

Read out of the history textbook pages 235-239. On your own paper, answer the map skills questions on page 235, the datagraphic questions on page 237, and the review and assess questions # 1, 4, and 5 on page 239. Also read pages 240-245 and answer the review and assess questions on page 245 #1-5.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

The Roman Empire, A.D. 14

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Map Skill

1. How does the map show that Rome was an important trade center?
2. Which two rivers form part of the northern border of the empire?
3. How does the map illustrate the saying "All roads lead to Rome?"

New Public Buildings

About one million people lived in the city of Rome. In the city's center, the Forum included large marble buildings. New theaters and public baths stood nearby. Aqueducts, raised waterways, brought streams of fresh water into the city.

Under Augustus, Romans enjoyed police and fire protection and received free bread. For their entertainment, gladiators were forced to fight in arenas. A gladiator is a slave or criminal condemned to death. One of Augustus' successors built an enormous stadium, the Colosseum, for these "games."

Controlling the Empire

The city of Rome was like a giant magnet. Everyone in the empire felt its pull in one way or another. Rome appointed

governors to enforce the law and to act as judges. In addition, a census, or count, of people living in the empire, was taken every five years.

Running an empire is expensive. Rome taxed everyone to pay for its empire. Army units were posted far and wide to enforce Roman law, as well as to help build the empire's roads. Unlike the soldiers of the old Roman Republic, most soldiers of the Roman Empire were not citizens. They were paid to serve in the army full-time. For many poor men, the army offered the best chance to earn a decent living.



How did the city of Rome change during the "Pax Romana?"



Ash covered Pompeii quickly, preserving the bodies of its citizens (above) and their homes (left).

DAILY LIFE IN ROME

Some later emperors were good rulers. Others were cruel men who wasted tax money and ignored their responsibilities. However, the Roman Empire continued to bring peace and prosperity to the Mediterranean region.

Pompeii, a Buried City

We know about life in the Roman Empire at this time because of a terrible disaster. In A.D. 79 Mount Vesuvius, a volcano in southern Italy, erupted and buried the city of **Pompeii** in ash. Because the disaster happened quickly, the people of Pompeii were caught by surprise at their daily tasks. Centuries later, archaeologists excavated the city. It provided a view of Roman life at the time of the eruption.

Pompeii was in many ways a typical Roman city of its time. It was laid out neatly in blocks, and contained many houses, of both the rich and the poor. It had public buildings, such as baths and theaters, built by wealthy citizens. Many houses and apartment buildings had shops on the ground floors, and there were small family workshops as well.

Many of the larger houses also had gardens. Even in the city, many people grew their own vegetables. Meals left half-eaten were preserved in ash. They included eggs, hazelnuts, and other familiar foods.

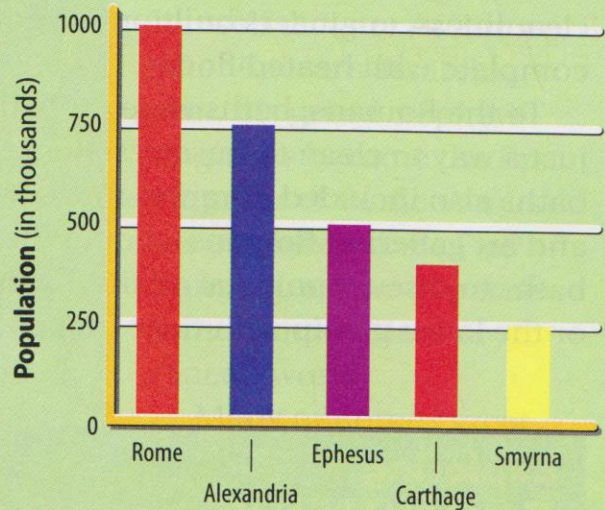


What do the ruins of Pompeii tell us about ancient Rome?

