



8-1

Ancient Rome Study Guide

Rome's Beginnings

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- A. republic
- B. Apennines
- C. legion
- D. Aeneas
- E. Etruscans

Column B

- _____ 1. a form of government in which its citizens vote for its leader
- _____ 2. the Trojan hero of the epic the *Aeneid*
- _____ 3. a people that played a major role in shaping Roman civilization
- _____ 4. the mountain range that runs the length of Italy
- _____ 5. a group of 6,000 soldiers

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. What geographical advantage does the Italian landscape have over the Greek landscape?
 - A. plenty of water
 - B. better climate
 - C. less rugged mountains
 - D. more trees
- _____ 7. Traditional legend says that Romulus and Remus founded the city of
 - A. Rome.
 - B. Aeneas.
 - C. Sicily.
 - D. Latium.
- _____ 8. The Etruscans were skilled in
 - A. farming.
 - B. metalworking.
 - C. tomb painting.
 - D. sports.
- _____ 9. The Romans overthrew the _____ and set up the republican form of government where people were treated fairly.
 - A. Etruscans
 - B. Greeks
 - C. Tarquins
 - D. Latins
- _____ 10. In addition to being tough and good fighters, Roman soldiers were also
 - A. skilled at swordplay.
 - B. successful farmers.
 - C. good with money.
 - D. practical problem solvers.



8-2

The Roman Republic

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- A. veto
- B. plebeian
- C. dictator
- D. patrician
- E. Scipio

Column B

- _____ 1. a ruler with complete control over the state
- _____ 2. a wealthy landowner
- _____ 3. Roman general who helped win the Second Punic War
- _____ 4. the Latin word for "I forbid"
- _____ 5. an artisan, shopkeeper, or owner of a small farm

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The ruling class and top officials of the Roman Republic were the
 - A. nobles.
 - B. plebeians.
 - C. patricians.
 - D. consuls.
- _____ 7. In 494 B.C., many Roman plebeians _____ to protest for equal rights.
 - A. stopped paying taxes
 - B. burned government buildings
 - C. moved to another country
 - D. went on strike
- _____ 8. The best-known early Roman dictator of the Republic was
 - A. Cincinnatus.
 - B. Romulus.
 - C. Remus.
 - D. Livy.
- _____ 9. Adopted around 451 B.C., Rome's first code of law was called the
 - A. Forum.
 - B. Twelve Tables.
 - C. Rule of Law.
 - D. New Roman Law.
- _____ 10. Rome fought _____ in the Punic Wars for control of the Mediterranean region.
 - A. Sicily
 - B. Phoenicia
 - C. Carthage
 - D. Greece



8-3

The Fall of the Republic

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- A. Julius Caesar
- B. triumvirate
- C. Cicero
- D. latifundia
- E. Actium

Column B

- _____ 1. a large farming estate
- _____ 2. the battle in which Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra
- _____ 3. Rome's greatest public speaker
- _____ 4. a political alliance of three people
- _____ 5. military hero and Rome's most famous leader

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Two prominent brothers, _____, worked to bring reforms to the early Republic.
 - A. Marius and Sulla
 - B. Tiberius and Gaius
 - C. Pompey and Crassus
 - D. Antony and Marcus
- _____ 7. Julius Caesar was seen as a _____ by Rome's lower classes.
 - A. leader
 - B. priest
 - C. hero
 - D. landowner
- _____ 8. The _____ is a reform of Julius Caesar's that affects us today.
 - A. public jobs program
 - B. military-run government
 - C. end of slave labor
 - D. 12-month calendar
- _____ 9. The members of Rome's Second Triumvirate were Lepidus, Antony, and
 - A. Octavian.
 - B. Cleopatra.
 - C. Cicero.
 - D. Augustus.
- _____ 10. The great public speaker Cicero called for a representative government with limited powers and was against
 - A. citizenship rights.
 - B. dictators.
 - C. republican government.
 - D. the Greeks.



