

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 6: Ancient Rome and Early Christianity, 500 B.C. – A.D. 500

Section 1: The Roman Republic

Section 2: The Roman Empire

Section 3: The Rise of Christianity

Section 4: The Fall of the Roman Empire

Section 5: Rome and the Roots of Western Civilization

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Section 1: The Roman Republic

republic

patrician

plebeian

tribune

consul

senate

dictator

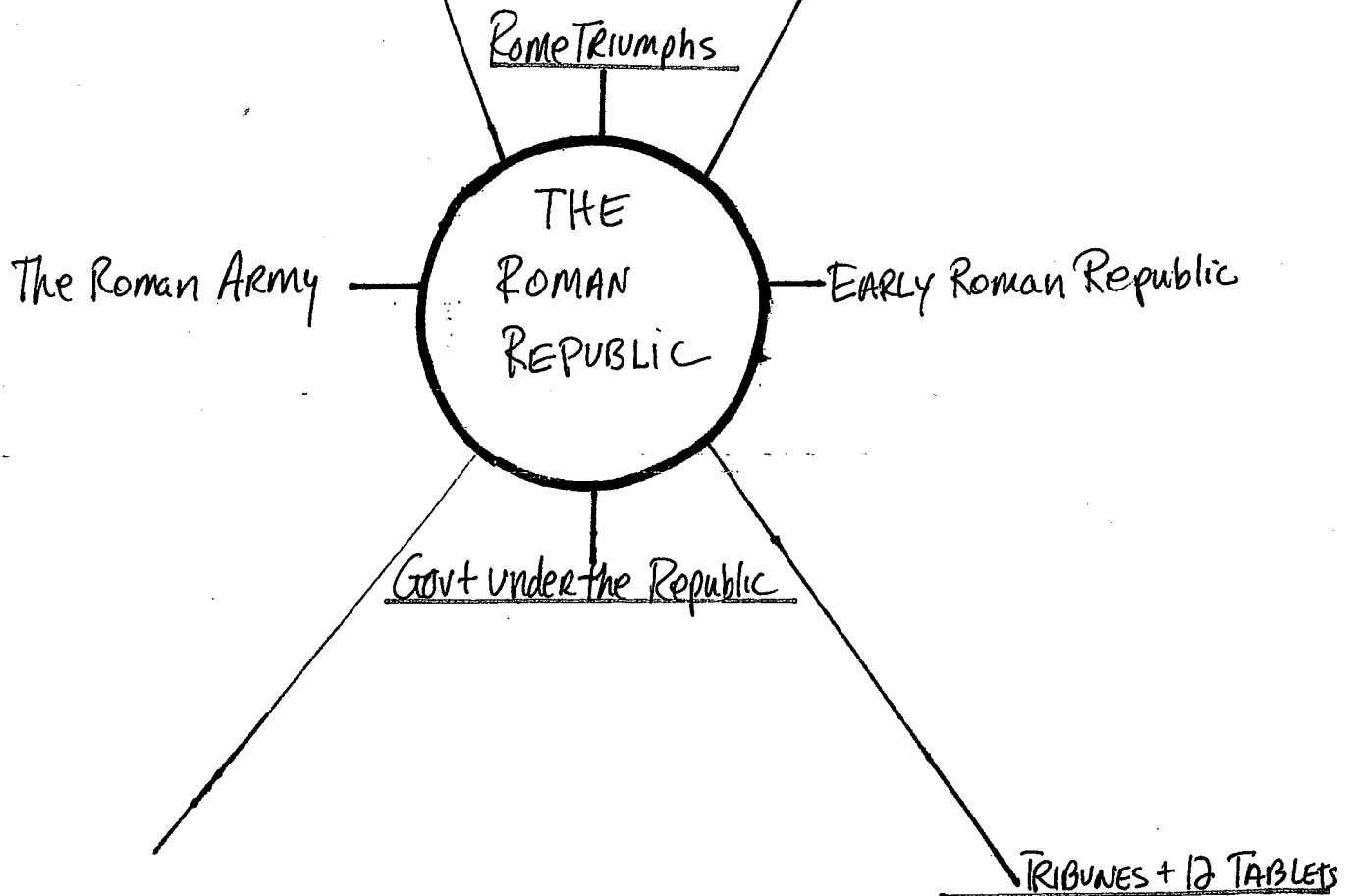
legion

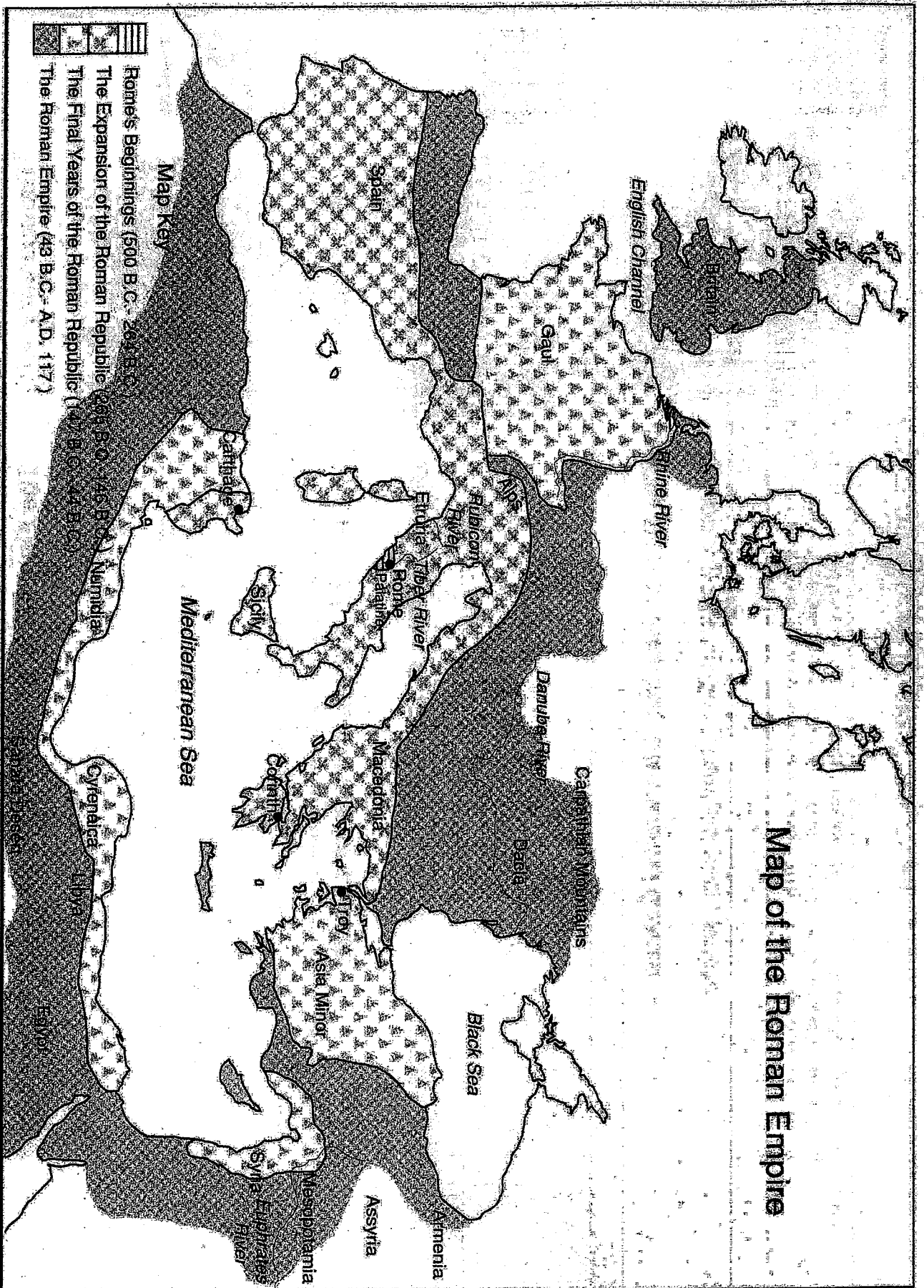
Punic Wars

Hannibal

PUNIC WARS

Origin + Geography of Rome





Principles of Roman Law

1. A person is innocent until proven guilty.
2. No one must suffer a penalty for what he or she thinks.
3. A person who does something that only later becomes a crime cannot be punished.
4. Those accused of a crime have the right to assistance from counsel.
5. The guilt or punishment of a father can impose no stigma upon the son; no one is made the inheritor of guilt of another.
6. It is not the Roman custom to condemn any man before the accused meets his accusers face to face and has an opportunity to defend himself against the charge.
7. The burden of proof is on the party affirming, not on the party denying.
8. It is understood that no one is a competent witness in his own case, nor a wife in the case of her husband.
9. No one is to be convicted on suspicion alone, it is better for the crime of a guilty person to be left unpunished than for an innocent to be condemned.

Roman Republic—How was it governed?

