WESTERN CIVILIZATION · STUDY GUIDE

Exam 2 Study Guide

This guide covers Rome and the four centuries that turned it into something new. Chapter 3 follows a city-state constitution as it conquers the Mediterranean and is broken by its own success. Chapter 4 follows the rebuilt empire, the rise of the church and the long end of Roman rule in the West. Read the "what to know" paragraphs, study the diagram, then work each case with the steps covered. Finish with the ten self-test items for each chapter and the cram sheet.

WHAT THIS GUIDE COVERS

- Chapter 3 · legend and evidence for early Rome, the republican offices, the Struggle of the Orders, graded citizenship and manpower, the Punic Wars, latifundia and the Gracchi, Marius, Sulla and Caesar, Augustus and the Principate, the Pax Romana, law and religion, and why the West fell while the East did not.
- Chapter 4 · the third-century crisis, Diocletian's tetrarchy and reforms, Constantine and the Milvian Bridge, from toleration to establishment (313 to 392), why Christianity spread, canon and creed (Nicaea, Chalcedon), monasticism and Benedict, migration and 476, the fall versus transformation debate, Augustine and the world that survived.

CHAPTER 3

Rome: Republic to Empire

Read it in full: **Chapter 3 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Manpower Engine** and **The Chain That Killed the Republic**.

What to know

Rome sat at the lowest ford of the Tiber, on defensible hills about fifteen miles inland, a crossroads between Etruria and Campania and safe from pirates. Huts appear on the Palatine around the tenth century BCE. The legends of Romulus and Remus (with Varro's founding date of 753 BCE) and of Aeneas from Troy are not history, but they are evidence of what Romans believed: divine parents, violence at the founding, refugee ancestors and piety. The last three kings

were remembered as Etruscan, and Rome took much from Etruria, including the toga, the fasces and reading the gods' will in animal livers.

Tradition dates the end of the monarchy to 509 BCE. The **res publica** was built around one fear: one man with permanent power. Two **consuls** shared power for one year and could veto each other. Offices formed a ladder, the cursus honorum, and were annual and collegial. A dictator could rule for six months at most in an emergency. The **Senate** of ex-magistrates was formally advisory but ran finance, foreign policy and provinces through its prestige (auctoritas). Assemblies voted in blocs weighted toward wealth. Rome was an oligarchy with popular ratification, not an Athenian democracy.

In the **Struggle of the Orders**, plebeians used secession, walking out and leaving the patricians with no army. They won the sacrosanct **tribunes of the plebs**, who could veto any magistrate; the Twelve Tables (about 450 BCE); intermarriage (445); the consulship (367); and binding plebeian resolutions (Lex Hortensia, 287 BCE). The winners were rich plebeians who merged with patricians into the nobiles. The poor got protection but no land and no power.

Rome's real innovation came after victory. After the Latin League was dissolved in 338 BCE, Rome offered **graded membership**: full citizenship, citizenship without the vote, the Latin right, or allied status (socii). Every level owed troops, so each conquest added soldiers. Polybius put Italy's manpower at over 700,000 infantry. That is why Rome could lose army after army and still win.

The **Punic Wars** with Carthage ran from 264 to 146 BCE. The first (264 to 241) won Sicily, Rome's first province. In the second (218 to 201), Hannibal crossed the Alps and destroyed a Roman army at Cannae (216), but the Italian allies mostly stayed loyal; Fabius the Delayer avoided battle and Scipio won at Zama (202). The third (149 to 146) ended with Carthage razed; the salted fields story is a modern invention. Rome then broke the Hellenistic kingdoms and sacked Corinth in 146 BCE.

Conquest broke the smallholder. Farmer-soldiers served for years abroad, farms failed, and rich men built **latifundia**, big estates worked by enslaved captives. As farmers fell below the property line, the army's recruitment pool shrank. **Tiberius Gracchus** (133 BCE) proposed enforcing an

old limit on public land; his methods, deposing a fellow tribune and seeking a second term, broke custom, and senators beat him to death. From then on, disputes could be settled with blood. Optimates and populares were methods, not parties.

