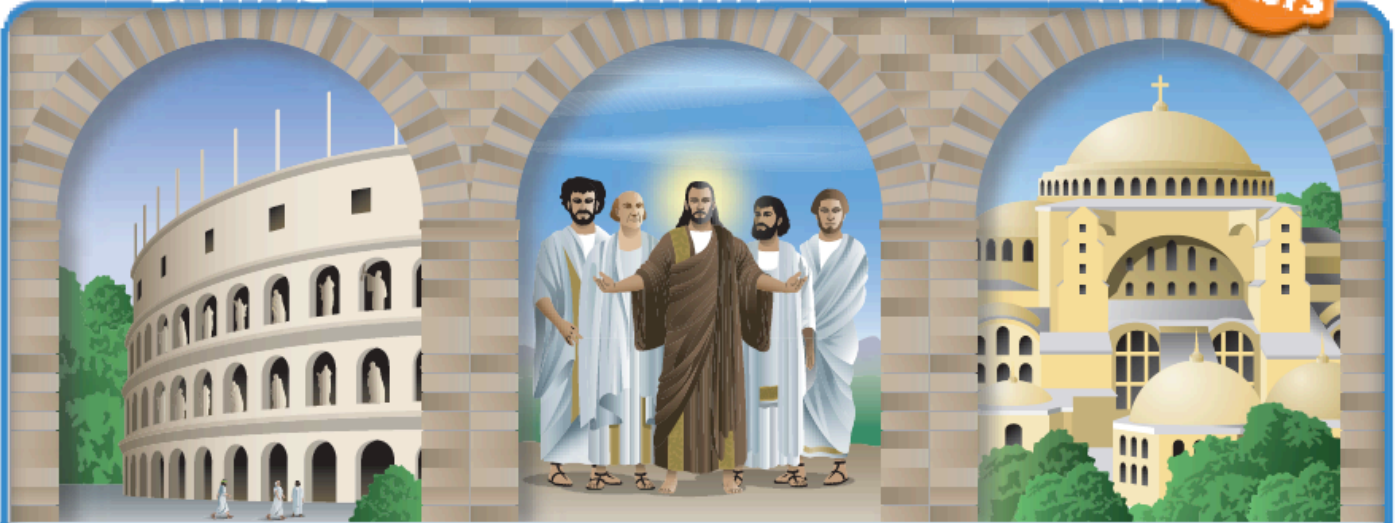


Visual Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.

Source
FACTS



An architectural wonder, the Colosseum in Rome was the site of many types of public entertainment.

The New Testament of the Bible tells the story of Jesus of Nazareth and his disciples.

The Hagia Sophia, the enormous church built during Justinian's reign, served as the spiritual center of the Byzantine Empire.

Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

- The orator and philosopher who called on Romans to work together was
 - Constantine.
 - Caesar.
 - Augustus.
 - Cicero.
- Latin developed into
 - Byzantium.
 - Romance languages.
 - satire.
 - Latvian.
- Another word for God's anointed one is
 - disciple.
 - Judea.
 - Messiah.
 - Apostle.
- The Eastern Roman Empire is also called the
 - Lost Empire.
 - Byzantine Empire.
 - Constantinople Empire.
 - Ottoman Empire.
- Rome's 200-year period of peace was the
 - Resurrection.
 - Pax Romana.
 - crucifixion.
 - Age of Theodora.

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (pages 322–328)

- Describe** What action did Cicero recommend? How were the goals of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus different from Cicero's?
- Analyze** What were the most important events in the life of Julius Caesar? What event best qualifies as a turning point in Caesar's life? Defend your choice.
- Elaborate** How did personal relationships—between Marc Antony and Octavian, and between Marc Antony and Cleopatra—affect the history of the Roman Empire?

SECTION 2 (pages 332–338)

- Describe** How did the Romans' attitude about religion differ from that of the Jews?
- Compare** What were the crucifixion and the Resurrection? What did early Christians believe that the Resurrection showed?

c. **Evaluate** Why is Paul of Tarsus considered one of the most important people in the history of Christianity?

