Fill in the blanks in the sentences below, using a term from the text box. You will not use all of the terms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adapted</th>
<th>adopted</th>
<th>apostles</th>
<th>charity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>consul</td>
<td>dictator</td>
<td>diplomacy</td>
<td>gladiators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gospels</td>
<td>hereditary</td>
<td>Law of Nations</td>
<td>martyrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messiah</td>
<td>patricians</td>
<td>Pax Romana</td>
<td>plague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plebeians</td>
<td>province</td>
<td>republic</td>
<td>Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolerance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Confederation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. After much struggle, the ____________ won the right to hold office.

2. The message of Jesus was one of tolerance and ________________, or kindness to one another.

3. Some Jews considered Jesus to be the ________________.

4. The ________________ helped to spread the teachings of Jesus.

5. A hundred-year period of Roman peace and prosperity became known as the ________________.

6. The ________________ was an example of the diplomacy Rome used.

7. Rome's wealthy landowners were known as ________________.

8. It was part of the job of the ________________ to issue laws.

9. Enslaved people captured in war were sometimes trained as ________________ and used for entertainment in the Roman arena.

10. In a(n) ________________, citizens elect representatives to govern rather than voting directly on issues.
Map Activity—The Roman Republic, 44 B.C., page 90

When in Rome
By studying the map on page 90, you can explore the extent of the Roman Empire. You can compare it to what countries exist today in Europe.

Directions: Using the map key and the information on the map, as well as your own research, answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Which two bodies of water shown on this map were not touched by the Roman Empire?

2. Which countries named on this map were included in the Roman Empire?

3. Which countries named on this map were not part of the Roman Empire?

4. Which body of water touched the Roman Empire at both ends but was not part of the Empire?

5. What major European country comprises the territory of Gaul on this map?
Chapter Review

Chapter Review

Before you take the Chapter Quiz, review what you learned in this chapter.

In Chapter 7, you learned that Rome was founded when Romans overthrew the Etruscan king in 509 B.C. By 261 B.C., Rome controlled the entire Italian peninsula. Rome used force and diplomacy to extend the Republic. It defeated Carthage in the three Punic Wars. The Roman Confederation set up alliances with other city-states in Italy.

The Roman government was a republic. Patricians and plebeians clashed for political power. Patricians controlled the Centuriate Assembly, which elected two consuls to head the government. Plebeians could hold public office by 409 B.C. The Assembly of the People could make laws for all Romans after 287 B.C. However, the gap between patricians and plebeians grew. Instability led to a series of civil wars between 82 and 31 B.C.

The rise of the Roman Empire began with the First Triumvirate. Julius Caesar became dictator in 45 B.C. He enlarged the Senate to reduce its power. He was killed by a group of senators in 44 B.C. His allies formed the Second Triumvirate. Octavian (Caesar Augustus) seized power in 31 B.C. This marked the end of the Republic and the beginning of the Empire. Augustus made leadership hereditary. Emperors would choose their successors.

The Pax Romana began in A.D. 96. Rome developed the Law of Nations. Romans trained slaves to be gladiators. Romans also adopted Greek styles of art and architecture and adapted them.

The Roman Empire declined over many years. Economic causes included high taxes and declining population due to civil wars, invasions, and plague. Traditional Roman values of loyalty and duty declined. Civil wars and invasions also weakened the Empire. The Empire ended when Odoacer, a Visigoth, overthrew the Roman emperor and declared himself king.

In this chapter, you also learned about the rise and spread of Christianity. Jesus began preaching at age thirty. His teachings were based on Judaism. He taught love of God and love of one another. Some Jews believed he was the messiah. After his death, his apostles spread his message. The Roman government persecuted Christians at first. However, Christianity spread quickly. The teachings appealed to many people. Emperor Constantine made tolerance of Christianity a policy of the Empire in A.D. 313. Emperor Theodosius made it the official religion of the Empire in A.D. 381.
Chapter Activity

Three Ways of Worship

In this chapter, you have learned that in ancient Roman times, three religions were present: the polytheistic Roman religion, Judaism, and Christianity. Religion affected how people lived.

Divide into three groups. Each group will make a poster presenting a day in the life of a family that worships according to one of the three religions. One group will make the Roman poster, one will make the Judaism poster, and one will make the Christian poster. Use information from this chapter, as well as your own research in a library or on the Internet, to create your presentations.

1. On these posters, show how each religion affected daily life.
2. Show how worship played a role in society.
3. Present the three posters as a class.
4. Compare the three religions. How are they similar or different? Have a class discussion on the three ways of worship.

List of ideas:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________