 - e. after his death, the city was called Constantinople after him

D. The West Collapses

1. _____ took advantage of the weak empire and it **collapsed** – _____
2. Attila and the _____
 - a. _____ from the plains of Central Eurasia
 - b. fierce mountain _____
 - c. attacked _____, China, _____, and India
 - d. caused a decline in the _____ on the silk roads
 - e. moved into Europe and attacked Rome under their leader, _____
 - f. Romans defeated that invasion at the battle of _____
 - g. _____ fled ahead of the Huns
3. German _____
 - a. crossed the Danube River looking for _____
 - b. Romans fought them, but the Goths won at _____
 - c. _____ Rome
 - d. Romans hired **mercenaries**
 - 1.) _____
 - 2.) not always _____
 - e. failed to stop the invasions
4. Theodosius
 - a. last emperor to rule _____ the eastern and western halves
 - b. supported Christian **orthodoxy** – _____
 - c. made Christianity the _____ Roman religion
 - d. he died, and Roman troops had to hand _____ over to the Germans
 - e. _____ generals dominated western Roman emperors
5. the _____ of Rome
 - a. the city of Rome was attacked, captured, and _____ by Goths
 - b. Vandals later _____ Rome
 - c. Odoacer
 - 1.) a German _____
 - 2.) deposed, or removed from power, the _____ western emperor Romulus _____
 - 3.) became king of _____
 - d. people _____ to the country as cities were attacked
 - e. trade and learning _____
 - f. for _____ years only _____ (church workers) understood Latin
6. the eastern Roman empire, the Byzantine Empire, survived for another 1,000 years

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Analyze Cause and Effect Use what you have read to complete the chart. Record specific events and their effects that contributed to the decline of the Roman empire.

Cause	Event	Effect
Marcus Aurelius dies.		Pax Romana ends.
Civil wars erupt.	Inflation grows. Trade networks are disrupted. Foreign invasions advance.	
Diocletian tries to stabilize Rome.		Military leaders fight for power.
Theodosius dies.		Rome falls.

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For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: **Analyze Cause and Effect.**

Practice Vocabulary

Words in Context For each question below, write an answer that shows your understanding of the **boldfaced** key term.

1. What are problems that people might have in a time of **inflation**?

2. According to the Romans, why were the Germans **barbarians**?

3. How did Emperor Theodosius show his support for Christian **orthodoxy**?

4. What role did **mercenaries** play in the Roman empire's fight to survive?

VI. The Byzantine Empire Rises

A. The New Rome

1. Byzantines

a. thought of themselves as _____ but actually very different

1.) didn't control the city of _____

2.) mostly _____

3.) spoke _____, not Latin

b. **Byzantine** empire

1.) a word used by historians to describe the _____

2.) the capital, _____, was built on Byzantium

2. location

a. on the _____ **Strait**

1.) a narrow body of water that _____

2.) links the _____ Sea and Mediterranean Sea

b. Asia on one side, _____ on the other

3. defense

a. built on a _____ and easy to defend

b. two rings of thick _____

c. a **moat** – _____

4. trade

a. great _____

b. good _____

c. merchants brought many goods

1.) _____ from India

2.) _____ from Russia

3.) silk from China

4.) _____ from Egypt

d. traders from Western Europe and _____

e. grew rich

B. Justinian and Theodora

1. Justinian

a. born to _____

b. his uncle Justin began as an impoverished _____

c. worked his way to the _____

d. Justinian was his **successor** – _____

e. ruled for _____ years

2. Theodora

a. his _____

b. also lower class, daughter of a _____

c. became an _____

3. the couple

a. both intelligent, _____, and ruthless

b. made a _____ and unusual royal couple

4. conquests

a. worked for 30 years to _____ Rome

b. won back Spain, _____, and North Africa

c. recaptured the city of _____

d. caused _____ problems

e. _____ broke out

- f. lost these territories after his _____
5. legacy
- rebuilt Hagia Sophia, the empire's _____
 - collected a law code
- C. The Shrinking Empire
- declined for _____ years and then fell
 - foreign _____
 - Germans took back _____ lands
 - _____ people invaded from the north
 - conflicted with _____ to the east and were attacked by Muslims
 - Arab _____ conquered the Sassanian Persian empire
 - the Byzantines lost Syria, _____, and North Africa
 - the _____ (Muslim Central Asian people) seized Turkey
 - kept control of the **core**
 - _____, most important part
 - _____ and western Turkey today
 - _____
 - more like a city-state
 - hired _____ ships and soldiers to defend their capital
 - Constantinople's defenses
 - strong _____
 - heavy _____ across the city's harbor
 - Greek fire**
 - _____, even in water
 - _____ it at enemy ships or troops attacking the city walls
 - a _____ weapon, terrible to see
 - defenses fail
 - crusaders*
 - soldiers from western _____
 - _____ and did great damage
 - Turkish Ottoman empire
 - used cannons with _____ to break down the walls
 - _____ the Byzantine empire
- D. The Empire's Influence
- violent politics
 - plots and power struggles in the _____
 - rulers were _____ or poisoned by rivals
 - the lure of Constantinople
 - attracted visitors
 - merchants to _____
 - _____ to study
 - _____ to work
 - impressed visitors
 - elaborate ceremonies
 - glittering _____
 - rich _____
 - religious practices
 - _____ Europeans adopted Byzantine culture
 - spreading faith
 - missionary** – _____
 - traveled southeastern Europe, home of the _____
 - converted them to Christianity

