

<p>1. What were the important geographic features of ancient Rome that shaped where people lived and what they were able to grow on the land ?</p>	<p>Cities by rivers On top of hills for defense Alps Mountains Apennines Mountains Tiber River Latium Plain Mediterranean Sea – sea trade Mild climate – grains, citrus, olives, grapes</p>
<p>2. What is the story of Romulus and Remus, and why is it important to the history of Rome ?</p>	<p>Aeneas a hero from Troy fled when Greeks defeated Troy – reached Italy and formed alliance with Latins, married Latin daughter of King, descendants founded Rome: Romulus and Remus; put in a basket in a river, rescued and raised by wolf. Romulus kills Remus and builds city of Rome and names after self.</p>
<p>3. What were the early forms of government of the republic of ancient Rome ?</p>	<p>Kings Dictators Representative govt :Leaders elected; Senate is a citizen assembly to advise leaders</p>
<p>4. What were the social classes of the early Republic and how were the lives of the people in each class different from each other ?</p>	<p>Patricians: wealthy, can hold office, vote Plebeians: artisans, shop keeper and peasants. Vote Debt Bonded: plebian borrows money treated like slave, never get out of debt Slaves; no rights Male citizens vote own property Female limited rights- no vote but protected by laws</p>

<p>5. What was the organization of the reformed government of the Roman Republic ?</p>	<p>Tripartite = Magistrates, Senate, Assemblies and Tribunes</p> <p>System of Checks and Balances</p>
<p>6. What was the importance of the Roman Forum ?</p>	<p>12 Tables posted laws here; center of Rome, govt, temples, speeches, shops etc.</p>
<p>7. How was the Roman Republic able to gain control of the entire peninsula ?</p>	<p>Defeat of attackers by organized army of legions, centuries use of strategies. Made conquered allies and promised protection and share of profits in future victories. Some given citizenship.</p> <p>Pride in govt and power of balance; Making allies and citizens. Built loyalty with sharing of profits. Army highly disciplined. Military success highly valued. Gained much wealth and slaves</p>
<p>8. What farming and trade developed during the late Republic ?</p>	<p>Large farms worked by slaves of wealthy.</p> <p>Imported metal goods and slaves; used coins</p>
<p>9. What were the key effects and results of the Punic Wars in the late Roman Republic ?</p>	<p>Huge expansion: Sicily, Corsica, Spain, North Africa, western Med, southern Gaul, Greece, parts of Asia</p> <p>Many Greek ways adopted literature, art, philosophy, religion, education</p>

<p>10. What were some problems the late Roman Republic faced, and who became leaders during the crises ?</p>	<p>Power struggle of wealthy and poor. Leaders wanted to help poor to better lives – violence and eventually civil war broke out and dictatorship emerged.</p> <p>Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Gaius Marius, Lucius Cornelius Sulla, Spartacus</p>
<p>11. What problems did the Republic face, and what did Cicero try to do to improve the Republic ?</p>	<p>Not enough food Riots Cicero tried to restore checks and balances, limit power of generals, wanted more support of Senate</p>
<p>12. What is the story of the rise and fall of Julius Caesar and his role in the Roman Republic's history ?</p>	<p>Great warrior, defeats most of Gaul, returns upon orders to return without army – he came with army, fought and won defeating Pompey and making Cleopatra queen. Declares self dictator ending the republic and republican form of govt. Senate is jealous and he is killed by Brutus. He lowered taxes , land was given to people to farm, people employed to build, and citizenship given to many in colonies</p>
<p>13. What were the reasons the Roman Republic fell ?</p>	<p>Over expanded No longer a republican government</p>

<p>14. How did Augustus gain power and move the Roman Republic into the era of the Roman Empire ?</p>	<p>Power struggle between Antony and Octavian (Augustus) . Octavian becomes sole ruler and gives power to Senate in name only. Calls self 1st citizen (Augustus means respected one – title given by Senate) . Controlled military, appointed officials, restored temples ,created police and fire, dept to supply food to citizens of city of Rome, began era of Pax Romana and greatly expanded to empire. Began dynasty of rulers.</p>
<p>15. Where did the empire expand and why ?</p>	<p>Med, Europe, Africa, Asia; to control hostile neighbors, improve economy, trade</p>
<p>16. What were the contributions during the Pax Romana ?</p>	<p>Expansion, helped poor, fixed borders with walls, established peace leading to achievements, stable govt. organized military, no major wars, entertainment, engineering, science, art, architecture, lit, language</p>

