

Chapter VIII: The Byzantine Empire and Emerging Europe

(also Christianity/Fall of W. Rome)

Progression of Christianity in the Roman Empire

ch. VIII

50 AD - the Christian faith was noticeable in the Roman province of Judea

1st-2nd Centuries - Christians were persecuted off and on depending on the emperor

313 AD - Edict of Milan made Christianity legal and proclaimed official tolerance

391 AD - Christianity became the official state religion in the Roman Empire

Christianity was spread by _____ throughout the empire and beyond. The church developed a _____ based on the authority and the leadership of _____ and eventually of the _____ in Rome. Monasteries were communities where _____ devoted themselves to the faith.

L-1: The First Christians p. 178-182

After the fall of the _____ part of the _____, a new civilization formed in Western Europe. It blended _____ major influences: 1) _____ people who moved into the area before the fall of the empire 2) _____ and 3) _____ later known as the _____.

Judaism in the Roman Empire

The _____ area of _____ was far from the city of Rome (see map p. 180) in the far _____ part of the empire. Some Jewish people tried to get along with the _____, others _____, and some (the _____) called for the violent _____ of Roman rule. This resulted in a revolt that was crushed by the Romans in _____. They also destroyed the Jewish _____.

A few decades before this, a Jewish baby named _____ was born, and when he grew up, he made claims that caused great _____ within the Roman Empire as his followers spread the new _____ views known as Christianity.

The Teachings of Jesus p. 179

Many years before Jesus was born, the Jewish scriptures, now recorded in the _____ of the Bible told of a promise that their God made to the Jews: He would send a _____ to "_____. The Jews had waited and longed for this Savior for hundreds of years. When _____ claimed to be this Messiah, it _____ many people. The Jews had always thought that they would be delivered from the Romans, but Jesus offered another kind of deliverance: a _____ from their _____ and _____ (eternal _____) after death for those who believed in Jesus. He called His followers to show _____, charity and love to others.

The Jews who wanted a _____ over the Romans did not believe Jesus' claims and were _____ with his message. Soon, he was turned over to the *prefect* (_____) of Judea - _____. Pilate ordered Jesus to be _____. This was a Roman method of _____ by being _____. Three days after His public execution, His followers _____ and said He had _____ from _____. They believed that this proved that He was the _____ and that He was the _____.

Many of Jesus' followers spread the word about His _____, _____, death and _____. They taught that Jesus's death paid for the _____. By _____ as Savior, people could have eternal life and by _____ from their _____ and reconciled to God. The followers called this message the _____ or " _____ " about Jesus.

The Apostle _____ was the main person who spread this "gospel." These early followers of Jesus recorded his _____ in what later became known as the _____ of the Bible. The Bible is the most _____ book in history.

By _____, there were many Christian _____: people who are sent with a religious _____, hoping to convert others. Christianity eventually spread from the _____ which spoke _____ - to the _____ Roman Empire which spoke _____.

Roman Persecution of Christians p. 181

The Romans were usually _____ of other religions, but they began to change their attitude against the Christians because they _____ and _____. The Roman government began to _____ the Christians; this caused them much _____ and even _____. As time went on, the persecution would lessen or grow, depending of the _____. Despite this, Christianity continued to _____ throughout the empire and beyond.

The Roman Empire Adopts Christianity p. 181

Christianity strengthened in the _____ because the church structure became more _____. _____ began to exercise control over church communities (_____). Church leaders (_____) had distinct jobs.

Why was Christianity able to grow and spread despite heavy persecution?

- 1 Christianity was _____ and offered _____ to people
- 2 People could relate to Jesus, who _____ himself to _____ them
- 3 It did not require expensive or painful initiation - Christian initiation was by water _____.
- 4 It fulfilled the human need to _____. People helped each other and Christianity was _____. This appealed to :
- 5 313 AD: _____ was passed by the emperor _____, who had seen a vision of a cross before a battle. This Edict of Milan proclaimed official _____ of Christianity and made it legal within the empire.
- 6 380 AD: the emperor Theodosius made Christianity the _____ of the Roman Empire.