***Expansion and Fall of Rome Review***

*Using the provided list of review statements/notes, sort the statements into the appropriate categories below and on the back. Use each statement once. Some review information has been provided for you.*

|  |
| --- |
| ***Roman Republic*** |
| * Upper class (patricians) held more power than common people (plebians)
 |
| ***Roman Empire*** |
| * Octavian (Augustus) became first emperor
 |
| ***Reasons for the Fall of the Western Roman Empire*** |
| * End of new conquests and no new wealth, gold losing value caused inflation
* No plan for choosing new emperors
 |
|  |
| ***Byzantine Empire*** |
| * Formed from eastern half of Roman Empire
 |
| ***Contributions/Legacies of Rome*** |
| * Greek ideas spread
* 50,000 miles of paved roads *(Via Appia* was the first)
 |
| ***Christianity*** |
| * Early members seen as threat by Roman officials
 |

***Sort the following statements/ideas/notes into categories as shown on the Expansion and Fall of Rome Review assignment. Write each complete item in only one category.***

* + Arches and domes improved construction
	+ Barbarian invasions
	+ Began after power struggle following Julius Caesar’s death
	+ Citizens voted to choose leaders
	+ Divided into east and west by Diocletian to make it easier to govern
	+ Empire was too large
	+ Engineering designs of buildings (Colosseum in Rome)
	+ Government ideas helped provide basis for United States Constitution
	+ Grew stronger as Roman Empire grew weaker
	+ Grew when Constantine ended attacks on Christians
	+ Included 200 years of peace and prosperity – Pax Romana
	+ Justinian Code of Laws was used for 900 years
	+ Justinian tried to recapture some of land Rome had lost
	+ Latin became basis for many modern European languages
	+ Laws of the Twelve Tables were Rome’s first written laws
	+ Location of capital city of Constantinople made it a center of trade and business
	+ Monotheistic religion new in early Roman Empire
	+ Political corruption
	+ Power of the consuls was held in check by the Senate
	+ Power shifted to the east when Constantine moved the capital
	+ Preservation of the Latin language as official language of Roman Catholic Church
	+ Schism divided it into Roman Catholic Church (west) and Orthodox Church (east)
	+ Senate represented citizens’ interests but had little power
	+ Senate was the lawmaking body
	+ Soldiers became more loyal to generals than to Rome
	+ Started after Tarquin the Proud driven from power
	+ Use of aqueducts to bring fresh water to cities
	+ Warfare and over farming caused weak harvests, disease, hunger, lower population



