

Chapter 2 Review

VISUAL SUMMARY

The Roman World

Government (7.1.2)

- Rome built a well-organized and far-reaching empire.
- Byzantines created a strong and long-lasting empire.



Culture (7.1.1)

- Byzantines created a society with Roman and Eastern influences.
- Romans passed on aspects of their art, philosophy, and language.



Belief Systems (7.1.3)

- Christianity continued to spread after the fall of Rome.
- Disagreements split Christianity into Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy.



Geography (7.1.3)

- The Byzantine Empire was situated between the Eastern and Western worlds. Their location enabled the Byzantines to incorporate both cultures.



Science & Technology (7.1.1)

- Romans developed arch, dome, and vault building elements.
- Romans were master engineers who built aqueducts and the Colosseum.



TERMS & NAMES

Match each numbered term or name to the correct meaning.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Augustus | a. a split |
| 2. schism | b. philosophy important to Rome |
| 3. mosaic | c. structure for carrying water |
| 4. aqueduct | d. first Roman emperor |
| 5. Stoicism | e. a type of Roman art |

MAIN IDEAS

The Rise and Expansion of Rome (pages 46–51)

6. What were the main characteristics of the Roman Republic? (7.1.1)
7. What factors helped make the Roman Empire so powerful? (7.1.1)

Decline and Fall of the Empire (pages 52–57)

8. What key changes did Constantine make to the Roman Empire? (7.1.1)
9. For what reasons did outside groups invade Rome? (7.1.2)

The Early Byzantine Empire (pages 58–65)

10. What was the Justinian Code? (HI 1)
11. What two churches emerged from the split in Christianity? (7.1.3)

The Legacy of Rome (pages 66–73)

12. What values did Roman Stoic philosophers promote? (7.1.1)
13. How did Rome help with the preservation and spread of Christianity? (7.1.3)

CRITICAL THINKING

Big Ideas: Government

- EVALUATING INFORMATION** How did Roman laws help average citizens? (7.1.1)
- COMPARING AND CONTRASTING** What was similar about the Roman and Byzantine empires? (7.1.3)
- EXPLAINING HISTORICAL PATTERNS** Why do you think aspects of Roman law and government continue to guide nations today? (7.1.1)

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

- WRITING ACTIVITY** Write a paragraph describing which of Rome's internal weaknesses you think was the most damaging and why. (7.1.1)
- INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY—MATH** The Roman numeral system, one of many lasting legacies of Rome, is used in a variety of ways today. Use books and the Internet to locate a modern-day use of Roman numerals. Then do research to determine their number in English. (7.1.1)

3. STARTING WITH A STORY



Based on what you have read about Roman culture, why do you think the chariot races were so popular among Romans? (7.1.1)

Technology Activity

4. WRITING A VIDEO SCRIPT

Use a variety of resources to research modern-day Constantinople (Istanbul). With a partner, write a script for a televised travel program on Istanbul.

- Choose historical and cultural locations to visit.
- Include notes on what the viewer will see and hear.
- Write the narration for each location. (7.1.3)

Interpreting Charts Use the chart and your knowledge of history to answer the questions below. (7.1.2)

Size of Selected Civilizations		
Civilization	Dates	Size (est.) millions of square miles
Persia	612 –338 B.C.	2.0
Rome	27 B.C.–A.D. 476	3.4
Mongol	1206–1380	11.7
Aztec	1325–1520	0.2
United States	1776–	3.7

Source: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*

1. Which of the following civilizations was nearly equal to Rome in size?

- Persia
- Mongol
- Aztec
- United States

2. How would Rome rank in order of size among the civilizations shown here?

- first
- second
- third
- fifth