

## Review Test Submission: Unit IV Assessment

User	
Course	HY 1010-17N-1, Western Civilization I
Test	Unit IV Assessment
Started	5/4/19 2:12 PM
Submitted	5/5/19 11:46 AM
Status	Completed
Attempt Score	94 out of 100 points
Time Elapsed	21 hours, 33 minutes
Instructions	<b>Assessment Instructions</b>
Results Displayed	Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Feedback

### Question 1

2 out of 2 points

Which of the following ideas did St. Augustine of Hippo NOT promote?

Selected Answer:  Christianity as the cause of the fall of Rome

Correct Answer:  Christianity as the cause of the fall of Rome

### Question 2

2 out of 2 points

Which of the following is a factor that shaped medieval society?

Selected Answer:  Decreasing centralization of land ownership

Correct Answer:  Decreasing centralization of land ownership

### Question 3

2 out of 2 points

Which of the following stories is apocryphal?


Selected Answer:  *The Donation of Constantine*

Correct Answer:  *The Donation of Constantine*

#### Question 4

0 out of 2 points

Which of the following is NOT included in Justinian's Code?

Selected Answer:  A summary of empire law identifying correct Christian belief


Correct Answer:  A summary of customary law related to taxation


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#### Question 5

2 out of 2 points

Which of the following provides the correct chronological sequence of events?

Selected Answer:  The Visigoth defeat of Rome at the Battle of Adrianople, the Roman retreat from the British Isles, the Vandals capture of North Africa, the Hun attack on the Byzantine Empire, the Ostrogoth capture of Rome

Correct Answer:  The Visigoth defeat of Rome at the Battle of Adrianople, the Roman retreat from the British Isles, the Vandals capture of North Africa, the Hun attack on the Byzantine Empire, the Ostrogoth capture of Rome

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#### Question 6

0 out of 2 points

Which of the following is an apocryphal story about St. Patrick of Ireland?

Selected Answer:  He was a Roman citizen.

Correct Answer:  He drove the snakes out of Ireland.

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#### Question 7

2 out of 2 points

Which of the following factors did NOT contribute to the economic difficulties of Roman citizens during the reconstruction by Diocletian and Constantine?

Selected Answer:  Rising power of the Church

Correct Answer:  Rising power of the Church

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#### Question 8

2 out of 2 points

Who was Benedict of Nursia?

Selected Answer:  Founder of a Cenobitic monastery

Correct Answer:  Founder of a Cenobitic monastery

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**Question 9**

2 out of 2 points

Which of the following factors did NOT cause barbarian migration?

Selected Answer:  Escape from forced Christian conversionCorrect Answer:  Escape from forced Christian conversion**Question 10**

0 out of 2 points

Which of the following was NOT a cause of the fall of Rome?

Selected Answer:  The use of barbarian mercenariesCorrect Answer:  The corruption of Theodora**Question 11**

20 out of 20 points

Match each term to its definition

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
Wergild	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Compensatory payment for death or injury set in many barbarian law codes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Compensatory payment for death or injury set in many barbarian law codes
Comitatus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. A barbarian war band loyal to a barbarian chieftain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. A barbarian war band loyal to a barbarian chieftain
Tacitus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Roman historian who criticized barbarian society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Roman historian who criticized barbarian society
Foederati	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Military units comprised of barbarians and Romans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. Military units comprised of barbarians and Romans
Traditores	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Christians who abided by Diocletian's ban on Christianity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Christians who abided by Diocletian's ban on Christianity

**Question 12**

20 out of 20 points

Match each product or characteristic to the appropriate historical figure

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
Augustine of Hippo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F. <i>The Confessions</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F. <i>The Confessions</i>
Boethius	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. <i>The Consolation of Philosophy</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. <i>The Consolation of Philosophy</i>

Pachomius	✔ D. Known for cenobitic monastic life	✔ D. Known for cenobitic monastic life
St. Anthony	✔ B. Known for eremitical monastic life	✔ B. Known for eremitical monastic life
Emperor Justinian	✔ C. <i>Corpus Juris Civilis</i> (Body of Civil Law)	✔ C. <i>Corpus Juris Civilis</i> (Body of Civil Law)

### Question 13

40 out of 40 points

Characterize the role of Christianity in supporting or weakening Rome. In your response, compare the impact of Christianity on Eastern and Western Rome. Include a minimum of one specific development, and refer to a minimum of one specific individual in both the Eastern and Western Roman Empires from 300 to 600 C.E., for a minimum total of two developments and two individuals.

Your response must be a minimum of 300 words in length.

Selected Answer:

Christianity in my opinion helped to support the Roman Empire.

Christianity was created in the Roman province of Judea out of Jewish tradition in the first century CE and spread throughout the Roman Empire and became the official religion. The spread of Christianity was made easier by the efficiency of the Roman Empire, but its principles were sometimes misunderstood and membership of the sect could be dangerous those followers. Although Jesus had died by the Roman order of Pontius Pilate he's message had not. Word of his teachings spread to Jewish cities across the Roman Empire. The spread of his words was aided by apostles, such as Paul of Tarsus and by writing in letters that were widely copied and circulated. Athens, Corinth and Ephesus appeared to be beautiful lands, they were also home to a large population of the poor which created an ideal audience for the Christian message of eternal life. This meant developing more relaxed rules as compared to the ancient Jewish laws about circumcision and even food. It was a discredit to the Jewish traditions but it was the primary reason for the fast increase of Christianity believers. As the Christian's began to allow more non-Jewish followers, it moved away from some of the strict rules on Jews and then became a new separate religion.

Despite growing rapidly, Christianity was often misunderstood and being a Christian could bring could be risky. Emperor Nero was criticized after the Great Fire of Rome in 64 AD and blamed the Christians followers as his scapegoat. Christians in Rome were very few they still worked to spread the message and were often related to

with much suspicion. In fact, some Christian rituals were mistaken for cannibalism, this made them an easy target. Emperor Nero arrested and tortured all the Christian followers in Rome and then would execute them in public. Their public deaths would be conducted by either being crucified, devoured by wild animals or were burned alive. Nero's persecution of the Christian followers was brief and would not spread to the other parts of the empire. The challenges in rising of Christianity would include sporadic and localized persecutions over a period of two and a half centuries, as their refusal to participate in Imperial Cult of Rome was considered an act of treason, and was thus punishable by execution. The Diocletianic, or Great Persecution, was the last and most severe persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire, which lasted from 302-311 CE. Galerius issued an edict of toleration in 311, which granted Christians the right to practice their religion, but did not restore any taken property back to them. The Edict of Milan in 313 made the empire officially neutral with regard to religious worship; it neither made the traditional religions illegal nor made Christianity the state religion.

The Great Persecution: The last and most severe persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire.

Edict of Milan: An agreement in 313 CE by Constantine and Licinius to treat Christians benevolently within the Roman Empire.

Developments in the Western Empire:

In 382 CE Roman emperors gave up the title of "Pontus Maximus" (Leader of the Church) to the Bishops of Rome

Developments in the Eastern Empire:

Constantine introduced significant changes to the Empire's military, monetary, civil and religious institutions.

Correct Answer: [None]

Response Feedback: A fine analysis, difficult to argue, based as it is in sound examples.

References for this work??

Tuesday, May 7, 2019 3:02:15 PM CDT

← OK