Chapter 8

Lesson Reviews	
Question	Answer
1. How do you think the division of the Christian church into clergy and laity in response to Roman persecution helped them spread their beliefs?	By having a formal structure, they were able to have an official support system and message that helped them spread their beliefs
2. Use your notes to contrast the differences between the Roman state religion and Christianity.	The Roman religion was polytheistic and Christianity was monotheistic. The Roman religion was tolerant of other religions as long as they did not upset the social order; Christians refused to worship other gods.
3. How did a new movement within Judaism lead to the development of a new faith?	A Jewish teacher named Jesus preached in Judea and Galilee. After his crucifixion, his followers believed he had overcome death.
4. What are the beliefs that define Christianity?	Humility, charity, and love toward others; Jesus as the Son of God who saved people from sin.
5. How did Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire, and what were the consequences?	It was spread by apostles and missionaries. It was seen as a threat and they were persecuted until the emperor Constantine became a Christian.
1. How did plague help lead to an economic collapse in the 3rd century?	It contributed to a sharp decline in the supply of labor, hurting the Roman economy.
2. Use your notes to identify the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.	Civil War, plague, invasions, economic stability, the sack of Rome, and reforms that hindered economic vitality.
3. What political factors led to the decline of the Roman Empire?	Civil War, invasions, economic instability, an inability to recruit or pay soldiers, expansion of the bureaucracy that suppressed innovation.

4. How did economic and social reforms by Diocletian and Constantine affect the Roman Empire?	Their economic and social policies were based on coercion and loss of individual freedom that stifled innovation and stifled the vitality of the Late Empire, leaving it susceptible to foreign invaders.
5. How did the migrations of Germanic tribes contribute to the fall of the Roman Empire?	Displaced by the Huns, the Visigoths, who were originally Roman allies, moved into Roman territory. They soon revolted and sacked Rome, destroying the empire.
1. What rules did Benedict set up for those who practiced monasticism?	Benedict divided the day into a series of activities that emphasized prayer and manual labor. The monastery was to be self-sustaining, and monks took a vow of poverty.
2. Use your notes to identify similarities between monks and nuns.	Both monks and nuns withdrew from the world, preserved learning in books, and were active in spreading Christianity across Europe.
3. How was the Christian church organized by the 4th century?	Priests led parishes. A group of parishes, called a bishopric, was headed by a bishop. The bishop of Rome became known as the Pope and led the church.
4. What role did monks and monasteries play in the early Catholic Church?	They represented the highest ideal of christian life, and were social workers, and educators.
5. How did the Catholic Church affect the emerging medieval European civilization?	The church was the center of village social life. Monasteries preserved ancient documents and provided education and health services. Popes gained political power.
1. What was the difference between wergild and the ordeal?	Wergild was a fine, used to punish wrongdoers. The ordeal was a means of determining guilt by using physical traits.
2. Use your notes to identify why Charlemagne and Clovis were considered important leaders.	Clovis was the 1st Germanic leader to convert to Christianity, which led to the spread of the faith and political unification in Europe. Charlemagne connected Germanic, Roman, and Christian elements into an empire that formed the beginnings of medieval Europe.

3. How did germanic kingdoms influence the transformation of the Roman world in terms of the roles of women and families and the legal system?	Continuing social customs, such as the subservience of women; new social customs, such as the German family structure; and new legal customs, such as wergild and the ordeal.
4. What was the significance of Clovis's conversion to Christianity?	It won him the support of the Roman catholic church.
5. What impact did Charlemagne have on the Frankish kingdom?	He expanded it into an empire. He joined Roman, Christian, and German elements into one kingdom. He promoted a renewed interest in Latin culture.
1. How did the use of icons lead to a schism between the Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church?	Popes condemned the use of icons, damaging relations between churches.
2. Use your notes to identify why a powerful Byzantine Empire developed.	Constantinople was a great center of commerce. The emperor exercised control over both church and state. Macedonians expanded the empire.
3. How did the Eastern Roman Empire evolve into the Byzantine Empire?	External threats caused the empire to lose territory, and the empire shrank into a smaller empire held together by its spiritual values.
4. What were the cultural contributions of the Byzantine Empire?	Byzantine art focused on churches. Constantinople gained fame for its beauty.
5. What role did the Christian church play in the Byzantine Empire?	In large part it was a unifying social and political factor. The emperor appointed the church head. Artistic talent mostly went into building and decorating churches. However, religious controversy later caused a split.
6. What threats did the Byzantine Empire face in the 11th century?	The Seljuk Turks moved into Asia Minor, threatening the empire's food and manpower. Incompetent leaders led to political and social disorder.