

Name: _____

Below is the plan for the unit on Rome and the Spread of Christianity. Lessons/assignments are subject to change, but this should give every student an idea on what to expect in the coming days!

Unit: Spread of Christianity

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lesson/Topic</u> <u>Assignment</u>	<u>What is due?</u>
Day one:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rome Test• Complete textbook worksheet (Rise of Christianity, p 5&6 in packet)• Notes, page one	Textbook worksheet
Day two:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Terms, 1-10• Notes, page 2 to 3• Five questions on the "Spread of Christianity in Rome"	Five Questions on the "Spread of Christianity"
Day three:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Terms, 10-20• Notes, page 3 to 4• Crossword, page 7• Crossword, page 8	
Day four:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finish terms• Unit Review	Completed packet
Day five:	Unit Test – Rome & Greece	

Wednesday's questions to know:

1. Explain how Christianity came about during the time period of the Roman Empire.
2. Explain the role of Constantine as ruler of the Roman Empire.
3. Why did the Roman Empire decline? Explain from the 'military' viewpoint.
4. What impact did constant invasions have on the economy of the Roman empire?



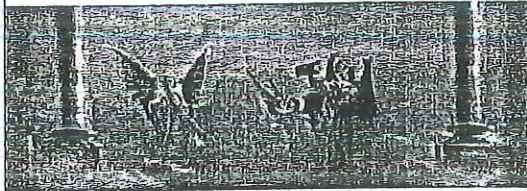
Name _____

ROME: Christianity, Achievements, and Decline

Jesus of Nazareth



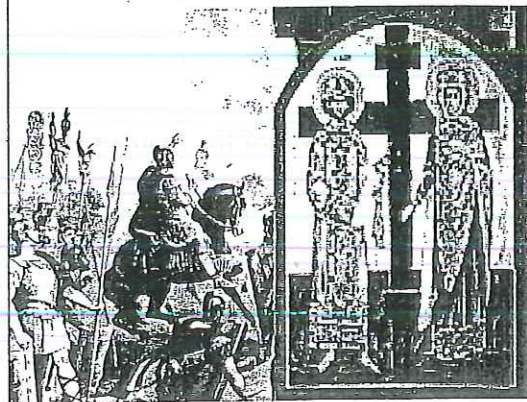
Life After Death



The Apostles



Emperor Constantine



Christianity

Origins of _____

- Had its roots in _____
- Was lead by _____ of _____ who was proclaimed the _____
- Messiah: _____

_____ of Christianity

- _____: belief in _____ God
- Jesus is both the _____ and _____ (human form) of God
- _____ after _____



The _____

- Contains accounts of the _____ and the _____ of _____ as well as the _____ of early Christians.

_____ of Christianity

- Carried by the _____, including _____, throughout the _____
- Early Christians were _____ by the Romans for refusing to worship the Roman Gods
- _____: Someone who _____ for their _____

Church _____

- Christian _____ was established by early _____ councils

Doctrine: _____

Emperor _____

- _____ and _____ Christianity.
- Later _____ became the _____ religion of the Roman _____

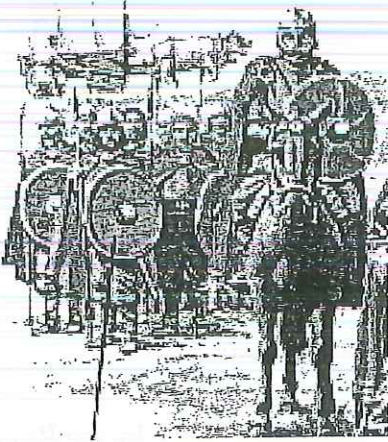
Impact of the Church in the _____ Roman Empire

- As the Roman Empire _____ in the West, the _____ in Rome _____ in importance, membership, and _____.
- The church became an example of _____ authority
- _____ to the _____ became _____ important than loyalty to the _____.

Decline of the Roman Empire



Germanic Invaders



Division and Invasions



Devaluation: coins were made with less silver



- The _____ became the main _____ force in Western _____.

Diaspora

- _____ of the _____
- Jews were _____ from Israel by the _____ in AD 132. They migrated to places all around the Mediterranean Sea

_____ of the Roman Empire

- Moral _____
- Army _____
- Division of _____
- Political _____
- Invasions
- Economic problems
- _____

_____ Invaders

- _____ tribes repeatedly _____ along the northern _____.

Army _____

- To defend against increasing threats, Rome hired _____ (foreign soldiers who fought for money).
- _____ started to include _____
- _____ and _____ collapsed.

Division of the Empire

- Rome was _____ into _____ and _____ portions
- _____ moved the _____ from Rome to _____ (He also ended persecution of Christians)

Invasions

- From 376 to 476 Germanic and _____ poured into the _____ portion of the Roman Empire.

