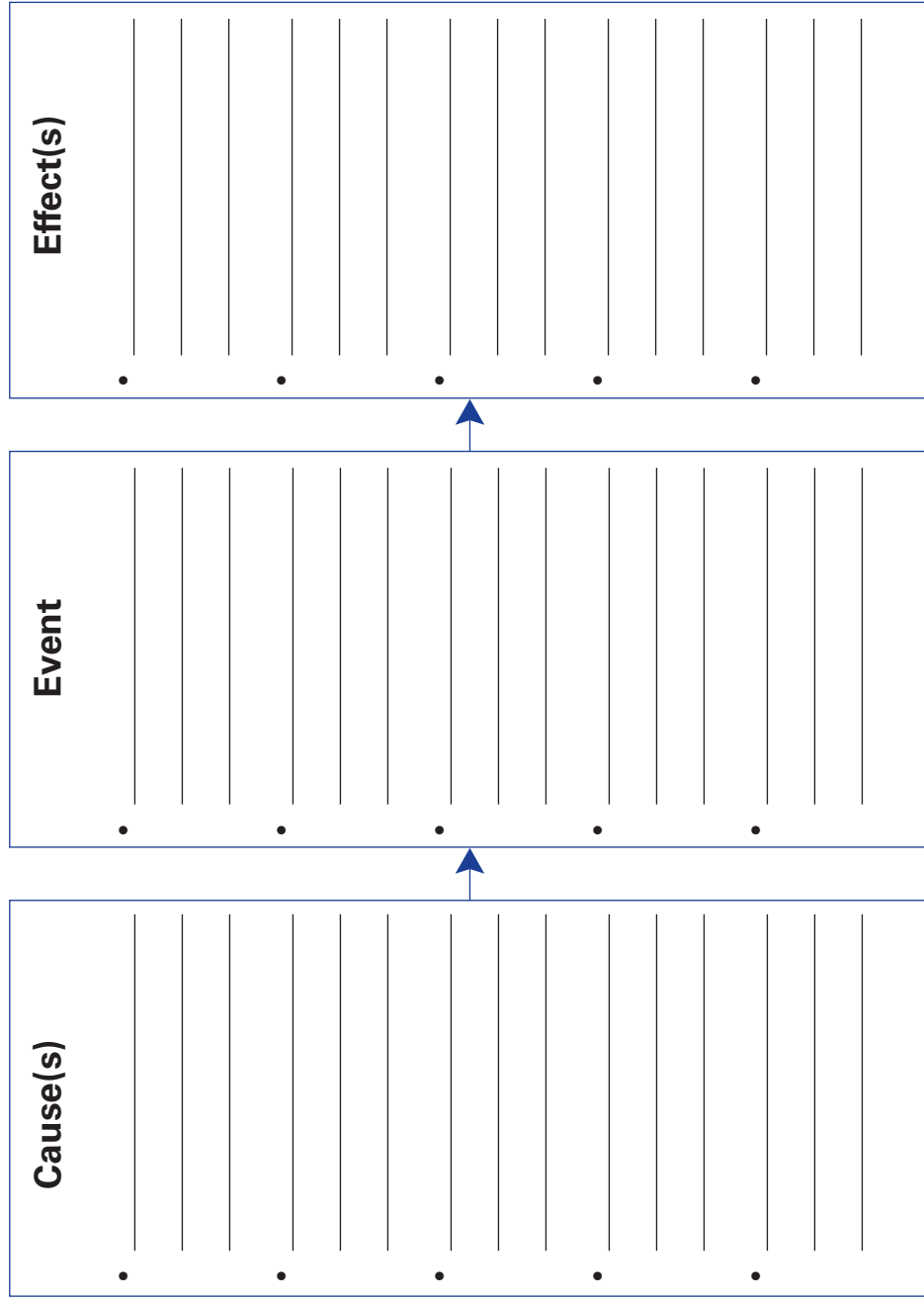


CHAPTER
5
SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide
THE ROMAN WORLD TAKES SHAPE

Focus Question: What values formed the basis of Roman society and government?

As you read this section, complete the flowchart below to identify causes and effects of important events during the Roman republic.



