QUIZ REVIEW SHEET

THE WEST IN THE WORLD, Chapter Five: Territorial and Christian Empires

Chapter Five Study Questions

- How did Octavian/Augustus take power and consolidate it? How was he able to subdue all of the tensions and strife that destroyed the Republic? What was the significance of the title—princeps—that he took for himself?
- What was the system of government that Augustus set up? What aspects of the Republic did he keep? What were some of the major changes that he implemented? How did he change the way that the provinces were administered?
- How would you describe Augustus’s immediate successors (Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero)? Why was succession of emperors such a problem for the Empire?
- What was the system of government that Augustus set up? What aspects of the Republic did he keep? What were some of the major changes that he implemented? How did he change the way that the provinces were administered?
- What were the reasons why birthrates plummeted during the Roman Empire? How did Roman medical practice contribute to the problem?
- What role did gladiatorial games and other spectacles play in the Empire?
- What were Diocletian’s governmental, military, and economic reforms? What problems did his reforms seek to address?
- What were the main groups within Judaism at the time of the Roman Empire? What effect did the destruction of the Temple by the Romans have on Jews?
- Why did Constantine move his capital east, building a “New Rome” (later known as Constantinople)? What was his attitude toward Christianity?
- How did the Roman Empire go from persecuting Christians to helping them spread their religion? Why did the Empire eventually become a Christian one? Who were some key figures in the development of Christianity during the Roman Empire?
- What were some factors that brought about the decline and collapse of the empire in the west?

Chapter Five Key Names & Terms

- Octavian/Augustus (r. 27 B.C.E. – 14 C.E.)
- Marc Antony (83 B.C.E. – 30 B.C.E.)
- Cleopatra (69 B.C.E. – 30 B.C.E.)
- Battle of Actium (31 B.C.E.)
- principate
- praetorian guard
- Vergil (ca. 29 B.C.E. – 19 C.E.)
- Aeneid
- Tiberius (r. 14 B.C.E. – 37 C.E.)
- Caligula (r. 37 B.C.E. – 41 C.E.)
- Nero (r. 54 B.C.E. – 68 C.E.)
- “Five Good Emperors” (Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius & Marcus Aurelius)
- Marcus Aurelius (r. 161 B.C.E. – 180 C.E.)
- Meditations
- Hadrian’s Wall
- Pax Romana
- Galen (r. 27 B.C.E. – 17 C.E.)
- Septimius Severus (r. 193 B.C.E. – 211 C.E.)
- Colosseum
- Diocletian (r. 285 B.C.E. – 305 C.E.)
- tetrarchy
- Constantine (r. 306 B.C.E. – 337 C.E.)
- Visigoths
- Neoplatonism
- Sadducees & Pharisees
- Essenes
- Jesus (ca 4 B.C.E. – ca. 29 C.E.)
- Paul of Tarsus (5 – 64 C.E.)
- catacombs
- Theodosius I (r. 379 C.E. – 395 C.E.)
- Augustine (r. 354 C.E. – 430 C.E.)
- City of God
- heresy
- monasticism