<p>17. What items were traded through the Roman Empire ?</p>	<p>Trade of spices, animals, for jewelry, glass, clothing using silk road</p> <p>Agriculture is backbone: grain, olives, vineyards; most farmers paid high taxes with no money for market goods, so manufacturing was small; primary goal was to feed empire soldiers and city dwellers</p> <p>Traded most for grain as could not grow enough.</p> <p>Mining largest industry: marble, gold, silver, led and tin to make weapons, coins, luxury items</p> <p>Very small luxury item trade</p>
<p>18. What caused the fall of the Roman Empire ?</p>	<p>Military leaders fought for power after Marcus Aurelius died and son Commodus killed</p> <p>Several emperors – all but one killed</p> <p>Economic disaster – inflation</p> <p>Attacks – wars left ruins; not enough food, poverty and unemployment</p> <p>Diocletian: ordered persecution of Christians to gain favor with gods; govt control to stop inflation; increased army; empire divided into 4 regions led to new taxes; work rules were severe; divided empire in 2 to try to stop civil war – failed;</p> <p>Constantinople reign marks end:</p>

	<p>becomes Eastern Roman Empire and Western – both die out eventually Barbarian invasions at end</p>
<p>19. What are some of the Roman Empire’s legacies in:</p> <p>Science Engineering – Architecture – Art - Literature – Language – Military –</p>	<p>astronomy, plants and animal raising better, medicine, heart valves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - roads of concrete, bridges, arches, aqueduct, vaults -Grecian influence columns, marble, coloseum, domes -mosaics, frescoes, portraits, sculpture -Virgil, Ovid , speeches, tragedies and comedies -Greek and Latin; romance languages of fr, sp, etc; many words with latin roots -Full time army; well organized and strict chain of command; specialty soldiers and supply workers in legions of 6000
<p>20. How is the legacy of Roman law seen in the world today ?</p>	<p>Civil law; legal system based on written code of laws; idea of checks and balances and republic; courts judges decisions based on common sense, fairness and individual rights (due process)</p>
<p>21. What religions were practiced in the Roman Empire ?</p>	<p>Polytheistic Those of the conquered blended</p>

<p>22. What was progression of conflict between the political leaders of the Roman Republic and Jews ?</p>	<p>When Judaism became political threat it was no longer allowed; Jews rebelled against Roman rule in Judea; banned rituals by Hadarian; capital destroyed of Jerusalem and Jews forced to leave and forbidden to enter more than once a year – scatter to other Roman areas</p>
<p>23. What were the roots of Christianity ?</p>	<p>Judaism and Jesus of Nazareth</p>
<p>24. What were the key events to the life of Jesus ?</p>	<p>birth marks AD; teachings of New Testament through miracles and parables; He was crucified by Romans for challenge to authority of political and religious leaders; Resurrection took place – he rose from the dead and taught for 40 days and then rose to heavensn</p>
<p>25. What was the message of Jesus and who were his followers?</p>	<p>Love G-d Love other people Be generous to the weak and poor People could be saved from sin = salvation and can enter the kingdom of G-d</p>
<p>26. How were the teachings of Jesus spread ?</p>	<p>The 12 Aspostles, Paul and through the gospels</p>

26. How did Christianity develop in Rome ?

The Church Grows

A. bishops, local Christian leaders led each Christian community

1. lead celebration of Eucharist
 - a. central ceremony
 - b. honor last supper with Apostles and Jesus
 - c. bread and wine

B. Growth and the Papacy

1. bishop of Rome = the pope
 - a. Greek word for father
 - b. 1st was Peter
 1. later popes seen as spiritual successor
2. pope influence grew and seen as head of whole church
3. office of the pope the papacy power grew

C. New Teachings and Emperors

1. Augustine of Hippo
 - a. Christian writer in northern Africa
 - b. studied Plato
 - c. focus on God's plan not worldly goods

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">d. ideas shaped Christianity 100's yrs.2. Constantine<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. emperor became Christianb. before a battle vision of cross<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. seen as sign to become Christian And would winc. removed band. called a council to clarify Christian teaching3. Theodosius I<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. another emperorb. banned all non Christian practices