

## Ancient Rome Test 2 Study Guide

### Multiple Choice Items

1. the effects of Hannibal's invasion on the Italian peasantry
2. the problems of using a peasant militia as an imperial army
3. the revolution in agricultural organization in the second century BCE
4. *latifundia*
5. *ager publicus*
6. the revolution in agricultural labor in the second century BCE
7. the change in urban society in the second century BCE
8. the change in the urban economy in the second century BCE
9. the military crisis of the late second century BCE
10. Ti. Gracchus' agrarian law
11. the importance of the overthrow of Ti. Gracchus
12. C. Gracchus' measures for public welfare
13. C. Gracchus' measures to increase revenues
14. C. Gracchus' measures against corruption
15. C. Gracchus' measures on the franchise
16. the fall of C. Gracchus
17. the *senatus consultum ultimum*
18. *optimates*
19. *populares*
20. C. Marius' revolutionary political importance
21. L. Cornelius Cinna
22. *novus homo*
23. the Jugurthine War
24. the Cimbri and Teutones
25. the Social War
26. Marius' military reforms
27. the Illyrian Wars
28. Philip V
29. Perseus
30. the Macedonian Wars
31. Carthage and Italia
32. Roman treatment of the Spaniards
33. the Numantine War
34. the Third Punic War
35. *delenda est Karthago*
36. the importance of the Battles of Cynoscephalae and Pydna
37. Rome's acquisition of the province of Asia
38. the Mithradatic Wars
39. Rome's conquest of Gaul
40. the prorogation of *imperium*
41. the duties of Republican governors
42. the administrative staffs of Republican governors

43. types of provincial taxation under the Republic
44. taxation of the provinces under the Republic
45. L. Cornelius Sulla as dictator
46. Cn. Pompeius Magnus' political character
47. how Pompey's career exemplifies the decay of Rome's traditions
48. Q. Sertorius
49. C. Julius Caesar's political significance
50. the First Triumvirate
51. the conquest of Gaul
52. *veni, vidi, vici*
53. Caesar's campaigns in the Civil Wars
54. Caesar's reforms as dictator
55. M. Antonius
56. the ides of March
57. C. Octavius
58. M. Vipsanius Agrippa
59. the aftermath of Caesar's assassination
60. the Battle of Mutina
61. the Second Triumvirate
62. the Treaty of Brundisium
63. "Queen of Kings"
64. the Battle of Actium
65. "a monarchy in a Republican shell"
66. "the restoration of the Republic"
67. the Settlement of 27 BCE
68. the meaning of *Imperator*
69. the Settlement of 23 BCE
70. *maius imperium*
71. *pater patriae*
72. the meaning of *princeps*
73. Augustus' moral and social legislation
74. the characteristics of the Senate's provinces
75. proconsuls
76. Augustus' reform of provincial administration
77. the characteristics of Augustus' provinces
78. *legati Augusti pro praetore*
79. *procuratores Augusti*
80. *praefecti Augusti*
81. the division of authority within Augustus' provinces
82. Augustus' reform of provincial taxation
83. Augustus' reform of the Roman army
84. the Praetorian Guard
85. the *vigiles*
86. the *cohortes urbanae*
87. the Teutoberg Forest
88. the *cursus publicus*

89. the Imperial Cult
90. differing views of the position of *princeps*
91. the Succession Problem
92. Tacitus' view of Tiberius
93. Tiberius' policy
94. L. Aelius Sejanus (Sejanus)
95. Tiberius' last years
96. the character of the emperor Gaius
97. the meaning of "Caligula"
98. Claudius' administrative reforms
99. Claudius' expansion of the empire
100. Agrippina the Younger
101. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus
102. Nero's policy
103. the revolt of Boudicca
104. the Great Jewish Revolt
105. the overthrow of Nero
106. the "Imperial Secret"
107. the Year of the Four Emperors
108. C. Julius Vindex
109. Ser. Sulpicius Galba
110. M. Salvius Otho
111. A. Vitellius
112. T. Flavius Vespasianus
113. the revolt of Civilis
114. the *lex de imperio Vespasiani*
115. Titus
116. T. Flavius Domitianus
117. *dominus et deus*
118. Domitian's administrative policy
119. Domitian's military policy
120. *damnatio memoriae*

#### Essay Questions

1. How did the growth of the empire affect the social and economic health of the Roman Republic?
2. How did the growth of the empire affect the internal politics of the Roman Republic?
3. What were the weaknesses of Roman rule in the provinces of her empire under the Republic? How did Augustus address those weaknesses?
4. Identify the political problems that destroyed the Roman Republic. How did Augustus address those problems in his reforms?
5. To what do you attribute Julius Caesar's failure to stabilize Roman politics? What enabled Augustus to succeed where Caesar had failed?
6. How do the Julio-Claudian and Flavian emperors exemplify the strengths and weaknesses of autocracy (one-man rule)