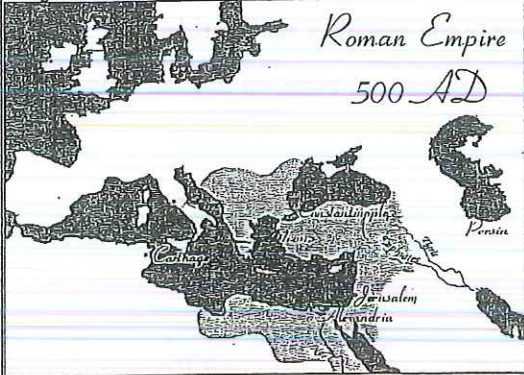
Economic Problems

- The high cost of defending its _____ caused the Empire to raise _____ and mint coins with _____ silver.
- With Roman money worth less (_____), prices _____ (inflation).
- Small farmers abandoned their lands causing _____ shortages.

Political Problems



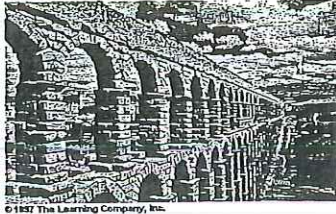
Byzantine Empire



Arch



Aqueduct

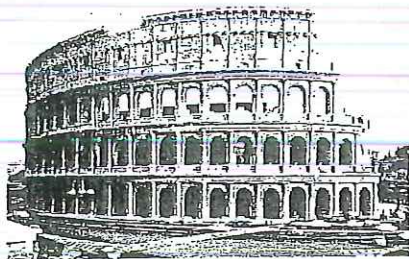


Pantheon



The Pantheon, Rome. Front Elevation

Colosseum



Political Problems

- _____ conflict: politician- _____ fought each other for power.
- _____ leadership: _____ were unable to handle problems faced by the empire. They were often brutal and _____. Many were _____.

Moral Decay

- Conditions in the later centuries made Romans _____ their _____.
- The people lost faith in Rome and the _____.

Western Empire _____

- The _____ Roman Empire ceased to exist in _____ AD when _____ invaders _____ the last Roman _____.

Byzantine Empire

- The _____ Roman Empire _____ and later became known as the _____ Empire

Roman Achievements

_____ Rome to all parts of the Empire

- Were built to _____ (some are still in use today)

_____ and _____

- Arches were used as _____ in addition to _____ buildings, bridges, and aqueducts
- Aqueducts were designed to bring _____ from the _____ to the _____.

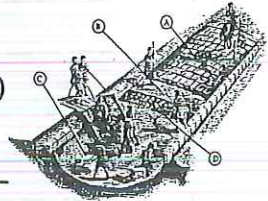
The _____

- Means open space or _____
- The political and economic _____ of Rome.

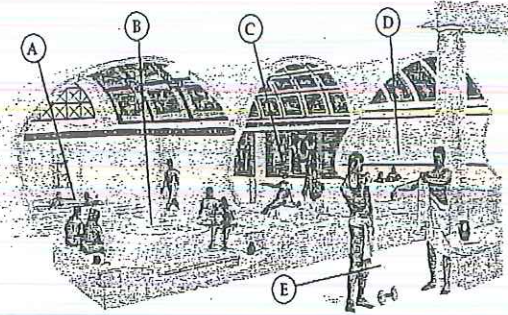
_____ temple dedicated to the Roman _____
(Dome looks like an upside down pan)

Roman _____

- _____ which held 50,000
- Mock battles, _____ contests, and other bloody spectacles were seen here



Baths



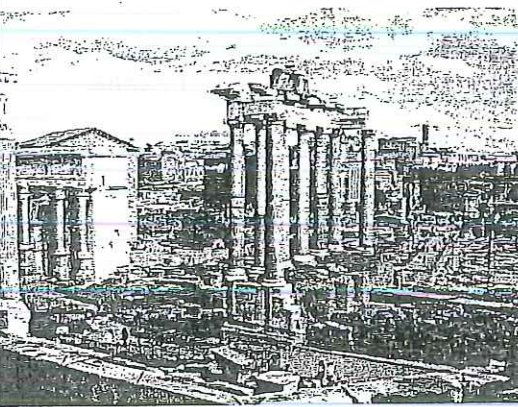
The Aeneid



Ptolemy



The Forum (Ruins)



Roman _____

- Romans swam, exercised, gambled, gossiped, and played _____ in addition to bathing.
- Both rich and _____ could afford to go often.