CHAPTER

5

SECTION 1

Section Summary

THE ROMAN WORLD TAKES SHAPE

Rome's location on the Italian peninsula, centrally located in the Mediterranean Sea, benefited the Romans as they expanded. In addition, Italy had wide, fertile plains, which supported a growing population. Rome began on seven hills near the Tiber River.

Romans shared the Italian peninsula with Greek colonists and the **Etruscans**—a people who ruled most of central Italy for a time. The Romans learned from the Etruscans, studying their engineering techniques and adapting their alphabet.

In 509 B.C., the Romans drove out the Etruscans and founded the state of Rome. They put in place a new form of government called a **republic**. To keep any individual from obtaining too much power, the republic was run by officials who represented the people. The most powerful governing body was the senate. Its 300 members were all **patricians**, or members of the landholding upper class. Each year, the senators nominated two **consuls** from the patrician class to supervise the administration and command the armies. Also, in the event of war, the senate might choose a temporary **dictator**, or ruler with complete control over the government.

Initially, all government officials were patricians. **Plebeians**, or common people, had little influence. However, the plebeians fought for the right to elect their own officials, called **tribunes**. The tribunes could **veto**, or block, laws that they felt harmed the plebeians. Although the senate still dominated the government, the plebeians had gained access to power and their rights were protected.

The family was the basic unit of Roman society. Although women could own property and, in later Roman times, run businesses, men had absolute power over the family. Romans also believed in education for all children. Religion, too, was a significant part of Roman society.

By 270 B.C., Rome controlled most of the Italian peninsula. This was due mainly to a well-trained army. The basic military unit was the **legion**. Each legion included about 5,000 citizen-soldiers. As Rome occupied new territories, they treated their defeated enemies well. As long as conquered peoples accepted Roman rule and obeyed certain laws, the Romans allowed them to maintain their own customs and governments.

Review Questions

1. What governing body in the republic had the greatest power?

2. What were the consuls' responsibilities?

READING CHECK

What were the two main social classes in the Roman republic?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *dominated* mean in the underlined sentence? The word *dominate* originates from the Latin word *dominus* which means "master." Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of *dominated*.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects

What was the cause and what was the effect of the establishment of the office of tribune?

