**Chapter 3 Vocabulary**

**The Roman Republic** – Created in 509 BC, the republic no longer had kings, but rather the people elected leaders to govern them.

**Latin** – The Roman language.

**Roman Empire** – The Roman Republic was called the Roman Empire after the renaming of Emperor Octavian to Augustus meaning “revered one”.

**Pax Romana** – The Latin phrase meaning “Roman Peace” which describes the first 200 years of peace of the Roman Empire.

**Roman Accomplishments** – Sewer system, aqueducts, dense concrete, extensive road systems, bridges, equal rights, civil law, written laws, and realistic artwork.

**Colosseum** – A huge Roman building/stadium constructed for gladiator fights.

**Roman Accomplishments** – Sewer system, aqueducts, dense concrete, extensive road systems, bridges, equal rights, civil law, written laws, and realistic artwork.

**Romance Languages** – Latin would eventually develop into multiple language including Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian.

**Constantine** – The Roman emperor who removed the ban of Christianity and who later made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire.

**Diocletian** – Roman emperor who in late 200s (AD) divided the empire in half (east and west) as he felt it was too large.

**Reasons for the fall of Rome** – Attacks from Germanic tribes, Persians, and the Huns, border disputes, disease, and high taxes.

**Justinian** – Ruler of the Western Roman Empire from 527 AD to 565 AD. He expanded the empire and created his own legal system called Justinian Law so that life would be fair for all.

**Theodora** – Justinian’s wife.

**Justinian Code-** Justinian ordered that the laws be rewritten to be less confusing; basis for legal system in almost every country in the Western world.

**Byzantine Empire** – The official name for the Eastern Roman Empire.

**Hagia Sophia- “**Holy Wisdom” church found in in Constantinople.

**Mosaics-** motifs or images created by an arrangement of colored glass or stone.

**Saints-** people considered holy by followers of the Christian faith.

**Religious Tolerance** – The Romans worshipped many gods and were usually tolerant/accepting of many religions and did not insist on imposing their beliefs on others.