Religious History in Rome

[1]

Rome, known worldwide as the heart of Christianity, housing Vatican City and the Pope. For 31 thousands of years,

however, people worshipped the gods and goddesses of Roman mythology. Through their worship, the Romans were able to make sense of the world around them and build the unique <u>culture the</u> Roman Empire.

[2]

Rome today still has roots in these traditional

values as evidenced the prominent architecture that continues 35 to stand in the city, such as the Pantheon and various pagan statues.

[3]

The reformation of Rome from the ancient Roman religion to Christianity happened within only a few generations with or without the consent of the Roman public.

- 31. A. NO CHANGE
 - **B.** Christianity because it houses
 - C. Christianity, is home to
 - D. Christianity; housing
- 32. F. NO CHANGE
 - G. although,
 - H. therefore,
 - **J.** however;
- 33. A. NO CHANGE
 - B. culture; the
 - C. culture, the
 - D. culture of the
- 34. F. NO CHANGE
 - G. Rome, today
 - H. Rome today,
 - J. Today, Rome
- 35. A. NO CHANGE
 - **B.** values, as evidenced by
 - C. values, that can be seen
 - **D.** values, as evidence by
- **36.** F. NO CHANGE
 - G. generations, with
 - H. generations; with
 - J. generations with,

[4]

When Christianity first came to Rome, implemented largely by Emperor Theodosius in 391 C.E., not all Romans accepted the conversion. 37 Many people in Rome, particularly the

senatorial <u>elites</u>, protested the removal of $\frac{\text{elites}}{38}$

existing extant altars and statues.

While Christianity was sweeping across the <u>nation many</u>

Romans were asking not only for more respect for

40

traditional <u>altars; but</u> freedom of religion.

[5]

 $\underline{\underline{\text{Hence.}}}_{42}$ religious tolerance was not implemented until many years

37. The writer is thinking about removing the following information:

implemented largely by Emperor Theodosius in 391 C.E.,

If the writer would delete this, how would it affect the essay?

- A. It would have no effect on the essay.
- **B.** The essay would lose historical context.
- **C.** The essay would lose irrelevant information about a Roman emperor.
- **D.** The essay would lose the writer's opinion about a Roman emperor.
- 38. F. NO CHANGE
 - **G.** elites',
 - H. elite's,
 - J. elite;
- 39. A. NO CHANGE
 - **B.** existing and extant
 - C. existing, extant
 - **D.** existing
- 40. F. NO CHANGE
 - **G.** nation the Romans
 - H. nation; Romans
 - J. nation, many Romans
- **41. A.** NO CHANGE
 - B. altars but
 - C. altars but also for
 - **D.** altars but for also
- 42. F. NO CHANGE
 - **G.** However,
 - H. Therefore,
 - J. Although

1

 $\frac{\text{later, the}}{43} \text{ Roman protests against the removal of existing altars}$

 $\frac{\text{was}}{44}$ revolutionary at that time in history. $\boxed{45}$

- **43. A.** NO CHANGE
 - **B.** later the
 - C. later; the
 - D. after Roman
- 44. F. NO CHANGE
 - **G.** were
 - H. continues to be
 - J. is
- **45.** Suppose the writer intended to write on the history of ancient Roman mythology and gods. Would this essay as a whole have fulfilled her intention?
 - **A.** Yes, because the essay covers religion in Roman history.
 - **B.** Yes, because the essay mentions religious tolerance in ancient Rome.
 - C. No, because the essay focuses more on the introduction of Christianity than specific Roman gods.
 - **D.** No, because the essay does not mention the Roman goddess Diana.

STOP! DO NOT GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.