**Section V: Rome**

**Day 5: The Fall of the Roman Empire**

S.W.B.A.T:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Key Vocabulary Terms:**

Pope:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dicoletian:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Constantine:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Byzantine Empire:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The Early Christian Church

Early Christian communities shared a common faith in the teachings of Jesus and a common way of worship. Only gradually did the scattered communities organize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A person fully joined the Christian community by renouncing evil in the rite of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Christians believed that through baptism their sins were forgiven by the grace of God. In addition, Christians would gather each Sunday for a ceremony of thanksgiving to God. The baptized ate bread and drank wine in a sacred meal called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They did this in memory of Jesus, whose last supper was described in the Gospels.

Each Christian community had its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Only men were allowed to become members of the Christian clergy. Priests came under the authority of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a Church official who was responsible for all Christians in an area called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Gradually, the bishops of the most important cities in the Roman empire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The bishops of Rome, Antioch, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Constantinople gained the honorary title of patriarch, and exercised authority over the bishops in their area.

As the rituals and structure of the Church became more defined, divisions began to arise. A major divisive force was rivalry among the patriarchs. In the Latin-speaking west, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, began to claim greater authority over all other bishops.

Another source of disunity was the emergence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or beliefs said to be contrary to official Church teachings. To end disputes over questions of faith, councils of Church leaders met to decide official Christian teachings.

The Long Decline of Rome

After the death of the emperor Marcus Aurelius in 180, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For the next 100 years, political and economic turmoil rocked the Roman Empire. During this period, a disruptive political pattern emerged. Again and again, emperors were overthrown by political leaders or ambitious generals who seized power with the support of their troops.

In one 50 year period, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Only one died of natural causes. Political violence and instability, rather than order and efficiency, thus became rule.

In 284, the emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. To make the empire easier to govern, he divided it into two parts. He kept control of the wealthier eastern part himself but appointed a co-emperor to rule the western provinces.

The co-emperor was responsible to Diocletian, who retained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Diocletian tried to have the Roman people worship him as a living god. To slow inflation, or the rapid rise of prices, he fixed prices for goods and services.

In 312, the talented general \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gained the throne. As emperor, Constantine continued Diocletian’s reforms. Constantine took two steps that changed the course of European history.

First, he granted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By doing so, he encouraged the rapid growth of Christianity within the empire and guaranteed its future success. Second, he built a new capital, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By making his capital there, Constantine made the eastern portion of the empire the center of power.

Foreign Invasions

For centuries, Rome had faced attacks from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who lived east of the Rhine and north of the Danube rivers. When Rome was powerful, the legions on the frontiers were successful in holding back the invaders.

By 350, Rome faced invasions from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a nomadic people who had migrated from Central Asia. These skilled riders pushed out Germanic tribes such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into Roman territory. As more and more Germanic tribes moved into Rome, the empire could no longer secure its borders from invaders.

Waves of invaders began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Visigoth's overran Italy and plundered Rome. Meanwhile, the Vandals moved through Gaul and Spain into North Africa. Gradually, other Germanic peoples occupied more and more of the western Roman Empire.

In 476, the emperor or Rome was ousted by the Germanic leader Odoacer. Later, historians referred to that event as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By then, however, Rome had already lost many of its territories, and Roman power in the west had ended.

Did Rome Fall?

Although we talk of the “fall” of Rome, the Roman empire did not disappear from the map in 476. An emperor still ruled the eastern Roman empire, which later became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and lasted for another 1,000 years.

The phrase “the fall of Rome” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from one way of life to another. Roman civilization survived the events of 476. In Italy, people continued to live much as they had before, through under new rulers. Many still spoke Latin and obeyed Roman laws.

Over the next centuries, however, German customs and languages replaced much of Roman culture. Old Roman cities crumbled, and Roman roads disappeared. Still, the Christian Church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.