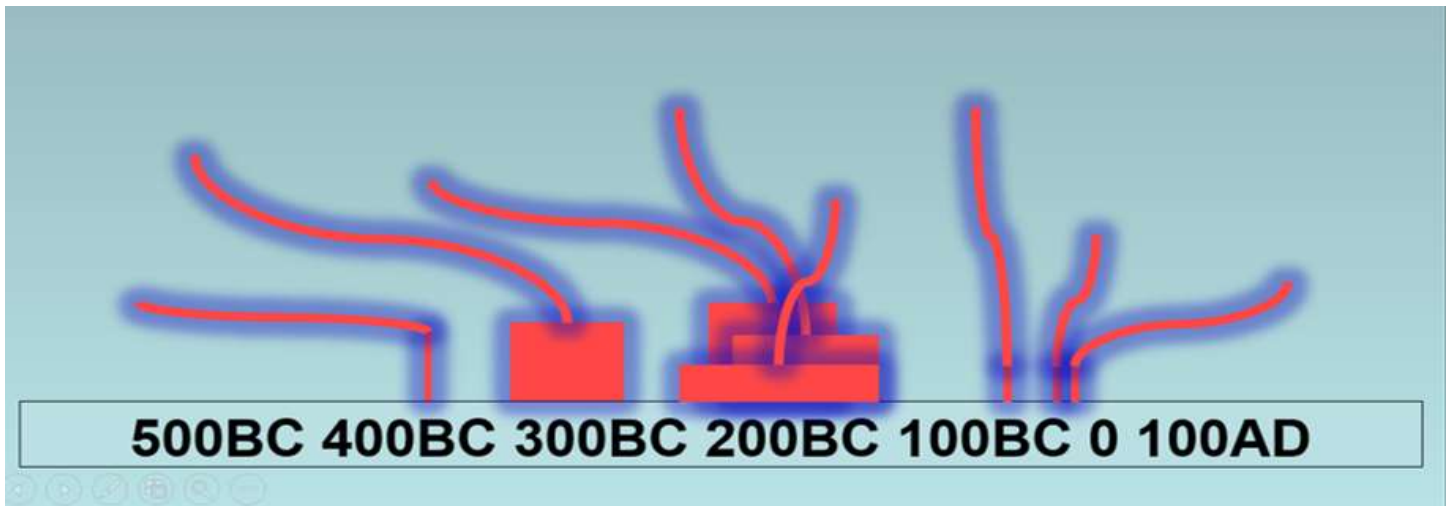


Rome Guided Notes

I The Republic

- 1) Homer described a fantastic siege by Greek forces against the city of Troy in his epic *The Iliad*. One of the Trojan heroes from the story was a man named Aeneas. Romans believe that descendants of Aeneas were _____.
- 2) According to mythology, _____ gave a miraculous birth to the twins, fathered by either _____ or _____.
- 3) They were left to die at the Tiber River, but were nurtured by a _____, fed by _____ & raised by a _____.
- 4) _____ killed _____ in the power struggle and creates the first Roman _____, _____ & _____.
- 5) Through _____, _____ and _____, the Roman Republic gained control of _____.
- 6) There are many more conflicts than the 8 mentioned on the timeline below, but these wars have special significance. Follow along to get an idea of how important these wars were to the republic. Write in the 8 wars (with years) on the timeline...



- 7) Write a few summarizing details about each of the 8 wars from the timeline above.
 - a. _____ : _____
 - b. _____ : _____
 - c. _____ : _____
 - d. _____ : _____
 - e. _____ : _____
 - f. _____ : _____
 - g. _____ : _____
 - h. _____ : _____
- 8) In your own words, how was the Roman Republic similar to Greek democracy? _____

- 9) In your own words, how was the Roman Republic different from Greek democracy? _____