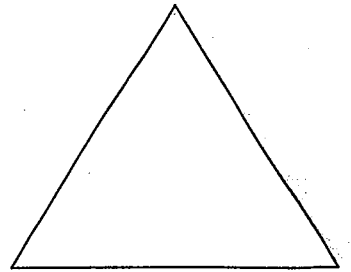
Elements of Democracy, Aristocracy, and Division of Social Classes

SOCIAL CLASS DIVISIONS:

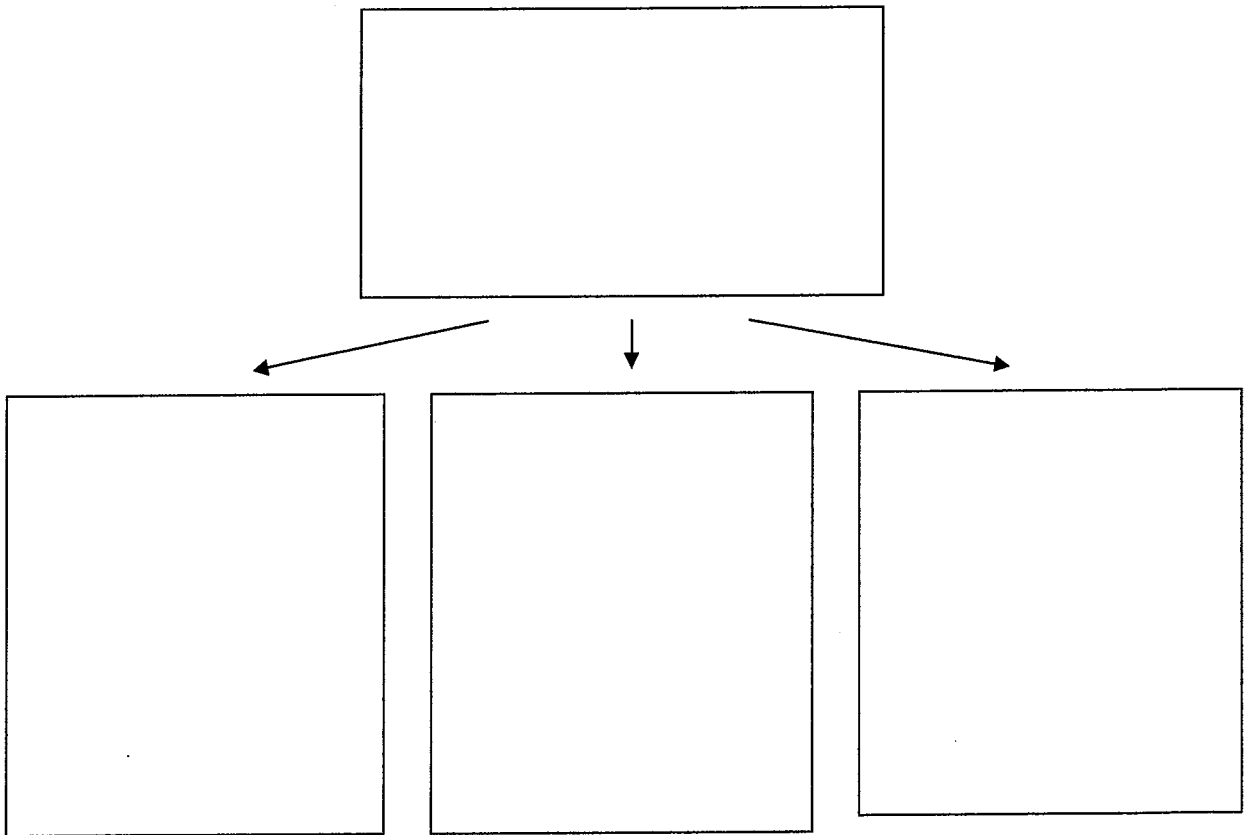
PATRICIANS:

PLEBIANS:

WOMEN & SLAVES:



STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT



MAJOR REFORM = THE 12 TABLES!