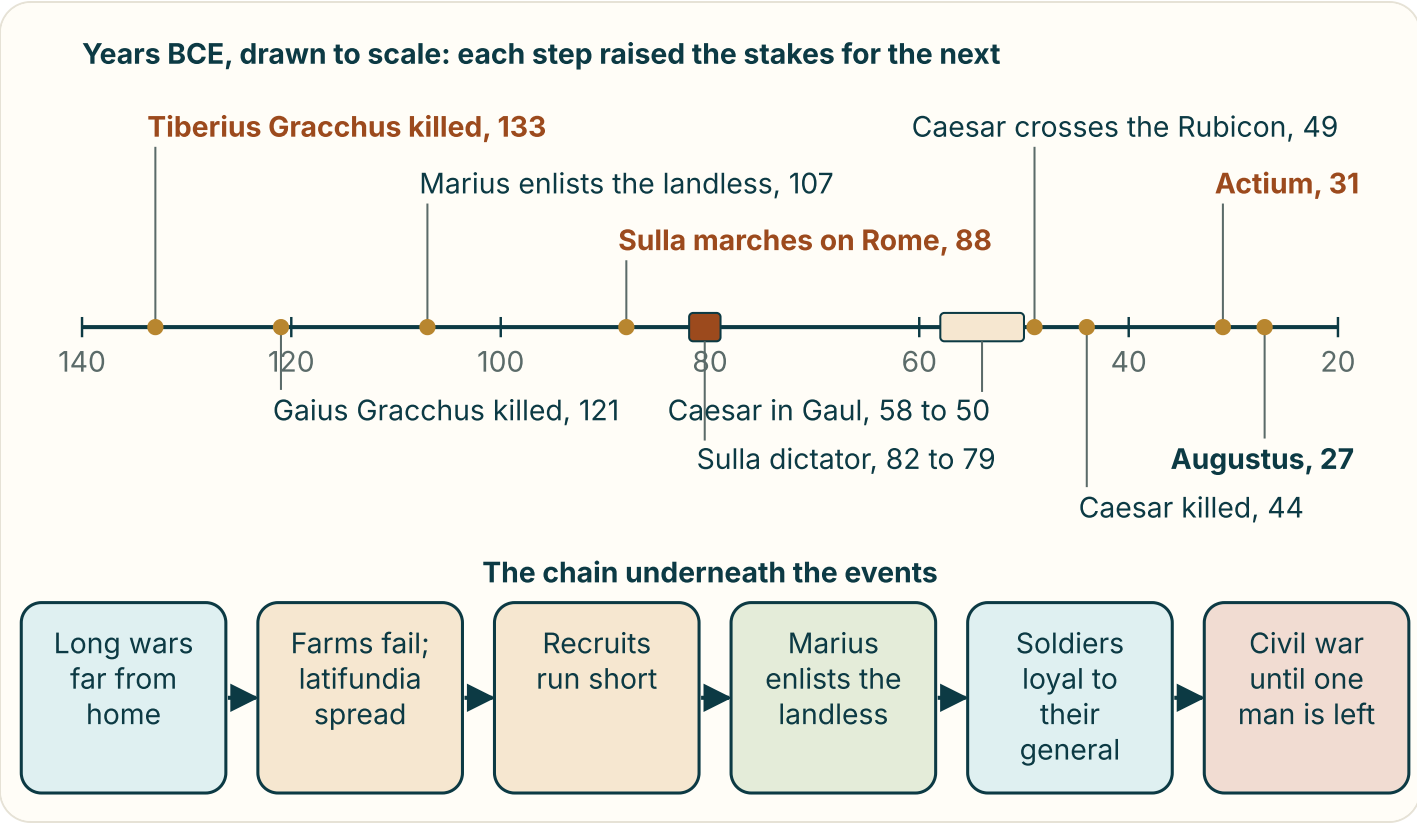
Marius opened the army to men with no property in 107 BCE. Landless veterans depended on their general for land, so armies became loyal to generals. In 88 BCE **Sulla** marched his legions on Rome, later ruled as dictator and published proscriptions. **Caesar** conquered Gaul (58 to 50), crossed the Rubicon in January 49 BCE and was killed on the Ides of March 44 BCE. The Second Triumvirate killed Cicero, and Octavian beat Antony and Cleopatra at Actium in 31 BCE. The Republic died of a mismatch between city-state institutions and an empire, not of moral decline.

In 27 BCE Octavian returned his powers and received the name **Augustus**; he called himself **princeps**, first citizen. He held ordinary powers permanently: the frontier provinces with the legions, tribunician power, the chief priesthood and Egypt. He professionalized the army and ruled 44 years after Actium, dying in 14 CE. The **Pax Romana** brought roads, cities, aqueducts and trade. In 212 CE the **Constitutio Antoniniana** gave citizenship to nearly all free people, but privilege shifted to class (honestiores and humiliores). Roman law (ius gentium, later Justinian's Corpus) became the base of continental civil law.