Public _____

- _____ water for drinking and bathing
- _____ systems to remove human waste
- _____ Schools

The _____



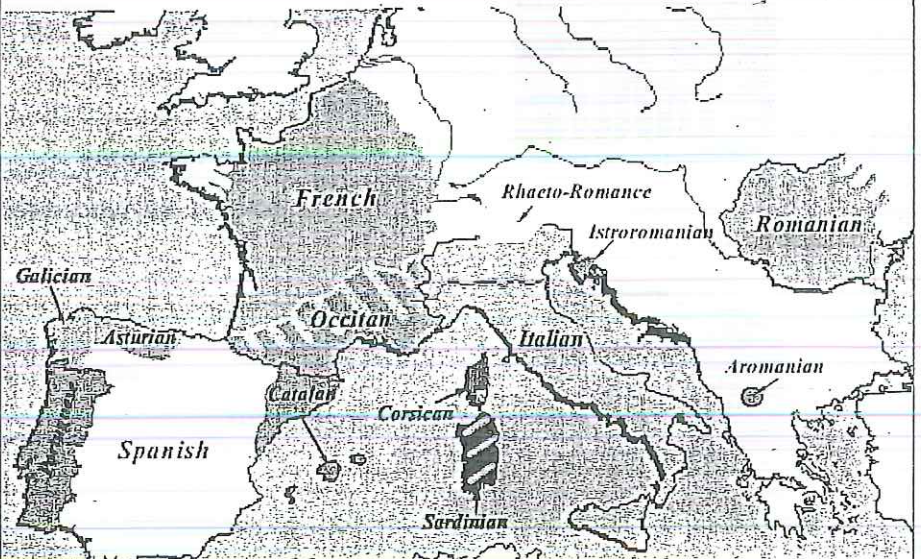
- By _____
- Written in _____ of _____ and Roman virtues
- Modeled after the _____ epics of _____

- Created the first world _____ with longitude and latitude.
- Designed an _____, (wrong) model of the universe that was held as truth for 1400 years.

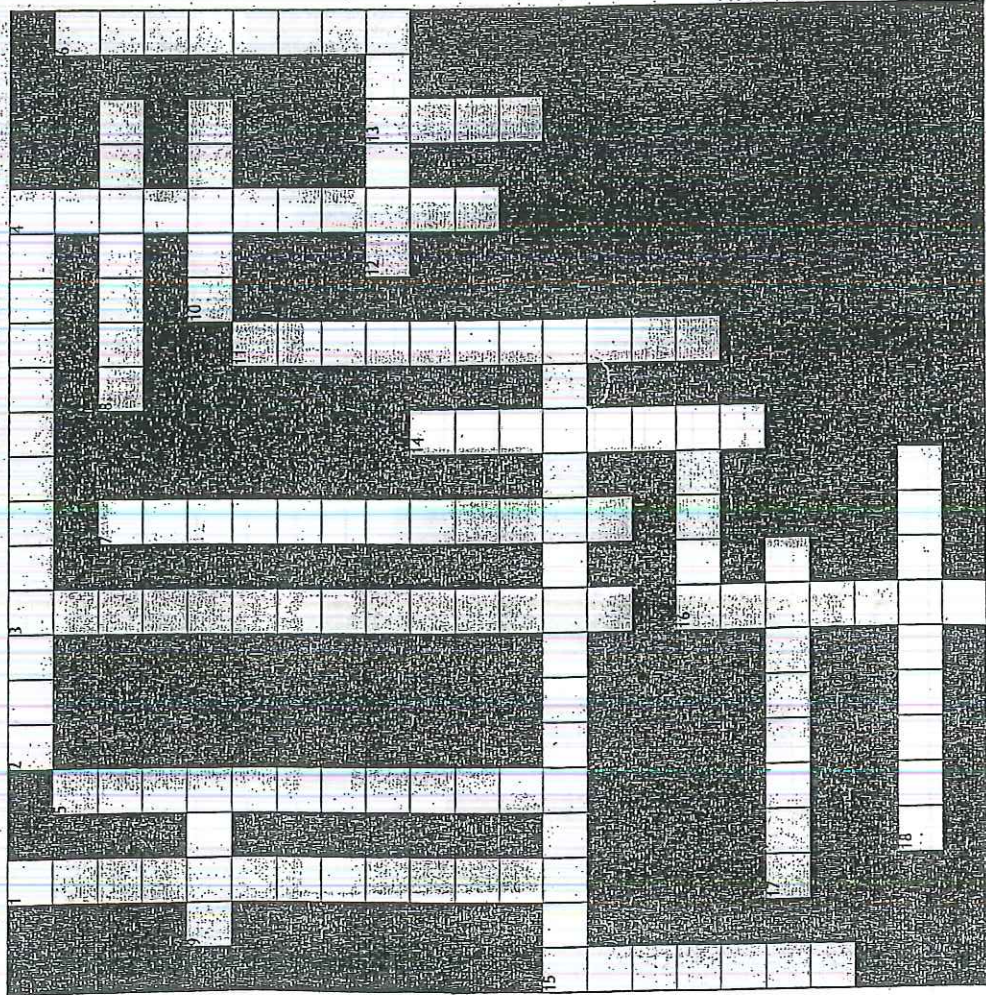
_____ and the _____ Languages

- Latin: The _____ of Rome, the Roman Catholic _____, and _____ in Western Europe.
- Romance languages: _____ derived from Latin: _____, French, _____, and Portuguese.