8-4

The Early Empire

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- A. currency
- B. Hadrian
- C. *Pax Romana*
- D. aqueduct
- E. Caligula

Column B

- _____ 1. a "good emperor" who built a wall in Britain
- _____ 2. human-made channel for carrying water long distances
- _____ 3. a system of money
- _____ 4. he came after Tiberius and before Claudius
- _____ 5. means "Roman Peace"

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The reign of Augustus began a long era of _____ that lasted about 200 years.
 - A. peace
 - B. tax reform
 - C. rebuilding
 - D. political stability
- _____ 7. This musical emperor is said to have "fiddled while Rome burned" in A.D. 64.
 - A. Caligula
 - B. Nero
 - C. Tiberius
 - D. Claudius
- _____ 8. Emperor Vespasian began construction of this famous Roman sporting site.
 - A. Hadrian's Wall
 - B. the aqueduct
 - C. the Colosseum
 - D. Mount Vesuvius
- _____ 9. Under Emperor Trajan, the Roman Empire's European boundaries were set at these two rivers.
 - A. the Tigris and Seine
 - B. the Thames and Huang He
 - C. the Nile and Indus
 - D. the Rhine and Danube
- _____ 10. The most important element in Rome's booming economy was
 - A. agriculture.
 - B. glass making.
 - C. metalworking.
 - D. pottery.



9-1

Life in Ancient Rome

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- A. gladiator
- B. rhetoric
- C. anatomy
- D. satire
- E. ode

Column B

- _____ 1. works that poke fun at human weaknesses
- _____ 2. the study of body structure
- _____ 3. public speaking
- _____ 4. poem that expresses strong emotions about life
- _____ 5. person who fought animals and other people as public amusement

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. While Roman builders used Greek-style architecture, they also used rows of arches in their buildings to form a(n) _____, or curved ceiling.
 - A. aqueduct
 - B. ring
 - C. vault
 - D. colonnade
- _____ 7. This Roman poet wrote satires.
 - A. Virgil
 - B. Catullus
 - C. Ovid
 - D. Horace
- _____ 8. Many Roman cities surrounded a marketplace and public square, also called the
 - A. Town Square.
 - B. Forum.
 - C. Meeting Place.
 - D. Public Space.
- _____ 9. The wife of Augustus, Empress _____, had a say in Rome's politics even though women did not have full citizenship rights.
 - A. Hera
 - B. Athena
 - C. Livia
 - D. Aphrodite
- _____ 10. Among the Roman gods and goddesses, _____ was the god of fire.
 - A. Pluto
 - B. Zeus
 - C. Hades
 - D. Vulcan



9-2

The Fall of Rome

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- A. reform
- B. inflation
- C. plague
- D. barter
- E. Constantine

Column B

- _____ 1. moved the capital from Rome to a city renamed for him
- _____ 2. a political change to make things better
- _____ 3. the exchange of goods without using money
- _____ 4. a disease that spreads quickly and kills many
- _____ 5. rapidly increasing prices

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The fall of Rome began with poor leadership, attacks by invaders, and
 - A. earthquakes.
 - B. a declining economy.
 - C. an overabundance of food.
 - D. an evil emperor.
- _____ 7. As Roman Emperor, Constantine moved the empire's capital to Byzantium which later became known as
 - A. Constantinople.
 - B. Hippodrome.
 - C. Alexandria.
 - D. Adrianople.
- _____ 8. In A.D. 410, the Visigoth leader _____ captured the city of Rome.
 - A. Theodoric
 - B. Odoacer
 - C. Alaric
 - D. Augustulus
- _____ 9. Rome finally fell when _____ groups of people invaded from northern Europe.
 - A. Egyptian
 - B. Celtic
 - C. Slavic
 - D. Germanic
- _____ 10. The ideals of government in this Roman document are still with us today.
 - A. the *Aeneid*
 - B. the *History of Rome*
 - C. the Twelve Tables
 - D. the Pantheon



9-3

The Byzantine Empire

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- A. saint
- B. Justinian
- C. Theodora
- D. regent
- E. mosaic

Column B

- _____ 1. a Christian holy person
- _____ 2. a picture made from colored bits of stone and glass
- _____ 3. ruler of the Byzantine Empire
- _____ 4. ruled the Byzantine Empire with her husband
- _____ 5. a person who rules in place of a ruler who is either too young or too ill to govern

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In the Byzantine Empire, _____ made up the largest group of peoples.
 - A. Greeks
 - B. Turks
 - C. Egyptians
 - D. Persians
- _____ 7. This city became the capital city of the Byzantine Empire by A.D. 500.
 - A. New Rome
 - B. Constantinople
 - C. Alexandria
 - D. Byzantium
- _____ 8. Justinian ordered reform of the _____ code, which even now influences Europe.
 - A. tax
 - B. dress
 - C. law
 - D. secret
- _____ 9. Developed during the A.D. 500s, _____ became one of the major Byzantine industries.
 - A. acting
 - B. chariot racing
 - C. mining gems
 - D. silk weaving
- _____ 10. One of the greatest achievements of the Byzantine Empire was the building of the church called the
 - A. Hippodrome.
 - B. Hagia Sophia.
 - C. Belisarius.
 - D. Tribonian.



