

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

Rome Built Great Stuff

- Rome built great _____ to travel on and _____ to bring water into the city.
- Rome also built great _____ and _____ for the entertainment of the people.
- Romans also developed the use of the _____.

Rome was a Republic

- A _____ is a form of government where _____ elect _____.
- the _____ has a representative government. We learned about this form of government from the _____.

The Senate

- The Senate let the _____.
- They made the _____ for the republic.

Rome's Women Got Shafted

- Rome might have had a _____ government, but not all people were represented.
- Roman _____ were not allowed to _____.

Roman Citizenship

- Romans had a strong sense of _____.
- Roman citizens were _____ by Rome, but had a duty to _____ in society and to make it _____.
- The _____ that preached good citizenship was called _____.
- Stoicism stressed the importance of being a good _____.

Roman Law and Rights

- Roman Laws stressed _____ and common _____.
- There was _____ treatment under the law in Rome and people were considered _____ until proved _____ when accused of a crime.
- We took much of our system of _____ from the Romans.

Roman Art

- _____ were popular in rome. A mosaic is a _____ made out of small, colored _____ or pieces of _____.
- The Romans also made great _____ that looked like the real thing, even though they were made from _____.

Rome's First Emperor

- _____ is Rome's first emperor.
- He took the name _____.
- Under his _____, Rome expanded and enjoyed a period of _____.

Pax Romana

- Rome lived in peace for _____ years.

- It was called the _____, the Peace of Rome. Unfortunately for Rome, the peace would not _____.

Rome Grew Weak

- Rome grew _____ because it had grown too _____.
- Another reason Rome grew weak is that they had _____ problems and couldn't raise enough _____ to keep the roads from crumbling.
- _____ was also an problem in the empire. With so many slaves, people did not need to _____.
- Internal (inside) problems that helped Rome's downfall were _____ generals, _____ wars, and _____ problems.

Barbarians at the Gates

- Romans called the people who destroyed Rome _____.
- Romans called _____ who didn't speak _____ a barbarian, even though the word _____ actually means uncivilized, lacking in culture and _____.
- The Roman Empire fell in _____.
- The eastern part of the empire would _____.

Byzantium

- The eastern part of the Roman Empire became known as the _____ Empire of Byzantium.

Constantinople

- Constantinople was named for emperor _____.
- Constantine was important because he _____ Christianity in the empire.
- Under Constantine's rule, _____ spread greatly.
- He moved the _____ of the empire from Rome to _____.

Constantinople Grows

- Constantinople became a leading center of _____.
- Trade helped the _____ Empire grow _____.

Justinian

- _____ was the greatest of the Byzantine _____.
- Justinian made many changes in the _____.
- His laws were call _____.
- Justinian also built many _____ throughout the empire.

Disagreement Between the East and the West

- Most of the people in the Byzantine Empire were _____, but the people in the west and the people in the east _____ on how to _____ God.
- This led to a _____ in the _____ Church. It was called a _____.
- A schism is a _____. The Roman Catholic Church had a schism, splitting in _____.

Two Churches

- The church in the _____ was called Eastern _____.
- The church in the _____ was called Roman _____.

Patriarch

- The leader of the _____ in Constantinople was called the _____.

Pope

- The leader of the church in Rome was called the _____.

Constantinople is Captured

- The split in the church _____ the Byzantine Empire.
- In _____, the _____ Turks captured Constantinople and the _____ Empire came to an end.

The Byzantine Empire Preserves Great Stuff

- The Byzantine Empire _____ the art and literature of the _____ and _____.
- Without the Byzantine, the world may have lost great _____ of the _____.