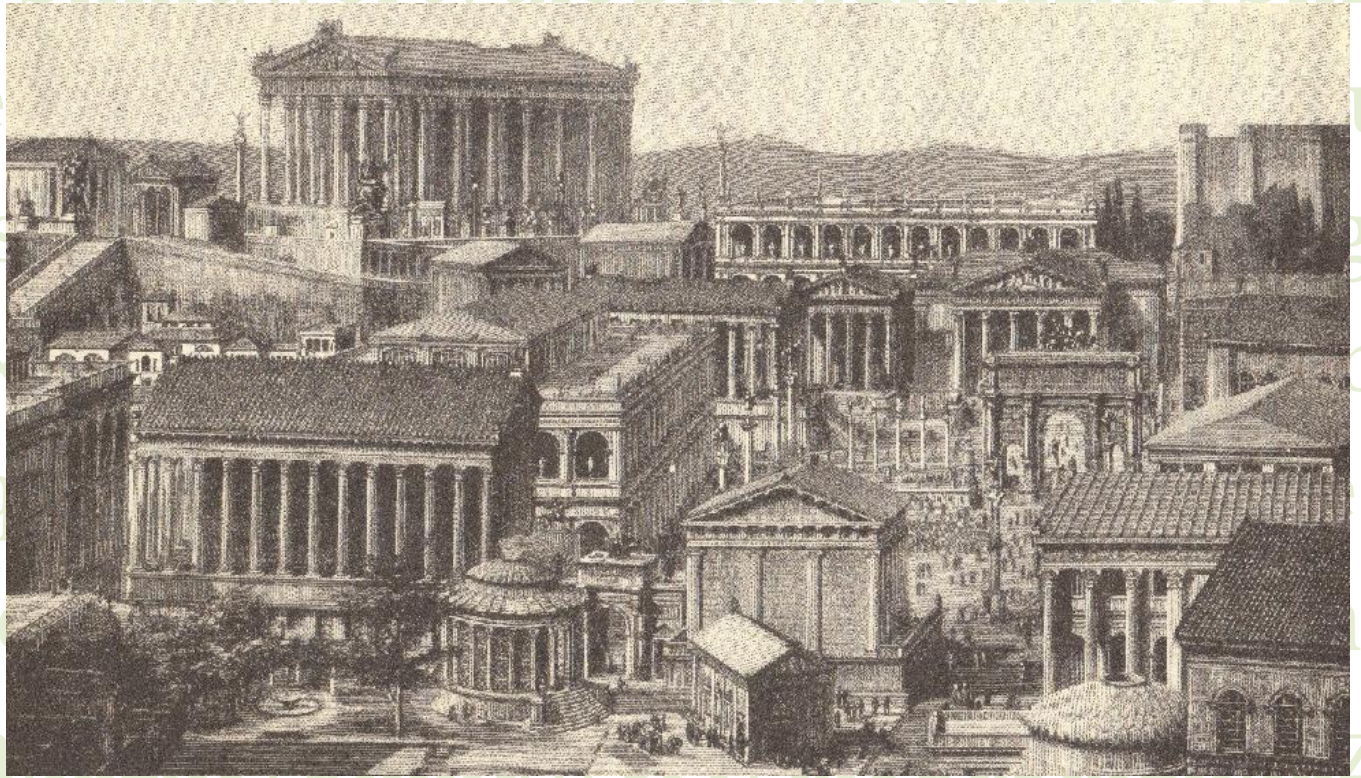


The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire



World History Workbook Series

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What was the Roman Empire?

There were two periods of Roman government. The first was the Roman Republic, which lasted from 509 until 30 B.C.E. The second was the Roman Empire, which lasted from 30 B.C.E. until 476 C.E.

Rome technically had an “empire,” in the sense that it had vast foreign lands under its control, during the time of the Roman Republic. But the term “Roman Empire” refers to the time period, beginning with Augustus, when Rome was ruled by emperors.

Octavian Becomes Augustus

Octavian was left as the sole ruler of Rome after his forces defeated those of Antony and Cleopatra at the Battle of Actium. The Roman Senate gave Octavian the name “Augustus,” meaning “most high.” In 23 B.C.E., Octavian, now referred to as Augustus, was made consul for life by the Senate. His other titles included Princeps, Imperator, and Pontifex Maximus.

“Princeps” means “first citizen,” and is the origin of the word “prince.” “Imperator,” meaning “successful general,” is the origin of the word “emperor.” The modern word “pontiff,” used to describe the Catholic pope today, comes from “Pontifex Maximus,” a title given to Augustus as chief religious leader of the Roman people.

Additionally, Augustus was made a tribune. He had the power to call the

Senate, veto the Senate’s laws, and make laws himself.

