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 republic 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Option A</th>
<th>Option B</th>
<th>Option C</th>
<th>Option D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>How did most grain travel to Rome?</td>
<td>from Spain to Africa and then to Rome</td>
<td>from China to the Black Sea</td>
<td>from North Africa across the Mediterranean Sea</td>
<td>by land from Gaul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>What product came from Britain, northern Spain, and northern Gaul?</td>
<td>grain</td>
<td>wild animals</td>
<td>olive oil</td>
<td>metals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>