Romance Languages



Rome Review



ACROSS

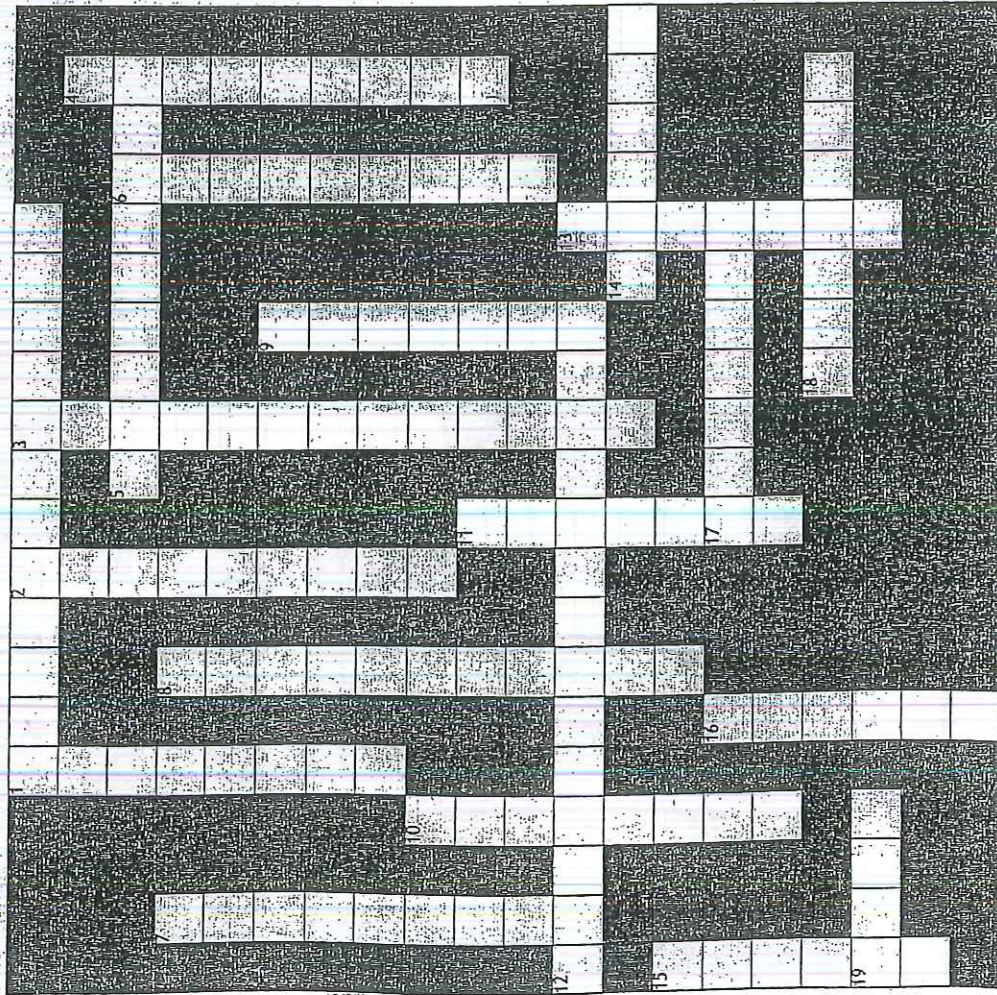
2. assemblies, consuls, and the senate are features of the
8. Latin-based languages like French and Spanish are _____ languages
9. He and the other apostles spread Christianity
10. Language of Ancient Rome
12. Roman who wrote Aeneid
15. His life and beliefs are recorded in the New Testament
16. Wars between Rome and Carthage
17. Domed temple for all the Roman Gods
18. Safe roads, uniform laws, prosperity, are features of the _____

DOWN

1. Patricians, Plebeians, and slaves were the Roman
3. The first emperor of Rome and began the Pax Romana
4. He moved the capital and legalized Christianity.
5. Roman Laws
6. General of Carthage who invaded Italy
7. He seized power and was assassinated
11. He was defeated by Octavian (Augustus)
13. Christians were persecuted because they refused to worship Roman
14. It brought water from the rivers to the cities
15. Christianity has its roots in this religion (monotheism, belief in Abraham and Moses as prophets).
16. He said the Earth was the center of the solar system