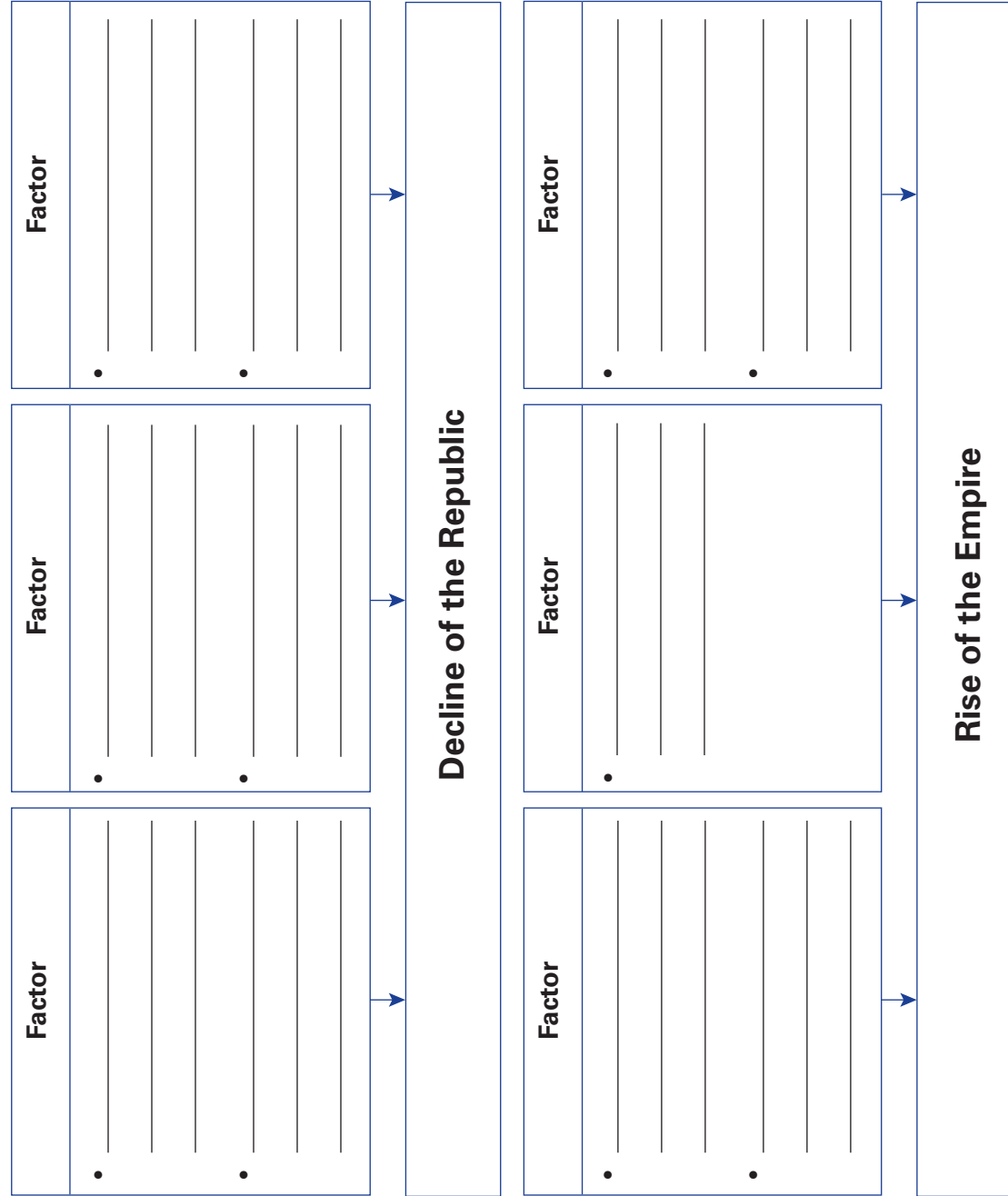
CHAPTER
5
SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide

FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

Focus Question: What factors led to the decline of the Roman republic and the rise of the Roman empire?

As you read this section, complete the flowcharts below to help you recognize the causes that led to the decline of the Roman republic and the rise of the Roman empire.



CHAPTER

5

SECTION 2

Section Summary

FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

As Rome extended its territory, it encountered Carthage, an empire that stretched across North Africa and the western Mediterranean. These two powers battled in three wars. These Punic Wars lasted from 264 B.C. to 146 B.C., when Rome finally destroyed Carthage.

Rome was committed to a policy of **imperialism**—establishing control over foreign lands. Roman power soon spread from Spain to Egypt. Rome soon controlled busy trade routes that brought tremendous riches. Wealthy families purchased large estates, called **latifundia**, and forced war captives to work as their slaves. The gap between rich and poor grew, leading to corruption and riots.

Rome was in need of social and political reform. Young patrician tribunes **Tiberius** and **Gaius Gracchus** were among the first to attempt it. However, the senate felt threatened by their reforms, and in a series of riots, the two brothers and their followers were killed. This power struggle led to a period of civil war.

Out of the chaos emerged **Julius Caesar**, a brilliant military commander. With Caesar's rising fame, a rivalry erupted between him and another general, Pompey. Caesar eventually defeated Pompey and his soldiers and swept around the Mediterranean, suppressing rebellions. Victorious, Caesar returned to Rome and forced the senate to make him dictator for life.

Caesar pushed through a number of reforms to help solve Rome's many problems. Fearing that Caesar would make himself king, however, his enemies killed him in 44 B.C. His friend, Marc Antony, and his nephew, Octavian, joined forces to avenge Caesar. However, they soon battled one another for power, and Octavian defeated Antony.

With this triumph, the senate gave Octavian the title of **Augustus**, or "Exalted One." He was the first emperor of Rome and ruled from 27 B.C. to A.D. 14. Augustus built a stable government for the empire. He also undertook economic reforms. To make the tax system fair, he ordered a **census**, or population count, of the empire. Another influential Roman emperor was **Hadrian**. He codified Roman law, making it the same for all provinces.