- 10) Who was Julius Caesar and why is he significant? _____

Rome Guided Notes

II The Empire

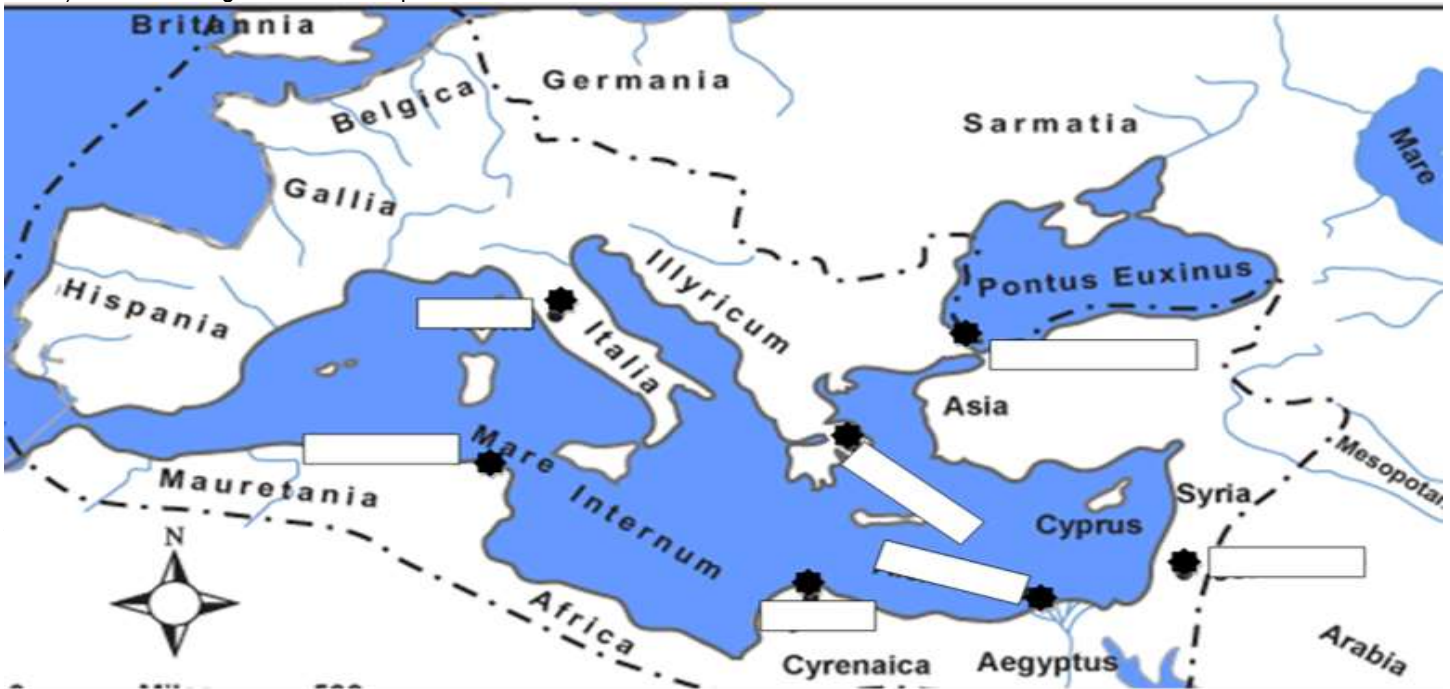
1) The Roman Republic and Roman Empire were the same thing because: _____

2) The Roman Republic and Roman Empire were different because: _____

3) _____ ruled from 27BC–14AD. He was the great nephew of _____. After Julius Caesar was declared dictator of Rome, his fellow senators turned on him in an assassination. Years later, Octavian became the first _____ when his armies defeated his rivals. Octavian changed his name to _____, which means '_____. He was the first of many emperors that were 'deified', or declared to be gods themselves.

4) The Romans controlled areas on three continents: _____

5) Follow along to fill in this map...



6) Explain the split in the empire using all of the following words in context: *Rome, Byzantium, Constantinople, Istanbul, Diocletian*

7) Which Roman emperors from the list have the same (or similar) names to calendar months?

