Section I p. 83-86

1. What does the phrase Pax Romana mean?
2. Why was it called this?
3. Who was the first to be called emperor?
4. Augustus was a title of ___________, given to him by the Senate when he restored the republic. A. emperor B. divinity C. ruler
5. Under Pax Romana, the two languages that became universal were A. French and Latin B. English and Greek C. Greek and Latin
6. Name three products that were traded between Rome and other countries.
   _______________________   ________________________   ___________________________
7. Augustus selected government officials based upon ability, rather than A. looks B. social class C. birthplace
8. Augustus created these services for Rome: p______________, f__________, and ________________. He also began major _______________ projects.
9. How did Augustus seek to abolish corruption in the provincial governments?
   List 2.
   ______________________________________________________________________________
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Section II p. 86–93

10. The culture that influenced almost area of Roman life was A. African B. Germanic C. Greek
11. One of Rome’s most significant and lasting achievements were based upon the principles of A. law B. culture C. religion

Name:
12–21. In your own words, write the Roman legal principles stated on p. 86 and 87.

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22. Roman literature that dominated the culture during Augustus’s reign was A. pessimistic and moody B. sentimental and depressing C. optimistic and patriotic

23. Who is considered to be the greatest Roman poet?

24. What was the Aeneid about?

25. What poet wrote about the danger of luxury and ease?

26. Rome’s influence continued after the collapse of the empire as Latin was the dominant language through the Middle Ages. It is the “parent” language of what 5 Romantic languages?

27. Roman buildings were distinguished by their large size, durability, and ___________. A. beauty B. practicality C. strength

28. What was the Colosseum?

29. What was the purpose of the Roman games?

30. The Romans worshiped gods of A. nature B. art C. literature
31. Stoics believed in the brotherhood of man and the moral ____________________________.
Section III. p. 94–101
32. After the Jews were exiled from their homeland in 586, they built worship centers called A. temples B. mosques C. synagogues
33. The translation of the Hebrew Old Testament to Greek is called the A. Torah B. Septuagint C. Dead Sea Scrolls
34. Jesus was brought to the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, and was accused of A. working to overthrow the government. B. not feeding everyone when he preached. C. healing people.
35. Who was the emperor that sentenced Jesus to death?
36. The apostle Paul was born in Turkey and inherited ____________ citizenship.
   A. Greek B. Roman C. Turkish
37. The early church met in A. the synagogue and homes B. the public market and shops C. schools and libraries
38. Why were Christians persecuted?

39. The first official persecution of Christianity came under the emperor A. Tiberius B. Nero C. Augustus
40. What emperor made Christianity legal?

Section IV p. 101–104
41. Diocletian introduced three strong measures to combat Rome’s economic problems they were: setting maximum prices on ______________________, introducing new ___________________________ and reformation of the ______________________.
42. Where did Constantine move “The New Rome”?

43. The Roman Empire fell when Theodosius I decided to A. go to war. B. run away C. divide it among his two sons.

44. Vandals were from North Africa and they raided the Roman Empire. Their name came to mean a destroyer of A. crops. B. people. C. property.