During the *Pax Romana*, Roman rule brought peace, prosperity, and order to the lands it controlled. Spectacular entertainments were popular across the empire. However, social and economic problems hid beneath the general prosperity.

Review Questions

1. Who was Julius Caesar?

2. Who was Octavian?

READING CHECK

What did Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus attempt in Rome?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *suppressing* mean in the underlined sentence? The word *suppress* comes from a Latin word that means "to press under." Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of *suppressing*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Multiple Causes

How did Augustus come to power?

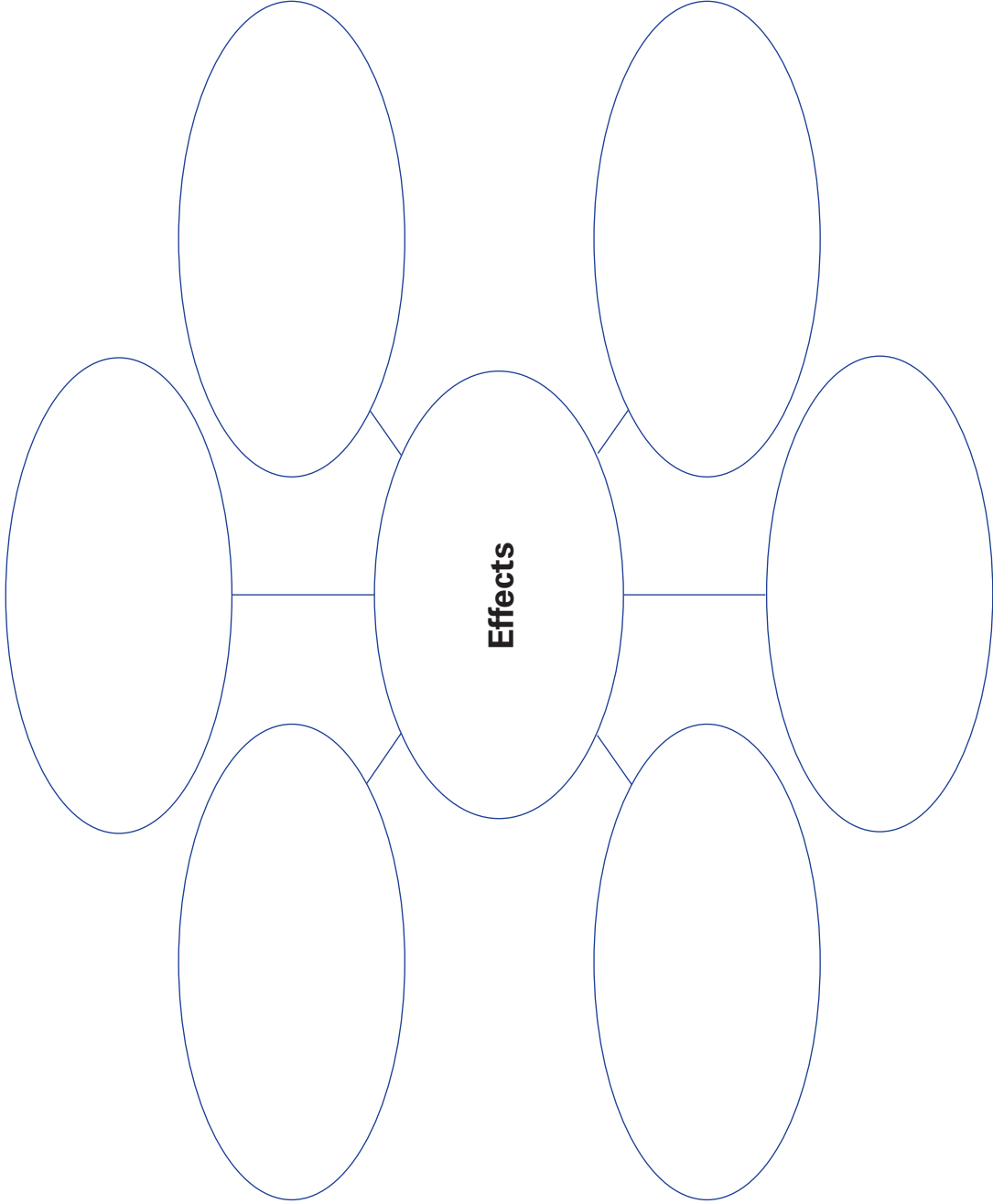
CHAPTER
5
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide

THE ROMAN ACHIEVEMENT

Focus Question: How did advances in the arts, learning, and the law show the Romans' high regard for cultural and political achievements?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the concept web below to list developments that show effects of Rome's cultural and political achievements.



