

Chapter 5 Test: Roman Republic/Empire

Matching (1pt each)

Match the terms to the descriptions.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. latifundia | f. Virgil |
| b. republic | g. mercenaries |
| c. Ptolemy | h. legion |
| d. heresy | i. Augustine |
| e. dictator | 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 (2 pts 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?
- His teachings were rooted in Jewish tradition.
 - He questioned the teachings of the Jewish prophets.
 - He asked Paul to spread his teachings to gentiles.
 - He encouraged Jews to reject Roman rule.
- ___ 16. To join the early Christian community, a person had to
- be prepared to become a martyr.
 - learn to read the Latin Bible.
 - be baptized, or blessed with holy water.
 - accept the teachings of the Roman bishops.
- ___ 17. To try to restore order to the empire, Roman emperor Diocletian
- divided the empire into two parts.
 - overhauled the Roman legal system.
 - granted toleration to Christians.
 - 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
- religious persecution.
 - invading Huns.
 - black death.
 - mass starvation.
- ___ 19. During the early republic, why was it important that Roman laws were written on 12 tablets and shown to the public?
- Plebeians could then appeal a judgment made by a patrician judge.
 - Judges could demand that the laws were known so they should be obeyed.
 - Plebeians could then work to veto, or block, the laws.
 - The laws could then apply equally to all Romans.
- ___ 20. The ancient Romans developed their religious beliefs from
- Norse mythology.
 - Greek religion.
 - Asian beliefs.
 - Egyptian culture.
- ___ 21. Which of the following statements about Roman society is true?
- Most Roman women were not allowed to own property.
 - Most Roman women were involved in public life.
 - Only upper-class boys learned to read and write.
 - 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?
- Mark Antony
 - Alexander the Great
 - Hannibal
 - Pompey
- ___ 23. Julius Caesar's enemies assassinated him because
- they were angry with him for his military failures in Gaul.
 - they feared he planned to make himself king of Rome.
 - they were opposed to his expansion into other lands.
 - they were fearful when he refused to disband his army.
- ___ 24. Roman emperor Augustus ordered a census of the Roman empire
- to make it easier to find and punish those who opposed him.
 - so he could count the rebellious Christians in the empire.
 - so there would be records of all who should be taxed.

- d. so he could find talented men to serve in government jobs.
- ___ 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.
 - d. North Africa.
- ___ 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
9. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 164
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
13. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: pp. 155-156
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
19. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 152
 OBJ: 5.1.2 Outline how the Roman republic was structured and governed.
 STA: WH.3.8 TOP: Roman government
20. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 153
 OBJ: 5.1.3 Understand the rights and religious practices that characterized Roman society.
 STA: WH.3.8 TOP: Roman mythology
21. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 153
 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
26. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 164
 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

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

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
 OBJ: 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
 OBJ: 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
 OBJ: 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