**Rome and the Rise of Christianity**

**Chapter 5**

* Describe the development of the Roman Republic
* Discuss how the Romans conquered the Italian Peninsula and the entire Mediterranean Basin
* Describe the function of Roman government

1. How was the Italian peninsula different than Greece?
2. What made the location of Rome and Italy important?
3. Who built the original settlement of Rome?
4. What brought the Romans into contact with the Greeks?
5. How did the Etruscans influence the Greeks?
6. When did the Romans establish a republic?
7. What is a republic?
8. How was the Roman Confederation run?
9. What three reasons made the Romans successful?

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| Diplomacy |  |
| Law and Politics |  |
| Roman Army |  |

1. Who were the two groups that competed for power in Rome?
2. Who were the patricians?
3. Who were the plebeians?

Roman government

1. Who were the Consuls?
2. Who were the praetors?
3. Who could serve in the senate?
4. What led to the development of the Council of the plebes?
5. What was Rome’s code of laws called?
6. What did it establish?
7. What was the Law of Nations?

Roman Army

1. Who had to serve in the army?
2. How did the Romans treat conquered peoples?

Rome Conquers the Mediterranean

1. Who was the major threat to the early Roman Republic?
2. Who had founded Carthage?
3. What did Rome and Carthage fight the first Punic War over?

1. What was the result?
2. Who was the general that attacked Rome during the second Punic War?
3. What was the result?
4. What was the result of the third Punic War?
5. What happened to citizens of Carthage?
6. What were the results of the three Punic Wars on Rome?

Growing inequality in the Roman Republic

1. What was the most powerful political force on Rome at the beginning of the second century?

1. Who controlled the senate?
2. Why were many poor land owners driven to the cities?
3. What was a growing cause of instability in the Roman Republic?
4. Who were the Gracchus brothers?
5. Why were they assassinated?

**From Republic to Empire**

* Trace the events in the transition from a Republic to an Empire
* Describe the internal instability in the Roman Empire
* Explain how Augustus took power
* Describe the Pax Romana and the growth of the Roman Empire after Augustus

Where did soldiers come from after the first century B.C.?

Who did they owe their allegiance to?

Why?

What problem did this cause for the Roman Republic?

Who took control in the middle of the first century B.C.?

What was the ruling group called that had Caesar, Pompey and Crassus in control?

Why did Pompey order Caesar back to Rome?

What happened after Caesar went back?

What reforms did Caesar make in Rome?

How did he weaken the Senate?

What ultimately happened to Caesar and why?

**Roman Empire Begins**

What two men fought for power after the death of Caesar?

Who ultimately won?

What was his chief source of power?

Whose power did he limit?

Who protected the emperor?

What began during the rule of Augustus that lasted for 150 years?

How did Augustus select a new emperor?

What did each of these emperors do to gain more power over this time?

Why were Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius Pius and Marcus Aurelius called the “five good emperors”?

Pax Romana

What is meant by the Pax Romana?

How did the people who served in the Roman army spread the Roman way of life?

What were three factors that allowed trade to grow?

What other areas did the Romans trade with?

What allowed trade to be conducted?

Why were cities important?

What was the main occupation of most Romans?

**Culture and Society in the Roman Empire**

* Describe how the Romans spread Greek and Roman contributions through the empire
* Describe the structure of the Roman family and the role of women and slaves in society
* Explain life in Rome

1. What cultural influenced Roman architectural styles?
2. What did the Romans use to build huge buildings?
3. Who was Virgil?
4. What was the *Aneid* about?
5. Who was Horace?
6. What was the subject of *Satires*?
7. Who was Livy?
8. What was his *History of Rome* about?
9. What was the head of the Roman family called?
10. What was the role of the paterfamilias?
11. What rights did women in Rome have?
12. What could they not participate in?
13. Slaves were an important part of the Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. Where did slaves come from?
15. Why were Greek slaves more highly prized?
16. What types of work did slaves do?
17. Were they kept for life?

Life in Rome

1. How many people lived in Rome at the time of Augustus?
2. What was life in Rome like?
3. What was an important social center in Roman life?
4. What did many Romans do for entertainment?
5. What did emperors provide for the poor?

**The Development of Christianity**

* Summarize how Christianity spread through the Roman Empire and eventually became the state religion

1. What influenced Roman religion?
2. How did Romans feel that ritual and worship affected their empire?
3. Who lived in Judea when the Romans took over?
4. What action did they take against Roman rule?
5. What did the Romans do to the Jewish state?
6. What happened to the Jews?
7. What did Jesus teach was important?
8. What virtues did Jesus preach?
9. What happened to Jesus?
10. Why?
11. Who were some early people that spread the teachings of Jesus?
12. What were the epistles written by Paul?
13. What were/are the Gospels about?
14. Where were Christian communities found by A.D. 100?
15. What were three reasons for the spread of Christianity across the Roman Empire?
16. Why did Romans persecute Christians?
17. Who controlled local Christian communities?
18. Who was the head of the church?
19. What was the appeal of Christianity to many people?
20. Who was the first Christian Roman emperor?
21. What was the Edict of Milan?
22. What did the Nicene Creed do?
23. Which emperor made Christianity the official religion?

The Decline of the Roman Empire

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| Political |  |
| Economic |  |
| Military |  |
| Invasions |  |
| Emperors and Reforms | Diocletian  Constantine |

Why did the reforms of Diocletian and Constantine not keep the empire together?

When was the last Roman emperor deposed?

Where did the empire survive?

What influence did the official language of the empire (LATIN) have in the future?

What is an example of the influence of Roman architecture?

What influence did Roman legal systems have on the modern world?