- d. _____ and Methodius
- 1.) brothers from a _____ family
 - 2.) gave up wealth to become _____
 - 3.) invented the **Cyrillic alphabet** – used mostly for Slavic languages such as _____ and Bulgarian, as well as for others

E. Early Russia

1. Kievan Rus

- a. first large _____ in Russia and Ukraine
- b. based in _____ and founded by the Rus, _____ from northern Europe
- c. joined with local _____
- d. controlled _____ routes along Russia's rivers

2. trade

- a. made the state _____
- b. brought Russians into contact with _____
- c. converted to _____
- d. influenced by Byzantine _____

3. the Russian empire

- a. Kiev _____
- b. a new empire developed
- c. considered itself the “_____ Rome”
- d. took up the legacy
- e. emperors took the title *tsar* (_____)

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Use Evidence Use what you have read to complete the table. Record the main idea for each heading in the lesson. Then, list evidence to support the main idea. The first one has been completed for you.

Main Idea	Evidence
<p>What Was the New Rome?</p> <p>The Eastern Roman, or Byzantine, empire grew around a new political and economic center.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constantine established the capital of the Eastern Roman empire at Constantinople, on the site of Byzantium. • Located on the Bosphorous Strait, Constantinople became a center for trade and was easier to defend than Rome.
<p>Who Were Justinian and Theodora?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
<p>The Shrinking Empire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
<p>The Empire's Influence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
<p>Early Russia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •

Practice Vocabulary

Sentence Revision Revise each sentence so that the underlined vocabulary word is used logically. Be sure not to change the vocabulary word. The first one is done for you.

1. The Byzantine empire was named after Emperor Constantine.
The Byzantine empire was so named because its capital, Constantinople, was built at a place once called Byzantium.

2. A strait is a wide body of water surrounding an island.

3. The moat was a trench filled with stones.

4. Greek fire was a liquid that quickly stopped flames from spreading.

5. A missionary generally lacked the confidence to promote his religion.

6. The Cyrillic alphabet was used by the Romans.

VII. Byzantine Religion and Culture

A. Religious Differences

1. the _____ Creed
 - a. was Jesus human, divine or _____?
 - b. a council of bishops met in _____
 - c. adopted a **creed** – _____
 - d. said _____ is both human and divine
2. controversy over **icons**
 - a. _____, usually a portrait of Jesus or a saint
 - b. displayed in homes and _____
 - c. a _____ to God
 - d. but worshiping objects is _____ in the Bible
 - e. **iconoclasts**
 - 1.) _____
 - 2.) “image _____” went into churches and smashed icons
 - f. Western Europe used them to _____ about God
 - g. caused bitterness

B. Church Organization

1. _____
 - a. most important Christian leaders
 - b. each _____ had its own early on
 - c. then led all of a _____ churches
 - d. then led all of a _____ churches
2. patriarchs
 - a. bishops of the _____ most important cities
 - b. Constantinople, _____, Alexandria, Antioch, and _____
3. apostolic succession
 - a. Jesus gave authority to the _____
 - b. the apostles passed it down to the _____
4. the **Pope**
 - a. _____, or head, of the church
 - b. bishop of Rome claimed authority over _____ Christians
 - c. successors of the apostle _____, the first bishop
 - d. Eastern _____ wanted to be the head in charge of their church