First Try

Greece Review

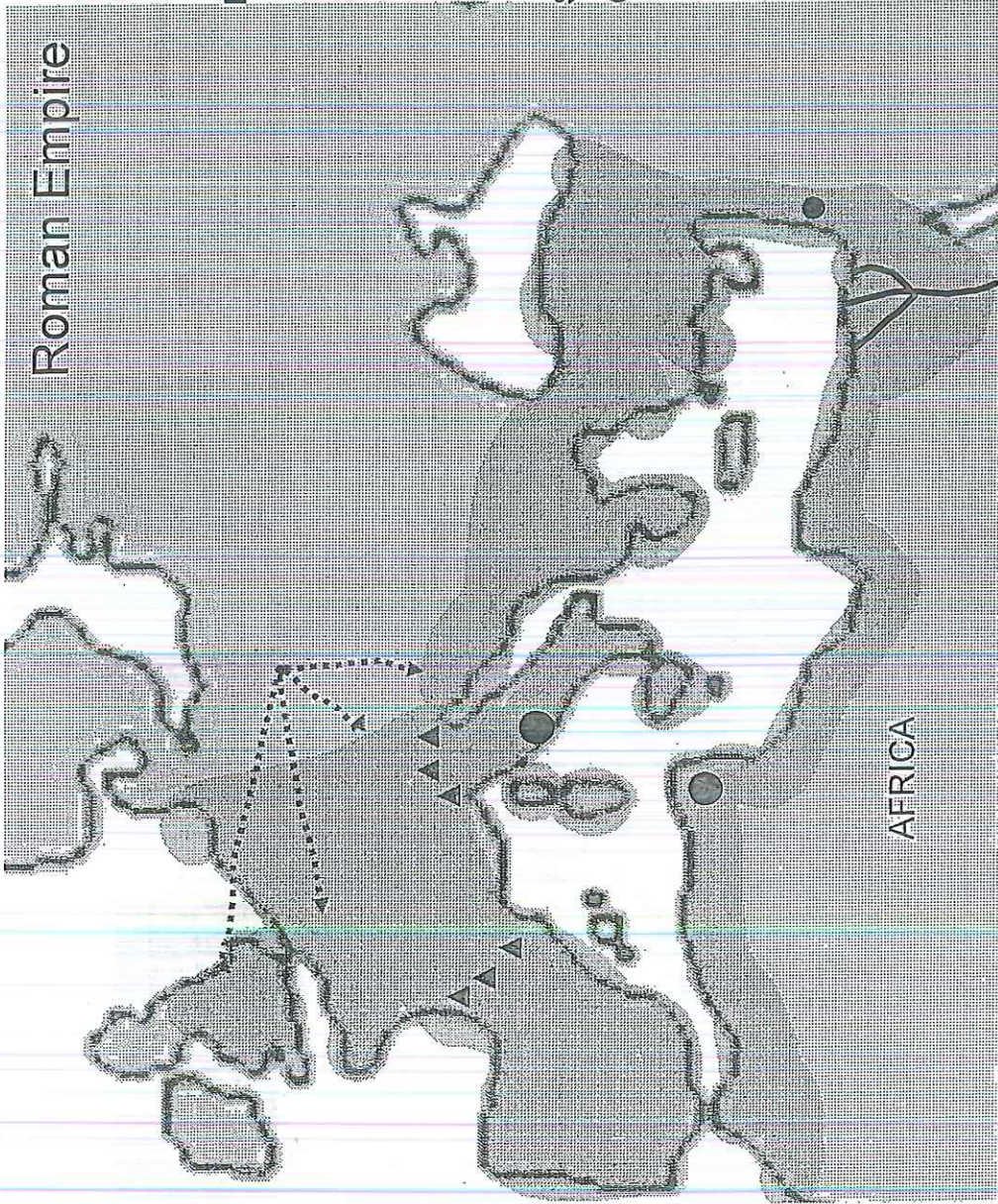


ACROSS

1. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were
5. He conquered the Persian Empire and more
12. The years of Greek influence following Alexander's conquests
14. Sea between the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor
17. She was the Greek goddess of Hunting
18. Athens won this sea battle against the Persians
19. This city controlled trade on the Dardanelles strait.

DOWN

1. leader of Athens during the golden age, father of democracy
2. Sparta's government
3. Sparta won this war against Athens
4. Aeschylus and Sophocles wrote
6. Athens developed the world's first
7. After the Greeks won the Persian Wars, Athens experienced
8. Pythagorus and Euclid were famous in
9. Archimedes and Hippocrates were famous in
10. King of Macedon who conquered Greece
11. This Greek sculptor designed the Parthenon
13. These wars united Athens and Sparta
15. This city-state had a militaristic society
16. Monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, and democracy are the stages of government of



Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea

EUROPE

ITALIAN PENINSULA

Egypt

Greece

Britain

Anatolia

Gaul

Spain

Germanic invasions

Alps

Rome

Jerusalem

Carthage

Aqueduct

Colosseum

Pantheon

Virgil



Julius Caesar Punic Republic (democracy) Christianity Augustus Caesar

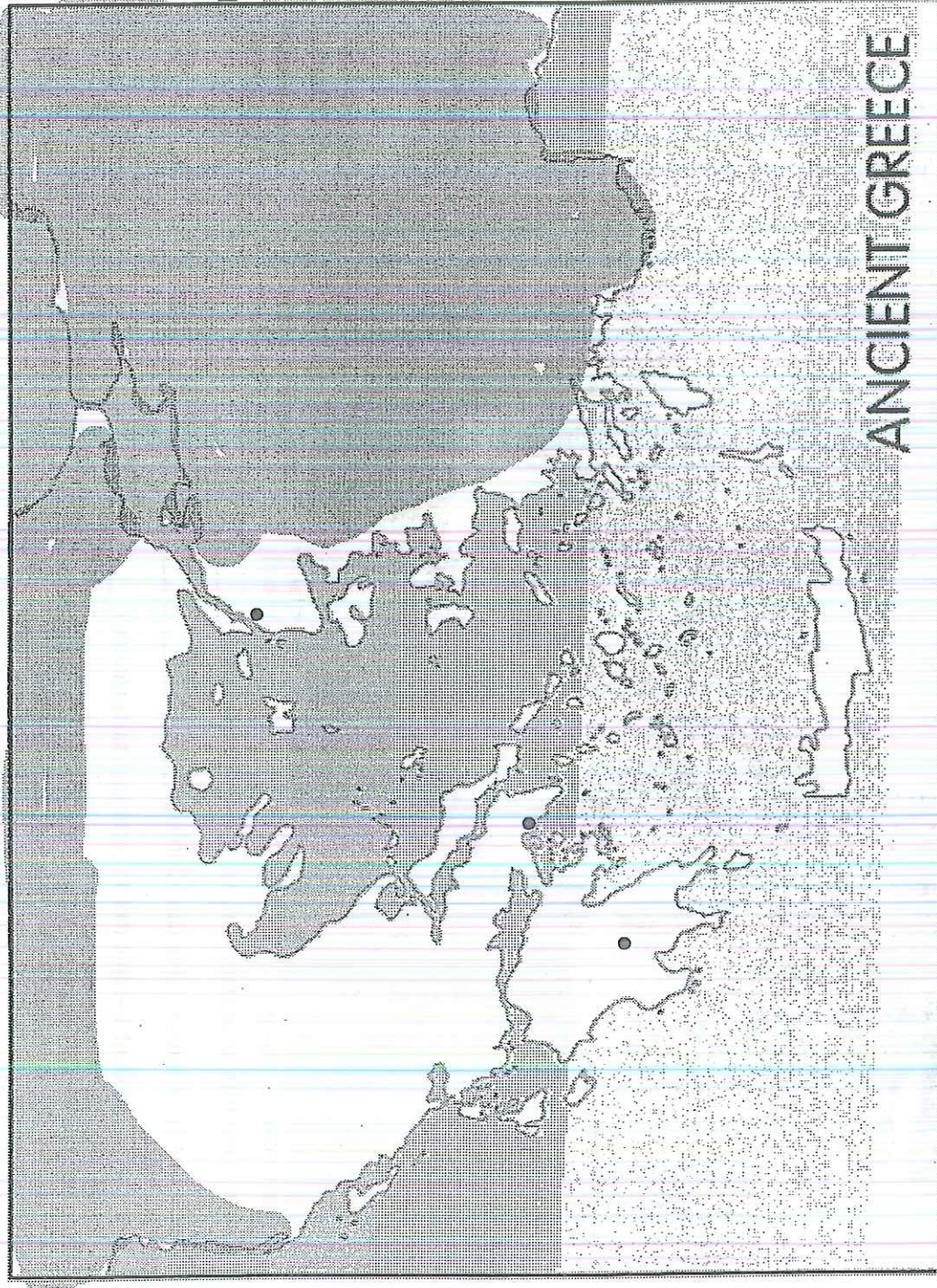
Before Rome was an empire, it had what kind of government? _____

Rome won three wars against Carthage _____

Who conquered Gaul, became dictator, and was assassinated? _____

Who became the first emperor of Rome and started the Pax Romana? _____

Roman Mythology was eventually replaced by this religion _____



Black Sea

Aegean Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Dardanelles Strait

Troy

Athens

Sparta

oligarchy

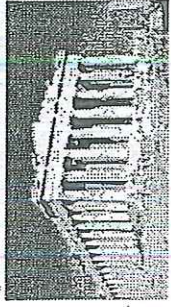
direct democracy

BALKAN PENINSULA

ASIA MINOR

MACEDONIA

ANCIENT GREECE



Epic poems
by Homer

Parthenon

leader of
Athens during
its golden age

PELOPONESSUS

PERSIAN EMPIRE

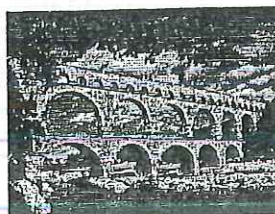
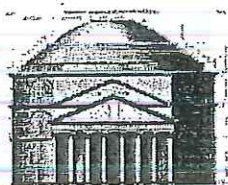
Greece and Rome Unit Review

Complete the Chart:

	opponents	causes	effects
Persian Wars		Persia attacked Greek city-states on Asia Minor	
Peloponnesian Wars			
Punic Wars			

Short Answer:

