

Rome Packet



Name _____

Teacher _____

Social Studies: Rome
Chapter 12, Lessons 1-2: The Early Romans, Part I

Name _____ Date _____

1. What does the word arable mean? p. 469

2. The Romans adopted the Greek _____ They also borrowed the Greek _____ and learned about _____ p. 470

3. According to legend, who was the first leader of Rome? p. 471

4. What is a confederation? p. 472

5. Identify at least three ways the Etruscan rulers helped build Rome? pp. 472-473

6. Which two Romans overthrew the Etruscan king, Tarquinius Superbus? p. 477

7. Define each word: p. 478
 - a. Republic

 - b. Tripartite

 - c. Senate

 - d. Dictator

8. How did the Romans ensure no one person had too much power? p. 478

9. What is the difference between a patrician and a plebeian? p. 480

Social Studies: Rome Video

The Eternal City

Name _____ Date _____

1. At its height, how many people lived in Rome? _____
2. Why did the Trojans fight the Achaeans?
3. According to the Aeneid who was the founder of Rome? _____
4. Which groups made the following contributions to Roman civilization?
 - a. _____ art, literature, math, and religion
 - b. _____ language and government
 - c. _____ farmers and warriors
 - d. _____ artworks and first leaders
5. The Census allowed the Romans to fairly _____ the people, determine who would serve the _____ and gave citizens _____ rights.
6. During the Struggle of the Order the _____ left Rome until the patricians agreed to some of their demands, like representation.
7. The Twelve Tables of Law changed Roman government by ensuring all _____ were written down. This made things clear to everyone.
8. After the Romans conquered a group of people they allowed many of them to become Roman _____; however, about 1/3 became _____.
9. Tiberius Gracchus passed a law to give _____ back to soldiers when they returned from war. This made the _____ angry, because they wanted to keep the land for themselves. The Senate _____ Tiberius.
10. Julius Caesar was a brilliant _____ leader. He was a great writer and _____ He said "Veni, vidi, vici!" (I came, I saw, I _____).

Social Studies: Rome
Chapter 12, Lessons 3-4: The Early Romans, Part II

Name _____ Date _____

1. Which four groups did the Romans conquer on the Italian peninsula? p. 485

2. In ancient Rome, war was a path to _____ growth. Victory in war added new _____, which could be farmed, and _____, who could either provide free labor or be sold. In addition, the Romans collected _____ from the conquered people. p. 485

3. Which group of people did the Romans fight in the Punic Wars and who was their leader? p. 486

4. What was the "Roman Lake?" pp. 487-488

5. How did the Roman rule the lands that they conquered? p. 488

6. How did the wealthy respond to the problems of the poor and why? p. 493

7. What did the Senate do to keep their power and wealth? p. 494

8. Who were the members of Rome's first triumvirate? p. 495

9. What actions did Julius Caesar take to win the people's favor? P. 495

Social Studies: Video

Life in Rome

Name _____ Date _____

1. Romans wore _____ and the wealthy also wore _____.
2. The _____ was a busy square in the center of town, where people could purchase goods from near and far using coins called _____.
3. _____ was the official language of Rome.
4. Two forms of Roman entertainment are _____ and _____.
5. A _____ is an organized head count of when a government takes attendance of all its citizens.
6. The Romans built straight paved _____ to connect their cities.
7. The Romans enjoyed watching _____ races and _____ fight in the amphitheaters.
8. The Roman builders added volcanic _____ to limestone and gravel to create hard stone. This stone was the world's first true _____.
9. The census laid out every Roman's obligations: _____ the laws, pay _____, and _____ service.
10. SPQR means the _____ and the _____.
11. Rome's Republic leaders consisted of two _____ elected by the people and advised by the _____.
12. Cincinnatus temporarily became a _____ to stop Rome's enemies then he immediately stepped aside and returned to his life as a farmer.
13. Julius Caesar wanted to become dictator for life but the _____ killed him.
14. Octavian became Rome's first _____ and was called _____.