C. The Great Schism

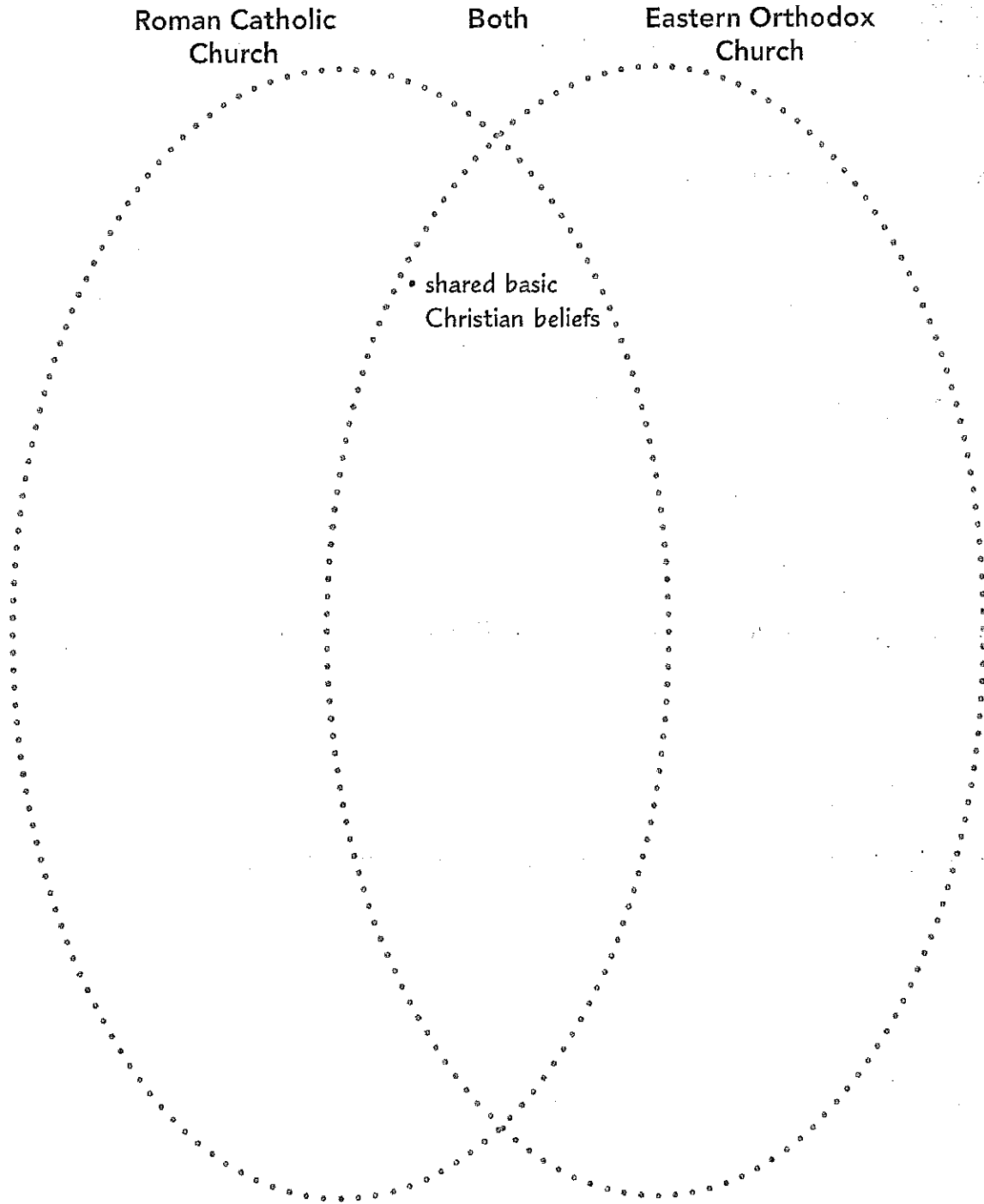
1. the _____ between the Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches
2. Eastern Orthodox Church
 - a. *Orthodox* means following _____ beliefs
 - b. the Byzantine emperor was the _____
 - c. _____ handled day-to-day affairs
 - d. everyone was _____
 - e. the _____ could remove a patriarch if he chose
 - f. rituals and teachings in _____
 - g. priests could _____
 - h. now _____ by patriarchs
3. Roman Catholic Church
 - a. based in _____
 - b. *Catholic* means _____, or concerned with all people
 - c. the _____ was the head and claimed authority over all _____ rulers
 - d. rituals and teachings in _____
 - e. _____ could not marry
4. relations have improved but the division remains

D. A Unique Culture

1. _____ and literature
 - a. Justinian's church, Hagia Sophia, with a _____
 - b. librarians and _____ copies and preserved manuscripts
2. **Justinian's Code**
 - a. a law code published by the Byzantine _____ Justinian
 - b. had _____ organize local laws, _____ decrees, and judges' decisions
 - c. produced a **unified** code -- _____
 - c. gave great power to the _____
 - d. **discriminated** -- _____
 - 1.) _____
 - 2.) _____-Christians
 - e. allowed women to inherit _____
 - f. protected individual _____

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Compare and Contrast Use what you have read to complete the chart. List features that the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church share, as well as features that make each church unique. One has been completed for you.



INTERACTIVE

For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: **Compare and Contrast**.

Practice Vocabulary

Sentence Builder Finish the sentences below with a key term from this section. You may have to change the form of the words to complete the sentences.

