Section I pp. 65-67

1. Italy’s climate and soil were suitable for; A. fishing B. farming C. raising livestock
2. The area of Latium is near what river? A. Tigris B. Tiber C. Tiger
3. What was the primary function for the roads the Romans built?

4. The __________ was the sole authority of the household. A. grandfather B. mother C. father
5. The highest positions held in early Roman society were that of the A. plebeians B. mothers C. patricians

Section II pp. 67-70

6. In the republic, consuls replaced the king and were responsible for:
everyday affairs of the __________________
commanded the ___________________________
served as _________________________________ of the land.
7. Give the definition of a republic.

8. The role of the Senate was to: control the government’s ___________________,
   pass __________________ and supervise ___________________.

9-16 Fill in the table of the contrasts of Roman citizens in the early republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patricians</th>
<th>Plebeians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___________ consulships</td>
<td>few social __________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominated the ___________ and the ___________</td>
<td>little voice in __________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made most of the ___________</td>
<td>excluded from holding ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlled the ___________</td>
<td>couldn’t marry ___________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. One of the rights that the plebeians gained was to have their own A. restaurants and housing. B. assembly and elected officials. C. schools and temples of worship.

18. Around 450 BC laws were written down for all men to read. These were called the Law of the A. Ten Commandments. B. Six Statutes. C. Twelve Tables.

19. Plebeians and patricians were finally held to the same laws by creating the A. Tribal Assembly. B. Tribal Council. C. Tribal Meeting.

**Section III pp. 70-75**

20. Rome was becoming powerful and the Greeks were afraid they would be conquered. What an did they ask to help them defeat the Romans? A. Papyrus B. Pyrex C. Pyrrhus

21. What animal did the above-mentioned man use in the war? A. lions B. elephants C. alligators

22. When Rome conquered a land, he allowed granted them citizenship. This allowed them to vote and hold A. their noses B. office C. hands with their spouse.

23. While they did not have to pay tribute to Rome, the conquered people did have to do what?

24. What two city-states fought in three wars against each other?

25. The First Punic War was about control of what island?

26. Why was this important?

27. How was the war won?

**Section IV Pgs 75-81**

28. In the Second Punic War, how was Hannibal able to surprise the Romans with being so outnumbered?
True or False Write out the word and correct the statement to make it true of it isn’t. It will be marked wrong if you fail to do so.

29. _____________ Hannibal might have won the war if he had equipment to break down the city walls.
30. _____________ Sepio defeated Hannibal in the Second Punic War.
31. _____________ In the Third Punic War Carthage was completely destroyed and became a new province called Spain.
32. _____________ Rome conquered the eastern portion of the Mediterranean and demanded that each province pay money or precious jewels in exchange for protection.
33. _____________ Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus were champions for the common man. He wanted to see the plebeians be able to own their own land.

   _____________ Marius allowed the poor and landless to enlist in the war against the patricians and promised them food and water.
34. _____________ In the First Civil War Sulla, who was sympathetic to the senatorial side, was victorious.

Fill-in The Blanks

35. In the Second Civil War Crassus, Pompey, and Julius Caesar formed an alliance to rule Rome. This was called a _______________________.
36. Caesar defeated Pompey and declared himself ___________________ for life.
37- 42. Julius Caesar accomplished many reforms while he reigned. These included: curbing ___________________ of the provincial governments

The establishing colonies for landless ___________________________

He granted ___________________ to many non-Italians

He began ___________________ ______________________ programs

He established our modern day __________________________

43. Why was Caesar assassinated?
44. In the Third Civil War, Marc Antony and _____________________ joined up with Octavian to capture and punish Caesar’s murders.

45. Octavian defeated Marc Antony and Rome no longer was a republic, but an imperator. This means that the emperor has what kind of power? A. supreme B. limited C. patriarchal

Write the date of occurrence next to each name below.

Battle of Actium          Hannibal

Rome                      Julius Caesar

Republic of Rome          Law of Twelve Tables

Cato                      Tribal Assembly