Feeding Rome's Cities

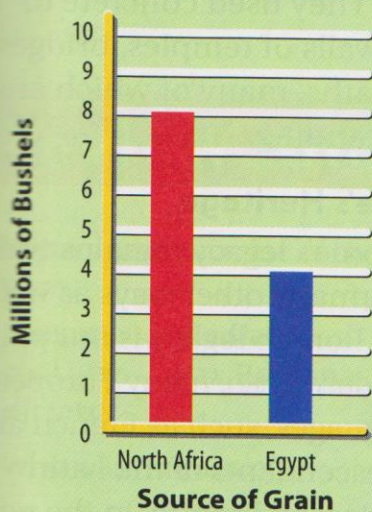
The Roman Empire included many cities with over 100,000 residents each. Importing food from North Africa and Egypt, especially wheat for bread, to these cities was important. Study the graphics on this page and then answer the questions.

Population of Cities in the Roman Empire, c. A.D. 100



Source: J.C.Russell, *Late Ancient and Medieval Population*.

Annual Grain Imports to the City of Rome



Source: Geoffrey Richman, *The Corn Supply of Ancient Rome*

QUESTIONS:

- 1 How much grain in all was imported into the city of Rome each year?
- 2 Use the data from the graph on the left to predict how much grain would be imported to feed Rome, Alexandria, and Smyrna.
- 3 What does the organization of food delivery to these Roman cities tell you about the Roman Empire?



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ROME'S GREAT PROJECTS

Throughout the empire, Roman engineers built great aqueducts to bring fresh water to the cities. Engineers spanned rivers with stone bridges to speed the movement of soldiers and merchants. For cleanliness, engineers built public baths complete with heated floors.

To the Romans, baths were more than just a way to clean themselves. Roman baths also included libraries, museums, and art galleries. Romans went to the baths to discuss political affairs, business, or the latest gossip with their friends.

Exploring ECONOMICS

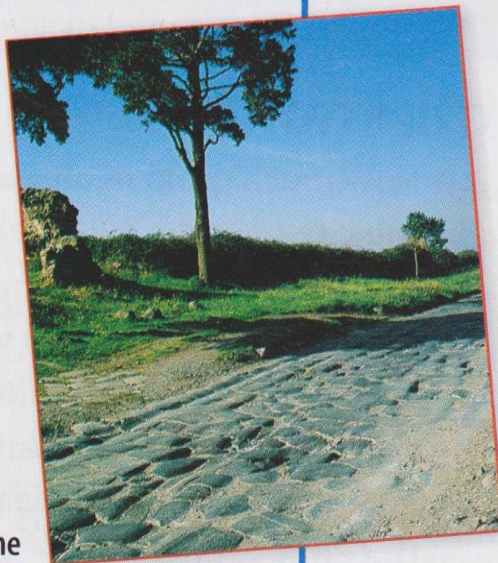
Roman Roads

In the center of the Forum in Rome stood a tall stone marker from which all major roads began. More than 50,000 miles of roads helped to speed communication, trade, and travel throughout the empire.

Roads were made by Rome's legions of soldiers. First, the soldiers planned the route of the road and cleared the land. Then, two ditches were dug alongside the road. Dirt from the ditches was piled in the center of the road to provide drainage. The road was then topped with stones, sand, and usually some sort of pavement. Many of these roads were so well constructed that they are still used today.

Activity

How was using the Roman army to build roads a wise economic move?



Arch and Concrete

The key to many of Rome's massive building projects was the use of the arch. Though the Egyptians and Greeks knew about arches, the Romans were the first to use them widely.

An arch can carry great weight because the center stone, called the keystone, presses down on the other stones. Increasing the weight on the arch locks the stones in more tightly. Because an arch holds many times its own weight, it is used for bridges and large buildings. The arch replaced the columns that had formerly held up large roofs—making a more open interior space.

Another innovation of Roman engineers was the use of concrete as a building material. To make concrete, the Romans mixed lime, volcanic ash, sand, and small stones with water. They used concrete to form walls of temples, bridges, and baths, many of which are still standing.

Rome's Heritage

Rome's legacy remains with us in many other ways as well. One Roman legacy is our political ideas. Also, many European languages, such as French and Spanish, are descendants of the Latin spoken in the Roman Empire. In the next lesson, you will learn about another important event that began in ancient Rome and has influenced our own world—the birth of a religion called Christianity.



What were some of Rome's contributions to architecture?



This Roman aqueduct still stands in Segovia, Spain.