1. List three titles given to Augustus.

Primer inter pares

The Latin phrase “primus inter pares” translates to “first among equals.” It reflects the desire of Augustus and later emperors to maintain the façade that they were elected officials rather than dictators. Being “first among equals” gave the illusion that an emperor was the most prestigious and important member of the Roman Senate, but that each senator was simultaneously equally important. In reality, the Roman emperors ruled with little input from anyone else.

2. Does the concept of “first among equals” make sense to you? Why or why not?

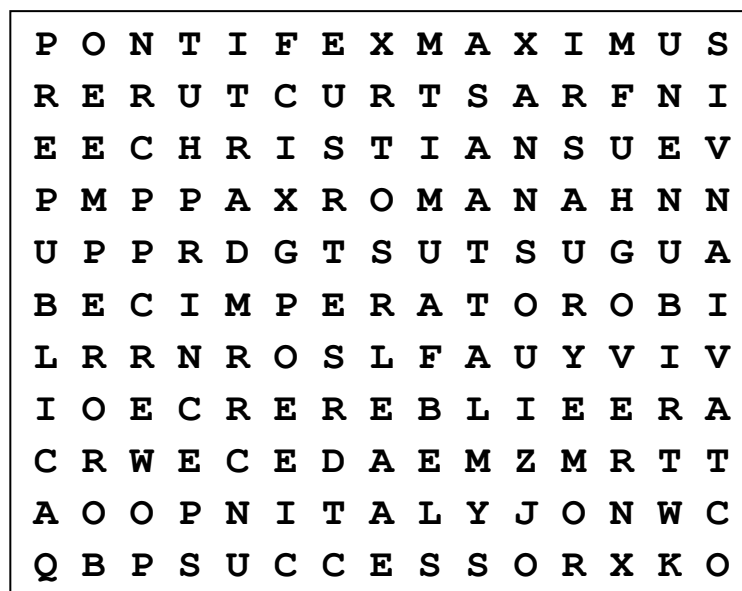
The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Rome under Augustus—a Golden Age

Augustus attempted to reform public morals by promoting family life, an effort that was largely unsuccessful. He began the practice of declaring emperors gods, and of picking their own successors; he called Haley's Comet the spirit of Caesar. Additionally, Augustus improved the empire's infrastructure, encouraged

the growth of business, established fire and police departments for Rome, created a strong monetary (money) system, and extended Roman citizenship to more and more provincials. He is alleged to have said that he "found Rome a city of bricks and left it a city of marble." Jesus, the founder of Christianity, was born in the Roman province of Judea during the reign of Augustus.

Word Search Puzzle



Augustus

Christians

emperor

empire

govern

Imperator

infrastructure

Italy

morals

Octavian

Pax Romana

Pontifex Maximus

power

Princeps

Republic

Rome

successor

tribune

Pax Romana (27 B.C.E.-180 C.E.)

"Pax Romana" translates as "Roman peace." The Pax Romana lasted nearly 200 years. During this time period, Rome controlled the entire Mediterranean region and beyond. More and more provincials were granted official Roman citizenship. A person born into the empire during this time period was likely to never experience war, but could instead travel freely throughout most of the known world, enjoying the benefits of a healthy economy.

3. What is meant by the phrase "Pax Romana"?

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Roman Emperors after Augustus

There was great variety in the quality of the emperors who succeeded Augustus. The office of emperor was originally designed to be hereditary (passed from parent to child). But from the start, there was confusion as to which family member would inherit the empire. Some emperors proved to be cutthroats, or insane, or both. Over time, the military came to play an enormous role in selecting who would become emperor.

Tiberius (14-37 C.E.)

Augustus never had a son of his own, so his stepson, Tiberius, became emperor after his death. Tiberius abolished the Comitia (Assembly). He was a capable general who strengthened the empire, extending the frontier in the north. However, Tiberius appeared to dislike ruling, and gradually retired to the island of Capri.

4. Imagine that you are a Roman plebeian (commoner) living under the rule of Tiberius. How might you react to his abolition of the Assembly?

Caligula (37-41 C.E.)

Caligula was the son of famed military leader Germanicus, as well as the nephew and adopted son of Tiberius. He earned the name “Caligula,” meaning “little boots,” from the Roman army as a child because he wore a miniature soldier’s uniform around the military camps of his father.

Under Caligula, the Romans experienced two years of good, effective rule, interrupted by a severe illness, and followed by two years of horrible rule. During the end of Caligula’s reign, he lashed out at members of his family and other perceived enemies. He exiled some, killed some, and forced still others to commit suicide. In 41 C.E., Caligula was assassinated by members of the Praetorian Guard.

5. Do you believe that it was right for the military (the Praetorian Guard) to assassinate Caligula? Why or why not?

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Claudius (41-54 C.E.)

Claudius became emperor because, as the brother of Germanicus and uncle of Caligula, he was the last adult male of his family. Emperor Claudius brought Britannia (what later became England) under Roman control, as well as several kingdoms in the East. He opened the Senate up to provincials. According to a census of the empire conducted under Claudius in 48 C.E., the Roman Empire contained 5,984,072 citizens.



