Unit 3 Review

Ancient Rome

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The vocabulary list:

Peninsula

Etruscans

Latins

Republic

Patricians

Senators

Consuls

Dictator

Cincinnatus

Plebeians

tribunes

veto

Twelve Tables

Roman Society

role of men

role of women

education for all

religion (from whom?)

Citizen-soldiers

legion

conquered peoples

Carthage

Punic Wars

Hannibal

Pyrenees

Cato

Imperialism

provinces

latifundia

Tiberius and Gaius

Gracchus

Julius Caesar

*“Veni, vidi, vici!”*

crossing the Rubicon

Julian Calendar

Ides of March

Mark Antony

Octavian

Cleopatra

Augustus

princeps

census

Caligula

Nero

Hadrian

Marcus Aurelius

*Meditations*

*Pax Romana*

Circus Maximus

Gladiators

“bread and circuses”

Greco-Roman culture

Virgil

*Aenid*

satire

Horace

Juvenal

Martial

Livy

Tacitus

Stoic philosophy

realism in art

mosaics

arch

column

aqueducts

Vesuvius

Pompeii

experiments

encyclopedia

Galen

Pliny the Elder

Civil law

law of nations

standard of proof

rights of accused

mystery religions

religious tolerance

monotheists

Zealots

messiah

Gospel

Jesus

crucifixion

persecution

intriguers

Diocletian

inflation

Constantine

Constantinople

Bosporus

Edict of Milan

Huns

Visigoths

Ostrogoths

Germanic

Odoacer

mercenaries

The 20 big questions about Rome:

1. How did the geography of Italy work to the advantage of the Romans?
2. Why did the early Romans want to avoid creating a monarchy so desperately?
3. What is the structure of the government of the early Republic?
4. Describe the society of the Republic. What is valued? Who benefits from the social structure?
5. In what ways does early Rome seem like Sparta? Like Athens? Like something completely new?
6. What was the Roman’s beef with Carthage? How is it settled?
7. What is the most ironic thing about the assassination of Julius Caesar?
8. How did the reforms of Augustus lay a foundation for a stable society?
9. What is the deal with no succession plan for rulers? What issues does this cause?
10. The *Pax Romana* benefitted whom?
11. Explain the positive and negative aspects of “bread and circuses”.
12. What is Greco-Roman civilization? What does it combine?
13. What principles of law are developed by Rome?
14. What was Rome’s policy toward different religions in the early empire? How were the Jews treated differently?
15. How did the political unrest of the times and the Jewish concept of the messiah set the stage for the success of Jesus and his followers in Judea?
16. Why were the Christians suspected and singled out by the Roman authorities?
17. What is Diocletian’s remedy for the ills of Rome? Did it solve the problem?
18. How does Constantine shift the power of Rome? What is the result?
19. How do the Huns contribute to the fall of Rome?
20. What are the military, political, social, economic causes of the “fall of Rome”?