PUTTING IT TOGETHER

In the first century B.C. there was a struggle for leadership in Rome. Julius Caesar, a powerful general, eventually made himself dictator of Rome. After Caesar's assassination, his grand-nephew Augustus became the first emperor of Rome. Augustus established the Pax Romana, a time of peace for the entire Mediterranean world.

Many of Rome's great works, such as roads and baths, were built during the Pax Romana. The Roman emperors also ensured peace, which helped build prosperity for the whole empire.

Review and Assess

1. Write a sentence for each vocabulary term.

census **gladiator**
civil war **Pax Romana**
dictator

2. Who was Augustus?
3. What events led to the creation of the Roman Empire?
4. How did **technology** help Rome to manage its empire?
5. What technology did the Romans use to **solve the problem** of bringing water to their cities?

Activities

Look at the map on page 235. Suppose you are a Roman travel agent. Plan a trip from Rome to Athens. Try to complete the trip using only Roman roads.



Suppose you want to become the Roman emperor. **Write** a speech telling Romans what you will do for them after you become their ruler.

Lesson 4

The Birth of Christianity

VOCABULARY

New Testament
Messiah
Christianity
parable
apostle
crucifixion
bishop
pope

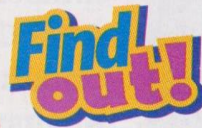
PEOPLE

Jesus
Peter
Paul
Constantine

READING STRATEGY

Copy and complete the chart. Write the sequence of events, from the birth of Jesus to the conversion of Constantine.

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What are the teachings of Jesus?

Lesson Outline

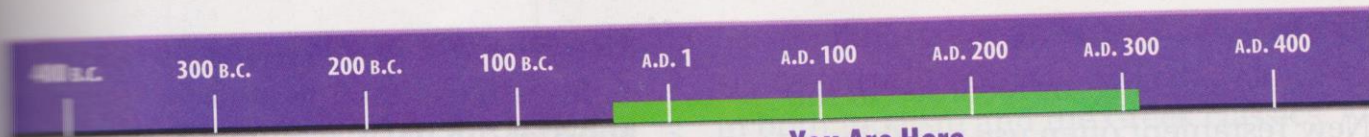
- The Life of Jesus
- Jesus' Message
- An Emperor Accepts Christianity

BUILD BACKGROUND

"There went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed . . . And Joseph also went . . . [to] Bethlehem . . . to be taxed with Mary his . . . wife. . . . And she brought forth her firstborn son . . . and laid him in a manger [feedbox for an animal]; because there was no room for them in the inn."

These words tell of the birth of a child in a land called Judea. From these humble beginnings came a teacher whose ideas would influence people around the world.





You Are Here
37 B.C. – A.D. 311

THE LIFE OF JESUS

The Roman Empire included modern-day Israel, which the Romans called **Judea**. When Augustus was emperor, a child was born in Judea. This young Jewish boy would grow into a man whose ideas would greatly affect the world. His name was **Jesus**.

The New Testament

The story of the life of Jesus is told in a collection of books called the **New Testament**, although little is said of his early years. The Hebrew Torah, which you read about in Chapter 2, came to be called the Old Testament by Christians. Together, the Old and New Testaments are called the Christian Bible. Its words are sacred to nearly 2 billion people today. Most of what we know about the life of Jesus is taken from the New Testament.

Rome had gained control of Judea in 37 B.C. Writers of Jesus' time tell us that the people of Judea disliked Roman rule. Many Jewish teachers roamed the land, warning people about the importance of living a just life.

Jesus the Teacher

Beginning at the age of 30, the New Testament says, Jesus spent much of his time as one of these teachers. The New Testament also says that many people came to hear him because they believed he could perform miracles.

Some people came to believe that Jesus was the **Messiah**. The Messiah,

according to Jewish belief, is a leader who would be sent by God to guide the Jewish people and to set up God's rule on Earth. The word *Messiah* in Greek is *Christos*. People who followed Jesus became known as Christians, and their religion became known as **Christianity**.



Why are Jesus' followers called Christians?

Judea, c. A.D. 30

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Map Skill

1. About how many miles from Jerusalem is Nazareth?
2. What direction is Jerusalem from Bethlehem?

JESUS' MESSAGE

Jesus' teachings as recorded in the New Testament often use **parables**, or simple stories that contain a message or truth. Some of these stories taught the value of seeking the right path in life. Others described the greatness of God's love for all people. Still others stressed the importance of loving all people.