CHAPTER
5
SECTION 3

Section Summary
THE ROMAN ACHIEVEMENT

Greek art, literature, philosophy, and scientific developments made a significant impact on Rome. Still, the greatest Roman authors wrote in Latin. In his epic poem the *Aeneid*, the Roman poet **Virgil** tried to show that Rome was as heroic as Greece. Others used poetry to **satirize**, or make fun of, Roman society. Roman historians pursued their own theme, recalling Rome’s triumphant past in an attempt to renew patriotism. In philosophy, Roman thinkers were impressed with the Hellenistic philosophy of Stoicism.

Like their Greek predecessors, Roman sculptors realistically portrayed their subjects, focusing on every detail. However, the Romans distinguished themselves by also focusing on individual character. Art, too, was an important aspect of Roman culture. Artists depicted scenes from Roman literature and daily life in frescoes and **mosaics**—pictures made from chips of colored stone or glass.

Another distinction that set the Romans apart from the Greeks was their architecture. Unlike the Greeks, the Romans emphasized grandeur. They built immense palaces, temples, and stadiums, which stood as impressive monuments to Roman power. The Romans also improved structures such as columns and arches. Utilizing concrete as a building material, they developed the arched dome as a roof for large spaces.

In addition, the Romans excelled in **engineering**, which is the application of science and mathematics to develop useful structures and machines. Roman engineers built roads, bridges, and harbors throughout the empire. They built many **aqueducts**, or bridge-like stone structures that carried water from the hills into Roman cities.

In general, the Romans entrusted the Greeks, who were by that time citizens of the empire, with scientific research. **Ptolemy**, the astronomer-mathematician, proposed his theory that Earth was at the center of the universe. This mistaken idea was accepted in the Western world for nearly 1,500 years.

Rome was committed to regulating laws and to serving justice. To protect the empire and its citizens, Rome developed the civil law. As Rome expanded, the law of nations was established. This law was applied to both citizens and non-citizens of Rome. When Rome extended citizenship across the empire, the two systems merged.

Review Questions

1. What did Virgil wish to accomplish with his poem the *Aeneid*?

2. What theory did Ptolemy propose?

READING CHECK

How were Greek and Roman architecture different?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *utilizing* mean in the underlined sentence? Use any prior knowledge you might have about the word and a related word, *utility*, to figure out the meaning of *utilizing*.

READING SKILL

Understand Effects What effects did Greek culture have on Roman culture?

CHAPTER
5
SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

THE RISE OF CHRISTIANITY

Focus question: How did Christianity emerge and then spread to become the official religion of the Roman empire?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the table below to show the factors that caused the rise of Christianity and its establishment as the official religion of the Roman empire.

Causes	Effects
• _____ _____	• Rise of Christianity
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	• Establishment of Christianity as empire's official religion
• _____ _____	
• _____ _____	

CHAPTER
5
SECTION 4

Section Summary
THE RISE OF CHRISTIANITY

Within the Roman empire, there were various religious beliefs. Rome tolerated these different religions, as long as citizens honored Roman gods, too—including the emperor. Because most people were polytheistic, meaning they believed in more than one god, for a long time this was not a problem.

Later, the followers of Judaism became divided about living under Roman rule. Many began to follow a Jewish man named Jesus. They believed Jesus was the **messiah**, or anointed king sent by God. Jesus chose 12 **apostles**, meaning “persons sent forth,” to help him preach his message.

While Jesus’ teachings were rooted in Jewish tradition, he also preached new, Christian beliefs. Jesus taught the need for justice, morality, forgiveness, and service to others. After Jesus was put to death, the missionary **Paul** did much to spread Christianity. The message was helped by the *Pax Romana* and the ease of travel on Roman roads. Paul said that those who believed Jesus was the son of God and complied with his teachings would achieve salvation.