8) Why were each of these emperors famous?

a. Augustus: _____

b. Nero: _____

c. Domitian: _____

d. Trajan: _____

e. Hadrian: _____

f. Constantine: _____

Rome Guided Notes

III Christianity

1) Why was Jesus controversial? _____

2) What does Jesus have to do with the Roman Empire? _____

3) Using your own words, fill in details about the death of the disciples on the map below...

(ROME) Peter spread

(GREECE) Barnabas was

(TURKEY) John was

(ARMENIA) Bartholomew (Nathanael) was

(PERSIA) Thaddeus (Jude) was

(ETHIOPIA) Matthew (Levi) was

(ISRAEL) Andrew was

Thomas was

4) In this box below, explain how Christianity got started. What did the death of the disciples have to do with it?

5) What did Paul (Saul) have to do with the spread of Christianity? _____

6) What did Emperor Nero have to do with Christianity in Rome? _____

7) What did Emperor Constantine have to do with the spread of Christianity? _____

8) Define the following terms:

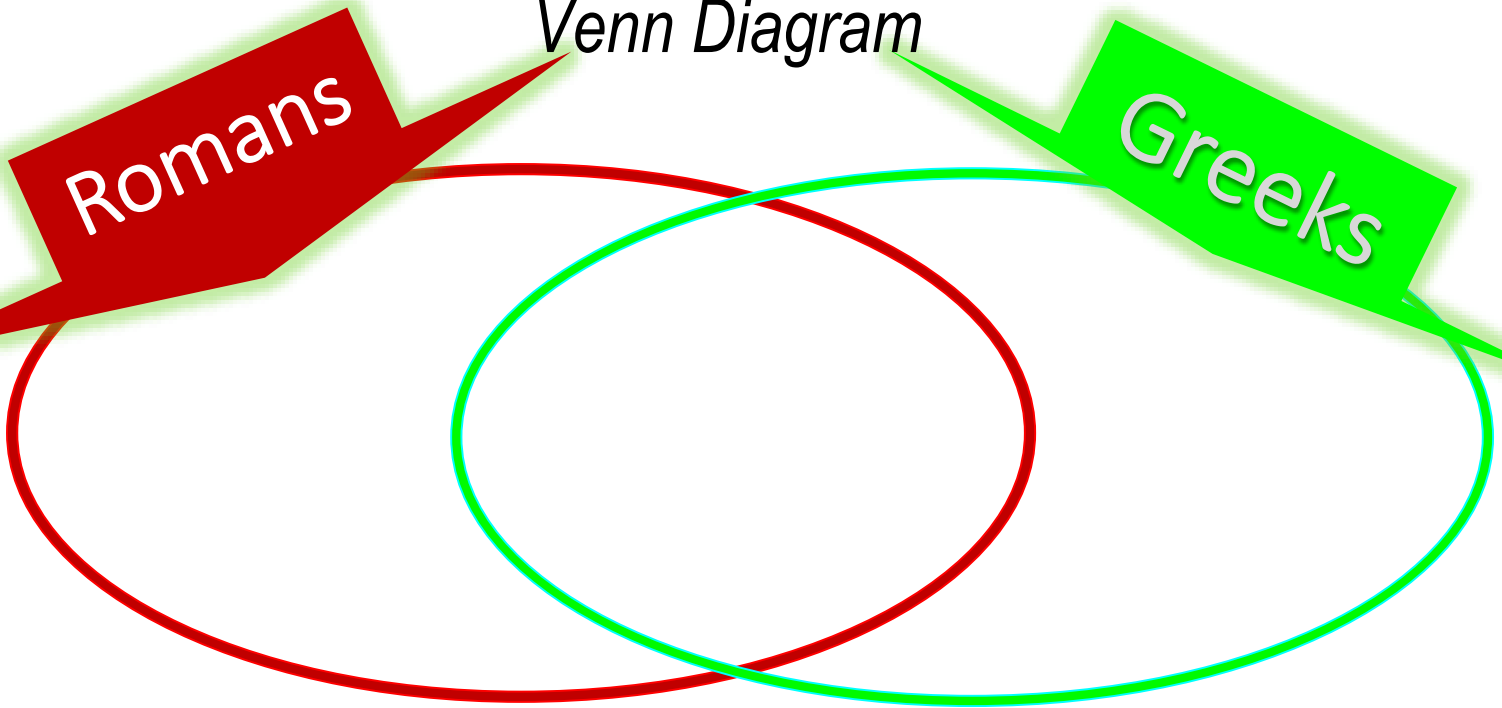
- a. The Great Schism: _____
- b. The Roman Catholic Church: _____
- c. The Eastern Orthodox Church: _____

