

Summarizing
Complete the chart below by summarizing information about the rise and spread of Christianity.

Person(s)	Role in Rise and Spread of Christianity
1. Jesus of Nazareth	
2. apostles	
3. Paul	
4. Pontius Pilate	
5. Constantine	
6. Peter	
7. Augustine	

Reading Comprehension

Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| _____ 8. the dispersal of Jews when driven by the Romans from their homeland into exile | a. Christianity |
| _____ 9. emphasized a personal relationship between God and people | b. bishop |
| _____ 10. declaration that made Christianity an approved religion in the Roman Empire | c. pope |
| _____ 11. called the Messiah, or king, whom the Bible had said would come to save the Jews | d. Diaspora |
| _____ 12. father or head of the Christian Church | e. Edict of Milan |
| _____ 13. priest who supervised several local churches | f. Jesus |

Determining Main Ideas

Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

Constantine	Attila	mercenaries
Turkey	East	Huns
Romulus Augustulus	inflation	Egypt
Persians	Byzantine	Fax Romana
legions	Constantinople	North
Byzantium	West	Diocletian

- The end of the reign of Marcus Aurelius marked the end of two centuries of peace and prosperity known as the _____.
- _____ a drastic drop in the value of money coupled with a rise in prices, helped weaken the Roman Empire.
- Roman soldiers had become less loyal, so the government was forced to hire _____ to defend the empire.
- A reform-minded emperor who divided the empire into two sections was _____.
- _____ gained control of the western part of the empire in A.D. 312 and eventually secured control of the East as well.
- Under Constantine, the capital of the empire was moved from Rome to _____, in what is now _____.
- This new capital city eventually became known as _____.
- When the empire was again divided, the portion that survived was the _____.
- Mongol nomads, the _____, attacked the Germanic peoples on the northern borders of the empire, who in turn pushed into Roman lands and Rome itself.
- The chieftain of the Mongol group, who now became a direct threat to Rome, was _____.
- The last Roman emperor was _____.
- The eastern half of the Roman Empire came to be called the _____ Empire.

Section 1

Determining Main Ideas

The following questions deal with the early Roman republic. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What characterizes a republic as a form of government?

2. What were the differences between the patricians and the plebians in the Roman republic?

3. Who fought in the Punic Wars, what was the end result, and why was that end result significant?

4. What actions showed that Hannibal was a brilliant military strategist?

Reading Comprehension

Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| _____ 5. commanded the army and directed the government of the Roman republic | a. republic |
| _____ 6. aristocratic branch of Rome's government | b. consuls |
| _____ 7. in the Roman republic, a leader in times of crisis who had absolute power to make laws and command the army | c. legions |
| _____ 8. government in which citizens have the right to vote | d. tribunes |
| _____ 9. large military unit of armed foot soldiers | e. senate |
| _____ 10. elected representatives of plebians | f. dictator |

Section 2

Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

1. All of the following factors contributed to the collapse of the Roman republic *except*
 - a. widening gap between rich and poor.
 - b. outside invasion.
 - c. breakdown of the military.
 - d. a period of civil war.
2. The military leader who joined forces with Crassus and Pompey to dominate Rome was
 - a. Calpurnia.
 - b. Marcus Brutus.
 - c. Hannibal.
 - d. Julius Caesar.
3. The three men who ruled Rome for ten years beginning in 59 B. C. were referred to as a
 - a. trio.
 - b. consul.
 - c. triumvirate.
 - d. senate.
4. The second group of three rulers of Rome was
 - a. Octavian, Mark Antony, and Lepidus.
 - b. Octavian, Augustus, and Mark Antony.
 - c. Mark Antony, Lepidus, and Cleopatra.
 - d. Caesar, Mark Antony, and Cleopatra.
5. Octavian eventually came to be called "exalted one," or
 - a. Augustus.
 - b. dictator.
 - c. Pax Romana.
 - d. Caesar.
6. The period of peace and prosperity in the Roman Empire is known as the
 - a. Augustus.
 - b. Pax Romana.
 - c. triumvirate.
 - d. reform period.
7. The Roman values of discipline, strength, and loyalty characterized a person with the virtue of
 - a. *numina*.
 - b. *Pax Romana*.
 - c. *gratitas*.
 - d. wisdom.
8. Gladiators, or professional fighters who often fought to the death in public contests, were often drawn from
 - a. consuls.
 - b. tribunes.
 - c. the senate.
 - d. slaves.