

**7.2 Summarize the consequences of the fall of the Roman Empire including the continuation of the Eastern Roman Empire as the Byzantine Empire, Justinian and the significance of Constantinople.**

- I. The Roman Empire at its Height
  - A. The Roman Empire became \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. It covered most of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and some of \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. The Empire reached its height under Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ (284-305 CE)
  - D. What are some problems that an empire or country might have by being stretched out too far?

- II. The Decline Begins
  - A. 180 CE Marcus Aurelius \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. His \_\_\_\_\_, Commodus, took control of Rome
  - C. Commodus was a poor leader, \_\_\_\_\_ by his bodyguard
  - D. Time of \_\_\_\_\_ follows
  - E. Political Problems
    - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ leaders weakened the government
    - 2. Frequent \_\_\_\_\_ for power
    - 3. Many officials took \_\_\_\_\_
    - 4. Talented people chose not to serve due to \_\_\_\_\_ of government life
  - F. Social Problems
    - 1. Taxes were too \_\_\_\_\_, many rich people stopped \_\_\_\_\_
    - 2. People stopped attending \_\_\_\_\_
    - 3. Large number of people \_\_\_\_\_
    - 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (disease) spread throughout Rome, killing 1 in 10
    - 5. \_\_\_\_\_: there was not enough food to feed people

### G. Economic Problems

1. Farmers lost \_\_\_\_\_, unable to grow and \_\_\_\_\_ crops, out of work (and famine)
2. People bought \_\_\_\_\_ goods, shops \_\_\_\_\_
3. Inflation occurred: rapidly rising \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ lost value because fewer taxes paid
4. \_\_\_\_\_ lost value: less gold put in, people found out (caused inflation)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ grew: sell goods \_\_\_\_\_ using money
6. No taxes = no money

### H. Military Problems

1. Soldiers only in it for the \_\_\_\_\_ (mercenaries)
2. No \_\_\_\_\_ to pay military = \_\_\_\_\_ military
3. Constant threat of \_\_\_\_\_ on empire's borders
4. Weak military = unable to \_\_\_\_\_ border invasions

## III. Diocletian

- A. 284 CE, \_\_\_\_\_ became emperor
- B. Tried \_\_\_\_\_ (political changes)
- C. Set \_\_\_\_\_ (if a person went beyond limits, put to \_\_\_\_\_) and ordered workers to stay in jobs to \_\_\_\_\_
- D. Diocletian felt that the only way to save the empire was to \_\_\_\_\_ it in half
- E. Created two empires: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  1. Western Empire: Europe/North Africa and city of \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Eastern Empire: Turkey/Asia and city of \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Two emperors, emperor in \_\_\_\_\_ was senior

## IV. Constantine

- A. Diocletian retired and \_\_\_\_\_ took his place as emperor
- B. Constantine (312 CE) \_\_\_\_\_ the empire again
- C. First \_\_\_\_\_ emperor (created a \_\_\_\_\_ tolerant empire)
- D. Main reform: \_\_\_\_\_ had to follow \_\_\_\_\_ trade
- E. Rome continued to \_\_\_\_\_
- F. Constantine moved the \_\_\_\_\_ from Rome to the city of Byzantium

G. City name changed to \_\_\_\_\_ (today is Istanbul)

V. Theodosius

A. Constantine died in 337 CE, replaced by \_\_\_\_\_

B. Theodosius could not \_\_\_\_\_ the empire, \_\_\_\_\_ in two again

C. Western Roman Empire with capital in \_\_\_\_\_

D. Eastern Roman Empire with capital in \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Rome Invaded

A. Western Empire unable to hold off \_\_\_\_\_ on its borders

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

B. German tribes wanted \_\_\_\_\_ area, Roman \_\_\_\_\_, and to flee the \_\_\_\_\_

C. Rome agreed to allow the \_\_\_\_\_ to live inside Roman boundaries

D. Romans treated Visigoths \_\_\_\_\_

E. Visigoths \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the Romans

F. Visigoth leader, \_\_\_\_\_, captured Rome in 410 CE

G. \_\_\_\_\_ followed Visigoths and spent \_\_\_\_\_ stripping Rome of valuables (vandalism)

H. Many more \_\_\_\_\_ invaders followed

I. Finally, a German general named \_\_\_\_\_ defeated the western emperor Romulus Augustulus (14 years old, little Augustus)

VII. The Fall

A. Augustulus was defeated in \_\_\_\_\_

B. For this reason, this date is given as the fall of the \_\_\_\_\_

C. Western Empire was \_\_\_\_\_ into many kingdoms that \_\_\_\_\_ many of the customs of Rome

- D. Although the Western Empire fell in 476 CE, the \_\_\_\_\_ continued to prosper for \_\_\_\_\_ more years
- E. Became known as the \_\_\_\_\_

VIII. The Byzantine Empire

- A. At its height, the Byzantine Empire covered an area from Rome through southeastern Europe and Asia Minor, down to Egypt and across \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. The city of \_\_\_\_\_ was on a peninsula overlooking the Bosphorus Strait connecting the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. From its central location, the city controlled key \_\_\_\_\_ that linked Europe and Asia.

IX. Justinian

- A. The empire reached its \_\_\_\_\_ under the Emperor \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. Justinian was an \_\_\_\_\_ ruler, or a single ruler with complete authority.
- C. Emperor Justinian became known for his collection of \_\_\_\_\_ known as Justinian's Code.
- D. This written set of laws became the basis for today's \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. In the area of architecture, Justinian blended \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and Middle Eastern styles.
- F. The best known structure is the Church of \_\_\_\_\_, whose name means "Holy Wisdom."

X. Byzantine Empire and Art

- A. The Byzantine Empire made great contributions in \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ were images of Jesus, the Virgin Mary, and others.
- C. These \_\_\_\_\_ were supposed to create the sense that the holy person was actually \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Byzantine artists also developed \_\_\_\_\_, pictures or designs formed by inlaid pieces of stone or other materials.

- E. Mosaics often displayed \_\_\_\_\_ themes.
- F. In 1054, a permanent split or \_\_\_\_\_ occurred between the Orthodox Christian Church in the East and the Roman Catholic Church in the \_\_\_\_\_.

XI. Byzantine Empire Decline

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Byzantine Empire came with the onset of \_\_\_\_\_ armies.
- B. The final blow came at the hands of the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1453.

XII. Influence of the Byzantine Empire

- A. The Byzantine Empire had its influence in the development of \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. Emerging out of the once strong \_\_\_\_\_, the Byzantines developed a written set of \_\_\_\_\_ and strongly influenced \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the time.
- C. The Byzantine Empire preserved the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ achievements as well as influencing the development of \_\_\_\_\_ and Eastern Europe.
- D. The Byzantine Empire also strongly influenced the first \_\_\_\_\_ state.
- E. As Russia \_\_\_\_\_ with the Byzantine Empire, the Byzantines influenced both Russian and Eastern European development.
- F. The Byzantines gave Russia a \_\_\_\_\_ called the Cyrillic Alphabet which is still used in Russia today.
- G. Byzantine missionaries carried \_\_\_\_\_ to Russia and other Eastern European nations.
- H. Another Byzantine influence on Russia was that of an \_\_\_\_\_ ruler.
- I. Autocratic rulers in Russia were known as \_\_\_\_\_. Czar is the Russian word for \_\_\_\_\_.