Primary Source:

excerpt from
the Sermon on the Mount
— **Matthew 22:37-40**

"Jesus said unto him, You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like it, You shall love your neighbor as you love yourself. All the law and [the teachings of the prophets] depend on these two commandments."

commandment: law

What two things does Jesus tell his followers to do?

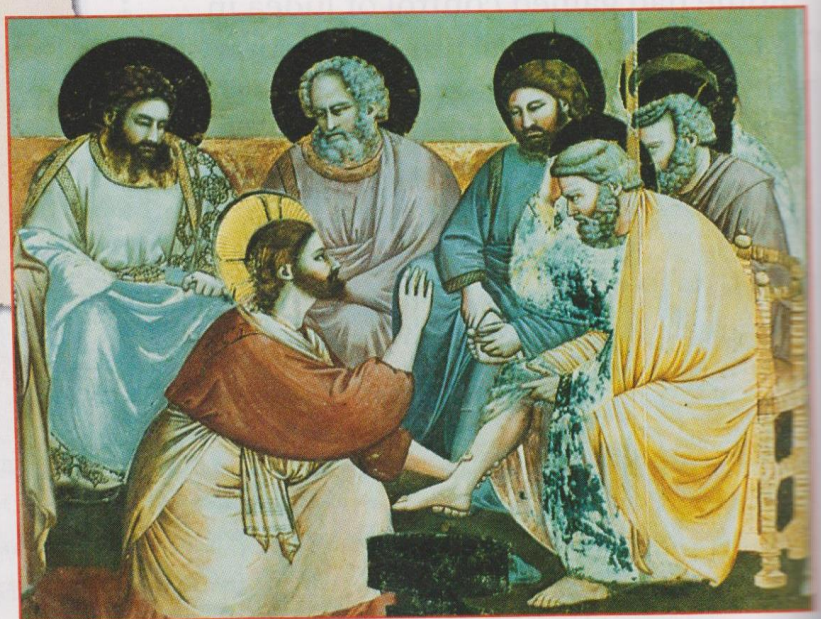
Jesus helped his followers understand his teachings.

The Apostles

Jesus' closest followers were called **apostles** (uh PAHS ulz). They were 12 men Jesus had chosen to help him in his teaching. The New Testament says that they came from many different ways of life. One, **Peter**, was a fisherman. Another, Levi, was a tax collector. The apostles had little in common, but they united as followers of Jesus and spread his teachings after his death.

The Death of Jesus

Jesus' growing popularity troubled some people. These people were afraid that Jesus wanted to be king of Judea. Such beliefs worried the Roman governor, who feared a revolt in Judea. When Jesus came to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover festival, the Romans arrested him. The Roman governor sentenced him to die by **crucifixion** (kroo suh FIK shun). Crucifixion means "putting to death by hanging from a cross." The Romans commonly used crucifixion as a punishment for criminals.



The New Testament says that Jesus rose from the dead three days after his crucifixion. Then he rejoined the apostles and told them again of the coming kingdom of God. Afterwards, the New Testament says, Jesus rose to heaven. Today, Christians celebrate his renewed life on Easter Sunday.

Christian Churches Are Built

The New Testament says that early followers of Jesus carried his message to cities throughout the Roman Empire. They set up dozens of Christian churches. Soon these churches drew the attention of Roman leaders. Some Roman rulers punished Christians because they would not worship the emperor. Still, the new religion continued to grow and attract followers.

Paul Helps Spread Christianity

One man who helped to spread Christianity was not one of the first 12 apos-

ties. Saul of Tarsus grew up in a big city in what is now Turkey. He was well educated in both Judaism and the Greek classics. At first he opposed Christianity, but later he became a Christian himself. He changed his name to **Paul** and spread Christianity through many cities.