Nero (54-68 C.E.)

Emperor Nero was considered to be a tyrannical ruler. He came to power after his mother allegedly poisoned his predecessor, Claudius. Nero himself went on to kill his own mother, his stepbrother, and two of his wives. He also killed his teacher, the famous philosopher, Seneca.

A fire broke out in Rome in 64 C.E. Nero was accused of setting the fire, and of fiddling while the city burned. Nero blamed the fire on a new religious group known as "Christians."

Following years of harsh and scandalous rule, Nero was forced to commit suicide.

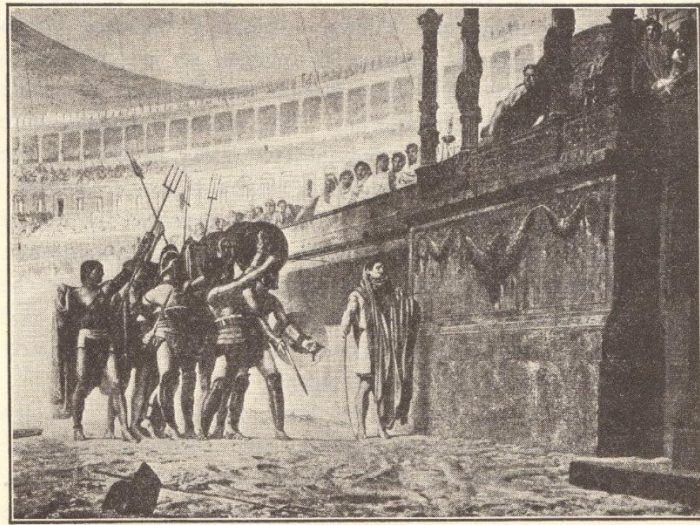
6. How would you react as a Christian being persecuted by Nero for allegedly burning the city of Rome?

Year of the Four Emperors (69 C.E.)

The Year of the Four Emperors took place during a brief period of civil war that followed the death of Emperor Nero. Four emperors ruled in quick succession—Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian. The confusion over choosing an emperor illustrated some of the problems of imperial succession.

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Vespasian (69-79 C.E.)



GLADIATORS BEFORE THE EMPEROR

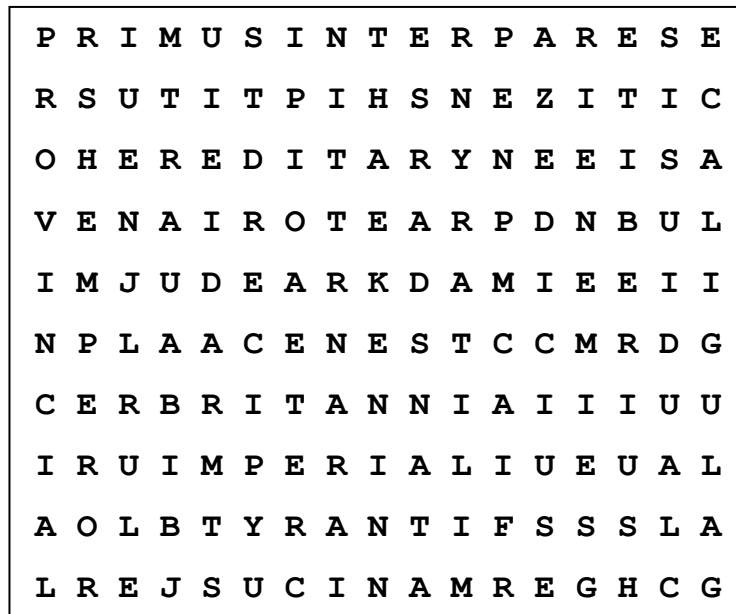
In the group of combatants in the arena are several holding trident and net. They have overcome their opponents in full armor by entangling them in the net, then attacking them with the trident.

Emperor Vespasian built the Colosseum in Rome. The Colosseum, which still stands in Rome today, was the place where gladiatorial combats were held.

Under Vespasian's rule, the First Jewish Revolt took place (66-70 C.E.). The Second Jewish Temple in Jerusalem (516 B.C.E.-70 C.E.), in the Roman province of Judea, was destroyed.

Vespasian was succeeded by his son Titus, then by his son Domitian.

Word Search Puzzle



Britannia

Caligula

citizenship

Claudius

emperor

enemies

Germanicus

hereditary

imperial

Judea

military

Nero

Praetorian

primus inter pares

provincial

Seneca

suicide

Tiberius

Titus

tyrant

Trajan (98-117 C.E.)

Trajan was born into a non-patrician family in what is now Spain. As emperor, he began a massive public works program in Rome, which included Trajan's Column, Trajan's Forum, and Trajan's Market. He oversaw the expansion of the empire to its greatest extent, and is considered to have been a great emperor.

