**Chapter 6: Ancient Rome and the Rise of Christianity**

Updated 10/22/2012

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| Topic | Learning Targets | Academic Vocabulary |
| 1. The Roman World Takes Shape  (pages 128-131) | □ I can analyze the influence of human and physical geographic factors on major events in world history. (WH.16.B)  □ I can describe the political influences of Rome. (WH.3.A)  □ I can explain the development of democratic-republican government in classical Rome. (WH.20.A)  □ I can describe Roman society.  □ I can explain Rome’s successful expansion in the Italian Peninsula | Central location in the Mediterranean  Unifying effect of physical geography  Apennine Mountains  The Alps  Arrival of Latins  Tiber River  Contributions of Etruscans  Republic  Senate  Patricians  Consuls  Roman checks on the power of government  Dictator  Plebeians  Forum  Laws of the Twelve Tables  Tribunes  Veto  Influence on U.S. Constitution  Family structure/authority  Changing role of women  Roman Religion  Jupiter  Juno  Neptune  Mars  Legion  Citizen-soldiers  Discipline/punishment  Treatment of conquered peoples  Granting/importance of Roman citizenship  Roman road system |
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| 2. From Republic to Empire  (pages 132-136) | □ I can identify reasons for Rome’s ability to win an empire.  □ I can explain reasons for the decline of the Roman republic.  □ I can describe ways the Roman emperors promoted peace and stability in the Empire | First Punic War (with Carthage)--264 to 146 B.C.  Outcome and conquests  Second Punic War—218 B.C.  Hannibal  Outcome  “Carthage must be destroyed.” (Cato)  Third Punic War—outcome  Imperialism  Conquest of Asia Minor  Provinces  Social and economic effects of conquests  New wealth  Latifundia  Slave labor  Increased unemployment  Increased corruption  Attempts at Reform  Tiberius Gracchus  Gaius Gracchus  Period of civil war  Rise of Julius Caesar  *“Veni, vidi, vici”*  Caesar’s reforms  Julian calendar  Assassination of Caesar and effects  Octavian (Augustus)  Stable government  Civil service  Census  Postal service  Caligula  Nero  Hadrian  Codification of law  Hadrian’s Wall  Marcus Aurelius  *Meditations*  Stoic philosophy  *Pax romana*  Circus maximus |
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| 3. The Roman Achievement  (pages 137 to 140) | □ I can describe the major effects of the development of the classical civilization of Rome. (WH.1.B)  □ I can analyze examples of how art, architecture, literature and drama reflect the history of the cultures in which they are produced. (WH.26.B)  □ I can identify significant examples of art and architecture from different cultures. (WH.26.A)  □ I can summarize the major ideas in astronomy and technology that occurred in classical Rome. (WH.27.A)  □ I can summarize the fundamental ideas and institutions of Western civilizations that originated in Rome. (WH.25.B)  □ I can summarize the development of the rule of law. (WH.22.A)  □ I can identify the influence of ideas regarding the right to a “trial by a jury of your peers” and the concepts of “innocent until proven guilty” and “equality before the law” that originated from the Judeo-Christian legal tradition and in Rome. (WH.22.B) | Contributions of the Greek and Hellenistic civilizations  Poetry  The *Aeneid* (Virgil)  Satire  Livy  Tacitus  Realism  Mosaic  Roman architecture  The Pantheon  Roman engineering  (roads, bridges, harbors, aqueducts)  Ptolemy  Galen  Civil law  The law of nations  Effect on American legal system  Presumed innocent, face accuser, offer a defense,  proof beyond reasonable doubt, judge decides |
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| 4. The Rise of Christianity  (pages 141 to 146) | □ I can describe the historical origins, central ideas and spread of major religious and philosophical traditions…including Christianity. (WH.23.A)  □ I can describe the major religious influences of Rome…including the development of Christianity. (WH.3.A)  □ I can identify major causes and describe the major effects of …the spread of Christianity. (WH.1.C)  □ I can trace the development of the early Christian Church. | Diversity of religious beliefs  Toleration  Roman policies towards Jews  Divisions within Judea  Messiah  Jewish revolt and destruction of the Second Temple  Gospels  Life of Jesus  Apostles  Ten Commandments  Relationship between Judaism and Christianity  Sermon on the Mount  Death on the cross (crucifixion)  Resurrection  Paul  Persecution of Christians  Martyrs  Reasons for appeal of Christianity  Constantine and the Edict of Milan  Early worship  Structure of the Church (hierarchy)  Bishop  Diocese  Patriarch  Divisions within the Church  Popes  Heresies  Augustine  *City of God* |
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| 5. The Long Decline  (pages 147 to 151) | □ I can describe attempts by Roman emperors to end the crisis in the Empire.  □ I can discuss the role that the Hun invasions had on the decline of Rome.  □ I can identify major causes and describe the major effects of the decline of Rome. (WH.1.C)  □ I can compare the factors that led to the collapse of Rome and Han China (WH.3.C) | End of the *Pax Romana*  Political turmoil  Economic and social problems  Emperor Diocletian  Inflation  Constantine’s accomplishments  Huns (Central Asia)  Visigoths, Ostrogoths (Germanic tribes)  Defeat of Rome  476 AD  Military causes  Mercenaries  Political causes  Economic causes  Social causes |