The new churches included people from all nations and ranks in life. Paul reminded them that:

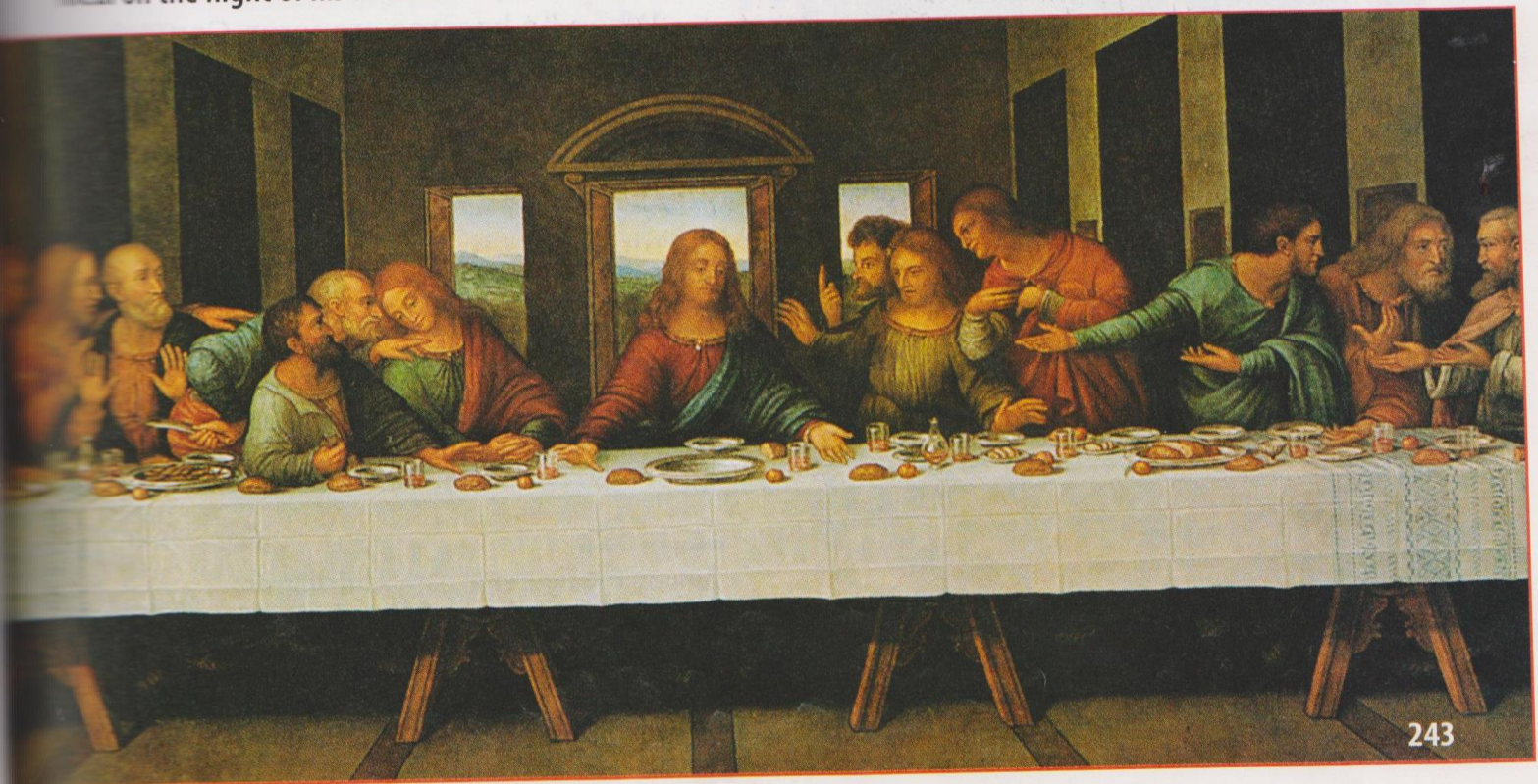
"There is no longer Jew or Greek . . . slave or free . . . male or female; for all of you are one in Christ Jesus. . . ."

Early church historians wrote that the apostle Peter helped bring Christianity to Rome's crowded neighborhoods. Christians call Peter the first **bishop**, or regional church leader, of Rome. Later, Christians would give the bishop of Rome the title **pope** from the Latin word for "father."



What did Paul tell people about Christianity?

