

Ancient Rome Test 3 Study Guide

Multiple Choice Items

1. the characteristics of the “Five Good Emperors”
2. M. Cocceius Nerva
3. the *alimenta*
4. M. Ulpius Traianus’ origins
5. Trajan’s career
6. *curatores rei publicae*
7. Trajan’s reorganization of the *cursus publicus*
8. Decebalus
9. Trajan’s Parthian War
10. P. Aelius Hadrianus’ origins
11. Hadrian’s character
12. Hadrian’s construction projects along the frontiers
13. Hadrian’s administrative reforms
14. L. Ceionius Commodus
15. the succession problem that Hadrian faced
16. T. Aurelius Antoninus
17. Antoninus Pius’ origins
18. Antoninus Pius’ frontier policy
19. Antoninus Pius’ administrative measures
20. M. Annius Verus
21. M. Aurelius’ origins
22. M. Aurelius’ education
23. L. Verus
24. the consequences of M. Aurelius’ Parthian War
25. the Marcomannic Wars
26. the *Meditations*
27. where M. Aurelius died
28. the meaning of *porphyrogenitus*
29. the two basic organizational divisions of provincial administration
30. the characteristics of “public provinces”
31. the two basic divisions of administration within “imperial provinces”
32. the two types of imperial governors
33. the responsibilities of imperial governors
34. the internal divisions of the imperial revenue administration
35. the terms of service of imperial governors
36. imperial governors’ staffs
37. *beneficarii*
38. *officium consularis*
39. the various grades of procurators
40. clerical staffs in the revenue administration
41. the *auxilia*
42. what differentiates the legions from the *auxilia*

43. the strength of a legion
44. the internal organization of a legion
45. the types of auxiliary units
46. changes in Roman garrisoning patterns in the second century
47. the different types of Roman forts
48. the internal layout of a Roman fort
49. the role of the army in urbanization
50. the role of local government in imperial administration
51. the generic constitution of a Western town or city
52. imperial rewards for local elites
53. the role of the military in Romanization
54. the effects of Romanization
55. the three frontier emperors of 193 CE
56. L. Septimius Severus' origins
57. Septimius Severus' political policy
58. the *domus divina*
59. Julia Domna
60. the *res privata*
61. *honestiores* and *humiliores*
62. the *Constitutio Antoniniana*
63. Elagabalus
64. Severus Alexander
65. Julia Mamaea
66. the character of the third century crisis
67. Decius
68. Valerian
69. Gallienus
70. the Gallic Empire (*Imperium Galliarum*)
71. Palmyra
72. Gallienus' administrative reforms
73. Gallienus' military reforms
74. the Illyriani
75. Aurelian
76. Probus
77. imperial problems at the end of the third century
78. Diocletian's administrative reforms
79. Diocletian and Constantine's military reforms
80. Diocletian's economic reforms
81. the end of Diocletian's career
82. Constantius Chlorus
83. Constantine's reforms
84. Julian the Apostate
85. the conversion of Constantine
86. *labarum*
87. Battle of the Milvian Bridge
88. Christian persecution of paganism

89. Christian persecution of other Christians
90. Arianism
91. Nestorianism
92. Monophysitism
93. *pagani*
94. the Battle of Adrianople
95. civil wars of the late fourth century
96. Theodosius I the Great
97. the crisis of 406-410
98. the Sack of Rome in 410
99. Justinian
100. Heraclius

Essay Questions

1. What was the process of Romanization? Discuss how it worked, and what its results were.
2. How did the nature of the “Five Good Emperors” rule differ from the nature of the rule of the emperors who came before and after them, and how does their rule distinguish them as “good”, while the emperors on either side were “bad”?
3. In what ways did Roman society, economy, and government in the fourth century differ from those of the second century?
4. In what ways did the reforms of Diocletian and Constantine address the problems that came to light during the third-century crisis? To what extent did they succeed in correcting them?
5. Discuss the notion of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, noting the ways in which the concept of the Decline and Fall is valid, and the ways in which it is not valid.
6. Discuss how the absence of a wall of separation between Church and State in the later Roman empire affected the nature of the Church, noting particularly how the State became involved in disputes over doctrine and belief within the Church.