Chapter 5 Test: Roman Republic/Empire

Matching (1pt each)

Match the terms to the descriptions.

a. latifundia  
b. republic  
c. Ptolemy  
d. heresy  
e. dictator  
f. Virgil  
g. mercenary  
h. legion  
i. Augustine  
j. imperialism

____ 1. a belief contrary to official Church teaching
____ 2. the author of the Aeneid
____ 3. foreign soldiers serving for pay
____ 4. a form of government in which the people choose some of the officials
____ 5. a scholar who combined Christian doctrine with Greco-Roman learning
____ 6. a ruler who has complete control over a government
____ 7. the policy of establishing control over foreign lands and peoples
____ 8. huge estates bought up by wealthy Roman families
____ 9. the Hellenistic scientist who argued that the Earth was the center of the universe
____ 10. the basic military unit of the Roman army

Multiple Choice (2pts each)

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 11. In the early Roman republic, members of the landholding upper class were called
   a. tribunes.  
b. plebeians.  
c. consuls.  
d. patricians.

____ 12. One reason why most conquered people remained loyal to Rome was that Rome
   a. did not require them to pay taxes.  
b. allowed some of them to become citizens.  
c. allowed their leaders to be senators.  
d. threatened them with destruction should they revolt.

____ 13. In the Punic Wars, Rome gained control of lands around the Mediterranean Sea by defeating
   a. the Sicilians.  
b. the Carthaginians.  
c. the Persians.  
d. the Greeks.

____ 14. What is the basic plot of the Aeneid?
   a. Roman senators rebel against the loss of liberty under Augustus.
   b. Roman women conspire to show men the folly of war.
   c. A hero leaves the fighting at Troy to return to his faithful wife.
   d. A hero escapes from the city of Troy to found Rome.
15. Which of the following statements is true about Jesus of Nazareth?
   a. His teachings were rooted in Jewish tradition.
   b. He questioned the teachings of the Jewish prophets.
   c. He asked Paul to spread his teachings to gentiles.
   d. He encouraged Jews to reject Roman rule.

16. To join the early Christian community, a person had to
   a. be prepared to become a martyr.
   b. learn to read the Latin Bible.
   c. be baptized, or blessed with holy water.
   d. accept the teachings of the Roman bishops.

17. To try to restore order to the empire, Roman emperor Diocletian
   a. divided the empire into two parts.
   b. overhauled the Roman legal system.
   c. granted toleration to Christians.
   d. encouraged the revival of the republic.

18. Large numbers of Germanic peoples crossed into the lands of the Roman empire in the late 300s to escape
   a. religious persecution.
   b. invading Huns.
   c. black death.
   d. mass starvation.

19. During the early republic, why was it important that Roman laws were written on 12 tablets and shown to the public?
   a. Plebeians could then appeal a judgment made by a patrician judge.
   b. Judges could demand that the laws were known so they should be obeyed.
   c. Plebeians could then work to veto, or block, the laws.
   d. The laws could then apply equally to all Romans.

20. The ancient Romans developed their religious beliefs from
   a. Norse mythology.
   b. Greek religion.
   c. Asian beliefs.
   d. Egyptian culture.

21. Which of the following statements about Roman society is true?
   a. Most Roman women were not allowed to own property.
   b. Most Roman women were involved in public life.
   c. Only upper-class boys learned to read and write.
   d. The father had absolute power in the family.

22. Who was the great Carthaginian general who nearly defeated the Romans in the Second Punic War?
   a. Mark Antony
   b. Alexander the Great
   c. Hannibal
   d. Pompey

23. Julius Caesar’s enemies assassinated him because
   a. they were angry with him for his military failures in Gaul.
   b. they feared he planned to make himself king of Rome.
   c. they were opposed to his expansion into other lands.
   d. they were fearful when he refused to disband his army.

24. Roman emperor Augustus ordered a census of the Roman empire
   a. to make it easier to find and punish those who opposed him.
   b. so he could count the rebellious Christians in the empire.
   c. so there would be records of all who should be taxed.
25. What was the popular Roman philosophy that stressed the importance of duty and acceptance of one’s fate?
   a. Pragmatism  
   b. Hellenism  
   c. Objectivism  
   d. Stoicism

26. The Romans used their engineering skills to build
   a. the first Gothic cathedrals.  
   b. printing presses to publish Roman law.  
   c. aqueducts that carried water into cities.  
   d. advanced compasses to aid navigation.

27. A system of law that developed under the Roman republic and applied to citizens was called
   a. civil law.  
   b. constitutional law.  
   c. common law.  
   d. the law of nations.

28. Romans excused Jews from worshipping Roman gods
   a. to avoid violating the Jewish belief in one god.  
   b. to gain the support of Jewish Zealots in Judea.  
   c. to satisfy Jews within the Roman government.  
   d. to discourage the spread of Christianity in Judea.