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Map Work



1. Which of the following modern countries was **not** under Roman rule during the time of Emperor Trajan?
 - a. Greece
 - b. Lebanon
 - c. Turkey
 - d. Sweden
2. What portion of today's United Kingdom was under Roman rule?
 - a. England
 - b. Northern Ireland
 - c. Scotland
 - d. Wales
3. Ancient Gaul is roughly equivalent to what modern country?
 - a. France
 - b. Germany
 - c. Spain
 - d. Switzerland
4. Name five bodies of water bordering the Roman Empire.

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Hadrian (117-138 C.E.)

Emperor Hadrian strengthened the empire's defenses. Hadrian's Wall was built under him, separating Roman territory in Britannia from the Picts (living in what is roughly now Scotland).

Under Hadrian, the Romans put down the Second Jewish Revolt (132-136 C.E.), also known as the Bar Kokhba Revolt or the Second Jewish-Roman War. This revolt was led by Simon Bar Kokhba, a man many Jews believed to be the messiah. Following the defeat of the revolt, Jews were forced to leave Jerusalem and relocate elsewhere in the empire. Many historians date this event as the official start of the Jewish Diaspora.

Word Search Puzzle

M	A	R	C	U	S	A	U	R	E	L	I	U	S	B
A	D	I	O	C	L	E	T	I	A	N	G	B	T	U
I	H	J	M	V	I	S	U	T	I	C	A	T	O	R
A	C	R	M	A	V	C	H	O	R	A	C	E	I	E
C	R	E	O	U	Y	H	E	N	E	L	A	G	C	A
I	A	A	D	L	M	D	N	R	O	M	A	N	I	U
L	P	L	U	T	A	R	C	H	O	L	C	K	S	C
I	O	M	S	E	N	I	T	N	A	Z	Y	B	M	R

absolute ruler	Galen
administration	Horace
amphitheater	Livy
arch	Marcus Aurelius
basilica	Plutarch
bureaucracy	realm
Byzantine	Roman
Cicero	Stoicism
Commodus	Tacitus
Diocletian	vault



The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Matching Questions

5. ____ Builder of the Colosseum in Rome
6. ____ Built a wall to protect Britannia from the Picts
7. ____ Jews forced to leave Jerusalem and settle elsewhere in the Roman Empire
8. ____ Leader of the Jewish fighters in the Second Jewish-Roman War
9. ____ Order or process in which one leader succeeds another
10. ____ Oversaw the expansion of the Roman Empire to its greatest extent
11. ____ Person who ruled before the current ruler
12. ____ Place in Rome where gladiators fought
13. ____ Roman government before the Roman Empire
14. ____ Son of Vespasian who ruled Rome after Titus
15. ____ Took place in Judea from 66 to 70 C.E.
16. ____ Trained combatants who often fought to the death for sport

Word Bank for Matching Questions

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Colosseum | (B) Domitian | (C) First Jewish Revolt |
| (D) gladiators | (E) Hadrian | (F) Jewish Diaspora |
| (G) predecessor | (H) Roman Republic | (I) Simon Bar Kokhba |
| (J) succession | (K) Trajan | (L) Vespasian |

Review Questions

17. What are the dates for the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire?

18. Explain the meaning of the Latin phrase *primo inter pares*.

19. Describe the accomplishments of Augustus.

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

20. What was the *Pax Romana*?

21. How did Caligula and Nero represent the problems of hereditary succession?

22. Describe the First and Second Jewish Revolts including their causes and effects.

Marcus Aurelius (161-180 C.E.)

Emperor Marcus Aurelius was a Stoic philosopher who wrote *Meditations*. The end of his rule marks the end of the Pax Romana (27 B.C.E.-180 C.E.). Marcus Aurelius was succeeded by his son Commodus (180-192 C.E.). The Richard Harris and Joaquin Phoenix characters in the Oscar-winning Russell Crowe film “Gladiator” are very loosely based on Marcus Aurelius and Commodus.

23. What book was written by Marcus Aurelius?

Diocletian (284-305 C.E.)

Rome suffered from a century of chaos following the death of Marcus Aurelius, known as the “Crisis of the Third Century.” Diocletian was the first emperor in 100 years to properly restore order and end the violence. Diocletian operated as an absolute ruler who ended all personal liberties.

Diocletian increased the Roman bureaucracy for more effective administration. He divided the empire into two administrative realms, east and west, in 285 C.E. This was the first step in the creation of what would become two separate empires—the Western Roman

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Empire and the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire.

24. When did Diocletian divide the empire into two administrative realms?

Constantine (312-337 C.E.)

Emperor Constantine moved the capital from Rome to Byzantium, renaming the city Constantinople. Today this city is known as Istanbul (located in modern Turkey).

