

# Ancient Rome

## I. The Romans Create a Republic

### Setting the Stage

#### A. The Beginnings of Rome

1. Name the two brothers who legend says battled to build cities on the Tiber River.
2. Name the city built on the Tiber River.
3. Name the body of water that Italy divides almost in half – a perfect location for trade with three continents.
- 4-6. Name the three continents that Italy is centrally located to trade with.
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
7. Name the mountain range located to the north of Italy which kept it isolated.
8. Name the revolution which ended the Stone Age in Italy and brought farming and village life to the peninsula.
9. Name the language spoken in Italy.
10. Which civilization did Rome copy to create their religion, farming – grapes and olives, and political system.
11. What do we call the process of spreading new ideas or products from one civilization to another?

#### B. The Early Republic

12. Name the group of people that ruled northern Italy between 900 and 500 B.C.
13. Name the square located at the center of Rome which became the seat of Roman government.
14. Name the cruel ruler that was driven out of Rome in 509 B.C.
15. Name the form of government in which power rests with citizens who have the right to vote to select their leaders.
16. What did the Italians call the aristocratic landowners who held most of the power after 509 B.C.?

17. What do we call the majority of Roman inhabitants who were not aristocrats?
18. Name the chosen representatives of the non-aristocratic class who protected the rights of the common citizens.
19. Name the first written code of law developed by the Romans.
20. Name the Mesopotamian ruler who originated the idea of a written code of law.
21. Name the Greek ruler who copied that idea which spread to Rome.
22. Name given to the two officials elected to run the executive branch.
23. Name the Latin word for "I forbid."
24. Name the part of the Roman legislative branch made up of 300 members of the upper class.
25. Name the part of the Roman legislative branch that has Centuriate and Tribal organizations to represent the people.
26. Name the temporary leaders appointed in a time of crisis whose word was law.

### **C. Rome Spreads Its Power**

27. Name Phoenician colony that battled Rome for control of the Mediterranean.
28. Name wars fought for control of the Mediterranean.
29. Name the general from Carthage who nearly captured Rome using elephants.
30. Name the Roman general who attacked Carthage and forced their army to return home.
31. Name the Roman senator who called for Carthage to be destroyed in the Third War.

## **II. The Roman Empire Brings Change**

### **Setting the Stage**

32. Name the large estates that were created by Roman landowners in order to turn a profit.
33. Name the two tribunes who were murdered for proposing land redistribution to the poor – led to civil war.
34. Name the leader of the first triumvirate who defeated Gaul and came home to become dictator for life.

35. Name the stream or river that this general crossed to capture Rome – the point of no return.
36. What was the most lasting reform made by this ruler after he became leader?
37. Name the key conspirator who stabbed the ruler to death on the Ides of March - March 15, 44 B.C.
38. Who became Rome's first Emperor after destroying the Second Triumvirate?
39. What title did Octavian give himself which meant "majestic one?"

### **C. A Vast and Powerful Empire**

40. What do we call the 200 year period of peace which began in 27 B.C.
41. What was the most important occupation in Rome?
42. From which ancient civilization did Rome copy the idea of roads?
43. What was the most important of these roads?

### **D. Life in Imperial Rome**

44. List (5) traditional Roman values.
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
  - 4.
  - 5.
45. Name the slave that led a revolt against Rome from 73 B.C. to 71 B.C. (lecture)
46. Name given to professional fighters who fought to the death in public contests.
47. What did Roman politicians have to promise the poor in order to avoid rebellion?
48. Name the stadium where gladiators fought to the death to entertain the poor.
49. Name the Roman emperor who allowed Christianity in the empire and ordered churches to be built in Rome and Jerusalem.
50. Name the Emperor who made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire.

51. Name the Church Father who wrote Confessions and The City of God.

#### **IV. The Decline of the Roman Empire**

##### **Setting the Stage**

##### **A. A Century of Crisis**

52. What term was given to the foreign invaders who were weakening the empire?

53. What term was given to the foreign soldiers who replaced Roman citizens in the Roman army for pay?

##### **B. Emperors Attempt Reform**

54. Name the Roman emperor who divided the empire into the Latin speaking west and the Greek speaking east.

55. Name the Roman emperor who moved the capital out of Rome.

56. What was the name of the new capital before he renamed it after himself?

##### **C. Invaders Overrun the Western Empire**

57. Name the fierce Mongol nomads that forced Germanic tribes to move into the Roman Empire.

58. Name the Visigoth chief who sacked Rome in 410.

59. Name the chief of the Huns who raided the eastern empire and then Italy.

60. Name the eastern half of the Roman Empire that survived after the fall of Rome in 476 A.D.

#### **V. Rome and the Roots of Western Civilization**

##### **Setting the Stage**

##### **A. The Legacy of Greco-Roman Civilization**

61. What term do we use for the classical civilization which is the foundation for Western civilization still today?

##### **Roman Fine Arts**

62. Name the Roman city that was buried by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, preserving much Roman art.

##### **Learning and Literature**

63. Name the school of philosophy created by Zeno that called for people to live a virtuous life in harmony with natural law. Later adopted by Rome, it stressed virtue, duty, moderation and endurance.

64. Name the Roman poet who used Homer as his model to write a Roman epic – the Aeneid, teaching Roman virtues.

65. Name the Roman historian who was notable because he was the first to present the facts accurately, writing about the good and the bad...he was concerned that Roman lack of morality would lead to its defeat by the Germans.

**B. Roman Achievements**

66. What language remained the lingua franca or unifying language of Europe until the 1500s?

67. What three characteristics were used to build the large Roman structures like the Colosseum?

1.

2.

3.

68. Name the artificial channels built by the Romans using arches for carrying water.