

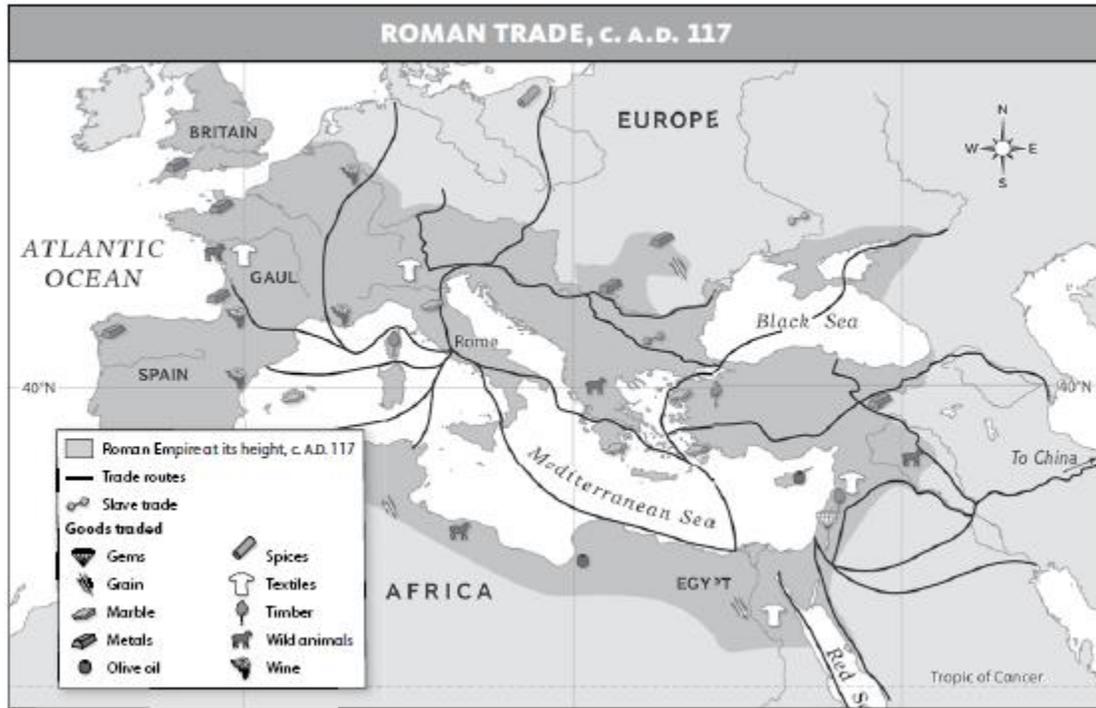
Ch. 10 & 11 Ancient Rome Study Guide

- _____ 1 Which factors helped Rome's agriculture flourish?
- A fertile soil, a good water supply, and a mild climate
 - B high altitude, fertile soil, and a dry climate
 - C new irrigation techniques, hilly land, and a mild climate
 - D sandy coastal soil, a good water supply, and a dry climate
- _____ 2 Which of the following is a characteristic of a republican government?
- A a single powerful tyrant with complete control
 - B citizens who vote for their leader
 - C the military controlling an entire country or region
 - D the complete removal of formal leadership
- _____ 3 How was ancient Roman society organized, from the aristocracy to the bottom of society?
- A patricians, slaves, plebeia
 - B plebeians, slaves, patricians
 - C slaves, patricians, plebeians
 - D patricians, plebeians, slaves
- _____ 4 What gave the plebeians the political equality they had been seeking?
- A Spartacus led a successful slave rebellion against Roman soldiers.
 - B The Council of Plebs was permitted to make laws for all citizens.
 - C The aristocracy agreed that the patricians had an unfair amount of power.
 - D A dictator granted the plebeians more rights.
- _____ 5 Which of the following was a religious belief of the Romans?
- A Living rulers were automatically considered gods.
 - B Gods were to be respected and feared but not celebrated in public.
 - C A group of many gods controlled specific areas of Roman life.
 - D A single god required all of the people's respect and devotion.
- _____ 6 What group of hired soldiers helped Rome conquer enemies and expand its territory?
- A Roman legionaries
 - B Roman missionaries
 - C the First Triumvirate
 - D the Carthaginians
- _____ 7 What was a benefit of the Pax Romana?
- A Agriculture was no longer important to Rome.
 - B The army was no longer needed to keep peace.
 - C The economy prospered.
 - D No one in the empire was poor.
- _____ 8 Early Christianity developed in which community?
- A Jewish
 - B Roman
 - C Greek
 - D Visigoth
- _____ 9 Who was Paul?
- A one of the Twelve Apostles chosen by Jesus
 - B the first bishop of Rome
 - C a well-educated Jew and Roman citizen who spread early Christianity
 - D a friend of Jesus from Nazareth