Social Studies: Rome
Chapter 13: The Roman Empire

Name _____ Date _____

1. How was Octavian related to Julius Caesar? p. 507

2. Who formed the Second Triumvirate and how did they divide the Roman lands? p. 507
 - a. _____ Controlled Italy, Gaul, and Spain
 - b. _____ Controlled northern Africa
 - c. _____ Controlled Greece, Asia Minor, and Cyrene

3. Antony decided to share his power with _____. In exchange, she provided Antony with money, supplies, and food for his troops. p. 508

4. Who defeated the other members of the Second Triumvirate and became Rome's first emperor and what title did the Senate bestow upon him? p. 509

5. List at least three ways the Roman Empire allowed for diversity and united the Empire? pp. 510-511

6. How did Augustus reform Rome's army? p. 515

7. Augustus believe that a network of _____ within the empire was important for conquests, defense, communication, and trade. p. 516

8. What phrase means Roman Peace and how long did the peace last? p. 517

9. What did Emperor Tiberius do that made people mad? p. 517

10. When Tiberius died, the Senate chose _____ to rule. The new emperor soon became ill. He could not rule... after four years of poor rule, he was _____.

p. 517

11. Which emperor brought part of Britain into the Roman Empire in A.D. 43? P. 517

12. _____ was a stepson of Claudius. The people grew to hate him and _____ against him.

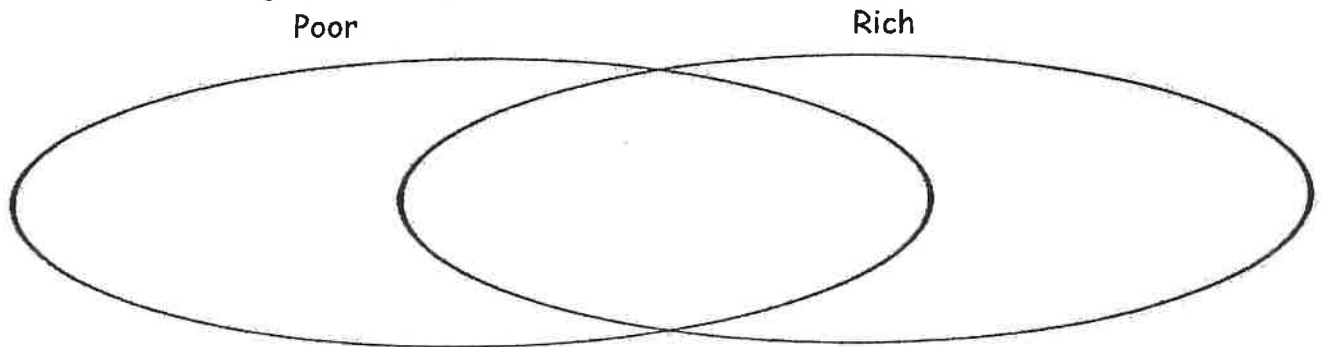
13. _____ faced a Jewish revolt and destroyed Jerusalem. p. 518

14. _____ was tolerant of non-Roman religions, such as Judaism and Christianity. He also provided _____ for the poor and _____ for their children. p. 518

15. Under _____ the empire grew to its largest size. p. 518

16. _____ concentrated on defending lands, rather than trying to take more.

17. Use the Venn Diagram to compare and contrast Rome's poor and rich. p. 521



18. What is the definition of aqueduct? p. 522

19. What types of jobs did Roman slaves fulfill and how could a slave earn freedom? pp.522-3

20. Identify at least three different forms of Roman entertainment. pp. 524-525

Social Studies: Rome Video Building an Empire

Name _____ Date _____

1. After Julius Caesar died Mark Antony shared power with _____ until Antony married _____, the queen of Egypt. Octavian said Antony wanted to give his wife and their children rule over Roman lands. This conflict led to the Battle of _____. During this naval battle over _____ men fought. The winner and new emperor of Rome was _____.
2. The Pantheon was a temple to all of Rome's _____. The Romans welcomed and worshiped gods from other _____. The king and queen of the Roman gods were _____ and _____.
3. Identify at least three main regions of the Roman Empire.
4. The Roman Army was the best organized and well _____ army in the world. The army borrowed the best ideas from former _____.
5. What weapon did the Roman's invent that could be thrown? _____
6. Name at least two things that could be quickly sent on the Roman roads.
7. Roman bath houses were a place to visit _____ and neighbors.
8. Roman bath houses were heated by the "fire beneath," called _____.
9. Aqueducts distributed _____ to baths, public fountains, and rich homes.
10. What did the Roman's build in Britain as a defense? _____
11. The Romans had many problems close to home including a wide gap between the rich and the _____, many Romans couldn't own _____, and few Romans had jobs that paid money.