Constantine's mother, Helena, had converted to Christianity, a popular young religion within the empire. With the Edict of Milan in 313 C.E., Christianity was legalized, ending centuries of intolerance. On his deathbed, Constantine himself converted to Christianity.

Justinian (527-565 C.E.)

Justinian was a powerful emperor of the Eastern (Byzantine) Empire headquartered at Constantinople. His wife was Theodora, an intelligent former courtesan. Justinian was able to reunite the Eastern and Western empires for a time, but this did not last. His most lasting legacy was the Corpus Juris Civilis, or Justinian Code, which rewrote and codified Roman law. The Justinian Code is still the basis for civil law in several countries.

Known as the Plague of Justinian (541-542 C.E.), bubonic plague severely hurt the Byzantine Empire during this

emperor's reign. Although Justinian himself became sick, he recovered. Recovery for the Byzantine Empire took hundreds of years.

The Two Empires

Emperor Diocletian had believed that dividing the empire for administrative purposes would strengthen it; he was wrong. Once Constantine set up Constantinople as a capital city, the East-West split deepened. The Western Roman Empire officially ended in 476 C.E. when the last emperor, Romulus Augustus, was deposed by a barbarian, Odoacer. The Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire lasted until 1453 when it was conquered by the Ottoman Turks.

Why Did Rome Fall?

Various economic, military, political, and social reasons contributed to the fall of the Western Roman Empire.

Rome experienced an enormous gap between the rich and the poor. Impoverished workers became tied to the land as *coloni*, being sold as the land was sold. As fewer members of the lower classes could afford to buy goods (no purchasing power), manufacturing and trade declined. Large estates became self-sufficient, further hurting manufacturing and trade.

Under the Republic, Roman armies were servants of Rome. Under the Empire, armies made and unmade emperors. Furthermore, the army relied

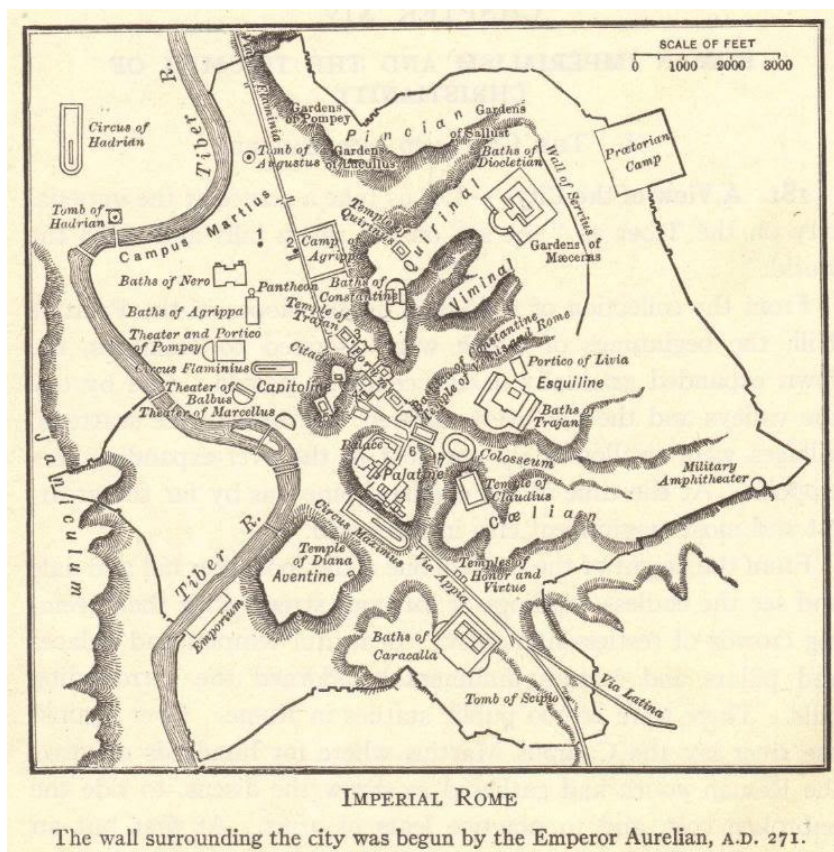
The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

on barbarian troops which were not ultimately loyal to Rome, and which could not be counted on to fight their fellow barbarians. These mercenaries were interested in obtaining booty, not in defending Rome or furthering Rome's interests.

