This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls — Loucizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 05
12MAY2023

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Special HGC
Class :	7A
Teacher :	Samer Bassoulou
Duration :	1 hour
Answer on a separate sheet	

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

1- **Eight Factors that Contributed to the Development of Christianity in the Roman Empire:**
   a- Good roads and sea routes helped people spread the message of Christianity quickly and easily.
   b- The Romans allowed different religions to exist, so Christianity was able to grow without facing significant persecution.
   c- Many people in the Roman Empire felt unhappy and uncertain about their lives, so Christianity's message of hope and salvation appealed to them.
   d- Christianity welcomed everyone, including groups that were often left out or looked down upon, such as slaves, women, and the poor.
   e- Christianity grew out of Judaism, and Jewish communities helped to spread Christian ideas.
   f- The Apostle Paul worked hard to spread Christianity throughout the empire.
   g- Some educated Greeks and Romans found Christianity appealing because it incorporated Greek philosophy.
   h- Even some wealthy and powerful people, like Emperor Constantine, became Christians, which helped the religion gain legitimacy and influence.

i. **Out of the following 8 reasons, which do you think was the most important for the development of Christianity in the Roman Empire, and which do you think was the least important? Rank them in order from 1 (most important) to 8 (least important).**

ii. **Explain your reasoning for why you chose 1 as the most important and 8 as the least important. (4 pts)**

2- **Name and explain <u>two</u> features of Religions of the Roman Empire (8 pts)**

3- ***Lucia woke up early, feeling the warmth of the sun on her face as she stretched her arms. She lived with her family in a small farm outside of Rome, where they grew vegetables and raised sheep. She had to help her parents with the chores before heading to the city for her lessons. Lucia was lucky enough to have a tutor, but she had to walk for hours to get there. When she arrived, she would spend hours learning to read and write, practice math, and learn about history and mythology. On the weekends, she enjoyed going to the theater or visiting the public baths with her friends. Lucia loved her life, even if it meant working hard every day.***

   a- **Describe the everyday life of people living in the Roman Empire. In your answer, include information about where people lived, what they did for work, what activities they enjoyed, and the importance of education. Your answer should be between 8 to 12 lines long. (8 pts)**

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i. Out of the following 8 reasons, which do you think was the most important for the development of Christianity in the Roman Empire, and which do you think was the least important? Rank them in order from 1 (most important) to 8 (least important).

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I believe that the most important reason (d) for the development of Christianity in the Roman Empire was that it welcomed everyone, including groups that were often left out or looked down upon, such as slaves, women, and the poor. This inclusivity was a radical departure from the traditional social hierarchy of the time and allowed Christianity to gain a foothold among those who had previously been marginalized. This message of acceptance and equality is what drew many people to Christianity and allowed it to spread quickly throughout the empire. That's why I chose reason (d) as the most important one.

On the other hand, I believe that the least important reason (h) for the development of Christianity was that even some wealthy and powerful people, like Emperor Constantine, became Christians, which helped the religion gain legitimacy and influence. While it is true that the conversion of such influential figures may have given Christianity a higher profile and greater influence in society, I do not believe that it was a crucial factor in the religion's development. Rather, it was the grassroots appeal of Christianity's message of hope and salvation that made it so popular and enduring.

2- **Name and explain <u>two</u> features of Religions of the Roman Empire (8 pts)**

One feature of religion in the Roman Empire is polytheism, which refers to the worship of multiple gods and goddesses. The Roman religion had a pantheon of gods and goddesses, each with specific responsibilities and attributes. People would offer prayers, sacrifices, and perform rituals to honor and seek the favor of these deities.

Another feature of the religion in the Roman Empire was the performance of rituals and sacrifices. People believed that performing specific rituals and offering sacrifices to the gods were essential for maintaining the gods' favor and ensuring the natural order of the world. Priests and priestesses would perform these rituals and ceremonies, and people would also offer sacrifices, such as animals or valuable objects, to the gods to gain their favor.

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Everyday life in the Roman Empire was diverse and varied depending on one's social class, occupation, and location. In the cities, many people lived in multi-story apartment buildings called insulae, which were often overcrowded and lacked amenities such as running water and sanitation. However, wealthy Romans lived in luxurious villas and enjoyed a high standard of living.
The Roman Empire was an agricultural society, and the majority of people lived in the countryside, working as farmers or laborers. They would wake up early to tend to their crops and livestock, and their daily routines revolved around farming activities. The wealthy landowners often owned large estates and employed many laborers to work the land. In the cities, people went about their daily lives, visiting markets, attending public events, and socializing with friends and family. Many Romans enjoyed going to the theater, watching gladiator games, and participating in religious festivals. The Roman Empire was also known for its public baths, which were social

centers where people could relax, exercise, and socialize. Education was highly valued in the Roman Empire, and wealthy families often hired private tutors for their children. Boys received an education in reading, writing, and mathematics, while girls were taught domestic skills such as cooking, sewing, and weaving. Overall, life in the Roman Empire was complex and diverse, with many different experiences depending on one's social status and occupation.