Rome had no rule of succession. From 235 to 284 CE more than twenty men were recognized as emperor; Persia captured Valerian in 260, coins were debased, plague struck. Diocletian's tetrarchy and Constantine's new capital (330) rebuilt the state. After 395 the empire was never again ruled by one man. Goths killed Valens at Adrianople (378), Alaric sacked Rome (410), Vandals took Africa (439), and in 476 Odoacer deposed Romulus Augustulus. The richer, better-defended East survived until 1453; the West turned into successor kingdoms.

LOCK THESE IN

- The Republic's design principle: no one holds permanent power (annual, collegial offices; six-month dictator).
- The Struggle of the Orders helped rich plebeians most; the poor got tribunes but no land.
- Graded citizenship turned defeated Italians into soldiers; that manpower beat Hannibal after Cannae.
- Punic Wars: 264 to 241, 218 to 201, 149 to 146 BCE.
- 133 BCE: Tiberius Gracchus killed; political murder becomes normal.
- Marius (107), Sulla (88), Caesar (49), Actium (31): armies loyal to generals end the Republic.
- Augustus (27 BCE to 14 CE) dressed monarchy in republican clothes; succession was never fixed.
- 212 CE universal citizenship; 476 CE is a convenient marker, not the end of Rome.



From 133 to 27 BCE. Each crisis set a precedent that the next generation pushed further. The chain beneath the dates is the structural story: conquest emptied the farms that had filled the legions.

Key terms and comparisons

Status under Rome	Vote at Rome?	Military duty	Self-government
Roman citizen	Yes	Legionary service	Governed from Rome
Citizen without suffrage	No	Legionary service	Partial local magistrates
Latin right	Limited, if resident at Rome	Auxiliary contingents	Yes, with trade and marriage rights
Italian ally (socius)	No	Contingents under own officers	Yes, own laws and constitution
Provincial subject (after 241 BCE)	No	Auxiliary levies	Varied; taxed by a Roman official

Offices and terms

Term	Meaning
Consul	One of two yearly chief magistrates, each able to veto the other
Senate	Ex-magistrates for life; advisory in form, governing in fact
Tribune of the plebs	Sacrosanct plebeian officer who could veto any magistrate
Cursus honorum	The fixed ladder of offices with minimum ages
Latifundium	Large slave-worked estate producing for market
Proscription	Published list of outlaws whose killers were rewarded
Princeps	First citizen; the title behind the term Principate
Tribunicia potestas	Tribune's power held without the office

Worked cases

WORKED CASE 1 · FOLLOWING THE CHAIN THAT BROKE THE REPUBLIC

Explain in steps how winning wars abroad led to armies loyal to generals.

STEP 1 · LONG WARS

Campaigns in Spain could keep a farmer-soldier away for six years, so his farm failed.

STEP 2 · LATIFUNDIA

Rich men bought the plots and worked them with captives from the same wars.

STEP 3 · THE POOL SHRINKS

Service required property, so landless men could not be recruited. Rome was running out of soldiers because it had won too much.

STEP 4 · THE FIX

Marius enlisted men with no property in 107 BCE and equipped them at state expense.

STEP 5 · THE SIDE EFFECT

Landless veterans needed their general to win them land, so the army became his clientele.

CONCLUSION

Sulla proved it in 88 BCE: his soldiers followed him into Rome while all but one of his officers refused.

WORKED CASE 2 · COUNTING ACROSS THE BCE AND CE LINE

Augustus won at Actium in 31 BCE and died in 14 CE. The chapter says he ruled for 44 years after Actium. Check it.

STEP 1 · YEARS IN BCE

From 31 BCE to 1 BCE is 30 years.

STEP 2 · CROSS INTO CE

1 BCE is followed directly by 1 CE. There is no year zero, so the step from 1 BCE to 1 CE is one year.

STEP 3 · YEARS IN CE

From 1 CE to 14 CE is 13 years.

STEP 4 · ADD THEM

30 + 1 + 13 = **44 years**, matching the chapter.

SHORTCUT

For spans that cross the line, add the two numbers and subtract one: 31 + 14 − 1 = 44.

WORKED CASE 3 · WHY THE EAST SURVIVED

A friend says the eastern and western halves faced the same threats, so one survived by luck. Use the chapter to answer.

STEP 1 · WEALTH

The East had denser cities and a larger tax base in Egypt, Syria and Anatolia.

STEP 2 · CAPITAL

Constantinople sat behind the Theodosian Walls and could be supplied by sea.

STEP 3 · ENEMIES

Its frontier was shorter and faced Persia, a state that could be negotiated with.

STEP 4 · THE WEST'S WOUND

The West lost Africa's grain and taxes by 439 and could not pay its armies.