-
-
-

Section 2: The Roman Empire

civil war

Julius Caesar

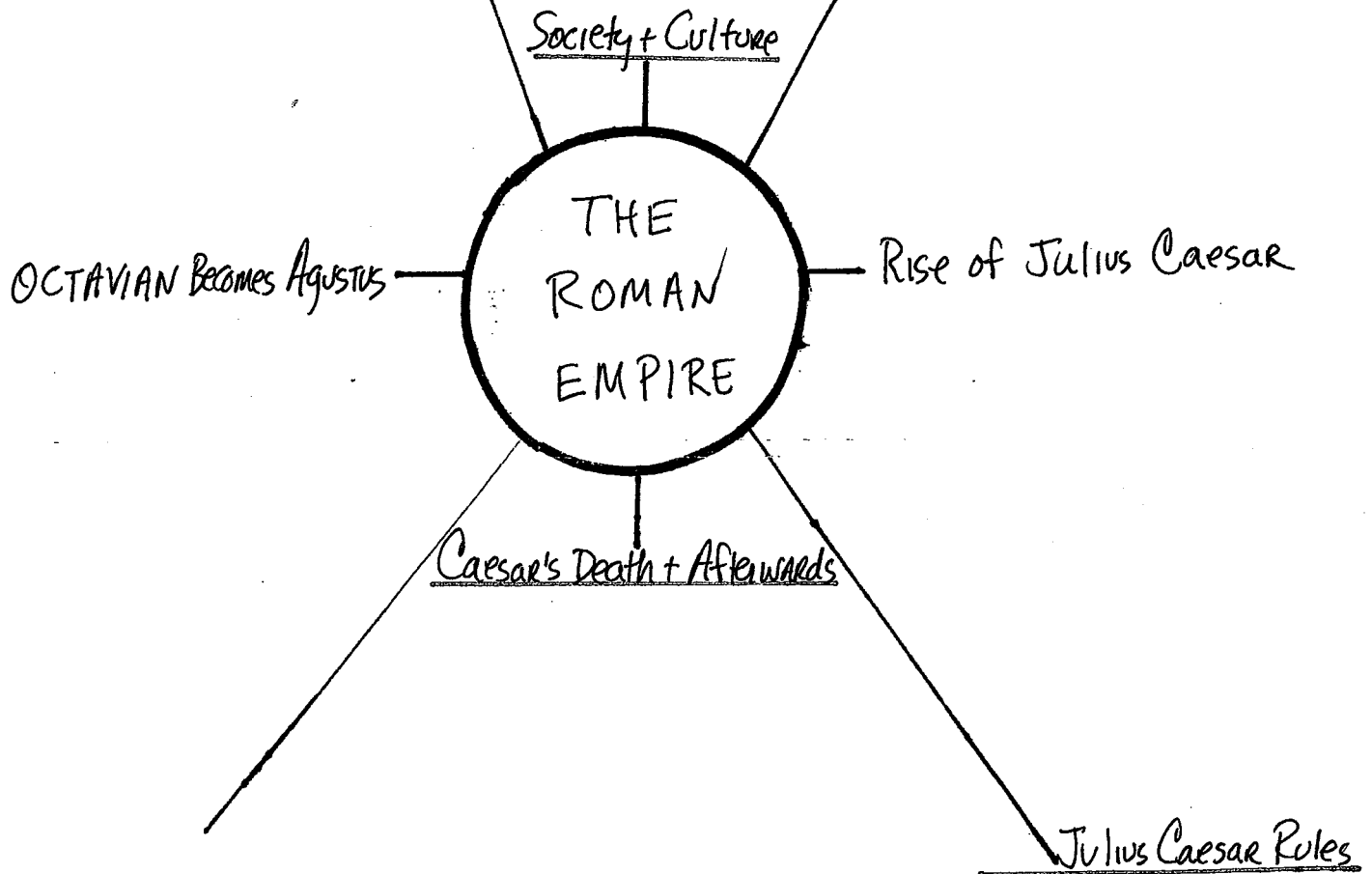
triumvirate

Augustus

Pax Romana

the Roman World

The Republic Collapse



CAUSES OF THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

<u>POLITICAL</u>	<u>ECONOMIC</u>	<u>SOCIAL</u>

Section 3: The Rise of Christianity

Jesus

apostle

Paul

Diaspora

Constantine

bishop

Peter

Pope

Christianity Becomes World Religion

Life + Teachings of Jesus

Early Christian Church

Persecution of Christians

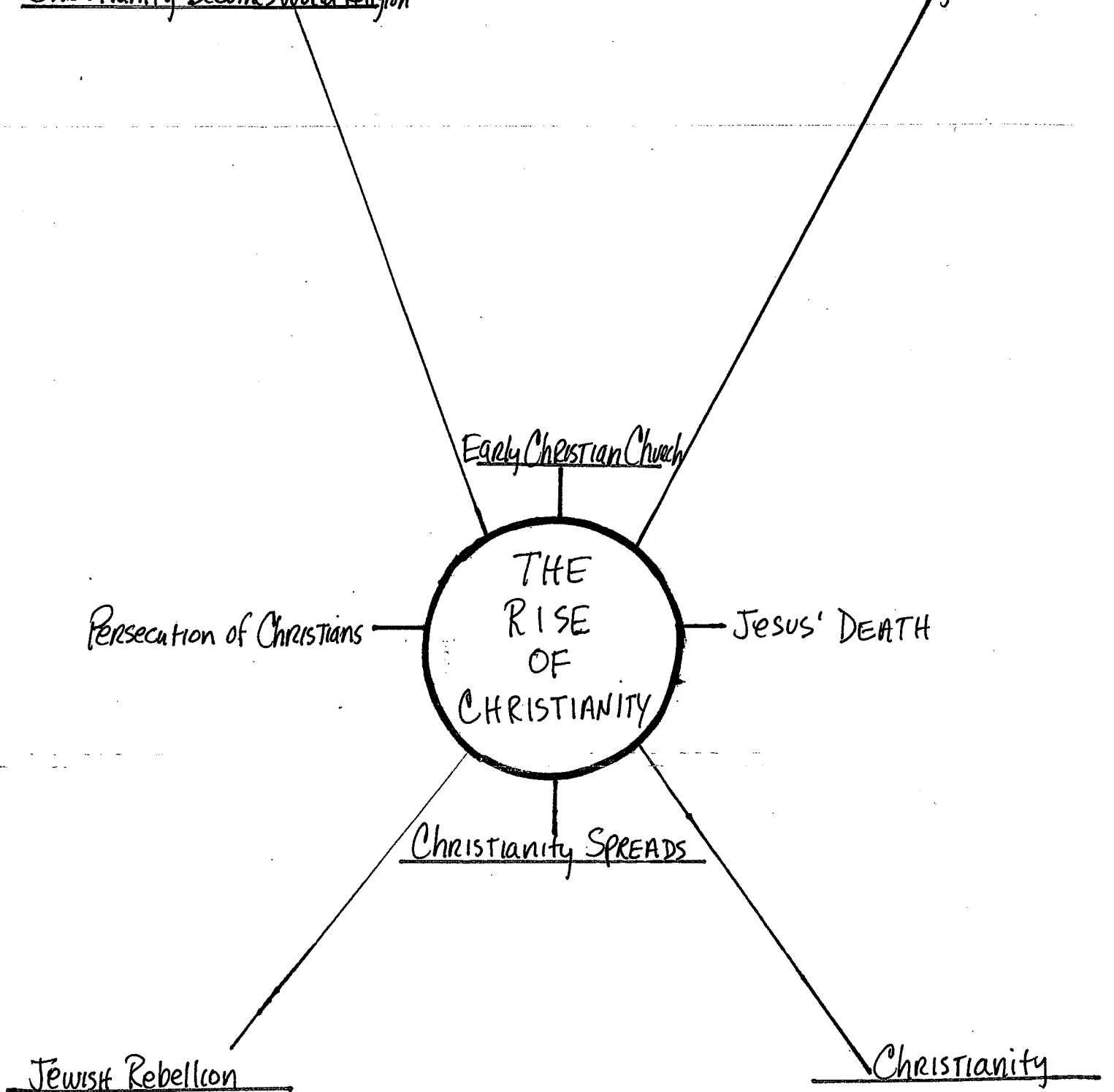
THE
RISE
OF
CHRISTIANITY

Jesus' DEATH

Christianity SPREADS

Jewish Rebellion

Christianity



EARLY CHRISTIANITY

- 12 Apostles... followers of Jesus, wrote the _____
- **The Gospels:**
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Written to spread the message of Jesus and Christian faith... form the New Testament of the Bible

TERMS/PEOPLE FOR CHRISTIANITY:

- **Bishops:** _____
- **Pope:** *THE* _____ during early Christianity (now he is leader of the _____)
- **Peter:** served as first _____
- **Paul:** Patron Saint of non-Jews... began _____ Christianity then converted and became a _____
 - Put to _____

WHY DID CHRISTIANITY GROW OUT OF JUDAISM?

- Jews _____ the belief that Jesus is the son of God and the Messiah (_____)
- They regard him as one of the _____

WHY WAS CHRISTIANITY ABLE TO GROW AS A FAITH?

- _____
- _____
- It was _____
- It was _____
- _____ allowed it to spread
- It began _____ (grew from the ground-up)
 - The _____

