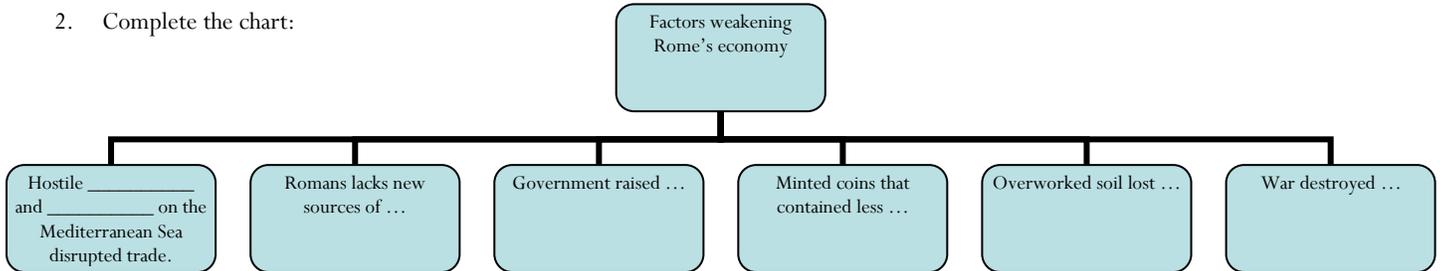


UNIT 2: CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS
Reading Guide 13: Fall of the Western Roman Empire

6.4: The Fall of the Roman Empire

• **Objective A: Summarize the decline of the Roman Empire.**

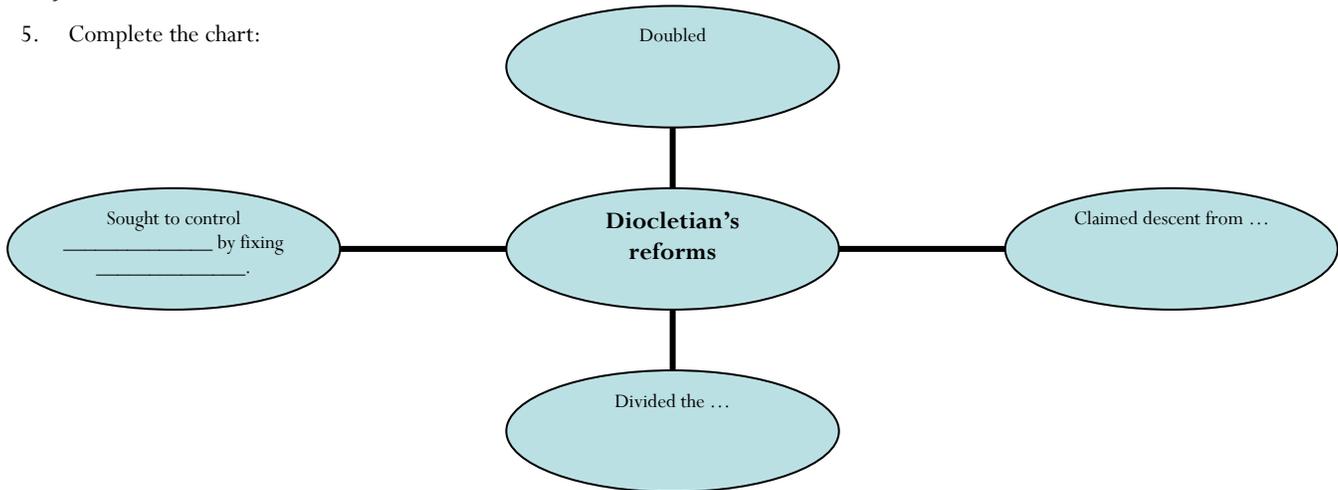
1. What event marks the end of the *Pax Romana*?
2. Complete the chart:



3. Roman soldiers gave their allegiance not to Rome but to ...
4. Define *mercenaries*:

• **Objective B: Describe the reforms of Diocletian and Constantine.**

5. Complete the chart:



6. Four provinces of the Greek-speaking East:
7. Four provinces of the Latin-speaking West:
8. Which half of the Roman Empire was more prosperous and why?
9. What did Constantine do in 324 AD?
10. In 330 AD, Constantine moved the capital from Rome to _____ which was renamed _____.

• **Objective C: Trace the fall of the Western Roman Empire.**

11. What group of people moved into Europe around 370 AD?
12. What happened in Rome in 410 AD?
13. Who united and led the Huns?
14. Who was the last Roman emperor, who removed him from power, and when?
15. The eastern half of the empire came to be called the _____ Empire and survived until _____ AD, when it fell to the _____.

6.5: Rome and the Roots of Western Civilization

• **Objective A: Describe the legacy of Greco-Roman civilization.**

16. The Romans were proud of their unique ability to _____, but they acknowledged Greek leadership in the fields of _____, _____, _____, and _____.
17. Greek culture + Hellenistic culture + Roman culture = _____, or classical civilization.

• **Objective B: Identify Roman achievements in the arts, sciences, and law.**

18. How did Roman sculpture differ from Greek sculpture?
19. What decorative item did most Roman villas have?
20. What is a fresco?
21. Stoicism encouraged _____, _____, _____, and _____.
22. Complete the table:

Roman author	Description of major literary work
Virgil	
Ovid	
Livy	
Tactitus	

23. Latin developed into _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
- These languages are called _____ languages. More than half the words in _____ have a basis in Latin.
24. The Romans built bridges, _____ designed to carry water, and _____ to connect Rome to all parts of the empire.
25. Rome’s most lasting and widespread contribution was its _____. Some of the most important principles were:
- All persons had the right to ...
 - A person was considered ...
 - The burden of proof rested with ...
 - A person should be punished only for ...
 - Any law that seemed ...
26. R.H. Barrow state that Rome never fell because it turned into something even greater – an _____.