CONCLUSION

Not luck but structure: money, geography and the kind of enemy decided which half lasted.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Calling the Republic a democracy.** It was an oligarchy with popular ratification; the rich voted first in blocs.
- **Thinking the Struggle of the Orders freed the poor.** Rich plebeians won office; the poor got no land.
- **Crediting Roman victory to tactics alone.** Graded citizenship supplied the manpower that survived Cannae.
- **Saying Rome salted Carthage's fields.** No ancient source says so; the razing was real, the salt is modern.
- **Blaming the Gracchi's land bill alone.** The bill was legal and moderate; the methods broke custom.
- **Calling optimates and populares parties.** They were methods, and men switched between them.
- **Thinking Augustus took the title king.** He was princeps and held ordinary powers in an unprecedented combination.
- **Saying Rome fell in an afternoon in 476.** The West dissolved over decades; the East lasted to 1453.

Chapter 3 self-test · ten items

1. Why did Rome's site matter more to its rise than its legends?

A. It was the only town in Latium with iron ore
B. It had the best natural harbor in the whole of Italy
C. It lay on rich plains that needed no defense at all
D. It sat at the Tiber's lowest ford, a defensible crossroads

D. It sat at the Tiber's lowest ford, a defensible crossroads The ford made it a crossroads between Etruria and Campania, the hills defensible, and the inland site safe from pirates.

2. What single principle shaped nearly every office of the Republic?

A. Giving the poorest citizens a direct vote on all laws
B. Preventing any one man from holding permanent power
C. Letting priests choose the consuls by reading omens
D. Making every office hereditary in patrician clans

B. Preventing any one man from holding permanent power Offices were annual and collegial, and the dictatorship was limited to six months.

3. Who gained most from the Struggle of the Orders?

A. Italian allies who won full citizenship
B. Wealthy plebeians who joined the ruling class
C. Enslaved people who gained legal rights
D. Poor plebeians who received land grants

B. Wealthy plebeians who joined the ruling class Rich plebeians merged with patricians into the nobiles. The poor got protections and tribunes but no land.

4. What was the tribune of the plebs able to do?

A. Command an army for six months
B. Appoint the members of the Senate
C. Declare war without a vote
D. Veto the act of any magistrate

D. Veto the act of any magistrate Tribunes were sacrosanct and could block any act with one word: veto, I forbid.

5. Why could Rome keep fighting after losing at Cannae in 216 BCE?

A. Hannibal's army was far too small to keep fighting on in Italy
B. Carthage agreed to a truce after the great battle
C. Most Italian allies stayed loyal and kept supplying troops
D. Macedon sent a large army to help defend Rome

C. Most Italian allies stayed loyal and kept supplying troops Graded citizenship tied allies to Rome. Rome refused to negotiate, and Fabius denied Hannibal more decisive battles.

6. What made Tiberius Gracchus revolutionary?

A. His methods, which broke unwritten custom
B. His bill, which seized all private land
C. His call to free all enslaved people
D. His plan to abolish the consulship

A. His methods, which broke unwritten custom The bill enforced an existing limit. Deposing a fellow tribune and seeking a second term broke custom, and his murder made political killing normal.

7. What did Marius change in 107 BCE?

A. He let men with no property enlist in the legions
B. He ended slavery on the great estates
C. He gave the vote to every Italian ally
D. He moved the capital from Rome to the city of Ravenna

A. He let men with no property enlist in the legions Opening service to the propertyless solved the manpower problem but made veterans depend on their general.

8. What happened in 88 BCE that no Roman had done before?

A. Sulla marched his legions into Rome
B. Octavian won the battle of Actium
C. Caesar crossed the river Rubicon
D. The plebs seceded from the city

A. Sulla marched his legions into Rome Sulla's march showed soldiers now belonged to the general, not the state. Caesar's crossing came in 49 BCE.

9. How did Augustus hold supreme power without a royal title?

A. He abolished the Senate and the assemblies
B. He was formally elected king by the Senate and people for life
C. He ruled only through his high priests
D. He held ordinary republican powers permanently and together

D. He held ordinary republican powers permanently and together Command of the frontier legions, tribunician power, the chief priesthood and Egypt: each traditional, the combination new.

10. What did the Constitutio Antoniniana of 212 CE do?

A. Fixed maximum prices for goods across the empire
B. Divided the empire into eastern and western halves
C. Gave citizenship to nearly all free people of the empire
D. Made Christianity the only legal religion of Rome

C. Gave citizenship to nearly all free people of the empire Caracalla's edict ended the citizen and provincial divide, likely for tax reasons; privilege then shifted to class.