Section 4: The Fall of the Roman Empire

inflation

mercenary

Diocletian

Constantinople

Attila

Western Empire Declines

Political + Economic Causes

Western Empire Ends

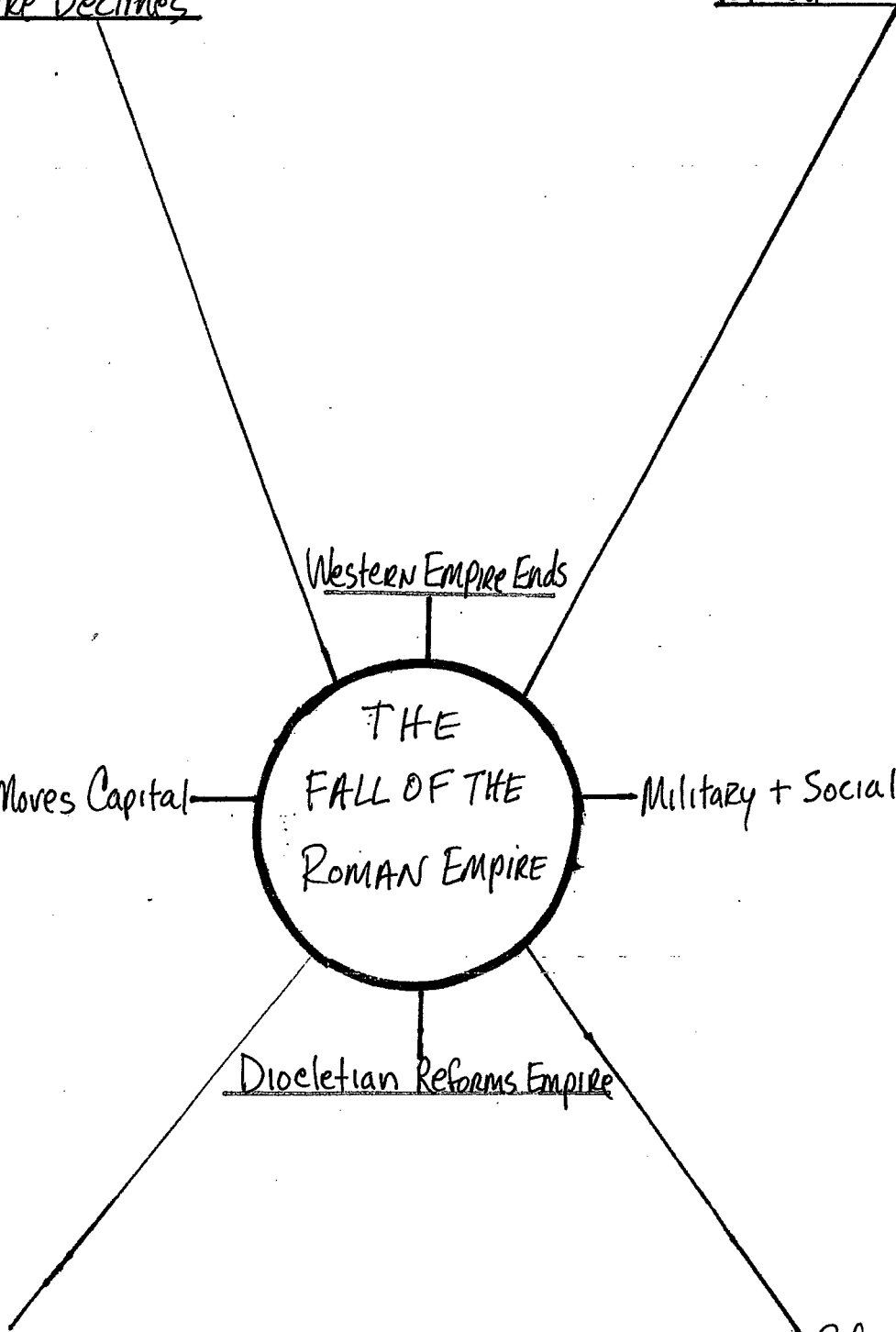
Constantine Moves Capital

THE
FALL OF THE
ROMAN EMPIRE

Military + Social Causes

Diocletian Reforms Empire

Reforms By Emperors



Section 5: Rome and the Roots of Western Civilization

Greco-Roman culture:

Pompeii:

Virgil:

Tacitus:

aqueduct:

Roman System of Law

Legacy of Greco-Romans

Rome's Immortality

Language + Architecture

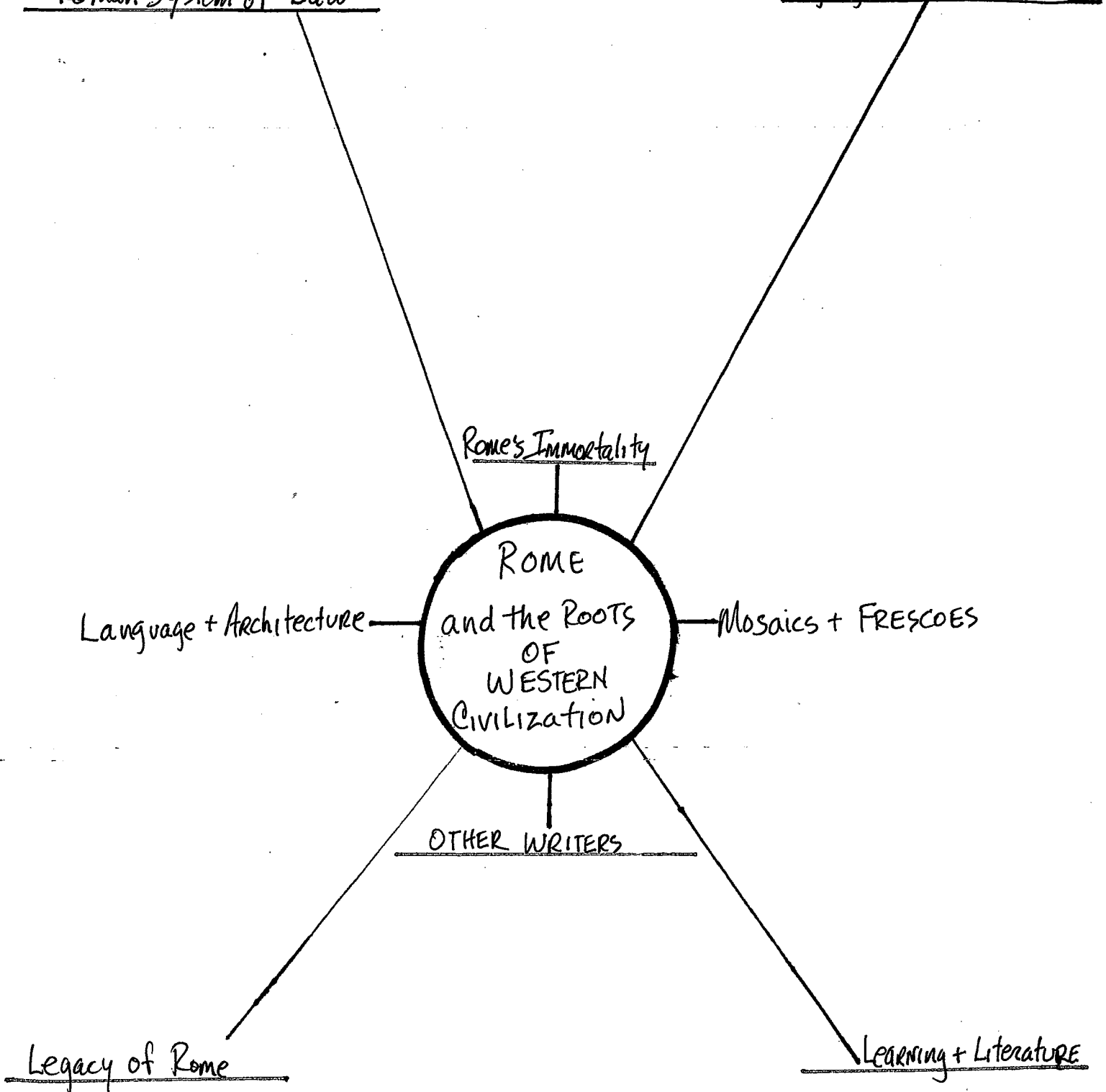
ROME
and the ROOTS
OF
WESTERN
CIVILIZATION