10-1

The First Christians

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- A. parable
- B. salvation
- C. apostle
- D. resurrection
- E. disciple

Column B

- _____ 1. an early Christian leader who helped set up churches
- _____ 2. a story that uses everyday life events to express spiritual ideas
- _____ 3. to rise from the dead
- _____ 4. to be saved from sin and allowed to enter heaven
- _____ 5. one of the 12 followers of Jesus

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. This empire conquered the people of Judah in 63 B.C.
 - A. Israel
 - B. Jerusalem
 - C. Spain
 - D. Rome
- _____ 7. During the time of oppression, the Jews hoped that God would send a _____ to lead them.
 - A. pariah
 - B. messiah
 - C. disciple
 - D. procurator
- _____ 8. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus taught his listeners to show love and
 - A. forgiveness.
 - B. proper dress.
 - C. rebel against Rome.
 - D. follow the laws.
- _____ 9. The apostles _____ were two of the founders of early Christian churches.
 - A. James and Augustus
 - B. Julius and Andrew
 - C. Peter and Paul
 - D. Saul and Paul
- _____ 10. Christianity teaches that Jesus was the _____ and came to save the people.
 - A. Jewish priest
 - B. gospel writer
 - C. Son of God
 - D. first shepherd



10-2

The Christian Church

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- A. laity
- B. doctrine
- C. martyr
- D. clergy
- E. hierarchy

Column B

- _____ 1. leaders of the church
- _____ 2. the official church teaching
- _____ 3. regular church members
- _____ 4. the organization of different levels of authority
- _____ 5. a person willing to die for his or her beliefs

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. Roman officials saw the _____ as a threat to the government.
 - A. Christians
 - B. Jews
 - C. martyrs
 - D. catacombs
- _____ 7. In A.D. 312, the Roman Emperor _____ accepted Christianity.
 - A. Theodosius
 - B. Augustine
 - C. Constantine
 - D. Nero
- _____ 8. What group is found at the top of the early Christian church hierarchy?
 - A. the archbishops
 - B. the patriarchs
 - C. the priests
 - D. the bishops
- _____ 9. The Gospels, which record the life and teachings of Jesus, together form part of
 - A. the Edict of Milan.
 - B. the Clergy.
 - C. *The City of God.*
 - D. the New Testament.
- _____ 10. The bishop of Rome was also known by the title
 - A. pope.
 - B. powerful father.
 - C. leading disciple.
 - D. head bishop.



10-3

The Spread of Christian Ideas

Directions: Matching Match each item in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- A. excommunicate
- B. Basil
- C. schism
- D. Charlemagne
- E. icon

Column B

- _____ 1. to declare that a person or group no longer belongs to the church
- _____ 2. a separation of the two most important branches of Christianity
- _____ 3. a picture or image of Jesus, Mary, and the saints
- _____ 4. the bishop who created a list of rules for monks and nuns
- _____ 5. the Frankish king given the title of emperor by the pope

Directions: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. In A.D. 1054, the Church split into the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern _____ Church.
 - A. Orthodox
 - B. Byzantine
 - C. Catholic
 - D. German
- _____ 7. An iconoclast, or image breaker, is known today as someone who attacks traditional
 - A. religious icons.
 - B. governments.
 - C. religious laws.
 - D. beliefs or institutions.
- _____ 8. Both early Christian churches used _____ to spread their message to others.
 - A. nuns
 - B. missionaries
 - C. monks
 - D. saints
- _____ 9. These two Byzantine missionary brothers carried the message to the Slavic people.
 - A. Cyril and Methodius
 - B. Patrick and Gregory
 - C. Basil and Cyril
 - D. Leo and Charlemagne
- _____ 10. This Slavic alphabet is still used today.
 - A. Greek
 - B. Cyrillic
 - C. British
 - D. Celtic