

UNIT 1 TEST PREP  
**THE LEGACY OF ROME**  
CH 1-3



1. What did Rome gain control of as a result of its first period of expansion?
2. What was the public place where people could meet and exchange goods and ideas that was at the center of the City of Rome?
3. A city conquered by Rome might become a Roman ally. What was a disadvantage for the conquered city?
4. During the Punic Wars in Rome's second period of expansion, what Mediterranean power was Rome's main enemy? Which issue first led to war between Rome and Carthage?
5. How did the general Hannibal surprise the Romans?
6. What did Rome gain as a result of the successful outcome of the Punic Wars?
7. How did taking prisoners as slaves lead to unemployment?
8. How did expansion make civil wars larger and more harmful?
9. Who was the Roman general who would cross the Rubicon and take his forces into Rome where he would defeat Pompey, establish himself as dictator for life, and immediately set about introducing reforms for the people? How did that impact Rome as a Republic? How was Julius Caesar assassinated?
10. How did Octavian become Rome's first emperor? When Octavian became Rome's first emperor, he took what new name?
11. How did the Praetorian Guard cause problems for the emperors?
12. What was the 200 year period when the Mediterranean region was mostly at peace known as?
13. Why did the Jews distrust King Herod?
14. What is the main source of early information about the life of Jesus? What occupation did Jesus' father practice?
15. According to the earliest written accounts, what did Jesus emphasize in his teachings? Why did Jesus preach mostly outdoors?
16. According to the New Testament, why did Jesus go to Jerusalem a few days before his Execution?
17. According to the New Testament why did the rulers of Jerusalem have Jesus arrested? How did Jesus die?

18. How was Paul important to the early development of Christianity?
19. Because Christians did not worship Roman gods, did not believe the emperor was a god, and did not serve in the army how were they treated?
20. Which teaching helped to spread Christianity in the Roman Empire?
21. How did Emperor Constantine affect the spread of Christianity?
  
22. One of Rome's most serious problems is that the people didn't have an organized way to select a new leader. How were the Roman Emperors often chosen?
23. In the later empire, why did large numbers of Roman farmers move to the cities?
24. What protected the borders of the Roman Empire? What made the empire harder to defend as it grew?
25. Who was the Roman Emperor who, in 30 CE moved the capital to Byzantium (and later renamed it) thereby reducing the importance of the city of Rome within the Roman Empire?
26. What event marked the fall of Rome in 476 C.E.?
27. What three things helped unite the people of the Roman Empire and spurred economic growth? **a) single Roman currency, b) construction of Roman roads as trade routes, c) common language.**
28. What type of Roman sculpture inspired some American artists?
29. Which term describes Roman artwork made from small pieces of tile, glass, or colored stone?
30. What were aqueducts built to carry?
31. Which engineering feat connected the city of Rome with territory throughout the empire and greatly enhanced trade?
32. What two architectural features did the Romans borrow from the Greeks that greatly characterized buildings the Romans designed? What new architectural feature did the Romans develop that would take the concept of the arch and rotate it 360 degrees?
33. What was the language of the Roman Empire? What influence does Latin have on modern English? What other languages are closely related to Latin?
34. What traits did the Stoics value most?
35. What was the name of the first written Roman law?
36. Which feature of American democracy comes from the Romans? Where in American history are the ideas of natural law and natural rights echoed?