

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

World History:

Western Civilization

### Chapter 3 Study Guide

#### Prehistory of Italy

1. What set of closely related languages was used by warlike peoples in the Italian peninsula?
2. List four groups of people that were decedents of the original tough mountain people of Italy:

#### The Etruscans

3. Which group of people greatly influenced the early development of Rome?
4. What region was conquered by the Etruscans in the 8<sup>th</sup> century B.C. that contained Rome?

#### Royal Rome

5. What Latin epic poem written by Virgil tells the story of Aeneas, a Trojan who migrated to Italy with his family?
6. According to tradition, who founded the city of Rome in 753 B.C.?
7. What period in Roman history is characterized by a monarchical form of government beginning with Romulus and ending with Tarquinius Superbus?
8. What was the power in ancient Rome to issue commands and to enforce them by fines, arrests, and even corporal and capital punishment?
9. What governing body was created to advise the king and made up of one hundred of Rome's leading men?
10. Who was at the head of a Roman family and held great power and authority over the members of the family?
11. What was the custom in ancient Rome whereby men become supporters of more powerful men in return for legal and physical protection and economic benefits?
12. What was the name of the hereditary upper class of early Republican Rome?
13. What was the name of the hereditary lower class of early Republican Rome?

#### The Republic

14. Which event led to the overthrow of the Roman king and resulted in the abolition of monarchy and the creation of a Republican form of government?
15. Who was one of the leaders who overthrew the last king of Rome and is known as the "Father of the Roman Republic"?
16. What period in Roman history is characterized by a republican form of government and lasted from 509 B.C. to 49 B.C.?
17. What form of government protects the rights of its citizens while being itself limited by laws and by the diffusion of its powers into many different magistrates and governing bodies?
18. Who was one of the leaders who overthrew the last king of Rome and is known as the "Friend of the People"?
19. Which three Founding Fathers of the United States used the name Publius while publishing *The Federalist Papers*?
20. Which officer in the army of the Roman Republic heroically defended the bridge to Rome against the Etruscans?
21. Which hero of the early Roman Republic relinquished power after being dictator and exemplified Roman virtue and simplicity?
22. What shared office in the Roman Republic was chosen every year, led armies into battle, and ran the government?
23. What became the single continuous, deliberative body in the Roman state, greatly increasing its influence and power and was made up of Patricians?
24. What office could be created in times of crisis by the consuls with the advice of the Senate that would take complete control for up to six months?
25. What extended a consul's imperium beyond the end of his term of office to allow him to continue to command an army in the field?
26. What was the most important assembly in the Roman Republic and was made up of one hundred fighting men who elected consuls and other magistrates?
27. What plebeian campaign to achieve political and legal equality succeeded after two centuries of intermittent effort?
28. What Roman officials had to be plebeians and were elected by the plebeian assembly to protect plebeians from the arbitrary power of the magistrates?
29. What was Rome's first code of laws and formed the centerpiece of the constitution of the Roman Republic?
30. Which two women suffered tragic fates that represent Rome's moral strength and its view of chastity?
31. Which soldier and statesman of the Roman Republic triumphed four times and was honored with the title "Second Founder of Rome"?
32. What event was the result of a Gallic invasion of Rome in 387 B.C. in which almost all Roman records were destroyed?
33. Which group of people excelled at military matters, expansion of territory, and law?
34. What war took place between Rome and Carthage from 264 to 241 B.C.?
35. Who was the Carthaginian governor of Spain from 237 to 229 B.C.?
36. What major war took place between Rome and Carthage from 218 B.C. to 202 B.C.?

37. Who led the Carthaginian forces over the Alps into Italy and achieved victories over the Romans at Trasimene and Cannae?
38. Which Roman general was elected dictator and used a strategy that avoided battle while harassing Hannibal's army?
39. What was the final battle of the Second Punic War that was fought between the forces of Hannibal and the forces of Scipio and resulted in a Roman victory?
40. What series of conflicts took place in Greece between Rome and Macedonia from 215 to 168 B.C.?
41. Which Roman Senator ended all of his speeches with *Ceterum censeo delendam esse Carthaginem* ("Besides, I think that Carthage must be destroyed.")?
42. What city was completely destroyed by the Romans in the Third Punic War?
43. What name was given to the three wars between Rome and Carthage for dominance of the western Mediterranean that were fought from 264 B.C. to 146 B.C. and resulted in the destruction of Carthage?

#### **Civilization in the Early Roman Republic**

44. What culture influenced Rome as it associated with the Hellenistic world?
45. What language was spoken in the western part of the Roman Empire? What language was spoken in the eastern part of the Roman Empire?
46. What was the title given to the high priest of the College of Pontiffs and was the most important religious position in ancient Rome?
47. What festival was held in honor of the Saturn (Cronus), the father of Jupiter and was celebrated around the Winter Solstices?
48. What Roman term referred to the study of language, literature, and philosophy and became the basis for a liberal education?
49. What was the name given to a Greek slave who was put in charge of the education of a Roman youth?

#### **Roman Imperialism: The Late Republic**

50. Which two brothers called for "Agrarian Law" or the redistribution of wealth through the taking of land from the wealthy to give it to the poor and were killed for pursuing this policy?
51. What war began in 111 B.C. between Rome and Numidia as the result of the Numidian king's slaughter of Roman citizens?
52. Which general and statesman reorganized the Roman army and marched on Rome in 87 B.C.?
53. Which general and statesman marched on Rome twice and ordered the execution of 1,500 noblemen?

#### **The Fall of the Republic**

54. Which gladiator led a slave revolt in 73 B.C.?
55. What event took place in which the politician Catiline conspired to overthrow the Roman Republic to make himself king?
56. Which philosopher, lawyer, and statesman was one of Rome's greatest orators and defended the Roman Republic?
57. Which general and statesman fought a series of campaigns in Gaul, was appointed dictator for ten years, and played a critical role in transforming the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire?
58. Which military and political leader put down the Spartican rebellion, rid the Mediterranean Sea of pirates, and later fought against Caesar for the preservation of the Roman Republic?
59. Which three men made up the First Triumvirate?
60. What series of military campaigns were waged by Julius Caesar against the several Gallic tribes?
61. What act was committed by Julius Caesar in 49 B.C. that started a civil war and was accompanied by the following declaration by Caesar *alea jacta est* ("The die is cast!")?
62. What war took place between the Roman Senate led by Pompey and Julius Caesar from 49 to 45 B.C.?
63. What name was given to those who supported the Senate? What name was given to those who supported Caesar?
64. What was the final battle between Julius Caesar and Pompey the Younger in the Great Roman Civil War?
65. Who was appointed dictator for life in 45 B.C.?
66. What group of men sought to restore the Republic?
67. Which statesman was a liberator and sought to save the Roman Republic?
68. What event took place on the Ides of March in 44 B.C. at the Theatre of Pompey?
69. Who was the grand-nephew to Julius Caesar who sought to maintain his great-uncle's legacy?
70. Which three men made up the Second Triumvirate?
71. What war took place between the Second Triumvirate and the defenders of the Roman Republic?
72. What was the final battle of the Liberators' Civil War and resulted in the deaths of Brutus and Cassius in 42 B.C.?
73. What war was fought between Mark Antony and Octavian for control of the Roman Empire?
74. What was the final battle of the War Between Antony and Octavian and resulted in Octavian becoming the absolute master of the Mediterranean world in 31 B.C.?
75. Which two lovers committed suicide in Alexandria after losing the Battle of Actium?