

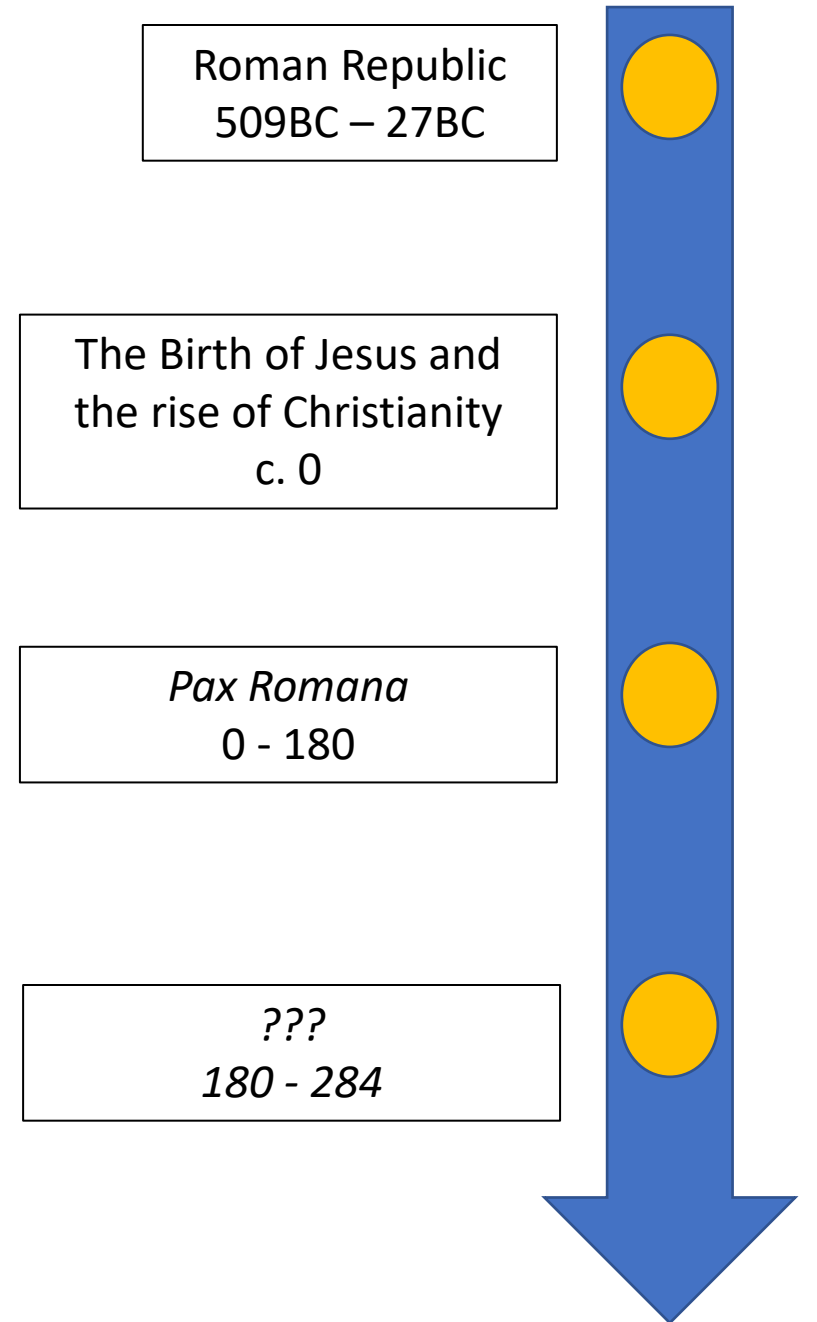


# Checkpoint 1

A troubled Empire

# 1. Complete the timeline

- A – The rise of the Byzantines
- B – The period of violence of political strife
- C – The fall of the Constantinople
- D – The period of growth and prosperity



