

Section 2

1. On the three illustrated “cracks,” students write the chief problems of the Roman Empire: political instability, economic issues, and weakening frontiers. Illustrations will vary.
2. 330 C.E., Constantine moves capital from Rome to Constantinople.

410 C.E., Germanic tribe attacks and loots Rome.

476 C.E., Roman Empire in the West ends when the last emperor is dethroned.
3. On the map, students should label Rome, Constantinople, and the Byzantine Empire; draw an arrow from Rome to Constantinople; and shade in the area of the Byzantine Empire.

Section 3

1. Answers will vary but should describe four artforms of ancient Rome, such as statues, mosaics, frescoes, blown glass, gem cutting, metalworking, or cameos.
2. Some examples of Roman artforms that influence modern life are murals in restaurants, banks, and other buildings; life like statues; cut gems and cameos.

Section 4

1. Answers will vary but should describe four architectural or engineering achievements of ancient Rome, such as the use of arches, vaults, and domes; the use of cement to create massive buildings and stadiums; triumphal arches; and the building of roads, bridges, and aqueducts.
2. Many modern churches, banks, and government buildings include Roman designs. Many communities have stadiums that include features like those found in the Roman Colosseum. Some modern freeways are built over Roman roads, and parts of Roman aqueducts are still used today.

Section 5

1. The Latin alphabet had 23 letters while the modern English alphabet has 26 letters.
2. The Roman numerals I, V, and X are used to write the numbers 1 through 10. The number 50 is written as *L*, 100 is *C*, 500 is *D*, and 1,000 is *M*.
3. Some examples of Roman language that influence modern life are the use of Latin proverbs, Latin root words such as *civis*, and Latin prefixes such as *pre-*.

Section 6

1. Answers will vary but should describe three important ideas in Roman philosophy and law, such as: live in a way that agrees with nature; have a good character; apply laws to all people; and believe that natural law says everyone has certain basic rights.
2. Roman philosophy and law affect modern life in several ways. Today, we describe someone who bears pain and suffering bravely as stoic. Some modern law codes in Europe are based on Roman laws. The U.S. Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution are based on some Roman ideas. Many today believe that all humans have basic rights that are guaranteed by natural law.