Rome suffered from an overall decline in patriotism. Though Rome was theoretically democratic, democracy did not exist in reality. Citizens lost their tie (voting rights) with the state. Patriotism became based on loyalty to the emperor, not to Rome. Most emperors did not inspire respect and loyalty. The lack of orderly imperial succession—the murders, forced suicides, civil wars, etc., that frequently accompanied the transition from one emperor to another—caused great distress. The East-West

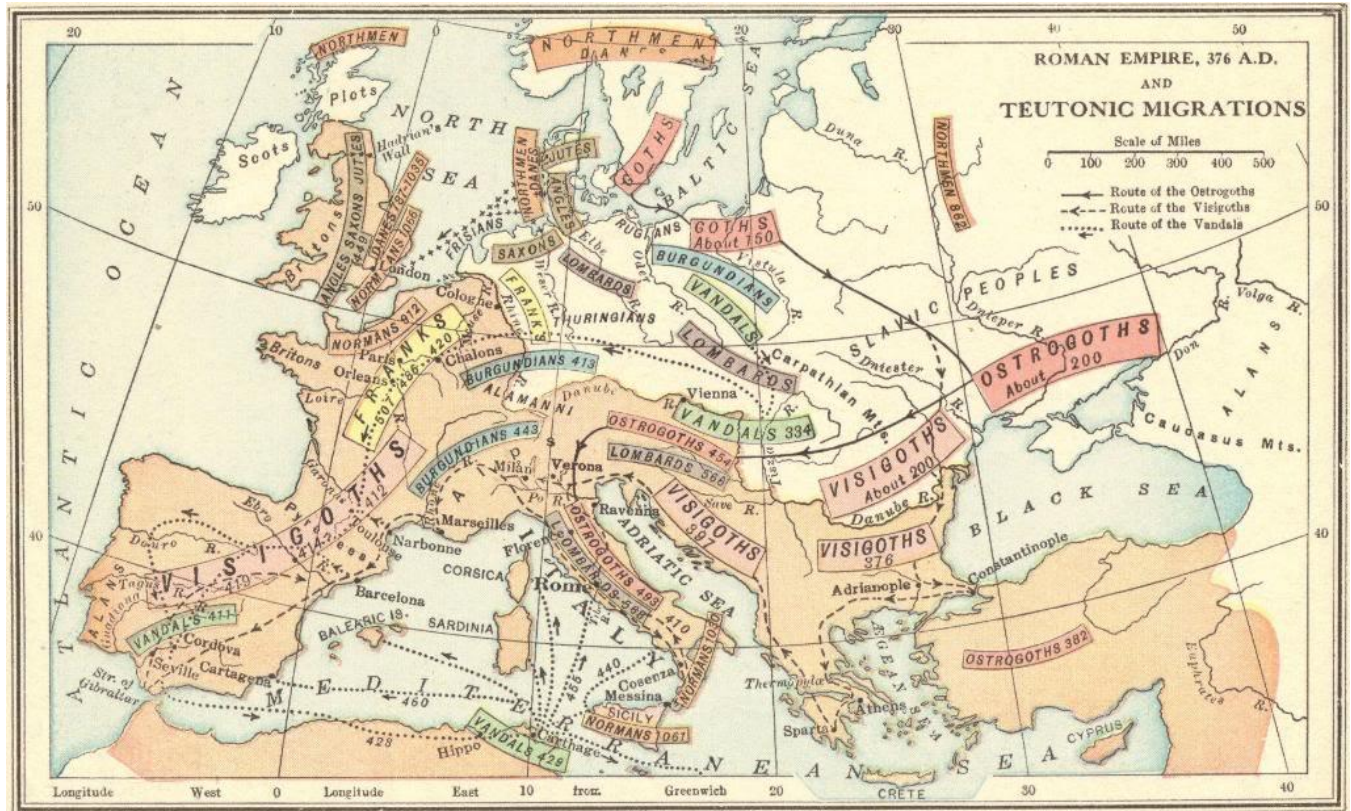
split into two empires created yet another problem regarding loyalty.

Social reasons for the decline of Rome included population decline, lack of public service and intellectual pursuits, and religious divisions. The population of the empire declined due to hunger, plagues, war, and other causes. People did not dedicate themselves to public service and intellectual pursuits. Instead, people spent their leisure time watching chariot races and gladiatorial contests, leading to a marked decline in intellectual culture. Eastern and Egyptian cults took away from the popularity and status of traditional Roman religion and gods, while new faiths such as Christianity directly questioned and challenged concepts such as imperial divinity and faith in the Roman pantheon.



The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Map Work



25. The ancient Goths originated in _____.
 - a. Russia
 - b. Scandinavia
 - c. Spain
 - d. Turkey
26. Ostrogoths were in what is now Turkey in the fourth century.
 - a. True
 - b. False
27. Which of the following groups did **not** settle in Britannia as the Roman Empire crumbled?
 - a. Angles
 - b. Jutes
 - c. Lombards
 - d. Saxons
28. What body of water separates modern Denmark from Britannia?
 - a. Atlantic Ocean
 - b. Baltic Sea
 - c. English Channel
 - d. North Sea
29. Circle Hadrian's Wall on the map.
30. What two major barbarian groups settled in what is now Spain?

31. Name two groups that were living in what is now France at the time the Roman Empire crumbled.

Why Is Ancient Rome So Important to Global History?

