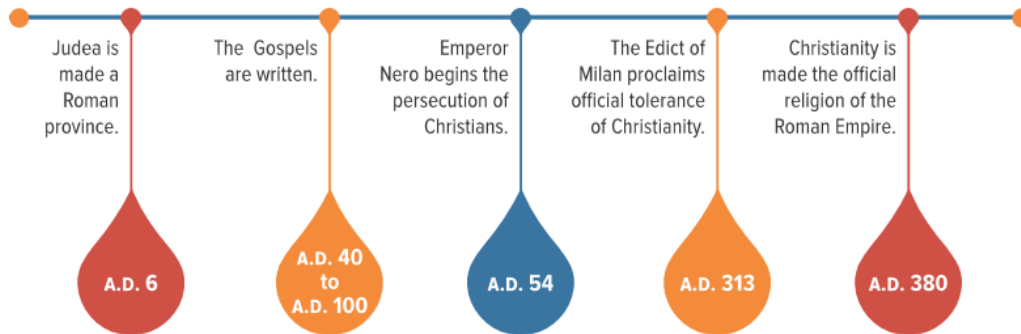


STUDY GUIDE

THE FIRST CHRISTIANS

LESSON 1



DECLINE AND FALL OF ROME

LESSON 2

Reforms of Diocletian and Constantine

- Divided Roman Empire into four parts
- Enlarged civil service and the army
- Set wage and price controls to fight inflation
- Disallowed workers to change vocations, making jobs hereditary
- Constructed a new capital named Constantinople

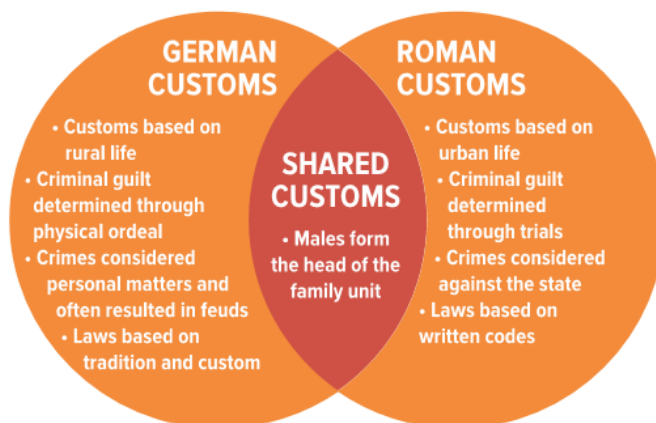
THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH

LESSON 3



THE AGE OF CHARLEMAGNE

LESSON 4



THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

LESSON 5

BYZANTINE EMPIRE

- Greek and Christian state
- Emperor believed to be chosen by God
- Emperor head of church and state
- Constantinople capitol of empire

NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS _____

Chapter Summary



The Byzantine Empire and Emerging Europe

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

How can religion impact a culture?

What factors lead to the rise and fall of empires?

The development of Christianity had lasting effects on the Roman Empire, and subsequently, medieval Europe. This chapter describes the rise of Christianity and its place in the Roman Empire; the decline and fall of the Roman Empire; the organization and influence of the early Christian Church; the transformation of the Roman world by Germanic kingdoms; and the eventual break between the Eastern Orthodox Church of the Byzantine Empire and the Roman Catholic Church.

The First Christians

- Judaism existed in the Roman Empire, and Jews differed among themselves about Roman rule.
- The concepts that Jesus taught—loving God and loving your neighbor as yourself—later shaped the value system of Western civilization.
- Christianity offered salvation and eternal life to believers.
- Simon Peter, a Jewish fisherman, and Paul, a highly educated Jewish Roman citizen, were prominent leaders of early Christianity who helped spread the teachings of Jesus throughout the Roman Empire.
- As the Roman Empire declined, Christianity replaced it as a unifying force in western Europe.

Decline and Fall of Rome

- Social and political upheavals led to the decline of the Roman Empire.
- The reforms of emperors Diocletian and Constantine resulted in new economic and social policies, including the new state religion of Christianity.
- Constantine established a “New Rome,” Constantinople, which became the center of the Eastern Roman Empire.

- Factors, such as invasion and a failed political system, led to the downfall of the Western Roman Empire.

The Early Christian Church

- By the end of the fourth century, the Christian Church had developed a system of organization.
- Western Christians came to accept the bishop of Rome (the pope) as head of the Church.
- Pope Gregory I strengthened the power of the pope and the Church.
- Monastic communities were centers of learning that spread Christianity and set the highest ideal of Christian life.

The Age of Charlemagne

- The merging of Romans and Germans took different forms in the various Germanic kingdoms.
- The kingdom of the Franks was established by Clovis, who was the first Germanic ruler to convert to Christianity.
- The social customs of the Germanic people came to play an important role in the new society.
- Charlemagne expanded the Frankish kingdom and initiated the Carolingian Renaissance.

NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS _____

Chapter Summary *Cont.***networks****The Byzantine Empire and Emerging Europe****The Byzantine Empire**

- Emperor Justinian codified Roman law.
- The rise of Islam, which unified Arab groups, created a challenge for the Eastern Roman Empire.
- A break occurred between the Christian Church of the Byzantine Empire and the Roman Catholic Church.
- Constantinople was a major center of culture and commerce.