Word Bank

creed

Great Schism

icon

iconoclast

Justinian's Code

pope

1. Church leadership was the most important issue between Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches in the

.....
.....
.....

2. The leader of the Roman Catholic Church was the

.....
.....
.....

3. Many Christians believed it was wrong to worship holy images called

.....
.....
.....

4. The Byzantine empire and its emperor benefited from the unified body of law organized under

.....
.....
.....

5. In 325, Church officials prepared a clear statement of beliefs, or

.....
.....
.....

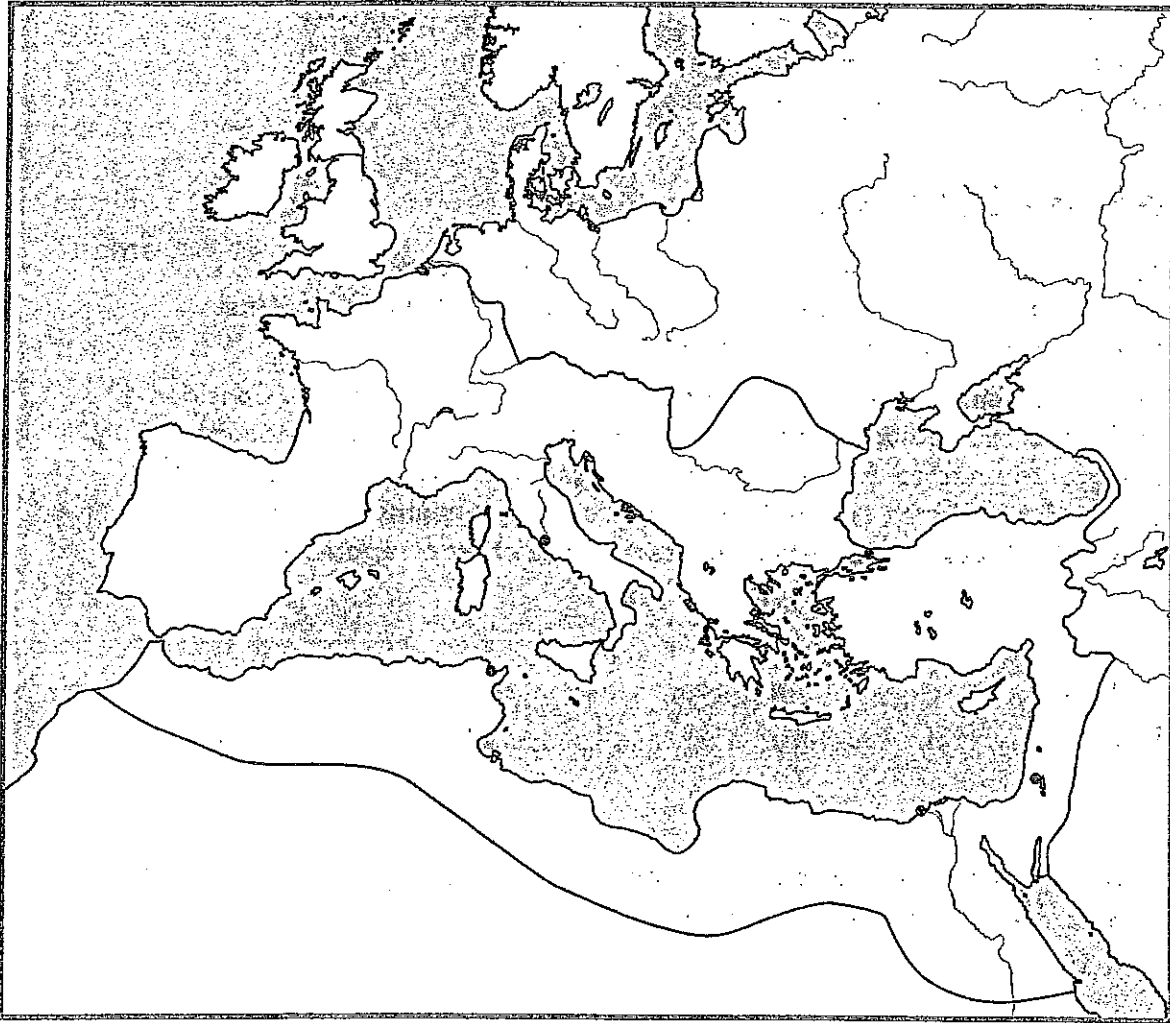
6. Byzantines who destroyed holy images in churches were called

.....
.....
.....

Map Skills

Using the maps in your text, label the outline map with the places listed. Then, color in the territory ruled by the Roman empire.

Byzantium	Rome	Jerusalem	Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea	Rhine River	Danube River	Anatolia
Egypt	Greece	Gaul	Spain



500
CE

1000
CE

1250
CE

1500
CE