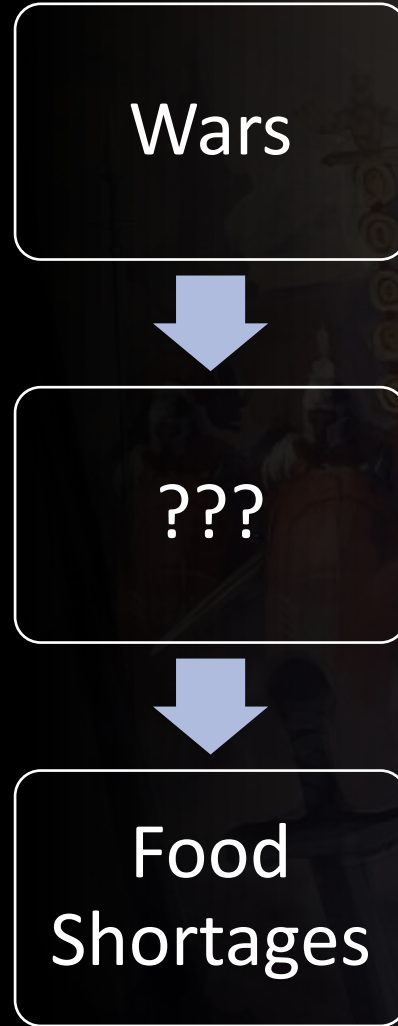


2. What best explains the relationship between the Roman emperors and Roman armies of the 200s?

- a) Cordial
- b) Cooperative
- c) Obedient
- d) Strained

### 3. Complete the Chart.

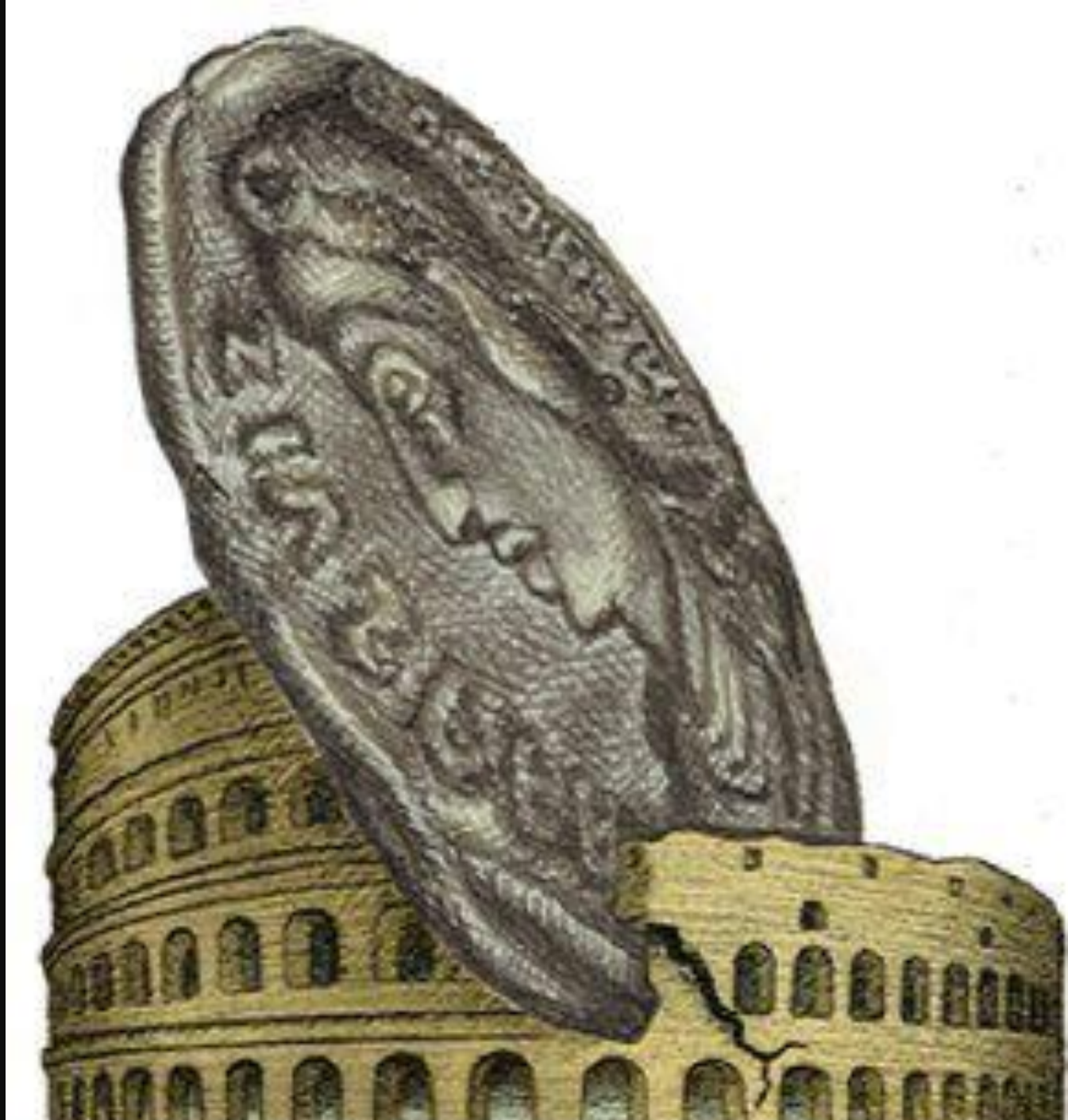
- a) Wars in Rome led to the destruction of valuable farmlands
- b) Wars led to thousands of soldiers dying
- c) Wars caused seasonal droughts
- d) Wars caused famine during the winter months



