



## Guided Reading Activity 5-1

### The Rise of Rome

**DIRECTIONS:** Answer the following questions as you read Section 1.

1. List the four reasons that the location of the city of Rome was especially favorable.

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2. In what three ways was early Rome influenced by the Etruscans?

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3. Give a definition of the form of government known as a republic.

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4. Three reasons can be given for Rome's success in gaining control of the entire Italian peninsula. What are they?

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5. What two groups formed the government of early Rome?

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6. Explain the difference between these two groups.

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7. What was the cause of the First Punic War?

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8. What lands did Rome conquer to become the dominant power in the Mediterranean?

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SECTION 5-1

**Guided Reading Activity 5-2****From Republic to Empire**

**DIRECTIONS:** As you are reading the section, decide if a statement is true or false. Write **T** if the statement is true or **F** if the statement is false. For all false statements write a corrected statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. By the second century B.C., the Senate had become the real governing body of the Greek state.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. At the beginning of the first century B.C., a Roman general named Marius began to recruit his armies by promising to give land to the soldiers.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A triumvirate is a government by four people with equal power.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. As Octavian and Antony struggled for control of the Roman empire, Antony allied himself with the Egyptian queen Elizabeth VII.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The period beginning in 31 B.C. and lasting until A.D. 14 came to be known as the Age of Aquarius.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In 27 B.C., the Roman Senate awarded Octavian the title of Augustus—"the revered one."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A legion was a military unit of about 150,000 troops.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The first four emperors after Augustus were of no relation to him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. At the beginning of the second century, a series of five "good" emperors ushered in a time of peace known as the *Pax Romana*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. At its height in the second century, the Roman Empire covered about 3.5 million square miles and had a population of more than 50 million.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Greek was the language of the western part of the Roman Empire.  
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**Guided Reading Activity 5-3**

## Culture and Society in the Roman World

**DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the blanks below as you read Section 3.

During the third and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ centuries B.C., the Romans adopted many features of the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ style of art. While Greek sculptors aimed for ideal appearance in their figures, Roman sculptors produced (3) \_\_\_\_\_ statues. In their architecture, the Romans used Greek styles, but also forms based on (4) \_\_\_\_\_ lines: the arch, vault, and dome. The Romans were the first people in antiquity to use (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on a massive scale. In Rome, almost a dozen (6) \_\_\_\_\_ kept a population of 1 million supplied with water.

The most distinguished poet of the Augustan Age was (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The Roman historian Livy had a serious weakness as a (8) \_\_\_\_\_; he was not always concerned about the factual accuracy of his stories. Teachers in Roman households were often Greek slaves because upper-class Romans had to learn Greek as well as (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to prosper in the empire.

Large numbers of foreign peoples captured in war were brought back to Italy as (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Greek slaves were in much demand as tutors, (11) \_\_\_\_\_, doctors, and artists. The most famous slave revolt in Italy occurred in 73 B.C., led by the gladiator (12) \_\_\_\_\_.

An enormous (13) \_\_\_\_\_ existed between rich and poor in Rome. The rich had comfortable (14) \_\_\_\_\_, while the poor lived in apartment blocks called *insulae*. Many poor Romans spent most of their time outdoors in the (15) \_\_\_\_\_. Beginning with (16) \_\_\_\_\_, the emperors provided food for the city poor. About 200,000 people received free (17) \_\_\_\_\_. Public spectacles were provided by the emperor as part of the great (18) \_\_\_\_\_ festivals celebrated by the state.


**Guided Reading Activity 5-4**

## The Development of Christianity

**DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the blanks below as you read Section 4.

- I. \_\_\_\_\_ brought back traditional Roman festivals and ceremonies.
  - A. Romans believed proper ritual brought a right \_\_\_\_\_ with the gods.
  - B. Romans were tolerant of other \_\_\_\_\_.
- II. Judaea had become a Roman \_\_\_\_\_ by A.D. 6.
  - A. Unrest was widespread in Judaea, but the \_\_\_\_\_ differed among themselves about Roman rule.
  - B. A Jewish revolt in A.D. 66 led to the destruction of the Jewish \_\_\_\_\_.
- III. In the midst of conflict in Judaea, a Jewish prophet named \_\_\_\_\_ began his public preaching.
  - A. Jesus taught the importance of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the inner person.
    1. "Do to \_\_\_\_\_ what you would have them do to you."
    2. "Love the Lord your God with all your heart, soul, mind and \_\_\_\_\_."
  - B. The Roman procurator Pontius Pilate ordered Jesus to be \_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Jesus was seen as a potential \_\_\_\_\_ against Rome.
    2. Followers of Jesus believed he had \_\_\_\_\_.
  - C. After reports that Jesus had \_\_\_\_\_, Christianity quickly spread.
    1. Paul taught that by accepting Jesus as Messiah, one could be \_\_\_\_\_.
    2. The written \_\_\_\_\_ give a record of Jesus' life and teachings.
  - D. Many Romans came to see Christianity as \_\_\_\_\_ to Rome.
    1. Christians refused to worship \_\_\_\_\_.
    2. Rome began \_\_\_\_\_ Christians during the reign of Nero.
  - E. Christianity attracted many \_\_\_\_\_ in the Roman world.
    1. Christianity gave \_\_\_\_\_ to life.
    2. Christianity was \_\_\_\_\_ to be blotted out by force.
    3. Under \_\_\_\_\_, Christianity became the state religion.

**Guided Reading Activity 5-5****Decline and Fall****DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the blanks below as you read Section 5.

1. Marcus Aurelius, the last of \_\_\_\_\_, died in A.D. 180. A period of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ followed.
2. By the mid-third century, the state had to rely on hiring \_\_\_\_\_ to fight under Roman commanders.
3. After Constantine, the empire continued to be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ parts.
4. In 410 the \_\_\_\_\_ sacked Rome. Another group, the Vandals, poured into southern Spain and Africa. In \_\_\_\_\_, they, too, sacked Rome.
5. In 476 the western emperor \_\_\_\_\_ was deposed by the Germanic head of the army. This is usually taken as the date of the fall of the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Eastern Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, continued to thrive with its center at \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The theories proposed to explain the decline and fall of the Roman Empire include:
  - A. Christianity's values weakened Roman \_\_\_\_\_ virtues.
  - B. Traditional Roman \_\_\_\_\_ declined as non-Italians gained prominence.
  - C. Lead poisoning from leaden water pipes and cups caused a \_\_\_\_\_ decline.
  - D. \_\_\_\_\_ wiped out one-tenth of the population.
  - E. Rome failed to advance technologically because of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - F. Rome was unable to put together a \_\_\_\_\_ political system.
8. No \_\_\_\_\_ explanation can explain the fall of a great empire. The Roman Empire experienced problems related to acquiring \_\_\_\_\_.