29. Who made the greatest contribution toward setting Christianity on the road to becoming a world religion?
   a. Augustine  
   b. Clement  
   c. Peter  
   d. Paul

30. The highest-ranking official in the early Christian Church was the
   a. deacon.  
   b. patriarch.  
   c. elder.  
   d. bishop.

31. What important change did the Roman emperor Constantine make in A.D. 313?
   a. He divided the empire into two parts, eastern and western.  
   b. He brought back the republic to help end political violence.  
   c. He granted religious toleration to Christians.  
   d. He moved the capital of the empire to Vienna.

32. Under pressure from attacks, the first land surrendered by the Roman empire was in
   a. France.  
   b. Britain.  
   c. Spain.  

33. What contributed to the economic weakening of the late Roman empire?
   a. A decline in population led to a shortage of soldiers.  
   b. Nobles would not pay taxes, so Rome could not support its armies.  
   c. Asian trade routes were blocked by the eastern Roman empire.  
   d. Heavy taxes helped to push the middle classes into poverty.

Short Answer (3 pts each)

34. **Recognize Cause and Effect** How did the expansion of the Roman republic affect Roman farmers? What effect did this have on the Roman republic?
35. **Summarize** Describe Roman architecture and explain what made it unique.

36. **Demonstrate Reasoned Judgment** Some historians think that Paul was as important as Jesus of Nazareth in establishing Christianity. What argument could you make for this idea? Explain.

**Essay** (5pts)  

*Complete Sentences*  !!!!!

Describe how the Roman government changed when it went from the Roman Republic to the Roman Empire:

- Who had all the power in the republic and who had it in the empire? How did they get it?
- What was the role of the senate in each?
Chapter 5 Test: Roman Republic/Empire
Answer Section

MATCHING

1. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 171
   OBJ: 5.4.3 Outline the development of the early Christian Church.
   STA: WH.3.10 | WH.3.11  TOP: Christianity
2. ANS: F  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 161
   OBJ: 5.3.1 Summarize the works of Roman literary figures, historians, and philosophers.
   STA: WH.3.9  TOP: Roman literature
3. ANS: G  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 176
   OBJ: 5.5.3 Identify the various types of problems that led to the fall of Rome.
   STA: WH.3.12  TOP: decline of the Roman empire
4. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 151
   OBJ: 5.1.2 Outline how the Roman republic was structured and governed.
   STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman government
5. ANS: I  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 171
   OBJ: 5.4.3 Outline the development of the early Christian Church.
   STA: WH.3.10 | WH.3.11  TOP: Christianity
6. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 152
   OBJ: 5.1.2 Outline how the Roman republic was structured and governed.
   STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman government
7. ANS: J  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 156
   OBJ: 5.2.1 Understand how the Roman republic grew through a series of conquests.
   STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman conquests
8. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 157
   OBJ: 5.2.1 Understand how the Roman republic grew through a series of conquests.
   STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman society
   OBJ: 5.3.3 Understand how the Romans applied science and mathematics for practical use.
   STA: WH.3.9  TOP: Roman science
10. ANS: H  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 154
    OBJ: 5.1.4 Explain how the Roman republic grew and maintained its conquests.
    STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman conquests

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 152
    OBJ: 5.1.2 Outline how the Roman republic was structured and governed.
    STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman government
12. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 154
    OBJ: 5.1.4 Explain how the Roman republic grew and maintained its conquests.
    STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman conquests
    OBJ: 5.2.1 Understand how the Roman republic grew through a series of conquests.
    STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman conquests
14. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 161
   OBJ: 5.3.1 Summarize the works of Roman literary figures, historians, and philosophers.
   STA: WH.3.9  TOP: Roman literature

15. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 168
   OBJ: 5.4.2 Summarize the teachings of Jesus and how they were spread.
   STA: WH.3.10 | WH.3.11  TOP: Christianity

16. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 170-171
   OBJ: 5.4.3 Outline the development of the early Christian Church.
   STA: WH.3.10 | WH.3.11  TOP: Christianity

17. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 174
   OBJ: 5.5.1 Explain how and why the Roman empire divided.
   STA: WH.3.10 | WH.3.11  TOP: decline of the Roman empire

18. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 175
   OBJ: 5.5.2 Describe how waves of invaders contributed to the decline of the Roman empire.
   STA: WH.3.12  TOP: decline of the Roman empire

   OBJ: 5.1.2 Outline how the Roman republic was structured and governed.
   STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman government

   OBJ: 5.1.3 Understand the rights and religious practices that characterized Roman society.
   STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman mythology

   OBJ: 5.1.3 Understand the rights and religious practices that characterized Roman society.
   STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman society

22. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 155
   OBJ: 5.2.1 Understand how the Roman republic grew through a series of conquests.
   STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Roman conquest

23. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 158
   OBJ: 5.2.2 Identify the events leading to the decline of the Roman republic.
   STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Rome under Julius Caesar

24. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 159
   OBJ: 5.2.3 Describe the nature of the new age that dawned with the Roman empire.
   STA: WH.3.8  TOP: Rome under Augustus

25. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 162
   OBJ: 5.3.1 Summarize the works of Roman literary figures, historians, and philosophers.
   STA: WH.3.9  TOP: Roman philosophy

   OBJ: 5.3.3 Understand how the Romans applied science and mathematics for practical use.
   STA: WH.3.9  TOP: Roman engineering

27. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 165
   OBJ: 5.3.4 Explain how Rome’s legal codes protected everyone in the empire.
   STA: WH.3.9  TOP: Roman law

28. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 167
   OBJ: 5.4.1 Understand the diverse religions included in the early Roman empire.
   STA: WH.3.10  TOP: Judaism

29. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 169
   OBJ: 5.4.2 Summarize the teachings of Jesus and how they were spread.
   STA: WH.3.10 | WH.3.11  TOP: Christianity

30. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 171
5.4.3 Outline the development of the early Christian Church.

STA: WH.3.10 | WH.3.11
TOP: Christianity

31. ANS: C
PTS: 1
DIF: Moderate
REF: p. 170 | p. 174

5.4.3 Outline the development of the early Christian Church.

STA: WH.3.10 | WH.3.11
TOP: Christianity

32. ANS: B
PTS: 1
DIF: Easy
REF: p. 176

3.5.2 Describe how waves of invaders contributed to the decline of the Roman empire.

STA: WH.3.12
TOP: decline of the Roman empire

33. ANS: D
PTS: 1
DIF: Difficult
REF: p. 177

5.5.3 Identify the various types of problems that led to the fall of Rome.

STA: WH.3.12
TOP: decline of the Roman empire

SHORT ANSWER

34. ANS:
Possible response: Slaves brought back from conquered lands were put to work on large Roman estates, or latifundia, owned by the wealthy. The use of slave labor hurt small farmers who were unable to produce grain as cheaply as the latifundia could. Also, the grain brought back from the conquered lands drove down prices. Many farmers were forced to sell their land, and they joined the ranks of the unemployed in Roman cities. In response to unrest, some patricians made reforms; however, the Roman senate saw these as a threat to its power. This conflict set off waves of street violence. This ongoing power struggle between political reformers and the senate led to a series of civil wars that weakened the republic.

PTS: 1
DIF: Moderate
REF: p. 157

5.2.2 Identify the events leading to the decline of the Roman republic.

STA: WH.3.8
TOP: decline of the Roman republic

35. ANS:
Possible response: To a large degree, Romans used Greek models for their architecture. However, they developed their own unique style and building techniques. Where Greeks aimed for simple elegance, the Romans emphasized grandeur. They built immense palaces, temples, and stadiums as monuments to their power. Romans improved upon existing structural devices such as columns and arches. Using concrete, they developed the rounded dome in buildings such as the Pantheon. Using their expertise in engineering, they built many structures such as aqueducts and bridges that lasted long after the fall of the empire.

PTS: 1
DIF: Moderate
REF: p. 162

5.3.2 Describe the art and architecture developed by the Romans.

STA: WH.3.9
TOP: Roman art

36. ANS:
Possible response: At the time of Jesus’ death, Jesus did not have many followers. After his death, though, his apostles began to spread his teachings. First, Christianity was taught only to other Jews. For a time, it was only a small sect within Judaism. Paul, however, decided to spread the gospel of Jesus to Gentiles, or non-Jews, thus helping to separate Christianity from Judaism. As Paul’s writings spread, faith in Jesus replaced the strict observance of the law as the way to follow God. Paul’s writings make up the largest portion of the Christian New Testament. Thus, Paul’s missionary work set the groundwork for establishing Christianity as a world religion.

PTS: 1
DIF: Moderate
REF: pp. 168-169

5.4.2 Summarize the teachings of Jesus and how they were spread.

STA: WH.3.10 | WH.3.11
TOP: Christianity

37. ANS:
Possible response: Rome’s tolerant attitude toward religion did not extend to Christianity. Because Christians refused to honor the emperor with sacrifices or prayers to Roman gods, the Romans persecuted them harshly. Many Roman rulers used Christians as scapegoats, blaming them for social or economic problems. Thousands of Christians lost their lives at the hands of the Romans.

In addition, differences arose within the Church itself. For example, although women originally took leadership positions within the Christian community, they were gradually barred from taking on any official roles in the Church. As the Church organized itself into a hierarchy, rivalries among the patriarchs developed. The bishops of Rome began to claim authority over all other bishops. The emergence of heresies (beliefs contrary to official Church teachings) also created division and needed to be suppressed.

PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 168-171
OBJ: 5.4.3 Outline the development of the early Christian Church.
STA: WH.3.10 | WH.3.11  TOP: Christianity