## 4. What led to inflation in the Roman Empire?

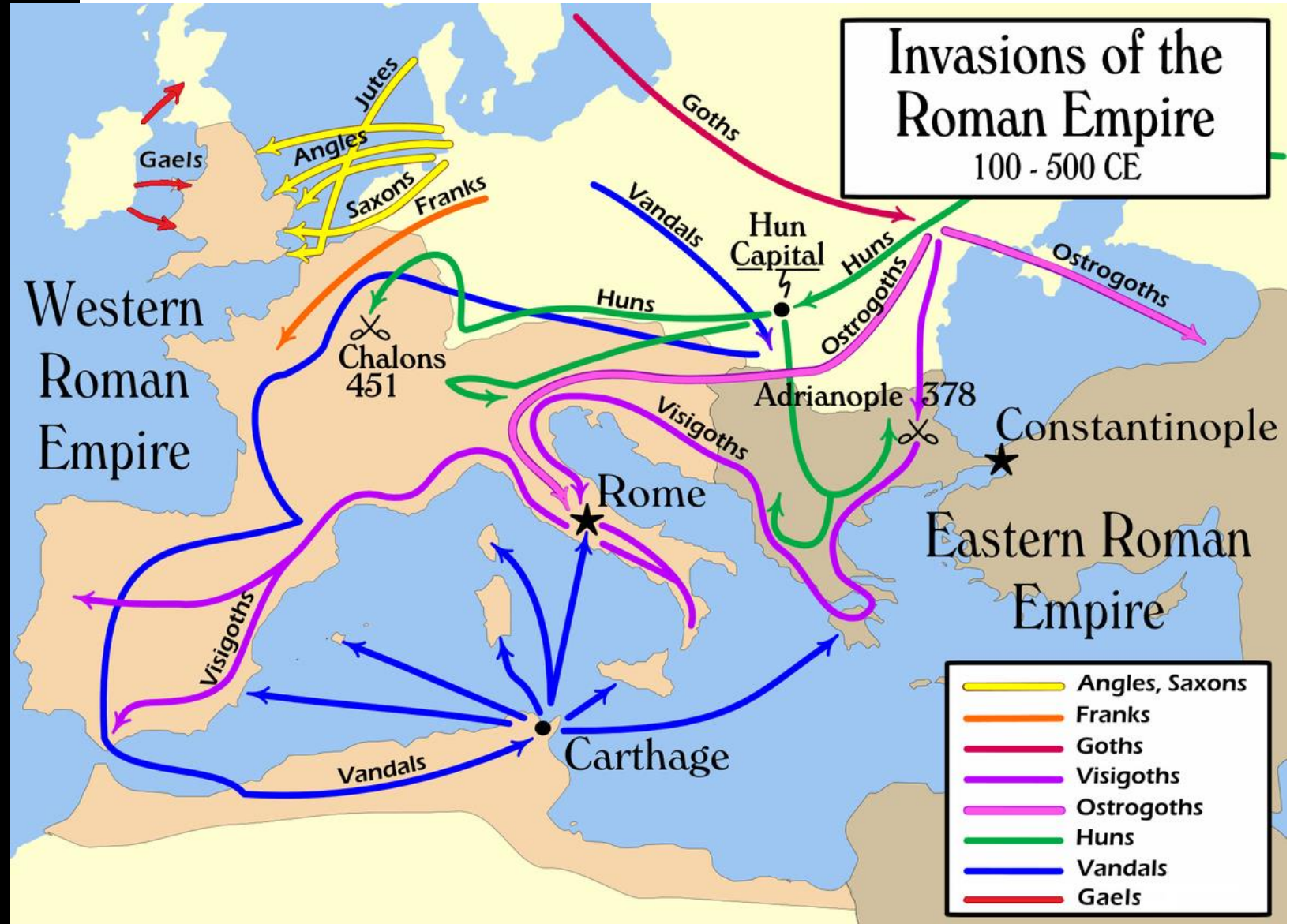
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- a) Looter stole from the Roman treasuries
  - b) Corrupt officials took bribes
  - c) Generals demanded higher wages
  - d) Emperors produced more coins backed with less gold and silver
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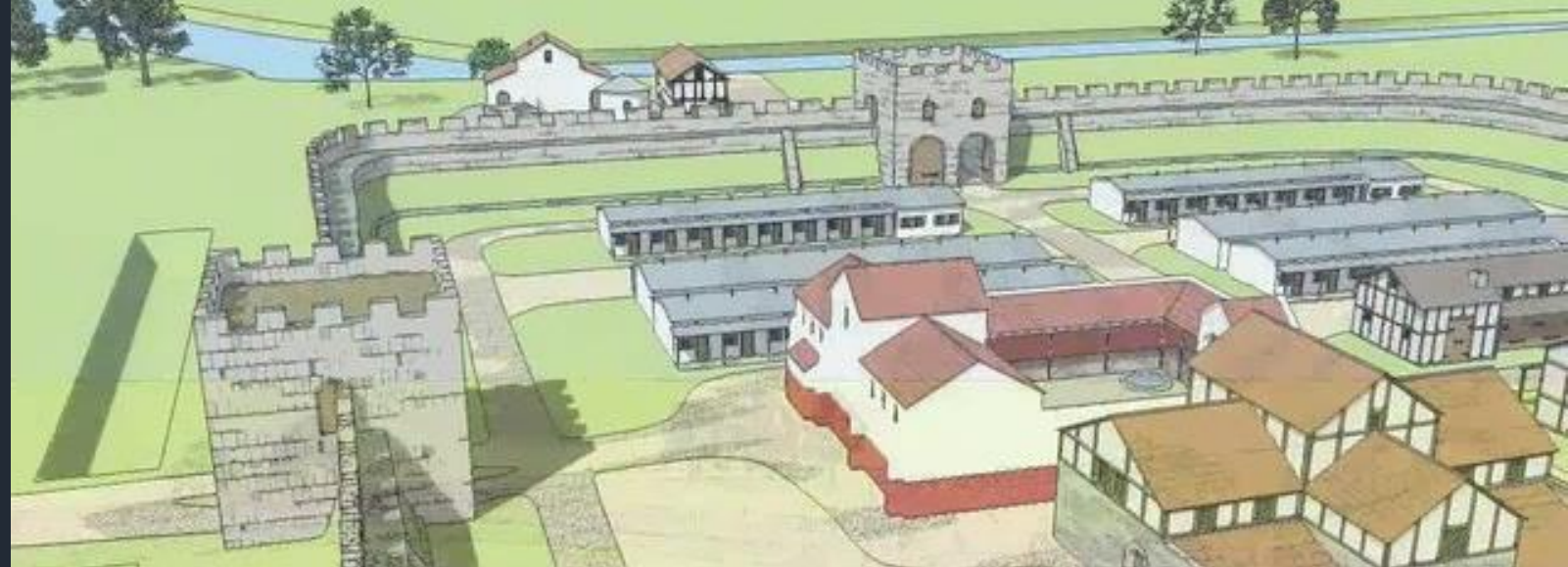


5. Use the map to answer the question and select which statements are true of the invasions of the Roman Empire.

- a) In addition to attacking Rome, the Vandals also attacked lands south of the city of Rome.
- b) The Huns attacked the city of Constantinople
- c) The Visigoths attacked Rome
- d) The Franks attacked Carthage



6. How did people living on the frontiers of the Roman Empire defend themselves? Select 2



- a) They built walls around their city for protection
- b) They enlisted into the Roman armies
- c) They hired Germanic mercenaries to defend them
- d) They sought out the Huns for help



### DIOCLETIAN REFORMS

1. Built forts on the frontier
2. Divided the empire into 4 parts
3. Set maximum prices and wages
4. Ordered workers to remain in same professions
5. Allowed local officials to collect taxes

7. Using the chart, which reforms tried to better protect the people from outside invasion and stop the rise of inflation?

a) 1,5

b) 2,1

c) 3,2

d) 1,3