CHAPTER 4

Late Antiquity and the Rise of Christianity

Read it in full: **Chapter 4 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **Who Pays the Army?** and **The Eighty-Year Tilt**.

What to know

Between about 200 and 600 CE the Roman world was rebuilt twice and became unrecognizable. This chapter asks two hard questions historians still argue about: why did Christianity win, and did Rome fall or change? The answers matter because the institutions that carried Greek and Roman learning into the Middle Ages, bishops, monasteries, canon law and the Latin Bible, were all formed in these centuries.

The **third-century crisis** began when soldiers murdered Severus Alexander in 235. Between 235 and 284 some twenty to thirty men were proclaimed emperor, because Rome had no legal rule of succession. Sasanian Persia (in power from 224) captured Valerian in 260; Alamanni, Franks and Goths raided as far as Athens; the Plague of Cyprian struck from about 249 to 262. The antoninianus fell from about fifty percent silver to under five percent, so trust in coins collapsed. Aurelian reunited the empire (272 to 274) and walled Rome.

Diocletian (284 to 305) multiplied the imperial office: two Augusti and two Caesars, the **tetrarchy**, with capitals such as Nicomedia, Sirmium, Milan and Trier. He roughly doubled the provinces, grouped them into twelve dioceses, split civil from military command and taxed largely

in kind (capitatio-iugatio and the indictio). His price edict of 301 failed, and his **Great Persecution** of Christians (303 to 311) failed too. As a succession rule the tetrarchy broke in 306; as an administrative design it lasted for centuries.

On 28 October 312 **Constantine** won at the Milvian Bridge. Lactantius tells of a dream about marking shields; Eusebius, writing later, of a cross of light and "by this conquer." What is certain is his behavior afterward: funding churches and using the Chi-Rho. The so-called **Edict of Milan** (313) made Christianity legal and able to own and inherit property. Constantine never made it compulsory; he tilted incentives with tax exemptions for clergy, judicial power for bishops and Sunday rest (321). He founded **Constantinople** in 330.

Establishment took eighty years. Julian (361 to 363) tried to restore paganism and failed; it had no organization to match the church. **Theodosius I** made Nicene Christianity the required faith with Cunctos populos in 380 and banned sacrifice in 391 to 392. Ambrose of Milan beat Symmachus over the Altar of Victory (384) and made Theodosius do public penance, a bishop disciplining an emperor.

Why did Christianity spread? Estimates for the year 300 range from a few percent to about ten percent of fifty to sixty million people. It offered exclusive belonging, organized charity (food, burial, nursing, later hospitals), real roles for women, and a portable identity rooted in texts. Persecution was real but patchy, and martyr stories spread conviction. The quarrel over the lapsed in North Africa became the **Donatist** schism.

The church fixed its **canon** mostly by use; Athanasius' letter of 367 is the earliest list of exactly 27 New Testament books. Jerome's **Vulgate** (begun 382) became the western Bible. **Arius** said the Son was a created being; the Council of **Nicaea** (325) declared the Son homoousios, of the same substance as the Father. Goths converted by Ulfilas took the non-Nicene form. **Chalcedon** (451) defined one person in two natures, and the Miaphysite churches of Egypt, Syria, Armenia and Ethiopia separated for good.