- _____ 10 How did endless warfare ruin the Roman economy?
A There were too many emperors.
B Trade was interrupted and currency lost value.
C The Roman Empire stretched too far from Scotland to the Sahara.
D Ordinary people grew angry.
- _____ 11 Which of the following was NOT established under Roman law?
A equality under the law
B presumption of guilt
C fair judges
D presumption of innocence
- _____ 12 Which of the following is an example of how Rome influenced the structure of the U.S. government?
A columns, arches, and domes in architecture
B developing a grid pattern for city streets
C use of Latin in memorial inscriptions
D the system of checks and balances
- _____ 13 Who were the patricians?
A poorer Roman farmers and craftsmen
B the major gods of Roman mythology
C the two leaders who were king for a year
D wealthy Roman landowners
- _____ 14 What was the Forum used for throughout Roman history?
A burial ground, market, center of politics
B burial ground, place of worship, sporting arena
C port, market, sporting arena
D swamp, place of worship, palace of dictators
- _____ 15 Who was the paterfamilias?
A the head priest of a temple
B the leader of the Senate
C the primary slave in a Roman family
D the senior male head of a Roman family
- _____ 16 How did boys come of age in Rome?
A by giving a speech in public at age 15
B by marrying as young as age 12
C by proving their worth in battle at age 14
D by registering as a citizen at age 17
- _____ 17 What was the Roman Way?
A the assembly of gods that the Romans worshipped
B the qualities, such as gravitas and discipline, that Romans valued
C the structures that brought water to Roman homes
D the system of roads that led from Rome to the rest of Italy
- _____ 18 How did Hannibal invade Italy?
A He came from Macedonia with troops hired from Philip V.
B He came across the Mediterranean with 1,000 ships during a storm.
C He crossed the Alps in winter with 40,000 men and 37 elephants.
D He island-hopped from Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica.
- _____ 19 How far did Roman control extend in the 140s B.C.?
A from Britain to Egypt, including Palestine
B from Gaul to Asia Minor, including Cyprus
C from the Alps to Sicily, covering the Italian Peninsula
D from the Iberian Peninsula to Greece and Carthage

- _____ 20 What was the job of the Praetorian Guard?
A to protect the empire's coasts and shipping trade
B to uphold the emperor's authority
C to build permanent military settlements on the frontier
D to spread Roman culture and influence around the empire
- _____ 21 Which emperor opened the Colosseum in A.D. 80?
A Titus
B Tiberius
C Nero
D Diocletian
- _____ 22 What city was buried under volcanic ash in A.D. 79?
A Naples
B Rome
C Pompeii
D Zeugma
- _____ 23 What are catacombs?
A underground burial chambers
B letters
C short stories about everyday life
D early bishops of Rome
- _____ 24 What did Jesus often use to make religious or moral points?
A miracles
B gospels
C epistles
D parables
- _____ 25 Which emperor blamed Christians for a great fire that swept through Rome?
A Augustus
B Nero
C Constantine
D Diocletian
- _____ 26 Which of the following was an economic reason the Roman Empire declined?
A The military was busy fighting wars at home and on the frontiers.
B It was difficult to govern a huge empire.
C Civic responsibility was no longer important.
D Trade was interrupted, and the value of Roman money fell.
- _____ 27 What did the Romans use to construct strong buildings?
A domes
B concrete
C steel
D grid patterns
- _____ 28 Many modern stadiums follow the design of which Roman building?
A the Pantheon
B the Claudian Aqueduct
C the catacombs
D the Colosseum

PART 2: INTERPRET MAPS Use the map and your knowledge of the Roman Empire to answer the questions below.



- _____ 29 How did most grain travel to Rome?
 A from Spain to Africa and then to Rome
 B from China to the Black Sea
 C from North Africa across the Mediterranean Sea
 D by land from Gaul
- _____ 30 What product came from Britain, northern Spain, and northern Gaul?
 A grain
 B wild animals
 C olive oil
 D metals

