

CHAPTER 4 QUIZ B

COMPLETION *In the blank at the left, write the letter of the item from the list below that best completes each statement.*

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| A. Diocletian | D. Julius Caesar | G. Augustus Caesar | J. Tacitus |
| B. Hannibal | E. Ovid | H. Claudius | K. Virgil |
| C. Tiberius Gracchus | F. Ptolemy | I. Hadrian | L. Constantine |

- ___ 1. In his book Histories, ? condemned the vices of aristocrats.
- ___ 2. In 133 B.C. ? passed laws that gave public lands to the poor.
- ___ 3. When Octavian became sole ruler of the empire he took the title ?.
- ___ 4. Emperor ? is best known for the wall in Britain which bears his name.
- ___ 5. The epic poem, Aeneid, by ?, tells the legends of Rome's origins.
- ___ 6. The Carthaginian ? invaded Rome by crossing the Alps.
- ___ 7. Under the emperor-scholar ?, Britain was added to the Roman Empire.
- ___ 8. ?'s victories gained Rome control of much of northwestern Europe.

TRUE OR FALSE *Read each statement and decide if it is true or false. If it is true, write a T in the blank provided. If it is false, write an F.*

- ___ 1. In times of crisis Roman consuls could appoint a dictator who held absolute power for six months or the duration of the crisis.
- ___ 2. Roman laws were inscribed on the Twelve Tables in 451 B.C.
- ___ 3. Rome's wars against the Punes are known as the Punic Wars.
- ___ 4. By 130 B.C. Rome ruled territories stretching from Spain to the Indus River Valley.
- ___ 5. Latifundias were estates of conquered lands rented to wealthy Romans.
- ___ 6. The first triumvirate was composed of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus.
- ___ 7. Nero was the first of a series of emperors known as the Good Emperors.
- ___ 8. Under Marcus Aurelius, the empire declined economically.
- ___ 9. In Roman law, individuals were considered innocent until proven guilty.
- ___ 10. Romans incorporated a great deal of Greek religion and mythology into their culture.
- ___ 11. Christianity began during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius.
- ___ 12. In 476 A.D. the German general Odoacer seized power in Rome, thus causing the empire to fall.

Interpreting Data

Interpreting Maps

The map on page 17 shows the Roman Empire when it was at the height of its power. Study the map, then answer questions 1–8.