Because they did not obey certain Roman practices, many Christians were persecuted. They became known as **martyrs**, or people who suffer or die for their beliefs. Still, Christianity continued to spread. Many found comfort in Jesus’ message of love and promise of salvation. Finally, the emperor **Constantine** issued the Edict of Milan in A.D. 313. This granted freedom of worship to all Roman citizens. By the end of that century, Christianity was the official religion of the empire.

Each Christian community and its **clergy**—those who conduct religious services—were grouped together in a diocese. Every community had its own priest. All the priests in a diocese were supervised by a **bishop**, a high Church official. Eventually, bishops from five important cities gained more authority and held the honorary title of **patriarch**.

However, as the Church became more structured, differences arose from within. The bishops of Rome came to be called **popes**, and claimed authority over all other bishops. There was also an emergence of **heresies**, or beliefs said to be contrary to official Church teachings. Important teachers helped to define Christian theology. One of these was **Augustine**, from Hippo in North Africa.

Review Questions

1. Why is the missionary Paul an important figure in Christianity?

2. What did the Edict of Milan accomplish?

READING CHECK

What is a diocese?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *complied* mean in the underlined sentence? The word *disobeyed* is an antonym of *complied*. Use the information about this antonym to figure out the meaning of *complied*.

READING SKILL

Understand Effects How did Christianity spread?

CHAPTER
5
SECTION 5

Note Taking Study Guide

THE LONG DECLINE

Focus Question: How did military, political, social, and economic factors combine to cause the fall of the western Roman empire?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below to list the causes of the fall of the western Roman empire.

Causes of the Fall of the Western Roman Empire	Economic	•																		
	Political	•																		
	Social	•																		
	Military	•																		

CHAPTER

5

SECTION 5

Section Summary

THE LONG DECLINE

In about the A.D. 200s, the Roman empire began to weaken. The golden age of the *Pax Romana* had ended. Rome suffered political and economic turmoil and a decline in the traditional values that had been the empire's foundation.

The oppressive government and corrupt upper class generated hostility among the lower classes. High taxes to support the army and government burdened business people and local farmers. Over and over, emperors were assassinated or overthrown by ambitious generals eager for power. Political violence and instability dominated Rome.

In 284, the emperor **Diocletian** set out to restore order. He divided the empire into two parts. He appointed a co-emperor, Maximian, to rule the western provinces, and he controlled the eastern part. To help strengthen the weak economy, Diocletian slowed **inflation**, or a rapid rise of prices, by establishing fixed prices for many goods and services.

When the emperor Constantine came into power, he continued Diocletian's reforms. In addition, he granted toleration to Christians and moved the empire's capital to **Constantinople**, making the eastern empire the center of power.

While these reforms helped improve the situation in the empire, they failed to stop the long-term decline. Nomadic people from Asia, called **Huns**, were forcing Germanic peoples into Roman territory. Fierce battles ensued. By 410, Rome itself was under attack. By then, the empire had surrendered much of its territories to invaders. Roman power was fading.

There were several reasons for Rome's decline, but the primary reason was the many invasions. Rome's legions were not as strong nor as loyal as they had been. To get more soldiers, Rome hired **mercenaries**, or foreign soldiers serving for pay, to defend its borders. Many were Germanic warriors who did not feel loyalty toward Rome. As Roman citizens were suffering the consequences of a declining empire, patriotism diminished. The upper class, which had once provided leaders, now devoted itself only to luxury and the pursuit of prestige. The Roman empire finally "fell" in 476, when Germanic invaders captured Rome and ousted the emperor. The power of Rome had ended.

Review Questions

1. How did Diocletian help slow inflation?

2. How did the Huns contribute to the fall of Rome?

READING CHECK

How did Diocletian attempt to restore order in the Roman empire?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *prestige* mean in the underlined sentence? Apply your prior knowledge of the word *prestige* and a related word, *prestigious*, to figure out what *prestige* means.

READING SKILL

Recognize Multiple Causes

What are three main reasons for Rome's decline?