SECTION 3 (pages 339–343)

8. a. **Identify** Who were the Huns? Who were the Goths? Who were the Visigoths?
- b. **Compare and Contrast** What did Diocletian and Constantine have in common? How did their actions differ?
- c. **Elaborate** Who were Justinian and Theodora, and what did they accomplish?

Reviewing Themes

9. **Geography** How did the geography of the Roman Empire affect the spread of Christianity?
10. **Science and Technology** What do you feel was Rome's greatest scientific or technological advance? Why?

Using the Internet

go.hrw.com
KEYWORD: SNG WHI1

11. **Activity** Enter the keyword. Then create a chart that summarizes the ways in which Justinian's Code influences modern issues such as the rights and responsibilities of individuals.

Reading Skills

12. **Online Research** Imagine you are evaluating a Web site about ancient Roman architecture. What are some important elements you might look for to determine whether the site will be helpful and accurate? Write three questions you could use to evaluate the site's value.

Social Studies Skills

13. **Interpreting Time Lines** Look at the time line on page 344. Then, using information you will find in the first section of this chapter, add an entry about Cicero to the time line. Be sure you put it in the correct place.

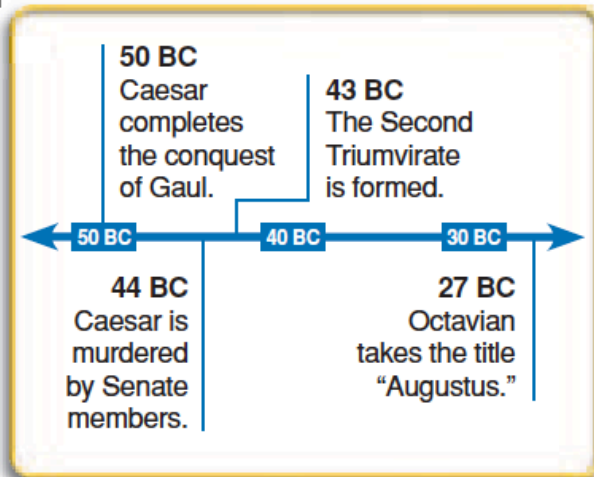
FOCUS ON WRITING



14. **Creating Your Note Cards** Now that you've taken notes about the people, places, and events of Rome during this time period, you're ready to prepare note cards. Choose the most interesting details from your chart to include on your cards. On each card write a one-to-two sentence description of a person, place, or event that you think should be featured in this screenplay. Then write another sentence that tells why you think the person, place, or event should be featured. Prepare six cards that you could give to a screenwriter to use to develop the script.

DIRECTIONS: Read each question and write the letter of the best response. Use the time line below to answer question 1.

1



Most historians mark the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire as taking place in the year

- A 50 BC.
B 44 BC.
C 43 BC.
D 27 BC.
- 2 Which Roman leader seized power from the Senate and became the dictator of the entire Roman Republic?
A Julius Caesar
B Hadrian
C Brutus
D Marc Antony
- 3 Rome's contributions to the world include all of the following *except*
A techniques used to build strong bridges and other structures.
B the building of pyramids.
C the idea of civil law.
D the use of Latin, which led to the development of the Romance languages.

- 4 Who was most responsible for spreading the Christian faith immediately after the death of Jesus?
A Octavian
B Diocletian
C Paul of Tarsus
D Theodora of Constantinople
- 5 In AD 410 the city of Rome was destroyed for the first time in 800 years by the army of a foreign people called the
A Vandals.
B Visigoths.
C Huns.
D Franks.

Connecting with Past Learnings

- 6 Constantine united the entire Roman Empire and introduced a new religion into the Roman government. Which leader that you learned about in an earlier chapter is known for his similar accomplishments?
A Asoka
B Hammurabi
C Alexander
D Piankhi
- 7 Earlier in this course, you learned that the Persians threatened Greek civilization for a time. All the following peoples played a similar role in Roman history *except*
A the Byzantines.
B the Goths.
C the Vandals.
D the Huns.