1. What large bodies of water formed the northeastern and western boundaries of the empire?

2. About how many miles is Rome from Palmyra? _____

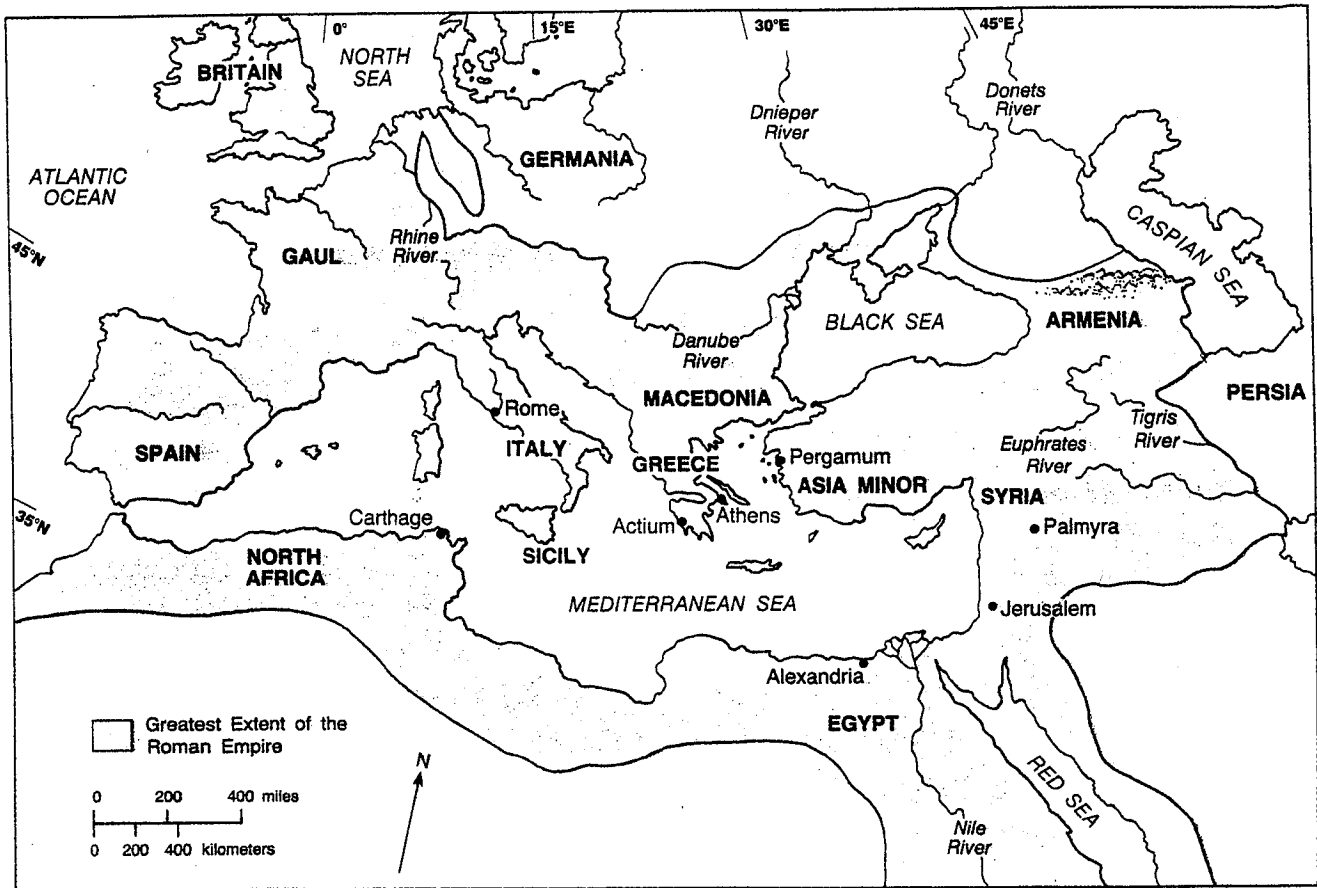
About how many kilometers is Rome from Carthage? _____

3. Which large island was partly under Roman control? _____

4. What river divided the empire from Germania? _____

5. The Mediterranean Sea was sometimes called "a Roman lake." Why do you think it was called this? _____

ROMAN EMPIRE 130 A.D.



6. What parts of the empire might have been the most difficult to defend? Explain.

7. Use your text to locate the empire's hostile neighbors who threatened to invade during the 200's A.D. What is the relative location of each of these neighbors to the empire? _____

8. Refer to the map on pages 796–97 in your text. Write the modern countries whose territories were called by the following names during the second century A.D.:

Gaul _____

Armenia _____

Asia Minor _____

North Africa _____

Film Outline: The Republic of Rome

Name: _____ Date: _____

While watching the movie *The Republic of Rome*, answer the following questions on the founding of Rome, the Republic, Julius Caesar, and the fall of the Republic.

1. The Founding of Rome:

a) Outline the mythical founding of Rome.

b) Why was the site of Rome important?

2. The Etruscan Monarchy: Describe Etruscan rule.

3. Expulsion of the Etruscans and Selection of Consuls:

a) How were consuls selected?

b) What powers did they have?

4. Patricians and Plebians:

a) Distinguish between the two groups and their political rights.

b) Identify two developments through which plebians gained greater political recognition.

5. Roman Conquests:

a) What were the major areas conquered by Roman legions during the Republic?

b) How did Rome treat conquered people?

BLACKLINE MASTER 2-13 CONTINUED

c) Identify Spartacus and give the significance of his revolt.

6. Julius Caesar: His Rise to Power

a) What were some of Caesar's personal qualities and ambitions?

b) What was the first area conquered by Caesar?

c) How did the Senate react to Caesar's conquests?

d) Who joined Caesar to create the First Triumvirate? What did each bring to the group?

e) In what way was the triumvirate a stepping stone to greater power for Caesar?

f) What was positive and negative about Caesar's conquest of Gaul?

g) Why did the "crossing of the Rubicon" in 49 BCE create a crisis?

h) Besides Cleopatra, what was Caesar's interests in Egypt?

i) Caesar as Dictator: Why was this unusual?

7. Assassination of Caesar

a) Why was an assassination plot organized against Caesar?

b) What was the reaction to his death?

c) Who gained power? Why?