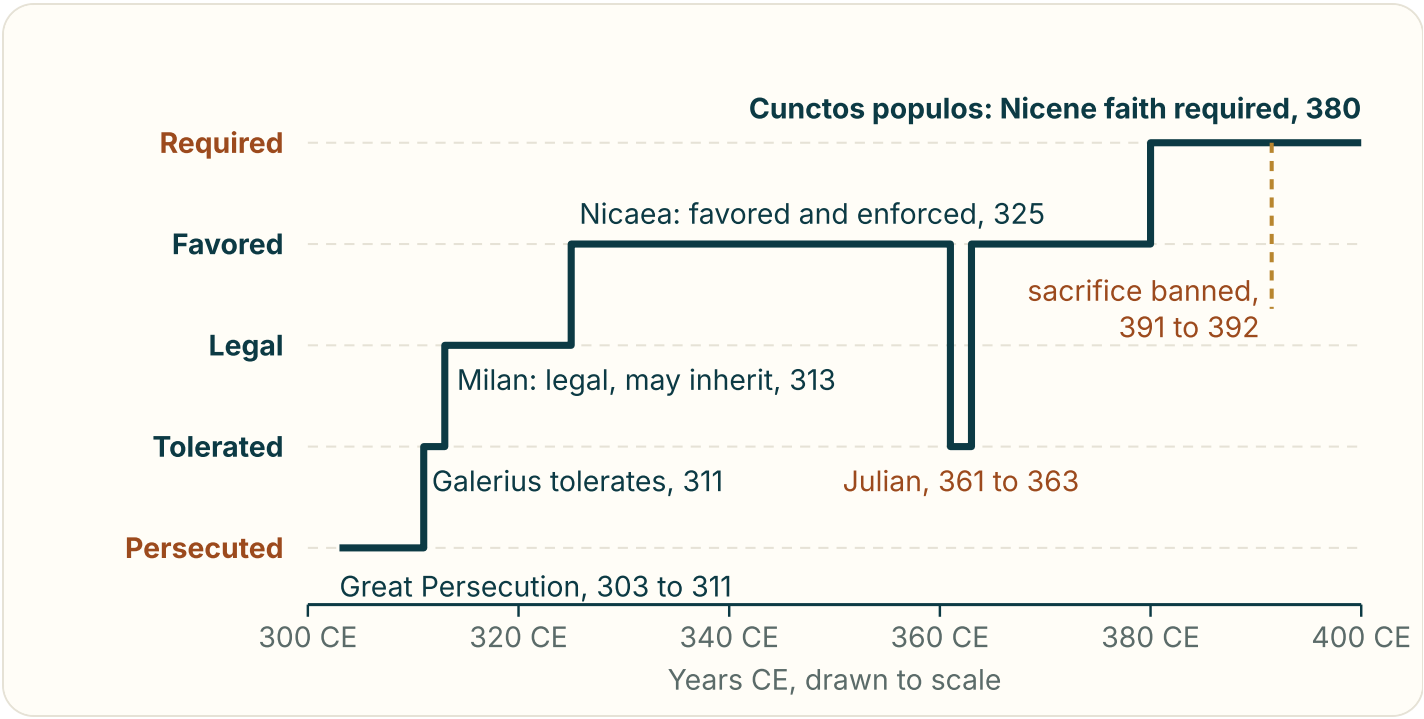
Monasticism began in Egypt. Antony lived as a hermit (eremitic); Pachomius founded a walled community under a rule and an abbot (cenobitic) around 320. Basil tied monasteries to service. Around 530 **Benedict** of Nursia wrote a moderate Rule balancing prayer, reading and manual

labor. Monasteries became libraries, schools and copying houses; nearly every classical Latin text we read survives because a monk copied it.

In 376 Goths fleeing the Huns crossed the Danube; mistreated, they revolted and killed Valens at **Adrianople** (378). Theodosius settled them as **foederati**. Vandals and others crossed the Rhine in 406; the Visigoths sacked Rome in 410; the Vandals took Carthage in 439, the fatal blow to western finance. In 476 Odoacer deposed Romulus Augustulus and sent the regalia east. Historians split between catastrophe (Gibbon, Ward-Perkins' archaeology), transformation (Peter Brown) and Pirenne's thesis that Arab conquests broke the Mediterranean. **Augustine** of Hippo (354 to 430) wrote the Confessions and The City of God, separating the earthly from the heavenly city. Justinian's Corpus Iuris Civilis (529 to 534) preserved Roman law.

LOCK THESE IN

- No succession rule: twenty to thirty emperors from 235 to 284.
- Diocletian's tetrarchy failed as succession, succeeded as administration.
- Constantine legalized and favored Christianity (313); Theodosius required it (380) and banned sacrifice (391 to 392).
- Nicaea 325: homoousios against Arius. Chalcedon 451: one person, two natures.
- Eremitic is solitary (Antony); cenobitic is communal (Pachomius); Benedict's Rule about 530.
- Adrianople 378, sack of Rome 410, Carthage lost 439, Odoacer 476.
- Augustine split the earthly and heavenly cities; no empire is the kingdom of God.
- Fall or transformation: the East transformed, the western economy truly contracted.



The eighty-year tilt. Constantine moved Christianity from illegal to legal and favored; Theodosius made it required in 380. Julian's brief reversal is the only dip.

Key terms and comparisons

Council	Year	Question	Outcome
Nicaea I	325	Is the Son co-eternal with the Father?	Homoousios; Arianism condemned but thrives for 60 years
Constantinople I	381	Holy Spirit; Arianism	Nicene creed in familiar form; Trinity settled
Ephesus	431	Is Mary Theotokos?	Nestorius deposed; Church of the East separates
Chalcedon	451	One person, how many natures?	Two natures in one person; Miaphysite churches separate

Terms and readings of the fall

Term or view	Meaning
Tetrarchy	Two Augusti and two Caesars, each with a region and capital
Capitatio-iugatio	Tax assessed on units of land and labor, often paid in kind
Foederati	Allied groups settled inside the empire under their own leaders
Donatism	Schism that rejected sacraments from clergy who lapsed
Catastrophe view	Gibbon; Ward-Perkins' pottery, coins, roofs and literacy decline
Transformation view	Peter Brown: creative change, not decline
Pirenne thesis	Mediterranean unity broke only with the Arab conquests

Worked cases

WORKED CASE 1 · MEASURING COIN DEBASEMENT

The antoninianus fell from about fifty percent silver to under five percent. How many debased coins hold the silver of ten early ones?