- Administration of a vast empire
- Christianity's growth and spread
- Architecture
- Engineering
- Historians
- Jewish Diaspora
- Literature
- Roman law
- Romance languages
- Transmission of Greek (Hellenistic) culture

The Romans did not necessarily create and invent everything that they are commonly given credit for. What the Romans were best at was taking something (like the Etruscan arch), adapting it, and putting it to great use (such as using the arch in the construction of aqueducts).

Administration of a Vast Empire

The Roman Empire included over 100,000,000 people of diverse backgrounds, cultures, places, and religions. Rome learned to adapt its policies on a local level to fit the people of a given area. Citizenship was gradually extended to all free men of the empire.

Rome's solid, strong bureaucracy kept the gears of government running smoothly the majority of the time. The empire's administration was run by countless proconsuls, procurators, governors, and minor officials. The empire was divided into four prefectures, which were divided into dioceses, which were further divided into provinces. A strong infrastructure (including bridges and roads) facilitated movement by officials, soldiers, traders, travelers, etc.

Christianity

Christianity started in the Roman province of Judea, its growth and spread facilitated in part by the Pax Romana and superb Roman infrastructure. Early Christians, as residents (and often citizens) of the empire, could travel freely within Rome's dominions. There was a significant number of Christians in Rome by 64 C.E., the year Emperor Nero blamed them for the large fire that engulfed the city (about thirty years after it is believed that Jesus, the religion's founding figure, was crucified in Jerusalem). According to tradition, Paul of Tarsus (also known as Saint Paul) used his Roman citizenship to have his criminal trial relocated to Rome from Caesarea (in Judea-Palestine) in the 60s C.E.

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Christianity finally gained official acceptance with the Edict of Milan (313 C.E.) and Emperor Constantine's deathbed conversion to the faith. Subsequent Roman emperors were Christians. As the Western Roman Empire fell apart, the city became the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church. The pope, head of the Church, used the imperial title "Pontiff." Over time, the Church ended up ruling the city of Rome and its surrounding areas, using old Roman administrative districts, such as dioceses, in its administration.



CHRISTIAN MARTYRS IN THE ARENA—PAINTING BY GÉRÔME

32. Imagine that you are a Roman pagan, and a Christian is urging you to convert to Christianity. What aspects of this new religion might appeal to you? What cultural factors might compel you to resist conversion?

Architecture and Engineering

A large part of Rome's success was due to the importance the Romans placed on building and maintaining the empire's infrastructure, including aqueducts, bridges, dams, harbors, and roads. The government built large public buildings, including amphitheaters (such as the Colosseum), basilicas (oblong halls), government offices, palaces, public baths, theaters, and the like.

The basic style of Roman architecture was copied from the Greeks, and the arch was borrowed from the Etruscans. The Romans themselves added the dome and the vault ceiling.

33. Compare your government to that of ancient Rome. Can you name five large public buildings, monuments, or public works projects constructed by your government?

Historians and Historical Writings

Julius Caesar (100-44 B.C.E.) left posterity a record of his conquest of Gaul with *Commentaries on the Gallic Wars*. Cicero (106-43 B.C.E.), called the "father of Latin prose," wrote numerous letters

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

and orations. Livy (59 B.C.E.-17 C.E.) penned *Annals*, a history of Rome from its beginnings to Augustus. Plutarch (46-120 C.E.) authored *Parallel Lives*, a comparison of Greek and Roman heroes, along with *Moralia*, a collection of essays on customs and mores. *Germania*, about the Germanic tribes of Europe, and *Annals and Histories*, about the emperors of his time, were written by Tacitus (ca. 56-ca. 117 C.E.).

Using a Graphic Organizer

Complete the chart below based on the information in the previous section.

Historian	Years Lived	Writing(s)

Literature

Roman playwrights mostly copied the Greek style. However, while Greek plays were designed to instruct, Roman plays were designed merely to entertain. Leading Roman playwrights included Plautus and Terence.

Rome's most important poets were Virgil and Horace. Virgil (70-19 B.C.E.) wrote the *Aeneid*, an epic poem based on Homer's *Iliad*. Horace (65-8 B.C.E.) penned *Odes*; his lyric poetry praised an idyllic, simple time in early Roman history.

Jewish Diaspora

Judea-Palestina (roughly modern Israel or Palestine) was a Roman province. During Rome's years of rule over this area, the Romans put down a series of Jewish uprisings. The future Emperor Titus destroyed the Second Temple of Jerusalem and carried its spoils to Rome in 70 C.E. After the Bar Kokhba Revolt (132-136 C.E.), the Jews were forced to migrate from the area around Jerusalem to points elsewhere in the empire. This largely explains how Jews came to be a presence throughout northern Africa and southern Europe beginning around 2000 years ago; Jews were living in parts of what is now Spain and France, for example, long before these areas were conquered by the barbarian tribes that would rule them for centuries after Rome's fall.