Social Studies: Rome
Chapter 14: Christianity and the Legacies of Rome

Name _____ Date _____

1. Identify at least two cultural groups that influenced Rome's religious beliefs. p. 537

2. Augustus believed that observing the state _____ would help p. 538
_____ the Roman people. In time Romans began to worship the
_____ as a god.

3. Why did the Jews revolt against the Romans and how did the Romans respond to the rebellions? p. 540

4. When _____ heard that some people believed that Jesus would p. 543
grow up to be the king of the _____, he sent soldiers to find and kill Jesus.

5. Jesus told _____, or simple stories that teach lessons about life. p. 544

6. Why did the Romans worry about Jesus and what did they do to him? p. 544-545

7. What Greek word means Messiah? _____ p. 546

8. Identify two reasons the Romans worried about Christianity. p. 546

9. What is a martyr? p. 547

10. List at least two reasons Christianity appealed to people. p. 551

11. Why did Constantine become Christian and how did he help Christians? p. 552
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12. Who made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire? p. 553
13. Christians looked up to the _____ as leaders who explained Christianity and told them what was _____ and what was wrong. This gave the bishops _____ power. p. 553
14. _____, the language of the Romans, is the basis of several modern languages... almost half of all _____ words come from Latin. p. 559
15. In the Roman government, and every modern republic, power is _____ among different leaders and groups. p. 559
16. According to the Roman judge Ulpian the basic principles of law are to live _____, not to _____ any other person, and to render to each his _____. Modern ideas of equal rights and justice are rooted in these ideas. p. 559
17. The work of scientists in the Roman Empire provided a _____ for those who came after them. p. 560
18. Roman architects _____ on the ideas of builders from other cultures. p. 560
19. The Romans invented _____, one of today's most widely used building materials. p. 561
20. In your opinion, what are three of Rome's greatest achievements?

Rome Test Study Guide

Synopsis

The test consists of 40 questions: 15 multiple choice, 10 matching, and 15 true or false. You may use all handouts and notes that you prepared. You may NOT use your textbook.

Multiple Choice

1. What caused the Western Roman Empire to collapse?
2. What was the name of the series of wars between Carthage and Rome?
3. How did the Romans obtain their gods?
4. What religion did Theodosius I declare as the official religion of the Roman Empire?
5. Which is NOT a way that the Etruscan rulers helped build Rome?
6. What does SPQR mean?
7. How did the Roman Republic ensure that no one person had too much power?
8. Who was NOT a member of Rome's first triumvirate?
9. Why did Christianity appeal to people?
10. Why did the Jews revolt against the Romans?
11. What did the Roman Senators do to stop their enemies, like Julius Caesar, and keep power?
12. When gladiators stood before the main official what statement did they make?
13. Who were the members of the Second Triumvirate?
14. Why did the Trojans fight the Achaeans?
15. What does the phrase "Veni, Vidi, Vici!" mean?

Matching: Problems 16-25

Please write the name of leader the on the line next to his major accomplishments.

Hannibal

Cincinnatus

Julius Caesar

Octavian

Nero

Jesus

Aeneas

Antony

Trajan

Hadrian

Please see the backside for the True and False questions

True or False

26. What is the official language of the Western Roman Empire?
27. What is the definition of census?
28. What is the definition of dictator?
29. What is the definition of tripartite?
30. What is the definition of plebeian?
31. What was the "Roman Lake?"
32. What is the definition of parable?
33. What does the word Roman word "circus" mean?
34. How did the wealthy Romans respond to the poor?
35. What is the definition of martyr?
36. What is the definition of aqueduct?
37. Who did Mark Antony marry and share power with?
38. What was the Pax Romana?
39. How did roads help the Roman Empire?
40. What heated Roman baths?