**World History Study Guide – Chapter 15 – Rome’s Decline & Legacy Test Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. What are the reasons for the Roman Empire’s fall? (p. )

-***Economic problems***: destroyed farmland & lack of farm production and more-productive farm technology led to

food shortages. Also, people could not pay taxes so government couldn’t pay army or buy services.

-***Military problems***: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-***Political problems***: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-***Social problems***: Cost of education increased, so poor Romans couldn’t become educated. Distributing news

across the vast empire became difficult so people grew less informed.

2. After a 49-year period and 37 emperors, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took power, placed troops at the borders, and

kept food prices low. He no longer consulted with the Senate to make laws. He was an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, one who had total power. (p. )

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was responsible for moving the Roman Empire’s capital city from Rome eastward to

Byzantium. Later, he renamed it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (today it is called Istanbul). (p. )

4. Increases in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ caused hardships in the Roman Empire. What was the cause of the increases?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (p. )

5. How did the Eastern Roman Empire differ from the Western Roman Empire? (p. )

**East**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**West**: Cities in the Western Empire were smaller & less prosperous, were located farther away from trade routes

that would lead to wealth and goods. They were also more prone to attack since their defenses were widely

scattered and poorly paid soldiers did not want to risk their lives.

6. The Western Roman Empire collapsed because of corrupt government officials, weakened citizens, and the overall

breakdown of society. But, attacks and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from outsiders also contributed. (p. )

7. The Byzantine Empire continued about 1,000 years after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. In the 600s, a

new religion called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began. Muslim armies attacked and weakened Constantinople, this was Rome’s

greatest threat. (p. )

8. The emperor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, restored control over former Eastern Roman lands. He rebuilt

Constantinople’s city walls, schools, hospitals, courts, and churches. He also rewrote and improved a new law

code called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. )

9. When the Christian church split, it created the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church. Factors such as different religious practices, cultural practices, and limited

contact between these two areas caused the church to split. However, one important reason was differing views

on the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. )

10. After Constantinople fell due to attacks by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Empire came to an end in 1453. This was about 1,000 years after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. (p. )

11. Many parts of Roman culture were based on Greek cultural influences. (p. )

**Art**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a picture made from tiny pieces of colored stone or other material.

**Sculpture**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sculptures of realistic portraits that were slightly raised to stand out against a flat

background.

**Literature**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a long poem about a hero’s adventures, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the art of public speaking

**Language**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the language spoken throughout Rome and across the Western Empire. It became

one of several languages referred to as, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ languages as many of the words in these languages

come from Latin.

12. Greek influences were also found in Roman technology, architecture, and engineering. (p. )

**Architecture**: Roman builders used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to improve building

structures and made it possible to build taller, larger buildings.

**Aqueducts**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made by people to bring water to cities, public fountains, public bathhouses, and

public toilets.

**Roads**: Romans were famous for the quality of their roads. They were first built so that soldiers could move

quickly throughout the empire where they were needed.

**MAP SKILLS**: Become familiar with the map on page 511, “Byzantine Empire, A.D. 565”

Have an idea of:

* What geographic feature helped protect the Byzantine Empire against invaders?
* Which empire did the Byzantine Empire have the most direct contact with in A.D. 527?
* Which cities were under Byzantine control in A.D. 527? Which were not?

**ESSAY TOPICS**: You’ll choose *one* topic. Start your response by restating the question.

1. Explain how the size of the Roman Empire was a factor in its decline. (p. )

* how its size affected its defense
* how its size affected the costs of governing it
* how its size affected communication, unity, and patriotism

2. Explain why the Byzantine Empire was able to continue while the Western Roman Empire collapsed. (p. )

* differences in government and rulers
* geographic and environmental factors
* economic factors and differences