Mosaics + FRESCOES

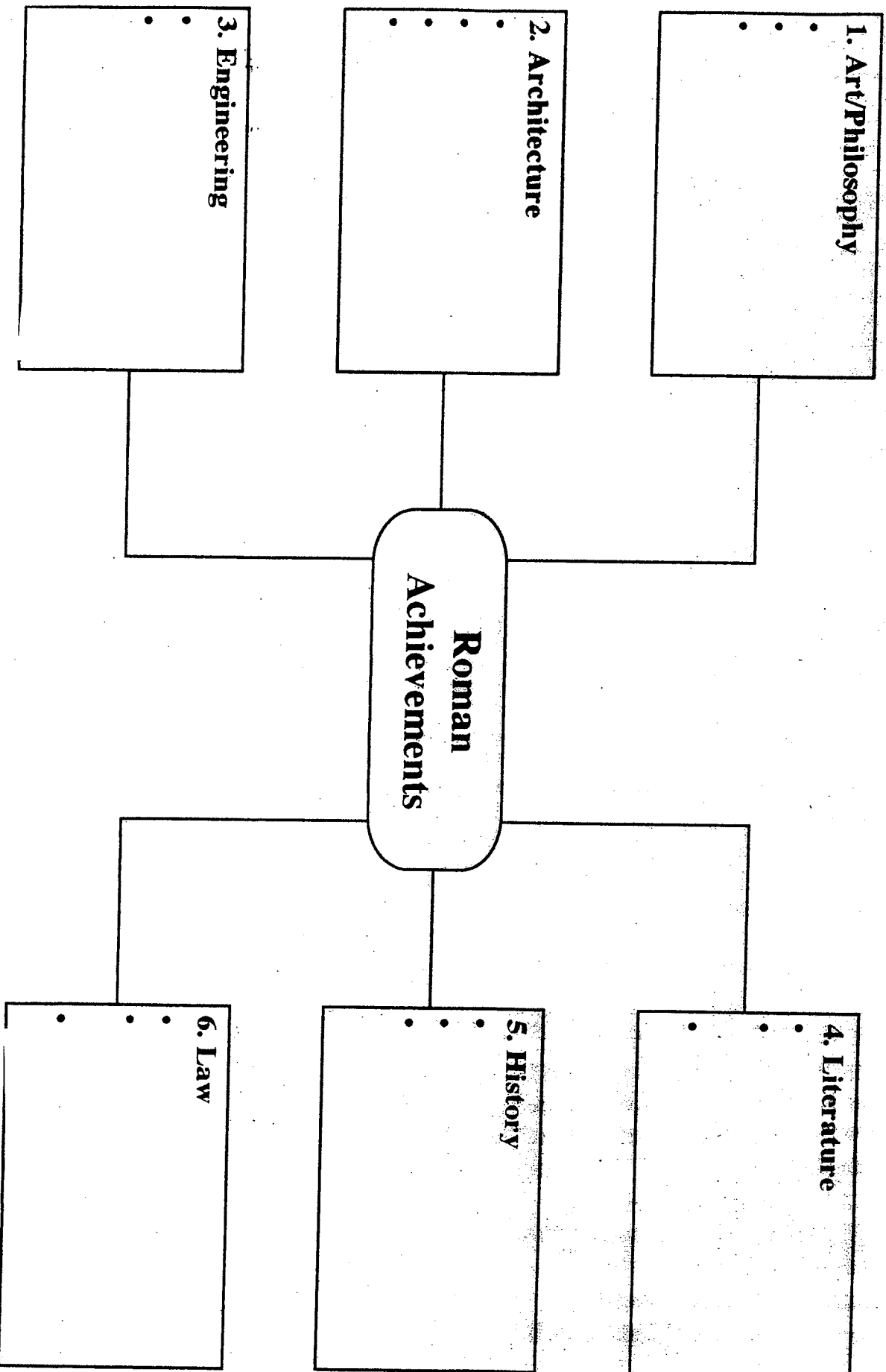
OTHER WRITERS

Legacy of Rome

Learning + Literature



• The **Pax Romana** was a 200 year period of relative peace and prosperity within the Roman Empire. During this time Greco-Roman (a blend of Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman) culture thrived. Many of Rome's greatest achievements occurred during this period.



Glossary**CHAPTER 6 Ancient Rome and Early Christianity**

aristocratic Belonging to the highest class

artisans Skilled workers

assembly Gathering; group of people organized to make laws for a community

Byzantium City in northwestern Turkey that was renamed Constantinople after Constantine made it the capital of the Roman empire

caravans Traders traveling together

Etruscans People who lived in the north of what is now Italy before the Romans

exalted Honored, praised, glorified

exile State of being sent away from or removed from one's own country

imperial Related to an empire

incite To provoke or urge on

Messiah Savior; name given by some to Jesus

morality Code of right and wrong, good and evil

mosaic Type of art in which designs are made using tiny tiles

persecuted Oppressed or harassed unfairly, especially for beliefs or heritage

spectacle Something to be seen or viewed

testify Make a statement in court

Twelve Tables Set of rules protecting all Roman citizens

AFTER YOU READ**Terms and Names**

A. Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.

triumvirate

Augustus

Hannibal

civil war

Julius Caesar

After years of fighting, Rome defeated Carthage and its brilliant military leader **1** _____. Soon after the victory, **2** _____ broke out in Rome. When it ended, **3** _____ tried to take control. First, he joined with two others to form a **4** _____. When this government collapsed, he became an absolute ruler. Because he then had so much power, some feared he wanted to be king and killed him. Eventually, his rule was followed by that of **5** _____, the new emperor.

B. Write the letter of the term next to the description that explains it best.

a. patricians

b. plebeians

c. apostles

d. mercenaries

e. aqueduct

- ____ **1.** Pipeline or channel built to carry water
- ____ **2.** Aristocratic landowners in ancient Rome
- ____ **3.** Foreign soldiers who fought for money
- ____ **4.** First close followers of Jesus
- ____ **5.** Common artisans, farmers, and merchants in ancient Rome

AFTER YOU READ (cont.)**CHAPTER 6** Ancient Rome and Early Christianity**Main Ideas**

1. What was the Roman legion, and who served in it?

2. What was the *Pax Romana*?

3. Name three reactions to the teachings of Jesus.

4. What changes did Diocletian make?

5. Explain what is meant by the term Greco-Roman culture.

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Why was Paul so important in the history of Christianity?

2. Explain this statement: Rome's most lasting influence was in the field of law.