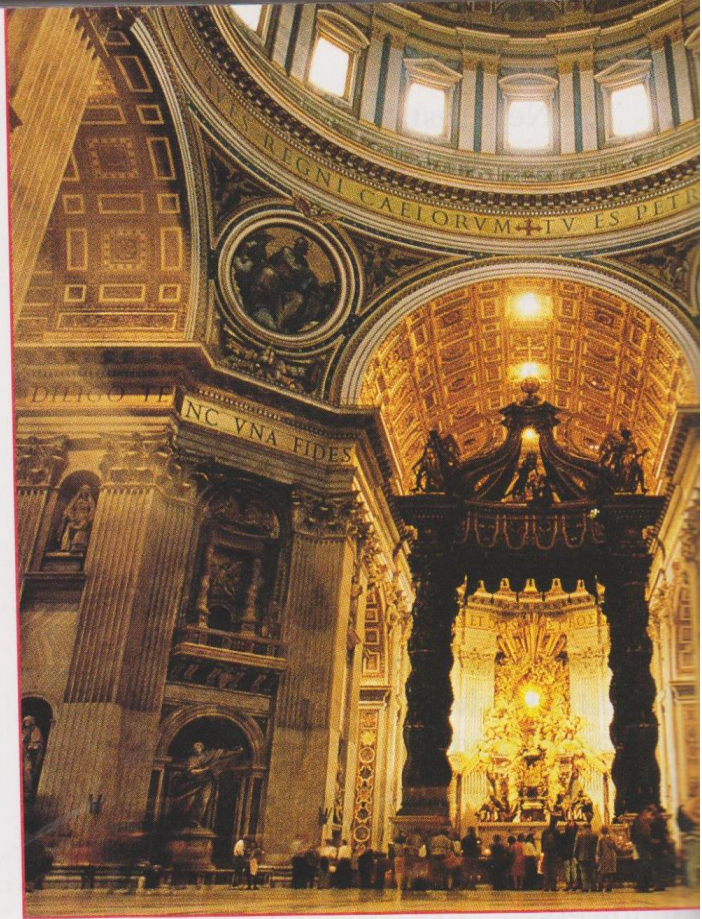
Jesus and his followers shared a meal on the night of his arrest.



AN EMPEROR ACCEPTS CHRISTIANITY

Several Roman emperors tried to stamp out the new faith, but Christianity continued to attract followers. By the end of the third century A.D. there were Christians throughout the Roman Empire. As much as ten percent of the empire's population may have been Christian.

Powerful Romans were also drawn to the message of love and hope. One of these was Helena, the mother of an army general named **Constantine**. He was fighting another general to become emperor. Constantine later said that he saw a cross in the sky with the words "in hoc signo vinces" ("in this sign, you will



conquer") before an important battle in A.D. 311. He ordered the cross, the symbol of Christianity, to be placed on every soldier's shield. Constantine's army won the battle, and he gave credit to Christianity for his victory.

When he became emperor, Constantine ended the persecution of Christians. He made Christianity one of the official religions that Romans were permitted to follow. You will read about this historic turning point in the next lesson.



How did Christianity come to be accepted in the Roman Empire?

Among the figures in early Christian art is Helena, the mother of Constantine. She is shown on the left in the circles.



Christians around the world worship in a variety of churches such as St. Peter's in Rome (left).



PUTTING IT TOGETHER

Christianity was founded in Judea about 2,000 years ago. Many people were attracted to the teachings of Jesus and came to believe that he was the Messiah. The Romans, afraid of Jesus' popularity, crucified him.

After Jesus' death, the early Christian church spread his message. One influential early Christian was Paul, who helped spread Christianity through the non-Jewish world.

As Christianity grew, bishops became local church leaders, and a pope was chosen to head the church. The emperor Constantine ended the persecution of Christians and made Christianity an official religion of the Roman Empire.

Review and Assess

1. Write a sentence for each vocabulary term.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| apostle | New Testament |
| Christianity | parable |
| Messiah | pope |

- Why were Joseph and Mary traveling to Bethlehem?
- What did Jesus tell his followers to do?
- Why did Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire?
- What were the **cause** and **effects** of Constantine's interest in Christianity?

Activities

Write an itinerary, or trip plan, for a preaching journey for Paul. Start in Jerusalem and end in Athens.



Suppose you are a reporter for a Roman newspaper. **Write** a news story about Christianity becoming an official Roman religion.