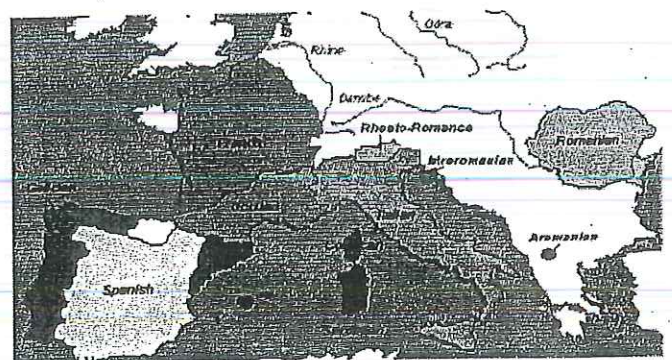
1. Name three Greek gods
2. Name the four stages of Athenian Government in order
3. What did Rome experience during the Pax Romana? What did Augustus do to establish the Pax Romana?
4. Describe three beliefs of Christianity.
5. Give the main reasons for the decline of the Roman Empire (MAD PIE)
6. What part of the Roman Empire Fell? When did it fall?
7. What did the Eastern Roman Empire become known as?
8. Label the examples of architecture and where they were built. *Coliseum, Aqueduct, Parthenon, Pantheon (Greece or Rome)*



Matching

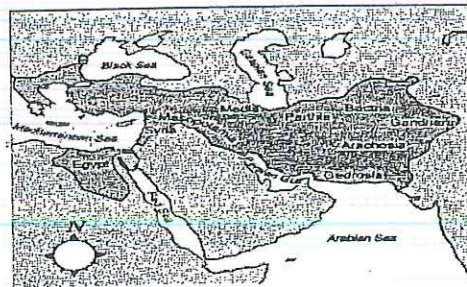
Athens	Oligarchy	Mathematicians	Aeschylus	Pericles
Sparta	Phidias	Delian League	Sophocles	Draco
Peloponnesian	Phillip II	Hellenistic Age	Socrates	Homer
Herodotus	Romance	Latin	Plato	Solon
Thucydides			Aristotle	

9. Who wrote the Odyssey and the Illiad? _____.
10. Who wrote the first Greek legal code including debt slavery? _____.
11. Who outlawed debt slavery? _____.
12. Which city-state was known for its militaristic society? _____.
13. What type of government did they have in Sparta? _____.
14. Which city-state developed the world's first democracy? _____.
15. What was the alliance of Greek city-states under the leadership of Athens called?
_____.
16. Who was the leader of Athens during the Golden Age (He extended democracy and had Athens rebuilt)? _____.
17. Sparta and the Peloponnesian League won which wars? _____.
18. Name three Greek philosophers. _____, _____, _____.
19. Name two writers of Greek drama (tragedies). _____, _____.
20. Name two Greeks famous in the areas of science and medicine _____, _____.
21. Name two Greeks famous in the area of history _____, _____.
22. Pythagorus and Euclid were Greek _____.
23. Who was the Greek sculptor who designed the Parthenon and the statues of Zeus and Athena? _____.
24. Sparta and the Peloponnesian League won which wars? _____.
25. Who conquered Greece after it had been weakened by the Peloponnesian War?
_____.
26. The years of Greek influence following Alexander the Great's conquests is called the
_____.
27. This map depicts areas of the world that speak what family of languages? _____.
28. These languages are based on which ancient language? _____.



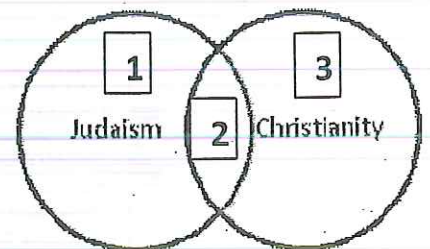
Twelve Tables	Aqueduct	Greeks	Republic	Patricians
Julius Caesar	New Testament	Alps	Twelve Tables	Plebeians
Mark Anthony	Jesus of Nazareth	Gods	Constantine	Ptolemy
Augustus Caesar	Christian Church	Roman	Alexander's	Virgil

29. Roman mythology was based on the polytheistic religion of the _____
30. Representative democracy, the senate, assemblies, and consuls were features of the Roman _____
31. Many planets are named after Roman _____
32. Roman laws were called the _____
33. The common citizens of Rome (poor and middle class) _____
34. The upper class wealthy land owners of Rome _____
35. What geographic barrier did Hannibal have to cross to invade the Italian peninsula? _____
36. Who conquered Gaul, won a war against Pompey, forced the senate to make him dictator, and was assassinated on the Ides of March? _____
37. Who did Augustus defeat? _____
38. Who became the first emperor of Rome? _____
39. Who wrote the Aeneid? _____
40. What structure brought water from the mountains to the cities? _____
41. Who proposed that the Earth was the center of the universe? _____
42. Who was the founder of Christianity? _____
43. What is the holy book of Christianity? _____
44. Roman rulers opposed Christianity because Christians would not worship Roman _____.
45. Who legalized Christianity and moved the capital from Rome to Byzantium? _____
46. As the Roman Empire declined, what grew in importance? _____
47. _____ Empire (in white) _____ Empire (shaded)