Roman Law

Roman law started with the Twelve Tables (450 B.C.E.), and developed for over a thousand years. It included the decisions of judges, ideas of the Roman Republic and Roman Empire, and the rulings of emperors. Public law dealt with the relationship of the citizen

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

to the state. Private (civil) law dealt with legal relationships between people. Peoples law (*jus gentium*) dealt with the rights of foreigners.

In the 6th century C.E., the Justinian Code (named after Emperor Justinian of the Eastern Roman Empire) encapsulated the previous 1000-plus years of Roman law. The Justinian Code is still used as the basis of civil law in many parts of Europe.

Romance Languages

The word “Romance” in the term “Romance languages” refers to the fact that this group of languages developed from Latin, the language of the ancient Romans. The modern Romance

languages include French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, and Spanish.

Old English was a Germanic language. William I (of Normandy, part of modern France) brought French to England in 1066 when he conquered the nation. Middle English (the forerunner of the English spoken today) was a mixture of Germanic Old English and French. So, although English is not technically a Romance language, about half of Modern English can be traced to Latin.

Scientists have traditionally used Latin as a universal language. Today, most scientific names, and most legal and medical terminology, are Latin. Additionally, the Catholic Church preserved the Latin language following Rome’s fall; Catholic masses were said in Latin until the 1960s.

Months of the Year

Names of the months of the year are given in Latin and French. Complete the chart by writing the names of the months in English.

Latin	French	English
Ianuárius	janvier	
Februárius	février	
Mártius	mars	
Aprílis	avril	
Maius	mai	
Iúnius	juin	
Iúlius	juillet	
Augústus	août	
Septémbris	septembre	
Octóbris	octobre	
Novémbris	novembre	
Decémbris	décembre	

Roman Science

The ancient Romans were not great scientists like the Greeks had been, and offered little original thought.

Pliny the Elder (23-79 C.E.) wrote *Natural History*, a collection of all then-known botanical, geographical, medical, physiological, and zoological information. However, Pliny never tested and verified the information he published. Today, Pliny the Elder is just as well remembered for dying in the midst of the volcanic eruption that destroyed Pompeii.

Galen (131-201 C.E.) summarized all Greek medical knowledge. His work was almost the entire basis for anatomy and physiology studies for centuries to come.

In science, as in all else, the Romans were practical—they learned and used what they needed to get things done, and had little interest in learning and research as intellectual pursuits. Public health and sanitation were important, and the Romans used Greek scientific and mathematical principles to engineer aqueducts that brought fresh water to cities, along with sewers that took away dirty water. Medical science centered around hospitals that served soldiers (triage).

34. What do you imagine might be problematic about relying on old knowledge rather than pursuing new knowledge?

35. The Romans were experts at engineering large water delivery and removal systems. How is clean water brought to your home? How is waste water taken away? In what ways is your community's water system similar to or different from those of the Roman Empire?

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Transmission of Greek (Hellenistic) Culture

The Romans, as conquerors of Alexander the Great's former empire, preserved and transmitted Greek culture to the West. Greek texts and stories were popular in Rome. When Rome fell, the monks of the Catholic Church continued to preserve and transmit Greek texts and ideas.

Matching Questions

- 36. ____ Author of *Annals*, a history of Rome from its beginnings to Augustus
- 37. ____ Called the “father of Latin prose”
- 38. ____ His *Natural History* is a collection of all of the botanical, geographical, medical, physiological, and zoological information available in ancient Rome
- 39. ____ Last emperor of the Western Roman Empire
- 40. ____ Lasted until it was conquered by the Ottomans in 1453
- 41. ____ Rewrote Roman law with the *Corpus Juris Civilis*
- 42. ____ Roman peace
- 43. ____ This act legalized Christianity
- 44. ____ This emperor moved the capital from Rome to Byzantium
- 45. ____ Wrote the *Aeneid*

Matching Question Answers

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Cicero | (F) Livy |
| (B) Constantine | (G) Pax Romana |
| (C) Eastern Roman Empire | (H) Pliny the Elder |
| (D) Edict of Milan | (I) Romulus Augustus |
| (E) Justinian | (J) Virgil |

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 46. Which of the following is **not** a Romance language?
 - a. French
 - b. Greek
 - c. Portuguese
 - d. Spanish
- 47. Whose work constituted almost the entire basis for European anatomy and physiology studies during the Middle Ages?
 - a. Archimedes
 - b. Galen
 - c. Horace
 - d. Pliny the Elder

Review Questions

48. Who split the Roman Empire into two halves, and why?

49. Explain the relationship between Emperor Constantine and Christianity.

50. Describe the accomplishments of Emperor Justinian.

51. When did the Western (Roman) and Eastern (Byzantine) empires officially end, and why?

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

52. Explain the economic, military, political, and social reasons for the fall of the Western Roman Empire.

53. Name and describe at least three contributions of Roman civilization to world history.