STEP 1 · SILVER IN TEN EARLY COINS

10 coins × 0.50 = 5 coin weights of silver.

STEP 2 · SILVER PER DEBASED COIN

At 5 percent, one coin holds 0.05 coin weights.

STEP 3 · DIVIDE

5 ÷ 0.05 = **100 coins**.

STEP 4 · READ IT

A soldier paid the same number of coins got a tenth of the silver. Trust in coined money collapsed, so the state collected taxes in kind.

CHECK IT A SECOND WAY

The ratio 50 ÷ 5 = 10, and 10 coins × 10 = 100.

WORKED CASE 2 · DID CONSTANTINE MAKE CHRISTIANITY THE STATE RELIGION?

Evaluate the common claim that Constantine made Christianity Rome's official religion.

STEP 1 · WHAT HE DID

Legalized it in 313, let churches inherit, exempted clergy, gave bishops courts and funded basilicas.

STEP 2 · WHAT HE DID NOT DO

Sacrifice stayed legal, he kept the title pontifex maximus, and Sol Invictus stayed on coins into the 320s.

STEP 3 · WHO REQUIRED IT

Theodosius I in 380 (Cunctos populos), then the bans on sacrifice in 391 to 392.

STEP 4 · THE SPAN

From 313 to 392 is 79 years, the chapter's eighty years.

CONCLUSION

The claim is wrong. Constantine tilted incentives; Theodosius established the church.

WORKED CASE 3 · WEIGHING 410 AGAINST 439

Which was worse for the western empire: the sack of Rome in 410 or the loss of Carthage in 439?

STEP 1 · 410

Rome was no longer the capital (Ravenna was). The blow was psychological; Augustine began The City of God in response.

STEP 2 · 439

North Africa supplied Rome's grain and the richest western tax base.

STEP 3 · THE MECHANISM

Without that revenue the West could not pay armies to recover anything else.

CONCLUSION

439 was worse for the state, because empires die when they can no longer pay for themselves.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Saying Constantine made Christianity official.** He legalized and favored it; Theodosius required it in 380.
- **Calling the tetrarchy a simple failure.** It failed as succession but its administration lasted centuries.
- **Calling the Edict of Milan a formal edict from Milan.** It was an agreement known from a letter of Licinius.
- **Mixing up Nicaea and Chalcedon.** Nicaea (325) is about the Son and the Father; Chalcedon (451) is about Christ's two natures.
- **Using "Monophysite" as neutral.** The chapter calls it a polemical caricature; the term is Miaphysite.
- **Thinking monks simply fled the world.** Monasteries owned land, ran schools and copied the classics.

- **Picturing tidal waves of invaders.** Groups moved inside, bargained, served and revolted as foederati.
- **Saying Rome fell in 476 for everyone.** Odoacer ruled for the eastern emperor; the legal western emperor Julius Nepos lived until 480.

Chapter 4 self-test · ten items

1. What structural flaw made the third-century crisis possible?

A. The Senate had banned all standing armies
B. Rome had no legal rule for who inherited power
C. The empire had no roads to its frontiers
D. Emperors were elected by all the citizens

B. Rome had no legal rule for who inherited power Once the army learned it could make and unmake emperors, force became the only succession mechanism.

2. Which power captured the emperor Valerian in 260?

A. The Huns under Attila
B. The Gallic Empire
C. The Vandal kingdom
D. Sasanian Persia

D. Sasanian Persia Shapur I took Valerian alive at Edessa and carved the scene into cliffs at Naqsh-e Rustam.

3. Which reform did Diocletian make to stop governors rebelling?

A. He doubled the provinces and split civil from military power
B. He let every province elect its own emperor
C. He gave each governor a large private army and his own fleet
D. He moved all the legions to the city of Rome

A. He doubled the provinces and split civil from military power Smaller provinces and separate commands meant no tax collector also commanded soldiers.

