

Ancient Rome Test 1 Study Guide

Multiple Choice Items

1. the importance of Rome's empire to our civilization
2. Rome's transformation of Greco-Roman civilization into Western civilization
3. Rome's role in making Christianity the religion of the West
4. the Roman calendar and our calendar
5. the importance of Latin to our civilization
6. the Roman legal tradition
7. primary vs. secondary sources
8. how ancient sources differ from modern ones
9. primary sources for Roman history
10. epigraphic sources
11. numismatic sources
12. archeology as evidence
13. plate tectonics and geography
14. the role of the Mediterranean in Roman history
15. the "Levant"
16. Asia minor/Anatolia
17. the Balkans
18. Gaul
19. the Iberian Peninsula
20. Britain
21. the Apennines
22. major Italian rivers
23. the location of the city of Rome
24. the Italian climate
25. differing views on the origins of the Etruscans
26. Etruscan culture
27. the Etruscan economy
28. Etruscan religion
29. Etruscan expansion into Italy
30. the Etruscans and Latium
31. the Etruscans and Rome
32. the geographical location of the city of Rome
33. the Greek account of the founding of Rome
34. Fabius Pictor
35. the Romulus Legend
36. the Rape of the Sabines
37. archeology and the founding of Rome
38. Numa Pompilius
39. Servius Tullius
40. Lucius Tarquinius Superbus
41. the *familia*
42. the *gens*

43. the *tria nomina*
44. patronage and clientage
45. patricians
46. plebeians
47. the *curiae*
48. the early Senate
49. the *rex*
50. the *comitia centuriata*
51. the traditional point of view on the origin of the Revolution of 509 BCE
52. the modern point of view on the origin of the Revolution of 509 BCE
53. Lucius Junius Brutus
54. basic principles underlying the magistracies of the Republic
55. the early Republican praetor
56. *imperium*
57. the assemblies of the fifth-century BCE Republic
58. the “Aristocratic Gang State”
59. the nature of the Conflict of the Orders
60. the tactic of Secession
61. “plebiscites”
62. the Twelve Tables
63. plebeian acquisition of access to magistracies
64. the Licinian-Sextian Laws of 367 BCE
65. the *lex Hortensia*
66. the impact of the Conflict of the Orders
67. the meaning of SPQR
68. the meaning of *civitas*
69. the meaning of *res publica*
70. the forces driving the development of Rome’s constitution
71. the *cursus honorum*
72. consuls
73. praetors (post-5th century BCE)
74. the tribunes of the plebs
75. *veto*
76. *intercessio*
77. *ius auxilii*
78. sacrosanctity
79. the types of aediles
80. quaestors
81. the dictator
82. censors
83. the Republican Senate
84. the assemblies of the Republic
85. the rights of full Roman citizenship
86. *conubium*
87. *commercium*
88. *civitas sine suffragio*

89. *ius Latinum*
90. *civitates liberae*
91. the Messana affair
92. the birth of the Roman navy
93. Rome's first provinces
94. the policy of Hamilcar Barca
95. Saguntum
96. Hannibal's strategy
97. the Battle of Cannae
98. P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus
99. the Battle of Zama
100. the Illyrian Wars
101. the Macedonian Wars
102. the Battle of Magnesia
103. the annexation of Pergamum
104. the Celtiberian Wars
105. the Numantine War
106. the Third Punic War

Essay Questions

1. What were the characteristics of Etruscan art, architecture, and religion? How does Etruscan art, architecture and religion resemble or differ from the art, architecture, and religion of early Rome?
2. Define patronage and clientage and discuss the role that competition for patronage and clientage played in the history of Rome down to the end of the third century BCE.
3. Discuss the role that the Conflict of the Orders played in driving the development of the Roman constitution.
4. To what extent was the Republic an oligarchy? To what extent was it a democracy?
5. Discuss the underlying and immediate causes of the Punic Wars and the factors that enabled Rome to win the conflict with Carthage.
6. What factors drove Roman imperialism after the Punic Wars, and what enabled the Romans to defeat the Hellenistic kingdoms of Greece and the eastern Mediterranean?