Rome Guided Notes

IV Art & Culture

- 1) What does the phrase "Greco-Roman" mean? _____
- 2) Fill in the Venn Diagram

Venn Diagram



- 3) What was the pantheon? _____
- 4) What was the forum? _____
- 5) What was the colosseum? _____
- 6) What was the aqueduct? _____
- 7) Fill in the following...

#	Roman god	Greek god	Description
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Rome Guided Notes

V Reasons for the Fall

1) What were some Roman strengths? _____

2) What were some Roman weaknesses? _____

3) List 7 groups of migrators that the Romans called 'barbarians'. Today, what ethnic group are their respective descendants?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

4) Fill in details on the following 10 causes for the fall of the Roman Empire:

1 Barbarian Invasions: _____

2 Declining Morals: _____

3 Health Issues: _____

4 Excessive Military Spending: _____

5 Inferior Technology: _____

6 Inflation: _____

7 Corruption: _____

8 Christianity: _____

9 Unemployment: _____

10 Urban Decay: _____

5) Write a paragraph explaining the main reasons why Rome fell. Include the top three reasons (in your opinion) from above.

Rome Guided Notes

VI Byzantine Empire

- 1) The empire had been split under emperor _____. For a time, Rome had _____ emperors, in the _____ and in the _____. Constantine gave his name to the Eastern capital of Byzantium, calling it _____.
- 2) When Rome was invaded and the western half of the empire fell, the _____ thrived.
- 3) From the imperial split in _____ to the Ottoman Turkish takeover in _____, The Byzantine Empire outlasted the Western Roman Empire by almost _____ years.
- 4) After the fall of Rome, _____ was an Emperor of the Byzantine Empire in the 500s. He created a set of laws called the _____ that gave people rights.
- 5) For example, under Justinian, citizens were innocent until _____. Justinian was the last Emperor to speak _____ as his primary language. Most Byzantine emperors after him spoke _____ as their primary language.
- 6) Just like the Western half of the Empire at the time of its fall, most of the Byzantine Empire was _____.
- 7) But unlike the Roman Catholic Christians in the West, Byzantines were _____ Christians.
- 8) Orthodox churches were known for their _____.
- 9) The Byzantines perfected the mosaic art form, using many _____ to create a _____.
- 10) Byzantine 'orthodox' churches were uniquely different from Roman Catholic churches of the same time period. Both certainly had impressive architecture, but Roman Catholic Cathedrals were often _____, and featured pointed tops and towers. Eastern Orthodox Churches tended to feature _____.
- 11) The _____ brought many European kings, nobles, knights and peasants through the Byzantine Empire on their way to take back the _____, especially _____, from Muslim control. Crusaders not only killed and destroyed and conquered in the Holy Lands, but in the Byzantine Empire as well.
- 12) The Crusades:
 - a. Who went? _____
 - b. What happened? _____
 - c. Where did the fighting happen? _____
 - d. When were the crusades? _____
 - e. Why did they go? _____
 - f. How did it end? _____
- 13) The _____ faith had been spreading throughout the Arab world and North Africa since the 600sAD.
- 14) The Ottoman Empire had successfully united _____.
- 15) Soon the Ottomans, also called the _____, gained territories in the _____.
- 16) By 1453, _____ was successfully conquered by the Ottomans and the _____ came to an end.
- 17) Muslim leaders eventually changed the name of the Christian city of _____ to the Arabic name of _____.