4. What did the agreement of 313 between Constantine and Licinius do?

A. Made Christianity legal and able to own property
B. Required every subject to accept the Nicene creed
C. Moved the capital to the city of Constantinople
D. Banned all traditional sacrifice in the empire

A. Made Christianity legal and able to own property It restored confiscated property and let churches receive bequests. Bans on sacrifice came in 391 to 392.

5. Why did Julian's pagan restoration fail so quickly?

A. He converted back to Christianity before he died
B. Persia demanded that he end the revival
C. Paganism had no organization to rival the church
D. The Senate voted to depose him after one year

C. Paganism had no organization to rival the church He ruled only twenty months, but traditional cult lacked a clergy, scripture and charity network.

6. What did the Council of Nicaea declare in 325?

A. The Son is of the same substance as the Father
B. The Bible has exactly 27 New Testament books
C. Mary should be called the God-bearer
D. Christ has two natures in one single person

A. The Son is of the same substance as the Father Homoousios rejected Arius. Two natures was Chalcedon (451); Theotokos was Ephesus (431).

7. What is cenobitic monasticism?

A. Solitary life as a hermit in the Egyptian desert
B. Communal life under a written rule and an abbot
C. Married clergy living in the cities
D. Wandering preaching without any home

B. Communal life under a written rule and an abbot Pachomius organized it around 320. Antony's solitary life is eremitic.

8. Why was the Rule of St. Benedict so widely adopted?

A. It was written in Greek for the eastern churches and their bishops
B. It allowed monks to own their own private land
C. Its harsh fasting impressed the Frankish kings
D. Its moderation and practical balance made it work at scale

D. Its moderation and practical balance made it work at scale Stability, obedience, a balanced day of prayer, reading and work, and no heroic extremes.

9. What happened at Adrianople in 378?

A. Attila was halted on the Catalaunian Plains
B. Goths destroyed the eastern field army and killed Valens
C. Vandals crossed from Spain to North Africa
D. Odoacer deposed the young emperor Romulus Augustulus

B. Goths destroyed the eastern field army and killed Valens It was the worst Roman defeat since Cannae; the men were never fully replaced.

10. What kind of evidence does Ward-Perkins use for a real fall in the West?

A. Persian chronicles of the fifth century
B. Letters of bishops praising the new Germanic kings
C. Archaeology of pottery, coins, roofing and trade
D. Laws of Justinian about western estates

C. Archaeology of pottery, coins, roofing and trade Standard pottery, tile roofs, coin use and literacy on objects all decline sharply in the fifth-century West.

ONE PAGE

Cram sheet

Everything from chapters 3 and 4 in one place. Cover the right column and see if you can rebuild each row.

Dates to know

Item	Date	Note
Varro's founding date; end of monarchy	753; 509 BCE	Legend; approximate
Twelve Tables; Lex Hortensia	About 450; 287 BCE	Struggle of the Orders
Latin League dissolved	338 BCE	Graded citizenship begins
Punic Wars	264 to 241; 218 to 201; 149 to 146 BCE	Cannae 216; Zama 202
Tiberius Gracchus killed	133 BCE	Political murder normal
Marius; Sulla's march	107; 88 BCE	Armies loyal to generals
Rubicon; Ides of March; Actium	49; 44; 31 BCE	Octavian last man standing
Augustus named; dies	27 BCE; 14 CE	Principate
Universal citizenship	212 CE	Constitutio Antoniniana
Crisis; Diocletian	235 to 284; 284 to 305	Tetrarchy
Milvian Bridge; Milan; Nicaea; Constantinople	312; 313; 325; 330	Constantine
Theodosius: required faith; bans	380; 391 to 392	Establishment
Adrianople; sack; Carthage; Odoacer	378; 410; 439; 476	End of the West
Chalcedon; Benedict's Rule	451; about 530	Two natures; monastic standard

Terms to know

Term	Meaning
Res publica	The public thing; the Roman state
Tribune of the plebs	Sacrosanct officer with a veto
Socii	Allies who kept their laws but sent troops
Proscription	List of outlaws whose killers were rewarded
Princeps	First citizen; Augustus' title
Tetrarchy	Rule of four under Diocletian
Homoousios	Of the same substance (Nicaea)
Cenobitic	Communal monastic life under a rule
Foederati	Allied groups settled inside the empire

Arguments that score points

Question	The strong answer
Why did Rome win?	Graded citizenship turned enemies into soldiers
Why did the Republic fall?	City-state institutions could not run an empire
How did Augustus rule?	Republican powers, permanently combined
Why did Christianity win?	Organization, charity and belonging, then imperial money
Fall or transformation?	East transformed; western economy truly contracted
Why did the East survive?	Richer, walled capital, shorter frontier

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