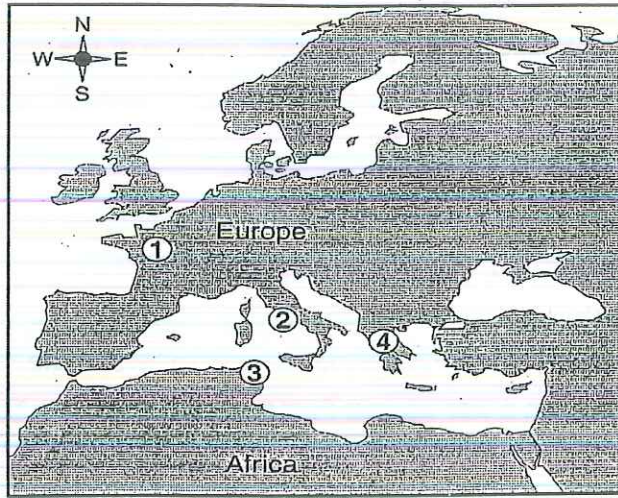
Where would each of the following fit in the chart?

- _____ Monotheism; Abraham and Moses; Ten Commandments
- _____ Jesus is the Son of God. Life after death. New Testament
- _____ Jesus was a man. The Messiah has not come yet. Torah

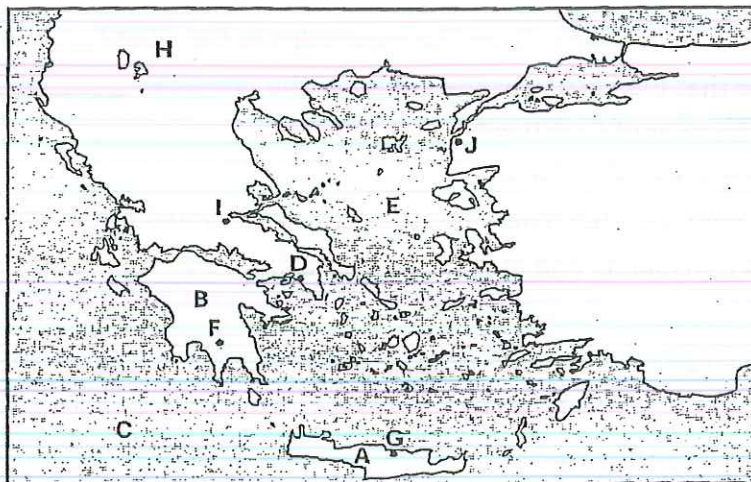


48. Label *Britain, Asia Minor, Black Sea* and the *Mediterranean Sea* on this map. Draw and label the Alps. Match numbers to places

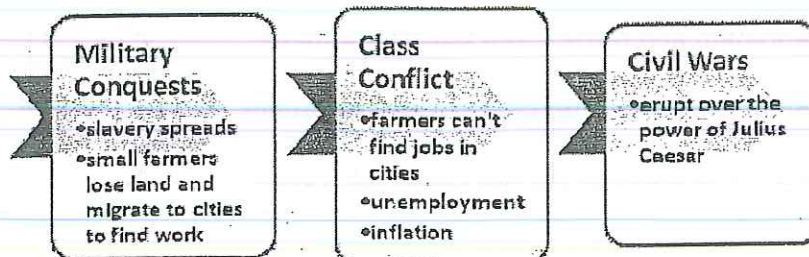
- _____ Greece _____ Gaul _____ Rome's opponent in Punic Wars
 _____ Rome (Italian Peninsula) _____ Carthage _____ Julius Caesar conquered this area



49. Label *Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea, Athens, Troy, Sparta, and Macedonia* on the map below



50. _____ Peloponnesus
 51. _____ Which letter represents the most militaristic and aggressive of the Greek city-states?
 52. _____ Which letter represents the city-state controlled trade through the Dardanelles Strait?
 53. _____ Which letter represents the city-state with the first democracy?
 54. _____ Which letter represents the kingdom of Phillip II?
 55. _____ What sea separates the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor?
 56. Does the chart below describe the End of the Roman Republic or the End of the Roman Empire?



Term List – The Spread of Christianity

1. Jesus –
2. Nazereth –
3. Messiah –
4. Incarnation –
5. New Testament –
6. Apostles –
7. St. Paul –
8. Persecuted –
9. Martyr –
10. Doctrine –
11. Constantine –
12. Diaspora –
13. "MADPIE" –
14. Barbarian –
15. Mercenaries –
16. Mongols –
17. Devaluation –
18. Inflation –
19. Western Roman Empire –
20. Byzantium Empire –
21. Achievements (list four) –
22. Pantheon –
23. Colosseum –
24. Baths –
25. Aeneid –
26. Virgil –
27. Ptolemy –
28. Latin and Romance languages –

Start of Christianity

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
		18					24	17								9							14		

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