**A. Content Vocabulary**

1. dictator
2. latifundia
3. legions
4. patricians
5. plebeians
6. praetors
7. civic duty
8. republic
9. triumvirate
10. veto
11. large farming estates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. a ruler with complete control over the country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. government officials who interpreted Roman law and served as judges \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. to reject \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. large groups of Roman soldiers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. a form of government in which citizens elect their leaders \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. the Roman ruling class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. the idea that citizens have responsibilities to their country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. the Roman working class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. a group of three people who share equal political power \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. Where citizens of Rome held important meetings to discuss politics
	1. the Colosseum.
	2. Pantheon.
	3. Forum.
	4. Public baths.
22. Romans created this substance to construct roads and buildings
23. Stone
24. Bronze
25. Concrete
26. Sand
27. Used to move water from the rivers to cities
28. the Aqueduct
29. the Colosseum
30. Hadrian’s Wall
31. Pantheon
32. Which river was the city of Rome built along?
33. Yellow.
34. Tigris
35. Nile.
36. Tiber.
37. Two features of Italy’s geography are the
38. peninsula and mountains.
39. island and plateau.
40. deserts and seas,
41. volcanos and swamps.
42. Italy has attracted settlers for thousands of years because of its
	1. plentiful rainfall and thick forests
	2. rugged mountains.
	3. central location and rich soil
	4. isolation.
43. Traditional legend says that Romulus and Remus founded the city of
	1. Rome.
	2. Sicily.
	3. Aeneas.
	4. Latium.
44. Much of the cultural values of the U.S. are modeled on
	1. Chinese.
	2. Greece and Rome.
	3. Egyptians
	4. Mesopotamians
45. A popular sporting event which used horses and a cart
	1. the Colosseum.
	2. Olympics.
	3. Gladiator fights.
	4. Chariot races.
46. The best-known early Roman dictator of the Republic was
	1. Cincinnatus.
	2. Livy.
	3. Remus.
	4. Romulus.
47. An ancient temple dedicated to the Roman Gods.
48. Parthenon
49. the Colosseum
50. Hadrian’s Wall
51. Pantheon
52. Pictures that were created with small pieces of colored tiles
53. Public baths
54. Mosaics
55. Murals
56. Frescoes
57. Most famous form of Roman Architecture
58. Aqueduct
59. Arches
60. Towers
61. Columns
62. The most famous building in Rome, the gladiators fought there
63. the Forum
64. the Colosseum
65. Public baths
66. Pantheon
67. A city destroyed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 AD
68. Rome
69. Athens
70. Pompeii
71. Knossos
72. **Virgil**, a blind poet, wrote *The Aeneid*, another story about the founding of Rome.
73. The **Etruscans**, **Latins**, and **Tarquins** were the first groups to settle in Rome.
74. Rome fought the Phoenicians for control of the Mediterranean Sea in the **Punic Wars**.
75. **Hannibal** was the strongest Carthaginian general.
76. **Scipio** was the Roman general who defeated the Carthaginians at the Battle of Zama.
77. Roman laws were written on bronze tablets called the **Twelve Tables**,
78. The **Gracchus Brothers** tried to keep the republic out of the control of the wealthy.
79. **Julius Caesar** was a military hero who seized power in Rome and made reforms.
80. Caesar gained power on his own after he crossed the **Rubicon River** and defeated Pompey.
81. Caesar declared himself **dictator**, one who rules with complete authority, in 44 B.C.
82. Julius Caesar was assassinated on the **Ides of March**, March 15, 44 B.C.
83. **Pax Romana** (Roman peace) was a period of peace and prosperity.(200 years)
84. **Hadrian** was a Roman emperor who built Hadrian’s Wall in Britain. .
85. A **vault** is a curved ceiling made of arches built against one another.
86. **Ptolemy** studied the stars and planets and explained their movements.
87. The **paterfamilias***,* “father of the family,” was the head of the Roman household.
88. **Spartacus** led an unsuccessful slave revolt.
89. **Latin** was the language of ancient Rome.
90. Chariot races were held in the **Circus Maximus**.
91. **Constantine** was a Roman emperor who became a Christian.
92. The three main causes of the **fall of the Roman Empire** were poor leadership, a declining economy, and invasions by Germanic tribes.

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ANCIENT ROME PICTURE STUDY GUIDE

**Roman contributions** include:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Civilization*  | A highly developed society, a group of people who come together to share their culture, to develop and use written language and to form a government |
| Arches  | Most famous form of Roman Architecture |
| Colosseum  | The most famous building in Rome, the gladiators fought there  |
| Pompeii  | A city destroyed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 AD |
| Forum  | Where citizens of Rome held important meetings to discuss politics |
| Republic  | Romans elect leaders for senate and 2 consuls to run the empire |
| Concrete  | Romans created this substance to construct roads and buildings |
| Aqueducts  | Used to move water from the rivers to cities |
| Mosaics  | Pictures that were created with small pieces of colored tiles |
| Gladiators  | Slaves or prisoners of war that were forced to fight in front of large crowds for entertainment |
| Public baths  | Had swimming pools, recreation areas and exercise areas. Had a hot room, warm room, and a cold room. People when there to bathe, and socialize with others in the community. |
| Julian calendar  | Developed during the rule of Julius Caesar, it gave us days of the week and months |
| Chariot races  | A popular sporting event which used horses and a cart in the Circus Maximus |
| Pantheon  | An ancient temple dedicated to the Roman Gods.  |